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AN

AMERICAN DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

EXHIBITING THE

ORIGIN, ORTHOGRAPHY, PRONUNCIATION, AND DEFINITIONS OF WORDS:

BY NOAH WEBSTER, LL. D.

ABRIDGED FROM THE QUARTO EDITION OF THE AUTHOR:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED, A

SYNOPSIS OF WORDS

DIFFERENTLY PRONOUNCED BY DIFFERENT ORTHOËPISTS;

AND

WALKER'S KEY

TO THE

CLASSICAL PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK, LATIN, AND SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

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THIRD EDITION.

NEW YORK:

PUBLISHED BY S. CONVERSE.

STEREOTYPED AT THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

1830.

PE1625
W3
1830

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, *ss.*

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the tenth day of July, in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, NOAH WEBSTER and JOSEPH E. WORCESTER, of the said district, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, *to wit :—*

"An American Dictionary of the English Language; exhibiting the Origin, Orthography, Pronunciation, and Definitions of Words: by Noah Webster, LL. D : abridged from the Quarto Edition of the Author: to which are added, a Synopsis of Words differently pronounced by different Orthoëpists; and Walker's Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also to the act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an act, entitled, 'An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

CHAS. A. INGERSOLL,
Clerk of the District of Connecticut.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, *to wit :*

District Clerk's Office.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1829, in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, NOAH WEBSTER and JOSEPH E. WORCESTER. of the said district, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, *to wit :—*

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JNO. W. DAVIS,
Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

PREFACE.

The author of the American Dictionary of the English Language has been prevented, by the state of his health, from attending, in person, to its abridgment into the octavo form. The work has, therefore, been committed, for this purpose, to Mr. J. E. Worcester, *of Cambridge, Massachusetts*, who has strictly adhered to the general principles laid down for his direction by the author. Cases of doubt, arising in the application of these principles, and such changes and modifications of the original as seemed desirable, in a work of this kind, intended for general use, have been referred, for decision, to Prof. Goodrich, *of Yale College*, who was requested by the author to act, on these subjects, as his representative. The Synopsis of words of disputed pronunciation has been prepared by the former of these gentlemen; Walker's "Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin and Scripture Proper Names" has passed under the revision of the latter.

The following are some of the most important principles on which the Abridgment has been conducted.

The *vocabulary* has been considerably enlarged. It here embraces all the words contained in the original work, and in Todd's edition of Johnson's Dictionary, together with such additional ones as have appeared to the author to be worthy of insertion.

The leading and most important *etymologies*, as given in the quarto edition, are here retained.

The *definitions* remain unaltered, except by an occasional compression in their statement. All the significations of words, as exhibited in the larger work, are here retained; and new ones have, in some instances, been added by the author's direction, as deficiencies, in this respect, have been discovered. The illustrations and authorities are generally omitted: In doubtful or contested cases, however, they are carefully retained.

In cases of disputed *orthography*, the principle, adopted in the quarto edition, of introducing into the vocabulary the different forms in question, has been carried, in the Abridgment, to a considerably greater extent. In most instances of this kind, the old orthography takes the lead, and is immediately followed by the one proposed. The *u* and *k*, however, are entirely excluded from such words as *honor* and *music*, in accordance with the decided tendency of later usage, both in this country and in England. In derivative words, the final consonant of the primitive is doubled only *when under the accent*, in conformity with one of the best established principles of the language. On this subject, Walker observes, in his Rhyming Dictionary, "Dr. Lowth has justly remarked, that this error (that of doubling the final consonant when not under the accent) frequently takes place in the words *worshipping*, *counselling*, etc., which, having the accent on the first syllable, ought to be written *worshiping*, *counseling*, etc. An ignorance of this rule has led many to write *bigotted* for *bigoted*, and from this spelling has arisen a false pronunciation; but no letter seems to be more frequently doubled improperly than *l*. Why we should write *libelling*, *revelling*, and yet *offering*, *suffering*, *reasoning*, I am at a loss to determine; and unless *l* can give a better plea than any other letter in the alphabet for being doubled in this situation, I must, in the style of Lucian, in his trial of the letter *t*, declare for an expulsion." In this expulsion, it is believed, the public will finally concur, when they reflect, that this violation of analogy takes place in

the derivatives of comparatively few words, in opposition to multitudes of instances in which the general rule prevails.

As a guide to *pronunciation*, the words have been carefully divided into syllables. This, in the great majority of instances, decides at once the regular sound of the vowels in the respective syllables; and wherever the vowels depart from this regular sound, a *pointed* letter is used, denoting the sound which they receive in such cases. When under the accent, the *regular long* sound of the vowels is also indicated by a pointed letter. Thus, by means of pointed letters, the necessity of respelling the words, as a guide to pronunciation, is chiefly obviated. In cases of disputed pronunciation, the different forms are frequently given. But the SYNOPSIS of Mr. Worcester exhibits these diversities much more fully, and gives, in one view, the decisions of the most approved Pronouncing Dictionaries respecting about eight hundred primitive words, which, of course, decide the pronunciation of a great number of derivatives. Those who are interested in such inquiries are thus presented, at a single glance, with nearly all the important points of difference in English orthoëpy, and are enabled to decide for themselves, without the expense or trouble of examining the several authorities.

In some instances, vowels have a fluctuating or intermediate sound; and hence there is a great diversity among orthoëpists in their manner of indicating the sound in question. Thus the sound of *a*, in monosyllables, in *ass*, *ast*, *ask*, *ance*, *ant*, etc., is marked by some with the short sound of *a* in *fat*, and by others with its Italian sound, as in *father*. In this work, the latter is given as the prevailing sound both in this country and in England. Mitford, indeed, observes, in his work on Harmony in Language, "No English voice fails to express, no English ear to perceive, the difference between the sound of *a* in *passing* and *passive*; no colloquial familiarity or hurry can substitute the one sound for the other." The true sound, however, is not so long as that of *a* in *father*, but corresponds more exactly to the final *a* in *umbrella*. Being thus short, it is often mistaken for the sound of *a* in *fat*. There is another intermediate sound of *a*, between its ordinary sound in *fall* on the one hand, and in *what* on the other. This is heard in such words as *salt*, *malt*, etc. As this sound seems to incline, in most cases, towards the short rather than the long sound in question, it is here marked with the sound of *a* in *what*, though in many cases it is somewhat more protracted. The sound of *o*, in such words as *lost*, *loft*, *toss*, etc., is not so short as in *lot*; but, like the *o* in *nor*, though slightly protracted, it should by no means be prolonged into the full sound of *a* in *tall*. In monosyllables ending in *are*, as *hare*, *fare*, the *a* is slightly modified by the subsequent *r*. Such words ought not to be pronounced as if spelled *hay-er*, *fay-er*, but *hair*, *fair*. Perry alone, of all the English orthoëpists, has introduced a distinct character to indicate this sound; but it is well ascertained that Walker and others coincided with Perry in their pronunciation, in accordance with the general pronunciation of England in this respect. These remarks apply likewise to the words *parent*, *apparent*, *transparent*, etc. In respect to accent, there are many words in which the primary and secondary accent are nearly equal in force; such as *complaisant*, *caravan*, etc. In such cases, the accent is here thrown towards the beginning of the word, in accordance with the general tendency of our language.

In laying this work before the public in its present form, no efforts have been spared to make it a complete defining and pronouncing dictionary for general use. About *sixteen thousand* words, and between *thirty and forty thousand* definitions are contained in this dictionary, which are not to be found in any similar work within the author's knowledge. These additions do not principally consist of obsolete terms, or uncommon and unimportant significations of words. In most cases, on the contrary, they are terms and significations which are in constant use in the various departments of science and the arts, in commerce, manufactures, merchandise, the liberal professions, and the ordinary concerns of life. They mark the progress which the English language has made during the seventy years which have elapsed

since the publication of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. Within that period, a complete revolution has taken place in almost every branch of physical science. New departments have been created, new principles developed, new modes of classification and description adopted. More rigid principles of definition have been gradually introduced into almost every department of human knowledge. In these respects, however, our dictionaries have remained almost stationary. The labors of our lexicographers, since the time of Johnson, have been chiefly confined to the introduction of new words into the vocabulary. In the work of which this is an abridgment, the words have all been defined anew. The explanations given are adapted to the advanced state of knowledge at the present day, and to the changes which seventy years have made in the use of terms. In the definitions of the leading and important words, the signification is explained by enumerating the properties of the object in question, and not merely by a reference to other words of a similar import. In numerous instances, the distinctions between words which are apparently synonymous are traced with great minuteness; and it is hoped that the present work may supply, to a considerable extent, the place of a regular treatise on English synonyms. In a work of this kind, however, embracing, as it does, the whole circle of ideas embodied in the language of a nation, the utmost efforts of the lexicographer are only an approximation towards the end in view. No single mind can enter, with perfect exactness, into all the multiplied distinctions of thought and language, among a highly civilized people. The author of such a work may, therefore, confidently hope for the candor and indulgence of an enlightened public.

As the author of the original work has intrusted the superintendence of the Abridgment to another person, he is not to be considered as responsible for any of the modifications already alluded to. The quarto edition will, of course, be considered as presenting his exact views of the proper arrangement and exhibition of words, in respect to their orthography and pronunciation.

New Haven, June 1, 1829.

SYNOPSIS

OF

WORDS DIFFERENTLY PRONOUNCED BY DIFFERENT ORTHOËPISTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS AND REMARKS.

The object of this Synopsis is to exhibit, at one view, the manner in which words of doubtful, disputed, or various pronunciation, are pronounced by the most eminent English orthoëpists. To these words a star is prefixed, as they occur in the Dictionary.

The six Pronouncing Dictionaries which have been made use of in the Synopsis, namely, those of Sheridan, Walker, Perry, Jones, Fulton and Knight, and Jameson, were originally published in the order of time in which they are here exhibited, Sheridan's being the first, and Jameson's the last.

The work of Perry, which has been made use of, is his "Synonymous, Etymological and Pronouncing English Dictionary," in royal 8vo., which was first published in 1805, and which differs, in the pronunciation of many words, from Perry's "Royal Standard English Dictionary," which appeared many years earlier.

These orthoëpists have each his own peculiar system of notation; but as their several systems could not be exhibited in the Synopsis without much inconvenience, and without causing great confusion and perplexity to the reader, their respective pronunciations have been represented by one method of notation. As these authors do not agree with each other with respect to the number and quality of the sounds of the English vowels, it is impossible, by the notation here used, to represent, in every instance, their precise difference. The cases of failure, however, are not important.

Perry alone makes a distinction between the sound of long *a* as in *fate*, and of *a* as in *fare*, which last is marked by him thus (à). Sheridan, Perry, Fulton and Knight, and Jameson, make no distinction between the short sound of *o* as in *not*, and the sound of *o* as in *nor*; and Sheridan makes none between the sound of short *a* as in *fat*, and of what is called the Italian sound of *a* as in *far* and *father*. Fulton and Knight, on the contrary, not only make a distinction between the sound of *a* in *fat* and in *far*, but designate an intermediate sound, as in *fast*, not so short as *a* in *fat*, nor so broad as *a* in *far*. It is probable, however, that these orthoëpists agreed in practice, in many cases, in which they differed in marking the pronunciation of words; and that, in various instances, they omitted to mark the discriminations in their dictionaries, which they were in the constant habit of making in reading and speaking.

With regard to what is called the Italian sound of the letter *a* as in *father*, (in the Synopsis marked thus, ä), there is a great diversity among the different orthoëpists. Sheridan has not used it at all, and Walker and Jameson are more sparing in the use of it than Perry, Jones, and Fulton and Knight. Dr. Webster has made more use of it than any of them. But this difference of sound is not deemed to be so important as to render it expedient to introduce the words which are affected by it into the Synopsis.

With regard to the mode of representing the sound of the letter *t*, when it comes after the accent, and is followed by *u*, as in the words *nature* and *natural*, there is a great diversity in the Pronouncing Dictionaries; and this applies to a numerous class of words. It has been thought necessary to give only a few of these words, merely enough to show the different modes of different orthoëpists.

There is a class of words, in which the letter *d* is followed by one of the vowels *e*, *i*, or *u*, as *arduous*, *hideous*, *obedience*, &c., respecting which there is a diversity of pro-

nunciation. A part only of these have been inserted, but enough to exhibit this diversity, and indicate what other words must be affected by it.

There are some words of three syllables, which we hear pronounced sometimes with the secondary accent on the first, and the primary accent on the third; and sometimes with this order reversed; as, *ambuscade*, *caravan*, and *partisan*. Dr. Webster inclines generally to place the primary accent, in such words, on the first syllable; but the difference is not thought to be important enough to render it advisable, in all cases, to exhibit them in the Synopsis.

With regard to the quantity of the last syllable of many words which end in *ile* and *ine*, as, *juvenile* and *vulpine*, there is a great diversity in the Pronouncing Dictionaries; and there are some cases in which it is difficult to say whether the long or the short sound is to be preferred, and respecting which every one may, without impropriety, be permitted to follow his own taste or the usage to which he is accustomed. Some of the words of this sort stand in the Dictionary without having the quantity of the last syllable marked; and but few of them have been inserted in the Synopsis.

A considerable number of words are inserted, with regard to which there is only one uniform pronunciation exhibited by Dr. Webster and the several authorities made use of. It has, nevertheless, been thought advisable to insert them, because a different pronunciation from the one here given is countenanced by other authorities, or, to a greater or less extent, by usage; and it may, therefore, be satisfactory to many to see the authorities exhibited. The words *accessory*, *centrifugal*, *centripetal* and *repertory* are examples of this class.

Some words are inserted, of which the pronunciation is, at present, well settled; as, for example, *break*, *covetous*, *hydrophobia* and the noun *defile*. But with regard to these words, a different pronunciation from that which is now established formerly prevailed, and is supported by Sheridan.

It will be seen that, in many instances, there are several words of the same class or family, to which a star is prefixed in the Dictionary, though only one of them is found in the Synopsis. In these cases, the leading or primitive word is inserted, which governs the rest of the same class; as, for example, the pronunciation of *acceptable* and *fearful* determines the pronunciation of their derivatives, *acceptably*, *acceptableness*, *fearfully* and *fearfulness*.

In the Synopsis, the vowels are marked, in many instances, by a period under them, to denote an indistinct sound. These syllables are differently designated by the orthoëpists here made use of; though they all doubtless agreed in their manner of pronouncing them. In the word *celibacy*, for example, the vowels in the second and fourth syllables, which are represented, in the Synopsis, by the indistinct sound of *e* (ẹ), are represented by Walker, Fulton and Knight, and Jameson, by the long sound of *e*, and by Sheridan and Jones by the short sound of *y*. Perry marks the *i* in the second syllable short, and leaves the *y* unmarked, as he does also the *a* in the third syllable, which all the rest designate as short, and which has, in the Synopsis, the mark of the indistinct sound of *a*.

Those words which, in the first column of the Synopsis, have not the pronunciation marked, are pronounced in two different modes in the Dictionary.

Those words which are so long as not to admit of being displayed, at length, in the body of the page, are there placed only in the first column, with Dr. Webster's pronunciation; and the pronunciation of the other orthoëpists is given at the bottom of the page.

KEY

To the Sounds of the Vowels as used in the Synopsis.

					Indistinct.
A,	fāte,	făt,	fär,	fâll,	don/ạ-tive.
E,	mēte,	mĕt,			rev/ẹ-ry.
I,	pīne,	pĭn,			chal/i̇çe.
O,	nōte,	nŏt,	nȯr,	môve,	tri/pọd.
U,	tūbe,	tŭb,			sat/ụrn.

th as in *thin*; tȟ as in *this*.

SYNOPSIS OF WORDS

DIFFERENTLY PRONOUNCED BY DIFFERENT ORTHOËPISTS.

Webster.	*Sheridan.*	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jones.*	*Fulton & Knight.*	*Jameson.*
AB'DI-ĊA-TĪVE,	ạb-dĭk'ka-tĭv,	ăb'dẹ-kā-tĭv,	ạb-dĭk'ạ-tĭv,	ăb'dẹ-kā-tĭv,	ăb'dẹ-kā-tĭv,	ăb'dẹ-kā-tĭv.
ABDOMEN,	ạb-dō'mẹn,	ạb-dō'mẹn,	ạb-dō'mẹn, ăb'dọ-mĕn,	ạb-dō'mẹn,	ạb-dō'mẹn,	ạb-dō'mẹn.
AB'SO-LU-TO-RY,	ăb'sọ-lụ-tụr'rẹ,	ạb-sŏl'ụ-tụr-rẹ,	ăb'sọ-lụ-tọ-rẹ,	ạb-sŏl'ụ-tụr-ẹ,	ạb-sŏl'ụ-tụr-ẹ,	ạb-sŏl'ụ-tụr-rẹ.
AB'STRAĊT, *a.*	ăb'străkt,	ạb-străkt',	ăb'străkt,	. . . . .	. . . . .	ạb-străkt'.
AĊ-CEPT'A-BLE,	ăk'sẹp-tạ-bl,	ăk'sẹp-tạ-bl,	ạk-sĕp'tạ-bl,	ăk'sẹp-tạ-bl,	ăk'sẹp-tạ-bl,	ạk-sĕp'tạ-bl.
AĊ-CESS',	ăk'sĕs,	ạk-sĕs',	ạk-sĕs',	ạk-sĕs',	ạk-sĕs',	ăk'sĕs, ạk-sĕs'
AĊ'CES-SO-RY,	ăk'sẹs-sụr-rẹ,	ăk'sẹs-sọ-rẹ,	ăk'sẹs-sọ-rẹ,	ăk'sẹs-sụr-rẹ,	ăk'sẹs-sụr-ẹ,	ăk'sẹs-sọ-rẹ.
AD-DIT'A-MENT,	ăd'dẹ-tạ-mĕnt,	ạd-dĭt'ạ-mĕnt,	ạd-dĭt'ạ-mĕnt,	ăd'dẹ-tạ-mĕnt,	ạd-dĭt'ạ-mĕnt,	ạd-dĭt'ạ-mĕnt.
AD-JŪ'VANT,	ăd'jụ-vănt,	ăd'jụ-vănt,	. . . . .	ạd-jū'vạnt,	ăd'jụ-vănt,	ăd'jụ-văn't.
AD-VER'TĪSE-MENT. [1]						
Ā'E-RIE,	ā'rẹ,	ē'rẹ,	. . . . .	ā'ẹr-ẹ,	ā'ẹr-ẹ,	ē'rẹ.
A-GAIN', (a-gen')	ạ-gĕn',	ạ-gĕn',	ạ-gain',	ạ-gĕn',	ạ-gĕn',	ạ-gāne'.
A-GAINST', (a-genst')	ạ-gĕnst',	ạ-gĕnst',	ạ-gainst',	ạ-gĕnst',	ạ-gĕnst',	ạ-gānst'.
AG-GRAN'DĪZE-MENT. [2]						
ĀID'-DE-ĊAMP,	. . . . .	āde-dẹ-kâwng',	. . . . .	. . . . .	āde-ẹ-kâwng',	āde'dẹ-kâwng.
AL'ĊOVE,	ạl-kōve',	ạl-kōve',	ạl-kōve',	ạl-kōve',	ạl-kōve',	ạl-kōve'.
AL'KA-LĪ,	ăl'ka-lẹ,	ăl'ka-lẹ,	ăl'ka-lẹ,	ăl'ka-lẹ,	ăl'ka-lẹ,	ăl'ka-lī.
AL-MOST',	âll-mōst',	âll'mōst,	âll-mōst',	âll-mōst',	âll-mōst', âll'mōst,	âll'mōst.
AL'PĪNE,	. . . . .	ăl'pĭn,	ăl'pĭn,	. . . . .	. . . . .	ăl'pīne.
AL'TERN-ATE, *v.*	. . . . .	ạl-tĕr'nạte,	ạl-tĕr'nạte,	. . . . .	ạl-tĕr'nạte,	ăl-tẹr-nāte'.
AM'BUS-ĊADE,	ăm-bụs-kāde',	ăm-bụs-kāde',	ăm-bụs-kāde',	ăm-bụs-kāde',	ăm-bụs-kāde',	ăm-bụs-kāde'.
A-MEN',	ā-mĕn',	ā'mĕn',	ā-mĕn',	ā-mĕn',	ā-mĕn',	ā-mĕn'.
AN-A-MORPH'O-SIS. [3]						
ANCHOVY,	ạn-chō'vẹ,	ạn-chō'vẹ,	ạn-chō'vẹ,	ạn-chō'vẹ,	ạn-chō'vẹ,	ạn-chō'vẹ.
ĀN'CIENT,	āne'shẹnt,	āne'shẹnt,	ăn'shẹnt,	āne'shẹnt,	āne'shẹnt,	āne'shẹnt.
A-NEM'O-SĊOPE,	ăn'ẹ-mọs-kōpe',	ạ-nĕm'ọ-skōpe,	ạ-nĕm'ọs-kōpe,	ạ-nĕm'ọ-skōpe,	ạ-nĕm'ọ-skōpe,	ạ-nĕm'ọ-skōpe
ĀN'GEL,	āne'jẹl,	āne'jẹl,	āne'jẹl,	āne'jẹl,	āne'jẹl,	āne'jẹl.
AN-TI-FĒ'BRILE,	ăn-tẹ-fē'brīle,	ăn-tẹ-fĕb'rĭl,	ăn-tẹ-fē'brĭl,	ăn-tẹ-fĕb'rĭl,	ăn-tẹ-fĕb'rĭl,	ăn-tẹ-fĕb'rĭl.
AN'TI-NO-MY,	ăn'tẹ-nọ-mẹ,	ạn-tĭn'ọ-mẹ,	ăn'tẹ-nọ-mẹ,	ạn-tĭn'ọ-mẹ,	ạn-tĭn'ọ-mẹ,	ạn-tĭn'ọ-mẹ.
AN'TI-PODES,	ạn-tĭp'ọ-dēz,	ạn-tĭp'ọ-dēz,	ạn-tĭp'ọ-dez,	ạn-tĭp'ọ-dēz,	ạn-tĭp'o-dēz,	ạn-tĭp'ọ-dēz.
AN-TIP'TO-SIS,	ăn-tip-tō'sịs,	ăn-tip-tō'sịs,	ạn-tĭp'tọ-sĭs,	. . . . .	. . . . .	ăn-tip-tō'sịs.
AP-PULSE',	ăp'pụls,	ăp'pụls,	ạp-pŭls',	ăp'pụls,	ăp'pụls,	ăp'pụls.
Ā'PRON,	ā'prụn,	ā'pụrn,	ā'pụrn,	ā'pụrn,	ā'pụrn,	ā'prụn.
AQ'UI-LINE,	ăk'wẹ-līne,	ăk'wẹ-lĭn,	ăk'wẹ-lĭn,	ăk'wẹ-līne,	ăk'wẹ-līne,	ā'kwẹ-līne.
ĂRĊH-I-PEL'A-GO,	. . . . .	är-kẹ-pĕl'ạ-gō,	. . . . .	ärk-ẹ-pĕl'ạ-gō,	ärk-ẹ-pĕl'ạ-gō.	. . . . .
ĂR'DU-OUS,	ăr'dụ-ŭs,	är'jụ-ŭs,	är'dụ-ŭs,	är'dụ-ŭs,	är'dụ-ŭs,	är'dụ-ŭs.
AR'I-E-TATE,	ăr'ẹ-ẹ-tāte,	ạ-rī'ẹ-tāte,	ăr'ẹ-ẹ-tāte.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
AR'ITH-MAN-CY,	ạ-rĭth'mạn-sẹ,	ạ-rĭth'mạn-sẹ,	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	ạ-rĭth'mạn-sẹ.
AR'O-MA-TĪZE,	ăr'ọ-mạ-tīze,	ăr'ọ-mạ-tīze,	ạ-rŏm'ạ-tīze,	. . . . .	. . . . .	ạ-rō'mạ-tīze.
AT-TRĀ'HENT,	ăt'trạ-hĕnt,	ăt'trạ-hĕnt,	ăt'trạ-hĕnt,	ăt'trạ-hĕnt,	ăt'trạ-hĕnt.	. . . . .
A-VANT' GUĂRD,	ạ-vâunt'gärd,	ạ-vănt'gärd,	ạ-vănt'gärd,	ạ-vănt'gyärd,	ạ-vănt'gyärd,	ạ-vâung'gärd.
A-VOW'EE,	ạ-vow'ē,	ăv-ow-ē',	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	ăv-ow-ē'.
AZ'URE,	ā'zhụr,	ā'zhūre,	ăz'ụr,	ăzh'ụr,	ā'zhụr,	ā'zhūre.
BAĊK-SLĪDE',	băk'slīde,	băk-slīde',	băk'slīde,	. . . . .	băk-slīde',	băk-slīde'.
BAL'ĊO-NY,	bạl-kō'nẹ,	bạl-kō'nẹ,	bạl-kō'nẹ,	bạl-kō'nẹ,	bạl-kō'nẹ,	bạl-kō'nẹ. băl'kọ-nẹ.

Sheridan.	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jones.*	*Fulton & Knight.*	*Jameson.*
[1] ạd-vĕr'tịz-mĕnt, ăd-vẹr-tīze'mẹnt,	ạd-vĕr'tịz-mĕnt, ăd-vẹr-tīze'mẹnt,	ạd-vĕr'tịz-mĕnt,	ạd-vĕr'tịz-mĕnt, ăd-vẹr-tīze'mẹnt,	ạd-vĕr'tịz-mĕnt, ăd-vẹr-tīze'mẹnt,	ạd-vĕr'tịz-mĕnt.
[2] ăg'grạn-dīze-mẹnt,	ăg'grạn-dīze-mẹnt	ăg'grạn-dīze-mẹnt, ạg-grăn'dịz-mĕnt,	ăg'grạn-dīze-mẹnt,	ăg'grạn-dīze-mẹnt,	ạg-grăn'dịz-mĕnt.
[3] ăn-ạ-mọr-fō'sịs,	ăn-ạ-mọr-fō'sịs,	ăn-ạ-mŏr'fọ-sĭs,	ăn-ạ-mọr-fō'sịs,	ăn-ạ-mọr-fō'sịs,	ăn-ạ-mŏr'fọ-sĭs.

Webster.	*Sheridan.*	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jones.*	*Fulton & Knight.*	*Jameson.*
BA-NÄ′NA,	bạ-nā′nạ,	bạ-nā′nạ,	bạ-nä′nạ,	bạ-nā′nạ,	bạ-nā′nạ,	bạ-nä′nạ.
BAN′IAN,	bạn-yăn′,	bạn-yăn′,	băn′nẹ-ạn,	bạn-yăn′,	bạn-nyăn′,	bạn-yăn′.
BAR′RI-ER,	băr′ryẹr,	băr′rẹ-ụr,	băr′rẹ-ẹr,	băr′rẹ-ụr,	băr′rẹ-ẹr,	băr′rẹ-ẹr.
BEARD, (berd)	bĕrd,	bēērd,	bēērd,	bēērd,	bēērd,	bēērd.
BELLES-LETTRES, (bel′let-ter)	. . . . .	bĕl-lā′tụr,	bĕl-lĕt′tẹr,	bĕl-lā′tụr,	bĕl-lā′tẹr,	bĕl-lĕtr′.
BEL′LOWS,	bĕl′lụs,	bĕl′lụs,	bĕl′lụs,	bĕl′lụs,	bĕl′lụs,	bĕl′ōze.
BER′LIN,	bẹr-lĭn′,	bẹr-lĭn′,	bĕr′lịn,	bẹr-lĭn′,	bẹr-lĭn′,	bẹr-lĭn′.
BES′TIAL,	bĕs′chạl,	bĕs′chẹ-ạl,	bĕs′tẹ-ạl,	bĕs′chẹ-ụl,	bĕs′tyạl,	bĕs′tẹ-ạl.
BE-STREW′,	bẹ-strôô′,	bẹ-strō′,	bẹ-strū′,	bẹ-strôô′,	bẹ-strō′,	bẹ-strôô′.
BIT′U-MEN, BI-TŪ′MEN,	bī-tū′mẹn,	bẹ-tū′mẹn,	bị-tū′mẹn,	bī-tū′mẹn,	bī-tū′mẹn,	bẹ-tū′mẹn.
BŌAT′SWAIN,	bō′sn,	bō′sn,	bō′sn,	bōte′swāne, bō′sn,	bōte′swāne, bō′sn,	bōte′swāne, bō′sn.
BŎM′BAST,	bọm-băst′,	bŭm′bạst, bụm-băst′,	bụm-bäst′,	bụm-bäst′,	bụm-bäst′,	bŭm′băst′.
BỌỌK,	bôôk,	bôôk,	bûk,	bûk,	bûk,	bôôk.
BÖ′SOM,	bôô′zụm,	bôô′zụm, bûz′ụm,	bôô′zụm,	bôô′zụm,	bôô′zụm,	bôô′zụm.
BŌURN,	bôôrn,	bōrne,	bôôrn,	bōrne,	bôôrn, bōrne,	bōrne.
BŌWL, (bōle)	bōle,	bōle,	boul,	bōle,	boul, bōle,	boul.
BRĀCE′LET,	brās′lịt,	brāse′lẹt,	brāse′lẹt,	brāse′lẹt,	brāse′lẹt,	brāse′lẹt.
BRĀ′VO,	brä′vọ,	brä′vọ,	brä′vọ,	brä′vọ,	brä′vọ,	brä′vọ,
BRA-ZĬL′,	brạ-zēēl′,	brạ-zēēl′,	brạ-zĭl′,	brạ-zēēl′,	brạ-zēēl′,	brạ-zēēl′.
BREĀK,	brēēk,	brāke,	brāke,	brāke,	brāke,	brāke.
BREECH, (brich)	brēēch,	brēēch,	brēēch,	brēēch,	brēēch,	brēēch.
BRONZ,	brōnze,	brōnze,	brŏnz,	brōnze,	brōnze,	brōnze.
BRŌOCH,	brôôch,	brōch,	brôôch,	brōch,	brôôch,	brōch.
BRỌỌK,	brôôk,	brôôk,	brûk,	brûk,	brûk,	brôôk.
BỤLL′ION,	bŭl′lyụn,	bûl′yụn,	bûl′yun,	bûl′yụn,	bûl′yụn,	bûl′yụn.
BUOY,	bwây,	bûẹ̆,	boy,	bwây,	bwoy,	bẹ̆.
₵A-₵HEX′Y,	kā′kẹk-sẹ,	kăk′ẹk-sẹ,	kạ-kĕk′sẹ,	kăk′ẹk-sẹ,	kăk′ẹk-sẹ,	kạk-kĕk′sẹ.
₵Ā′IS-SON, ₵AIS-SOON′,	. . . . .	. . . . .	kạs-sôôn′,	kā′sn,	kāse-sôôn′,	kā′ēs-sŏn.
₵AL′CI-NA-TO-RY. [1]						
₵ALCINE,	kạl-sīne′,	kạl-sīne′,	kạl-sīne′,	kạl-sīne′,	kạl-sīne′,	kạl-sīne′.
₵AM′EL-O-PARD,	kăm′ẹ-lọ-pärd,	kạ-mĕl′ọ-pärd,	kạ-mĕl′ọ-pärd,	. . . . .	. . . . .	kạ-mĕl′ọ-pärd.
₵AN′AL-₵ŌAL,	kĕn′nịl-kōle,	kĕn′nịl-kōle,	kăn′ạl-kōle,	. . . . .	. . . . .	kăn′ạl-kōle.
₵AP′IL-LA-RY,	kạ-pĭl′lạ-rẹ,	kăp′pịl-lạ-rẹ,	kạ-pĭl′lạ-rẹ,	kạ-pĭl′lạ-rẹ,	kăp′ịl-lạr-ẹ,	kăp′pịl-lạ-rẹ.
₵A-PRICE′,	kạp-rēēs′,	kạ-prēēs′, kăp′rēēs,	kạ-prēēs′,	kạ-prēēs′,	kạ-prēēs′,	kạ-prēēs′.
₵AR′TEL,	kạr-tĕl′,	kạr-tĕl′,	kär′tẹl,	kạr-tĕl′,	kạr-tĕl′,	kạr-tĕl′.
₵ATCH′UP, ₵AT′SUP,	kăch′ụp,	kăch′ụp,	kăt′sụp,	kăch′ụp,	kăch′ụp,	kĕch′ụp.
₵ATH′O-LI-CISM,	kạ-thŏl′ẹ-sĭzm,	kạ-thŏl′ẹ-sĭzm,	kạ-thŏl′ẹ-sĭzm,	kạ-thŏl′ẹ-sĭzm,	kạ-thŏl′ẹ-sĭzm,	kạ-thŏl′ẹ-sĭzm
₵Ē′₵I-TY,	sē′sịt-ẹ,	sĕs′ẹ-tẹ,	sĕs′ẹ-tẹ,	sĕs′ẹ-tẹ,	sĕs′ẹ-tẹ,	sē′sẹ-tẹ.
₵Ē′LA-TURE,	sē′lạ-tūre,	sĕl′ạ-chūre,	sē′lạ-tūre,	. . . . .	. . . . .	sĕl′ạ-tūre.
₵ELIBACY,	sĕl′ẹ-bạ-sẹ,	sĕl′ẹ-bạ-sẹ,	sĕl′ẹ-bạ-sẹ,	sĕl′ẹ-bạ-sẹ,	sĕl′ẹ-bạ-sẹ,	sĕl′ẹ-bạ-sẹ.
₵EN′A-TO-RY,	sē′nạ-tụr-ẹ,	sĕn′ạ-tụr-ẹ,	sĕn′ạ-tọ-rẹ,	. . . . .	. . . . .	sĕn′ạ-tụr-ẹ.
₵EN-TRIF′U-GAL,	sẹn-trĭf′ụ-gạl,	sẹn-trĭf′ụ-gạl,	sẹn-trĭf′ụ-gạl,	sẹn-trĭf′ụ-gạl,	sẹn-trĭf′ụ-gạl,	sẹn-trĭf′ụ-gạl.
₵EN-TRIP′E-TAL,	sẹn-trĭp′ẹ-tạl,	sẹn-trĭp′ẹ-tạl,	sẹn-trĭp′ẹ-tạl,	sẹn-trĭp′ẹ-tạl,	sẹn-trĭp′ẹ-tạl,	sẹn-trĭp′ẹ-tạl.
₵ER′USE,	sĕr′ūse,	sē′rūse,	sē′rūse,	sē′rūse,	sē′rūse,	sē′rūse.
₵HA-GRĪN′,	shạ-grēēn′,	shạ-grēēn′,	shạ-grēēn′,	shạ-grēēn′,	shạ-grēēn′,	shạ-grēēn′.
₵HAL′DRON,	châw′drụn,	chä′drụn,	chäl′drụn,	chäl′drụn,	chä′drụn,	châwl′drụn.
₵HAL′ICE,	chăl′ịs,	chăl′ịs,	kăl′ịs,	chăl′ịs,	chăl′ịs,	chăl′ịs.
₵HAM′OIS, (sham′e)	shạ-moẹ′,	shạ-moẹ′,	shăm′ẹ,	shạ-moẹ′,	shạ-moẹ′,	shạ-moẹ′.
₵HAM-PĀIGN′,	chạm-pāne′,	shăm′pāne,	shạm-pāne′,	shạm-pāne′,	chăm′pāne,	shăm′pāne.
₵HAP′E-RON,	. . . . .	shăp-ẹr-ôôn′,	shăp′ẹ-rōne,	. . . . .	. . . . .	shăp′ẹr-ôôn.
₵HÄRT,	kärt, chärt,	kärt, chärt,	chärt,	kärt, chärt,	chärt, kärt,	kärt, chärt.
₵HĀS′TEN, (chā′sn)	chā′stn,	chāse′tn,	chāse′n,	chāse′tn,	chāsn,	chāse′tn.
₵HAS′TISE-MENT,	chās′tịz-mĕnt,	chăs′tịz-mĕnt,	chạs-tīze′mẹnt, chāse′tịz-mĕnt,	chăs′tịz-mĕnt,	chăs′tịz-mĕnt,	chăs′tịz-mĕnt.
₵HAS′TI-TY,	chāse′tẹ-tẹ,	chăs′tẹ-tẹ,	chāse′tẹ-tẹ,	chăs′tẹ-tẹ,	chăs′tẹ-tẹ,	chās′tẹ-tẹ.
₵HEER′FỤL,	chĕr′fụl,	chēēr′fụl, chĕr′fụl,	chēēr′fụl,	chēēr′fụl,	chĕr′fụl, chēēr′fụl,	chēēr′fụl.
₵HERUBI₵,	chẹ-rū′bịk,	chẹ-rū′bịk,	chẹ-rū′bịk,	chẹ-rū′bịk,	chẹ-rū′bịk,	chẹ-rū′bịk.
₵HĪ′NA,	chā′nạ,	chā′nạ, chĪ′nạ,	chī′nạ,	chā′nạ,	chī′nạ, chā′nạ,	chī′nạ

Sheridan.	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jones.*	*Fulton & Knight.*	*Jameson.*
[1] kăl′sịu-ạ-tụr-ẹ,	kạl-sĭn′ạ-tụr-ẹ,	kạl-sĭn′ạ-tọ-rẹ,	. . . . .	. . . . .	kạl-sĭn′ạ-tụr-rẹ.

Webster.	*Sheridan.*	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jones.*	*Fulton & Knight.*	*Jameson.*
ϹHIR/O-MAN-CY,	kī/rọ-măn-sẹ,	kĭr/ọ-măn-sẹ,	kị-rŏm/ạn-sẹ,	kĭr/ọ-măn-sẹ,	kĭr/ọ-măn-sẹ,	kī/rọ-măn-sẹ.
ϹHIV/AL-RY,	shĭv/ạl-rẹ,	chĭv/ạl-rẹ,	shĭv/ạl-rẹ,	chĭv/ạl-rẹ,	chĭv/ạl-rẹ,	shĭv/ạl-rẹ.
CHĪVES,	shīvz,	chīvz,	chīvz,	chīvz,	chīvz,	chīvz.
ϹHOIR, (quīre)	kwīre,	kwīre,	koir, kwīre,	kwīre, kâẹ/ụr,	kwīre, koir,	kwīre.
CHOP/IN,	shọ-pēēn/,	chọ-pēēn/,	chŏp/ịn,	chọ-pēēn/,	chŏp/ịn,	chọ-pēēn/.
ϹHOR/IS-TER,	kwĕr/ịs-tẹr,	kwĭr/ịs-tẹr,	kŏr/ịs-tẹr, kwĭr/ịs-tẹr,	kŏr/ịs-tẹr,	kwĭr/ịs-tẹr,	kŏr/ịs-tẹr.
ϹHRIST-IAN/I-TY,	krĭs-tyăn/ẹ-tẹ,	krĭs-chẹ-ăn/ẹ-tẹ,	krĭs-tẹ-ăn/ẹ-tẹ,	krĭs-chẹ-ăn/ẹ-tẹ,	krĭs-tyẹ-ăn/ẹ-tẹ,	krĭs/tẹ-ăn/ẹ-tẹ.
ϹLAR/ION,	klăr/yụn,	klāre/yụn,	klăr/ẹ-ụn,	klăr/ẹ-ụn,	klā/rẹ-ụn,	klăr/ẹ-ụn.
ϹLERK,	klärk,	klärk,	klärk,	klärk,	klärk,	klärk.
ϹLI-MAϹ/TER-IϹ. [1]						
ϹLŌTHES,	klōze,	klōze, klōthz,	klōthz,	klōze,	klōthz,	klōthz, klōze.
ϹLOUGH, (kluf)	. . . . .	klou, klŏf,	klŏf,	. . . . .	klŏf,	klŭf.
ϹLYS/TER,	glĭs/tẹr,	klĭs/tẹr,	klĭs/tẹr,	glĭs/tẹr,	glĭs/tẹr,	klĭs/tẹr.
ϹO-AD-JŪ/TANT,	kọ-ăd/jụ-tạnt,	kọ-ăd/jụ-tạnt,	kō-ạd-jū/tạnt,	. . . . .	. . . . .	kọ-ăd/jụ-tạnt.
ϹŌ/BALT,	kŏb/ạlt,	kŏb/ạlt,	kŏb/ạlt,	kŏb/ụlt,	kŏb/ạlt,	kō-bâlt.
ϹOCH/I-NEAL,	kŭch/ịn-ēēl,	kŭch/ịn-ēēl,	kŭch/ẹ-nēēl,	kŏch/ịn-ēēl,	kŭch/ịn-ēēl,	kŏch-ịn-ēēl/.
ϹOϹKSWAIN,	kŏk/sụn,	kŏk/sn,	kŏk/sn,	. . . . .	. . . . .	kŏk/swāne, kŏk/sn.
ϹOGNIZANCE,	kŏn/ẹ-zạns,	kŏg/nẹ-zạns, kŏn/ẹ-zạns,	kŏn/ẹ-zạns,	kŏg/nẹ-zụns, kŏn/ẹ-zụns,	kŏg/nẹ-zạns,	kŏn/ẹ-zạns.
ϹOM/BAT,	kŭm/bụt,	kŭm/bạt,	kŏm/bạt,	kŭm/bụt,	kŭm/bạt,	kŏm/bạt.
ϹOM-MEND/A-BLE. [2]						
ϹOM/MENT, *v.*	kŏm/mẹnt,	kŏm/mẹnt,	kọm-mĕnt/,	kọm-mĕnt/,	kŏm/mẹnt,	kŏm/mẹnt.
ϹOM/MIS-SURE,	kọm/mịsh-ūre,	kọm-mĭsh/ūre,	kọm-mĭs/shūre,	kọm-mĭsh/ūre,	kọm-mĭsh/ūre,	kọm-mĭs/ūre.
ϹOM-MŌ/DI-OUS,	kọm-mō/dyụs,	kọm-mō/dẹ-ụs, kọm-mō/jẹ-ụs,	kọm-mō/dẹ-ụs,	kọm-mō/dẹ-ụs,	kọm-mō/dyụs,	kọm-mō/dẹ-ụs.
ϹOMPATRIOT,	kọm-pā/trẹ-ụt,	kọm-pā/trẹ-ụt,	kọm-pā/trẹ-ụt,	kọm-pā/trẹ-ụt,	kọm-pā/trẹ-ụt,	kọm-pā/trẹ-ụt.
ϹOMPENSATE,	kọm-pĕn/sāte,	kọm-pĕn/sāte,	kọm-pĕn/sāte,	kọm-pĕn/sāte,	kọm-pĕn/sāte,	kọm-pĕn/sāte.
ϹOM/PLOT,	kŏm/plŏt,	kŏm/plŏt,	kọm-plŏt/,	kŏm/plŏt,	kŏm/plŏt,	kọm-plŏt/.
ϹOM/PŌRT,	kọm-pōrt/,	kŏm/pōrt,	kọm-pōrt/,	kŏm/pōrt,	kŏm/pōrt,	kŏm/pōrt.
ϹOM/RADE,	kŭm/rāde,	kŭm/rāde,	kŭm/rāde,	kŭm/rāde,	kŭm/rāde,	kŏm/rāde.
ϹON-FESS/OR,	kŏn/fẹs-sụr,	kŏn/fẹs-sụr,	kọn-fĕs/sụr,	kŏn/fẹs-sụr,	kŏn/fẹs-sụr,	kŏn/fẹs-sụr.
ϹON/FI-DANT,	kŏn-fẹ-dănt/,	kŏn-fẹ-dănt/,	kŏn/fẹ-dănt,	kŏn/fẹ-dănt,	kŏn-fẹ-dănt/,	kŏn-fẹ-dănt/.
ϹONFISCATE, *v.*	kọn-fĭs/kāte,	kọn-fĭs/kāte,	kọn-fĭs/kāte,	kọn-fĭs/kāte,	kọn-fĭs/kāte,	kọn-fĭs/kāte.
ϹON-FRONT/,	kọn-frŏnt/,	kọn-frŏnt/,	kụn-frŭnt/,	kọn-frŭnt/,	kọn-frŏnt/,	kọn-frŏnt/.
ϹON/GE, *n.*	. . . . .	kọn-jēē/,	kŏn/jẹ,	kọn-jēē/,	kōne/jẹ, kọn-jēē/,	kŏnje, kọng-zhā/.
ϹON-NOĬS-SEŪR/,	kō-nịs-sôôr/,	kō-nịs-sāre/,	kŏn-nịs-sūre/,	kŏn-nịs-sūre/,	kŏn-nịs-sūre/,	kō-nịs-sāre/.
ϹON-SIST/O-RY,	kŏn/sịs-tụr-ẹ,	kŏn/sịs-tụr-ẹ,	kŏn/sịs-tọ-rẹ,	kŏn/sịs-tụr-ẹ,	kŏn/sịs-tụr-ẹ,	kŏn/sịs-tụr-ẹ.
ϹON-SOL/A-TO-RY,	kọn-sō/lạ-tụr-ẹ,	kọn-sŏl/ạ-tụr-ẹ,	kŏn-sō/lạ-tọ-rẹ,	kọn-sŏl/ạ-tụr-ẹ,	kọn-sŏl/ạ-tụr-ẹ,	kọn-sŏl ạ-tụr-ẹ.
ϹON/STEL-LATE,	kọn-stĕl/lāte,	kọn-stĕl/lāte,	kọn-stĕl/lāte,	. . . . .	kọn-stĕl/lāte,	kọn-stĕl/lāte.
ϹON/STI-TU-TIVE,	kọn-stĭt/tụ-tĭv,	kŏn/stẹ-tū-tĭv,	kŏn/stẹ-tū-tĭv,	kŏn/stẹ-tū-tĭv,	kŏn/stẹ-tū-tĭv,	kŏn/stẹ-tū-tĭv.
ϹON/STRUE,	kŏn/stụr,	kŏn/strū, kŏn/stụr,	kŏn/strū,	kŏn/strū,	kŏn/strū,	kŏn/strū.
ϹON-SULT/, *n.*	kọn-sŭlt/,	kŏn/sŭlt, kọn-sŭlt/,	kŏn/sŭlt, kọn-sŭlt/,	. . . . .	kŏn/sŭit,	kŏn/sŭlt.
ϹONSUMMATE, *v.*	kọn-sŭm/mẹt,	kọn-sŭm/māte,	kọn-sŭm/mate,	kọn-sŭm/mẹt,	kọn-sŭm/mate,	kọn-sŭm/māte.
ϹONTEMPLATE,	kọn-tĕm/plāte,	kọn-tĕm/plāte,	kọn-tĕm/plāte,	kọn-tĕm/plāte,	kọn-tĕm/plāte,	kọn-tĕm/plāte.
ϹON/TEM-PLA-TOR. [3]						
ϹON/TENT, *n.*	kọn-tĕnt/,	kọn-tĕnt/, kŏn/tĕnt,	kọn-tĕnt/,	kọn-tĕnt/,	kọn-tĕnt/,	kọn-tĕnt/.
ϹON/TRĪTE,	kŏn/trīte,	kŏn/trīte,	kọn-trīte/,	kŏn/trīte,	kŏn/trīte,	kŏn/trīte.
ϹON-VĒN/IENT,	kọn-vē/nyẹnt,	kọn-vē/nẹ-ẹnt,	kọn-vē/nẹ-ẹnt,	kọn-vē/nẹ-ẹnt,	kọn-vē/nyẹnt,	kọn-vē/nẹ-ẹnt.
ϹON-VENT/I-ϹLE,	kŏn/vẹn-tĭkl,	kọn-vĕn/tẹ-kl,	kọn-vĕn/tẹ-kl,	kŏn/vẹn-tẹ-kl,	kọn-vĕn/tẹ-kl,	kọn-vĕn/tẹ-kl.
ϹON/VER-SANT,	kŏn/vẹr-sẹnt, kọn-vĕr/sẹnt,	kŏn/vẹr-sạnt, kọn-vĕr/sạnt,	kọn-vĕr/sạnt,	kŏn/vẹr-sụnt, kọn-vĕr/sụnt,	kŏn/vẹrs-ạnt, kọn-vĕrs/ạnt,	kŏn/vẹr-sạnt.
ϹŌ/NY,	kŭn/nẹ,	kŭn/nẹ,	kŭn/nẹ,	kŭn/nẹ,	kŭn/nẹ,	kŭn/nẹ.
ϹŌ/QUET-RY,	kọ-kĕt/rẹ,	kọ-kĕt/rẹ,	kọ-kĕt/rẹ,	kọ-kĕt/rẹ,	kọ-kĕt/rẹ,	kọ-kĕt/rẹ.
ϹORD/IAL,	kŏr/dyạl,	kŏr/jẹ-ạl,	kŏr/dẹ-ạl,	kŏr/dẹ-ụl,	kŏr/dyạl,	kŏr/dẹ-ạl.
ϹOR/OL-LA-RY,	kŏr/ọ-lạr-ẹ,	kŏr/ọ-lạr-ẹ,	kŏr/ọ-lạ-rẹ,	kŏr/ọ-lạr-ẹ,	kŏr/ọl-lạr-ẹ,	kŏr/ọ-lạr-ẹ.
ϹÔUR/IER,	kôô/ryẹr,	kôô/rēēr,	kôô/rẹ-ạ,	kôô-rēēr/,	kôô/rēēr,	kôô-rēēr/.
ϹÓURT/E-OUS,	kŭr/chus,	kŭr/chẹ-ụs,	kŭr/chẹ-ụs,	kŭr/tẹ-ụs,	kŭrt/yụs,	kōre/tẹ-ụs.
ϹÓV/ET-OUS,	kŭv/vẹ-chŭs,	kŭv/ẹ-tŭs,	kŭv/ẹt-ŭs,	kŭv/vẹ-tŭs,	kŭv/ẹt-ŭs,	kŭv/ẹ-tŭs.
ϹREEK, (krĭk)	krēēk,	krēēk,	krēēk,	krēēk,	krēēk,	krēēk.
ϹROϹ/O-DĪLE,	krŏk/ọ-dĭl,	krŏk/ọ-dĭl,	krŏk/ọ-dĭl,	krŏk/ọ-dĭl,	krŏk/ọ-dĭl,	krŏk/ọ-dīle.

Sheridan.	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jones.*	*Fulton & Knight.*	*Jameson.*
[1] klī-mạk-tĕr/rịk,	klĭm-ạk-tĕr/rịk,	klī-mạk-tĕr/rịk,	klĭm-ạk-tĕr/rịk,	klĭm-ạk-tĕr/rịk,	klĭm-ạk-tĕr/rịk.
[2] kọm-mĕn/dạ-bl,	kŏm/mẹn-dạ-bl,	kọm-mĕn/dạ-bl,	kọm-mĕn/dạ-bl,	kŏm/mẹn-dạ-bl,	kọm-mĕn/dạ-bl.
[2] kŏm/mẹn-dạ-bl,	kọm-mĕn/dạ-bl,				
[3] kŏn/tẹm-plā-tụr,	kọn-tĕm/plā-tụr,	kọn-tĕm/plā-tụr,	kọn-tĕm/plā-tụr,	kọn-tĕm/plā-tụr,	kọn-tĕm/plā-tụr.

Webster.	*Sheridan.*	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jones.*	*Fulton & Knight.*	*Jameson.*
ЄRŲP/PER,	krŭp/pẹr,	krŭp/pẹr,	krŭp/pẹr,	krŭp/pẹr,	krŭp/pẹr,	krŭp/pẹr.
ЄŪ/ЄUM-BER,	kow/kụm-bẹr,	kow/kụm-bẹr,	kow/kụm-bẹr,	kŭk/ụm-bẹr,	kow/kụm-bẹr,	kū/kụm-bẹr.
ЄUI-RASS/,(kwe-ras/)	kū/rạs,	kwẹ-răs/,	kwē/rạs,	kwē/rụs,	kwẹ-răs/,	kwẹ-răs/.
ЄUISH, (kwis)	kŭsh,	kwĭs,	kwĭsh,	kwĭs,	kwĭs,	kwĭs.
ЄŪ/NEI-FORM,	kụ-nē/ẹ-fŏrm,	kụ-nē/ẹ-fŏrm,	kụ-nē/ẹ-fŏrm,	. . . . .	. . . . .	kụ-nē/ẹ-fŏrm.
ЄUP/BŌARD,	kŭb/bụrd,	kŭb/bụrd,	kŭp/bōrd,	kŭp/bụrd,	kŭb/bụrd,	kŭb/bụrd.
CYN/O-SURE,	sī/nọ-sūre,	sĭn/ọ-shūre, sī/nọ-shūre,	sī/nọ-sūre, sĭn/ọ-sūre,	sĭn/ọ-sūre,	sĭn/ọ-sūre, sī/nọ-sūre,	sī/nọ-shūre.
DAUNT,	dâwnt,	dänt,	dâwnt, dänt,	dänt,	dänt,	dänt.
DĒAF,	dĕf,	dĕf,	dĕf,	dĕf,	dĕf,	dĕf.
DE-CEP/TO-RY,	dẹ-sĕp/tụr-ẹ,	dĕs/ẹp-tụr-ẹ,	dẹ-sĕp/tọ-rẹ,	. . . . .	. . . . .	dĕs/ẹp-tụr-ẹ.
DEЄOROUS,	dẹ-kō/rụs,	dẹ-kō/rụs,	dĕk/ọ-rŭs,	dẹ-kō/rụs,	dẹ-kō/rụs,	dẹ-kō/rụs.
DE-ЄRĒ/TAL,	dẹ-krē/tạl,	dẹ-krē/tạl, dĕk/rẹ-tạl,	dẹ-krē/tạl,	dẹ-krē/tạl,	dẹ-krē/tạl,	dẹ-krē/tạl, dĕk/rẹ-tạl.
DEЄUSSATE,	dẹ-kŭs/sāte,	dẹ-kŭs/sāte,	dẹ-kŭs/sāte,	dẹ-kŭs/sāte,	dẹ-kŭs/sāte,	dẹ-kŭs/sāte.
DE-FILE/,	dĕf/ẹ-lē,	dẹ-fīle/,	dẹ-fīle/,	dẹ-fīle/,	dẹ-fīle/,	dẹ-fīle/.
DEMONSTRATE,	dẹ-mŏn/strāte,	dẹ-mŏn/strāte,	dẹ-mŏn/strāte,	dẹ-mŏn/strāte,	dẹ-mŏn/strāte,	dẹ-mŏn/strāte.
DEM/ON-STRA-TOR. [1]						
DEN/I-GRATE,	dẹ-nī/grāte,	dĕn/ẹ-grāte, dẹ-nī/grāte,	dĕn/ẹ-grāte,	dẹ-nī/grāte,	dẹ-nī/grāte,	dĕn/ẹ-grāte.
DE-PIL/A-TO-RY,	dẹ-pī/lạ-tụr-ẹ,	dẹ-pĭl/ạ-tụr-ẹ,	dẹ-pĭl/ạ-tọ-rẹ,	. . . . .	. . . . .	dẹ-pī/lạ-tụr-ẹ.
DER-NIĒR/,	dẹrn-yāre/,	dẹrn-yāre/,	dĕr/nẹ-ẹr,	dẹrn-yāre/,	dẹrn-yāre/.	. . . . .
DESIЄЄATE,	dẹ-sĭk/kāte,	dẹ-sĭk/kāte,	dẹ-sĭk/kate,	dẹ-sĭk/kāte,	dẹ-sĭk/kāte,	dẹ-sĭk/kāte.
DE-SIGN/,	dẹ-zīne/,	dẹ-sīne/,	dẹ-sīne/,	dẹ-sīne/,	dẹ-sīne/,	dẹ-zīne/.
DES/UL-TO-RY,	dĕs/ụl-tụr-ẹ,	dĕs/ụl-tụr-ẹ,	dĕs/ụl-tọ-rẹ,	dĕs/ụl-tụr-ẹ,	dĕs/ụl-tụr-ẹ,	dĕs/ụl-tụr-ẹ.
DIAMOND,	dī/mụnd,	dī/ạ-mụnd,	dī/ạ-mụnd,	dī/mụnd,	dī/ạ-mụnd, dī/mụnd,	dī/ạ-mụnd.
DIM/IS-SO-RY,	dī-mĭs/sọ-rẹ,	dĭm/ịs-sụr-ẹ,	. . . . .	dĭm/ịs-sụr-ẹ,	dĭm/ịs-sụr-ẹ,	dĭm/ịs-sụr-ẹ.
DĪ/O-CE-SAN,	dī-ŏs/sẹ-sạn,	dī-ŏs/sẹ-sạn,	dī-ŏs/ẹ-sạn,	dī-ŏs/sẹ-sụn,	dī-ŏs/ẹ-sạn,	dī-ŏs/sẹ-sạn.
DIS/ЄOUNT, *v.*	dịs-kount/,	dịs-kount/,	dịs-kount/,	dịs-kount/,	dịs-kount/,	dịs-kount/.
DIS-ЄREP/ANCE,	dĭs/krẹ-pạns,	dĭs/krẹ-pạns,	dĭs/krẹ-pạns,	dĭs/krẹ-pụns,	dĭs/krẹ-pạns,	dĭs/krẹ-pạns.
DIS-ЄREP/ANT,	dĭs/krẹ-pạnt,	dĭs/krẹ-pạnt,	dĭs/krẹ-pạnt,	. . . . .	. . . . .	dĭs/krẹ-pạnt.
DIS-ЄRĒ/TIVE,	dĭs/krẹ-tĭv,	dịs-krē/tĭv,	dịs-krē/tĭv,	. . . . .	. . . . .	dịs-krē/tĭv.
DIS/PU-TA-BLE,	dĭs/pụ-tạ-bl,	dĭs/pụ-tạ-bl, dịs-pū/tạ-bl,	dịs-pū/tạ-bl,	dĭs/pụ-tạ-bl,	dĭs/pụ-tạ-bl,	dĭs/pụ-tạ-bl, dịs-pū/tạ-bl.
DIS-SYL/LA-BLE,	dĭs/sĭl-lạ-bl,	dĭs/sĭl-lạ-bl,	dĭs-sĭl/lạ-bl,	dĭs/sĭl-lạ-bl,	dĭs-sĭl/lạ-bl,	dĭs-sĭl/lạ-bl.
DI-VER-TĪZE/,	. . . . .	dẹ-vĕr/tĭz,	dẹ-vĕr/tĭz,	. . . . .	. . . . .	dī-vĕr/tĭz.
DŌ/CI-BLE,	dŏs/sịbl	dŏs/ẹ-bl,	dō/sẹ-bl,	dŏs/sẹ-bl,	dŏs/ẹ-bl,	dŏs/ẹ-bl.
DŌ/CILE,	dŏs/sĭl,	dŏs/sĭl,	dō/sĭl,	. . . . .	dŏs/ĭl,	dŏs/sĭl.
DONATIVE,	dō/nạ-tĭv,	dŏn/ạ-tĭv,	dŏn/ạ-tĭv,	dŏn/ạ-tĭv,	dŏn/ạ-tĭv,	dŏn/ạ-tĭv.
DRAMA,	drā/mạ,	drā/mạ, drăm/mạ,	drä/mạ,	drā/mạ,	drā/mạ,	drä/mạ.
DU-RESS/,	dū/rẹs,	dū/rẹs,	dū/rẹs,	. . . . .	dū/rẹs,	dū/rẹs.
DŸ/NAS-TY,	dī/nạs-tẹ,	dī/nạs-tẹ, dĭn/ạs-tẹ,	dī/nạs-tẹ,	dĭn/ạs-tẹ,	dĭn/ạs-tẹ, dī/nạs-tẹ,	dĭn/ạs-tẹ.
DYS-PEP/SY,	dĭs/pĕp-sẹ,	dĭs/pĕp-sẹ,	. . . . .	. . . . .	dĭs/pĕp-sẹ,	dĭs/pĕp-sẹ.
EЄ-ЄHYM/O-SIS,	ĕk-kẹ-mō/sịs,	ĕk-kẹ-mō/sịs,	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	ĕk-kī-mō/sịs.
EЄH/I-NUS,	ẹ-kī/nụs,	ẹ-kī/nụs.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
E-ЄLAIR/CISSE-MENT. [2]						
E-ЄLAT/, (e-klä/)	ẹ-klâw/,	ẹ-klâw/,	ẹ-klä/,	ẹk-klä/,	ẹ-klâw/,	ẹk-klä/.
Ē/DIЄT,	ē/dịkt,	ē/dịkt,	ĕd/ịkt, ē/dịkt,	ē/dịkt,	ē/dịkt,	ē/dịkt.
E-LĒ/ĠI-AЄ,	ĕl-ẹ-jī/ạk,	ĕl-ẹ-jī/ạk,	ẹ-lē/jẹ-ăk, ĕl-ẹ-jī/ạk,	ĕl-ẹ-jī/ạk,	ĕl-ẹ-jī/ạk,	ĕl-ẹ-jī/ạk.
EM-BRA-SURE/,	ĕm-brạ-zhûr/,	ẹm-brā/zhūre,	ĕm/brạ-zūre/,	ẹm-brā/zhūre,	ẹm-brā/zhûr,	ẹm-brā/zhūre.
EM/PIR-IЄ, *n.*	ĕm/pẹ-rĭk,	ĕm/pẹ-rĭk, ẹm-pĭr/ịk,	ĕm/pẹ-rĭk, ẹm-pĭr/ịk,	ĕm/pẹ-rĭk,	ĕm/pẹ-rĭk, ẹm-pĭr/ịk,	ẹm-pĭr/ịk.
EM-PY-RĒ/AN,	ĕm-pẹ-rē/ạn,	ĕm-pẹ-rē/ạn, ẹm-pĭr/ẹ-ạn,	ẹm-pĭr/ẹ-ạn, ĕm-pẹ-rē/ạn,	. . . . .	ĕm-pẹ-rē/ạn, ẹm-pĭr/ẹ-ạn,	ĕm-pẹ-rē/ạn, ẹm-pĭr/ẹ-ạn.
EN-ЄŌRE/,	ŏng-kōre/,	ŏng-kōre/,	ŏn-kōre/,	ŏng-kōre/,	äng-kōre/,	ŏng-kōre/.
ENERVATE,	ẹ-nĕr/vāte,	ẹ-nĕr/vāte,	ẹ-nĕr/vate,	ẹ-nĕr/vāte,	ẹ-nĕr/vāte,	ẹ-nĕr/vāte.
EN-FEOFF/, (fĕf)	ẹn-fēēf/,	ẹn-fēēf/,	ẹn-fĕf/,	ẹn-fĕf/,	ẹn-fĕf/,	ẹn-fēēf/.
EN-VEL/OP,	ŏn-vẹ-lōpe/,	ŏn-vẹ-lōpe/,	ĕn/vẹ-lōpe,	ŏn-vẹ-lōpe/,	än-vẹ-lōpe/,	ŏng-vẹ-lōpe/.
EN-VI/RONS,	ŏn-vẹ-rōnz/,	ŏn-vẹ-rōnz/, ẹn-vī/rụns,	ẹn-vī/rụnz,	ŏn-vẹ-rōnz/,	än/vẹ-rōnz,	ĕn/vẹ-rụnz, ẹn-vī/rụnz.

Sheridan.	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jones.*	*Fulton & Knight.*	*Jameson.*
[1] dĕm/ụn-strā-tụr,	dĕm-mọn-strā/tụr, dẹ-mŏn/strā-tụr,	dĕm-ụn-strā/tụr,	. . . . .	. . . . .	dĕm-mọn-strā/tụr.
[2] ẹk-klĕr/sịz-mĕnt,	ẹk-klāre/sịz-mĕnt,	ạ-klȧre/sịs-mŏn,	ẹk-klāre/sịz-mŏng,	ẹ-klāre/sịz-măng,	ẹk-klāre/sịz-mĕnt.

Webster.	*Sheridan.*	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jones.*	*Fulton & Knight.*	*Jameson.*
EPH/OD,	ĕf/ọd,	ĕf/ọd, ē/fọd,	ĕf/ọd,	ĕf/ọd,	ĕf/ọd,	ĕf/ọd.
EPIC̆UREAN,	ĕp-ę-kụ-rē/ạn,	ĕp-ę-kụ-rē/ạn,	ĕp-ę-kụ-rē/ạn,	ĕp-ę-kụ-rē/ạn,	ĕp-ę-kụ-rē/ạn,	ĕp-ę-kụ-rē/ạn.
Ē/POC̆H,	ĕp/ọk,	ĕp/ọk, ē/pọk,	ē/pọk,	ĕp/ọk,	ĕp/ọk,	ĕp/ọk.
EP/ODE,	ĕp/ōde,	ĕp/ōde, ē/pōde,	ĕp/ōde, ē/pōde,	ĕp/ōde,	ĕp/ōde,	ĕp/ōde.
Ē/QUE-RY,	ę-kwĕr/ę,	ę-kwĕr/ę,	ĕk/wẹr-rẹ,	ę-kwĕr/ę,	ę-kwĕr/rę,	ē/kwẹr-ę.
ER/RAND,	ăr/rạnd,	ăr/rạnd,	ĕr/rạnd,	ĕr/rụnd,	ĕr/rạnd, ăr/rạnd,	ĕr/rạnd.
ER/U-DITE,	. . . . .	ĕr-ụ-dīte/,	ĕr/ụ-dĭt,	. . . . .	. . . . .	ĕr/ụ-dīte.
ES-SĀY/IST,	. . . . .	ęs-sā/ịst,	ĕs/sạ-ĭst,	. . . . .	. . . . .	ēs/sạ-ĭst.
EU-RO-PĒ/AN,	yū-rọ-pē/ạn,	yū-rọ-pē/ạn,	yū-rọ-pē/ạn, yụ-rō/pẹ-ạn,	yū-rọ-pē/ạn.	. . . . .	. . . . .
E-VAN-ĠEL/I-C̆AL,	ē-vạn-jĕl/ę-kạl,	ĕv-ạn-jĕl/ę-kạl,	e-vạn-jĕl/ę-kạl,	ē-vạn-jĕl/ę-kạl,	ĕv-ạn-jĕl/ę-kạl,	ē-vạn-jĕl/ę-kạl
EX-A-CERB/ATE,	ĕks-ạ-sĕr/bāte,	ęks-ăs/ẹr-bāte,	ęks-ăs/ẹr-bāte,	. . . . .	. . . . .	ĕgz-ạ-sĕr/bạte
EX/EM-PLA-RY,	ĕgz/ęm-plạr-ę,	ĕgz/ęm-plạr-ę,	ęgz-ĕm/plạ-rę,	ęgz-ĕm/plạ-rę,	ĕgz/ęm-plạr-ę,	ĕgz/ęm-plạr-ę
EX-PĒ/DI-ENT,	ęks-pē/dzhẹnt,	ęks-pē/dę-ẹnt, ęks-pē/ję-ẹnt,	ęks-pē/dę-ẹnt,	ęks-pē/dę-ẹnt,	ęks-pē/dyẹnt,	ęks-pē/dę-ẹnt.
EX/PRO-BRATE,	ęks-prō/brāte,	ęks-prō/brāte,	ĕks/prọ-brāte.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
EX-PRO-BRĀ/TIVE,	. . . . .	ęks-prō/brạ-tĭv,	ęks-prō/brạ-tĭv.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
EXSIC̆C̆ATE,	ęks-sĭk/kāte,	ęk-sĭk/kāte,	ęk-sĭk/kāte,	ęk-sĭk/kāte,	ęk-sĭk/kāte,	ęk-sĭk/kāte.
EXTIRPATE,	ęk-stĕr/pāte,	ęk-stĕr/pāte,	ęk-stĕr/pate,	ęk-stĕr/pāte,	ek-stĕr/pāte,	ek-stĕr/pāte.
EXUDATE,	ęk-sū/dāte,	ęk-sū/dāte,	ęk-sū/date,	ęk-sū/dāte,	ęk-sū/dāte,	ęk-sū/dāte.
EY̆RE,	āre,	āre,	āre,	āre,	āre,	āre.
EY̆/RY,	ē/rẹ,	ā/rẹ,	ā/rẹ,	ū/rẹ,	ā/rẹ,	ā/rẹ.
FAB/RIC̆,	făb/rịk,	făb/rịk, fā/brịk,	făb/rịk,	făb/rịk,	făb/rịk,	făb/rịk, fā/brịk.
FAC-ADE/, (fas-sāde/)	. . . . .	. . . . .	fạ-sāde/,	. . . . .	. . . . .	fạ-säd/.
FAC̆/UND,	fạ-kŭnd/,	făk/ụnd,	. . . . .	făk/ụnd,	făk/ụnd.	. . . . .
FAL/CHION,	fâl/chụn,	fâll/chụn,	fâl/chẹ-ụn,	fâl/chụn,	fâl/shụn,	fâl/shụn.
FAL/C̆ON,	fâw/kn,	fâw/kn,	fâl/kn,	fâw/kn,	fâw/kn,	fâw/kn.
FAL/C̆ON-ER,	fâwk/nụr,	fâw/kn-ụr,	fâl/kn-ụr,	fâw/kn-ụr,	fâw/kn-ẹr,	fâw/kn-ẹr.
FAN/FA-RON,	făn/fạ-rōn,	făn-fạ-rōne/,	făn/fạ-rŭn,	. . . . .	. . . . .	făn/fạ-rŏn.
FARE/WELL,	fạr-wĕl/,	fāre/wĕl, fāre-wĕl/, fär/wĕl, fär-wĕl/,	fạre-wĕl/, fạre/wĕl, fär-wĕl/, fär/wĕl,	fāre-wĕl/,	fär-wĕl/, fāre-wĕl/,	fāre-wĕl/, fāre/wĕl.
FAS/CINE,	fạs-sēēn/,	fạs-sēēn/,	fạs-sēēn/,	fạs-sēēn/,	fạs-sēēn/,	fạs-sēēn/.
FAULT,	fâwt,	fâwlt,	fâwlt,	fâwlt,	fâwlt,	fâwlt.
FĒ/AL-TY,	fēēl/tẹ,	fē/ạl-tẹ,	fē/ạl-tẹ,	fē/ụl-tẹ,	fē/ạl-tẹ,	fēēl/tẹ.
FĒAR/FUL,	fĕr/fụl,	fēēr/fụl, fĕr/fụl,	fēēr/fụl,	fēēr/fụl,	fēēr/fụl, fĕr/fụl,	fēēr/fụl.
FĒ/BRĬLE,	fē/brīle,	fĕb/rĭl,	fē/brĭl,	fē/brĭl,	fē/brĭl,	fē/brĭl.
FĒ/C̆UND,	fẹ-kŭnd/,	fĕk/ụnd,	fẹ-kŭnd/,	fĕk/ụnd,	fĕk/ụnd.	. . . . .
FEOFF, (fef)	fĕf,	fĕf,	fĕf,	fĕf,	fĕf,	fēēf.
FEOF-FEE/,	fĕf/fē,	fĕf/fē,	fẹf-fēē/,	fĕf/fē,	fĕf/fē,	fẹf-fēē/.
FET/ID,	fĕt/ịd,	fĕt/ịd,	fē/tịd,	fĕt/ịd,	fĕt/ịd,	fĕt/ịd.
FIĒND,	fēēnd,	fēēnd,	fēēnd,	fēēnd,	fēēnd,	fēēnd.
FIERCE,	fĕrs,	fēērs, fĕrs,	fēērs,	fēērs,	fēērs, fĕrs,	fēērs.
FLAUNT,	flänt,	flänt,	flâwnt,	flänt,	flänt,	flänt.
FORE-FA/THER,	fōre-fä/thụr,	fōre-fä/thụr,	fōre/fä-thẹr,	fōre/fä-thụr,	fōre-fä/thẹr,	fōre/fä-thẹr.
FORE-FIN/GER,	fōre/fĭng-gụr,	fōre/fĭng-gụr,	fōre/fĭn-gẹr,	. . . . .	. . . . .	fōre/fĭng-gẹr.
FORT/NIGHT,	fârt/nīte,	fȯrt/nīte,	fŏrt/nịt,	fârt/nīte,	fȯrt/nīte,	fŏrt/nīte.
FOR/TUNE,	fâr/tūne,	fȯr/chūne,	fŏr/tūne,	fâr/chūne,	fȯr/tūne,	fŏr/tūne.
FRANK-IN/CENSE,	frăngk/ĭn-sĕns,	frăngk/ĭn-sĕns,	frăngk/ĭn-sĕns,	frăngk/ĭn-sĕns,	frăngk/ĭn-sĕns,	frăngk/ĭn-sĕns,
FRAT/RI-CīDE,	frăt/trẹ-sīde,	frăt/rẹ-sīde,	frā/trẹ-sīde,	frăt/rẹ-sīde,	frăt/rẹ-sīde,	frăt/rẹ-sīde.
FREE/THINK-ER,	frē-thĭnk/ẹr,	frē-thĭngk/ẹr,	frē-thĭnk/ẹr,	frē/thĭnk-ẹr,	frē/thĭnk-ẹr,	frē-thĭngk/ẹr.
FRĒ/QUENT, *v.*	frẹ-kwĕnt/,	frẹ-kwĕnt/,	frẹ-kwĕnt/,	frē/kwẹnt,	frẹ-kwĕnt/,	frẹ-kwĕnt/.
FRȮNT,	frŏnt,	frŭnt, frŏnt,	frŭnt,	frŭnt,	frŭnt,	frŭnt.
FRȮNT-IĒR/,	frŏn/tyẹr,	frŏn/chēēr, frŏnt/yēēr,	frŏn/tēēr,	frŏnt/yēēr,	frŏnt/yēēr,	frŏn/tēēr.
FUL/SOME,	fŭl/sụm,	fŭl/sụm,	fŭl/sụm,	fŭl/sụm,	fŭl/sụm,	fŭl/sụm.
FŪ/SI-BLE,	fū/sẹ-bl,	fū/sẹ-bl,	fū/zẹ-bl,	fū/zẹ-bl,	fū/zẹ-bl,	fū/zẹ-bl.
FŪ/SIL,	fụ-zēē/,	fụ-zēē/,	fū/zĭl,	fụ-zēē/,	fụ-zēē/,	fū/zĭl.
GABARDINE,	găb-ạr-dēēn/,	găb-ạr-dēēn/,	găb/ạr-dēēn,	găb-ạr-dēēn/,	găb-ạr-dēēn/,	găb-ạr-dēēn/.
GAIN-SAY/,	gāne/sā,	gāne-sā/,	gāne/sā,	gāne-sā/,	gāne-sā/,	gāne-sā/.
GAL/AX-Y,	gā/lạk-sẹ,	găl/lạk-sẹ,	gạ-lăk/sẹ,	găl/lạk-sẹ,	găl/lạk-sẹ,	găl/lạk-sẹ.
ĠEL/A-BLE,	jē/lạ-bl,	jĕl/ạ-bl,	jē/lạ-bl,	jĕl/ạ-bl,	jĕl/ạ-bl,	jĕl/ạ-bl.
ĠIĒR/ĒA-GLE,	gĕr/ēgl,	jĕr/ē-gl,	. . . . .	. . . . .	jĕr/ē-gl.	. . . . .
ĠIR/AN-DOLE,	. . . . .	. . . . .	jē/rạn-dōle,	. . . . .	. . . . .	jē/rạn-dōle.
ĠIR/A-SOLE,	jī/rạ-sōle,	jĭr/ạ-sōle,	jē/rạ-sŏl,	. . . . .	jī/rạ-sōle.	. . . . .
GLĀ/CIS,	glā/sịs,	glā/sịs, glạ-sēēz/,	glā/sịs,	glā/sịs,	glā/sịs, glạ-sēēz/,	glā/sịs.
GLAD-I-Ā/TOR,	glạ-dyā/tụr,	glăd-ẹ-ā/tụr,	glăd-ẹ-ā/tụr,	glăd-ẹ-ā/tụr,	glăd-ẹ-ā/tụr,	glăd-ẹ-ā/tụr.

Webster.	*Sheridan.*	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jones.*	*Fulton & Knight.*	*Jameson.*
GŌLD,	gôôld,	gōld, gôôld,	gōld, gôôld,	gōld,	gōld, gôôld,	gōld.
GOUGE,	gôôje,	gôôje,	gouje,	gôôje,	gôôje,	gôôje.
GŌURD,	gôôrd,	gōrd, gôôrd,	gôôrd,	gôôrd,	gôôrd, gōrd,	gôôrd.
GRAN'A-RY,	grăn'ạ-rẹ,	grăn'ạ-rẹ,	grā'nạ-rẹ,	grăn'ạ-rẹ,	grăn'ạ-rẹ,	grā'nạ-rẹ.
GRĂNT'OR,	grănt'ụr,	grănt-tôr',	grănt'ụr,	grănt'ụr,	grănt'ụr,	grănt'ụr.
GRIND'STONE,	grīnd'stōne,	grīnd'stōne,	grīnd'stōne	grīnd'stōne,	grīnd'stōne,	grīnd'stōne.
GUĀIA'ĊUM,	gwā'ạ-kŭm,	gwā'yạ-kŭm,	gwā'yạ-kŭm,	gwā'ạ-kŭm,	gwā'ạ-kŭm.	. . . . .
GUĂRD,	gărd,	gyärd,	gärd,	gyärd,	gyärd,	gärd.
GUĪDE,	gyīde,	gyīde,	gīde,	gyīde,	gyīde,	gīde.
ĠYM-NAS'TIĊ,	jim-năs'tik,	jim-năs'tik,	jim-năs'tik,	jim-năs'tik,	jim-năs'tik,	gim-năs'tik.
ĠYP'SUM,	. . . . .	. . . . .	jĭp'sum,	. . . . .	. . . . .	gĭp'sum.
ĠYVES,	gīvs,	jīvz,	jīvz,	jīvz,	jīvz,	jīvz.
HAL'CY-ON,	hăl'shun,	hăl'shẹ-ụn,	hăl'shẹ-ụn,	hăl'sẹ-ụn,	hăl'shẹ-ụn,	hăl'shẹ-ụn.
HẠLE, *v.*	hâll,	hāle, hâll,	hâll,	hāle,	hāle, hâll,	hāle.
HALF'-PEN-NY, (hap- or hā'pen-ne)	hā'pẹn-nẹ,	hā'pẹn-nẹ,	hā'pẹn-nẹ,	hā'pẹn-nẹ,	hā'pẹn-nẹ,	hā'pẹn-nẹ.
HẠL'LOO, *v. i.*	hạl-lôô',	hạl-lôô',	hạl-lôô',	. . . . .	. . . . .	hạl-lôô'.
HARANGUE,	hạ-răng',	hạ-răng',	hạ-răng',	. . . . .	hạ-răng',	hạ-răng'.
HATCH'EL,	hăk'kl,	hăk'kl,	hătch'ẹl,	hăk'kl,	hăkl,	hăk'kl.
HÄUNT,	hänt, hâunt,	hänt,	hänt,	hänt,	hänt,	hänt.
HĒARD,	hĕrd,	hĕrd,	hĕrd,	. . . . .	. . . . .	hĕrd.
HĒ'BRA-ISM,	hē'brạ-ĭzm,	hĕb'rạ-ĭzm,	hē'brạ-ĭzm,	hĕb'rạ-ĭzm,	hĕb'rạ-ĭzm,	hē'brạ-ĭzm.
HĒ'BRA-IST,	hẹ-brā'ịst,	hĕb'rạ-ĭst,	hē'brạ-ĭst,	hĕb'rạ-ĭst,	hĕb'rạ-ĭst,	hē'brạ-ĭst.
HE-ĠĪ'RA,	hẹ-jī'rạ,	hẹ-jī'rạ, / hĕd'jẹ-rạ,	hẹ-jī'rạ,	hẹ-jī'rạ,	hẹ-jī'rạ,	hẹ-jī'rạ, / hĕd'jẹ-rạ.
HEĪGHT,	hīte,	hīte, hāte,	hīte,	hīte,	hīte,	hīte.
HẸI'NOUS,	hē'nụs,	hā'nụs,	hā'nụs,	hā'nụs,	hā'nụs,	hē'nụs.
HEM'I-STIĊH,	hẹ-mĭs'tik,	hẹ-mĭs'tik,	hĕm'is-tĭk,	hẹ-mĭs'tik,	hẹ-mĭs'tik,	hẹ-mĭs'tik.
HER-ĊŪ'LE-AN,	. . . . .	. . . . .	hẹr-kū'lẹ-ạn,	. . . . .	hẹr-kū'lẹ-ạn,	hĕr-kụ-lē'ạn.
HER-E-DIT'A-MENT. [1]						
HERESIARĊH,	hẹ-rē'syạrk,	hẹ-rē'zhẹ-ärk,	hẹ-rē'zhẹ-ärk,	. . . . .	hẹ-rē'zhẹ-ärk.	. . . . .
HER'O-ĬNE,	hĕr'ọ-ĭn,	hĕr'ọ-ĭn,	hē'rọ-ĭn,	hĕr'ọ-ĭn,	hĕr'ọ-ĭn,	hĕr'ọ-ĭn.
HER'O-ISM,	hĕr'ọ-ĭzm,	hĕr'ọ-ĭzm,	hē'rọ-ĭzm,	hĕr'ọ-ĭzm,	hĕr'ọ-ĭzm,	hĕr'ọ-ĭzm.
HET'E-RO-ĊLĪTE,	hĕt-ẹ-rọ-klīte',	hĕt'ẹr-ọ-klīte,	hĕt'ẹ-rọ-klīt,	hĕt'ẹr-ọ-klīte,	hĕt'ẹr-ọ-klīte,	hĕt'ẹr-ọ-klīte.
HET-E-RO-ĠĒ'NE-OUS. [2]						
HIĊ'ĊOUGH, / HIĊK'UP,	hĭk'kụp,	hĭk'kụp, / hĭk'kọf,	hĭk'kọf,	hĭk'kụp,	hĭk'kụp,	hĭk'kụp, / hĭk'kọf.
HID'E-OUS,	hĭd'yụs,	hĭd'ẹ-ụs, / hĭd'jẹ-ụs,	hĭd'ẹ-ụs,	hĭd'ẹ-ụs,	hĭd'yụs,	hĭd'ẹ-ụs.
HIEROPHANT,	hī''-ẹ-rọ-fănt',	hī-ĕr'ọ-fănt.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
HISTORIFY,	hịs-tŏr'ẹ-fī,	hịs-tŏr'ẹ-fī,	ịs-tŏr'ẹ-fī,	hịs-tŏr'ẹ-fī,	hịs-tŏr'ẹ-fī,	hịs-tŏr'ẹ-fī.
HOM'O-ĠE-NY,	họ-mŏg'gẹ-nẹ,	họ-mŏd'jẹ-nẹ,	họ-mŏd'jẹ-nẹ,	họ-mŏd'jẹ-nẹ,	họ-mŏd'jẹ-nẹ,	hŏm'ọ-jẹ-nẹ.
HORIZON,	họ-rī'zụn,	họ-rī'zọn,	họ-rī'zụn, / hŏr'ẹ-zụn,	họ-rī'zụn,	họ-rī'zụn,	họ-rī'zụn.
HŌ'RO-LOĠE,	hō'rọ-lōje,	hŏr'ọ-lŏdje,	hŏr'ọ-lŏdje,	hŏr'ọ-lōje,	hŏr'ọ-lŏdje,	hŏr'ọ-lōje.
HO-ROL'O-ĠY,	hō'rọ-lọ-jẹ,	họ-rŏl'ọ-jẹ,	họ-rŏl'ọ-jẹ,	. . . . .	. . . . .	họ-rŏl'ọ-jẹ.
HOS'PI-TAL,	âws'pẹ-tạl,	ŏs'pẹ-tạl,	hŏs'pẹ-tạl,	âws'pẹ-tạl,	ŏs'pẹ-tạl,	hŏs'pẹ-tạl.
HOS'TLER, (hos'ler)	ŏs'lụr,	ŏs'lẹr,	ŏst'lẹr,	ŏs'lụr,	ŏs'lẹr,	ŏst'lẹr.
HOUSE'WIFE,	hŭz'wĭf,	hŭz'wĭf,	hŭz'ịf,	hŭz'ịf,	hŭz'wĭf,	hŭz'zịf.
HOUSE'WIFE-RY,	hŭz'wĭf-rẹ,	hŭz'wĭf-rẹ,	hŭz'ịf-rẹ,	hŭz'ịf-rẹ,	hŭz'wĭf-rẹ,	hŭz'zịf-rẹ.
HŎV'ER,	hŏv'ụr,	hŭv'ụr,	hŏv'ẹr,	hŭv'ụr,	hŭv'ẹr,	hŏv'ẹr.
HUM'BLE,	ŭm'bl,	ŭm'bl,	ŭm'bl,	ŭm'bl,	ŭm'bl,	hŭm'bl.
HŪ'MOR,	yū'mụr,	yū'mụr,	yụm'ụr,	yū'mụr,	yū'mụr,	yū'mụr.
HUND'RED,	hŭn'dụrd,	hŭn'drẹd, / hŭn'dụrd,	hŭn'drẹd,	hŭn'drẹd,	hŭn'drẹd,	hŭn'drẹd.
HUS'WIFE,	hŭz'zịf,	hŭz'zịf,	hŭz'ịf,	hŭz'zịf,	hŭz'ịf,	hŭz'zịf.
HY-DRO-PHŌ'BI-A,	hī-drọ-fọ-bē'ạ,	hī-drọ-fō'bẹ-ạ,	hī-drọ-fō'bẹ-ạ,	hī-drọ-fō'bẹ-ạ,	hī-drọ-fō'bẹ-ạ,	hī-drọ-fō'bẹ-ạ.
HY-ME-NĒ'AL,	hĭm-ẹ-nē'ạl,	hī-mẹ-nē'ạl,	hī-mẹ-nē'ạl,	hī-mẹ-nē'ụl,	hī-mẹ-nē'ạl,	hī-mẹ-nē'ạl.
HY-ME-NĒ'AN,	hĭm-ẹ-nē'ạn,	hī-mẹ-nē'ạn,	hī-mẹ-nē'ạn,	. . . . .	hī-mẹ-nē'ạn,	hī-mẹ-nē'ạn.
HYP-O-ĊHON'DRI-AĊ. [3]						
HY-POT'E-NUSE,	hī-pŏt'ẹ-nūse,	hī-pŏt'ẹ-nūse,	hī-pŏt'ẹ-nūse,	. . . . .	hī-pŏt'ẹ-nūse,	hī-pŏt'ẹ-nūse.
HYS'SOP,	hī'sụp,	hĭz'zụp, hī'sụp,	hĭs'sụp,	hĭz'zụp,	hĭs'sụp, hī'sụp,	hĭz'zụp.
IG-NĪT'I-BLE,	ĭg'nẹ-tĭbl,	ịg-nī'tẹ-bl,	ịg-nī'tẹ-bl,	ịg-nī'tẹ-bl,	ịg-nī'tẹ-bl,	ịg-nī'tẹ-bl.
IL-LAQ'UE-ATE,	ịl-lā'kwẹ-āte,	ịl-lā'kwẹ-āte,	ịl-lăk'wẹ-āte,	ịl-lā'kwẹ-āte,	ịl-lā'kwẹ-āte,	ịl-lā'kwẹ-āte.
IM'BE-CILE,	ĭm-bẹ-sēēl',	ịm-bĕs'sịl, / ĭm-bẹ-sēēl',	ịm-bĕs'sịl, / ĭm-bẹ-sĭl',	ịm-bĕs'sịl,	ịm-bĕs'sịl, / ĭm-bẹ-sēēl',	ịm-bĕs'sịl.

Sheridan.	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jones.*	*Fulton & Knight.*	*Jameson.*
1 hẹ-rĕd'ẹ-tạ-mĕnt,	hĕr-ẹ-dĭt'ạ-mĕnt,	hĕr-ẹ-dĭt'ạ-mĕnt,	hĕr-ẹ-dĭt'ạ-mĕnt,	hĕr-ẹ-dĭt'ạ-mĕnt,	hẹ-rĕd'ịt-ạ-mĕnt.
2 hĕt-ẹr-ọ-gē'nyụs,	hĕt-ẹr-ọ-jē'nẹ-ụs,	hĕt-ẹ-rọ-jē'nẹ-ụs,	hĕt-ẹ-rọ-jē'nẹ-ụs,	hĕt-ẹ-rọ-jē'nyụs,	hĕt-ẹ-rọ-jē'nẹ-ụs.
3 hĭp-ọ-kọn-drī'ạk,	hĭp-ọ-kŏn'drẹ-ạk,	hĭp-ọ-kŏn'drẹ-ạk,	hĭp-ọ-kŏn'drẹ-ạk,	hĭp-ọ-kŏn'drẹ-ạk,	hī-pọ-kŏn'drẹ-ạk.

Webster.	*Sheridan.*	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jones.*	*Fulton & Knight.*	*Jameson.*
IM-MĒ/DI-ATE,	ịm-mē/dyạt,	ịm-mē/dę-ạt, ịm-mē/ję-ạt,	ịm-mē/dę-ạt,	ịm-mē/dę-ęt,	ịm-mē/dyạt,	ịm-mē/dę-āte.
IM-PIERCE/A-BLE,	ịm-pĕr/sịbl,	ịm-pēēr/sạ-bl,	ịm-pēēr/sạ-bl,	. . . . .	. . . . .	ịm-pēēr/sạ-bl.
IM-PORT/ANT,	ịm-pȯr/tạnt,	ịm-pȯr/tạnt, ịm-pōr/tạnt,	ịm-pȯr/tạnt,	ịm-pȯr/tạnt,	ịm-pȯr/tạnt,	ịm-pōr/tạnt.
IM/PRE-ĊA-TO-RY. 1						
IM-PRŌ/PRI-A-TOR. 2						
IM-PŪGN/,	ịm-pūne/,	ịm-pūne/,	ịm-pŭn/,	ịm-pūne/,	ịm-pūne/,	ịm-pūne/.
IM-PU-IS/SANCE,	ĭm-pū/ịs-sạns,	ĭm-pū/ịs-sạns,	ĭm-pụ-ĭs/sạns,	ĭm-pū/ịs-sụns,	ĭm-pū/ịs-sạns,	ĭm-pū ịs-sạns.
IN-AM-O-RĀ/TO,	. . . . .	. . . . .	ĭn-ăm-ọ-rā/tọ,	ĭn-ăm-ọ-rä/tọ,	ĭn-ăm-ọ-rä/tọ,	ĭn-ăm-ọ-rä/tọ.
IN-CEND/I-A-RY,	ĭn-sĕn/dyạr-ę,	ĭn-sĕn/dę-ạ-rę, ĭn-sĕn/ję-ạ-rę,	ĭn-sĕn/dę-ạ-rę,	ĭn-sĕn/dę-ạ-rę,	ĭn-sĕn/dyạ-rę,	ĭn-sĕn/dę-ạ-rę.
IN-CENS/O-RY,	ĭn/sęn-sụr-ę,	ĭn/sęn-sụr-ę,	. . . . .	ĭn/sęn-sụr-ę,	ĭn/sęns-ụr-ę,	ịn-sĕn/sọ-rę.
IN-ĊLĪN/A-TO-RY,	ịn-klī/nạ-tụr-ę,	ịn-klĭn/ạ-tụr-ę,	ịn-klī/nạ-tọ-rę,	. . . . .	. . . . .	ịn-klĭn/ạ-tụr-ę.
IN-ĊOM-MEN/SU-RA-BLE. 3						
IN-ĊOM-MŌ/DI-OUS. 4						
IN-ĊON/DITE,	ĭn-kọn-dīte/,	ĭn/kọn-dīte,	ịn-kŏn/dĭt,	ịn-kŏn/dīte,	ịn-kŏn/dīte,	ĭn/kọn-dīte.
IN-ĊON-VĒN/I-ENT. 5						
INDEĊOROUS,	ĭn-dę-kō/rụs,	ĭn-dę-kō/rụs, ĭn-dĕk/ọ-rụs,	ĭn-dĕk/ọ-rụs,	ĭn-dĕk/ọ-rụs,	ịn-dĕk/ọ-rụs, ĭn-dę-kō/rụs,	ĭn-dę-kō/rụs.
IN-DIS/PU-TA-BLE,	ĭn-dĭs/pụ-tạ-bl,	ĭn-dĭs/pụ-tạ-bl, ĭn-dịs-pū/tạ-bl,	ĭn-dĭs/pụ-tạ-bl, ĭn-dịs-pū/tạ-bl,	ĭn-dĭs/pụ-tạ-bl,	ĭn-dĭs/pụ-tạ-bl,	ĭn-dĭs/pụ-tạ-bl.
IN-DI-VID/U-AL,	ĭn-dę-vĭd/ụ-ạl,	ĭn-dę-vĭd/jụ-ạl, ĭn-dę-vĭd/ụ-ạl,	ĭn-dę-vĭd/ụ-ạl,	ĭn-dę-vĭd/ụ-ạl,	ĭn-dę-vĭd/ụ-ạl,	ĭn-dę-vĭd/ụ-ạl.
INDOCIBLE,	ĭn-dŏs/ị-bl,	ĭn-dŏs/ę-bl,	ĭn-dō/sę-bl,	ĭn-dŏs/sę-bl,	ĭn-dŏs/ę-bl,	ĭn-dŏs/ę-bl.
INDOCILE,	ĭn-dŏs/sịl,	ĭn-dŏs/sịl,	ĭn-dō/sịl,	ĭn-dŏs/sịl,	ĭn-dŏs/ịl,	ĭn-dŏs/sịl.
IN-EX-PĒD/I-ENT. 6						
IN/FAN-TĪLE,	ĭn/fạn-tīle,	ĭn/fạn-tīle,	ĭn/fạn-tĭl,	ĭn/fụn-tīle,	ĭn/fạn-tīle,	ĭn/fạn-tīle.
IN-FĒ/ĊUND,	ĭn-fę-kŭnd/,	ĭn-fĕk/ụnd,	ĭn-fę-kŭnd/,	. . . . .	. . . . .	ĭn-fĕk/ụnd.
IN-ĠĒ/NI-OUS,	ĭn-jē/nyụs,	ĭn-jē/nę-ụs,	ĭn-jē/nę-ụs,	ĭn-jē/nę-ụs,	ĭn-jē/nyụs,	ĭn-jē/nę-ụs.
IN/GRAIN,	ẹn-grāne/,	ẹn-grāne/,	ẹn-grāne/,	ẹn-grāne/,	ẹn-grāne/,	ẹn-grāne/.
IN-GRĒ/DI-ENT,	ịn-grē/dzhẹnt,	ịn-grē/jẹnt,	ịn-grē/dę-ẹnt,	ịn-grē/dę-ẹnt,	ịn-grē/dyẹnt,	ịn-grē/dę-ẹnt.
IN-HAB/ĬLE,	ĭn-hăb/ĭl,	ĭn-hăb/ĭl, ĭn-ạ-bēēl/,	ĭn-hăb/ĭl, ĭn-ạ-bēēl/,	ĭn-hăb/ĭl,	ĭn-hăb/ĭl.	. . . . .
IN-IM/I-ĊAL,	. . . . .	ịn-ĭm/ę-kạl, ĭn-ę-mī/kạl,	ịn-ĭm/ę-kạl,	ịn-ĭm/ę-kụl, ĭn-ę-mī/kụl,	ịn-ĭm/ę-kạl, ĭn-ę-mī/kạl,	ịn-ĭm/ę-kạl. ĭn-ę-mī/kạl.
IN-SID/I-OUS,	ịn-sĭd/yụs,	ịn-sĭd/ę-ụs, ịn-sĭd/ję-ụs,	ịn-sĭd/ę-ụs,	ịn-sĭd/ę-ụs,	ịn-sĭd/yụs,	ịn-sĭd/ę-ụs.
IN/SU-LAR,	ĭn/sụ-lạr,	ĭn/shụ-lạr,	ĭn/sụ-lạr,	ĭn/sụ-lạr,	ĭn/shụ-lạr,	ĭn/sụ-lạr.
IN-TER/ĊA-LA-RY,	ịn-tĕr/kạ-lạr-ę,	ĭn-tęr-kăl/ạ-rę,	ịn-tĕr/kạ-lạ-rę,	ĭn-tęr-kăl/ạ-rę,	ĭn-tęr-kăl/ạ-rę,	ịn-tĕr/kạl-ạ-rę.
IN/TER-ĊAL-ATE,	ịn-tĕr/kạ-lāte,	ịn-tĕr/kạ-lāte,	ịn-tĕr/kạ-lāte,	. . . . .	. . . . .	ịn-tĕr/kạ-lāte.
IN-TER-LOĊ/U-TOR. 7						
IN/TER-PO-LATE,	ịn-tĕr/pọ-lāte,	ịn-tĕr/pọ-lāte,	ịn-tĕr/pọ-lāte,	ịn-tĕr/pọ-lāte,	ịn-tĕr/pọ-lāte,	ịn-tĕr/pọ-lāte.
IN/TER-PO-LA-TOR,	ịn-tĕr/pọ-lā-tụr,	ịn-tĕr/pọ-lā-tụr,	ịn-tĕr/pọ-lā-tụr,	ịn-tĕr/pọ-lā-tụr,	ịn-tĕr/pọ-lā-tụr,	ịn-tĕr/pọ-lā-tụr
IN/TER-STĬCE,	ịn-tĕr/stịs,	ĭn/tęr-stĭs, ịn-tĕr/stịs,	ĭn/tęr-stĭs,	ĭn/tęr-stĭs,	ĭn/tęr-stĭs,	ịn-tĕr/stịs.
IN/VA-LID,	ĭn-vạ-lēēd/,	ĭn-vạ-lēēd/,	ĭn-vạ-lēēd/,	ĭn-vạ-lēēd/,	ĭn-vạ-lēēd/,	ĭn-vạ-lēēd/.
IN-VID/I-OUS,	ịn-vĭdzh/ụs,	ịn-vĭd/ę-ụs, ịn-vĭd/ję-ụs,	ịn-vĭd/ę-ụs,	ịn-vĭd/ę-ụs,	ịn-vĭd/yụs,	ịn-vĭd/ę-ụs.
IR-RĀ/TION-AL,	ịr-răsh/ọ-nạl,	ịr-răsh/ọ-nạl,	ịr-răsh/ọ-nạl,	ịr-răsh/ạ-nụl,	ịr-răsh/ụn-ạl,	ịr-răsh/ọ-nạl.
IRREFRAGABLE,	ịr-rĕf/frạ-gạ-bl,	ịr-rĕf/frạ-gạ-bl, ĭr-rę-frăg/ạ-bl,	ĭr-rę-frăg/ạ-bl,	ịr-rĕf/frạ-gạ-bl,	ịr-rĕf/rạ-gạ-bl,	ịr-rĕf/frạ-gạ-bl
IR-RE-FŪT/A-BLE,	ĭr-rę-fū/tạ-bl,	ĭr-rę-fū/tạ-bl, ịr-rĕf/ụ-tạ-bl,	ĭr-rę-fū/tạ-bl,	ịr-rĕf/ụ-tạ-bl,	ịr-rĕf/ụ-tạ-bl,	ĭr-rę-fū/tạ-bl.
JAĊK/ẠL,	jăk/âll,	jăk-kâll/,	jăk-âll/,	jăk/âll,	jăk/âll,	jăk-âll/.
JAL/AP,	jŏl/lụp,	jăl/lụp,	jăl/ụp,	jăl/lụp,	jăl/ạp,	jăl/lụp.
JON/QUIL,	jụn-kēēl/,	jụn-kwĭl/,	jụn-kwĭl/,	jụn-kwĭl/,	jụn-kwĭl/,	jụng-kwĭl/.
JŪ/NI-OR,	jôô/nyụr,	jū/nę-ụr,	jū/nę-ụr,	jū/nę-ụr,	jū/nę-ụr,	jū/nę-ụr.
JŪ/VE-NĪLE,	jū/vę-nīle,	jū/vę-nĭl,	jū/vę-nĭl,	jū/vę-nĭl,	jū/vę-nĭl,	jū/vę-nīle.

Sheridan.	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jones.*	*Fulton & Knight.*	*Jameson.*
1 ịm-prĕk/ạ-tụr-ę,	ĭm/prę-kạ-tụr-ę,	ĭm/prę-kạ-tọ-rę,	ĭm/prę-kạ-tụr-ę,	ĭm/prę-kạ-tụr-ę,	ĭm/prę-kạ-tụr-ę.
2 ĭm-prō-prę-ā/tụr,	ĭm-prō-prę-ā/tụr,	ĭm-prō/prę-ā-tụr,	ĭm-prō-prę-ā/tụr,	ĭm-prō-prę-ā/tụr,	ĭm-prō-prę-ā/tụr.
3 ĭn-kọm-mĕn/sụ-rạ-bl,	ĭn-kọm-mĕn/shụ-rạ-bl,	ĭn-kọm-mĕn/shụ-rạ-bl,	ĭn-kọm-mĕn/shụ-rạ-bl,	ĭn-kọm-mĕn/shụ-rạ-bl,	ĭn-kọm-mĕn/sụ-rạ-bl.
4 ĭn-kọm-mō/dyụs,	ĭn-kọm-mō/dę-ụs, ĭn-kọm-mō/ję-ụs,	ĭn-kọm-mō/dę-ụs,	ĭn-kọm-mō/dę-ụs,	ĭn-kọm-mō/dyụs,	ĭn-kọm-mō/dę-ụs.
5 ĭn-kọn-vē/nyẹnt,	ĭn-kọn-vē/nę-ẹnt,	ĭn-kọn-vē/nę-ẹnt,	ĭn-kọn-vē/nę-ẹnt,	ĭn-kọn-vē/nyẹnt,	ĭn-kọn-vē/nę-ẹnt.
6 ĭn-ẹks-pē/dyẹnt,	ĭn-ẹks-pē/dę-ẹnt,	ĭn-ẹx-pē/dę-ẹnt,	ĭn-ẹks-pē/dę-ẹnt,	ĭn-ẹx-pē/dyẹnt,	ĭn-ẹks-pē/dę-ẹnt.
7 ĭn-tẹr-lŏk/kụ-tụr,	ĭn-tẹr-lŏk/kụ-tụr, ĭn-tẹr-lọ-kū/tụr,	ĭn-tẹr-lŏk/ụ-tụr,	. . . . .	ĭn-tẹr-lŏk/ụ-tụr,	ĭn-tẹr-lŏk/kụ-tụr.

Webster.	*Sheridan.*	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jones.*	*Fulton & Knight.*	*Jameson.*
KEEL/SON, (kel/sun)	kēēl/sụn,	kĕl/sụn,	kēēl/sụn, kĕl/sụn,	kĕl/sụn,	kĕl/sụn,	kēēl/sụn.
KĪND,	kyīnd,	kyīnd,	kīnd,	kyīnd,	kyīnd,	kīnd.
KNOWL/EDĠE, (nol/lej)	nŏl/lịdzh,	nŏl/lędje, nō/lędje,	nŏl/lędje,	nŏl/lędje,	nŏl/lęj, nō/lęj,	nŏl/lędje.
LA/ĊON-ISM,	lăk/kọ-nĭzm,	lăk/kọ-nĭzm,	lăk/ọ-nĭzm,	lăk/kọ-nĭzm,	lăk/ọ-nĭzm,	lăk/kọ-nĭzm.
LAUD/A-NUM,	lŏd/ạ-nŭm,	lŏd/ạ-nŭm,	lâw/dạ-nŭm,	lŏd/dạ-nŭm,	lŏd/ạ-nŭm,	lŏd/dạ-nŭm.
LAU/REL,	lŏr/rịl,	lŏr/rịl,	lâw/rẹl,	lŏr/rịl,	lŏr/ẹl,	lŏr/rẹl.
LÄ/VA,	. . . . .	lä/vạ,	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	lä/vạ.
LĒAP,	lĕp,	lēēp,	lēēp,	lēēp,	lēēp,	lēēp.
LĒASH,	lēēs,	lēēsh,	lēēsh,	lēēsh,	lēēsh,	lēēsh.
LE-GĀ/TOR,	lĕg-gạ-tŏr/,	lĕg-gạ-tŏr/,	lẹ-gā/tụr,	. . . . .	. . . . .	lĕg-gạ-tŏr/.
LEĠEND,	lē/jẹnd,	lē/jẹnd,	lē/jẹnd,	lē/jẹnd,	lē/jẹnd,	lē/jẹnd.
LEĠ/EN-DA-RY,	. . . . .	lĕd/jẹn-dạ-rẹ,	lĕj/ẹn-dạ-rẹ,	. . . . .	. . . . .	lē/jẹn-dạ-rẹ.
LEĠ/IS-LĀ-TĬVE,	lĕj/ịs-lā-tĭv,	lĕd/jịs-lā-tĭv,	lĕj/ịs-lā-tĭv,	lĕd/jịs-lā-tĭv,	lĕj/ịs-lā-tĭv,	lē/jịs-lā-tĭv.
LEĠISLATOR,	lĕj/ịs-lā-tụr,	lĕd/jịs-lā-tụr,	lĕj-ịs-lā/tụr,	lĕd/jịs-lā-tụr,	lĕj/ịs-lā-tụr,	lē/jịs-lā-tụr.
LEĠ/IS-LĀT/URE,	lĕj/ịs-lā-chụr,	lĕd/jịs-lā-chūre,	lĕj-ịs-lā/tụr,	lĕd/jịs-lā-tūre,	lĕj/ịs-lā-tūr,	lē/jịs-lāte-yụr.
LEISURE,	lē/zhŭr,	lē/zhūre,	lē/zhur,	lē/zhûr,	lē/zhụr,	lē/zhụr.
LEP/O-RINE,	lē/pọ-rīne,	lĕp/pọ-rīne,	lĕp/ọ-rĭn,	lĕp/pọ-rīne,	lĕp/ọ-rīne,	lĕp/pọ-rīne.
LEST,	lĕst, lēēst,	lĕst, lēēst,	lĕst,	lĕst,	lĕst,	lĕst.
LEV/ER,	lē/vụr,	lē/vụr,	lē/vẹr,	lē/vụr,	lē/vẹr,	lē/vẹr.
LI-CEN/TIATE, *n.*	lī-sĕn/shẹt,	lī-sĕn/shẹ-āte,	lī-sĕn/shẹ-ạt,	lī-sĕn/shẹ-ạt,	lī-sĕn/shẹ-āte,	lī-sĕn/shẹ-āte.
LIE, or LYE,	lē,	lī,	lē,	. . . . .	lī,	lī.
LIEŪ-TEN/ANT,	lĭf-tĕn/nạnt,	lĕv-tĕn/nạnt,	lĭv-tĕn/ạnt,	lĭv-tĕn/nụnt,	lĭv-tĕn/ạnt, lū-tĕn/ạnt,	lū-tĕn/ạnt.
LŌATH, or LOTH,	lōth,	lōth,	lōth,	lōth,	lōth,	lōth.
LỌỌK,	lûk,	lôôk,	lûk,	lûk,	lôôk,	lôôk.
LUS/TRING,	lūte/strĭng,	lŭs/strĭng,	. . . . .	lŭs/trịng,	lŭs/trĭng,	lŭs/trĭng.
MAĊ/RO-ĊOSM,	mā/krọ-kŏzm,	mā/krọ-kŏzm,	mā/krọ-kŏzm,	mā/krọ-kŏzm,	mā/krọ-kŏzm,	măk/rọ-kŏzm.
MAL/ĊON-TENT,	măl-kọn-tĕnt/,	māle-kọn-tĕnt/,	măl-kọn-tĕnt/,	māle-kọn-tĕnt/,	māle-kọn-tĕnt/,	măl-kọn-tĕnt/.
MẠLL, (mạwl)	măl,	mĕl,	mâll,	mâll,	măl,	mâll, mĕl.
MAM/MIL-LA-RY,	mạm-mĭl/ạ-rẹ,	măm/mịl-lạ-rẹ,	mạm-mĭl/ạ-rẹ, măm/mịl-ạ-rẹ,	măm/mịl-lạ-rẹ,	măm/ịl-lạr-rẹ,	măm/mịl-lạ-rẹ.
MAN-KĪND/,	măn-kīnd/,	măn-kyīnd/,	măn-kīnd/,	măn-kyīnd/,	măn-kyīnd/,	măn-kīnd/.
MAN/TU-A,	măn/tạ,	măn/chụ-ạ,	măn/tu,	măn/tụ-ạ,	măn/tụ-ạ,	măn/tụ-ạ.
MAR-A-NĀ/THA,	mạ-răn/ạ-thạ,	măr-ạ-năth/ạ,	. . . . .	măr-ạ-năth/ạ,	măr-ạ-năth/ạ,	măr-ạ-năth/ạ.
MA-RẠUD/ER,	. . . . .	mạ-rō/dụr,	mạ-rō/dẹr,	mạ-râud/ụr,	mạr-âud/ẹr,	mạ-râw/dẹr.
MAR/I-GŌLD,	mā/rẹ-gōld,	măr/rẹ-gōld,	măr/ẹ-gōld,	măr/ẹ-gōld,	măr/ẹ-gōld,	măr/ẹ-gōld.
MÄR/MO-SET,	măr-mọ-zĕt/,	mär-mọ-zĕt/,	mär-mọ-zĕt/,	mär/mọ-zĕt,	mär-mọ-zĕt/,	mär-mọ-zĕt/.
MÄR/MOT,	mạr-môôt/,	mạr-môôt/,	mạr-mŏt/,	. . . . .	. . . . .	mär/mọt.
MATH/E-SIS,	mạ-thē/sịs,	mạ-thē/sịs,	mạ-thē/sịs,	mạ-thē/sịs,	mạ-thē/sịs,	mạ-thē/sịs, măth/ẹ-sĭs.
MAT/RI-CĪDE,	măt/trẹ-sīde,	măt/trẹ-sīde,	mā/trẹ-sīde,	măt/trẹ-sīde,	măt/trẹ-sīde,	măt/trẹ-sīde.
MATRON,	mā/trụn,	mā/trụn,	mā/trụn,	mā/trụn,	mā/trụn,	mā/trụn.
MAT/RON-AL,	mā/trụn-ạl,	măt/rọ-nạl, mạ-trō/nạl, măt/rụn-ạl,	mā/trụn-ạl,	. . . . .	măt/rọ-nạl, mạ-trō/nạl,	mā/trọ-nạl.
MAT/U-RA-TIVE,	mạ-tū/rạ-tĭv,	măch/ụ-rạ-tĭv,	mạ-tū/rạ-tĭv,	măch/ụ-rạ-tĭv,	măt/ụ-rạ-tĭv,	măt/ụ-rạ-tĭv.
MẠUND/ER,	mâwn/dẹr,	män/dụr,	mâwn/dẹr,	mâwn/dẹr,	män/dẹr,	män/dẹr.
MẠU-SO-LĒ/UM,	mâw-sọ-lē/ụm,	mâw-sọ-lē/ụm,	mâw-sọ-lē/ụm,	mâw-sọ-lē/ụm,	mâw-sọ-lē/ụm,	mâw-sọ-lē/ụm.
MAX/IL-LA-RY,	măks/ịl-lẹr-ẹ,	măks/ịl-lạr-ẹ,	măks/ịl-lạ-rẹ,	măks/ịl-lạr-ẹ,	măks/ịl-lạr-rẹ,	măks/ịl-lạr-ẹ.
MĀY/OR,	mār,	mā/ụr,	má/ụr,	mā/ụr,	mā/ụr,	mā/ụr.
ME-DIC/I-NAL,	mẹ-dĭs/ịn-ẹl, mĕd-ẹ-sī/nẹl,	mẹ-dĭs/ẹ-nạl, mĕd-ẹ-sī/nạl,	mẹ-dĭs/ẹ-nạl,	mẹ-dĭs/ẹ-nạl, mĕd-ẹ-sī/nạl,	mẹ-dĭs/ẹ-nạl,	mẹ-dĭs/ẹ-nạl, mĕd-ẹ-sī/nạl.
MED/I-CINE,	mĕd/sĭn,	mĕd/dẹ-sĭn,	mĕd/ẹ-sĭn,	mĕd/ẹ-sĭn,	mĕd/ẹ-sĭn,	mĕd/dẹ-sĭn.
MED/UL-LA-RY,	mẹ-dŭl/lụr-ẹ,	mĕd/ụl-lạr-ẹ,	mẹ-dŭl/lạ-rẹ,	. . . . .	. . . . .	mĕd/ụl-lạr-ẹ.
MĒL/IO-RATE,	mē/lyọ-rāte,	mē/lẹ-ọ-rāte,	mē/lẹ-ọ-rāte,	mē/lẹ-ọ-rāte,	mē/lyọ-rāte,	mē/lẹ-ọ-rāte.
ME-LŌ/DI-OUS,	mẹ-lō/dzhụs,	mẹ-lō/dẹ-ụs, mẹ-lō/jẹ-ụs,	mẹ-lō/dẹ-ụs,	mẹ-lō/dẹ-ụs,	mẹ-lō/dyụs,	mẹ-lō/dẹ-ụs.
MEMOIR,	mẹ-mŏĭr/, mē/mwâr,	mẹ-mŏĭr/, mĕm/wâr,	mĕm/ŏĭr, mẹ-mŏĭr/,	mĕm/wâr,	mẹ-mwâr/, mĕm/wär,	me-mŏĭr/, mĕm/wâr.
MEN-ÄĠ/ER-Y,	. . . . .	mĕn-äzhe-ụr-ē/,	mẹ-nä/zhjẹ-rẹ,	. . . . .	. . . . .	mĕn-äzh-ẹr-ē/,
MEN/SU-RA-BLE,	mĕn/shụr-ạ-bl,	mĕn/shụ-rạ-bl,	mĕn/shụ-rạ-bl,	mĕn/shụ-rạ-bl,	mĕn/shụ-rạ-bl,	mĕn/sụ-rạ-bl.
MER/ĊAN-TĬLE,	mĕr/kạn-tīle,	mĕr/kạn-tĭl,	. . . . .	mĕr/kụn-tĭl,	mĕr/kạn-tĭl,	mĕr/kạn-tĭl.
ME-RID/I-AN,	mẹ-rĭdzh/ụn,	mẹ-rĭd/ẹ-ạn, mẹ-rĭd/jẹ-ạn,	mẹ-rĭd/ẹ-ạn,	mẹ-rĭd/ẹ-ụn,	mẹ-rĭd/yạn,	mẹ-rĭd/ẹ-ạn.
MES/SIEURS,	mĕs/sūrz,	mĕsh/shôôrz, mĕsh-shôôrz/,	mĕs/sēērz,	mĕsh-shôôrz/,	mĕsh/ụrz,	mĕsh/shēērz.
MET/AL-LINE,	mẹ-tăl/lĭn,	mĕt/tạl-līne,	mĕt/ạl-line,	mĕt/tụl-līne,	mĕt/ạl-lĭn,	mẹ-tăl/līne, mĕt/ạl-līne.

Webster.	*Sheridan.*	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jones.*	*Fulton & Knight.*	*Jameson.*
METALLURGY,	mĕt-tạl-lŭr/dzhẹ,	mĕt/tạl-lŭr-jẹ,	mĕt/ạl-ŭr-jẹ,	mẹ-tăl/ụr-jẹ,	mĕt/ạl-lŭr-jẹ,	mẹt-tăl/lụr-jẹ.
MĒ/TE-OR,	mē-tyụr,	mē/tẹ-ụr, mē/chẹ-ụr,	mē/tẹ-ụr,	mē/tẹ-ụr,	mē/tyụr,	mē/tẹ-ụr.
METONYMY,	mĕt/ọ-nĭm-ẹ,	mẹ-tŏn/ẹ-mẹ, mĕt/ọ-nĭm-ẹ,	mẹ-tŏn/ẹ-mẹ,	mẹ-tŏn/ẹ-mẹ,	mẹ-tŏn/ẹ-mẹ,	mẹ-tŏn/ẹ-mẹ, mĕt/ọ-nĭm-ẹ.
MEZ-ZO-TINT/O,	mĕt-sọ-tĭn/tọ,	mĕt-sọ-tĭn/tọ,	mĕt-sọ-tĭn/tọ,	mĕt-sọ-tĭn/tọ,	mĕt-sọ tĭn/tọ,	mĕt-zọ-tĭn/tọ.
MĪ/A$M,	mī/ạzm,	mī/ạzm,	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	mē/ạzm.
MICH/ER,	mĭch/ụr,	mī/chụr,	mĭch/ụr,	mĭch/ụr,	mī/chẹr.	. . . . .
MI€ROC€O$M,	mī/krọ-kŏzm,	mī/krọ-kŏzm,	mī/krọ-kŏzm,	mī/krọ-kŏzm,	mī/krọ-kŏzm,	mī/krọ-kŏzm.
MI-€ROG/RA-PHY,	mī/krọ-grăf-ẹ,	mī-krŏg/rạ-fẹ,	mī-krŏg/rạ-fẹ,	mī-krŏg/rạ-fẹ,	mī-krŏg/rạ-fẹ,	mī-krŏg/rạ-fẹ.
MI€ROS€OPE,	mī/krọ-skōpe,	mī/krọ-skōpe,	mī/krọ-skōpe,	mī/krọ-skōpe,	mī/krọ-skōpe,	mī/krọ-skōpe.
MID/WIFE-RY,	mĭd/wĭf-rẹ,	mĭd/wĭf-rẹ,	mĭd/wĭf-rẹ,	mĭd/wĭf-rẹ,	mĭd/wĭf-rẹ,	mĭd/ịf-rẹ.
MIN/A-TO-RY,	mī/nạ-tụr-ẹ,	mĭn/nạ-tụr-ẹ,	mĭn/ạ-tọ-rẹ,	mĭn/nạ-tụr-ẹ,	mĭn/ạ-tụr-ẹ,	mī/nạ-tụr-ẹ.
MIN/IA-TURE,	mĭn/ịt-chŭr,	mĭn/ẹ-tụre,	mĭn/ẹ-ạ-ture,	mĭn/ẹ-tūre,	mĭn/ẹ-tūre,	mĭn/ẹ-tūre.
MIN/UTE,	mĭn/nĭt,	mĭn/nĭt, mĭn/nūte,	mĭn/ute,	mĭn/nūte,	mĭn/ut,	mĭn/nūte.
MIS/CEL-LA-NY,	mĭs/sẹl-lẹn-ẹ,	mĭs/sẹl-lạn-ẹ,	mĭs/sẹl-lạ-nẹ,	mĭs/sẹl-lạn-ẹ,	mĭs/sẹl-lạn-ẹ,	mĭs/sẹl-lẹn-ẹ.
MIS/CHIE-VOUS,	mĭs/chẹ-vụs,	mĭs/chẹ-vụs,	mĭs/chẹ-vụs, mis-chēēv/ụs,	mĭs/chẹ-vụs,	mĭs/chẹ-vụs,	mĭs/chẹ-vụs.
MI-SOG/Y-NY,	mī-sŏg/ẹ-nẹ,	mẹ-sŏd/jẹ-nẹ,	mẹ-sŏd/jẹ-nẹ,	mẹ-sŏd/jẹ-nẹ,	mẹ-sŏj/ẹ-nẹ,	mịs-ŏdj/ẹ-nẹ.
MŌ/BĬLE,	mō/bĭl,	mọ-bēēl/,	mọ-bēēl/,	. . . . .	. . . . .	mọ-bēēl/.
MOB/LE,	mŏb/bl,	mō/bl,	. . . . .	mō/bl,	mō/bl,	mŏb/bl.
MON/AD,	mŏn/nạd,	mŏn/nạd, mō/nạd,	mŏn/ạd,	mŏn/nạd,	mŏn/ạd.	. . . . .
MON/AS-TER-Y,	mŏn/nạs-tẹr-rẹ,	mŏn/nạ-strẹ, mŏn/nạs-tẹr-ẹ,	mŏn/ạs-tẹr-ẹ,	mŏn/nạ-strẹ,	mon/ạs-tre, mŏn/ạs-tẹr-ẹ,	mŏn/ạs-tẹr-ẹ.
MO-NOP/TOTE,	mŏn/nọp-tōte,	mŏn/nọp-tōte, mọ-nŏp/tōte,	mŏn/ọp-tōte, mọ-nŏp/tōte,	mọ-nŏp/tōte,	mŏn/ọp-tōte,	mŏn/nọp-tōte.
MY,	mī, mẹ,	mī, mē,	mī, mẹ,	. . . . .	mē, mī,	mī.
NĀ/TION-AL,	năsh/ụn-ụl,	năsh/ụn-ạl,	năsh/ụn-ạl,	năsh/ụn-ụl,	năsh/ụn-ạl,	năsh/ụn-ạl.
NAT/U-RAL,	năt/chŭr-ẹl,	năt/chụ-rạl,	năt/ụr-ạl,	năt/chụ-rụl,	năt/ụ-rạl,	năt/ū-rạl.
NĀ/TURE,	nā/chụr,	nā/chūre,	nā/ture,	nā/chụr,	nā/tūre,	nāte/yụr.
NE'ER,	nēēr,	nāre,	nạre,	. . . . .	. . . . .	nāre.
NE-GŌ/TIA-TOR,	nẹ-gọ-shā/tụr,	nẹ-gō/shẹ-ā-tụr,	nẹ-gō/shẹ-ā-tụr,	. . . . .	. . . . .	nẹ-gō/shẹ-ā-tụr.
NEP/O-TI$M,	nē/pọ-tĭzm,	nĕp/ọ-tĭzm,	nē/pọ-tĭzm,	nĕp/ọ-tĭzm,	nĕp/ọ-tĭzm.	. . . . .
NŌ/MEN-€LA-TURE. [1]						
NONE,	nŭn,	nŭn,	nŭn,	nŭn,	nŭn,	nŭn.
NOO$E, (nooz)	nôôz,	nôôse,	nôôse,	nôôze,	nôôze,	nôôze.
NOT/A-BLE,	nŏt/tẹ-bl,	nō/tạ-bl, nŏt/ạ-bl,	nō/tạ-bl,	nō/tạ-bl,	nō/tạ-bl, nŏt/ạ-bl,	nō/tạ-bl, nŏt/ạ-bl.
NOTH/ING,	nŭth/ịng,	nŭth/ịng,	nŭth/ịng,	nŭth/ịng,	nŭth/ịng,	nŭth/ịng.
NŌ/VEN-A-RY,	nọ-vĕn/nẹr-ẹ,	nŏv/ẹn-ạ-rẹ,	nŏv/ẹn-ạ-rẹ,	. . . . .	. . . . .	nŏv/ẹn-ạ-rẹ.
OB/DU-RATE,	ọb-dū/rẹt,	ŏb/jụ-rāte, ọb-dū/rāte,	ọb-dū/rat,	ọb-dū/rẹt,	ŏb/dụ-rāte, ọb-dū/rāte,	ọb-dū/rāte.
O-BĒ/DI-ENCE,	ọ-bē/dzhẹns,	ọ-bē/jẹ-ẹns,	ọ-bē/dẹ-ẹns,	ọ-bē/dẹ-ẹns,	ọ-bē/dyẹns,	ọ-bē/dẹ-ẹns.
O-BĒI/SANCE,	ọ-bē/sạns,	ọ-bā/sạns,	ọ-bē/sạns,	ọ-bā/zụns,	ọ-bā/sạns,	ọ-bā/sạns.
OB/LI-GA-TO-RY.	ŏb//lẹ-gạ-tŭr/ẹ,	ŏb/lẹ-gạ-tụr-rẹ,	ŏb/lẹ-gạ-tọ-rẹ,	ŏb/lẹ-gạ-tụr-ẹ,	ŏb/lẹ-gạ-tụr-ẹ,	ŏb/lẹ-gạ-tụr-ẹ.
O-BLĪĠE/,	ọ-blīdje/, ọ-blēēdje/,	ọ-blīdje/, ọ-blēēdje/,	ọ-blēēdje/, ọ-blīdje/,	ọ-blēēdje/,	ọ-blīdje/, ọ-blēēdje/,	ọ-blīdje/.
OB-LĪQUE/,	ọb-līke/,	ọb-līke/,	ọb-lēēk/, ọb-līke/,	ọb-lēēk/,	ọb-līke/,	ọb-lēēk/.
OB-SO-LĒTE/,	ŏb/sọ-lẹt,	ŏb/sọ-lēte,	ŏb/sọ-let,	ŏb/sọ-lēte,	ŏb/sọ-lēte,	ŏb/sọ-lēte.
O€/TO-ĠE-NA-RY,	. . . . .	ọk-tŏdje/ẹ-nạ-rẹ,	ọk-tŏdje/ẹ-nạ-rẹ,	. . . . .	. . . . .	ŏk/tọ-jẹ-nạ-rẹ.
Ō/DI-OUS,	ō/dzhụs,	ō/dẹ-ụs, ō/jẹ-ụs,	ō/dẹ-ụs,	ō/dẹ-ụs,	ō/dyụs,	ō/dẹ-ụs.
OĒ-IL/IAD,	ọ-ē/lyạd,	ẹ-ĭl/yạd,	āle/yạd,	ẹ-ĭl/ẹ-ạd,	ẹ-ĭl/yạd.	. . . . .
OPH-THAL/MI€,	ọf-thăl/mịk,	ọp-thal/mịk,	ọp-thăl/mịk,	ọp-thăl/mịk,	. . . . .	ọp-thăl/mịk.
O-PIN-IĀ/TRE,	ọ-pĭn-nyā/trẹ,	ọ-pĭn-yẹ-ā/tẹr,	ọ-pĭn-ẹ-ā/trẹ.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
OP-PŪGN/ER, (op-pū/ner)	ọp-pŭg/nẹr,	ọp-pūne/ẹr,	ọp-pŭn/ẹr,	. . . . .	. . . . .	ọp-pūne/ẹr.
OP/TA-TIVE,	ŏp/tạ-tĭv,	ŏp/tạ-tĭv, ọp-tā/tịv,	ŏp/tạ-tĭv,	ŏp/tạ-tĭv,	ŏp/tạ-tĭv,	ŏp/tạ-tĭv.
)R/AN-ĠER-Y,	ọ-râwn/zhẹr-ẹ,	ọ-râwn/zhẹr-ẹ,	ŏr/ạn-jẹ-rẹ,	ọ-răn/zhẹr-ẹ,	ọ-râwn/zhẹr-ẹ,	ŏr/ạn-jẹr-ẹ
)R/€HES-TRA,	. . . . .	ọr-kĕs/trạ,	ŏr/kẹs-trạ,	. . . . .	. . . . .	ọr-kĕs/trạ.
OR/DE-AL,	âr/dyạl,	ŏr/dẹ-ạl, ŏr/jẹ-ạl,	ŏr/dẹ-ạl,	ŏr/dẹ-ụl,	ŏr/dẹ-ạl,	ŏr/dẹ-ạl.
OR/DI-NA-RY,	âr/dẹ-nẹr-rẹ, âr/nẹr-rẹ,	ŏr/dẹ-nạ-rẹ, ŏrd/nạ-rẹ,	ŏr/dẹ-nạ-rẹ,	ŏr/dẹ-nạ-rẹ, ŏrd/nạ-rẹ,	ŏr/dẹ-nạr-ẹ, ŏrd/nạ-rẹ,	ŏr/dẹ-nạ-rẹ.

Sheridan.	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jones.*	*Fulton & Knight.*	*Jameson.*
nō-mẹn-klā/chụr,	nŏm-ẹn-klā/chūre,	nō-mẹn-klā/ture,	nō-mẹn-klā/tūre,	nŏm-ẹn-klā/tụr,	nō mẹn-klāte/yụr

Webster.	*Sheridan.*	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jones.*	*Fulton & Knight.*	*Jameson.*
OR/THO-E-PY,	. . . . .	ŏr/thọ-ẹ-pẹ,	ŏr/thọ-ẹ-pẹ,	ŏr/thọ-ẹ-pẹ,	ọr-thō/ẹ-pẹ, ŏr/thọ-ẹ-pẹ,	ŏr/thọ-ẹ-pẹ.
OYES,	ō-yĭs/,	ō-yĭs/,	ō-yĕs/,	. . . . .	ō-yĕs/,	ō/yā.
PAC-IF-I-ĊĀ/TOR,	pạs-sĭf/ẹ-kā-tụr,	păs-sịf-fẹ-kā/tụr,	păs-ẹ-fẹ-kā/tụr,	. . . . .	. . . . .	pạ-sĭf/ẹ-kā-tụr.
PĀ/ĠEANT,	pădzh/ẹnt,	păd/jụnt,	pā/jạnt,	păd/jụnt,	păj/ạnt,	pā/jẹ-ạnt, păd/jẹnt.
PĀ/ĠEANT-RY,	pădzh/ẹn-trẹ,	păd/jụn-trẹ,	păj/ạnt-rẹ,	păd/jụn-trẹ,	păj/ạnt-rẹ,	pā/jẹ-ạn-trẹ, păd/jẹn-trẹ.
PAN-E-ĠYR/IĊ,	păn-nẹ-dzĕr/rịk,	păn-nẹ-jĕr/rịk,	păn-ẹ-jĭr/ịk,	păn-ẹ-jĭr/ịk,	păn-ẹ-jĭr/ịk,	păn-ẹ-jĕr/ịk.
PAP/IL-LA-RY,	pạ-pĭl/lẹr-ẹ,	păp/ịl-lạ-rẹ,	pạ-pĭl/lạ-rẹ,	păp/pịl-ạ-rẹ,	păp/ịl-lạr-ẹ,	păp/pịl-ạ-rẹ.
PAP/IL-LOUS,	pạ-pĭl/lụs,	pạ-pĭl/lụs,	pạ-pĭl/lụs,	. . . . .	. . . . .	pạ-pĭl/lụs.
PA-RAL/O-ĠISM,	păr/rạ-lọ-dzhĭzm,	pạr-răl/ọ-jĭzm,	pạ-răl/ọ-jĭzm,	pạr-răl/ọ-jĭzm,	pạr-ăl/ọ-jĭzm,	pạr-ăl/ọ-jĭzm.
PĀST/Y,	păs/tẹ,	păs/tẹ,	pās/tẹ,	păs/tẹ,	păs/tẹ,	păs/tẹ.
PAT/ENT,	păt/ẹnt,	păt/ẹnt, pā/tẹnt,	păt/ẹnt,	păt/tẹnt,	păt/ẹnt,	păt/ẹnt, pā/tẹnt.
PATRIOT,	pā/tryụt,	pā/trẹ-ụt,	pā/trẹ-ụt,	pā/trẹ-ụt,	pā/trẹ-ụt,	pā/trẹ-ụt.
PATRON,	pā/trụn,	pā/trụn,	pā/trụn,	pā/trụn,	pā/trụn,	pā/trụn.
PAT/RO-NAL,	pạ-trō/nạl,	păt/rọ-nạl,	păt/rụn-ạl,	păt/rọ-nụl,	păt/rọ-nạl,	pạ-trō/nạl.
PAT/RON-ESS,	păt/trọ-nịs,	pā/trụn-ẹs,	pā/trụn-ẹs,	pā/trụn-ẹs,	pā/trụn-ẹs,	pā/trụn-ẹs.
PÄUNCH,	pâwnch,	pänsh,	pänsh,	pänch,	pänsh,	pänsh.
PE-ĊŪL/IAR,	pẹ-kū/lyẹr,	pẹ-kū/lẹ-ụr,	pẹ-kū/lẹ-ụr,	pe-kū/lẹ-ụr,	pẹ-kū/lyạr,	pẹ-kū/lẹ-ẹr.
PE-ĊŪN/IA-RY,	pẹ-kū/nyẹr-ẹ.	pẹ-kū/nẹ-ụr-ẹ,	pẹ-kū/nẹ-ạ-rẹ,	pẹ-kū/nẹ-ẹr-ẹ,	pẹ-kū/nyạr-ẹ,	pẹ-kū/nẹ-ạ-rẹ.
PED/ALS,	pē/dẹls,	pĕd/dạls, pē/dạls,	pē/dạlz,	pĕd/dụls,	pĕd/ạlz,	pē/dạlz, pĕd/dạlz.
PE-DO-BAP/TIS\M,	pē-dọ-băp/tĭzm,	pĕd-dọ-băp/tĭzm,	pē-dọ-băp/tĭzm,	. . . . .	. . . . .	pē-dọ-băp/tĭzm.
PEN/NY-WȯRTH,	pĕn/nẹ-wŭrth,	pĕn/nẹ-wŭrth, pĕn/nụrth,	pĕn/nẹ-wŭrth,	pĕn/nẹ-wŭrth, pĕn/nụrth,	pĕn/nẹ-wŭrth, pĕn/nụrth,	pĕn/nẹ-wŭrth.
PEN/TE-ĊOST,	pĕn/tẹ-kōste,	pĕn/tẹ-kōste,	pĕn/tẹ-kŏst,	pĕn/tẹ-kōste,	pĕn/tẹ-kōste,	pĕn/tẹ-kŏst.
PER-DŪ/RA-BLE,	pĕr/dụ-rạ-bl,	pĕr/dụ-rạ-bl,	. . . . .	. . . . .	pĕr/dụ-rạ-bl,	pĕr/dụ-rạ-bl.
PER/EMP-TO-RY,	pĕr/rẹm-tụr-ẹ,	pĕr/rẹm-tụr-ẹ, pẹr-rĕm/tọ-rẹ,	pẹr-ĕmp/tọ-rẹ, pĕr/ẹmp-tọ-rẹ,	pĕr/rẹm-tụr-ẹ,	pĕr/ẹm-tụr-ẹ,	pĕr/ẹmp-tụr-ẹ, pẹr-ĕm/tọ-rẹ.
PER/FEĊT, *v.*	pĕr/fịkt,	pĕr/fẹkt,	pĕr/fẹkt,	pĕr/fẹkt,	pĕr/fẹkt,	pĕr/fẹkt, pẹr-fĕkt/.
PER-FŪME/,	pĕr/fūme,	pĕr/fūme,	pẹr-fūme/, pĕr/fūme,	pĕr/fūme,	pĕr/fūme,	pĕr/fūme.
PER-FUNĊ/TO-RY,	pĕr/fụnk-tụr-ẹ,	pẹr-fŭnk/tụr-ẹ,	pẹr-fŭnk/tọ-rẹ,	pẹr-fŭnk/tụr-ẹ,	pẹr-fŭnk/tụr-ẹ.	. . . . .
PER-MIT/,	pĕr/mịt,	pĕr/mịt,	pẹr-mĭt/,	pĕr/mịt,	pĕr/mịt,	pẹr-mĭt/.
PER/SPI-RA-BLE,	pẹr-spī/rẹbl,	pẹr-spī/rạ-bl,	pẹr-spī/rạ-bl,	pẹr-spī/rạ-bl,	pẹr-spī/rạ-bl,	pẹr-spī/rạ-bl.
PER/SPI-RA-TIVE,	pẹr-spī/rẹ-tĭv,	pẹr-spī/rạ-tĭv,	pẹr-spī/rạ-tĭv,	. . . . .	pẹr-spī/rạ-tĭv,	pẹr-spī/rạ-tĭv.
PER/TUR-BATE,	pẹr-tŭr/bāte,	pẹr-tŭr/bāte,	pẹr-tŭr/bate,	pẹr-tŭr/bāte,	pẹr-tŭr/bāte,	pẹr-tŭr/bāte.
PĒ/TAL,	pĕt/ạl,	pē/tạl, pĕt/ạl,	pĕt/ạl,	pē/tụl, pĕt/ụl,	pĕt/ạl, pē/tạl,	pē/tạl.
PHALANX,	fā/lạnks,	fā/lạnks, făl/ạnks,	făl/ạnks, fā/lạnks,	fā/lạnks, făl/ạnks,	fā/lạnks, făl/ạnks,	fā/lạnks.
PHAR-MA-CEŪ/TIĊ,	făr-mạ-kū/tĭk,	făr-mạ-sū/tịk,	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	făr-mạ-sū/tịk.
PHĪ/LO-MEL,	fĭl/ọ-mĕl,	fĭl/ọ-mĕl,	fĭl/ọ-mĕl,	fĭl/ọ-mĕl,	fĭl/ọ-mĕl,	fī/lọ-mĕl.
PHLEG-MAT/IĊ,	flĕg/mạ-tĭk,	flĕg/mạ-tĭk,	flĕg-măt/ịk,	flĕg/mạ-tĭk,	flẹg-măt/ịk,	flĕg/mạ-tĭk.
PHLO-ĠIS/TON,	flọ-gĭs/tọn,	flọ-jĭs/tọn, flọ-gĭs/tọn,	flọ-jĭs/tụn, flo-gĭs/tụn,	flọ-jĭs/tọn, flọ-gĭs/tọn,	flọ-jĭs/tọn, flọ-gĭs/tọn,	flọ-jĭs/tọn, flọ-gĭs/tọn.
PHRE-NET/IĊ,	frĕn/ẹ-tĭk,	frẹ-nĕt/ịk,	frẹ-nĕt/ịk,	frẹ-nĕt/ịk,	frẹ-nĕt/ịk,	frẹ-nĕt/ịk.
PHYS-I-OG/NO-MY,	fĭz-ẹ-ŏg/nọ-mẹ,	fĭzh-ẹ-ŏg/nọ-mẹ,	fĭz-ẹ-ŏg/nọ-mẹ,	fĭz-ẹ-ŏg/nọ-mẹ,	fĭz-ẹ-ŏg/nọ-mẹ,	fĭz-ẹ-ŏg/nọ-mẹ, fĭz-ẹ-ŏn/ọ-mẹ.
PHYS-I-OL/O-ĠY,	fĭz-ẹ-ŏl/ọ-jẹ,	fĭzh-ẹ-ŏl/ọ-jẹ,	fĭz-ẹ-ŏl/ọ-jẹ,	fĭz-ẹ-ŏl/ọ-jẹ,	fĭz-ẹ-ŏl/ọ-jẹ,	fĭz-ẹ-ŏl/ọ-jẹ.
PIERCE,	pĕrs,	pēērs, pĕrs,	pēērs,	pēērs, pĕrs,	pēērs, pĕrs,	pēērs.
PLĀ/ĊA-BLE,	plā/kạbl,	plā/kạ-bl,	plāk/ạ-bl,	plā/kạ-bl,	plā/kạ-bl,	plā/kạ-bl.
PLĀ/ĠIA-RY,	plā/dzhẹr-ẹ,	plā/jạ-rẹ,	plā/jẹ-ạ-rẹ,	plā/djẹ-ạ-rẹ,	plā/jẹ-ạr-ẹ,	plā/jẹ-ạ-rẹ.
PLA-TĪ/NA,	. . . . .	plăt/ẹ-nạ,	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	plăt/ẹ-nạ.
PLĀ/TO-NIST,	. . . . .	plăt/ọ-nĭst,	plăt/ọ-nĭst,	. . . . .	. . . . .	plā/tọ-nĭst.
PLĒ/IADS, (plē/yadz)	plī/ạdz,	plē/yạdz,	plē/yạdz,	plē/ạdz,	plē/yạdz,	plā/yạdz.
PLĒ/NA-RY,	plĕn/nẹr-ẹ,	plĕn/ạ-rẹ, plē/nạ-rẹ,	plĕn/ạ-rẹ,	plĕn/ạ-rẹ,	plĕn/ạ-rẹ,	plē/nạ-rẹ.
PLEN/TE-OUS,	plĕn/chụs,	plĕn/chẹ-ụs,	plĕn/tẹ-ụs,	plĕn/tẹ-ụs,	plĕn/tyụs,	plĕn/tẹ-ụs.
PLIĊ/A-TURE,	plī/kạ-chôôr,	plĭk/ạ-chūre,	plī/kạ-tūre,	. . . . .	. . . . .	plĭk/ạ-tūre.
POIGN/ANT, (poin/ant)	pwȯe/nẹnt,	pȯẹ/nạnt,	pȯẹ/nạnt,	pwȯẹ/nạnt,	pwȯẹ/nạnt,	pȯẹ/nạnt.
POL/Y-THE-IS\M,	pŏl-lẹ-thē/ĭzm,	pŏl/lẹ-thẹ-ĭzm,	pŏl-lẹ-thē/ĭzm,	pŏl/lẹ-thẹ-ĭzm,	pŏl/ẹ-thẹ-ĭzm,	pŏl/lẹ-thẹ-ĭzm
POS/SESS,	pụz-zĕs/,	pọz-zĕs/,	pọz-zĕs/,	pọz-zĕs/,	pọz-zĕs/,	pọz-zĕs/.
POS-SESS/O-RY,	pŏz/zẹs-sụr-ẹ,	pŏz/zẹs-sụr-ẹ,	pŏz/zẹs-sọ-rẹ,	pọz-zĕs/sụr-ẹ,	pŏz/zẹs-sụr-ẹ,	pŏz/zẹs-sụr-ẹ.
POST/HU-MOUS,	pŏst/hụ-mụs,	pŏst/hụ-mụs,	pŏst/hụ-mụs,	pŏst/hụ-mụs,	pŏst/hụ-mụs,	pŏst/hụ-mụs.
PŌS-TILL/ION, (pōs-til/yun)	pōs-tĭl/lyụn,	pŏs-tĭl/yụn,	pos-tĭl/yụn,	pōs-tĭl/yụn,	pōs-tĭl/yụn,	pōs-tĭl/yụn.
POTH/ER,	pŭth/er,	pŭth/er,	pŭth/ẹr,	pŭth/ẹr,	pŭth/ẹr,	pŏth/ẹr.
PŌUR,	pôô/ụr,	pour,	pôôr,	pôôr,	pûr, pōre, powr,	pōre.

Webster.	*Sheridan.*	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jones.*	*Fulton & Knight.*	*Jameson.*
PRĒ/FEC-TURE,	prē/fęk-chûr,	prĕf/fęk-tūre,	prę-fĕk/ture,	prĕf/fęk-tūre,	prĕf/ęk-ture,	prē/fęk-tūre.
PRELACY,	prĕl/ęs-ę,	prĕl/ą-sę,	prĕl/ą-sę,	prĕl/ą-sę,	prĕl/ą-sę,	prĕl/ą-sę.
PRELATE,	prĕl/ęt,	prĕl/ąt,	prĕl/at,	prĕl/ęt,	prĕl/ąt,	prĕl/ąt.
PRELUDE,	prĕl/lūde,	prĕl/ūde,	prĕl/ude,	prĕl/ūde,	prĕl/ude,	prĕl/ūde.
PRĒM/IER,	prĕm/yęr,	prēme/yęr,	prē/mę-ęr,	prĕm/yęr,	prē/myęr,	prēme/yęr.
PREM-U-NĪ/RE,	prĕm/mų-nī-rę,	prĕm/mų-nī-rę,	prĕm/ų-nī-rę,	prĕm/mų-nī-rę,	prĕm/ų-nī-rę,	prĕm/mų-nī-rę.
PRĒ/SĀGE,	prĕs/sādzh,	prĕs/sādje,	prĕs/aje,	prĕs/sādje, prē/sādje,	prĕs/āje, prę-sāje/,	prĕs/sāje.
PRESCIENCE,	prē/shęns,	prē/shę-ęns,	prĕsh/ęns,	prē/shę-ęns,	prē/shę-ęns,	prē/shę-ęns.
PRE-TEXT/,	prę-tĕkst/,	prę-tĕkst/,	prę-tĕkst/,	prę-tĕkst/, prē/tękst,	prę-tĕkst/,	prę-tĕkst/.
PRĪ-MOR/DI-AL,	prī-mŏr/dzhęl,	prī-mŏr/dę-ąl, prī-mŏr/ję-ąl,	prī-mŏr/dę-ąl,	prī-mŏr/dę-ụl,	prī-mŏr/dę-ęl,	prī-mŏr/dę-ąl.
PRĪ/VA-CY,	prĭv/vę-sę,	prī/vą-sę, prĭv/ą-sę,	prī/vą-sę,	prī/vą-sę, prĭv/ą-sę,	prī/vą-sę, prĭv/ą-sę,	prī/vą-sę.
PRIV/A-TĪVE,	prĭv/vą-tĭv,	prĭv/ą-tĭv,	prī/vą-tĭv,	prĭv/ą-tĭv,	prĭv/ą-tĭv,	prĭv/vą-tĭv.
PRŌ/BA-TO-RY,	prō/bą-tųr-ę,	prŏb/ą-tųr-ę,	prō/bą-tǫ-rę,	. . . . .	. . . . .	prŏb/ą-tųr-ę.
PRO-CEEDS/,	. . . . .	prǫ-sēēdz/,	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	prō/sēēdz.
PRŌ/CU-RA-CY,	prŏk/kų-ręs-ę,	prŏk/ų-rą-sę,	prŏk/ų-rą-sę,	. . . . .	. . . . .	prŏk/ų-rą-sę.
PRŌ/FĪLE,	prǫ-fēēl/,	prō/fĭl, prǫ-fēēl/,	prǫ-fēēl/,	prǫ-fēēl/,	prǫ-fēēl/,	prō/fēēl.
PROG-RESS/, *v.*	prŏg/grįs,	prŏg/gręs,	prŏg/ręs,	prŏg/gręs,	prŏg/ręs,	prō/gręs.
PRŌ/LIX,	prǫ-lĭks/,	prǫ-lĭks/,	prǫ-lĭks/,	prǫ-lĭks/,	prǫ-lĭks/,	prǫ-lĭks/.
PRO-LO-CŪ/TOR,	prŏl/ǫ-kū-tųr,	prŏl-ǫ-kū/tųr,	prō-lǫ-kū/tųr,	prǫ-lŏk/kų-tųr,	prǫ-lŏk/ų-tųr,	prō-lǫ-kū/tųr.
PRŌ/LOGUE, (prō/log)	prŏl/lųg,	prŏl/lǫg,	prŏl/ǫg,	prŏl/lǫg,	prŏl/ǫg,	prō/lǫg.
PRO-MUL-GĀ/TOR,	prǫ-mŭl/gā-tųr,	prŏm-ụl-gā/tųr,	prō-mụl-gā/tųr, prǫ-mŭl/gā-tųr,	prŏm-ụl-gā/tųr,	prŏm-ụl-gā/tųr,	prō-mụl-gā/tųr.
PRO-NUN-CI-Ā/TION. 1						
PRO-PI-TI-Ā/TION, (pro-pis-e-ā/shun.) 2						
PRO-PĬ//TIA-TO-RY.						
PRO-SŌ/DI-AN,	prǫs-sō/dyęn,	. . . . .	prǫ-sŏd/ę-ąn,	prǫ-sō/dę-ụn,	prǫ-sō/dyąn,	prǫs-ō/dę-ąn.
PRŌ/TA-SIS,	. . . . .	prǫ-tā/sįs,	prǫ-tā/sįs,	. . . . .	. . . . .	prō/tą-sįs.
PRŌ/TEST, *n.*	prǫ-tĕst/,	prǫ-tęst/, prŏt/ęst,	prǫ-tĕst/,	prō/tęst,	prǫ-tĕst/,	prō/tęst.
PRO-VŌST/, (pro-vō/)	prǫ-vō/, prŏv/vųst,	prŏv/vųst, prǫ-vō/,	prŏv/ųst,	prŏv/vųst,	prǫ-vō/, prŏv/vųst,	prŏv/vųst.
PRŌ/VOST-SHIP,	prŏv/vųst-shĭp,	prŏv/vųst-shĭp,	prŏv/ųst-shĭp,	. . . . .	. . . . .	prŏv/vųst-shĭp.
PROW,	prō,	prou, prō,	prou,	prou,	prou,	prō.
PROW/ESS,	prou/įs,	prou/ęs, prō/įs,	prou/ęs,	prou/ęs,	prou/ęs,	prou/ęs.
PTIS/AN, (tiz/an)	tįz-zăn/,	tįz-zăn/,	tĭz/ąn,	tĭz/zųn,	tįz-ăn/,	tįz-zăn/.
PŪ/IS-SANCE,	pū/įs-sęns,	pū/įs-sąns, pų-ĭs/sąns,	pų-ĭs/sąns,	pū/įs-sąns,	pū/įs-sąns,	pū/įs-sąns.
PUM/ĪCE,	pū/mįs,	pū/mįs, pŭm/mįs,	pŭm/įs,	pū/mįs,	pū/mįs,	pŭm/mįs.
PUSTULE,	pŭs/chųl,	pŭs/chūle,	pŭs/tule,	pŭs/chūle,	pŭs/tūle,	pŭs/tūle.
PŲT,	pût,	pût, pŭt,	pût,	. . . . .	. . . . .	pût.
PYG/ME-AN,	pįg-mē/ęn,	pįg-mē/ąn,	pĭg/mę-ąn,	. . . . .	. . . . .	pįg-mē/ąn.
PYRITES,	pę-rī/tęz,	pę-rī/tęz, pĭr/ę-tęz,	pĭr/ę-tēz, pę-rī/tęz,	pę-rī/tęz,	pę-rī/tęz,	pę-rī/tęz.
PŸ/RO-MAN-CY,	pī/rǫ-măn-sę,	pĭr/ǫ-măn-sę,	pę-rŏm/ąn-sę, pĭr/ǫ-măn-sę,	pĭr/ǫ-măn-sę,	pīr/ǫ-măn-sę,	pī/rǫ-măn-sę.
PYR/O-TECH-NY,	pī/rǫ-tĕk-nę,	pĭr/ǫ-tĕk-nę,	pĭr-ǫ-tĕk/nę,	pĭr/ǫ-tĕk-nę,	pĭr/ǫ-tĕk-nę,	pī/rǫ-tĕk-nę.
QUAL/I-FŸ,	kwăl/ę-fī,	kwŏl/ę-fī,	kwŏl/ę-fī,	kwŏl/ę-fī,	kwŏl/ę-fī,	kwŏl/ę-fī.
QUĀLM, (quäm)	kwăm,	kwâm,	kwäm,	kwäm,	kwâm,	kwäm.
QUAN/DA-RY,	kwǫn-dā/rę,	kwǫn-dā/rę,	kwân-dā/rę,	kwǫn-dā/rę,	kwǫn-dā/rę,	kwǫn-dā/rę.
QUAN/TI-TY,	kwăn/tę-tę,	kwŏn/tę-tę,	kwŏn/tę-tę,	kwŏn/tę-tę,	kwŏn/tę-tę,	kwŏn/tę-tę.
QUAY, (kē)	kā,	kē,	kē,	kē,	kē,	kē.
QUIN-TES/SENCE,	kwĭn/tįs-sęns,	kwĭn/tęs-sęns, kwĭn-tĕs/sęns,	kwĭnt/ęs-sęns,	kwĭn/tęs-sęns,	kwĭn/tęs-sęns,	kwįn-tĕs/sęns.
QUOTE,	kōte,	kwōte,	kōte,	kwōte,	kwōte,	kwōte.
QUOTH,	kōth,	kwŭth, kwōth,	kōth, kŭth,	kwŭth,	kwōth,	kwōth.
QUO-TID/I-AN,	kǫ-tĭdzh/ęn,	kwǫ-tĭd/ję-ąn,	kǫ-tĭd/ę-ąn,	kwǫ-tĭd/ę-ụn,	kwǫ-tĭd/yąn,	kwǫ-tĭd/ę-ąn.
QUŌ/TIENT,	kō/shęnt,	kwō/shęnt,	kō/shęnt,	kwō/shęnt,	kwō/shęnt,	kwō/shęnt.
RĀ/DI-ANT,	rā/dzhęnt,	rā/dę-ąnt, rā/ję-ąnt,	rā/dę-ąnt,	rā/dę-ụnt,	rā/dyąnt,	rā/dę-ąnt.

Sheridan.	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jones.*	*Fulton & Knight.*	*Jameson.*
1 prǫ-nụn-shā/shụn,	prǫ-nŭn-shę-ā/shụn,	prǫ-nŭn-sę-ā/shụn,	prǫ-nŭn-sę-ā/shụn,	prǫ-nŭn-shę-ā/shụn,	prǫ-nŭn-shę-ā/shụn.
2 prō-pę-shā/shụn,	prǫ-pĭsh-ę-ā/shụn,	prǫ-pĭsh-ę-ā/shụn,	prǫ-pĭsh-ę-ā/shụn,	prǫ-pĭsh-ę-ā/shụn,	prǫ-pĭsh-ę-ā/shụn.
3 prǫ-pĭsh/ę-tụr-e,	prǫ-pĭsh/ę-ą-tụr-ę,	prǫ-pĭsh/ę-ą-tụr-ę,	prǫ-pĭsh/ę-ą-tụr-ę,	prǫ-pĭsh/ę-ą-tụr-ę,	prǫ-pĭsh/ę-ą-tụr-ę.

Webster.	*Sheridan.*	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jones.*	*Fulton & Knight.*	*Jameson.*
RĀ/DI-ATE,	rā/dzhāte,	rā/dę-āte, rā/ję-āte,	rā/dę-āte,	rā/dę-āte,	rā/dę-āte,	rā/dę-āte.
RĀ/DI-US,	rā/dzhụs,	rā/dę-ụs, rā/ję-ụs,	rā/dę-ụs,	rā/dę-ụs,	rā/dę-ụs,	rā/dę-ụs.
RAILLERY,	răl/lęr-ę,	răl/lęr-ę,	răl/lęr-ę,	răl/lęr-rę,	răl/lęr-ę,	răl/lęr-ę.
RĀIS/IN,	rā/zn,	rē/zn,	rā/zịn,	rē/zn,	rāzn, rēzn,	rā/zịn.
RAR/I-TY,	rā/rịt-ę,	răr/ę-tę, rā/rę-tę,	rár/ę-tę,	răr/ę-tę,	rār/ę-tę, răr/ę-tę,	rā/rę-tę.
RASE,	rāse,	rāze, rāse,	rāze,	rāse,	rāze, rāse,	rāze.
RĂSP/BER-RY,	răs/bęr-ę,	răs/bęr-ę,	răsp/bęr-ę,	răs/bęr-ę,	răs/bęr-ę,	răs/bęr-ę.
RAT-A-FĬA/, (rat-a-fee/)	răt-ạ-fē/ạ,	răt-ạ-fē/ạ, răt-ạ-fē/,	răt-ạ-fē/ạ,	răt-ạ-fē/,	răt-ạ-fē/ạ,	răt-ạ-fē/ạ.
RAŦH/ER,	răth/ęr,	răth/ęr, rā/thęr,	răth/ęr,	răth/ęr,	răth/ęr,	rā/thęr.
RA-TI-O-CIN-Ā/TION. [1]						
RĀ/TION-AL,	răsh/ụn-ęl,	răsh/ụn-ạl,	răsh/ụn-ạl,	răsh/ụn-ạl,	răsh/ụn-ạl,	răsh/ụn-ạl.
RA-TION-Ā/LE,	. . . . .	. . . . .	răsh-ę-ọ-nā/lę,	. . . . .	. . . . .	rā-shę-ọ-nā/lę.
RE-CEP/TA-ĆLE,	rĕs/sęp-tękl,	rĕs/sęp-tạ-kl, rę-sĕp/tạ-kl,	rę-sĕp/tạ-kl,	rĕs/sęp-tạ-kl,	rĕs/sęp-tạ-kl,	rę-sĕp/tạ-kl.
RE-CEP/TO-RY,	rĕs/sęp-tụr-e,	rĕs/sęp-tụr-ę,	rę-sĕp/tọ-rę,	rĕs/sęp-tụr-ę,	rĕs/sęp-tụr-ę.	. . . . .
REĆOGNITION. [2]						
REĆOGNIZANCE. [3]						
REĆOGNIZE,	rē-kọg-nīze/,	rĕk/kọg-nīze,	rĕk/ọn-īze,	rĕk/kọg-nīze,	rĕk/ọg-nīze,	rĕk/kọg-nīze
REĆOGNIZOR,	rē-kọn-ę-zŏr/,	rę-kŏg-nę-zŏr/,	rę-kŏn-ę-zŏr/,	. . . . .	. . . . .	rę-kŏg-nę-zŏr/
REĆ/ON-DITE,	rē-kọn-dīte/,	rĕk/kọn-dīte,	rę-kŏn/dĭt,	rĕk/kọn-dīte,	rĕk/ọn-dite, rę-kŏn/dĭt,	rĕk/kọn-dīte.
REĆ/ORD,	rę-kârd/,	rĕk/ọrd, rę-kôrd/,	rĕk/ọrd,	rĕk/ọrd, rę-kârd/,	rĕk/ọrd, rę-kôrd/,	rĕk/ọrd.
RE-ĆŪ/SANT,	rĕk/kụ-zạnt,	rę-kū/zạnt, rĕk/kụ-zạnt,	rę-kū/zạnt,	rę-kū/zụnt,	rę-kū/zạnt, rĕk/kụ-zạnt,	rę-kū/zạnt.
RE-FEĆT/O-RY,	rĕf/fęk-tụr-ę,	rę-fĕk/tụr-ę, rĕf/ęk-tụr-ę,	rę-fĕk/tọ-rę,	rĕf/fęk-tụr-ę,	rĕf/ęk-tụr-ę,	rę-fĕk/tụr-ę.
REFRAGABLE,	rĕf/frạ-gạ-bl,	rĕf/frạ-gạ-bl,	rę-frăg/ạ-bl, rĕf/rạ-gạ-bl,	. . . . .	. . . . .	rĕf/frạ-gạ-bl.
REF/USE,	rĕf/fūze,	rĕf/ūse,	rĕf/uze,	rĕf/fūse,	rĕf/fūse,	rĕf/ūse.
RE-MĒ/DI-A-BLE,	rę-mē/dyębl,	rę-mē/dę-ạ-bl,	rę-mĕd/ę-ạ-bl,	rę-mē/dę-ạ-bl,	rę-mē/dyạbl,	rę-mē/dę-ạ-bl.
RE-MED/I-LESS,	rĕm/ę-dę-lịs,	rĕm/ę-dę-lĕs,	rę-mĕd/ę-lęs,	. . . . .	rĕm/ę-dę-lĕs, rę-mĕd/ę-lęs,	rĕm/mę-dę-lĕs
RE-MORSE/,	rę-mârs/,	rę-mȯrs/, rę-mōrse/,	rę-mōrse/, rę-mŏrs/,	rę-mârs/,	rę-môrs/,	re-mŏrs/.
REN/DEZ-VŎUS,	rŏn/dę-vôô,	rĕn-dę-vôôz/,	rĕn/dę-vôôz,	rĕn-dạ-vôô/,	rĕn-dę-vûz/,	rên-dę-vôôz/.
REN/I-TEN-CY,	rę-nī/tęn-sę,	rę-nī/tęn-sę,	rĕn/ę-tĕn-sę,	rę-nī/tęn-sę,	rę-nī/tęn-sę,	rę-nī/tęn-sę.
RE-NUN-CIĀ/TION. [4]						
REP/ER-TO-RY,	rĕp/pęr-tụr-ę,	rĕp/pęr-tụr-ę,	rĕp/ęr-tọ-rę,	rĕp/pęr-tụr-ę,	rĕp/ęr-tụr-ę,	rĕp/pęr-tụr-ę.
RE-SIL/I-ENCE,	rę-sĭl/yęns,	rę-zĭl/ę-ęns,	rę-zĭl/ę-ęns,	rę-sĭl/ę-ęns,	rę-sĭl/yęns,	rę-zĭl/ę-ęns.
RES/O-LU-BLE,	rę-sŏl/ụ-bl,	rĕz/ọ-lū-bl,	rĕz/ọ-lū-bl,	rĕz/ọ-lū-bl,	rĕz/ọ-lū-bl,	rĕz/ọ-lū-bl.
RES/PI-RA-BLE,	. . . . .	. . . . .	rĕs/pę-rạ-bl,	. . . . .	. . . . .	rę-spīr/ạ-bl.
RETAIL, *v.*	rę-tāle/,	rę-tāle/,	rę-tāle/,	rę-tāle/,	rę-tāle/,	rę-tāle/.
RĒ/TAIL, *n.*	rę-tāle/,	rē/tāle,	rē/tāle,	rę-tāle/,	rę-tāle/,	rē/tāle.
RET/I-NUE,	rę-tĭn/nụ,	rĕt/ę-nū, rę-tĭn/nụ,	rĕt/ę-nū,	rĕt/ę-nū, rę-tĭn/nụ,	rĕt/ę-nū, rę-tĭn/ụ,	rĕt/ę-nū, rę-tĭn/nụ.
RE-TRIB/UTE,	rĕt/trę-būte,	rę-trĭb/ūte,	rę-trĭb/ute,	rę-trĭb/ūte,	rę-trĭb/ūte, rĕt/rę-būte,	rę-trĭb/ūte.
REV/E-NUE,	rĕv/ę-nū, rę-vĕn/ụ,	rĕv/ę-nū, rę-vĕn/nụ,	rĕv/ę-nū,	rĕv/ę-nū, rę-vĕn/nụ,	rĕv/ę-nū, rę-vĕn/ụ,	rĕv/ę-nū, rę-vĕn/nụ.
REV/ER-Y,	rĕv/ęr-ę,	rĕv/ęr-ę,	rĕv/ę-rę, rĕv-ę-rē/,	rĕv/ę-rę,	rĕv/ęr-ę,	rĕv-ęr-ē/.
RE-VOLT/,	rę-vŏlt/,	rę-vōlt/, rę-vŏlt/,	rę-vŏlt/,	rę-vōlt/,	rę-vōlt/,	rę-vōlt/.
RHOMB,	rŏmb,	rŭmb,	rŭmb,	rŭmb,	rŭmb,	rŏmb.
RĪGHT/EOUS, (rī/chus)	rī/chụs,	rī/chę-ụs,	rī/chę-ụs,	rī/chę-ụs,	rīt/yụs,	rī/tę-ụs.
RĪ/SI-BLE,	rĭs/ịbl,	rĭz/ę-bl,	rĭz/ę-bl,	rĭz/ę-bl,	rĭz/ę-bl,	rĭz/ę-bl.
ROMANCE,	rọ-măns/,	rọ-măns/,	rọ-măns/,	rọ-măns/,	rọ-măns/,	rọ-măns/.
ROQ/UE-LAUR,	rŏk/klọ,	rŏk-ę-lōr/,	rŏk/ę-lō,	rŏk/ę-lō,	rŏk/ę-lō.	. . . . .
RŌ/SE-ATE,	rō/zyęt,	rō/zhę-ạt,	rō/zhę-ạt,	rō/zhę-ạt,	rō/zhyạte,	rō/zhę-ạt.
ROUTE,	rôôt,	rout, rôôt,	rout,	rôôt,	rôôt,	rout, rôôt.
RUF/FIAN,	rŭf/fyạn,	rŭf/yạn,	rŭf/yạn,	rŭf/yụn,	rŭf/fyạn,	rŭf/yạn.

Sheridan.	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jones.*	*Fulton & Knight.*	*Jameson.*
rạ-shō-sę-nā/shụn,	răsh-ę-ŏs-ę-nā/shụn,	răsh-ę-ŏs-ę-nā/shụn,	răsh-ę-ŏs-ę-nā/shụn,	răsh-ę-ŏs-ę-nā/shụn,	rā-shę-ŏs-ę-nā/shụn.
2 rē-kọg-nĭsh/un,	rĕk-kọg-nĭsh/ụn,	rē-kọg-nĭsh/ụn,	rĕk-kọg-nĭsh/ụn,	rĕk-ọg-nĭsh/ụn,	rĕk-kọg-nĭsh/ụn.
3 rę-kŏn/ę-zạns,	rę-kŏg/nę-zạns,	rę-kŏn/ę-zạns,	rę-kŏg/nę-zụns,	rę-kŏg/nę-zạns,	rę-kŏg/nę-zạns, rę-kŏn/ę-zạns.
4 rē-nụn-shā/shụn,	rę-nŭn-shę-ā/shụn,	rę-nŭn-shę-ā/shụn,	rę-nŭn-sę-ā/shụn,	rę-nŭn-shę-ā/shụn,	rę-nŭn-shę-ā/shụn.

Webster.	*Sheridan.*	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jones.*	*Fulton & Knight.*	*Jameson.*
SAB/A-OTH,	. . . . .	săb/ạ-ŏth,	sạ-bā/ọth,	sạ-bā/ọth,	sạ-bā/ọth,	săb/ạ-ŏth.
SAF/FRON,	săf/frụn,	săf/fụrn,	săf/fụrn,	săf/fụrn,	săf/fụrn,	săf/rụn.
SAĠ/IT-TAL,	sạ-dzhĭt/tẹl,	săd/jẹ-tạl,	săd/jẹ-tạl,	. . . . .	. . . . .	săd/jẹ-tạl.
SĀ/LI-ENT,	săl/lyẹnt,	sā/lẹ-ẹnt,	sā/lẹ-ẹnt,	sā/lẹ-ẹnt,	sā/lyẹnt,	sā/lẹ-ẹnt.
SA-LĪNE/,	sạ-līne/,	sạ-līne/, sā/līne,	sạ-līne/,	sạ-līne/,	sạ-līne/,	sạ-līne/.
SALIVAL,	sạ-lī/vẹl,	{săl/ẹ-vạl, sạ-lī/vạl,	săl/ẹ-vạl, sạ-lī/vạl,	. . . . .	sạ-lī/vạl,	sạ-lī/vạl.
SA-LĪ/VOUS,	sạ-lī/vụs,	{sạ-lī/vụs, săl/ẹ-vụs,	săl/ẹ-vụs, sạ-lī/vụs,	. . . . .	sạ-lī/vụs,	sạ-lī/vụs.
SÄLVE, (säv)	sälv,	sälv,	säv,	sälv,	sälv,	sälv, säv.
SAPPHIRE,	săf/fịr,	săf/fịr,	săf/fīre,	. . . . .	săf/fịr,	săf/fịr.
SÄR/DO-NYX,	sär-dō/nĭks,	sär/dọ-nĭks,	sär/dọ-nĭks,	. . . . .	sär/dọ-nĭks,	sär/dọ-nĭks.
SA-TĪ/E-TY,	sạ-sī/ẹ-tẹ,	sạ-tī/ẹ-tẹ,	sạ-tī/ẹ-tẹ,	sạ-tī/ẹ-tẹ,	sạ-tī/ẹ-tẹ,	sạ-tī/ẹ-tẹ.
SAT/ĪRE,	sā/tẹr,	{sā/tụr, săt/ụr, sā/tīre, săt/īre,	sā/tụr,	sā/tụr,	sā/tẹr,	sā/tẹr.
SAT/URN,	sā/tụrn,	sā/tụrn, săt/ụrn,	săt/ụrn,	sā/tụrn,	sā/tụrn,	sā/tụrn.
SĀ/TYR,	sā/tẹr,	sā/tụr, săt/ụr,	sā/tụr,	sā/tụr,	sā/tẹr,	sā/tẹr.
SÄUN/TER, (sän/ter)	sâwn/tẹr,	sän/tụr, sâwn/tụr,	sâwn/tụr,	sän/tụr,	sän/tẹr,	sän/tẹr.
SẠU/SAĠE,	săs/sĭdzh,	{sâw/sĭdje, săs/sĭdje,	sâw/sāje,	sŏs/sĭdje,	sŏs/āje,	sâw/sāje.
SĊATH,	skăth,	skăth,	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	skăth.
SĊHED/ULE,	sĕd/dzhûl,	{sĕd/jūle, skĕd/jūle,	skĕd/ūle, sĕd/ūle,	sĕd/ūle,	sĕd/ūle,	{skĕd/ūle, shĕd/ūle.
SCHIS-MAT/IĊ,	sĭz/mạ-tĭk,	sĭz/mạ-tĭk,	sịz-măt/ịk,	sĭz/mạ-tĭk,	sĭz/mạ-tĭk,	sĭz/mạ-tĭk.
SCĪ-OM/A-ĊHY,	skī-ŏm/mạ-kẹ,	sī-ŏm/mạ-kẹ,	sī-ŏm/ạ-kẹ,	sī-ŏm/mạ-kẹ,	sī-ŏm/ạ-kẹ,	sī-ŏm/ẹ-kẹ.
SEM-I-PĒ/DAL,	sĕm-mẹ-pē/dẹl,	sẹ-mĭp/ẹ-dạl,	sẹm-ẹ-pē/dạl,	. . . . .	. . . . .	sẹ-mĭp/ẹ-dạl.
SEN/ES-ĊHAL,	sĕn/nẹs-kẹl,	sĕn/nẹs-kạl,	sĕn/ẹ-shạl,	sĕn/nẹs-kụl,	sĕn/ẹs-kạl,	sĕn/nẹ-shạl.
SE-QUES-TRĀ/TOR,	sẹk/wẹs-trā-tụr,	sĕk-wẹs-trā/tụr,	sē-kwẹs-trā/tụr,	sĕk-wẹs-trā/tụr,	sĕk-wẹs-trā/tụr,	sē/kwẹs-trā-tụr.
SER-PĪ/GO,	sẹr-pī/gọ,	{sẹr-pī/gọ, sẹr-pē/gọ,	sĕr/pẹ-gō,	. . . . .	. . . . .	sẹr-pē/gọ.
SES-QUIP/E-DAL,	sĕs-kwẹ-pē/dẹl,	sẹs-kwĭp/pẹ-dạl,	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	sẹs-kwĭp/ẹ-dạl
SEW/ER,	shōre,	shōre,	shōre,	shōre,	shōre,	shōre.
SEX/A-ĠEN-A-RY. [1]						
SHAM/OIS, (e)	shăm/mẹ,	shăm/mẹ,	. . . . .	shăm/mẹ.	. . . . .	. . . . .
SHER/BET,	shẹr-bĕt/,	shẹr-bĕt/,	shẹr-bĕt/,	shẹr-bĕt/,	shẹr-bĕt/,	shẹr-bĕt/.
SHIRE,	shīre,	shēre,	shēre,	shēre,	shīre, shēre,	shīre.
SHĬVE,	shīve,	shīve,	shīve,	shīve,	shīve,	shīve.
SHONE,	shŏn,	shŏn,	shŭn,	shŏn,	shŏn,	shŏn.
SHOOK,	shûk,	shôôk,	shûk,	shûk,	shûk,	shôôk.
SIREN,	sī/rẹn,	sī/rẹn,	sī/rẹn,	sī/rẹn,	sī/rẹn,	sī/rẹn.
SIR/RAH,	sĭr/rạ,	sĭr/rạ,	sĭr/rah,	sĭr/rạ,	sĭr/rạ,	sĕr/rạ.
SIR/UP,	sŭr/rụp,	sŭr/rụp,	sĭr/rụp,	sŭr/rụp,	sĕr/rụp,	sĕr/rụp.
SLAB/BER,	slŏb/bụr,	slăb/bụr, slŏb/bụr,	slŏb/bẹr,	slăb/bụr,	slăb/bẹr,	slăb/bẹr.
SLOTH,	slōth,	slōth,	slōth,	slōth,	slōth,	slōth.
SŌ/CIA-BLE,	sō/shẹ-bl,	sō/shẹ-ạ-bl,	sō/shẹ-ạ-bl,	sō/shạ-bl,	sō/shẹ-ạ-bl,	sō/shẹ-ạ-bl.
SŌ/JOURN,	sō/jụrn,	sō/jụrn,	sō/jụrn, sọ-jŭrn/,	sō/jụrn,	sō/jụrn,	sō/jụrn.
SOL/DER,	sŏd/dụr,	sŏl/dụr,	sŏl/dẹr,	sŏl/dẹr,	sŏl/dẹr,	sŏl/dẹr.
SO-NÄ/TA,	sọ-nä/tạ,	sọ-nā/tạ,	sọ-nā/tạ,	sọ-nä/tạ,	sọ-nā/tạ,	sọ-nä/tạ.
SOOT,	sŭt,	sôôt,	sŭt,	sût,	sût,	sŭt.
SÖU-ĊHONG/,	. . . . .	sou-chŏng/,	sôô-shŏng/,	. . . . .	. . . . .	sou-chŏng/.
SŌURCE,	sōrse,	sōrse,	sôôrs,	sōrse,	sōrse,	sōrse.
SÖUS,	sôô,	souse, sôô,	sôô,	sôô,	sôô,	sôô.
SOUTH-ĒAST/,	south/ēēst,	south/ēēst,	south/ēēst,	. . . . .	. . . . .	south/ēēst.
SOUTH/ER-LY,	sŭth/ẹr-lẹ,	{sŭth/ẹr-lẹ, south/ẹr-lẹ,	sŭth/ẹr-lẹ,	. . . . .	. . . . .	sŭth/ẹr-lẹ.
SOUTH/ERN,	sŭth/ụrn,	{south/ụrn, sŭth/ụrn,	sŭth/ẹrn,	. . . . .	{south/ẹrn, sŭth/ẹrn,	south/ẹrn, sŭth/ẹrn.
SOUTH/WARD,	sŭth/ạrd,	{south/wạrd, sŭth/ụrd,	sŭth/ạrd,	sŭth/ụrd,	{south/wụrd, sŭth/ụrd,	south/wạrd.
SPAN/IEL,	spăn/nyẹl,	spăn/yẹl,	spăn/ẹl,	spăn/yẹl,	spăn/yẹl,	spăn/yẹl.
SPER-MA-CĒ/TI,	spĕr-mạ-sĭt/tẹ,	spĕr-mạ-sē/tẹ,	spĕr-mạ-sē/tẹ,	spĕr-mạ-sĭt/tẹ,	spĕr-mạ-sē/tẹ,	spĕr-mạ-sē/tẹ.
SPĪKE/NARD,	spīke/nạrd,	spīke/nạrd,	spīke/nạrd,	spīke/nạrd,	spīke/nạrd,	spīke/nạrd.
SPĬR/A-ĊLE,	spī/rẹ-kl,	spĭr/ạ-kl,	spī/rạ-kl,	spĭr/ạ-kl,	spĭr/ạ-kl,	spī/rạ-kl.
SQUIR/REL,	skwĕr/rịl,	skwĕr/rẹl,	skwĕr/rẹl,	skwĕr/rẹl,	skwĕr/rẹl,	skwĕr/rẹl.
STI-PEND/I-A-RY,	stī-pĕn/dzhẹr-ẹ,	{stī-pĕn/dẹ-ạ-rẹ, stī-pĕn/jẹ-ạ-rẹ,	stī-pĕn/dẹ-ạ-rẹ,	stī-pĕn/dẹ-ạ-rẹ,	stī-pĕn/dyạ-rẹ,	stī-pĕn/dẹ-ạ-rẹ.
STĬR/RUP,	stŭr/rụp,	stŭr/rụp,	stŭr/rụp,	stŭr/rụp,	stĕr/rụp,	stĕr/rụp.
STREW,	strôô,	strō,	strū, strō,	strôô,	strō,	strôô.

Sheridan.	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jones.*	*Fulton & Knight.*	*Jameson.*
[1] sẹks-ădzh/ẹn-ẹr-ẹ,	sẹks-ăd/jẹn-ạr-ẹ,	sẹks-ăd/jẹn-ạr-ẹ,	sẹks-ăd/jẹn-ạ-rẹ,	sẹks-ăj/ẹ-nạr-ẹ,	sẹks-ăd/jẹn-ạr-ẹ.

Webster.	*Sheridan.*	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jones.*	*Fulton & Knight.*	*Jameson.*
STŪ/DI-OUS,	stū/dzhụs,	stū/dẹ-ụs, stū/jẹ-ụs,	stū/dẹ-ụs,	stū/dẹ-ụs,	stū/dẹ-ụs,	stū/dẹ-ụs.
SUB-ĄL/TERN,	sŭb/ąl-tĕrn,	sŭb/ąl-tĕrn,	sŭb/ąl-tĕrn,	sŭb/ụl-tĕrn,	sŭb/ąl-tĕrn,	sŭb/ąl-tĕrn.
SUB-SID/I-A-RY,	sụb-sĭd/ẹ-ą-rẹ,	sụb-sĭd/ẹ-ą-rẹ, sụb-sĭd/jẹ-ą-rẹ,	sụb-sĭd/ẹ-ą-rẹ,	sụb-sĭd/ẹ-ą-rẹ,	sụb-sĭd/yą-rẹ,	sụb-sĭd/ẹ-ą-rẹ.
SUB-SULT/O-RY,	sŭb/sụl-tụr-ẹ,	sŭb/sụl-tụr-ẹ,	sụb-sŭl/tọ-rẹ,	sụb-sŭl/tụr-ẹ,	sŭb/sụl-tụr-ẹ.	. . . . .
SUB/TIL,	sŭb/tĭl,	sŭb/tĭl,	sŭb/tĭl, sŭt/tl,	sŭb/tĭl,	sŭb/tĭl,	sŭb/tĭl.
SUB/TIL-ĪZE,	sŭb/tĭl-īze,	sŭb/tĭl-īze,	sŭt/tl-īze, sŭb/tĭl-īze,	. . . . .	. . . . .	sŭb/tĭl-īze.
SUC-CESS/OR,	sŭk/sẹs-sụr,	sŭk/sẹs-sụr, sụk-sĕs/ụr,	sụk-sĕs/ụr,	sụk-sĕs/sụr,	sŭk/sẹs-ụr,	sụk-sĕs/ụr.
SUG-GEST/,	sụd-dzhĕst/,	sụg-jĕst/,	sụg-jĕst/,	sụg-djĕst/,	sụg-jĕst/,	sụd-jĕst/.
SŪITE,	swēēt,	swēēt,	sūte,	swēēt,	swēēt,	sūte.
SU-PER-E-ROG/A-TO-RY. [1]						
SŪ/PER-FĪNE,	shôô-pẹr-fīne/,	sū-pẹr-fīne/,	sū-pẹr-fīne/,	sū-pẹr-fīne/,	sū-pẹr-fīne/,	sū-pẹr-fīne/.
SUR-PLUS/AGE,	sŭr/plụs-ẹdzh,	sŭr/plụs-ịdje,	sŭr/plụs-āje,	. . . . .	. . . . .	sŭr/plụs-āje.
SUR/VEY, *n.*	sŭr/vą,	sụr-vā/, sŭr/vą,	sŭr/vą,	sụr-vā/,	sŭr/vą,	sŭr/vą.
SWŌRD,	sōrd,	sōrd,	sōrd,	sōrd,	sōrd,	sōrd.
SYS/TEM-A-TĪZE,	. . . . .	sịs-tĕm/ą-tīze,	sĭs/tẹ-mą-tīze,	. . . . .	. . . . .	sĭs/tẹm-ą-tīze.
TAP/ES-TRY,	tăps/trẹ,	tăps/trẹ, tăp/ẹs-trẹ,	tăp/ẹs-trẹ,	tăps/trẹ,	tăp/ẹs-trẹ,	tăp/ẹs-trẹ.
TAS/SEL,	tŏs/l,	tăs/sẹl,	tăs/sẹl,	tăs/sẹl,	tăs/sẹl,	tăs/sẹl.
TAUNT,	tâwnt,	tänt, tâwnt,	tâwnt,	tänt,	tänt,	tänt, tâwnt.
TĒD/I-OUS,	tē/dzhụs,	tē/dẹ-ụs, tē/jẹ-ụs,	tē/dẹ-ụs, tē/jẹ-ụs,	tē/dẹ-ụs,	tē/dyụs,	tē/dẹ-ụs.
TEN/A-BLE,	tē/nẹ-bl,	tĕn/ą-bl,	tĕn/ą-bl,	tĕn/ą-bl,	tĕn/ą-bl,	tē/nạ-bl.
TEN/ET,	tē/nẹt,	tĕn/nịt,	tĕn/ẹt,	tĕn/ẹt,	tĕn/ẹt, tē/nẹt,	tē/nẹt.
TEN/URE,	tē/nyụr,	tē/nūre,	tĕn/ụr,	tē/nūre,	tē/nūre,	tĕn/yụr.
TĒ/TRARCH,	tē/trąrk,	tē/trąrk, tĕt/rąrk,	tē/trąrk,	tē/trąrk,	tē/trąrk,	tē/trąrk, tĕt/rąrk.
TET/RAR-CHY,	tĕt/trąr-kẹ,	tĕt/rąr-kẹ,	tē/trąr-kẹ,	. . . . .	. . . . .	tĕt/rąr-kẹ.
THE,	thẹ, thē,	thē, thẹ,	thē, thẹ,	thẹ, thē,	thẹ, thē,	thē, thẹ.
THERE/FORE, (ther/fore)	thĕr/fōre,	thĕr/fōre,	thąre/fōre,	thāre/fōre,	thĕr/fōre,	thāre/fōre.
THREE/PENCE, (thrip/ens)	thrĭp/ẹns,	thrĕp/ẹns,	thrĕp/ẹns,	. . . . .	thrĭp/ẹns,	thrĭp/ẹns.
THY,	thī,	thī, thē,	thī,	thī,	thī,	thī.
THYME,	tīme,	tīme,	tīme,	tīme,	tīme,	tīme.
TI-Ā/RA,	. . . . .	tī-ā/rą,	tī-ąr/ą,	. . . . .	tī-ā/rą,	tī-ä/rą.
TIERCE,	tĕrs,	tĕrs,	tēērs,	tēērs,	tĕrs,	tēērs.
TIN/Y,	tī/nẹ,	tī/nẹ,	tī/nẹ,	tī/nẹ,	tī/nẹ,	tī/nẹ.
TŎ,	tụ,	tôô,	tụ, tôô,	tụ, tôô,	tụ, tôô,	tôô.
TOOK,	tûk,	tôôk,	tûk,	tûk,	tôôk,	tôôk.
TŎU-PET/,	tọọ-pē/,	tọọ-pĕt/,	tọọ-pē/,	tọọ-pē/,	tọọ-pē/,	tọọ-pĕt/.
TOURN/A-MENT,	tôôr/nạ-mĕnt,	tôôr/nạ-mĕnt, tŭr/nẹ-mĕnt,	tôôr/nạ-mĕnt,	tŭr/nạ-mĕnt,	tôôr/nạ-mĕnt,	tōre/nẹ-mĕnt.
TŌ/WARDS, *prep.*	tō/rdz,	tō/ụrdz,	tō/ąrdz, to-wârdz/,	tō/rdz,	tō/ąrdz,	tō/ąrdz.
TŌ/WARD, *a.*	tō/wẹrd,	tō/wụrd,	tō/ąrd,	. . . . .	tō/wụrd,	tō/ąrd.
TRĀIT,	trā,	trā, trāte,	trā,	trā,	trāte, trā,	trā, trāte.
TRANS/LA-TO-RY,	trănz/lą-tụr-ẹ,	trąns-lā/tụr-ẹ,	trąns-lā/tọ-rẹ,	. . . . .	. . . . .	trąnz-lā/tụr-ẹ.
TRAV/ERSE, *adv.*	trăv/ẹrs,	trą-vĕrs/,	trăv/ẹrs,	trăv/ẹrs,	trăv/ẹrs,	trăv/ẹrs.
TRAV/ERSE, *prep.*	trą-vĕrs/,	trą-vĕrs/,	trăv/ẹrs,	. . . . .	. . . . .	trăv/ẹrs.
TREB/LE, (trĭb/bl)	trĕb/l,	trĕb/bl,	trĕb/bl,	. . . . .	. . . . .	trĕb/bl.
TRIG/O-NAL,	trī/gọ-nąl,	trĭg/ọ-nąl,	trĭg/ọ-nąl,	. . . . .	. . . . .	trĭg/ọ-nąl.
TRIP/E-DAL,	trī-pē/dẹl,	trĭp/ẹ-dąl,	trĭp/ẹ-dąl,	. . . . .	. . . . .	trĭp/ẹ-dąl.
TRĪ/POD,	trī/pọd,	trī/pọd, trĭp/ọd,	trĭp/ụd, trī/pọd,	trī/pọd,	trī/pọd,	trī/pọd.
TRIS/YL-LA-BLE,	trĭs/sĭl-lą-bl,	trĭs/sĭl-lą-bl,	trĭs-sĭl/lą-bl,	trĭs/sĭl-lą-bl,	trĭs/sĭl-lą-bl,	trĭs/sĭl-lą-bl.
TRĪ/UNE,	trī/ūne,	trī-ūne/,	trī/ūne,	trī/ūne,	trī-ūne/,	trī/ūne.
TRUFFLE,	trôô/fl,	trôô/fl,	trŭf/fl,	trôô/fl,	trôô/fl,	trôô/fl.
TUR/CISM,	tŭrk/ĭzm,	tŭr/sĭzm,	. . . . .	. . . . .	tŭr/sĭzm.	. . . . .
TURK/OIS,	tụr-kāze/,	tụr-kēēz/,	tụr-kēēz/,	tụr-kāze/,	tụr-kēēz/.	. . . . .
TUR-MOIL/,	tŭr/moil,	tŭr/moil,	tụr-moil/,	tŭr/moil,	tụr-moil/,	tụr-moil/.
TWID/LE,	twĭd/l,	twī/dl,	. . . . .	twĭd/dl,	twīdl,	twī/dl.
TWŎ-PENCE,	tŭp/pụns,	tŭp/pẹns,	tŭp/pẹns,	tŭp/ụns,	tŭp/ẹns,	tŭp/pẹns.
TY-PO-GRAPH/I-CAL. [2]						

Sheridan.	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jones.*	*Fulton & Knight.*	*Jameson.*
[1] shôô-pẹr-ĕr/ọ-gą-tụr-ẹ,	sụ-pẹr-ĕr/ọ-gą-tụr-ẹ,	sụ-pẹr-ĕr/ọ-gą-tọ-rẹ,	. . . . .	. . . . .	sụ-pẹr-ĕr/ọ-gą-tụr-ẹ.
[2] tī-pọ-grăf/ẹ-kẹl,	tĭp-ọ-grăf/ẹ-kąl,	tĭp-ọ-grăf/ẹ-kąl,	tĭp-ọ-grăf/ẹ-kụl,	tĭp-ọ-grăf/ẹ-kąl,	tī-pọ-grăf/ẹ-kąl.

Webster.	*Sheridan.*	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jones.*	*Fulton & Knight.*	*Jameson.*
UM/BRA-TILE,	ŭm-brăt/ĭl,	ŭm/brą-tĭl,	ŭm/brą-tĭl.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
US/QUE-BAUGH,	ŭs-kwę-bă/,	ŭs-kwę-bä/,	ŭs-kwę-bâw/,	ŭs-kwę-bä/,	ŭs-kwę-bä/,	ŭs-kwę-bâw/.
U-TEN/SIL,	ū/tęn-sĭl,	yū/tęn-sĭl,	yų-tĕn/sĭl,	yū/tęn-sĭl,	yū/tęn-sĭl,	yų-tĕn/sĭl.
VAC/IL-LAN-CY,	vą-sĭl/lęn-sę,	văs/sĭl-lăn-sę,	vąs-sĭl/ląn-sę,	. . . . .	văs/sĭl-lăn-sę,	văs/sĭl-lăn-sę.
VAL/ET,	vą-lĕt/, vŏl/lę,	văl/ęt, vą-lĕt/,	văl/ęt,	văl/ęt,	văl/ęt,	văl/ęt, vŏl/lā.
VAL-U-Ā/TOR,	văl/ų-ā-tur,	văl-ų-ā/tur,	văl-ų-ā/tur,	. . . . .	. . . . .	văl-ų-ā/tur.
VAN-COUR/IER,	văn-kŭr/yęr,	văn-koor-yēēr/,	vąn-kôô/rę-ą.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
VASE,	vāse,	vāze,	vāze,	vāze,	vāze,	vāze, vâz.
VAULT,	vâwt,	vâwlt, vâwt,	vâwlt,	vâwlt,	vâwlt,	vâwlt.
VAUNT,	vâwnt,	vâwnt,	vâwnt,	vänt,	vâwnt,	vâwnt.
VE-NEER/,	fĭn-nēēr/,	vę-nēēr/,	vę-nēēr/,	vę-nēēr/,	vę-nēēr/,	vę-nēēr/.
VENISON,	vĕn/ĭs-sun,	vĕn/zn, vĕn/ę-zn,	vĕn/zn,	vĕn/ę-zn,	vĕn/ę-zn,	vĕn/zn, vĕn/ę-zn.
VERD/URE,	vĕr/dzhur,	vĕr/jūre,	vĕr/dure,	vĕr/djūre,	vĕr/dūre,	vĕrd/yur.
VER-MI-CEL/LI,	vĕr-mę-chĕl/lę,	vĕr-mę-chĕl/lę,	vĕr-mę-sĕl/lę,	vĕr-mę-chĕl/lę,	vĕr-mę-chĕl/lę,	vĕr-mę-chĕl/lę
VERT/E-BRE,	vĕr/tę-brē,	vĕr/tę-bur,	vĕr/tę-bęr,	vĕr/tę-bur,	vĕr/tę-bęr.	. . . . .
VERT/I-GO,	vęr-tī/gọ,	vęr-tī/gọ, vęr-tē/gọ, vĕr/tę-gō,	vĕr/tę-gō,	vĕr/tę-gō,	vęr-tī/gọ, vęr-tē/gọ,	vęr-tī/gọ, vęr-tē/gọ.
VIC/I-NAL,	vę-sī/nęl,	vĭs/ę-nąl,	vĭs/ĭn-ąl,	vĭs/ę-nųl,	vĭs/ę-nąl,	vĭs-sī/nąl.
VIC/INE,	vę-sīne/,	vĭs/īne,	vĭs/ĭn,	vę-sīne/,	vę-sīne/.	. . . . .
VI-O-LON-CEL/LO,	vī-ọ-lọn-chĕl/lọ,	vī-ọ-lọn-chĕl/lọ,	vī-ọ-lọn-sĕl/lọ,	vē-ọ-lọn-chĕl/lọ,	vē-ọ-lọn-chĕl/lọ,	vē-ọ-lọn-stĕl/lọ
VIR/TU,	. . . . .	vęr-tôô/,	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	vĭr-tū/.
VIRT/UE,	vĕr/chū,	vĕr/chū,	vĭr/tų,	vĕr/chū,	vĕr/tų,	vĭr/tų.
VIZ/IER,	vĭz/yāre,	vĭz/yēēr,	vĭz/yęr,	vĭz-yēre/,	vĭz/yęr, vę-zyēr/,	vĭz/yēēr.
VOL/UME,	vŏl/yum,	vŏl/yūme,	vŏl/um,	vŏl/yūme,	vōl/ume,	vŏl/yūme.
WAIN/SCOT,	wĕn/skųt,	wĕn/skųt,	wan/skọt,	wĕn/skųt,	wĕns/kọt,	wāne/skųt.
WAIST/COAT,	. . . . .	wĕs/kọt,	wāst/kọt,	wĕs/kųt,	wāst/kọt, wĕs/kọt.	. . . . .
WAN,	wăn,	wŏn,	wŏn,	wŏn,	wŏn,	wŏn.
WAR/RIOR,	wâr/ryur,	wâr/yur,	wâr/yur,	wâr/yur,	wâr/ę-ur,	wŏr/rę-ur.
WASP,	wäsp,	wŏsp,	wäsp,	wŏsp,	wŏsp,	wŏsp.
WAY-LAY/,	wā/lā,	wā-lā/,	wā-lā/,	wā-lā/,	wā-lā/,	wā/lā.
WERE,	wĕr,	wĕr,	wĕr,	wĕr,	wĕr,	wĕr.
WHERE/FORE,	hwĕr/fōre,	hwāre/fōre,	hwâre/fōre,	hwāre/fōre,	hwāre/fōre,	hwāre/fōre.
WIND,	wīnd, wĭnd,	wĭnd, wīnd,	wĭnd,	wĭnd, wīnd,	wĭnd, wīnd,	wĭnd, wīnd
WOUND,	wôônd,	wôônd, wound,	wôônd, wound,	wound, wôônd,	wôônd,	wôônd.
WRATH,	râth,	rŏth, răth,	râth,	räth,	räth,	râwth, räth.
WREATH,	. . . . .	rēēth, rēēth̆,	rēēth̆,	rēēth,	rēēth,	rēēth, rēēth̆.
YEA, (ya)	yē,	yē,	yē,	yā,	yā, yē,	yā.
YEAST,	yĕst,	yĕst,	yēēst, yĕst,	yēēst,	yĕst,	yĕst.
YELK,	yōke,	yĕlk,	yĕlk, yōke,	yĕlk,	yōke,	yĕlk.
YEO/MAN,	yĕm/mun,	yō/mạn,	yō/mạn,	yō/mun,	yō/mạn,	yō/mạn.
YES,	yĭs,	yĭs,	yĕs,	yĭs,	yĕs, yĭs,	yĕs.
YES/TER-DAY,	yĭs/tęr-dā,	yĕs/tęr-dā,	yĕs/tęr-dā,	yĕs/tęr-dā,	yĕs/tęr-dā,	yĕs/tęr-dā.
YOLK,	yōke,	yōke,	yōke,	. . . . .	yōke,	yōke.
ZEAL/OUS,	zĕl/ụs,	zĕl/ụs, zē/lụs,	zĕl/ụs,	zĕl/ụs,	zĕl/ụs,	zĕl/lụs.
ZE/CHIN,	chą-kāne/,	chę-kēēn/,	zē/kịn,	chę-kēēn/,	chę-kēēn/,	chę-kēēn/.
ZE/NITH,	zē/nịth,	zē/nịth,	zē/nịth,	zē/nịth,	zē/nịth,	zĕn/nịth, zē/nịth.

POINTED LETTERS.

Ā has the long sound of *a*, as in *fate*.
Ä has the Italian sound of *a*, as in *far*.
Ạ has the sound of *aw*, as in *fall*.
Ạ has the short sound of *aw*, as in *what*.
Ē has the long sound of *e*, as in *mete*.
Ę has the sound of long *a*, as in *vein*, and in *there*.
Ī has the long sound of *i*, as in *pine*.
Ĭ has the short sound of *i*, as in *pin*.
Ỵ has the sound of long *e*, as in *marine*.
ỉ has the sound of short *u*, as in *bird*.
Ō has the long sound of *o*, as in *note*.
Ŏ has the sound of *oo*, as in *food*.
Ọ has the sound of *oo*, as in *good*, the same as *u* in *full*
Ȯ has the sound of short *u*, as in *dove*.
Ū has the long sound of *u*, as in *tube*.
Ụ has the sound of *u*, as in *bull*.
Ʊ has the sound of *yu*, as in *union*.
Ȼ hard *c*, the same as *k*.
Ġ soft *g*, the same as *j*.
Ș soft *s*, the same as *z*.
C͏H have the French sound, the same as *sh*.
T͏H have their vocal sound, as in *this*.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a.	stands	for adjective.
adv.	,,	for adverb.
con.	,,	for connective, or conjunction.
exclam.	,,	for exclamation, or interjection.
l. u.	,,	for little used.
n.	,,	for name, or noun.
obs.	,,	for obsolete.
prep.	,,	for preposition.
pp.	,,	for participle passive.
ppr.	,,	for participle of the present tense.
pret.	,,	for preterit tense.
pron.	,,	for pronoun.
v. i.	,,	for verb intransitive.
v. t.	,,	for verb transitive.
Ar.	,,	for Arabic.
Arm.	,,	for Armoric.
Ch.	,,	for Chaldee.
Corn.	,,	for Cornish.
Dan.	,,	for Danish.
D.	,,	for Dutch, or Belgic.
Eng.	,,	for England, or English.
Eth.	stands	for Ethiopic.
Fr.	,,	for French.
G. or *Ger.*	,,	for German.
Gr.	,,	for Greek.
Goth.	,,	for Gothic.
Heb.	,,	for Hebrew.
Ice.	,,	for Icelandic.
Ir.	,,	for Irish, Hiberno-Celtic, and Gaelic
It.	,,	for Italian.
Lat. or *L.*	,,	for Latin.
Per.	,,	for Persic, or Persian.
Port.	,,	for Portuguese.
Russ.	,,	for the Russ language, or Russian.
Sam.	,,	for Samaritan.
Sans.	,,	for Sanscrit.
Sax.	,,	for Saxon, or Anglo-Saxon.
Sp.	,,	for Spanish.
Sw.	,,	for Swedish.
Syr.	,,	for Syriac.
W.	,,	for Welsh.

AN

AMERICAN DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A is the first letter of the alphabet in most of the known languages of the earth: in the Ethiopic, however, it is the *thirteenth*, and in the Runic the *tenth*. It is naturally the first letter, because it represents the first vocal sound naturally formed by the human organs; being the sound uttered with a mere opening of the mouth, without constraint, and without any effort to alter the natural position or configuration of the lips.

A has, in English, three sounds; the long or slender, as in *place*, *fate*; the broad, as in *wall*, *fall*, which is shortened in *salt*, *what*; and the open, as in *father*, *glass*, which is shortened in *rather*, *fancy*. Its primitive sound was probably *aw*. A is also an abbreviation of the Saxon *an* or *ane*, *one*, used before words beginning with a consonant; as, *a* table, instead of *an* table, or one table. This is a modern change; for, in Saxon, *an* was used before articulations as well as vowels; as, *an tid*, a time, *an gear*, a year. *See* AN.

This letter serves as a prefix to many English words; as in *asleep*, *awake*, *afoot*, *aground*, *agoing*.

A is also used for *anno*, or *ante*; as in *anno Domini*, the year of our Lord; *anno mundi*, the year of the world; *ante meridiem*, before noon; and for *arts*, in *artium magister*, master of arts. Among the Romans, *A U C* stood for *anno ab urbe condita*, from the building of the city, or Rome

AAM, *n.* [Ch. אמה, or אמא.] A Dutch measure of liquids, equal to 288 English pints.

AA-RON IC, } *a.* Pertaining to Aaron, or to the priest-
AA-RON I-CAL, } hood of which he was the head.

AB, in English names, is an abbreviation of *abbey* or *abbot*: as *Abbingdon*, *Abbeytown*.

AB, a prefix to words of Latin origin, and a Latin preposition, as in *abscond*, is the Greek απο, and the Eng. *of*, Ger. *ab*, D. *af*, Sw. Dan. *af*, written in ancient Latin, *af*. It denotes *from*, separating or departure.

AB. The Hebrew name of *father*. *See* ABBA.

AB. A name of one of the Jewish months.

AB'A-CIST, *n.* [from *abacus*.] One that casts accounts; a calculator.

A-BACK', *adv.* Towards the back; on the back part; backward.—In *seamen's language*, it signifies the situation of the sails, when pressed back against the mast by the wind.

AB'A-COT, *n.* The cap of state, formerly used by English kings

A-BAC'TOR, *n.* [L.] In *law*, one that feloniously drives away or steals a herd or numbers of cattle at once, in distinction from one that steals a sheep or two.

AB'A-CUS, *n.* [L.] 1. Among the *Romans*, a cupboard or buffet. 2. An instrument to facilitate operations in arithmetic.—3. In *architecture*, a table constituting the upper member or crowning of a column and its capital.

AB'A-CUS PYTH-A-GOR'I-CUS. The multiplication table, invented by Pythagoras.

AB'A-CUS HAR-MON'I-CUS The structure and disposition of the keys of a musical instrument.

AB'A-CUS MĀ-JOR. A trough used in mines, to wash ore in.

AB'A-DA, *n.* A wild animal of Africa.

A-BAD'DON, *n.* [Heb. אבר.] 1. The destroyer, or angel of the bottomless pit. 2. The bottomless pit. *Milton*.

A-BAFT', *adv.* or *prep.* [Sax. *æftan*.] A *sea-term*, signifying in or at the hinder part of a ship, or the parts which lie towards the stern; opposed to *afore*. Relatively, it denotes *further aft*, or towards the stern. It is often contracted into *aft*.

AB'A-GUN, *n.* The name of a fowl in Ethiopia.

A-BAI'SANCE. *See* OBEISANCE.

AB-ĀL'IEN-ATE, (ab-āle'yen-ate) *v. t.* To transfer the title of property from one to another—a term of the civil law.

AB-ĀL-IEN-Ā'TION, (ab-ale-yen-ā'shun) *n.* The transferring of title to property. *See* ALIENATION.

† A-BAND', *v. t.* To forsake. *Spenser*.

A-BAN'DON, *v. t.* [Fr. *abandonner*.] 1. To forsake entirely; as, to *abandon* a hopeless enterprise. *Dr. Mason*. 2 To renounce and forsake; to leave with a view never to return; to desert as lost or desperate. 3. To give up or resign without control, as when a person yields himself, without restraint, to a propensity. 4. To resign; to yield, relinquish, or give over entirely.

† A-BAN'DON, *n.* 1 One who totally forsakes or deserts. 2. A relinquishment.

A-BAN'DONED, *pp.* 1. Wholly forsaken or deserted. 2. Given up, as to a vice; extremely wicked.

A-BAN'DON-ER, *n.* One who abandons.

A-BAN'DON-ING, *ppr.* Forsaking or deserting wholly; yielding one's self without restraint.

A-BAN'DON-ING, *n.* A forsaking; total desertion.

A-BAN'DON-MENT, *n.* A total desertion; a state of being forsaken.

A-BAN'GA, *n.* The ady; a species of palm-tree.

† AB-AN-NI''TION, *n.* A banishment for one or two years for manslaughter.

A-BAP-TIS'TON, *n.* The perforating part of the trephine, an instrument used in trepanning.

† ABĀRE', *v. t.* [Sax. *abarian*.] To make bare; to uncover.

AB-AR-TIC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* In *anatomy*, that species of articulation, or structure of joints, which admits of manifest or extensive motion.

A-BAS', *n.* A weight in Persia. *Encyc*.

A-BĀSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *abaisser*.] To cast down; to reduce low; to depress; to humble; to degrade; applied to the passions, rank, office, and condition in life.

A-BĀSE'D, (a-bāste') *pp.* Reduced to a low state, humbled, degraded.—In *heraldry*, it is used of the wings of eagles, when the tops are turned downwards towards the point of the shield; or when the wings are shut.

A-BĀSE'MENT, *n.* The act of humbling or bringing low; also a state of degradation.

A-BASH', *v. t.* [Heb. בוש.] To make the spirits to fail; to cast down the countenance; to make ashamed; to confuse or confound, as by exciting suddenly a consciousness of guilt, error, inferiority, &c.

A-BASH'ED, (a-basht') *pp.* Confused with shame; confounded; put to silence: followed by *at*.

A-BASH'ING, *ppr.* Putting to shame or confusion.

A-BASH'MENT, *n.* Confusion from shame.

A-BĀS'ING, *ppr.* Humbling, depressing, bringing low.

A-BAS'SI, or A-BAS'SIS, *n.* A silver coin of Persia, of the value of twenty cents.

A-BĀ'TA-BLE, *a.* That may or can be abated.

A-BATE', *v. t.* [Fr. *abattre*.] 1. To beat down; to pull down; to destroy in any manner; as, to *abate* a nuisance. 2. To lessen; to diminish; to moderate; as, to *abate* a demand. 3. To lessen; to mitigate; as, to *abate* pain. 4. To overthrow; to cause to fail; to frustrate by judicial sentence; as, to *abate* a writ. 5. To deject; to depress; as, to *abate* the soul. *Obs*. 6. To deduct. *Pope*. 7. To cause to fail; to annul.

A-BATE', *v. i.* 1. To decrease, or become less in strength or violence; as, pain *abates*. 2. To fail; to be defeated

or come to naught; as, a writ *abates*.—3. In *law*, to enter into a freehold after the death of the last occupant, and before the heir or devisee takes possession.—4. In *horsemanship*, to perform well a downward motion. A horse is said to *abate*, or take down his curvets, when, working upon curvets, he puts both his hind legs to the ground at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times.

A-BĀT'ED, *pp.* Lessened; decreased; destroyed; mitigated; defeated; remitted; overthrown.

A-BĀTE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of abating; the state of being abated. 2. A reduction, removing, or pulling down, as of a nuisance. 3. Diminution, decrease, or mitigation, as of grief or pain. 4. Deduction, sum withdrawn, as from an account. 5. Overthrow, failure, or defeat, as of a writ. 6. The entry of a stranger into a freehold after the death of the tenant, before the heir or devisee.—7. In *heraldry*, a mark of dishonor in a coat of arms, by which its dignity is debased for some stain on the character of the wearer.

A-BĀT'ER, *n.* The person or thing that abates.

A-BĀT'ING, *ppr.* Pulling down, diminishing, defeating, remitting.

A-BĀT'OR, *n.* A person who enters into a freehold on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee.

AB'A-TIS, } *n.* [Fr.] Rubbish.—In *fortification*, piles of
AB'AT-TIS, } trees, or branches of trees sharpened, and laid with the points outward, in front of ramparts, to prevent assailants from mounting the walls.

† AB'A-TUDE, *n.* Any thing diminished.

AB'A-TURE, *n.* [from *abate*.] Grass beaten or trampled down by a stag in passing. *Dict.*

ABB, *n.* [Sax. *ab* or *ob*.] Among *weavers*, yarn for the warp. *Encyc.*

AB'BA, *n.* In the Chaldee and Syriac, a *father*, and figuratively, a *superior*.

AB'BA-CY, [Low Lat. *abbatia*.] The dignity, rights, and privileges of an abbot.

AB-BĀ'TIAL, } *a.* Belonging to an abbey.
AB-BA'T'I-ĆAL, }

AB'BE, (ab'by) *n.* [from *abba*.] In *a monastic sense*, the same as an *abbot*; but, more generally, a title, in Catholic countries, without any determinate rank, office, or rights.

AB'BESS, *n.* [from *abba*.] A female superior or governess of a nunnery, or convent of nuns. *See* ABBEY.

AB'BEY, (ab-by) *n., plu.* ABBEYS, [from *abba*.] A monastery or society of persons, of either sex, secluded from the world, and devoted to religion. The males are called *monks*, and are governed by an *abbot*; the females are called *nuns*, and are governed by an *abbess*.

AB'BEY-LUB-BER, *n.* A name given to monks, in contempt for their idleness.

AB'BOT, *n.* [formerly *abbat*, from *abba*, Latinized *abbas*.] The superior or governor of an abbey or monastery. *Ency.*

AB'BOTSHIP, *n.* The state of an abbot.

AB-BREU-VOIR', (ab-bru-vwor') *n.* [Fr.] A watering-place; among *masons*, the joint between stones in a wall, to be filled with mortar.

AB-BRĒ'VI-ATE, *v. t.* [It. *abbreviare*.] 1. To shorten; to make shorter by contracting the parts. 2. To shorten; to abridge by the omission or defalcation of a part; to reduce to a smaller compass; as, to *abbreviate* a writing.—3. In *mathematics*, to reduce fractions to the lowest terms.

† AB-BRĒ'VI-ATE, *n.* An abridgment. *Elyot.*

AB-BRĒ'VI-A-TED, *pp.* Shortened; reduced in length; abridged.

AB-BRĒ'VI-A-TING, *ppr.* Shortening; contracting in length, or into a smaller compass.

AB-BRE-VI-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of shortening or contracting. A letter, or a few letters, used for a word; as, *Gen.* for *Genesis*. 3. The reduction of fractions to the lowest terms.

AB-BRĒ'VI-A-TOR, *n.* One who abridges or reduces to a smaller compass.

AB-BRĒ'VI-A-TORS. A college of seventy-two persons in the chancery of Rome.

AB-BRĒ'VI-A-TO-RY, *a.* Shortening, contracting.

AB-BRĒ'VI-A-TURE, *n.* A letter or character for shortening; an abridgment, a compend.

A. B. C. The three first letters of the alphabet, used for the whole alphabet. Also a little book for teaching the elements of reading.

AB'DALS, *n.* The name of certain fanatics in Persia. *Enc.*

AB'DE-RITE, *n.* An inhabitant of Abdera. *Whitaker.*

AB'DI-ĆANT, *a.* Abdicating; renouncing.

AB'DI-ĆATE, *v. t.* [L. *abdico*.] 1. To abandon an office or trust, without a formal resignation to those who conferred it, or without their consent; also, to abandon a throne, without a formal surrender of the crown. *Blackstone.* 2. To reject; to renounce; to abandon as a right.—3. In the *civil law*, to disclaim a son, and expel him from the family, as a father; to disinherit during the life of the father.

AB'DI-ĆATE, *v. i.* To renounce; to abandon; to cast off; to relinquish, as a right, power, or trust. *Burke.*

AB'DI-ĆA-TED, *pp.* Renounced; relinquished without a formal resignation; abandoned.

AB'DI-ĆA-TING, *ppr.* Relinquishing without a formal resignation; abandoning.

AB-DI-ĆĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of abdicating; the abandoning of an office or trust, without a formal surrender. 2. A casting off; rejection.

*AB DI-ĆA-TIVE, *a.* Causing or implying abdication. [*Little used.*]

AB'DI-TIVE, *a.* [L. *abdo*.] Having the power or quality of hiding. [*Little used.*]

AB'DI-TO-RY, *n.* A place for secreting or preserving goods.

*AB'DO-MEN, or AB-DŌ'MEN, *n.* [L. perhaps *abdo* and *omentum*.] 1. The lower belly, or that part of the body which lies between the thorax and the bottom of the pelvis.—2. In *insects*, the lower part of the animal, united to the corslet by a thread.

AB-DOM'I-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to the lower belly.

AB-DOM'I-NAL, *n.; plu.* ABDOMINALS. In *ichthyology*, the abdominals are a class of fish, whose ventral fins are placed behind the pectoral, and which belong to the division of *bony fish*.

AB-DOM'I-NAL RING, or IN'GUI-NAL RING, *n.* An oblong, tendinous ring in both groins.

AB-DOM'I-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen; having a large belly.

AB-DŪCE', *v. t.* [L. *abduco*.] To draw from; to withdraw, or draw to a different part; used chiefly in anatomy.

ABDŪ'CENT, *a.* Drawing from, pulling back; used of those muscles which pull back certain parts of the body, for separating, opening, or bending them.

AB-DU Ć'TION, *n.* 1. In a *general sense*, the act of drawing apart, or carrying away.—2. In *surgery*, a species of fracture, in which the broken parts recede from each other.—3. In *logic*, a kind of argumentation, called by the Greeks *apagoge*, in which the major is evident, but the minor is not so clear as not to require farther proof.—4. In *law*, the taking and carrying away of a child, a ward, a wife, &c., either by fraud, persuasion, or open violence.

AB-DU Ć'TOR, *n.* In *anatomy*, a muscle which serves to withdraw, or pull back a certain part of the body.

† A-BEĀR', (a-bare') *v. t.* [Sax. *abæran*.] To bear; to behave. *Spenser.*

A-BEĀR'ANCE, *n.* [from *abear*.] Behavior, demeanor. *Blackstone.* [*Little used.*]

A-BE-CE-DĀ'RI-AN, *n.* [a word formed from the first four letters of the alphabet.] One who teaches the letters of the alphabet, or a learner of the letters.

A-BE-CĒ'DA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to, or formed by the letters of the alphabet.

A-BED', *adv.* On or in bed.

A-BĒLE', or Ā'BEL-TREE, *n.* An obsolete name of the white poplar.

A-BĒ'LI-ANS, AB-E-LŌ'NI-ANS, or Ā'BEL-ITES. In *church history*, a sect in Africa which arose in the reign of Arcadius.

Ā'BEL-MOSK, *n.* A trivial name of a species of hibiscus, or Syrian mallow.

† AB-ERR', *v. i.* [L. *aberro*.] To wander.

AB-ER'RANCE, } *n.* [L. *aberrans*.] A wandering or devi-
AB-ER'RAN-CY, } ating from the right way; an error, mistake; a fault, a deviation from rectitude.

AB-ER'RANT, *a.* Wandering, straying from the right way. [*Rarely used.*]

AB-ER-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *aberratio*.] 1. The act of wandering from the right way; deviation from truth or moral rectitude; deviation from a strait line.—2. In *astronomy*, a small apparent motion of the fixed stars, occasioned by the progressive motion of light and the earth's annual motion in its orbit.—3. In *optics*, a deviation in the rays of light, when inflected by a lens.—*Crown of aberration*, a luminous circle surrounding the disk of the sun, depending on the aberration of its rays. *Cyc.*

AB-ER'RING, *part. a.* Wandering; going astray.

† AB-ER-RUN'ĆATE, *v. t.* [L. *averrunco*.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly.

A-BET', *v. t.* [Sax. *betan, gebetan*.] 1. To encourage by aid or countenance, but now used chiefly in a bad sense.—2. In *law*, to encourage, counsel, incite, or assist in a criminal act.

† ABET', *n.* The act of aiding in a crime.

A-BET'MENT, *n.* The act of abetting.

A-BET'TED, *pp.* Incited, aided, encouraged to a crime.

A-BET'TING, *ppr.* Counseling, aiding, or encouraging to a crime.

A-BET'TOR, *n.* One who abets, or incites, aids or encourages another to commit a crime.

AB-E-VAĆ-U-Ā'TION, *n.* [*ab* and *evacuation*.] In *medicine*, a partial evacuation of morbid humors of the body, either by nature or art.

A-BEY'ANCE, (a-bay'-ance) *n.* [Norm. *abbaiaunce*, or *abaizance*.] In expectation or contemplation of law. The

fee simple or inheritance of lands and tenements is in *abeyance*, when there is no person in being in whom it can vest.

† AB'GRE-GATE, *v. t.* To lead out of the flock.

† AB-GRE-GĀ'TION, *n.* A separation from the flock.

AB-HOR', *v. t.* [L. *abhorreo.*] 1. To hate extremely, or with contempt; to lothe, detest, or abominate. 2. To despise or neglect. 3. To cast off or reject.

AB-HOR'RED, (ab-hord') *pp.* Hated extremely, detested.

AB-HOR'RENCE, } *n.* Extreme hatred, detestation, great
AB-HOR'REN-CY, } aversion.

AB-HOR'RENT, *a.* 1. Hating, detesting, struck with abhorrence. 2. Contrary, odious, inconsistent with, expressive of extreme opposition.

AB-HOR'RENT-LY, *adv.* With abhorrence.

AB-HOR'RER, *n.* One who abhors.

AB-HOR'RING, *ppr.* Having great aversion, detesting. As a noun, it is used in Isaiah lxvi. for the object of hatred—"An *abhorring* to all flesh."

Ā'BIB, *n.* [Heb. אב.] The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, called also *Nisan*. It begins at the spring equinox, and answers to the latter part of March and beginning of April.

A-BĪDE', *v. i.* pret. and part. *abode*. [Sax. *bidan, abidan.*] 1. To rest or dwell. 2. To stay for a short time. 3. To continue permanently, or in the same state; to be firm and immovable. 4. To remain, to continue.

A-BĪDE', *v. t.* 1. To wait for; to be prepared for; to await. 2. To endure or sustain. 3. To bear or endure; to bear patiently.

A-BĪD'ER, *n.* One who dwells or continues.

A-BĪD'ING, *ppr.* Dwelling; remaining; continuing; enduring; awaiting.

A-BĪD'ING, *n.* Continuance; fixed state; residence; an enduring.

A-BĪD'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to continue; permanently.

† A-BIL'I-MENT, *n.* Formerly used for *ability.*

A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *habileté.*] 1. Physical power, whether bodily or mental, natural or acquired; force of understanding; skill in arts or science. In the plural, *abilities* is much used for the faculties of the mind. 2. Riches, wealth, substance. 3. Moral power, depending on the will—a *metaphysical* and *theological sense.* 4. Civil or legal power; the power or right to do certain things. It is opposed to *disability. Cyc.*

AB-IN-TEST'ATE, *a.* [L. *ab* and *intestatus.*] In the *civil law*, inheriting the estate of one dying without a will.

† AB-JEC'T', *v. t.* To throw away; to cast out. *Spenser.*

AB'JECT, *a.* [L. *abjectus.*] 1. Sunk to a low condition. 2. Worthless, mean, despicable, low in estimation, without hope or regard.

AB'JECT, *n.* A person in the lowest condition, and despicable. *Ps.* xxxv.

AB-JECT'ED-NESS, *n.* A very low or despicable condition. [*Little used.*]

AB-JEC'TION, *n.* A state of being cast away; hence a low state; meanness of spirit; baseness.

AB'JECT-LY, *adv.* In a contemptible manner; meanly; servilely.

AB'JECT-NESS, *n.* The state of being abject; meanness; servility.

AB-JU-RĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of abjuring; a renunciation upon oath. 2. A rejection or denial with solemnity; a total abandonment.

AB-JŪ'RA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing abjuration.

AB-JŪRE', *v. t.* [L. *abjuro.*] 1. To renounce upon oath; to abandon. 2. To renounce or reject with solemnity; to reject. 3. To recant or retract. 4. To banish. [*Not used.*]

† AB-JŪRE', *v. i.* To abjure the realm. *Burnet.*

AB-JŪR'ED, (ab-jūrd') *pp.* Renounced upon oath; solemnly recanted.

† AB-JŪRE'MENT, *n.* Renunciation. *J. Hall.*

AB-JŪR'ER, *n.* One who abjures.

AB-JŪR'ING, *ppr.* Renouncing upon oath; disclaiming with solemnity.

AB-LAC'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *ablacto.*] To wean from the breast.

AB-LAC-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. In *medical authors*, the weaning of a child from the breast. 2. Among *ancient gardeners*, a method of grafting, now called *grafting by approach*, or *inarching.*

AB-LAQ-ŪE-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *ablaqueatio.*] A laying bare the roots of trees to expose them to the air and water.

AB-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ab* and *latio.*] A carrying away.—In *medicine*, the taking from the body whatever is hurtful; evacuations in general.

AB'LA-TIVE, *a.* [L. *ablativus.*] A word applied to the sixth case of nouns in the Latin language.

Ā'BLE, *a.* [L. *habilis*; Norm. *ablez.*] 1. Having physical power sufficient; having competent power or strength, bodily or mental. 2. Having strong or unusual powers of mind, or intellectual qualifications; as, an *able* minister. 3. Having large or competent property; or simply having property, or means. 4. Having competent strength or fortitude. 5. Having sufficient knowledge or skill. 6 Having competent moral power or qualifications.

† Ā'BLE, *v. t.* To enable. *B. Jonson.*

Ā'BLE-BOD-IED, *a.* Having a sound, strong body, or a body of competent strength for service.

† AB'LE-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *ablego.*] To send abroad.

† AB-LE-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of sending abroad.

AB'LEN, or AB'LET, *n.* A small fresh-water fish, the bleak.

Ā'BLE-NESS, *n.* Ability of body or mind; force; vigor; capability.

AB'LEP-SY, *n.* [Gr. *αβλεψια.*] Want of sight; blindness.

Ā'BLER, and Ā'BLEST, comp. and superl. of *able.*

† AB-LI-GU-RĬ''TION, *n.* [L. *abliguritio.*] Prodigal expense on meat and drink

† AB'LI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *abligo.*] To tie up from.

AB'LO-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *abloco.*] To let out; to lease.

AB-LO-CĀ'TION, *n.* A letting to hire.

† AB-LŪDE', *v. i.* [L. *abludo.*] To be unlike; to differ. *Hall.*

AB'LU-ENT, *a.* [L. *abluo.*] Washing clean; cleansing by water or liquids.

AB'LU-ENT, *n.* In *medicine*, that which thins, purifies, or sweetens the blood. *Quincy.*

AB-LŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *ablutio.*] 1. In a *general sense*, the act of washing; a cleansing or purification by water. 2. *Appropriately*, the washing of the body as a preparation for religious duties.—3. In *chemistry*, the purification of bodies by the affusion of a proper liquor, as water to dissolve salts.—4. In *medicine*, the washing of the body *externally*, as by baths; or *internally*, by diluting fluids.—5. Pope has used *ablution* for the water used in cleansing. 6. The cup given to the laity, without consecration, in popish churches. *Johnson.*

Ā'BLY, *adv.* In an able manner; with great ability.

† AB'NE-GATE, *v. t.* To deny.

AB-NE-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *abnego.*] A denial; a renunciation; self-denial.

AB'NE-GA-TOR, *n.* One who denies, renounces, or opposes any thing. *Sandys.*

AB-NO-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *abnodo.*] The act of cutting away the knots of trees.

AB-NORM'I-TY, *n.* Irregularity; deformity.

AB-NORM'OUS, *a.* [L. *abnormis.*] Irregular; deformed. [*Little used.*]

A-BŌARD', *adv.* [*a* and *board.*] Within a ship, vessel, or boat.—*To go aboard*, to enter a ship; to embark *To fall aboard*, to strike a ship's side.

A-BŌARD', *prep.* On board; in; with.

† A-BŌD'ANCE, *n.* An omen.

A-BŌDE', *pret.* of *abide.*

A-BŌDE', *n.* 1. Stay; continuance in a place; residence for a longer or shorter time. 2. A place of continuance; a dwelling; a habitation. 3. To *make abode*, to dwell or reside.

A-BŌDE', *v. t.* To foreshow. *Shak.*

A-BŌDE', *v. i.* To be an omen. *Dryden.*

A-BŌDE'MENT, *n.* A secret anticipation of something future. *Shak.*

A-BŌD'ING, *n.* Presentiment; prognostication.

AB-O-LĒTE' *a.* [L. *abolitus.*] Old; out of use.

A-BOL'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *abolir.*] 1. To make void; to annul; to abrogate; applied chiefly and appropriately to established laws, contracts, rites, customs, and institutions; as, to *abolish* laws by a repeal. 2. To destroy, or put an end to; as, to *abolish* idols. *Isa.* ii. To *abolish* death. 2 *Tim.* 1. This sense is not common.

A-BOL'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be annulled, abrogated, or destroyed.

A-BOL'ISHED, *pp.* Annulled; repealed; abrogated, or destroyed.

A-BOL'ISH-ER, *n.* One who abolishes.

A-BOL'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Making void; annulling; destroying.

A-BOL'ISH-MENT, *n.* The act of annulling; abrogation; destruction. *Hooker.*

AB-O-LĬ''TION, (ab-o-lish'un) *n.* The act of abolishing; or the state of being abolished; an annulling; abrogation; utter destruction.

AB-O-LĬ''TION-IST, *n.* One who is desirous to abolish any thing.

A-BOM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* Very hateful; detestable; lothesome; unclean. *Levit.* vii.

A-BOM'IN-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being very odious; hatefulness.

A-BOM'IN-A-BLY, *adv.* 1. Very odiously; detestably; sinfully.—2. In *vulgar language*, extremely, excessively.

A-BOM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *abomino.*] To hate extremely; to abhor; to detest.

A-BOM'IN-A-TED, *pp.* Hated utterly; detested; abhorred.

A-BOM'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* Abhorring; hating extremely.

A-BOM-IN-A'TION, *n.* 1. Extreme hatred; detestation. *Swift.* 2. The object of detestation; a *common signification in Scripture.* 3. Hence, defilement, pollution, in a physical sense, or evil doctrines and practices, which are moral defilements, idols, and idolatry, are called *abominations.* Whatever is an object of extreme hatred is called an *abomination.*

A-BOON', *prep.* Above. *Provincial.*

A-BŌRD', *n.* [Fr.] *Literally*, arrival; but used for first appearance, manner of accosting, or address; *but not an English word.*

† A-BŌRD', *v. t.* To accost.

A-BŌ'RE-A, *n.* A species of dŭck.

AB-O-RIG'I-NAL, *a.* [L. *ab* and *origo.*] First; original; primitive; *aboriginal* people are the first inhabitants of a country.

AB-O-RIG'I-NAL, *n.* An original, or primitive inhabitant. The first settlers in a country are called *aboriginals.*

AB-O-RIG'I-NES, *n. plu.* Aboriginals; *but not an English word.*

† A-BORSE'MENT, *n.* Abortion.

† A-BORT', *v. i.* [L. *aborto.*] To miscarry in birth.

† A-BORT', *n.* An abortion. *Burton.*

A-BOR'TION, *n.* [L. *abortio.*] 1. The act of miscarrying, or producing young before the natural time.—2. In a *figurative sense*, any fruit or produce that does not come to maturity, or any thing which fails in its progress. 3. The fetus brought forth before it is perfectly formed.

A-BOR'TIVE, *a.* 1. Brought forth in an immature state; failing, or coming to naught, before it is complete. 2. Failing in its effect; miscarrying; producing nothing; as, an *abortive* scheme. 3. Rendering abortive. 4. Pertaining to abortion.—5. In *botany*, an *abortive* flower is one which falls without producing fruit.

A-BOR'TIVE, *n.* That which is brought forth or born prematurely. [*Little used.*]

A-BOR'TIVE-LY, *adv.* Immaturely; in an untimely manner.

A-BOR'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being abortive; a failing in the progress to perfection or maturity; a failure of producing the intended effect.

A-BORT'MENT, *n.* An untimely birth. *Bacon.*

A-BOUND', *v. i.* [L. *abundo.*] 1. To have or possess in great quantity; to be copiously supplied; followed by *with* or *in.* 2. To be in great plenty; to be very prevalent.

A-BOUND'ING, *ppr.* Having in great plenty; being in great plenty; being very prevalent.

A-BOUND'ING, *n.* Increase. *South.*

A-BOUT', *prep.* [Sax. *abutan.*] 1. Around; on the exterior part or surface. 2. Near to in *place*, with the sense of circularity. 3. Near to in *time.* 4. Near to in *action*, or near to the performance of some act. 5. Near to the *person*; appended to the clothes. 6. Concerned in, engaged in, relating to, respecting. 7. In compass or circumference; as, two yards *about* the trunk.

A-BOUT', *adv.* 1. Near to in number or quantity. 2. Near to in quality or degree; as, *about* as high, or as cold. 3. Here and there; around; in one place and another. 4. Round, or the longest way, opposed to *across*, or the shortest way; as, a mile *about*, and half a mile *across.*

A-BOVE', *prep.* [Sax. *abufan.*] 1. *Literally*, higher in place. 2. *Figuratively*, superior in any respect. 3. More in number or quantity. 4. More in degree; in a greater degree. 5. Beyond; in excess. 6. Beyond; in a state to be unattainable; as, things *above* comprehension. 7. Too proud for. 8. Too elevated in mind or rank; having too much dignity for. 9. It is often used, elliptically, for heaven, or the celestial regions. 10. In a book or writing, it denotes *before*, or in a former place; as, what has been said *above*; supra.

A-BOVE', *adv.* 1. Overhead; in a higher place. 2. Before. 3. Chief in rank or power.—*Above all* is elliptical; above all considerations; chiefly; in preference to other things. —*Above board*, above the board or table; in open sight; without trick, concealment, or deception.

A-BOVE'-CI-TED. Cited before, in the preceding part of a book or writing.

A-BOVE'-GROUND. Alive, not buried.

A-BOVE'-MEN-TIONED. Mentioned before.

ABP. Abbreviation for *Archbishop.*

AB-RA-CA-DAB'RA. The name of a deity worshiped by the Syrians; a cabalistic word.

AB-RĀDE', *v. t.* [L. *abrado.*] To rub or wear off; to waste by friction; used especially to express the action of sharp, corrosive medicines.

AB-RĀD'ED, *pp.* Rubbed or worn off; worn; scraped.

AB-RĀD'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing off; wearing.

AB-RA-HAM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Abraham.

† A-BRĀID', *v. t.* To arouse; to awake.

AB-RĀ'SION, (ab-rā'-zhun) *n.* The act of wearing or rubbing off; also substance worn off by attrition.

A-BREAST', (a-brest') *adv.* [from *a* and *breast.*] Side by side, with the breasts in a line.

A-BRIDGE, (a-bridj') *v. t.* [Fr. *abréger.*] 1. To make shorter; to epitomize; to contract by using fewer words, yet retaining the sense in substance; *used of writings.* 2. To lessen; to diminish; as, to *abridge* labor. 3. To deprive; to cut off from; followed by *of*; as, to *abridge* one of his rights.—4. In *algebra*, to reduce a compound quantity or equation to its more simple expression.

A-BRIDG'ED, (a-bridjd') *pp.* Made shorter; epitomized; reduced to a smaller compass; lessened; deprived.

A-BRIDG'ER, *n.* One who abridges; one who makes a compend.

A-BRIDG'ING, *ppr.* Shortening; lessening; depriving; debarring.

A-BRIDG'MENT, *n.* 1. An epitome; a compend, or summary of a book. 2. Diminution; contraction; reduction. 3. Deprivation; a debarring or restraint.

A-BRŌACH', *adv.* Broached; letting out or yielding liquor, or in a posture for letting out; as, a cask is *abroach.* *Figuratively* used by Shakspeare for setting loose, or in a state of being diffused.

† A-BRŌACH', *v. t.* To tap; to set abroach.

A-BROAD', (a-brawd') *adv.* 1. At large; widely; not confined to narrow limits 2. In the open air. 3. Beyond or out of the walls of a house. 4. Beyond the bounds of a country; in foreign countries. 5. Extensively; before the public at large.

AB'RO-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be abrogated.

AB'RO-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *abrogo.*] To repeal; to annul by an authoritative act; to abolish by the authority of the maker or his successor; applied to the repeal of laws, decrees, ordinances. the abolition of established customs, &c.

† AB'RO-GATE, *a.* Annulled.

AB'RO-GA-TED, *pp.* Repealed; annulled by an act of authority.

AB'RO-GA-TING, *ppr.* Repealing by authority; making void.

AB-RO-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of abrogating; a repeal by authority of the legislative power.

† A-BROOD', *adv.* In the action of brooding.

† A-BROOD'ING, *n.* A sitting abrood. *Basset.*

† A-BROOK', *v. t.* To brook, to endure. *See* BROOK. *Shak.*

AB-RŌ'TA-NUM, *n.* [Gr. Αβροτονον.] A species of plant, called also *southern-wood.*

AB-RUPT', *a.* [L. *abruptus.*] 1. *Literally*, broken off, or broken short. 2. Steep, craggy; applied to rocks, precipices and the like. 3. *Figuratively*, sudden; without notice to prepare the mind for the event. 4. Unconnected; having sudden transitions from one subject to another.

AB-RUPT', *n.* A chasm or gulf with steep sides. "Over the vast *abrupt.*" *Milton.*

† AB-RUPT', *v. t.* To disturb. *Brown.*

AB-RUP'TION, *n.* A sudden breaking off; a violent separation of bodies.

AB-RUPT'LY, *adv.* Suddenly; without giving notice, or without the usual forms.

AB-RUPT'NESS, *n.* 1. A state of being broken; craggedness; steepness. 2. *Figuratively*, suddenness; unceremonious haste or vehemence.

AB'SCESS, *n.* [L. *abscessus.*] An imposthume. Matter generated by the suppuration of an inflammatory tumor.

AB-SCIND', *v. t.* [L. *abscindo.*] To cut off.

AB'SCISS, *n.* [L. *abscissus.*] In *conics*, a part of the diameter, or transverse axis of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex, or some other fixed point, and a semi-ordinate.

AB-SCIS'SION, (ab-sizh'un) *n.* A cutting off, or a being cut off.—In *surgery*, the separation of any corrupted or useless part of the body, by a sharp instrument.

AB-SCOND', *v. i.* [L. *abscondo.*] 1. To retire from public view, or from the place in which one resides or is ordinarily to be found; to withdraw, or absent one's self in a private manner; to be concealed; appropriately used of persons who secrete themselves to avoid a legal process. 2. To hide, withdraw, or be concealed.

† AB-SCOND', *v. t.* To conceal. *Hewyt.*

AB-SCOND'ENCE, *n.* Concealment.

AB-SCOND'ER, *n.* One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself.

AB-SCOND'ING, *ppr.* Withdrawing privately from public view.

AB'SENCE, *n.* [L. *absens.*] 1. A state of being at a distance in place, or not in company. 2. Want; destitution; *implying no previous presence.*—3. In *law*, non-appearance; a not being in court to answer. 4. Heedlessness; inattention to things present.

AB'SENT, *a.* Not present; not in company; at such a distance as to prevent communication. 2. Heedless; inattentive to persons present, or to subjects of conversation in company.—3. In *familiar language*, not at home; as, the master of the house is *absent.*

AB-SENT', *v. t.* To depart to such a distance as to prevent intercourse; to retire or withdraw; to forbear to appear in presence; *used with the reciprocal pronoun.*

† AB'SENT, *n.* One who is not present.
AB-SEN-TEE', *n.* One who withdraws from his country, office, or estate; one who removes to a distant place, or to another country.
AB-SENT'ER, *n.* One who absents himself.
AB-SENT'MENT, *n.* A state of being absent. *Barrow.*
AB-SINTH'I-AN, *a.* Of the nature of wormwood.
AB-SINTH'I-A-TED, *a.* Impregnated with wormwood. *Dict.*
AB-SINTH'I-UM, *n.* [Gr. *αψινθιον.*] The common wormwood; a bitter plant, used as a tonic. A species of Artemisia.
AB'SIS. In *astronomy.* *See* APSIS.
† AB-SIST', *v. i.* To stand off; to leave off.
AB'SO-LUTE, *a.* [L. *absolutus.*] 1. *Literally, in a general sense*, free, independent of any thing extraneous. Hence, 2. Complete in itself; positive; as, an *absolute* declaration. 3. Unconditional; as, an *absolute* promise. 4. Existing independent of any other cause; as, God is *absolute.* 5. Unlimited by extraneous power or control; as, an *absolute* government or prince. 6. Not relative; as, *absolute* space.
AB'SO-LUTE-LY, *adv.* 1. Completely, wholly. 2. Without dependence or relation; in a state unconnected. 3. Without restriction or limitation. 4. Without condition. 5. Positively, peremptorily.
AB'SO-LUTE-NESS, *n.* 1. Independence; completeness in itself. 2. Despotic authority, or that which is subject to no extraneous restriction, or control.
AB-SO-LŪ'TION, *n.* In the *civil law*, an acquittal or sentence of a judge declaring an accused person innocent.—In the *canon law*, a remission of sins pronounced by a priest in favor of a penitent.—*Among Protestants*, a sentence by which an excommunicated person is released from his liability to punishment.
* AB'SO-LU-TO-RY, *a.* Absolving; that absolves.
AB-SOLV'A-TO-RY, *a.* Containing absolution, pardon, or release; having power to absolve.
AB-SOLVE', (ab-zolv') *v. t.* [L. *absolvo.*] To set free or release from some obligation; as, to *absolve* a person from a promise; to *absolve* an offender. Hence, in the *civil law*, the word was used for *acquit*; and in the *canon law*, for *forgive*, or a sentence of remission. In *ordinary language*, its sense is, to *set free* or *release* from an engagement. Formerly, good writers used the word in the sense of *finish, accomplish*; as, to *absolve* work, in Milton; but, in this sense, it seems to be obsolete.
AB-SOLV'ED, (ab-zolvd') *pp.* Released; acquitted; remitted; declared innocent.
AB-SOLV'ER, *n.* One who absolves; also one that pronounces sin to be remitted.
AB-SOLV'ING, *ppr.* Setting free from a debt, or charge; acquitting; remitting.
AB'SO-NANT, *a.* Wide from the purpose; contrary to reason.
AB'SO-NOUS, *a.* [L. *absonus.*] Unmusical, or untunable.
AB-SORB', *v. t.* [L. *absorbeo.*] 1. To drink in; to suck up; to imbibe, as a spunge. 2. To drink in, swallow up, or overwhelm with water, as a body in a whirlpool. 3. To waste wholly or sink in expenses; to exhaust; as, to *absorb* an estate in luxury. 4. To engross or engage wholly; as, *absorbed* in study or the pursuit of wealth.
AB-SORB-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being absorbable.
AB-SORB'A-BLE, *a.* That may be imbibed or swallowed.
AB-SORB'ED, or AB-SORPT', *pp.* Imbibed; swallowed; wasted; engaged; lost in study; wholly engrossed.
AB-SORB'ENT, *a.* Imbibing; swallowing.
AB-SORB'ENT, *n.* In *anatomy*, a vessel which imbibes; as the lacteals, lymphatics, and inhaling arteries.—In *medicine*, a testaceous powder, or other substance, which imbibes the humors of the body.
AB-SORB'ING, *ppr.* Imbibing; engrossing; wasting.
AB-SORP'TION, *n.* 1. The act or process of imbibing or swallowing; either by water which overwhelms, or by substances which drink in and retain liquids; as, the *absorption* of a body in a whirlpool.—2. In *chemistry*, the conversion of a gaseous fluid into a liquid or solid, by union with another substance.
AB-SORP'TIVE, *a.* Having power to imbibe.
AB-STAIN', *v. i.* [L. *abstineo.*] In a *general sense*, to forbear, or refrain from, voluntarily; but used chiefly to denote a restraint upon the passions or appetites; to refrain from indulgence.
AB-STĒ'MI-OUS, *a.* [L. *abstemius.*] 1. Sparing in diet; refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks. 2. Sparing in the enjoyment of animal pleasures of any kind. 3. Sparingly used, or used with temperance; belonging to abstinence; as, an *abstemious* diet; an *abstemious* life.
AB-STĒ'MI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Temperately; with a sparing use of meat or drink.
AB-STĒ'MI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being temperate or sparing in the use of food and strong drinks.
AB-STERGE', (ab-sterj') *v. t.* [L. *abstergeo.*] To wipe, or make clean by wiping; to cleanse by resolving obstructions in the body.
AB-STERG'ENT, *a.* Wiping; cleansing.
AB-STERG'ENT, *n.* A medicine which frees the body from obstructions, as soap; but the use of the word is nearly superseded by *detergent*, which see.
AB-STER'SION, *n.* [L. *abstergeo, abstersus.*] The act of wiping clean; or a cleansing by medicines which resolve obstructions.
AB-STER'SIVE, *a.* Cleansing; having the quality of removing obstructions.
AB'STI-NENCE, *n.* [L. *abstinentia.*] 1 *In general*, the act or practice of voluntarily refraining from, or forbearing any action. 2. The refraining from an indulgence of appetite, or from customary gratifications of animal propensities. It denotes a total forbearance, as in fasting, or a forbearance of the usual quantity.
AB'STI-NENT, *a.* Refraining from indulgence, especially in the use of food and drink.
AB'STI-NENT-LY, *adv.* With abstinence.
AB'STI-NENTS. A sect which appeared in France and Spain in the third century.
† AB-STORT'ED, *part. a.* [L. *abstortus.*] Forced away.
AB-STRACT', *v. t.* [L. *abstraho.*] 1. To draw from, or to separate. 2. To separate ideas by the operation of the mind; to consider one part of a complex object, or to have a partial idea of it in the mind. 3. To select or separate the substance of a book or writing; to epitomize or reduce to a summary.—4. In *chemistry*, to separate, as the more volatile parts of a substance by repeated distillation, or at least by distillation.
AB'STRACT, *a.* [L. *abstractus.*] 1. Separate; distinct from something else. An *abstract* idea, in *metaphysics*, is an idea separated from a complex object, or from other ideas which naturally accompany it, as the solidity of marble contemplated apart from its color or figure. *Abstract* terms are those which express abstract ideas, as *beauty, whiteness, roundness*, without regarding any subject in which they exist; or *abstract* terms are the names of orders, genera, or species of things, in which there is a combination of similar qualities. 2. Separate, existing in the mind only; as, an *abstract* subject; an *abstract* question; and hence difficult, abstruse.
AB'STRACT, *n.* 1. A summary, or epitome, containing the substance, a general view, or the principal heads of a treatise or writing. 2. *Formerly*, an extract, or a smaller quantity, containing the essence of a larger.—In *the abstract*, in a state of separation, as a subject considered in the *abstract*, i. e. without reference to particular persons or things.
AB-STRACT'ED, *pp.* Separated; refined; exalted; abstruse; absent in mind.
AB-STRACT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a separate state, or in contemplation only.
AB-STRACT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being abstracted. *Baxter.*
AB-STRACT'ER, *n.* One who makes an abstract, or summary.
AB-STRACT'ING, *ppr.* Separating; making a summary.
AB-STRAC'TION, *n.* 1. The act of separating, or state of being separated. 2. The operation of the mind when occupied by abstract ideas; as when we contemplate some particular part or property of a complex object, as separate from the rest. 3. A separation from worldly objects; a recluse life; as, a hermit's *abstraction.* 4. Absence of mind; inattention to present objects. 5. In the process of distillation, the term is used to denote the separation of the volatile parts, which rise, come over, and are condensed in a receiver, from those which are fixed.
AB-STRACT'IVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of abstracting.
AB-STRACT'IVE, or AB-STRAC-TI''TIOUS, *a.* Abstracted, or drawn from other substances, particularly from vegetables, without fermentation.
AB'STRACT-LY, *adv.* Separately; absolutely; in a state or manner unconnected with any thing else.
AB'STRACT-NESS, *n.* A separate state; a state of being in contemplation only, or not connected with any object.
† AB-STRICT'ED, *part. a.* [L. *abstrictus.*] Unbound.
† AB-STRINGE', *v. t.* To unbind.
† AB-STRŪDE', *v. t.* To thrust or pull away.
AB-STRŪSE', *a.* [L. *abstrusus.*] Hid; concealed; hence, remote from apprehension; difficult to be comprehended or understood; opposed to what is *obvious.*
AB-STRŪSE'LY, *adv.* In a concealed manner; obscurely, in a manner not to be easily understood.
AB-STRŪSE'NESS, *n.* Obscurity of meaning; the state or quality of being difficult to be understood.
† AB-STRŪ'SI-TY, *n.* Abstruseness. *Brown.*
† AB-SŪME', *v. t.* [L. *absumo.*] To bring to an end by gradual waste.
† AB-SUMP'TION, *n.* Destruction.
AB-SURD', *a.* [L. *absurdus.*] Opposed to manifest truth;

inconsistent with reason, or the plain dictates of common sense. An *absurd* man acts contrary to the clear dictates of reason or sound judgment. An *absurd* proposition contradicts obvious truth. An *absurd* practice or opinion is repugnant to the reason or common apprehension of men. It is *absurd* to say, six and six make ten.

AB-SURD'I-TY, *n.* 1. The quality of being inconsistent with obvious truth, reason, or sound judgment. Want of judgment, applied to men; want of propriety, applied to things. *Johnson.* 2. That which is absurd: in this sense it has a plural; the *absurdities* of men.

AB-SURD'LY, *adv.* In a manner inconsistent with reason, or obvious propriety.

AB-SURD'NESS, *n.* The same as *absurdity*, and less used.

A-BUND'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *abondance.*] Great plenty; an overflowing quantity; ample sufficiency; in strictness, applicable to quantity only; but customarily used of number; as, an *abundance* of peasants. It denotes also fullness, overflowing; as, the *abundance* of the heart. *Mat.* xii.

A-BUND'ANT, *a.* Plentiful; in great quantity; fully sufficient; as, an *abundant* supply.—In *Scripture*, abounding; having in great quantity; overflowing with.

A-BUND'ANT-LY, *adv.* Fully; amply; plentifully; in a sufficient degree.

†ABŪ'SAGE, *n.* Abuse.

A-BŪSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *abuser.*] 1. To use ill; to maltreat; to misuse; to use with bad motives or to wrong purposes; as, to *abuse* privileges. 2. To violate; to defile by improper sexual intercourse. 3. To deceive; to impose on. 4. To treat rudely, or with reproachful language; to revile. 5. To pervert the meaning of; to misapply; as, to *abuse* words.

A-BŪSE', *n.* 1. Ill use; improper treatment or employment; application to a wrong purpose; as, an *abuse* of our natural powers. 2. A corrupt practice or custom; as, the *abuses* of government. 3. Rude speech; reproachful language addressed to a person; contumely; reviling words. 4. Seduction. 5. Perversion of meaning; improper use or application; as, an *abuse* of words.

A-BŪS'ED, (a-būzd') *pp.* Ill-used; used to a bad purpose; treated with rude language; misemployed; perverted to bad or wrong ends; deceived; defiled; violated.

†A-BŪSE'FUL, *a.* Using or practicing abuse; abusive.

A-BŪS'ER, *n.* One who abuses; one that deceives; a ravisher.

A-BŪS'ING, *ppr.* Using ill; employing to bad purposes; deceiving; violating the person; perverting.

A-BŪ'SION, (a-bū'-zhun) *n.* Abuse; evil or corrupt usage; reproach. [*Little used.*]

A-BŪ'SIVE, *a.* 1. Practicing abuse; offering harsh words, or ill treatment. 2. Containing abuse, or that is the instrument of abuse; as, *abusive* words; rude; reproachful.

A-BŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In an abusive manner; rudely; reproachfully.

A-BŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Ill-usage; the quality of being abusive; rudeness of language, or violence to the person.

A-BUT', *v. i.* [Fr. *aboutir.*] To border upon; to be contiguous to; to meet; in strictness, to adjoin to at the end.

A-BUT'MENT, *n.* I. The head or end; that which unites one end of a thing to another. 2. That which abuts or borders on another.

A-BUT'TAL, *n.* The butting or boundary of land at the end; a head-land. *Spelman.*

†A-BY', *v. t.* or *i.* [probably contracted from *abide.*] To endure; to pay dearly; to remain. *Spenser.*

A-BYSM', (a-byzm') *n.* [Old Fr.; now *abime.*] A gulf. *Shak.*

†A-BYS'MAL, *a.* Bottomless. *Coles.*

A-BYSS', *n.* [Gr. *αβυσσος.*] 1. A bottomless gulf; used also for a deep mass of waters, supposed by some to have encompassed the earth before the flood. The word is also used for an immense cavern in the earth, in which God is supposed to have collected all the waters on the third day of the creation. It is used also for hell, Erebus. 2. That which is immeasurable; that in which any thing is lost.

AB-YS-SIN'I-AN, *a.* Belonging to Abyssinia.

AB-YS-SIN'I-ANS, *n.* A sect of Christians in Abyssinia, who admit but one nature in Jesus Christ, and reject the council of Chalcedon. *Encyc.*

AC, in Saxon, *oak;* the initial syllable of names; as, *Acton*, Oaktown.

A-CA'A-LOT, or AC'A-LOT, *n.* A Mexican fowl, the *Tantalus Mexicanus*, or water raven. *See* ACALOT.

A-CĀ'CIA, *n.* [L.] Egyptian thorn.—In *medicine*, it is a name given to the inspissated juice of the unripe fruit of the *mimosa Nilotica*, which is brought from Egypt in roundish masses, in bladders.

A-CĀ'CIANS, in *church history*, were certain sects, so denominated from Acacius. *Encyc.*

†AC-A-DĒME', *n.* An academy; a society of persons.

AC-A-DĒ'MI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an academy.

AC-A-DĒ'MI-AN, *n.* A member of an academy; a student in a university or college.

AC-A-DEM'IC, or AC-A-DEM'I-CAL, *a.* Belonging to an academy, or to a college or university; as, *academic* studies; also noting what belongs to the school or philosophy of Plato; as, the *academic* sect.

AC-A-DEM'IC, *n.* One who belonged to the school, or adhered to the philosophy, of Socrates and Plato; a student.

AC-A-DEM'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In an academical manner.

AC-A-DE-MĪ''CIAN, *n.* [Fr. *académicien.*] A member of an academy, or society for promoting arts and sciences; particularly, a member of the French academies.

A-CAD'E-MISM, *n.* The doctrine of the academic philosophy. *Baxter.*

A-CAD'E-MIST, *n.* A member of an academy for promoting arts and sciences; also an academic philosopher.

A-CAD'E-MY, *n.* [L. *academia.*] Originally, it is said, a garden, grove, or villa, near Athens, where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences. 1. A school, or seminary of learning, holding a rank between a university or college and a common school; also a school for teaching a particular art, or particular sciences; as, a *military academy.* 2. A house, in which the students or members of an academy meet; a place of education. 3. A society of men united for the promotion of arts and sciences in general, or of some particular art.

AC'A-LOT, *n.* [contracted from *acacalotl.*] A Mexican fowl, called by some the *aquatic crow.*

AC-A-MAC'U, *n.* A bird; the Brazilian fly-catcher, or *todus.*

AC-A-NĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ακανος.*] Armed with prickles. *Milne.*

A-CANTH'A, *n.* [Gr. *ακανθα.*] In *botany*, a prickle.—In *zoology*, a spine or prickly fin; an acute process of the vertebers.

AC-AN-THĀ'CEOUS, *a.* Armed with prickles, as a plant.

A-CAN'THA-RIS, *n.* In *entomology*, a species of *cimex.*

A-CANTH'INE, *a.* [*See* ACANTHUS.] Pertaining to the plant *acanthus.*

AC-AN-THOP-TE-RYG'I-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *ακανθος.*] In *zoology*, having back fins which are hard, bony, and prickly; *a term applied to certain fishes.*

A-CANTH'US, *n.* [Gr. *ακανθος.*] 1. The plant *bear's breech*, or *brank ursine.*—2. In *architecture*, an ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus.

A-CAN'TI-CONE, *n.* *See* PISTACITE.

A-CARN'AR, *n.* A bright star. *Bailey.*

A-CAT-A-LEC'TIC, *n.* [Gr. *ακαταληκτος.*] A verse, which has the complete number of syllables. *Johnson.*

A-CAT'A-LEP-SY, *n.* [Gr. *ακαταληψια.*] Impossibility of complete discovery or comprehension; incomprehensibility. *Whitaker.*

A-CAT'E-CHI-LI, *n.* A Mexican bird.

A CAT'ER, ACATES. *See* CATERER and CATES.

A-CAU'LINE, } *a.* [L. *a.* priv. and *caulis.*] In *botany*,
A-CAU'LOUS, } without a stem; having flowers resting on the ground.

AC-CĒDE', *v. i.* [L. *accedo.*] 1. To agree or assent, as to a proposition, or to terms proposed by another. 2. To become a party, by agreeing to the terms of a treaty.

AC-CĒD'ING, *ppr.* Agreeing; assenting.

AC-CEL'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *accelero.*] 1. To cause to move faster; to hasten; to quicken motion; to add to the velocity of a moving body. 2. To add to natural or ordinary progression; as, to *accelerate* the growth of a plant. 3. To bring nearer in time; to shorten the time between the present time and a future event.

AC-CEL'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Quickened in motion; hastened in progress.

AC-CEL'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Hastening; increasing velocity or progression.

AC-CEL-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of increasing velocity or progress; the state of being quickened in motion or action.

AC-CEL'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Adding to velocity; quickening progression. *Reid.*

AC-CEL'ER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Accelerating; quickening motion.

†AC-CEND', *v. t.* [L. *accendo.*] To kindle; to set on fire.

AC-CEND-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being kindled, or of becoming inflamed.

AC-CEND'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being inflamed or kindled. *Ure.*

AC-CEN'SION, *n.* The act of kindling or setting on fire; or the state of being kindled; inflammation. *Chemistry.*

AC'CENT, *n.* [L. *accentus.*] 1. The modulation of the voice in reading or speaking. 2. A particular stress or force of voice upon certain syllables of words, which distinguishes them from the others. Accent is of two kinds, primary and secondary, as in *as'pira'tion.* 3. A mark or character used in writing to direct the stress of the voice in pronunciation. 4. A modulation of the voice

expressive of passions or sentiments. *Prior.* 5. Manner of speaking. *Obs. Shak.*—6. *Poetically*, words, language, or expressions in general. *Dryden.*—7. In *music*, a swelling of sounds, for the purpose of variety or expression. 8. A peculiar tone or inflection of voice.

AC-CENT', *v. t.* To express accent; to utter a syllable with a particular stress or modulation of the voice.—In *poetry*, to utter or pronounce in general. Also, to note accents by marks in writing.

AC-CENT'ED, *pp.* Uttered with accent; marked with accent.

AC-CENT'ING, *ppr.* Pronouncing or marking with accent.

AC-CENT'U-AL, *a.* Pertaining to accent.

AC-CENT'U-ATE, *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with an accent, or with accents.

AC-CENT-U-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of placing accents in writing, or of pronouncing them in speaking.

AC-CEPT', *v. t.* [L. *accepto.*] 1. To take or receive what is offered with a consenting mind; to receive with approbation or favor. 2. To regard with partiality; to value or esteem. 3. To consent or agree to; to receive as terms of a contract; as, to *accept* a treaty; often followed by *of*. 4. To understand; to have a particular idea of; to receive in a particular sense.—5. In *commerce*, to agree or promise to pay, as a bill of exchange. *See* ACCEPTANCE.

*AC-CEPT'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be received with pleasure; hence, pleasing to a receiver; gratifying. 2. Agreeable or pleasing in person.

*AC-CEPT'A-BLE-NESS, or AC-CEPT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being agreeable to a receiver.

*AC-CEPT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to please, or give satisfaction.

AC-CEPT'ANCE, *n.* 1. A receiving with approbation or satisfaction; favorable reception. 2. The receiving of a bill of exchange, or order, in such a manner as to bind the acceptor to make payment. 3. An agreeing to terms or proposals in commerce, by which a bargain is concluded, and the parties bound. 4. An agreeing to the act or contract of another, by some act which binds the person in law.—5. In *mercantile language*, a bill of exchange accepted; as, a merchant receives another's *acceptance* in payment. 6. *Formerly*, the sense in which a word is understood. *Obs.*

AC-CEP-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Kind reception; a receiving with favor or approbation. 2. A state of being acceptable; favorable regard. 3. The meaning or sense in which a word or expression is understood, or generally received. 4. Reception in general. *Obs.*

AC-CEPT'ED, *pp.* Kindly received; regarded; agreed to; understood; received as a bill of exchange.

AC-CEPT'ER, or AC-CEPT'OR, *n.* A person who accepts.

† AC-CEP-TI-LĀ'TION, *n.* The remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor. *Cotgrave.*

AC-CEPT'ING, *ppr.* Receiving favorably; agreeing to; understanding.

† AC-CEP'TION, *n.* The received sense of a word.

† AC-CEPT'IVE, *a.* Ready to accept. *B. Jonson.*

AC-CESS', *n.* [L. *accessus.*] 1. A coming to; near approach; admittance; admission; as, to gain *access* to a prince. 2. Approach, or the way by which a thing may be approached; as, the *access* is by a neck of land. 3. Means of approach; liberty to approach; implying previous obstacles. 4. Admission to sexual intercourse. 5. Addition; increase by something added; as, an *access* of territory. 6. The return of a fit or paroxysm of disease.

AC'CES-SA-RI-LY. *See* ACCESSORILY.

AC'CES-SA-RI-NESS. *See* ACCESSORINESS

AC'CES-SA-RY. *See* ACCESSORY.

AC-CES-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being approachable, or of admitting access.

AC-CESS'I-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be approached or reached. 2. Easy of approach; affable.

AC-CESS'ION, *n.* [L. *accessio.*] 1. A coming to; an acceding to and joining. 2. Increase by something added; that which is added; augmentation.—3. In *law*, a mode of acquiring property. 4. The act of arriving at a throne, an office, or dignity. 5. That which is added. 6. The invasion of a fit of a periodical disease, or fever.

AC-CESS'ION-AL, *a.* Additional.

AC-CES-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an accessory; as, *accessorial* agency, *accessorial* guilt. *Burr's Trial.*

AC'CES-SO-RI-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an accessory; by subordinate means.

AC'CES-SO-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being accessory.

AC'CES-SO-RY, *a.* [L. *accessorius.*] 1. Acceding; contributing; aiding in producing some effect, or acting in subordination to the principal agent. Usually in a bad sense. 2. Aiding in certain acts or effects in a secondary manner; as, *accessory* sounds in music.

AC'CES-SO-RY, *n.* 1. In *law*, one who is guilty of a felony, not by committing the offense in person, or as principal, but by advising or commanding another to commit the crime, or by concealing the offender. 2. That which accedes or belongs to something else, as its principal.

AC'CI-DENCE, *n.* [*See* ACCIDENT.] A small book, containing the rudiments of grammar.

AC'CI-DENT, *n.* [L. *accidens.*] 1. A coming or falling; an event that takes place without one's foresight or expectation; an event which proceeds from an unknown cause, or is an unusual effect of a known cause, and therefore not expected; chance; casualty; contingency. 2. That which takes place or begins to exist without an efficient intelligent cause, and without design. *Dwight.*—3. In *logic*, a property or quality of a being which is not essential to it, as *whiteness* in paper.—4. In *grammar*, something belonging to a word, but not essential to it, as gender.—5. In *heraldry*, a point or mark, not essential to a coat of arms.

AC-CI-DENT'AL, *a.* 1. Happening by chance, or rather unexpectedly; casual; fortuitous; taking place not according to the usual course of things; opposed to that which is constant, regular, or intended; as, an *accidental* visit. 2. Non-essential; not necessarily belonging to; as, songs are *accidental* to a play.

AC-CI-DENT'AL-LY, *adv.* By chance; casually; fortuitously; not essentially.

AC-CI-DENT AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being casual. [*Little used.*]

† AC-CI-DEN'TIA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the accidence.

† AC-CIP'I-ENT, *n.* A receiver.

AC-CIP'I-TER, *n.* [L. *ad* and *capio.*] 1. A name given to a fish, the *milvus* or *lucerna.*—2. In *ornithology*, the name of the order of rapacious fowls.

AC-CIP'I-TRINE, *a.* Seizing; rapacious; as the *accipitrine* order of fowls. *Ed. Encyc.*

† AC-CĪTE', *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *cito.*] To call; to cite; to summon.

AC-CLĀIM', *v. t.* [L. *acclamo.*] To applaud. [*Little used.*] *Hall*

AC-CLĀIM', *n.* A shout of joy; acclamation.

† AC'CLA-MATE, *v. t.* To applaud.

AC-CLA-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *acclamatio.*] A shout of applause, uttered by a multitude.

AC-CLAM'A-TO-RY, *a.* Expressing joy or applause by shouts, or clapping of hands.

AC-CLĪ'MA-TED, *a.* [*ac* for *ad*, and *climate.*] Habituated to a foreign climate, or a climate not native. *Med. Repository.*

† AC-CLĪVE', *a.* Rising. *Aubrey.*

AC-CLIV'ITY, *n.* [L. *acclivus, acclivis.*] A slope, or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill, considered as *ascending*, in opposition to *declivity*, or a side *descending*. Rising ground; ascent; the talus of a rampart.

AC-CLĪ'VOUS, *a.* Rising, as a hill, with a slope.

† AC-CLOY', *v. t.* To fill; to stuff; to fill to satiety.

AC-COIL'. *See* COIL.

AC'CO-LA, *n.* A delicate fish eaten at Malta.

AC-CO-LĀDE', *n.* [L. *ad* and *collum.*] A ceremony formerly used in conferring knighthood.

AC'CO-LENT, *n.* One who inhabits near a place; a borderer.

AC-COM'MO-DA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may be fitted, made suitable, or made to agree. [*Little used.*]

AC-COM'MO-DATE, *v. t.* [L. *accommodo.*] 1. To fit, adapt, or make suitable; as, to *accommodate* ourselves to circumstances. *Paley.* 2. To supply with or furnish; followed by *with*. 3. To supply with conveniences; as, to *accommodate* a friend. 4. To reconcile things which are at variance; to adjust. 5. To show fitness or agreement; to apply. 6. To lend—a *commercial sense.* In an *intransitive sense*, to agree, to be conformable to, as used by Boyle. *Obs.*

AC-COM'MO-DATE, *a.* Suitable; fit; adapted; as, means *accommodate* to the end. *Ray.*

AC-COM'MO-DA-TED, *pp.* Fitted; adjusted; applied; also, furnished with conveniences.

AC-COM'MO-DATE-LY, *adv.* Suitably; fitly.

AC-COM'MO-DATE-NESS, *n.* Fitness. [*Little used.*]

AC-COM'MO-DA-TING, *ppr.* Adapting; making suitable; reconciling; furnishing with conveniences; applying.

AC-COM'MO-DA-TING, *a.* Adapting one's self to; obliging; disposed to comply, and to oblige another.

AC-COM-MO-DĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Fitness; adaptation; followed by *to*. 2. Adjustment of differences; reconciliation, as of parties in dispute. 3. Provision of conveniences. 4. In the *plural*; conveniences; things furnished for use; chiefly applied to *lodgings.*—5. In *mercantile language*, *accommodation* is used for a loan of money. In England, *accommodation bill* is one given instead of a loan of money. *Crabbe.* 6. It is also used of a note lent merely to *accommodate* the borrower.—7. In *theology*, *accommodation* is the application of one thing to another by analogy, as of the words of a prophecy to a future event. *Paley.*

AC-COM'MO-DA-TOR, *n.* One that accommodates; one that adjusts.

† AC-COM'PA-NA-BLE, *a.* Sociable.
AC-COM'PA-NIED, *pp.* Attended; joined with in society.
AC-COM'PA-NI-ER, *n.* He who accompanies.
AC-COM'PA-NI-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *accompagnement.*] Something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added by way of ornament to the principal thing, or for the sake of symmetry.
AC-COM'PA-NIST, *n.* The performer in music, who takes the accompanying part. *Busby.*
AC-COM'PA-NY, *v. t.* [Fr. *accompagner.*] 1. To go with, or attend, as a companion. 2. To be with as connected; to attend.
AC-COM'PA-NY, *v. i.* 1. To attend; to be an associate; [*obs.*] *Bacon.* 2. To cohabit.—3. In *music*, to perform the accompanying part in a composition.
AC-COM'PA-NY-ING, *ppr.* Attending; going with as a companion.
AC-COM'PLICE, *n.* [Fr. *complice.*] An associate in a crime; a partner or partaker in guilt. It was formerly used in a good sense for a co-operator, but this sense is wholly obsolete.
AC-COM'PLISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *accomplir.*] 1. To complete; to finish entirely. 2. To execute. 3. To gain; to obtain or effect by successful exertions. 4. To fulfill or bring to pass; as, to *accomplish* a prophecy. 5. To furnish with qualities which serve to render the mind or body *complete.*
AC-COM'PLISHED, *pp.* 1. Finished; completed; fulfilled; executed; effected. 2. *a.* Well endowed with good qualities and manners; complete in acquirements; having a finished education. 3. Fashionable. *Swift.*
AC-COM'PLISH-ER, *n.* One who accomplishes.
AC-COM'PLISH-ING, *ppr.* Finishing; completing; fulfilling; executing; effecting; furnishing with valuable qualities.
AC-COM'PLISH-MENT, *n.* 1. Completion; fulfillment; entire performance; as of a prophecy. 2. The act of carrying into effect, or obtaining an object designed; attainment. 3. Acquirement; that which constitutes excellence of mind, or elegance of manners, acquired by education.
† AC-COMPT'. *See* ACCOUNT.
† AC-COMPT'ANT. *See* ACCOUNTANT.
AC-CORD', *n.* [Fr. *accord.*] 1. Agreement; harmony of minds; consent or concurrence of opinions or wills. 2. Concert; harmony of sounds; the union of different sounds, which is agreeable to the ear; agreement in pitch and tone. 3. Agreement; just correspondence of things. 4. Will; voluntary or spontaneous motion; used of the will of persons, or the natural motion of other bodies, and preceded by *own.* 5. Adjustment of a difference; reconciliation.—6. In *law*, an agreement between parties in controversy. 7. Permission, leave.
AC-CORD', *v. t.* 1. To make to agree, or correspond; to adjust one thing to another. *Sidney.* 2. To bring to an agreement; to settle, adjust, or compose. *Hall.*
AC-CORD', *v. i.* 1. To agree; to be in correspondence. 2. To agree in pitch and tone.
AC-CORD'A-BLE, *a.* Agreeable; consonant.
AC-CORD'ANCE, *n.* Agreement *with* a person; conformity *with* a thing.
AC-CORD'ANT, *a.* Corresponding; consonant; agreeable.
AC-CORD'ANT-LY, *adv.* In an accordant manner.
AC-CORD'ED, *pp.* Made to agree; adjusted.
AC-CORD'ER, *n.* One that aids, or favors.
AC-CORD'ING, *ppr.* (commonly, though not correctly, classed among *prepositions.*) 1. Agreeing; harmonizing. 2. Suitable; agreeable; in accordance with. In these senses, the word agrees with or refers to a sentence.—Our zeal should be *according* to knowledge:—*According*, here, has its true participial sense, *agreeing*, and is always followed by *to.* It is never a preposition.
AC-CORD'ING-LY, *adv.* Agreeably; suitably; in a manner conformable to.
† AC-CORP'O-RATE, *v. t.* To unite. *Milton.*
AC-COST', *v. t.* [Fr. *accoster.*] 1. To approach; to draw near; to come side by side, or face to face; [*not in use.*] 2. To speak first to; to address. *Milton.*
† AC-COST', *v. i.* To adjoin. *Spenser.*
AC-COST'A-BLE, *a.* Easy of access; familiar.
AC-COST'ED, *pp.* Addressed; first spoken to.—In *heraldry*, being side by side.
AC-COST'ING, *ppr.* Addressing by first speaking to.
AC-COU-CHEUR', (ak-koo-shūre', *or* ak-koo-shāur') *n.* [Fr.] A man who assists women in childbirth.
AC-COUNT', *n.* [Fr. *conte.* Formerly, writers used *accompt*, from the Fr. *compte.*] 1. A sum stated on paper; a registry of a debt or credit, of debts and credits, or charges; an entry in a book or on paper of things bought or sold, of payments, services, &c., including the names of the parties to the transaction, date, and price or value of the thing. 2. A computation of debts and credits, or a general statement of particular sums. 3. A computation or mode of reckoning; applied to other things than money or trade; as, the Julian *account* of time. 4. Narrative; relation; statement of facts; recital of particular transactions and events, verbal or written; as, an *account* of the revolution in France. Hence, 5. An assignment of reasons; explanation by a recital of particular transactions. 6. Reason or consideration, as a motive; as, on all *accounts.* 7. Value; importance; estimation. 8. Profit; advantage; that is, a result or production worthy of estimation. 9. Regard; behalf; sake;—a sense deduced from charges on book; as, on *account* of public affairs.
AC-COUNT', *v. t.* 1. To deem, judge, consider, think, or hold in opinion.—2. To *account of;* to hold in esteem; to value. 3. To reckon, or compute; to assign as a debt. These uses are antiquated.
AC-COUNT', *v. i.* 1. To render an account or relation of particulars. 2. To give reasons; to assign the causes; to explain; with *for.* 3. To render reasons; to answer for in a responsible character.
AC-COUNT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The state of being liable to answer for one's conduct. *R. Hall.* 2. Liability to the payment of money or of damages; responsibility for a trust.
AC-COUNT'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Liable to be called to account; answerable to a superior. 2. Subject to pay, or make good, in case of loss.
AC-COUNT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liableness to answer or to give account; the state of being answerable.
AC-COUNT'ANT, *n.* One skilled in mercantile accounts; *more generally*, a person who keeps accounts.
AC-COUNT'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which accounts are kept. *Swift.*
AC-COUNT'ED, *pp.* Esteemed; deemed; considered; regarded; valued.—*Accounted for;* explained.
AC-COUNT'ING, *ppr.* Deeming; esteeming; reckoning; rendering an account.—*Accounting for;* rendering an account.
AC-COUNT'ING, *n.* The act of reckoning or adjusting accounts.
AC-COUP'LE, (ak-kup'pl) *v. t.* To couple; to join or link together. *See* COUPLE.
AC-COUP'LE-MENT, (ak-kup'pl-ment) *n.* A coupling; a connecting in pairs; junction. [*Little used.*]
† AC-COUR'AGE, (ak-kur'aje) *v. t.* To encourage. *Spenser.*
† AC-CŌURT', *v. t.* To entertain with courtesy. *Spenser.*
AC-CŌU'TRE, AC-CŌU'TER, (ak-koo'ter) *v. t.* [Fr. *accoutrer.*] In a *general sense*, to dress; to equip; but *appropriately*, to array in a military dress; to put on, or to furnish with a military dress and arms; to equip the body for military service.
AC-CŌU'TRED, *pp.* Dressed in arms; equipped.
AC-CŌU'TRING, *ppr.* Equipping with military habiliments.
AC-CŌU'TRE-MENTS, (ak-koo'ter-ments) *n. plu.* 1. Dress; equipage; furniture for the body; *appropriately*, military dress and arms; equipage for military service.—2. In *common usage*, an old or unusual dress.
† AC-COY', *v. t.* [Old Fr. *accoisir. Todd.*] To render quiet or diffident; to soothe; to caress. *Spenser.*
AC-CRED'IT, *v. t.* [Fr. *accrediter.*] To give credit, authority, or reputation.
AC-CRED-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* That which gives title to credit. [*Little used.*]
AC-CRED'IT-ED, *pp.* Allowed; received with reputation; authorized in a public character. *Christ. Obs.*
AC-CRED'IT-ING, *ppr.* Giving authority or reputation.
AC-CRES'CENT, *a.* Increasing. *Shuckford.*
AC-CRĒ'TION, *n.* [L. *accretio.*] A growing to; an increase by natural growth.
AC-CRĒ'TIVE, *a.* Increasing by growth; growing; adding to by growth.
† AC-CRIM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* Accusation; reproach.
AC-CRŌACH', *v. i.* [Fr. *accrocher.*] 1. To hook, or draw to as with a hook; [*obs.*] 2. To encroach; to draw away from another.—The noun *accroachment*, an encroachment, is rarely or never used. *See* ENCROACH.
AC-CRŪE', (ak-kru') *v. i.* [Fr. *accroître, accru.*] *Literally*, to *grow to;* hence, to arise, proceed, or come; to be added, as increase, profit or damage; as, a profit *accrues* to government from the coinage of copper; a loss *accrues* from the coinage of gold and silver.
† AC-CRŪE', (ak-kru') *n.* Something that accedes to, or follows the property of another.
AC-CRŪ'ING, *ppr.* Growing to; arising; coming; being added.
AC-CRŪ'MENT, *n.* Addition; increase.
AC-CU-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *accubatio.*] A lying or reclining on a couch, as the ancients at their meals.
† AC-CUMB', *v. i.* [L. *accumbo.*] To recline as at table.
AC-CUM'BEN-CY, *n.* State of being accumbent or reclining.
AC-CUM'BENT, *a.* [L. *accumbens.*] Leaning or reclining, as the ancients at their meals.
† AC-CUM'BENT, *n.* One who is placed at a dinner-table.
AC-CŪ'MU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *accumulo.*] 1. To heap up; to pile; to amass. 2. To collect or bring together.
AC-CŪ'MU-LATE, *v. i.* To grow to a great size, number, or quantity; to increase greatly.

AC-CŪ'MU-LATE, *a.* Collected into a mass or quantity.
AC-CŪ'MU-LA-TED, *pp.* Collected into a heap or great quantity.
AC-CŪ'MU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Heaping up; amassing; increasing greatly.
AC-CU-MU-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of accumulating; the state of being *accumulated;* an amassing; a collecting together.
AC-CŪ'MU-LA-TIVE, *a.* That accumulates; heaping up; accumulating.
AC-CŪ'MU-LA-TOR, *n.* One that accumulates, gathers or amasses.
AC'CU-RA-CY, *n.* [L. *accuratio.*] 1. Exactness; exact conformity to truth, or to a rule or model; freedom from mistake; nicety; correctness; precision which results from care. 2. Closeness; tightness.
AC'CU-RATE, *a.* [L. *accuratus.*] 1. In exact conformity to truth, or to a standard or rule, or to a model; free from failure, error, or defect. 2. Determinate; precisely fixed. 3. Close; perfectly tight.
AC'CU-RATE-LY, *adv.* 1. Exactly; in an accurate manner; with precision; without error or defect. 2. Closely; so as to be perfectly tight. *Comstock.*
AC'CU-RATE-NESS, *n.* Accuracy; exactness; nicety; precision.
AC-CURSE', (ak-kurs') *v. t.* [*ac* for *ad*, and *curse.*] To devote to destruction; to imprecate misery or evil upon. [*Rarely used.*] *See* CURSE.
AC-CURS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Doomed to destruction or misery. 2. Separated from the faithful; cast out of the church; excommunicated. 3. Worthy of the curse; detestable; execrable. 4. Wicked; malignant in the extreme.
AC-CŪ'SA-BLE, *a.* That may be accused; chargeable with a crime; blamable; liable to censure; followed by *of.*
AC-CŪ'SANT, *n.* One who accuses. *Hall.*
AC-CU-SĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of charging with a crime or offense; the act of accusing of any wrong or injustice. 2. The charge of an offense or crime; or the declaration containing the charge.
AC-CŪ'SA-TIVE, *a.* A term given to a case of nouns, in grammars, on which the action of a verb terminates or falls; called, in English grammar, the *objective* case.—Censuring; accusing.
AC-CŪ'SA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* 1. In an accusative manner. 2. In relation to the accusative case in grammar.
AC-CŪ'SA-TO-RY, *a.* Accusing; containing an accusation.
AC-CŪSE', *v. t.* [L. *accuso.*] 1. To charge with, or declare to have committed a crime. 2. To charge with a fault; to blame.
AC-CŪS'ED, (ak-kūzd') *pp.* Charged with a crime, by a legal process; charged with an offense; blamed.
AC-CŪS'ER, *n.* One who accuses or blames.
AC-CŪS'ING, *ppr.* Charging with a crime; blaming.
AC-CUS'TOM, *v. t.* [Fr. *accoutumer.*] To make familiar by use; to form a habit by practice; to habituate or inure.
AC-CUS'TOM, *v. i.* 1. To be wont, or habituated to do any thing. [*Little used.*] 2. To cohabit. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*
† AC-CUS'TOM, *n.* Custom. *Milton.*
AC-CUS'TOM-A-BLE, *a.* Of long custom; habitual; customary. [*Little used.*]
AC-CUS'TOM-A-BLY, *adv.* According to custom or habit. [*Little used.*]
† AC-CUS'TOM-ANCE, *n.* Custom; habitual use or practice. *Boyle.*
AC-CUS'TOM-A-RI-LY, *adv.* According to custom or common practice. [*Little used.*]
AC-CUS'TOM-A-RY, *a.* Usual; customary. [*Little used.*]
AC-CUS'TOMED, *pp.* 1. Being familiar by use; habituated; inured. 2. *a.* Usual; often practiced.
AC-CUS'TOM-ED-NESS, *n.* Familiarity.
AC-CUS'TOM-ING, *ppr.* Making familiar by practice; inuring.
ĀCE, *n.* [L. *as.*] 1. A unit; a single point on a card or die; or the card or die so marked. 2. A very small quantity; a particle; an atom; a trifle.
A-CEL'DA-MA, *n.* [Ch. חקל, *a field*, and דמא, Ch. Syr. and Sam., *blood.*] A field purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his Master, and therefore called the *field of blood.*
A-CEPH'A-LIST, *n.* One who acknowledges no head or superior.
A-CEPH'A-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv. and κεφαλη, a head.] Without a head, headless.—In *history*, the term *Acephali*, or *Acephalites*, was given to several sects who refused to follow some noted leader.
A CEPH'A-LUS, *n.* An obsolete name of the *tænia* or tape worm. The term is also used to express a verse defective in the beginning.
A-CERB', *a.* [L. *acerbus.*] Sour, bitter, and harsh to the taste; sour, with astringency or roughness; a quality of unripe fruits. *Quincy.*
† A-CERB'ATE, *v. t.* To make sour.
A-CERB'I-TY, *n.* 1. A sourness, with roughness, or astringency. 2. *Figuratively*, harshness or severity of temper in man.
A-CER'IC, *a.* [L. *acer.*] Pertaining to the maple. *Ure.*
AC'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *acerosus.*] In *botany*, chaffy; resembling chaff.
† A-CER'VATE, *v. t.* To heap up.
† A-CER'VOSE, *a.* Full of heaps.
A-CES'CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *acescens.*] A turning sour by spontaneous decomposition; a state of becoming sour, tart, or acid, and hence, a being moderately sour.
A-CES'CENT, *a.* Turning sour; becoming tart or acid by spontaneous decomposition.
A-CES'TE, *n.* In *entomology*, a species of butterfly.
A-CES'TIS, *n.* [Gr.] A factitious sort of *chrysocolla*, made of Cyprian verdigris, urine and niter. *Cyc.*
AC-E-TAB'U-LUM, *n.* [L.] Among the *Romans*, a vinegar cruise, or like vessel. A species of lichen.
AC'E-TA-RY, *n.* An acid, pulpy substance in certain fruits. *Grew.*
AC'E-TATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a neutral salt, formed by the union of the acetic acid with any salifiable base. *Lavoisier.*
AC'E-TA-TED, *a.* Combined with acetic acid, or radical vinegar.
A-CE'TIC, *a.* A term used to denote a particular acid, *acetic* acid.
A-CET-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making acetous or sour; or the operation of making vinegar.
A-CĒT'I-FY, *v. t.* To convert into acid or vinegar.
AC'E-TITE, *n.* A neutral salt, formed by the acetous acid with a salifiable base.
AC-E-TOM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *acetum*, vinegar, and Gr. μετρον, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar. *Ure.*
A-CĒ'TOUS, *a.* Sour; like or having the nature of vinegar.
AC-E-TŌSE', *a.* Sour; sharp.
† AC-E-TOS'I-TY, *n.* The state of being acetose.
A-CĒ'TUM, *n.* [L.] Vinegar.
ĀCHE, (āke) *v. i.* [Sax. *ace, ece.*] 1. To suffer pain; to have or be in pain, or in continued pain; as, the head *aches.* 2. To suffer grief, or extreme grief; to be distressed; as, the heart *aches.*
ĀCHE, (āke) *n.* Pain, or continued pain, in opposition to sudden twinges, or spasmodic pain.
A-CHĒ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Achaia.
A-CHERN'ER, *n.* The name of a star of the first magnitude.
ACH'ER-SET, *n.* An ancient measure of corn.
A-CHIĒ'VA-BLE, *a.* That may be performed. *Barrow.*
A-CHIĒ'VANCE, *n.* Performance. *Elyot.*
A-CHIĒVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *achever.*] 1. To perform, or execute; to accomplish; to finish, or carry on to a final close 2. To gain or obtain, as the result of exertion.
A-CHIĒV'ED, (a-cheevd') *pp.* Performed; obtained; accomplished.
A-CHIĒVE'MENT, *n.* 1. The performance of an action. 2. A great or heroic deed; something accomplished by valor or boldness. 3. An obtaining by exertion. 4. An escutcheon, or ensigns armorial.
A-CHIĒV'ER, *n.* One who accomplishes a purpose, or obtains an object by his exertions.
A-CHIĒV'ING, *ppr.* Performing; executing; gaining.
ĀCH'ING, *ppr.* Being in pain; suffering distress.
ĀCH'ING, *n.* Pain; continued pain or distress.
Ā'CHI-OTE, *n.* The anotta; a tree, and a drug used for dyeing red. *Clavigero.*
Ā'CHOR, *n.* [Gr. αχωρ.] 1. The scald head, a disease forming scaly eruptions.—2. In *mythology*, the god of flies.
ACH-RO-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv. and χρωμα, color.] Destitute of color. *Achromatic* telescopes are formed of a combination of lenses, and so contrived as to remedy aberrations and colors.
A-CIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *acicula.*] In the shape of a needle.
A-CIC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In the manner of needles, or prickles.
AC'ID, *a.* [L. *acidus.*] Sour, sharp or biting to the taste; having the taste of vinegar.
AC'ID, *n.* In *chemistry*, acids are a class of substances, so denominated from their taste, or the sensation of sourness which they produce on the tongue.
AC-I-DIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*acid*, and L. *fero.*] Containing acids, or an acid.
A-CID'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *acidify.*] Capable of being converted into an acid.
A-CID-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of acidifying or changing into an acid.
A-CID'I-FIED, *pp.* Made acid; converted into an acid.
A-CID'I-FI-ER, *n.* That which by combination forms an acid, as oxygen and hydrogen.
A-CID'I-FY, *v. t.* To make acid; but, *appropriately*, to convert into an acid.

A-CID'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making acid; having power to change into an acid.
AC-I-DIM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids. *Ure.*
AC'I-DIST, *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of acids.
A-CID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *acidité.*] The quality of being sour; sourness; tartness; sharpness to the taste.
AC'ID-NESS, *n.* The quality of being sour; acidity.
A-CID'U-LÆ, *n.* Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles.
A-CID'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *acidulus.*] To tinge with an acid; to make acid in a moderate degree.
A-CID'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Tinged with an acid; made slightly sour.
A-CID'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Tinging with an acid.
AC'I-DULE, or A-CID'U-LUM, *n.* In *chemistry*, a compound salt, in which the alkaline base is supersaturated with acid.
A-CID'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *acidulus.*] Slightly sour; sub-acid, or having an excess of acid.
AC-I-NAC'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *acinaces.*] In *botany*, formed like, or resembling a cimeter.
A-CIN'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *acinus*, a grape-stone, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of grapes; being in clusters like grapes.
AC'I-NOSE, } *a.* Consisting of minute granular concretions.
AC'I-NOUS, } *Kirwan.*
AC'I-NUS, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, one of the small grains, which compose the fruit of the blackberry, &c.
AC'I-PEN-SER, *a.* In *ichthyology*, a genus of fishes.
A-CIT'LI, *n.* A name of the water hare.
ACK'ER, *n.* A ripple on the surface of the water; a curl. Fine mould.
† AC-KNOW', (ak-nō') *v. t.* To acknowledge; to confess. *B. Jonson.*
AC-KNOWL'EDGE, (ak-nol'-edge) *v. t.* 1. To own, avow, or admit to be true, by a declaration of assent. 2. To own or notice with particular regard. 3. To own or confess, as implying a consciousness of guilt. 4. To own with assent; to admit or receive with approbation. 5. To own with gratitude; to own as a benefit. 6. To own or admit to belong to. 7. To receive with respect. 8. To own, avow, or assent to an act in a legal form, to give it validity.
AC-KNOWL'EDGED, *pp.* Owned; confessed; noticed with regard or gratitude; received with approbation; owned before authority.
AC-KNOWL'EDG-ER, *n.* One who acknowledges.
AC-KNOWL'EDG-ING, *ppr.* Owning; confessing; approving.
AC-KNOWL'EDG-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of owning; confession. 2. The owning, with approbation, or in the true character. 3. Concession; admission of the truth; as of a fact, position, or principle. 4. The owning of a benefit received, accompanied with gratitude. 5. A declaration or avowal of one's own act, to give it legal validity.
AC'ME, (ak'my) *n.* [Gr. *ακμη.*] The top, or highest point.
AC'NE, (ak'ny) *n.* [Gr.] A small, hard pimple or tubercle on the face. *Quincy.*
AC-NES'TIS, *n.* A part of the spine in quadrupeds.
AC'O, *n.* A Mediterranean fish.
† A-CŌLD', *adv.* Cold. *Gower.*
AC'O-LIN, *n.* A bird of the partridge kind.
A-COL'O-THIST, } *n.* [Gr. *ακολουθεω.*] In the *ancient*
AC'O-LYTE, } *church*, a subordinate officer.
AC'O-NITE, *n.* [L. *aconitum.*] The herb wolf's bane; and, *in poetry*, used for poison in general.
A-CON'TIAS, *n.* [Gr. *ακοντιας.*] 1. A species of serpent, called dart-snake. 2. A comet or meteor resembling the serpent.
† A-COP', *adv.* [*a* and *cope.*] At the top. *Jonson.*
Ā'CORN, *n.* [Sax. *æcern.*] The seed or fruit of the oak.
Ā'CORN, *v. i.* To pick up and feed on acorns.
Ā'CORNED, *a.* Furnished or loaded with acorns.
Ā'CO-RUS, *n.* [L.] 1. Aromatic *calamus*, sweet flag, or sweet rush.—2. In *natural history*, blue coral.
AC-O-TYL'E-DON, *n.* A plant whose seeds have no side lobes.
AC-O-TY-LED'O-NOUS, *a.* Having no side lobes.
A-COUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ακουστικος.*] Pertaining to the ears, to the sense of hearing, or to the doctrine of sounds.
A-COUS'TICS, *n.* 1. The science of sounds, teaching their cause, nature, and phenomena.—2. In *medicine*, this term is sometimes used for remedies for deafness.
AC-QUAINT', *v. t.* [old Fr. *accointer.*] 1. To make known; to make fully or intimately known; to make familiar. 2. To inform; to communicate notice to. 3. To *acquaint one's self*, is to gain an intimate or particular knowledge of.
AC-QUAINT'ANCE, *n.* 1. Familiar knowledge; a state of being acquainted, or of having intimate or more than slight or superficial knowledge. 2. A person or persons well known; *usually*, persons we have been accustomed to see and converse with; *sometimes*, persons more slightly known.—*Acquaintances*, in the plural, is used as applied to individual persons known; but, more generally, *acquaintance* is used for one or more.—*Acquaintant*, in a like sense, is not used.
AC-QUAINT'ANCE-SHIP, *n.* The quality of being acquainted. *Chalmers.*
AC-QUAINT'ED, *pp.* Known; familiarly known; informed; having personal knowledge.
AC-QUAINT'ING, *ppr.* Making known to; giving notice or information to.
AC-QUEST', *n.* [L. *acquisitus.*] 1. Acquisition; the thing gained. *Bacon.* 2. Conquest; a place acquired by force.
AC-QUI-ESCE', (ak-que-ess') *v. i.* [L. *acquiesco.*] 1. To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied, or to rest without opposition and discontent. 2. To assent to, upon conviction.—*Acquiesced in*, in a passive sense; complied with; submitted to without opposition.
AC-QUI-ES'CENCE, *n.* A quiet assent; a silent submission, or submission with apparent content.
AC-QUI-ES'CENT, *a.* Resting satisfied; easy; submitting; disposed to submit. *Johnson.*
AC-QUI-ES'CING, *ppr.* Quietly submitting; resting content.
† AC-QUI'ET, *v. t.* To render quiet. *Shirley.*
AC-QUI'RA-BLE, *a.* That may be acquired.
AC-QUIRE', *v. t.* [L. *acquiro.*] To gain, by any means, something which is in a degree permanent, or which becomes vested or inherent in the possessor.
AC-QUIR'ED, (ak-quīrd') *pp.* Gained, obtained, or received from art, labor, or other means, in distinction from those things which are bestowed by nature.
AC-QUIRE'MENT, *n.* The act of acquiring, or that which is acquired; attainment. It is used in opposition to natural gifts.
AC-QUIR'ER, *n.* A person who acquires.
AC-QUIR'ING, *ppr.* Gaining by labor, or other means, something that has a degree of permanence in the possessor.
† AC-QUI'RY, *n.* Acquirement. *Barrow.*
AC'QUI-SITE, *a.* Gained. *Burton.*
AC-QUI-SI''TION, *n.* [L. *acquisitio.*] 1. The act of acquiring. 2. The thing acquired, or gained.
AC-QUIS'I-TIVE, *a.* That is acquired; acquired; [*but improper.*] *Walton.*
AC-QUIS'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Noting acquirement, with *to* or *for* following. *Lilly.*
† AC-QUIST', *n.* *See* ACQUEST. *Milton.*
AC-QUIT', *v. t.* [Fr. *acquitter.*] To set free; to release or discharge from an obligation, accusation, guilt, censure, suspicion, or whatever lies upon a person as a charge or duty.
† AC-QUIT'MENT, *n.* The act of acquitting, or state of being acquitted; now superseded by *acquittal*. *South.*
AC-QUIT'TAL, *n.* A judicial setting free, or deliverance from the charge of an offense.
AC-QUIT'TANCE, *n.* 1. A discharge or release from a debt. 2. The writing, which is evidence of a discharge; a receipt in full, which bars a further demand.
† AC-QUIT'TANCE, *v. t.* To acquit. *Shak.*
AC-QUIT'TED, *pp.* Set free, or judicially discharged from an accusation; released from a debt, duty, obligation, charge, or suspicion of guilt.
AC-QUIT'TING, *ppr.* Setting free from accusation; releasing from a charge, obligation, or suspicion of guilt.
† A-CRĀSE', or † A-CRĀZE', *v. t.* 1. To make crazy; to infatuate. 2. To impair; to destroy.
AC'RA-SY, *n.* [Gr. *ακρασια.*] In *medical authors*, an excess or predominancy of one quality above another, in mixture, or in the human constitution. *Bailey.*
Ā'CRE, (ā'ker) *n.* [Sax. *acer*, *acera*, or *æcer.*] A quantity of land, containing 160 square rods or perches, or 4840 square yards.
Ā'CRED, (ā'kerd) *a.* Possessing acres or landed property. *Pope.*
AC'RID, *a.* [Fr. *acre*; L. *acer.*] Sharp; pungent; bitter; sharp or biting to the taste; acrimonious.
AC'RID-NESS, *n.* A sharp, bitter, pungent quality.
AC-RI-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* 1. Sharp; bitter; corrosive; abounding with acrimony. 2. *Figuratively*, severe; sarcastic; applied to language or temper.
AC-RI-MŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With sharpness or bitterness.
AC'RI-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *acrimonia.*] 1. Sharpness; a quality of bodies which corrodes, dissolves, or destroys others. 2. *Figuratively*, sharpness or severity of temper; bitterness of expression proceeding from anger, ill-nature, or petulance.
AC'RI-SY, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *κρισις.*] A state or condition of which no right judgment can be formed; that of which no choice is made; matter in dispute; injudiciousness. [*Little used.*] *Bailey.*
AC'RI-TUDE, *n.* [*See* ACRID.] An acrid quality; bitterness to the taste; biting heat.

† AC'RI-TY, *n.* Sharpness; eagerness.
AC-RO-A-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ακροαματικος.*] Abstruse; pertaining to deep learning.
AC-RO-AT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ακροατικος.*] Abstruse; pertaining to deep learning; and opposed to *exoteric.*
AC-RO-CE-RAU'NI-AN, *a.* [Gr. *ακρα* and *κεραυνος.*] An epithet applied to certain mountains, between Epirus and Illyricum.
A-CRŌ'MI-ON, *n.* [Gr. *ακρος* and *ωμος.*] In *anatomy*, the upper part of the spine of the scapula.
A-CRON'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ακρος* and *νυξ.*] In *astronomy*, a
A-CRON'I-CAL, } term applied to the rising of a star at sunset, or its setting at sunrise.
A-CRON'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In an acronical manner; at the rising or setting of the sun.
AC'RO-SPIRE, *n.* [Gr. *ακρος* and *σπειρα.*] A shoot or sprout of a seed. *Mortimer.*
AC'RO-SPIRED, *a.* Having a sprout, or having sprouted at both ends. *Mortimer.*
A-CROSS', *prep.* 1. From side to side, opposed to *along*, which is in the direction of the length; athwart; quite over; as, a bridge is laid *across* a river. 2. Intersecting; passing over at any angle; as, a line passing *across* another.
A-CROS'TIC, *n.* [Gr. *ακρα* and *στιχος.*] A composition in verse, in which the first letters of the lines, taken in order, form the name of a person, kingdom, city, &c.
A-CROS'TIC, *a.* That relates to, or contains an acrostic.
A-CROS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an acrostic.
AC-RO-TE-LEŪ'TIC, *n.* [Gr. *ακρος* and *τελευτη.*] Among *ecclesiastical writers*, an appellation given to any thing added to the end of a psalm, or hymn.
AC'RO-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ακροτηρ.*] In *architecture*, a small pedestal, usually without a base.
AC-RO-THYM'I-ON, *n.* [Gr. *ακρος* and *θυμος.*] Among *physicians*, a species of wart, with a narrow basis and broad top, having the color of thyme. It is called *thymus.*
ACT, *v. i.* [Gr. *αγω*, L. *ago.*] 1. To exert power; as, the stomach *acts* upon food. 2. To be in action or motion; to move. 3. To behave, demean, or conduct, as in morals, private duties, or public offices.—To *act up to*, is to equal in action; to fulfil, or perform a correspondent action.
ACT, *v. t.* 1. To perform; to represent a character on the stage. 2. To feign or counterfeit. [*Improper.*] *Dryden.* 3. To put in motion; to actuate; to regulate movements. [*Obs.*] *Locke.*
ACT, *n.* 1. The exertion of power; the effect, of which power exerted is the cause. 2. That which is done; a deed, exploit, or achievement, whether good or ill. 3. Action; performance; production of effects; as, an *act* of charity. 4. A state of reality or real existence, as opposed to a possibility. 5. In general, *act* denotes *action completed;* but, preceded by *in*, it denotes incomplete action. 6. A part or division of a play, to be performed without interruption; after which the action is suspended to give respite to the performers. 7. The result of public deliberation, or the decision of a prince, legislative body, council, court of justice, or magistrate; a decree, edict, law, judgment, resolve, award, determination; as, an *act* of parliament.—*Act*, in *English universities*, is a thesis maintained in public, by a candidate for a degree.—*Act of faith*, auto da fe, in Catholic countries, is a solemn day held by the Inquisition, for the punishment of heretics.
ACT'ED, *pp.* Done; performed; represented on the stage.
AC'TI-AN, *a.* Relating to Actium.
ACT'ING, *ppr.* Doing; performing; behaving; representing the character of another.
ACT'ING, *n.* Action; act of performing a part of a play.
AC-TIN'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ακτιν* and *λιθος.*] A mineral, *strahlstein*, nearly allied to hornblend.
AC-TIN-O-LIT'IC, *a.* Like or pertaining to actinolite.
AC'TION, *n.* [L. *actio.*] 1. *Literally*, a driving; hence, the state of acting or moving; exertion of power or force, as when one body acts on another. 2. An act or thing done; a deed.—3. In *mechanics*, agency; operation; driving impulse; effort of one body upon another.—4. In *ethics*, the external signs or expression of the sentiments of a moral agent; conduct; behavior; demeanor.—5. In *poetry*, a series of events, called also the *subject* or *fable.*—6. In *oratory*, gesture or gesticulation; the external deportment of the speaker.—7. In *physiology*, the motions or functions of the body, vital, animal, and natural.—8. In *law*, a suit or process, by which a demand is made of a right; a claim made before a tribunal. 9. In some countries of Europe, *action* is a share in the capital stock of a company, or in the public funds, equivalent to our term *share;* and consequently, in a more general sense, to *stocks.*—10. In *painting* and *sculpture*, the attitude or position of the several parts of the body, by which they seem to be actuated by passions. 11. Battle; fight; engagement between troops in war, whether on land or water.
AC'TION-A-BLE, *a.* That will bear a suit, or for which an action at law may be sustained.
AC'TION-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that subjects to legal process.
AC'TION-A-RY, or AC'TION-IST, *n.* In *Europe*, a proprietor of stock in a trading company; one who owns *actions* or shares of stock.
† AC-TI-TĀ'TION, *n.* Action quick and frequent.
† AC'TI-VATE, *v. a.* To make active.
ACT'IVE, *a.* [L. *activus;* Fr. *actif.*] 1. That has the power or quality of acting; that contains the principle of action, independent of any visible external force. 2. Having the power of quick motion, or disposition to move with speed; nimble; lively; brisk; agile. 3. Busy; constantly engaged in action. 4. Requiring action or exertion; practical; operative; producing real effects; opposed to *speculative;* as, the *active* duties of life.
ACT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In an active manner; by action; nimbly; briskly.
ACT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being active; the faculty of acting; quickness of motion.
AC-TIV'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being active; the active faculty; nimbleness; agility; also the habit of diligent and vigorous pursuit of business.
† ACT'LESS, *a.* Without spirit; insipid.
ACT'OR, *n.* 1. He that acts or performs; an active agent. 2. He that represents a character, or acts a part in a play; a stage-player. 3. Among *civilians*, an advocate or proctor in civil courts or causes.
ACT'RESS, *n.* A female who acts or performs, and especially on the stage or in a play.
ACT'U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *actuel.*] 1. Real or effective, or that exists truly and absolutely. 2. Existing in act; real; in opposition to *speculative.*
ACT-U-AL'I-TY, *n.* Reality. *Haweis.*
ACT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* In fact; really; in truth.
† ACT'U-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being actual.
ACT'U-A-RY, *n.* [L. *actuarius.*] A register or clerk.
ACT'U-ATE, *a.* Put in action. [*Little used.*]
ACT'U-ATE, *v. t.* To put into action; to move or incite to action.
ACT'U-A-TED, *pp.* Put in action; incited to action.
ACT'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Putting in action; inciting to action.
ACT-U-Ā'TION, *n.* The state of being put in action; effectual operation. *Glanville.*
† ACT'U-OSE, *a.* Having strong powers of action.
AC'TUS, *n.* [L.] Among the *Romans*, a measure in building, equal to 120 Roman feet.
AC'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *acuo.*] To sharpen; to make pungent or corrosive. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*
† AC'U-ATE, *a.* Sharpened. *Ashmole.*
AC-U-BĒNE', *n.* A star of the fourth magnitude.
AC-U-I''TION, *n.* The sharpening of medicines to increase their effect.
† A-CU'I-TY, *n.* Sharpness. *Perkins.*
A-CŪ'LE-ATE, *a.* [L. *aculeus.*] 1. In *botany*, having prickles, or sharp points; pointed.—2. In *zoology*, having a sting.
A-CŪ'LE-I, *n.* [L.] In *botany* and *zoology*, prickles or spines.
AC'U-LON, } *n.* [Gr. *ακυλος.*] The fruit or acorn of the
AC'U-LOS, } ilex, or scarlet oak.
A-CŪ'MEN, *n.* [L.] A sharp point; and, *figuratively*, quickness of perception, the faculty of nice discrimination.
A-CŪ'MI-NATE, *a.* [L. *acuminatus.*] Ending in a sharp point; pointed.
A-CŪ'MI-NA-TED, *a.* Sharpened to a point.
A-CŪ-MI-NĀ'TION, *n.* A sharpening; termination in a sharp point.
AC-U-PUNC'TURE, *n.* [L. *acus* and *punctura.*] Among the *Chinese*, a surgical operation, performed by pricking the part affected with a needle.
AC'U-RU, *n.* In *India*, a fragrant aloe-wood.
Ā'CUS, *n.* [L.] 1. The needle-fish, or gar-fish. 2. The *ammodyte* or sand eel. 3. The oblong *cimex.*
A-CŪTE', *a.* [L. *acutus.*] 1. Sharp at the end; ending in a sharp point; opposed to *blunt* or *obtuse.* 2. *Figuratively*, applied to mental powers; penetrating; having nice discernment; perceiving or using minute distinctions; opposed to *dull* or *stupid.* 3. *Applied to the senses;* having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible of slight impressions; having power to feel or perceive small objects. 4. An *acute* disease is one which is attended with violent symptoms, and comes speedily to a crisis, as a pleurisy; opposed to *chronic.* 5. An *acute* accent is that which elevates or sharpens the voice.—6. In *music*, *acute* is applied to a tone which is sharp, or high; opposed to *grave.*—7. In *botany*, ending in an acute angle.
† A-CŪTE', *v. t.* To render the accent acute.

A-CŪTE'LY, *adv.* Sharply; keenly; with nice discrimination.
A-CŪTE'NESS, *n.* 1. Sharpness. 2. The faculty of nice discernment or perception; *applied to the senses, or the understanding.* 3. Sharpness, or elevation of sound. 4. Violence of a disease.
A-CU-TIĀ'TOR, *n.* In *the middle ages*, a person whose office was to sharpen instruments.
AD. A Latin preposition, signifying *to.*—*Ad hominem, to the man*, in logic, an argument, adapted to touch the prejudices of the person addressed.—*Ad inquirendum*, in law, a judicial writ, commanding inquiry to be made. *Ad libitum*, [L.] at pleasure.—*Ad valorem, according to the value*, in commerce and finance.
† AD-ACT', *v. t.* [L. *adago.*] To drive; to compel.
AD'AGE, *n.* [L. *adagium*, or *adagio.*] A proverb; an old saying, which has obtained credit by long use; a wise observation, handed down from antiquity.
† A-DĀ'GI-AL, *a.* Proverbial. *Barrow.*
A-DĀ'GI-O, *n.* [It.] In *music*, a slow movement.—As an *adverb*, slowly, leisurely, and with grace.
AD'AM, *n.* [in Heb. Ch. Syr. Eth. Ar., *Man.*] *Primarily*, the name of the human species, mankind; *appropriately*, the first man, the progenitor of the human race.
AD'AM'S AP-PLE. A species of citron, [*see* CITRON;] also the prominent part of the throat.
AD'AM'S NEE-DLE. The popular name of the plant *yucca.*
AD'A-MANT, *n.* [Gr. αδαμας; L. *adamas.*] A very hard or impenetrable stone; a name given to the diamond and other substances of extreme hardness.
AD-A-MAN-TĒ'AN, *a.* Hard as adamant. *Milton.*
AD-A-MAN'TĪNE, *a.* Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant; that cannot be broken, dissolved, or penetrated.
AD'AM-IC, *a.* Pertaining to Adam.
AD'AM-ITES. In *church history*, a sect of visionaries, who pretended to establish a state of innocence, and, like Adam, went naked.
AD-AM-IT'IC, *a.* Like the Adamites. *Taylor.*
AD-AN-SŌ'NI-A, *n.* Ethiopian sour gourd, monkey's bread, or African calabash-tree.
A-DAPT', *v. t.* [Sp. *adaptar*; L. *ad* and *apto.*] To make suitable; to fit or suit; as, to *adapt* an instrument to its uses.
A-DAP-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of adaptation.
A-DAPT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be adapted.
AD-AP-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making suitable, or the state of being suitable, or fit; fitness.
A-DAPT'ED, *pp.* Suited; made suitable; fitted.
A-DAPT'ER. *See* ADOPTER.
A-DAPT'ING, *ppr.* Suiting; making fit.
A-DAP'TION, *n.* Adaptation; the act of fitting.
† A-DAPT'NESS, *n.* A state of being fitted.
Ā'DAR, *n.* A Hebrew month, answering to the latter part of February and the beginning of March.
A-DĂR'CE, *n.* [Gr. αδαρκης.] A saltish concretion on reeds and grass in marshy grounds in Galatia.
A-DĂR'CON, *n.* In *Jewish antiquity*, a gold coin.
A-DĂR'ME, *n.* A Spanish weight, the sixteenth of an ounce.
AD'A-TIS, *n.* A muslin or species of cotton cloth from India.
† A-DAUNT', *v. t.* To subdue.
† A-DAW', *v. t.* To daunt; to subject. *Spenser.*
A-DĀYS', *adv.* On or in days; as in the phrase, now *adays.*
ADD, *v. t.* [L. *addo.*] 1. To set or put together, join, or unite, as one thing or sum to another, in an aggregate. 2. To unite in idea or consideration; to subjoin. 3. To increase number. 4. To augment.
† AD-COR'PO-RATE, *v. t.* To unite one body with another.
ADD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be added.
AD-DEC'I-MATE, *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *decimus.*] To take, or to ascertain tithes.
ADD'ED, *pp.* Joined in place, in sum, in mass or aggregate, in number, in idea, or consideration; united; put together.
AD-DEEM', *v. t.* To award; to sentence. [*Little used.*]
AD-DEN'DUM, *n.* [L.] *plu.* ADDENDA. An addition or an appendix to a work.
AD'DER, *n.* [Sax. *aetter* or *aettor.*] A venomous serpent or viper, of several species.
AD'DER-FLY, *n.* A name of the dragon-fly.
AD'DER'S-GRASS, *n.* A plant about which serpents lurk.
AD'DER'S-TONGUE, *n.* A plant whose seeds are produced on a spike resembling a serpent's tongue.
AD'DER'S-WORT, *n.* Snakeweed, so named from its supposed virtue in curing the bite of serpents.
AD-DI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The possibility of being added.
AD'DI-BLE, *a.* That may be added. *Locke.*
† AD'DICE. *See* ADZ.
AD-DICT', *a.* Addicted. [*Not much used.*]
AD-DICT', *v. t.* [L. *addico.*] To apply one's self habitually; to devote time and attention by customary or constant practice; *sometimes in a good sense, but more usually in a bad one.*
AD-DICT'ED, *pp.* Devoted by customary practice.
AD-DICT'ED-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being addicted.
AD-DICT'ING, *ppr.* Devoting time and attention; practicing customarily.
AD-DIC'TION, *n.* 1. The act of devoting or giving up in practice; the state of being devoted. 2. Among the *Romans*, a making over goods to another by sale or legal sentence; also an assignment of debtors in service to their creditors.
ADD'ING, *ppr.* Joining; putting together; increasing.
AD-DIT'A-MENT, *n.* [L. *additamentum.*] An addition, or rather the thing added, as furniture in a house; any material mixed with the principal ingredient in a compound. [*Little used.*]
AD-DĬ''TION, *n.* [L. *additio.*] 1. The act of adding, opposed to *subtraction* or *diminution.* 2. Any thing added, whether material or immaterial.—3. In *arithmetic*, the uniting of two or more numbers in one sum.—4. In *law*, a title annexed to a man's name, to show his rank, occupation, or place of residence.—5. In *music*, a dot at the side of a note, to lengthen its sound one half.—6. In *heraldry*, something added to a coat of arms, as a mark of honor.—7. In *distilling*, any thing added to the wash or liquor in a state of fermentation.—8. In *popular language*, an advantage, ornament, improvement.
AD-DĬ''TION-AL, *a.* That is added. It is used by Bacon for *addition*; but improperly.
AD-DĬ''TION-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of addition.
† AD-DĬ''TION-A-RY, *a.* That may be added.
ADD'I-TĬVE, *a.* That may be added.
ADD'I-TO-RY, *a.* That adds, or may add.
AD'DLE, *a.* [W. *hadyl.*] In a morbid state; putrid; applied to eggs. *Hence*, barren, producing nothing. *Dryden.*
AD'DLED, *a.* Morbid, corrupt, putrid, or barren.
AD'DLE-HEAD-ED, AD'DLE-PA-TED, } *a.* Having empty brains.
ADD'LINGS, *n. plu.* Earnings; wages received for work. *Cheshire, Eng.*
AD-DÖÖM', *v. t.* *See* DOOM. To adjudge.
AD-DORS'ED, *a.* In *heraldry*, having the backs turned to each other, as *beasts.*
AD-DRESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *adresser.*] 1. To prepare; to make suitable dispositions for. 2. To direct words or discourse; to apply to by words. 3. To direct in writing, as a letter; or to direct and transmit. 4. To present an address, as a letter of thanks or congratulation, a petition, or a testimony of respect. 5. To court or make suit as a lover.—6. In *commerce*, to consign or intrust to the care of another, as agent or factor.
AD-DRESS', *n.* 1. A speaking to; verbal application; a formal manner of speech. 2. A written or formal application; a message of respect, congratulation, thanks, petition, &c.; as, an *address* of thanks. 3. Manner of speaking to another; as, a man of pleasing *address.* 4. Courtship; more generally in the plural, *addresses.* 5. Skill; dexterity; skilful management. 6. Direction of a letter, including the name, title, and place of residence of the person for whom it is intended.
AD-DRESS'ED, (ad-drest') *pp.* Spoken or applied to; directed; courted; consigned.
AD-DRESS'ER, *n.* One who addresses or petitions.
AD-DRESS'ING, *ppr.* Speaking or applying to; directing; courting; consigning.
AD-DŪCE', *v. t.* [L. *adduco.*] 1. To bring forward, present, or offer. 2. To cite, name, or introduce.
AD-DŪ'CED, (ad-dūste') *pp.* Brought forward; cited; alledged in argument.
AD-DŪ'CENT, *a.* Bringing forward, or together: a word applied to those muscles of the body which pull one part towards another.
AD-DŪ'CI-BLE, *a.* That may be adduced.
AD-DŪ'CING, *ppr.* Bringing forward; citing in argument.
AD-DUC'TION, *n.* The act of bringing forward.
AD-DUC'TIVE, *a.* That brings forward.
AD-DUC'TOR, *n.* [L.] A muscle which draws one part of the body towards another.
† AD-DULCE', (ad-duls') *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *dulcis.*] To sweeten. *Bacon.*
AD'EB, *n.* An Egyptian weight of 210 okes. *Encyc.*
AD-E-LAN-TA'DO, *n.* [Spanish.] A governor of a province; a lieutenant governor.
AD'E-LING, *n.* A title of honor, given by our Saxon ancestors to the children of princes, and to young nobles. It is composed of *adel*, or rather *æthel*, the Teutonic term for *noble, illustrious*, and *ling*, young, posterity.
AD'E-LITE, *n.* Adelites or Almoganens, in Spain, were conjurers, who predicted fortunes.
A-DEMP'TION, *n.* [L. *adimo.*] In the *civil law*, the revocation of a grant, donation, or the like.
AD-E-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. αδην and γραφω.] That part of anatomy which treats of the glands.
AD'E-NOID, *a.* [Gr. αδην and ειδος.] In the form of a gland; glandiform; glandulous.

AD-E-NO-LOG'I-€AL, *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of the glands.

AD-E-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αδην* and *λογος.*] In *anatomy*, the doctrine of the glands, their nature, and their uses.

AD'E-NOS, *n.* A species of cotton, from Aleppo, called also *marine cotton.*

A-DEPT', *n.* [L. *adeptus.*] One fully skilled or well versed in any art.

A-DEPT', *a.* Well skilled; completely versed or acquainted with. *Boyle.*

† A-DEP'TION, *n.* [L. *adeptio.*] An obtaining; acquirement. *Bacon.*

AD'E-QUA-CY, *n.* [L. *adæquatus.*] The state or quality of being equal to, proportionate, or sufficient; a sufficiency for a particular purpose. *War in Disguise.*

AD'E-QUATE. *a.* Equal; proportionate; correspondent to; fully sufficient.

† AD'E-QUATE, *v. t.* To resemble exactly. *Shelford.*

AD'E-QUATE-LY, *adv.* In an adequate manner; in exact proportion; in a degree equal to the object.

AD'E-QUATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being adequate; justness of proportion or representation.

† AD-E-QUĀ'TION, *n.* Adequateness. *Bp. Barlow.*

† AD-ES-POT'I€, *a.* Not absolute; not despotic.

AD-ES-SE-NĀ'RI-ANS, *n.* [L. *adesse.*] In *church history*, a sect who hold the real presence of Christ's body in the eucharist, but not by transubstantiation.

AD-FE€T'ED, *a.* In *algebra*, compounded; consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity. *Bailey.*

AD-FIL'I-A-TED, *a.* Adopted as a son. *See* AFFILIATE.

AD-FIL-I-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *filius.*] A Gothic custom, by which the children of a former marriage are put upon the same footing with those of a succeeding one.

AD-HĒRE', *v. i.* [L. *adhæreo.*] 1. To stick to, as glutinous substances, or by natural growth. 2. To be joined, or held in contact; to cleave to. 3. *Figuratively*, to hold to, be attached, or remain fixed, either by personal union or conformity of faith, principle, or opinion. 4. To be consistent; to hold together as the parts of a system. *Shak.*

AD-HĒ'RENCE, *n.* 1. The quality or state of sticking or adhering. 2. *Figuratively*, a being fixed in attachment; fidelity; steady attachment.

AD-HĒ'REN-CY, *n.* The same as *adherence.*

AD-HĒ'RENT, *a.* Sticking, uniting, as glue or wax; united with.

AD-HĒ'RENT, *n.* The person who adheres; one who follows a leader, party, or profession; a follower, or partisan; a believer in a particular faith or church.

AD-HĒ'RENT-LY, *adv.* In an adherent manner.

AD-HĒ'RER, *n.* One that adheres; an adherent.

AD-HĒ'SION, (ad-hē'-zhun) *n.* [L. *adhæsio.*] 1. The act or state of sticking, or being united and attached to. *Adhesion* is generally used in a literal, *adherence* in a metaphorical sense. 2. Sometimes, *figuratively*, adherence, union, or steady attachment; opinion.

AD-HĒ'SIVE, *a.* Sticky; tenacious, as glutinous substances; apt or tending to adhere.

AD-HĒ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In an adhesive manner.

AD-HĒ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of sticking or adhering; stickiness; tenacity.

AD-HIB'IT, *v. t.* [L. *adhibeo.*] To use, or apply. [*Rarely used.*]

AD-HI-BI''TION, *n.* Application; use.

AD'HIL, *n.* A star of the sixth magnitude.

AD-HOR-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *adhortatio.*] Advice.

AD-HORT'A-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *adhortor.*] Advisory; containing counsel or warning.

† AD-I-APH'O-RA-CY, *n.* Indifference.

AD-I-APH'O-RISTS, *n.* [Gr. *αδιαφορος.*] Moderate Lutherans; a name given, in the sixteenth century, to certain men that followed Melancthon.

AD-I-APH'O-ROUS, *a.* Indifferent; neutral.

† AD-I-APH'O-RY, *n.* Indifference; neutrality.

A-DIEŪ', (a-dū) *adv.* [Fr. *à dieu*, to God.] Farewell; an expression of kind wishes at the parting of friends.

A-DIEŪ', *n.* A farewell, or commendation to the care of God.

AD-I-POC'E-RATE, *v. t.* To convert into adipocere.

AD-I-POC-E-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of being changed into adipocere.

AD'I-PO-CERE, *n.* [L. *adeps* and *cera.*] A soft, unctuous or waxy substance.

AD'I-POSE, } *a.* [L. *adiposus.*] Fat; as, the *adipose* mem-
AD'I-POUS, } brane.

AD'IT, *n.* [L. *aditus.*] An entrance or passage; a term in mining, used to denote the opening.

† AD-I''TION, *n.* The act of going to another.

AD-JĀ'CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *adjaceo.*] The state of lying close or contiguous; a bordering upon, or lying next to.

AD-JĀ'CENT, *a.* Lying near, close, or contiguous; bordering upon.

AD-JĀ'CENT, *n.* That which is next to, or contiguous. *Locke.* [*Little used.*]

AD-JE€T', *v. t.* [L. *adjicio.*] To add or put, as one thing to another. *Macknight.*

AD-JE€'TION, *n.* The act of adding, or thing added. *Brown.* [*Little used.*]

AD-JE€-TI''TIOUS, *a.* Added. *Parkhurst.*

AD'JE€-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a word used with a noun, to express a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it, or to limit or define it, or to specify or describe a thing, as distinct from something else. It is called also an *attributive* or *attribute.*

AD'JE€-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an adjective; as, a word is used *adjectively.*

AD-JOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *adjoindre.*] To join or unite to; to put to, by placing in contact; to unite, by fastening together with a joint, mortise, or knot. *See* JOIN.

AD-JOIN', *v. i.* To lie or be next to, or in contact; to be contiguous.

† AD-JOIN'ANT, *a.* Contiguous to. *Carew.*

AD-JOIN'ED, (ad-joind') *pp.* Joined to; united.

AD-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Joining to; adjacent; contiguous.

AD-JOURN', (ad-jurn') *v. t.* [Fr. *ajourner.*] *Literally*, to put off, or defer to another day; but now used to denote a formal intermission of business, a putting off to any future meeting of the same body, and appropriately used of public bodies, or private commissioners, intrusted with business.

AD-JOURN', *v. i.* To suspend business for a time; as from one day to another, or for a longer period.

AD-JOURN'ED, (ad-jurnd') *pp.* 1. Put off, delayed, or deferred for a limited time. 2. As an *adjective*, existing or held by adjournment.

AD-JOURN'ING, *ppr.* Deferring; suspending for a time; closing a session.

AD-JOURN'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of adjourning. 2. The putting off till another day or time specified, or *without day.* 3. The time or interval during which a public body defers business; as, during an *adjournment.* But a suspension of business, between the forming of a house and an *adjournment* for refreshment, is called a *recess.* In Great Britain, the close of a *session* of parliament is called a *prorogation*; as the close of a parliament is a *dissolution.*

AD-JUDGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *adjuger.*] To decide, or determine, in the case of a controverted question; to decree by a judicial opinion.

AD-JUDG'ED, (ad-judjd') *pp.* Determined by judicial opinion; decreed; sentenced.

AD-JUDG'ING, *ppr.* Determining by judicial opinion; sentencing.

AD-JUDG'MENT, *n.* The act of judging; sentence.

AD-JŪ'DI-€ATE, *v. t.* [L. *adjudico.*] To adjudge; to try and determine, as a court.

AD-JŪ'DI-€ATE, *v. i.* To try and determine judicially.

AD-JŪ'DI-€A-TED, *pp.* Adjudged; tried and decided.

AD-JŪ'DI-€A-TING, *ppr.* Adjudging; trying and determining.

AD-JU-DI-€Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of adjudging; the act or process of trying and determining judicially. 2. A judicial sentence; judgment or decision of a court.

† AD-JU-GATE, *v. t.* To yoke to.

† AD'JU-MENT, *n.* [L. *adjumentum.*] Help; support.

AD'JUN€T, *n.* [L. *adjunctus.*] 1. Something added to another, but not essentially a part of it.—2. In *metaphysics*, a quality of the body or the mind, whether natural or acquired.—3. In *grammar*, words added to illustrate or amplify the force of other words. *Adjunct* has been used for a *colleague*, but rarely. *Wotton.*

AD'JUN€T, *a.* Added to or united with; as, an *adjunct* professor.

AD-JUN€'TION, *n.* The act of joining; the thing joined.

AD-JUN€'TIVE, *a.* Joining; having the quality of joining.

AD-JUN€'TIVE, *n.* That which is joined.

AD-JUN€'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In an adjunctive manner.

AD-JUN€T'LY, *adv.* In connection with; consequently.

AD-JU-RĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of adjuring; a solemn charging on oath, or under the penalty of a curse. 2. The form of oath. *Addison.*

AD-JŪRE', *v. t.* [L. *adjuro.*] 1. To charge, bind, or command on oath, or under the penalty of a curse. 2. To charge earnestly and solemnly, on pain of God's wrath. 3. To conjure; to charge, urge, or summon with solemnity. *Milton.*

AD-JŪR'ED, (ad-jūrd') *pp.* Charged on oath, or with a denunciation of God's wrath; solemnly urged.

AD-JŪR'ER, *n.* One that adjures; one that exacts an oath.

AD-JŪR'ING, *ppr.* Charging on oath, or on the penalty of a curse; beseeching with solemnity.

AD-JUST', *v. t.* [Sp. *ajustar.*] 1. To make exact; to fit; to make correspondent, or conformable. *Swift.* 2. To put in order; to regulate or reduce to system. 3. To make accurate; to settle or bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed in the result.

AD-JUST'ED, *pp.* Made exact or conformable; reduced to a right form or standard; settled.

AD-JUST'ER, *n.* A person who adjusts; that which regulates.
AD-JUST'ING, *ppr.* Reducing to due form; fitting; making exact or correspondent; settling.
AD-JUST'MENT, *n.* The act of adjusting; regulation; a reducing to just form or order; a making fit or conformable; settlement.
AD'JU-TAN-CY, *n.* The office of an adjutant; skilful arrangement. *Burke.*
AD'JU-TANT, *n.* [L. *adjutans.*] In *military affairs*, an officer whose business is to assist the major by receiving and communicating orders.—*Adjutant-general*, in an army, is the chief adjutant.
† AD-JŪTE', *v. t.* To help. *B. Jonson.*
AD-JŪ'TOR, *n.* A helper. [*Little used.*]
† AD'JU-TO-RY, *a.* Helping.
† AD-JU'TRIX, *n.* She who helps.
* AD-JŪ'VANT, *a.* Helping; assisting. *Howell.*
* AD-JU'VANT, *n.* An assistant.
* AD-JU'VATE, *v. t.* To help.
AD-LE-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *legatio.*] In the *public law of the German empire*, a right claimed by the states, of joining their own ministers with those of the emperor, in public treaties.
AD-LO-CŪ'TION, *n.* *See* ALLOCUTION.
AD-MEAS'URE, (ad-mezh'ur) *v. t.* 1. To measure or ascertain dimensions, size, or capacity; used for *measure.* 2. To apportion; to assign to each claimant his right.
AD-MEAS'URED, (ad-mezh'urd) *pp.* Measured; apportioned.
AD-MEAS'URE-MENT, *n.* 1. The measuring of dimensions by a rule. 2. The measure of a thing, or dimensions ascertained. 3. The adjustment of proportion, or ascertainment of shares, as of dower or pasture held in common. *Blackstone.*
AD-MEAS'UR-ER, *n.* One that admeasures.
AD-MEAS'UR-ING, *ppr.* Measuring; apportioning.
AD-MEN-SU-RĀ'TION is equivalent to *admeasurement*, but not much used.
† AD-MĒ'TI-ATE, *v. t.* To measure.
† AD-MIN'I-CLE, *n.* [L. *adminiculum.*] Help; support.
AD-MI-NIC'U-LAR, *a.* Supplying help; helpful.
AD-MIN'IS-TER, *v. t.* [L. *administro.*] 1. To act as minister or chief agent, in managing public affairs, under laws or a constitution of government, as a king, president, or other supreme officer. 2. To dispense; as, to *administer* justice or the sacrament. 3. To afford, give, or furnish; as, to *administer* relief. 4. To give, as an oath; to cause to swear according to law.
AD-MIN'IS-TER, *v. i.* 1. To contribute; to bring aid or supplies; to add something. 2. To perform the office of administrator.
AD-MIN'IS-TERED, *pp.* Executed; managed; governed; afforded; given; dispensed.
AD-MIN-IS-TĒ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government.
AD-MIN'IS-TER-ING, *ppr.* Executing; carrying into effect; giving; dispensing.
AD-MIN'IS-TRA-BLE, *a.* Capable of administration.
AD-MIN'IS-TRATE, in the place of *administer*, has been used, but is not well authorized.
AD-MIN-IS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of administering; direction; management; government of public affairs; the conducting of any office or employment. 2. The executive part of government, consisting in the exercise of the constitutional and legal powers, the general superintendence of national affairs, and the enforcement of laws. 3. The persons, collectively, who are intrusted with the execution of laws, and the superintendence of public affairs. 4. Dispensation; distribution; exhibition; as, the *administration* of justice. 5. The management of the estate of an intestate person, under a commission from the proper authority. 6. The power, office, or commission of an administrator. *Blackstone.*
AD-MIN'IS-TRA-TIVE, *a.* That administers, or by which one administers.
AD-MIN-IS-TRĀ'TOR, *n.* 1. A man who, by virtue of a commission from the proper authority, has the charge of the goods and estate of one dying without a will. 2. One who administers, or who directs, manages, distributes, or dispenses laws and rites.—3. In *Scots law*, a tutor, curator, or guardian.
AD-MIN-IS-TRĀ'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of an administrator.
AD-MIN-IS-TRĀ'TRIX, *n.* A female who administers upon the estate of an intestate; also a female who administers government.
AD-MI-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being admirable.
AD'MI-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *admirabilis.*] To be admired; worthy of admiration; having qualities to excite wonder, with approbation, esteem, or reverence; used of persons or things.
AD'MI-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being admirable; the power of exciting admiration.
AD'MI-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite wonder, mingled with approbation, esteem, or veneration.
AD'MI-RAL, *n.* [in the Latin of the middle ages, *amira*, *amiras*, *admiralis.*] A marine commander-in-chief; the commander of a fleet or navy. 1. The *lord high admiral*, in Great Britain, is an officer who superintends all maritime affairs, and has the government of the navy. 2. The *admiral of the fleet*, the highest officer under the admiralty. 3. The *vice admiral* is an officer next in rank and command to the admiral. 4. The *rear admiral* is next in rank to the vice admiral. 5. The commander of any single fleet, or, in general, any flag officer. 6. The ship which carries the admiral; also, the most considerable ship of a fleet.—7. In *zoology*, a species of shell-fish.
AD'MI-RAL-SHIP, *n.* The office or power of an admiral. [*Little used.*]
AD'MI-RAL-TY, *n.* In Great Britain, the office of lord high admiral. This office is discharged by one person, or by commissioners, called *lords of the admiralty.* The *admiralty court*, or *court of admiralty*, is the supreme court for the trial of maritime causes. In general, a *court of admiralty* is a court for the trial of causes arising on the high seas, as prize-causes and the like.
AD-MI-RĀ'TION, *n.* Wonder mingled with pleasing emotions, as approbation, esteem, love, or veneration; a compound emotion excited by something novel, rare, great, or excellent. *Dryden.*
† AD-MI'RA-TIVE, *n.* A note of admiration, thus, !
AD-MIRE', *v. t.* [L. *admiror.*] 1. To regard with wonder or surprise, mingled with approbation, esteem, reverence, or affection. 2. To regard with affection; a familiar term for *to love greatly.*
AD-MIRE', *v. i.* To wonder; to be affected with slight surprise. *Ray.*
AD-MIR'ED, (ad-mīrd') *pp.* Regarded with wonder, mingled with pleasurable sensations.
AD-MIR'ER, *n.* One who admires; one who esteems or loves greatly.
AD-MIR'ING, *ppr.* Regarding with wonder, united with love or esteem.
AD-MIR'ING-LY, *adv.* With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.
AD-MISS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being admissible. *Chase.*
AD-MISS'I-BLE, *a.* That may be admitted, allowed, or conceded.
AD-MISS'ION, *n.* [L. *admissio.*] 1. The act or practice of admitting; the state of being admitted. 2. Admittance; power or permission to enter; entrance; access; power to approach. 3. Allowance; grant of an argument or position not fully proved.
AD-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *admitto.*] 1. To suffer to enter; to grant entrance; whether into a place, or an office, or into the mind, or consideration. 2. To give right of entrance. 3. To allow; to receive as true. 4. To permit, grant, or allow, or to be capable of.
AD-MIT'TA-BLE, *a.* That may be admitted or allowed.
AD-MIT'TANCE, *n.* 1. The act of admitting; allowance. 2. Permission to enter; the power or right of entrance; actual entrance. 3. Concession; admission; allowance. [*Not used.*] 4. Shakspeare uses the word for the custom or prerogative of being admitted.
AD-MIT'TED, *pp.* Permitted to enter or approach; allowed; granted; conceded.
AD-MIT'TER, *n.* He that admits.
AD-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Permitting to enter or approach; allowing; conceding.
AD-MIX', *v. t.* To mingle with something else. *See* MIX.
AD-MIX'TION, (ad-mix'chun) *n.* [L. *admixtio.*] A mingling of bodies; a union by mixing different substances together.
AD-MIXT'URE, *n.* The substance mingled with another; sometimes the act of mixture.
AD-MON'ISH, *v. t.* [L. *admoneo.*] 1. To warn of a fault; to reprove with mildness. 2. To counsel against wrong practices; to caution or advise. 3. To instruct or direct.
AD-MON'ISHED, *pp.* Reproved; advised; warned; instructed.
AD-MON'ISH-ER, *n.* One who reproves or counsels.
AD-MON'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Reproving; warning; counseling; directing.
AD-MON'ISH-MENT, *n.* Admonition. *Shak.*
AD-MO-NI''TION, *n.* Gentle reproof; counseling against a fault; instruction in duties; caution; direction.
AD-MO-NI''TION-ER, *n.* A dispenser of admonitions. *Hooker.*
AD-MON'I-TIVE, *a.* Containing admonition. *Barrow.*
AD-MON'I-TOR, *n.* An admonisher, a monitor.
AD-MON'I-TO-RY, *a.* Containing admonition; that admonishes.
AD-MOR-TI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The reducing of lands or tenements to mortmain.
AD-MŎVE', *v. t.* [L. *admoveo.*] To move to; to bring one thing to another. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

† AD-MUR-MU-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of murmuring to another.
AD-NAS'CENT, *a.* Growing on something else. *Evelyn.*
AD-NĀ'TA, *n.* [L. *ad* and *natus.*] 1. In *anatomy*, one of the coats of the eye. 2. Such parts of animal or vegetable bodies as are usual and natural. 3. Offsets of plants, germinating under ground.
AD'NATE, *a.* [L. *ad* and *natus.*] In *botany*, pressing close to the stem, or growing to it.
AD'NOUN, *n.* In *grammar*, an adjective, or attribute. [*Little used.*]
A-DŌ', *n.* [qu. *a* and *do*] Bustle; trouble; labor; difficulty; as, to make a great *ado* about trifles.
AD-O-LES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *adolescens.*] The state of growing, applied to the young of the human race; youth, or the period of life between *childhood* and *manhood.*
AD-O-LES'CENT, *a.* Growing; advancing from childhood to manhood.
AD-O-NĒ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Adonis. *Faber.*
A-DŌ'NI-A, *n.* Festivals celebrated anciently in honor of Adonis, by females.
A-DON'IC, *a.* *Adonic verse*, a short verse, in which the death of Adonis was bewailed.
A-DON'IC, *n.* An Adonic verse.
A-DŌ'NIS, *n.* In *mythology*, the favorite of Venus, said to be the son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus.
A-DŌ'NIS. In *botany*, bird's eye or pheasant's eye.
A-DŌ'NISTS, *n.* Among *critics*, a sect or party who maintain that the Hebrew points ordinarily annexed to the consonants of the word *Jehovah*, are not the natural points belonging to that word, and that they do not express the true pronunciation of it.
† A-DOORS', (a-dōrz') *adv.* At doors; at the door.
A-DOPT', *v. t.* [L. *adopto.*] 1. To take a stranger into one's family, as son and heir; to take one who is not a child, and treat him as one. 2. To take or receive, as one's own, that which is not naturally so. 3. To select and take.
A-DOPT'ED, *pp.* Taken as one's own; received as son and heir; selected for use.
A-DOPT'ED-LY, *adv.* In the manner of something adopted.
A-DOPT'ER, *n.* One who adopts.
ADOPT'ING, *ppr.* Taking a stranger as a son; taking as one's own.
A-DOP'TION, *n.* [L. *adoptio.*] 1. The act of adopting, or the state of being adopted; the taking and treating of a stranger as one's own child. 2. The receiving as one's own what is new or not natural.
A-DOPT'IVE, *a.* [L. *adoptivus.*] That adopts; as, an *adoptive* father; or that is adopted; as, an *adoptive* son.
A-DOPT'IVE, *n.* A person or thing adopted.
A-DŌ'RA-BLE, *a.* That ought to be adored; worthy of divine honors.
A-DŌ'RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being adorable, or worthy of adoration.
A-DŌ'RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner worthy of adoration.
AD-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of paying honors to a divine being; the worship paid to God; the act of addressing as a god. 2. Homage paid to one in high esteem; profound reverence.
A-DŌRE', *v. t.* [L. *adoro.*] 1. To worship with profound reverence; to pay divine honors to; to honor as a god, or as divine. *Dryden.* 2. To love in the highest degree; to regard with the utmost esteem, affection and respect. *Tatler.*
A-DŌR'ED, (a-dōrd') *pp.* Worshipped as divine; highly reverenced; greatly beloved.
† A-DŌRE'MENT, *n.* Adoration. *Brown.*
A-DŌR'ER, *n.* One who worships or honors as divine; in *popular language*, an admiring lover.
A-DŌR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Honoring or addressing as divine; regarding with great love or reverence.
A-DORN', *v. t.* [L. *adorno.*] 1. To deck or decorate; to make beautiful; to add to beauty by dress; to deck with external ornaments. 2. To set off to advantage; to add ornaments to; to embellish by any thing external or adventitious. 3. To make pleasing, or more pleasing. 4. To display the beauty or excellence of.
† A-DORN', *n.* Ornament. *Spenser.*
† A-DORN', *a.* Adorned; decorated. *Milton.*
A-DORN'ED, (a-dornd') *pp.* Decked; decorated; embellished.
A-DORN'ING, *ppr.* Ornamenting; decorating; displaying beauty.
A-DORN'ING, *n.* Ornament; decoration.
† A-DORN'MENT, *n.* Ornament. *Raleigh.*
AD-OS-CU-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *osculatio.*] The impregnation of plants by the falling of the farina on the pistils; the inserting of one part of a plant into another. *Crabbe.*
A-DOS'SED, *a.* [Fr. *adossée.*] In *heraldry*, placed back to back.
A-DOWN', *prep.* [*a* and *down.*] From a higher to a lower situation; downwards; implying descent.
A-DOWN', *adv.* Down; on the ground; at the bottom.
† A-DREAD', (a-dred') *a.* Affected by dread.
A-DRI-AT'IC, *a.* [L. *Adria*, or *Hadria.*] Pertaining to the gulf, called, from Venice, the Venetian Gulf.
A-DRI-AT'IC, *n.* The Venetian Gulf.
A-DRIFT', *a.* or *adv.* [Sax. *adrifan.*] Driven; floating; impelled or moving without direction.
AD-RO-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *rogo.*] A species of adoption in ancient Rome.
A-DROIT', *a.* [Fr.] Dextrous; skilful; active in the use of the hands, and, *figuratively*, in the exercise of the mental faculties; ingenious; ready in invention or execution.
A-DROIT'LY, *adv.* With dexterity; in a ready, skilful manner. *Chesterfield.*
A-DROIT'NESS, *n.* Dexterity; readiness in the use of the limbs, or of the mental faculties. *Horne.*
A-DRY' *a.* [Sax. *adrigan.*] Thirsty, in want of drink.
AD-SCI-TI'TIOUS, *a.* [L. *ascititius.*] Added; taken as supplemental; additional; not requisite.
AD-STRIC'TION, *n.* [L. *adstrictio.*] A binding fast; costiveness; a closeness of the emunctories.
AD-STRIC'TO-RY, AD-STRING'ENT. } *See* ASTRINGENT.
AD-U-LĀ'RI-A, *n.* A mineral deemed the most perfect variety of felspar. *Cleaveland.*
AD-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *adulatio.*] Servile flattery; praise in excess; high compliment. *Shak.*
AD'U-LA-TOR, *n.* A flatterer; one who offers praise servilely.
AD'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Flattering; containing excessive praise or compliments; servilely praising.
AD'U-LA-TRESS, *n.* A female that flatters with servility.
A-DULT', *a.* [L. *adultus.*] Having arrived at mature years, or to full size and strength.
A-DULT', *n.* A person grown to full size and strength, or to the years of manhood.
† AD'ULT-ED, *part. a.* Completely grown.
A-DUL'TER-ANT, *n.* The person or thing that adulterates.
A-DUL'TER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *adultero.*] To corrupt, debase, or make impure, by an admixture of baser materials. *Boyle.*
† A-DUL'TER-ATE, *v. i.* To commit adultery.
A-DUL'TER-ATE, *a.* Tainted with adultery; debased by foreign mixture.
A-DUL'TER-A-TED, *pp.* Corrupted; debased by a mixture with something of less value.
A-DUL'TER-ATE-LY, *adv.* In an adulterate manner.
A-DUL'TER-ATE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being debased or counterfeit.
A-DUL'TER-A-TING, *ppr.* Debasing; corrupting; counterfeiting.
A-DUL-TER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of adulterating, or the state of being adulterated; corrupted or debased by foreign admixture.
A-DUL'TER-ER, *n.* [L. *adulter.*] 1. A man guilty of adultery; a man who has sexual commerce with any married woman, except his wife.—2. In *Scripture*, an idolater. *Ezek.* xxiii. 3. An apostate from the true faith; a very wicked person. *Jer.* ix. 4. One devoted to earthly things. *James*, iv.
A-DUL'TER-ESS, *n.* A married woman guilty of incontinence.
A-DUL'TER-INE, *a.* Proceeding from adulterous commerce; spurious. *Hall.*
A-DUL'TER-INE, *n.* In the *civil law*, a child issuing from an adulterous connection.
† A-DUL'TER-IZE, *v. t.* To commit adultery.
A-DUL'TER-OUS, *a.* 1. Guilty of adultery; pertaining to adultery.—2. In *Scripture*, idolatrous, very wicked. *Mat.* xii.
A-DUL'TER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an adulterous manner.
A-DUL'TER-Y, *n.* [L. *adulterium.*] 1. Violation of the marriage bed; the unfaithfulness of any married person to the marriage bed.—2. In a *scriptural sense*, all manner of lewdness or unchastity, as in the seventh commandment.—3. In *Scripture*, idolatry, or apostasy from the true God. *Jer.* iii.
A-DULT'NESS, *n.* The state of being adult.
AD-UM'BRANT, *a.* Giving a faint shadow, or slight resemblance.
AD-UM'BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *adumbro.*] To give a faint shadow, or slight likeness.
AD-UM-BRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of making a shadow or faint resemblance. 2. A faint sketch; an imperfect representation of a thing. *Bacon.*—3. In *heraldry*, the shadow only of a figure, outlined, and painted of a color darker than the field.
† AD-U-NĀ'TION, *n.* The state of being united; union. *Cranmer.*
A-DUN'CI-TY, *n.* [L. *aduncitas.*] Hookedness; a bending in form of a hook. *Arbuthnot.*
A-DUN'COUS, *a.* [L. *aduncus.*] Hooked; bent, or made in the form of a hook. *Bacon.*
† A-DUNQUE', *a.* Hooked. *Bacon.*
† A-DŪRE', *v. t.* [L. *aduro.*] To burn up.

A-DUST′, *a.* [L. *adustus.*] Burnt; scorched; become dry by heat; hot and fiery.

A-DUST′ED, *a.* Become hot and dry; burnt; scorched.

† A-DUST′I-BLE, *a.* That may be burnt up.

A-DUS′TION, *n.* The act of burning, scorching, or heating to dryness; a state of being thus heated or dried.

AD-VĂNCE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *avancer.*] 1. To bring forward; to move further in front. 2. To promote; to raise to a higher rank. 3. To improve or make better, which is considered as a *progression*, or moving forward. 4. To forward; to accelerate growth. 5. To offer or propose; to bring to view or notice.—6. In *commerce*, to supply beforehand; to furnish on credit, or before goods are delivered, or work done. 7. To raise; to enhance.

AD-VĂNCE′, *v. i.* 1. To move or go forward; to proceed. 2. To improve, or make progress; to grow better, greater, wiser or older. 3. To rise in rank, office, or consequence; to be preferred, or promoted.

AD-VĂNCE′, *n.* 1. A moving forward, or towards the front. 2. Gradual progression; improvement; as, an *advance* in religion or knowledge. 3. Advancement; promotion; preferment. 4. First hint by way of invitation; first step towards an agreement.—5. In *trade*, additional price; profit. 6. A giving beforehand; a furnishing of something, on contract, before an equivalent is received. 7. A furnishing of money or goods for others, in expectation of reimbursement; or the property so furnished.—In *advance*, in front; before; also beforehand; before an equivalent is received.

AD-VĂN′CED, (ad-vanst′) *pp.* Moved forward; promoted; improved; furnished beforehand; situated in front, or before the rest; also, old, having reached the decline of life.

AD-VĂNCE′MENT, *n.* 1. The act of moving forward or proceeding. 2. The state of being advanced; preferment; promotion, in rank or excellence; the act of promoting. 3. Settlement on a wife, or jointure. 4. Provision made by a parent for a child. 5. Money advanced.

AD-VĂN′CER, *n.* One who advances; a promoter.

AD-VĂN′CING, *ppr.* Moving forward; proceeding; promoting; raising to higher rank or excellence; improving; supplying beforehand, as on loan, or as stock in trade.

AD-VĂN′CIVE, *a.* Tending to advance, or promote.

AD-VĂN′TAGE, *n.* [Fr. *avantage.*] 1. Any state, condition, or circumstance, favorable to success, prosperity, interest, or reputation. 2. Benefit; gain; profit. 3. Means to an end; opportunity; convenience for obtaining benefit. 4. Favorable state or circumstances. 5. Superiority, or prevalence over; with *of* or *over*. 6. Superiority, or that which gives it. 7. Interest; increase; overplus. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* 8. Additional circumstance to give preponderation.

AD-VĂN′TAGE, *v. t.* 1. To benefit; to yield profit or gain. 2. To promote; to advance the interest of.

AD-VĂN′TAGE-A-BLE, *a.* Profitable; convenient; gainful. [*Little used.*]

AD-VĂN′TAGED, *pp.* Benefited; promoted.

AD VĂN′TAGE-GROUND, *n.* Ground that gives advantage or superiority; a state that gives superior advantages for annoyance or resistance.

AD-VAN-TĀ′GEOUS, *a.* Being of advantage; furnishing convenience, or opportunity to gain benefit; gainful; profitable; useful; beneficial.

AD-VAN-TĀ′GEOUS-LY, *adv.* In an advantageous manner; profitably; usefully; conveniently.

AD-VAN-TĀ′GEOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being advantageous; profitableness.

AD-VĂN′TA-GING, *ppr.* Profiting; benefitting.

† AD-VEC-TĪ′TIOUS, *a.* Brought; carried.

AD-VĒNE′, *v. i.* [L. *advenio.*] To accede, or come to; to be added to. [*Little used.*]

AD-VĒ′NI-ENT, *a.* Advening; coming from outward causes.

AD′VENT, *n.* [L. *adventus.*] A coming; *appropriately*, the coming of our Savior, and in the calendar it includes four Sabbaths before Christmas, beginning on St. Andrew's Day, or on the Sabbath next before or after it, intended as a season of devotion.

† AD-VENT′INE, *a.* Adventitious. *Bacon.*

AD-VEN-TĬ″TIOUS, *a.* [L. *adventitius.*] Added extrinsically; accidental; not essentially inherent; casual; foreign.

AD-VEN-TĬ″TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Accidentally.

AD-VENT′IVE, *a.* Accidental; adventitious.

AD-VENT′IVE, *n.* The thing or person that comes from without. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

AD-VENT′Ū-AL, *a.* Relating to the season of advent.

AD-VENT′URE, *n.* [Fr. *aventure.*] 1. Hazard; risk; chance; that of which one has no direction. 2. An enterprise of hazard; a bold undertaking. 3. That which is put to hazard.

AD-VENT′URE, *v. t.* To risk, or hazard; to put in the power of unforeseen events.

AD-VENT′URE, *v. i.* To dare; to try the chance.

AD-VENT′URED, *pp.* Put to hazard; ventured; risked.

AD-VENT′UR-ER, *n.* 1. One who hazards, or puts something at risk. 2. One who seeks occasions of chance, or attempts extraordinary enterprises.

AD-VENT′URE-SOME, *a.* Bold; daring; incurring hazard.

AD-VENT′URE-SOME-NESS, *n.* The quality of being bold and venturesome.

AD-VENT′UR-ING, *ppr.* Putting to risk; hazarding.

AD-VENT′UR-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *aventureux.*] 1. Inclined or willing to incur hazard; bold to encounter danger; daring; courageous; enterprising. 2. Full of hazard; attended with risk; exposing to danger; requiring courage.

AD-VENT′UR-OUS-LY, *adv.* Boldly; daringly; in a manner to incur hazard.

AD-VENT′UR-OUS-NESS, *n.* The act or quality of being adventurous.

AD′VERB, *n.* [L. *adverbium.*] In *grammar*, a word used to modify the sense of a verb, participle, adjective or attribute, and usually placed near it; as, he writes *well*.

AD-VERB′I-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an adverb.

AD-VERB′I-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an adverb.

† AD-VERS′A-BLE, *a.* Contrary to; opposite to.

AD-VER-SĀ′RI-A, *n.* [L. from *adversus.*] Among the *ancients*, a book of accounts. A common-place book.

AD′VER-SA-RY, *n.* 1. An enemy or foe; one who has enmity at heart. 2. An opponent or antagonist, as in a suit at law, or in single combat; an opposing litigant.

AD′VER-SA-RY, *a.* Opposed; opposite to; adverse.

AD-VERS′A-TĪVE, *a.* Noting some difference, contrariety, or opposition.

AD-VERS′A-TĪVE, *n.* A word denoting contrariety or opposition.

AD′VERSE, *a.* [L. *adversus.*] 1. Opposite; opposing; acting in a contrary direction; conflicting; counteracting 2. *Figuratively*, opposing desire; contrary to the wishes, or to supposed good; hence, unfortunate; calamitous; afflictive; pernicious; unprosperous.

† AD-VERSE′, (ad-vers′) *v. t.* To oppose. *Gower.*

AD′VERSE-LY, *adv.* In an adverse manner; oppositely; unfortunately; unprosperously; in a manner contrary to desire or success.

AD′VERSE-NESS, *n.* Opposition; unprosperousness.

AD-VERS′I-TY, *n.* An event, or series of events, which oppose success or desire; misfortune; calamity; affliction; distress; state of unhappiness.

AD-VERT′, *v. i.* [L. *adverto.*] To turn the mind or attention to; to regard, observe, or notice; with *to*.

† AD-VERT′, *v. t.* To regard; to advise.

AD-VERT′ED, *pp.* Attended to; regarded; with *to*.

AD-VERT′ENCE, } *n.* A direction of the mind to; attenAD-VERT′EN-CY, } tion; notice; regard; consideration; heedfulness.

AD-VERT′ENT, *a.* Attentive; heedful.

AD-VERT′ING, *ppr.* Attending to; regarding; observing.

AD-VER-TĪSE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *avertir.*] 1. To inform; to give notice, advice or intelligence to, whether of a past or present event, or of something future. 2. To publish a notice of; to publish a written or printed account of.

AD-VER-TĪS′ED, (ad-ver-tīzd′) *pp.* Informed; warned; *used of persons:* published; made known; *used of things.*

* AD-VER′TĪSE-MENT, *n.* Information; admonition; notice given. *More generally*, a publication intended to give notice.

AD-VER-TĪS′ER, *n.* One who advertises.—This title is often given to public prints.

AD-VER-TĪS′ING, *ppr.* 1. Informing; giving notice; publishing notice. 2. *a.* Furnishing advertisements; as, *advertising* customers.

AD-VĪCE′, *n.* [Fr. *avis.*] 1. Counsel; an opinion recommended, or offered, as worthy to be followed. 2. Prudence; deliberate consideration. 3. Information; notice; intelligence.

AD-VĪCE′-BOAT, *n.* A vessel employed to carry dispatches or information.

† AD-VIG′I-LATE, *v. t.* To watch.

AD-VĪ′SA-BLE, *a.* [*See* ADVISE.] 1. Proper to be advised; prudent; expedient; proper to be done or practiced. 2. Open to advice. *South.*

AD-VĪ′SA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being advisable or expedient.

AD-VĪSE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *aviser.*] 1. To give counsel to; to offer an opinion, as worthy or expedient to be followed. 2. To give information; to communicate notice; to make acquainted with.

AD-VĪSE′, *v. i.* To deliberate, weigh well, or consider.

AD-VĪS′ED, (ad-vīzd′) *pp.* 1. Informed; counseled; also, cautious; prudent; acting with deliberation. 2. Done, formed, or taken with advice or deliberation; intended.

AD-VĪS′ED-LY, *adv.* With deliberation or advice; heedfully; purposely; by design.

AD-VĪS′ED-NESS, *n.* Deliberate consideration; prudent procedure.

AD-VISE'MENT, *n.* 1. Counsel; information; circumspection. 2. Consultation. *Mass. Reports.*

AD-VIS'ER, *n.* One who gives advice or admonition; also, in *a bad sense*, one who instigates.

AD-VIS'ING, *ppr.* Giving counsel.

AD-VIS'ING, *n.* Advice; counsel. *Shak.*

† AD-VI'SO, *n.* Advice; consideration.

AD-VI'SO-RY, *a.* 1. Having power to advise. *Madison.* 2. Containing advice.

AD'VO-CA-CY, *n.* The act of pleading for; intercession. *Brown.* 2. Judicial pleading; law-suit. *Chaucer.*

AD'VO-CATE, *n.* [L. *advocatus.*] 1. One who pleads the cause of another before any tribunal or judicial court. 2. One who defends, vindicates, or espouses a cause, by argument; one who is friendly to; as, an *advocate* for peace. —In *Scripture*, Christ is called an *Advocate* for his people. —*Faculty of advocates*, in Scotland, is a society of eminent lawyers, consisting of about 200, who practice in the highest courts.—*Judge advocate*, in courts martial, a person who manages the prosecution.

AD'VO-CATE, *v. t.* To plead in favor of; to defend by argument, before a tribunal; to support or vindicate. *Milton. Mackenzie. Mitford.*

AD'VO-CA-TED, *pp.* Defended by argument; vindicated.

AD'VO-CA-TESS, *n.* A female advocate.

AD'VO-CA-TING, *ppr.* Supporting by reasons; defending; maintaining.

AD-VO-CĀ'TION, *n.* A pleading for; plea; apology.

† AD-VO-LĀ'TION, *n.* A flying to something.

† AD-VO-LŪ'TION, *n.* The act of rolling to something.

AD-VOU'TRER, *n.* An adulterer.

AD-VOU'TRESS, *n.* An adulteress. *Bacon.*

† AD-VOU'TROUS, *a.* Adulterous.

AD-VOU'TRY, *n.* Adultery. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

AD-VOW-EE', *n.* 1. He that has the right of advowson. 2. The advocate of a church, or religious house.

AD-VOW'SON, *n.* [Norm. *avoerie*, or *avoeson.*] In *English law*, a right of presentation to a vacant benefice; or, a right of nominating a person to officiate in a vacant church. *Blackstone.*

AD-VOY'ER, or A-VOY'ER, *n.* [old Fr. *advoes.*] A chief magistrate of a town or canton in Switzerland.

Ā'DY, *n.* The *abanga*, or Thernel's restorative; a species of palm-tree, in the West Indies.

ADZ, *n.* [Sax. *adese*; formerly written in Eng. *addice.*] An iron instrument having an arching blade athwart the handle.

Æ. A diphthong in the Latin language; used also by the Saxon writers. It answers to the Gr. *αι.* The Sax. *æ* has been changed into *e* or *ea.* In derivatives from the learned languages, it is mostly superseded by *e*, and convenience seems to require it to be wholly rejected in anglicized words. For such words as may be found with this initial combination, the reader will therefore search under the letter *E.*

ÆD, *ed, ead*, syllables found in names from the Saxon, signify *happy*; as, *Eadric*, happy kingdom; *Edward*, prosperous watch. *Gibson.*

Æ'DĪLE, *n.* [Lat.] In *ancient Rome*, an officer who had the care of the public buildings, &c.

Æ'GI-LOPS, *n.* [Gr. *αιγιλωψ.*] A tumor in the corner of the eye, and a plant so called.

Æ'GIS, *n.* [Gr. *αιγις.*] A shield, or defensive armor.

ÆG'LOGUE, (eg'-log) *n.* A pastoral.

Æ-GYP-TI'A-CUM, *n.* An ointment.

ÆL, *al, alh*, or *eal*, in Saxon, Eng. *all*, are seen in many names; as in *Ælfred*, Alfred, all peace. *Gibson.*

ÆLF seems to be one form of *help*, but more generally written *elph*, or *ulph*; as in *Ælfwin*, victorious aid. *Gibson.*

Æ'O-LIST, *n.* [L. *Æolus.*] A pretender to inspiration.

Ā'E-RATE, *v. t.* To combine with carbonic acid, formerly called *fixed air.*

Ā'E-RA-TED, *pp.* Combined with carbonic acid.

Ā'E-RA-TING, *ppr.* Combining with carbonic acid.

Ā-E-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act or operation of combining with carbonic acid.

A-Ē'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *aerius.*] 1. Belonging to the air or atmosphere. 2. Consisting of air; partaking of the nature of air. 3. Produced by air. 4. Inhabiting, or frequenting the air. 5. Placed in the air; high; lofty; elevated.

A-Ē'RI-ANS, *n.* In *church history*, a branch of Arians, so called from Aerius.

* Ā'E-RIE, *n.* [W. *eryr.*] The nest of a fowl, as of an eagle or hawk; a covey of birds. *Shak.*

Ā-ER-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of combining air with; the state of being filled with air. 2. The act of becoming air, or of changing into an aeriform state; the state of being aeriform. *Fourcroy.*

Ā'ER-I-FIED, *pp.* Having air infused, or combined with.

Ā'ER-I-FORM, *a.* [L. *aer* and *forma.*] Having the form or nature of air, or of an elastic, invisible fluid.

Ā'ER-I-FY, *v. t.* To infuse air into; to fill with air, or to combine air with.

A-ER-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ* and *γραφω.*] A description of the air or atmosphere; but *aerology* is chiefly used.

Ā'ER-O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ* and *λιθος.*] A stone falling from the air, or atmospheric regions; a meteoric stone.

A-ER-O-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to aerology.

A-ER-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in aerology.

A-ER-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ* and *λογος.*] A description of the air; that branch of philosophy which treats of the air.

Ā'ER-O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ* and *μαντεια.*] Divination by means of the air and winds. [*Little used.*]

Ā-ER-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ* and *μετρον.*] An instrument for weighing air, or for ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.

Ā-ER-OM'E-TRY, *n.* The science of measuring the air; the art or science of ascertaining the mean bulk of the gases.

Ā'ER-O-NAUT, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ* and *ναυτης.*] One who sails or floats in the air; an aerial navigator. *Burke.*

Ā-ER-O-NAUT'IC, *a.* Sailing or floating in the air; pertaining to aerial sailing.

Ā-ER-O-NAUT'ICS, *n.* The doctrine, science, or art of sailing in the air by means of a balloon.

Ā'ER-O-NAUT-ISM, *n.* The practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere, in balloons. *Journ. of Science.*

Ā-ER-OS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ* and *σκεπτομαι.*] The observation of the air. [*Little used.*]

Ā'ER-O-STAT, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ* and *στατος.*] A machine or vessel sustaining weights in the air.

Ā-ER-OS-TAT'IC, *a.* Suspending in air; pertaining to the art of aerial navigation.

Ā-ER-OS-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Aerial navigation; the science of raising, suspending, and guiding machines in the air. *Adams.* 2. The science of weighing air.

Ā'ER-Y-LIGHT, in Milton, light as air; used for *airy light.*

A-FAR', *adv.* [*a* and *far.*] 1. At a distance in place; to or from a distance.—2. In *Scripture*, *figuratively*, estranged in affection; alienated. 3. Absent; not assisting.

† A-FEARD', *a.* [Sax. *afceran.*] Afraid; affected with fear or apprehension.

Ā FER, *n.* [L.] The south-west wind.

AF'FA, *n.* A weight used on the Guinea coast.

AF-FA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being affable; readiness to converse; civility and courteousness in receiving others, and in conversation; condescension in manners.

AF'FA-BLE, *a.* [L. *affabilis.*] 1. Easy of conversation; admitting others to free conversation without reserve; courteous; complaisant; of easy manners; condescending; usually applied to superiors. 2. Applied to external appearance, *affable* denotes that combination of features, which invites to conversation, and renders a person accessible; opposed to a *forbidding* aspect; mild; benign; as, an *affable* countenance.

AF'FA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Affability.

AF'FA-BLY, *adv.* In an affable manner; courteously; invitingly.

† AF'FA-BROUS, *a.* Skilfully made.

AF-FAIR', *n.* [Fr. *affaire.*] 1. Business of any kind; that which is done, or is to be done. In the plural, it denotes transactions in general; as, human *affairs.* 2. Matters; state; condition of business or concerns. 3. In the singular, it is used for a private dispute or duel, or a partial engagement of troops.

† AF-FAM'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *affamir.*] To starve.

† AF-FAM'ISH-MENT, *n.* Starvation.

AF-FEAR'. *See* AFFEER.

AF-FECT', *v. t.* [L. *afficio, affectum.*] 1. To act upon; to produce an effect or change upon. 2. To act upon, or move the passions. 3. To aim at; aspire to; desire or entertain pretension to. 4. To tend to by natural affinity or disposition. 5. To love, or regard with fondness. 6. To make a show of; to attempt to imitate, in a manner not natural; to study the appearance of what is not natural, or real.

AF-FEC-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *affectatio.*] 1. An attempt to assume or exhibit what is not natural or real; false pretense; artificial appearance, or show. 2. Fondness; affection. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

AF-FECT'ED, *pp.* 1. Impressed; moved, or touched, either in person or in interest; having suffered some change by external force, loss, danger, and the like. 2. Touched in the feelings; having the feelings excited. 3. Having the passions moved.—1. *a.* Inclined, or disposed; followed by *to.* 2. Given to false show; assuming, or pretending to possess what is not natural or real. 3. Assumed artificially; not natural.

AF-FECT'ED-LY, *adv.* In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more show than reality; formally; studiously; unnaturally.

AF-FECT'ED-NESS, *n.* The quality of being affected; affectation.

AF-FEC'TING, *ppr.* 1. Impressing; having an effect on; touching the feelings; moving the passions; attempting a false show; greatly desiring; aspiring to possess.—2. *a.* Having power to excite, or move the passions; tending to move the affections; pathetic.

AF-FEC'TING-LY, *adv.* In an affecting manner; in a manner to excite emotions.

AF-FEC'TION, *n.* 1. The state of being affected. [*Little used.*] 2. Passion. 3. A bent of mind towards a particular object, holding a middle place between *disposition*, which is natural, and *passion*, which is excited by the presence of its exciting object. 4. A settled good will, love, or zealous attachment; as, the *affection* of a parent *for* his child. 5. Desire; inclination; propensity, good or evil. 6. An attribute, quality or property, which is inseparable from its object; as, love, fear, and hope are *affections* of the mind.—7. Among *physicians*, a disease, or any particular morbid state of the body; as, a gouty *affection*.—8. In *painting*, a lively representation of passion.

AF-FEC'TION-ATE, *a.* [Fr. *affectionné.*] 1. Having great love, or affection; fond. 2. Warm in affection; zealous. 3. Proceeding from affection; indicating love; benevolent; tender.

AF-FEC'TION-ATE-LY, *adv.* With affection; fondly; tenderly; kindly. 1 *Thes.* ii.

AF-FEC'TION-ATE-NESS, *n.* Fondness; good will; affection.

AF-FEC'TIONED, *a.* 1. Disposed; having an affection of heart. *Rom.* xii. 2. Affected; conceited. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

† AF-FEC'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In an affecting manner.

AF-FEC'TIVE, *a.* That affects, or excites emotion; suited to affect. [*Little used.*]

AF-FEC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In an affective or impressive manner.

AF-FEC'TOR, or AF-FEC'TER, *n.* One that affects; one that practices affectation.

† AF-FEC'TU-OUS, *a.* Full of passion. *Leland.*

† AF-FEC-TU-OS'I-TY, *n.* Passionateness.

† AF-FEER', *v. t.* [Fr. *affier.*] To confirm.

AF-FEER', *v. t.* [Fr. *afferer.*] In *law*, to assess or reduce an arbitrary penalty or amercement to a precise sum. *Blackstone.*

AF-FEER'ED, (af-feerd') *pp.* Moderated in sum; assessed; reduced to a certainty.

AF-FEER'MENT, *n.* The act of affeering.

AF-FEER'OR, *n.* One who affeers. *Cowel.*

AF-FET-TU-Ō'SO, or CON AFFETTO, [It.] In *music*, a direction to render notes soft and affecting.

AF-FI'ANCE, *n.* [Norm. *affiaunce.*] 1. The marriage contract or promise; faith pledged. 2. Trust in general; confidence; reliance.

AF-FI'ANCE, *v. t.* 1. To betroth; to pledge one's faith or fidelity in marriage, or to promise marriage. 2. To give confidence. *Pope.*

AF-FI'ANCED, *pp.* Pledged in marriage; betrothed; bound in faith.

AF-FI'AN-CER, *n.* One who makes a contract of marriage between parties.

AF-FI'AN-CING, *ppr.* Pledging in marriage; promising fidelity.

† AF-FI-DĀ'TION, } *n.* Mutual contract.
† AF-FI-DĀ'TURE, }

AFFIDA'VIT, *n.* [an old law verb in the perfect tense; *he made oath.*] A declaration upon oath; a declaration in writing sworn to before a magistrate.

† AF-FI'ED, (af-fīde') *a.* or *part.* Joined by contract; affianced.

† AF-FILE', *v. t.* [Fr. *affiler.*] To polish. *Chaucer.*

AF-FIL'I-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *affilier.*] 1. To adopt; to receive into a family as a son. 2. To receive into a society as a member, and initiate in its mysteries, plans, or intrigues—*a sense in which the word was much used in France, during the revolution.*

AF-FIL-I-Ā'TION, *n.* Adoption; association in the same family or society.

AF'FI-NAGE, *n.* The refining of metals by coppel.

† AF-FĪN'ED, (af-fīnd) *a.* Joined by affinity.

AF-FIN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *affinitas.*] 1. The relation contracted by marriage, between a husband and his wife's kindred, and between a wife and her husband's kindred; in contradistinction from *consanguinity.* 2. Agreement; relation; conformity; resemblance; connection.—3. In *chemistry*, attraction; elective attraction, or that tendency which different species of matter have to unite, and combine with certain other bodies, and the power that disposes them to continue in combination.

AF-FIRM', *v. t.* [L. *affirmo.*] 1. To assert positively; to tell with confidence; to aver; to declare the existence of something; to maintain as true; opposed to *deny.* 2. To make firm; to establish, confirm or ratify.

AF-FIRM', *v. i.* To declare solemnly; to declare as under oath.

AF-FIRM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be asserted or declared.

AF-FIRM'A-BLY, *adv.* In a way capable of affirmation.

AF-FIRM'ANCE, *n.* 1. Confirmation; ratification. 2. Declaration; affirmation. [*Little used.*]

AF-FIRM'ANT, *n.* One who affirms.

AF-FIRM-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of affirming or asserting as true. 2. That which is asserted; position declared as true; averment. 3. Confirmation; ratification; an establishing of what had been before done or decreed. 4 A solemn declaration made under the penalties of perjury.

AF-FIRM'A-TIVE, *a.* 1. That affirms, or asserts; declaratory of what exists; opposed to *negative.* 2. Confirmative; ratifying.—3. In *algebra*, positive. 4. Positive; dogmatic. [*Obs.*] *Taylor.*

AF-FIRM'A-TIVE, *n.* That side of a question which affirms or maintains; opposed to *negative.*

AF-FIRM'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In an affirmative manner, positively; on the affirmative side of a question.

AF-FIRM'ED, (af-furmd') *pp.* Declared; asserted; averred; confirmed; ratified.

AF-FIRM'ER, *n.* One who affirms.

AF-FIRM'ING, *ppr.* Asserting; declaring positively; confirming.

AF-FIX', *v. t.* [L. *affigo, affixum.*] 1. To unite at the end; to subjoin, annex, or add at the close. 2. To attach, unite, or connect with. 3. To fix or fasten in any manner

AF'FIX, *n.* A syllable or letter added to the end of a word.

AF-FIX'ED, (af-fixt') *pp.* United at the end; annexed; attached.

AF-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Uniting at the end; subjoining; attaching.

AF-FIX'ION, *n.* The act of uniting at the end, or state of being so united. [*Little used.*]

AF-FIXT'URE, *n.* That which is affixed.

AF-FLĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *afflo, afflatum.*] A blowing or breathing on.

AF-FLĀ'TUS, *n.* [L.] 1. A breath or blast of wind. 2. Inspiration; communication of divine knowledge, or the power of prophecy.

AF-FLICT', *v. t.* [L. *affligo, afflicto.*] 1. To give to the body or mind pain which is continued; to grieve, or distress. 2. To trouble; to harass; to distress.

AF-FLICT'ED, *pp.* Affected with continued or often repeated pain, either of body or mind; suffering grief or distress of any kind.

AF-FLICT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being afflicted; but superseded by *affliction.*

AF-FLICT'ER, *n.* One who afflicts.

AF-FLICT'ING, *ppr.* Causing continued pain of body or mind; grieving; distressing.

AF-FLICT'ING, *a.* Grievous; distressing.

AF-FLICT'ING-LY, *adv.* In an afflicting manner.

AF-FLIC'TION, *n.* 1. The state of being afflicted; a state of pain, distress, or grief. 2. The cause of continued pain of body or mind, as sickness, losses, calamity, adversity, persecution.

AF-FLICT'IVE, *a.* Giving pain; causing continued or repeated pain or grief; painful; distressing.

AF-FLICT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to give pain.

AF'FLU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *affluentia.*] 1. *Literally*, a flowing to. [*In this sense it is rarely used.*] It is sometimes written *affluency.*—2. *Figuratively*, abundance of riches; wealth. *Rogers.*

AF'FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing to; *more generally*, wealthy; abounding in goods or riches; abundant.

AF'FLU-ENT-LY, *adv.* In abundance; abundantly.

AF'FLUX, *n.* [L. *affluxum.*] The act of flowing to; a flowing to, or that which flows to.

AF-FLUX'ION, *n.* The act of flowing to; that which flows to.

AF'FO-RAGE, *n.* [Fr. *afforer.*] In *France*, a certain duty paid to the lord of a district.

† AF-FŌRCE'MENT, *n.* In *old charters*, a fortress; a fortification for defense. *Cyc.*

AF-FŌRD', *v. t.* [*ad*, and the root of *forth, further*; G. *fördern.*] 1. To yield or produce as fruit, profit, issues, or result. 2. To yield, grant or confer. 3. To be able to grant or sell with profit or without loss. 4. To be able to expend without injury to one's estate.

AF-FŌRD'ED, *pp.* Yielded as fruit, produce or result; sold without loss or with profit.

AF-FŌRD'ING, *ppr.* Yielding; producing; selling without loss; bearing expenses.

† AF-FŌRD'MENT, *n.* Grant; donation. *Lord.*

AF-FOR'EST, *v. t.* To convert ground into forest.

AF-FOR-ES-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of turning ground into forest or wood-land.

AF-FOR'EST-ED, *pp.* Converted into forest.

AF-FOR'EST-ING, *ppr.* Converting into forest.

AF-FRAN'CHISE, *v. t.* To make free.

AF-FRAN'CHISE-MENT, *n.* The act of making free, or liberating. [*Little used.*]

† AF-FRAP', *v. t.* and *i.* [Fr. *frapper.*] To strike.

† AF-FRĀY', *v. t.* [Fr. *effrayer.*] To fright; to terrify. *Spenser.* To be put in doubt.

AF-FRĀY′, } *n.* [Fr. *effrayer.*] 1. In *law*, the fighting of two or more persons, in a public place to the terror of others. *Blackstone.* 2. A petty fight; tumult; disturbance.
AF-FRĀY′MENT, }
AF-FREIGHT′, (af-frāte′) *v. t.* To hire a ship for the transportation of goods or freight.
AF-FREIGHT′ED, *pp.* Hired for transporting goods.
AF-FREIGHT′ER, *n.* The person who hires or charters a ship or other vessel to convey goods. *Walsh.*
AF-FREIGHT′MENT, *n.* The act of hiring a ship for the transportation of goods. *Amer. Rev.*
† AF-FRET′, *n.* [It. *affrettare.*] A furious onset, or attack. *Spenser.*
† AF-FRIC′TION, *n.* The act of rubbing. *Boyle.*
† AF-FRIEND′ED, (af-frend′ed) *a.* Made friends; reconciled. *Spenser.*
AF-FRĪGHT′, (af-frīte′) *v. t.* [Sax. *frihtan.*] To impress with sudden fear; to frighten; to terrify or alarm.
AF-FRĪGHT′, (af-frīte′) *n.* Sudden or great fear; terror; also, the cause of terror; a frightful object.
AF-FRĪGHT′ED, *pp.* Suddenly alarmed with fear; terrified.
AF-FRĪGHT′ED-LY, *adv.* Under the impression of fear.
AF-FRĪGHT′ER, *n.* One who frightens.
AF-FRĪGHT′FUL, *a.* Terrifying; terrible; that may excite great fear; dreadful.
AF-FRĪGHT′ING, *ppr.* Impressing sudden fear; terrifying.
AF-FRĪGHT′MENT, *n.* Affright; terror; the state of being frightened. [*Rarely used. In common discourse, the use of this word, in all its forms, is superseded by* fright, frighted, frightful.]
AF-FRONT′, *v. t.* [Fr. *affronter.*] 1. *Literally*, to meet or encounter face to face, in a good or bad sense. *Obs.* 2. To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions. 3. To abuse, or give cause of offense to, without being present with the person; to make slightly angry.
AF-FRONT′, *n.* Opposition to the face; open defiance; encounter. *Obs.* 2. Ill treatment; abuse; any thing reproachful or contemptuous, that excites or justifies resentment. 3. Shame; disgrace. [*Not usual.*]—4. In *popular language*, slight resentment; displeasure.
AF-FRONT′ED, *ppr.* 1. Opposed, face to face; dared; defied; abused. 2. In *popular language*, offended; slightly angry at ill treatment, by words or actions; displeased.
AF-FRONT-EE′, *a.* In *heraldry*, front to front; an epithet given to animals that face each other.
AF-FRONT′ER, *n.* One that affronts.
AF-FRONT′ING, *ppr.* Opposing, face to face; defying; abusing; offering abuse, or any cause of displeasure.
AF-FRONT′ING, *a.* Contumelious; abusive.
AF-FRONT′IVE, *a.* Giving offense; tending to offend; abusive.
AF-FRONT′IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality that gives offense. [*Little used.*]
AF-FŪSE′, *v. t.* [L. *affundo, affusum.*] To pour upon; to sprinkle, as with a liquid.
AF-FŪS′ED, (af-fūzd′) *pp.* Sprinkled with a liquid; sprinkled on; having a liquid poured upon.
AF-FŪ′SING, *ppr.* Pouring upon, or sprinkling.
AF-FŪ′SION, (af-fū′-zhun) *n.* The act of pouring upon, or sprinkling with a liquid substance, as water upon a diseased body, or upon a child in baptism.
† AF-FY′, *v. t.* [Fr. *affier.*] To betroth; to bind or join.
† AF-FY′, *v. t.* To trust or confide in.
A-FIELD′, (a-feeld′) *adv.* To the field. *Milton.*
A-FIRE′, *adv.* On fire. *Gower.*
A-FLAT′, *adv.* Level with the ground. *Bacon.*
A-FLŌAT′, *adv.* or *a.* 1. Borne on the water; floating; swimming. 2. Moving; passing from place to place. 3. Unfixed; moving without guide or control.
A-FOOT′, *adv.* 1. On foot; borne by the feet; opposed to *riding.* 2. In action; in a state of being planned for execution; as, a design is *afoot* or *on foot.*
A-FŌRE′, *adv.* or *prep.* 1. In front. 2. Between one object and another, so as to intercept a direct view or intercourse. 3. Prior in time; before; anterior. In all these senses it is now inelegant, and superseded by *before.*—4. In *seamen's language*, toward the head of the ship; further forward, or nearer the stem; as, *afore* the windlas.
A-FŌRE′GO-ING, *a.* Going before.
A-FŌRE′HAND, *adv.* 1. In time previous; by previous provision. 2. *a.* Prepared; previously provided; as, to be *aforehand* in business.
A-FŌRE′MEN-TIONED, *a.* Mentioned before in the same writing or discourse. *Addison.*
A-FŌRE′NAMED, *a.* Named before. *Peacham.*
A-FŌRE′SAID, *a.* Said or recited before, or in a preceding part.
A-FŌRE′TIME, *adv.* In time past; in a former time. *Bible.*
A-FOUL′, *adv.* or *a.* Not free; entangled. *Columbiad.*
A-FRĀID′, *a.* [the participle of *affray.*] Impressed with fear or apprehension; fearful. This word expresses a less degree of fear than *terrified* or *frightened.*
A-FRESH′, *adv.* Anew; again; recently; after intermission.
AF′RI-CA, *n.* [qu. L. *a* neg. and *frigus.*] One of the four quarters or largest divisions of the globe.
AF′RIC, *n.* Africa. *Shak.*
AF′RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to Africa.
AF′RI-CAN, }
AF′RI-CAN, *n.* A native of Africa. This name is given also to the African marygold.
A-FRONT′, *adv.* In front. *Shak.*
AFT, *a.* or *adv.* [Sax. *æft, eft.*] In *seamen's language*, a word used to denote the stern of a ship; towards the stern. *Fore and aft* is the whole length of a ship.
AF′TER, *a.* [the comparative degree of *aft.*] 1. In *marine language*, more aft, or towards the stern of the ship; as, the *after* sails.—2. In *common language*, later in time; as, an *after* period of life. *Marshall.* In this sense, the word is often combined with the following noun, as in *afternoon.*
AF′TER, *prep.* 1. Behind in place. 2. Later in time; as, *after* supper. 3. In pursuit of, that is, moving *behind*, following; in search of. 4. In imitation of. 5. According to. 6. According to the direction and influence of.
AF′TER, *adv.* Posterior; later in time; as, it was about the space of three hours *after.*—*After* is prefixed to many words, forming compounds, but retaining its genuine signification.
AF′TER-AC-COUNT′, *n.* A subsequent reckoning.
AF′TER-ACT, *n.* A subsequent act.
AF′TER-Ā-GES, *n.* Later ages; succeeding times.—*Afterage*, in the singular, is not improper. *Addison.*
AF′TER-ALL′ is a phrase, signifying, when all has been considered, said or done; at last; in the final result. *Pope.*
AF′TER-BAND, *n.* A future band. *Milton.*
AF′TER-BIRTH, *n.* The appendages of the fetus, called also *secundines. Wiseman.*
AF′TER-CLAP, *n.* An unexpected, subsequent event. *Hubbard.*
AF′TER-CŌM′ER, *n.* A successor.
AF′TER-CŌM′FORT, *n.* Future comfort. *Jonson.*
AF′TER-CON′DUCT, *n.* Subsequent behavior.
AF′TER-CON-VIC′TION, *n.* Future conviction.
AF′TER-COST, *n.* Later cost; expense after the execution of the main design. *Mortimer.*
AF′TER-COURSE, *n.* Future course. *Brown.*
AF′TER-CROP, *n.* The second crop in the same year *Mortimer.*
AF′TER-DAYS, *n.* Future days. *Congreve.*
AF′TER-ĒAT-AGE, *n.* Part of the increase of the same year. [*Local.*] *Burn.*
AF′TER-EN-DEAV′OR, *n.* An endeavor after the first or former effort.
† AF′TER-EYE′, *v. t.* To keep one in view. *Shak*
AF′TER-GAME, *n.* A subsequent scheme, or expedient. *Wotton.*
AF′TER-GUARD, *n.* The seaman stationed on the poop of the ship, to attend the after-sails.
AF′TER-HOPE, *n.* Future hope. *Jonson.*
AF′TER-HOURS, *n.* Hours that follow. *Shak.*
AF′TER-IG′NO-RANCE, *n.* Subsequent ignorance.
AF′TER-INGS, *n.* The last milk that can be drawn from a cow; strokings. *Grose.*
AF′TER-KING, *n.* A succeeding king. *Shuckford.*
AF′TER-LIFE, *n.* 1. Future life, or the life after this *Dryden.* 2. A later period of life; subsequent life.
AF′TER-LIV′ER, *n.* One who lives in succeeding times. *Sidney.*
AF′TER-LŌVE, *n.* The second or later love.
AF′TER-MAL′ICE, *n.* Succeeding malice. *Dryden.*
AF′TER-MATH, *n.* A second crop of grass in the same season; rowen. *Holland.*
AF′TER-MOST, *a. superl.* In *marine language*, nearest the stern, opposed to *foremost;* also, hindmost.
AF′TER-NOON, *n.* The part of the day which follows noon, between noon and evening.
AF′TER-PAINS, *n.* The pains which succeed child-birth.
AF′TER-PART, *n.* The latter part.—In *marine language*, the part of a ship towards the stern.
AF′TER-PIECE, *n.* A piece performed after a play; a farce or other entertainment.
AF′TER-PROOF, *n.* Subsequent proof or evidence; qualities known by subsequent experience.
AF′TER-RE-PENT′ANCE, *n.* Subsequent repentance.
AF′TER-RE-PORT′, *n.* Subsequent report. *South.*
AF′TER-SAILS, *n.* The sails on the mizen-mast and stays, between the main and mizen-masts.
AF′TER-STATE, *n.* The future state. *Glanville.*
AF′TER-STING, *n.* Subsequent sting. *Herbert.*
AF′TER-STORM, *n.* A succeeding storm.
AF′TER-SUP′PER, *n.* The time between supper and going to bed. *Shak.*

ĂF'TER-SWARM, *n* A swarm of bees which leaves the hive after the first.
ĂF'TER-TASTE, *n.* A taste which succeeds eating and drinking.
ĂF'TER-THOUGHT, *n.* Reflections after an act; later thought, or expedient occurring too late.
ĂF'TER-TIME, *n.* Succeeding time. *Dryden.*
ĂF'TER-TOSS'ING, *n.* The swell or agitation of the sea after a storm. *Addison.*
ĂF'TER-WARD, ĂF'TER-WARDS, } *adv.* In later or subsequent time.
ĂF'TER-WISE, *a.* Wise afterwards or too late.
ĂF'TER-WIT, *n.* Subsequent wit; wisdom that comes too late. *L'Estrange.*
ĂF'TER-WRATH, *n.* Later wrath; anger after the provocation has ceased. *Shak.*
ĂF'TER-WRI'TER, *n.* A succeeding writer.
Ā'GA, *n.* In the *Turkish dominions*, a commander or chief officer.
* A-GAIN', (a-gen') *adv.* [Sax. *gean, agen, agean, ongean.*] 1. A second time; once more. 2. It notes something further, or additional to one or more particulars.—*Again and again*, often; with frequent repetition.
* A-GAINST', (a-genst') *prep.* [Sax. *togeanes.*] 1. In opposition; noting enmity or disapprobation. 2. In opposition, noting contrariety, contradiction, or repugnance. 3. In opposition, noting competition, or different sides or parties. 4. In an opposite direction. 5. Opposite in place; abreast. 6. In opposition, noting adversity, injury, or contrariety to wishes. 7. Bearing upon. 8. In provision for; in preparation for.
† AG'A-LAX-Y, *n.* Want of milk.
AG'AL-LOCH, A-GAL'LO-CHUM, } *n.* Aloes-wood, the product of a tree growing in China, and some of the Indian isles.
AG-AL-MAT'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *αγαλμα* and *λιθος.*] A name given by Klaproth to two varieties of the lard stone of China.
† AG'A-MIST, *n.* One that is unmarried. *Coles.*
A-GĂPE', *adv.* or *a.* Gaping, as with wonder, expectation, or eager attention; having the mouth wide open. *Milton.*
AG A-PE, *n.* [Gr. *αγαπη.*] Among the *primitive Christians*, a love feast, or feast of charity.
AG A-RIC, *n.* [Gr. *αγαρικον.*] In *botany*, mushroom, a genus of funguses, containing numerous species.
A-GĂST', or A-GHĂST', *a.* [qu. a contraction of *agazed.*] Struck with terror, or astonishment; amazed; struck silent with horror.
† A-GĀTE', *adv.* On the way; going.
AG'ATE, *n.* [Fr. *agate.*] A class of siliceous, semi-pellucid gems of many varieties, consisting of quartz-crystal, flint, horn-stone, chalcedony, amethyst, jasper, cornelian, heliotrope, and jade.
AG'ATE, *n.* An instrument used by gold-wire drawers, so called from the agate in the middle of it.
AG'A-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to agate.
AG'A-TINE, *n.* A genus of shells; oval or oblong.
AG'A-TĪZED, *a.* Having the colored lines and figures of agate. *Fourcroy.*
AG'A-TY, *a.* Of the nature of agate. *Woodward.*
A-GĀ'VE, *n.* [Gr. *αγαυος.*] 1. The American aloe. 2. A genus of univalvular shells.
† A-GĀZE', *v. t.* To strike with amazement.
† A-GĀZ'ED, (a-gāzd') *pp.* Struck with amazement.
AGE, *n.* [Fr. *age.*] 1. The whole duration of a being, whether animal, vegetable, or other kind. 2. That part of the duration of a being, which is between its beginning and any given time. 3. The latter part of life, or long continued duration; oldness. 4. A certain period of human life, marked by a difference of state. 5. The period when a person is enabled by law to do certain acts for himself, or when he ceases to be controlled by parents or guardians; as, in our country, both males and females are of *age* at twenty-one years old. 6. Mature years; ripeness of strength or discretion. 7. The time of life for conceiving children. 8. A particular period of time, as distinguished from others; as, the golden *age.* 9. The people who live at a particular period; hence, a generation and a succession of generations; as, *ages* yet unborn. 10. A century; the period of one hundred years.
Ā'GED, *a.* 1. Old; having lived long; having lived almost the usual time allotted to that species of being; applied to animals or plants. 2. Having a certain age; having lived; as, a man *aged* forty years.
Ā'GED, *n.* Old persons.
Ā'GED-LY, *adv.* After the manner of an aged person.
† A-GEN', for *again.*
Ā'GEN-CY, *n.* [L. *agens.*] 1. The quality of moving or of exerting power; the state of being in action; action; operation; instrumentality; as, the *agency* of Providence in the natural world. 2. The office of an agent, or factor; business of an agent intrusted with the concerns of another.
AG'END, A-GEND'UM, *n.* Matter relating to the service of the church.
A-GEND'A, *n.* [L. *things to be done.*] A memorandum-book; the service or office of a church; a ritual or liturgy.
Ā'GENT, *a.* Acting; opposed to *patient;* as, the body *agent.* [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
Ā'GENT, *n.* 1. An actor; one that exerts power, or has the power to act. 2. An active power or cause; that which has the power to produce an effect. 3. A substitute, deputy, or factor; one entrusted with the business of another; an attorney; a minister.
† Ā-GENT-SHIP, *n.* The office of an agent. We now use *agency.*
† AG-GEL-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *gelu.*] Concretion of a fluid. *Brown.*
† AG-GEN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *generatio.*] The state of growing to another. *Brown.*
† AG'GER, *n.* [L.] A fortress, or mound. *Hearne.*
† AG'GER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *aggero.*] To heap.
AG-GER-Ā'TION, *n.* A heaping; accumulation. *Ray.*
† AG-GER-ŌSE', *a.* Full of heaps.
AG-GLOM'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *agglomero.*] To wind, or collect into a ball; to gather into a mass.
AG-GLOM'ER-ATE, *v. i.* To gather, grow, or collect into a ball or mass. *Thomson.*
AG-GLOM'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Wound or collected into a ball.
AG-GLOM'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Winding into a ball; gathering into a lump.
AG-GLOM-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of winding into a ball; the state of being gathered into a ball or mass.
AG-GLŪ'TI-NANT, *n.* Any viscous substance which unites other substances by causing an adhesion; any application which tends to unite parts which have too little adhesion. *Coxe.*
AG-GLŪ'TI-NANT, *a.* Uniting as glue; tending to cause adhesion.
AG-GLŪ'TI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *agglutino.*] To unite, or cause to adhere, as with glue; to unite by causing an adhesion of substances.
AG-GLŪ'TI-NA-TED, *pp.* Glued together.
AG-GLŪ'TI-NA-TING, *ppr.* Gluing together; uniting by causing adhesion.
AG-GLU-TI-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of uniting by glue or other tenacious substance; the state of being thus united.
AG-GLŪ'TI-NA-TIVE, *a.* That tends to unite, or has power to cause adhesion.
† AG-GRĀCE', *v. t.* To favor. *Spenser.*
† AG-GRĀCE', *n.* Kindness; favor. *Spenser.*
AG-GRAN-DI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of aggrandizing.
AG'GRAN-DĪZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *agrandir.*] 1. To make great or greater in power, rank, or honor; to exalt. 2. To enlarge, applied to things.
AG'GRAN-DĪZED, *pp.* Made great or greater; exalted; enlarged.
* AG-GRAN'DĪZE-MENT, *n.* The act of aggrandizing; the state of being exalted in power, rank, or honor; exaltation; enlargement.
AG'GRAN-DI-ZER, *n.* One that aggrandizes or exalts in power, rank, or honor.
AG'GRAN-DI-ZING, *ppr.* Making great; exalting; enlarging.
† AG-GRĀTE', *v. t.* [It.] To please. *Spenser.*
† AG'GRA-VA-BLE, *a.* Making a thing worse.
AG'GRA-VATE, *v. t.* [L. *aggravo.*] 1. To make heavy, *but not used in this literal sense. Figuratively*, to make worse, more severe, or less tolerable. 2. To make more enormous, or less excusable. 3. To exaggerate. 4. To give coloring in description; to give an exaggerated representation.
AG'GRA-VA-TED, *pp.* Increased in severity or enormity; made worse; exaggerated.
AG'GRA-VA-TING, *ppr.* Increasing in severity, enormity, or degree; as evils, misfortunes, pain, punishment, crimes, guilt, &c.; exaggerating.
AG-GRA-VĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of making worse, used of evils, natural or moral; the act of increasing severity or heinousness; addition to that which is evil or improper. 2. Exaggerated representation, or heightened description of any thing wrong, improper, or unnatural. *Addison.*
AG'GRE-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *aggrego.*] To bring together; to collect particulars into a sum, mass, or body.
AG'GRE-GATE, *a.* Formed by a collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum.
AG'GRE-GATE, *n.* A sum, mass, or assemblage of particulars.
AG'GRE-GA-TED, *pp.* Collected into a sum, mass, or system.
AG'GRE-GATE-LY, *adv.* Collectively.
AG'GRE-GA-TING, *ppr.* Collecting into a sum or mass.
AG-GRE-GĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of aggregating; the state of being collected into a sum or mass; a collection of particulars; an aggregate.—2. In *chemistry*, the affinity of *aggregation* is the power which causes homogeneous

bodies to tend towards each other, and to cohere, when united. 3. The union and coherence of bodies of the same nature.

AG'GRE-GA-TIVE, *a.* Taken together; collective.

AG'GRE-GA-TOR, *n.* He that collects into a whole or mass. *Burton.*

AG-GRESS', *v. i.* [L. *aggredior, aggressus.*] To make a first attack; to commit the first act of hostility or offense; to begin a quarrel or controversy; to assault first, or invade.

† AG-GRESS', *n.* Aggression. *Hale.*

AG-GRESS'ING, *ppr.* Commencing hostility first; making the first attack.

AG-GRESS'ION, *n.* The first attack, or act of hostility; the first act of injury, or first act leading to war or controversy.

AG-GRESS'IVE, *a.* Tending to aggress; making the first attack. *Clarkson.*

AG-GRESS'OR, *n.* The person who first attacks; he who first commences hostility or a quarrel; an assaulter; an invader.

AG-GRIĒ'VANCE, *n.* Oppression; hardship; injury.

AG-GRIĒVE', *v. t.* 1. To give pain or sorrow; to afflict. *In this sense it is nearly superseded by grieve.* 2. To bear hard upon; to oppress or injure; to vex or harass.

† AG-GRIĒVE', *v. i.* To mourn; to lament.

AG-GRIEV'ED, (ag-greevd') *pp.* Pained; afflicted; civilly or politically oppressed.

AG-GRIĒV'ING, *ppr.* Afflicting; imposing hardships on; oppressing.

AG-GRÖUP', } *v. t.* [Sp. *agrupar.*] To bring together; to
AG-GROOP', } group; to collect many persons into a crowd, or many figures into a whole.

AG-GRÖUP'ED, } (ag-groopt') { *pp.* Collected into a group
AG-GROOP'ED, } { or assemblage.

A-GHAST', or, more correctly, AGAST, *a.* or *adv.* Struck with amazement; stupified with sudden fright or horror.

AĠ'ILE, *a.* [Fr. *agile.*] Nimble; having the faculty of quick motion in the limbs; apt or ready to move; brisk; active.

AĠ'ILE-NESS, *n.* Nimbleness; activity; the faculty of moving the limbs quickly; agility.

A-ĠIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *agilitas.*] The power of moving the limbs quickly; nimbleness; briskness; activity; quickness of motion.

† A-ĠIL'LO-CUM, *n.* Aloes-wood. *Quincy.*

Ā'ĠI-O, *n.* [Ital. *aggio.*] 1. In *commerce*, the difference between bank notes and current coin. 2. Premium; sum given above the nominal value.

A-ĠIST', *v. t.* In *law*, to take the cattle of others to graze, to feed or pasture the cattle of others.

A-ĠIST'MENT, *n.* The taking and feeding of other men's cattle in the king's forest, or on one's own land; also, the price paid for such feeding.

A-ĠIST'OR, or AG-IS-TA'TOR, *n.* An officer of the king's forest, who has the care of cattle agisted, and collects the money for the same.

AĠ'I-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be agitated, shaken, or discussed.

AĠ'I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *agito.*] 1. To stir violently; to put in motion; to shake or move briskly. 2. To move or force into violent, irregular action. 3. To disturb, or excite into tumult. 4. To discuss; to debate; to controvert. 5. To consider on all sides; to revolve in the mind, or view in all its aspects; to contrive by mental deliberation.

AĠ'I-TA-TED, *pp.* Tossed from side to side; shaken; moved violently and irregularly; disturbed; discussed; considered.

AĠ'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Shaking; moving with violence; disturbing; disputing; contriving.

AG-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of shaking; the state of being moved with violence, or with irregular action; commotion. 2. Disturbance of tranquility in the mind; perturbation; excitement of passion. 3. Discussion; examination of a subject in controversy. 4. A state of being deliberated upon, with a view to contrivance, or plan to be adopted.

AG-I-TA'TO, in *music*, denotes a broken style of performance, adapted to awaken surprise or perturbation.

AĠ'I-TA-TOR, *n.* One who agitates; also, an insurgent; one who excites sedition or revolt. In *Cromwell's time*, certain officers, appointed by the army to manage their concerns, were called *agitators.*

AG'LET, or ĀIG'LET, *n.* [Fr. *aiguillette.*] 1. A tag of a point curved into the representation of an animal, generally of a man; a small plate of metal.—2. In *botany*, a pendant at the ends of the chives of flowers, as in the rose and tulip.

AG'LET-BA-BY, *n.* A small image on the top of a lace. *Shak.*

AG'MI-NAL, *a.* [L. *agmen.*] Pertaining to an army or troop. [*Little used.*]

AG'NAIL, *n.* A disease of the nail; a whitlow; an inflammation round the nail.

AG'NATE, *a.* [L. *agnatus.*] Related or akin by the father's side.

AG'NATE, *n.* Any male relation by the father's side *Encyc.*

AG-NAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to descent by the male line of ancestors. *Blackstone.*

AG-NĀ'TION, *n.* Relation by the father's side only, or descent in the male line, distinct from *cognation*, which includes descent in the male and female lines.

AG'NEL, *n.* [from *agnus.*] An ancient French coin, value twelve sols, six deniers.

AG-NI''TION, *n.* [L. *agnitio.*] Acknowledgment. [*Little used.*] *Pearson.*

† AG-NIZE', *v. t.* To acknowledge. *Shak.*

AG-NOM'I-NATE, *v t.* [L. *agnomino.*] To name. [*Little used.*]

AG-NOM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *agnomen.*] 1. An additional name, or title; a name added to another, as expressive of some act, achievement, &c.; a surname. 2. Allusion of one word to another by sound.

AG'NUS CAS'TUS. A species of *vitex*, so called from its imagined virtue of preserving chastity.

AG'NUS DĒ'I. [*Lamb of God.*] In the *Romish church*, a cake of wax stamped with the figure of a lamb, supporting the banner of the cross.

AG'NUS SCYTH'I-CUS. [*Scythian lamb.*] A name applied to the roots of a species of fern.

A-GŌ', *adv.* or *a.* [Sax. *agan.*] Past; gone; as, a year *ago*

A-GOG', *adv.* [Fr. *agogo.*] In a state of desire; highly excited by eagerness after an object.

A-GŌ'ING, In motion; as, to set a mill *agoing.*

† Ā'GON, *n.* [Gr.] The contest for the prize.

A-GONE', *pp.* Ago; past; since. [*Nearly obs.*]

AG'O-NISM, *n.* [Gr. *αγωνισμος.*] Contention for a prize.

AG'O-NIST, *n.* One who contends for the prize in public games. Milton has used *Agonistes* in this sense.

AG-O-NIST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to prize-fighting, con-
AG-O-NIST'I-CAL, } tests of strength, or athletic combats. *Enfield.*

AG-O-NIST'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In an agonistic manner; like prize-fighting.

AG'O-NIZE, *v. i.* [Gr. *αγωνιζω.*] To writhe with extreme pain; to suffer violent anguish. *Pope.*

AG'O-NIZE, *v. t.* To distress with extreme pain; to torture. *Pope.*

AG'O-NI-ZING, *ppr.* Suffering severe pain; writhing with torture.

AG'O-NI-ZING-LY, *adv.* With extreme anguish.

† AG-O-NO-THĒTE', *n.* A judge of masteries in activity.

† AG-O-NO-THET'IC, *a.* Presiding at public games.

AG'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. *αγων.*] 1. In strictness, pain so extreme as to cause writhing or contortions of the body, similar to those made in the athletic contests in Greece. Hence, 2. Extreme pain of body or mind; anguish; *appropriately*, the pangs of death, and the sufferings of our Savior in the garden of Gethsemane. *Luke* xxii. 3. Violent contest or striving. *More.*

† A-GOOD', *adv.* In earnest. *Shak.*

A-GÖÛ'TY, *n.* [qu. Sp. *agudo.*] A quadruped of the order *rodentia*, of the size of a rabbit.

† A-GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* An illiterate man.

A-GRĀ'RI-AN, *a.* [L. *agrarius.*] Relating to lands. *Appropriately*, denoting or pertaining to an equal division of lands; as, the *agrarian* laws of Rome, which distributed the conquered and other public lands equally among all the citizens.

A-GREE', *v. i.* [Fr. *agréer.*] 1. To be of one mind; to harmonize in opinion. 2. To live in concord, or without contention. 3. To yield assent; to approve or admit; followed by *to*. 4. To settle by stipulation, the minds of parties being *agreed* as to the terms. 5. To come to a compromise of differences; to be reconciled. 6. To come to one opinion or mind; to concur; as, to *agree* on a place of meeting. 7. To be consistent; to harmonize; not to contradict, or be repugnant. 8. To resemble; to be similar. 9. To suit; to be accommodated or adapted to.

A-GREE', *v. t.* To admit, or come to one mind concerning; as, to *agree* the fact. Also, to reconcile or make friends; to put an end to variance; but these senses are unusual, and hardly legitimate.

† A-GREE-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Easiness of disposition. *Chaucer.*

A-GREE'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Suitable; conformable; correspondent; consistent with. 2. In pursuance of; in conformity with. 3. Pleasing, either to the mind or senses; as, *agreeable* manners.

A-GREE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Suitableness; conformity; consistency. 2. The quality of pleasing; that quality which gives satisfaction or moderate pleasure to the mind or senses. 3. Resemblance; likeness. *Obs.*

A-GREE'A-BLY, *adv.* 1. Pleasingly; in an agreeable manner; in a manner to give pleasure. 2. Suitably; consistently; conformably. 3. Alike; in the same manner. *Obs.*

A-GREED', *pp.* 1. Being in concord or harmony of opinion;

of one mind. 2. Assented to; admitted. 3. Settled by consent; implying bargain or contract.

A-GREE'ING, *ppr.* Living in concord; concurring; assenting; settling by consent.

A-GREE'ING-LY, *adv.* In conformity to. [*Little used.*]

† A-GREE'ING-NESS, *n.* Consistency; suitableness.

A-GREE'MENT, *n.* 1. Concord; harmony; conformity. 2. Union of opinions or sentiments. 3. Resemblance; conformity; similitude. 4. Union of minds in regard to a transfer of interest; bargain; compact; contract; stipulation.

† A-GRES'TIAL, A-GRES'TIC, A-GRES'TI-CAL, *a.* [L. *agrestis.*] Rural; rustic; pertaining to fields or the country, in opposition to the city; unpolished.

AG-RI-CUL-TOR, *n.* One whose occupation is to till the ground; a farmer; a husbandman.

AG-RI-CUL'TU-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to husbandry, tillage, or the culture of the earth.

AG'RI-CUL-'TURE, *n.* [L. *ager*, and *cultura.*] The cultivation of the ground, for the purpose of producing vegetables and fruits, for the use of man and beast; the art of preparing the soil, sowing and planting seeds, dressing the plants, and removing the crops.

AG-RI-CUL'TU-RISM, *n.* The art or science of agriculture. [*Little used.*]

AG-RI-CUL'TU-RIST, *n.* One skilled in agriculture; a skilful husbandman.

AG'RI-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *argemonia.*] A genus of plants, of several species.

AG-RIP-PIN'I-ANS, *n.* In *church history*, the followers of Agrippinus, bishop of Carthage. *Encyc.*

† A-GRISE', *v. i.* [Sax. *agrisan.*] To shiver.

† A-GRISE', *v. t.* To terrify; also, to make frightful.

Ā'GROM, *n.* A disease frequent in Bengal.

AG-RO-STEM'MA, *n.* A genus of plants.

A-GROS'TIS, *n.* [Gr. αγρωστις.] Bent grass.

A-GROUND', *adv.* 1. On the ground; *a marine term*, signifying that the bottom of a ship rests on the ground, for want of sufficient depth of water. 2. *Figuratively*, stopped; impeded by insuperable obstacles.

A-GUA-PE-CA'CA, *n.* The jacana, a Brazilian bird.

A'GUE, (ā'gu) *n* [Sax. *ægc*, *oga*, or *hoga.*] 1. The cold fit which precedes a fever, or a paroxysm of fever in intermittents. It is accompanied with shivering. 2. Chilliness; a chill, or state of shaking with cold, though in health. 3. It is used for a periodical fever, an intermittent, whether quotidian, tertian, or quartan.

A'GUE, *v. t.* To cause a shivering in; to strike with a cold fit. *Haywood.*

A'GUE-CAKE, *n.* A hard tumor on the left side of the belly, lower than the false ribs.

A'GU-ED, *a.* Chilly; having a fit of ague; shivering with cold or fear. *Shak.*

A'GUE-FIT, *n.* A paroxysm of cold, or shivering; chilliness.

A'GUE-PROOF, *a.* Able to resist agues; proof against agues.

† A-GUER'RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *aguerrir.*] To inure to the hardships of war; to instruct in the art of war.

A'GUE-SPELL, *n.* A charm or spell to cure or prevent ague. *Gay.*

A'GUE-STRUCK, *a.* Struck with ague. *Hewyt.*

A'GUE-TREE, *n.* A name sometimes applied to sassafras.

† A-GUISE'. *v. t.* To dress; to adorn. *Spenser.*

† A-GUISE', *n.* Dress. *More.*

Ā'GU-ISH, *a.* Chilly; somewhat cold or shivering; having the qualities of an ague.

Ā'GU-ISH-NESS, *n.* Chilliness; the quality of being aguish.

A-GUIL-LA-NEŪF', *n.* A form of rejoicing among the ancient Franks, on the first day of the year.

Ā'GUL, *n.* A species of the *hedysarum.*

AH. An exclamation, expressive of surprise, pity, complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, &c., according to the manner of utterance.

Ä-HÄ'. 1. An exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, or simple surprise; but the senses are distinguished by very different modes of utterance, and different modifications of features. 2. *n.* A sunk fence, not visible, without near approach. *Mason.*

A-HAN'I-GER, *n.* A name of the gar-fish.

A-HEAD', (a-hed') *adv.* 1. Further forward than another thing; in front; originally a sea term, denoting further forward than another ship. 2. Onward; forward; towards the point before the stem or head; as, move *ahead.* 3. Headlong; precipitantly. *L'Estrange.*

† A-HEIGHT', (a-hīte') *adv.* Aloft; on high.

A-HIC-CY-A'TI-LI, *n.* A poisonous serpent of Mexico.

† A-HIGH', *adv.* On high.

† A-HŌLD', *adv.* Near the wind. *Shak.*

AHOVAI, *n.* A poisonous species of plum.

A-HOY', *excl.* A sea term used in hailing.

AHRIMAN. *See* ARIMAN.

A-HUIT'LA, *n.* A worm found in the lake of Mexico.

A-HUIT'ZOTE, *n.* An amphibious quadruped of the tropical climate of America.

† A-HUNG'RY, *a.* Hungry. *Shak.*

A'IA, *n.* A Brazilian fowl of the spoon-bill kind, and resembling that bird in form and size.

AI-CU'RUS, *n.* A large and beautiful species of parrot.

AID, *v. t.* [Fr. *aider.*] To help; to assist; to support.

AID, *n.* 1. Help; succor; support; assistance. 2. The person who aids or yields support; a helper; an auxiliary. 3. In *English law*, a subsidy or tax granted by parliament. 4. An aid-de-camp, so called by abbreviation.

ĀID'ANCE, *n.* Aid; help; assistance. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

† ĀID'ANT, *a.* Helping; helpful; supplying aid.

*ĀID'DE-CAMP, *n.* In *military affairs*, an officer whose duty is to receive and communicate the orders of a general officer. [It is desirable that this word should be naturalized, and no longer pronounced *aid-de-cong.*]

ĀID'ED, *pp.* Assisted; supported; furnished with succor.

ĀID'ER, *n.* One who helps; an assistant, or auxiliary.

ĀID'ING, *ppr.* Helping; assisting.

ĀID'LESS, *a.* Helpless; without aid; unsupported; undefended. *Shak.*

† ĀI'GRE, *a.* Sour. *Craven dialect.*

ĀI'GRET, ĀI'GRETTE, *n.* 1. In *zoology*, a name of the small white heron.—2. In *botany.* *See* EGRET.

ĀI'GU-LET, *n.* A point or tag, as at the ends of fringes *See* AIGLET.

ĀIK'RAW, *n.* A name of a species of lichen, or moss.

AIL, *v. t.* [Sax. *eglian.*] To trouble; to affect with uneasiness, either of body or mind.

AIL, *n.* Indisposition, or morbid affection.

ĀIL'ING, *ppr.* Diseased; indisposed; full of complaints.

ĀIL'MENT, *n.* Disease; indisposition; morbid affection of the body.

AIM, *v. i.* [qu. Ir. *oigham.*] To point at with a missive weapon; to direct the intention or purpose; to attempt to reach, or accomplish; to tend towards; to endeavor; followed by *at.*

AIM, *v. t.* To direct or point as a weapon; to direct to a particular object; as, to *aim* a musket.

AIM, *n.* 1. The pointing or direction of a missile weapon; the direction of any thing to a particular point or object, with a view to strike or affect it. 2. The point intended to be hit, or object intended to be affected. 3. A purpose; intention; design; scheme. 4. Conjecture; guess. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

AIMED, *pp.* Pointed; directed; intended to strike or affect.

ĀIM'ER, *n.* One that aims.

ĀIM'ING, *ppr.* Pointing a weapon at an object; directing any thing to an object; intending; purposing.

ĀIM'LESS, *a.* Without aim. *May.*

AIR, *n.* [Fr. *air*; L. *aer*; Gr. *αηρ.*] 1. The fluid which we breathe. Air is inodorous, invisible, insipid, colorless, elastic, possessed of gravity, easily moved, rarefied and condensed. *Atmospheric air* is a compound fluid, consisting of oxygen gas, and nitrogen or azote. The body of air surrounding the earth is called the *atmosphere.* 2. Air in motion; a light breeze. 3. Vent; utterance abroad; publication; publicity. 4. A tune; a short song or piece of music adapted to words; also, the peculiar modulation of the notes, which gives music its character; as, a *soft air.* A song or piece of poetry for singing; the leading part of a tune. 5. The peculiar look, appearance, manner or mien of a person. It is applied to manners or gestures, as well as to features. 6. *Airs*, in the plural, is used to denote an affected manner, show of pride, haughtiness; as, he puts on *airs.*—7. In *painting*, that which expresses the life of action; manner; gesture; attitude. 8. Any thing light or uncertain; that is light as *air.* 9. Advice; intelligence; information. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

AIR, *v. t.* 1. To expose to the air; to give access to the open air; to ventilate; as, to *air* a room. 2. To expose to heat; to warm. 3. To dry by a fire; to expel dampness.

AIR'A, *n.* Hair grass, a genus of plants.

AIR'-BAL-LOON. *See* BALLOON.

AIR'-BLAD-DER, *n.* A vesicle or cuticle filled with air; also, the bladder of a fish.

AIR'-BORN, *a.* Born of the air. *Congreve.*

AIR'-BRA-VING, *a.* Braving the winds. *Shak.*

AIR'-BUILT, *a.* Erected in the air; having no solid foundation; chimerical.

AIR'-DRAWN, *a.* Drawn in air; imaginary. *Shak.*

AIRED, *pp.* Exposed to air; cleansed by air; heated or dried by exposure to a fire; ventilated.

AIR'ER, *n.* One who exposes to the air.

AIR'-GUN, *n.* A pneumatic engine, resembling a musket. to discharge bullets by means of air.

AIR'HOLD-ER, *n.* An instrument for holding air.

AIR'-HOLE, *n.* An opening to admit or discharge air.

AIR'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Exposure to a free current of air; openness to the air. 2. Gayety; levity.

AIR'ING, *ppr.* Exposing to the air; warming; drying.

AIR'ING, *n.* An exposure to the air, or to a fire, for warming or drying; also, a walk or ride in the open air; a short excursion.
AIR'-JACK-ET, *n.* A leather jacket, to which are fastened bags or bladders filled with air.
AIR'LESS, *a.* Not open to a free current of air; wanting fresh air, or communication with open air.
AIR'LING, *n.* A thoughtless, gay person. *Jonson.*
AIR'-PIPE, *n.* A pipe used to draw foul air from a ship's hold.
AIR'-POISE, *n.* An instrument to measure the weight of the air.
AIR'-PUMP, *n.* A machine for exhausting the air of a vessel.
AIR'-SAĊS, *n.* Air-bags in birds.
AIR'-SHAFT, *n.* A passage for air into a mine.
AIR'-STIR-RING, *a.* Putting the air in motion.
AIR'-THREAD, *n.* A name given to the spider's webs, which are often seen floating in the air.
AIR'-THREAT-EN-ING, *a.* Threatening the air; lofty.
AIR'-VES-SEL, *n.* A spiral duct in plants, containing air.
AIR'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of air. 2. Relating or belonging to air; high in air. 3. Open to a free current of air. 4. Light as air; resembling air; thin; unsubstantial; without solidity. 5 Without reality; having no solid foundation; vain; trifling. 6. Gay; sprightly; full of vivacity and levity; light of heart; lively.
AIR'Y, or Ā'ER-Y, *n.* [*See* AERY.] Among *sportsmen*, the nest of the hawk or eagle.
AIR'Y-FLY'ING, *a.* Flying like air. *Thomson.*
AIR'Y-LIGHT, *a.* Light as air.
AISH, *n.* Stubble. *Grose.*
AISLE, or AILE, (īle) *n.* [Fr. *aile.*] The wing of a quire; a walk in a church.
AIT, or EYGHT, (āte) *n.* A small island in a river.
AI-ZOON', *n.* [Sax. *aizon.*] A genus of plants
A-JAR', *adv.* Half-opened.
A-JĀ'VA, *n.* The seed of a plant brought from Malabar.
A-JŪ'GA, *n.* Bugle, a genus of plants. *Encyc.*
A-JŪ'RU-ĊA-TIN'GA, *n.* A species of American parrot.
A-JŪ'RU-ĊU-RAU, *n.* An American parrot.
A-JŪ'RU-PA-RA, *n.* A small parrot of America.
AJ'U-TAGE, or AD'JU-TAGE, *n.* [Fr.] A tube fitted to the mouth of a vessel.
AKE, *v. i.*, less properly written *ache.* [Sax. *ace.*] 1. To be in pain; *usually*, in pain of some continuance. *Shak.* 2. To feel distress of mind; to be grieved.
AKE, *n.* Continued pain, less severe than is expressed by pang, agony, and torment; as, the tooth-*ake.*
Ā'KER, *n.* [Gr. *αγρος*; L. *ager*; Sax. *acer.* The most correct orthography is *aker.*] *Originally*, an open field. But in *Great Britain* and the *United States*, the quantity of land in the *aker* is fixed at 4840 square yards, making 160 square rods, perches, or poles. *See* ACRE.
A-KIN', *a.* 1. Related by blood, used of persons. 2. Allied by nature; partaking of the same properties; as, envy and jealousy are near *akin.*
Ā'KING, *ppr.* Having continued pain; suffering distress of mind, or grief.
Ā'KING, *n.* Continued pain, or distress of mind.
AL, in *Arabic*, an adjective, or inseparable prefix, answering to the Italian *il*, and Spanish *el*, and *la.* Its use is to render nouns definite, like the English *the*; as, *alkoran*, the koran, or the book, by eminence; *alcove*, *alchimy*, *alembic*, *almanac*, &c.
AL, in *English*, is sometimes a contraction of the Saxon *æthel*, noble, or illustrious. More generally, *al*, in composition, is a contraction of *ald*, or *alt*, old, and it is prefixed to many names, as *Alburg.* Sax. *eald*; Germ. *alt*, old.
AL, in the composition of *Latin* words, is written before *l* for *ad*, for the ease of pronunciation; as, in *allevo*, *alludo*, for *ad levo*, *ad ludo.*
AL'A-BAS-TER, *n.* [L. from Gr. *αλαβαστρον.*] A subvariety of carbonate of lime, found in large masses, formed by the deposition of calcareous particles in caverns of limestone rocks. Among *the ancients*, alabaster was also the name of a vessel, in which odoriferous liquors were kept; so called from the stone of which it was made.
AL'A-BAS-TER, *a.* Made of alabaster.
A-LACK', *exclam.* An exclamation expressive of sorrow.
A-LACK'A-DAY. An exclamation uttered to express regret or sorrow.
† A-LAĊ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Cheerfully.
† A-LAĊ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Briskness.
A-LAĊ'RI-TY, *n.* [L. *alacritas.*] Cheerfulness; gayety; sprightliness; a cheerful readiness or promptitude to do some act.
A-LAD'I-NISTS, *n.* Free thinkers among the Mohammedans.
AL'A-LITE, *n.* A crystalized mineral; *diopside;* a semi-transparent *pyroxene.*
A-LA-MIRE', *n.* The lowest note but one, in Guido Aretine's scale of music. *Johnson.*
AL-A-MO-DAL'I-TY, *n.* Conformity to the prevailing mode, or fashion of the times. *Encyc.* [*Little used.*]
AL-A-MŌDE', *adv.* [Fr. *a la mode.*] According to the fashion, or prevailing mode. *Whitlock.*
AL-A-MŌDE', *n.* A thin, glossy silk for hoods, scarfs, &c.
A-LAND', *adv.* At, or on land. *Sidney.*
A-LAN'TEM, A-LAN'TUM, } *adv.* At a distance. *Grose. Craven dialect*
A-LÄRM', *n.* [Fr. *alarme*, *alarmer.*] 1. Any sound, outcry, or information, intended to give notice of approaching danger. 2. A summon to arms. 3. Sudden surprise with fear or terror. 4. Terror; a sensation excited by an apprehension of danger.—5. In *fencing*, an appeal or challenge.
A-LÄRM', *v. t.* 1. To give notice of danger; to rouse to vigilance. 2. To call to arms for defense. 3. To surprise with apprehension of danger; to disturb with terror.
A-LÄRM'-BELL, *n.* A bell that gives notice of danger.
A-LÄRMED, (a-larmd') *pp.* Notified of sudden danger; surprised with fear; roused to vigilance or activity by apprehension of approaching danger.
A-LÄRM'ING, *ppr.* Giving notice of approaching danger; rousing to vigilance.
A-LÄRM'ING, *a.* Exciting apprehension; terrifying; awakening a sense of danger.
A-LÄRM'ING-LY, *adv.* With alarm; in a manner to excite apprehension.
A-LÄRM'IST, *n.* One that excites alarm.
A-LÄRM'-POST, *n.* A place to which troops are to repair in case of an alarm.
A-LÄRM'-WATCH, *n.* A watch that strikes the hour by regulated movement. *Herbert.*
A-LÄR'UM, for *alarm*, is a corruption.
A-LAS', *excl.* [Dutch, *helaas*; Fr. *helas.*] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil; sometimes followed by *day* or *while; alas the day*, like alack a day; or *alas the while*, [*Obs.*] *Spenser.* expressing an unhappy time.
† A-LĀTE', *adv.* Lately
A-LĀ'TED, *a.* [L. *alatus.*] Winged; having dilatations like wings. *Botany.*
AL'A-TERN, *n.* A name of a species of buckthorn.
ALB, *n.* [L. *albus.*] A surplice or vestment of white linen, reaching to the feet. A Turkish coin.
AL'BA-TROS, *n.* An aquatic fowl.
AL-BE', AL-BĒ'IT. } [*Albeit* is supposed to be a compound of *all*, *be*, and *it*, and is equivalent to *admit*, or *grant it all.*] Be it so; admit all that; although; notwithstanding. [*Now antiquated.*]
AL'BE-LEN, *n.* A fish of the trout kind.
AL-BES'CENT, *a.* [L. *albesco.*] Becoming white, or rather whitish; moderately white.
AL'BI-ĊORE, *n* [Port. *albacor.*] A marine fish, like a tunny.
† AL-BI-FI-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* Making white. *Chaucer.*
AL-BI-ĠEN'SES, AL-BE-ĠEOIS', *n.* A party of Reformers, who separated from the church of Rome, in the 12th century; so called from the Albegeois, a small territory in France, where they resided. They are sometimes confounded with the *Waldenses.*
AL'BIN, *n.* [L. *albus.*] An opake, white mineral.
AL-BI'NO, *n.* [L. *albus.*] A white descendant of black parents, or a white person belonging to a race of blacks. A person unnaturally white.
AL-BI'NOS, *n.* A name signifying *white men*, given by the Portuguese to the white negroes of Africa.
AL'BI-ON, *n.* An ancient name of England, still used in poetry.
AL-BŌ'RA, *n.* A sort of itch, or rather leprosy.
AL-BŌ'RO, *n.* A small red fish of the Mediterranean.
AL-BU-ĠIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *albugo.*] Pertaining to, or resembling the white of the eye, or of an egg.
AL-BŪ'GO, *n.* The white speck in the eye. Also, a disease of the eye.
AL-BŪ'LA, *n.* A species of truttaceous fish.
AL'BUM, *n.* [L. *albus.*] 1. Among the *Romans*, a white table, board or register. 2. A book, in which foreigners or strangers insert autographs of celebrated persons, or in which friends insert pieces as memorials for each other.
AL-BŪ'MEN, *n.* The white of an egg.
AL-BŪ'MIN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the properties of albumen.
AL'BURN, or AL-BURN'UM, *n.* [L. *alburnum.*] The white and softer part of wood, between the inner bark and the wood. In *America*, it is popularly called the *sap.*
AL'BURN, *n.* [L. *alburnus.*] A fish called the *bleak.*
AL'ĊA-HEST, or AL'KA-HEST, *n.* [Arabic.] A pretended universal dissolvent, or menstruum. *See* ALKAHEST.
AL-ĊĀ'IĊ, *a.* Pertaining to Alcæus, a lyric poet.
AL-ĊĀ'IĊS, *n. plu.* Several kinds of verse, so called from Alcæus, their inventor.
AL-ĊĀID', *n.* [Sp. *alcayde*; Port. *alcaide.*] Among the *Moors*, *Spaniards*, and *Portuguese*, a governor.

AL-CAN'NA, *n.* [Arabic.] A plant; and a powder, prepared from the leaves of the Egyptian privet.
AL'CA-TRAZ, *n.* A pelican.
AL-CA-VÄ'LA, *n.* In *Spain*, a tax on every transfer of property, real or personal. *Encyc.*
AL-CE'DO, *n.* [L.] The king-fisher.
AL-CHEM'IC, } *a.* Relating to alchemy, or produced by
AL-CHEM'I-CAL, } it.
AL-CHEM'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of alchemy.
AL'CHE-MIST, *n.* One who practices alchemy.
AL-CHE-MIST'IC, } *a.* Practicing alchemy, or relating
AL-CHE-MIST'I-CAL, } to it.
AL'CHE-MY, *n.* [It. *alchimia.*] 1. The more sublime and difficult parts of chemistry, and chiefly such as relate to the transmutation of metals into gold, the finding a universal remedy for diseases, and an alkahest, or universal solvent, and other things now treated as ridiculous. This pretended science was much cultivated in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but is now held in contempt. 2. *Formerly*, a mixed metal used for utensils.
ALC-MA'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Alcman, a lyric poet.
AL'CO, *n.* A quadruped of America.
AL'CO-HOL, *n.* [Ar.] Pure or highly rectified spirit, obtained from fermented liquors by distillation.
AL-CO-HOL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to alcohol, or partaking of its qualities. *Med. Rep.*
AL-CO-HOL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of rectifying spirit, till it is wholly dephlegmated; or of reducing a substance to an impalpable powder.
AL'CO-HO-LIZE, *v. t.* To convert into alcohol; to rectify spirit, till it is wholly dephlegmated; also, to reduce a substance to an impalpable powder.
AL'COR, *n.* [Ar.] A small star.
AL'CO-RAN. *See* KORAN and ALKORAN.
* AL'CŌVE, or AL-CŌVE', *n.* [Sp. *alcoba.*] 1. A recess, or part of a room, separated by an estrade, or partition of columns, or by other corresponding ornaments; in which is placed a bed of state, and sometimes seats for company. 2. A recess in a library, or small lateral apartment for books.
AL CY-ON, *n.* The king-fisher. *See* HALCYON.
AL CY-O-NITE, *n.* A fossil zoophite, somewhat resembling a fungus. *J. of Science.*
AL-CY-Ō'NI-UM, *n.* The name of a submarine plant. Also, a kind of astroit or coral.
ALDER, *n.* [L. *alnus.*] A tree, usually growing in moist land, and belonging to the genus *alnus.*
† AL-DER-LIĒV'EST, *a.* Most beloved. *Shak.*
ALD'ER-MAN, *plu.* ALDERMEN, *n.* [Sax. *ald* or *eald*, old, comp. *alder*, older, and *man.*] 1. Among *our Saxon ancestors*, a senior or superior. The title was applied to princes, dukes, earls, senators, bishops, &c. 2. In *present usage*, a magistrate or officer of a town corporate, next in rank below the mayor.
† AL-DER-MAN'I-TY, *n.* The behavior and manners of an alderman. The society of aldermen.
AL'DER-MAN-LY, *a.* Pertaining to, or like an alderman. *Swift.*
AL'DERN, *a.* Made of alder.
ALE, *n.* [Sax. *eala*, *ealc*, or *aloth.*] 1. A liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation. It differs from beer, in having a smaller proportion of hops. 2. A merry meeting in English country places, so called from the liquor drank. *Ben Jonson.*
ĀLE'-BENCH, *n.* A bench in or before an ale house.
ĀLE'-BER-RY, *n.* A beverage, made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread.
ĀLE'-BREW-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to brew ale.
ĀLE'-CON-NER, *n.* [*ale* and *con.*] An officer in London, whose business is to inspect the measures used in public houses, to prevent frauds in selling liquors.
ĀLE'-COST, *n.* Costmary, a plant.
ĀLE'-FED, *a.* Fed with ale. *Stafford.*
ĀLE'-GAR, *n.* [*ale*, and Fr. *aigre*, sour.] Sour ale; the acid of ale.
ĀLE'-HOOF, *n.* [D. *ciloof.*] Ground-ivy.
ĀLE'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where ale is retailed.
ĀLE'-HOUSE-KEEP-ER, *n.* One who keeps an ale-house.
ĀLE'-KNIGHT, (āle'nīte) *n.* A pot companion. *Chaucer.*
ĀLE'-SHOT, *n.* A reckoning to be paid for ale.
ĀLE'-SIL-VER. *n.* A duty paid to the lord mayor of London, by the sellers of ale within the city.
ĀLE-STAKE, *n.* A stake set as a sign before an ale-house. *Chaucer.*
ĀLE-TĀST-ER, *n.* An officer appointed to inspect ale, beer and bread. *Cowel.*
ĀLE'-VAT, *n.* A vat in which ale is fermented.
ĀLE'-WASHED, *a.* Steeped in ale.
ĀLE'-WIFE, *n.* A woman who keeps an ale-house.
ĀLE'WIFE, or Ā'LOOF, *n.* [This word is properly *aloof*, the Indian name of a fish.] An American fish, resembling the herring. The established pronunciation is *alewife*, plu. *alewives.*
A-LEC-TRY-OM'AN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *αλεκτρυων* and *μαντεια.*] An ancient practice of foretelling events by means of a cock.
A-LEE', *adv.* In *seamen's language*, on the side opposite to the wind, that is, opposite to the side on which it strikes.
AL'E-GAR, *n.* Sour ale; acid made of ale.
† AL'E-GER, *a.* [Fr.; Sp. *alégre*; L. *alacer.*] Gay; cheerful; sprightly. *Bacon.*
† A-LEGGE', *v. t.* To lighten; to lessen; to assuage.
A-LEMB'DAR, *n.* A certain officer in Turkey.
A-LEM'BIC, *n.* [Ar.] A chemical vessel used in distillation; usually made of glass or copper.
A-LENGTH', *adv.* At full length; along; stretched at full length. *Chaucer.*
A-LEP'I-DOTE, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *λεπις.*] Any fish whose skin is not covered with scales.
A-LERT', *a.* [Fr. *alerte*; Sp. *alerto.*] 1. Watchful; vigilant; active in vigilance. Hence the military phrase, *upon the alert*, upon the watch. 2. Brisk; nimble; moving with celerity. *Spectator.*
A-LERT'NESS, *n.* Briskness; nimbleness; sprightliness; levity. *Addison.*
A-LEU-ROM'AN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *αλευρον* and *μαντεια.*] A kind of divination by meal.
A-LEŪ'TIAN, } *a.* Designating certain isles in the Pacific
A-LEŪ'TIC, } ocean, eastward of Kamtschatka.
AL-EX-ÄN'DERS, *n.* The name of a plant.
AL-EX-ÄN'DER'S FOOT, *n.* The name of a plant.
AL-EX-ÄN'DRI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Alexandria.
AL-EX-ÄN'DRINE, or AL-EX-ÄN'DRI-AN, *n.* A kind of verse, consisting of twelve syllables, or of twelve and thirteen alternately.
A-LEX-I-PHÄR'MIC, or A-LEX-I-PHÄR'MI-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *αλεξω* and *φαρμακον.*] Expelling poison; antidotal; sudorific; that has the quality of expelling poison or infection by sweat.
A-LEX-I-PHÄR'MIC, *n.* A medicine that is intended to obviate the effects of poison; an antidote to poison or infection.
A-LEX-I-TER'IC, A-LEX-I-TE'RI-AL, or A-LEX-I-TER'I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *αλεξω* and *δηλητηριον.*] Resisting poison; obviating the effects of venom.
A-LEX-I-TER'IC, *n.* A medicine to resist the effects of poison, nearly synonymous with *alexipharmic.*
AL'GA, *n.* [L.] Sea-weed.
AL'GA-ROT, or AL'GA-ROTH, *n.* The name of an emetic powder.
† AL'GĀTES, *adv.* On any terms; every way.
AL'GE-BRA, *n.* [Ar.] The science of quantity in general, or universal arithmetic. Algebra is a general method of computation, in which signs and symbols, which are commonly the letters of the alphabet, are made to represent numbers and quantities. It takes an unknown quantity sought, as if granted; and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds till the quantity supposed is discovered, by some other known quantity to which it is equal.
AL-GE-BRĀ'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to algebra; containing
AL-GE-BRĀ'I-CAL, } an operation of algebra, or deduced from such operation.
AL-GE-BRĀ'IST, *n.* One who is versed in the science of algebra.
AL'GE-NEB, *n.* A star of the second magnitude.
AL-GE-RINE', *n.* A native of Algiers.
AL-GE-RINE', *a.* Belonging to Algiers.
† AL'GID, *a.* [L. *algidus.*] Cold.
† AL-GID'I-TY, } *n.* Chillness; cold.
† AL'GID-NESS, }
† AL-GIF'IC, *a.* Producing cold.
AL'GOL, *n.* A fixed star of the third magnitude.
AL'GOR, *n.* [Lat.] Among physicians, an unusual coldness in any part of the body.
AL'GO-RITHM, or AL'GO-RISM, *n.* An Arabic term, signifying numerical computation, or the six operations of arithmetic.
† AL-GŌSE', *a.* Extremely cold.
AL'GOUS, *a.* [L. *alga.*] Pertaining to sea-weed; abounding with, or like sea-weed.
AL-GUA-ZĪL', (al-gwa-zeel') *n.* [Sp.] An inferior officer of justice.
AL-HEN'NA, *n.* *See* ALKENNA.
Ā'LI-AS, [L.] Otherwise; as in this example—Simson, *alias* Smith; a word used in judicial proceedings.
Ā'LI-AS, *n.* A second writ, or execution, issued when the first has failed to enforce the judgment.
AL'I-BI, *n.* [L.] Elsewhere; in another place; a *law* term. When a person is charged with an offense, and he proves that he could not have committed it, because he was, at the time, *in another place*, he is said to prove an *alibi.*
† AL'I-BLE, *a.* Nutritive; nourishing.
ĀL'IEN, (āle'-yen) *a.* [L. *alienus.*] 1. Foreign; not belonging to the same country, land or government.

2. Belonging to one who is not a citizen. 3. Estranged; foreign; not allied; adverse to.

ĀL'IEN, (āle'yen) *n.* A foreigner; one born in, or belonging to, another country; one who is not entitled to the privileges of a citizen.

ĀL'IEN, (āle'yen) } *v. t.* [L. *alieno.*] 1. To transfer
ĀL-IENE', (āle-yeen') } title or property to another; to sell. 2. To estrange; to make averse or indifferent.—In this sense, it is more common to use *alienate.*

ĀL-IEN-A-BIL'I-TY, (āle'yen-a-bil'e-te) *n.* The capacity of being alienated or transferred. *Burke.*

ĀL'IEN-A-BLE, (āle'yen-a-bl) *a.* That may be sold, or transferred to another.

ĀL'IEN-AGE, (āle'yen-aje) *n.* The state of being an alien. *Story.*

ĀL'IEN-ATE, (āle'yen-āte) *v. t.* [L. *alieno.*] 1. To transfer title, property or right to another. 2. To estrange; to withdraw, as the affections; to make indifferent or averse, where love or friendship before subsisted.

ĀL'IEN-ATE, *a.* [L. *alienatus.*] Estranged; withdrawn from; stranger to.

† ĀL'IEN-ATE, *n.* A stranger; an alien.

ĀL-IEN-Ā'TION, (āle-yen-ā'shun) *n.* [L. *alienatio.*] 1. A transfer of title; or a legal conveyance of property to another. 2. The state of being alienated. 3. A withdrawing or estrangement. 4. Delirium; derangement of mental faculties; insanity. *Hooker.*

ĀL'IEN-A-TOR, *n.* One that alienates or transfers property. *Warton.*

ĀL-IEN-EE', *n.* One to whom the title to property is transferred. *Blackstone.*

ĀL'IEN-ISM, *n.* Alienage. *N. Y. Reports.*

A-LĪFE', *adv.* On my life. *Shak.*

A-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ala* and *fero.*] Having wings.

AL'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *ala* and *forma.*] Having the shape of a wing.

A-LIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ala* and *gero.*] Having wings.

A-LIGGE'. *See* ALEGGE.

A-LĪGHT', (a-līte') *v. i.* [Sax. *alihtan.*] 1. To get down or descend, as from on horseback or from a carriage. 2. To descend and settle. 3. To fall or descend and lodge.

A-LĪKE', *a.* [Sax. *gelic.*] Having resemblance or similitude; similar.

A-LĪKE', *adv.* In the same manner, form or degree.

A-LĪKE'-MĪND-ED, *a.* Having the same mind.

AL'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *alimentum.*] That which nourishes; food; nutriment.

AL-I-MENT'AL, *a.* Supplying food; that has the quality of nourishing.

AL-I-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* So as to serve for nourishment or food.

AL-I-MENT'A-RI-NESS, *n.* The quality of supplying nutriment.

AL-I-MENT A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to aliment or food; having the quality of nourishing.

AL-I-MENT-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act or power of affording nutriment. 2. The state of being nourished. *Johnson.*

AL-I-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* Nourishing; affording food. [*Little used.*]

AL'I-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *alimonia.*] An allowance made for the support of a woman, legally separated from her husband. *Blackstone.*

AL'I-PED, *a.* [L. *ala* and *pes.*] Wing-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane, which serves as a wing.

AL'I-PED, *n.* An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane, and which thus serve for wings; a cheiropter; as the bat. *Dumeril.*

AL'I-QUANT, *a.* [L. *aliquantum.*] In *arithmetic*, an aliquant number or part is that which does not measure another number without a remainder. Thus 5 is an *aliquant* part of 16.

AL'I-QUOT, *a.* [L.] An aliquot part of a number or quantity is one which will measure it without a remainder. Thus 5 is an *aliquot* part of 15.

Ā'LISH, *a.* Like ale; having the qualities of ale.

† AL'I-TURE, *n.* Nourishment.

A-LĪVE', *a.* [Sax. *gelifian.*] 1. Having life, in opposition to *dead*; living. 2. In a state of action; unextinguished; undestroyed; unexpired; in force or operation. 3. Cheerful; sprightly; lively; full of alacrity. 4. Susceptible; easily impressed; having lively feelings.

AL'KA-HEST, *n.* [Ar.] A universal dissolvent; a menstruum capable of dissolving every body.

AL-KA-LES'CEN-CY, *n.* A tendency to become alkaline; or a tendency to the properties of an alkali. *Ure.*

AL-KA-LES'CENT, *a.* Tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline.

* AL-KA-LĪ, *n.*; *plu.* ALKALIES. [Ar.] In *chemistry*, a term applied to all bodies which possess the following properties: 1. a caustic taste; 2. being volatilizable by heat; 3. capability of combining with acids, and of destroying their acidity; 4. solubility in water, even when combined with carbonic acid; 5. capability of converting vegetable blues to green. *Thomson.*

AL'KA-LI-FŸ, *v. t.* To form, or to convert into an alkali.

AL'KA-LI-FŸ, *v. i.* To become an alkali.

AL-KA-LIG'E-NOUS, *a.* [*alkali*, and Gr. γενναω.] Producing or generating alkali.

AL-KA-LIM'E-TER, *n.* [*alkali*, and Gr. μετρον.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalies. *Ure.*

AL'KA-LINE, *a.* Having the properties of alkali.

AL-KA-LIN'I-TY, *n.* The quality which constitutes an alkali. *Thomson.*

AL-KĀ'LI-OUS, *a.* Having the qualities of alkali. *Kinnier.*

† AL'KA-LI-ZATE, *a.* Alkaline; impregnated with alkali. *Boyle.*

† AL'KA-LI-ZATE, *v. t.* To make bodies alkaline.

AL-KAL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of rendering alkaline by impregnating with an alkali.

AL'KA-LIZE, *v. t.* To make alkaline; to communicate the properties of an alkali to, by mixture.

AL'KA-NET, *n.* The plant bugloss.

AL-KE-KEN'GI, *n.* The winter cherry.

AL-KEN'NA, or AL-HEN'NA, *n.* Egyptian privet.

AL-KERM'ES, *n.* [Ar.] In *pharmacy*, a compound cordial, derived from the kermes berries.

AL-KER'VA, *n.* An Arabic name of the *palma Christi.* *Quincy.*

AL'KO-RAN, *n.* [Ar. *al*, the, and *koran*, book. The *Book*, by way of eminence, as we say, the *Bible.*] The book which contains the Mohammedan doctrines of faith and practice.

AL-KO-RAN'ISH, *a.* Relating to the Alkoran.

AL'KO-RAN-IST, *n.* One who adheres strictly to the letter of the Alkoran, rejecting all comments. The Persians are generally Alkoranists; the Turks, Arabs, and Tartars admit a multitude of traditions.

AL-KUS'SA, *n.* A fish of the *silurus* kind.

ĀLL, (awl) *a.* [Sax. *eal*; Dan. *al*; G. *all*; Sw. *all.*] 1. Every one, or the whole number of particulars. 2. The whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree.

ĀLL, *adv.* Wholly; completely; entirely.

ĀLL, *n.* 1. The whole number. 2. The whole; the entire thing; the aggregate amount. This adjective is much used as a noun, and applied to persons or things.—*All in all* is a phrase which signifies, *all* things to a person, or every thing desired.—*At all* is a phrase much used by way of enforcement or emphasis, usually in negative or interrogative sentences. He has no ambition *at all*; that is, *not in the least degree.*—*All*, in composition, enlarges the meaning, or adds force to a word; and it is generally more emphatical than *most.* In some instances, *all* is incorporated into words, as in *almighty*, *already*, *always*; but in most instances, it is an adjective prefixed to other words, but separated by a hyphen.

ĀLL-ABAN'DONED, *a.* Abandoned by all.

ĀLL-AB-HOR'RED, *a.* Detested by all. *Shak.*

ĀLL-AC-COM'PLISHED, *a.* Fully accomplished; whose education is highly finished.

ĀLL-AD-MĪR'ING, *a.* Wholly admiring. *Shak.*

ĀLL-AD-VĪS'ED, *a.* Advised by all. *Warburton.*

ĀLL-AP-PRŌVED, *a.* Approved by all. *More.*

ĀLL-A-TŌN'ING, *a.* Atoning for all. *Dryden.*

ĀLL-BEĀR'ING, *a.* Producing every thing; omniparous.

ĀLL-BEAŪ'TE-OUS, *a.* Perfectly beautiful. *Pope.*

ĀLL-BE-HŌLD'ING, *a.* Beholding all things.

ĀLL-BLĀST'ING, *a.* Blasting all; defaming or destroying all. *Marston.*

ĀLL-BOUN'TE-OUS, } *a.* Perfectly bountiful; of infinite
ĀLL-BOUN'TI-FUL, } bounty.

ĀLL-CHANG'ING, *a.* Perpetually changing. *Shak.*

ĀLL-CHEER'ING, *a.* That cheers all; that gives gayety or cheerfulness to all. *Shak.*

ĀLL-COM-MAND'ING, *a.* Having command or sovereignty over all. *Raleigh.*

ĀLL-COM-PLY'ING, *a.* Complying in every respect.

ĀLL-COM-PŌS'ING, *a.* That makes all tranquil or peaceful. *Crashaw.*

ĀLL-COM-PRE-HEN'SIVE, *a.* Comprehending all things. *Glanville.*

ĀLL-CON-CĒAL'ING, *a.* Hiding or concealing all.

ĀLL-CON'QUER-ING, *a.* That subdues all. *Milton.*

ĀLL-CON'SCIOUS, *a.* Conscious of all; all-knowing.

ĀLL-CON-STRAIN'ING, *a.* Constraining all. *Drayton.*

ĀLL-CON-SŪM'ING, *a.* That consumes or devours all.

ĀLL-DĀR'ING, *a.* Daring to attempt every thing. *Jonson.*

ĀLL-DE-STROY'ING, *a.* Destroying every thing. *Fanshaw.*

ĀLL-DEV'AS-TA-TING, *a.* Wasting every thing.

ĀLL-DE-VOUR'ING, *a.* Eating or consuming all. *Pope.*

ĀLL-DIM'MING, *a.* Obscuring every thing. *Marston.*

ĀLL-DIS-CŌV'ER-ING, *a.* Discovering or disclosing every thing. *More.*

ĀLL-DIS-GRA'CED, *a.* Completely disgraced. *Shak.*

ĀLL-DIS-PENS'ING, *a.* Dispensing all things; affording dispensation or permission. *Milton.*

ĀLL-DI-VINE', *a.* Supremely excellent. *Howell.*

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* *See Synopsis.* MŌVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BULL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in *this.* † *Obsolete.*

ALL-DI-VIN'ING, *a.* Foretelling all things. *Fanshaw*
ALL-DREAD'ED, *a.* Dreaded by all. *Shak.*
ALL-EF-FI"CIENT, *a.* Of perfect or unlimited efficacy or efficiency.
ALL-EL'O-QUENT, *a.* Eloquent in the highest degree.
ALL-EM-BRĀ'CING, *a.* Embracing all things. *Crashaw.*
ALL-END'ING, *a.* Putting an end to all things. *Shak.*
ALL-EN-LIGHT'EN-ING, *a.* Enlightening all things.
ALL-EN-RĀ'GED, *a.* Highly enraged. *Hall.*
ALL-FLĀ'MING, *a.* Flaming in all directions. *Beaumont.*
ALL-FŌŌL'S-DAY, *n.* The first of April.
ALL-FOR-GIV'ING, *a.* Forgiving or pardoning all.
ALL-FŌURS, *n.* A game at cards, played by two or four persons.—*To go on all fours* is to move or walk on four legs, or on the two legs and two arms.
ALL-GIV'ER, *n.* The Giver of all things. *Milton.*
ALL-GOOD', *a.* Completely good. *Dryden.*
ALL-GOOD', *n.* The name of the plant good-Henry.
ALL-GRĀ'CIOUS, *a.* Perfectly gracious.
ALL-GUĪD'ING, *a.* Guiding or conducting all things.
ALL-HĀIL', *excl.* [*all*, and Sax. *hæl*, health.] All health; a phrase of salutation, expressing a wish of *all health* or safety to the person addressed.
ALL-HAL'LOW, ALL-HAL'LOWS, *n.* All Saints' day, the first of November; a feast dedicated to all the saints in general.
ALL-HAL'LOW-TIDE, *n.* The time near All Saints, or November first.
ALL-HAP'PY, *a.* Completely happy.
ALL-HĒAL', *n.* The popular name of several plants.
ALL-HĒAL'ING, *a.* Healing all things. *Selden.*
ALL-HELP'ING, *a.* Assisting all. *Selden.*
ALL-HĪD'ING, *a.* Concealing all things. *Shak.*
ALL-HON'ORED, *a.* Honored by all. *Shak.*
ALL-HURT'ING, *a.* Hurting all things. *Shak.*
ALL-Ī'DOL-Ī-ZING, *a.* Worshiping every thing. *Crashaw.*
ALL-IM'I-TA-TING, *a.* Imitating every thing. *More.*
ALL-IN-FORM'ING, *a.* Actuating all by vital powers.
ALL-IN'TER-EST-ING, *a.* Interesting in the highest degree.
ALL-IN-TER'PRET-ING, *a.* Explaining all things. *Milton.*
ALL-JUDG'ING, *a.* Judging all; possessing the sovereign right of judging. *Rowe.*
ALL-JUST', *a.* Perfectly just.
ALL-KĪND', *a.* Perfectly kind or benevolent.
ALL-KNŌW'ING, *a.* Having all knowledge; omniscient. *Atterbury.*
ALL-LĪ'CENSED, *a.* Licensed to every thing. *Shak.*
ALL-LOV'ING, *a.* Of infinite love. *More.*
ALL-MĀ'KING, *a.* Making or creating all; omnific. *Dryden.*
ALL-MA-TŪR'ING, *a.* Maturing all things. *Dryden.*
ALL-MER'CI-FUL, *a.* Of perfect mercy or compassion.
ALL-MUR'DER-ING, *a.* Killing or destroying every thing.
ALL-O-BĒ'DI-ENT, *a.* Entirely obedient. *Crashaw.*
ALL-O-BĘY'ING, *a.* Receiving obedience from all.
ALL-OB-LĪV'I-OUS, *a.* Causing total oblivion. *Shak.*
ALL-OB-SCŪR'ING, *a.* Obscuring every thing. *King.*
ALL-PĀ'TIENT, *a.* Enduring every thing without murmurs.
ALL-PEN'E-TRA-TING, *a.* Penetrating every thing.
ALL-PER'FECT, *a.* Completely perfect.
ALL-PER'FECT-NESS, *n.* The perfection of the whole; entire perfection. *More.*
ALL-PIER'CING, *a.* Piercing every thing. *Marston.*
ALL-POW'ER-FUL, *a.* Almighty; omnipotent. *Swift.*
ALL-PRĀIS'ED, *a.* Praised by all. *Shak.*
ALL-RŪL'ING, *a.* Governing all things. *Milton.*
ALL-SA-GĀ'CIOUS, *a.* Having all sagacity; of perfect discernment.
ALL-SĀINTS'-DAY, *n.* The first day of November, called also *all-hallows*; a feast in honor of all the saints.
ALL-SANC'TI-FY-ING, *a.* Sanctifying the whole. *West.*
ALL-SĀV'ING, *a.* Saving all. *Selden.*
ALL-SEARCH'ING, *a.* Pervading and searching every thing. *South.*
ALL-SEE'ING, *a.* Seeing every thing. *Dryden.*
ALL-SEER', *n.* One that sees every thing. *Shak.*
ALL-SHĀK'ING, *a.* Shaking all things. *Shak.*
ALL-SHUN'NED, *a.* Shunned by all. *Shak.*
ALL-SŌULS'-DAY, *n.* The second day of November; a feast or solemnity held by the church of Rome, to supplicate for the souls of the faithful deceased.
ALL'-SPICE, *n.* The berry of the pimento.
ALL-SUF-FI"CIEN-CY, *n.* Complete or infinite ability.
ALL-SUF-FI"CIENT, *a.* Sufficient to every thing; infinitely able. *Hooker.*
ALL-SUF-FI"CIENT, *n.* The all-sufficient Being; God.
ALL-SUR-ROUND'ING, *a.* Encompassing the whole.
ALL-SUR-VĘY'ING, *n.* Surveying every thing.
ALL-SUS-TĀIN'ING, *a.* Upholding all things.
ALL-TELL'ING, *a.* Telling or divulging every thing.
ALL-TRI'UMPH-ING, *a.* Triumphant every where or over all. *Jonson.*

ALL-WATCH'ED, *a.* Watched throughout. *Shak.*
ALL-WĪSE', *a.* Possessed of infinite wisdom. *South.*
ALL-WIT'TED, *a.* Having all kinds of wit. *Jonson.*
ALL-WŌR'SHIPED, *a.* Worshiped or adored by all.
ALL-WŌR'THY, *a.* Of infinite worth; of the highest worth.
AL'LA-GITE, *n.* A mineral.
AL'LAN-ITE, *n.* A mineral. A siliceous oxyd of cerium
AL-LAN-TOIS', or AL-LAN-TOID', *n.* [Gr. αλλας and ειδος.] A thin membrane, situated between the chorion and amnios in quadrupeds.
† AL'LA-TRATE, *v. t.* [L. *allatro.*] To bark, as a dog.
AL-LĀY', *v. t.* [Sax. *alecgan*, *alegan.*] 1. To make quiet; to pacify, or appease. 2. To abate, mitigate, subdue, or destroy. 3. To obtund or repress as acrimony. 4. *Formerly*, to reduce the purity of; as, to *allay* metals. But, in this sense, *alloy* is now exclusively used. *See* ALLOY.
ALLĀY', *n.* 1. *Formerly*, a baser metal mixed with a finer; but, in this sense, it is now written *alloy*, *which see.* 2. That which allays, or abates the predominant qualities. *Newton.*
AL-LAY'ED, (al-lāde') *pp.* Layed at rest; quieted; tranquilized; abated; [reduced by mixture. *Obs.*]
AL-LĀY'ER, *n.* He, or that, which allays.
AL-LĀY'ING, *ppr.* Quieting; reducing to tranquillity; abating; [reducing by mixture. *Obs.*]
AL-LĀY'MENT, *n.* The act of quieting; a state of rest after disturbance; abatement; ease. *Shak.*
AL'LE, (al'ly) *n.* The little auk, or black and white diver.
† AL-LEĆT', *v. t.* To entice. *Huloet's Dict.*
† AL-LEĆT-Ā'TION, *n.* Allurement; enticement. *Coles.*
† AL-LEĆT'IVE, *a.* Alluring. *Chaucer.*
† AL-LEĆT'IVE, *n.* Allurement. *Eliot.*
AL-LEDGE', (al-ledj') *v. t.* [L. *allego.*] 1. To declare; to affirm; to assert; to pronounce with positiveness. 2. To produce as an argument, plea, or excuse; to cite or quote.
† AL-LEDGE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be alledged. *Brown.*
AL-LEDG'ED, (al-ledjd') *pp.* Affirmed; asserted, whether as a charge or a plea.
† AL-LEDGE'MENT, *n.* Allegation.
AL-LEDG'ER, *n.* One who affirms or declares.
AL-LEDG'ING, *ppr.* Asserting; averring; declaring.
AL-LE-GĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Affirmation; positive assertion or declaration. 2. That which is affirmed or asserted; that which is offered as a plea, excuse, or justification.—3. In *ecclesiastical courts*, declaration of charges.
AL-LEGE'. *See* ALLEDGE.
AL-LĒ'GE-AS, or AL-LĒ'GI-AS, *n.* A stuff manufactured in the East Indies.
† AL-LEGE'MENT, *n.* Allegation.
AL-LE-GHĀ'NE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the mountains called Alleghany, or Alleghenny.
AL-LE-GHĀ'NY, *n.* The chief ridge of the great chains of mountains which run from N. E. to S. W. through the Middle and Southern States of North America.
AL-LĒ'GI-ANCE, *n.* [old Fr., from L. *alligo.*] The tie or obligation of a subject to his prince or government; the duty of fidelity to a king, government, or state.
† AL-LE'GI-ANT, *a.* Loyal. *Shak.*
AL-LE-GOR'IĆ, AL-LE-GOR'I-ĆAL, *a.* In the manner of allegory; figurative.
AL-LE-GOR'I-ĆAL-LY, *adv.* In a figurative manner; by way of allegory.
AL-LE-GOR'I-ĆAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being allegorical.
AL'LE-GO-RIST, *n.* One who teaches in an allegorical manner. *Whiston.*
AL'LE-GO-RĪZE, *v. t.* 1. To form an allegory; to turn into allegory. 2. To understand in an allegorical sense.
AL'LE-GO-RĪZE, *v. i.* To use allegory.
AL'LE-GO-RĪZED, *pp.* Turned into allegory.
AL'LE-GO-RĪ-ZING, *ppr.* Turning into allegory, or understanding in an allegorical sense.
AL'LE-GO-RY, *n.* [Gr. αλληγορια.] A figurative sentence or discourse, in which the principal subject is described by another subject resembling it in its properties and circumstances. The principal subject is thus kept out of view, and we are left to collect the intentions of the writer or speaker, by the resemblance of the secondary to the primary subject. Allegory is in words what hieroglyphics are in painting. We have a fine example of an allegory in the eightieth psalm.
AL-LE-GRET'TO, [from *allegro*,] denotes, *in music*, a movement or time quicker than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro. Busby.*
AL-LĒ'GRO. [It. *merry*, *cheerful.*] In *music*, a word denoting a brisk movement; a sprightly part or strain.
AL-LE-LŪ'IAH, *n.* [Heb הללו יה.] Praise to Jehovah; a word used to denote pious joy and exultation, chiefly in hymns and anthems.
AL-LE-MAND', *n.* A slow air in common time, or grave, solemn music, with a slow movement. Also a brisk dance.

AL-LE-MAN'NIC, *a.* Belonging to the *Alemanni*, ancient Germans, and to *Alemannia*, their country.

AL-LER'ION, *n.* In *heraldry*, an eagle without beak or feet, with expanded wings.

AL-LE-VEŪR', *n.* A small Swedish coin.

AL-LĒ'VI-ATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *allevio.*] 1. To make light; but always in a figurative sense. To remove in part; to lessen; to mitigate; applied to evils; as, to *alleviate* sorrow. 2. To make less by representation; to extenuate.

AL-LĒ'VI-A-TED, *pp.* Made lighter; mitigated; eased; extenuated.

AL-LĒ'VI-A-TING, *ppr.* Making lighter, or more tolerable; extenuating.

AL-LE-VI-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of lightening, allaying, or extenuating; a lessening, or mitigation. 2. That which lessens, mitigates, or makes more tolerable.

† AL-LĒ'VI-A-TIVE, *n.* That which mitigates.

AL'LEY, (al'ly) *n.* [Fr. *allée.*] 1. A walk in a garden; a narrow passage. 2. A narrow passage or way in a city, as distinct from a public street.

AL-LI-Ā'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *allium.*] Pertaining to allium, or garlic. *Barton.*

AL-LĪ'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *alliance.*] 1. The relation or union between families, contracted by marriage. 2. The union between nations, contracted by compact, treaty, or league. 3. The treaty, league, or compact, which is the instrument of confederacy. 4. Any union or connection of interests between persons, families, states, or corporations. 5. The persons or parties allied. *Addison.*

† AL-LĪ'ANT, *n.* An ally. *Wotton.*

AL-LĬ''CIEN-CY, *n.* [L. *allicio.*] The power of attracting any thing; attraction; magnetism. *Glanville.* [*Little used.*]

† AL-LĬ''CIENT, *n.* That which attracts.

AL-LI'ED, (al-līde') *pp.* Connected by marriage, treaty, or similitude.

AL'LI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *alligo.*] To tie together; to unite by some tie.

AL-LI-GĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of tying together. [*Little used.*] 2. A rule of arithmetic, for finding the price or value of compounds consisting of ingredients of different values.

AL-LI-GĀ'TOR, *n.* [Sp. *lagarto.*] The American crocodile.

AL-LI-GĀ'TOR-PEAR, *n.* A West India fruit.

AL-LIG'A-TURE, *n.* *See* LIGATURE, which is the word in use.

AL-LĪNE'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *alignement.*] A reducing to a line, or to a square; a line; a row. *Asiat. Res.*

AL'LI-OTH, *n.* A star in the tail of the great bear.

AL-LIS'ION, (al-lĭzh'un) *n.* [L. *allido.*] A striking against. *Woodward.*

AL-LIT-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *litera.*] The repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words immediately succeeding each other, or at short intervals.

AL-LIT'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, alliteration.

AL-LO-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *locatio.*] The act of putting one thing to another; hence its usual sense is the admission of an article of account, or an *allowance* made upon an account; a term used in the English exchequer.

AL'LO-ĊHRO-ITE, *n.* An amorphous, massive, opake mineral, found in Norway.

AL-LO-ĊŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *allocutio.*] 1. The act or manner of speaking to. 2. An address; a formal address. *Addison.* [*Rarely used.*]

AL-LŌ'DI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to allodium; held independent of a lord paramount; opposed to *feudal.*

AL-LŌ'DI-AN is sometimes used, but not authorized.

AL-LŌ DI-UM, *n.* [Fr. *alleu.*] Freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner; real estate held in absolute independence, without being subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior. It is thus opposed to *feud.* In England, there is no allodial land, all land being held of the king; but in the United States, most lands are allodial.

AL-LONGE', (al-lunj') *n.* [Fr. *allonger.*] 1. A pass with a sword; a thrust made by stepping forward and extending the arm; a term used in fencing, often contracted into *lunge.* 2. A long rein, when a horse is trotted in the hand. *Johnson.*

AL-LÖÖ', *v. t.* or *i.* To incite dogs by a call. *See* HALLOO.

AL'LO-PHANE, *n.* [Gr. ἀλλος.] A mineral.

† AL'LO-QUY, *n.* Address; conversation.

AL-LOT', *v. t.* [of *ad* and *lot.*] 1. To divide or distribute by lot. 2. To distribute, or parcel out in parts or portions; or to distribute a share to each individual concerned. 3. To grant, as a portion; to give, assign, or appoint in general.

AL-LOT'MENT, *n.* 1. That which is allotted; a share, part, or portion granted or distributed; that which is assigned by lot. 2. A part, portion, or place appropriated.

AL-LOT'TED, *pp.* Distributed by lot; granted; assigned.

AL-LOT'TER-Y is used by Shakspeare for *allotment*, but is not authorized by usage.

AL-LOT'TING, *ppr.* Distributing by lot; giving as portions; assigning.

AL-LOW', *v. t.* [Fr. *allouer.*] 1. To grant, give, or yield. 2. To admit; to own or acknowledge. 3. To approve, justify, or sanction. 4. To afford, or grant as a compensation. 5. To abate or deduct. 6. To permit; to grant license to.

AL-LOW'A-BLE, *a.* That may be permitted as lawful, or admitted as true and proper; not forbid; not unlawful or improper.

AL-LOW'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being allowable; lawfulness.

AL-LOW'A-BLY, *adv.* In an allowable manner.

AL-LOW ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of allowing. 2. Permission; license; approbation; sanction; usually slight approbation. 3. Admission; assent to a fact or state of things; a granting. 4. Freedom from restraint; indulgence. 5. That which is allowed; a portion appointed; a stated quantity, as of food or drink; hence, in *seamen's language*, a limited quantity of meat and drink, when provisions fall short. 6. Abatement; deduction. 7. Established character; reputation. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

AL-LOW'ANCE, *v. t.* To put upon allowance; to restrain or limit to a certain quantity of provisions or drink.

AL-LOW'ED, (al-lowd') *pp.* Granted; permitted; assented to; admitted; approved; indulged; appointed; abated.

AL-LOW'ER, *n.* One that approves or authorizes.

AL-LOW'ING, *ppr.* Granting; permitting; admitting; approving; indulging; deducting.

AL-LOY', *v. t.* [Fr. *allier.*] 1. To reduce the purity of a metal, by mixing with it a portion of one less valuable. 2. To mix metals. *Lavoisier.* 3. To reduce or abate by mixture.

AL-LOY', *n.* 1. A baser metal mixed with a finer. 2. The mixture of different metals; any metallic compound. 3. Evil mixed with good.

AL-LOY'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *alliage.*] 1. The act of alloying metals, or the mixture of a baser metal with a finer, to reduce its purity; the act of mixing metals. 2. The mixture of different metals. *Lavoisier.*

AL-LOY'ED, (al-loyd') *pp.* Mixed; reduced in purity; debased; abated by foreign mixture.

AL-LOY'ING, *ppr.* Mixing a baser metal with a finer, to reduce its purity.

ALL'SPICE. See under the compounds of *all.*

ÄLLS, *n.* All one's goods. A vulgarism.

† AL-LU-BES'CEN-CY, *n.* Willingness; content.

AL-LŪDE', *v. i.* [L. *alludo.*] To refer to something not directly mentioned; to have reference; to hint at by remote suggestions.

AL-LŪD'ING, *ppr.* Having reference; hinting at.

AL-LŪ'MI-NOR, *n.* [Fr. *allumer.*] One who colors or paints upon paper or parchment, giving light and ornament to letters and figures. This is now written *limner.*

AL-LŪRE', *v. t.* [Fr. *leurrer.*] To attempt to draw to; to tempt by the offer of some good, real or apparent; to invite by something flattering or acceptable.

† AL-LŪRE', *n.* Now written *lure.*

AL-LŪR'ED, (al-lūrd') *pp.* Tempted; drawn, or invited, by something that appears desirable.

AL-LŪRE'MENT, *n.* That which allures; any real or apparent good held forth, or operating, as a motive to action; temptation; enticement.

AL-LŪR'ER, *n.* He, or that, which allures.

AL-LŪR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Drawing; tempting; inviting by some real or apparent good. 2. *a.* Inviting; having the quality of attracting or tempting.

AL-LŪR'ING-LY, *adv.* In an alluring manner; enticingly.

AL-LŪR'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of alluring.

AL-LŪ'SION, (al-lū'-zhun) *n.* [Fr., from *allusio*, Low L.] A reference to something not explicitly mentioned; a hint; a suggestion.

AL-LŪ'SIVE, *a.* Having reference to something not fully expressed.

AL-LŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of allusion.

AL-LŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being allusive.

AL-LŪ'SO-RY, *a.* Allusive; insinuating. *Heath.*

AL-LŪ'VI-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to alluvion; added to land by the wash of water. 2. Washed ashore or down a stream; formed by a current of water. *Kirwan.*

AL-LŪ'VI-ON, } *n.* [L. *alluvio.*] 1. The insensible in-
AL-LŪ'VI-UM, } crease of earth on a shore, or bank of a river, by the force of water, as by a current or by waves. 2. A gradual washing or carrying of earth or other substances to a shore or bank; the earth thus added. 3. The mass of substances collected by means of the action of water. *Buckland.*

AL-LŪ'VI-OUS, *a.* The same as *alluvial*, and less frequently used.

AL-LŸ', *v. t.* [Fr. *allier.*] 1. To unite, or form a relation, as between families by marriage, or between princes and states by treaty, league, or confederacy. 2. To form a

relation by similitude, resemblance, or friendship.—*Note.* This word is more generally used in the passive form, as, families are *allied* by blood; or reciprocally, as, princes *ally themselves* to powerful states.

AL-LȲ′, *n.* 1. A prince or state united by treaty or league; a confederate. 2. One related by marriage or other tie.

AL-LȲ′ING, *ppr.* Uniting by marriage or treaty

AL′MA-CAN-TAR. *See* ALMUCANTAR.

AL′MA-DIE, *n.* A bark canoe used by the Africans; also, a long boat used at Calicut, in India.

AL′MA-GEST, *n.* [*al*, and Gr. *μεγιστη*.] A book or collection of problems in astronomy and geometry.

AL-MĀ′GRA, *n.* A fine, deep red ochre.

AL′MA-NAC, *n.* [Ar.] A small book or table, containing a calendar of days, weeks, and months, with the times of the rising of the sun and moon, changes of the moon, eclipses, hours of full tide, stated festivals of churches, stated terms of courts, observations on the weather, &c., for the year ensuing.

AL′MA-NAC–MA-KER, *n.* A maker of almanacs

AL′MAN-DINE, *n.* [Fr.] Precious garnet.

AL′ME, or AL′MA, *n.* Girls in Egypt, whose occupation is to amuse company with singing and dancing.

AL-MĒ′NA, *n.* A weight of two pounds.

AL-MIGHT′I-NESS, *n.* Omnipotence; infinite or boundless power; *an attribute of God only.*

AL-MIGHT′Y, *a.* Possessing all power; omnipotent; being of unlimited might; being of boundless sufficiency.

AL-MIGHT′Y, *n.* The omnipotent God.

* AL′MOND, (it is popularly pronounced *ä′mond.*) *n.* [Fr. *amande.*] 1. The fruit of the almond tree. 2. The *tonsils*, two glands near the basis of the tongue, are called *almonds*, from their resemblance to that nut.—3. In *Portugal*, a measure by which wine is sold.—4 Among *lapidaries*, *almonds* are pieces of rocky crystal, used in adorning branch candlesticks.

AL′MOND–FUR′NACE, among *refiners*, is a furnace in which the slags of litharge, left in refining silver, are reduced to lead, by the help of charcoal.

AL′MOND–TREE, *n.* The tree which produces the almond.

AL′MOND–WIL′LOW, *n.* A kind of tree.

AL′MON-ER, *n.* An officer whose duty is to distribute charity or alms. The *grand almoner*, in France, is the first ecclesiastical dignitary, and has the superintendence of hospitals.

AL′MON-RY, *n.* [corrupted into *ambry*, *aumbry*, or *aumery.*] The place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed.

* AL-MOST′, *adv.* Nearly; well nigh; for the greatest part.

ĀLMS, (ämz) *n.* [Sax. *almes.*] Any thing given gratuitously to relieve the poor, as money, food, or clothing.

ĀLMS′–BAS-KET,
ĀLMS′–BOX,
ĀLMS′–CHEST, } *n.* Vessels appropriated to receive alms.

ĀLMS′–DEED, *n.* An act of charity; a charitable gift.

† ĀLMS′–FOLK, *n.* Persons supporting others by alms.

ĀLMS′–GIV-ER, *n.* One who gives to the poor.

ĀLMS′–GIV-ING, *n.* The bestowment of charity.

ĀLMS′–HOUSE, *n.* A house appropriated for the use of the poor, who are supported by the public.

ĀLMS′–MEN,
ĀLMS′–PĒO-PLE, } *n.* Persons supported by charity or by public provision.

AL′MU-CAN-TAR, *n.* [Ar.] A series of circles of the sphere passing through the centre of the sun, or of a star, parallel to the horizon.

AL′MU-CAN-TAR'S STAFF. An instrument having an arch of fifteen degrees, used to take observations of the sun.

AL-MŪ′DE, *n.* A wine measure in Portugal.

AL′MUG, or AL′GUM, *n.* In *Scripture*, a tree or wood, about which the learned are not agreed.

AL′NAGE, *n.* [Fr. *aulnage.*] A measuring by the ell.

AL′NA-GER, or AL′NA-GAR, *n.* A measurer by the ell.

AL′NIGHT, *n.* A cake of wax with the wick in the midst. *Bacon.*

AL′OE, (al′o) *n.*; *plu.* ALOES, (al ōze) [L. *aloë*; Gr. *αλοη*.] In *botany*, a genus of *monogynian hexanders*, of many species; all natives of warm climates.

AL′ŌES, in *medicine*, is the inspissated juice of the aloe; a stimulating stomachic purgative.

AL′ŌES–WOOD, *n.* *See* AGALLOCHUM.

AL-O-ET′IC, or AL-O-ET′I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to aloe or aloes; partaking of the qualities of aloes.

AL-O-ET′IC, *n.* A medicine consisting chiefly of aloes.

A-LOFT′, *adv.* 1. On high; in the air; high above the ground.—2. In *seamen's language*, in the top; at the mast head; or on the higher yards or rigging.

A-LOFT′, *prep.* Above. *Milton.*

A-LO′GI-ANS, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *λογος*.] In *church history*, a sect of ancient heretics, who denied Jesus Christ to be the *Logos*.

AL′O-GO-TRO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *αλογος* and *τροφη*.] A disproportionate nutrition of the parts of the body.

† AL′O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *λογος*.] Unreasonableness; absurdity. *Brown.*

A-LŌNE′, *a.* [*all* and *one*; Germ. *allein*; D. *alleen.*] 1. Single; solitary; without the presence of another; applied to a person or thing. 2. It is applied to two or more persons or things, when separate from others, in a place or condition by themselves; without company. 3. Only.

A-LŌNE′, *adv.* Separately; by itself.

† A-LŌNE′LY, *a.* or *adv.* Only; merely; singly.

† A-LŌNE′NESS, *n.* That state which belongs to no other. *Montague.*

A-LONG′, *adv.* [Sax. *and-lang*, or *ond-lang.*] 1. By the length; lengthwise; in a line with the length. 2. Onward; in a line, or with a progressive motion.—*All along* signifies the whole length; through the whole distance.—*Along with* signifies in company; joined with.—*Along side*, in *seamen's language*, signifies side by side.—*Along shore* is by the shore or coast, lengthwise, and near the shore. *Lying along* is lying on the side, or pressed down by the weight of sail.

† A-LONGST′, *adv.* Along; through, or by the length.

A-LOOF′, *adv.* 1. At a distance, but within view, or at a small distance. 2. Not concerned in a design; declining to take any share; keeping at a distance from the point, or matter in debate.

AL′O-PE-CY, *n.* [Gr. *αλωπηξ*.] A disease called the *fox-evil*, or *scurf*, which is a falling off of the hair.

A-LŌ′SA, *n.* A fish of passage, called the *shad.*

A-LOUD′, *adv.* Loudly; with a loud voice.

† A-LŌW′, *adv.* In a low place.

ALP, ALPS, *n.* [qu. Gr. *αλφος*; L. *albus.*] A high mountain. The name, it is supposed, was originally given to mountains whose tops were covered with snow.

AL-PAG′NA, *n.* An animal of Peru.

AL′PHA, *n.* [Heb. אלוף.] The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to *A*, and used to denote *first*, or *beginning.* As a numeral, it stands for *one.*

AL′PHA-BET, *n.* [Gr. *αλφα* and *βητα*.] The letters of a language arranged in the customary order.

AL′PHA-BET, *v. t.* To arrange in the order of an alphabet; to form an alphabet in a book, or designate the leaves by the letters of the alphabet.

AL-PHA-BET-Ā′RI-AN, *n.* A learner while in the A, B, C.

AL-PHA-BET′IC,
AL-PHA-BET′I-CAL, } *a.* In the order of an alphabet, or in the order of the letters as customarily arranged.

AL-PHA-BET′I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In an alphabetical manner; in the customary order of the letters.

AL-PHĒ′NIX, *n.* White barley sugar, used for colds.

AL′PHEST, *n.* A small fish.

AL-PHON′SIN, *n.* A surgical instrument for extracting bullets from wounds.

AL-PHON′SIN TĀ′BLES. Astronomical tables made by Alphonsus, king of Arragon. *Bailey.*

AL′PHUS, *n.* [Gr. *αλφος*.] That species of leprosy called *vitiligo.*

* AL′PINE, *a.* [L. *alpinus.*] 1. Pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain; very high; elevated. 2. Growing on high mountains.

* AL′PINE, *n.* A kind of strawberry growing on lofty hills.

AL′PIST, or AL′PIA, *n.* The seed of the fox-tail.

AL′QUIER, *n.* A measure in Portugal.

AL′QUI-FOU, *n.* A sort of lead ore.

AL-READ′Y, (all-red′-e) *adv.* *Literally*, a state of complete preparation; but, *by an easy deflection*, the sense is, at this time, or, at a specified time.

† ALS, *adv.* Also; likewise. *Spenser.*

AL′SO, *adv.* [*all* and *so*; Sax. *cal* and *swa.*] Likewise; in like manner.

ALT, or AL′TO, *a.* [It.] In *music*, a term applied to high notes in the scale.

AL-TĀ′IC, or AL-TĀ′IAN, *a.* [Tart. *alatau.*] Pertaining to the Altai.

AL′TAR, *n.* [L. *altare.*] 1. A mount; a table, or elevated place, on which sacrifices were anciently offered to some deity. 2. In *modern churches*, the communion table; and, *figuratively*, a church; a place of worship.

AL′TAR–CLOTH, *n.* A cloth to lay upon an altar in churches.

AL′TAR–PIECE, *n.* A painting placed over the altar in a church. *Warton.*

AL′TAR–WISE, *adv.* Placed in the manner of an altar. *Howell.*

AL′TAR-AGE, *n.* The profits arising to priests from oblations.

AL′TAR-IST,
AL′TAR–THANE, } *n.* In *old laws*, the priest to whom the altarage belonged; also, a chaplain.

AL′TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *alterer*; L. *alter.*] 1. To make some change in; to make different in some particular; to vary in some degree, without an entire change. 2. To change entirely or materially.

AL′TER, *v. i.* To become, in some respects, different; to vary.

AL'TER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being susceptible of alteration.
AL'TER-A-BLE, *a.* That may become different; that may vary.
AL'TER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of admitting alteration; variableness.
AL'TER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that may be altered, or varied.
AL'TER-AGE, *n.* [from L. *alo.*] The breeding, nourishing or fostering of a child. [*Not an English word.*]
AL'TER-ANT, *a.* Altering; gradually changing.
AL'TER-ANT, *n.* A medicine which gradually corrects the state of the body; an alterative.
AL-TER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *alteratio.*] The act of making different, or of varying in some particular; an altering, or partial change.
AL'TER-A-TIVE, *a.* Causing alteration; having the power to alter.
AL'TER-A-TIVE, *n.* A medicine which gradually induces a change in the habit or constitution, and restores healthy functions.
AL'TER-CATE, *v. i.* [L. *altercor.*] To contend in words; to dispute with zeal, heat, or anger; to wrangle.
AL-TER-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *altercatio.*] Warm contention in words; dispute carried on with heat or anger; controversy; wrangle.
AL'TERN, *a.* [L. *alternus.*] Acting by turns; one succeeding another; *alternate*, which is the word generally used.
AL'TER-NA-CY, *n.* Performance or actions by turns. [*Little used.*]
AL-TERN'AL, *a.* Alternative. [*Little used.*]
AL-TERN'AL-LY, *adv.* By turns. *May.* [*Little used.*]
AL-TERN'ATE, *a.* [L. *alternatus.*] Being by turns; one following the other in succession of time or place; hence, reciprocal.
AL-TERN'ATE, *n.* That which happens by turns with something else; vicissitude. *Prior.*
* AL'TERN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *alterno.*] To perform by turns, or in succession; to cause to succeed by turns; to change one thing for another reciprocally.
* AL'TERN-ATE, *v. i.* 1. To happen or to act by turns. 2. To follow reciprocally in place.
AL-TERN'ATE-LY, *adv.* In reciprocal succession; by turns, so that each is succeeded by that which it succeeds, as night follows day, and day follows night.
AL-TERN'ATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being alternate, or of following in succession.
AL'TERN-A-TING, *ppr.* Performing or following by turns.
AL-TERN-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The reciprocal succession of things in time or place; the act of following and being followed in succession. 2. The different changes, or alterations of orders, in numbers. 3. The answer of the congregation speaking alternately with the minister. 4. Alternate performance, in the choral sense.
AL-TERN'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *alternatif.*] Offering a choice of two things.
AL-TERN'A-TIVE, *n.* That which may be chosen or omitted; a choice of two things, so that if one is taken, the other must be left.
AL-TERN'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of alternatives; in a manner that admits the choice of one out of two things.
AL-TERN'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being alternative.
AL-TERN'I-TY, *n.* Succession by turns; alternation.
AL-THE'A, *n.* [Gr. *αλθαια.*] In *botany*, a genus of *polyandrian monadelphs*, of several species; called in English *marsh-mallow.*
AL-THOUGH', (all-thō') *obs. verb*, or used only in the imperative; (commonly classed, though less correctly, among *conjunctions.*) [*all* and *though*; Sax. *thah*, or *theah*; Ir. *daighim. See* THOUGH.] Grant all this; be it so; allow all; suppose that; admit all that; as, "*although* the fig-tree shall not blossom." *Hab.* iii. That is, grant, admit, or suppose what follows—"the fig-tree shall not blossom."
† AL'TI-GRADE, *n.* Rising on high.
AL-TIL'O-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *altus* and *loquor, loquens.*] Lofty speech; pompous language.
AL-TIM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *altus*, and Gr. *μετρον.*] An instrument for taking altitudes by geometrical principles.
AL-TIM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of ascertaining altitudes by means of a proper instrument.
AL'TIN, *n.* A money of account in Russia, value 3 kopecks.
AL-TIN'CAR, *n.* A species of factitious salt or powder.
AL-TIS'O-NANT, } *a.* [L. *altus* and *sonans.*] High-sound-
AL-TIS'O-NOUS, } ing, lofty, or pompous.
AL'TI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *altitudo.*] 1. Space extended upward; the elevation of an object above its foundation; the elevation of an object or place above the surface on which we stand, or above the earth. 2. The elevation of a point, a star, or other object above the horizon. 3. *Figuratively*, high degree; highest point of excellence.
AL-TIV'O-LANT, *a.* [L. *altus* and *volans.*] Flying high.
AL'TO. [It., from L. *altus.*] High.
AL'TO-OC-TĀ'VO. [It.] An octave higher.
AL'TO-RE-LIĒ'VO. [It.] High relief, in *sculpture*, is the projection of a figure half or more, without being entirely detached. *Cyc.*
AL'TO-RI-PIĒ'NO. [It.] The tenor of the great chorus.
AL'TO-VI-O-LA. [It.] A small tenor viol.
AL'TO-VI-O-LI'NO. [It.] A small tenor violin.
AL-TO-GETH'ER, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; completely; without exception.
AL'U-DEL, *n.* In *chemistry*, aludels are earthen pots without bottoms.
AL'UM, *n.* [L. *alumen.*] A mineral salt, of great use in medicine and the arts. It is a triple sulphate of *alumina* and *potassa.*
AL'UMED, *a.* Mixed with alum. *Barret.*
AL'UM-EARTH, *n.* A massive mineral.
AL'U-MIN, } *n.* An earth, or earthy substance.
A-LŪ'MI-NA, }
A-LŪ'MIN-I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of alumina.
AL'U-MIN-ITE, *n.* Subsulphate of alumina, a mineral.
A-LŪ'MI-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to alum or alumina.
A-LŪ'MI-NUM, *n.* The name given to the supposed metallic base of alumina.
AL'UM-ISH, *a.* Having the nature of alum; somewhat resembling alum.
AL UM-SLATE, *n.* A mineral of two species, common and glossy.
AL'UM-STONE, *n.* The siliceous subsulphate of alumina and potash. *Cleaveland.*
A-LŪ'TA, *n.* [L.] A species of leather-stone.
AL-U-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *aluta.*] The tanning of leather.
AL'VE-A-RY, *n.* [L. *alvearium.*] The hollow of the external ear, or bottom of the *concha.*
AL'VE-O-LAR, } *a.* [L. *alveolus.*] Containing sockets,
AL'VE-O-LA-RY, } hollow cells, or pits; pertaining to sockets.
AL'VE-O-LATE, *a.* [L. *alveolatus.*] Deeply pitted, so as to resemble a honey-comb.
AL'VE-OLE, or AL'VE-O-LUS, *n.* [L. dim. of *alveus.*] 1. A cell in a bee-hive, or in a fossil. 2. The socket in the jaw, in which a tooth is fixed. 3. A sea fossil.
AL'VE-O-LITE, *n.* [L. *alveolus*, and Gr. λιθος.] In *natural history*, a kind of stony polypiers.
AL'VINE, *a.* [from *alvus*, the belly.] Belonging to the belly or intestines. *Darwin.*
AL-WAR'GRIM, *n.* The spotted plover.
AL'WAY, } *adv.* 1. Perpetually; throughout all time.
AL'WAYS, } 2. Continually; without variation. 3. Continually or constantly during a certain period, or regularly at stated intervals. 4. At all convenient times; regularly. *Alway* is now seldom used.
A. M. stand for *artium magister*, master of arts, the second degree given by universities and colleges; called, in some countries, doctor of philosophy.—A. M. stand also for *anno mundi*, in the year of the world.
AM, the first person of the verb *to be*, in the indicative mode, present tense. [Sax. *com*; Gr. *ειμι*; Goth. *im*; Pers. *am.*]
Ā'MA, or HĀ'MA, *n.* [D. *aam.*] A vessel to contain wine for the eucharist; a wine measure.
AM-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *amabilis.*] Loveliness; the power of pleasing. *Taylor.*
A-MAD'A-VAD, *n.* A small, curious bird.
AM-A-DET'TO, *n.* A sort of pear.
A-MAD'O-GADE, *n.* A small, beautiful bird in Peru.
AM'A-DOT, *n.* A sort of pear. *Johnson.*
AM'A-DOU, *n.* A variety of the *boletus igniarius.* This is written also *amadow*, and called *black match*, and *pyrotechnical spunge*, on account of its inflammability.
A-MAIN', *adv.* [Sax. *a* and *mægn.*] With force, strength, or violence; violently; furiously; suddenly; at once.
A-MAL'GAM, *n.* [Gr. *μαλαγμα.*] 1. A mixture of mercury or quicksilver with another metal. 2. A mixture or compound of different things.
A-MAL'GA-MATE, *v. t.* 1. To mix quicksilver with another metal. Gregory uses *amalgamize.* 2. To mix different things; to make a compound; to unite.
A-MAL'GA-MATE, *v. i.* To mix or unite in an amalgam; to blend.
A-MAL'GA-MA-TED, *pp.* Mixed with quicksilver; blended.
A-MAL'GA-MA-TING, *ppr.* Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.
A-MAL-GA-MĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal. 2. The mixing or blending of different things.
† A-MAL'GAME, *v. t.* To mix metals by amalgamation, *Chaucer.*
† A-MAND', *v. t.* To send one away. *Cockeram.*
† AM-AN-DĀ'TION, *n.* Sending on a message.
AM'A-LOZK, *n.* A large aquatic fowl of Mexico.

A-MAN/DO-LA, *n.* A green marble.
A-MAN-U-EN/SIS, *n.* [L. from *manus.*] A person whose employment is to write what another dictates.
AM/A-RANTH, or AM-A-RANTH/US, *n.* [Gr. *αμαραντος.*] Flower-gentle; a genus of plants, of many species.
AM/A-RANTH, *n.* A color inclining to purple.
AM-A-RANTH/INE, *a.* Belonging to amaranth; consisting of, containing, or resembling amaranth.
A-MAR/I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *amaritudo.*] Bitterness. [*Not much used.*]
† A-MAR/U-LENCE, *n.* Bitterness.
† A-MAR/U-LENT, *a.* Bitter.
AM-A-RYL/LIS, *n.* In *botany*, lily-daffodil.
A-MĂSS/, *v. t.* [Fr. *amasser.*] 1. To collect into a heap; to gather a great quantity; to accumulate. 2. To collect in great numbers; to add many things together.
A-MĂSS/, *n.* An assemblage, heap, or accumulation. [This is superseded by *mass.*]
A-MĂSS/ED, (a-măst/) *pp.* Collected in a heap, or in a great quantity or number; accumulated.
A-MĂSS/ING, *ppr.* Collecting in a heap, or in a large quantity or number.
A-MĂSS/MENT, *n.* A heap collected; an accumulation.
† A-MĀTE/, *v. i.* To accompany; also, to terrify, to perplex.
AM-A-TEŪR/, *n.* [Fr.] A person attached to a particular pursuit, study, or science, as to music or painting; one who has a taste for the arts. *Burke.*
† AM-A-TOR/€U-LIST, *n.* An insignificant lover.
AM-A-TŌ/RI-AL, AM-A-TŌ/RI-OUS, or AM/A-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *amatorius.*] 1. Relating to love; causing love; produced by sexual intercourse.—2. In *anatomy*, a term applied to the oblique muscles of the eye.
AM-A-TŌ/RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In an amatorial manner.
AM-AU-RŌ/SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αμαυρος.*] A loss or decay of sight, without any visible defect in the eye, except an immovable pupil; called also *gutta serena.*
A-MĀZE/, *v. t.* To confound with fear, sudden surprise, or wonder; to astonish.
A-MĀZE/, *n.* Astonishment; confusion; perplexity, arising from fear or wonder. It is chiefly used in poetry, and is nearly synonymous with *amazement.*
A-MĀZ/ED, (a-māzd/) *pp.* Astonished; confounded with fear, surprise, or wonder.
A-MĀZ/ED-LY, *adv.* With amazement; in a manner to confound. [*Little used.*]
A-MĀZ/ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being confounded with fear, surprise, or wonder; astonishment; great wonder.
A-MĀZE/MENT, *n.* Astonishment; confusion or perplexity, from a sudden impression of fear, surprise, or wonder.
A-MĀZ/ING, *ppr.* 1. Confounding with fear, surprise, or wonder. 2. *a.* Very wonderful; exciting astonishment or perplexity.
A-MĀZ/ING-LY, *adv.* In an astonishing degree.
AM/A-ZON, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *μαζος.*] 1. The Amazons are said, by historians, to have been a race of female warriors, who founded an empire on the river Thermodon, in Asia Minor. 2. A warlike or masculine woman; a virago.
AM-A-ZŌ/NI-AN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling an Amazon. *Applied to females*, bold; of masculine manners; warlike. 2. Belonging to the river Amazon or Maranon, in South America, or to Amazonia.
AMB, AM. About; around; used in composition. [Sax. *emb, ymb*; W. *am*; Gr. *αμφι*; L. *am* or *amb.*]
AM-BĀ/ĠES, *n.* [L. *amb* and *ago.*] 1. A circumlocution; a circuit of words to express ideas which may be expressed in fewer words. 2. A winding or turning.
AM-BĀ/ĠI-OUS, *a.* Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious.
† AM-BAS-SĀDE/, *n.* Embassy. *Shak.*
AM-BAS/SA-DOR, *n.* [This is the more common orthography; but good authors write also *embassador*; and, as the orthography of *embassy* is established, it would be better to write *embassador.* *See* EMBASSADOR.]
AM-BAS/SA-DRESS, *n.* The wife of an ambassador.
† AM/BAS-SAĠE, } *n.* An embassy.
† AM/BAS-SY, }
AM/BE, or AM/BI, *n.* [Gr. *αμβη.*] *Literally*, a brim; but in *surgery*, an instrument for reducing dislocated shoulders. Also the mango tree.
AM/BER, *n.* [Fr. *ambre*; Sp. *ambar.*] A hard, semi-pellucid substance, tasteless, and without smell, except when pounded or heated, when it emits a fragrant odor. It is found in alluvial soils, or on the sea shore, in many places; particularly on the shores of the Baltic, in Europe, and at Cape Sable, in Maryland, in the United States.
AM/BER, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling amber.
AM/BER, *v. t.* To scent with amber.
AM/BER-DRINK, *n.* A drink resembling amber in color.
AM/BER-DROP-PING, *a.* Dropping amber. *Milton.*
AM/BER-SEED, *n.* Musk-seed, resembling millet.
AM/BER-TREE, *n.* The English name of a species of *anthospermum*, a shrub.
AM/BER-GRIS, *n.* [*amber*, and Fr. *gris.*] A solid, opake, ash-colored, inflammable substance, variegated like marble, remarkably light, rugged on its surface, and highly valued as a material in perfumery.
AM-BI-DEX/TER, *n.* [L. *ambo* and *dexter.*] 1. A person who uses both hands with equal facility. 2. A double dealer; one equally ready to act on either side in party disputes.—3. In *law*, a juror who takes money of both parties, for giving his verdict; an embracer.
AM-BI-DEX-TER/I-TY, or AM-BI-DEX/TROUS-NESS, *n.* The faculty of using both hands with equal facility; double dealing; the taking of money from both parties for a verdict.
AM-BI-DEX/TROUS, *a.* Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease; practicing or siding with both parties
AM/BI-ENT, *a.* [L. *ambiens.*] Surrounding; encompassing on all sides; investing.
AM-BIĠ/E-NAL, *a.* [L. *ambo* and *genu.*] An ambigenal hyperbola is one of the triple hyperbolas of the second order, having one of its infinite legs falling within an angle formed by the asymptotes, and the other without.
AM/BI-GU, *n.* An entertainment, or feast, consisting of a medley of dishes. *King.*
AM-BI-GŪ/I-TY, *n.* [L. *ambiguitas.*] Doubtfulness or uncertainty of signification, from a word's being susceptible of different meanings; double meaning.
AM-BIG/U-OUS, *a.* [L. *ambiguus.*] Having two or more meanings; doubtful; being of uncertain signification; susceptible of different interpretations.
AM-BIG/U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an ambiguous manner; with doubtful meaning.
AM-BIG/U-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; ambiguity; and, hence, obscurity.
AM-BIL/E-VOUS, *a.* [L. *ambo* and *lævus.*] Left-handed; on both sides.
AM-BIL/O-ĠY, *n.* [L. *ambo*, and Gr. *λογος.*] Talk or language of doubtful meaning.
AM-BIL/O-QUOUS, *a.* [L. *ambo* and *loquor.*] Using ambiguous expressions.
AM/BIT, *n.* [L. *ambitus.*] The line that encompasses a thing; in *geometry*, the perimeter of a figure. The periphery or circumference of a circular body.
AM-BĬ//TION, *n.* [L. *ambitio.*] A desire of preferment or of honor; a desire of excellence or superiority. It is used in a good sense; as, emulation may spring from a laudable *ambition.* It denotes, also, an inordinate desire of power or eminence, often accompanied with illegal means to obtain the object.
AM-BĬ//TION, *v. t.* [Fr. *ambitionner.*] Ambitiously to seek after. *King.* [*Little used.*]
AM-BĬ//TIOUS, *a.* 1. Desirous of power, honor, office, superiority, or excellence; aspiring; eager for fame. 2. Showy; adapted to command notice or praise. 3. Eager to swell or rise higher.
AM-BĬ//TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In an ambitious manner.
AM-BĬ//TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ambitious.
AM/BLE, *v. i.* [Fr. *ambler.*] 1. To move with a certain peculiar pace, as a horse, first lifting his two legs on one side, and then changing to the other. 2. To move easy, without hard shocks. 3. To move by direction, or to move affectedly.
AM/BLE, *n.* A peculiar pace of a horse.
AM/BLER, *n.* A horse which ambles; a pacer.
AM/BLI-GON, or AM/BLY-GON, *n.* [Gr. *αμβλυς* and *γωνια.*] An obtuse-angled triangle.
AM-BLIG/O-NAL, *a.* Containing an obtuse angle.
AM/BLI-GO-NITE, *n.* [Gr. *αμβλυγωνιος.*] A greenish-colored mineral.
AM/BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lifting the two legs on the same side, at first going off, and then changing.
AM/BLING-LY, *adv.* With an ambling gait.
AM/BLY-O-PY, *n.* [Gr. *αμβλυς* and *ωψ.*] Incipient amaurosis; dullness or obscurity of sight.
AM/BO, *n.* [Gr. *αμβων*; L. *umbo.*] A reading desk, or pulpit.
AM-BRE-Ā/DA, *n.* A kind of factitious amber.
AM-BRŌ/SIA, (am-brō/-zha) *n.* [Gr. *a* and *βροτος.*] 1. In *heathen antiquity*, the imaginary food of the gods. 2. Whatever is very pleasing to the taste or smell.
AM-BRŌ/SI-A€, *a.* Having the qualities of ambrosia.
AM-BRŌ/SIAL, (am-brō/-zhal) *a.* Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; fragrant; delighting the taste or smell. Ben Jonson uses *ambrosiac* in a like sense, and Bailey has *ambrosian*, but these seem not to be warranted by usage.
AM-BRŌ/SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to St. Ambrose.
AM/BRO-SIN, *n.* In *the middle ages*, a coin struck by the dukes of Milan, on which St. Ambrose was represented.
AM/BRY, *n.* [contracted from Fr. *aumonerie*, almonry.] 1. An almonry; a place where alms are deposited for distribution to the poor. 2. A place in which are deposited

the utensils for house-keeping; also a cupboard; a place for cold victuals.

AMB$-ACE′, (ām'z-ās′) *n.* [L. *ambo*, and *ace.*] A double ace, as when two dice turn up the ace.

AM′BU-LANT, *a.* [L. *ambulans.*] Walking; moving from place to place.

AM-BU-LĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *ambulatio.*] A walking about; the act of walking.

† AM′BU-LA-TIVE, *a.* Walking.

AM′BU-LA-TOR, *n.* In *entomology*, a species of *lamia. Cyc.*

AM′BU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* 1. That has the power or faculty of walking. 2. Pertaining to a walk. 3. Moving from place to place; not stationary.

AM′BU-LA-TO-RY, *n.* A species of ichneumon

AM′BU-RY, or AN′BU-RY, *n.* [qu. L. *umbo*; Gr. *αμβων.*] Among *farriers*, a tumor or wart on a horse, full of blood.

* AM′BUS-€ADE, *n.* [Fr. *embuscade.*] 1. A lying in wait for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise. 2. A private station in which troops lie concealed with a view to attack their enemy by surprise; ambush. Shakspeare uses the word *ambuscado.*

AM′BUS-€ADE, *v. t.* To lie in wait for, or to attack from a concealed position.

AM′BUS-€A-DED, *pp.* Having an ambush laid against, or attacked from a private station.

AM′BUS-€A-DING, *ppr.* Lying in wait for; attacking from a secret station.

AM′BUSH, *n.* [Fr. *embûche.*] 1. A private or concealed station, where troops lie in wait to attack their enemy by surprise. 2. The state of lying concealed, for the purpose of attacking by surprise; a lying in wait. 3. The troops posted in a concealed place for attacking by surprise.

AM′BUSH, *v. t.* To lie in wait for; to surprise by assailing unexpectedly from a concealed place.

AM′BUSH, *v. i.* To lie in wait, for the purpose of attacking by surprise. *Trumbull.*

AM′BUSHED, *pp.* Lain in wait for; suddenly attacked from a concealed station.

AM′BUSH-ING, *ppr.* Lying in wait for.

AM′BUSH-MENT, *n.* An ambush; *which see.*

† AM-BUST′, *a.* [L. *ambustus.*] Burnt; scalded.

AM-BUS′TION, *n.* [L. *ambustio.*] A burning; a burn or scald.

A-MEI′VA, *n.* A species of lizard found in Brazil.

AM′EL, *n.* [Fr. *email.*] The matter with which metallic bodies are overlaid; but its use is superseded by *enamel.*

A-MĒL′IO-RATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ameliorer.*] To make better; to improve; to meliorate. *Christ. Obs. Buchanan.*

A-MĒL′IO-RATE, *v. i.* To grow better; to meliorate.

A-MĒL-IO-RĀ′TION, *n.* A making or becoming better; improvement; melioration.

* A-MEN′. This word, with slight differences of orthography, is in all the dialects of the Assyrian stock. As a *verb*, it signifies to confirm, establish, verify; to trust, or give confidence; as a *noun*, truth, firmness, trust, confidence; as an *adjective*, firm, stable. In English, after the oriental manner, it is used at the beginning, but more generally at the end of declarations and prayers, in the sense of, *be it firm, be it established.* The word is used also as a noun. "All the promises of God are *amen* in Christ;" that is, firmness, stability, constancy.

A-MĒ′NA-BLE, *a.* [It. *menare*; Fr. *mener.*] Liable to answer; responsible; answerable; liable to be called to account.

† AM′EN-AGE, *v. t.* To manage. *Spenser.*

† AM′EN-ANCE, *n.* Conduct; behavior. *Spenser.*

A-MEND′, *v. t.* [Fr. *amender*; L. *emendo.*] 1. To correct; to rectify by expunging a mistake. 2. To reform, by quitting bad habits; to make better in a moral sense. 3. To correct; to supply a defect; to improve or make better, by adding what is wanted, as well as by expunging what is wrong.

A-MEND′, *v. i.* To grow or become better, by reformation, or rectifying something wrong in manners or morals.

A-MEND′, *n.* [Fr.] A pecuniary punishment or fine. The *amende honorable*, in France, is an infamous punishment inflicted on traitors, parricides, and sacrilegious persons. These words denote also a recantation in open court, or in presence of the injured person.

A-MEND′A-BLE, *a.* That may be amended; capable of correction.

A-MEND′A-TO-RY, *a.* That amends; supplying amendment; corrective.

A-MEND′ED, *pp.* Corrected; rectified; reformed; improved, or altered for the better.

A-MEND′ER, *n.* The person that amends.

† A-MEND′FUL, *a.* Full of improvement.

A-MEND′ING, *ppr.* Correcting; reforming; altering for the better.

A-MEND′MENT, *n.* 1. An alteration or change for the better; reformation of life. 2. A word, clause, or paragraph, added or proposed to be added to a bill before a legislature. —3. In *law*, the correction of an error in a writ or process.

A-MENDS′, *n. plu.* [Fr. *amende.*] Compensation for an injury; recompense; satisfaction; equivalent.

A-MEN′I-TY, *n.* [L. *amœnitas*; Fr. *aménité.*] Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation; that which delights the eye.

AM′ENT, *n.* [L. *amentum.*] In *botany*, a species of inflorescence, from a common, chaffy receptacle.

A-MEN-TĀ′CEOUS, *a.* Growing in an ament; resembling a thong.

† A-MEN′TY, *n.* [Fr. *amentie.*] Madness.

A-MERCE′, (a-mers′) *v. t.* [*a* for *on*, or *at*, and Fr. *merci.*] 1. To inflict a penalty *at mercy*; to punish by a pecuniary penalty, the amount of which is not fixed by law, but left to the discretion or *mercy* of the court. 2. To inflict a pecuniary penalty; to punish in general.

A-MERCE′A-BLE, *a.* Liable to amercement.

A-MER′CED, (a-merst′) *pp.* Fined at the discretion of a court.

A-MERCE′MENT, (a-mers′-ment) *n.* A pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court.

A-MER′CER, *n.* One who sets a fine at discretion upon an offender.

† A-MER′CIA-MENT, *n.* Amercement. *Selden.*

A-MER′I-€A, *n.* [from *Amerigo Vespucci.*] One of the great continents.

A-MER′I-€AN, *a.* Pertaining to America.

A-MER′I-€AN, *n.* A native of America; originally applied to the aboriginals, or copper-colored races, found here by the Europeans; but now applied to the descendants of Europeans born in America.

A-MER′I-€AN-IȘM, *n.* An American idiom; the love which American citizens have for their own country.

A-MER′I-€AN-IZE, *v. t.* To render American; to naturalize in America.

A-MER′I-CIM, *n.* A species of lizard.

AM′ESS, *n.* A priest's vestment. *See* AMICE.

† AM-E-THOD′I-€AL, *a.* Out of method; irregular.

† A-METH′O-DIST, *n.* A quack.

AM′E-THYST, *n.* [L. *amethystus.*] A sub-species of quartz, of a violet blue color, of different degrees of intensity. It is wrought into various articles of jewelry.

AM′E-THYST, in *heraldry*, signifies a purple color.

AM-E-THYST′INE, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling amethyst.

AM′I-A, *n.* A genus of fish in Carolina.

Ā′MI-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *amiable*; L. *amabilis.*] 1. Lovely; worthy of love; deserving of affection; *applied usually to persons.* 2. Pretending or showing love. *Shak.*

Ā′MI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of deserving love; loveliness.

A′MI-A-BLY, *adv.* In an amiable manner; in a manner to excite or attract love.

AM′I-ANTH, AM-I-ANTH′US, } *n.* [Gr. *αμιαντος.*] Earth-flax, or mountain flax; a mineral substance, somewhat resembling flax.

AM-I-ANTH′I-FORM, *a.* Having the form or likeness of amianth.

AM-I-ANTH′IN-ITE, *n.* A species of amorphous mineral, a variety of *actinolite.*

AM-I-ANTH′OID, *n.* [*amianth*, and Gr. *ειδος.*] A mineral which occurs in tufts, composed of long capillary filaments, flexible and very elastic.

AM-I-ANTH′OID, *a.* Resembling amianth in form.

AM′I-€A-BLE, *a.* [L. *amicabilis.*] 1. Friendly; peaceable; harmonious in social or mutual transactions. 2. Disposed to peace and friendship.

AM′I-€A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being peaceable or friendly; friendliness.

AM′I-€A-BLY, *adv.* In a friendly manner.

† A-MI′€AL, *a.* Friendly. *W. Watson.*

AM′ICE, *n.* [L. *amictus.*] A square linen cloth that a Catholic priest ties about his neck, hanging down behind under the alb, when he officiates at mass.

A-MID′, A-MIDST′, } *prep.* [*a*, and Sax. *midd.*] 1. In the midst or middle. 2. Among; mingled with. 3. Surrounded, encompassed, or enveloped with. *Amid* is used mostly in poetry.

A-MID′-SHIPS. In *marine language*, the middle of a ship, with regard to her length and breadth.

AM′I-LOT, *n.* A white fish in the Mexican lakes.

A-MISS′, *a.* 1. Wrong; faulty; out of order; improper. 2. *adv.* In a faulty manner; contrary to propriety, truth, law, or morality.

† A-MISS′, *n.* Culpability; fault. *Shak.*

† A-MISS′ION, *n.* Loss. *More.*

† A-MIT′, *v. t.* To lose. *Brown.*

AM′I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *amitié.*] Friendship, *in a general sense*, between individuals, societies, or nations; harmony; good understanding.

AM′MA, *n.* [Heb. ᵭᵲ.] 1. An abbess, or spiritual mother. 2. A girdle or truss used in ruptures. [Gr. *αμμα.*]

AM′MAN, *n.* [G. *amtmann*; D. *amptman.*] In *some European nations*, a judge who has cognizance of civil causes. In *France*, a notary.

AM′MITE, or HAM′MITE, *n.* [Gr. *αμμος.*] A sand-stone, or free-stone, of a pale-brown color.

AM'MO-CETE, *n.* An obsolete name of the *ammodyte*. In *Cuvier*, the name of a genus of fish.
AM'MO-CHRYSE, *n.* [Gr. *αμμος* and *χρυσος*.] A yellow, soft stone, found in Germany.
AM'MO-DYTE, *n.* [Gr. *αμμος* and *δυω*.] The sand eel, a genus of fish of the apodal order.
AM-MŌ'NI-A, or AM'MO-NY, *n.* Volatile alkali; a substance, which, in its purest form, exists in a state of gas.
AM-MO'NI-AC, or AM-MO-NĪ'A-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to ammonia, or possessing its properties.
AM-MŌ'NI-AC, or AM-MŌ'NI-AC GUM, *n.* A gum resin, from Africa and the East.
AM-MŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Relating to Ammonius, surnamed Saccas, of Alexandria, the founder of the eclectic system of philosophy.
AM'MO-NITE, *n.* [*cornu ammonis*, from *Jupiter Ammon*.] Serpent-stone, or *cornu ammonis*, a fossil shell, curved into a spiral form, like a ram's horn.
AM-MŌ'NI-UM, *n.* A name given to the supposed metallic basis of ammonia.
AM-MO-NĪ'U-RET, *n.* The solution of a substance in ammonia. *Ed. Encyc.*
AM-MU-NĪ''TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *munitio*.] Military stores, or provisions for attack or defense. In *modern usage*, the signification is confined to the articles which are used in the discharge of fire-arms and ordnance of all kinds; as powder, balls, bombs, various kinds of shot, &c.—*Ammunition-bread*, bread, or other provisions to supply troops.
AM'NES-TY, *n.* [Gr. *αμνηστια*.] An act of oblivion; a general pardon of the offenses of subjects against the government, or the proclamation of such pardon.
† AM-NIC'O-LIST, *n.* One who dwells near a river.
AM-NIG'E-NOUS, *a.* Born of a river.
AM'NI-OS, or AM'NI-ON, *n.* [Gr. *αμνιον*.] The innermost membrane surrounding the fetus in the womb.
AM-NI-OT'IC, *a.* Obtained from the liquor of the amnios.
AM-O-BE'AN, *a.* Alternately answering. *Warton.*
AM-O-BE'UM, *n.* [Gr. *αμοιβαιος*.] A poem in which persons are represented as speaking alternately
† AM-O-LI''TION, *n.* A removal; a putting away. *Bp. Ward.*
A-MŌ'MUM, *n.* [Gr. *αμωμον*.] A genus of plants, all natives of warm climates, and remarkable for their pungency and aromatic properties.—*True amomum* is a round fruit, from the East, of the size of a grape.
A-MONG', (a-mung') } *prep.* [Sax. *onmang*, *ongemang*.]
A-MONGST', (a-mungst') } 1. In a *general or primitive sense*, mixed or mingled with. 2. Conjoined or associated with, or making part of the number. 3. Of the number.
A-MŌ'NI-AN, *a.* [from *Ammon* or *Hammon*.] Pertaining to Jupiter Ammon, or to his temple and worship in Upper Egypt.
AM-O-RA'DO, *n.* [L. *amor*.] A lover. *See* INAMORATO, which is chiefly used.
A-MŌ'RE, *n.* A name given, by Marcgrave, to a tribe of fish, of three species, the *pixuma*, *guacu*, and *tinga*.
AM-O-RĒ'ANS, *n.* A sect of Gemaric doctors or commentators on the Jerusalem Talmud.
AM-O-RET', *n.* [L. *amor*; Fr. *amourette*.] A lover; an amorous woman; also, a love-knot, or a trifling love affair. *Chaucer.*
AM'O-RIST, *n.* [L. *amor*.] A lover; a gallant; an inamorato. *Boyle.*
† A-MORN'INGS, *adv.* In the mornings.
AM-O-RŌ'SA, *n.* [It.] A wanton woman.
AM-O-RŌ'SO, *n.* [It.] A lover; a man enamored.
AM'O-ROUS, *a.* [Fr. *amoreux*.] 1. Inclined to love; having a propensity to love, or to sexual enjoyment; loving; fond. 2. In love; enamored. *Shak.* 3. Pertaining or relating to love; produced by love; indicating love. *Milton: Waller.*
AM'O-ROUS-LY, *adv.* In an amorous manner.
AM'O-ROUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inclined to love, or to sexual pleasure; fondness.
A-MORPH'A, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *μορφη*.] False or bastard indigo, a native plant of Carolina.
A-MORPH'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *a* and *μορφη*.] Having no determinate form; of irregular shape.
A-MORPH'Y, *n.* Irregularity of form; deviation from a determinate shape. *Swift.*
A-MORT', *adv.* [L. *mors*, *mortuus*.] In the state of the dead. *Shak.*
A-MOR-TI-ZĀ'TION, or A-MORT'IZE-MENT, *n.* The act or right of alienating lands or tenements to a corporation.
A-MORT'IZE, *v. t.* [Norm. *amortizer*.] In *English law*, to alienate in mortmain, that is, to sell to a corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, and their successors. This was considered as selling to *dead hands*.
A-MŌ'TION, *n.* [L. *amotio*.] Removal. *Warton.*
A-MOUNT', *v. i.* [Fr. *monter*.] 1. To rise to or reach, by an accumulation of particulars into an aggregate whole; to compose in the whole. 2. To rise, reach, or extend to, in effect, or substance; to result in, by consequence, when all things are considered.
A-MOUNT', *n.* 1. The sum total of two or more particular sums or quantities. 2. The effect, substance, or result, the sum.
A-MOUNT'ING, *ppr.* Rising to, by accumulation or addition; resulting, in effect or substance.
A-MOUR', *n.* [Fr.] An unlawful connection in love; a love intrigue; an affair of gallantry.
† A-MŌV'AL, *n.* [L. *amoveo*.] Total removal.
† A-MŌVE', *v. t.* [L. *amoveo*.] To remove. *Hall.*
AM'PEL-ITE, *n.* [Gr. *αμπελος*.] Cannel coal, or candle coal, an inflammable substance.
AM-PHIB'I-AL, or AM-PHIB'I-A, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι* and *βιος*.] In *zoology*, amphibials are a class of animals, so formed as to live on land, and for a long time under water.
AM-PHIB'I-O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιβιος* and *λιθος*.] A fragment of a petrified amphibious animal.
AM-PHIB-I-O-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to amphibiology.
AM-PHIB-I-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι*, *βιος*, and *λογος*.] A discourse or treatise on amphibious animals, or the history and description of such animals.
AM-PHIB'I-OUS, *a.* 1. Having the power of living in two elements, air and water. 2. Of a mixed nature; partaking of two natures.
AM-PHIB'I-OUS-NESS, *n* The quality of being able to live in two elements, or of partaking of two natures.
AM-PHIB'I-UM, *n.* That which lives in two elements, as in air and water.
AM'PHI-BOLE, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιβολος*; *αμφι* and *βαλλω*.] A name given by Haüy to a species of minerals, including the *tremolite*, *hornblend*, and *actinolite*.
AM-PHI-BOL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to amphibole; resembling amphibole. *Cooper.*
AM-PHIB-O-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Doubtful; of doubtful meaning.
AM-PHIB-O-LOG'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* With a doubtful meaning.
AM-PHI-BOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιβολογια*.] A phrase or discourse susceptible of two interpretations; and, hence, a phrase of uncertain meaning.
AM-PHIB'O-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *αμφιβολος*.] Tossed from one to another; striking each way, with mutual blows. [*L. u.*]
AM-PHIB'O-LY, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιβολια*.] Ambiguity of meaning. *Spelman.* [*Rarely used.*]
AM'PHI-BRACH, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι* and *βραχυς*.] In *poetry*, a foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short; as, hăbērĕ, in Latin.
AM'PHI-COME, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι* and *κομη*.] A kind of figured stone, of a round shape.
AM-PHIC-TY-ON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the august council of Amphictyons.
AM-PHIC'TY-ONS, *n.* In *Grecian history*, an assembly or council of deputies from the different states of Greece, who sat at Thermopylæ, but ordinarily at Delphi.
AM'PHI-GENE, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι* and *γενος*.] In *mineralogy*, another name of the leucite or Vesuvian.
AM-PHI-HEX-A-HĒ DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *αμφι*, and *hexahedral*.] In *crystalography*, when the faces of the crystal, counted in two different directions, give two hexahedral outlines, or are found to be six in number.
AM-PHIM'A-CER, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιμακρος*.] In *ancient poetry*, a foot of three syllables, the middle one short, and the others long, as in cāstĭtās.
AM-PHIS'BEN, } *n.* [Gr. *αμφισβαινα*.] A genus of ser-
AM-PHIS-BĒ'NA, } pents.
AM-PHIS'CI-Ī, or AM-PHIS'CIANS, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι* and *σκια*.] In *geography*, the inhabitants of the tropics, whose shadows, in one part of the year, are cast to the north, and in the other, to the south.
AM'PHI-TANE, *n.* A name given by ancient naturalists to a fossil, called by Dr. Hill, *pyricubium*.
AM-PHI-THĒ'A-TRE, } *n.* [Gr. *αμφιθεατρον*.] An edifice
AM-PHI-THĒ'A-TER, } in an oval or circular form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats, rising higher as they recede from the area, on which people used to sit to view the combats of gladiators and of wild beasts, and other sports.
AM-PHI-THĒ'A-TRAL, *a.* Resembling an amphitheatre. *Tooke.*
AM-PHI-THE-AT'RI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to, or exhibited in, an amphitheatre. *Warton.*
AM'PHI-TRITE, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιτριτη*.] A genus of marine animals, of the Linnean order *mollusca*.
AM'PHOR, } *n.* [L. *amphora*.] Among the *Greeks* and
AM'PHO-RA, } *Romans*, a liquid measure.
AM'PLE, *a.* [Fr. *ample*; L. *amplus*.] 1. Large; wide; spacious; extended; as, *ample* room. 2. Great in bulk, or size. *Shak.* 3. Liberal; unrestrained; without parsimony; fully sufficient; as, *ample* justice. 4. Liberal; magnificent; as, *ample* promises. 5. Diffusive; not brief or contracted; as, an *ample* narrative.
AM'PLE-NESS, *n.* Largeness; spaciousness; sufficiency; abundance.

AM-PLEX/I-CAUL, *a.* [L. *amplexor.*] In *botany*, surrounding, or embracing the stem, as the base of a leaf.
AM/PLI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *amplio.*] To enlarge; to make greater; to extend. [*Little used.*]
AM-PLI-Ā/TION, *n.* 1. Enlargement; amplification; diffuseness. [*Little used.*]—2. In *Roman antiquity*, a deferring to pass sentence.
AM-PLIF/I-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *amplifico.*] To enlarge; to amplify.
AM-PLIF-I-CĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *amplificatio.*] 1. Enlargement; extension.—2. In *rhetoric*, diffusive description, or discussion; exaggerated representation; diffuse narrative, or a dilating upon all the particulars of a subject.
AM/PLI-FIED, *pp.* Enlarged; extended.
AM/PLI-FI-ER, *n.* One who amplifies or enlarges.
AM/PLI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *amplifier;* L. *amplifico.*] 1. To enlarge; to augment; to increase or extend —2. In *rhetoric*, to enlarge in discussion, or by representation; to treat copiously, so as to present the subject in every view. 3. To enlarge by addition.
AM/PLI-FY, *v. i.* 1. To speak largely, or copiously; to be diffuse in argument or description; to dilate upon. 2. To exaggerate; to enlarge by representation or description.
AM/PLI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Enlarging; exaggerating; diffusively treating.
AM/PLI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *amplitudo.*] 1. Largeness; extent, applied to bodies. 2. Largeness; extent of capacity, or intellectual powers. 3. Extent of means or power; abundance; sufficiency.—*Amplitude*, in *astronomy*, is an arch of the horizon intercepted between the east and west point, and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or setting.—*Amplitude of the range*, in *projectiles*, is the horizontal line subtending the path of a body thrown, or the line which measures the distance it has moved.—*Magnetical amplitude* is the arch of the horizon between the sun or a star, at rising or setting, and the east or west point of the horizon, by the compass. *Encyc.*
AM/PLY, *adv.* Largely; liberally; fully; sufficiently; copiously; in a diffusive manner.
AM/PU-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *amputo.*] 1. To prune branches of trees or vines; to cut off. 2. To cut off a limb or other part of an animal body; *a term of surgery.*
AM/PU-TA-TED, *pp.* Cut off; separated from the body.
AM/PU-TA-TING, *ppr.* Cutting off a limb or part of the body.
AM-PU-TĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *amputatio.*] The act or operation of cutting off a limb or some part of the body.
AM/U-LET, *n.* [L. *amuletum.*] Something worn as a remedy or preservative against evils or mischief, such as diseases and witchcraft. Amulets, in days of ignorance, were common.
AM-UR-COS/I-TY, *n.* The quality of lees.
A-MŪSE/, *v. t.* [Fr. *amuser.*] 1. To entertain the mind agreeably; to occupy or detain attention with agreeable objects, whether by singing, conversation, or a show of curiosities. 2. To detain; to engage the attention by hope or expectation.
A-MŪS/ED, (a-mūzd/) *pp.* Agreeably entertained; having the mind engaged by something pleasing.
A-MŪSE/MENT, *n.* That which amuses, detains, or engages the mind; entertainment of the mind; pastime; a pleasurable occupation of the senses, or that which furnishes it, as dancing, sports, or music.
A-MŪS/ER, *n.* One who amuses, or affords an agreeable entertainment to the mind.
A-MŪS/ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Entertaining; giving moderate pleasure to the mind, so as to engage it; pleasing.
A-MŪS/ING-LY, *adv.* In an amusing manner.
A-MŪ/SIVE, *a.* That has the power to amuse or entertain the mind.
A-MŪ/SIVE-LY, *adv.* In an amusive manner.
A-MYG/DA-LATE, *a.* [L. *amygdalus.*] Made of almonds.
A-MYG/DA-LATE, *n.* An emulsion made of almonds; milk of almonds.
A-MYG/DA-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the almond.
A-MYG/DA-LITE, *n.* A plant; a species of spurge.
A-MYG/DA-LOID, *n.* [Gr. *αμυγδαλεα.*] Toad-stone.
A-MYG/DA-LOID-AL, *a.* Pertaining to amygdaloid.
AM-Y-LĀ/CEOUS, *a.* [L. *amylum.*] Pertaining to starch, or the farinaceous part of grain; resembling starch.
AM/Y-LINE, *n.* [L *amylum.*] A farinaceous substance between gum and starch
AM/Y-RALD-ISM, *n.* In *church history*, the doctrine of universal grace, as explained by Amyraldus.
A-MYZ/TLI, *n.* A Mexican name of the sea-lion.
AN, *a.* [Sax. *an, ane*, one; D. *een;* Ger. *ein;* Sw. and Dan. *en;* Fr. *on, un, une;* Sp. *un, uno;* It. *uno, una;* L. *unus, una, unum;* Gr. *εν;* Ir. *ein, ean, aon;* W. *un, yn.*] One; noting an individual; either definitely, known, certain, specified, or understood; or indefinitely, not certain, known, or specified. *Definitely;* as, "Noah built *an* ark of gopher wood." "Paul was *an* eminent apostle." *Indefinitely;* as, "Bring me *an* orange." Before a consonant, the letter *n* is dropped; as, *a* man.
AN, in *old English authors*, signifies *if;* as, "*an* it please your honor."
Ā/NA, *āā*, or *ā*. [Gr. *ανα.*] In *medical prescriptions*, it signifies an equal quantity of the several ingredients; as, wine and honey, *ana*, *āā*, or *ā* ℥ ii. that is, of wine and honey each two ounces.
Ā/NA, as a termination, is annexed to the names of authors to denote a collection of their memorable sayings. Thus, *Scaligerana* is a book containing the sayings of Scaliger. It was used by the *Romans*, as in *Collectaneus*, collected, gathered.
AN-A-BAP/TISM, *n.* The doctrine of the Anabaptists.
AN-A-BAP/TIST, *n.* [Gr. *ανα* and *βαπτιστης.*] One who holds the doctrine of the baptism of adults, or of the invalidity of infant baptism, and the necessity of rebaptization in an adult age.
AN-A-BAP-TIST/IC, AN-A-BAP-TIST/I-CAL, *a.* Relating to the Anabaptists, or to their doctrines.
AN-A-BAP/TIST-RY, *n.* The sect of Anabaptists.
† AN-A-BAP-TIZE/, *v. t.* To rebaptize. *Whitlock.*
ANACA, *n.* A species of paroquet, about the size of a lark.
AN-A-CAMP/TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ανα* and *καμπτω.*] Reflecting or reflected.
AN-A-CAMP/TICS, *n.* The doctrine of reflected light. *See* CATOPTRICS.
AN-A-CĀR/DIUM, *n.* The cashew-nut, or marking nut.
AN-A-CA-THĀR/TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ανα* and *καθαρσις.*] Throwing upwards; cleansing, by exciting vomiting, expectoration, &c.
AN-A-CA-THĀR/TIC, *n.* A medicine which excites discharges by the mouth or nose.
AN-A-CEPH-A-LÆ-Ō/SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ανακεφαλαίωσις.*] Recapitulation of the heads of a discourse.
AN-ACH/O-RET. *See* ANCHORET.
AN-A-CHO-RET/I-CAL, *a.* Relating to an anachoret, or anchoret.
AN-ACH/RO-NISM, *n.* [Gr. *ανα* and *χρονος.*] An error in computing time; any error in chronology.
AN-ACH-RO-NIS/TIC, *a.* Erroneous in date; containing an anachronism. *Warton.*
AN-A-CLAS/TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ανα* and *κλασις.*] Refracting; *breaking* the rectilinear course of light.
AN-A-CLAS/TICS, *n.* That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light, commonly called *dioptrics*, which see.
AN-A-COE-NŌ/SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ανακοινωσις.*] A figure of rhetoric, by which a speaker applies to his opponents for their opinion on the point in debate.
AN-A-CON/DA, *n.* A name given in Ceylon to a large snake, a species of *boa.*
A-NAC-RE-ON/TIC, *a.* Pertaining to Anacreon.
A-NAC-RE-ON/TIC, *n.* A poem composed in the manner of Anacreon.
AN/A-DĒME, *n.* [Gr. *αναδημα.*] A chaplet or crown of flowers. *W. Browne.*
AN-A-DI-PLŌ/SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ανα* and *διπλοος.*] Duplication, a figure in rhetoric and poetry, consisting in the repetition of the last word or words in a line or clause of a sentence, in the beginning of the next.
A-NAD/RO-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ανα* and *δρομος.*] Ascending; a word applied to such fish as pass from the sea into fresh waters, at stated seasons.
AN/A-GLYPH, *n.* [Gr. *ανα* and *γλυφω.*] An ornament made by sculpture.
AN-A-GLYP/TIC, *a.* Relating to the art of carving, engraving, enchasing, or embossing plate.
AN/A-GO-GE, or AN/A-GO-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αναγωγη.*] An elevation of mind to things celestial; the spiritual meaning or application of words.
† AN-A-GO-GET/I-CAL, *a.* Mysterious.
AN-A-GOG/I-CAL, *a.* Mysterious; elevated; spiritual.
AN-A-GOG/I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a mysterious sense; with religious elevation.
AN-A-GOG/ICS, *n.* Mysterious considerations.
AN/A-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. *ανα* and *γραμμα.*] A transposition of the letters of a name, by which a new word is formed. Thus *Galenus* becomes *angelus; William Noy*, (attorney general to Charles I., a laborious man,) may be turned into *I moyl in law.*
AN-A-GRAM-MAT/IC, AN-A-GRAM-MAT/I-CAL, *a.* Making an anagram.
AN-A-GRAM-MAT/I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an anagram.
AN-A-GRAM/MA-TISM, *n.* The act or practice of making anagrams. *Camden.*
AN-A-GRAM/MA-TIST, *n.* A maker of anagrams.
AN-A-GRAM/MA-TIZE, *v. i.* To make anagrams
AN/A-GROS, *n.* A measure of grain in Spain, containing something less than two bushels.

Ā/NAL, *a.* [L. *anus.*] Pertaining to the anus

A-NAL/CIM, } *n.* Cubic *zeolite,* found in aggregated or
A-NAL/CIME, } cubic crystals.

AN/A-LEȻTS, *n.* [Gr. *ava* and λεγω.] A collection of short essays, or remarks. *Encyc.*

AN/A-LEM-MA, *n.* [Gr. *αναλημμα.*] 1. In *geometry,* a projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, orthographically made by straight lines, circles, and ellipses, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west points of the horizon. 2. An instrument of wood or brass, on which this kind of projection is drawn.

AN-A-LEP/SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αναληψις.*] The augmentation or nutrition of an emaciated body; recovery of strength after a disease.

AN-A-LEP/TIȻ, *a.* Corroborating; invigorating; giving strength after disease.

AN-A-LEP/TIȻ, *n.* A medicine which gives strength; a restorative.

† AN-AL/O-GAL, *a.* Analogous. *Hale.*

AN-A-LOĠ/I-ȻAL, *a.* Having analogy; used by way of analogy; bearing some relation.

AN-A-LOĠ/I-ȻAL-LY, *adv.* In an analogical manner; by way of similitude, relation, or agreement.

AN-A-LOĠ/I-ȻAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being analogical.

AN-AL/O-ĠIȘM, *n.* [Gr. *αναλογισμος.*] An argument from the cause to the effect. *Johnson.* Investigation of things by the analogy they bear to each other. *Crabbe.*

AN-AL/O-ĠIST, *n.* One who adheres to analogy.

AN-AL/O-ĠIZE, *v. t.* To explain by analogy; to form some resemblance between different things; to consider a thing with regard to its analogy to something else.

A-NAL/O-GOUS, *a.* Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion.

A-NAL/O-GOUS-LY, *adv.* In an analogous manner.

A-NAL/O-ĠY, *n.* [Gr. *αναλογια.*] 1. An agreement or likeness between things in some circumstances or effects, when the things are otherwise entirely different. 2. With *grammarians,* analogy is a conformity of words to the genius, structure, or general rules of a language.

A-NAL/Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αναλυσις.*] 1. The separation of a compound body into its constituent parts; a resolving. 2. A consideration of any thing in its separate parts; an examination of the different parts of a subject, each separately. It is opposed to *synthesis.*—In *mathematics,* analysis is the resolving of problems by algebraic equations.—In *logic,* analysis is the tracing of things to their source, and the resolving of knowledge into its original principles. 3. A syllabus, or table of the principal heads of a continued discourse, disposed in their natural order. 4. A brief, methodical illustration of the principles of a science.—In this sense, it is nearly synonymous with *synopsis.*

AN/A-LYST, *n.* One who analyzes, or is versed in analysis. *Kirwan.*

AN-A-LYT/IȻ, } *a.* Pertaining to analysis; that re-
AN-A-LYT/I-ȻAL, } solves into first principles; that separates into parts, or original principles; that resolves a compound body or subject. It is opposed to *synthetic.*

AN-A-LYT/I-ȻAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of analysis.

AN-A-LYT/IȻS, *n.* The science of analysis.

AN/A-LŸZE, *v. t.* [Gr. *αναλυω.*] To resolve a body into its elements; to separate a compound subject into its parts or propositions, for the purpose of an examination of each separately.

AN/A-LŸZED, *pp.* Resolved into its constituent parts or principles, for examination.

AN/A-LŸZ-ER, *n.* One who analyzes; that which analyzes, or has the power to analyze.

AN/A-LŸZ-ING, *ppr.* Resolving into elements, constituent parts, or first principles.

* AN-A-MORPH/O-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ava* and *μορφωσις.*] In *perspective drawings,* a deformed or distorted portrait or figure, which, in one point of view, is confused or unintelligible, and, in another, is an exact and regular representation.

A-NĀ/NAS, *n.* The name of a species of pine-apple.

AN/A-PEST, *n.* [Gr. *ava* and *παιω.*] In *poetry,* a foot, consisting of three syllables, the two first short, the last long.

AN-A-PEST/IȻ, *n.* The anapestic measure.

AN-A-PEST/IȻ, *a.* Pertaining to an anapest, consisting of anapestic feet.

A-NAPH/O-RA, *n.* [Gr. from *αναφερω.*] 1. A figure in rhetoric, when the same word or words are repeated at the beginning of two or more succeeding verses or clauses of a sentence.—2. Among *physicians,* the discharge of blood, or purulent matter by the mouth.

AN-A-PLE-ROT/IȻ, *a.* [Gr. *αναπληροω.*] Filling up; supplying or renovating flesh.

AN-A-PLE-ROT/IȻ, *n.* A medicine which renews flesh or wasted parts. *Coxe.*

AN/ARȻH, *n.* The author of confusion; one who excites revolt. *Milton*

A-NÄRȻH/IȻ, } *a.* Without rule or government; in a
A-NÄRȻH/I-ȻAL, } state of confusion; applied to a state or society. *Fielding* uses *anarchial.*

† AN/ARȻH-ISM, *n.* Confusion.

AN/ARȻH-IST, *n.* An anarch; one who excites revolt, or promotes disorder in a state

AN/ARȻH-Y, *n.* [Gr. *αναρχια.*] Want of government; a state of society when there is no law or supreme power, or when the laws are not efficient; political confusion.

A-NAR/HI-ȻHAS, *n.* The sea wolf.

Ā/NAS, *n.* [L.] A genus of water fowl.

AN-A-SÄR/ȻA, *n.* [Gr. *ava* and *σαρξ.*] A species of dropsy, from a serous humor spread between the skin and flesh.

AN-A-SÄR/ȻOUS, *a.* Belonging to anasarca, or dropsy; dropsical.

A-NAS-TO-MAT/IȻ, *a.* Having the quality of removing obstructions.

A-NAS/TO-MOSE, *v. i.* [Gr. *ava* and *στομα.*] To inosculate; to unite the mouth of one vessel with another, as the arteries with the veins.

A-NAS-TOM/O-SY, or A-NAS-TO-MŌ/SIS, *n.* The inosculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another, as an artery into a vein; the communication of two vessels, as a vein with a vein.

A-NAS-TO-MOT/IȻ, *a.* Opening the mouths of vessels, or removing obstructions.

A-NAS-TO-MOT/IȻ, *n.* A medicine supposed to have the power of opening the mouths of vessels, and promoting circulation.

A-NAS/TRO-PHE, } *n.* [Gr. *αναστροφη.*] In *rhetoric* and
A-NAS/TRO-PHY, } *grammar,* an inversion of the natural order of words.

AN/A-TASE, *n.* [Gr. *αναστασις.*] *Octahedrite;* octahedral oxyd of *titanium;* a mineral that shows a variety of colors by reflected light.

A-NATH/E-MA, *n.* [Gr. *αναθεμα.*] Excommunication with curses. Hence, a curse or denunciation by ecclesiastical authority, accompanying excommunication.

A-NATH-E-MAT/I-ȻAL, *a.* Pertaining to anathema.

A-NATH-E-MAT/I-ȻAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of anathema.

AN-A-THEM-A-TI-ZĀ/TION, *n.* The act of anathematizing. *Encyc.*

A-NATH/E-MA-TIZE, *v. t.* To excommunicate with a denunciation of curses; to pronounce an anathema against *Hammond.*

A-NATH/E-MA-TIȘM, *n.* Excommunication. *Tooker.*

A-NATH/E-MA-TIZED, *pp.* Excommunicated with curses

A-NATH/E-MA-TIZ-ER, *n.* One who anathematizes.

A-NATH/E-MA-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Pronouncing an anathema

AN-A-TIF/ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *anas* and *fero.*] Producing ducks. *Brown.*

A-NAT/O-CIȘM, *n.* [L. *anatocismus.*] Interest upon interest; the taking of compound interest. [*Rarely used.*]

AN-A-TOM/I-ȻAL, *a.* Belonging to anatomy or dissection; relating to the parts of the body when dissected or separated.

AN-A-TOM/I-ȻAL-LY, *adv.* In an anatomical manner; by means of dissection.

A-NAT/O-MIST, *n.* One who dissects bodies; one who is skilled in the art of dissection, or versed in the doctrine and principles of anatomy.

A-NAT/O-MIZE, *v. t.* To dissect an animal; to divide into the constituent parts, for the purpose of examining each by itself; to lay open the interior structure of the parts of a body or subject.

A-NAT/O-MIZED, *pp.* Dissected, as an animal body

A-NAT/O-MIZ-ING, *ppr.* Dissecting.

A-NAT/O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ανατομη.*] 1. The art of dissecting, or artificially separating, the different parts of an animal body, to discover their situation, structure, and economy. 2. The doctrine of the structure of the body, learned by dissection. 3. The act of dividing any thing, corporeal or intellectual, for the purpose of examining its parts. 4. The body stripped of its integuments; a skeleton; *an improper use of the word.* 5. *Ironically,* a meager person.

AN-A-TREP/TIȻ, *a.* [Gr. *ανατρεπω.*] Overthrowing; defeating; prostrating.

AN/A-TRON, *n.* [Gr. *νιτρον.*] 1. Soda, or mineral fixed alkali. 2. Spume, or glass gall, a scum which rises upon melted glass, in the furnace, and, when taken off, dissolves in the air, and then coagulates into common salt. 3. The salt which collects on the walls of vaults.

AN/BU-RY, *n.* A disease in turneps, or an injury occasioned by a fly.

AN/CES-TOR, *n.* [Fr. *ancestres;* L. *antecessor.*] One from whom a person descends, either by the father or mother, at any distance of time, in the tenth or hundredth generation. An *ancestor* precedes in the order of nature or blood; a *predecessor* in the order of office.

* AN-CES'TRAL, *a.* Relating or belonging to ancestors; claimed or descending from ancestors.
AN'CES-TRY, *n.* A series of ancestors or progenitors; lineage, or those who compose the line of natural descent. Hence, birth, or honorable descent.
ĀN'CHEN-TRY. *See* ANCIENTRY.
AN'ȼHI-LOPS, *n.* [Gr. *αιγιλωψ.*] The goat's eye; an abscess in the inner angle of the eye; an incipient *fistula lachrymalis.*
AN'ȼHOR, *n.* [L. *anchora.*] 1. An iron instrument for holding a ship or other vessel at rest in water.—*At anchor* is when a ship rides by her anchor. Hence, *to lie* or *ride at anchor.*—*To cast anchor*, or *to anchor*, is to let go an anchor, to keep a ship at rest.—*To weigh anchor* is to heave or raise the anchor out of the ground. 2. In *a figurative sense*, that which gives stability or security; that on which we place dependence for safety.—3. In *architecture*, anchors are carved work, somewhat resembling an anchor.—In *heraldry*, anchors are emblems of hope.
AN'ȼHOR, *v. t.* 1. To place at anchor; to moor. 2. To fix or fasten on; to fix in a stable condition.
AN'ȼHOR, *v. i.* 1. To cast anchor; to come to anchor. 2. To stop; to fix or rest on.
† AN'ȼHOR-A-BLE, *a.* Fit for anchorage.
AN'ȼHOR-AĠE, *n.* 1. Anchor-ground; a place where a ship can anchor. 2. The hold of a ship at anchor, or rather the anchor and all the necessary tackle for anchoring. 3. A duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbor.
AN'ȼHORED, *pp.* Lying or riding at anchor; held by an anchor; moored; fixed in safety.
AN'ȼHO-RESS, *n.* A female anchoret.
AN'ȼHO-RET, or AN'ȼHO-RITE, *n.* [Gr. *αναχωρητης.* Written by some authors, *anachoret.*] A hermit; a recluse; one who retires from society into a desert or solitary place, to avoid the temptations of the world, and devote himself to religious duties.
AN'ȼHOR-GROUND, *n.* Ground suitable for anchoring.
AN'ȼHOR-HOLD, *n.* The hold or fastness of an anchor; security.
AN'ȼHOR-ING, *ppr.* Mooring; coming to anchor; casting anchor.
AN'ȼHOR-SMITH, *n.* A maker of anchors.
* AN-CHO'VY, } *n.* [Port. and Sp. *anchova.*] A small fish,
* AN'CHO-VY, } caught, in vast numbers, in the Mediterranean, and used as a sauce or seasoning
AN-CHO'VY-PEĀR, *n.* A fruit of Jamaica
* ĀN'CIENT, *a.* (Usually pronounced, most anomalously, *ānchient.*) [Fr. *ancien.*] 1. Old; that happened or existed in former times, usually at a great distance of time; as, *ancient* authors, *ancient* days. 2. Old; that has been of long duration; as, an *ancient* city. 3. Known from *ancient* times; as the *ancient* continent, opposed to the *new* continent.
* ĀN'CIENT, *n.* Generally used in the plural, *ancients.* 1. Those who lived in former ages, opposed to *moderns.*—In *Scripture*, very old men. Also, governors, rulers, political and ecclesiastical. Hooker uses the word for *seniors.* 2. *Ancient* is also used for a flag or streamer, in a ship of war.
* ĀN'CIENT-LY, *adv.* In old times; in times long since past.
* ĀN'CIENT-NESS, *n.* The state of being ancient; antiquity; existence from old times.
* ĀN'CIENT-RY, *n.* Dignity of birth; the honor of ancient lineage. *Shak.*
† * ĀN'CIENT-Y, *n.* Age; antiquity. *Martin.*
* ĀN'CIENT-Y, *n.* In some old English statutes and authors, *eldership*, or seniority.
AN-CĪ'LE, *n.* [L.] The ancient shield of the Romans.
AN'CIL-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *ancilla.*] Pertaining to a maid-servant, or female service; subservient as a maid-servant.
AN-CIP'I-TAL, *a.* [L. *anceps.*] Doubtful, or double; double-faced or double-formed.
AN'ȼOME, *n.* A small ulcerous swelling, coming suddenly. *Boucher.*
AN'ȼON, *n.* [L. *ancon.*] The *olecranon*, the upper end of the *ulna*, or elbow. *Coxe.*
AN'ȼŌNE, *n.* [L. *ancon.*] In *architecture*, the corner of a wall, cross-beam, or rafter.
AN'ȼO-NY, *n.* In *iron works*, a piece of half-wrought iron, in the shape of a bar in the middle, but rude and unwrought at the ends.
AND, *conj.* [Sax. *and*; Ger. *und.*] *And* is a conjunction, connective, or conjoining word. It signifies that a word or part of a sentence is to be added to what precedes. Thus, give me an apple *and* an orange; that is, give me an apple, *add*, or give, in addition to that, an orange.
† AN'DA-BA-TISM, *n.* Uncertainty.
AN'DA-LU-SITE, *n.* A massive mineral, of a flesh or rose red color.
AN-DAN'TE, [It.] In *music*, a word used to direct to a movement moderately slow, between *largo* and *allegro.*
AN'DA-RAȼ, *n.* Red orpiment. *Coxe.*
AN'DE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Andes.
AN-DI'RA, *n.* A species of bat in Brazil.
AND'I-RON, (and-ī'-urn) *n.* [Teutonic, *andena*, or *andela*, Sax. *brand-isen.*] An iron utensil, used, in Great Britain, where coal is the common fuel, to support the ends of a spit; but, in America, used to support the wood in fire places
AN-DO-RĪN'HA, *n.* The Brazilian swallow.
AN-DRA-NAT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ανηρ, ανδρος.*] The dissection of a human body, especially of a male
AN'DRE-O-LITE, *n.* A mineral, the *harmotome*, or *cross-stone*
AN-DROĠ'Y-NAL, or AN-DROĠ'Y-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ανηρ* and *γυνη.*] Having two sexes; being male and female; hermaphroditical.—In *botany*, the name is applied to plants which bear both male and female flowers from the same root.
AN-DROĠ'Y-NAL-LY, *adv.* With the parts of both sexes.
AN-DROĠ'Y-NUS, *n.* A hermaphrodite. *Johnson.*
AN'DROID, *n.* [Gr. *ανηρ* and *ειδος.*] A machine in the human form, which, by certain springs, performs some of the natural motions of a living man.
AN-DROM'E-DA, *n.* A northern constellation, behind Pegasus, Cassiopeia, and Perseus.
AN-DROPH'A-ĠI, *n.* [Gr. *ανηρ* and *φαγω.*] Man-eaters but the word is little used, being superseded by *anthropophagi.*
A-NĒAR', *prep.* Near. *Atterbury.*
AN'Eȼ-DOTE, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *εκδοτος.*] In *its original sense*, secret history, or facts not generally known. But *in more common usage*, a particular or detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident; a single passage of private life.
AN-Eȼ-DOT'I-ȼAL, *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes.
† A-NĒLE', *v. t.* [Sax. *æll.*] To give extreme unction.
AN-E-MOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ανεμος* and *γραφη.*] A description of the winds.
AN-E-MOL'O-ĠY, *n.* [Gr. *ανεμος* and *λογος.*] The doctrine of winds, or a treatise on the subject
AN-E-MOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ανεμος* and *μετρεω.*] An instrument or machine for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.
A-NEM'O-NE, } *n.* [Gr. *ανεμωνη.*] Wind-flower; a genus
A-NEM'O-NY, } of plants of numerous species.—*Sea-Anemone.* *See* ANIMAL FLOWER.
* A-NEM'O-SȼOPE, *n.* [Gr. *ανεμος* and *σκοπεω.*] A machine which shows the course or velocity of the wind.
A-NENT', *prep.* About; concerning; over against: *a Scottish word.*
ĀNES, or ĄWNS, *n.* The spires or beards of corn.
AN'EU-RISM, *n.* [Gr. *ava* and *ευρυνω.*] A preternatural dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery.
AN-EU-RIS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to an aneurism.
A-NEW', *adv.* Over again; another time; in a new form; as, to create *anew.*
A-NEWST', or A-NEUST', *adv.* Nearly; almost.
AN-FRAȼ'TU-OUS, *a.* [L. *anfractus.*] Winding; full of windings and turnings; written less correctly, *anfractuose. Ray.*
AN-FRAȼ-TU-OS'I-TY, } *n.* A state of being full of
AN-FRAȼ'TU-OUS-NESS, } windings and turnings.
AN-FRAȼ'TURE, *n.* A mazy winding.
AN-GA-RI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *angario.*] Compulsion, exertion.
AN-ĠEI-OT'O-MY. *See* ANGIOTOMY.
* ĀN'ĠEL, *n.* (Usually pronounced *ānġel*, but most anomalously.) [L. *angelus*; Gr. *αγγελος.*] 1. *Literally*, a messenger; one employed to communicate news or information from one person to another at a distance. 2. A spirit, or a spiritual, intelligent being, employed by God to communicate his will to man. 3. In *a bad sense*, an evil spirit; as, the *angel* of the bottomless pit. 4. Christ, the Mediator and Head of the church. *Rev.* x. 5. A minister of the gospel, who is an embassador of God. *Rev.* ii. and iii. 6. Any being whom God employs to execute his judgments. *Rev.* xvi. 7. In *the style of love*, a very beautiful person. *Shak.*
* ĀN'ĠEL, *n.* A fish found on the coast of Carolina.
* ĀN'ĠEL, *n.* A gold coin formerly current in England, bearing the figure of an angel.
* ĀN'ĠEL, *a.* Resembling angels; angelic. *Shak.*
* ĀN'ĠEL-ĀĠE, *n.* The existence or state of angels.
* ĀN'ĠEL-FISH, *n.* A species of shark.
AN-ĠEL'Iȼ, or AN-ĠEL'I-ȼAL, *a.* [L. *angelicus.*] Resembling angels; belonging to angels, or partaking of their nature; suiting the nature and dignity of angels.
AN-ĠEL'I-ȼA, *n.* A genus of digynian pentanders, containing several species.
AN-ĠEL'I-ȼAL-LY, *adv.* Like an angel.
AN-ĠEL'I-ȼAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being angelic; excellence more than human.

AN/GEL-ITES, *n.* In *church history*, a sect so called from Angelicum in Alexandria, where they held their first meetings.
ĀN/GEL-LIKE, *a.* Resembling, or having the manners of angels.
ĀN-GEL-OL/O-GY, *n.* A discourse on angels; or the doctrine of angelic beings. *Ch. Spectator.*
AN/GE-LOT, *n.* [Fr. *anche.*] 1. An instrument of music, somewhat resembling a lute. 2. An ancient English coin. A small, rich sort of cheese.
ĀN/GEL-SHOT, *n.* [Fr. *ange.*] Chain-shot, being two halves of a cannon ball fastened to the ends of a chain.
ĀN/GEL-WINGED, *a.* Winged like angels.
ĀN/GEL-WOR-SHIP, *n.* The worshiping of angels.
AN/GER, (ang/-ger) *n.* [L. *angor.*] 1. A violent passion of the mind, excited by a real or supposed injury; usually accompanied with a propensity to take vengeance, or to obtain satisfaction from the offending party. 2. Pain; smart of a sore or swelling; *the literal sense of the word*, but little used.
AN/GER, *v. t.* 1. To excite anger; to provoke; to rouse resentment. 2. To make painful; to cause to smart; to inflame.
AN/GER-LY, *adv.* In an angry manner; more generally written *angrily.*
† AN/GER-NESS, *n.* The state of being angry.
AN-GĪ/NA, *n.* [L. from *ango.*] A quinsy; an inflammation of the throat; a tumor impeding respiration.
AN-GĪ/NA PEC/-TO-RIS. An anomalous or spasmodic affection of the chest and organs of respiration; or a disease of the heart. *Coxe.*
AN-GI-OG RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *αγγειον* and *γραφη.*] A description of the vessels in the human body.
AN-GI-OL/O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αγγειον* and *λογος.*] A treatise or discourse on the vessels of the human body.
AN-GI-O-MON-O-SPERM/OUS, *a.* [Gr. *αγγειον, μονος,* and *σπερμα.*] Producing one seed only in a pod.
AN/GI-O-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. *αγγειον* and *σπερμα.*] In *botany*, a plant which has its seeds inclosed in a pericarp.
AN-GI-O-SPERM/OUS, *a.* Having seeds inclosed in a pod or other pericarp.
AN-GI-OT/O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *αγγειον* and *τεμνω.*] The opening of a vessel, whether a vein or an artery, as in bleeding.
AN/GLE, *n.* [Fr. *angle.*] In *popular language*, the point where two lines meet, or the meeting of two lines in a point; a corner. In *geometry*, the space comprised between two straight lines that meet in a point, or between two straight converging lines, which, if extended, would meet; or the quantity by which two straight lines, departing from a point, diverge from each other. The point of meeting is the vertex of the angle, and the lines containing the angle are its sides or legs.
AN/GLE, *n.* A hook; an instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line and a hook, or a line and hook.
AN/GLE, *v. i.* 1. To fish with an angle, or with line and hook. 2. *v. t.* or *i.* To fish for; to try to gain by some bait or insinuation, as men angle for fish.
AN/GLED, *a.* Having angles—*used only in compounds.*
AN/GLER, *n.* One that fishes with an angle; also, a fish, a species of *lophius.*
AN/GLE-ROD, *n.* The rod or pole to which a line and hook are fastened.
AN/GLES, *n.* [L. *Angli.*] A people of Germany, from whom the name of England was derived.
AN/GLIC, } *a.* [from *Angles.*] English; pertaining to
AN/GLI-CAN, } England or the English nation.
AN/GLI-CISM, *n.* An English idiom; a form of language peculiar to the English. *Milton.*
AN/GLI-CIZE, *v. t.* To make English; to render conformable to the English idiom.
AN/GLING, *ppr.* Fishing with an angle.
AN/GLING, *n.* A fishing with a rod and line.
AN-GLO-DĀ/NISH, *a.* Pertaining to the English Danes, or the Danes who settled in England.
AN-GLO-NORM/AN, *a.* Pertaining to the English Normans. *Wotton.*
AN-GLO-SAX/ON, *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons who settled in England, or English Saxons.
AN-GLO-SAX/ON, *n.* A kind of pear; also the language of the English Saxons.
AN-GŌ/LA-PEA, or PIG/EON-PEA. A species of *cytisus.*
AN/GOR, *n.* [L.] 1. Pain; intense bodily pain. 2. The retiring of the native bodily heat to the centre, occasioning head-ache, palpitation, and sadness.
AN/GRED, or AN/GERED, *pp.* Made angry; provoked.
AN/GRI-LY, *adv.* In an angry manner; peevishly; with indications of resentment.
AN/GRY, *a.* 1. Feeling resentment; provoked. 2. Showing anger; wearing the marks of anger; caused by anger. 3. Inflamed, as a sore; red; manifesting inflammation. 4. Raging; furious; tumultuous.
ANG-SĀ/NA, or ANG-SĀ/VA, *n.* A red gum of the East Indies, like that of dragon's blood.

AN/GU, *n.* Bread made of the cassada plant.
AN/GUI-FER, *n.* [L. *anguis* and *fero.*] In *astronomy*, a cluster of stars in the form of a man holding a serpent; Serpentarius, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.
AN-GUIL/LA, *n.* [L.] In *zoology*, an eel; also the name of a Mediterranean fish.
AN-GUIL/LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *anguilla* and *forma.*] In the form of an eel, or of a serpent.
AN/GUISH, *n.* [Fr. *angoisse.*] Extreme pain, either of body or mind.
AN/GUISH, *v. t.* To distress with extreme pain or grief. *Temple.*
AN/GUISHED, *pp.* Extremely pained; tortured; deeply distressed.
AN/GU-LAR, *a.* 1. Having an angle, angles, or corners; pointed. 2. Consisting of an angle; forming an angle.
AN-GU-LAR/I-TY, *n.* The quality of having an angle or corner.
AN/GU-LAR-LY, *adv.* With angles or corners; in the direction of the angles.
AN/GU-LAR-NESS, *n.* The quality of being angular.
AN/GU-LA-TED, *a.* Formed with angles or corners.
† AN-GU-LOS/I-TY, *n.* Angularity.
AN/GU-LOUS, *a.* Angular; having corners; hooked.
† AN-GUST/, *a.* [L. *angustus.*] Narrow; straight.
AN-GUS-TĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *angustus.*] The act of making narrow; a straightening.
AN-GUST/I-CLAVE, *n.* [L. *angustus.*] A robe or tunic embroidered with purple studs or knobs, or by purple stripes, worn by Roman knights.
AN-HE-LĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *anhelo.*] Shortness of breath; a panting; difficult respiration.
AN-HE-LOSE/, *a.* Out of breath; panting; breathing with difficulty. [*Little used.*]
AN/HI-MA, *n.* A Brazilian aquatic fowl.
AN/HY-DRITE, *n.* A species of sulphate of lime.
AN-HŸ/DROUS, *a.* [Gr. *ανυδρος.*] Destitute of water.
† AN-I-ENT/ED, *a.* [It. *niente.*] Frustrated; brought to naught. *Chaucer.*
A-NIGHT/, (a-nīte/) *adv.* In the night time.—*Anights*, in the plural, is used of frequent and customary acts. *Shak.*
AN/IL, *n.* [Sp. *añil.*] A shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is made; *Indigofera.*
A-NILE/NESS, } *n.* [L. *anilis, anilitas.*] The state of being
A-NIL/I-TY, } an old woman; the old age of a woman; dotage.
† AN/I-MA-BLE, *a.* Susceptible of animation.
† AN-I-MAD-VER/SAL, *n.* That which has the power of perceiving.
AN-I-MAD-VER/SION, *n.* [L. *animadversio.*] Remarks by way of censure or criticism; reproof; blame. It may sometimes be used for *punishment.*
† AN-I-MAD-VER/SIVE, *a.* That has the power of perceiving. *Glanville.*
† AN-I-MAD-VER/SIVE-NESS, *n.* The power of animadverting.
AN-I-MAD-VERT/, *v. i.* [L. *animadverto.*] 1. To turn the mind to; to consider. 2. To consider or remark upon by way of criticism or censure. 3 To inflict punishment.
AN-I-MAD-VERT/ER, *n.* One who animadverts, or makes remarks by way of censure.
AN-I-MAD-VERT/ING, *ppr.* Considering; remarking by way of criticism or censure.
AN/I-MAL, *n.* [L.] An organized body, endowed with life and the power of voluntary motion; a living, sensitive, locomotive body; as, man is an intelligent *animal.* By way of contempt, a dull person is called a stupid *animal.*
AN/I-MAL, *a.* That belongs or relates to animals.
AN-I-MAL/CU-LAR, or AN-I-MAL/CU-LINE, *a.* Relating to animalcules. *London Quarterly Review.*
AN-I-MAL/CULE, *n.* [L. *animalculum, animalcula.*] A little animal; an animal whose figure cannot be discerned without the aid of a magnifying glass.
AN/I-MAL-FLOW-ER, *n.* In *zoology*, sea-anemone, sea-nettle, or *urtica marina.*
AN/I-MAL-ISM, *n.* Sensuality.
† AN-I-MAL/I-TY, *n.* Animal existence. *Smith.*
AN-I-MAL-I-ZĀ/TION, *n.* The act of giving animal life, or endowing with the properties of an animal.
AN/I-MAL-IZE, *v. t.* To give animal life to; to endow with the properties of animals.
AN/I-MAL-IZED, *pp.* Endowed with animal life.
AN/I-MAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving animal life to.
AN/I-MATE, *v. t.* [L. *animo*] 1. To give natural life to; to quicken; to make alive. 2. To give powers to, or to heighten the powers or effect of a thing. 3. To give spirit or vigor; to infuse courage, joy, or other enlivening passion; to stimulate or incite.
AN/I-MATE, *a.* Alive; possessing animal life. [Used chiefly in poetry for *animated.*]
AN/I-MA-TED, *pp.* 1. Being endowed with animal life. 2. *a.* Lively; vigorous; full of spirit; indicating animation.

AN/I-MA-TING, *ppr.* Giving life ; infusing spirit ; enlivening.
AN/I-MA-TING-LY, *adv.* In an animating manner.
AN-I-MĀ/TION, *n.* 1. The act of infusing life ; the state of being animated. 2. The state of being lively, brisk, or full of spirit and vigor.
AN/I-MA-TĬVE, *a.* That has the power of giving life or spirit. *Johnson.*
AN/I-MA-TOR, *n.* One that gives life ; that which infuses life or spirit.
AN/IME, *n.* [Fr.] In *heraldry*, a term denoting that the eyes of a rapacious animal are borne of a different tincture from the animal himself.
AN/IME, *n.* [Sp.] A resin exuding from a tree.
AN-I-MET/TA, *n.* Among *ecclesiastical writers*, the cloth which covers the cup of the eucharist.
† AN-I-MŌSE/, *a.* Full of spirit.
† AN-I-MŌSE/NESS, *n.* Spirit ; heat.
AN-I-MOS/I-TY, *n.* [L. *animositas.*] Violent hatred accompanied with active opposition ; active enmity.
A-NIN/GA, *n.* A root growing in the West Indies, like the China plant, used in refining sugar.
AN/ISE, *n.* [L. *anisum.*] An annual plant, placed by Linne under the genus *pimpinella.*
AN/ISE SEED, *n.* The seed of anise.
ANK/ER, *n.* A measure of liquids used in Holland, containing about 32 English gallons.
ANK/LE, (ank/kl) *n.* [Sax. *ancleow ;* D. *enkel.*] The joint which connects the foot with the leg.
ANK/LE-BONE, *n.* The bone of the ankle.
ANK/LED, *a.* Relating to the ankles.
AN/NAL-IST, *n.* A writer of annals.
AN/NAL-IZE, *v. t.* To record ; to write annals. [*Not much used.*]
AN/NALS, *n. plu.* [L. *annales.*] 1. A species of history digested in order of time, or a relation of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened. 2. The books containing annals.
AN/NATS, *n.* [L. *annus.*] A year's income of a spiritual living.
AN-NĒAL/, *v. t.* [Sax. *anælan.*] 1. To heat ; to heat, as glass and iron, for the purpose of rendering them less brittle, or to fix colors. *Ash.* 2. To temper by heat.
AN-NĒAL/ED, (an-neeld/) *pp.* Heated ; tempered ; made malleable and less brittle by heat.
AN-NĒAL/ING, *ppr.* Heating ; tempering by heat.
AN-NEX/, *v. t.* [L. *annecto.*] 1. To unite at the end ; to subjoin, to affix. 2. To unite, as a smaller thing to a greater. 3. To unite to something preceding, as the main object ; to connect with.
AN-NEX/, *v. i.* To join ; to be united. *Tooke.*
† AN-NEX/, *n.* The thing annexed. *Brown.*
AN-NEX-Ā/TION, *n.* The act of annexing, or uniting at the end ; conjunction ; addition ; the act of connecting ; union.
AN-NEX/ED, (an-next/) *pp.* Joined at the end ; connected with ; affixed.
AN-NEX/ING, *ppr.* Uniting at the end ; affixing.
AN-NEX/ION, *n.* The act of annexing ; annexation ; addition. [*Little used.*]
AN-NEX/MENT, *n.* The act of annexing ; the thing annexed. *Shak.*
AN-NĪ/HI-LA-BLE, *a.* That may be annihilated.
AN-NĪ/HI-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *nihilum.*] 1. To reduce to nothing ; to destroy the existence of. 2. To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties, so that the specific thing no longer exists.
AN-NĪ/HI-LATE, *a.* Annihilated. *Swift.*
AN-NĪ/HI-LA-TED, *pp.* Reduced to nothing ; destroyed.
AN-NĪ/HI-LA-TING, *ppr.* Reducing to nothing ; destroying the specific form of.
AN-NĪ-HI-LĀ/TION, *n.* 1. The act of reducing to nothing or non-existence ; or the act of destroying the form or combination of parts under which a thing exists, so that the name can no longer be applied to it. 2. The state of being reduced to nothing.
AN-NI-VERS/A-RI-LY, *adv.* Annually. *Hall.*
AN-NI-VERS/A-RY, *a.* [L. *anniversarius.*] Returning with the year, at a stated time ; annual ; yearly.
AN-NI-VERS/A-RY, *n.* 1. A stated day, returning with the revolution of the year. The term is applied to a day on which some remarkable event is annually celebrated. 2. The act of celebration ; performance in honor of an event.
† AN/NI-VERSE, *n.* Anniversary.
AN/NO DOM/I-NĪ. [L.] In the year of our Lord, noting the time from our Savior's incarnation ; as, *Anno Domini*, or *A. D.* 1800.
† AN-NOI/SANCE, *n.* A nuisance.
AN-NOM-I-NĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *nominatio.*] 1. A pun ; the use of words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings ; a paronomasy. 2. Alliteration.
AN-NŌ/NA, *n.* [L. *annona.*] The custard apple, a genus of several species.
AN/NO-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *annoto.*] To comment ; to make remarks on a writing. *Tatler.*
AN-NO-TĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *annotatio.*] 1. A remark, note or commentary on some passage of a book, intended to illustrate its meaning. 2. The first symptoms of a fever, or attack of a paroxysm. *Coxe.*
AN/NO-TA-TOR, *n.* A writer of notes ; a commentator ; a scholiast.
AN-NOT/TA, *n. Orlean*, or *roucou ;* a hard, dry paste.
AN-NOUNCE/, (an-nouns/) *v. t.* [Fr. *annoncer.*] 1. To publish ; to proclaim ; to give notice, or first notice. 2. To pronounce ; to declare by judicial sentence.
AN-NOUN/CED, (an-nounst/) *pp.* Proclaimed ; first published.
AN-NOUNCE/MENT, (an-nouns/ment) *n.* The act of giving notice ; proclamation ; publication. *Month. Mag.*
AN-NOUN/CER, *n.* One that announces, or first gives notice ; a proclaimer.
AN-NOUN/CING, *ppr.* Introducing notice ; first publishing ; proclaiming.
AN-NOY/, *v. t.* [Norm. *annoyer.*] To incommode ; to injure or disturb by continued or repeated acts ; to tease, vex or molest.
AN-NOY/, *n.* Injury or molestation from continued acts or inconvenience. *Shak.*
AN-NOY/ANCE, *n.* That which annoys, or injures ; the act of annoying ; the state of being annoyed.
AN-NOY/ED, (an-noyd/) *pp.* Incommoded, injured or molested by something that is continued or repeated.
AN-NOY/ER, *n.* One that annoys.
† AN-NOY/FUL, *a.* Giving trouble ; incommoding ; molesting. *Chaucer.*
AN-NOY/ING, *ppr.* Incommoding ; hurting ; molesting.
† AN-NOY/OUS, *a.* Troublesome. *Chaucer.*
AN/NU-AL, *a.* [Fr. *annuel.*] 1. Yearly ; that returns every year ; coming yearly. 2. Lasting or continuing only one year or season ; that requires to be renewed every year. 3. Performed in a year.
AN/NU-AL, *n.* A plant that lives but one year, or rather but one summer. *Martyn.*
AN/NU-AL-LY, *adv.* Yearly ; returning every year ; year by year.
AN/NU-A-RY, *a.* Annual. *J. Hall.*
AN-NŪ/I-TANT, *n.* One who receives or is entitled to receive an annuity.
AN-NŪ/I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *annuité.*] A sum of money, payable yearly, to continue for a given number of years, for life or for ever ; an annual income, charged on the person of the grantor ; or an annual allowance.
AN-NUL/, *v. t.* [Fr. *annuller.*] 1. To make void ; to nullify ; to abrogate ; to abolish. 2. To reduce to nothing ; to obliterate.
AN/NU-LAR, *a.* [L. *annulus.*] Having the form of a ring ; pertaining to a ring.
AN/NU-LA-RY, *a.* Having the form of a ring. *Ray.*
AN/NU-LA-TED, *a.* Furnished with rings, or circles, like rings ; having belts.
AN/NU-LET, *n.* [L. *annulus.*] In *architecture*, a small, square member in the Doric capital, under the quarter round.—In *heraldry*, a little circle, borne as a charge in coats of arms.
AN-NUL/LED, (an-nuld/) *pp.* Made void ; abrogated.
AN-NUL/LING, *ppr.* Abrogating ; abolishing.
AN-NUL/MENT, *n.* The act of annulling.
AN-NŪ/ME-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *annumero.*] To add to a former number ; to unite to something before mentioned. *Johnson.*
AN-NU-ME-RĀ/TION, *n.* Addition to a former number.
AN-NUN/CIATE, *v. t.* To bring tidings ; to announce. *Chaucer.*
AN-NUN-CIĀ/TION, *n.* 1. An announcing ; the tidings brought by the angel to Mary, of the incarnation of Christ. Also the day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed Virgin, which is the 25th of March. 2. Proclamation ; promulgation
AN-NUN-CIĀ/TOR, *n.* One who announces.
AN/O-DŸNE, *n.* [Gr. *a* or *av*, and *οδυνη.*] Any medicine which allays pain, or causes sleep.
AN/O-DŸNE, *a.* Assuaging pain ; causing sleep, or insensibility.
AN-O-DŸ/NOUS, *a.* Belonging to anodynes. *Coles.*
A-NOINT/, *v. t.* [Fr. *oindre.*] 1. To pour oil upon ; to smear or rub over with oil or unctuous substances ; also to spread over, as oil. 2. To consecrate by unction, or the use of oil. 3. To smear or daub. 4. To prepare, in allusion to the consecrating use of oil.
A-NOINT/ED, *pp.* Smeared or rubbed with oil ; set apart ; consecrated with oil.
A-NOINT/ED, *n.* The Messiah, or Son of God.
A-NOINT/ER, *n.* One who anoints.
A-NOINT/ING, *ppr.* Smearing with oil ; pouring on oil, or other oleaginous substance ; consecrating.
A-NOINT/ING, *n.* The act of smearing with oil ; a consecrating.

A-NOINT'MENT, *n.* The act of anointing, or state of being anointed.

A-NŌ'LE, *n.* A species of lizard in the West Indies.

A-NOM'A-LI-PED, *a.* [Gr. *ανωμαλια.*] An epithet given to fowls, whose middle toe is united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by one only.

A-NOM'A-LI-PED, *n.* An anomalous-footed fowl.

A-NOM'A-LISM, *n.* An anomaly; a deviation from rule.

A-NOM-A-LIS'TIC, } *a.* Irregular; departing from
A-NOM-A-LIS'TI-CAL, } common or established rules.

A-NOM'A-LOUS, *a.* Irregular; deviating from a general rule, method or analogy.

A-NOM'A-LOUS-LY, *adv.* Irregularly; in a manner different from common rule, method or analogy.

A-NOM'A-LY, *n.* [Fr. *anomalie.*] 1. Irregularity; deviation from the common rule.—2. In *astronomy*, an irregularity in the motion of a planet.—3. In *music*, a false scale or interval.

A-NŌ'ME-ANS, *n.* [Gr. *ανομοιος.*] In *church history*, the pure Arians, as distinguished from the Semi-Arians.

A-NŌ'MI-A, *n.* [Gr. *ανομια.*] A genus of bivalve shells, so called from their unequal valves; the beaked cockle.

AN'O-MITE, *n.* A fossil shell of the genus anomia.

AN-O-MO-RHOM'BOID, *n.* [Gr. *ανομοιος.*] A genus of spars, pellucid, and crystaline, of no determinate form externally.

AN'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ανομια.*] A violation of law. *Bramhall.* [*Rarely used.*]

A-NON', *adv.* [Sax. *on an.*] 1. Quickly; without intermission; soon; immediately. 2. Sometimes; now and then; at other times.

A-NON'Y-MOUS, *a.* [Fr. *anonyme*; L. *anonymus.*] Nameless; wanting a name; without the real name of the author.

A-NON'Y-MOUS-LY, *adv.* Without a name.

AN'O-PLO-THER, } *n.* [Gr. *αν, οπλον* and *θηριον.*]
AN-O-PLO-THE'RI-UM, } A name which Cuvier has given to a genus of animals.

A-NOP'SY, *n.* [Gr. *αν* and *ωψ.*] Want of sight; invision. [*Little used.*]

AN'O-REX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *α* and *ορεξις.*] Want of appetite, without a lothing of food. *Coxe.*

AN-OTH'ER, *a.* [*an*, or *one*, and *other.*] 1. Not the same; different. 2. One more, in addition to a former number, indefinitely. 3. Any other; any different person, indefinitely. This word is often used without a noun, becoming a substitute for the name of the person or thing.

† AN-OTH'ER-GAINES, *adv.* Of another kind.

† AN-OTH'ER-GATES, *adv.* Of another sort.

† AN-OTH'ER-GUESS, *a.* Of a different kind.

AN-OTH'ER-GUISE, *a.* Of a different kind; different. [This is a vulgar word, and usually contracted into *other-guess.*]

A-NOT'TA, *n.* An elegant red color, formed from the pellicles or pulp of the seeds of the *bixa.*

† A-NOUGH', A-NOW'. *See* ENOUGH, ENOW.

AN'SA-TED, *a.* [L. *ansatus.*] Having a handle or handles, or something in the form of handles.

AN'SER, *n.* [L.] 1. In *zoology*, the name of the goose, whether tame or wild.—2. In *astronomy*, a small star, in the milky way.

AN'SER-INE, *a.* [L. *anserinus.*] 1. Resembling the skin of a goose; uneven. 2. Pertaining to the *ansers.*

AN'SERS, *n.* In Linne's system, the third order of *aves* or fowls.

† AN'SLĀIGHT, (an'slāte) *n.* An attack; an affray.

ĂN'SWER, (ăn'ser) *v. t.* [Sax. *andswarian.*] 1. To speak in return to a call or question, or to a speech, declaration or argument of another person. 2. To be equivalent to; to be adequate to, or sufficient to accomplish the object. 3. To comply with, fulfill, pay or satisfy. 4. To act in return, or opposition. 5. To bear a due proportion to; to be equal or adequate; to suit. 6. To perform what was intended; to accomplish. 7. To be opposite to; to face. 8. To write in reply; to reply to another writing, by way of explanation, refutation or justification. 9. To solve.

ĂN'SWER, *v. i.* 1. To reply; to speak by way of return. 2. To be accountable, liable or responsible. 3. To vindicate, or give a justificatory account of. 4. To correspond with; to suit with. 5. To act reciprocally. 6. To stand as opposite or correlative. 7. To return, as sound reverberated; to echo. 8. To succeed; to effect the object intended; to have a good effect.

ĂN'SWER, *n.* 1. A reply; that which is said, in return to a call, a question, an argument, or an allegation. 2. An account to be rendered to justice.—3. In *law*, a counter-statement of facts, in a course of pleadings; a confutation of what the other party has alledged. 4. A writing, pamphlet or book, in reply to another. 5. A reverberated sound; an echo. 6. A return; that which is sent in consequence of some petition. 7. A solution, the result of a mathematical operation.

ĂN'SWER-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be answered; to which a reply may be made. 2. Obliged to give an account, or liable to be called to account; amenable; responsible. 3. Obliged or liable to pay, indemnify or make good. 4. Correspondent; agreeing with; in conformity with. 5. Suitable; suited; proportionate. 6 Equal; correspondent; proportionate.

ĂN'SWER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being answerable, liable, responsible, or correspondent.

ĂN'SWER-A-BLY, *adv.* In due proportion, correspondence or conformity; suitably.

ĂN'SWERED, *pp.* Replied to; fulfilled; paid; complied with; accomplished; solved; confuted.

ĂN'SWER-ER, *n.* One who answers; he or that which makes a return to what another has spoken; he who writes an answer.

ĂN'SWER-ING, *ppr.* Replying; corresponding to; fulfilling; solving; succeeding; reverberating; confuting.

ĂN'SWER-JOB'BER, *n.* One who makes a business of writing answers. *Swift.*

AN'T, in old authors, is a contraction of *an it*, that is, *if it.* *See* AN.

ĂNT, *n.* [Sax. *æmet.*] An emmet; a pismire.

ĂNT-BEĀR, } *n.* A quadruped that feeds upon ants.
ĂNT-ĒAT-ER, }

ĂNT-EGGS, *n.* Little white balls found in the hillocks of ants, usually supposed to be their eggs, but found, on examination, to be the young brood, in their first state.

ĂNT-HILL, *n.* A little tumulus or hillock, formed by ants, for their habitation.

AN'TA, *n.* In *ancient architecture*, a square column, at the corner of a building; a pilaster; written also *ante.*

ANT-AC'ID, *n.* In *pharmacy*, an alkali, or a remedy for sourness or acidity; better written *anti-acid.*

ANT-AC'RID, *n.* That which corrects acrimony; better written *anti-acrid.*

AN-TAG'O-NISM, *n.* Opposition of action; counteraction of things or principles. *Good.*

AN-TAG'O-NIST, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *αγωνιστης.*] 1. One who contends with another in combat; used primarily in relation to the Grecian games. An adversary. 2. An opponent in controversy. *Campbell.*—3. In *anatomy*, a muscle which acts in opposition to another.

AN-TAG'O-NIST, *a.* Counteracting; opposing.

AN-TAG-O-NIS'TIC, *a.* Opposing in combat; contending against.

AN-TAG'O-NIZE, *v. i.* To contend against; to act in opposition; to oppose in argument.

† AN-TAG'O-NY, *n.* Contest; opposition. *Milton.*

AN-TAL'GIC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *αλγος.*] Alleviating pain; anodyne. [*Little used.*]

ANT-A-NA-CLĀ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντανακλασις.*] 1. In *rhetoric*, a figure, which consists in repeating the same word in a different sense; as, whilst we *live*, let us *live.* 2. It is also a repetition of words, beginning a sentence, after a long parenthesis.

ANT-A-NA-GŌ'GE, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *αναγωγη.*] In *rhetoric*, a figure, which consists in replying to an adversary, by way of recrimination.

ANT-A-PHRO-DIS'I-AC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *αφροδισιος.*] Antivenereal; having the quality of extinguishing or lessening venereal desire.

ANT-A-PHRO-DIS'I-AC, *n.* A medicine that lessens or extinguishes the venereal appetite.

ANT-A-PHRO-DIT'IC, *a.* Antivenereal, abating the venereal appetite, or efficacious against the venereal disease.

ANT-A-PHRO-DIT'IC, *n.* A medicine which abates the venereal appetite, or is good against the venereal disease.

ANT-A-PO-PLEC'TIC, *a.* Good against apoplexy.

ANT-ARC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *αρκτος.*] Opposite to the northern, or arctic pole; relating to the southern pole, or to the region near it

AN-TĀ'RES, *n.* The name of a star of the first magnitude.

ANT-AR-THRIT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *αρθριτις.*] Counteracting the gout.

ANT-AR-THRIT'IC, *n.* A remedy which cures or alleviates the gout.

ANT-ASTH-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *ασθμα.*] Opposing the asthma.

ANT-ASTH-MAT'IC, *n.* A remedy for the asthma.

AN'TE. A Latin preposition, the Greek *αντι*, much used in the composition of English words, especially in words from the Latin and Greek languages. It signifies *before in place*, in front; hence, opposite, contrary; and, figuratively, *before in time.* The Latin *ante* is generally used in the sense of *before*, and the Greek *αντι* in that of *opposite*, or *in the place of.*

AN'TE, or AN'TA, *n.* A pilaster.—In *heraldry*, *ante* denotes that the pieces are let into one another, in the manner there expressed.

AN'TE-ACT, *n.* [L. *ante*, and *act.*] A preceding act.

AN-TE-CE-DĀ/NE-OUS, *a.* Antecedent; preceding in time. *Owen.*
AN-TE-CĒDE/, *v. t.* To go before in time; to precede. *Hale.*
AN-TE-CĒ/DENCE, *n.* The act or state of going before in time; precedence.
AN-TE-CĒ/DENT, *a.* Going before in time; prior; anterior; preceding.
AN-TE-CĒ/DENT, *n.* That which goes before in time; hence, in *writings*, that which precedes in place.—In *grammar*, the noun to which a relative or other substitute refers.—In *logic*, the first of two propositions in an enthymeme.—In *mathematics*, the first of two terms of a ratio.
AN-TE-CĒ/DENT-LY, *adv.* Previously; at a time preceding.
AN-TE-CES/SOR, *n.* [L.] 1. One who goes before; a leader; a principal. 2. One that possessed land before the present possessor.
AN/TE-CHĀM-BER, *n.* A chamber or apartment before the chief apartment to which it leads, and in which persons wait for audience.
AN/TE-CHAP-EL, *n.* The part of the chapel through which is the passage to the choir or body of it.
AN-TĒ/CIAN, *n.* [L. *antœci.*] In *geography*, the *antecians* are those inhabitants of the earth, under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator, but on opposite sides, one party north, the other south.
AN-TE-CURS/OR, *n.* [L. *ante* and *cursor.*] One who runs before; a forerunner.
AN/TE-DATE, *n.* Prior date; a date antecedent to another. *Good.*
AN/TE-DATE, *v. t.* [L. *ante* and *datum.*] 1. To date before the true time. 2. To anticipate; to take before the true time.
AN-TE-DI-LŪ/VI-AL, } *a.* [L. *ante* and *diluvium.*] Before
AN-TE-DI-LŪ/VI-AN, } the flood, or deluge, in Noah's time; existing, happening, or relating to what happened, before the deluge.
AN-TE-DI-LŪ/VI-AN, *n.* One who lived before the deluge.
† AN/TE-FACT, *n.* That which represents the fact before it occurs.
AN/TE-LOPE, *n.* In *zoology*, the gazel; a genus of ruminant quadrupeds, intermediate between the deer and goat.
AN-TE-LŪ/CAN, *a.* [L. *antelucanus.*] Being before light.
AN-TE-ME-RID/I-AN, *a.* [L. *ante*, and *meridian.*] Being before noon; pertaining to the forenoon.
AN-TE-MET/IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, and *emetic.*] Restraining or allaying vomiting.
AN-TE-MET/IC, *n.* A medicine which checks vomiting.
AN-TE-MUND/ANE, *a.* [L. *ante* and *mundus.*] Being before the creation of the world.
AN-TE-NĪ/CENE, *a.* [L. *ante*, and *Nicene.*] Anterior to the first council of Nice.
AN-TEN/NÆ, *n. plu.* [L.] In *zoology*, the horns or feelers of insects, projecting from the head.
AN-TE-NUM/BER, *n.* A number that precedes another.
AN-TE-NUP/TIAL, *a.* Being before marriage.
AN-TE-PASCH/AL, *a.* Pertaining to the time before Easter. *Nelson.*
AN/TE-PAST, *n.* [L. *ante* and *pastum.*] A foretaste; something taken before the proper time.
AN-TE-PE-NULT/, *n.* [L. *ante*, *pene*, and *ultimus.*] The last syllable of a word except two.
AN-TE-PE-NULT/I-MATE, *a.* Pertaining to the last syllable but two.
AN-TE-PI-LEP/TIC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *επιληπτικος.*] Resisting or curing epilepsy.
AN-TE-PI-LEP/TIC, *n.* A remedy for the epilepsy.
AN/TE-PONE, *v. t.* [L. *antepono.*] To set one thing before another.
AN-TE-PO-SI/TION, *n.* In *grammar*, the placing of a word before another.
AN-TE-PRE-DIC/A-MENT, *n.* A preliminary question in logic; a question which is to be first known.
AN-TĒ/RI-OR, *a.* [L.] 1. Before in time or place; prior; antecedent; preceding in time. 2. Before or in front in place.
AN-TE-RI-OR/I-TY, *n.* The state of being anterior, preceding, or in front.
AN/TE-RŌŌM, *n.* A room before, or in front of another.
AN/TES, *n. plu.* [L.] Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.
AN-TE-STAT/URE, *n.* In *fortification*, a small intrenchment, or work formed of palisades.
† AN-TE-STŌM/ACH, *n.* A cavity which leads into the stomach, as the crop in birds. *Ray.*
† AN/TE-TEM-PLE, *n.* What we now call the *nave* in a church.
† AN-TE-VERT/, *v. t.* [L. *anteverto.*] To prevent.
AN-TE-VIR-GIL/I-AN, *a.* A term given to Tull's new husbandry, or method of horse-hoeing.
AN-THEL-MIN/TIC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *ελμινς.*] Good against worms.
AN-THEL-MIN/TIC, *n.* A remedy for worms.
AN/THEM, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *υμνος.*] A hymn sung in alternate parts; but, in *modern usage*, a sacred tune, or piece of music set to words.
AN/THEM-WISE, *adv.* In the manner of an anthem; alternately. *Bacon.*
AN/THE-MIS, *n.* Camomile. *Tate.*
AN/THER, *n.* [L. *anthera.*] In *botany*, the summit or top of the stamen, connected with the flower.
AN/THE-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to anthers.
AN-THE-RIF/ER-OUS, *a.* [*anther*, and L. *fero.*] Producing anthers. *Barton.*
AN-THES-TĒ/RI-ON, *n.* The sixth month of the Athenian year.
AN-THO-LOG/I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to anthology.
AN-THOL/O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθος* and *λογος.*] 1. A discourse on flowers. 2. A collection of beautiful passages from authors; a collection of poems or epigrams.
AN/THO-NY'S FIRE. A popular name of the *erysipelas.*
AN-THOPH/YL-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ανθος* and *φυλλον.*] A mineral.
AN/THO-RISM, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *ορισμος.*] In *rhetoric*, a description, or definition, contrary to that which is given by the adverse party.
AN/THRA-CITE, *n.* [Gr. *ανθραξ.*] Slaty glance-coal, or columnar glance-coal; that species of coal which has a shining lustre, approaching to metallic, and which burns without smoke, and with intense heat.
AN/THRA-CO-LITE. *See* ANTHRACITE.
AN/THRAX, *n.* A carbuncle; a malignant ulcer, with intense burning.
AN-THROP/O-GLOT, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *γλωττα.*] An animal which has a tongue resembling that of man, of which kind are parrots.
AN-THRO-POG/RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *γραφη.*] A description of man, or the human race, or of the parts of the human body.
AN-THROP/O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *λιθος.*] A petrifaction of the human body, or skeleton.
AN-THROP-O-LOG/I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to anthropology · according to human manner of speaking.
AN-THRO-POL/O-GIST, *n.* One who describes, or is versed in the physical history of the human body.
AN-THRO-POL/O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *λογος.*] 1. A discourse upon human nature. 2. The doctrine of the structure of the human body; the natural history or physiology of the human species. 3. The word denotes that manner of expression by which the inspired writers attribute human parts and passions to God.
AN-THRO-POM/AN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *μαντεια.*] Divination by inspecting the entrails of a human being.
AN-THRO-PO-MORPH/ISM, *n.* The heresy of the anthropomorphites.
AN-THRO-PO-MORPH/ITE, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *μορφη.*] One who believes a human form in the Supreme Being. A sect of ancient heretics are called *anthropomorphites.*
AN-THRO-PO-MORPH/OUS, *a.* Belonging to that which has the form of man; having the figure of resemblance to a man
AN-THRO-POP/A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *λαθος.*] The affections of man, or the application of human passions to the Supreme Being.
AN-THRO-POPH/A-GI, *n. plu.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *φαγω.*] Man-eaters; cannibals; men that eat human flesh.
AN-THRO-POPH/A-GOUS, *a.* Feeding on human flesh
AN-THRO-POPH/A-GY, *n.* The eating of human flesh, or the practice of eating it.
AN-THRO-POS/CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *σκοπεω.*] The art of discovering or judging of a man's character, passions, and inclinations, from the lineaments of his body.
AN-THRO-POS/O-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *σοφια.*] Knowledge of the nature of man; acquaintance with man's structure and functions.
AN-THYP-NOT/IC, *a.* [*corrupt orthography.*] *See* ANTIHYPNOTIC.
AN-THY-PO-CHOND/RI-AC. *See* ANTIHYPOCHONDRIAC.
AN-THY-POPH/O-RA. *See* ANTIHYPOPHORA.
AN-THYS-TER/IC. *See* ANTIHYSTERIC.
AN/TI. [Gr. *See* ANTE.] A preposition, signifying *against*, *opposite*, *contrary*, or *in place of*; used in many English words.
AN-TI-AC/ID, *a.* Opposing or removing acidity. Often written *antacid.*
AN-TI-AC/ID, *n.* An alkali; a medicine proper to correct sourness, or acidity; an absorbent, or an obtundent, or an immutant.
AN-TI-A-MER/I-CAN, *a.* Opposed to America, or to the United States; opposed to the revolution in America. *Marshall.*
AN-TI-A-POS/TLE, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, and *apostle.*] An adversary to the apostles.
AN-TI-AR-MIN/I-AN, *n.* He who opposes the Arminians, or Arminianism. *Bp. Barlow.*
AN-TI-AR-THRIT/IC, *a.* Good against the gout.
AN-TI-AR-THRIT/IC, *n.* A remedy for the gout.

AN-TI-ASTH-MAT'IC, *a.* Good against asthma.
AN-TI-ASTH-MAT'IC, *n.* A remedy for the asthma.
AN-TI-BAC'CHI-US, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *βακχειος.*] In *poetry*, a foot of three syllables, the first two long, and the last short, as āmbīrĕ.
AN-TI-BA-SIL'I-CAN, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *βασιλικη.*] Opposed to royal state and magnificence.
AN'TIC, *a.* [Fr. *antique.*] Odd; fanciful.
AN'TIC, *n.* 1. A buffoon, or merry Andrew; one that practices odd gesticulations. 2. Odd appearance; fanciful figures.—3. In *architecture*, *sculpture*, and *painting*, such pieces as were made by the ancients; usually written *antique*.
AN'TIC, *v. t.* To make antic. *Shak.*
AN-TI-CA-CHEC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *καχεκτης.*] Curing, or tending to cure, an ill habit of the constitution.
AN-TI-CA-CHEC'TIC, *n.* A medicine that tends to correct an ill habit of body.
AN-TI-CA-TAR'RHAL, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *καταρροος.*] Good against catarrh.
AN-TI-CA-TAR'RHAL, *n.* A remedy for catarrh.
AN-TI-CAU-SOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *καυσος.*] Good against a burning fever.
AN-TI-CAU-SOT'IC, *n.* A remedy for a burning fever.
AN'TI-CHAM-BER, *n.* Dr. Johnson prefers *ante-chamber*, which see.
AN'TI-CHRIST, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, and *Christ.*] A great adversary of Christ; *the man of sin.*
AN-TI-CHRIS'TIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Anti-christ; opposite to, or opposing the Christian religion.
AN-TI-CHRIS'TIAN, *n.* A follower of Anti-christ; one opposed to the Christian religion.
AN-TI-CHRIS'TIAN-ISM, *n.* Opposition or contrariety to the Christian religion.
AN-TI-CHRIS-TIAN'I-TY, *n.* Opposition or contrariety to Christianity.
AN-TIC'H/RO-NISM, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *χρονος.*] Deviation from the true order of time.
AN-TIC'I-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *anticipo.*] 1. To take, or act, before another, so as to prevent him; to take first possession. 2. To take before the proper time. 3. To foretaste or foresee; to have a previous view or impression of something future.
AN-TIC'I-PA-TED, *pp.* Taken before; foretasted; foreseen; precluded; prevented.
† AN-TIC'I-PATE-LY, *adv.* By anticipation.
AN-TIC'I-PA-TING, *ppr.* Taking before; foretasting; precluding; preventing.
AN-TIC-I-PA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of taking up, placing, or considering something before the proper time, in natural order; prevention. 2. Foretaste; previous view or impression of what is to happen afterward. 3. Previous notion; preconceived opinion, produced in the mind, before the truth is known; slight previous impression. 4. The attack of a fever before the usual time.
AN-TIC'I-PA-TOR, *n.* One who anticipates.
AN-TIC'I-PA-TO-RY, *a.* Taking before the time.
AN-TI-CLI'MAX, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *κλιμαξ.*] A sentence in which the ideas fall or become less important and striking at the close; opposed to *climax*.
AN'TIC-LY, *adv.* In an antic manner; with odd postures and gesticulations; with fanciful appearance.
AN'TIC-MASK, or AN'TI-MASK, *n.* A mask of antics.
AN-TI-CON-STI-TŪ'TION-AL, *a.* Opposed to or against the constitution. *Bolingbroke.*
AN-TI-CON-STI-TŪ'TION-AL-IST, *n.* One opposed to the constitution.
AN-TI-CON-TĀ'GION-IST, *n.* One who opposes the doctrine of contagion.
AN-TI-CON-TĀ'GIOUS, *a.* Opposing or destroying contagion.
AN-TI-CON-VUL'SIVE, *a.* Good against convulsions.
AN'TI-COR, *n.* Among *farriers*, an inflammation in a horse's throat.
AN-TI-COS-MET'IC, *a.* Destructive or injurious to beauty.
AN-TI-COS-MET'IC, *n.* Any preparation which injures beauty.
† AN'TI-COURT, *a.* In opposition to the court.
AN-TI-COURT'IER, *n.* One who opposes the court, or the measures of administration.
AN-TI-CRE-Ā'TOR, *n.* One that opposes the creator.
AN-TI-DEM-O-CRAT'IC, } *a.* Opposing democracy.
AN-TI-DEM-O-CRAT'I-CAL, } *Mitford.*
AN'TI-DO-TAL, *a.* That has the quality of preventing the ill effects of poison, or of any thing noxious.
AN-TI-DŌ'TA-RY, *a.* Serving for a counter poison.
AN'TI-DOTE, *n.* [Gr. *αντιδοτος.*] 1. A medicine to counteract the effects of poison, or of any thing noxious taken into the stomach. 2. Whatever tends to prevent mischievous effects, or to counteract the evil which something else might produce.
AN-TI-DŌ'TI-CAL, *a.* Serving as an antidote.
AN-TI-DŌ'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* By way of antidote.
AN-TI-DYS-EN-TER'IC, *a.* Good against the dysentery, or bloody flux.
AN-TI-DYS-EN-TER'IC, *n.* A remedy for dysentery.
AN-TI-E-MET'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *εμετικος.*] Having the quality of allaying vomiting.
AN-TI-E-MET'IC, *n.* A remedy to check vomiting.
AN-TI-EN-NE-A-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, *εννεα*, and *εδρα.*] In *crystalography*, having nine faces on two opposite parts of the crystal.
ĀN'TIENT. *See* ANCIENT.
AN-TI-EN-THU-SI-AS'TIC, *a.* Opposing enthusiasm.
ĀN'TIENT-RY, *n.* [more correctly, *ancientry.*] Cast of antiquity; that which is ancient.
AN-TI-E-PISC'O-PAL, *a.* Adverse to episcopacy.
AN-TI-E-VAN-GEL'I-CAL, *a.* Contrary to orthodoxy, or the genuine sense of the gospel.
AN'TI-FACE, *n.* Opposite face. *Jonson.*
AN-TI-FA-NAT'IC, *n.* An opposer of fanaticism.
* AN-TI-FĒ'BRILE, *a.* That has the quality of abating fever.
* AN-TI-FĒ'BRILE, *n.* A medicine that cures, abates, or tends to allay fever.
AN-TI-FLAT'TER-ING, *a.* Opposite to flattering. *Delany.*
AN-TI-GUG'LER, *n.* A crooked tube of metal.
AN-TI-HEC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *εκτικος.*] That has the quality of opposing or curing hectical disorders.
AN-TI-HEC'TIC, *n.* A medicine that is good in the cure of hectic disorders.
AN-TI-HYP-NOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *υπνος.*] Counteracting sleep; tending to prevent sleep or lethargy.
AN-TI-HYP-NOT'IC, *n.* A medicine that prevents or tends to prevent sleep. *Coxe.*
AN-TI-HYP-O-CHOND'RI-AC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *υποχονδριακος.*] That counteracts, or tends to cure, hypochondriac affections.
AN-TI-HYP-O-CHOND'RI-AC, *n.* A remedy for hypochondriac affections and low spirits.
AN-TI-HY-POPH'O-RA, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *υποφορα.*] In *rhetoric*, a figure, which consists in refuting an objection by the opposition of a contrary sentence.
AN-TI-HYS-TER'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *υστερα.*] Counteracting hysterics.
AN-TI-HYS-TER'IC, *n.* A medicine that cures or counteracts hysterical affections.
AN-TI-LOG'A-RITHM, *n.* The complement of the logarithm of any sine, tangent, or secant, to 90 degrees.
AN-TIL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *λογος.*] A contradiction between any words or passages in an author.
† AN-TIL'O-QUIST, *n.* A contradictor. *Dict.*
† AN-TIL'O-QUY, *n.* An old word, denoting preface, proem, or peroration.
† AN-TI-MA-GIS'TRI-CAL, *a.* Opposed to the office of magistrates. *South.*
AN-TI-MA'NI-AC, } *a.* Counteracting or curing mad-
AN-TI-MA-NI'A-CAL, } ness or frenzy.
AN'TI-MASK, *n.* A lesser mask. *Bacon.*
AN-TI-ME-TAB'O-LE, (an-te-me-tab'o-ly) *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *μεταβολη.*] In *rhetoric*, a setting of two things in opposition to each other.
AN-TI-ME-TATH'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *μεταθεσις.*] In *rhetoric*, an inversion of the parts or members of an antithesis.
AN-TIM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *μετρον.*] An optical instrument for measuring angles.
AN-TI-MET'RI-CAL, *a.* Contrary to the rules of metre or verse.
AN-TI-MIN-IS-TĒ'RI-AL, *a.* Opposed to the ministry, or administration of government.
AN-TI-MIN-IS-TĒ'RI-AL-IST, *n.* One that opposes the ministry.
AN-TI-MO-NARCH'I-CAL, *a.* Opposed to monarchy; that opposes a kingly government.
AN-TI-MO-NARCH'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being opposed to monarchy.
AN-TI-MON'AR-CHIST, *n.* An enemy to monarchy.
AN-TI-MŌ'NI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to antimony; relating to antimony, or partaking of its qualities.
AN-TI-MŌ'NI-AL, *n.* A preparation of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is a principal ingredient.
AN-TI-MŌ'NI-ATE, *n.* A compound or salt composed of antimonic acid and a base.
AN-TI-MŌ'NI-A-TED, *a.* Partaking of antimony; mixed or prepared with antimony.
AN-TI-MON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to antimony.
AN-TI-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to antimony.
AN'TI-MO-NITE, *n.* A compound of antimonious acid and a base.
AN'TI-MO-NY, *n.* [Fr. *antimoine.*] *Primarily*, a metallic ore, consisting of sulphur combined with a metal. The sulphuret of antimony, the *stibium* of the Romans, is a blackish mineral, which stains the hands, hard, brittle, full of long, shining, needle-like *striæ*, and used in medicine and the arts.

AN-TI-MOR'AL-IST, *n.* An opposer of morality.
AN-TI-MŪ'SI-ЄAL, *a.* Opposed to music; having no ear for music. *Amer. Review.*
AN-TI-NE-PHRIT'IЄ, *a.* Counteracting diseases of the kidneys.
AN-TI-NE-PHRIT IЄ, *n.* A medicine that tends to remove diseases of the kidneys.
AN-TI-NŌ'MI-AN, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, and *νομος*.] Against law; pertaining to the Antinomians.
AN-TI-NŌ MI-AN, *n.* One of a sect who maintain, that, under the gospel dispensation, the law is of no use or obligation; or who hold doctrines which supersede the necessity of good works and a virtuous life.
AN-TI-NŌ'MI-AN-IȘM, *n.* The tenets of Antinomians.
* AN'TI-NO-MIST, *n.* One who pays no regard to the law, or to good works.
* AN'TI-NO-MY, *n.* A contradiction between two laws, or between two parts of the same law.
AN-TI-Ō'ЄHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Antiochus, the founder of a sect of philosophers.
AN-TI-PĀ'PAL, *a.* Opposing popery.
AN-TI-PA-PIS'TIЄ, AN-TI-PA-PIS'TI-ЄAL, } *a.* Opposed to popery or papacy. *Jortin.*
AN-TI-PAR'AL-LEL, *a.* Running in a contrary direction. *Hammond.*
AN-TI-PAR-A-LYT'IЄ, *a.* Good against the palsy.
AN-TI-PAR-A-LYT'IЄ, *n.* A remedy for the palsy.
AN-TI-PA-THET'IЄ, AN-TI-PA-THET'I-ЄAL, } *a.* Having a natural contrariety, or constitutional aversion to a thing.
AN-TI-PA-THET'I-ЄAL-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of having an aversion or contrariety to a thing.
AN-TIP'A-THOUS, *a.* Adverse. *Beaumont.*
AN-TIP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *παθος*.] 1. Natural aversion; instinctive contrariety or opposition in feeling; an aversion felt at the presence, real or ideal, of a particular object.—2. In *ethics*, antipathy is hatred, aversion or repugnancy; *hatred* to persons; *aversion* to persons or things; *repugnancy* to actions.—3. In *physics*, a contrariety in the properties or affections of matter, as of oil and water.
AN-TI-PAT-RI-OT'IЄ, *a.* Not patriotic; opposing the interests of one's country.
AN-TI-PE-DO-BAP'TIST, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, *παις*, *παιδος*, and *βαπτιζω*.] One who is opposed to the baptism of infants.
AN-TI-PER-IS-TAL'TIЄ, *a.* Opposed to peristaltic; retroverted
AN-TI-PE-RIS'TA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *περιστασις*.] The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality opposed acquires strength.
AN-TI-PER-IS-TAT'IЄ, *a.* Pertaining to antiperistasis.
AN-TI-PES-TI-LEN'TIAL, *a.* Counteracting contagion or infection.
AN-TI-PHLO-ĠIS'TIAN, *n.* An opposer of the theory of phlogiston.
AN-TI-PHLO-ĠIS'TIЄ, *a.* Counteracting heat or inflammation; tending to reduce arterial action; opposed to the doctrine of phlogiston.
AN-TI-PHLO-ĠIS'TIЄ, *n.* Any medicine or diet which tends to reduce inflammation, or the activity of the vital power.
AN'TI-PHON, *n.* The chant or alternate singing in choirs of cathedrals.
AN-TIPH'O-NAL, AN-TI-PHON'IЄ, or AN-TI-PHON'I-ЄAL, *a.* Pertaining to antiphony or alternate singing.
AN-TIPH'O-NA-RY, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *φωνη*.] A service book in the Catholic church.
AN-TIPH'O-NER, *n.* A book of anthems or antiphons. *Chaucer.*
AN-TIPH'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *φωνη*.] 1. The answer of one choir to another, when an anthem or psalm is sung by two choirs; alternate singing. 2. A species of psalmody, when a congregation is divided into two parts, and each sings the verses alternately. 3. The words given out at the beginning of a psalm, to which both the choirs are to accommodate their singing. 4. A musical composition of several verses, extracted from different psalms.
AN-TIPH'RA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *φρασις*.] The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.
AN-TI-PHRAS'TIЄ, AN-TI-PHRAS'TI-ЄAL, } *a.* Pertaining to antiphrasis. *Ash.*
AN-TI-PHRAS'TI-ЄAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an antiphrasis.
AN-TIP'O-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes; having the feet directly opposite.
* AN'TI-PODE, *plu.* ANTIPODES, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, and *πους*, *ποδος*.] One who lives on the opposite side of the globe, and, of course, whose feet are directly opposite to ours.
AN-TI-POI'ȘON, (an-te-poy'zn) *n.* An antidote for poison.
AN'TI-POPE, *n.* One who usurps the papal power, in opposition to the pope.
AN'TI-PORT, *n.* An outward gate or door.
AN-TI-PRE-LAT'I-ЄAL, *a.* Adverse to prelacy.
AN'TI-PRIĒST, *n.* An opposer or enemy of priests.
AN-TI-PRIĒST'ЄRAFT, *n.* Opposition to priestcraft.
AN-TI-PRIN'CI-PLE, *n.* An opposite principle.
AN-TI-PROPH'ET, *n.* An enemy or opposer of prophets.
* AN-TIP'TO-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *πτωσις*.] In *grammar*, the putting of one case for another.
AN-TI-PŪ'RI-TAN, *n.* An opposer of Puritans.
AN-TI-QUĀ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to antiquaries, or to antiquity. As a noun, this is used for *antiquary*.
AN-TI-QUĀ'RI-AN-IȘM, *n.* Love of antiquities.
AN'TI-QUA-RY, *n.* [L. *antiquarius*.] One who studies into the history of ancient things, as statutes, coins, medals, paintings, inscriptions, books and manuscripts, or searches for them, and explains their origin and purport; one versed in antiquity.
AN'TI-QUATE, *v. t.* [L. *antiquo*.] To make old, or obsolete; to make old in such a degree as to put out of use. Hence, when applied to *laws or customs*, it amounts to make void, or *abrogate*.
AN'TI-QUA-TED, *pp.* Grown old; obsolete; out of use; having lost its binding force by non-observance.
AN'TI-QUA-TED-NESS, *n.* The state of being old, or obsolete.
AN'TI-QUATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being obsolete.
AN-TI-QUĀ'TION, *n.* The state of being antiquated.
AN-TIQUE', (an-teek') *a.* [Fr.] 1. Old; ancient; of genuine antiquity. 2. Old, as it respects the present age, or a modern period of time; of old fashion. 3. Odd; wild; fanciful; more generally written *antic*.
AN-TIQUE', (an-teek') *n.* In *general*, any thing very old; but, in *a more limited sense*, the remains of ancient artists, as busts, statues, paintings and vases, the works of Grecian and Roman antiquity.
AN-TIQUE'NESS, (an-teek'nes) *n.* The quality of being ancient; an appearance of ancient origin and workmanship.
AN-TIQ'UI-TY, *n.* [L. *antiquitas*.] 1. Ancient times; former ages; times long since past. 2. The ancients; the people of ancient times; as, the fact is admitted by all *antiquity*. 3. Ancientness; great age; the quality of being ancient. 4. Old age. *Shak.* 5. The remains of ancient times. *In this sense it is usually or always plural.*
AN-TI-REV-O-LŪ'TION-A-RY, *a.* Opposed to a revolution; opposed to an entire change in the form of government. *Burke.*
AN-TI-REV-O-LŪ'TION-IST, *n.* One who is opposed to a revolution in government.
AN-TI-SAB-BA-TĀ'RI-AN, *n.* One of a sect who oppose the observance of the Christian Sabbath.
AN-TI-SĀ'BI-AN, *a.* Opposed or contrary to Sabianism, or the worship of the celestial orbs.
AN-TI-SA-CER-DŌ'TAL, *a.* Adverse to priests.
AN-TIS''CIAN, AN-TIS''CIANȘ, } *n.* [L. *antiscii*.] In *geography*, the inhabitants of the earth, living on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in contrary directions.
AN-TI-SЄOR-BŪ'TIЄ, or AN-TI-SЄOR-BŪ'TI-ЄAL, *a.* Counteracting the scurvy.
AN-TI-SЄOR-BŪ'TIЄ, *n.* A remedy for the scurvy.
AN-TI-SЄRIP'TU-RIȘM, *n.* Opposition to the Holy Scriptures. *Boyle.*
AN-TI-SЄRIP'TU-RIST, *n.* One that denies revelation. *Boyle.*
† AN'TI-SCRIPT, *n.* Opposition in writing to some other writing.
AN-TI-SEP'TIЄ, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *σηπτος*.] Opposing or counteracting putrefaction.
AN-TI-SEP'TIЄ, *n.* A medicine which resists or corrects putrefaction.
AN-TI-SŌ'CIAL, *a.* Averse to society; that tends to interrupt or destroy social intercourse.
AN-TIS'PA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *σπαω*.] A revulsion of fluids from one part of the body to another.
AN-TI-SPAȘ-MOD'IЄ, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *σπασμος*.] Opposing spasm; resisting convulsions; as anodynes.
AN-TI-SPAȘ-MOD'IЄ, *n.* A remedy for spasm or convulsions.
AN-TI-SPAS'TIЄ, *a.* Causing a revulsion of fluids or humors. *Johnson.*
AN-TI-SPLE-NET'IЄ, *a.* Good as a remedy in diseases of the spleen. *Johnson.*
AN-TIS'TA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *στασις*.] In *oratory*, the defense of an action from the consideration that, if it had been omitted, something worse would have happened.
AN-TIS'TES, *n.* [L.] The chief priest or prelate.
AN-TIS'TRO-PHE, AN-TIS'TRO-PHY, } *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *στροφη*.] 1. In *grammar*, the changing of things mutually depending on each other; reciprocal conversion. 2. Among the *ancients*, that part of a song or dance, before the altar, which was performed by turning from west to east, in opposition to the *strophe*.

AN-TIS/TRO-PHON, *n.* A figure which repeats a word often. *Milton.*

AN-TI-STRU-MAT/IC, *a.* [L. *anti* and *struma.*] Good against scrophulous disorders.

AN-TITH/E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντιθεσις.*] 1. In *rhetoric*, an opposition of words or sentiments; contrast; as, "The prodigal *robs his heir*, the miser *robs himself.*" 2. Opposition of opinions; controversy.

AN-TI-THET/IC, } *a.* Pertaining to antithesis; con-
AN-TI-THET/I-CAL, } taining or abounding with antithesis.

AN-TITH/E-TON, *n.* [Gr. *αντιθετον.*] An opposite.

AN-TI-TRIN-I-TĀ/RI-AN, *n.* One who denies the trinity, or the existence of three persons in the Godhead.

AN-TI-TRIN-I-TĀ/RI-AN, *a.* Opposing the trinity.

AN-TI-TRIN-I-TĀ/RI-AN-ISM, *n.* A denial of the trinity.

AN/TI-TYPE, *n.* [Gr. *αντιτυπον.*] A figure corresponding to another figure; that of which the type is the pattern or representation. Thus the paschal lamb, in Scripture, is the type, of which Christ is the *antitype.*

AN-TI-TYP/I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to an antitype; explaining the type. *Johnson.*

AN-TI-VĀ/RI-O-LOUS, *a.* Opposing the small pox. *Med. Rep.*

AN-TI-VE-NĒ/RE-AL, *a.* Resisting venereal poison.

ANT/LER, *n.* A start or branch of a horn, especially of the horns of the cervine animals, as of the stag or moose.

ANT/LERED, *a.* Furnished with antlers.

AN-TŒ/CI, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *οικεω.*] Those inhabitants of the earth, who live under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other toward the south.

AN-TŌ/NI-AN, *a.* Noting certain medicinal waters in Germany, at or near Tonstein.

AN-TO-NO-MĀ/SIA, } *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *ονομα.*] The use
AN-TO-NOM/A-SY, } of the name of some office, dignity, profession, science or trade, instead of the true name of the person; as when his *majesty* is used for a king.

ANT-O-SI-AN/DRI-AN, *n.* One of a sect of rigid Lutherans, so denominated from their opposing the doctrines of Osiander.

† AN/TRE, *n.* [L. *antrum.*] A cavern. *Shak.*

AN/VIL, *n.* [Sax. *anfilt, ænfilt.*] An iron block with a smooth face, on which smiths hammer and shape their work. *Figuratively*, any thing on which blows are laid. *Shak. To be on the anvil*, is to be in a state of discussion, formation or preparation.

ANX-I/E-TUDE, *n.* Anxiety; solicitude. [*Little used.*]

ANX-I/E-TY, (ang-zī/e-ty) *n.* [L. *anxietas.*] 1. Concern or solicitude respecting some event, future, or uncertain, which disturbs the mind, and keeps it in a state of painful uneasiness.—2. In *medical language*, uneasiness; unceasing restlessness in sickness.

ANX/IOUS, (ank/shus) *a.* 1. Greatly concerned or solicitous respecting something future or unknown; being in painful suspense. 2. Full of solicitude; unquiet. 3. Very careful; solicitous.

ANX/IOUS-LY, *adv.* In an anxious manner; solicitously; carefully; unquietly.

ANX/IOUS-NESS, (ank/shus-nes) *n.* The quality of being anxious; great solicitude. *Johnson.*

AN/Y, (en/ny) *a.* [Sax. *anig, ænig*; D. *eenig*; Ger. *einig.*] 1. One, indefinitely. 2. Some; an indefinite number, plurally. 3. Some; an indefinite quantity; a small portion. 4. It is often used as a substitute, the person or thing being understood. It is used in opposition to *none*

† AN/Y-WHITH-ER, *adv.* Any where. *Barrow.*

AN/Y-WISE (en/ny-wīze) is sometimes used adverbially, but the two words may be separated, and used with a preposition, *in any wise.*

A-Ō/NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the muses, or to Aonia, in Bœotia.

Ā/O-RIST, *n.* [Gr. *αοριστος.*] The name of certain tenses in the grammar of the Greek language, which express time indeterminate.

A-O-RIST/IC, *a.* Indefinite; pertaining to an aorist, or indefinite tense.

A-ORT/A, *n.* [Gr. *χορτη.*] The great artery, or trunk of the arterial system, proceeding from the left ventricle of the heart, and giving origin to all the arteries, except the pulmonary arteries.

A-ORT/AL, *a.* Pertaining to the aorta, or great artery.

A-OU/TA, *n.* The paper-mulberry tree in Otaheite.

A-PĀCE/, *adv.* With a quick pace; quick; fast; speedily; with haste; hastily.

AP/A-GO-GE, or AP/A-GO-GY, *n.* [Gr. from *απαγω.*] In *logic*, abduction; a kind of argument, wherein the greater extreme is evidently contained in the medium, but the medium not so evidently in the lesser extreme as not to require further proof. *Encyc.*

AP-A-GOG/I-CAL, *a.* An apagogical demonstration is an indirect way of proof, by showing the absurdity or impossibility of the contrary.

AP-A-LACH/I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Apalaches, a tribe of Indians, in the western part of Georgia; and to the southern extremity of the Alleghanean ridges.

A-PAN/THRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *ανθρωπος.*] An aversion to the company of men; a love of solitude.

AP-A-RITH/ME-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhetoric*, enumeration.

A-PART/, *adv.* [Fr. *aparté.*] 1. Separately; at a distance; in a state of separation, as to place. 2. In a state of distinction, as to purpose, use or character. 3. Distinctly; separately. 4. Aside; in exclusion of.

A-PART/MENT, *n.* [Fr. *apartement.*] A room in a building; a division in a house, separated from others by partitions; a place separated by inclosure.

AP-A-THET/IC, *a.* Void of feeling; free from passion; insensible. *Harris.*

AP/A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *α* and *παθος.*] Want of feeling; an utter privation of passion, or insensibility to pain.

AP/A-TITE, *n.* A variety of phosphate of lime.

APE, *n.* [D. *aap*; Dan. *abe*; Sax., Sw. and Ir. *apa*; Ice. *ape.*] 1. A genus of quadrupeds, found in the torrid zone of both continents, of a great variety of species. In *common use*, the word extends to all the tribe of monkeys and baboons. 2. One who imitates servilely, in allusion to the manners of the ape; a silly fellow.

APE, *v. t.* To imitate servilely; to mimick.

A-PEAK/, *adv.* 1. On the point; in a posture to pierce.—2 In *seamen's language*, perpendicular.

AP/EN-NINE, *a.* [L. *Apenninus.*] Pertaining to or designating a chain of mountains, which extend through Italy.

AP/EN-NINE, }
AP/EN-NINES, } *n.* A chain of mountains in Italy.

A-PEP/SY, *n.* [Gr. *α* and *πεπτω.*] Defective digestion; indigestion. *Coxe.* [*Little used.*]

Ā/PER, *n.* One who apes.—In *zoology*, the wild boar.

A-PĒ/RI-ENT, *a.* [L. *aperiens.*] Opening; deobstruent; laxative.

A-PĒ/RI-ENT, *n.* A medicine which promotes the circulation of the fluids, by removing obstructions; a laxative; a deobstruent.

A-PER/I-TIVE, *a.* Opening; deobstruent; aperient.

† A-PERT/, *a.* [L. *apertus.*] Open; evident; undisguised.

A-PER/TION, *n.* The act of opening; the state of being opened; an opening; a gap. [*Little used.*]

A-PERT/LY, *adv.* Openly. *Bale.* [*Little used.*]

A-PERT/NESS, *n.* Openness. [*Rarely used.*]

A-PERT/OR, *n.* A muscle that raises the upper eye-lid.

AP/ER-TURE, *n.* 1. The act of opening; an opening; a gap, cleft or chasm; a passage perforated. 2. An opening of meaning; explanation. [*Not used.*] *Taylor.*

A-PET/A-LOUS, *a.* In *botany*, having no petals, or flower-leaves; having no *corol.*

A-PET/A-LOUS-NESS, *n.* A state of being without petals.

Ā/PEX, *n.*; *plu.* APEXES. [L. *apex*; plu. *apices.*] The tip, point or summit of any thing.

APH/A-NITE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, compact amphibole in a particular state.

A-PHĒL/ION, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *ηλιος.*] That point of a planet's orbit which is most distant from the sun; opposed to perihelion.

APH-E-RĒ/SIS, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *αιρεω.*] 1. The taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.—2. In *the healing art*, the removal of any thing noxious.—In *surgery*, amputation.

† A-PHĒ/TA, *n.* The name of a plant, which is the giver of life in a nativity. *Dict.*

† A-PHET/I-CAL, *a.* Relating to the apheta.

APH-I-DIV/O-ROUS, *a.* Eating, devouring, or subsisting on the aphis, or plant-louse.

APH-I-LAN/THRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *α* and *φιλανθρωπια.*] Want of love to mankind.—In *medicine*, the first stage of melancholy, when solitude is preferred to society.

Ā/PHIS, *n.* In *zoology*, the puceron, vine-fretter, or plant-louse; a genus of insects, belonging to the order of *hemipters.*

APH-LO-GIS/TIC, *a.* [Gr. *α* and *φλογιστος.*] Flameless; as, an *aphlogistic* lamp.

APH/O-NY, *n.* [Gr. *α* and *φωνη.*] A loss of voice; a palsy of the tongue; dumbness; catalepsy.

APH/O-RISM, *n.* [Gr. *αφορισμος.*] A maxim; a precept, or principle expressed in few words; a detached sentence containing some important truth.

APH/O-RISM-ER, *n.* A dealer in aphorisms.

† APH/O-RIST, *n.* A writer of aphorisms. *Nelson.*

APH-O-RIS/TIC, } *a.* In the form of an aphorism; in
APH-O-RIS/TI-CAL, } the form of short, unconnected sentences.

APH-O-RIS/TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the form or manner of aphorisms.

APH/RITE, *n.* [Gr. *αφρος.*] A subvariety of carbonate of lime.

APH'RI-ZITE, *n.* A variety of black *tourmalin*

APH-RO-DIS'I-AC, or APH-RO-DI-SI'A-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *αφροδισιος.*] Exciting venereal desire; increasing the appetite for sexual connection.

APH-RO-DIS'I-AC, *n.* A provocative to venery.

APH'RO-DITE, *n.* [Gr. Αφροδιτη.] A follower of Venus.

APH'RO-DITE, or APH-RO-DI'TA, *n.* 1. In *zoology*, a genus of the order of *molluscas*, called also *sea-mouse*. 2. A name of Venus.

APH'THONG, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *φθογγος.*] A letter or combination of letters, which, in the customary pronunciation of a word, have no sound.

APH'THOUS, *a.* [Gr. *αφθαι.*] Pertaining to thrush; of the nature of thrush, or ulcerous affections of the mouth. *Bigelow.*

APH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *a* and *φυλλον, folium.*] In *botany*, destitute of leaves.

Ā'PI-A-RY, *n.* [L. *apiarium.*] The place where bees are kept; a stand or shed for bees.

Ā'PI-AS-TER, *n.* The bird called a *bee-eater*, a species of *merops.*

Ā'PI-CES, Ā'PEX-ES. *See* APEX.

A-PIECE', *adv.* To each; noting the share of each.

A-PIĒ'CES, *adv.* In pieces. *Beaumont.*

Ā'PIS, *n.* In *mythology*, an ox, worshiped in ancient Egypt, or a divinity or idol in the figure of an ox.

Ā'PIS, *n.* [L.] In *zoology*, the bee, a genus of insects.

Ā'PISH, *a.* Having the qualities of an ape; inclined to imitate in a servile manner; hence, foolish, foppish, affected, trifling.

Ā'PISH-LY, *adv.* In an apish manner; with servile imitation; foppishly.

Ā'PISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being apish; mimicry; foppery.

A-PIT'PAT, *adv.* With quick beating or palpitation; a word formed from the sound, *pit* and *pat*, or from *beat.*

AP-LA-NAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *a* and *πλαναω.*] An *aplanatic* telescope is one which entirely corrects the aberration of the rays of light.

AP-LŌ'ME, *n.* A mineral closely allied to garnet.

AP-LUS'TER, } *n.* [L.] An ensign, or ornament carried by
AP-LUS'TRE, } ancient ships.

A-POC'A-LYPSE, *n.* [Gr. *αποκαλυπτω.*] Revelation; discovery; disclosure. The name of a book of the New Testament.

A-POC-A-LYP'TIC, } *a.* Containing or pertaining to
A-POC-A-LYP'TI-CAL, } revelation; disclosing.

A-POC-A-LYP'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* By revelation; in the manner of disclosure.

A-POC'O-PATE, *v. t.* To cut off, or drop, the last letter or syllable of a word.

A-POC'O-PA-TED, *pp.* Shortened by the omission of the last letter or syllable

A-POC'O-PA-TING, *ppr* Cutting off or omitting the last letter or syllable.

A-POC'O-PE, } *n.* [Gr. *αποκοπη.*] The cutting off, or omis-
A-POC'O-PY, } sion of the last letter or syllable of a word.

A-POC'RI-SA-RY, *n.* [Gr. *αποκρισις.*] *Anciently*, a resident in an imperial city, in the name of a foreign church or bishop, answering to the modern *nuncio.*

AP-O-CRUST'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αποκρουστικα:*] Astringent; repelling.

AP-O-CRUST'IC, *n.* A medicine which constringes and repels the humors; a repellent.

A-POC'RY-PHA, *n.* [Gr. *αποκρυπτω, κρυπτω*, to conceal.] *Literally*, such things as are not published; but in *an appropriate sense*, books whose authors are not known, and whose authenticity, as inspired writings, is not admitted.

A-POC'RY-PHAL, *a.* Pertaining to the apocrypha; not canonical; of uncertain authority or credit; false; fictitious.

A-POC'RY-PHAL-LY, *adv.* Uncertainly; not indisputably.

A-POC'RY-PHAL-NESS, *n.* Uncertainty as to authenticity; doubtfulness of credit, or genuineness.

AP'O-DAL, *a.* Without feet.—In *zoology*, destitute of ventral fins.

AP'ODE, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *πους, ποδος.*] An animal that has no feet.—In *zoology*, an order of fishes.

AP-O-DIC'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. *αποδειξις.*] Demonstrative;
AP-O-DIC'TI-CAL, } evident beyond contradiction; clearly proving. [*Little used.*]

AP-O-DIC'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* So as to be evident beyond contradiction.

† AP-O-DIX'IS, *n.* Demonstration. *Sir G. Buck.*

A-POD'O-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] The application or latter part of a similitude. *Mede.*

A-POD-Y-TĒ'RI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *αποδυτηριον.*] A dressing room.

AP'O-GEE, *n.* [L. *apogeon, apogeum.*] That point in the orbit of a planet, which is at the greatest distance from the earth.

A-POG-I-A-TŪ'RA, *n.* [It.] A cadence in music.

AP'O-GON, *n.* A fish of the Mediterranean, the summit of whose head is elevated.

AP'O-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. *απογραφον.*] An exemplar; a copy or transcript.

A-POL-LI-NĀ'RI-AN, *a.* [from *Apollo.*] The *Apollinarian* games were celebrated in honor of Apollo.

A-POL-LI-NĀ'RI-ANS. In *church history*, a sect deriving their name from Apollinaris of Laodicea.

A-POL'LO-BEL'VI-DERE. An ancient statue of the first class in excellence.

A-POLL'YON, *n.* [Gr. *απολλυων.*] The *destroyer*; a name used *Rev.* ix. 11, for the angel of the bottomless pit.

A-POL-O-GET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *απολογεομαι.*] Defending
A-POL-O-GET'I-CAL, } by words or arguments; excusing; said or written in defense, or by way of apology. *Boyle.*

A-POL-O-GET'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* By way of apology.

A-POL'O-GIST, *n.* One who makes an apology; one who speaks or writes in defense of another.

A-POL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To make an apology; to write or speak in favor of, or to make excuse for.

A-POL'O-GI-ZER, *n.* Defender. *Hanmer.*

AP'O-LOGUE, *n.* [Gr. *απολογος.*] A moral fable; a story or relation of fictitious events, intended to convey useful truths.

† AP'O-LOGU-ER, *n.* Fabler. *Burton.*

A-POL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *απολογια.*] An excuse; something said or written in defense or extenuation of what appears to others wrong or unjustifiable.

† AP-O-ME-COM'-E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring things at a distance.

AP-O-NEU-RŌ'SIS, } *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *νευρον.*] An expan-
AP-O-NEŪ'RO-SY, } sion of a tendon in the manner of a membrane; the tendon or tail of a muscle.

AP-O-PEMP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *απο* and *πεμπω.*] Denoting a song or hymn among the ancients, sung or addressed to a stranger. It may be used as a noun for the hymn.

A-POPH'A-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *φασις.*] In *rhetoric*, a waving or omission of what one, speaking ironically, would plainly insinuate.

* AP-O-PHLEG-MAT'IC, [*See* PHLEGMATIC.] *a.* [Gr. *απο* and *φλεγμα.*] Masticatory; having the quality of exciting discharges of phlegm.

* AP-O-PHLEG-MAT'IC, *n.* A masticatory; a medicine which excites discharges of phlegm from the mouth or nostrils. *Coxe.*

AP-O-PHLEG'MA-TISM, *n.* An apophlegmatic.

AP-O-PHLEG-MAT'I-ZANT, *n.* An apophlegmatic.

AP'-OPH-THEGM, or AP'O-THEM, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *φθεγμα.*] A remarkable saying; a short, sententious, instructive remark.

A-POPH'Y-GE, } *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *φυγη.*] 1. In *architecture*,
A-POPH'Y-GY, } the part of a column where it springs out of its base; the spring of a column. 2. A concave part or ring of a column, lying above or below the flat member.

A-POPH'YL-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *φυλλον.*] A mineral.

A-POPH'Y-SIS, } *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *φυσις.*] The projecting
A-POPH'Y-SY, } soft end or protuberance of a bone; a process of a bone.

AP-O-PLEC'TIC, or AP-O-PLEC'TI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in apoplexy, or predisposed to apoplexy.

AP-O-PLEC'TIC, *n.* A person affected by apoplexy.

AP'O-PLEXED, *a.* Affected with apoplexy. *Shak.*

AP'O-PLEX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *αποπληξια.*] A sudden deprivation of all sense and voluntary motion, occasioned by repletion, or whatever interrupts the action of the nerves upon the muscles. *Dryden* uses *apoplex* for *apoplexy.*

AP'O-RON, or AP'O-RIME, *n.* A problem difficult to be resolved.

† AP-OR-RHŒ'A, *n.* Effluvium. *Glanville.*

AP'O-RY, or A-PŌ'RI-A, *n.* [Gr. *απορια.*] 1. In *rhetoric*, a doubting or being at a loss where to begin, or what to say, on account of the variety of matter.—2. In the *medical art*, febrile anxiety; uneasiness. *Coxe.*

A-POS-I-O-PE'SIS, } *n.* [Gr. *αποσιωπησις.*] Reticency or
A-POS-I-OP'E-SY, } suppression; as when a speaker, for some cause, as fear, sorrow, or anger, suddenly breaks off his discourse, before it is ended.

A-POS'TA-SY, *n.* [Gr. *αποστασις.*] 1. An abandonment of what one has professed; a total desertion or departure from one's faith or religion. 2. The desertion from a party to which one has adhered.—3. Among *physicians*, the throwing off of exfoliated or fractured bone, or the various solution of disease. 4. An abscess.

A-POS'TATE, *n.* One who has forsaken the church, sect, profession, or party, to which he before adhered.

A-POS'TATE, *a.* False; traitorous. *Spenser.*

AP-OS-TAT'I-CAL, *a.* After the manner of an apostate.

A-POS'TA-TIZE, *v. i.* To abandon one's profession or church; to forsake the principles or faith which one has professed, or the party to which one has been attached.

A-POS'TA-TĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Abandoning a church, profession, sect, or party.

A-POS'TE-MATE, *v. i.* To form into an abscess; to swell and fill with pus.

A-POS-TE-MĀ'TION, *n.* The formation of an aposteme; the process of gathering into an abscess; written, corruptly, *imposthumation.*

AP-OS-TEM'A-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to an abscess; partaking of the nature of an aposteme. *Journ. of Science.*

AP'OS-TEME, *n.* [Gr. *αποστημα.*] An abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter; written also, corruptly, *imposthume.*

A-POS-TE-RI-Ō'RĪ, [L. *posterior.*] Arguments *a posteriori* are drawn from effects, consequences, or facts; in opposition to reasoning *a priori*, or from causes previous to known results.

A-POS'TLE, (a-pos'-sl) *n.* [L. *apostolus*; Gr. *αποστολος.*] A person deputed to execute some important business; but, *appropriately*, a disciple of Christ, commissioned to preach the gospel.

A-POS'TLE-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of an apostle.

A-POS'TO-LATE, *n.* A mission; the dignity or office of an apostle.

AP-OS-TOL'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to the
AP-OS-TOL'I-CAL, } apostles. 2. According to the doctrines of the apostles; delivered or taught by the apostles.

AP-OS-TOL'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of the apostles.

AP-OS-TOL'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being apostolical, or according to the doctrines of the apostles.

AP-OS-TOL'ICS, *n.* Certain sects so called from their pretending to imitate the practice of the apostles.

A-POS'TRO-PHE, } *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *στροφη.*] 1. In *rhet-*
A-POS'TRO-PHY, } *oric*, a diversion of speech; a digressive address; a changing the course of a speech, and addressing a person, who is dead or absent, as if present.—2. In *grammar*, the contraction of a word by the omission of a letter or letters, which omission is marked by a comma; as, *call'd* for *called.* The *comma* used for this purpose may also be called an *apostrophe.*

A-POS'TRO-PHIC, *a.* Pertaining to an apostrophe; noting the contraction of a word. *Murray.*

A-POS'TRO-PHIZE, *v. i.* or *t.* 1. To make an apostrophe, or short, detached address in speaking. 2. *v. t.* To contract a word by omitting a letter or letters. 3. To mark with a comma, indicating the omission of a letter.

A-POS'TRO-PHIZED, *pp.* Addressed by way of digression; contracted by the omission of a letter or letters; marked by an apostrophe.

A-POS'TRO-PHI-ZING, *ppr.* Addressing in a digression; contracting or marking by apostrophe.

AP'OS-TUME, *n.* An aposteme, which see.

AP-O-TAC'TITE, *n.* [Gr. *αποτακτος.*] One of a sect of ancient Christians, who, in imitation of the first believers, renounced all their effects and possessions.

AP-O-THĒ'CA, *n.* [L.] An apothecary's shop.

A-POTH'E-CA-RY, *n.* [L. *apotheca.*] 1. One who practices pharmacy; one who prepares drugs for medicinal uses, and keeps them for sale. 2. In the *middle ages*, an apothecary was the keeper of any shop or warehouse.

AP'O-THEGM, or AP'O-THEM, *n.* [*See* APOPHTHEGM.] A remarkable saying; a short, instructive remark.

AP-O-THEG-MAT'IC, } *a.* In the manner of an apo-
AP-O-THEG-MAT'I-CAL, } thems.

AP-O-THEG'MA-TIST, *n.* A collector or maker of apothems. *Pope.*

AP-O-THEG'MA-TIZE, *v. i.* To utter apothems, or short, instructive sentences.

AP'O-THEME, *n.* In *Russia*, an apothecary's shop.

AP-O-THĒ'O-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αποθεωσις.*] Deification; consecration; the act of placing a prince, or other distinguished person, among the heathen deities.

A-POTH'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] 1. The reduction of a dislocated bone. 2. A place on the south side of the chancel, in the primitive churches, furnished with shelves, for books, vestments, &c. *Wheler.*

A-POT'O-ME, } *n.* [Gr. *αποτεμνω.*] 1. In *mathematics*, the
A-POT'O-MY, } difference between two incommensurable quantities.—2. In *music*, that portion of a tone major which remains after deducting from it an interval, less, by a comma, than a semitone major.

AP-O-TREP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *τρεπω.*] The resolution of a suppurating tumor. *Coxe.*

AP'O-TRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *τρεπω.*] In *ancient poetry*, a verse or hymn composed for averting the wrath of incensed deities.

AP'O-ZEM, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *ζεω.*] A decoction, in which the medicinal substances of plants are extracted by boiling.

AP-O-ZEM'I-CAL, *a.* Like a decoction. *Whitaker.*

† AP-PAIR', *v. t.* To impair.

† AP-PAIR', *v. i.* To degenerate.

AP-PALL', *v. t.* [Fr. *palir*; L. *palleo.*] 1. To depress or discourage with fear; to impress with fear, in such a manner that the mind shrinks, or loses its firmness. 2. To reduce, allay, or destroy. [*Unusual.*] *Thomson.*

AP-PALL', *v. i.* To grow faint; to be dismayed.

AP-PALL'ED, *pp.* Depressed or disheartened with fear.

AP-PALL'ING, *ppr.* Depressing with fear; reducing.

AP-PALL'MENT, *n.* Depression occasioned by fear; discouragement.

AP'PA-NAGE, *n.* [Fr. *apanage.*] 1. Lands appropriated by a prince to the maintenance of his younger sons. 2. Sustenance; means of nourishing. *Swift.*

AP-PA-RĀ'TUS, *n.*; *plu.* APPARATUSES. [L.] 1. Things provided as means to some end; the furniture of a house; instruments of war; a complete set of instruments or utensils, for performing any operation.—2. In *surgery*, the operation of cutting for the stone.

AP-PAR'EL, *n.* [Fr. *appareil.*] 1. Clothing; vesture; garments; dress. 2. External habiliments or decorations; appearance. 3. The furniture of a ship, as sails, rigging, anchors, &c.

AP-PAR'EL, *v. t.* 1. To dress or clothe. 2. To adorn with dress. 3. To dress with external ornaments; to cover, as with garments. 4. To furnish with external apparatus.

AP-PAR'ELED, *pp.* Dressed; clothed; covered as with dress; furnished.

AP-PAR'EL-ING, *ppr.* Dressing; clothing; covering as with dress; furnishing.

† AP-PA'RENCE, (ap-pair'ens) } *n.* Appearance. *Chau-*
† AP-PA'REN-CY, (ap-pair'en-sy) } *cer. Gower.*

AP-PA'RENT, (ap-pair'ent) *a.* 1. That may be seen; visible to the eye; within sight or view. 2. Obvious; plain; evident; indubitable. 3. Visible; in opposition to *hid* or *secret.* 4. Visible; appearing to the eye; seeming, in distinction from *true* or *real.*—Heirs *apparent* are those whose right to an estate is indefeasible, if they survive the ancestor; in distinction from *presumptive* heirs, who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would inherit, but whose right is liable to be defeated by the birth of other children. *Blackstone.*

AP-PA'RENT-LY, (ap-pair'ent-ly) *adv.* 1. Openly; evidently. 2. Seemingly; in appearance.

AP-PA'RENT-NESS, (ap-pair'ent-ness) *n.* That which is apparent.

AP-PA-RI'TION, *n.* 1. In *a general sense*, an appearance; visibility. [*Little used.*] *Milton.* 2. The thing appearing; a visible object; a form. *Milton.* 3. A ghost; a spectre; a visible spirit. [*This is now the usual sense of the word.*] 4. Mere appearance, opposed to *reality. Denham.*

AP-PAR'I-TOR, *n.* [L. *apparo.*] Among the *Romans*, any officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute their orders.—In *England*, a messenger or officer who serves the process of a spiritual court, or a beadle in the university who carries the mace.

† AP-PAY', *v. t.* [Sp. *apagar.*] To satisfy.

† AP-PEACH', *v. t.* To accuse; to censure.

† AP-PEACH'ER, *n.* An accuser.

† AP-PEACH'MENT, *n.* Accusation; charge exhibited.

AP-PEAL', *v. i.* [Fr. *appeler*; L. *appello.*] 1. To refer to a superior judge or court, for the decision of a cause depending, or the revision of a cause decided in a lower court. 2. To refer to another for the decision of a question controverted, or the counteraction of testimony or facts.

AP-PEAL', *v. t.* To call or remove a cause from an inferior to a superior judge or court.

AP-PEAL', *v. t.* In *criminal law*, to charge with a crime; to accuse; to institute a criminal prosecution.

AP-PEAL', *n.* 1. The removal of a cause or suit from an inferior to a superior tribunal; also, the right of appeal. 2. An accusation; a process instituted by a private person against a man for some crime by which he has been injured. 3. A summons to answer to a charge. 4. A call upon a person; a reference to another for proof or decision. 5. Resort; recourse.

AP-PEAL'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be appealed; that may be removed to a higher tribunal for decision. 2. That may be accused or called to answer by appeal.

† AP-PEAL'ANT, *n.* One who appeals. *Shak.*

AP-PEAL'ED, (ap-peeld') *pp.* Removed to a higher court, as a cause; prosecuted for a crime by a private person, as a criminal.

AP-PEAL'ER, *n.* One who appeals; an appellor.

AP-PEAL'ING, *ppr.* Removing a cause to a higher tribunal; prosecuting as a private person for an offense; referring to another for a decision.

AP-PEAR', *v. i.* [L. *apparco.*] 1. To come or be in sight; to be in view; to be visible. 2. To become visible to the eye, as a spirit, or to the apprehension of the mind; *a sense frequent in Scripture.* 3. To stand in presence of, as parties or advocates before a court, or as persons to be tried. 4. To be obvious; to be known, as a subject of observation or comprehension. 5. To be clear or made clear by evidence. 6. To seem, in opposition to *reality.* 7. To be discovered, or laid open.

† AP-PĒAR', *n.* Appearance.
AP-PĒAR'ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of coming into sight; the act of becoming visible to the eye. 2. The thing seen; a phenomenon. 3. Semblance; apparent likeness. 4. External show; semblance assumed, in opposition to reality or substance. 5. Personal presence; exhibition of the person. 6. Exhibition of the character; introduction of a person to the public in a particular character. 7. Probability; likelihood. *Bacon.* 8. Presence; mien; figure, as presented by the person, dress, or manners. 9. A being present in court; a defendant's filing common or special bail to a process. 10. An apparition. *Addison.*
AP-PĒAR'ER, *n.* The person that appears.
AP-PĒAR'ING, *ppr.* Coming in sight; becoming evident; making an external show; seeming; having the semblance.
AP-PĒAR'ING, *n.* The act of becoming visible; appearance.
AP-PĒAS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be appeased, quieted, calmed, or pacified.
AP-PĒAS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being appeasable.
AP-PĒASE', *v. t.* [Fr. *apaiser.*] To make quiet; to calm; to reduce to a state of peace; to still; to pacify.
AP-PĒAS'ED, (ap-peezd') *pp.* Quieted; calmed; pacified.
AP-PĒASE'MENT, *n.* The act of appeasing; the state of being in peace.
AP-PĒAS'ER, *n.* One who appeases, or pacifies.
AP-PĒAS'IVE, (ap-pē'-siv) *a.* Having the power to appease; mitigating; quieting.
† AP-PEL'LAN-CY, *n.* An appeal.
AP-PEL'LANT, *n.* 1. One who appeals, or removes a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal. 2. One who prosecutes another for a crime. 3. One who challenges or summons another to single combat.—4. In *church history*, one who appeals from the Constitution Unigenitus to a general council. *Milton.*
† AP-PEL'LATE, *n.* A person appealed, or prosecuted for a crime. *See* APPELLEE. *Ayliffe.*
AP-PEL'LATE, *a.* Pertaining to appeals; having cognizance of appeals; as, "*appellate* jurisdiction." *Const. of U. S. Burke.*
AP-PEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *appellatio.*] Name; the word by which a thing is called and known. *Spenser* uses it for *appeal.*
AP-PEL'LA-TĬVE, *a.* Pertaining to a common name; noting the common name of a species.
AP-PEL'LA-TĬVE, *n.* A *common* name, in distinction from a *proper* name. A *common* name, or *appellative*, stands for a whole class, genus or species of beings, or for universal ideas.
AP-PEL'LA-TĬVE-LY, *adv.* According to the manner of nouns appellative; in a manner to express whole classes or species.
AP-PEL'LA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing an appeal.
AP-PEL-LEE', *n.* 1. The defendant in an appeal. 2. The person who is appealed, or prosecuted by a private man for a crime.
AP-PEL-LOR', *n.* The person who institutes an appeal, or prosecutes another for a crime. *Blackstone.*
AP-PEND', *v. t.* [L. *appendo.*] 1. To hang or attach to, as by a string, so that the thing is suspended. 2. To add, as an accessory to the principal thing. *Johnson.*
AP-PEND'AGE, *n.* Something added to a principal or greater thing.
† AP-PEND'ANCE, or † AP-PEND'ENCE, *n.* Something annexed. *Bp. Hall.*
AP-PEND'ANT, *a.* Hanging to; annexed; belonging to something; attached.
AP-PEND'ANT, *n.* That which belongs to another thing, as incidental or subordinate to it.
AP-PEND'ED, *pp.* Annexed; attached.
† AP-PEND'I-ĊATE, *v. t.* To append; to add to. *Hale.*
† AP-PEN-DI-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* An appendage or adjunct.
AP-PEND'I-ĊLE, *n.* A small appendage.
AP-PEND'ING, *n.* That which is by right annexed.
AP-PEND'IX, *n.*; *plu.* APPENDIXES. [L. The Latin plural is *appendices.*] 1. Something appended or added. 2. An adjunct, concomitant, or appendage. 3. More generally, a supplement or short treatise added to a book.
† AP-PER-CĒIVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *apercevoir.*] To comprehend.
† AP-PER-CĒIV'ING, *n.* Perception. *Chaucer.*
AP-PER-CEP'TION, *n.* Perception that reflects upon itself; consciousness. *Reid.*
† AP-PER'IL, *n.* Peril; danger. *Shak.*
AP-PER-TĀIN', *v. i.* [Fr. *appartenir*; L. *ad* and *pertineo.*] To belong, whether by right, nature or appointment.
AP-PER-TĀIN'ING, *pp.* Belonging.
AP-PER-TĀIN'MENT, *n.* That which belongs.
† AP-PER'TE-NANCE, *v. t.* To have as right belonging.
AP-PER'TE-NENCE, *n.* *See* APPURTENANCE.
AP-PER'TI-NENT, *a.* Belonging; now written *appurtenant. Shak.*
† AP-PER'TI-NENT, *n.* That which belongs to something else. *Shak.* *See* APPURTENANCE.

AP'PE-TENCE, } *n.* [L. *appetentia.*] 1. Desire; especial.
AP'PE-TEN-CY, } ly carnal desire; sensual appetite. 2. The disposition of organized bodies to select and imbibe such portions of matter as serve to support and nourish them. 3. An inclination or propensity in animals to perform certain actions, as in the young to suck, in aquatic fowls to enter into water and to swim.
AP'PE-TENT, *a.* Desiring; very desirous. *Buck.*
AP-PE-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being desirable for gratification.
AP'PE-TI-BLE, *a.* [Low L. *appetibilis.*] Desirable; that may be the object of sensual desire.
AP PE-TĪTE, *n.* [L. *appetitus.*] 1. The natural desire of pleasure or good; the desire of gratification, either of the body or of the mind. 2. A desire of food or drink; a painful sensation occasioned by hunger or thirst. 3. Strong desire; eagerness or longing. 4. The thing desired. *Swift.*
† AP'PE-TĪTE, *v. t.* To desire. *Sir T. Elyot.*
AP-PE-TĪ''TION, *n.* [L. *appetitio.*] Desire. [*Rarely used.*]
† AP-PE-TĪ''TIOUS, *a.* Palatable; desirable.
AP'PE-TI-TĪVE, *a.* That desires; that has the quality of desiring gratification.
AP'PI-AN, *a.* Designating something that belongs to Appius, particularly a way from Rome through Capua to Brundusium, now Brindisi, constructed by Appius Claudius.
AP-PLAUD', *v. t.* [L. *applaudo.*] 1. To praise by clapping the hands, acclamation, or other significant sign. 2. To praise by words, actions, or other means; to express approbation of; to commend.
AP-PLAUD'ED, *pp.* Praised by acclamation, or other means; commended.
AP-PLAUD'ER, *n.* One who praises or commends.
AP-PLAUD'ING, *ppr.* Praising by acclamation; commending.
AP-PLAUSE', *n.* [L. *applausus.*] A shout of approbation; approbation and praise, expressed by clapping the hands, acclamation or huzzas; approbation expressed.
AP-PLAU'SIVE, *a.* Applauding; containing applause.
AP'PLE, *n.* [Sax. *appl, appil*; D. *appel*; Ger. *apfel*; Dan. *æble*; Sw. *aple.*] 1. The fruit of the apple-tree, [*pyrus malus,*] from which cider is made. 2. The *apple of the eye* is the pupil.—*Apple* of love, or love apple, the tomato, a species of *solanum.*
AP'PLE, *v. t.* To form like an apple. *Marshal.*
AP'PLE-GRAFT, *n.* A scion of the apple-tree ingrafted.
AP'PLE-HAR-VEST, *n.* The gathering of apples, or the time of gathering.
AP'PLE-JOHN. *See* JOHN-APPLE.
AP'PLE-PIE, *n.* A pie made of apples stewed or baked, inclosed in paste.
AP'PLE-SAUCE, *n.* A sauce made of stewed apples.
AP'PLE-TART, *n.* A tart made of apples baked on paste.
AP'PLE-TREE, *n.* A tree arranged by Linne under the genus *pyrus.* The fruit of this tree is indefinitely various. The crab apple is supposed to be the original kind, from which all others have sprung.
AP'PLE-WŎM-AN, *n.* A woman who sells apples and other fruit.
AP'PLE-YĂRD, *n.* An orchard; an inclosure for apples.
† AP-PLĪ'A-BLE, *a.* [*See* APPLY.] That may be applied. This word is superseded by *applicable.*
† AP-PLĪ'ANCE, *n.* The act of applying, or thing applied.
AP-PLI-ĊA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being applicable, or fit to be applied.
AP'PLI-ĊA-BLE, *a.* That may be applied; fit to be applied, as related to a thing; that may have relation to something else.
AP'PLI-ĊA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Fitness to be applied; the quality of being applicable.
AP'PLI-ĊA-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner that it may be applied.
AP'PLI-ĊANT, *n.* One who applies; one who makes request; a petitioner.
AP'PLI-ĊATE, *n.* A right line drawn across a curve, so as to be bisected by the diameter; an ordinate.
† AP'PLI-ĊATE, *v. t.* To apply. *Pearson.*
AP'PLI-ĊATE-OR'DI-NATE. A right line at right angles applied to the axis of any conic section, and bounded by the curve. *Bailey.*
AP-PLI-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *applicatio.*] 1. The act of laying on. 2. The thing applied. 3. The act of making request, or soliciting. 4. The act of applying as means; the employment of means. 5. The act of fixing the mind; intenseness of thought; close study; attention. 6. The act of directing or referring something to a particular case, to discover or illustrate the agreement or disagreement.—7. In *sermons*, that part of the discourse in which the principles before laid down and illustrated are applied to practical uses.*
AP'PLI-ĊA-TĪVE, *a.* That applies. *Bramhall.*
AP'PLI-ĊA-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a manner which applies.
AP'PLI-ĊA-TO-RY, *a.* That includes the act of applying.
AP'PLI-ĊA-TO-RY, *n.* That which applies. *Taylor.*

AP-PLĪ'ED, (ap-plīde') *pp.* Put on ; put to ; directed ; employed.

† AP-PLĪ'ED-LY, *adv.* In a manner which may be applied.

AP-PLĪ'ER, *n.* One that applies.

† AP-PLĪ'MENT, *n.* Application. *Marston.*

AP-PLŸ', *v. t.* [L. *applico.*] 1. To lay on ; to put one thing to another. 2. To use or employ for a particular purpose, or in a particular case. 3. To put, refer or use, as suitable or relative to something. 4. To fix the mind ; to betake ; to engage and employ with attention. 5. To address or direct. *Pope.* 6. To make application ; to have recourse by request. 7. To busy ; to keep at work ; to ply. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*

AP-PLŸ', *v. i.* 1. To suit ; to agree ; to have some connection, agreement or analogy. 2. To make request ; to solicit ; to have recourse, with a view to gain something.

AP-PLŸ'ING, *ppr.* Laying on ; making application.

AP-POINT', *v. t.* [Fr. *appointer.*] 1. To fix ; to settle ; to establish ; to make fast. 2. To constitute, ordain, or fix by decree, order or decision. 3. To allot, assign or designate. 4. To purpose or resolve ; to fix the intention. 5. To ordain, command or order. 6. To settle ; to fix, name or determine by agreement.

AP-POINT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be appointed or constituted. *Madison.*

AP-POINT'ED, *pp* 1 Fixed ; set ; established ; decreed ; ordained ; constituted ; allotted 2. Furnished ; equipped with things necessary

AP POIN-TEE', *n.* 1. A person appointed. *Wheaton's Reports.* 2. A foot soldier in the French army, who, for long service and bravery, receives more pay than other privates. *Bailey.*

AP-POINT'ER, *n* One who appoints.

AP-POINT'ING, *ppr.* Setting ; fixing ; ordaining ; constituting ; assigning.

AP-POINT'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of appointing ; designation to office. 2. Stipulation ; assignation ; the act of fixing by mutual agreement. 3. Decree ; established order or constitution. 4. Direction ; order ; command. 5. Equipment, furniture, as for a ship, or an army ; whatever is appointed for use and management. 6. An allowance to a person ; a salary or pension, as to a public officer. 7. A devise or grant to a charitable use.

† AP-PŌRT'ER, *n.* [Fr. *apporter.*] A bringer in ; one that brings into the country

AP-PŌR'TION, *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *portio.*] To divide and assign in just proportion ; to distribute, among two or more, a just part or share to each.

† AP-PŌR'TION-ATE-NESS, *n.* Just proportion.

AP-PŌR'TIONED, *pp.* Divided ; set out or assigned in suitable parts or shares.

AP-PŌR'TION-ER, *n.* One that apportions.

AP-PŌR'TION-ING, *ppr.* Setting out in just proportions or shares.

AP-PŌR'TION-MENT, *n.* The act of apportioning ; a dividing into just proportions or shares.

AP-PŌ$E', *v. t.* [Fr. *apposer.*] 1. To put questions ; to examine. *Bacon.* 2. To apply. *Harvey.*

AP-PŌ$'ER. *n.* An examiner ; one whose business is to put questions.

AP'PO-$ITE, *a.* [L. *appositus.*] Suitable ; fit ; very applicable ; well adapted.

AP'PO-$ITE-LY, *adv.* Suitably ; fitly ; properly.

AP'PO-$ITE-NE$$, *n.* Fitness ; propriety ; suitableness.

AP-PO-$I''TION, *n.* 1. The act of adding to ; addition ; a setting to.—2. In *grammar*, the placing of two nouns in the same case, without a connecting word between them.

† AP-PO$'I-TIVE, *a.* Applicable. *Knatchbull.*

AP-PRĀI$E', (ap-prāze') *v. t.* [Fr. *apprecier.*] To set a value ; to estimate the worth, particularly by persons appointed for the purpose. *See* APPRIZE.

AP-PRĀI$E'MENT, *n.* The act of setting the value ; a valuation. *See* APPRIZEMENT.

AP-PRĀIS'ER, *n.* One who values. *See* APPRIZER

† AP-PRE-ĆĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *apprecor.*] Earnest prayer. *Hall*

AP'PRE-ĆA-TO-RY, *a.* Praying or wishing any good.

AP-PRĒ'CIA-BLE, (ap-prē'sha-bl) *a.* 1. That may be appreciated ; valuable. 2. That may be estimated ; capable of being duly estimated.

AP-PRĒ'CIATE, (ap-prē'shate) *v. t.* [Fr. *appreciер.*] 1. To value ; to set a price or value on ; to estimate. 2. To raise the value of. *Ramsay.*

AP-PRĒ'CIATE, *v. i.* To rise in value ; to become of more value.

AP-PRĒ'CIA-TED, *pp.* Valued ; prized ; estimated ; advanced in value.

AP-PRĒ'CIA-TING, *ppr.* Setting a value on ; estimating ; rising in value.

AP-PRE-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. A setting a value on ; a just valuation or estimate of merit, weight, or any moral consideration. 2. A rising in value ; increase of worth or value. *Marshal.*

AP-PRE-HEND', *v. t.* [L. *apprehendo.*] 1. To take or seize ; to take hold of. 2. To take with the understanding, that is, to conceive in the mind ; to understand, without passing a judgment, or making an inference. 3. To think ; to believe or be of opinion, but without positive certainty. 4. To fear : to entertain suspicion or fear of future evil.

AP-PRE-HEND'ED, *pp.* Taken ; seized ; arrested ; conceived ; understood ; feared.

AP-PRE-HEND'ER, *n.* One who takes ; one who conceives in his mind ; one who fears.

AP-PRE-HEND'ING, *ppr.* Seizing ; taking ; conceiving ; understanding ; fearing.

AP-PRE-HEN'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be apprehended or conceived.

AP-PRE-HEN'SION, *n.* 1. The act of taking or arresting. 2. The mere contemplation of things, without affirming, denying, or passing any judgment ; simple intellection. 3. An inadequate or imperfect idea. 4. Opinion ; conception. 5. The faculty by which new ideas are conceived. 6. Fear ; suspicion ; the prospect of future evil, accompanied with uneasiness of mind.

AP-PRE-HEN'SIVE, *a.* 1. Quick to understand. 2. Fearful ; in expectation of evil. 3. Suspicious ; inclined to believe. 4. Sensible ; feeling ; perceptive. *Milton.*

AP-PRE-HEN'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In an apprehensive manner.

AP-PRE-HEN'SIVE-NE$$, *n.* The quality of being apprehensive ; readiness to understand ; fearfulness.

AP-PREN'TICE, *n.* [Fr. *apprenti.*] 1. One who is bound by covenant to serve a mechanic, or other person, for a certain time, with a view to learn his art, mystery, or occupation, in which his master is bound to instruct him.—2. In *old law books*, a barrister ; a learner of law.

AP-PREN'TICE, *v. t.* To bind to, or put under the care of a master, for the purpose of instruction in the knowledge of a trade or business.

† AP-PREN'TICE-HOOD, *n.* Apprenticeship. *Shak.*

AP-PREN'TICE-SHIP, *n.* 1. The term for which an apprentice is bound to serve his master. 2. The service, state or condition of an apprentice ; a state in which a person is gaining instruction under a master.

† AP-PREN'TI$-AĠE, *n.* Apprenticeship. *Bacon.*

AP-PREST', *a.* In *botany*, pressed close ; lying near the stem ; or applying its upper surface to the stem.

AP-PRĪ$E', *v. t.* [Fr. *appris.*] To inform ; to give notice, verbal or written.

AP-PRĪ$'ED, (ap-prīzd') *pp.* Informed ; having notice or knowledge communicated.

AP-PRĪ$'ING, *ppr.* Informing ; communicating notice to.

AP-PRĪZE', *v. t.* [*ad*, and *price*, *prize* ; D. *prys* ; Ger. *preis* ; W. *pris* ; Fr. *priser*, to prize.] To value ; to set a value in pursuance of authority

AP-PRĪZ'ED, (ap-prīzd') *pp.* Valued ; having the worth fixed by authorized persons.

AP-PRĪZE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of setting a value under some authority or appointment ; a valuation. *Blackstone.* 2. The rate at which a thing is valued ; the value fixed, or valuation

AP-PRĪZ'ER, *n.* A person appointed to rate, or set a value on articles.

AP-PRĪZ'ING, *ppr.* Rating ; setting a value under authority.

AP-PRĪZ'ING, *n.* The act of valuing under authority.

AP-PRŌACH', *v. i.* [Fr. *approcher.*] 1. To come or go near, in place ; to draw near ; to advance nearer. 2. To draw near in time. 3. To draw near, in a figurative sense ; to advance near to a point aimed at, in science, literature, government, morals, &c. ; to approximate. 4. To draw near in duty, as in prayer or worship.

AP-PRŌACH', *v. t.* 1. To come near to. 2. To have access carnally. *Lev.* xviii.—3. In *gardening*, to ingraft a sprig or shoot of one tree into another, without cutting it from the parent stock. *Encyc.*

AP-PRŌACH', *n.* 1. The act of drawing near ; a coming or advancing near. 2. Access.—3. In *fortification*, not only the advances of an army are called *approaches*, but the works thrown up by the besiegers, to protect them in their advances towards a fortress.

AP-PRŌACH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be approached ; accessible.

AP-PRŌACH'ER, *n.* One who approaches or draws near.

AP-PRŌACH'MENT, *n.* The act of coming near.

AP'PRO-BATE, *a.* [L. *approbatus.*] Approved.

AP'PRO-BATE, *v. t.* [L. *approbo.* *Approbate* is a modern word, but in common use in America. It differs from *approve*, denoting not only the act of the mind, but an *expression* of the act.] To express approbation of ; to manifest a liking, or degree of satisfaction ; to express approbation officially, as of one's fitness for a public trust. *J. Eliot.*

AP'PRO-BA-TED, *pp.* Approved ; commended.

AP'PRO-BA-TING, *ppr.* Expressing approbation of.

AP-PRO-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *approbatio.*] 1. The act of approving ; a liking ; that state or disposition of the mind, in which we assent to the propriety of a thing, with some

degree of pleasure or satisfaction 2. Attestation; support; that is, active approbation, or action, in favor of what is approved. 3. The commendation of a book licensed or permitted to be published by authority, as was formerly the case in England.

AP/PRO-BA-TIVE, *a.* Approving; implying approbation. *Milner.*

AP/PRO-BA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing approbation; expressing approbation. *Scott.*

† AP-PROMPT/, for PROMPT. *Bacon.*

† AP-PROOF/, *n.* Approval. *Shak.*

† AP-PROP/ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *appropero.*] To hasten.

† AP-PRO-PIN/QUATE, *v. i.* [L. *appropinquo.*] To draw near.

† AP-PRO-PIN-QUĀ/TION, *n.* A drawing nigh. *Hall.*

† AP-PRO-PINQUE/, *v. i.* To approach. *Hudibras.*

AP-PRŌ/PRI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be appropriated; that may be set apart, or assigned exclusively to a particular use.

AP-PRŌ/PRI-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *approprier.*] 1. To set apart for, or assign to a particular use, in exclusion of all other uses. 2. To take to one's self in exclusion of others; to claim or use, as by an exclusive right. 3. To make peculiar. 4. To sever an ecclesiastical benefice, and annex it to a spiritual corporation, sole or aggregate, being the patron of the living.

AP-PRŌ/PRI-ATE, *a.* 1. Belonging peculiarly; peculiar; set apart for a particular use or person. 2. Most suitable, fit, or proper.

† AP-PRŌ/PRI-ATE, *n.* Peculiarity. *Bacon.*

AP-PRŌ/PRI-A-TED, *pp.* Assigned to a particular use; claimed or used exclusively; annexed to an ecclesiastical corporation.

AP-PRŌ/PRI-ATE-LY, *adv.* Fitly.

AP-PRŌ/PRI-ATE-NESS, *n.* Peculiar fitness; the quality of being appropriate, or peculiarly suitable.

AP-PRŌ/PRI-A-TING, *ppr.* Assigning to a particular person or use; claiming or using exclusively.

AP-PRO-PRI-Ā/TION, *n.* 1. The act of sequestering, or assigning to a particular use or person, in exclusion of all others; application to a special use or purpose.—2. In *law*, the severing or sequestering of a benefice to the perpetual use of a spiritual corporation, sole or aggregate, being the patron of the living.

AP-PRŌ/PRI-A-TOR, *n.* 1. One who appropriates. 2. One who is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

AP-PRŌ/PRI-Ē-TA-RY, *n.* A lay possessor of the profits of a benefice.

AP-PRÖV/A-BLE, *a.* That may be approved; that merits approbation.

AP-PRÖV/AL, *n.* Approbation.

AP-PRÖV/ANCE, *n.* Approbation *Thomson.*

AP-PRÖVE/, *v. t.* [Fr. *approuver;* L. *approbo.*] 1. To like; to be pleased with; to admit the propriety of. 2. To prove; to show to be true; to justify. 3. To experience; to prove by trial. [*Not used.*] *Shak.* 4. To make or show to be worthy of approbation; to commend. 5. To like and sustain as right; to commend. 6. To improve. *Blackstone.*

AP-PRÖV/ED, (ap-proovd/) *pp.* Liked; commended; shown or proved to be worthy of approbation; having the approbation and support of.

AP-PRÖVE/MENT, *n.* 1. Approbation; liking.—2. In *law*, when a person indicted for felony or treason, and arraigned, confesses the fact before plea pleaded, and appeals or accuses his accomplices of the same crime, to obtain his pardon, this confession and accusation are called *approvement*, and the person an *approver*. *Blackstone.* 3. Improvement of common lands, by inclosing and converting them to the uses of husbandry. *Blackstone.*

AP-PRÖV/ER, *n.* 1. One who approves. *Formerly*, one who proves or makes trial.—2. In *law*, one who confesses a crime, and accuses another.

AP-PRÖV/ING, *ppr.* Liking; commending; giving or expressing approbation.

AP-PRÖV/ING, *a.* Yielding approbation.

† AP-PROX/I-MANT, *a.* Approaching. *Dering.*

† AP-PROX/I-MATE, *a.* [L. *ad* and *proximus.*] Nearest to; next; near to. [*This word is superseded by* proximate.]

AP-PROX/I-MATE, *v. t.* To carry or advance near; to cause to approach. *Burke.*

AP-PROX/I-MATE, *v. i.* To come near; to approach. *Burke.*

AP-PROX-I-MĀ/TION, *n.* 1. Approach; a drawing, moving, or advancing near. *Hale.*—2. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, a continual approach or coming nearer and nearer to a root or other quantity, without being able, perhaps, ever to arrive at it.—3. In *medicine*, communication of disease by contact. 4. A mode of cure, by transplanting a disease into an animal or vegetable by immediate contact.

AP-PROX/I-MA-TIVE, *a.* Approaching; that approaches. *Ed. Encyc.*

AP-PULSE/, (ap-puls/) *n.* [L. *appulsus.*] 1. The act of striking against.—2. In *astronomy*, the approach of any planet to a conjunction with the sun, or a star. 3. Arrival; landing.

AP-PUL/SION, *n.* The act of striking against by a moving body.

AP-PUL/SIVE, *a.* Striking against; driving towards.

AP-PUR/TE-NANCE, *n.* [so written for *appertenence.*] [Fr. *appartenance.*] That which belongs to something else; an adjunct; an appendage. *Appropriately*, such buildings, rights, and improvements, as belong to land, are called the *appurtenances.*

AP-PUR/TE-NANT, *a.* 1. Belonging to; pertaining to of right.—2. In *law*, common *appurtenant* is that which is annexed to land, and can be claimed only by prescription or immemorial usage, on a legal presumption of a special grant. *Blackstone.*

Ā/PRI-CATE, *v. i.* [L. *apricor.*] To bask in the sun. *Ray* [*Little used.*]

A-PRIC/I-TY, *n.* Sunshine. [*Little used.*]

Ā/PRI-COT, *n.* [old orthography, *apricock.*] [Fr. *abricot.*] A fruit belonging to the genus *prunus*, of the plum kind, of an oval figure, and delicious taste.

Ā/PRIL, *n.* [L. *Aprilis;* Fr *Avril.*] The fourth month of the year

Ā/PRIL-FOOL, *n.* He who is imposed upon by others, on the first day of April, or April-fool-day.

Ā-PRI-Ō/RI *reasoning*, i. e. from causes to effects.

* Ā/PRON, *n.* [Ir. *aprun.*] 1. A cloth, or piece of leather, worn on the forepart of the body, to keep the clothes clean, or defend them from injury. 2. The fat skin covering the belly of a goose.—3. In *gunnery*, a flat piece of lead, that covers the vent of a cannon. 4. In *ships*, a piece of curved timber, just above the foremost end of the keel. 5. A platform, or flooring of plank, at the entrance of a dock, on which the dock gates are shut. 6. A piece of leather to be drawn before a person in a gig.

* Ā/PRONED, *a.* Wearing an apron. *Pope.*

* Ā/PRON-MAN, *n.* A man who wears an apron; a laboring man; a mechanic.

AP/RO-POS, (ap/ro-po) *adv.* [Fr.] 1. Opportunely; seasonably. 2. By the way; to the purpose: a word used to introduce an incidental observation, suited to the occasion, though not strictly belonging to the narration.

AP/SIS, *n.; plu.* APSIDES. [Gr. *αψις.*] In *astronomy*, the *apsides* are the two points of a planet's orbit, which are at the greatest and least distance from the sun or earth; the most distant point is the *aphelion*, or *apogee;* the least distant, the *perihelion*, or *perigee.* The line connecting these is called the line of the *apsides.*

APT, *a.* [L. *aptus.*] 1. Fit; suitable. 2. Having a tendency; liable. 3. Inclined; disposed customarily. 4. Ready; quick. 5. Qualified; fit.

† APT, *v. t.* To fit; to suit or adapt.

† APT/A-BLE, *a.* That may be adapted.

† AP/TATE, *v. t.* To make fit. *Bailey.*

AP/TER, } *n.* [Gr. *a* and *πτερον.*] An insect without
AP/TE-RA, } wings.

AP/TE-RAL, *a.* Destitute of wings.

APT/I-TUDE, *n.* 1. A natural or acquired disposition for a particular purpose, or tendency to a particular action or effect. 2. Fitness; suitableness. 3. Aptness; readiness in learning; docility.

APT/LY, *adv.* In an apt or suitable manner; with just correspondence of parts; fitly; properly; justly; pertinently.

APT/NESS, *n.* 1. Fitness; suitableness. 2. Disposition of the mind; propensity. 3. Quickness of apprehension; readiness in learning; docility. 4. Tendency, in things.

AP/TOTE, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *πτωσις.*] In *grammar*, a noun which has no variation of termination; an indeclinable noun.

AP/Y-REX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *πυρεσσω.*] The absence or intermission of fever.

AP/Y-ROUS, *a.* [Gr. *απυρος.*] Incombustible, or that sustains a strong heat without alteration of form or properties.

Ā/QUA, *n.* [L. *aqua;* Sp. *agua.*] Water; a word much used in pharmacy, and the old chemistry.

A-QUA FOR/TIS, in the old chemistry, is now called *nitric acid.*

A-QUA MA-RĪ/NA. A name which jewelers give to the *beryl*, on account of its color.

A-QUA MI-RAB/I-LIS. A medical water.

A-QUA RĒ/GI-A, in the old chemistry, is now called *nitro-muriatic acid.*

A-QUA VĪ/TÆ. Brandy, or spirit of wine.

A-QUĀ/RI-AN, *n.* One of a sect of Christians, in the primitive church, who consecrated water in the eucharist, instead of wine.

A-QUĀ/RI-US, *n.* [L.] The *water bearer;* a sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of January.

A-QUAT/IC, *a.* [L. *aquaticus.*] Pertaining to water; applied to animals which live in water, as fishes. *Aquatical* is rarely used.

A-QUAT'IC, *n.* A plant which grows in water, as the flag.
AQ'UA-TILE, *a.* That inhabits the water. *Brown.* [*Rarely used.*]
AQ-UA-TINT'A, *n.* [L. *aqua*, and It. *tinta.*] A method of etching on copper, by which a beautiful effect is produced, resembling a fine drawing in water colors or Indian ink.
AQ'UE-DUCT, *n.* [L. *aqua* and *ductus.*] A structure made for conveying water from one place to another, over uneven ground, either above or under the surface
† A-QUĒ'I-TY, *n.* Wateriness. *Jonson.*
Ā'QUE-OUS, *a.* Watery; partaking of the nature of water, or abounding with it.
Ā'QUE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being watery; waterishness; wateriness.
AQ'UI-LA, *n.* [L.] In *ornithology*, the eagle. Also, a northern constellation.
AQ'UI-LINE, *a.* [L. *aquilinus.*] 1. Belonging to the eagle. 2. Curving; hooked; prominent, like the beak of an eagle.
AQ'UI-LON, *n.* [L. *aquilo.*] The north wind.
AQ-UI-TĀ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Aquitania, one of the great divisions of Gaul.
† A-QUŌSE', *a.* [L. *aqua.*] Watery. *Dict.*
† A-QUOS'I-TY, *n.* Wateriness. *Dict.*
A. R. stand for *anno regni*, the year of the king's reign; as, A. R. G. R. 20, in the 20th year of the reign of King George.
AR'A-BESQUE, } *a.* 1. In the manner of the Arabians;
AR-A-BESK'Y, } applied to ornaments consisting of imaginary foliage, stalks, plants, &c., in which there are no figures of animals. 2. The Arabic language. [*Not in use.*]
A-RĀ'BI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Arabia.
A-RĀ'BI-AN, *n.* A native of Arabia; an Arab.
AR'A-BIC, *a.* Belonging to Arabia, or the language of its inhabitants.
AR'A-BIC, *n.* The language of the Arabians.
A-RAB'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the Arabian manner.
AR'A-BISM, *n.* An Arabic idiom or peculiarity of language. *Stuart.*
AR'A-BIST, *n.* One well versed in Arabic literature.
AR'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *aro.*] Fit for plowing or tillage; hence, often applied to land which has been plowed.
AR'A-BY, *n.* Arabia. *Milton.*
A-RACH'NOID, *a.* [Gr. αραχνη and ειδος.] In *anatomy*, the *arachnoid tunic*, or *arachnoid*, is a semitransparent, thin membrane, which is spread over the brain and pia mater.
A-RACH'NOID, *n.* A species of *madrepore*, found fossil.
AR-A-CHO'SIAN, *a.* Designating a chain of mountains which divide Persia from India.
AR-AI-GNEE', or AR-RĀIGN', (ar-rāne') *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, the branch, return, or gallery of a mine.
† A-RĀISE', *v. t.* To raise. *Shak.*
AR-A-MĒ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Aram, a son of Shem, or to the Chaldeans.
AR'A-MISM, *n.* An idiom of the Aramean, or Chaldee language; a Chaldaism.
A-RĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *aranea.*] Resembling a cobweb.
† A-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *aratio.*] Plowing.
† AR'A-TO-RY, *a.* That contributes to tillage.
AR-AU-CĀ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Araucanians. *Molina.*
ĀR'BA-LIST, *n.* [L. *arcus* and *balista.*] A cross-bow.
ĀR'BA-LIST-ER, *n.* A cross-bowman.
ĀR'BI-TER, *n.* [L.] 1. A person appointed, or chosen by parties in controversy, to decide their differences. 2. A person who has the power of judging and determining, without control. 3. One that commands the destiny, or holds the empire, of a nation or state.
† ĀR'BI-TER, *v. t.* To judge. *Huloet.*
ĀR'BI-TRA-BLE, *a.* Arbitrary; depending on the will. *Spelman.*
AR-BIT'RA-MENT, *n.* 1. Will; determination. 2. The award of arbitrators. *Cowel.*
ĀR'BI-TRA-RI-LY, *adv.* By will only; despotically; absolutely.
ĀR BI-TRA-RI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being arbitrary; despoticalness; tyranny.
† AR-BI-TRĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* Arbitrary; despotic.
† AR-BI-TRĀ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Arbitrarily.
ĀR'BI-TRA-RY, *a.* [L. *arbitrarius.*] 1. Depending on will or discretion; not governed by any fixed rules. 2. Despotic; absolute in power; having no external control.
ĀR'BI-TRATE, *v. i.* [L. *arbitror.*] To hear and decide as arbitrators.
ĀR'BI-TRATE, *v. t.* To decide; to determine; to judge of. *Milton.*
AR-BI-TRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy, by a person or persons chosen by the parties. 2. A hearing before arbitrators, though they make no award. [*This is a common use of the word in the United States.*]
ĀR'BI-TRA-TOR, *n.* 1. A person chosen by a party, or by the parties who have a controversy, to determine their differences. 2. An arbiter, governor, or president. 3 An arbiter; one who has the power of deciding or prescribing without control. *Addison.*
AR-BI-TRĀ'TRIX, *n.* A female judge. *Sherwood.*
AR-BIT'RE-MENT, *n.* Decision; compromise.
ĀR'BI-TRESS, *n.* A female arbiter.
ĀR'BOR, *n.* 1. A frame of lattice-work, covered with vines, branches of trees, or other plants, for shade; a bower.—2. In *botany*, a tree, as distinguished from a shrub.—3. In *mechanics*, the principal part of a machine, sustaining the rest.
ĀR'BO-RA-RY, *a.* Belonging to a tree. *Dict.*
ĀR'BO-RA-TOR, *n.* One who plants or who prunes trees. *Evelyn.*
AR-BŌ'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *arboreus.*] Belonging to a tree; resembling a tree; constituting a tree; growing on trees.
AR-BO-RES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *arboresco.*] The figure of a tree; the resemblance of a tree in minerals, or crystalizations, or groups of crystals in that form.
AR-BO-RES'CENT, *a.* 1. Resembling a tree; having the figure of a tree; dendritical. 2. From herbaceous becoming woody.
AR-BO-RES'CENT STAR-FISH. A species of *asterias*, called also *caput Medusæ.*
ĀR'BO-RET, *n.* [It. *arboreto.*] A small tree or shrub; a place planted or overgrown with trees.
† AR-BOR'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to trees. *Howel.*
ĀR'BO-RIST, *n.* One who makes trees his study, or who is versed in the knowledge of trees.
AR-BOR-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The appearance or figure of a tree or plant in minerals or fossils.
ĀR'BOR-IZE, *v. t.* To form the appearance of a tree or plant in minerals.
ĀR'BOR-VINE, *n.* A species of bind-weed.
ĀR'BUS-CLE, *n.* [L. *arbusculus.*] A dwarf tree, in size between a shrub and a tree.
AR-BUS'CU-LAR, *a.* Resembling a shrub; having the figure of small trees.
AR-BUST'IVE, *a.* Containing copses of trees or shrubs; covered with shrubs. *Bartram.*
AR-BUST'UM, *n.* A copse of shrubs or trees; an orchard.
ĀR'BUTE, *n.* [L. *arbutus.*] The strawberry-tree.
AR-BŪ'TE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the strawberry-tree.
ĀRC, *n.* [L. *arcus.*] In *geometry*, any part of the circumference of a circle, or curved line, lying from one point to another; a segment, or part of a circle, not more than a semicircle.
AR-CĀDE', *n.* [Fr.] A long or continued arch; a walk arched above. *Johnson.*
AR-CĀ'DI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Arcadia, a district in Pel-
AR-CĀ'DIC, } oponnesus.
AR-CĀ'DICS, *n.* The title of a book in Pausanias, which treats of Arcadia.
AR-CĀ'DY, *n.* The country of Arcadia. *Milton.*
AR-CĀNE', *a.* [L. *arcanus.*] Hidden; secret. [*L. u.*]
AR-CĀ'NUM, *n.* [L.] A secret; generally used in the plural, *arcana*, secret things, mysteries.
ARC-BOU'TANT, *n.* [Fr.] In *building*, an arched buttress.
ARCH, *n.* [*See* ARC.] 1. A segment, or part of a circle. A concave or hollow structure of stone or brick, supported by its own curve. 2. The space between two piers of a bridge, when arched; or any place covered with an arch. 3. Any curvature, in form of an arch. 4. The vault of heaven, or sky.—*Triumphal arches* are magnificent structures at the entrance of cities, erected to adorn a triumph, and perpetuate the memory of the event.
ARCH, *v. t.* To cover with an arch; to form with a curve.
ARCH, *v. i.* To make an arch or arches. *Pope.*
ARCH, *a.* [It. *arcare.*] Cunning; sly; shrewd; waggish; mischievous for sport; mirthful.
ARCH, *a.* [used also in composition.] [Gr. αρχος.] Chief; of the first class; principal. Shakspeare uses this word as a noun; "My worthy *arch* and patrons;" but the use is not authorized.
ĀR'CHA-ISM, *n.* [Gr. αρχαιος.] An ancient or obsolete phrase or expression.
† AR-CHĀ'IC, *a.* Old fashioned; ancient.
ARCH-ĀN'GEL, *n.* 1. An angel of the highest order; an angel occupying the eighth rank in the celestial hierarchy. 2. The name of several plants, as the *dead-nettle*, or *lamium.*
ARCH-AN-GEL'IC, *a.* Belonging to archangels.
ARCH-A-POS'TATE, *n.* A chief apostate.
ARCH-A-POS'TLE, *n.* The chief apostle.
ARCH-ĀRCH'I-TECT, *n.* The Supreme Architect.
ARCH-BĒA'CON, *n.* The chief beacon, place of prospect, or signal.
ARCH-BISH'OP, *n.* A chief bishop; a church dignitary of the first class; a metropolitan bishop, who superintends the conduct of the suffragan bishops, in his province, and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese.

ARCH-BISH'OP-RIC, *n.* The jurisdiction, place, or province of an archbishop.
ARCH-BOTCH'ER, *n.* The chief botcher, or mender, *ironically. Corbet.*
ARCH-BUILD'ER, } *n.* Chief builder. *Harmar.*
ARCH-BILD'ER, }
ARCH-BUT'LER, *n.* A chief butler; an officer of the German empire, who presented the cup to the emperor, on solemn occasions.
ARCH-CHĀM'BER-LAIN, *n.* A chief chamberlain; an officer of the German empire.
ARCH-CHĀN'CEL-LOR, *n.* A chief chancellor; an officer in the German empire.
ARCH-CHĀNT'ER, *n.* The chief chanter, or president of the chanters of a church.
ARCH-CHEM'IC, *a.* Of supreme chemical powers.
ARCH-CON-SPIR'A-TOR, *n.* Principal conspirator.
ARCH-COUNT', *n.* A chief count; a title formerly given to the earl of Flanders.
ARCH-CRIT'IC, *n.* A chief critic.
ARCH-DAP'I-FER, *n.* An officer in the German empire.
ARCH-DĒA'CON, (arch-dē'kn) *n.* [*See* DEACON.] In *England*, an ecclesiastical dignitary, next in rank below a bishop, who has jurisdiction either over a part or over the whole diocese.
ARCH-DĒA'CON-RY, *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon.
ARCH-DĒA'CON-SHIP, *n.* The office of an archdeacon.
ARCH-DI-VINE', *n.* A principal theologian.
ARCH-DRŪ'ID, *n.* A chief druid, or pontiff of the ancient druids. *Henry.*
ARCH-DŪ'CAL, *a.* Pertaining to an archduke.
ARCH-DUCH'ESS, *n.* A title given to the females of the house of Austria.
ARCH-DUCH'Y, *n.* The territory of an archduke or archduchess. *Ash.*
ARCH-DŪKE', *n.* A title given to princes of the house of Austria.
ARCH-DŪKE'DOM, *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of an archduke or archduchess.
ARCH'ED, *pp.* Made with an arch or curve; covered with an arch.
ARCH-EN'E-MY, *n.* A principal enemy. *Milton.*
AR-CHE-O-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to a treatise on antiquity, or to the knowledge of ancient things.
AR-CHE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αρχαιος* and *λογος.*] A discourse on antiquity; learning or knowledge which respects ancient times. *Panoplist.*
ARCH'ER, *n.* [Sp. *archero;* It. *arciéro;* Fr. *archer.*] A bowman; one who uses a bow in battle; one who is skilled in the use of the bow and arrow.
ARCH'E-RESS, *n.* A female archer. *Markham.*
ARCH'E-RY, *n.* The use of the bow and arrow; the practice, art, or skill of archers; the act of shooting with a bow and arrow.
ARCH'ES-COURT, in *England*, so called from the church of St. Mary *le bow*, (*de arcubus,*) whose top is raised of stone pillars built archwise, where it was anciently held, is a court of appeal, in the ecclesiastical polity, belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury.
AR'CHE-TŸ-PAL, *a.* Original; constituting a model or pattern.
AR'CHE-TYPE, *n.* [Gr. *αρχετυπον.*] 1. The original pattern or model of a work; or the model from which a thing is made.—2. Among *minters*, the standard weight, by which others are adjusted.—3. Among *Platonists*, the *archetypal* world is the world as it existed in the idea of God before the creation.
AR-CHĒ'US, *n.* [Gr. *αρχη*, beginning, or *αρχος*, a chief; W. *erchi.*] A term used by the ancient chemists, to denote the internal efficient cause of all things.
ARCH-FEL'ON, *n.* A chief felon. *Milton.*
ARCH-FIĒND', (arch-feend') *n.* A chief fiend or foe.
ARCH-FLAM'EN, *n.* A chief flamen or priest.
ARCH-FLAT'TER-ER, *n.* A chief flatterer.
ARCH-FŌE', *n.* A grand or chief enemy.
ARCH-FOUND'ER, *n.* A chief founder. *Milton.*
ARCH-GOV'ERN-OR, *n.* The chief governor.
ARCH-HER'E-SY, *n.* The greatest heresy. *Butler.*
ARCH-HER'E-TIC, *n.* A chief heretic. *Shak.*
ARCH-HI'E-REY, *n.* [Gr. *αρχος* and *ιερος.*] A chief priest in Russia. *Tooke.*
ARCH-HYP'O-CRITE, *n.* A great or chief hypocrite.
ARCH'I-A-TER, *n.* [Gr. *αρχος* and *ιατρος.*] Chief physician; a word used in Russia. *Tooke.*
ARCH'I-CAL, *a.* Chief; primary. *Hallywell.*
AR-CHI-DI-AC'O-NAL, *a.* [*See* DEACON.] Pertaining to an archdeacon.
AR-CHI-E-PIS'CO-PAL, *a.* Belonging to an archbishop.
ARCH'IL, *n.* A lichen which grows on rocks.
AR-CHI-LŌ'CHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Archilochus, the poet, who invented a verse of seven feet.
ARCH'I-MA-GUS, *n.* The high priest of the Persian magi, or worshipers of fire.
AR-CHI-MAND'RITE, *n.* In *church history*, a chief of the mandrites or monks, answering to *abbot* in Europe.
ARCH'ING, *ppr.* Forming an arch; covering with an arch.
ARCH'ING, *a.* Curving like an arch.
AR-CHI-PEL'A-GO, *n.* [Authors are not agreed as to the origin of this word. Some suppose it to be composed of *αρχος*, chief, and *πελαγος*, sea; others, of *Αιγαιος* and *πελαγος*, the Egean sea.] In *a general sense*, a sea interspersed with many isles; but *particularly*, the sea which separates Europe from Asia, otherwise called the Egean sea.
AR'CHI-TECT, *n.* [Gr. *αρχος* and *τεκτων.*] 1. A person skilled in the art of building; one who understands architecture, or makes it his occupation to form plans and designs of buildings, and superintend the artificers employed. 2. A contriver; a former or maker.
AR-CHI-TECT'IVE, *a.* Used in building; proper for building.
AR-CHI-TECT-ON'IC, *a.* That has power or skill to build.
† AR-CHI-TECT-ON'I-CAL, *a.* Having skill in architecture.
AR-CHI-TECT-ON'ICS, *n.* The science of architecture.
AR-CHI-TECT'RESS, *n.* A female architect.
AR-CHI-TECT'U-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the art of building; that is according to the rules of architecture.
AR'CHI-TECT-URE, *n.* [L. *architectura.*] 1. The art of building; but *in a more limited and appropriate sense*, the art of constructing houses, bridges, and other buildings, for the purposes of civil life. 2. Frame or structure.—*Military architecture* is the art of fortification.—*Naval architecture* is the art of building ships.
AR'CHI-TRAVE, *n.* [Gr. *αρχος*, and It. *trave.*] In *architecture*, the lower division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column. In chimneys, the *architrave* is called the *mantle-piece*; and over doors and windows, the *hyperthyrion.*
AR'CHI-VAL, *a.* Pertaining to archives or records; contained in records. *Tooke.*
AR'CHI-VAULT, *n.* In *building*, the inner contour of an arch, or a band adorned with moldings, running over the faces of the arch-stones, and bearing upon the imposts.
AR'CHIVES, *n. plu.* [Gr. *αρχειον*; Low L. *archivum*; Fr. *archives.*] The apartment in which records are kept; also, the records and papers which are preserved, as evidences of facts.
AR'CHI-VIST, *n.* [Fr. and It.] The keeper of archives or records.
ARCH'LIKE, *a.* Built like an arch. *Young.*
ARCH'LUTE, or ARCH'I-LUTE, *n.* [It. *arcileuto.*] A large lute, a theorbo, the base strings of which are doubled with an octave, and the higher strings with a unison.
ARCH'LY, *adv.* Shrewdly; wittily; jestingly.
ARCH-MAGI'CIAN, *n.* The chief magician.
ARCH-MAR'SHAL, *n.* The grand marshal of the German empire.
ARCH-MOCK', *n.* Principal mockery or jest. *Shak.*
ARCH'NESS, *n.* Cunning; shrewdness; waggishness.
AR'CHON, *n.* [Gr. *αρχων.*] The archons in Greece were chief magistrates, chosen to superintend civil and religious concerns. They were nine in number. *Encyc.*
AR'CHON-SHIP, *n.* The office of an archon; or the term of his office. *Mitford.*
AR-CHON'TICS, *n.* In *church history*, a branch of the Valentinians, who held that the world was not created by God, but by angels, *archontes.*
ARCH-PĀS'TOR, *n.* Chief pastor, the Shepherd and Bishop of our souls. *Barrow.*
ARCH-PHI-LOS'O-PHER, *n.* A chief philosopher.
ARCH-PIL'LAR, *n.* The main pillar. *Harmar.*
ARCH-PŌ'ET, *n.* The principal poet.
ARCH-POL-I-TI'CIAN, *n.* An eminent or distinguished politician. *Bacon.*
ARCH-PON'TIFF, *n.* A supreme pontiff or priest. *Burke.*
* ARCH-PRĒ'LATE, *n.* [*See* PRELATE.] The chief prelate.
ARCH-PRES'BY-TER, *n.* A chief presbyter or priest.
ARCH-PRES'BY-TER-Y, *n.* The absolute dominion of presbytery, or the chief presbytery.
ARCH-PRIEST', *n.* A chief priest. *Encyc.*
ARCH-PRI'MATE, *n.* The chief primate; an archbishop.
ARCH-PROPH'ET, *n.* Chief prophet. *Warton.*
ARCH-PROT'ES-TANT, *n.* A principal or distinguished protestant.
ARCH-PUB'LI-CAN, *n.* The distinguished publican.
ARCH-REB'EL, *n.* The chief rebel. *Milton.*
ARCH-TRĀI'TOR, *n.* A principal traitor.
ARCH-TREAS'UR-ER, (arch-trezh'-ur-er) *n.* The great treasurer of the German empire.
ARCH-TREAS'UR-ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of archtreasurer. *Collins' Peerage.*

ARCH-TY'RANT, *n.* A principal or great tyrant. *Hall.*
ARCH-VIL'LAIN, *n.* A chief or great villain.
ARCH-VIL'LA-NY, *n.* Great villany.
† ARCH-WIFE', *n.* A wife in the higher rank of society. *Chaucer.*
ÄRCH'WISE, *adv.* In the form of an arch.
† ARCH'Y, *a.* In the form of an arch. *Partheneia Sacra.*
† AR-CIT'E-NENT, *a.* [L. *arcitenens.*] Bow-bearing. *Dict.*
ARC-TĀ'TION, or ARC'TI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *arctus.*] Preternatural straightness; constipation from inflammation. *Coxe.*
ÄRC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *αρκτος.*] Northern; pertaining to the northern constellation called the Bear; as, the *arctic* pole. —The *arctic* circle is a lesser circle, parallel to the equator, 23° 28′ from the north pole. This and the *antarctic* circle are called the *polar circles*, and within these lie the frigid zones.
ARC-TŪ'RUS, *n.* [Gr. *αρκτος* and *ουρα.*] A fixed star of the first magnitude, in the constellation of Bootes.
AR-CU-ATE, *a.* [L. *arcuatus.*] Bent or curved in the form of a bow.
† AR'CU-A-TILE, *a.* Bent. *Dict.*
AR-CU-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of bending; incurvation; the state of being bent; curvity; crookedness; great convexity of the thorax. 2. A method of raising trees by layers; that is, by bending branches to the ground, and covering the small shoots with earth.
ÄR'CU-BA-LIST, *n.* [L. *arcus* and *balista.*] A cross-bow.
AR-CU-BA-LIS'TER, *n.* A cross-bowman; one who used the arbalist.
ÄRD, the termination of many English words, is the Ger. *art*, species, kind; Sw. and Dan. *art*, mode, nature, genius, form. We observe it in *Goddard*, a divine temper; *Giffard*, a disposition to *give*, liberality; *Bernard*, filial affection; *standard*, *drunkard*, *dotard*, &c.
ÄR'DEN-CY, *n.* [L. *ardens.*] Warmth of passion or affection; ardor; eagerness.
ÄR'DENT, *a.* 1. Hot; burning; that causes a sensation of burning. 2. Having the appearance or quality of fire; fierce. 3. Warm, applied to the passions and affections; passionate; affectionate; much engaged; zealous.
ÄR'DENT-LY, *adv.* With warmth; affectionately; passionately.
ÄR'DENT-NESS, *n.* Ardency.
ÄR'DERS, *n.* Fallowings or plowings of grounds. *Grose.*
ÄR'DOR, *n.* [L.] 1. Heat, *in a literal sense.* 2. Warmth, or heat, *applied to the passions and affections;* eagerness.
† AR-DŪ'I-TY, *n.* Height, difficulty. *Dict.*
ÄR'DU-OUS, *a.* [L. *arduus.*] 1. High, lofty, *in a literal sense.* 2. Difficult; attended with great labor, like the ascending of acclivities; as, an *arduous* employment, task, or enterprise.
ÄR'DU-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an arduous manner; with laboriousness.
ÄR'DU-OUS-NESS, *n.* Height; difficulty of execution.
ÄRE. (är) The plural of the substantive verb *to be.*
ARE, *n.* [L. *area.*] In *French measure*, the new square perch, containing a hundred square metres.
A-RE, or AL-A-MIRE'. The lowest note, except one, in Guido's scale of music.
Ā'RE-A, *n.* [L.] 1. Any plain surface, as the floor of a room, of a church or other building, or of the ground. 2. The space or site on which a building stands; or of any inclosure.—3. In *geometry*, the superficial contents of any figure; the surface included within any given lines; as, the *area* of a square or a triangle.—4. Among *physicians*, baldness; an empty space; a bald space produced by alopecy; also a name of the disease.—5. In *mining*, a compass of ore allotted to diggers.
† A-RĒAD', or † A-REED', *v. t.* [Sax. *aredan.*] To counsel; to advise. *Spenser.*
Ā'RE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an area. *Barton.*
A-REEK', *adv.* In a reeking condition. *Swift.*
AR-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *arefacio.*] The act of drying; the state of growing dry. *Bacon.*
AR'E-FY, *v. t.* To dry or make dry. *Bacon.*
A-RĒ'NA, *n.* [L. sand.] 1. An open space of ground, strewed with sand, on which the gladiators, in ancient Rome, exhibited shows of fighting for the amusement of spectators. Hence, a place for public exhibition.—2. Among *physicians*, sand or gravel in the kidneys.
AR-E-NĀ'CEOUS, *a.* 1. Sandy; having the properties of sand. 2. Brittle.
AR-E-NĀ'TION, *n.* Among *physicians*, a sand bath; a sprinkling of hot sand upon a diseased person.
A-REN'DA-LITE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, another name of *epidote*, or *pistacite.*
AR-EN-DĀ'TOR, *n.* [Russ. *arenda.*] In *Livonia*, and other provinces of Russia, a farmer of the farms or rents.
A-REN-I-LIT'IC, *a.* [L. *arena*, and Gr. *λιθος.*] Pertaining to sand-stone; consisting of sand-stone.
AR-E-NŌSE' } *a.* Sandy; full of sand. *Johnson.*
AR'E-NOUS, }
† A-REN'U-LOUS, *a.* Full of small sand.
AR'E-OLE, or AR-E-Ō'LA, *n.* [L.] The colored circle round the nipple, or round a pustule.
AR-E-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *αραιος* and *μετρεω.*] An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids.
AR-E-O-MET'RI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to an areometer.
AR-E-OM'E-TRY, *n.* The measuring or act of measuring the specific gravity of fluids.
AR-E-OP-A-GIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Areopagus. *Mitford.*
AR-E-OP'A-GITE, (ar-e-op'-a-jite, *Walker.*) *n.* A member of the Areopagus.
AR-E-OP'A-GUS, *n.* [Gr. Αρης and *παγος.*] A sovereign tribunal at Athens, famous for the justice and impartiality of its decisions.
AR-E-OT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αραιος.*] Attenuating; making thin, as in liquids; rarefying.
AR-E-OT'IC, *n.* A medicine which attenuates the humors, dissolves viscidity, opens the pores, and increases perspiration; an attenuant. *Coxe.*
AR-E-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αρετη* and *λογος.*] That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue. [*Little used.*]
ÄR'GAL, *n.* Unrefined or crude tartar, a substance adhering to the sides of wine casks.
AR-GĒ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Argo or the Ark.
ÄR'GENT, *n.* [L. *argentum.*] 1. The white color in coats of arms, intended to represent silver, or purity, innocence, beauty, or gentleness.—2. *a.* Silvery; of a pale white, like silver. *Johnson.* 3. *a.* Bright. *Pope.*
AR-GENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to silver; consisting of silver; containing silver. *Cleaveland.*
ÄR'GEN-TATE, *n.* A combination of the argentic acid with another substance.
AR-GEN-TĀ'TION, *n.* An overlaying with silver.
ÄR'GENT-HORNED, *a.* Silver-horned.
AR-GENT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to silver.
AR-GEN-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *argentum.*] Producing silver. *Kirwan.*
AR-GEN-TI'NA, } *n.* In *ichthyology*, a genus of fishes of
ÄR'GEN-TINE, } the order of abdominals.—*Argentina* is also a name of the wild tansy, silver-weed. *Coxe.*
ÄR'GEN-TINE, *a.* Like silver; pertaining to silver, or sounding like it. *Johnson.*
ÄR'GEN-TINE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a sub-species of carbonate of lime, nearly pure.
† ÄR'GENT-RY, *n.* Materials of silver. *Howel.*
ÄR'GIL, *n.* A species of the *ardea*, or genus of cranes.
ÄR'GIL, *n.* [L. *argilla.*] In *a general sense*, clay, or potter's earth; but in *a technical sense*, pure clay, or alumine.
AR-GIL-LĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *argillaceus.*] Partaking of the nature of clay; clayey; consisting of argil.
AR-GIL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *argilla* and *fero.*] Producing clay.
ÄR'GIL-LITE, *n.* Argillaceous shist or slate; clay-slate. *Kirwan.*
AR-GIL-LIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to argillite.
AR-GIL-LO-CAL'CITE, *n.* [L. *argilla* and *calx.*] A species of calcarious earth, with a large proportion of clay.
AR-GIL-LO-MU'RITE, *n.* [L. *argilla.*] A species of earth, consisting of magnesia, mixed with silex, alumine, and lime; a variety of magnesite.
AR-GIL'LOUS, *a.* Consisting of clay; clayey; partaking of clay; belonging to clay. *Brown.*
ÄR'GIVE, *a.* Designating what belongs to Argos, the capital of Argolis in Greece, whose inhabitants were called *Argivi.*
ÄR'GO, *n.* The name of the ship which carried Jason and his fifty-four companions to Colchis.
AR'GO-NĀ'VIS, the *ship Argo*, is a constellation in the southern hemisphere.
AR-GŌ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the ship Argo. *Faber.*
AR-GOL'IC, *a.* Belonging to Argolis.
AR-GOL'ICS, *n.* The title of a chapter in Pausanias, which treats of Argolis.
ÄR'GO-NAUT, *n.* [Gr Αργω and *ναυτης.*] One of the persons who sailed to Colchis with Jason, in the Argo, in quest of the golden fleece.
AR-GO-NAUT'A, *n.* A genus of shell-fish, of the order of *vermes testacea.*
AR-GO-NAUT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Argonauts.
AR-GO-NAUT'ICS, *n.* A poem on the subject of the expedition of the Argonauts.
ÄR'GO-SY, *n.* [Sp. *Argos*, Jason's ship.] A large merchantman; a carrac. *Shak.*
ÄR'GUE, *v. i.* [L. *arguo.*] 1. To reason; to invent and offer reasons to support or overthrow a proposition, opinion or measure. 2. To dispute; to reason with; followed by *with.*
ÄR'GUE, *v. t.* 1. To debate or discuss; to treat by reasoning. 2. To prove or evince; to manifest by inference or

deduction, or to show reasons for. 3. To persuade by reasons. 4. *Formerly*, to accuse, or charge with; *a Latin sense, now obsolete. Dryden.*

ÄR/GUED, *pp.* Debated; discussed; evinced; accused.

ÄR/GU-ER, *n.* One who argues; a reasoner; a disputer; a controvertist.

ÄR/GU-ING, *ppr.* Inventing and offering reasons; disputing; discussing; evincing; accusing.

ÄR/GU-ING, *n.* Reasoning; argumentation.

ÄR/GU-MENT, *n.* [L. *argumentum.*] 1. A reason offered for or against a proposition, opinion, or measure; a reason offered in proof, to induce belief, or convince the mind. —2. In *logic*, an inference drawn from premises, which are indisputable, or at least of probable truth. 3. The subject of a discourse or writing. *Milton.* 4. An abstract or summary of a book, or the heads of the subjects. 5. A debate or discussion; a series of reasoning.—6. In *astronomy*, an arch by which we seek another unknown arch, proportional to the first.

† ÄR/GU-MENT, *v. i.* To reason; to discourse. *Gower.*

ÄR-GU-MENT/Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be argued. *Dr. Chalmers.*

AR-GU-MENT/AL, *a.* Belonging to argument; consisting in argument. *Pope.*

AR-GU-MENT-Ā/TION, *n.* Reasoning; the act of reasoning; the act of inventing or forming reasons, making inductions, drawing conclusions, and applying them to the case in discussion.

AR-GU-MENT/A-TIVE, *a.* 1. Consisting of argument; containing a process of reasoning. 2. Showing reasons for.

AR-GU-MENT/A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In an argumentative manner. *Taylor.*

† ÄR/GU-MENT-IZE, *v. i.* To debate.

† ÄR/GU-MENT-I-ZER, *n.* One who debates or reasons. *Brady.*

ÄR/GUS, *n.* A fabulous being of antiquity, said to have had a hundred eyes, placed by Juno to guard Io.

AR/GUS-SHELL, *n.* A species of porcelain-shell, beautifully variegated with spots.

† AR-GU-TĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *argutatio.*] Debate; cavil; disputation.

AR-GŪTE/, *a.* [L. *argutus.*] Sharp; shrill; witty. [*Little used.*]

AR-GŪTE/NESS, *n.* Acuteness; wittiness. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

Ā/RI-A, *n.* [It.] An air, song, or tune.

Ā/RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Arius, or his doctrines.

Ā/RI-AN, *n.* One who adheres to the doctrines of Arius.

Ā/RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Arians.

Ā/RI-AN-IZE, *v. i.* To admit the tenets of the Arians.

AR/ID, *a.* [L. *aridus.*] Dry; exhausted of moisture; parched with heat.

AR/I-DAS, *n.* A kind of taffety, from the East Indies.

A-RID/I-TY, } *n.* 1. Dryness; a state of being without
AR/ID-NESS, } moisture. 2. A dry state of the body; emaciation.

Ā/RI-ES, *n.* [L.] The Ram, a constellation of fixed stars; the first of the twelve signs in the zodiac.

*† AR/I-E-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *arieto.*] To butt, as a ram.

AR-I-E-TĀ/TION, *n.* 1. The act of butting, as a ram. The act of battering with the aries or battering ram. 2. The act of striking or conflicting. [*Rarely used.*]

AR-I-ET/TA, *n.* [It.] A short song; an air, or little air.

A-RIGHT/, *adv.* [Sax. *gericht.*] Rightly; in a right form; without mistake or crime.

AR/IL, or A-RIL/LUS, *n.* The exterior coat or covering of a seed, fixed to it at the base only.

AR/IL-LA-TED, } *a.* Having an exterior covering, or aril,
AR/ILLED, } as coffee. *Encyc. Eaton.*

AR/I-MAN, AR/I-MA, or AH/RI-MAN, *n.* [Per. *ahriman.*] The evil genius or demon of the Persians.

AR-I-O-LĀ/TION, or HAR-I-O-LĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *ariolus*, or *hariolus.*] A soothsaying; a foretelling. *Brown.*

AR-I-Ō/SO, *a.* [It.] Light; airy. But, according to Rousseau, *applied to music*, it denotes a kind of melody bordering on the majestic style of a capital air.

A-RĪSE/, *v. i.* pret. *arose*; pp. *arisen*: (a-rīze/, a-rōze/, a-rĭzn/) [Sax. *arisan.*] 1. To ascend, mount up, or move to a higher place. 2. To emerge from below the horizon. 3. To get out of bed; to leave the place or state of rest; or to leave a sitting or lying posture. 4. To begin; to spring up; to originate. 5. To revive from death; to leave the grave. 6. To begin to act; to exert power; to move from a state of inaction. 7. To appear, or become known; to become visible, sensible or operative. 8. To be put in motion; to swell or be agitated. 9. To invade, assault or begin hostility; followed by *against.*

A-RĪS/ING, *ppr.* Ascending; moving upward; originating or proceeding; getting up; springing up; appearing.

A-RIST/A, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, awn, the long, pointed beard, which issues from the husk, or scaly flower-cup of the grasses, called the *glume. Milne.*

AR-IS-TÄR/CHY, *n.* [Gr. *αριστος* and *αρχη.*] A body of good men in power, or government by excellent men *Harington.*

AR-IS-TOC/RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. *αριστος* and *κρατεω.*] A form of government, in which the whole supreme power is vested in the principal persons of a state. 2. A few men distinguished by their rank and opulence.

A-RIST/O-CRAT, *n.* One who favors an aristocracy in principle or practice. *Burke.*

A-RIS-TO-CRAT/IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to aristocracy.
A-RIS-TO-CRAT/I-CAL, } 2. Partaking of aristocracy.

A-RIS-TO-CRAT/I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In an aristocratical manner.

A-RIS-TO-CRAT/I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being aristocratical.

AR-IS-TOC/RA-TY, *n.* The same as *aristocracy. Burton.*

AR-IS-TO-TĒ/LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle.

AR-IS-TO-TĒ/LI-AN, *n.* A follower of Aristotle, who founded the sect of *Peripatetics.*

AR-IS-TO-TĒ/LI-AN-ISM, *n.* The philosophy or doctrines of Aristotle.

AR-IS-TO-TEL/IC, *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle or to his philosophy.

*AR/ITH-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *αριθμος* and *μαντεια.*] Divination or the foretelling of future events by the use or observation of numbers.

A-RITH/ME-TIC, *n.* [Gr. *αριθμητικη.*] The science of numbers, or the art of computation.

AR-ITH-MET/IC, } *a.* Pertaining to arithmetic; according to the rules or method of
AR-ITH-MET/I-CAL, } arithmetic.

AR-ITH-MET/I-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to the rules, principles or method of arithmetic.

A-RITH-ME-TĪ/CIAN, *n.* One skilled in arithmetic, or versed in the science of numbers.

ÄRK, *n.* [Fr. *arche*; L. *arca.*] 1. A small, close vessel, chest or coffer, such as that which was the repository of the tables of the covenant among the Jews. The vessel in which Moses was set afloat upon the Nile was an *ark* of bulrushes. 2. The large, floating vessel, in which Noah and his family were preserved during the deluge. 3. A depository. 4. A large boat used on American rivers, to transport produce to market.

ÄRK/ITE, *n.* A term used by *Bryant* to denote one of the persons who were preserved in the ark; or who, according to pagan fables, belonged to the ark.

ÄRK/ITE, *a.* Belonging to the ark. *Bryant.*

ÄRK/TI-ZITE, or ÄRC/TI-ZITE, *n.* A mineral, now called *Wernerite.*

ÄRM, *n.* [Sax. *arm, earm*; D. G. Sw. Dan. *arm*; L. *armus.*] 1. The limb of the human body, which extends from the shoulder to the hand. 2. The branch of a tree, or the slender part of a machine, projecting from a trunk or axis. 3. A narrow inlet of water from the sea. 4. *Figuratively*, power, might, strength; as the secular *arm.*

ÄRM, *v. t.* [L. *armo*; Fr. *armer*; Sp. *armar*; It. *armare.*] 1. To furnish or equip with weapons of offense or defense. 2. To cover with a plate, or with whatever will add strength, force, or security. 3. To furnish with means of defense; to prepare for resistance; to fortify.

ÄRM, *v. i.* To provide with arms, weapons, or means of attack or resistance; to take arms.

AR-MĀ/DA, *n.* [Sp.] A fleet of armed ships; a squadron. The term is usually applied to the Spanish fleet, called the *Invincible Armada*, consisting of 130 ships, intended to act against England in the reign of Elizabeth.

AR-MA-DIL/LO, *n.* [Sp.] A quadruped peculiar to America, called also *tatoo*, and in zoology, the *dasypus.*

ÄR/MA-MENT, *n.* [L. *armamenta.*] A body of forces equipped for war; used of a land or naval force.

AR-MA-MENT/A-RY, *n.* An armory; a magazine or arsenal. [*Rarely used.*]

ÄR/MA-TURE, *n.* [L. *armatura.*] 1. Armor; that which defends the body.—2. In *ancient military art*, an exercise performed with missive weapons, as darts, spears and arrows.

ÄR/MAN, *n.* A confection for restoring appetite in horses. *Dict.*

ÄRMED, *pp.* 1. Furnished with weapons of offense or defense; furnished with the means of security; fortified, in *a moral sense.*—2. In *heraldry*, *armed* is when the beaks, talons, horns, or teeth of beasts and birds of prey are of a different color from the rest of the body. 3. Capped and cased, as the load stone; that is, set in iron.

ÄRMED-CHAIR, *n.* An elbow-chair.

AR-MĒ/NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Armenia.

AR-MĒ/NI-AN, *n.* A native of Armenia, or the language of the country.

Armenian bole is a species of clay from Armenia, and found in other countries.

Armenian stone, a soft blue stone, consisting of calcarious earth or gypsum, with the oxyd of copper.

† AR-MENT/AL, } *a.* [L. *armentalis.*] Belonging to a drove
† AR-MENT/INE, } or herd of cattle. *Dict.*

† AR-MEN-TOSE', *a.* Abounding with cattle. *Dict.*
ARME-PU-IS'SANT, *a.* Powerful in arms. *Weever.*
ÄRM'FUL, *n.* As much as the arms can hold.
† ÄRM'GAUNT, *a.* Slender, as the arm. *Shak.*
ÄRM'HŌLE, *n.* 1. The cavity under the shoulder, or the armpit. 2. A hole for the arm in a garment.
AR-MIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *armiger.*] *Literally*, bearing arms. But *in present usage*, *armiger* is a title of dignity next in degree to a knight. *Armiger* is still retained with us as a title of respect, being the Latin word equivalent to *esquire*, which see.
ÄR'MIL-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *armilla.*] Resembling a bracelet, or ring; consisting of rings or circles.
† ÄR'MIL-LA-TED, *a.* Having bracelets.
ÄRM'ING, *ppr.* Equipping with arms; providing with the means of defense or attack.
ÄRM'INGS, *n.* The same as *waist-clothes*, hung about a ship's upper works. *Chambers.*
AR-MIN'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Arminius, or designating his principles.
AR-MIN'IAN, *n.* One of a sect or party of Christians, so called from Arminius, or Harmansen.
AR-MIN'IAN-ISM, *n.* The peculiar doctrines or tenets of the Arminians.
AR-MIP'O-TENCE, *n.* [L. *arma* and *potentia.*] Power in arms. *Johnson.*
AR-MIP'O-TENT, *a.* Powerful in arms.
AR-MIS'O-NOUS, *a.* Sounding or rustling in arms.
ÄR'MIS-TICE, *n.* [L. *arma* and *sisto;* Fr. *armistice.*] A cessation of arms, for a short time, by convention; a truce; a temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement of the parties.
ÄRM'LESS, *a.* Without an arm; destitute of weapons. *Beaumont.*
ÄRM'LET, *n.* A little arm; a piece of armor for the arm; a bracelet. *Dryden.*
AR-MO'NI-AC, *n.* A sort of volatile salt. *See* AMMONIAC.
ÄR'MOR, *n.* 1. Defensive arms; any habit worn to protect the body in battle; formerly called *harness*. *Coat-armor* is the escutcheon of a person or family.
ÄR'MOR-BEAR-ER, *n.* One who carries the armor of another.
ÄR'MOR-ER, *n.* A maker of armor or arms; a manufacturer of instruments of war.
AR-MŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to armor, or to the arms or escutcheon of a family.
AR-MOR'IC, or AR-MOR'I-CAN, *a.* Designating the northwestern part of France, formerly called *Armorica*.
AR-MOR'IC, *n.* The language of the Armoricans; one of the Celtic dialects.
AR-MOR'I-CAN, *n.* A native of Armorica.
ÄR'MOR-IST, *n.* One skilled in heraldry.
ÄR'MO-RY, *n.* 1. A place where arms and instruments of war are deposited. 2. Armor; defensive arms. 3. Ensigns armorial. 4. The knowledge of coat-armor; skill in heraldry.
ÄRM'PIT, *n.* The hollow place under the shoulder.
ÄRMS, *n.* plu. [L. *arma;* Fr. *arme;* Sp. It. *arma.*] 1. Weapons of offense, or armor for defense and protection of the body. 2. War; hostility. 3. The ensigns armorial of a family. *Fire arms* are such as may be charged with powder, as cannon, muskets, mortars, &c. A *stand of arms* consists of a musket, bayonet, cartridge-box and belt, with a sword.—In *falconry*, arms are the legs of a hawk from the thigh to the foot.
ÄRMS-END, *n.* At the end of the arms; at a good distance.
ÄRMS'REACH, *n.* Within the stretch of the arm.
ÄR'MY, *n.* [Fr. *armée.*] 1. A collection or body of men armed for war. 2. A great number; a vast multitude.
ÄR'NOLD-IST, *n.* A disciple of Arnold of Brescia.
ÄR'NOT, *n.* A name of the *bunium*, pignut or earthnut.
AR-NOT'TO, *n.* The *anotta*, which see. Also, a tree so called.
ÄR'NUTS, *n.* Tall oat grass.
† A-ROINT'. *See* AROYNT.
A-RŌ'MA, } *n.* [Gr. *αρωμα.*] The quality of plants which
AR'O-MA, } constitutes their fragrance.
AR-O-MAT'IC, or AR-O-MAT I-CAL, *a.* Fragrant; spicy; strong-scented; odoriferous; having an agreeable odor.
AR-O-MAT'IC, *n.* A plant which yields a spicy, fragrant smell, or a warm, pungent taste.
AR'O-MA-TITE, *n.* A bituminous stone. *Coxe.*
AR-O-MAT-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of impregnating or scenting with aroma, or rendering aromatic.
* AR'O-MA-TIZE, *v. t.* To impregnate with aroma; to infuse an aromatic odor; to give a spicy scent or taste; to perfume.
* AR'O-MA-TIZED, *pp.* Impregnated with aroma; rendered fragrant.
* AR'O-MA-TI-ZER, *n.* That which communicates an aromatic quality. *Evelyn.*
* AR'O-MA-TI-ZING, *ppr.* Rendering spicy; impregnating with aroma.
A-RŌ'MA-TOUS, *a.* Containing aroma, or the principle of fragrance.
AR'OPH, *n.* 1. A name by which saffron is sometimes called. 2. A chemical preparation of Paracelsus, formed by sublimation from equal quantities of *hematite* and *sal ammoniac.*
A-RŌSE'. The past or preterit tense of the verb to *arise.*
A-ROUND', *prep.* 1. About; on all sides; encircling; encompassing. 2. In *a looser sense*, from place to place; at random.
A-ROUND', *adv.* 1. In a circle; on every side. 2. In *a looser sense*, at random; without any fixed direction.
A-RŌU'RA, *n.* [Gr.] A Grecian measure of fifty feet.
A-ROUSE', (a-rouz') *v. t.* To excite into action that which is at rest; to stir, or put in motion or exertion, that which is languid.
A-ROUSED, (a-rouzd') *pp.* Excited into action; put in motion.
A-ROUS'ING, *ppr.* Putting in motion; stirring; exciting into action or exertion.
A-RŌW', *adv.* In a row; successively.
† A-ROYNT', *adv.* Be gone; away. *Shak.*
AR-PEG'GIO, *n.* [It.] The distinct sound of the notes of an instrumental chord, accompanying the voice. *Walker.*
ÄR'PENT, *n.* [Fr. *arpent.*] A portion of land in France, ordinarily containing one hundred square rods or perches, each of 18 feet. But the arpent is different in different parts of France.
AR-QUE-BU-SĀDE', *n.* 1. A distilled liquor applied to a bruise. 2. The shot of an arquebuse.
ÄR'QUE-BUSE, or HÄR'QUE-BUSE, *n.* A hand gun; a species of fire arms, anciently used, which was cocked with a wheel.
AR-QUE-BU-SIER', *n.* A soldier armed with an arquebuse.
† ARR, *n.* A mark made by a flesh wound, a cicatrice. *Relph.*
† AR'RA, *n.* [L. *arrha*, or *arra.*] A pledge. *Anderson.*
AR'RACH, *n.* A plant. *See* ORRACH.
AR-RACK', *n.* Contracted into *rack*. A spirituous liquor imported from the East Indies, which usually bears this name, is *toddy*, a liquor distilled from the juice of the cocoa-nut tree, procured by incision.
AR'RA-GO-NITE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a species of carbonate of lime, but not pure.
AR-RAIGN', (ar rāne') *v. t.* [Norm. *arraner.*] 1. To call or set a prisoner at the bar of a court, to answer to the matter charged against him in an indictment or information. 2. According to *law writers*, to set in order; to fit for trial. 3. To accuse; to charge with faults; to call before the bar of reason or taste.
AR-RAIGN', (ar-rāne') *n.* Arraignment; as, clerk of the *arraigns*. *Blackstone.*
AR-RAIGN'ED, (ar-rānd') *pp.* Called before a tribunal to answer, and elect triers; accused; called in question.
AR-RAIGN'ING, *ppr.* Calling before a court or tribunal; accusing.
AR-RAIGN'MENT, (ar-rāne'ment) *n.* [Norm. *arresnement*, *arraynement.*] 1. The act of arraigning. 2. Accusation. 3. A calling in question for faults.
† AR-RAI'MENT, *n.* Clothes; garments. We now use *raiment.*
† AR'RAND, *n.* The old word for *errand;* message. *Howell.*
AR-RANGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *arranger.*] 1. To put in proper order; to dispose the parts of a whole in the manner intended, or best suited for the purpose. 2. To adjust; to settle; to put in order; to prepare.
AR-RANGED, (ar-rānjd') *pp.* Put in order; disposed in the proper order; adjusted.
AR-RANGE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order; disposition in suitable form. 2. That which is disposed in order; system of parts disposed in due order. 3. Preparatory measure; previous disposition. 4. Final settlement; adjustment by agreement. 5. Classification of facts relating to a subject, in a regular, systematic order.
AR-RANGER, *n.* One that puts in order.
AR-RANG'ING, *ppr.* Putting in due order or form; adjusting.
AR'RANT, *a.* Notorious, *in an ill sense;* infamous; mere; vile.
AR RANT-LY, *adv.* Notoriously, *in an ill sense;* infamously; impudently; shamefully.
AR'RAS, *n.* [from *Arras*, in Artois, where this article is manufactured.] Tapestry; hangings wove with figures.
† AR-RAUGHT', *a.* Seized by violence. *Spenser.*
AR-RAY', *n.* [Norm. *araie.*] 1. Order; disposition in regular lines; as an army in battle *array*. Hence, a posture of defense. 2. Dress; garments disposed in order upon the person. *Dryden.*—3. In *law*, the act of impanneling a jury; or a jury impanneled.

AR-RĀY', *v. t.* 1. To place or dispose in order, as troops for battle. 2. To deck or dress; to adorn with dress. 3. To set a jury in order for the trial of a cause; that is, to call them man by man. *Blackstone.* 4. To envelop.

AR-RĀY'ED, (ar-rāde') *pp.* Set in order, or in lines; arranged in order for attack or defense; dressed; adorned by dress; impanneled.

AR-RĀY'ER, *n.* One who arrays.—In *English history*, an officer who had a commission of array, to put the soldiers of a county in a condition for military service.

AR-RĀY'ING, *ppr.* Setting in order; putting on splendid raiment; impanneling.

† AR-RĒAR', *adv.* [Fr. *arriere.*] Behind; at the hinder part. *Spenser.*

AR-RĒAR', *n.* That which is *behind* in payment, or which remains unpaid, though due.—*In arrear*, behind in payment.

AR-RĒAR'AGE, *n.* Arrears; any sum of money remaining unpaid, after previous payment of a part.

† AR-RĒAR'ANCE, *n.* The same with *arrear. Dict.*

AR-REC'T', or AR-REC'T'ED, *a.* [L. *arrectus.*] Erect; attentive; as a person listening.

† AR-REC'T', *v. t.* To raise or lift up. *Skelton.*

AR-REN-TĀ'-TION, *n.* [Sp. *arrendar.*] In *the forest laws of England*, a licensing the owner of land in a forest to inclose it with a small ditch and low hedge, in consideration of a yearly rent. *Cowel.*

AR-REP-TĪ"TIOUS, *a.* [L. *arreptus.*] 1. Snatched away. 2. [*ad* and *repo.*] Crept in privily. *Johnson.*

AR-REST', *v. t.* [Fr. *arrêter.*] 1. To obstruct; to stop; to check or hinder motion. 2. To take, seize or apprehend by virtue of a warrant from authority. 3. To seize and fix. 4. To hinder, or restrain.

AR-REST', *n.* 1. The taking or apprehending of a person by virtue of a warrant from authority. 2. Any seizure, or taking by power, physical or moral. 3. A stop, hinderance or restraint.—4. In *law*, an *arrest* of judgment is the staying or stopping of a judgment after verdict, for causes assigned. 5. A mangy humor between the ham and pastern of the hind legs of a horse.

AR-REST-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of arresting; an arrest or seizure.

AR-REST'ED, *pp.* Seized; apprehended; stopped; hindered; restrained.

AR-REST'ER, or AR-REST'OR, *n.* One who arrests.

AR-REST'ING, *ppr.* Seizing; staying; restraining.

AR-REST'MENT, *n.* In *Scots law*, an arrest, or detention of a criminal, till he finds caution or surety, to stand trial.

AR-RET', *n.* The decision of a court or council; a decree published; the edict of a sovereign prince.

† AR-RET', *v. t.* To assign; to allot. *Spenser.*

† AR-RET'TED, *a.* Convened before a judge, charged with a crime.

† AR-RĪDE', *v. t.* [L. *arrideo.*] To laugh at; to please well. *Ben Jonson.*

AR-RIĒRE', (ar-reer') *n.* The last body of an army; now called *rear*, which see.—*Arriere-ban*, or *ban* and *arriere-ban*, a general proclamation of the French kings, by which not only their immediate feudatories, but *their* vassals, were summoned to take the field for war.—*Arriere-fee* or *fief.* A fee or fief dependent on a superior fee, or a fee held of a feudatory.—*Arriere vassal.* The vassal of a vassal.

AR-RĪ'VAL, *n.* 1. The coming to, or reaching a place, from a distance. 2. The attainment or gaining of any object.

† AR-RĪ'VANCE, *n.* 1. Company coming. *Shak.* 2. Arrival; a reaching in progress. *Brown.*

AR-RĪVE', *v. i.* [Fr. *arriver.*] 1. *Literally*, to come to the shore, or bank. Hence, to come to or reach in progress by water, followed by *at.* 2. To come to or reach by traveling on land. 3. To reach a point by progressive motion; to gain or compass by effort, practice, study, enquiry, reasoning or experiment. 4. To happen or occur.

† AR-RĪVE', *v. t.* To reach. *Shak.*

AR-RĪV'ING, *ppr.* Coming to or reaching, by water or land; gaining by research, effort or study.

† AR-RŌDE', *v. t.* [L. *arrodo.*] To gnaw or nibble. *Dict.*

AR-RŌ'BA, *n.* [Arabic.] A weight, in Portugal, of thirty-two pounds; in Spain, of twenty-five pounds.

AR'RO-GANCE, *n.* [L. *arrogantia.*] The act or quality of taking much upon one's self; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims of rank, dignity, estimation or power; proud contempt of others; conceitedness; presumption.

AR'RO-GAN-CY, *n.* Arrogance. [*This orthography is less usual.*]

AR'RO-GANT, *a.* 1. Assuming; making, or having the disposition to make, exorbitant claims of rank or estimation; giving one's self an undue degree of importance; haughty; conceited. 2. Containing arrogance; marked with arrogance; proceeding from undue claims or self-importance.

AR'RO-GANT-LY, *adv.* In an arrogant manner; with undue pride or self-importance.

AR'RO-GANT-NESS, *n.* Arrogance. [*Little used.*]

AR'RO-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *arrogo.*] To assume, demand or challenge more than is proper; to make undue claims, from vanity or false pretensions to right or merit.

AR'RO-GA-TED, *pp.* Claimed by undue pretensions.

AR'RO-GA-TING, *ppr.* Challenging or claiming more power or respect than is just or reasonable.

AR-RO-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of arrogating, or making exorbitant claims; the act of taking more than one is justly entitled to.

AR'RO-GA-TIVE, *a.* Assuming or making undue claims and pretensions. *More.*

AR-RŌND'IS-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *arrondir.*] A circuit; a district; a division or portion of territory in France.

AR-RŌ'SION, (ar-rō'zhun) *n.* [L. *arrodo.*] A gnawing.

AR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *arewa.*] A missive weapon of offense, straight, slender, pointed and barbed, to be shot with a bow.

AR'RŌW-GRASS, *n.* A plant or genus of plants; the *triglochin. Muhlenberg.*

AR'RŌW-HEAD, *n.* 1. The head of an arrow. 2. *Sagittaria*; a genus of aquatic plants.

AR'RŌW-ROOT, *n.* 1. The *maranta*; a genus of plants, natives of the Indies. 2. The starch of the *maranta*, or arrow-root, a nutritive medicinal food.

AR'RŌW-Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of arrows. 2. Formed like an arrow.

ARSE, *n.* [Sax. *earse.*] The buttocks or hind part of an animal.

† ARSE'FOOT, *n.* A kind of water-fowl. *Dict.*

ARSE-SMART, *n.* The vulgar name of a species of *polygonum*, or knot-grass.

AR'SE-NAL, *n.* [Sp. Port. It. Fr.] A repository or magazine of arms and military stores.

AR-SĒN'I-AC, or AR-SEN'I-C AL ACID. Arsenic combined with a greater proportion of oxygen, than in the arsenious acid.

AR-SĒ'NI-ATE, *n.* A neutral salt, formed by arsenical acid combined with any metallic, earthy or saline base.

ARSE'NIC, *n.* [Gr. *αρσενικον*; Fr. *arsenic.*] A mineral substance which is a virulent poison; vulgarly called *ratsbane.*

AR-SEN'I-CAL, *a.* Belonging to arsenic; consisting of or containing arsenic.

AR-SEN'I-CATE, *v. t.* To combine with arsenic.

AR-SEN'I-CA-TED, *a.* Combined with arsenic.

AR-SĒ'NI-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing arsenic.

AR'SE-NITE, *n.* A salt formed by the arsenious acid, with a base.

ARSH'INE, *n.* A Russian measure of more than two feet.

AR'SON, (ar'sn) *n.* [Norm. Fr. *arsine*, *arseun.*] In *law*, the malicious burning of a house of another man, which, by the common law, is felony.

ART. The second person, indicative mode, present tense, of the substantive verb *am.*

ART, *n.* [L. *ars*, *artis.*] 1. The disposition or modification of things by human skill, to answer the purpose intended. In this sense, *art* stands opposed to *nature.* 2. A system of rules, serving to facilitate the performance of certain actions; opposed to *science*, or to speculative principles. 3. Skill, dexterity, or the power of performing certain actions, acquired by experience, study or observation.

AR-TE-MIS'I-A, *n.* Mug-wort, southernwood, and wormwood; a genus of plants.

AR-TĒ'RI-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to an artery or the arteries. 2. Contained in an artery.

AR-TE-RI-OT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *αρτηρια* and *τομη.*] The opening of an artery for the purpose of letting blood.

AR'TE-RY, *n.* [Gr. *αρτηρια.*] A cylindrical vessel or tube, which conveys the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. There are two principal arteries; the *aorta* and the *pulmonary artery.*

ART'FUL, *a.* 1. Performed with art or skill. 2. Artificial. 3. Cunning; practicing art, or stratagem; crafty. 4. Proceeding from art or craft.

ART'FUL-LY, *adv.* With art, or cunning; skilfully; dextrously.

ART'FUL-NESS, *n.* Art; craft; cunning; address.

AR-THRIT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the joints, or to the
AR-THRIT'I-CAL, } gout; affecting the joints.

AR-THRIT'IS, *n.* [Gr. *αρθριτις.*] Any painful disease of the joints; but more particularly, the gout.

AR-THRŌ'DI-A, *n.* In *anatomy*, a species of articulation.

AR'TIC. This word is, by mistake, used by some authors for *arctic.*

AR'TI-CHOKE, *n.* [Fr. *artichaut.*] A plant somewhat resembling a thistle. The *Jerusalem artichoke* is a species of sun-flower.

AR'TI-CLE, *n.* [L. *articulus.*] 1. A single clause in a contract, account, treaty, or other writing; a particular, separate charge, or item, in an account; a term, condition, or stipulation, in a contract. 2. A point of faith. 3. A

distinct part. *Paley.* 4. A particular commodity, or substance.—5. In *botany*, that part of a stalk or stem, which is between two joints.—6. In *grammar*, an adjective used before nouns, to limit or define their application ; as, *hic, ille, ipse*, in Latin ; ὁ, ἡ, τo, in Greek ; *the, this, that*, in English ; *le, la, les*, in French ; *il, la, lo*, in Italian.

ĂR'TI-CLE, *v. t.* 1. To draw up in distinct particulars. 2. To accuse or charge by an exhibition of *articles*. 3. To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation.

ĂR'TI-CLE, *v. i.* To agree by articles ; to stipulate.

ĂR'TI-CLED, *pp.* Drawn up in particulars ; accused or bound by articles.

AR-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *articularis.*] Belonging to the joints.

AR-TIC'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *articulatus.*] 1. Formed by jointing, or articulation of the organs of speech ; *applied to sound.* 2. Expressed in articles. [*Not used.*] 3. Jointed ; formed with joints. *Botany.*

AR-TIC'U-LATE, *v. t.* 1. To utter articulate sounds ; to utter distinct syllables or words. 2. To draw up or write in separate particulars. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* 3. To treat, stipulate or make terms. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* 4. To joint. *Smith.*

AR-TIC'U-LA-TED, *pp.* 1. Uttered distinctly in syllables or words. 2. Jointed ; having joints, as a plant.

AR-TIC'U-LATE-LY, *adv.* 1. With distinct utterance of syllables or words. 2. Article by article ; in detail. *Paley.*

AR-TIC'U-LATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being articulate.

AR-TIC'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Uttering in distinct syllables or words.

AR-TIC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. In *anatomy*, the joining or juncture of the bones.—2. In *botany*, the connection of the parts of a plant by joints. 3. The forming of words by the human voice. 4. A consonant.

ĂR'TI-FICE, *n.* [L. *artificium.*] 1. Stratagem ; an artful or ingenious device. In *a bad sense*, it corresponds with *trick*, or *fraud*. 2. Art ; trade ; skill acquired by science or practice. [*Rarely used.*]

AR-TIF'I-CER, *n.* [L. *artifex.*] 1. An artist ; a mechanic or manufacturer. 2. One who makes or contrives ; an inventor. 3. A cunning, or artful fellow. [*Not used.*] *Ben Jonson.*

AR-TI-FĬ''CIAL, *a.* 1. Made or contrived by art, or by human skill and labor. 2. Feigned ; fictitious ; not genuine or natural. 3. Contrived with skill or art. 4. Cultivated ; not indigenous ; not being of spontaneous growth.

† AR-TI-FĬ''CIAL, *n.* The production of art. *Sir W. Petty.*

AR-TI-FI-CI-AL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being artificial ; appearance of art. *Shenstone.*

AR-TI-FĬ''CIAL-LY, *adv.* By art, or human skill and contrivance ; with art or ingenuity.

AR-TI-FĬ''CIAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being artificial.

† AR-TI-FĬ'CIOUS, *a.* Artificial.

† ĂR'TIL-ISE, or † ĂRT'IZE, *v. t.* To give the appearance of art to. *Bolingbroke.*

AR-TIL'LE-RY, *n.* This word has no plural. [Fr. *artillerie.*] 1. Offensive weapons of war. 2. Cannon ; great guns ; ordnance. 3. The men who manage cannon and mortars, with the officers, engineers, and persons who supply the artillery with implements and materials.

ĂRT'I-SAN, *n.* [Fr. *See* ART.] An artist ; one skilled in any art, mystery or trade ; a handicrafts-man ; a mechanic ; a tradesman.

ĂRT'IST, *n.* [Fr. *artiste.*] 1. One skilled in an art or trade ; one who is master or professor of a manual art ; a good workman in any trade. 2. A skilful man ; not a novice.—3. In an *academical sense*, a proficient in the faculty of arts ; a philosopher. 4. One skilled in the fine arts ; as a painter, sculptor, architect, &c.

ĂRT'LESS, *a.* 1. Unskilful ; wanting art, or skill. 2. Free from guĭle, art, craft or stratagem ; simple ; sincere ; unaffected ; undesigning. 3. Contrived without skill or art.

ĂRT'LESS-LY, *adv.* 1. Without art or skill ; in an artless manner. 2. Without guile ; naturally.

ĂRT'LESS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being void of art or guile ; simplicity ; sincerity ; unaffectedness.

ĂR'TO-TY-RĪTE, *n.* [Gr. ἀρτος and τυρος.] One of a sect of heretics, in the primitive church, who celebrated the eucharist with bread and cheese.

† ĂRTS-MAN, *n.* A learned man. *Shak.*

AR-UN-DĒ'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Arundel ; as, *Arundelian* marbles.

A-RUN-DI-NĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *arundo.*] Pertaining to a reed ; resembling the reed or cane.

AR-UN-DIN'E-OUS, *a.* Abounding with reeds.

A-RŪ'RA, *n.* [Gr. ἀρουρα.] A piece of ground ; a plowed field ; a Grecian measure.

A-RUS'PEX, *n.* [L.] A soothsayer. *Dryden.*

A-RUS'PĬCE, *n.* Written also *haruspice.* [L. *aruspex*, or *haruspex.*] A priest, in ancient Rome, whose business it was to inspect the entrails of victims killed in sacrifice, and by them to foretell future events.

A-RUS'PI-CY, *n.* The act of prognosticating by inspection of the entrails of beasts slain in sacrifice.

† ĂR'VEL, *n.* A funeral. *Grose. Craven dialect.—Arvel supper.* The feast made at northern funerals.—*Arvel bread.* Cakes given at funerals. *Grose.*

AS, *adv.* [G. and D. *als.*] 1. *Literally*, like ; even ; similar ; in like manner ; as, do *as* you are commanded. 2. It was formerly used where we now use *that. Obs.* 3. It was formerly used for *as if. Obs.* 4. While ; during ; at the same time. "He trembled *as* he spoke."—*As*, in a subsequent part of a sentence, answers to *such* ; give us *such* things *as* you please.

AS, *n.* [L.] 1. A Roman weight of 12 ounces, answering to the *libra* or pound. 2. A Roman coin. 3. An integer ; a whole.

AS'A. A corruption of *lasar*, an ancient name of a gum. *See* OOZE.

AS'A-DUL'CIS. The same as *benzoin.*

AS'A-FET'I-DA, *n.* [*asa*, and L. *fætidus.*] A fetid gum-resin, from the East Indies.

AS-A-RA-BAC'CA, *n.* [L. *asarum.*] A plant.

AS-BES'TĬNE, *a.* Pertaining to asbestus, or partaking of its nature and qualities ; incombustible.

AS-BES'TI-NĪTE, *n.* The *actinolite*, or *strahlstein.—Calciferous asbestinite* ; a variety of *steatite.*

AS-BES'TUS, or AS-BES'TOS, *n.* [Gr. ασβεστος.] A mineral, which has frequently the appearance of a vegetable substance. It is always fibrous, and its fibres are sometimes delicate, flexible, and elastic ; at other times, stiff and brittle. It is incombustible, and has been wrought into a soft, flexible cloth, which was formerly used as a shroud for dead bodies.

AS-CĀ'RIS, *n.* ; *plu.* ASCAR'IDES. [Gr.] In *zoology*, a genus of intestinal worms.

AS-CEND', *v. i.* [L. *ascendo.*] 1. To move upwards ; to mount ; to go up ; to rise. 2. To rise, in a *figurative sense* ; to proceed from an inferior to a superior degree, from mean to noble objects, from particulars to generals, &c. 3. To proceed from modern to ancient times ; to recur to former ages ; to proceed in a line towards ancestors.—4. In *music*, to rise in vocal utterance ; to pass from any note to one more acute.

AS-CEND', *v. t.* To go or move upwards upon ; as, to *ascend* a hill ; to climb.

AS-CEND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be ascended.

AS-CEND'ANT, *n.* 1. Superiority or commanding influence. 2. An ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy, or degrees of kindred ; opposed to *descendant.* 3. Height ; elevation. [*Little used.*] *Temple.*—4. In *astrology*, that degree of the ecliptic which rises above the horizon at the time of one's birth. That part of the ecliptic at any particular time above the horizon, supposed to have influence on a person's life and fortune.

AS-CEND'ANT, *a.* 1. Superior ; predominant ; surpassing. —2. In *astrology*, above the horizon.

AS-CEND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Risen ; mounted up ; gone to heaven.

AS-CEND'EN-CY, *n.* Power ; governing or controlling influence.

AS-CEND'ING, *ppr.* Rising ; moving upwards ; proceeding from the less to the greater ; proceeding from modern to ancient, from grave to more acute.—*Ascending latitude* is the latitude of a planet, when moving towards the north pole.—*Ascending node* is that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it passes the ecliptic to proceed northward.

AS-CEN'SION, *n.* [L. *ascensio.*] 1. The act of ascending ; a rising. It is frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Savior to heaven. 2. The thing ascending. [*Not authorized.*]

AS-CEN'SION-DAY, *n.* A festival held on Holy Thursday, in commemoration of our Savior's ascension into heaven, after his resurrection.—*Ascensional difference* is the difference between the right and oblique ascension of the same point on the surface of the sphere.

AS-CEN'SIVE, *a.* Rising ; tending to rise, or causing to rise. *Journ. of Science.*

AS-CENT', *n.* [L. *ascensus.*] 1. The act of rising ; motion upwards ; rise ; a mounting upwards. 2. The way by which one ascends ; the means of ascending. 3. An eminence, hill or high place. 4. The degree of elevation of an object, or the angle it makes with a horizontal line. 5. Acclivity ; the rise of a hill.

AS-CER-TĀIN', *v. t.* [L. *ad certum.*] 1. To make certain ; to define or reduce to precision, by removing obscurity or ambiguity. 2. To make certain, by trial, examination or experiment, so as to know what was before unknown. 3. To make sure by previous measures. 4. To fix ; to establish with certainty ; to render invariable.

AS-CER-TĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be made certain in fact, or reduced to certainty.

AS-CER-TĀIN'ED, (as-ser-tānd') *pp.* Made certain ; defined ; established ; reduced to a certainty.

AS-CER-TĀIN'ER, *n.* The person who ascertains or makes certain.

AS-CER-TĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Making certain ; fixing ; establishing ; reducing to a certainty ; obtaining certain knowledge

AS-CER-TĀIN'MENT, *n.* The act of ascertaining; a reducing to certainty; certainty; fixed rule. *Swift.*

AS-CES'SAN-CY, } *See* ACESCENCY, ACESCENT.
AS-CES'SANT. }

AS-CET'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ασκητος.*] Retired from the world; rigid; severe; austere; employed in devotions and mortifications.

AS-CET'IC, *n.* 1. One who retires from the business of life, and devotes himself to piety and devotion; a hermit; a recluse. 2. The title of certain books, on devout exercises.

† AS-CET'I-CISM, *n.* The state of an ascetic. *Warburton.*

AS'CIAN, *n.* [L. *ascii.*] A person, who, at certain times of the year, has no shadow at noon.

AS'CI-TANS, *n.* [Gr. *ασκος.*] A sect or branch of Montanists, who appeared in the second century.

AS-CĪ'TES, *n.* [Gr. *ασκος.*] A dropsy, or tense, elastic swelling of the belly, with fluctuation, from a collection of water.

AS-CIT'IC, } *a.* Belonging to an ascites; dropsical;
AS-CIT'I-CAL, } hydropical.

AS-CI-TĪ''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *ascitus.*] Additional; added; supplemental; not inherent or original.

AS-CLĒ'PI-AD, *n.* In *ancient poetry*, a verse of four feet.

AS-CRĪ'BA-BLE, *a.* That may be ascribed.

AS-CRĪBE', *v. t.* [L. *ascribo.*] 1. To attribute, impute, or set to, as to a cause; to assign, as effect to a cause. 2. To attribute, as a quality; to consider or alledge to belong.

AS-CRĪB'ED, (as-krībd') *pp.* Attributed or imputed; considered or alledged as belonging.

AS-CRĪB'ING, *ppr.* Attributing; imputing; alledging to belong.

AS-CRIP'TION, *n.* The act of ascribing, imputing or affirming to belong.

AS-CRIP-TĪ''TIOUS, *a.* That is ascribed.

ASH, *n.* [Sax. *æsc*; Dan. *ask.*] 1. A well known tree, of which there are many species. 2. The wood of the ash-tree.

ASH, *a.* Pertaining to or like the ash; made of ash.

† A-SHĀME', *v. t.* To shame.

A-SHĀM'ED, (a-shāmd') *a.* Affected by shame; confused by a consciousness of guilt or of inferiority; by the mortification of pride; by failure or disappointment.

† A-SHĀM'ED-LY, *adv.* Bashfully.

† A-SHELF', *adv.* On a shelf or rock. *Massinger.*

ASH-COL'ORED, *a.* Of a color between brown and gray.

ASH'EN, *a.* Pertaining to ash; made of ash.

ASH'ES, *n. plu.* without the singular number. [Sax. *asca.*] 1. The earthy particles of combustible substances remaining after combustion. 2. The remains of the human body when burnt. Hence, *figuratively*, a dead body or corpse.

ASH'-FIRE, *n.* A low fire used in chemical operations.

ASH'-FLY, *n.* The oak-fly. *Complete Angler.*

ASH'-HŌLE, *n.* A repository for ashes; the lower part of a furnace.

ASH'LAR, *n.* Common or free stones, as they come from the quarry.

ASH'LER-ING, *n.* Quartering for lathing to, in garrets.

A-SHŌRE', *adv.* 1. On shore; on the land adjacent to water; to the shore. 2. On land, opposed to *aboard.* 3. On the ground.

ASH'-TUB, *n.* A tub to receive ashes.

ASH'-WEDNES'DAY, (ash-wenz'de) *n.* The first day of Lent; supposed to be so called from a custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

ASH'-WEED, *n.* A plant, the small, wild angelica, goutwort, goats-foot, or herb-gerard.

ASH'Y, *a.* Belonging to ashes; ash-colored; pale; inclining to a whitish gray. *Shak.*

ASH'Y-PALE, *a.* Pale as ashes. *Shak.*

Ā'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Asia.

A'SIARCH, *n.* A chief or pontiff of Asia; one who had the superintendence of the public games.

A-SIAT'IC, *a.* Belonging to Asia.

A-SIAT'IC, *n.* A native of Asia.

A-SIAT'I-CISM, *n.* Imitation of the Asiatic manner.

A-SĪDE', *adv.* 1. On or to one side; out of a perpendicular or straight direction. 2. At a little distance from the main part or body. 3. From the body. 4. From the company; at a small distance, or in private. 5. Separate from the person, mind or attention; in a state of abandonment.

AS-IN-Ē'GO, *n.* [Sp. *asnico.*] A foolish fellow.

AS'I-NĪNE, rarely AS'I-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *asinus.*] Belonging to the ass; having the qualities of the ass.

ĂSK, *v. t.* [Sax. *ascian*, *acsian*, or *axian.*] 1. To request; to seek to obtain by words; to petition; with *of* before the person to whom the request is made. 2. To require, expect or claim. 3. To interrogate, or inquire; to put a question, with a view to an answer. 4. To require, or make claim. 5. To claim, require or demand, as the price or value of a commodity; to set a price. 6. To invite.

ĂSK, *v. i.* 1. To request or petition, followed by *for*. 2. To inquire, or seek by request.

ASK, ASH, AS, come from the Saxon *asc*, an ash-tree. *Gibson.*

ĂSK. *See* ASKER.

AS-KANCE', } *adv.* [D. *schuins.*] Towards one corner of
AS-KANT', } the eye.

ĂSKED, *pp.* Requested; petitioned; questioned; interrogated.

ĂSK'ER, *n.* 1. One who asks; a petitioner; an inquirer 2. A water newt. *Johnson.*

AS-KEW', *adv.* [G. *schief.*] With a wry look; aside; askant; sometimes indicating scorn, or contempt, or envy.

ĂSK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Requesting; petitioning; interrogating; inquiring. 2. Silently expressing request or desire.

† A-SLAKE', *v. t.* [Sax. *aslacian.*] To remit; to slacken. *Spenser.*

AS-LĀ'NI, *n.* A silver coin.

A-SLANT', *a.* or *adv.* On one side; obliquely; not perpendicularly, or with a right angle.

A-SLEEP', *a.* or *adv.* 1. Sleeping; in a state of sleep; at rest. 2. To a state of sleep; as, to fall *asleep.* 3. Dead; in a state of death. 4. To death.

A-SLŌPE', *a.* or *adv.* With leaning or inclination; obliquely; with declivity or descent, as a hill.

† A-SLUG', *adv.* In a sluggish manner. *Fotherby.*

AS-MO-NĒ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Asmoneus.

AS-MO-NĒ'AN, *n.* One of the family of Asmoneus.

† A-SŌ'MA-TOUS, *a.* [Gr. *α* and *σωμα.*] Without a material body; incorporeal.

ASP. *See* ASPEN.

ĂSP, or ASP'IC, *n.* [L. *aspis*; Gr. *ασπις.*] A small, poisonous serpent of Egypt.

AS-PAL'A-THUS, *n.* A plant.

AS-PAR'A-GIN, *n.* White, transparent crystals of a peculiar vegetable principle.

AS-PAR'A-GUS, *n.* [L. and Gr.] Sparagus; sperage; vulgarly, *sparrow-grass*; a genus of plants.

AS'PECT, *n.* [L. *aspectus.*] 1. Look; view; appearance to the eye or the mind. 2. Countenance; look, or particular appearance of the face. 3. View; sight; act of seeing. 4. Position or situation with regard to seeing, or that position which enables one to look in a particular direction.—5. In *astronomy*, the situation of one planet with respect to another.

† AS-PECT', *v. t.* To behold. *Temple.*

† AS-PECT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be seen.

† AS-PECT'ED, *a.* Having an aspect. *Ben Jonson.*

† AS-PEC'TION, *n.* The act of viewing. *Brown.*

ASP'EN, or ĂSP, *n.* [D. *esp*; G. *aspe*, *äspe*; Sax. *æspe.*] A species of the poplar, so called from the trembling of its leaves, which move with the slightest impulse of the air.

ASP'EN, *a.* Pertaining to the aspen, or resembling it; made of aspen wood.

AS'PER, *a.* [L.] Rough; rugged. [*Little used.*]

AS'PER, *n.* [L. *aspiro*, to breathe.] In *grammar*, the Greek accent '.

AS'PER, *n.* A Turkish coin.

AS'PE-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *aspero.*] To make rough or uneven. *Boyle.*

AS-PE-RĀ'TION, *n.* A making rough.

AS-PER-GOIRE', *n.* [Fr. *aspersoir.*] A holy-water-sprinkle. *Warton.*

AS-PER-I-FŌ'LI-ATE, *a.* [L. *asper* and *folium.*] Having rough leaves.

AS-PER-I-FŌ'LI-OUS, *a.* Having leaves rough to the touch.

AS-PER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *asperitas.*] 1. Roughness of surface; unevenness; opposed to *smoothness.* 2. Roughness of sound; harshness of pronunciation. 3. Roughness to the taste; sourness. 4. Roughness or ruggedness of temper; moroseness; sourness; crabbedness. 5. Sharpness.

† AS'PER-LY, or AS'PRE-LY, *adv.* Roughly; sharply.

AS-PER-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *aspernatio.*] Neglect; disregard. *Dict.*

AS'PER-OUS, *a.* [L. *asper*, rough.] Rough; uneven. *Boyle.*

AS-PERSE', (as-pers') *v. t.* [L. *aspergo*, *aspersus.*] 1. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges; to tarnish in point of reputation, or good name; to slander or calumniate. 2. To cast upon.

AS-PERS'ER, *n.* One that asperses, or vilifies another.

AS-PER'SION, *n.* A sprinkling. 2. The spreading of calumnious reports or charges.

AS-PHALT', or AS-PHALT'UM, *n.* [Gr. *ασφαλτος.*] *Bitumen Judaicum*, Jew's pitch; a smooth, hard, brittle, black or brown substance, which breaks with a polish, melts easily when heated, and, when pure, burns without leaving any ashes.

AS-PHALT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to asphalt, or containing it; bituminous. *Milton.*

AS-PHALT'ITE, *a.* Pertaining to or containing asphalt.

AS/PHO-DEL, *n.* [L. and Gr.] King's-spear; a genus of *liliaceous* plants, cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.
AS-PHŪ/REL-ATES, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *σφυρα.*] A series of semimetallic fossils.
AS-PHYX/Y, *n.* [Gr. *ασφυξια.*] A temporary suspension of the motion of the heart and arteries; swooning; fainting.
ASP/IC, *n.* 1. The asp, which see. 2. A piece of ordnance, carrying a twelve pound shot.
ASP/IC, *n.* A species of lavender, a plant.
AS-PI/RANT, *n.* One who aspires, breathes after, or seeks with eagerness.
AS/PI-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *aspiro.*] To pronounce with a breathing, or full emission of breath. We *aspirate* the words *horse* and *house.*
AS/PI-RATE, *v. i.* To be uttered with a strong breathing; as, the letter *h aspirates.* *Dryden.*
AS/PI-RATE, *n.* A letter marked with an *asper*, or note of breathing; a mark of aspiration, as the Greek accent ‘.
AS/PI-RATE, *a.* Pronounced with a full breath.
AS/PI-RA-TED, *pp.* Uttered with a strong emission of breath.
AS/PI-RA-TING, *ppr.* Pronouncing with a full breath.
AS-PI-RĀ/TION, *n.* 1. The pronunciation of a letter with a full emission of breath. 2. A breathing after; an ardent wish or desire. 3. The act of aspiring, or of ardently desiring what is noble or spiritual.
AS-PĪRE/, *v. i.* [L. *aspiro.*] 1. To desire with eagerness; to pant after an object. 2. To aim at something elevated. *Pope.*
† AS-PĪRE/MENT, *n.* The act of aspiring. *Brewer.*
AS-PĪR/ER, *n.* One who aspires; one who aims to rise.
AS-PĪR/ING, *ppr.* Desiring eagerly; aiming at something noble, great, or spiritual.
AS-PĪR/ING, *a.* Ambitious; animated with an ardent desire of power, importance, or excellence.
AS-PĪR/ING, *n.* 1. Ambition; eager desire of something great. 2. Points; stops. [*Not used.*]
AS-POR-TĀ-TION, *n.* [L. *asportatio.*] A carrying away.—In *law*, the felonious removal of goods.
A-SQUINT/, *adv.* [D. *schuinte.*] 1. To the corner or angle of the eye; obliquely; towards one side. 2. Not with regard, or due notice.
ASS, *n.* [W. *asyn*; Ir. *asan*; L. *asinus.*] 1. A quadruped of the equine genus. 2. A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a dolt.
AS-SĀ/I. [It.] A term in music; added to a word signifying slow, it denotes a little quicker; and to a word signifying quick, it denotes a little slower.
AS-SAIL/, *v. t.* [Fr. *assaillir.*] 1. To leap or fall upon by violence; to assault; to attack suddenly. 2. To invade or attack, in a hostile manner. 3. To attack with arguments, censure, abuse, or criticism.
AS-SAIL/A-BLE, *a.* That may be assailed, attacked, or invaded.
AS-SAIL/ANT, *n.* [Fr.] One who assails, attacks, or assaults.
AS-SAIL/ANT, *a.* Assaulting; attacking; invading with violence.
AS-SAIL/ED, (as-sāld/) *pp.* Assaulted; invaded; attacked with violence.
AS-SAIL/ER, *n.* One who assails.
AS-SAIL/ING, *ppr.* Assaulting; invading by force, attacking with violence.
† AS-SAIL/MENT, *n.* Attack. *Johnson.*
AS-SA-PAN/IC, *n.* The flying squirrel.
AS/SA-RON, *n.* A Hebrew measure of five pints.
AS-SART/, *n.* [old Fr. *assarter.*] 1. In *ancient laws*, the offense of grubbing up trees, and thus destroying thickets or coverts of a forest. 2. A tree plucked up by the roots; also, a piece of land cleared. *Ash.*
AS-SART/, *v. t.* To grub up trees; to commit an assart.
AS-SAS/SIN, *n.* One who kills, or attempts to kill, by surprise or secret assault.
† AS-SAS/SIN, *v. t.* To murder. *Stillingfleet.*
AS-SAS/SIN-ATE, *v. t.* 1. To kill, or attempt to kill, by surprise or secret assault; to murder by sudden violence. 2. To waylay; to take by treachery.
† AS-SAS/SIN-ATE, *n.* A murder or murderer.
AS-SAS/SIN-A-TED, *pp.* Murdered by surprise, or secret assault.
AS-SAS/SIN-A-TING, *ppr.* Murdering by surprise or secret assault.
AS-SAS-SIN-Ā/TION, *n.* The act of killing or murdering, by surprise or secret assault; murder by violence.
AS-SAS/SIN-A-TOR, *n.* An assassin, which see.
† AS-SAS/SI-NOUS, *a.* Murderous.
AS-SAS/SINS, *n.* In *Syria*, a tribe or clan called *Ismaelians*, *Batanists*, or *Batenians.*
† AS-SĀ/TION, *n.* [Fr.] A roasting.
AS-SAULT/, *n.* [Fr. *assault*, now *assaut.*] 1. An attack, or violent onset. 2. An attack by hostile words or measures.—3. In *law*, an unlawful setting upon one's person; an attempt or offer to beat another, without touching his person. If the blow aimed takes effect, it is a *battery.*

AS-SAULT/, *v. t.* 1. To attack or fall upon by violence, or with a hostile intention. 2. To invade or fall on with force. 3. To attack by words, arguments, or unfriendly measures, with a view to shake, impair, or overthrow.
AS-SAULT/A-BLE, *a.* That may be assaulted. *Williams.*
AS-SAULT/ED, *pp* Attacked with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.
AS-SAULT/ER. *n.* One who assaults, or violently attacks.
AS-SAULT/ING, *ppr.* Attacking with force, or with hostile measures.
AS-SĀY/, *n.* [Fr. *essai*; Sp. *ensayo.*] 1. The trial of the goodness, purity, weight, value, &c. of metals or metallic substances.—2. In *law*, an examination of weights and measures by the standard. 3. Examination; trial; effort; first entrance upon any business; attempt. 4. Value; great purity. *Obs.*
AS-SĀY/, *v. t.* 1. To try or prove, by examination or experiment, the quantity and purity of metallic substances. 2. To apply to the touchstone. *Milton.*
AS-SĀY/, *v. i.* To attempt, try, or endeavor.
AS-SĀY/-BAL-ANCE, *n.* A balance for the trial of the weight and purity of metals.
AS-SĀY/ED, (as-sāde/) *pp.* Examined; tested; proved by experiment.
AS-SĀY/ER, *n.* One who examines metals to find their quantity and purity. An officer of the mint, whose business is to try the weight and purity of metals.
AS-SĀY/ING, *ppr.* Trying by some standard; examining by experiment, as metals; proving; attempting.
AS-SĀY/-MĀS-TER, *n.* An assayer; an officer appointed to try the weight and fineness of the precious metals.
† AS-SEC-TĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *assectatio.*] Attendance, or waiting upon. *Dict.*
† AS/SE-CLE, *n.* [L. *assecla.*] A dependent; a follower. *Sheldon.*
† AS-SE-CŪ/RANCE, *n.* Assurance. *Sheldon.*
† AS-SE-CU-RĀ/TION, *n.* Assurance; a making secure.
† AS-SE-CŪRE/, *v. t.* To secure. *Bullokar.*
AS-SE-CŪ/TION, *n.* [L. *assequor.*] An obtaining or acquiring. *Ayliffe.*
AS-SEM/BLAGE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A collection of individuals, or of particular things; the state of being assembled. 2. *Rarely*, the act of assembling.
† AS-SEM/BLANCE, *n.* Representation; an assembling.
AS-SEM/BLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *assembler.*] To collect a number of individuals or particulars into one place, or body; to bring or call together; to convene; to congregate.
AS-SEM/BLE, *v. i.* To meet or come together; to convene, as a number of individuals.
AS-SEM/BLED, *pp.* Collected into a body; congregated.
AS-SEM/BLER, *n.* One who assembles.
AS-SEM/BLING, *ppr.* Coming together; collecting into one place.
AS-SEM/BLING, *n.* A collection or meeting together. *Heb.* x.
AS-SEM/BLY, *n.* [Sp. *asamblea*; It. *assemblea*; Fr. *assemblée.*] 1. A company or collection of individuals in the same place; usually for the same purpose. 2. A congregation or religious society convened. 3. In *some of the United States*, the legislature. 4. A collection of persons for amusement. 5. A convocation, convention, or council of ministers and ruling elders delegated from each presbytery.—6. In *armies*, the second beating of the drum before a march, when the soldiers strike their tents. 7. An assemblage. [*Not in use.*]
AS-SEM/BLY-ROOM, *n.* A room in which persons assemble.
AS-SENT/, *n.* [L. *assensus.*] 1. The act of the mind in admitting, or agreeing to, the truth of a proposition. 2. Consent; agreement to a proposal, respecting some right or interest. 3. Accord; agreement.
AS-SENT/, *v. i.* To admit as true; to agree, yield, or concede, or rather to express an agreement of the mind to what is alledged, or proposed.
AS-SEN-TĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *assentatio.*] Compliance with the opinion of another, from flattery or dissimulation.
AS-SEN-TĀ/TOR, *n.* A flatterer.
† AS-SEN-TA-TŌ/RI-LY, *adv.* With adulation.
AS-SENT/ER, *n.* One who assents, agrees to, or admits.
AS-SENT/ING, *ppr.* Agreeing to, or admitting as true; yielding to.
AS-SENT/ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to express assent; by agreement.
AS-SENT/MENT, *n.* Assent; agreement. *Brown.* [*Rarely used.*]
AS-SERT/, *v. t.* [L. *asscro, assertum.*] 1. To affirm positively; to declare with assurance; to aver. 2. To maintain or defend by words or measures; to vindicate a claim or title to.
AS-SERT/ED, *pp.* Affirmed positively; maintained; vindicated.
AS-SERT/ING, *ppr.* Declaring with confidence; maintaining; defending.
AS-SER/TION, *n.* 1. The act of asserting; the maintaining

of a claim. 2. Positive declaration or averment; affirmation; position advanced.

AS-SERT'IVE, *a.* Positive; affirming confidently.

AS-SERT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Affirmatively. *Bedell.*

AS-SERT'OR, *n.* One who affirms positively; an affirmer, supporter, or vindicator.

AS-SERT'O-RY, *a.* Affirming; maintaining.

† AS-SERVE', *v. t.* [L. *asservio.*] To serve. *Dict.*

AS-SESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *asseoir.*] 1. To set, fix, or charge, a certain sum upon one, as a tax. 2. To value; to fix the value of property, for the purpose of being taxed. 3. To set, fix, or ascertain.

† AS-SESS', *n.* Assessment.

AS-SESS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be assessed.

AS-SESS'ED, (as-sest') *pp.* Charged with a certain sum; valued; set; fixed; ascertained.

AS-SESS'ING, *ppr.* Charging with a sum; valuing; fixing; ascertaining.

† AS-SES'SION, *n.* A sitting down by a person.

AS-SES'SION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to assessors.

AS-SESS'MENT, *n.* 1. A valuation of property or profits of business, for the purpose of taxation. 2. A tax, or specific sum charged on the person or property. 3. The act of assessing; the act of determining the amount of damages by a jury.

AS-SESS'OR, *n.* 1. One appointed to assess the person or property. 2. An inferior officer of justice, who sits to assist the judge. 3. One who sits by another, as next in dignity.

AS-SETS', *n. plu.* [Fr. *assez.*] Goods or estate of a deceased person, sufficient to pay the debts of the deceased.

AS-SEV'ER, } *v. t.* [L. *assevero.*] To affirm or aver
AS-SEV'ER-ATE, } positively, or with solemnity.

AS-SEV-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Positive affirmation or assertion; solemn declaration.

ĂSS'-HEAD, *n.* One dull, like the ass; one slow of apprehension; a blockhead.

AS-SI-DĒ'ANS, or CHAS-I-DĒ'ANS, *n.* A sect of Jews.

AS'SI-DENT, *a.* [L. *assideo, assidens.*] *Assident* signs, in *medicine*, are such as usually attend a disease.

† AS-SID'Ū-ATE, *a.* Daily. *K. Charles.*

AS-SI-DŪ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *assiduitas.*] 1. Constant or close application to any business or enterprise; diligence. 2. Attention; attentiveness to persons.—*Assiduities*, in the plural, are services rendered with zeal and constancy.

AS-SID'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *assiduus.*] 1. Constant in application. 2. Attentive; careful; regular in attendance. 3. Performed with constant diligence or attention.

AS-SID'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Diligently; attentively; with earnestness and care; with regular attendance.

AS SID'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Constant or diligent application.

† AS SIĒGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *assieger.*] To besiege. *Dict.*

AS-SI-ENT'O, *n.* [Sp. *asiento.*] A contract or convention.

AS-SĪGN', (as-sīne') *v. t.* [Fr. *assigner.*] 1. To allot; to appoint or grant by distribution or apportionment. 2. To designate or appoint for a particular purpose. 3. To fix, specify, or designate. 4. To make or set over; to transfer, sell, or convey, by writing. 5. To alledge or show in particular.—6. In *law*, to show or set forth with particularity.

AS-SĪGN', (as-sīne') *n.* A person to whom property or an interest is or may be transferred.

AS-SĪGN'A-BLE, (as-sīne'a-bl) *a.* 1. That may be allotted, appointed, or assigned. 2. That may be transferred by writing. 3. That may be specified, shown with precision, or designated.

AS'SIG-NAT, *n.* A public note or bill in France; paper currency. *Burke.*

AS-SIG-NĀ'TION, *n.* 1. An appointment of time and place for meeting; used chiefly of love-meetings. 2. A making over by transfer of title. 3. In *Russia*, a public note, or bank bill; paper currency.

AS-SĪGN'ED, (as-sīnd') *pp.* Appointed; allotted; made over; shown or designated.

AS-SIGN-EE', (as-se-nē') *n.* A person to whom an assignment is made; a person appointed or deputed to do some act, or enjoy some right, privilege, or property.

AS-SĪGN'ER, (as-sī'ner) *n.* One who assigns, or appoints.

AS-SĪGN'ING, *ppr.* Allotting; appointing; transferring; showing specially.

AS-SĪGN'MENT, (as-sīne'ment) *n.* 1. An allotting, or an appointment to a particular person or use. 2. A transfer of title or interest by writing. 3. The writing by which an interest is transferred. 4. The appointment or designation of causes or actions in court, for trial on particular days.—5. In *law*, the conveyance of the whole interest which a man has in an estate, usually for life or years.

AS-SIGN-OR', (as-se-nor') *n.* An assigner; a person who assigns or transfers an interest.

AS-SIM'I-LA-BLE, *a.* That may be assimilated.

AS-SIM'I-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *assimilo.*] 1. To bring to a likeness; to cause to resemble. 2. To convert into a like substance.

AS-SIM'I-LATE, *v. i.* 1. To become similar. 2. To be converted into a like substance.

AS-SIM'I-LA-TED, *pp.* Brought to a likeness; changed into a like substance.

† AS-SIM'I-LATE-NESS, *n.* Likeness. *Dict.*

AS-SIM'I-LA-TING, *ppr.* Causing to resemble; converting into a like substance.

AS-SIM-I-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of bringing to a resemblance. 2. The act or process by which bodies convert other bodies into their own nature and substance.

AS-SIM'I-LA-TIVE, *a.* Having power of converting to a likeness, or to a like substance.

† AS-SIM'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *assimulo.*] To feign.

† AS-SIM-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* A counterfeiting. *See* SIMULATION.

AS-SI-NĒ'GO, *n.* [Port.] An ass. *Sir T. Herbert.*

AS-SIST', *v. t.* [L. *assisto.*] To help; to aid; to succor; to give support to in some undertaking or effort, or in time of distress.

AS-SIST', *v. i.* To lend aid.

AS-SIST'ANCE, *n.* Help; aid; furtherance; succor; a contribution of support.

AS-SIST'ANT, *a.* Helping; lending aid or support; auxiliary.

AS-SIST'ANT, *n.* One who aids, or who contributes his strength, or other means, to further the designs or welfare of another; an auxiliary.

† AS-SIST'ANT-LY, *adv.* So as to assist. *Sternhold.*

AS-SIST'ED, *pp.* Helped; aided.

AS-SIST'ER, *n.* One that lends aid.

AS-SIST'ING, *ppr.* Helping; aiding; supporting with strength or means.

AS-SIST'LESS, *a.* Without aid or help. *Pope.*

AS-SĪZE', or AS-SĪ'ZES, *n.* [Fr. *assises*, and sometimes so written in English.] 1. *Originally*, an assembly of knights and other substantial men, with a bailiff or justice, for public business. 2. A court in *England*, held in every county by special commission to one of the judges, who is called a justice of the *assize*, and empowered to take *assizes*, that is, the verdict of a jury called the *assize*. 3. A jury. 4. A writ. 5. A particular species of rents. 6. The time or place of holding the court of *assize*. 7. In *a more general sense*, any court of justice. 8. A statute of regulation; an ordinance regulating the weight, measure, and price of articles sold in market; and hence the word came to signify the weight, measure, or price itself. This word is, in a certain sense, now corrupted into *size*, which see.

AS-SĪZE', *v. t.* To fix the weight, measure, or price of commodities, by an ordinance or regulation of authority.

AS-SĪZ'ED, (as-sīzd') *pp.* Regulated in weight, measure, or price, by an assize or ordinance.

AS-SĪZ'ER, *n.* An officer who has the care or inspection of weights and measures.

AS-SĪZ'OR, *n.* In *Scotland*, a juror. *Bailey.*

ĂSS'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling an ass. *Sidney.*

† AS-SŌ'BER, *v. t.* To keep under. *Gower.*

AS-SO-CIA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of association; the quality of suffering some change by sympathy. *Darwin.*

AS-SŌ'CIA-BLE, (as-sō'sha-bl) *a.* 1. That may be joined to or associated.—2. In *a medical sense*, liable to be affected by sympathy.

AS-SŌ'CIATE, (as-sō'shate) *v. t.* [Fr. *associer*; L. *associo.*] 1. To join in company, as a friend, companion, partner, or confederate. 2. To unite in the same mass.

AS-SŌ'CIATE, *v. i.* 1. To unite in company; to keep company, implying intimacy. 2. To unite in action, or be affected by the action of a different part of the body.

AS-SŌ'CIATE, *a.* Joined in interest, purpose, or office; confederate.

AS-SŌ'CIATE, *n.* 1. A companion; one frequently in company with another; a mate; a fellow. 2. A partner in interest, as in business; or a confederate in a league. 3. A companion in a criminal transaction; an accomplice.

AS-SŌ'CIA-TED, *pp.* United in company or in interest; joined.

AS-SŌ'CIATE-SHIP, *n.* The state or office of an associate. *Encyc.*

AS-SŌ'CIA-TING, *ppr.* Uniting in company or in interest; joining.

AS-SO-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of associating; union; connection of persons. 2. Union of persons in a company; a society formed for transacting or carrying on some business for mutual advantage; a partnership; a confederacy. 3. Union of things; apposition, as of particles of matter. 4. Union or connection of ideas. An *association of ideas*, is where two or more ideas constantly or naturally follow each other in the mind, so that one almost infallibly produces the other. 5. An exertion or change of some extreme part of the sensory residing in the muscles or organs of sense, in consequence of some antecedent or attendant fibrous contractions. *Darwin.*—6 In *ecclesiastical affairs*, a society of the clergy.

AS-SO-CIĀ'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an association of clergymen.
AS-SŌ'CIA-TĪVE, *a.* Having the quality of associating, or of being affected by sympathy.
† AS-SO-CIĀ'TOR, *n.* A confederate. *Dryden.*
† AS-SOIL', *v. t.* [Old Fr.; L. *absolvo.*] To solve; to release; to absolve. *Mede.*
† AS-SOIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *souiller.*] To soil; to stain.
AS'SO-NANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Resemblance of sounds.—In *rhetoric* and *poetry*, a resemblance in sound or termination, without making rhyme.
AS'SO-NANT, *a.* Having a resemblance of sounds.
† AS'SO-NATE, *v. i.* [L. *assono.*] To sound like a bell.
AS-SORT', *v. t.* [Fr. *assortir.*] 1. To separate and distribute into classes. 2. To furnish with all sorts.
AS-SORT', *v. i.* To agree; to be in accordance with.
AS-SORT'ED, *pp.* 1. Distributed into sorts, kinds, or classes. 2. Furnished with an assortment. *Burke.*
AS-SORT'ING, *ppr.* Separating into sorts; supplying with an assortment.
AS-SORT'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of distributing into sorts. 2. A mass or quantity of various kinds or sorts; or a number of things assorted.
† AS-SOT', *v. t.* To infatuate; to besot. *Spenser.*
AS-SUĀGE', (as-swāje') *v. t.* To soften; to allay, mitigate, ease, or lessen, as pain or grief; to appease or pacify, as passion or tumult.
AS-SUĀGE', *v. i.* To abate or subside. *Gen.* viii.
AS-SUĀG'ED, (as-swājd') *pp.* Allayed; mitigated; eased; appeased.
AS-SUĀGE'MENT, *n.* Mitigation; abatement.
AS-SUĀG'ER, *n.* One who allays; that which mitigates or abates
AS-SUĀG'ING, *ppr.* Allaying; mitigating; appeasing; abating.
AS-SUĀ'SIVE, *a.* Softening; mitigating; tranquilizing. *Pope.*
† AS-SUB'JECT, *v. t.* [Fr. *assoubjectir.*] To make subject.
† AS-SUB'JU-GATE, *v. t.* To subject to. *Shak.*
† AS-SUE-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *assuefacio.*] The act of accustoming. *Brown.*
AS'SUE-TUDE, (as'swe-tude) *n.* [L. *assuetudo.*] Custom; habit; habitual use. *Bacon.*
AS-SŪME', *v. t.* [L. *assumo.*] 1. To take, or take upon one. 2. To arrogate; to seize unjustly. 3. To take for granted, or without proof; to suppose as a fact.
AS-SŪME', *v. i.* 1. To be arrogant; to claim more than is due.—2. In *law*, to take upon one's self an obligation; to undertake or promise.
AS-SŪM'ED, (as-sūmd') *pp.* Taken; arrogated; taken without proof; pretended.
† AS-SŪ'MENT, *n.* [L. *assumentum.*] A piece or patch set on.
AS-SŪM'ER, *n.* One who assumes; an arrogant person.
AS-SŪM'ING, *ppr.* Taking; arrogating; taking for granted; pretending.
AS-SŪM'ING, *a.* Taking or disposed to take upon one's self more than is just; haughty; arrogant.
AS-SŪM'ING, *n.* Presumption. *Jonson.*
AS-SUMP'SIT, *n.* [pret. tense of L. *assumo.*] 1. In *law*, a promise or undertaking founded on a consideration. 2. An action founded on a promise.
† AS-SUMPT', *v. t.* To take up; to raise. *Sheldon.*
† AS-SUMPT', *n.* That which is assumed.
AS-SUMP'TION, *n.* [L. *assumptio.*] 1. The act of taking to one's self. 2. The act of taking for granted; supposition. 3. The thing supposed; a postulate or proposition assumed.—In *logic*, the minor or second proposition in a categorical syllogism. 4. A consequence drawn from the proposition of which an argument is composed. 5. Undertaking; a taking upon one's self. *Kent.*—6. In the *Romish church*, the taking up a person into heaven, as the Virgin Mary. Also, a festival in honor of the miraculous ascent of Mary. 7. Adoption.
AS-SUMP'TIVE, *a.* That is or may be assumed.
AS-SU'RANCE, (as-shū'-ranse) *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of assuring. 2. Firm persuasion; full confidence or trust; freedom from doubt; certain expectation; the utmost certainty. 3. Firmness of mind; undoubting steadiness; intrepidity. 4. Excess of boldness; impudence. 5. Freedom from excessive modesty, timidity, or bashfulness; laudable confidence. 6. Insurance; a contract to make good a loss. [*See* INSURANCE.] 7. Any writing or legal evidence of the conveyance of property. 8. Conviction.—9. In *theology*, full confidence of one's interest in Christ, and of final salvation.
AS-SŪRE', (ash-shūre') *v. t.* [Fr. *assurer.*] 1. To make certain; to give confidence by a promise, declaration, or other evidence. 2. To confirm; to make certain or secure. 3. To embolden; to make confident. 4. To make secure, with *of* before the object secured. 5. To affiance; to betroth. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* 6. To insure; to covenant to indemnify for loss. *See* INSURE.
AS-SŪR'ED, (ash-shūrd') *pp.* Made certain or confident; made secure; insured.
AS-SŪR'ED, (ash-shur'-ed, or ash-shūrd') *a.* Certain; indubitable; not doubting; bold to excess.
AS-SŪR'ED-LY, (ash-shūr'-ed-ly) *adv.* Certainly; indubitably.
AS-SŪR'ED-NESS, (ash-shūr'-ed-ness) *n.* The state of being assured; certainty; full confidence.
AS-SŪR'ER, (ash-shūr'-er) *n.* One who assures; one who insures against loss; an insurer or underwriter.
AS-SUR'GENT, *a.* [L. *assurgens, assurgo.*] Rising upwards in an arch *Eaton.*
AS-SUR'ING, *ppr.* Making sure or confident; giving security; confirming.
AS-SWĀGE'. *See* ASSUAGE.
AS'TA-CITE, } *n.* [Gr. *αστακος* and *λιθος.*] Petrified
AS'TA-CO-LITE, } or fossil craw-fish, and other crustaceous animals; called also *cancrites*, *crabites*, and *gammarolites.*
AS'TE-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *αστειος.*] In *rhetoric*, genteel irony; a polite and ingenious manner of deriding another.
AS'TER, *n.* [Gr. *αστηρ.*] A genus of plants with compound flowers.
AS-TĒ'RI-AS, or AS'TER, *n.* [Gr. *αστηρ.*] *Stella marina*, sea-star, or star-fish.
AS-TĒ'RI-A-TED, *a.* Radiated; presenting diverging rays, like a star. *Cleaveland.*
AS-TĒ'RI-A-TITE, *n.* Petrified asterias.
AS'TER-ISK, *n.* [Gr. *αστερισκος.*] The figure of a star, thus, *, used in printing and writing.
AS'TER-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *αστερισμος.*] 1. A constellation; a sign in the zodiac. 2. An asterisk, or mark of reference.
AS'TE-RITE, or star-stone. *See* ASTRITE.
A-STERN', *adv.* 1. In or at the hinder part of a ship; or towards the hinder part, or backwards. 2. Behind a ship, at any indefinite distance.
AS'TE-ROID, *n.* [Gr. *αστηρ* and *ειδος.*] A name given by Herschel to the newly discovered planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.
AS-TE-ROID'AL, *a.* Resembling a star; or pertaining to the asteroids. *Journ. of Science.*
AS'TE-RO-PODE, } *n.* [Gr. *αστηρ* and *πους, ποδος.*] A
AS-TE-RO-PŌ'DI-UM, } kind of extraneous fossil. *Encyc.*
† AS-TERT', *v. t.* To startle. *Spenser.*
AS-THEN'IC, (as-ten'ik) *a.* [Gr. *a* and *σθενος.*] Weak; characterized by extreme debility.
AS-THE-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *a, σθενος,* and *λογος.*] The doctrine of diseases arising from debility.
ASTH'MA, (ast'ma) *n.* [Gr. *ασθμα.*] A shortness of breath; intermitting difficulty of breathing, with cough, straitness, and wheezing.
AST-MAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to asthma; also, affected by asthma.
† AS-TIP'U-LATE, for STIPULATE.
† AS-TIP-U-LĀ'TION, for STIPULATION.
† AS-TŌNE', or † AS-TON'Y, *v. t.* [*See* ASTONISH.] To terrify or astonish. *Chaucer.*
† AS-TŌN'ED, } *pp.* Astonished. *Spenser. Milton.*
† AS-TON'IED, }
† AS-TON'IED-NESS, *n.* The state of being astonished. *Barret.*
AS-TON'ISH, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *estonner*, now *étonner*; L. *attono.*] To stun or strike dumb with sudden fear, terror, surprise, or wonder; to amaze; to confound with some sudden passion.
AS-TON'ISHED, *pp.* Amazed; confounded with fear, surprise, or admiration.
AS-TON'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Amazing; confounding with wonder or fear.
AS-TON'ISH-ING, *a.* Very wonderful; of a nature to excite great admiration or amazement.
AS-TON'ISH-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner or degree to excite amazement. *Bp. Fleetwood.*
AS-TON'ISH-ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of exciting astonishment.
AS-TON'ISH-MENT, *n.* Amazement; confusion of mind from fear, surprise, or admiration, at an extraordinary or unexpected event.
AS-TOUND', *v. t.* To astonish; to strike dumb with amazement. [From Old Fr. *estonner.*]
† AS-TOUND', *v. i.* To shake; to stun. *Thomson.*
A-STRAD'DLE, *adv.* With the legs across a thing, or on different sides.
AS'TRA-GAL, *n.* [Gr. *αστραγαλος.*] 1. In *architecture*, a little round molding, which surrounds the top or bottom of a column, in the form of a ring.—2. In *gunnery*, a round molding on cannon near the mouth.—3. In *anatomy*, the huckle, ankle, or sling bone; the upper bone of the foot, supporting the *tibia*. *Coxe.*—4. In *botany*, the wood-pea; the milk vetch; the licorice vetch.
AS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *astrum*; Gr. *αστηρ.*] Belonging to the stars; starry. *Dryden.*
A-STRĀY', *adv.* Out of the right way, or proper place.

AS-TRĒ'A, *n.* [Gr. *αστηρ.*] The goddess of justice. *Encyc.*
AS-TRI€T', *v. t.* [L. *astringo, astrictus.*] To bind fast, or compress. [*Not much used.*]
AS-TRI€T', *a.* Compendious; contracted. *Weever.*
AS-TRI€T'ED, *pp.* Bound fast; compressed with bandages.
AS-TRI€T'ING, *ppr.* Binding close; compressing; contracting.
AS-TRI€'TION, *n.* 1. The act of binding close. 2. A contraction of parts by applications; the stopping of hemorrhages. *Coxe.*
AS-TRI€T'IVE, *a.* Binding; compressing; styptic.
AS-TRI€T'O-RY, *a.* Astringent; binding; apt to bind.
A-STRĪDE', *adv.* With the legs open. *Hudibras.*
AS-TRIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *astrifer.*] Bearing or containing stars. [*Little used.*]
† AS-TRIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [Low L. *astriger.*] Bearing stars.
AS-TRINGE', *v. t.* [L. *astringo.*] To compress; to contract by pressing the parts together.
AS-TRING'ED, (as-trinjd') *pp.* Compressed; straitened; contracted.
AS-TRING'EN-CY, *n.* The power of contracting the parts of the body; that quality in medicines which binds, contracts, or strengthens parts which are relaxed.
AS-TRING'ENT, *a.* Binding; contracting; strengthening; opposed to *laxative.*
AS-TRING'ENT, *n.* An astringent medicine.
AS-TRING'ER, *n.* A falconer that keeps a goss hawk.
AS-TRING'ING, *ppr.* Compressing; binding fast; contracting.
AS-TRĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *αστηρ.*] An extraneous fossil, called also *asteria* and *astroit.*
AS-TROG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *αστηρ*, or *αστρον*, and *γραφω.*] A description of the stars, or the science of describing them.
AS'TROIT, *n.* 1. Star-stone. [*See* ASTRITE.] 2. A species of petrified *madrepore.*
AS'TRO-LABE, *n.* [Gr. *αστηρ* and *λαβειν.*] 1. An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea. 2. A stereographic projection of the sphere. 3. Among the *ancients*, the same as the modern *armillary* sphere.
AS-TROL'O-GER, } *n.* [L. *astrologus.*] 1. One who
AS-TRO-LŌ'GI-AN, } professes to foretell future events by the aspects and situation of the stars. *Astrologian* is little used. 2. *Formerly*, one who understood the motions of the planets without predicting. *Raleigh.*
AS-TRO-LOG'I€, } *a.* Pertaining to astrology.
AS-TRO-LOG'I-€AL, }
AS-TRO-LOG'I-€AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of astrology.
AS-TROL'O-GĪZE, *v. i.* To practice astrology.
AS-TROL'O-GY, *n.* A science which teaches to judge of the effects and influences of the stars, and to foretell future events, by their situation and different aspects.
AS-TRON'O-MER, *n.* One who is versed in astronomy.
AS-TRO-NOM'I€, } *a.* Pertaining to astronomy.
AS-TRO-NOM'I-€AL, }
AS-TRO-NOM'I-€AL-LY, *adv.* In an astronomical manner; by the principles of astronomy.
AS-TRON'O-MĪZE, *v. i.* To study astronomy. *Brown.* [*Little used.*]
AS-TRON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *αστρον* and *νομος.*] The science which teaches the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods of revolution, aspects, eclipses, order, &c.
AS'TRO-S€OPE, *n.* [Gr. *αστρον* and *σκοπεω.*] An astronomical instrument.
AS'TRO-S€O-PY, *n.* Observation of the stars.
AS'TRO-THE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [L. *astrum* and *theologia.*] Theology founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.
A-STRUT', *adv.* In a strutting manner.
† A-STUN', *v. t.* To stun.
AS-TŪTE', *a.* [L. *astutus.*] Shrewd; sharp; eagle-eyed; critically examining or discerning.
A-SUND'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *asundrian.*] Apart; into parts; separately; in a divided state.
† A-SWÖÖN', *adv.* In a swoon. *Gower.*
A-SŸ'LUM, *n.* [L.] 1. A sanctuary, or place of refuge, where criminals and debtors shelter themselves from justice. 2. Any place of retreat and security.
A-SYM'ME-TRAL, } *a.* [*See* SYMMETRY.] Not having
AS-YM-MET'RI-€AL, } symmetry. *More.* [*Little used.*]
A-SYM'ME-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *συμμετρια.*] The want of proportion between the parts of a thing.
AS'YMP-TOTE, *n.* [Gr. *a, συν*, and *πτοω.*] A line which approaches nearer and nearer to some curve, but, though infinitely extended, would never meet it.
AS-YMP-TOT'I-€AL, *a.* Belonging to an asymptote.
A-SYN'DE-TON, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *συνδεω.*] In *grammar*, a figure which omits the connective; as, *veni, vidi, vici. Campbell.*

AT, *prep.* [Sax. *æt*; Goth. *at.*] In *general*, *at* denotes *near ness* or *presence*; as, *at* the ninth hour, *at* the house, but it is less definite than *in* or *on*; *at* the house, may be *in* or *near* the house. It denotes, also, *towards, versus*; as, to aim an arrow *at* a mark. From this original import are derived all the various uses of *at*. *At* the sight, is *with, present*, or *coming* the sight; *at* this news, *present* the news, *on* or *with* the approach or arrival of this news. *At* peace, *at* war, in a state of peace or war, peace or war existing, being present; *at* ease, *at* play, *at* a loss, &c., convey the like idea.
AT A-BAL, *n.* [Sp.] A kettle drum; a kind of tabor.
A-TA€'A-MITE, *n.* A muriate of copper.
AT'A-GAS, *n.* The red cock or moor-game.
AT-A-MAS'€O, *n.* A species of lily of the genus *amaryllis.*
AT'A-RAX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *αταραχος.*] Calmness of mind; a term used by the Stoics.
A-TAX'Y, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *ταξις.*] Want of order; disturbance; irregularity in the functions of the body.
ATCHE, *n.* In *Turkey*, a small silver coin, value about six or seven mills.
ATE, the preterit of *eat*, which see.
Ā'TE, (ā'-ty) *n.* [Gr. *ατη.*] In *pagan mythology*, the goddess of mischief.
A-TEL'LAN, *a.* Relating to the dramas at Atella.
A-TEL'LAN, *n.* A dramatic representation, satirical or licentious. *Shaftesbury.*
A TEMP'O GI-US'TO. [It.] A direction in music, which signifies to sing or play in an equal, true, or just time.
ATH-A-NĀ'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Athanasius or his creed.
ATH-A-NĀ'SIAN, *n.* He who espoused the doctrine of Athanasius. *Waterland.*
ATH'A-NOR, *n.* A digesting furnace, formerly used in chemical operations.
Ā'THE-ISM, *n.* The disbelief of the existence of a God, or supreme intelligent Being.
Ā'THE-IST, *n.* [Gr. *αθεος.*] One who disbelieves the existence of a God, or supreme intelligent Being.
Ā'THE-IST, *a.* Atheistical; disbelieving or denying the being of a supreme God.
A-THE-IST'I€, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to atheism. 2. Dis-
A-THE-IST'I-€AL, } believing the existence of a God; impious. 3. Implying or containing atheism.
A-THE-IST'I-€AL-LY, *adv.* In an atheistic manner; impiously.
A-THE-IST'I-€AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being atheistical.
† Ā'THE-ĪZE, *v. i.* To discourse as an atheist.
A-THEL, A-DEL, or Æ-THEL, noble, of illustrious birth. Sax. *ædel, æthel*; G. *adel*; as in *Atheling*, a noble youth; *Ethelred*, noble counsel.
ATH-E-NĒ'UM, *n.* A reading-room.
A-THĒ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Athens, the metropolis of Attica, in Greece.
A-THĒ'NI-AN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Athens.
ATH-E-O-LŌ'GI-AN, *n.* One who is opposed to a theologian.
† ATH-E-OL'O-GY, *n.* Atheism. *Swift.*
† A'THE-OUS, *a.* Atheistic; impious. *Milton.*
ATH'E-RINE, or ATH-E-RI'NA, *n.* A genus of fishes of the abdominal order.
ATH-E-RŌ'MA, or ATH'E-ROME, *n.* [Gr. from *αθηρα.*] An encysted tumor.
ATH-E-ROM'A-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an atherome. *Wiseman.*
A-THIRST', *a.* 1. Thirsty; wanting drink. 2. Having a keen appetite or desire.
ATH'LĒTE, *n.* A contender for victory.
ATH-LET'I€, *a.* [Gr. *αθλητης.*] 1. Belonging to wrestling, boxing, running, and other exercises. 2. Strong; lusty; robust; vigorous.
A-THWART', *prep.* 1. Across; from side to side; transverse.—2. In *marine language*, across the line of a ship's course; as, a fleet standing *athwart* our course. *Mar. Dict.*
A-THWART', *adv.* In a manner to cross and perplex; crossly; wrong; wrongfully.
A-TILT', *adv.* 1. In the manner of a tilter; in the position, or with the action, of a man making a thrust. 2. In the manner of a cask tilted, or with one end raised.
AT'I-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ατιμια.*] In *ancient Greece*, disgrace; exclusion from office or magistracy, by some disqualifying act or decree.
AT-LAN'TI-AN, or AT-LAN-TE'AN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the isle Atlantis, which the ancients alledge was sunk and overwhelmed by the ocean. 2. Pertaining to Atlas; resembling Atlas.
AT-LAN'TI€, *a.* [from *Atlas* or *Atlantis.*] Pertaining to the Atlantic ocean.
AT-LAN'TI€, *n.* The ocean, or that part of the ocean, which is between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west.

AT-LAN'TI-ĊA, or AT-LAN'TIS, *n.* An isle mentioned by the ancients, situated west of Gades, or Cadiz, on the strait of Gibraltar.

AT-LAN'TI-DES, *n.* A name given to the Pleiades or seven stars.

AT-LAN'TIS, *n.* A fictitious philosophical commonwealth of Lord Bacon, or the piece describing it.

AT'LAS, *n.* 1. A collection of maps in a volume; supposed to be so called from a picture of mount Atlas, supporting the heavens, prefixed to some collection. *Johnson.* 2. A large, square folio, resembling a volume of maps. 3. The supporters of a building. 4. A silk satin, or stuff, manufactured in the East. 5. The first vertebre of the neck. 6. A term applied to paper, as *atlas* fine.

AT-MOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ατμος and μετρεω.] An instrument to measure the quantity of exhalation from a humid surface in a given time; an evaporometer.

AT'MOS-PHERE, *n.* [Gr. ατμος and σφαιρα.] The whole mass of fluid, consisting of air, aqueous and other vapors, surrounding the earth.

AT-MOS-PHER'IĊ, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to the atmosphere.
AT-MOS-PHER'I-ĊAL, } 2. Dependent on the atmosphere.

AT'OM, *n.* [Gr. ατομος; L. *atomus.*] 1. A particle of matter so minute as to admit of no division. 2. The ultimate or smallest component part of a body. 3. Any thing extremely small.

A-TOM'IĊ, } *a.* Pertaining to atoms; consisting of
A-TOM'I-ĊAL, } atoms; extremely minute.

AT'OM-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of atoms.

AT'OM-IST, *n.* One who holds to the atomical philosophy.

AT'OM-LIKE, *a.* Resembling atoms. *Browne.*

AT'O-MY, *n.* A word used by Shakspeare for *atom;* also an abbreviation of *anatomy.*

AT-ONE', *adv.* [*at* and *one.*] At one; together. *Spenser.*

A-TŌNE', *v. i.* [supposed to be compounded of *at* and *one.*] 1. To agree; to be in accordance; to accord. [*This sense is obsolete.*] 2. To stand as an equivalent; to make reparation, amends or satisfaction for an offense or a crime. 3. *To atone for*, to make compensation or amends.

A-TŌNE', *v. t.* 1. To expiate; to answer or make satisfaction for. *Pope.* 2. To reduce to concord; to appease. [*Not now used.*]

A-TŌN'ED, (a-tōnd') *pp.* Expiated; appeased; reconciled.

A-TŌNE'MENT, *n.* 1. Agreement; concord; reconciliation after enmity or controversy. *Rom.* v. 2. Expiation; satisfaction or reparation made by giving an equivalent for an injury.—3. In *theology*, the expiation of sin made by the obedience and personal sufferings of Christ.

A-TŌN'ER, *n.* He who makes atonement.

A-TON'IĊ, *a.* Relaxed; debilitated.

A-TŌN'ING, *ppr.* 1. Reconciling. 2. Making amends, or satisfaction.

AT'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. ατονια.] Debility; relaxation; a want of tone or tension; defect of muscular power; palsy.

A-TOP', *adv.* On or at the top. *Milton.*

AT-RA-BI-LĀ'RI-AN, } *a.* [L. *atra bilis.*] Affected with
AT-RA-BI-LĀ'RI-OUS, } melancholy, which the ancients attributed to the bile; replete with black bile.

AT-RA-BI-LĀ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being melancholy, or affected with disordered bile.

AT-RA-MENT'AL, } *a.* [L. *atramentum.*] Inky; black
AT-RA-MENT'OUS, } like ink.

AT-RA-MEN-TĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* Like ink; suitable for making ink.

† Ā'TRED, *a.* [L. *ater.*] Tinged with a black color.

A-TRIP', *adv.* In *nautical language*, the anchor is *atrip*, when drawn out of the ground in a perpendicular direction.

A-TRŌ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *atrox.*] 1. Extremely heinous, criminal or cruel; enormous; outrageous. 2. Very grievous; violent. *Obs.*

A-TRŌ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In an atrocious manner; with enormous cruelty or guilt.

A-TRŌ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being enormously criminal or cruel.

A-TROC'I-TY, *n.* Enormous wickedness; extreme heinousness or cruelty.

AT'RO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *a* and τρεφω.] A consumption or wasting of the flesh, with loss of strength, without any sensible cause or hectic fever; a wasting from defect of nourishment.

A-TRŌ'PI-A, *n.* A vegetable alkali extracted from the *atropa belladonna*, or deadly nightshade.

AT-TACH', *v. t.* [Fr. *attacher.*] 1. To take by legal authority; to arrest the person by writ, to answer for a debt. 2. To take, seize and lay hold on, by moral force, as by affection or interest; to win the heart; to fasten or bind by moral influence. 3. To make to adhere; to tie, bind or fasten.

AT-TACH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be legally attached; liable to be taken by writ or precept.

AT-TACH'ED, (at-tacht') *pp.* Taken by writ or precept; drawn to and fixed, or united by affection or interest.

AT-TACH'ING, *ppr.* Taking or seizing by commandment or writ; drawing to, and fixing by influence; winning the affections.

AT-TACH'MENT, *n.* 1. A taking of the person, goods or estate by a writ or precept in a civil action, to secure a debt or demand. 2. A writ directing the person or estate of a person to be taken, to secure his appearance before a court. 3. Close adherence or affection; fidelity; regard; any passion or affection that binds a person.

AT-TAĊK', *v. t.* [Fr. *attaquer.*] 1. To assault; to fall upon with force; to assail, as with force and arms. 2. To fall upon with unfriendly words or writing; to begin a controversy with.

AT-TAĊK', *n.* An onset; first invasion; a falling on, with force or violence, or with calumny, satire or criticism.

AT-TAĊK'ED, (at-takt') *pp.* Assaulted; invaded; fallen on by force or enmity.

AT-TAĊK'ER, *n.* One who assaults or invades.

AT-TAĊK'ING, *ppr.* Assaulting; invading; falling on with force, calumny or criticism.

AT-TA-ĊOT'TIĊ, *a.* Pertaining to the Attacotti, a tribe of ancient Britons, allies of the Scots.

AT'TA-GEN, *n.* A beautiful fowl, resembling the pheasant.

AT-TĀIN', *v. i.* [Fr. and Norm. *atteindre.*] 1. To reach; to come to or arrive at. 2. To reach; to come to or arrive at, by an effort of mind.

AT-TĀIN', *v. t.* 1. To gain; to compass; to achieve or accomplish, that is, to reach by efforts. 2. To reach or come to a place or object by progression or motion. 3. To reach in excellence or degree; to equal.

† AT-TĀIN', *n.* Attainment. *Glanville.*

AT-TĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be attained; that may be reached.

AT-TĀIN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being attainable.

AT-TĀIN'DER, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *atteindre.*] 1. *Literally*, a staining, corruption, or rendering impure; a corruption of blood. 2. The judgment of death, or sentence of a competent tribunal upon a person convicted of treason or felony, which judgment *attaints*, taints or corrupts his blood, so that he can no longer inherit lands. 3. The act of attainting.

AT-TĀIN'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of attaining; the act of arriving at or reaching. 2. That which is attained to, or obtained by exertion; acquisition.

AT-TĀINT', *v. t.* 1. To taint or corrupt; to extinguish the pure or inheritable blood of a person found guilty of treason or felony. 2. To taint, as the credit of jurors, convicted of giving a false verdict. 3. To disgrace; to stain. 4. To taint or corrupt. *Shak.*

AT-TĀINT', (at-tānt') *n.* 1. A stain, spot or taint. *Shak.* 2. Any thing injurious; that which impairs. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* 3. A blow or wound on the hinder feet of a horse. 4. A writ which lies after judgment against a jury for giving a false verdict in any court of record.

† AT-TĀINT', *part. a.* Convicted.

AT-TĀINT'ED, *pp.* Stained; corrupted; rendered infamous; rendered incapable of inheriting.

AT-TĀINT'ING, *ppr.* Staining; corrupting; rendering infamous by judicial act; depriving of inheritable blood.

AT-TĀINT'MENT, *n.* The being attainted.

AT-TĀINT'URE, *n.* A staining or rendering infamous; reproach; imputation.

† AT-TAM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *attamino.*] To corrupt.

† AT-TASK', *v. t.* To task; to tax. *Shak.*

† AT-TĀSTE', *v. t.* To taste.

AT-TEM'PER, *v. t.* [L. *attempero.*] 1. To reduce, modify or moderate by mixture. 2. To soften, mollify or moderate. 3. To mix in just proportion; to regulate. 4. To accommodate; to fit or make suitable.

† AT-TEM'PER-ANCE, *n.* Temperance. *Chaucer.*

AT-TEM'PER-ATE, *a.* [L. *attemperatus.*] Tempered; proportioned; suited.

† AT-TEM'PER-ATE, *v. t.* To attemper.

AT-TEM'PERED, *pp.* Reduced in quality; moderated; softened; well mixed; suited.

AT-TEM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Moderating in quality; softening; mixing in due proportion; making suitable.

† AT-TEM'PER-LY, *adv.* In a temperate manner.

AT-TEM'PER-MENT, *n.* A tempering or proportioning. *Dr. Chalmers.*

AT-TEMPT', *v. t.* [Fr. *attenter.*] 1. To make an effort to effect some object; to make trial or experiment; to try; to endeavor; to use exertion for any purpose. 2. To attack; to make an effort upon.

AT-TEMPT', *n.* An essay, trial or endeavor; an attack; or an effort to gain a point.

AT-TEMPT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be attempted, tried or attacked; liable to an attempt.

AT-TEMPT'ED, *pp.* Essayed; tried; attacked.

AT-TEMPT'ER, *n.* One who attempts, or attacks.

AT-TEMPT'ING, *ppr.* Trying; essaying; making an effort to gain a point; attacking.

AT-TEND′, *v. t.* [L. *attendo*; Fr. *attendre.*] 1. To go with, or accompany, as a companion, minister or servant. 2. To be present; to accompany or be united to. 3. To be consequent to, from connection of cause. 4. To await; to remain, abide or be in store for. 5. To wait for; to lie in wait. 6. To wait or stay for. 7. To accompany with solicitude; to regard. 8. To regard; to fix the mind upon. 9. To expect. [*Not in use.*] *Raleigh.*

AT-TEND′, *v. i.* 1. To listen; to regard with attention; followed by *to*. 2. To fix the attention upon, as an object of pursuit; to be busy or engaged in. 3. To wait on; to accompany or be present, in pursuance of duty; with *on* or *upon*. 4. To wait on, in service or worship; to serve. 6. To stay; to delay. *Obs.* 7. To wait; to be within call. *Spenser.*

AT-TEND′ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of waiting on, or serving. 2. A waiting on; a being present on business of any kind. 3. Service; ministry. 4. The persons attending; a train; a retinue. 5. Attention; regard; careful application of mind. 6. Expectation. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

AT-TEND′ANT, *a.* 1. Accompanying; being present, or in the train. 2. Accompanying, connected with, or immediately following, as consequential.—3. In *law*, depending on or owing service to.

AT-TEND′ANT, *n.* 1. One who attends or accompanies; one who belongs to the train. 2. One who is present. 3. One who owes service to or depends on another. 4. That which accompanies or is consequent to.

AT-TEND′ED, *pp.* Accompanied; having attendants; served; waited on.

AT-TEND′ER, *n.* One who attends; a companion; an associate. [*Little used.*]

AT-TEND′ING, *ppr.* Going with; accompanying; waiting on; being present; serving; listening.

† AT-TEND′ING-LY, *adv.* With attention. *Oley.*

AT-TENT′, *a.* Attentive. 2 *Chron.* vi.

AT-TENT′ATES, *n.* Proceedings in a court of judicature, after an inhibition is decreed.

AT-TEN′TION, *n.* 1. The act of attending or heeding. 2. Act of civility, or courtesy.

AT-TENT′IVE, *a.* [Fr. *attentif.*] Heedful; intent; observant; regarding with care.

AT-TENT′IVE-LY, *adv.* Heedfully; carefully; with fixed attention.

AT-TENT′IVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being attentive; heedfulness; attention.

AT-TEN′U-ANT, *a.* Making thin, as fluids; diluting; rendering less dense and viscid.

AT-TEN′U-ANT, *n.* A medicine which thins the humors, subtilizes their parts, dissolves viscidity, and disposes the fluids to motion, circulation and secretion; a diluent.

AT-TEN′U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *attenuo.*] 1. To make thin or less consistent; to subtilize or break the humors of the body into finer parts; to render less viscid. 2. To comminute; to break or wear solid substances into finer or very minute parts. 3. To make slender; to reduce in thickness.

AT-TEN′U-ATE, *a.* Made thin, or less viscid; made slender.

AT-TEN′U-A-TED, *pp.* Made thin or less viscid; comminuted; made slender.—In *botany*, growing slender towards the point.

AT-TEN′U-A-TING, *ppr.* Making thin, as fluids; making fine, as solid substances; making slender or lean.

AT-TEN-U-Ā′TION, *n.* 1. The act of making thin, as fluids. 2. The act of making fine, by comminution or attrition. 3. The act or process of making slender, thin or lean.

AT′TER, *n.* [Sax. *ater.*] Corrupt matter. *Skinner.*

AT′TER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *attero.*] 1. To wear away. 2. To form or accumulate by wearing.

AT′TER-A-TED, *pp.* Formed by wearing. *Ray.*

AT-TER-Ā′TION, *n.* The operation of forming land by the wearing of the sea, and the wearing of the earth in one place and deposition of it in another.

AT′TER-€OB, AT′TER-€OP, *n.* A spider. *North of England.*

AT-TEST′, *v. t.* [Fr. *attester*; L. *attestor.*] 1. To bear witness to; to certify; to affirm to be true or genuine; to make a solemn declaration. 2. To bear witness, or support the truth of a fact, by other evidence than words. 3. To call to witness; to invoke as conscious.

AT-TEST′, *n.* Witness; testimony; attestation. [*L. u.*]

AT-TES-TĀ′TION, *n.* Testimony; witness; a solemn or official declaration.

AT-TEST′ED, *pp.* Proved or supported by testimony, solemn or official; witnessed; supported by evidence.

AT-TEST′ING, *ppr.* Witnessing; calling to witness; affirming in support of.

AT-TEST′OR, *n.* One who attests.

AT′TI€, *a.* [L. *Atticus*; Gr. Αττικος.] Pertaining to Attica in Greece, or to its principal city, Athens. Thus, *Attic* wit, *Attic* salt, a poignant, delicate wit, peculiar to the Athenians.—*Attic story*, a story in the upper part of a house, where the windows usually are square.

AT′TIC, *n.* 1. A small square pillar with its cornice on the uppermost part of a building. 2. An Athenian; an Athenian author.

AT′TI-€AL, *a.* [L. *atticus.*] Relating to the style of Athens; pure; classical. *Hammond.*

AT′TI-CISM, *n.* 1. The peculiar style and idiom of the Greek language, used by the Athenians; refined and elegant Greek. 2. A particular attachment to the Athenians. *Mitford.*

AT′TI-CIZE, *v. t.* To conform or make conformable to the language or idiom of Attica.

AT′TI-CIZE, *v. i.* To use Atticisms, or the idiom of the Athenians.

AT′TI€S, *n. plu.* The title of a book in Pausanias, which treats of Attica.

AT-TINGE′, *v. t.* [L. *attingo.*] To touch lightly. *Dict.*

AT-TIRE′, *v. t.* [Norm. *attyrer.*] To dress; to array; to adorn with elegant or splendid garments.

AT-TIRE′, *n.* 1. Dress; clothes; habit; but *appropriately*, ornamental dress. 2. The horns of a deer.—3. In *botany*, the generative parts of plants.

AT-TIR′ED, (at-tīrd′) *pp.* Dressed; decked with ornaments or attire.

AT-TIR′ER, *n.* One who dresses or adorns with attire.

AT-TIR′ING, *ppr.* Dressing; adorning with dress or attire.

† AT-TI′TLE, *v. t.* To entitle. *Gower.*

AT′TI-TUDE, *n.* [Fr. *attitude.*] 1. In *painting* and *sculpture*, the posture or action in which a figure or statue is placed. 2. Posture; position of things or persons.

AT-TOL′LENT, *a.* [L. *attollens.*] Lifting up; raising. *Derham.*

AT-TOL′LENT, *n.* A muscle which raises some part, as the ear, the tip of the nose, or the upper eye-lid; otherwise called *levator* or *elevator.*

AT-TŌNE′. *See* ATONE.

AT-TORN′, *v. i.* [L. *ad* and *torno.*] In *the feudal law*, to *turn*, or transfer homage and service from one lord to another.

AT-TOR′NEY, *n.*; *plu.* ATTORNEYS. [Norm. *attournon.*] One who is appointed or admitted, in the place of another, to manage his matters in law. The word formerly signified any person who did any business for another. *Attorney-general* is an officer appointed to manage business for the king, the state or public; and his duty, in particular, is to prosecute persons guilty of crimes.

† AT-TOR′NEY, *v. t.* To perform by proxy; to employ as a proxy. *Shak.*

AT-TOR′NEY-SHIP, *n.* The office of an attorney; agency for another. *Shak.*

AT-TOR′NING, *ppr.* Acknowledging a new lord, or transferring homage and fealty to the purchaser of an estate.

AT-TOR′MENT, *n.* The act of a feudatory vassal or tenant, by which he consents to receive a new lord or superior.

AT-TRA€T′, *v. t.* [L. *attraho, attractus.*] To draw to; to cause to move towards, and unite with; to invite or allure; to engage.

† AT-TRA€T′, *n.* Attraction. *Hudibras.*

AT-TRA€T-A-BIL′I-TY, *n.* The quality of being attractable. *Asiat. Researches.*

AT-TRA€T′A-BLE, *a.* That may be attracted; subject to attraction.

AT-TRA€T′ED, *pp.* Drawn towards; invited; allured; engaged.

† AT-TRA€T′I€, † AT-TRA€T′I-€AL, *a.* Having power to draw to. *Ray.*

AT-TRA€T′ILE, *a.* That has power to attract. *Med. Rep.*

AT-TRA€T′ING, *ppr.* Drawing to or towards; inviting; alluring; engaging.

AT-TRA€T′ING-LY, *adv.* In an attracting manner.

AT-TRA€′TION, *n.* 1. The power in bodies which is supposed to draw them together. 2. The act of attracting; the effect of the principle of attraction. 3. The power or act of alluring, drawing to, inviting or engaging.

AT-TRA€T′IVE, *a.* [Fr. *attractif.*] 1. Having the quality of attracting; drawing to. 2. Drawing to by moral influence; alluring; inviting; engaging.

AT-TRA€T′IVE-LY, *adv.* With the power of attracting, or drawing to.

AT-TRA€T′IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being attractive, or engaging.

AT-TRA€T′OR, *n.* The person or thing that attracts.

* AT-TRĀ′HENT, *a.* [L. *attrahens.*] Drawing to; or, *as a noun*, that which draws to. *Glanville.*

† AT-TRAP′, *v. t.* To clothe; to dress.

AT-TRE€-TĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *attrectatio.*] Frequent handling. *Dict.*

AT-TRIB′U-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be ascribed, imputed or attributed; ascribable; imputable.

AT-TRIB′UTE, *v. t.* [L. *attribuo.*] 1. To allot or attach, in contemplation; to ascribe; to consider as belonging. 2. To give as due; to yield as an act of the mind. 3. To impute, as to a cause.

AT′TRI-BUTE, *n.* 1. That which is attributed; that which

is considered as belonging to, or inherent in. 2. Quality; characteristic disposition. 3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant. 4. Reputation; honor. *Shak.*

AT-TRIB'U-TED, *pp.* Ascribed; yielded as due; imputed.

AT-TRIB'U-TING, *ppr.* Ascribing; yielding or giving as due; imputing.

AT-TRI-BŪ'TION, *n.* The act of attributing, or the quality ascribed; commendation.

AT-TRIB'U-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to or expressing an attribute.

AT-TRIB'U-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a word significant of an attribute; as an adjective, verb or particle.

AT-TRĪTE', *a.* [L. *attritus.*] Worn by rubbing or friction. *Milton.* *See* TRITE.

AT-TRĪTE'NESS, *n.* The being much worn.

AT-TRĪ'TION, *n.* 1. Abrasion; the act of wearing by friction, or rubbing substances together. 2. The state of being worn. 3. With *divines*, grief for sin arising from fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance. *Wallis.*

AT-TŪNE', *v. t.* 1. To make musical. 2. To tune, or put in tune; to adjust one sound to another; to make accordant.

AT-TŪN'ED, (at-tūnd') *pp.* Made musical or harmonious; accommodated in sound.

AT-TŪN'ING, *ppr.* Putting in tune; making musical, or accordant in sound.

† A-TWĀIN', *adv.* In twain; asunder. *Shak.*

† A-TWEEN', *adv.* Between. *Spenser.*

† A-TWIXT', *adv.* Betwixt. *Spenser.*

† A-TWŌ', *adv.* In two. *Chaucer.*

AU-BĀINE', (au-bāne') *n.* [Fr. *aubain.*] The *droit d'aubaine*, in France, is the right of the king to the goods of an alien dying within his jurisdiction.

AU'BURN, *a.* [from *brun*, *bruno*, Fr. and It., brown.] Brown; of a dark color.

AUC'TION, *n.* [L. *auctio.*] 1. A public sale of property to the highest bidder, and, regularly, by a person licensed and authorized for the purpose; a vendue. 2. The thing sold at auction. *Pope.*

† AUC'TION, *v. t.* To sell by auction.

AUC'TION-A-RY, *a.* Belonging to an auction or public sale. *Dryden.*

AUC-TION-EER', *n.* [L. *auctionarius.*] The person who sells at auction.

AUC-TION-EER', *v. t.* To sell at auction. *Cowper.*

† AUC'TIVE, *a.* Of an increasing quality. *Dict.*

AU-CU-PĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *aucupatio.*] The act or practice of taking birds; fowling; bird-catching. [*Little used.*]

AU-DĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *audax*; Fr. *audacieux.*] 1. Very bold or daring; impudent. 2. Committed with, or proceeding from, daring effrontery. 3. Bold; spirited.

AU-DĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In an impudent manner; with excess of boldness. *Shak.*

AU-DĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being audacious; impudence; audacity. *Sandys.*

AU-DAC'I-TY, *n.* 1. Boldness, *sometimes in a good sense*; daring spirit, resolution or confidence. 2. Audaciousness; impudence; *in a bad sense*; implying a contempt of law or moral restraint.

AUD'E-AN-ISM, *n.* Anthropomorphism; or the doctrine of Audeus.

AUD'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *audibilis.*] That may be heard; perceivable by the ear; loud enough to be heard.

† AUD'I-BLE, *n.* The object of hearing. *Dict.*

AUD'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being audible.

AUD'I-BLY, *adv.* In an audible manner; in a manner so as to be heard.

AUD'I-ENCE, *n.* 1. The act of hearing, or attending to sounds. 2. Admittance to a hearing; public reception to an interview. 3. An auditory; an assembly of hearers. —4. In the *Spanish dominions*, a court. 5. In *England*, a court held by the archbishop of Canterbury, on the subject of consecrations, elections, institutions, marriages, &c.

AUD'I-ENCE-CHĀM'BER, *n.* The place of reception for a solemn meeting. *Translation of Boccalini.*

AUD'I-ENCE-COURT, *n.* A court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court, though inferior both in dignity and antiquity.

† AUD'I-ENT, *n.* A hearer. *Shelton.*

AUD'IT, *n.* [L. *audit.*] 1. An examination of an account, or of accounts, with a hearing of the parties concerned. 2. The result of such an examination; a final account.

AUD'IT, *v. t.* To examine and adjust an account or accounts.

† AUD'IT, *v. i.* To sum up. *Arbuthnot.*

AUD'IT-HOUSE, *n.* An appendage to a cathedral.

† AUD-I'TION, *n.* Hearing.

AUD'I-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of hearing.

AUD'I-TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. A hearer; one who attends to hear a discourse. 2. A person appointed and authorized to examine an account or accounts.

AUD'I-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of auditor.

AUD'I-TO-RY, *a.* That has the power of hearing; pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing.

AUD'I-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *auditorium.*] 1. An audience; an assembly of hearers. 2. A place or apartment where discourses are delivered. 3. A bench on which a judge sits to hear causes.

AUD'I-TRESS, *n.* A female hearer. *Milton.*

AUF, *n.* A fool; a simpleton. *See* OAF.

AU-GE'AN, *a.* Belonging to *Augeas*; as, the *Augean* stable.

AUG'ER, *n.* [D. *avegaar.*] An instrument for boring large holes.

AUG'ER-HOLE, *n.* A hole made by an auger.

AUGHT, (awt) *n.* [Sax. *awiht*, *aht*, or *owiht*, *ohwit*, *oht.*] 1. Any thing, indefinitely. 2. Any part, the smallest; a jot or tittle.

AU'GITE, *n.* [Gr. *αυγη.*] A mineral, called by Haüy, *pyroxene*; often found in distinct crystals.

AU-GIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to augite; resembling augite.

AUG-MENT', *v. t.* [Fr. *augmenter.*] 1. To increase; to enlarge in size or extent; to swell; to make bigger. 2. To increase or swell the degree, amount or magnitude.

AUG-MENT', *v. i.* To increase; to grow larger.

AUG'MENT, *n.* 1. Increase; enlargement by addition; state of increase.—2. In *philology*, a syllable prefixed to a word; or an increase of the quantity of the initial vowel.

AUG-MENT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be increased; capable of augmentation. *Walsh's Amer. Rev.*

AUG-MENT-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of increasing, or making larger. 2. The state of being increased or enlarged. 3. The thing added by which a thing is enlarged.—4. In *music*, a doubling the value of the notes of the subject of a fugue or canon.

AUG-MENT'A-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality or power of augmenting.

AUG-MENT'ER, *n.* He that augments.

AUG-MENT'ING, *ppr.* Increasing; enlarging.

AU'GRE. *See* AUGER.

AU'GRE-HOLE, *n.* A hole made by an augre. *Shak.*

AU'GUR, *n.* [L. *augur.*] 1. Among the *Romans*, an officer whose duty was to foretell future events by the singing, chattering, flight, and feeding of birds. 2. One who pretends to foretell future events by omens.

AU'GUR, *v. i.* To guess; to conjecture by signs or omens; to prognosticate.

AU'GUR, *v. t.* To predict or foretell; as, to *augur* ill success.

AU'GU-RAL, *a.* [L. *auguralis.*] Pertaining to an augur, or to prediction by the appearance of birds.

AU'GU-RATE, *v. i.* To judge by augury; to predict. *Warburton.* [*Little used.*]

AU-GU-RĀ'TION, *n.* The practice of augury, or the foretelling of events by the chattering and flight of birds.

AU'GURED, *pp.* Conjectured by omens; prognosticated

AU'GU-RER, *n.* An augur. *Shak.* [*Not legitimate.*]

AU-GŪ'RI-AL, *a.* Relating to augurs. *Brown.*

† AU'GU-RIZE, *v. t.* To augur.

AU'GUR-OUS, *a.* Predicting; foretelling; foreboding.

AU'GU-RY, *n.* [L. *augurium.*] 1. The art or practice of foretelling events by the flight or chattering of birds. 2. An omen; prediction; prognostication.

AU-GUST', *a.* [L. *augustus.*] Grand; magnificent; majestic; impressing awe; inspiring reverence.

AU'GUST, *n.* The eighth month of the year, named in honor of the emperor Octavius Augustus.

AU-GUST'AN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to *Augustus*; as, the *Augustan* age. 2. The *Augustan* confession, drawn up at Augusta or Augsburg, by Luther and Melancthon, in 1530, contains the principles of the Protestants.

AU-GUS-TIN'I-ANS, *n.* Those divines, who, from St. Augustin, maintain that grace is effectual from its nature.

AU-GUST'INS, or AU-GUS-TIN'I-ANS, *n.* An order of monks, so called from St. Augustin.

AU-GUST'NESS, *n.* Dignity of mien; grandeur; magnificence.

AUK, *n.* [contracted from *alca.*] A genus of aquatic fowls, of the order of *ansers.*

AUK'WARD. *See* AWKWARD.

AU-LĀ'RI-AN, *n.* [L. *aula.*] At *Oxford*, the member of a *hall*, distinguished from a *collegian*. *Todd.*

† AULD, *a.* [Sax. *ald.*] Old. *Shak.*

AU-LET'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αυλητικος.*] Pertaining to pipes, or to a pipe. [*Little used.*]

AU'LIC, *a.* [L. *aulicus.*] Pertaining to a royal court, probably confined to the German empire.

AULN, *n.* [Fr. *aulne.*] A French measure of length; an ell.

† AU-MĀIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *email.*] To figure or variegate.

AUM'BRY. *See* AMBRY.

AUME, *n.* A Dutch measure for Rhenish wine.

AUNE, *n.* [a contraction of *aulne*, *ulna.*] A French cloth measure.

AUNT, (änt) *n.* [L. *amita*; qu. Fr. *tante.*] The sister of one's father or mother, correlative to *nephew* or *niece.*

† AUN'TER, *n.* Old word for *adventure.*

AU'RA, *n.* [L.] *Literally*, a breeze, or gentle current of air, but used by English writers for a stream of fine parti-

cles flowing from a body, as effluvia, aroma, or odor; an exhalation.

AU'RATE, *n.* A sort of pear.

AU'RATE, *n.* [L. *aurum.*] A combination of the oxyd of gold with a base.

AU'RA-TED, *a.* Resembling gold.

† AU'RE-AT, *a.* [L. *auratus.*] Golden. *Shelton.*

AU-RĒ'LI-A, *n.* In *natural history*, the nymph or chrysalis of an insect.

AU-RĒ'LI-AN, *a.* Like or pertaining to the aurelia.

AU'RIC, *a.* [from *aurum.*] Pertaining to gold.

AU'RI-CLE, *n.* [L. *auricula.*] 1. The external ear, or that part which is prominent from the head. 2. The *auricles* of the heart are two muscular bags, situated at the base, serving as diverticula for the blood, during the diastole.

AU-RIC'U-LA, *n.* A species of primrose, called, from the shape of its leaves, *bear's ear.*

AU-RIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *auricula.*] 1. Pertaining to the ear; within the sense of hearing; told in the ear. 2. Recognized by the ear; known by the sense of hearing. 3. Traditional; known by report.

AU-RIC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a secret manner; by way of whisper, or voice addressed to the ear.

AU-RIC'U-LATE, *a.* Shaped like the ear. *Botany.*

AU-RIC'U-LA-TED, *a.* Having large or elongated ears.

AU-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *aurifer.*] That yields or produces gold.

AU-RI'GA, *n.* [L. *aurea, orea,* and *rego.*] 1. *Literally*, the director of a car, or wagon.—In *astronomy*, the Wagoner, a constellation in the northern hemisphere. 2. The fourth lobe of the liver; also, a bandage for the sides.

AU-RI-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *auriga.*] The act or practice of driving horses harnessed to carriages.

AU-RI-PIG-MEN'TUM. *See* ORPIMENT.

AU'RI-SCALP, *n.* [L. *auris* and *scalpo.*] An instrument to clean the ears.

AU'RIST, *n.* [L. *auris.*] One skilled in disorders of the ear, or who professes to cure them.

AU'ROCHS, *n.* [G. *urochs.*] A species of ox, whose bones are found in gravel and alluvial soil. *Jour. of Science.*

AU-RŌ'RA, *n.* [L. *aurora.*] 1. The rising light of the morning; the dawn of day, or morning twilight. 2. The goddess of the morning, or twilight deified by fancy. 3. A species of crowfoot.

Aurora borealis, or *lumen boreale;* northern twilight. This species of light usually appears in streams, ascending towards the zenith from a dusky line a few degrees above the horizon.

AU-RŌ'RAL, *a.* Belonging to the aurora, or to the northern lights; resembling the twilight. *E. Goodrich.*

AU'RUM, *n.* Gold.

Aurum fulminans, fulminating gold, is gold dissolved in aqua regia or nitro-muriatic acid, and precipitated by volatile alkali.

AUS-CUL-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of listening, or hearkening to.—2. In *medicine*, a method of distinguishing diseases, particularly in the thorax, by observing the sounds in the part, generally by means of a tube applied to the surface.

AU'SPI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *auspicor.*] 1. To give a favorable turn to. *Burke.* 2. To foreshow. 3. To begin. *Burke.*

AU'SPICE, AU'SPI-CES, } *n.* [L. *auspicium.*] 1. The omens of an undertaking, drawn from birds; augury. 2. Protection; favor shown; patronage; influence. In this sense the word is generally plural, *auspices.*

† AU-SPĪ''CIAL, *a.* Relating to prognostics.

AU-SPĪ''CIOUS, *a.* 1. Having omens of success, or favorable appearances. 2. Prosperous; fortunate. 3. Favorable; kind; propitious.

AU-SPĪ''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With favorable omens; happily; prosperously; favorably; propitiously.

AU-SPĪ''CIOUS-NESS, *n.* A state of fair promise; prosperity.

AUS'TER, *n.* [L.] The south wind. *Pope.*

AU-STĒRE', *a.* [L. *austerus.*] 1. Severe; harsh; rigid; stern. 2. Sour; harsh; rough to the taste.

AU-STĒRE'LY, *adv.* Severely; rigidly; harshly.

AU-STĒRE'NESS, *n.* 1. Severity in manners; harshness; austerity. 2. Roughness in taste.

AU-STER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *austeritas.*] Severity of manners or life; rigor; strictness; harsh discipline.

AUS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *australis.*] Southern; lying or being in the south.

AUS-TRAL-Ā'SIA, *n.* [*austral* and *Asia.*] A name given to the countries situated to the south of Asia, comprehending New Holland, New Guinea, New Zealand, &c.

† AUS'TRAL-IZE, *v. i.* [L. *auster.*] To tend towards the south.

AUS'TRI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Austria.

AUS'TRI-AN, *n.* A native of Austria.

AUS'TRINE, *a.* [L. *austrinus.*] South; southerly; southern.

AUS'TRO-MAN-CY, *n.* [from *auster*, and Gr. *μαντεια.*] Soothsaying, or prediction of future events, from observation of the winds.

† AU'TAR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. *αυταρκεια.*] Self-sufficiency. *Coles.*

AU-THEN'TIC, AU-THEN'TI-CAL, } *a.* [Fr. *authentique.*] 1. Having a genuine original or authority, in opposition to that which is false, fictitious, or counterfeit; being what it purports to be; genuine; true. 2. Of approved authority.

AU-THEN'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In an authentic manner; with the requisite or genuine authority.

AU-THEN'TI-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being authentic; authenticity.

AU-THEN'TI-CATE, *v. t.* To render authentic; to give authority to, by the proof.

AU-THEN'TI-CA-TED, *pp.* Rendered authentic; having received the forms which prove genuineness.

AU-THEN'TI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Giving authority by the necessary signature, seal, attestation, or other forms.

AU-THEN-TI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of authenticating; the giving of authority by the necessary formalities.

AU-THEN'TIC-LY, *adv.* After an authentic manner.

AU-THEN-TIC'I-TY, *n.* Genuineness; the quality of being of genuine original.

AU-THEN'TIC-NESS, *n.* Authenticity. [*Rarely used.*]

AU'THOR, *n.* [L. *auctor;* Fr. *auteur;* Sp. *autor;* It. *autore.*] 1. One who produces, creates, or brings into being. 2 The beginner, former, or first mover of any thing; hence, the efficient cause of a thing. It is appropriately applied to one who composes or writes a book, or original work.

† AU'THOR, *v. t.* To occasion; to effect.

AU'THOR-ESS, *n.* A female author.

AU-THOR'I-TA-TIVE, *a.* 1. Having due authority. 2. Having an air of authority; positive; peremptory.

AU-THOR'I-TA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In an authoritative manner; with due authority.

AU-THOR'I-TA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority.

AU-THOR'I-TY, *n.* [L. *auctoritas.*] 1. Legal power, or a right to command or to act; power; rule; sway. 2. The power derived from opinion, respect or esteem; influence of character or office; credit. 3. Testimony; witness; or the person who testifies. 4. Weight of testimony; credibility. 5. Weight of character; respectability; dignity. 6. Warrant; order; permission. 7. Precedents, decisions of a court, officia declarations, respectable opinions and sayings, also the books that contain them. 8. Government; the persons or the body exercising power or command.

AU-THOR-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of giving authority, or legal power; establishment by authority.

AU'THOR-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *autoriser.*] 1. To give authority, warrant or legal power to; to give a right to act; to empower. 2. To give authority, credit or reputation to. 3. To justify; to support as right.

AU'THOR-IZED, *pp.* Warranted by right; supported by authority; derived from legal or proper authority; having power or authority.

AU'THOR-I-ZING, *ppr.* Giving authority to, or legal power, credit, or permission.

† AU'THOR-LESS, *a.* Without authority. *Sir E. Sackville.*

AU'THOR-SHIP, *n.* The quality or state of being an author. *Shaftesbury.*

AU-TO-BI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *αυτος*, and *biography.*] Biography or memoirs of one's life written by himself. *Walsh.*

AU-TOCH'THON, *n.* [Gr.] One who rises or grows out of the earth.

AU-TOC'RA-SY, *n.* [Gr. *αυτος* and *κρατος.*] Independent power; supreme, uncontrolled authority.

AU'TO-CRAT, AU'TO-CRA-TER, or AU'TO-CRA-TOR, *n.* An absolute prince or sovereign; a title assumed by the emperors of Russia.

AU-TO-CRAT'IC, AU-TO-CRAT'I-CAL, } *a.* Pertaining to autocracy; absolute.

AU'TO-CRA-TRIX, *n.* A female absolute sovereign.

AUTO DA FE. [Port. *act of faith.*] 1. In the *Romish church*, a solemn day held by the Inquisition, for the punishment of heretics. [Span. *Auto de fe.*] 2. A sentence given by the Inquisition, and read to a criminal, or heretic. 3. The session of the court of Inquisition.

† AU-TO-GĒ'NE-AL, *a.* [Gr. *αυτογενης.*] Self-begotten.

AU'TO-GRAPH, or AU-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *αυτος* and *γραφη.*] A person's own hand-writing; an original manuscript.

AU-TOG'RA-PHAL, *a.* Of the particular hand-writing of a person.

AU-TO-GRAPH'IC, AU-TO-GRAPH'I-CAL, } *a.* Pertaining to an autograph, or one's own hand-writing.

AU-TOM'A-LITE, *n.* A mineral, called by Haüy, *spinelle zincifère.*

† AU-TOM'A-TAL, *a.* Automatical; automatous.

AU'TO-MATH, *n.* [Gr. *αυτος* and *μανθανω.*] One who is self-taught. *Young.*

AU-TO-MAT'IC, AU-TO-MAT'I-CAL, } *a.* 1. Belonging to an automaton; having the power of moving

itself; mechanical. 2. Not voluntary; not depending on the will.

AU-TOM'A-TON, *n.* [Gr. *αυτοματος.*] A self-moving machine, or one which moves by invisible springs.

AU-TOM'A-TOUS, *a.* Having in itself the power of motion.

AU-TON'O-MOUS, *a.* Independent in government; having the right of self-government. *Mitford.*

AU-TON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *αυτος* and *νομος.*] The power or right of self-government.

AU'TOP-SY, *n.* [Gr. *αυτοψια.*] Personal observation; ocular view. [*Autopsy* and its derivatives are rarely used.]

AU-TOP'TI-CAL, *a.* Seen with one's own eyes.

AU-TOP'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* By means of ocular view, or one's own observation. *Brown.*

† AU-TO-SCHED-I-AS'TI-CAL, *a.* Hasty; slight. *Martin.*

AU'TUMN, (aw'tum) *n.* [L. *autumnus.*] The third season of the year, or the season between summer and winter. *Astronomically*, it begins at the equinox. when the sun enters *libra*, and ends at the winter solstice; but, in *popular language*, *autumn* comprises September, October, and November.

AU-TUM'NAL, *a.* Belonging to autumn; produced or gathered in autumn.

AU-TUM'NAL, *n.* A plant that flowers in autumn.

† AU-TUM'NI-TY, *n.* The season of autumn *Hall.*

AUX-Ē'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αυξησις.*] In *rhetoric*, a figure by which any thing is magnified too much.

AUX-ET'IC, *a.* Amplifying; increasing. *Hatch.*

AUX-IL'IAR, or AUX-IL'IA-RY, *a.* [L. *auxiliaris.*] Helping; aiding; assisting; subsidiary.

AUX-IL'IA-RIES, *n. plu.* Foreign troops in the service of nations at war.

AUX-IL'IA-RY, *n.* 1. A helper; an assistant; a confederate. —2. In *grammar*, a verb which helps to form the modes and tenses of other verbs; as, *have*, *be*, *may*, *can*, *do*, *must*, *shall*, and *will*.

† AUX-IL-IĀ'TION, *n.* Help. *Dict.*

† AUX-IL'IA-TO-RY, *a.* Assisting. *Sir E. Sandys.*

A-VĀIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *valoir.*] 1. To profit one's self; to turn to advantage; followed by the pronouns *myself*, *thyself*, *himself*, &c. 2. To assist or profit; to effect the object, or bring to a successful issue.

A-VĀIL', *v. i.* To be of use, or advantage; to answer the purpose.

A-VĀIL', *n.* Profit; advantage towards success; benefit.

A-VĀIL'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Profitable; advantageous; having efficacy. 2. Having sufficient power, force, or efficacy, for the object; valid.

A-VĀIL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Power or efficacy, in promoting an end in view. 2. Competent power; legal force; validity.

A-VĀIL'A-BLY, *adv.* Powerfully; profitably; advantageously; validly; efficaciously.

A-VĀIL'ING, *ppr.* Turning to profit; using to advantage or effect.

A-VĀIL'MENT, *n.* Profit; efficacy; successful issue. [*Little used.*]

A-VĀILS', *n. plu.* Profits or proceeds. It is used in *New England* for the proceeds of goods sold, or for rents, issues, or profits.

AV-A-LANCHE', } *n.* [Fr.] A snow-slip; a vast body of
AV-A-LANGE', } snow sliding down a mountain.

† A-VĀLE', *v. t.* [Fr. *avaler.*] To let fall; to depress. *Spenser.*

† A-VĀLE', *v. i.* To sink. *Spenser.*

† A-VANT', *n.* The front of an army. *See* VAN.

A-VANT'-COU-RIER, *n.* [Fr.] One who is despatched before the rest, to notify their approach.

* A-VANT'-GUARD, *n.* The van or advanced body of an army.

A-VANT'U-RINE, *n.* A variety of quartz rock.

AV'A-RICE, *n.* [L. *avaritia.*] An inordinate desire of gaining and possessing wealth; covetousness. *Shak.*

AV-A-RĪ''CIOUS, *a.* Covetous; greedy of gain.

AV-A-RĪ''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Covetously; with inordinate desire of gaining wealth. *Goldsmith.*

AV-A-RĪ''CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being avaricious; insatiable passion for property.

† AV'A-ROUS, *a.* Covetous. *Gower.*

A-VAST', *excl.* [Ger. *basta.*] In *seamen's language*, cease; stop; stay.

† A-VAUNCE'MENT, *n.* Advancement. *Bale.*

A-VAUNT', *excl.* [W. *ibant.*] Begone; depart; a word of contempt or abhorrence.

† A-VAUNT' *v. t.* [It. *avantare.*] To boast. *Abp. Cranmer.*

† A-VAUNT', *v. i.* To come before; to advance. *Spenser.*

† A-VAUNT',
† A-VAUNT'ANCE, } *n.* Boasting. *Chaucer.*
† A-VAUNT'RY,

Ā'VE MA-RY, *n.* [from the first words of Gabriel's salutation to the Virgin Mary; L. *ave*, hail.] A form of devotion in the Romish church.

Ā'VE, *n.* [L. *ave.*] An address to the Virgin Mary; an abbreviation of the *Ave Maria*, or *Ave Mary.*

† A-VEL', *v. t.* [L. *avello.*] To pull away. *Brown.*

AV-E-NĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *avenaceus.*] Belonging to, or partaking of the nature of oats.

AV'E-NAGE, *n.* [Fr.] A certain quantity of oats paid by a tenant to a landlord in lieu of rent or other duty.

AV'EN-ER, or AV'EN-OR, *n.* [Norm. Fr.] In *English feudal law*, an officer of the king's stable, whose duty was to provide oats.

A-VENGE', (a-venj') *v. t.* [Fr. *venger.*] 1. To take satisfaction for an injury by punishing the injuring party. 2. To revenge. 3. In the *passive form*, this verb signifies to have or receive just satisfaction, by the punishment of the offender.

† A-VENGE, *n.* Revenge. *Spenser.*

† A-VENGE'ANCE, *n.* Punishment.

A-VENGED', (a-venjd') *pp.* Satisfied by the punishment of the offender; vindicated; punished.

A-VENGE'MENT, *n.* Vengeance; punishment; the act of taking satisfaction for an injury, by inflicting pain or evil on the offender; revenge.

A-VENG'ER, *n.* One who avenges or vindicates; a vindicator; a revenger.

A-VENG'ER-ESS, *n.* A female avenger. *Spenser.*

A-VENG'ING, *ppr.* Executing vengeance; taking satisfaction for an injury; vindicating.

AV'ENS, *n.* The herb bennet. *Miller.*

AV'EN-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to *Mons Aventinus.*

A-VEN'TURE, *n.* [Fr. *aventure.*] A mischance causing a person's death without felony.

AV'E-NUE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A passage; a way or opening for entrance into a place. 2. An alley, or walk in a garden, planted with trees, and leading to a house, gate, wood, &c. 3. A wide street.

A-VER', *v. t.* [Fr. *averer.*] To affirm with confidence; to declare in a positive manner. *Prior.*

AV'ER-AGE, *n.* 1. In *commerce*, a contribution to a general loss. When, for the safety of a ship in distress, any destruction of property is incurred, either by cutting away the masts, throwing goods overboard, or other means, all persons who have goods on board, or property in the ship, contribute to the loss according to their *average*, that is, the goods of each on board. 2. A mean proportion, medial sum, or quantity, made out of unequal sums or quantities. 3. A small duty payable by the shippers of goods to the master of the ship, over and above the freight, for his care of the goods.—4. In *England*, the breaking up of cornfields, eddish, or roughings.—*Upon*, or *on an average*, is taking the mean of unequal numbers or quantities.

AV'ER-AGE, *a.* Medial; containing a mean proportion *Price. Beddoes.*

AV'ER-AGE, *v. t.* To find the mean of unequal sums or quantities; to reduce to a medium.

AV'ER-AGE, *v. i.* To form a mean or medial sum or quantity.

AV'ER-AGED, *pp.* Reduced or formed into a mean proportion. *Jefferson.*

AV'ER-A-GING, *ppr.* Forming a mean proportion out of unequal sums or quantities.

A-VER'MENT, *n.* 1. Affirmation; positive assertion; the act of averring. 2. Verification; establishment by evidence.—3. In *pleading*, an offer of either party to justify or prove what he alledges.

A-VER'NAT, *n.* A sort of grape. *Ash.*

A-VER'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to *Avernus*, a lake of Campania, in Italy.

AV'ER-PEN-NY, *n.* Money paid towards the king's carriages by land, instead of service by the beasts in kind. *Burn.*

A-VER'RED, (a-verd') *pp.* Affirmed; laid with an averment.

A-VER'RING, *ppr.* Affirming; declaring positively; offering to justify or verify.

A-VER'RO-IST, *n.* One of a sect of peripatetic philosophers, so denominated from *Averroes.*

AV-ER-RUNCATE, *v. t.* [L. *averrunco.*] To root up; to scrape or tear away by the roots.

AV-ER-RUN-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of tearing up or raking away by the roots.

AV-ER-SĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *aversor.*] A turning from with disgust or dislike; aversion; hatred; disinclination. It is nearly superseded by *aversion.*

A-VERSE', (a-vers') *a.* 1. Disliking; unwilling; having a repugnance of mind. 2. Unfavorable; indisposed; malign. *Dryden.* This word and its derivatives ought to be followed by *to*, and never by *from.*

A-VERSE'LY, (a-vers'ly) *adv.* With repugnance; unwillingly. *Brown.*

A-VERSE'NESS, (a-vers'nes) *n.* Opposition of mind; dislike; unwillingness; backwardness.

A-VER'SION, *n.* [Fr. *aversion.*] 1. Opposition or repugnance of mind; dislike; disinclination; reluctance;

hatred. 2. Opposition or contrariety of nature. 3. The cause of dislike.

A-VERT′, *v. t.* [L. *averto.*] 1. To turn from; to turn off or away. 2. To keep off, divert, or prevent. 3. To cause to dislike. *Hooker.*

A-VERT′, *v. i.* To turn away. *Thomson.*

A-VERT′ER, *n.* One that turns away; that which turns away.

A-VERT′ING, *ppr.* Turning from; turning away.

Ā′VI-A-RY, *n.* [L. *aviarium.*] A bird cage; an inclosure for keeping birds confined.

A-VID′I-OUS-LY, *adv.* Eagerly; with greediness.

A-VID′I-TY, *n.* [L. *aviditas.*] 1. Greediness; strong appetite. 2. Eagerness; intenseness of desire.

AV-I-GĀ′TO, or AV-O-ĊĀ′DO, *n.* The Persea, or alligator-pear.

† A-VĪLE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *avilir.*] To depreciate. *Ben Jonson.*

† A-VĪSE′, or † A-VĪ′SO, *n.* [Fr. *avis.*] Advice; intelligence.

† A-VĪSE′, *v. i.* To consider. *Spenser.*

A-VĪSE′MENT, *n.* Advisement. *See* ADVICE and ADVISE.

† AV′I-TOUS, *a.* [L. *avitus.*] Ancient.

† A-VĪZE′, *v. t.* To counsel; to consider. *Spenser.*

AV-O-ĊĀ′DO, *n.* [Sp.] The name of a tree. *See* AVIGATO.

† AV′O-ĊATE, *v. t.* [L. *avoco.*] To call off, or away. *Boyle.*

AV-O-ĊĀ′TION, *n.* 1. The act of calling aside, or diverting from some employment. 2. The business which calls aside. The word is generally used for the smaller affairs of life, or occasional calls which summon a person to leave his ordinary or principal business. The use of this word for *vocation* is very improper.

† A-VŌ′ĊA-TIVE, *a.* Calling off.

A-VOID′, *v. t.* [Fr. *vuider*, or *vider.*] 1. To shun; to keep at a distance from; that is, *literally*, to go or be *wide* from. 2. To shift off, or clear off. 3. To quit; to evacuate; to shun by leaving. 4. To escape. 5. To emit or throw out. 6. To make void; to annul or vacate.

A-VOID′, *v. i.* 1. To retire; to withdraw. 2. To become void, vacant, or empty.

A-VOID′A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be avoided, left at a distance, shunned, or escaped. 2. That may be vacated; liable to be annulled.

A-VOID′ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of avoiding, or shunning. 2. the act of vacating, or the state of being vacant. 3. The act of annulling. 4. The course by which any thing is carried off.

A-VOID′ED, *pp.* Shunned; evaded; made void; ejected.

A-VOID′ER, *n.* 1. One who avoids, shuns, or escapes. 2. The person who carries any thing away; the vessel in which things are carried away.

A-VOID′ING, *ppr.* Shunning; escaping; keeping at a distance; ejecting; evacuating; making void, or vacant.

A-VOID′LESS, *a.* That cannot be avoided; inevitable. *Dryden.*

AV-OIR-DU-POIS′, *n.* [Fr. *avoir du poids.*] A weight, of which a pound contains 16 ounces. Its proportion to a pound Troy, is as 17 to 14. This is the weight for the larger and coarser commodities.

† A-VOKE′, *v. t.* [L. *avoco.*] To call back. *Cockeram.*

AV-O-LĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *avolo.*] The act of flying away; flight; escape. [*Little used.*]

AV′O-SET, } *n.* In *ornithology*, a species of fowls, ar-
AV-O-SET′TA, } ranged under the genus *recurvirostra.*

A-VOUCH′, *v. t.* [Norm. *voucher.*] 1. To affirm; to declare or assert with positiveness. 2. To produce or call in; to affirm in favor of, maintain or support. 3. To maintain, vindicate, or justify. *Shak.*

A-VOUCH′, *n.* Evidence; testimony; declaration. *Shak.* [*Little used.*]

A-VOUCH′A-BLE, *a.* That may be avouched. [*Little used.*]

A-VOUCH′ED, (a-voucht′) *pp.* Affirmed; maintained; called in to support.

A-VOUCH′ER, *n.* One who avouches.

A-VOUCH′ING, *ppr.* Affirming; calling in to maintain; vindicating.

A-VOUCH′MENT, *n.* Declaration; the act of avouching. *Shak.*

A-VOW′, *v. t.* [Fr. *avouer.*] To declare openly; to own, acknowledge, or confess frankly.

† A-VOW′, *n.* A vow or determination. *Gower.*

A-VOW′A-BLE, *a.* That may be avowed, or openly acknowledged with confidence. *Donne.*

A-VOW′AL, *n.* An open declaration; frank acknowledgment. *Hume.*

A-VOW′ANT, *n.* The defendant in replevin, who *avows* the distress of the goods, and justifies the taking. *Cowel.*

A-VOW′ED, (a-vowd′) *pp.* Openly declared; owned; frankly acknowledged.

A-VOW′ED-LY, *adv.* In an open manner; with frank acknowledgment.

* A-VOW′EE, *n.* Sometimes used for *advowee*, the person who has a right to present to a benefice, the patron. *Cowel. See* ADVOWSON.

A-VOW′ER, *n.* One who avows, owns, or asserts.

A-VOW′ING, *ppr.* Openly declaring; frankly acknowledging; justifying.

A-VOW′RY, *n.* In *law*, the act of the distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, *avows* and justifies the taking; the act of maintaining the right to distrain, by the distrainer, or defendant in replevin. *Blackstone.*

† A-VOW′SAL, *n.* A confession. *Dict.*

A-VOW′TRY. *See* ADVOWTRY.

A-VULS′ED, *a.* Plucked or pulled off. *Shenstone.*

A-VUL′SION, *n.* [L. *avulsio.*] A pulling or tearing asunder; a rending or violent separation.

A-WĀIT′, *v. t.* *Literally*, to remain, hold, or stay. 1. To wait for; to look for, or expect. 2. To be in store for; to attend; to be ready for.

A-WĀIT′, *n.* Ambush; in a state of waiting for. *Spenser.*

A-WĀIT′ING, *ppr.* Waiting for; looking for; expecting; being ready or in store for.

A-WĀKE′, *v. t.*; pret. *awoke*, *awaked*; pp. *awaked.* [Sax. *gewæcan*, *wacian*, or *weccan.*] 1. To rouse from sleep. 2. To excite from a state resembling sleep, as from death, or inaction; to put into action, or new life.

A-WĀKE′, *v. i.* 1. To cease to sleep; to come from a state of natural sleep. 2. To bestir, revive, or rouse from a state of inaction; to be invigorated with new life. 3. To rouse from spiritual sleep. 4. To rise from the dead. *Job*, xiv.

A-WĀKE′, *a.* Not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action.

A-WĀ′KEN, (a-wā′kn) *v. t.* and *v. i.* The same with *awake.*

A-WĀ′KENED, *pp.* Roused from sleep, in a natural or moral sense.

A-WĀ′KEN-ER, *n.* He or that which awakens.

A-WĀ′KEN-ING, *n.* A revival of religion, or more general attention to religion than usual.

A-WARD′, *v. t.* [Scot. *warde.*] To adjudge; to give by sentence or judicial determination; to assign by sentence.

A-WARD′, *v. i.* To judge; to determine; to make an *award.*

A-WARD′, *n.* The judgment, or determination of arbitrators; judgment; sentence.

A-WARD′ED, *pp.* Adjudged, or given by judicial sentence, or by the decision of arbitrators.

A-WARD′ER, *n.* One that awards, or assigns by sentence or judicial determination; a judge.

A-WARD′ING, *ppr.* Adjudging; assigning by judicial sentence; determining.

A-WĀRE′, *a.* [Sax. *gewarian.*] Watchful; vigilant; guarded; but more strictly, in *modern usage*, apprised; expecting an event from information, or probability.

A-WĀRE′, *v. i.* To beware; to be cautious. *Milton.*

A-WARN′, *v. t.* To warn, which see. *Spenser.*

A-WĀT′CHA, *n.* A bird of Kamtchatka.

A-WĀY′, *adv.* [Sax. *aweg.*] 1. Absent; at a distance. 2. It is much used with words signifying *moving*, or *going from*; as, go *away*, send *away*, run *away*, &c. 3. As an *exclamation*, it is a command or invitation to depart; *away*, that is, be gone, or let us go. "*Away* with him," take him *away*. 4. *Away with* has a peculiar signification in the phrase, "I cannot *away* with it." *Isa.* i. The sense is, "I cannot bear, or endure it."

† A-WĀY′WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *aweg weard.*] Turned aside. *Gower.*

AWE, (aw) *n.* [Dan. *ave.*] 1. Fear mingled with admiration or reverence; reverential fear. 2. Fear; dread inspired by something great or terrific.

AWE, *v. t.* To strike with fear and reverence; to influence by fear, terror, or respect.

A-WĒA′RY, *a.* Weary, which see. *Shak.*

A-WEATH′ER, *adv.* On the weather-side, or towards the wind; as, the helm is *aweather*; opposed to *alee. Mar. Dict.*

AWE′BAND, *n.* A check. *Dict.*

AWE′-ĊOM-MAND′ING, *a.* Striking with awe.

AW′ED, (awd) *pp.* Struck with fear; influenced by fear or reverence.

A-WEIGH′, (a-wā′) *adv.* Atrip. The anchor is *aweigh*, when it is just drawn out of the ground, and hangs perpendicular.

AWE′-IN-SPĪR′ING, *a.* Impressing with awe. *Bp. Hobart.*

AWE′-STRUCK, *a.* Impressed or struck with awe.

AW′FUL, *a.* 1. That strikes with awe; that fills with profound reverence. 2. That fills with terror and dread. 3. Struck with awe; scrupulous.

† AW′FUL-EYED, *a.* Having eyes exciting awe.

AW′FUL-LY, *adv.* In a manner to fill with awe; in a reverential manner.

AW′FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of striking with awe, or with reverence; solemnity. 2. The state of being struck with awe.

† A-WHAPE′, (a-whap′) *v. t.* [W. *cwapiaw.*] To strike; to confound. *Spenser.*

† A-WHEELS′, *adv.* On wheels. *Ben Jonson.*

A-WHILE′, *adv.* A space of time; for some time; for a short time.

† A-WHIT′, *adv* A jot ; a tittle. *Bp. Hall.*
AWK, *a.* 1. Odd ; out of order. *L'Estrangé.* 2. Clumsy in performance, or manners ; unhandy ; not dextrous. [*Vulgar.*]
AWK′WARD, *a.* 1. Wanting dexterity in the use of the hands or of instruments ; unready ; not dextrous ; bungling ; untoward. *Dryden.* 2. Inelegant ; unpolite ; ungraceful in manners ; clumsy ; unnatural ; bad. *Shak.*
AWK′WARD-LY, *adv.* Clumsily ; in a rude or bungling manner ; inelegantly ; badly.
AWK′WARD-NESS, *n.* Clumsiness ; ungracefulness in manners ; want of dexterity in the use of the hands or instruments.
AWL, *n.* [Sax. *æl* ; Ger. *ahl.*] An iron instrument for piercing small holes in leather.
AW′LESS, *a.* 1. Wanting reverence ; void of respectful fear. 2. Wanting the power of causing reverence ; not exciting awe.
AWL′WORT, *n.* The popular name of the *subularia aquatica*, or rough-leaved *alyssum*.
AWM, or AUM, *n.* [D. *aam* ; G. *ahm.*] A Dutch liquid measure, equal to the English tierce.
AWN, *n.* [Sw. *agne.*] The beard of corn, or grass, as it is usually understood. But, *technically*, a slender, sharp process, issuing from the chaff or glume in corn and grasses.
AWN′ING, *n.* [Goth. *hulyan.*] 1. A cover of canvas, usually a sail or tarpauling, spread over a boat or ship's deck, to shelter from the sun's rays the officers and crew, and preserve the decks. 2. That part of the poop deck which is continued forward beyond the bulk-head of the cabin. *Mar. Dict.*
AWN′LESS, *a.* Without awn or beard.
AWN′Y, *a.* Having awns ; full of beard.
A-WŌKE′. The *preterit* of *awake.*
† A-WORK′, *adv.* [Sax. *geweorcan.*] At work ; in a state of labor or action. *Shak.*
A-WORK′ING, *adv.* At work ; into a state of working or action. *Hubbard's Tale.*
A-WRY′, (a-rī′) *a.* or *adv.* [Dan. *vrider.*] 1. Turned or twisted towards one side ; not in a straight or true direction, or position ; asquint ; with oblique vision.—2. In a *figurative sense*, turned aside from the line of truth, or right reason ; perverse or perversely. *Milton.*
AXE, } *n.* [improperly written *axe.* Sax. *æx*, *eax*, *æse.*] An
AX, } instrument, usually of iron, for hewing timber, and chopping wood.
AX-A-YA′CAT, *n.* A fly in Mexico.
AXE′STONE, } *n.* A mineral, a subspecies of *jade*, less
AX′STONE, } hard than *nephrite.*
AX′HEAD, *n.* The head of the axe.
AX′I-FORM, *a.* [L. *axis* and *forma.*] In the form of an axis. *Encyc.*
AX′IL, *n.* [L. *axilla.*] 1. The armpit ; a cavity under the upper part of the arm or shoulder.—2. In *botany*, the space or angle formed by a branch with the stem, or by a leaf with the stem or branch.
AX′IL-LAR, } *a.* Pertaining to the armpit, or to the axil
AX′IL-LA-RY, } of plants. *Axillary* leaves are those which proceed from the angle formed by the stem and branch.
AX′I-NITE, *n.* A mineral.
AX-I-NOM′AN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *αξινη* and *μαντεια.*] Among the *ancients*, a species of divination, by means of an axe or hatchet.
AX′IOM, *n.* [Gr. *αξιωμα.*] 1. A self-evident truth, or a proposition whose truth is so evident at first sight, that no process of reasoning or demonstration can make it plainer. 2. An established principle in some art or science.
AX-IO-MAT′IC, } *a.* Pertaining to an axiom ; having
AX-IO-MAT′I-CAL, } the nature of self-evident truths.
AX′IS, *n.* ; *plu.* AXES. [L.] 1. The straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, on which it revolves, or may revolve.—2. In *geometry*, a straight line in a plain figure, about which it revolves to produce a solid.
AX′LE, (ak′sl) } *n.* [Sax. *æx*, and *tree.*] A piece
AX′LE-TREE, (ak′sl-trē) } of timber, or bar of iron, fitted for insertion in the hobs or naves of wheels, on which the wheels turn.
AX′O-LOTE, *n.* A water lizard found in the Mexican lake.
AY, } *adv.* [G. D. Dan. Sw. *ja*, pron. *ya* ; Fr. *oui.*] Yes,
AYE, } yea, a word expressing assent, or an affirmative answer to a question.
AYE, *adv.* [Sax. *aa*, *a*, or *awa.*] Always ; forever ; continually ; for an indefinite time ; used in poetry.
† AY′-GREEN, *n.* Houseleek. *Dict.*
AYLE, *n.* In *law*, a grandfather.
A′Y-RY. *See* AERIE.
AZ′A-ROLE, *n.* [Fr.] A species of thorn.
AZ′E-RIT, AZ-E-RĪ′TA, or AZ-E-RĪ′RA, *n.* A species of plum, or *prunus*. *Fam. of Plants.*
AZ′I-MUTH, *n.* 1. In *astronomy*, an arch of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of the place and the azimuth, or vertical circle, passing through the centre of the object.—2. *Magnetical azimuth*, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the azimuth, or vertical circle, passing through the centre of any heavenly body, and the magnetic meridian.—3. *Azimuth compass*, an instrument for finding either the magnetic azimuth or amplitude of a heavenly object.—4. *Azimuth dial*, a dial whose stile or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.—5. *Azimuths*, or vertical circles, are great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles.
A-ZŌ′TE′, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *ζωη* or *ζωτικος.*] A species of gas, called also *mephitic air*, and atmospheric *mephitis*, on account of its fatal effects upon animal life.
† AZ′OTH, *n.* 1. Among *alchimists*, the first principle of metals ; the mercury of metals ; a universal medicine. *Ash.* 2. The liquor of sublimated quicksilver ; brass.
A-ZOT′IC, *a.* Pertaining to azote ; fatal to animal life.
AZ′O-TITE, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of the protoxyd of azote, or nitrous oxyd, with an alkali.
* AZ′URE, (azh′-ur) *a.* [Fr. *azur* ; Sp. *azul*, or *azur* ; It. *azzurro.*] Of a sky-blue ; resembling the clear blue color of the sky.
* AZ′URE, (azh′-ur) *n.* 1. The fine blue color of the sky. 2. The sky, or azure vault of heaven.—3. In *heraldry*, a blue color in coats of all persons under the degree of baron. *Jones.*
AZ′URE, *v. t.* To color blue.
AZ′URED, (azh′-ured) *a.* Colored azure ; being of an azure color. *Sidney.*
AZ′URE-STONE, } *n.* Another name of the lazulite.
AZ′UR-ITE, }
AZ′URN, (azh′-urn) *a.* Of a blue color. *Milton.* [*Little used.*]
† AZ′YME, *n.* Unleavened bread.
AZ′Y-MITE, *n.* In *church history*, *Azymites* are Christians who administer the eucharist with unleavened bread.
AZ′Y-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *a* and *ζυμη.*] Unleavened ; unfermented ; as sea-biscuit.

B.

B is the second letter, and the first articulation, or consonant, in the English, as in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and most other alphabets. It is a *mute* and a *labial*, being formed by pressing the whole length of the lips together, as in pronouncing *eb*. The Greek B is always pronounced like the English V, and the Russian B corresponds with the Greek.
BÄA, (bä) *n.* The cry or appropriate bleating of sheep.
BÄA, *v. i.* To cry or bleat as sheep.
BĀ′AL, *n.* An idol among the ancient Chaldeans and Syrians, representing the sun.
BAB′BLE, *v. i.* [D. *babbelen.*] 1. To utter words imperfectly or indistinctly, as children. 2. To talk idly or irrationally ; to talk thoughtlessly. 3. To talk much ; to prate ; hence, to tell secrets. *Shak.* 4. To utter sounds frequently, incessantly, or indistinctly.
BAB′BLE, *v. t.* To prate ; to utter.
BAB′BLE, *n.* Idle talk ; senseless prattle. *Shak.*
BAB′BLE-MENT, *n.* Idle talk ; senseless prate ; unmeaning words. *Milton.*
BAB′BLER, *n.* An idle talker ; an irrational prattler ; a teller of secrets.
BAB′BLING, *ppr.* 1. Talking idly ; telling secrets. 2. Uttering a succession of murmuring sounds. 3. In *hunting*, *babbling* is when the hounds are too busy after they have found a good scent.
BAB′BLING, *n.* Foolish talk. 1 *Tim.* vi.
BABE, *n.* [Ger. *bube* ; Ir. *baban.*] An infant ; a young child of either sex.
BĀ′BEL, *n.* [Heb.] Confusion ; disorder.
BĀ′BE-RY, *n.* Finery to please a child. *Sidney.*
BĀ′BISH, *a.* Like a babe ; childish. *Ascham.*
BĀ′BISH-LY, *adv.* Childishly.
BAB-ÖÖN′, *n.* [Fr. *babouin.*] A monkey of the largest species.
BĀ′BY, *a.* Like a young child ; pertaining to an infant.
BĀ′BY, *n.* 1. An infant or young child of either sex ; a babe ; [*used in familiar language.*] 2. A small image in form of an infant, for girls to play with ; a doll.
BĀ′BY, *v. t.* To treat like a young child. *Young.*
BĀ′BY-HOOD, *n.* The state of being a baby. *Ash.*
BĀ′BY-HOUSE, *n.* A place for children's dolls and babies.
BĀ′BY-ISH, *a.* Childish. *Bale.*
BAB-Y-LŌ′NI-AN, or BAB-Y-LO′NISH, *a.* 1. Pertaining to Babylon. 2. Like the language of Babel ; mixed ; confused.
BAB-Y-LŌ′NI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of Babylonia.—In *ancient writers*, an astrologer.

BAB-Y-LON'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to Babylon, or made
BAB-Y-LON'I-CAL, } there. 2. Tumultuous; disorderly.

BAB-Y-LON'ICS, *n. plu.* The title of a fragment of the history of the world, composed by Berosus, a priest of Babylon.

BAB-Y-RÖUS'SA, *n.* In *zoology*, the Indian hog, a native of Celebes and of Buero.

†BA'BY-SHIP, *n.* Infancy; childhood.

BAC, or BACK, *n.* [D. *bak*, a bowl or cistern.] 1. In *navigation*, a ferry-boat or praam.—2. In *brewing*, a large flat tub, or vessel, in which wort is cooled before boiling; hence called a *cooler*.—3. In *distilleries*, a vessel into which the liquor to be fermented is pumped, from the cooler, in order to be worked with the yeast.

BAC'CA, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, a berry.

BAC-CA-LAU'RE-ATE, *n.* The degree of bachelor of arts.

BAC'CA-TED, *a.* [L. *baccatus*.] Set or adorned with pearls; having many berries. [*Little used.*]

BAC'CHA-NAL, or BAC-CHA-NA'LI-AN, *n.* [from *Bacchus*, Gr. Βακχος.] One who indulges in drunken revels; a drunkard.

BAC'CHA-NAL, } *a* Reveling in intemperate drink-
BAC-CHA-NA'LI-AN, } ing; riotous; noisy.

BAC-CHA-NA'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to reveling and drunkenness.

BAC'CHA-NALS, *n. plu.* Drunken feasts; the revels of bacchanalians.—In *antiquity*, feasts in honor of Bacchus.

BAC'CHANT, } *n.* He who lives like Bacchus.
BA'CCHANTE, }

BAC'CHI-CAL, or BAC'CHIC, *a.* 1. Jovial; drunken; mad with intoxication. 2. Relating to Bacchus, the god of wine.

BAC'CHI-US, *n.* In *ancient poetry*, a foot composed of a short syllable and two long ones.

BAC'CHUS-BOLE, *n.* A flower. *Mortimer.*

BAC-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *baccifer*.] That produces berries.

BAC-CIV'OR-OUS, *a.* [L. *bacca* and *voro*.] Eating or subsisting on berries.

BACH'E-LOR, *n.* [Fr. *bachelier*; Sp. *bachiller*.] 1. A man who has not been married. 2. A person who has taken the first degree in the liberal arts and sciences. 3. A knight of the lowest order, or, more correctly, a young knight, styled a *knight bachelor*.

BACH'E-LOR-SHIP, *n.* 1. The state of being a bachelor. 2. The state of one who has taken his first degree in a college or university.

BACK, *n.* [Sax. *bac*, *bæc*.] 1. The upper part of an animal, particularly of a quadruped, whose back is a ridge.—In *human beings*, the hinder part of the body. 2. The outward or convex part of the hand, opposed to the inner, concave part, or palm. 3. As the back of man is the part on the side opposite to the face, hence, the part opposed to the front; as, the *back* of a book. 4. The part opposite to or most remote from that which fronts the speaker or actor. 5. As the back is the strongest part of an animal, and as the back is behind in motion, hence, the thick and strong part of a cutting tool; as, the *back* of a knife. 6. The place behind or nearest the back.—7. *To turn the back on one*, is to forsake him. 8. *To turn the back to one*, to acknowledge to be superior. 9. *To turn the back*, is to depart, or to leave the care or cognizance of; to remove, or be absent. 10. *Behind the back*, is in secret, or when one is absent. 11. *To cast behind the back*, in Scripture, is to forget and forgive, or to treat with contempt. 12. *To plow the back*, is to oppress and persecute. 13. *To bow the back*, is to submit to oppression.

BACK, *adv.* 1. To the place from which one came. 2. In *a figurative sense*, to a former state, condition, or station. 3. Behind; not advancing; not coming or bringing forward; as, to keep *back* a part. 4. Towards times or things past. 5. Again; in return. 6. *To go* or *come back*, is to return, either to a former place or state. 7. *To go* or *give back*, is to retreat, to recede.

BACK, *v. t.* 1. To mount; to get upon the back; sometimes, perhaps, to place upon the back. 2. To support; to maintain; to second or strengthen by aid. 3. To put backward; to cause to retreat or recede. 4. *To back a warrant*, is for a justice of the peace in the county where the warrant is to be executed, to sign or indorse a warrant, issued in another county, to apprehend an offender.

BACK, *v. i.* To move or go back; as, the horse refuses to *back*.

BACK'BITE, *v. t.* To censure, slander, reproach, or speak evil of the absent.

BACK'BI-TER, *n.* One who slanders, calumniates, or speaks ill of the absent.

BACK'BI-TING, *n.* The act of slandering the absent; secret calumny. 2 *Cor.* xii.

BACK'BI-TING-LY, *adv.* With secret slander. *Barret.*

BACK'BOARD, *n.* A board placed across the after part of a boat.

BACK BONE, *n* The bone of the back; or the spine.

BACK-CAR-RY, *n.* A having on the back.

BACK DOOR, *n.* A door on the back part of a building, a private passage; an indirect way.

BACK'ED, (bakt) *pp.* Mounted; having on the back; supported by aid; seconded; moved backward.

BACK'ED, *a.* Having a back; a word used in composition.

BACK'END, *n.* The latter part of the year. *North of England.*

BACK'FRIEND, (bak'frend) *n.* A secret enemy. *South.*

BACK-GAM'MON, *n.* [W. *bac* and *cammaun*.] A game played by two persons, upon a table, with box and dice.

BACK'GROUND, *n.* 1. Ground in the rear, or behind, as opposed to the front. 2. A place of obscurity, or shade; a situation little seen or noticed.

BACK'HAND-ED, *a.* With the hand turned backward.

BACK'HAND-ED, *adv.* With the hand directed backward.

BACK'HOUSE, *n.* A building behind the main or front building.

BACK'ING, *ppr.* Mounting; moving back, as a horse; seconding.

BACK'PAINT-ING, *n.* The method of painting *mezzotinto* prints, pasted on glass of a size to fit the print.

BACK'PIECE, *n.* The piece of armor which covers the back.

BACK'RE-TURN, *n.* Repeated return. *Shak.*

BACK'ROOM, *n.* A room behind the front room, or in the back part of the house.

BACKS, *n.* Among *dealers in leather*, the thickest and best tanned hides.

BACK'SET, *a.* Set upon in the rear.

BACK'SIDE, *n.* 1. The back part of any thing; the part behind that which is presented to the face of a spectator. 2. The hind part of an animal. 3. The yard, ground, or place behind a house.

*BACK-SLIDE', *v. i.* To fall off; to apostatize; to turn gradually from the faith and practice of Christianity.

*BACK-SLI'DER, *n.* 1. An apostate; one who falls from the faith and practice of religion. 2. One who neglects his vows of obedience, and falls into sin.

*BACK-SLI'DING, *n.* The act of apostatizing from faith or practice; a falling insensibly from religion into sin or idolatry. *Jer.* v. 6.

BACK'STAFF, *n.* A quadrant; an instrument for taking the sun's altitude at sea; called also, from its inventor, *Davis's quadrant*.

BACK'STAIRS, *n.* Stairs in the back part of a house; private stairs; and, *figuratively*, a private, or indirect way

BACK'STAYS, *n.* Long ropes or stays extending from the topmast heads to both sides of a ship, to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast.

BACK'STONE, *n.* The heated stone, or iron, on which oat-cake is baked. *North of England.*

BACK'SWORD, *n.* A sword with one sharp edge.—In *England*, a stick with a basket handle, used in rustic amusements.

BACK'WARD, or BACK'WARDS, *adv.* 1. With the back in advance. 2. Toward the back. 3. On the back, or with the back downwards. 4. Toward past times or events. 5. By way of reflection; reflexively. 6. From a better to a worse state. 7. In time past. 8. Perversely; from a wrong end. 9. Towards the beginning; in an order contrary to the natural order. 10. Contrarily; in a contrary manner.

BACK'WARD, *a.* 1. Unwilling; averse; reluctant; hesitating. 2. Slow; sluggish; dilatory. 3. Dull; not quick of apprehension; behind in progress. 4. Late; behind in time; coming after something else, or after the usual time.

BACK'WARD, *v. t.* To keep back; to hinder.

†BACK'WARD, *n.* The things or state behind or past.

BACK'WARD-LY, *adv.* Unwillingly; reluctantly; adversely; perversely.

BACK'WARD-NESS, *n.* 1. Unwillingness; reluctance; dilatoriness, or dullness in action. 2. A state of being behind in progress; slowness; tardiness.

BACK-WOODS'MAN, *n.* (Used mostly in the plural.) A term applied to the people who inhabit the newly-settled territory west of the Alleghany mountains.

BACK'WORM, *n.* A small worm, in a thin skin, in the reins of a hawk.

BACK'WOUND, *v. t.* To wound behind the back. *Shak.*

BA'CON, (bā'kn) *n.* [W. *baccun*.] Hog's flesh, salted, or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.—*To save one's bacon*, is to preserve one's self from harm.

BAC'ULE, *n.* [Fr. *basculc*.] In *fortification*, a kind of portcullis or gate, made like a pit-fall.

BAC'U-LITE, *n.* [L. *baculus*.] A genus of fossil shells.

BAC-U-LOM'E-TRY, *n.* [L. *baculus*, and Gr. μετρον.] The act of measuring distance or altitude by a staff or staves.

BAD, *a.* Ill; evil; opposed to good; a word of general use, denoting physical defects and moral faults in men and things; whatever is injurious, hurtful, inconvenient, unlawful, or immoral; whatever is offensive, painful, or unfavorable; or what is defective.

BAD, BADE. The past tense of *bid*. *See* BID.
BADGE, *n*. 1. A mark, sign, token, or thing, by which a person is distinguished. 2. The mark or token of any thing. 3. An ornament on ships, near the stern, decorated with figures.
BADGE, *v. t.* To mark, or distinguish with a badge.
BADGE/LESS, *a.* Having no badge. *Bp. Hall.*
BADG/ER, *n.* In *law*, a person who is licensed to buy corn in one place and sell it in another, without incurring the penalties of engrossing.
BADG/ER, *n.* A quadruped of the genus *ursus*.—The American *badger* is called the *ground hog*.
BADG/ER, *v. t.* To confound.
BADG/ER-LEGGED, *a.* Having legs like a badger.
BAD-I-Ā/GA, *n.* A small spunge in Russia.
BAD/I-ANE, or BAN/DI-AN, *n.* The seed of a tree in China, which smells like anise seeds.
BAD-I-GĒ/ON, *n.* A mixture of plaster and free stone, ground together and sifted.
BAD/IN-AGE, } *n.* [Fr.] Light or playful discourse. *Ches-*
BA-DIN-E-RIE, } *terfield.*
BAD/LY, *adv.* In a bad manner; not well; unskilfully; grievously; unfortunately; imperfectly.
BAD/NESS, *n.* The state of being bad, evil; vicious or depraved; want of good qualities.
BAF/FE-TAS, BAF/TAS, or BAS/TAS, *n.* An India cloth, or plain muslin. That of Surat is said to be the best.
BAF/FLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *beffler*.] To mock or elude by artifice; to elude by shifts and turns; hence, to defeat or confound.
BAF/FLE, *v. i.* To practice deceit. *Barrow.*
BAF/FLE, *n.* A defeat by artifice, shifts and turns.
BAF/FLED, *pp.* Eluded; defeated; confounded.
BAF/FLER, *n.* One that baffles.
BAF/FLING, *ppr.* Eluding by shifts and turns, or by stratagem; defeating; confounding.
BAG, *n.* [Norm. *bage*.] 1. A sack; a pouch, usually of cloth or leather, used to hold, preserve, or convey corn and other commodities. 2. A sack in animal bodies containing some fluid, or other substance. 3. *Formerly*, a sort of silken purse tied to the hair. 4. In *commerce*, a certain quantity of a commodity, such as it is customary to carry to market in a sack; as a *bag* of pepper.
BAG, *v. t.* 1. To put into a bag. 2. To load with bags.
BAG, *v. i.* To swell like a full bag, as sails when filled with wind.
BAG-A-TELLE′, (bag-a-tel′) *n.* [Fr.] A trifle; a thing of no importance.
BAG/GAGE, *n.* [Fr. *bagage*.] 1. The tents, clothing, utensils, and other necessaries of an army. 2. The clothing and other conveniences, which a traveler carries with him on a journey. [The English now call this *luggage*.]
BAG/GAGE, *n.* [Fr. *bagasse*.] A low, worthless woman; a strumpet.
BAG/GING, *ppr.* Swelling; becoming protuberant.
BAG/GING, *n.* The cloth or materials for bags. *U. States. Edwards' W. Indies.*
BAGN/IO, (ban/yo) *n.* [It. *bagno*; Sp. *baño*.] 1. A bath; a house for bathing, cupping, sweating, and otherwise cleansing the body. 2. A brothel.
BAG/PIPE, *n.* A musical wind instrument, used chiefly in Scotland and Ireland. It consists of a leathern bag, which receives the air by a tube, which is stopped by a valve; and pipes, into which the air is pressed by the performer.
BAG/PI-PER, *n.* One who plays on a bag-pipe.
BAG/RE, *n.* A small bearded fish, a species of *silurus*.
BAG/REEF, *n.* A fourth and lower reef used in the British navy.
BA-GUET′, (ba-get′) *n.* [Fr. *baguette*.] In *architecture*, a little round molding, less than an astragal.
BA-HAR′, } *n.* Weights used in the East Indies. *Encyc.*
BAR/RE, }
†BAIGNE, *v. t.* [Fr. *baigner*.] To soak or drench.
BĀ/KAL-ĪTE, *n.* A mineral.
BAIL, *v. t.* [Fr. and Norm. *bailler*.] 1. To set free, deliver, or liberate, from arrest and imprisonment. 2. To deliver goods in trust, upon a contract. 3. To free from water, as to *bail* a boat. This word is improperly written *bale*.
BAIL, *n.* 1. The person or persons who procure the release of a prisoner from custody, by becoming surety for his appearance in court. 2. The security given for the release of a prisoner from custody. 3. The handle of a kettle or other vessel. 4. In *England*, a certain limit within a forest.
BĀIL/A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be set free upon bond with sureties; that may be admitted to bail. 2. That admits of bail.
BĀIL/BOND, *n.* A bond or obligation given by a prisoner and his surety.
BĀILED, *pp.* 1. Released from custody on bonds for appearance in court. 2. Delivered in trust, to be carried and deposited, re-delivered, or otherwise accounted for. 3. Freed from water, as a boat.
BĀI/LEE, *n.* The person to whom goods are committed in trust.
BĀIL/ER, or BĀIL/OR, *n.* One who delivers goods to another in trust.
BĀIL/IFF, } *n.* [Fr. *baillif*.] In *England*, an officer ap-
BĀIL/IF, } pointed by the sheriff, who is the king's bailiff.
BĀIL/I-WICK, *n.* [Scot. *bailli*, and Sax. *wic*.] The precincts in which a bailiff has jurisdiction; the limits of a bailiff's authority.
BĀIL/MENT, *n.* A delivery of goods in trust, upon a contract.
BĀIL/PIĒCE, *n.* A slip of parchment, or paper, containing a recognizance of bail *above*, or bail to *the action*.
†BĀIL/Y, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a bailiff. *Wickliff.*
†BAIN, *n.* [Fr. *bain*.] A bath. *Hakewill.*
†BANE, *v. t.* To bathe. *Tuberville.*
BĀIRN, or BĀRN, *n.* [Sax. *bearn*; Scot. *bairn*.] A child. *Little used in English.*
BĀIT, *n.* [Sax. *batan*.] 1. Any substance for food, used to catch fish, or other animals. 2. A portion of food and drink, or a refreshment taken on a journey. 3. An allurement; enticement; temptation.
BAIT, *v. t.* 1. To put meat on a hook or line, or in an inclosure, or among snares, to allure fish, fowls and other animals into human power. 2. To give a portion of food and drink to man or beast upon the road.
BAIT, *v. i.* To take a portion of food and drink for refreshment on a journey.
BAIT, *v. t.* [Goth. *beitan*.] 1. To provoke and harass by dogs; to harass by the help of others. 2. To attack with violence; to harass in the manner of small animals.
BAIT, *v. i.* To clap the wings; to flutter as if to fly; or to hover.
BAIT, *n.* White bait, a small fish of the Thames.
BĀIT/ED, *pp.* 1. Furnished with bait; allured; tempted. 2. Fed, or refreshed, on the road. 3. Harassed by dogs or other small animals; attacked.
BĀIT/ING, *ppr.* 1. Furnishing with bait; tempting; alluring. 2. Feeding; refreshing at an inn. 3. Harassing with dogs; attacking.
BAIZE, *n.* [Sp. *bausan*.] A coarse, woolen stuff, with a long nap.
BAKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *bacan*.] 1. To heat, dry, and harden, as in an oven or furnace, or under coals of fire; to dress and prepare for food, in a close place; heated. 2. To dry and harden by heat, either in an oven, kiln, or furnace, or by the solar rays.
BAKE, *v. i.* 1. To do the work of baking. 2. To be baked; to dry and harden in heat.
BĀKED, *pp.* Dried and hardened by heat; dressed in heat.
BĀKE/HOUSE, *n.* A house or building for baking.
BĀKE/MEATS, *n.* Meats prepared for food in an oven.
BĀK/EN, (bā/kn) *pp.* The same as *baked*, and nearly obsolete.
BĀK/ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to bake bread, biscuit, &c.
BĀK/ER-FOOT, *n.* An ill-shaped or distorted foot. *Taylor.*
BĀK/ER-LEGGED, *a.* Having crooked legs, or legs that bend inward at the knees.
BĀK/ER-Y, *n.* 1. The trade of a baker. 2. A place occupied with the business of baking bread, &c.
BĀK/ING, *ppr.* Drying and hardening in heat; dressing or cooking in a close place, or in heat.
BĀK/ING, *n.* The quantity baked at once; as a *baking* of bread.
BAL/AN, *n.* A fish of a beautiful yellow.
BAL/ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *balance*; Sp. *balanza*.] 1. A pair of scales, for weighing commodities. 2. One of the simple powers in mechanics. 3. *Figuratively*, an impartial state of the mind, in deliberating. 4. As *balance* signifies equal weight, or equality, it is used for the *weight* or *sum necessary to make two unequal weights or sums equal*. 5. *Balance of trade* is an equal exportation of domestic productions, and importation of foreign. 6. Equipoise, or an equal state of power between nations; as, the "*balance* of power." 7. Equipoise, or an equal state of the passions. 8. That which renders weight or authority equal. 9. The part of a clock or watch which regulates the beats.—10. In *astronomy*, a sign in the zodiac, called, in Latin, *Libra*.—The *hydrostatic balance* is an instrument to determine the specific gravity of fluid and solid bodies. The *assay balance* is one which is used in docimastic operations, to determine the weight of minute bodies.
BAL/ANCE, *v. t.* 1. To adjust the weights in the scales of a balance, so as to bring them to an equipoise. 2. To weigh reasons; to compare, by estimating the relative force, importance, or value of different things. 3. To regulate different powers, so as to keep them in a state of just proportion. 4. To counterpoise; to make of equal weight or force; to make equipollent; to support the centre of gravity. 5. To settle and adjust, as an account.

BAL'ANCE, *v. i.* 1. To have on each side equal weight; to be on a poise 2. To hesitate; to fluctuate between motives which appear of equal force.
BAL'ANCED, *pp.* Charged with equal weights; standing on an equipoise; regulated so as to be equal; settled; adjusted; made equal in weight or amount.
BAL'ANCE-FISH, *n.* The *zygæna*, or *marteau.*
BAL'AN-CER, *n.* 1. The person who weighs, or who uses a balance. 2. A member of an insect useful in balancing the body. 3. One skilled in balancing.
BAL'ANCE-REEF, *n.* A reef band that crosses a sail diagonally, used to contract it in a storm.
BAL'AN-CING, *ppr.* Charging with equal weights; being in a state of equipoise; bringing to a state of equality; regulating respective forces or sums to make them equal; settling; adjusting; paying a difference of accounts; hesitating.
BAL'AN-CING, *n.* Equilibrium; poise. *Spenser.*
BAL'A-NITE, *n.* A fossil shell of the genus *balanus.*
BAL'ASS, or BAL'AS, *n.* [Sp. *balax*; Fr. *balais.*] A variety of spinel ruby.
BA-LAUS'TINE, *n.* The wild pomegranate-tree.
BAL-BŪ'CIN-ATE, } *v. i.* [L. *balbutio.*] To stammer in
BAL-BŪ'TIATE, } speaking. *Dict.*
* BAL'CO-NIED, *a.* Having balconies. *R. North.*
* BAL'CO-NY, *n.* [Fr. *balcon*; It. *balcone.*] In *architecture*, a frame of wood, iron or stone, in front of a house or other building.
BALD, (bawld) *a.* [Sp. *baldio.*] 1. Destitute of hair, especially on the top and back of the head. 2. Destitute of the natural covering. 3. Without feathers on the head. 4. Destitute of trees on the top. 5. Unadorned; inelegant. 6. Mean; naked; base; without dignity or value. *Shak.* 7. In *popular language*, open, bold, audacious. 8. Without beard or awn.
BALD'A-CHIN, } *n.* [It. *baldacchino*; Sp. *baldaquino.*] In
BALD'A-QUIN, } *architecture*, a building in form of a canopy, supported by columns, and often used as a covering to insulated altars.
BALD'MON-Y, *n.* The same with *gentian.*
BALD'ER-DASH, *n.* Mean, senseless prate; a jargon of words; ribaldry; any thing jumbled together without judgment.
BALD'ER-DASH, *v. t.* To mix or adulterate liquors.
BALD'LY, *adv.* Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly; openly.
BALD'NESS, *n.* Want of hair on the top and back of the head; loss of hair; meanness or inelegance of writing; want of ornament.
BALD'PATE, *n.* A pate without hair.
BALD'PA-TED, *a.* Destitute of hair; shorn of hair.
BALD'RICK, *n.* [L. *balteus*, and *rick.*] 1. A girdle, or richly ornamented belt; a war girdle. 2. The zodiac.
BALE, *n.* [Fr. *balle*; Ger. *ballen.*] 1. A bundle or package of goods in a cloth cover, and corded for carriage or transportation. 2. *Formerly*, a pair of dice.
BALE, *v. t.* To make up in a bale.
† BALE, *n.* [Sax. *bealo.*] Misery; calamity.
BAL-E-AR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the isles of Majorca and Minorca.
BALE'FUL, *a.* 1. Woeful; sad; sorrowful; full of grief; producing misery. 2. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious; calamitous; deadly.
BALE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Sorrowfully; perniciously; in a calamitous manner.
BA-LIS'TER, *n.* [L. *balista.*] A cross bow.
BA-LIZE', *n.* [Fr. *balise.*] A sea-mark; a pole raised on a bank.
BALK, (bawk) *n.* [Sax. *balc*; W. *balc.*] 1. A ridge of land, left unplowed, between furrows, or at the end of a field. 2. A great beam, or rafter. [G. *balken*; D. *balk.*] 3. Any thing left untouched, like a ridge in plowing. 4. A frustration; disappointment.
BALK, (bawk) *v. t.* 1. To disappoint; to frustrate. 2. To leave untouched; to miss or omit. 3. To pile, as in a heap or ridge. 4. To turn aside; to talk beside one's meaning. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.* 5. To plow, leaving balks.
BALK'ED, (bawkt) *pp.* 1. Plowed in ridges between furrows, as in American husbandry. 2. Frustrated; disappointed.
BALK'ER, (bawk'er) *n.* One who balks.
BALK'ING, *ppr.* Plowing in ridges; frustrating.
BALL, *n.* [G. *ball*; D. *bal*; Sw. *ball.*] 1. A round body; a spherical substance. 2. A bullet. 3. A printer's ball, consisting of hair or wool, covered with leather, and used to put ink on the types in the forms. 4. The globe or earth, from its figure. 5. A globe borne as an ensign of authority. 6. Any part of the body that is round or protuberant; as, the eye *ball.* 7. The weight at the bottom of a pendulum.
BALL, *n.* [Fr. *bal*; It. *ballo.*] An entertainment of dancing.
BALL, *v. i.* To form into a ball, as snow on horses' hoofs.
BAL'LAD, *n.* [It. *ballata.*] A song; *originally*, a solemn song of praise; but now a meaner kind of popular song.
BAL'LAD, *v. i.* To make or sing ballads. *Shak.*
† BAL'LAD, *v. i.* To write ballads.
BAL'LAD-ER, *n.* A writer of ballads. *Overbury.*
BAL'LAD-MA'KER, *n.* A maker or composer of ballads.
BAL'LAD-MŎNG'ER, *n.* A dealer in writing ballads.
BAL'LAD-RY, *n.* The subject or style of ballads.
BAL'LAD-SING'ER, *n.* One whose employment is to sing ballads.
BAL'LAD-STYLE, *n.* The air or manner of a ballad.
BAL'LAD-TUNE, *n.* The tune of a ballad. *Warton.*
BAL'LAD-WRĪT'ER, *n.* A composer of ballads.
† BAL'LA-RAG, *v. t.* To bully; to threaten. *Warton.*
BAL'LAST, *n.* [Sax. *bat*, with *last.*] 1. Heavy matter, as stone, sand or iron, laid on the bottom of a ship or other vessel, to sink it in the water, to such a depth as to enable it to carry sufficient sail without oversetting. 2. *Figuratively*, that which is used to make a thing steady.
BAL'LAST, *v. t.* 1. To place heavy substances on the bottom of a ship or vessel, to keep it from oversetting. 2. To keep any thing steady, by counterbalancing its force.
BAL'LAST-ED, *pp.* Furnished with ballast; kept steady by a counterpoising force.
BAL'LAST-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with ballast; keeping steady.
BAL'LAST-ING, *n.* Ballast; that which is used for ballast.
BAL'LA-TED, *a.* Sung in a ballad. [*Little used.*]
BAL-LA-TOON', *n.* A heavy luggage boat employed on the rivers about the Caspian lake.
BAL'-LA-TRY, *n.* A song; a jig. *Milton.*
BAL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *ballet.*] 1. A kind of dance; an interlude; a comic dance, consisting of a series of several airs, with different movements, representing some subject or action. 2. A kind of dramatic poem, representing some fabulous action or subject.
BAL'LI-AGE, or, more correctly, *bailage*, *n.* [Ir. *baile.*] A small duty paid to the city of London by aliens, and even by denizens, for certain commodities exported by them.
BAL'LIARDS. *See* BILLIARDS.
BAL'LIS-TER. *See* BALUSTER.
BAL-LIS'TIC, *a.* [L. *balista.*] Pertaining to the *balista*, or to the art of shooting darts.
BAL-LIS'TICS, *n.* The science or art of throwing missive weapons, by the use of an engine.
BAL-LOON', *n.* [Fr. *ballon.*] 1. In *general*, any spherical, hollow body.—2. In *chemistry*, a round vessel with a short neck, to receive whatever is distilled; a glass receiver, of a spherical form.—3. In *architecture*, a ball or globe, on the top of a pillar.—4. In *fireworks*, a ball of pasteboard, or kind of bomb, stuffed with combustibles, to be played off, when fired, either in the air, or in water, which, bursting like a bomb, exhibits sparks of fire like stars. 5. A game, somewhat resembling tennis, played in an open field, with a large ball of leather, inflated with wind. 6. A bag or hollow vessel, made of silk or other light material, and filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, so as to rise and float in the atmosphere; called, for distinction, an *air-balloon.*
BAL-LOON', or BAL'LO-EN, *n.* A state barge of Siam, made of a single piece of timber.
BAL'LOT, *n.* [Fr. *ballotte.*] 1. A ball used in voting. 2. A ticket, or written vote, being given in lieu of a ballot, is now called by the same name. 3. The act of voting by balls or tickets.
BAL'LOT, *v. i.* 1. To vote by ballot. 2. To vote by written papers or tickets.
BAL'LO-TADE, or BAL'O-TADE, *n.* In *the menage*, a leap of a horse between two pillars, or upon a straight line, so that when his fore feet are in the air, he shows nothing but the shoes of his hind feet, without jerking out.
BAL-LO-TĀ'TION, *n.* A voting by ballot. [*Little used.*]
BAL'LOT-BOX, *n.* A box for receiving ballots.
BĀLM, (bām) *n.* [Fr *baume.*] 1. The sap or juice of trees or shrubs remarkably odoriferous or aromatic. 2. Any fragrant or valuable ointment. *Shak.* 3. Any thing which heals, or which soothes or mitigates pain.—4. In *botany*, the name of several aromatic plants, particularly of the genus *melissa.*
Balm of Gilead. A plant of the genus *amyris.* Its leaves yield, when bruised, a strong aromatic scent; and from this plant is obtained the *balm of Gilead* of the shops, or balsam of Mecca or of Syria.
BĀLM, *v. t.* 1. To anoint with balm. 2. To soothe; to mitigate; to assuage.
BĀLM'Y, (bām'e) *a.* 1. Having the qualities of balm; aromatic. 2. Producing balm. 3. Soothing; soft; mild. 4. Fragrant; odoriferous. 5. Mitigating; easing; assuaging.
BAL'NE-AL, *a.* [L. *balneum.*] Pertaining to a bath.
BAL'NE-A-RY, *n.* [L. *balneārium.*] A bathing room. *Brown.*
BAL-NE-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of bathing. *Brown.*
BAL'NE-A-TO-RY, *a.* Belonging to a bath or stove.
BAL'NE-UM, *n.* [L.] Used in *chemistry*, for a vessel.
BAL'SAM, *n.* [Gr. *βαλσαμον.*] An oily, aromatic, resinous substance, flowing spontaneously, or by incision, from certain plants.
Balsam apple. An annual Indian plant.

Balsam tree. A name given to a genus of plants.
Balsam of Sulphur is a solution of sulphur in oil.
Balsam of Peru. The produce of a tree in Peru.
† BAL'SAM, *v. t.* To render balsamic ; to soften.
BAL-SAM-A'TION, *n.* The act of rendering balsamic.
BAL-SAM'IC, or BAL-SAM'IC-AL, *a.* Having the qualities of balsam ; stimulating ; unctuous ; soft ; mitigating ; mild.
BAL-SAM'IC, *n.* A warm, stimulating, demulcent medicine, of a smooth and oily consistence.
BAL'SA-MINE, *n.* Touch-me-not, or *impatiens*, a genus of plants.
BAL'SAM-SWEAT-ING, *a.* Yielding balsam.
BALT'IC, *n.* The sea which separates Norway and Sweden from Jutland, Holstein and Germany.
BALT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the sea of that name ; situated on the Baltic sea.
BAL'US-TER, *n.* [It. *balaustro* ; Sp. *balaustre* ; Fr. *balustre.*] This is corrupted into *banister.* A small column or pilaster, of various forms and dimensions, used for balustrades.
BAL'US-TERED, *a.* Having balusters. *Soames.*
BAL'US-TRADE, *n.* [Sp. *balaustrado* ; It. *balaustrata* ; Fr. *balustrade.*] A row of balusters, joined by a rail, serving as a fence or inclosure, for altars, balconies, staircases, terraces, tops of buildings, &c.
BAM, or BEAM, as an initial syllable in names of places, signifies *wood* ; implying that the place took its name from a grove, or forest. Ger. *baum*, a tree.
BAM'BOO, *n.* A plant of the reed kind, or genus *arundo*, growing in the East Indies.
BAM-BOO'ZLE, *v. t.* To confound ; to deceive ; to play low tricks. [*A low word.*]
BAM-BOO'ZLER, *n.* A cheat ; one who plays low tricks.
BAN, *n.* [Sax. *bannan*, *abannan.*] 1. A public proclamation or edict ; a public order or notice, mandatory or prohibitory. 2. Notice of a marriage proposed, or of a matrimonial contract, proclaimed in a church. 3. An edict of interdiction or proscription. Hence, to put a prince under the *ban* of the empire, is to divest him of his dignities. 4. Interdiction ; prohibition. *Milton.* 5. Curse ; excommunication ; anathema. *Raleigh.* 6. A pecuniary mulct or penalty laid upon a delinquent for offending against a ban. 7. A mulct paid to the bishop by one guilty of sacrilege and other crimes. 8. In *military affairs*, a proclamation by beat of drum, requiring a strict observance of discipline, either for declaring a new officer, or for punishing an offender.—9. In *commerce*, a smooth, fine muslin, imported from the East Indies.
BAN, *v. t.* To curse ; to execrate. *Shak. Knolles.*
BAN, *v. i.* To curse. *Spenser.*
* BA-NA'NA, *n.* A species of the genus *musa*, or plantain-tree, and its fruit.
BAND, *n.* [Sax. *banda* ; Sw. *band.*] 1. A fillet ; a cord ; a tie ; a chain ; any narrow ligament with which a thing is bound, tied or fastened, or by which a number of things are confined together.—2. In *architecture*, any flat, low member or molding, broad, but not deep, called also *fascia*, *face* or *plinth.* 3. *Figuratively*, any chain ; any means of restraint ; that which draws or confines. 4. Means of union or connection between persons. 5. Any thing bound round or encircling another. 6. Something worn about the neck. 7. A company of soldiers ; the body of men united under one flag or ensign. Also, *indefinitely*, a troop, a body of armed men. 8. A company of persons united in any common design. 9. A slip of canvas, sewed across a sail to strengthen it.—The *bands* of a saddle are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows, to hold them in their proper situation. *Johnson.*
BAND, *v. t.* 1. To bind together ; to bind over with a band. 2. To unite in a troop, company or confederacy.
BAND, *v. i.* To unite ; to associate ; to confederate for some common purpose.
BAND'AGE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A fillet, roller, or swath, used in dressing and binding up wounds, restraining hemorrhages, and joining fractured and dislocated bones. 2. Something resembling a bandage ; that which is bound over another.
BAN-DAN'A, *n.* A species of silk handkerchief.
BAND'BOX, *n.* A slight paper box for bands, caps, bonnets, muffs, or other light articles.
BAND'ED, *pp.* Bound with a band ; united in a band.
BAND'ER, *n.* One that bands or associates with others.
BAND'ER-ET, *n.* In *Swisserland*, a general in chief of military forces.
BAND'IED, *pp.* Beat or tossed to and fro ; agitated ; controverted without ceremony.
BAND'ING, *ppr.* Binding with a band ; uniting in a band or company.
BAN'DIT, *n.* ; *plu.* BANDITS, or BANDITTI, (ban-dit'te) [It. *bandito.*] An outlaw ; also, in *a general sense*, a robber ; a highwayman ; a lawless or desperate fellow.
BAN'DLE, *n.* An Irish measure of two feet in length.
BAND'LET, } *n.* [Fr. *bandelette.*] Any little band or flat
BAND'E-LET, } molding.
BAN'DOG, *n.* A large species of dog. *Shak.*
BAN-DO-LEERS', *n.* [Sp. *bandolera.*] A large leathern belt, thrown over the right shoulder, and hanging under the left arm ; worn by ancient musketeers for sustaining their fire arms, and their musket charges, which, being put into little wooden cases, and coated with leather, were hung, to the number of twelve, to each bandoleer.
† BAN'DON, *n.* Disposal ; license. *Chaucer.*
BAN'DORE, *n.* [Sp. *bandurria.*] A musical stringed instrument, like a lute.
BAND'ROL, *n.* [Fr. *banderole.*] 1. A little flag or streamer, in form of a guidon, used to be hung on the masts of vessels. 2. The little fringed silk flag that hangs on a trumpet.
BAND'STRING, *n.* A string appendant to a band.
BAND'Y, *n.* [Fr. *bander.*] A club for striking a ball at play.
BAND'Y, *v. t.* 1. To beat to and fro, as a ball in play. 2. To exchange ; to give and receive reciprocally. 3. To agitate ; to toss about, as from man to man.
BAND'Y, *v. i.* To contend, as at some game, in which each strives to drive the ball his own way.
BAND'Y-ING, *ppr.* Beating, impelling or tossing from one to another ; agitating in controversy without ceremony.
BAND'Y-LEG, *n.* A crooked leg ; a leg bending inward or outward.
BAND'Y-LEGGED, *a.* Having crooked legs.
BANE, *n.* [Sax. *bana.*] Poison of a deadly quality ; hence, any fatal cause of mischief, injury or destruction.
BANE, *v. t.* To poison. *Shak.*
BANE'-BER-RY, *n.* A name of the herb christopher, *actæa*, or *aconitum racemosum.*
BANE'FUL, *a.* Poisonous ; pernicious ; destructive.
BANE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Perniciously ; destructively.
BANE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Poisonousness ; destructiveness.
BANE'-WORT, *n.* A plant, called also *deadly nightshade.*
BANG, *v. t.* [Dan. *banker.*] 1. To beat, as with a club or cudgel ; to thump ; to cudgel. [*A low word.*] 2. To beat or handle roughly ; to treat with violence.
BANG, *n.* A blow with a club ; a heavy blow. *Shak.*
BANG'ING, *a.* Large ; great. *Grose.*
BAN'GLE, *v. t.* To waste by little and little ; to squander carelessly. *Johnson.*
* BAN'IAN, *n.* 1. A man's undress or morning gown, as worn by the Banians in the East Indies. 2. A Gentoo servant, employed as an agent in commerce. 3. A tree in India. *Milton.*
BAN'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *bannir.*] 1. To condemn to exile, or compel to leave one's country. 2. To drive away ; to compel to depart. 3. To quit one's country voluntarily ; as, he *banished* himself.
BAN'ISHED, *pp.* Compelled to leave one's country ; driven away
BAN'ISH-ER, *n.* One who compels another to quit his country
BAN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Compelling to quit one's country ; driving away.
BAN'ISH-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of compelling a citizen to leave his country. 2. A voluntary forsaking of one's country upon oath, called *abjuration.* 3. The state of being banished ; exile. 4. The act of driving away or dispelling.
BAN'IS-TER, *n.* A corruption of *baluster*, which see.
BANK, *n.* 1. A mound, pile or ridge of earth, raised above the surrounding plain. 2. Any steep acclivity, whether rising from a river, a lake, or the sea, or forming the side of a ravine. 3. A bench, or a bench of rowers, in a galley. 4. A collection or stock of money. 5. The place where a collection of money is deposited ; a house used for a bank. 6. A company of persons concerned in a bank. 7. An elevation, or rising ground, in the sea ; called also *flats*, *shoals*, *shelves* or *shallows.*
BANK, *v. t.* 1. To raise a mound or dike ; to inclose, defend or fortify with a bank. 2. To pass by the banks of. *Shak.* [*Not in use.*] 3. To lay up or deposit money in a bank. [*Little used.*]
BANK'A-BLE, *a.* Receivable at a bank, as bills ; or discountable, as notes. [*Of recent origin.*]
BANK-BILL, or BANK-NOTE, *n.* A promissory note, issued by a banking company.
BANKED, *pp.* Raised in a ridge or mound of earth ; inclosed, or fortified with a bank.
BANK'ER, *n.* 1. One who keeps a bank. 2. A vessel employed in the cod fishery on the banks of Newfoundland. *Mar. Dict.*
BANK'ING, *ppr.* Raising a mound or bank ; inclosing with a bank.
BANK'ING, *n.* The business or employment of a banker.
BANK'RUPT, *n.* [Fr. *banqueroute.*] 1. A trader who secretes himself, or does certain other acts tending to defraud his creditors. 2. A trader who becomes unable to pay his just debts ; an insolvent trader.
BANK'RUPT, *a.* Having committed acts of bankruptcy ; unable to pay just debts ; insolvent.
BANK'RUPT, *v. t.* To break one in trade ; to make insolvent.
BANK'RUPT-CY, *n.* 1. The state of being a bankrupt, or

insolvent; inability to pay all debts. 2. The act of becoming a bankrupt.

BANK'RUPT-ED, *pp.* Rendered insolvent.

BANK'RUPT-ING, *ppr.* Breaking in trade; rendering insolvent.

BANK'RUPT-LAW, *n.* A law, which, upon a bankrupt's surrendering all his property to commissioners for the benefit of his creditors, discharges him from the payment of his debts.

BANK'RUPT-SYS'TEM, *n.* A system of laws and legal proceedings in regard to bankrupts.

BANK-STOCK, *n.* A share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.

BAN'NER, *n.* [Fr. *banniere.*] 1. A square flag; a military ensign, the principal standard of a prince or state. 2. A streamer borne at the end of a lance or elsewhere.—3. In *botany*, the upper petal of a papilionaceous *corol.*

BAN'NERED, *a.* Furnished with or bearing banners.

BAN'NER-ET, *n.* [Fr.] A knight made in the field. On the day of battle, the candidates presented their flags to the king or general, who cut off the train or skirt, and made it square. They were then called *knights of the square flag.*

BANNIAN. *See* BANIAN.

BAN'NE-RŌL. *See* BANDROL.

†BAN-NI''TION, *n.* [L. *bannitus.*] The act of expulsion. *Abp. Laud.*

BAN'NOCK, *n.* [Ir. *boinneog.*] A cake made of oatmeal or peas-meal, baked on an iron plate over the fire.

BAN'OY, *n.* A species of hawk.

BAN'QUET, *n.* [Fr. *banquet.*] A feast; a rich entertainment of meat and drink.

BAN'QUET, *v. t.* To treat with a feast.

BAN'QUET, *v. i.* To feast; to regale one's self with good eating and drinking. *Shak.*

BAN'QUET-ED, *pp.* Feasted; richly entertained at the table.

BAN'QUET-ER, *n.* 1. A feaster; one who lives deliciously. 2. One who makes feasts or rich entertainments.

BAN'QUET-ING, *ppr.* 1. Feasting; entertaining with rich fare. 2. Partaking of rich fare.

BAN'QUET-ING, *n.* A feast; luxurious living.

BAN'QUET-ING-HOUSE, or BAN'QUET-HOUSE, *n.* A house where entertainments are made.

BAN'QUET-ING-ROOM, *n.* A saloon, or spacious hall for public entertainments.

BAN-QUETTE', or BAN-QUET', (ban-ket') *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, a little raised way or foot bank, running along the inside of a parapet, on which musketeers stand to fire upon the enemy.

BAN'SHEE, or BEN'SHI, *n.* An Irish fairy. *Todd.*

BAN'STIC-KLE, *n.* A small fish, called also *stickle-back.*

BAN'TER, *v. t.* To play upon in words and in good humor, to rally; to joke, or jest with.

BAN'TER, *n.* A joking or jesting; raillery; wit or humor; pleasantry.

BAN'TERED, *pp.* Rallied; laughed at in good humor.

BAN'TER-ER, *n.* One who banters, or laughs at with pleasantry.

BAN'TER-ING, *ppr.* Joking; laughing at with good humor.

BANT'LING, *n.* A young child; an infant.

BAP'TISM, *n.* [Gr. *βαπτισμα.*] 1. The application of water to a person, as a sacrament or religious ceremony, by which he is initiated into the visible church of Christ. 2. The sufferings of Christ. 3. So much of the gospel as was preached by John the Baptist.

BAP-TIS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

BAP'TIST, *n.* 1. One who administers baptism. This appellation is appropriately given to John, the forerunner of Christ. 2. As a contraction of *Anabaptist*, one who denies the doctrine of infant baptism, and maintains that baptism ought to be administered only to adults by immersing the body in water.

BAP'TIS-TER-Y, *n.* [L. *baptisterium.*] A place where the sacrament of baptism is administered.

BAP-TIS'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to baptism. *Bramhall.*
BAP-TIS'TI-CAL, }

BAP-TIZE', *v. t.* [Gr. *βαπτιζω.*] To administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen.

BAP-TIZ'ED, (bap-tizd') *pp.* Having received baptism; christened.

BAP-TIZ'ER, *n.* One who christens, or administers baptism.

BAP-TIZ'ING, *ppr.* Administering baptism to; christening.

BAR, *n.* [W. *bar.*] 1. A piece of wood, iron or other solid matter, long in proportion to its diameter, used for various purposes, but especially for a hindrance or obstruction. 2. Any obstacle which obstructs, hinders or defends; an obstruction; a fortification. 3. The shore of the sea, which restrains its waters. 4. The railing that incloses the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice; the body of lawyers licensed in a court. 5. *Figuratively*, any tribunal; as, the *bar* of public opinion. 6. The inclosed place of a tavern, inn or coffee house, where the landlord or his servant delivers out liquors, and waits upon customers. 7. A bank of sand, gravel, or earth, forming a shoal at the mouth of a river or harbor, obstructing entrance, or rendering it difficult. 8. A rock in the sea; any thing by which structure is held together. 9. Any thing laid across another; as, *bars* in heraldry, stripes in color, and the like.—10. In *the menage*, the highest part of the place in a horse's mouth between the grinders and tusks.—11. In *music*, *bars* are lines drawn perpendicularly across the lines of the staff, including between each two a certain quantity of time, or number of beats.—12. In *law*, a peremptory exception, sufficient to destroy the plaintiff's action. 13. A *bar* of gold or silver is an ingot, lump or wedge, from the mines, run in a mold, and unwrought. A *bar* of iron is a long piece, wrought in the forge, and hammered from a pig.—14. Among *printers*, the iron with a wooden handle, by which the screw of the press is turned.

BAR, *v. t.* 1. To fasten with a bar. 2. To hinder; to obstruct, or prevent. 3. To prevent; to exclude; to hinder; to make impracticable. 4. To prohibit; to restrain or exclude by express or implied prohibition. 5. To obstruct, prevent or hinder by any moral obstacle. 6. To except; to exclude by exception. 7. To cross with stripes of a different color. 8. *To bar a vein*, in farriery, is an operation upon the legs of a horse, to stop malignant humors. 9. To adorn with trappings; a contraction of *barb.*

BARB, *n.* [L. *barba.*] 1. Beard, or that which resembles it, or grows in the place of it. 2. The down, or *pubes*, covering the surface of some plants. 3. *Anciently*, armor for horses; formerly, *barbe* or *barde.* 4. A common name of the Barbary pigeon. 5. A horse from *Barbary*, of which it seems to be a contraction. 6. The points that stand backward in an arrow, fish-hook, or other instrument for piercing, intended to prevent its being extracted.—7. In *botany*, a straight process armed with teeth pointing backward like the sting of a bee.

BARB, *v. t.* 1. To shave; to dress the beard. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* 2. To furnish with *barbs*, as an arrow, fish-hook, spear, or other instrument. 3. To put armor on a horse. *Milton.*

BAR'BA-CAN, *n.* [Fr. *barbacane.*] 1. A fortification or outer defense to a city or castle. 2. A fortress at the end of a bridge, or at the outlet of a city, having a double wall with towers. 3. An opening in the wall of a fortress, through which guns are leveled and fired upon an enemy.

BAR-BA'DOES-CHER'RY, *n.* The *malpighia.*

BAR-BA'DOES TAR, *n.* A mineral fluid, of the nature of the thicker fluid bitumens.

BAR-BA'RI-AN, *n.* [L. *barbarus*; Gr. *βαρβαρος.*] 1. A man in his rude, savage state; an uncivilized person. 2. A cruel, savage, brutal man; one destitute of pity or humanity. 3. A foreigner.

BAR-BA'RI-AN, *a.* 1. Belonging to savages; rude; uncivilized. 2. Cruel; inhuman.

BAR-BAR'IC, *a.* [L. *barbaricus.*] Foreign; imported from foreign nations.

BAR'BA-RISM, *n.* [L. *barbarismus.*] 1. A form of speech contrary to the pure idioms of any language. 2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning. *Dryden.* 3. Rudeness of manners; savagism; incivility; ferociousness; a savage state of society. *Spenser.* 4. Brutality; cruelty; barbarity.

BAR-BAR'I-TY, *n.* 1. The manners of a barbarian; savageness; cruelty; ferociousness; inhumanity. 2. Barbarism; impurity of speech.

BAR'BAR-IZE, *v. t.* To make barbarous. *Burke.*

† BAR'BAR-IZE, *v. i.* To commit a barbarism. *Milton.*

BAR'BAR-OUS, *a.* 1. Uncivilized; savage; unlettered; untutored; ignorant; unacquainted with arts; stranger to civility of manners. 2. Cruel; ferocious; inhuman.

BAR'BAR-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. In the manner of a barbarian; ignorantly; without knowledge or arts; contrary to the rules of speech. 2. In a savage, cruel, ferocious or inhuman manner.

BAR'BAR-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Rudeness or incivility of manners. 2. Impurity of language. 3. Cruelty; inhumanity; barbarity.

BAR'BA-RY, *n.* A barbary horse; a barb.

BAR'BAS-TEL, *n.* A bat with hairy lips.

BAR'BATE, } *a.* [L. *barbatus.*] In *botany*, bearded; also
BAR'BA-TED, } gaping or ringent.

BARBE. In *the military art*, to fire *in barbe*, is to fire the cannon over the parapet.

BAR'BE-CUE, *n.* In *the West Indies*, a hog roasted whole. It is, *with us*, used for an ox, or perhaps any other animal, dressed in like manner.

BAR'BE-CUE, *v. t.* To dress and roast a hog whole; to roast any animal whole.

BARBED, *pp.* 1. Furnished with armor. 2. Bearded jagged with hooks or points. 3. Shaved or trimmed having the beard dressed.

BÄR'BEL, *n.* [L. *barba.*] 1. A fish of the genus *cyprinus.* 2. A knot of superfluous flesh, growing in the channels of a horse's mouth; written also *barble*, or *barb.*

BÄR'BER, *n.* [Persian, *barbr.*] One whose occupation is to shave men, or to shave and dress hair. *Shak.*

BÄR'BER, *v. t.* To shave and dress hair. *Shak.*

BÄR'BER-ЄHI-RUR'GEON, *n.* One who joins the practice of surgery with that of a barber, a practice now unusual; a low practitioner of surgery.

†BÄR'BER-ESS, *n.* A female barber.

BÄR'BER-MONG'ER, *n.* A man who frequents the barber's shop; a fop. *Shak.*

BÄR'BER-RY, *n.* [L. *berberis.*] A plant of the genus *berberis*, common in hedges; called in England *pipperidge-bush.*

BÄR'BET, *n.* 1. A name of a species of worms. 2. The *bucco*, a genus of birds. 3. A dog so called from his long hair.

BÄRD, *n.* [W. *bardh.*] 1. A poet and a singer among the ancient Celts. 2. In *modern usage*, a poet. *Pope.*

BÄRD, *n.* The trappings of a horse.

BÄRD'ED, *a.* In *heraldry*, caparisoned.

BAR-DES'A-NISTS, *n.* A sect of heretics, who sprung from Bardesanes.

BÄRD'IЄ, *a.* Pertaining to bards, or to their poetry.

BÄRD'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to bards; written by a bard.

BÄRD'ISM, *n.* The science of bards; the learning and maxims of bards. *Owen.*

BARE, *a.* [Sax. *bar*, or *bær.*] 1. Naked; without covering. 2. With the head uncovered, from respect. 3. Plain; simple; unadorned; without the polish of refined manners. 4. Laid open to view; detected; no longer concealed. 5. Poor; destitute; indigent; empty; unfurnished. 6. Thread-bare; much worn. 7. Wanting clothes; or ill-supplied with garments.

BARE, *v. t.* [Sax. *abarian.*] To strip off the covering; to make naked.

† BARE. The old preterit of *bear*, now *bore.*

BĀRE'BŌNE, *n.* A very lean person.

BĀRE'BŌNED, *a.* Lean, so that the bones appear, or, rather, so that the bones show their forms.

BARED, *pp.* Made bare; made naked.

BĀRE'FACED, *a.* 1. With the face uncovered; not masked. 2. Undisguised; unreserved; without concealment; hence, shameless; impudent; audacious.

BĀRE'FA-CED-LY, *adv.* Without disguise or reserve; openly; impudently.

BĀRE'FA-CED-NESS, *n.* Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.

BĀRE'FOOT, *a.* With the feet bare; without shoes and stockings.

BĀRE'FOOT, *a.* or *adv.* With the feet bare.

BĀRE'FOOT-ED, *a.* Having the feet bare.

BĀRE'GNAWN, (bāre'nawn) *a.* Eaten bare. *Shak.*

BĀRE'HEAD-ED, *a.* Having the head uncovered, either from respect or other cause.

BĀRE'HEAD-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being bareheaded.

BĀRE'LEGGED, *a.* Having the legs bare.

BĀRE'LY, *adv.* Nakedly; poorly; indigently; without decoration; merely; only; without any thing more.

BĀRE'NECKED, *a.* Having the neck uncovered.

BĀRE'NESS, *n.* Nakedness; leanness; poverty; indigence; defect of clothes.

BĀRE'PICKED, *a.* Picked to the bone. *Shak.*

BĀRE'RIBBED, *a.* Lean. *Shak.*

BÄR'FUL. *See* BARRFUL.

BÄR'GAIN, (bär'gin) *n.* [Fr. *barguigner.*] 1. An agreement between parties concerning the sale of property; a contract. 2. Stipulation; interested dealing. 3. Purchase, or the thing purchased.

BÄR'GAIN, *v. i.* To make a contract or agreement.

BÄR'GAIN, *v. t.* To sell; to transfer for a consideration.

BAR-GAIN-EE', *n.* The party in a contract who receives or agrees to receive the property sold.

BÄR'GAIN-ER, *n.* The party in a contract who stipulates to sell and convey property to another.

BARGE, (bärj) *n.* [D. *bargie.*] 1. A pleasure boat; a vessel or boat of state, elegantly furnished. 2. A flat-bottomed vessel of burden, for loading and unloading ships.

BÄRGE'-ЄOUP-LES, *n.* In *architecture*, a beam mortised into another, to strengthen the building.

BÄRGE'-ЄŌURSE, *n.* In *bricklaying*, a part of the tiling which projects beyond the principal rafters.

BÄRGE'MAN, *n.* The man who manages a barge.

BÄRGE'MÄS-TER, *n.* The proprietor of a barge, conveying goods for hire.

BÄRG'ER, *n.* The manager of a barge.

BA-RIL'LA, *n.* [Sp.] 1. A plant cultivated in Spain for its ashes, from which the purest kind of mineral alkali is obtained. 2. The alkali procured from this plant.

BAR'I-TONE. *See* BARYTONE.

BAR'I-UM, *n.* The metallic basis of *barytes*, which is an oxyd of *barium. Davy.*

BÄRK, *n.* [Dan. *bark.*] 1. The rind or exterior covering of a tree, corresponding to the skin of an animal. 2. *By way of distinction*, Peruvian bark.

BÄRK, *v. t.* To peel; to strip off bark. Also, to cover or inclose with bark.

BÄRK, or BÄRQUE, *n.* [Ir. *barc*; Fr. *barque.*] A small ship; but *appropriately*, a ship which carries three masts without a mizzen top-sail.

BÄRK, *v. i.* [Sax. *beorcan.*] 1. To make the noise of dogs, when they threaten or pursue. 2. To clamor at; to pursue with unreasonable clamor or reproach.

BÄRK'-BARED, *a.* Stripped of the bark. *Mortimer.*

BÄRK'-BOUND, *a.* Having the bark too firm or close, as with trees.

BÄRKED, *pp.* Stripped of the bark; peeled; also, covered with bark.

BÄRK'ER, *n.* One who barks, or clamors unreasonably; one who strips trees of their bark.

BÄRK'-GALLED, *a.* Having the bark galled, as with thorns.

BÄRK'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off bark; making the noise of dogs; clamoring; covering with bark.

BÄRK'Y, *a.* Consisting of bark; containing bark. *Shak.*

BÄR'LEY, *n.* [W. *barlys.*] A species of grain, used especially for making malt, from which are distilled liquors of extensive use, as *beer*, *ale* and *porter.*

BÄR'LEY-BRAKE, *n.* A rural play; a trial of swiftness.

BÄR'LEY-BROTH, *n.* A low word for strong beer.

BÄR'LEY-ЄORN, *n.* A grain of barley; the third part of an inch in length; hence originated our measures of length.

BÄR'LEY-MOW, *n.* A mow of barley, or the place where barley is deposited.

BÄR'LEY-SUGAR, (bar'le-shū-gar) *n.* Sugar boiled till it is brittle, formerly with a decoction of barley.

BÄR'LEY-WA'TER, *n.* A decoction of barley.

BÄRM, *n.* [Sax. *beorm.*] Yeast; the scum rising upon beer, or other malt liquors, when fermenting, and used as leaven.

BÄRM'Y, *a.* Containing barm, or yeast. *Shak.*

BÄRN, *n.* [Sax. *berern.*] A covered building for securing grain, hay, flax, and other productions of the earth. In the *Northern States of America*, the farmers generally use barns for stabling their horses and cattle; so that, among them, a *barn* is both a cornhouse, or grange, and a stable.

† BÄRN, *v. t.* To lay up in a barn. *Shak.*

BÄR'NA-ЄLE, *n.* [Port. *bernaca.*] 1. A shell, which is often found on the bottoms of ships, rocks, and timber, below the surface of the sea. 2. A species of goose, found in the northern seas, but visiting more southern climates in winter. 3. In the *plural*, an instrument to put upon a horse's nose, to confine him, for shoeing, bleeding, or dressing.

BÄRN'-DŌOR, *n.* The door of a barn. *Milton.*

BAR'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. βαρος and λιθος.] Carbonate of *barytes.*

BA-ROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. βαρος and μετρον.] An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. Its uses are to indicate changes of weather, and to determine the altitude of mountains.

BAR-O-MET'RI-ЄAL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the barometer; made by a barometer.

BAR-O-MET'RI-ЄAL-LY, *adv.* By means of a barometer.

BAR'ON, *n.* [Fr. *baron*; Sp. *baron*, or *varon*; It. *barone.*] 1. In *Great Britain*, a title or degree of nobility; a lord; a peer; one who holds the rank of nobility next below that of a viscount. 2. *Baron* is a title of certain officers, as, *barons of the exchequer. Barons of the Cinque Ports* are members of the house of commons, elected by the seven Cinque Ports.—3. In *law*, a husband; as, *baron* and *feme*, husband and wife.

BAR'ON-AGE, *n.* 1. The whole body of barons or peers. 2. The dignity of a baron. 3. The land which gives title to a baron. *Johnson.*

BAR'ON-ESS, *n.* A baron's wife or lady.

BAR'ON-ET, *n.* [Fr.; *dimin.* of *baron.*] A dignity or degree of honor, next below a baron, and above a knight; having precedency of all knights except those of the garter, and being the only knighthood that is hereditary.

BA-RŌ'NI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a baron. *Encyc.*

BAR'O-NY, *n.* The lordship, honor, or fee of a baron, whether spiritual or temporal.

BAR'OS-ЄOPE, *n.* [Gr. βαρος and σκοπεω.] An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere; superseded by the *barometer.*

BAR-OS-ЄOP'IЄ, *a.* Pertaining to, or determined by, the baroscope.

BAR-O-SEL'E-NITE, *n.* [Gr. βαρος or βαρυς, and *selenite.*] A mineral; sulphate of *barytes*; heavy spar.

BAR'RA, *n.* In *Portugal* and *Spain*, a long measure for cloths. *Encyc.*

BAR-RA-ЄĀ'DA, *n.* A fish, about fifteen inches in length, of a dusky color on the back, and a white belly, with small black spots.

BAR'RA-CAN, *n.* [It. *baracane.*] A thick, strong stuff, something like camelot; used for clokes, &c.
BAR'RACK, *n.* [Sp. *barraca*; Fr. *baraque.*] A hut or house for soldiers, especially in garrison.
BAR'RACK-MAS'TER, *n.* The officer who superintends the barracks of soldiers. *Swift.*
BAR-RA-CU'DA, *n.* A species of fish, of the pike kind.
BAR'RA-TOR, *n.* [Old Fr. *barat.*] 1. One who frequently excites suits at law; an encourager of litigation. 2. The master of a ship, who commits any fraud in the management of the ship.
BAR'RA-TRY, *n.* 1. The practice of exciting and encouraging lawsuits and quarrels.—2. In *commerce*, any species of cheating or fraud, in a shipmaster, by which the owners or insurers are injured.
BARRED, *pp.* Fastened with a bar; hindered; restrained; excluded; forbid; striped; checkered.
BAR'REL, *n.* [W. Fr. *baril*; Sp. *barril.*] 1. A vessel or cask, of more length than breadth, round, and bulging in the middle, made of staves and heading, and bound with hoops. 2. The quantity which a barrel contains. 3. Any thing hollow and long, as the *barrel* of a gun; a tube. 4. A cylinder. 5. A cavity behind the tympanum of the ear is called *the barrel of the ear.*
BAR'REL, *v. t.* To put in a barrel; to pack in a barrel.
BAR'REL-BEL'LIED, *a.* Having a large belly.
BAR'RELED, *pp.* Put or packed in a barrel.
BAR'RELED, *a.* Having a barrel or tube.
BAR'REL-ING, *ppr.* Putting or packing in a barrel.
BAR'REN, *a.* 1. Not producing young, or offspring; *applied to animals.* 2. Not producing plants; unfruitful; steril; not fertile; or producing little; unproductive. 3. Not producing the usual fruit; *applied to trees*, &c. 4. Not copious; scanty. 5. Not containing useful or entertaining ideas. 6. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull. 7. Unproductive; not inventive.
BAR'REN, *n.* 1. In *the states west of the Alleghany Mountains*, a word used to denote a tract of land, rising a few feet above the level of a plain, and producing trees and grass. *Atwater.* 2. Any unproductive tract of land. *Drayton.*
BAR'REN-LY, *adv.* Unfruitfully.
BAR'REN-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of not producing its kind; want of the power of conception. 2. Unfruitfulness; sterility; infertility. 3. Want of invention; want of the power of producing any thing new. 4. Want of matter; scantiness. 5. Defect of emotion, sensibility, or fervency. *Taylor.*
BAR'REN-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Of a poor spirit. *Shak.*
BAR'REN-WORT, *n.* A plant, constituting the genus *epimedium.*
BARR'FUL, *a.* Full of obstructions. *Shak.*
BAR-RI-CADE', *n.* [Fr. *barricade.*] 1. A fortification made in haste, of trees and earth, in order to obstruct the progress of an enemy. 2. Any bar or obstruction; that which defends.
BAR-RI-CADE', *v. t.* 1. To stop up a passage; to obstruct. 2. To fortify with any slight work that prevents the approach of an enemy.
BAR-RI-CA'DO. The same as *barricade.*
BAR'RI-ER, *n.* [Fr. *barriere.*] 1. In *fortification*, a kind of fence made in a passage. *Encyc.* 2. A wall for defense. 3. A fortress or fortified town on the frontier of a country. 4. Any obstruction; any thing which confines, or which hinders approach, or attack. 5. A bar to mark the limits of a place; any limit, or boundary; a line of separation.
BARR'ING, *ppr.* Making fast with a bar; obstructing; excluding; preventing; prohibiting; crossing with stripes.
BARR'ING-OUT, *n.* Exclusion of a person from a place; a boyish sport at Christmas. *Swift.*
BAR'RIS-TER, *n.* A counselor, learned in the laws, qualified and admitted to plead at the bar.
BAR'ROW, *n.* [Sax. *berewe.*] 1. A light, small carriage. A *hand-barrow* is a frame covered in the middle with boards, and borne by and between two men. A *wheel-barrow* is a frame with a box, supported by one wheel, and rolled by a single man. 2. A wicker case, in salt works, where the salt is put to drain.
BAR'ROW, *n.* [Sax. *berga*, or *beorgh.*] 1. In *England*, a hog; and, according to *Ash*, *obsolete. Barrow grease* is hog's lard.—2. In *America*, a male hog castrated; *a word in common use.*
BAR'ROW, *n.* [Sax. *beara*, or *bearewe.*] In the names of places, *barrow* is used to signify a wood or grove.
BAR'ROW, *n.* [Sax. *beorg.*] A hillock, or mound of earth, intended as a repository of the dead.
BARSE, *n.* An English name for the common perch.
BAR'SHOT, *n.* Double-headed shot, consisting of a bar, with a half ball or round head at each end.
BAR'TER, *v. i.* [Sp. *baratar.*] To traffick or trade, by exchanging one commodity for another.
BAR'TER, *v. t.* To give one thing for another in commerce.
BAR'TER, *n.* The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities.
BAR'TERED, *pp.* Given in exchange.
BAR'TER-ER, *n.* One who trafficks by exchange of commodities.
BAR'TER-ING, *ppr.* Trafficking or trading by an exchange of commodities.
† BAR'TER-Y, *n.* Exchange of commodities in trade.
BAR-THOL'O-MEW-TIDE, *n.* The term near St. Bartholomew's day. *Shak.*
BAR'TON, *n.* [Sax. *bere-ton.*] The demain lands of a manor; the manor itself, and sometimes the out-houses.
BAR'TRAM, *n.* [L. *pyrethrum.*] A plant; pellitory.
BAR-Y-STRON'TIAN-ITE, *n.* [Gr. *βαρυς*, and *strontian.*] A mineral, called also *stromnite*, from *Stromness*, in Orkney.
BA-RY'TA, *n.* The earth of barytes in a purified state.
BA-RY'TES, *n.* [Gr. *βαρυς*, heavy; *βαρυτης*, weight.] Ponderous earth; the heaviest of earthy substances. It is an oxyd of a metallic substance called *barium.*
BA-RYT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to barytes; formed of barytes, or containing it. *Kirwan.*
BAR'Y-TO-CAL'CITE, *n.* A mixture of carbonate of lime with sulphate of barytes, of a dark, or light-gray color, of various forms.
BAR'Y-TONE, *a.* [Gr. *βαρυς* and *τονος.*] Pertaining to, or noting a grave, deep sound, or male voice. *Walker.*
BAR'Y-TONE, *n.* 1. In *music*, a male voice, the compass of which partakes of the common base and the tenor.—2. In *Greek grammar*, a verb which has no accent marked on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood.
BA'SAL, *a.* Pertaining to the base; constituting the base. *Say.*
BA-SALT', *n.* A dark, grayish-black mineral or stone, sometimes bluish or brownish-black, and, when withered, the surface is grayish or reddish-brown.
BA-SAL'TES, *n.* A kind of stone, of the hardness and color of iron, which is found in perpendicular blocks.
BA-SALT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to basalt; formed of or containing basalt.
BA-SALT'I-FORM, *a.* In the form of basalt; columnar.
BA-SALT'INE, *n.* 1. Basaltic hornblend; a variety of common hornblend, so called from its being often found in basalt. 2. A column of basalt.
BAS'A-NITE, *n.* [Gr. *βασανος.*] Lydian stone, or black jasper; a variety of siliceous or flinty slate.
BASE, *a.* [Fr. *bas*, low; W. *bas*; It. *basso.*] 1. Low in place. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.* 2. Mean; vile; worthless; that is, *low* in value or estimation; *used of things.* 3. Of low station; of mean account; without rank, dignity, or estimation among men; *used of persons.* 4. Of mean spirit; disingenuous; illiberal; low; without dignity of sentiment. 5. Of little comparative value; *applied to metals.* 6. Deep; grave; *applied to sounds.* 7. Of illegitimate birth; born out of wedlock. *Shak.* 8. Not held by honorable tenure.
BASE, *n.* [Gr. *βασις*; L. *basis.*] 1. The bottom of any thing, considered as its support, or the part of a thing on which it stands or rests.—In *architecture*, the base of a pillar properly is that part which is between the top of a pedestal and the bottom of the shaft. *Encyc.* 2. The part of any ornament which hangs down, as housings. 3. The broad part of any thing, as the bottom of a cone. 4. The place from which racers or tilters start; the bottom of the field; the starting post. 5. The lowest or gravest part in *music.* 6. A rustic play, called also *bays*, or *prison bars.*—7. In *geometry*, the lowest side of the perimeter of a figure.—8. In *chemistry*, any body which is dissolved by another body, which it receives and fixes. 9. *Thorough base*, in *music*, is the part performed with base viols or theorbos, while the voices sing, and other instruments perform their parts.
BASE, *v. t.* 1. To embase; to reduce the value by the admixture of meaner metals. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.* 2. To found; to lay the base or foundation. *Edinburgh Review.*
BASE'-BORN, *a.* 1. Born out of wedlock. 2. Born of low parentage. 3. Vile; mean.
BASE'-COURT, *n.* [Fr. *basse-cour.*] The back yard, opposed to the chief court in front of a house; the farm yard.
BASED, *pp.* Reduced in value; founded.
BASE'LESS, *a.* Without a base; having no foundation, or support.
BASE'LY, *adv.* 1. In a base manner; meanly; dishonorably. 2. Illegitimately; in bastardy.
BASE'MENT, *n.* In *architecture*, the ground floor, on which the order, or columns which decorate the principal story, are placed.
BASE'-MIND-ED, *a.* Of a low spirit or mind; mean.
BASE'-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* Meanness of spirit.
BASE'NESS, *n.* 1. Meanness; vileness; worthlessness. 2. Vileness of metal; the quality of being of little comparative value. 3. Bastardy; illegitimacy of birth. 4. Deepness of sound.
BASE'NET, *n.* A helmet. *Spenser.*
BASE'-STRING, *n.* The lowest note. *Shak*

BĀSE'-VI-OL, *n.* A musical instrument, used for playing the base, or gravest part. *See* BASS-VIOL.

BASH, *v. i.* [Heb. בוש.] To be ashamed; to be confounded with shame. *Spenser.*

BA-SHAW', *n.* [Ar. *basha*; Pers. *pasha*; Sp. *baxa*; It. *bascia*; Turk. *basch*.—It should be written and pronounced *pashaw*.] 1. A title of honor in the Turkish dominions; *appropriately*, the title of the prime vizier, but given to viceroys, or governors of provinces, and to generals, and other men of distinction. 2. A proud, tyrannical, overbearing man.

BASH'FUL, *a.* 1. *Properly*, having a downcast look; hence, very modest. 2. Modest to excess; sheepish. 3. Exciting shame.

BASH'FUL-LY, *adv.* Very modestly; in a timorous manner.

BASH'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Excessive or extreme modesty; a quality of mind often visible in external appearance, as in blushing, a downcast look, confusion, &c. 2. Vicious or rustic shame.

BASH'LESS, *a.* Shameless; unblushing. *Spenser.*

BAS'IL, *n.* The slope or angle of a tool or instrument, as of a chisel or plane.

BAS'IL, *v. t.* To grind or form the edge of a tool to an angle.

BAS'IL, *n.* [Fr. *basilic*; It. *basilico*.] A plant of the genus *ocymum*.

BAS'IL, *n.* The skin of a sheep tanned; written also *basan*.

BAS'IL-WEED, *n.* Wild basil, a plant of the genus *clinopodium*. *Muhlenburg.*

BAS'I-LAR, } *a.* [*See* BASILIC.] Chief; an anatomical
BAS'I-LA-RY, } term applied to several bones, and to an artery of the brain.—*Basilian monks*, monks of the order of St. Basil.

BAS'I-LIC, *n.* [Gr. *βασιλικη*.] *Anciently*, a public hall, or court of judicature, where princes and magistrates sat to administer justice.

BAS'I-LIC, *n.* The middle vein of the arm, or the interior branch of the axillary vein.

BAS'I-LIC, } *a.* 1. Belonging to the middle vein of the
BA-SIL'I-CAL, } arm. 2. Noting a particular nut, the walnut. 3. Being in the manner of a public edifice, or cathedral.

BA-SIL'I-CON, *n.* [Gr. *βασιλικος*.] An ointment.

BAS'I-LISK, *n.* [Gr. *βασιλισκος*.] 1. A fabulous serpent, called a *cockatrice*.—2. In *military affairs*, a large piece of ordnance, so called from its supposed resemblance to the serpent of that name, or from its size.

BĀ'SIN, (bā'sn) *n.* [Fr. *bassin*.] 1. A hollow vessel or dish, to hold water for washing, and for various other uses.—2. In *hydraulics*, any reservoir of water. 3. That which resembles a basin in containing water, as a pond. —4. Among *glass grinders*, a concave piece of metal, by which convex glasses are formed.—5. Among *hatters*, a large shell or case, usually of iron, placed over a furnace, in which the hat is molded into due shape.—6. In *anatomy*, a round cavity between the anterior ventricles of the brain. 7. The scale of a balance, when hollow and round.

BĀ'SINED, *a.* Inclosed in a basin. *Young.*

BĀ'SIS, *n.*; *plu.* BASES. [L.] 1. The foundation of any thing; that on which a thing stands or lies; the bottom or foot of the thing itself, or that on which it rests. [*See* BASE.] 2. The ground-work, or first principle; that which supports. 3. Foundation; support. 4. Basis, *in chemistry*. *See* BASE.

BĂSK, *v. i.* To lie in warmth; to be exposed to genial heat; to be at ease and thriving under benign influences.

BĂSK, *v. t.* To warm by continued exposure to heat; to warm with genial heat. *Dryden.*

BĂSKED, *pp.* Exposed to warmth, or genial heat.

BĂS'KET, *n.* [W. *basged*, or *basgawd*.] 1. A domestic vessel made of twigs, rushes, splinters, or other flexible things interwoven. 2 The contents of a basket; as much as a basket will contain.

BĂS'KET, *v. t.* To put in a basket. *Cowper.*

BĂS'KET-FISH, *n.* A species of sea-star, or star-fish.

BĂS'KET-HILT, *n.* A hilt which covers the hand, and defends it from injury, as of a sword.

BĂS'KET-HILT-ED, *a.* Having a hilt of basket-work.

BĂS'KET-SALT, *n.* Salt made from salt-springs.

BĂS'KET-WOM-AN, *n.* A woman who carries a basket to and from market.

BĂSK'ING, *ppr.* Exposing or lying exposed to the continued action of heat or genial warmth.

BĂSK'ING-SHARK, *n.* The sun-fish of the Irish.

BĂS'QUISH, (băs'kish) *a.* Pertaining to the people or language of Biscay.

BĂSS, *n.* [It has no plural.] The name of several species of fish.

BĂSS, *n.* 1. The linden, lime, or tiel tree; called also *basswood*. 2. [pron. *bas*.] A mat to kneel on in churches.

BĀSS, *n.* In *music*, the *base*; the deepest or gravest part of a tune. This word is thus written, in imitation of the Italian *basso*, which is the Eng. *base*, low; yet with the pronunciation of *base* and plural *bases*; a gross error that ought to be corrected; as the word used in pronunciation is the English word *base*.

BĀSS, *v. t.* To sound in a deep tone. *Shak.*

BĀSS-RE-LIĒF', *n.* In English, *base-relief*. [It. *basso* and *relievo*.] Sculpture, whose figures do not stand out far from the ground or plane on which they are formed. When figures do not protuberate so as to exhibit the entire body, they are said to be done in *relief*; and when they are low, flat, or little raised from the plane, the work is said to be in *low relief*. When the figures are so raised as to be well distinguished, they are said to be *bold*, *strong*, or *high*, *alto relievo*. *See* RELIEF.

BĀSS'-VI-OL, *n.* A musical instrument, used for playing the bass or gravest part.

BAS'SA. *See* BASHAW.

BAS'SET, *n.* [Fr. *bassette*.] A game at cards.

BAS'SET, *v. i.* Among *coal diggers*, to incline upwards.

BAS'SET-ING, *ppr.* Having a direction upwards.

BAS'SET-ING, *n.* The upward direction of a vein in a coal mine.

BAS'SO-CON-CER-TAN'TE, in *music*, is the base of the little chorus, or that which plays throughout the whole piece.

BAS'SO-CON-TIN'U-O. Thorough base, which see under BASE.

BAS'SO-RE-PIĒ'NO is the base of the grand chorus, which plays only occasionally, or in particular parts.

BAS'SO-RE-LIĒ'VO. *See* BASS-RELIEF.

BAS'SO-VI-O-LI'NO is the base of the base-viol.

BAS'SOCK, *n.* The same as *bass*, a mat.

BAS-SOON', *n.* [Fr. *basson*.] A musical wind instrument, blown with a reed, and furnished with eleven holes, which are stopped as in other large flutes.

BAS-SOON'IST, *n.* A performer on the bassoon.

BĂST, *n.* A rope, or cord, made of the bark of the lime-tree or linden.

BĂS'TARD, *n.* [Arm. *bastard*; Ir. *basdard*; Fr. *bâtard*.] A natural child; a child begotten and born out of wed lock; an illegitimate or spurious child.

† BĂS'TARD, *n.* A kind of sweet wine. *Shak.*

BĂS'TARD, *a.* 1. Begotten and born out of lawful matrimony; illegitimate. 2. Spurious; not genuine; false; supposititious; adulterate.

BĂS'TARD, *v. t.* To make or determine to be a bastard.

BĂS'TARD-ISM, *n.* The state of a bastard.

BĂS'TARD-IZE, *v. t.* 1. To make or prove to be a bastard; to convict of being a bastard; to declare legally, or decide a person to be illegitimate. 2. To beget a bastard. *Shak.*

BĂS'TARD-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a bastard; spuriously. *Donne.*

BĂS'TARD-LY, *a.* Spurious. *Bp. Taylor.*

BĂS'TARDS. An appellation given to a faction or troop of bandits, who ravaged Guienne, in France, in the 14th century.

BĂS'TARD-Y, *n.* A state of being a bastard, which condition disables the person from inheriting an estate.

BAS-TARN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the *Bastarnæ*.—*Bastarnic Alps*, the Carpathian mountains, so called from the ancient inhabitants, the *Bastarnæ*.

BASTE, *v. t.* [Arm. *baz*; Fr. *bâton*.] 1. To beat with a stick. 2. To drip butter or fat upon meat, as it turns upon the spit, in roasting; to moisten with fat or other liquid.

BASTE, *v. t.* [Sp. *bastear*.] To sew with long stitches; to sew slightly.

BĀST'ED, *pp.* Beat with a stick; moistened with fat or other matter in roasting; sewed together with long stitches, or slightly.

† BĀST'ER, *n.* A blow with a stick or other weapon. *Wagstaffe.*

BAS'TILE, *n.* [Fr. *bâtir*, *bastir*.] An old castle in Paris, built between 1369 and 1383, used as a state prison. It was demolished in 1789.

† BAS'TI-MENT, } *n.* [Old Fr. *bastiment*.] A rampart.
† BAS-TI-MEN'TO, }

BAS-TI-NĀDE', or BAS-TI-NĀ'DO, *n.* [Fr. *bastonnade*.] A sound beating with a stick or cudgel; the blows given with a stick or staff. A punishment in use among the Turks, of beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

BAS-TI-NĀDE', } *v. t.* To beat with a stick or cudgel.
BAS-TI-NĀ'DO, }

BĀST'ING, *ppr.* Beating with a stick; moistening with dripping; sewing together with long stitches.

BĀST'ING, *n.* A beating with a stick; a moistening with dripping; a sewing together slightly, with long stitches.

BAS'TION, (bas'chun) *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *bastion*.] A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, sometimes with brick or stones, standing out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part; formerly called a *bulwark*.

BAS'TO, *n.* The ace of clubs at quadrille.

BAS'TON, or BA-TOON', *n.* In *architecture*, a round molding in the base of a column; called also a *torc*.

BAT, *n.* [Sax. *bat.*] 1. A heavy stick or club. 2. *Bat* or *bate*, a small copper coin of Germany. 3. A term given by miners to shale, or bituminous shale.

BAT, *v. i.* To manage a bat, or play with one.

BAT, *n.* A race of quadrupeds, technically called *vespertilio*, of the order *primates*, in Linne's system. The fore feet have the toes connected by a membrane, expanded into a kind of wings, by means of which the animals fly. The species are numerous.

BAT'-FOWL-ER, *n.* One who practices or is pleased with bat-fowling. *Barrington.*

BAT'-FOWL-ING, *n.* A mode of catching birds at night, by holding a torch or other light, and beating the bush or perch where they roost.

BĀ'TA-BLE, *a.* Disputable.

BA-TĀ'TAS, *n.* A species of tick or mite.

BA-TĀ'VI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Holland, or the isle of Betaw in Holland.

BA-TĀ'VI-AN, *n.* A native of Betaw, or Holland.

BATCH, *n.* [D. *bakzel.*] 1. The quantity of bread baked at one time; a baking of bread. 2. Any quantity of a thing made at once, or so united as to have like qualities.

BATCH'E-LOR. *See* BACHELOR.

BATE, *n.* [Sax. *bate.*] Strife; contention; retained in *make-bate.* [*Bate*, with its derivatives, is little used.]

BATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *battre.*] To lessen by retrenching, deducting or reducing. We now use *abate.*

BATE, *v. i.* To grow or become less; to remit or retrench a part. *Dryden.*

† BĀTE'-BREED-ING, *a.* Breeding strife. *Shak.*

BĀTE'FUL, *a.* Contentious; given to strife.

BĀTE'LESS, *a.* Not to be abated. *Shak.*

BĀTE'MENT, *n.* Abatement; deduction; diminution.

BA-TEAU', (bat-tō') *n.* [Fr.] A light boat, long in proportion to its breadth, and wider in the middle than at the ends.

BAT'EN-ITES, BAT'EN-ISTS, or BA-TĒ'NI-ANS, *n.* A sect of apostates from Mohammedism.

† BAT'FUL, *a.* Rich, fertile, as land. *Mason.*

BATH, *n.* [Sax. *bæth*, *batho.*] 1. A place for bathing; a vat or receptacle of water for persons to plunge or wash their bodies in, and is either warm or cold. 2. A place in which heat is applied to a body immersed in some substance. 3. A house for bathing. 4. A Hebrew measure containing the tenth of a *homer*, or seven gallons and four pints, as a measure for liquids; and three pecks and three pints, as a dry measure.

BĀTH'-ROOM, *n.* An apartment for bathing.

BA†HE, *v. t.* [Sax. *bathian.*] 1. To wash the body, or some part of it, by immersion, as in a bath. 2. To wash or moisten, for the purpose of making soft and supple, or for cleansing, as a wound. 3. To moisten or suffuse with a liquid.

BA†HE, *v. i.* To be or lie in a bath; to be in water or in other liquid, or to be immersed in a fluid.

BĀ†HED, *pp.* Washed as in a bath; moistened with a liquid; bedewed.

BĀ†H'ER, *n.* One who bathes.

BĀ†H'ING, *ppr.* Washing by immersion, or by applying a liquid; moistening; fomenting.

BĀ†H'ING, *n.* The act of bathing, or washing the body in water. *Mason.*

BĀ†H'ING-TUB, *n.* A vessel for bathing.

BĀ'THOS, *n.* [Gr. βαθος.] The art of sinking in poetry. *Arbuthnot.*

BĀT'ING, *ppr.* Abating; taking away; deducting; excepting. *Locke.*

BAT'IN-IST. *See* BATENITES.

BAT'IST, *n.* A fine linen cloth.

BAT'LET, *n.* A small bat, or square piece of wood with a handle, for beating linen.

BAT'MAN, *n.* A weight used in Smyrna.

BA-TOON', or BAT'ON, *n.* [Fr. *bâton.*] A staff or club; a marshal's staff; a truncheon; a badge of military honors.

BAT'RA-€HITE, *n.* [Gr. βατραχος.] A fossil or stone, in color resembling a frog.

BAT'RA-€HOM-Y-OM'A-€HY, *n.* [Gr. βατραχος, μυς, and μαχη.] The battle between the frogs and mice; a burlesque poem ascribed to Homer.

BA-TRĀ'CIAN, *a.* [Gr. βατραχος.] Pertaining to frogs; an epithet designating an order of animals, including frogs, toads, &c.

BA-TRĀ'CIAN, *n.* An animal of the order above mentioned.

† BAT'TA-BLE, *a.* Capable of cultivation.

† BAT'TAI-LANT, *n.* A combatant. *Shelton.*

BAT'TAI-LOUS, *a.* Warlike; having the form or appearance of an army arrayed for battle.

BAT-TĀL'IA, (bat-tāle'ya) *n.* [Sp. *batalla.*] 1. The order of battle; troops arrayed in their proper brigades, regiments, battalions, &c., as for action. 2. The main body of an army in array, distinguished from the wings.

BAT-TAL'ION, *n.* [Fr. *bataillon.*] A body of infantry, consisting of from 500 to 800 men.

BAT-TAL'IONED, *a.* Formed into battalions. *Barlow.*

BAT'TEL, *n.* [*See* BATTLE.] In *law*, wager of *battel*, a species of trial for the decision of causes between parties.

BAT'TEL, *v. i.* 1. To grow fat. [*Obs.*] 2. To stand indebted in the college books at Oxford, for provisions and drink, from the buttery. Hence, a *batteler* answers to a *sizer* at Cambridge.

BAT'TEL, *n.* An account of the expenses of a student at Oxford.

† BAT'TEL, *a.* Fertile; fruitful. *Hooker.*

BAT'TEL-ER, BAT'TLER, *n.* A student at Oxford.

† BAT'TE-MENT, *n.* [Fr.] A beating; striking; impulse.

BAT'TEN, (bat'tn) *v. t.* 1. To fatten; to make fat; to make plump by plenteous feeding. 2. To fertilize or enrich land.

BAT'TEN, *v. i.* To grow or become fat; to live in luxury, or to grow fat in ease and luxury.

BAT'TEN, *n.* A piece of board or scantling, of a few inches in breadth, used in making doors and windows.

BAT'TEN, *v. t.* To form with battens.

BAT'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *battre.*] 1. To beat with successive blows; to beat with violence, so as to bruise, shake, or demolish. 2. To wear or impair with beating.

BAT'TER, *v. i.* To swell, bulge, or stand out, as a timber or side of a wall from its foundation.

BAT'TER, *n.* A mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, salt, &c., beaten together with some liquor, used in cookery.

BAT'TERED, *pp.* Beaten; bruised, broken, impaired by beating or wearing.

BAT'TER-ER, *n.* One who batters or beats.

BAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Beating; dashing against; bruising or demolishing by beating.

BAT'TER-ING-RAM, *n.* In *antiquity*, a military engine used to beat down the walls of besieged places.

BAT'TER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *batterie.*] 1. The act of battering or beating. 2. The instrument of battering.—3. In the *military art*, a parapet thrown up to cover the gunners, and others employed about them, from the enemy's shot, with the guns employed.—4. In *law*, the unlawful beating of another.—5. *Electrical battery*, a number of coated jars placed in such a manner, that they may be charged at the same time, and discharged in the same manner.—6. *Galvanic battery*, a pile or series of plates, of copper and zink, or of any substances susceptible of galvanic action.

BAT'TING, *n.* The management of a bat play.

BAT'TISH, *a.* Resembling a bat. *Vernon.*

BAT'TLE, *n.* [Fr. *bataille.*] 1. A fight, or encounter between enemies, or opposing armies; an engagement. 2. A body of forces, or division of an army.—*A pitched battle* is one in which the armies are previously drawn up in form.

BAT'TLE, *v. i.* [Fr. *batailler*; Sp. *batallar.*] To join in battle; to contend in fight.

BAT'TLE, *v. t.* To cover with armed force.

BAT'TLE-AR-RĀY', *n.* Array or order of battle; the disposition of forces preparatory to a battle.

BAT'TLE-AX, BAT'TLE-AXE, *n.* An axe anciently used as a weapon of war.

BAT'TLE-DŌOR, (bat'tl-dōre) *n.* 1. An instrument of play, with a handle and a flat board or palm, used to strike a ball or shuttle-cock; a racket. 2. A child's horn-book. [*Not in use in U. S.*]

BAT'TLE-MENT, *n.* A wall raised on a building with openings or embrasures, or the embrasure itself.

BAT'TLE-MENT-ED, *a.* Secured by battlements.

BAT'TLING, *n.* Conflict. *Thomson.*

BAT-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One that repeats the same thing in speaking or writing. [*Little used.*]

BAT-TOL'O-GĪZE, *v. t.* To repeat needlessly the same thing. *Herbert.* [*Little used.*]

BAT-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. βαττολογια.] A needless repetition of words in speaking.

BAT'TON, *n.* In *commerce*, pieces of wood or deal for flooring or other purposes.

BAT'TO-RY, *n.* Among the *Hanse-Towns*, a factory or magazine in foreign countries.

BAT'TU-LATE, *v. t.* To interdict commerce.

BAT-TU-LĀ'TION, *n.* A prohibition of commerce.

BAT'TY, *a.* Belonging to a bat. *Shak.*

BATZ, *n.* A small copper coin with a mixture of silver.

BAU-BEE', *n.* In *Scotland and the North of England*, a half-penny.

BAU'BLE. *See* BAWBLE.

BAUGE, *n.* A drugget manufactured in Burgundy, with thread spun thick, and of coarse wool.

BAULK. *See* BALK.

BAV'A-ROY, *n.* A kind of cloke or surtout.

BAV'IN, *n.* A stick like those bound up in fagots; a piece of waste wood.—In *war*, fagots.

BAW'BLE, *n.* [Fr. *babiole.*] A trifling piece of finery; a gewgaw; that which is gay or showy without real value.

† BAWB'LING, *a* Trifling; contemptible. *Shak.*
BAW'-COCK, *n.* A fine fellow. *Shak.*
BAWD, *n.* A procurer or procuress. A person who keeps a house of prostitution, and conducts criminal intrigues.
BAWD, *v. i.* 1 To procure; to provide women for lewd purposes. 2. To foul or dirty. [*Not in use.*] *Skelton.*
BAWD'-BORN, *a.* Descended from a bawd. *Shak.*
BAWD'I-LY, *adv.* Obscenely; lewdly.
BAWD'I-NESS, *n.* Obscenity; lewdness.
BAWD'RICK, *n.* [*See* BALDRICK.] A belt. *Chapman.*
BAWD'RY, *n.* 1. The practice of procuring women for the gratification of lust. 2. Obscenity; filthy, unchaste language.
BAWD'Y, *a.* Obscene; filthy; unchaste.
BAWD'Y-HOUSE, *n.* A house of prostitution.
BAWL, *v. i.* [Sax. *bellan.*] To cry out with a loud, full sound; to hoot; to cry loud, as a child.
BAWL, *v. t.* To proclaim by outcry, as a common crier.
BAWLED, *pp.* Proclaimed by outcry.
BAWL'ER, *n.* One who bawls. *Echard.*
BAWL'ING, *ppr.* Crying aloud.
BAWL'ING, *n.* The act of crying with a loud sound.
BAWM, BAWN, } *v. t.* To adorn; to dress. *Westmorcland. Eng.*
† BAWN, *n.* An inclosure with mud or stone walls for keeping cattle; a fortification.
BAW'REL, *n.* A kind of hawk. *Todd.*
BAW'SIN, *n.* A badger. *B. Jonson.*
BAX-TE'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Baxter.
BAY, *a.* [Fr. *bai* or *baie.*] Red, or reddish, inclining to a chestnut color; applied to the color of horses.
BAY, *n.* [Fr. *baie;* Sp. Port. *bahia.*] 1. An arm of the sea, extending into the land, not of any definite form, but smaller than a gulf, and larger than a creek. 2. A pond-head, or a pond formed by a dam, for the purpose of driving mill-wheels.—3. In *a barn*, a place between the floor and the end of the building, or a low, inclosed place, for depositing hay.—4. In *ships of war*, that part on each side between decks, which lies between the bitts. 5. Any kind of opening in walls.
BAY, *n.* 1. The laurel-tree. 2. *Bays*, in the plural, an honorary garland or crown, bestowed as a prize for victory, anciently made or consisting of branches of the laurel.—3. In *some parts of the U. States*, a tract of land covered with bay-trees. *Drayton.*
BAY, *n.* [Goth. *beidan.*] A state of expectation, watching or looking for; as, to keep a man *at bay.*
BAY, *v. i.* [Fr. *aboyer;* It. *baiare.*] 1. To bark, as a dog at his game. *Spenser.* 2. To encompass, or inclose, from *bay.* We now use *embay.*
BAY, *v. t.* To bark at; to follow with barking.
BAY'-SALT is salt which crystalizes or receives its consistence from the heat of the sun or action of the air.
BAY'-WIN-DOW, *n.* A window jutting out from the wall, as in shops.
BAY'-YARN, *n.* A denomination sometimes used promiscuously with woolen yarn. *Chambers.*
BAY'ARD, *n.* 1. A bay horse. *Philips.* 2. An unmannerly beholder. *B. Jonson.*
BAY'ARD-LY, *a.* Blind; stupid. *Taylor.*
BAYED, *a.* Having bays, as a building.
BAY'O-NET, *n.* [Fr. *bayonette;* Sp. *bayoneta;* It. *baionetta;* so called, it is said, because the first bayonets were made at Bayonne.] A short, pointed, broad dagger, fixed at the end of a musket.
BAY'O-NET, *v. t.* 1. To stab with a bayonet. 2. To compel or drive by the bayonet. *Burke.*
BAYS, or BAYZE. *See* BAIZE.
BA-ZAR', *n.* [Pers.; Russ. *bazari.*] Among the *Turks* and *Persians*, an exchange, market-place, or place where goods are exposed to sale.
BAZ'AT, or BAZ'A, *n.* A long, fine-spun cotton, from Jerusalem, whence it is called *Jerusalem cotton.*
BDELL'IUM, (del'yum) *n.* [L.] A gummy, resinous juice, produced by a tree in the East Indies.
BE, *v. i. substantive;* ppr. *being;* pp. *been.* [Sax. *beon;* G. *bin, bist;* D. *ben.*] 1. To be fixed; to exist; to have a real state or existence. 2. To be made to be; to become. 3. To remain. This verb is used as an auxiliary in forming the tenses of other verbs, and particularly in giving to them the passive form.—*Let be* is to omit, or to let alone.
BE, a prefix, as in *because, before, beset, bedeck,* is the same word as *by;* Sax. *be, big;* Goth. *bi.* It denotes nearness, closeness, about, on, at, from some root signifying to *pass* or to *press.*
BEACH, *n.* The shore of the sea, or of a lake, which is washed by the tide and waves; the strand.
BEACH'ED, *a.* Exposed to the waves; washed by the tide and waves. *Shak.*
BEACH'Y, *a.* Having a beach or beaches. *Shak.*
BEA'CON, (be'kn) *n.* [Sax. *beacen, becen.*] 1. A signal erected on a long pole, upon an eminence, consisting of a pitch barrel, or some combustible matter, to be fired at night, or to cause a smoke by day, to make known the approach of an enemy. 2. A light-house. 3. *Figuratively* that which gives notice of danger.
BE'A'CON, *v. t.* To afford light as a beacon; to light up.
BE'A'CON-AGE, (be'kn-aje) *n.* Money paid for the maintenance of a beacon. *Encyc. Ash.*
BEAD, *n.* [Ger. *bethe;* Sax. *bead.*] 1. A little perforated ball, to be strung on a thread, and worn about the neck, for ornament. 2. Any small globular body.—3. In *architecture*, a round molding.
BE'AD'-MA-KER, *n.* One who makes beads.
BE'AD'-PROOF, *a.* Spirit is *bead-proof*, when, after shaking, a crown of bubbles will stand on the surface.
BE'AD'-RŌLL, *n.* Among *Catholics*, a list or catalogue of persons, for the rest of whose souls they are to repeat a certain number of prayers, which they count by their beads.
BE'AD'-TREE, *n.* The *azedarach*, a species of *melia.*
BE'ADS'-MAN, *n.* A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another.
BE'ADS'-WŌM'AN, *n.* A praying woman; a woman who resides in an alms-house. *Ash.*
BE'A'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *bydel*, or *bædel.*] 1. A messenger or crier of a court; a servitor; one who cites persons to appear and answer. 2. An officer in a university, whose chief business is to walk with a mace, before the masters, in a public procession; or, as in *America*, before the president, trustees, faculty and students of a college. 3. A parish officer, whose business is to punish petty offenders.
BE'A'DLE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a beadle.
BE'A'GLE, *n.* [Fr. *bigle.*] A small hound, or hunting dog.
BEAK, *n.* [D. *bek.*] 1. The bill or nib of a bird. 2. A pointed piece of wood, fortified with brass, resembling a beak, fastened to the end of ancient galleys, intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy. 3. Any thing ending in a point, like a beak. This, in *America*, is more generally pronounced *peak.*
BE'AK, *v. t.* Among *cock-fighters*, to take hold with the beak.
BE'AK'ED, *a.* Having a beak; ending in a point, like a beak.
BE'AK'ER, *n.* [Ger. *becher.*] A cup or glass.
BE'AK'I-RON, (beek'ī-urn) *n.* A bickern; an iron tool, ending in a point, used by blacksmiths.
BE'AL, *n.* A pimple; a whelk; a small inflammatory tumor; a pustule.
BEAL, *v. i.* To gather matter; to swell and come to a head, as a pimple.
† BE-ALL, *n.* All that is to be done. *Shak.*
BEAM, *n.* [Sax. *beam.*] 1. The largest, or a principal piece in a building, that lies across the walls, and serves to support the principal rafters. 2. Any large piece of timber. 3. The part of a balance, from the ends of which the scales are suspended. 4. The part on the head of a stag, which bears the antlers, royals and tops. 5. The pole of a carriage, which runs between the horses. 6. A cylinder of wood, making part of a loom, on which weavers wind the warp before weaving; and this name is given also to the cylinder on which the cloth is rolled, as it is wove. 7. The straight part or shank of an anchor.—8. In *ships*, a great, main, cross timber, which holds the sides of a ship from falling together. 9. The main piece of a plow, in which the plow-tails are fixed, and by which it is drawn.
BE'AM'-BIRD, *n.* In *Yorkshire, England*, the petty chaps, a species of *motacilla.* The spotted fly-catcher, a species of *muscicapa. Ed. Encyc.*
BE'AM'-TREE, *n.* A species of *wild-service.* The *cratægus aria.*
BEAM, *n.* [Sax. *beam.*] A ray of light, emitted from the sun, or other luminous body.
BEAM, *v. t.* To send forth; to emit.
BEAM, *v. i.* To emit rays of light, or beams; to shine.
BE'AM'ING, *ppr.* Emitting rays of light, or beams.
BE'AM'ING, *n.* 1. Radiation; the emission or darting of light in rays. 2. The issuing of intellectual light.
BE'AM'LESS, *a.* Emitting no rays of light.
BE'AM'Y, *a.* 1. Emitting rays of light; radiant; shining. 2. Resembling a beam in size and weight; massy. 3. Having horns, or antlers.
BEAN, *n.* [Sax. *bean.*] A name given to several kinds of pulse. The varieties most usually cultivated are, the horse bean, the mazagan, the kidney bean, the cranberry bean, the lima bean, the frost bean, &c.
BE'AN'-CA-PER, *n.* A plant, a species of *zygophyllum*, a native of warm climates.
BE'AN'-COD, *n.* A small fishing vessel or pilot boat.
BE'AN'-FED, *a.* Fed with beans. *Shak.*
BE'AN'-FLY, *n.* A beautiful fly, of a pale purple color.
BE'AN'-GOOSE, *n.* A species of *anas*, a bird.
BE'AN'-TRE-FOIL. The cytisus. *Fam. of Plants.*
BE'AN'-TRES-SEL, *n.* An herb.
BEAR, *v. t.* pret. *bore;* pp. *born, borne.* [Sax. *bæran, beran, beoran.*] 1. To support; to sustain. 2. To carry; to convey; to support and remove from place to place. 3. To wear; to bear as a mark of authority or distinction; as, to *bear* a sword. 4. To keep afloat. 5. To support or

sustain without sinking or yielding; to endure. 6. To entertain; to carry in the mind. 7. To suffer; to undergo. 8. To suffer without resentment, or interference to prevent; to have patience. 9. To admit or be capable of. 10. To bring forth or produce, as the fruit of plants, or the young of animals. 11. To give birth to, or be the native place of. 12. To possess and use as power; to exercise. 13. To gain or win. 14. To carry on, or maintain; to have. 15. To show or exhibit; to relate. 16. To sustain the effect, or be answerable for. 17. To sustain, as expense; to supply the means of paying. 18. To be the object of. 19. To behave; to act in any character. *Shak.* 20. To remove, or to endure the effects of; and, hence, to give satisfaction for.

To bear off, is to restrain; to keep from approach; and, in *seamanship*, to remove to a distance.—*To bear down*, is to impel or urge; to overthrow or crush by force.—*To bear down upon*, to press to overtake; to make all sail to come up with.—*To bear hard*, is to press or urge.—*To bear on*, is to press against; also, to carry forward, to press, incite or animate.—*To bear through*, is to conduct or manage; to support.—*To bear out*, is to maintain and support to the end; to defend to the last.—*To bear up*, to support; to keep from falling.—*To bear up*, to keep afloat.—*To bear date*, is to have the mark of time when written or executed.—*To bear a price*, is to have a certain price.—*To bear a hand*, in *seamanship*, is to make haste, be quick.

BEAR, *v. i.* 1. To suffer, as with pain. 2. To be patient; to endure. *Dryden.* 3. To produce, as fruit; to be fruitful. 4. To take effect; to succeed. 5. To act in any character. 6. To be situated as to the point of compass.

To bear away, in *navigation*, is to change the course of a ship, when close hauled, or sailing with a side wind, and make her run before the wind. *To bear up*, is used in a like sense, from the act of *bearing up* the helm to the windward.—*To bear down*, is to drive or tend to.—*To bear in*, is to run or tend towards.—*To bear up*, is to tend or move towards; to be supported; to have fortitude.—*To bear upon*, or *against*, is to lean upon or against.—*To bear against*, to approach for attack or seizure.—*To bear upon*, to act upon; to be pointed or situated so as to affect. *To bear with*, to endure what is unpleasing; to be indulgent.

BEAR'-CLOTH, or BEAR'ING-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth in which a new-born child is covered when carried to church to be baptized.

BEAR, *n.* [Sax. *bera*; Ger. *bär.*] 1. A wild quadruped, of the genus *ursus*. 2. The name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the *greater* and *lesser bear*. In the tail of the lesser bear is the pole-star.

BEAR'-BAIT-ING, *n.* The sport of baiting bears with dogs.

BEAR'-BER-RY, *n.* A plant, a species of *arbutus*.

BEAR'-BIND, *n.* A species of bind-weed.

BEAR'S'-BREECH, *n.* *Brank-ursine*, or *acanthus*, a genus of plants.

BEAR'S'-EAR, *n.* A name of *primula auricula*.

BEAR'S-EAR SAN'I-CLE, *n.* A species of *cortusa*.

BEAR'-FLY, *n.* An insect. *Bacon.*

BEAR'S'-FOOT, *n.* A plant, a species of hellebore.

BEAR'-GAR-DEN, *n.* A place where bears are kept.

BEAR'-GAR-DEN, *a.* Rude; turbulent. *Todd.*

BEAR'-WHELP, *n.* The whelp of a bear. *Shak.*

BEAR'S'-WORT, *n.* A plant. *Shak.*

* BEARD, (berd) *n.* [Sax. *beard*; D. *baard.*] 1. The hair that grows on the chin, lips and adjacent parts of the face. A *gray beard*, and *reverend beard*, are terms for old age. 2. *Beard* is sometimes used for the face. 3. The awn, or sharp prickles on the ears of corn. 4. A barb, or sharp point of an arrow, or other instrument, bent backward from the end, to prevent its being easily drawn out. 5. The *beard* or chuck of a horse, is that part which bears the curb of a bridle, underneath the lower mandible and above the chin. 6. The rays of a comet, emitted towards that part of the heaven to which its proper motion seems to direct it.

* BEARD, (berd) *v. t.* 1. To take by the beard; to seize, pluck or pull the beard. 2. To oppose to the face; to set at defiance.

* BEARD'ED, (berd'ed) *a.* 1. Having a beard. 2. Barbed or jagged, as an arrow.

* BEARD'ED, (berd'ed) *pp.* Taken by the beard; opposed to the face.

* BEARD'-GRASS, *n.* A plant, the *andropogon*.

* BEARD'ING, (berd'ing) *ppr.* Taking by the beard; opposing to the face.

* BEARD'LESS, (berd'less) *a.* Without a beard; young; not having arrived to manhood.

* BEARD'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being destitute of beard.

BEAR'ER, *n.* [*See* BEAR.] 1. One who bears, sustains, or carries; a carrier. 2. One who wears any thing, as a badge or sword. 3. A tree or plant that yields its fruit.—4. In *architecture*, a post or brick wall between the ends of a piece of timber, to support it.—5. In *heraldry*, a figure in an achievement, placed by the side of a shield, and seeming to support it.

BEAR'HERD, *n.* A man that tends bears.

BEAR'ING, *ppr.* Supporting; carrying; producing.

BEAR'ING, *n.* 1. Gesture; mien; behavior. *Shak.* 2. The situation of an object, with respect to another object.—3. In *architecture*, the space between the two fixed extremes of a piece of timber.—4. In *navigation*, the situation of a distant object, with regard to a ship's position, as on the bow, on the lee quarter, &c.—5. In *heraldry*, coats of arms or figures of armories.

BEAR'ISH, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of a bear.

BEAR'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a bear. *Shak.*

BEARN, *n.* [Sax. *bearn*; Goth. *barn.*] A child. In Scotland, *bairn*. *Shak.*

BEAR'WARD, *n.* A keeper of bears. *Shak.*

BEAST, *n.* [Ir. *biast, piasd*; Corn. *bêst*; D. *beest*; L. *bestia*; Fr. *bête.*] 1. Any four-footed animal, which may be used for labor, food or sport; distinguished from fowls, insects, fishes and man. 2. An irrational animal.—3. *Figuratively*, a brutal man. 4. A game at cards. Hence *to beast*.

BEAST, *v. t.* A term at cards.

BEAST'INGS. *See* BIESTINGS.

BEAST'ISH, *a.* Like a beast; brutal.

BEAST'LIKE, *a.* Like a beast; brutal.

BEAST'LI-NESS, *n.* Brutality; coarseness; vulgarity; filthiness; a practice contrary to the rules of humanity.

BEAST'LY, *a.* 1. Like a beast; brutal; coarse; filthy. 2. Having the form or nature of a beast.

† BEAST'LY, *adv.* In the manner of a beast.

BEAT, *v. t.* pret. *beat*; pp. *beat, beaten.* [Sax. *beatan.*] 1. To strike repeatedly; to lay on repeated blows. 2. To strike an instrument of music; to play on. 3. To break, bruise, comminute, or pulverize by beating or pounding. 4. To extend by beating, as gold or other malleable substance; or to hammer into any form; to forge. 5. To strike bushes; to shake by beating, or to make a noise to rouse game. 6. To thresh; to force out corn from the husk by blows. 7. To break, mix or agitate by beating. 8. To dash or strike, as water; to strike or brush, as wind. 9. To tread, as a path. 10. To overcome in a battle, contest or strife; to vanquish or conquer. 11. To harass; to exercise severely; to overlabor.

To beat down, to break, destroy, throw down; to press down. *Shak.* To lower the price; to depress or crush.—*To beat back*, to compel to retire or return.—*To beat into*, to teach or instill.—*To beat up*, to attack suddenly; to alarm or disturb.—*To beat the wing*, to flutter; to move with fluttering agitation.—*To beat off*, to repel or drive back.—*To beat the hoof*, to walk; to go on foot.—*To beat time*, to measure or regulate time in music by the motion of the hand or foot.—*To beat out*, to extend by hammering. In *popular use*, to *be beat out*, is to be extremely fatigued.

BEAT, *v. i.* 1. To move with pulsation. 2. To dash with force, as a storm, flood, passion, &c. 3. To knock at a door. 4. To fluctuate; to be in agitation.

To beat about, to try to find; to search by various means or ways.—*To beat upon*, to act upon with violence.—*To beat up* for soldiers, is to go about to enlist men into the army.—In *seamanship*, *to beat* is to make progress against the direction of the wind, by sailing in a zigzag line or traverse.—With *hunters*, a stag *beats up and down*, when he runs first one way and then another.

BEAT, *n.* 1. A stroke; a striking; a blow, whether with the hand, or with a weapon. 2. A pulsation. 3. The rise or fall of the hand or foot, in regulating the divisions of time in music. 4. A transient grace-note in *music*, struck immediately before the note it is intended to ornament.

BEAT, BEAT'EN, *pp.* Struck; dashed against; pressed or laid down; hammered; pounded; vanquished; made smooth by treading; worn by use; tracked.

BEAT'ER, *n.* 1. One who beats, or strikes; one whose occupation is to hammer metals. 2. An instrument for pounding, or comminuting substances.

BEAT'ER-UP, *n.* One who beats for game.

† BEATH, *v. t.* To bathe. *Spenser.*

BE-A-TIF'IC, BE-A-TIF'I-CAL, *a.* [L. *beatus* and *facio.*] That has the power to bless or make happy; used only of heavenly fruition after death; as, *beatific vision*.

BE-A-TIF'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to complete happiness.

BE-AT-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* In the *Romish church*, an act of the pope, by which he declares a person beatified or blessed after death.

BE-AT'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *beatus* and *facio.*] 1. To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment. 2. In the *Romish church*, to declare, by a decree or public act, that a person is received into heaven, and is to be reverenced as blessed, though not canonized.

BEAT'ING, *ppr.* Laying on blows; striking; dashing

against; conquering; pounding; sailing against the direction of the wind, &c.

BĒAT'ING, *n.* The act of striking or giving blows, punishment or chastisement by blows.

BE-AT'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *beatitudo.*] 1. Blessedness; felicity of the highest kind; consummate bliss; *used of the joys of heaven.* 2. The declaration of blessedness made by our Savior to particular virtues.

BEAU, (bō) *n. plu.* BEAUX. [Fr. *beau.*] A man of dress; a fine, gay man; one whose great care is to deck his person. In *familiar language*, a man who attends a lady.

BEAU'ISH, (bō'ish) *a.* Like a beau; foppish; fine.

BEAU-MONDE, (bō-mond') *n.* [Fr. *beau* and *monde.*] The fashionable world; people of fashion and gayety. *Prior.*

BEAŪ'TE-OUS, (bū'te-us) *a.* Very fair; elegant in form; pleasing to the sight; beautiful; very handsome. It expresses a greater degree of beauty than *handsome*, and is chiefly used in poetry.

BEAŪ'TE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a beauteous manner; in a manner pleasing to the sight; beautifully.

BEAŪ'TE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being beauteous; beauty.

BEAŪ'TI-FI-ER, *n.* He or that which makes beautiful.

BEAŪ'TI-FUL, *a.* 1. Elegant in form; fair; having the form that pleases the eye. It expresses more than *handsome.* 2. Having the qualities which constitute beauty, or that which pleases the senses other than the sight; as, a *beautiful* sound.

BEAŪ'TI-FUL-LY, (bū'te-ful-ly) *adv.* In a beautiful manner.

BEAŪ'TI-FUL-NESS, (bū'te-ful-nes) *n.* Elegance of form; beauty; the quality of being beautiful.

BEAŪ'TI-FŸ, (bū'te-fī) *v. t.* [*beauty*, and L. *facio.*] To make or render beautiful; to adorn; to deck; to grace; to add beauty to; to embellish.

BEAŪ'TI-FŸ, (bū'te-fī) *v. i.* To become beautiful; to advance in beauty. *Addison.*

BEAŪ'TI-FŸ-ING, *n.* The act of rendering beautiful. *Bp. Taylor.*

† BEAŪ'TI-LESS, *a* Without beauty. *Hammond.*

BEAŪ'TY, (bū'ty) *n.* [Fr. *beauté.*] 1. An assemblage of graces, or an assemblage of properties in the form of the person or any other object, which pleases the eye. 2. A particular grace, feature or ornament; any particular thing which is beautiful and pleasing. 3. A particular excellence, or a part which surpasses in excellence that with which it is united. 4. A beautiful person. 5. In the *arts*, symmetry of parts; harmony; justness of composition. 6. Joy and gladness. *Is.* lxi. Order, prosperity, peace, holiness. *Ezek.* xvi.

† BEAŪ'TY, (bū'ty) *v. t.* To adorn; to beautify or embellish. *Shak.*

BEAŪ'TY-SPOT, (bū'te-spot) *n.* A patch; a foil; a spot placed on the face to heighten beauty.

BĒAŪ'TY-WĀN-ING, *a.* Declining in beauty. *Shak.*

BĒA'VER, *n.* [Sax. *befor.*] 1. An amphibious quadruped, of the genus *castor*, valuable for its fur, and remarkable for its ingenuity in constructing its lodges or habitations. 2. The fur of the beaver, and a hat made of the fur; also, a part of a helmet that covers the face.

BĒA'VERED, *a.* Covered with or wearing a beaver.

† BE-BLEED', *v. t.* To make bloody. *Chaucer.*

† BE-BLOOD', } *v. t.* To make bloody. *Sheldon.*
† BE-BLOOD'Y, }

† BE-BLOT', *v. t.* To blot; to stain. *Chaucer.*

BE-BLUB'BERED, *a.* Foul or swelled with weeping.

BEC-A-BUN'GA, *n.* Brooklime speedwell; *veronica becabunga*; a plant.

BEC-A-FI'CO, *n.* A fig-pecker; a bird like a nightingale, which feeds on figs.

BE-CALM', (be-cäm') *v. t.* 1. To still; to make quiet; to appease; to stop, or repress motion in a body. 2. To intercept the current of wind, so as to prevent motion.

BE-CALM'ED, (be-cämd') *pp.* 1. Quieted; appeased. 2. *a.* Hindered from motion or progress by a calm.

BE-CALM'ING, (be-cäm'ing) *ppr.* Appeasing; keeping from motion or progress.

BE-CALM'ING, (be-cäm'ing) *n.* A calm at sea.

BE-CĀME', *pret.* of *become.* *See* BECOME.

BE-CAUSE', [Sax. *be*, for *by*, and *cause.*] By cause, or by the cause; on this account; for the cause which is explained in the next proposition; for the reason next explained.

BE-CHĀRM', *v. t.* To charm; to captivate.

BE-CHĀNCE', *v. i.* To befall; to happen to. *Shak.*

BĒ'CHIC, *n.* [Gr. βηχικα.] A medicine for relieving coughs, synonymous with *pectoral.*

† BECK, *n.* [Sax. *becc.*] A small brook. *Gray.*

BECK, *n.* [Sax. *beacn.*] A nod of the head; a significant nod, intended to be understood by some person, especially as a sign of command.

BECK, *v. i.* To nod or make a sign with the head.

BECK, *v. t.* To call by a nod; to intimate a command to; to notify by a motion of the head.

BECKED, *pp.* Called or notified by a nod.

BECK'ET, *n.* A thing used in ships to confine loose ropes, tackles or spars.

BECK'ING, *ppr.* Nodding significantly; directing by a nod.

BECK'ON, (bek'kn) *v. i.* [*See* BECK.] To make a sign to another, by nodding, winking, or a motion of the hand or finger, &c.

BECK'ON, (bek'kn) *v. t.* To make a significant sign to.

BECK'ON, *n.* A sign without words. *Bolingbroke.*

BECK'ONED, *pp.* Having a sign made to.

BECK'ON-ING, *ppr.* Making a significant sign, as a hint.

† BE-CLIP', *v. t.* [Sax. *beclyppan.*] To embrace.

BE-CLOUD', *v. t.* To cloud; to obscure; to dim.

BE-COME', (be-cum') *v. i.* pret. *became*, pp. *become.* [Sax. *becuman*; D. *bekoomen*; G. *bekommen.*] 1. To pass from one state to another; to enter into some state or condition. 2. *To become of*, usually with *what* preceding; to be the fate of; to be the end of.

BE-COME', *v. t.* In *general*, to suit or be suitable to; to be congruous to; to befit; to accord with, in character or circumstances; to be worthy of, decent or proper.

BE-COM'ING, *ppr.*, but used rarely or never except as an *adjective.* Fit; suitable; congruous; proper; graceful; belonging to the character, or adapted to circumstances.

† BE-COM'ING, *n.* Ornament. *Shak.*

BE-COM'ING-LY, *adv.* After a becoming or proper manner.

BE-COM'ING-NESS, *n.* Fitness; congruity; propriety; decency; gracefulness arising from fitness.

BE-CRIP'PLE, *v. t.* To make lame; to cripple. [*L. u.*]

† BE-CURL', *v. t.* To curl.

BED, *n.* [Sax. *bed.*] 1. A place or an article of furniture to sleep and take rest on. 2. Lodging; a convenient place for sleep. 3. Marriage; matrimonial connection. 4. A plat or level piece of ground in a garden, usually a little raised above the adjoining ground. 5. The channel of a river, or that part in which the water usually flows. 6. Any hollow place, especially in the *arts*; a hollow place, in which any thing rests. 7. A layer; a stratum; an extended mass of any thing, whether upon the earth or within it.—*To make a bed*, is to put it in order.—*To bring to bed*, to deliver of a child, is rarely used; but, in the passive form, *to be brought to bed*, that is, to be delivered of a child, is common.—*To put to bed*, in *midwifery*, is to deliver of a child.—*From bed and board.* In *law*, a separation of man and wife, without dissolving the bands of matrimony, is called a separation from *bed* and *board*, *a mensa et thoro.*

BED, *v. t.* 1. To place in a bed. *Bacon.* 2. To go to bed with. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.* 3. To make partaker of the bed. *Bacon.* 4. To plant and inclose or cover; to set or lay and inclose. 5. To lay in any hollow place, surrounded or inclosed. 6. To lay in a place of rest or security, covered, surrounded or inclosed. 7. To lay in a stratum; to stratify; to lay in order, or flat.

BED, *v. i.* To cohabit; to use the same bed.

BE-DAB'BLE, *v. t.* To wet; to sprinkle. *Shak.*

BE-DAB'BLED, *pp.* Wet; sprinkled.

BE-DAB'BLING, *ppr.* Wetting; sprinkling.

† BE-DAFF', *v. t.* To make a fool of. *Chaucer.*

BE-DAG'GLE, *v. t.* To soil, as clothes, by drawing the ends in the mud, or spattering them with dirty water.

BE-DAG'GLED, *pp.* Soiled by reaching the mud in walking; bespattering.

† BE-DĀRE', *v. t.* To dare; to defy. *Peele.*

† BE-DĀRK', *v. t.* To darken. *Gower.*

† BE-DĀRK'EN, *v. t.* To obscure; to darken.

BE-DASH', *v. t.* To wet, by throwing water or other liquor upon; to bespatter with water or mud.

BE-DASH'ED, (be-dasht') *pp.* Bespattered with water or other liquid.

BE-DASH'ING, *ppr.* Bespattering; dashing water upon, or other liquid.

BE-DAUB', *v. t.* To daub over; to besmear with viscous, slimy matter; to soil with any thing thick and dirty.

BE-DAUB'ED, (be-daubd') *pp.* Daubed over; besmeared.

BE-DAUB'ING, *ppr.* Daubing over; besmearing.

BE-DAZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To confound the sight by too strong a light; to make dim by lustre.

BE-DAZ'ZLED, *pp.* Having the sight confounded by too strong a light.

BE-DAZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Confounding or making dim by a too brilliant lustre.

BED'CHĀM-BER, *n.* An apartment or chamber for a bed, or for sleep and repose.

BED'-CLŌTHES, *n. plu.* Blankets, or coverlets, &c., for beds. *See* CLOTHES.

BED'DED, *pp.* Laid in a bed; inclosed as in a bed.

BED'DER, or BE-DET'TER, *n.* The nether stone of an oil mill. *Todd.*

BED'DING, *ppr.* Laying in a bed; inclosing as in a bed.

BED'DING, *n.* A bed and its furniture; a bed; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast.

BE-DEAD', *v. t.* To deaden. *Hallywell.*

BE-DECK′ *v. t.* To deck; to adorn; to grace. *Shak.*
BE-DECK′ED, (be-dekt′) *pp.* Adorned; ornamented.
BE-DECK′ING, *ppr.* Adorning; decking.
† BĒDE′HOUSE, *n. Formerly*, a hospital or alms-house.
BE′DEL, *n.* An officer in the universities of England. [A peculiar orthography of *beadle.*]
BE′DEL-RY, *n.* The extent of a bedel's office. *Blount.*
BE-DEW′, *v. t.* To moisten, as with dew; to moisten in a gentle manner with any liquid.
BE-DEW′ED, (be-dewd′) *pp.* Moistened, as if with dew; gently moistened.
BE-DEW′ER, *n.* That which bedews. *Sherwood.*
BE-DEW′ING, *ppr.* Moistening gently, as with dew; wetting.
BE-DEW′Y, *a.* Moist with dew. [*Little used.*]
BED′FEL-LŌW, *n.* One who lies in the same bed. *Shak.*
BED′HANG-INGS, *n.* Curtains. *Shak.*
BE-DIGHT′, (be-dīte′) *v. t.* To adorn; to dress; to set off with ornaments. [*Little used.*]
BE-DIGHT′ED, *pp.* Adorned; set off with ornaments.
BE-DIGHT′ING, *ppr.* Adorning.
BE-DIM′, *v. t.* To make dim; to obscure or darken.
BE-DIM′MED, (be-dimd′) *pp.* Made dim; obscured.
BE-DIM′MING, *ppr.* Making dim; obscuring; darkening.
† BE-DIS′MAL, *v. t.* To make dismal. *Student.*
BE-DIZ′EN, (be-diz′zn) *v. t.* To adorn; to deck; *a low word.*
BE-DIZ′ENED, *pp.* Bedecked; adorned.
BE-DIZ′EN-ING, *ppr.* Adorning.
BED′LAM, *n.* [corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London, afterward converted into a hospital for lunatics.] 1. A mad-house; a place appropriated for lunatics. 2. A madman; a lunatic; one who lives in *Bedlam.* 3. A place of uproar.
BED′LAM, *a.* Belonging to a mad-house. *Shak.*
BED′LAM-ITE, *n.* An inhabitant of a mad-house; a madman.
BED′MĀ-KER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make beds, as in a college or university.
BED′MATE, *n.* A bed-fellow. *Shak.*
BED′-MŌLD-ING, *n.* In *architecture*, the members of a cornice, which are placed below the coronet.
† BE-DŌTE′, *v. t.* To make to dote. *Chaucer.*
BED′PŌST, *n.* The post of a bedstead.
BED′PRES-SER, *n.* A lazy fellow; one who loves his bed. *Shak.*
BE-DRAG′GLE, *v. t.* To soil, as garments which are suffered, in walking, to reach the dirt.
BE-DRAG′GLED, *pp.* Soiled by reaching the dirt in walking.
BE-DRAG′GLING, *ppr.* Soiling by drawing along in dirt or mud.
BE-DRENCH′, *v. t.* To drench; to soak; to saturate with moisture. *Shak.*
BE-DRENCH′ED, (be-drencht′) *pp.* Drenched; soaked.
BE-DRENCH′ING, *ppr.* Soaking; drenching.
BED′RID, BED′RID-DEN, } *a.* Confined to the bed by age or infirmity. *Shak.*
BED′RITE, *n.* The privilege of the marriage bed.
BED′ROOM, *n.* 1. A room or apartment intended or used for a bed; a lodging room. 2. Room in a bed. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
BE-DROP′, *v. t.* To sprinkle, as with drops.
BE-DROP′PED, (be-dropt′) *pp.* Sprinkled as with drops; speckled; variegated with spots.
BED′SIDE, *n.* The side of the bed. *Middleton.*
BED′STĂFF, *n.* A wooden pin anciently inserted on the sides of bedsteads, to keep the clothes from slipping on either side.
BED′STEAD, (bed′sted) *n.* A frame for supporting a bed.
BED′STRAW, *n.* Straw laid under a bed to make it soft; also, the name of a plant.
BED′SWERV-ER, *n.* One that swerves from his bed; that is, one who is unfaithful to the marriage vow. *Shak.*
BED′TIME, *n.* The time to go to rest; the usual hour of going to bed. *Shak.*
BE-DUCK′, *v. t.* To duck; to put the head under water; to immerse. *Spenser.*
† BE-DUNG′, *v. t.* To manure with dung. *Bp. Hall.*
† BE-DUSK′, *v. t.* To smutch. *Cotgrave.*
BE-DUST′, *v. t.* To sprinkle, soil, or cover with dust.
BED′WARD, *adv.* Toward bed. *Shak.*
BE-DWARF′, *v. t.* To make little; to stunt, or hinder growth. *Donne.*
BED′WORK, *n.* Work done in bed, without toil of the hands, or with ease. *Shak.*
BE-DYE′, (be-dī′) *v. t.* To dye; to stain. *Spenser.*
BE-DY′ED, (be-dīde′) *pp.* Dyed; stained.
BEE, *n.* [Sax. *beo*; D. *bye.*] An insect of the genus *apis.* The species are numerous, of which the honey-bee is the most interesting to man.
BEE′-BREAD, *n.* The pollen of flowers collected by bees, as food for their young.
BEE′-ĒAT-ER, *n.* A bird that feeds on bees.
BEE′-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant; a species of *ophrys.*
BEE′-GAR-DEN, *n.* A garden, or inclosure to set bee-hives in.
BEE′-GLUE, *n.* A soft, unctuous matter, with which bees cement the combs to the hives, and close up the cells; called also *propolis.*
BEE′-HIVE, *n.* A case, box, or other hollow vessel, which serves as a habitation for bees.
BEE′-MĂS-TER, *n.* One who keeps bees.
BEECH, *n.* [Sax. *bece, boc.*] A tree arranged by Linne under the genus *fagus.*
BEECH′-CŌAL, *n.* Charcoal from beech wood.
BEECH′EN, (bee′chn) *a.* Consisting of the wood or bark of the beech; belonging to the beech.
BEECH′MĂST, *n.* The fruit or nuts of the beech.
BEECH′-OIL, *n.* Oil expressed from the mast or nuts of the beech-tree.
BEECH′-TREE, *n.* The beech.
BEEF, *n.* [Fr. *bœuf, beuf.*] 1. An animal of the *bovine* genus, whether ox, bull, or cow. In this, which is the original sense, the word has a plural, *beeves.* 2. The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, when killed.
BEEF, *a.* Consisting of the flesh of the ox, or *bovine* kind.
BEEF′-ĒAT-ER, *n.* 1. One that eats beef. 2. A yeoman of the guards, in England. 3. The *buphaga*, an African bird.
BEEF′-STEĀK, *n.* A steak or slice of beef for broiling.
BEEF′-WIT-TED, *a.* Dull in intellects; stupid; heavy-headed. *Shak.*
† BEELD, *n.* [Sax. *behlydan.*] Protection; refuge. *Fairfax.*
BEE′MOL, *n.* In *music*, a half note. *Bacon.*
BEEN, (bin) [Sax. *beon.*] Part. perf. of *be.* In old authors, it is also the present tense plural of *be.*
BEEN, *n.* A fretted stringed instrument of music, having nineteen frets; used in India.
BEER, *n.* [W. *bir*; Fr. *biere.*] 1. A spirituous liquor made from any farinaceous grain; but generally from barley, with the addition of hops. 2. *Beer* is a name given in *America* to fermenting liquors made of various other materials.
BEER′-BAR-REL, *n.* A barrel for holding beer.
BEER′-HOUSE, *n.* A house where malt liquors are sold; an ale-house.
BEEST′INGS. *See* BIESTINGS.
BEET, *n.* [D. *biet*; Ger. *beete.*] A plant of the genus *beta.*
BEE′TLE, *n.* [Sax. *bitl* or *bytl*, a mallet; *betel*, the insect, *beetle.*] 1. A heavy mallet or wooden hammer, used to drive wedges, &c.—2. In *zoology*, a genus of insects, the *scarabæus*, of many species.
BEE′TLE, *v. i.* To jut; to be prominent; to hang or extend out.
BEE′TLE-BROW, *n.* A prominent brow.
BEE′TLE-BROWED, *a.* Having prominent brows.
BEE′TLE-HEAD, *n.* A stupid fellow. *Scot.*
BEE′TLE-HEADED, *a.* Having a head like a beetle; dull; stupid. *Shak.*
BEE′TLE-STOCK, *n.* The handle of a beetle.
BEE′TLING, *ppr.* Jutting; being prominent.
BEET′-RAVE, or BEET′-RAD-ISH, *n.* A kind of beet, used for salad. *Ash.*
BEEVES, *n.* plu. of *beef.* Cattle; quadrupeds of the *bovine* genus, called, in England, *black* cattle.
BE-FALL′, *v. t.* pret. *befell*; part. *befallen.* [Sax. *befœllan.*] To happen to; to occur to. It usually denotes ill.
BE-FALL′, *v. i.* To happen; to come to pass.
BE-FALL′ING, *ppr.* Happening to; occurring to; coming to pass.
BE-FELL′, *pret.* of *befall.*
BE-FIT′, *v. t.* To suit; to be suitable to; to become.
BE-FIT′TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Suiting; becoming.
BE-FŌAM′, *v. t.* To cover with foam. [*Little used.*]
BE-FOOL′, *v. t.* To fool; to infatuate; to delude.
BE-FOOL′ED, (be-foold′) *pp.* Fooled; deceived; led into error.
BE-FOOL′ING, *ppr.* Fooling; making a fool of; deceiving; infatuating.
BE-FŌRE′, *prep.* [Sax. *before*, or *beforan.*] 1. In front; on the side with the face, at any distance; used of persons. 2. In presence of, with the idea of power, authority, respect. 3. In sight of; as, *before* the face. 4. In the presence of, noting cognizance or jurisdiction. 5. In the power of, noting the right or ability to choose or possess; free to the choice. 6. In front of any object. 7. Preceding in time. 8. In preference to. 9. Superior; preceding in dignity. 10. Prior to; having prior right; preceding in order. 11. Previous to; in previous order; in order to. 12. *Before the wind*, is to move in the direction of the wind by its impulse.
BE-FŌRE′, *adv.* 1. In time preceding. 2. In time preceding, to the present, or to this time; hitherto. 3. Further onward in place, in progress, or in front. 4. In front; on the fore part.
BE-FŌRE′HAND, *adv.* 1. In a state of anticipation or preoccupation; often followed by *with.* 2. Antecedently; by way of preparation or preliminary; aforetime. 3. In a state of accumulation, so as that more has been

received than expended. 4. At first; before any thing is done.

†BE-FŌRE'-TIME, *adv.* Formerly; of old time.

BE-FOR'TUNE, *v. t.* To happen to; to betide.

BE-FOUL', *v. t.* [Sax. *befylan.*] To make foul; to soil.

BE-FRIEND', (be-frend') *v. t.* To favor; to act as a friend to; to countenance, aid, or benefit.

BE-FRIEND'ED, *pp.* Favored; countenanced.

BE-FRIEND'ING, *ppr.* Favoring; assisting as a friend; showing kindness to.

BE-FRINGE', (be-frinj') *v. t.* To furnish with a fringe; to adorn as with fringe.

BE-FRINGED, (be-frinjd') *pp.* Adorned as with a fringe.

BEG, or BEY, *n.* [the Turks write this word *begh*, or *bek*, but pronounce it *bey* (ba.)] In the *Turkish dominions*, a governor of a town or country; more particularly, the lord of a sangiac or banner.—In *Tunis*, the *beg*, or *bey*, is the prince or king, answering to the *dey* of Algiers.

BEG, *v. t.* 1. To ask earnestly; to beseech; to entreat or supplicate with humility. 2. To ask or supplicate in charity. 3. To take for granted; to assume without proof.

BEG, *v. i.* To ask alms or charity; to practice begging; to live by asking alms.

BE-GET', *v. t.* pret. *begot, begat;* pp. *begot, begotten.* [Sax. *begetan.*] 1. To procreate, as a father or sire; to generate. 2. To produce, as an effect; to cause to exist; to generate.

BE-GET'TER, *n.* One who begets or procreates; a father.

BEG'GA-BLE, *a.* That may be begged. *Butler.*

BEG'GAR, *n.* 1. One that lives by asking alms, or makes it his business to beg for charity. 2. One who supplicates with humility; a petitioner. 3. One who assumes in argument what he does not prove.

BEG'GAR, *v. t.* 1. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish. 2. To deprive or make destitute; to exhaust.

BEG'GARED, *pp.* Reduced to extreme poverty.

BEG'GAR-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to indigence or a state of beggary.

BEG'GAR-LI-NESS, *n.* The state of being beggarly; meanness; extreme poverty. *Barret.*

BEG'GAR-LY, *a.* Mean; poor; in the condition of a beggar; extremely indigent. *Shak.*

BEG'GAR-LY, *adv.* Meanly; indigently; despicably.

BEG'GAR-MAID, *n.* A maid that is a beggar. *Shak.*

BEG'GAR-MAN, *n.* A man that is a beggar. *Shak.*

BEG'GAR-WŌM-AN, *n.* A female beggar. *Shak.*

BEG'GAR-Y, *n.* A state of extreme indigence.

BEGGED, *pp.* Entreated; supplicated; asked in charity.

BEG'GING, *ppr.* Asking alms; supplicating; assuming without proof.

BEG'GING, *n.* The act of soliciting alms; the practice of asking alms.

BE-GHĂRDS', or BE-GUĂRDS', *n.* A religious order of St. Francis.

BE-GILT', *a.* Gilded. *B. Jonson.*

BE-GIN', *v. i.* pret. *began;* pp. *begun.* [Sax. *gynnan, aginnan,* and *beginnan.*] 1. To have an original or first existence; to take rise; to commence. 2. To do the first act; to enter upon something new; to take the first step.

BE-GIN', *v. t.* 1. To do the first act of any thing; to enter on; to commence. 2. To trace from any thing, as the first ground; to lay the foundation.

†BE-GIN', *n.* For *beginning. Spenser.*

BE-GIN'NER, *n.* 1. The person who begins. 2. One who first enters upon any art, science, or business; one who is in his rudiments; a young practitioner.

BE-GIN'NING, *ppr.* First entering upon; commencing; giving rise or original; taking rise or origin.

BE-GIN'NING, *n.* 1. The first cause; origin. 2. That which is first; the first state; commencement; entrance into being. 3. The rudiments, first ground, or materials.

†BE-GIN'NING-LESS, *a.* That hath no beginning.

BE-GIRD', *v. t.* pret. *begirt, begirded;* pp. *begirt.* [Sax. *begyrdan.*] 1. To bind with a band or girdle. 2. To surround; to inclose; to encompass. 3. To besiege.—*To begirt*, used by *B. Jonson*, is a corrupt orthography.

BE-GIRD'ED, or BE-GIRT', *pp.* Bound with a girdle; surrounded; inclosed; besieged.

BE-GIRD'ING, *ppr.* Binding with a girdle; surrounding; besieging.

BEG'LER-BEG, *n.* [*See* BEG.] The governor of a province in the Turkish empire, next in dignity to the grand vizier. His province is called *beglerbeglik.*

†BE-GLOOM', *v. t.* To cast a gloom over; to darken. *Badcock.*

BE-GNAW', (be-naw') *v. t.* [Sax. *begnagan.*] To bite or gnaw; to eat away; to corrode; to nibble.

†BE-GOD', *v. t.* To deify; to treat as a god. *More.*

BE-GONE'. (*pron. nearly*, be-gawn') Go away; depart. These two words have been improperly united. *Be* retains the sense of a verb, and *gone* that of a participle.

BE-GŌR'ED, *a.* Besmeared with gore.

BE-GOT', BE-GOT'TEN, } *pp.* of *get.* Procreated; generated.

†BE-GRĀVE', *v. t.* 1. To deposit in the grave; to bury. 2. To engrave. *Gower.*

BE-GRĒASE', *v. t.* To soil or daub with grease, or other oily matter.

BE-GRĪME', *v. t.* To soil with dirt deep-impressed, so that the natural hue cannot easily be recovered. *Shak.*

BE-GRĪM'ED, (be-grīmd') *pp.* Deeply soiled.

BE-GRUDGE', (be-grudj') *v. t.* To grudge; to envy the possession of.

BE-GUĪLE', (be-gīle') *v. t.* 1. To delude; to deceive; to impose on by artifice or craft. 2. To elude by craft. 3. To elude any thing disagreeable by amusement, or other means; to pass pleasingly; to amuse.

BE-GUĪL'ED, (be-gīld') *pp.* Deluded; imposed on; misled by craft; eluded by stratagem; passed pleasingly.

BE-GUĪL'ER, (be-gī'ler) *n.* He or that which beguiles or deceives.

BE-GUĪL'ING, *ppr.* Deluding; deceiving by craft; eluding by artifice; amusing.

BE-GUILT'Y, (be-gil'te) *v. t.* To render guilty. [*A barbarous word.*] *Sanderson.*

BE'GUIN, *n.* One of a congregation of nuns in Flanders.

BE-GUN', *pp.* of *begin.* Commenced; originated.

BE-HĂLF', (be-häf') *n.* [Sax. *behefe.*] 1. Favor; advantage; convenience; profit; support; defense; vindication. 2. Part; side; noting substitution, or the act of taking the part of another.

BE-HAP'PEN, *v. i.* To happen to. *Spenser.*

BE-HĀVE', *v. t.* [G. *gehaben.*] 1. To restrain; to govern; to subdue. This sense is obsolete. 2. To carry; to conduct; used with the reciprocal pronoun; as, he *behaves himself* manfully.

BE-HĀVE', *v. i.* To act; to conduct; generally applied to manners, or to conduct in any particular business; and in a good or bad sense. He *behaves* well or ill.

BE-HĀV'ED, (be-hāvd') *pp.* Conducted.

BE-HĀV'ING, *ppr.* Carrying; conducting.

BE-HĀV'IOR, (be-hāv'yur) *n.* Manner of behaving, whether good or bad; conduct; manners; carriage of one's self, with respect to propriety, or morals; deportment.—*To be upon one's behavior*, is to be in a state of trial, in which something important depends on propriety of conduct. The modern phrase is, *to be*, or *to be put, upon one's good behavior.*

BE-HEAD', (be-hed') *v. t.* To cut off the head; to sever the head from the body with a cutting instrument.

BE-HEAD'ED, (be-hed'ed) *pp.* Having the head cut off.

BE-HEAD'ING, (be-hed'ing) *ppr.* Severing the head from the body.

BE-HEAD'ING, (be-hed'ing) *n.* The act of separating the head from the body by a cutting instrument; decollation.

BE-HELD', *pret.* and *pp.* of *behold*, which see.

†BE-HEL', *v. t.* To torture as with the pains of hell. *Hewyt.*

BĒ'HE-MOTH, *n.* [Heb. בחמות.] Authors are divided in opinion as to the animal intended in Scripture by this name; some supposing it to be an ox, others an elephant; and Bochart labors to prove it the hippopotamus, or river horse. The latter opinion is the most probable.

BĒ'HEN, BEN, or BEK'EN, *n.* A plant. The *behen* of the shops, or *white behen*, is spatling poppy. *Red behen* is sea lavender.

BE-HEST', *n.* [*be*, and Sax. *hæse.*] Command; precept; mandate. [*Antiquated, except in poetry.*]

†BE-HĪGHT', (be-hīte') *v. t.* pret. *behot.* [Sax. *behetan.*] To promise; to intrust; to call, or name; to command; to adjudge; to address; to inform; to mean; to reckon. *Chaucer.*

BE-HĪND', *prep.* [Sax. *behindan.*] 1. At the back of another. 2. On the back part, at any distance; in the rear. 3. Remaining; left after the departure of another, whether by removing to a distance, or by death. 4. Left at a distance, in progress or improvement. 5. Inferior to another in dignity and excellence. 6. On the side opposite the front or nearest part, or opposite to that which fronts a person; on the other side. *Behind the back*, in *Scripture*, signifies, out of notice, or regard; overlooked; disregarded.

BE-HĪND', *adv.* 1. Out of sight; not produced, or exhibited to view; remaining. 2. Backwards; on the back part. 3. Past in the progress of time. 4. Future, or remaining to be endured. 5. Remaining after a payment; unpaid. 6. Remaining after the departure of.

BE-HĪND'HAND, *a.* In arrear; in an exhausted state; in a state in which rent or profit has been anticipated, and expenditures precede the receipt of funds to supply them. In *popular use*, a state of poverty.

BE-HŌLD', *v. t.* pret. and pp. *beheld.* [Sax. *behealdan, beheoldan.*] 1. To fix the eyes upon; to see with attention; to observe with care. 2. To look upon; to see.

BE-HŌLD', *v. i.* 1. To look; to direct the eyes to an object. 2. To fix the attention upon an object; to attend; to direct or fix the mind.

BE-HŌLD'EN, (be-hōl'dn) *pp.* or *a.* Obliged; bound in gratitude; indebted.

BE-HŌLD'ER, *n.* One who beholds ; a spectator ; one who looks upon, or sees.
BE-HŌLD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Fixing the eyes upon ; looking on ; seeing. 2. Fixing the attention ; regarding with attention. 3. Obliged. A mistaken use of the word for *beholden*.—4. *n.* Obligation. [*Not used.*] *Carew.*
† BE-HŌLD'ING-NESS, *n.* The state of being obliged.
BE-HŌN'EY, *v. t.* To sweeten with honey. *Sherwood.*
BE-HOOF', *n.* [Sax. *behofian.*] 1. Need, necessity. 2. In *present usage*, that which is advantageous ; advantage ; profit ; benefit.
BE-HOOV'A-BLE, *a.* Needful ; profitable.
BE-HOOVE', (be-hoov') *v. t.* [Sax. *behofian.*] To be necessary for ; to be fit for ; to be meet for, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience. It may, perhaps, be sometimes used intransitively ; as, let him behave as it *behooveth.*
BE-HOOVE'FUL, (be-hoov'ful) *a.* Needful ; useful ; profitable ; advantageous.
† BE-HOOVE'FUL-LY, (be-hoov'ful-ly) *adv.* Usefully ; profitably.
† BE-HOOVE'LY, *a.* Profitable. *Gower.*
† BE-HOT', *pret.* of *behight.*
BE-HŌVE', (be-hoov') and its derivatives. *See* BEHOOVE.
† BE-HOWL', *v. i.* To howl at. *Shak.*
BĒ'ING, *ppr.* [*See* BE.] Existing in a certain state.
BĒ'ING, *n.* 1. Existence ; a particular state or condition. 2. A person existing. 3. An immaterial, intelligent existence, or spirit. 4. An animal ; any living creature.
† BĒ'ING-PLACE, *n.* An existence. *Spenser.*
BE IT SO. A phrase of anticipation, *suppose it be so ;* or of permission, *let it be so. Shak.*
† BE-JĀDE', *v. t.* To tire. *Milton.*
† BE-JĀPE', *v. t.* To laugh at ; to deceive. *Chaucer.*
† BE-KISS', *v. t.* To kiss or salute. *Jonson.*
† BE-KNĀVE', *v. t.* To call knave. *Pope.*
† BE-KNŌW', (be-nō') *v. t.* To acknowledge. *Chaucer.*
BE-LĀ'BOR, *v. t.* To beat soundly ; to thump. *Dryden.*
BE-LĀCE', *v. t.* 1. To fasten, as with a lace or cord. 2. To beat ; to whip.
BE-LĀ'CED, *a.* Adorned with lace. *Beaumont.*
† BE-LAM', *v. t.* To beat ; to bang.
† BEL'A-MOUR, *n.* [Fr. *bel-amour.*] A gallant ; a consort. *Spenser.*
† BEL'A-MY, *n.* [Fr. *bel-ami.*] A good friend ; an intimate. *Spenser.*
† BE-LĀTE', *v. t.* To retard or make too late.
BE-LĀT'ED, *a.* 1. Benighted ; abroad late at night. 2. Too late for the hour appointed or intended ; later than the proper time.
BE-LĀT'ED-NESS, *n.* A being too late. *Milton.*
† BE-LĀVE', *v. t.* To wash.
† BE-LAW'GIVE, *v. t.* To give a law to. *Milton.*
BE-LĀY', *v. t.* 1. To block up, or obstruct. 2. To place in ambush. 3. To adorn, surround, or cover. 4. In *seamanship*, to fasten, or make fast, by winding a rope round a cleat, kevil, or belaying-pin.
BE-LĀY'ED, (be-lāde') *pp.* Obstructed ; ambushed ; made fast.
BE-LĀY'ING, *ppr.* Blocking up ; laying an ambush ; making fast.
BELCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *bealcan.*] 1. To throw or eject wind from the stomach with violence. 2. To eject violently from a deep, hollow place.
BELCH, *v. i.* [Sax. *bealcan.*] 1. To eject wind from the stomach. 2. To issue out, as by eructation.
BELCH, *n.* 1. The act of throwing out from the stomach, or from a hollow place ; eructation. 2. A cant name for malt liquor.
BELCH'ED, (belcht) *pp.* Ejected from the stomach, or from a hollow place.
BELCH'ING, *ppr.* Ejecting from the stomach, or any deep, hollow place.
BELCH'ING, *n.* Eructation. *Barret.*
BEL'DAM, *n.* [Fr. *belle*, and *dame.* It seems to be used in contempt, or as a cant term.] 1. An old woman. *Shak.* 2. A hag. *Dryden.*
BE-LĒA'GUER, (be-lē'ger) *v. t.* [Ger. *belagern.*] To besiege ; to block up ; to surround with an army, so as to preclude escape.
BE-LĒA'GUERED, *pp.* Besieged.
BE-LĒA'GUER-ER, *n.* One who besieges.
BE-LĒA'GUER-ING, *ppr.* Besieging ; blocking up.
† BE-LĒAVE', *v. t.* To leave. *May.*
† BE-LEE'. *v. t.* To place on the lee. *Shak.*
BE-LEM'NITE, *n.* [Gr. βελεμνον.] Arrow-head, or finger-stone ; vulgarly called *thunder-bolt*, or *thunder-stone.*
† BE-LEP'ER, *v. t.* To infect with leprosy.
BEL'FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant.
BEL'FOUND-ER, *n.* He who founds or casts bells. *Bacon.*
BEL'FRY, *n.* [Fr. *befroy.*] 1. Among *military writers of the middle age*, a tower erected by besiegers to overlook the place besieged, in which sentinels were placed. 2. That part of a steeple, or other building, in which a bell is hung.
† BEL-GĀRD', *n.* [Fr. *bel* and *egard.*] A soft look or glance.
BEL'ĠI-AN, *a.* Belonging to Belgica.
BEL'ĠI-AN, *n.* A native of Belgica, or the Low Countries.
BEL'ĠIC, *a.* [L. *Belgicus.*] Pertaining to the *Belgæ*, or to the Netherlands.
BĒ'LI-AL, *n.* [Heb. בליעל.] *As a noun*, unprofitableness ; wickedness. *As an adjective*, worthless ; wicked. *In a collective sense*, wicked men. *Parkhurst.*
† BE-LĪ'BEL, *v. t.* To libel or traduce. *Fuller.*
BE-LĪE', (be-lī') *v. t.* [*be* and *lie.* Sax. *belecgan.*] 1. To give the lie to ; to show to be false ; to charge with falsehood. 2. To counterfeit ; to mimick ; to feign resemblance. 3. To give a false representation. 4. To tell lies concerning ; to calumniate by false reports. 5. To fill with lies. *Shak.*
BE-LĪED', (be-līde') *pp.* Falsely represented, either by word or obvious evidence and indication ; counterfeited ; mimicked.
BE-LIĒF', (be-leef') *n.* [Sax. *geleaf*, *geleafan*, *gelefan*, *geliefan*, *gelyfan*, to believe.] 1. A persuasion of the truth, or an assent of mind to the truth, of a declaration, proposition, or alledged fact, on the ground of evidence.—2. In *theology*, faith, or a firm persuasion of the truths of religion. 3. Religion. 4. Persuasion or opinion. 5. The thing believed ; the object of belief. 6. A creed ; a form or summary of articles of faith.
BE-LIĒV'A-BLE, (be-lē'va-bl) *a.* That may be believed ; credible.
BE-LIĒVE', (be-leev') *v. t.* 1. To credit upon the authority or testimony of another ; to be persuaded of the truth of something. 2. To expect or hope with confidence ; to trust.
BE-LIĒVE', *v. i.* To have a firm persuasion of any thing ; to think, or suppose.—In *theology*, to *believe* sometimes expresses a mere assent of the understanding ; and sometimes it implies, with this assent of the mind, a yielding of the will and affections.
BE-LIĒV'ED, (be-leevd') *pp.* Credited ; assented to, as true.
BE-LIĒV'ER, *n.* 1. One who believes ; one who gives credit to other evidence than that of personal knowledge. —2. In *theology*, one who gives credit to the truth of the Scriptures, as a revelation from God. *In a more restricted sense*, a professor of Christianity.
BE-LIĒV'ING, *ppr.* Giving credit to testimony, or to other evidence than personal knowledge.
BE-LIĒV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a believing manner.
BE-LĪKE', *adv.* [*be* and *like.*] Probably ; likely ; perhaps. [*Nearly antiquated.*]
† BELĪKE'LY, *adv.* Probably. *Hall.*
† BE-LĪME', *v. t.* To besmear with lime ; to soil. *Bp. Hall.*
BE-LIT'TLE, *v. t.* To make smaller, or less in size. *Jefferson.*
† BE-LĪVE', *adv.* Speedily ; quickly. *Spenser.*
BELL, *n.* [Sax. *bell*, *bella*, *belle.*] 1. A vessel or hollow body of cast metal, used for making sounds. Its constituent parts are a barrel or hollow body enlarged or expanded at one end, an ear or cannon by which it is hung to a beam, and a clapper on the inside. 2. A hollow body of metal, perforated, and containing a solid ball, to give sounds when shaken ; used on animals. 3. Any thing in form of a *bell*, as the cup or *calix* of a flower.—*To bear the bell*, is to be the first, or leader, in allusion to the *bell-wether* of a flock.
BELL, *v. i.* To grow in the form of bells, as buds or flowers.
BELL'-FASH-IONED, *a.* Having the form of a bell.
BELL'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A genus of plants, so named from the shape of the flower.
BELL'-FOUND-ER, *n.* A man whose occupation is to found or cast bells.
BELL'-MAN, *n.* A man who rings a bell, especially to give notice of any thing in the streets.
BELL'-MET-AL, (bel'-met-tl) *n.* A mixture of copper and tin, in the proportion of about ten parts of copper to one of tin, and usually a small portion of brass or zink ; used for making bells.
BELL'-PEP-PER, *n.* A name of the Guinea pepper, a species of *capsicum.*
BELL'-RING-ER, *n.* One whose business is to ring a church or other bell.
BELL'-SHĀPED, *a.* Having the form of a bell.
BELL'-WEŦH-ER, *n.* A wether or sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.
BELL'-WŌRT, *n.* A plant, the *uvularia.*
BEL'LA-DON-NA, *n.* A plant, a species of *atropa.*
BEL'LA-TRIX, *n.* [L.] A ruddy, glittering star, of the second magnitude, in the left shoulder of Orion.
BELLE, (bel) *n.* [Fr.] A young lady. In *popular use*, a lady of superior beauty, and much admired.
BELL'ED, *a.* Hung with bells.
* BELLES-LET-TRES, (bel'let-ter) *n. plu.* anglicized, *bell letters.* [Fr.] Polite literature ; a word of very vague signification. It includes poetry and oratory ; but authors

are not agreed to what particular branches of learning the term should be restricted.

†BELL'I-BONE, *n.* [Fr. *belle* and *bonne.*] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness.

†BEL-LIG'ER-ATE, *v. i.* To make war. *Cockeram.*

BEL-LIG'ER-ENT, *a.* [L. *belliger, belligero.*] Waging war; carrying on war.

BEL-LIG'ER-ENT, *n.* A nation, power or state carrying on war.

†BEL-LIG'ER-OUS, *a.* The same as *belligerent.*

BELL'ING, *n.* [Sax. *bellan.*] 1. The noise of a roe in rutting time. 2. *a.* Growing or forming like a bell; growing full and ripe; used of hops; from *bell.*

BEL-LIP'O-TENT, *a.* [L. *bellipotens.*] Powerful or mighty in war. [*Little used.*]

†BEL'LI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *bellitudo.*] Beauty. *Cockeram.*

†BEL-LIQUE', (bel-leek') *a.* [Old Fr.] Warlike.

BEL'LON, *n.* A disease, attended with languor and intolerable griping of the bowels.

BEL-LŌ'NA, *n.* The goddess of war.

BEL'LŌW, *v. i.* [Sax. *bellan.*] 1. To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull; to make a loud outcry; to roar. In *contempt*, to vociferate or clamor. 2. To roar, as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent; to make a loud, hollow, continued sound.

BEL'LŌW, *n.* A loud outcry; roar.

BEL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Making a loud, hollow sound, as a bull, or as the roaring of billows.

BEL'LŌW-ING, *n.* A loud, hollow sound, or roar.

*BEL'LŎWS, *n. sing.* and *plu.* [Sax. *bilig*, or *bylig*: Goth. *balgs.*] An instrument, utensil or machine for blowing fire.

BEL'LŎWS-FISH, *n.* The trumpet-fish.

BEL'LU-INE, *a.* [L. *belluinus.*] Beastly; pertaining to or like a beast; brutal. [*Little used.*]

BEL'LY, *n.* [Ir. *bolg*; W. *boly.*] 1. That part of the human body which extends from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels. 2. The part of a beast corresponding to the human belly. 3. The womb. *Jer.* i. 5. 4. The receptacle of food; that which requires food. 5. The part of any thing which resembles the human belly in protuberance or cavity, as of a harp or a bottle. 6. Any hollow, inclosed place.

BEL'LY, *v. t.* To fill; to swell out. *Shak.*

BEL'LY, *v. i.* 1. To swell and become protuberant, like the belly. 2. To strut.

BEL'LY-ĀCHE, *n.* Pain in the bowels; the colic. [*Vulgar.*]

BEL'LY-ĀCHE BUSH or WEED, *n.* A species of *jatropha.*

BEL'LY-BAND, *n.* A band that encompasses the belly of a horse, and fastens the saddle; a girth.

BEL'LY-BOUND, *a.* Diseased in the belly; costive.

†BEL'LY-CHEER, *n.* Good cheer. *Chaucer.*

BEL'LY-FRET-TING, *n.* The chafing of a horse's belly with a fore girt. 2. A violent pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms.

BEL'LY-FUL, *n.* As much as fills the belly, or satisfies the appetite.

BEL'LY-GOD, *n.* A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly.

BEL'LY-ING, *ppr.* Enlarging capacity; swelling out, like the belly.

BEL'LY-PINCHED, *a.* Starved; pinched with hunger. *Shak.*

BEL'LY-RŌLL, *n.* A roller protuberant in the middle, to roll land between ridges, or in hollows.

BEL'LY-SLAVE, *n.* A slave to the appetite.

BEL'LY-TIM-BER, *n.* Food; that which supports the belly. *Prior.* [*Vulgar.*]

BEL'LY-WORM, *n.* A worm that breeds in the belly or stomach. *Johnson.*

BE-LOCK', *v. t.* [Sax. *belucan.*] To lock, or fasten as with a lock. *Shak.*

BEL'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. βελος and μαντεια.] A kind of divination by arrows, practiced by the ancient Scythians, Babylonians and other nations.

BE-LŌNE', *n.* [Gr. βελονη.] The gar, garfish, or sea-needle, a species of *esox.*

BE-LONG', *v. i.* [D. *belangen.*] 1. To be the property of. 2. To be the concern or proper business of; to appertain. 3. To be appendant to. 4. To be a part of, or connected with, though detached in place. 5. To have relation to. 6. To be the quality or attribute of. 7. To be suitable for. 8. To relate to, or be referred to. 9. To have a legal residence, settlement, or inhabitancy. 10. To be the native of; to have original residence.—11. In *common language*, to have a settled residence; to be domiciliated.

BE-LONG'ING, *ppr.* Pertaining; appertaining; being the property of; being a quality of; being the concern of; being appendant to; being a native of, or having a legal or permanent settlement in.

†BE-LONG'ING, *n.* A quality. *Shak.*

†BE-LOVE', *v. t.* To love.

BE-LŎV'ED, *pp.* [*be* and *loved*, from *love. Belove*, as a verb, is not used.] Loved; greatly loved; dear to the heart.

BE-LŌW', *prep.* 1. Under in place; beneath; not so high. 2. Inferior in rank, excellence or dignity. 3. Unworthy of; unbefitting.

BE-LŌW', *adv.* 1. In a lower place, with respect to any object. 2. On the earth, as opposed to the heavens. 3. In hell, or the region of the dead. 4. In a court of inferior jurisdiction.

†BE-LOWT', *v. t.* To treat with contemptuous language.

BEL'SWAG-GER, *n.* A lewd man. *Dryden.*

BELT, *n.* [Sax. *belt.*] 1. A girdle; a band, usually of leather, in which a sword or other weapon is hung. 2. A narrow passage at the entrance of the Baltic. 3. A bandage or band used by surgeons for various purposes.—4. In *astronomy*, certain girdles or rings which surround the planet Jupiter are called *belts.* 5. A disease among sheep, cured by cutting off the tail, laying the sore bare, then casting mold on it, and applying tar and goose-grease.

BELT, *v. t.* To encircle. *Warton.*

BE-LŪ'GA, *n.* A fish of the cetaceous order.

BEL'VI-DERE, *n.* [L. *bellus* and *video.*] 1. A plant, a species of *chenopodium*, goosefoot or wild orach.—2. In *Italian architecture*, a pavilion on the top of an edifice; an artificial eminence in a garden.

BE-LYE. *See* BELIE.

†BĒ'MA, *n.* [Gr. βημα.] 1. A chancel. 2. In *ancient Greece*, a stage or kind of pulpit.

†BE-MAD', *v. t.* To make mad. *Shak.*

BE-MAN'GLE, *v. t.* To mangle; to tear asunder. *Beaumont.* [*Little used.*]

BE-MASK', *v. t.* To mask; to conceal. *Shelton.*

BE-MĀZE', *v. t.* To bewilder. [*Little used.*]

†BE-MĒTE', *v. t.* To measure. *Shak.*

BE-MIN'GLE, *v. t.* To mingle; to mix. [*Little used.*]

BE-MIRE', *v. t.* To drag or incumber in the mire.

†BE-MIST', *v. t.* To cover or involve in mist.

BE-MŌAN', *v. t.* To lament; to bewail; to express sorrow for.

†BE-MŌAN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be lamented.

BE-MŌANED, *pp.* Lamented; bewailed.

BE-MŌAN'ER, *n.* One who laments.

BE-MŌAN'ING, *ppr.* Lamenting; bewailing.

BE-MOCK', *v. t.* To treat with mockery. [*Little used.*]

BE-MOCK', *v. i.* To laugh at.

†BE-MOIL', *v. t.* To bedraggle; to bemire; to soil or incumber with mire and dirt. *Shak.*

BE-MŌL', *n.* In *music*, a half note. *Bacon.*

†BE-MON'STER, *v. t.* To make monstrous. *Shak.*

BE-MŌURN', *v. i.* To weep or mourn over. [*Little used.*]

BE-MŪS'ED, (be-mūzd') *a.* Overcome with musing; dreaming; *a word of contempt. Pope.*

†BEN. [Sax.] Used for *are*, *been*, and *to be.*

BEN, or BEN'-NUT, *n.* A purgative fruit or nut.

BENCH, *n.* [Sax. *benc.*] 1. A long seat, usually of board or plank. 2. The seat where judges sit in court; the seat of justice. 3. The persons who sit as judges; the court. *Dryden.*

BENCH, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with benches. 2. To seat on a bench. 3. *v. i.* To sit on a seat of justice. *Shak.*

BENCH'ER, *n.* 1. In *England*, the benchers, in the inns of court, are the senior members of the society who have the government of it, and have been readers. 2. The alderman of a corporation. 3. A judge. *Shak.*

BEND, *v. t.*; pret. *bended*, or *bent*: pp. *bended*, or *bent.* [Sax. *bendan.*] 1. To strain or to crook by straining. 2. To crook; to make crooked; to curve; to inflect. 3. To direct to a certain point. 4. To exert; to apply closely; to exercise laboriously; to intend or stretch. 5. To prepare or put in order for use; to stretch or strain. 6. To incline; to be determined; that is, to stretch towards, or cause to tend. 7. To subdue; to cause to yield; to make submissive.—8. In *seamanship*, to fasten, as one rope to another, or to an anchor; to fasten, as a sail to its yard or stay; to fasten, as a cable to the ring of an anchor.—9. *To bend the brow*, is to knit the brow; to scowl; to frown.

BEND, *v. i.* 1. To be crooked; to crook, or be curving. 2. To incline; to lean or turn. 3. To jut over. 4. To resolve, or determine. 5. To bow, or be submissive.

BEND, *n.* 1. A curve; a crook; a turn in a road or river; flexure; incurvation.—2. In *marine language*, that part of a rope which is fastened to another, or to an anchor. 3. *Bends* of a ship are the thickest and strongest planks in her sides, more generally called *wales.*—4. In *heraldry*, one of the nine honorable ordinaries, containing a third part of the field, when charged, and a fifth, when plain.

†BEND, *n.* A band. *Spenser.*

BEND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be bent or incurvated.

BEND'ED, or BENT, *pp.* Strained; incurvated; made crooked; inclined; subdued.

BEND'ER, *n.* The person who bends, or makes crooked; also, an instrument for bending other things.
BEND'ING, *ppr.* Incurvating; forming into a curve; stooping; subduing; turning, as a road or river; inclining; leaning; applying closely, as the mind; fastening.
BEND'LET, *n.* In *heraldry*, a little bend, which occupies a sixth part of a shield. *Bailey.*
BEND'–WITH, *n.* A plant. *Dict.*
BEND'Y, *n.* In *heraldry*, the field divided into four, six or more parts, diagonally, and varying in metal and color.
BEN'E, *n.* The popular name of the *sesamum orientale*, called in the West Indies *vangloe*, an African plant.
BE-NĒAP'ED, (be-neept') *a.* Among *seamen*, a ship is *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to float her from a dock or over a bar.
BE-NĒATH', *prep.* [Sax. *beneath.*] 1. Under; lower in place, with something directly over or on. 2. Under, *in a figurative sense;* bearing heavy impositions, as taxes, or oppressive government. 3. Lower in rank, dignity or excellence. 4. Unworthy of; unbecoming; not equal to.
BE-NĒATH', *adv.* 1. In a lower place. *Mortimer.* 2. Below, as opposed to heaven, or to any superior region.
† BEN'E-DICT, *a.* [L. *benedictus.*] Having mild and salubrious qualities. *Bacon.*
BEN-E-DIC'TĪNE, *a.* Pertaining to the order or monks of St. Benedict, or St. Benet.
BEN-E-DIC'TĪNES, *n.* An order of monks, who profess to follow the rules of St. Benedict. In the *canon law*, they are called *black friars.*
BEN-E-DIC'TION, *n.* [L. *benedictio.*] 1. The act of blessing; a giving praise to God, or rendering thanks for his favors; a blessing pronounced. 2. Blessing, prayer, or kind wishes, uttered in favor of any person or thing; a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness; thanks; expression of gratitude. 3. The advantage conferred by blessing. 4. The form of instituting an abbot, answering to the consecration of a bishop.
† BEN-E-DIC'TIVE, *a.* Of power to draw down a blessing; giving a blessing. *Gauden.*
BEN-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *benefacio.*] 1. The act of conferring a benefit. 2. A benefit conferred, especially a charitable donation.
BEN-E-FAC'TOR, *n.* He who confers a benefit.
BEN-E-FAC'TRESS, *n.* A female who confers a benefit.
BEN'E-FICE, *a.* [L. *beneficium.*] 1. *Literally*, a benefit, advantage or kindness. But, in *present usage*, an ecclesiastical living. 2. In the *middle ages*, *benefice* was used for a fee, or an estate in lands.
BEN'E-FICED, *a.* Possessed of a benefice or church preferment. *Ayliffe.*
† BEN'E-FICE-LESS, *a.* Having no benefice.
BE-NEF'I-CENCE, *n.* [L. *beneficentia.*] The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity.
BE-NEF'I-CENT, *a.* Doing good; performing acts of kindness and charity.
BE-NEF'I-CENT-LY, *adv.* In a beneficent manner.
BEN-E-FI''CIAL, *a.* 1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; useful; profitable; helpful; contributing to a valuable end. 2. Receiving or entitled to have or receive advantage, use or benefit.
† BEN-E-FI''CIAL, *n.* A benefice. *Spenser.*
BEN-E-FI''CIAL-LY, *adv.* Advantageously; profitably; helpfully.
BEN-E-FI''CIAL-NESS, *n.* Usefulness; profitableness.
BEN-E-FI''CIA-RY, *a.* [L. *beneficiarius.*] Holding some office or valuable possession, in subordination to another.
BEN-E-FI''CIA-RY, *n.* 1. One who holds a benefice. 2. One who receives any thing as a gift, or is maintained by charity.
BEN-E-FI''CIEN-CY, *n.* Kindness or favor bestowed.
BEN-E-FI''CIENT, *a.* Doing good. *Adam Smith.*
BEN'E-FIT, *n.* [L. *beneficium;* Fr. *bienfait.*] 1. An act of kindness; a favor conferred. 2. Advantage; profit; a word of extensive use, and expressing whatever contributes to promote prosperity and happiness.—3. In *law*, *benefit of clergy.* *See* CLERGY.
BEN'E-FIT, *v. t.* To do good to; to advantage; to advance in health or prosperity.
BEN'E-FIT, *v. i.* To gain advantage; to make improvement.
BEN'E-FIT-ED, *pp.* Profited; having received benefit.
BEN'E-FIT-ING, *ppr.* Doing good to; profiting; gaining advantage.
† BE-NĒ'GRŌE, *v. t.* To make extremely dark. *Hewyt.*
† BE-NĒME', *v. t.* 1. To name. 2. To promise; to give.
† BE-NEMP'NE, *v. t.* To name. *Spenser.*
† BEN-E-PLAC'I-TURE, *n.* [L. *beneplacitum.*] Will; choice. *Glanville.*
† BE-NET', *v. t.* To catch in a net; to insnare.
BE-NEV'O-LENCE, *n.* [L. *benevolentia.*] 1. The disposition to do good; good will; kindness; charitableness; the love of mankind, accompanied with a desire to promote their happiness. 2. An act of kindness; good done; charity given. 3. A species of contribution or tax illegally exacted by arbitrary kings of England.
BE-NEV'O-LENT, *a.* [L. *benevolens.*] Having a disposition to do good; possessing love to mankind, and a desire to promote their prosperity and happiness; kind.
† BE-NEV'O-LENT-NESS, *n.* Benevolence.
† BE-NEV'O-LOUS, *a.* Kind, friendly. *Puller.*
BE-NEV'O-LENT-LY, *adv.* In a kind manner; with good will.
BEN-GAL', *n.* A thin stuff, made of silk and hair, for women's apparel, so called from *Bengal.*
BEN-GA-LEE', *n.* The language or dialect spoken in Bengal.
BEN-GA-LĒSE', *n. sing.* and *plu* A native, or the natives of Bengal. *As. Res.* vii. 171.
BE-NIGHT', *v. t.* 1. To involve in darkness; to shroud with the shades of night. 2. To overtake with night; 3. To involve in moral darkness, or ignorance; to debar from intellectual light.
BE-NIGHT'ED, *pp.* Involved in darkness, physical or moral; overtaken by the night.
BE-NIGN', (be-nīne') *a.* [L. *benignus.*] 1. Kind; of a kind disposition; gracious; favorable. 2. Generous; liberal. 3. Favorable; having a salutary influence. 4. Wholesome; not pernicious. 5. Favorable; not malignant.
BE-NIG'NANT, *a.* Kind; gracious; favorable.
BE-NIG'NI-TY, *n.* 1. Goodness of disposition or heart; kindness of nature; graciousness. 2. Actual goodness; beneficence. 3. Salubrity; wholesome quality; or that which tends to promote health. *Wiseman.*
BE-NIGN'LY, (be-nīne'ly) *adv.* Favorably; kindly; graciously.
BEN'I-SON, (ben'-e-zn) *n.* [Fr. *benir, benissant.*] Blessing benediction. [*Nearly antiquated.*]
BEN'JA-MIN, *n.* 1. A tree, the *laurus benzoin*, called also *spice-bush.* 2. A gum or resin, or rather a balsam. *See* BENZOIN.
BEN'NET, *n.* The herb bennet, or avens, known in botany by the generic term *geum.*
BEN'NET-FISH, *n.* A fish of two feet in length.
BENT, *pp.* of *bend.* Incurvated; inflected; inclined; prone to, or having a fixed propensity; determined.—*Bent on*, having a fixed inclination.
BENT, *n.* 1. The state of being curving, or crooked; flexure; curvity. 2. Declivity; as, the *bent* of a hill. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.* 3. Inclination; disposition; a leaning or bias of mind; propensity. 4. Flexion; tendency; particular direction. 5. Application of the mind.
BENT, } *n.* A kind of grass, called, in *botany*,
BENT'–GRASS, } *agrostis.*
BENT'ING–TIME, *n.* The time when pigeons feed on bents, before peas are ripe.
BE-NUM', corruptly BE-NUMB', *v. t.* [Sax. *beniman, benyman;* pp. *benumen.*] 1. To make torpid; to deprive of sensation. 2. To stupify; to render inactive.
BE-NUM'MED, (be-numd') *pp.* Rendered torpid; deprived of sensation; stupified.
BE-NUM'MED-NESS, *n.* The state of being benummed. *Smith.*
BE-NUM'MING, *ppr.* Depriving of sensation; stupifying.
BEN'ZO-ATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of the benzoic acid with any salifiable base.
BEN-ZŌ'IC, *a.* Pertaining to benzoin.—*Benzoic acid*, or *flowers of benzoin*, is a peculiar vegetable acid, obtained from benzoin and other balsams, by sublimation or decoction.
BEN-ZOIN', or BEN'JA-MIN, *n.* Gum benjamin; a concrete resinous juice, flowing from the *styrax benzoin*, a tree of Sumatra, &c.
BE-PAINT', *v. t.* To paint; to cover with paint. *Shak.* [*Little used.*]
† BE-PALE', *v. t.* To make pale. *Carew.*
BE-PINCH', *v. t.* To mark with pinches.
BE-PINCH'ED, } *pp.* Marked with pinches. *Chapman.*
BE-PINCHT', }
BE-POW'DER, *v. t.* To powder; to sprinkle or cover with powder.
BE-PRAISE', *v. t.* To praise greatly or extravagantly. *Goldsmith.*
BE-PUR'PLE, *v. t.* To tinge or dye with a purple color.
BE-QUĒATH', *v. t.* [Sax. *becwæthan.*] To give or leave by will; to devise some species of property by testament.
BE-QUĒATH'ED, (be-kweeth'd') *pp.* Given or left by will.
BE-QUĒATH'ER, *n.* A testator. *Huloet.*
BE-QUĒATH'ING, *ppr.* Giving or devising by testament.
BE-QUĒATH'MENT, *n.* The act of bequeathing; a bequest.
BE-QUEST', *n.* Something left by will; a legacy.
† BE-RAIN', *v. t.* To rain upon. *Chaucer.*
BE-RATE', *v. t.* To chide vehemently; to scold.
BE-RAT'TLE, *v. t.* To fill with rattling sounds or noise *Shak.*
† BE-RAY', *v. t.* To make foul; to soil. *Milton.*
BER BER-RY. *n.* [L. *berberis.*] *See* BARBERRY.

BERE, *n.* The name of a species of barley in Scotland. *Gray.*

BE-RĒAVE′, *v. t.* pret. *bereaved, bereft;* pp. *bereaved, bereft.* [Sax. *bereafian.*] 1. To deprive; to strip; to make destitute; with *of* before the thing taken away. 2. To take away from. *Shak.*

BE-RĒAV′ED, (be-reevd′) *pp.* Deprived; stripped, and left destitute.

BE-RĒAVE′MENT, *n.* Deprivation, particularly by the loss of a friend by death

BE-RĒAV′ING, *ppr.* Stripping bare; depriving.

BE-REFT′, *pp.* of *bereave.* Deprived; made destitute.

BER-EN-GA′RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of Berengarius.

† BERG, *n.* [Sax. *beorg.*] A borough; a town that sends burgesses to parliament; a castle. [*See* BURG.] *Ash.*

BERG′A-MOT, *n.* [Fr. *bergamotte.*] 1. A species of pear. 2. A species of citron. 3. An essence or perfume from the citron. 4. A species of snuff perfumed with bergamot. 5. A coarse tapestry.

BERG′AN-DER, *n.* A burrow duck; a duck that breeds in holes under cliffs.

† BER′GE-RET, *n.* [Fr. *berger.*] A song. *Chaucer.*

BERG′MAN-ITE, *n.* A mineral.

BERG′MAS-TER, *n.* [Sax. *beorg*, and *master.*] The bailiff or chief officer among the Derbyshire miners.

BERG′MOTE, *n.* [Sax. *beorg*, and *mote.*] A court held on a hill in Derbyshire, in England, for deciding controversies between the miners.

BE-RHYME′, *v. t.* To mention in rhyme or verse; *used in contempt. Shak.*

* BER′LIN, *n.* A vehicle of the chariot kind.

BER-LUC′CIO, *n.* A small bird, somewhat like the yellow-hammer, but less, and more slender.

BERME, *n.* In *fortification*, a space of ground of three, four, or five feet in width, left between the rampart and the moat or foss.

BER′NA-CLE. See BARNACLE.

BER′NAR-DINE, *a.* Pertaining to St. Bernard, and the monks of the order.

BER′NAR-DINES, *n.* An order of monks, founded by Robert, abbot of Moleme, and reformed by St. Bernard.

† BE-ROB′, *v. t.* To rob. *Spenser.*

BE-RŌE′, *n.* A marine animal of an oval form.

BER′RIED, *a.* Furnished with berries.

BER′RY, *n.* [Sax. *beria.*] 1. A succulent or pulpy fruit, containing naked seeds, including many varieties. 2. A mound. [for *barrow.*]

BER′RY, *v. i.* To bear or produce berries.

BER′RY-BEAR-ING, *a.* Producing berries.

BERT, [Sax. *beorht, berht;* Eng. *bright.*] This word enters into the names of many Saxon princes and noblemen; as *Egbert, Sigbert. See* BRIGHT.

BERTH, *n.* 1. A station in which a ship rides at anchor, comprehending the space in which she ranges. 2. A room or apartment in a ship, where a number of officers or men mess and reside. 3. The box or place for sleeping, at the sides of a cabin; the place for a hammoc, or a repository for chests, &c.

BER′TRAM, *n.* Bastard pellitory, a plant.

BER′YL, *n.* [L. *beryllus.*] A mineral, considered by Cleaveland as a sub-species of emerald.

BER′YL-CRYS′TAL, *n.* A species of imperfect crystal.

BER′YL-LINE, *a.* Like a beryl; of a light or bluish green.

† BE-SAINT′, *v. t.* To make a saint.

BE-SAYLE′, *n.* [Norm. *ayle;* Fr. *aïeul.*] A great grandfather.

† BE-SCAT′TER, *v. t.* To scatter over. *Spenser.*

† BE-SCORN′, *v. t.* To treat with scorn; to mock at. *Chaucer.*

† BE-SCRATCH′, *v. t.* To scratch; to tear with the nails. *Chaucer.*

BE-SCRAWL′, *v. t.* To scrawl; to scribble over.

BE-SCREEN′, *v. t.* To cover with a screen; to shelter; to conceal. *Shak.*

BE-SCREEN′ED, (be-screend′) *pp.* Covered; sheltered; concealed.

BE-SCRIB′BLE, *v. t.* To scribble over. *Milton.*

† BE-SCUM′BER, *v. t.* To encumber. *B. Jonson.*

† BE-SEE′, *v. i.* To look; to mind. *Wickliffe.*

BE-SEECH′, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *besought.* [Sax. *be* and *secan.*] To intreat; to supplicate; to implore; to ask or pray with urgency.

BE-SEECH′, *n.* Request.

BE-SEECH′ER, *n.* One who beseeches.

BE-SEECH′ING, *ppr.* Entreating.

† BE-SEEK′, *v. t.* To beseech. *Chaucer.*

BE-SEEM′, *v. t.* To become; to be fit for, or worthy of; to be decent for.

BE-SEEM′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Becoming; fit; worthy of.

BE-SEEM′ING, *n.* Comeliness. *Barret.*

BE-SEEM′LY, *a.* Becoming; fit; suitable.

† BE-SEEN′, *a.* Adapted; adjusted. *Spenser.*

BE-SET′, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *beset.* [Sax. *besettan.*] 1. To surround; to inclose; to hem in; to besiege. 2. To press on all sides, so as to perplex; to entangle, so as to render escape difficult or impossible. 3. To waylay. 4. To fall upon.

BE-SET′TING, *ppr.* Surrounding; besieging; waylaying.

BE-SET′TING, *a.* Habitually attending, or pressing.

† BE-SHINE′, *v. t.* To shine upon.

BE-SHREW′, *v. t.* 1. To wish a curse to; to execrate. 2. To happen ill to. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

† BE-SHUT′, *v. t.* To shut up. *Chaucer.*

BE-SIDE′, *prep.* 1. At the side of a person or thing, near. 2. Over and above; distinct from. 3. On one side; out of the regular course or order; not according to, but not contrary. 4. Out of; in a state deviating from. 5. With the reciprocal pronoun, *beside one's self* is out of the wits or senses.

BE-SIDE′, or BE-SIDES′, *adv.* Moreover; more than that; over and above; distinct from; not included in the number, or in what has been mentioned.

BE-SID′ER-Y, *n.* A species of pear. *Johnson.*

BE-SIDES′, *prep.* Over and above; separate or distinct from.

BE-SIEGE′, *v. t.* [*be* and *siege;* Fr. *siege.*] 1. To lay siege to; to beleaguer; to beset, or surround with armed forces, for the purpose of compelling to surrender, either by famine or by violent attacks. 2. To beset; to throng round.

BE-SIEG′ED, (be-seejd′) *pp.* Surrounded or beset with hostile troops.

BE-SIEG′ER, *n.* One who lays siege, or is employed in a siege.

BE-SIEG′ING, *ppr.* Laying siege; surrounding with armed forces.

BESIEG′ING, *a.* Surrounding in a hostile manner; employed in a siege.

† BE-SIT′, *v. t.* To suit; to become. *Spenser.*

† BE-SLAVE′, *v. t.* To subjugate; to enslave.

† BE-SLIME′, *v. t.* To daub with slime; to soil.

BE-SLUB′BER, *v. t.* To soil or smear with spittle, or any thing running from the mouth or nose. [*Vulgar.*]

BE-SMEAR′, *v. t.* To bedaub; to overspread with any viscous, glutinous matter, or with any soft substance that adheres. Hence, to foul; to soil.

BE-SMEAR′ED, (be-smeerd′) *pp.* Bedaubed; overspread with any thing soft, viscous, or adhesive; soiled.

BE-SMEAR′ER, *n.* One that besmears.

BE-SMEAR′ING, *ppr.* Bedaubing; soiling.

BE-SMIRCH′, *v. t.* To soil; to foul; to discolor. *Shak.* [*Little used.*]

BE-SMOKE′, *v. t.* To foul with smoke; to harden or dry in smoke. [*Little used.*]

BE-SMOK′ED, (be-smōkt′) *pp.* Fouled or soiled with smoke; dried in smoke.

BE-SMUT′, *v. t.* To blacken with smut; to foul with soot.

BE-SMUT′TED, *pp.* Blackened with smut or soot.

BE-SNOW′, *v. t.* To scatter like snow. [*Little used.*]

BE-SNOW′ED, (be-snōde′) *a.* or *pp.* Covered or sprinkled with snow, or with white blossoms. *Hanbury.*

BE-SNUFF′, *v. t.* To befoul with snuff.

BE-SNUF′-FED, (be-snuft′) *pp.* Foul with snuff. *Young.*

BE′SOM, *n.* [Sax. *besm.*] A broom; a brush of twigs for sweeping.

BE′SOM, *v. t.* To sweep, as with a besom. *Barlow.*

BE-SORT′, *v. t.* To suit; to fit; to become. *Shak.*

† BE-SORT′, *n.* Company; attendance; train. *Shak.*

BE-SOT′, *v. t.* 1. To make sottish; to infatuate; to stupify; to make dull or senseless. 2. To make to dote.

BE-SOT′TED, *pp.* Made sottish or stupid.—*Besotted on*, infatuated with foolish affection.

BE-SOT′TED-LY, *adv.* In a foolish manner.

BE-SOT′TED-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; arrant folly; infatuation.

BE-SOT′TING, *ppr.* Infatuating; making sottish or foolish.

BE-SOUGHT′, (besawt′) *pp.* of *beseech.* Entreated; implored; sought by entreaty.

BE-SPAN′GLE, *v. t.* To adorn with spangles; to dot or sprinkle with something brilliant.

BE-SPAN′GLED, *pp.* Adorned with spangles or something shining.

BE-SPAN′GLING, *ppr.* Adorning with spangles or glittering objects.

BE-SPAT′TER, *v. t.* 1. To soil by spattering; to sprinkle with water, or with dirt and water. 2. To asperse with calumny or reproach. *Swift.*

BE-SPAT′TERED, *pp.* Spattered over; soiled with dirt and water; aspersed; calumniated.

BE-SPAT′TER-ING, *ppr.* Spattering with water; soiling with dirt and water; aspersing.

BE-SPAWL′, *v. t.* To soil or make foul with spittle. *Milton.*

BE-SPEAK′, *v. t.* pret. *bespoke;* pp. *bespoke, bespoken.* 1. To speak for beforehand; to order or engage against a future time. 2. To forebode; to foretell. 3. To speak to; to address. *This sense is mostly poetical.* 4. To betoken; to show; to indicate by external marks or appearances.

BE-SPEAK′ER, *n.* One who bespeaks.

BE-SPĒAK'ING, *ppr.* Speaking for or ordering beforehand; foreboding; addressing; showing; indicating.
BE-SPĒAK'ING, *n.* A previous speaking or discourse, by way of apology, or to engage favor.
BE-SPEC'KLE, *v. t.* To mark with speckles or spots.
BE-SPICE', *v. t.* To season with spices. *Shak.*
† BE-SPIRT', or † BE-SPURT', *v. t.* To spurt out, or over; to throw out in a stream or streams.
BE-SPIT', *v. t.* pret. *bespit;* pp. *bespit, bespitten.* To daub or soil with spittle.
BE-SPŌKE', *pret.* and *pp.* of *bespeak.*
BE-SPOT', *v. t.* To mark with spots. *Mortimer.*
BE-SPOT'TED, *pp.* Marked with spots.
BE-SPOT'TING, *ppr.* Marking with spots.
BE-SPREAD', (be-spred') *v. t.* pret. and pp. *bespread.* To spread over; to cover over.
† BE-SPRENT', *part.* Besprinkled.
BE-SPRIN'KLE, *v. t.* To sprinkle over; to scatter over; as, to *besprinkle* with dust.
BE-SPRIN'KLED, *pp.* Sprinkled over.
BE-SPRIN'KLER, *n.* One that sprinkles over.
BE-SPRIN'KLING, *ppr.* Sprinkling over.
† BE-SPUT'TER, *v. t.* To sputter over.
BEST, *a. superlative.* [Sax. *best.*] *Literally*, most advanced. Hence, 1. Most good; having good qualities in the highest degree. 2. Most advanced; most accurate; as, the *best* scholar. 3. Most correct or complete. 4. *The best.* This phrase is elliptical, and may be variously interpreted; as, the utmost power; the strongest endeavor; the most, the highest perfection; as, let a man do his *best.* 5. *At best*, in the best manner; in the utmost degree or extent.—*To make the best of*, to carry to its greatest perfection.
BEST, *adv.* 1. In the highest degree; beyond all others; as, to love one *best.* 2. To the most advantage; with the most ease. 3. With most profit or success. 4. Most intimately or particularly; most correctly.
BEST-TEM'PERED, *a.* Having the most kind or mild temper.
BE-STAIN', *v. t.* To mark with stains; to discolor, either the whole surface of a thing, or in spots.
BE-STEAD', (be-sted') *v. t.* pret. and pp. *bested.* 1. To profit. *Milton.* 2. To accommodate. 3. To dispose. *Spenser.*
* BES'TIAL, *a.* 1. Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts. 2. Having the qualities of a beast; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal.
BES-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The quality of beasts. 2. Unnatural connection with a beast.
BES'TIAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make like a beast.
BES'TIAL-LY, *adv.* Brutally; in a manner below humanity.
† BES'TIATE, *v. t.* To make like a beast; to bestialize.
BE-STICK', *v. t.* pret. and pp. *bestuck.* To stick over, as with sharp points.
BE-STIR', *v. t.* To put into brisk or vigorous action; to move with life and vigor.
BE-STIR'RED, (be-sturd') *pp.* Roused into vigorous action; quickened in action.
BE-STIR'RING, *ppr.* Moving briskly; putting into vigorous action.
† BEST'NESS, *n.* The state of being best. *Morton.*
† BE-STORM', *v. i.* To storm; to rage. *Young.*
BE-STŌW', *v. t.* 1. To give; to confer; to impart. 2. To give in marriage; to dispose of. 3. To apply; to place for the purpose of exertion, or use. 4. To lay out, or dispose of; to give in payment for. 5. To lay up in store; to deposit for safe-keeping; to stow; to place.
BE-STŌW'AL, *n.* A conferring; disposal. [*Little used.*]
BE-STŌW'ED, (be-stōde') *pp.* Given gratuitously; conferred; laid out; applied; deposited for safe-keeping.
BE-STŌW'ER, *n.* One who bestows; a giver; a disposer.
BE-STŌW'ING, *ppr.* Conferring gratuitously; laying out; applying; depositing in store.
BE-STŌW'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of giving gratuitously; a conferring. *Edwards.* 2. That which is conferred, or given; donation. *Thodey.*
BE-STRAD'DLE, *v. t.* To bestride.
† BE-STRAUGHT', *a.* Distracted; mad. *Shak.*
* BE-STREW', *v. t.* pret. *bestrewed;* pp. *bestrewed, bestrown.* To scatter over; to besprinkle; to strow.
BE-STREW'ED, *pp.* of *bestrew.*
BE-STRIDE', *v. t.* pret. *bestrid;* pp. *bestrid, bestridden.* 1. To stride over; to stand or sit with any thing between the legs, or with the legs extended across. 2. To step over.
BE-STRID'ING, *ppr.* Extending the legs over any thing, so as to include it between them.
BE-STRŌWN', *pp.* of *bestrew.* Sprinkled over.
BE-STUCK', *pp.* of *bestick.* Pierced in various places with sharp points.
BE-STUD', *v. t.* To set with studs; to adorn with bosses.
BE-STUD'DED, *pp.* Adorned with studs.
BE-STUD'DING, *ppr.* Setting with studs; adorning as with bosses.
BE-SURE', *adv.* Certainly. *Lothrop.* [*A vulgarism.*]
† BE-SWIKE', (be-swik') *v. t.* [Sax. *beswican.*] To allure. *Gower.*
BET, *n.* [Sax. *bad.*] A wager; that which is laid, staked or pledged in a contest.
BET, *v. t.* To lay a bet; to lay a wager.
BET, the old participle of *beat*, is obsolete or vulgar.
BE-TĀKE', *v. t.* pret. *betook;* pp. *betaken.* [Sax. *betæcan.*] 1. To take to; to have recourse to; to apply; to resort; with the reciprocal pronoun. 2. *Formerly*, to take or seize. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
BE-TĀK'EN, *part.* of *betake.*
BE-TĀK'ING, *ppr.* Having recourse to; applying; resorting
† BE-TAUGHT', *pret.* of *betake. Chaucer.*
† BE-TĒEM', *v. t.* To bring forth; to produce; to shed; to bestow. *Shak.*
BĒ'TEL, or BĒ'TLE, *n.* A species of pepper, the leaves of which are chewed by the inhabitants of the East Indies.
BE-THINK', *v. t.* pret. and pp. *bethought.* To call to mind; to recall or bring to recollection, reflection, or consideration.
BE-THINK', *v. i.* To have in recollection; to consider.
BETH'LE-HEM, *n.* [Heb. *the house of food or bread.*] 1. A town in Judea, about six miles south-east of Jerusalem, famous for its being the place of Christ's nativity. 2. A hospital for lunatics; corrupted into *bedlam.*
BETH'LE-HEM-ITE, *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Bethlehem; a lunatic.—2. In *church history*, the Bethlemites were a sort of monks.
BE-THOUGHT', (be-thawt') *pret.* and *pp.* of *bethink.*
BE-THRALL', *v. t.* To enslave; to reduce to bondage; to bring into subjection. [*Little used.*]
BE-THUMP', *v. t.* To beat soundly. [*Little used.*]
BE-TIDE', *v. t.* pret. *betid*, or *betided;* pp. *betid.* [*be* and *tide;* Sax. *tidan.*] To happen; to befall; to come to.
BE-TIDE', *v. i.* To come to pass; to happen.
BE-TIME', } *adv.* [*be* and *time*, that is, *by the time.*] 1.
BE-TIMES', } Seasonably; in good season or time; before it is late. 2. Soon; in a short time.
BĒ'TLE, or BĒ'TRE, *n.* A plant, called *water-pepper.* See BETEL.
BE-TŌ'KEN, (be-tō'kn) *v. t.* [Sax. *betæcan.*] 1. To signify by some visible object; to show by signs. 2. To foreshow by present signs.
BE-TŌ'KENED, *pp.* Foreshown; previously indicated.
BE-TŌ'KEN-ING, *ppr.* Indicating by previous signs.
BET'O-NY, *n.* [L. *betonica.*] A genus of plants, of several species.
BE-TOOK', *pret.* of *betake.*
BE-TORN', *a.* Torn in pieces.
BE-TOSS', *v. t.* To toss; to agitate; to disturb; to put in violent motion. *Shak.*
† BE-TRAP', *v. t.* To entrap; to ensnare. *Occleve.*
BE-TRĀY', *v. t.* [*Betray* seems to be a compound of *be* and *dragan*, to draw.] 1. To deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery or fraud. 2. To violate by fraud or unfaithfulness. 3. To violate confidence by disclosing a secret. 4. To disclose, or permit to appear, what is intended to be kept secret, or what prudence would conceal. 5. To mislead or expose to inconvenience not foreseen. 6. To show; to discover; to indicate what is not obvious at first view, or would otherwise be concealed. 7. To fail, or deceive.
BE-TRĀY'ED, (be-trāde') *pp.* Delivered up in breach of trust; violated by unfaithfulness; exposed by breach of confidence; disclosed contrary to expectation or intention; made known; discovered.
BE-TRĀY'ER, *n.* One who betrays; a traitor.
BE-TRĀY'ING, *ppr.* Delivering up treacherously; violating confidence; disclosing contrary to intention; exposing; discovering.
BE-TRIM', *v. t.* To deck; to dress; to adorn; to grace; to embellish; to beautify; to decorate.
BE-TRIM'MED, (be-trimd') *pp.* Adorned; decorated.
BE-TRIM'MING, *ppr.* Decking; adorning; embellishing.
BE-TROTH', *v. t.* 1. To contract to any one, in order to a future marriage; to promise or pledge one to be the future spouse of another; to affiance. 2. To contract with one for a future spouse; to espouse. 3. To nominate to a bishopric, in order to consecration.
BE-TROTH'ED, (be-trotht') *pp.* Contracted for future marriage.
BE-TROTH'ING, *ppr.* Contracting to any one, in order to a future marriage, as the father or guardian; contracting with one for a future wife, as the intended husband; espousing.
BE-TROTH'MENT, *n.* A mutual promise or contract between two parties, for a future marriage between the persons betrothed; espousals.
BE-TRUST', *v. t.* To intrust; to commit to another in confidence of fidelity; to confide.
BE-TRUST'ED, *pp.* Intrusted; confided; committed in trust.

BE-TRUST'ING, *ppr.* Intrusting; committing in trust.
BE-TRUST'MENT, *n.* The act of intrusting; the thing intrusted.
BET'SO, *n.* The smallest Venetian coin. *Mason.*
†BETT, *adv.* [Sax. *bet.*] The old English word for *better. Chaucer.*
BET'TER, *a. comp.* [Sax. *bet*, more, better; *betere*, *betera*, better.] 1. Having good qualities in a greater degree than another; applied to physical, acquired or moral qualities. 2. More advantageous. 3. More acceptable. 4. More safe. 5. Improved in health; less affected with disease.—6. *To be better off*, to be in a better condition.—7. *To have the better*, is to have the advantage or superiority.—8. *To get or gain the better*, is to obtain the advantage, superiority or victory.—9. *For the better*, is for the advantage or improvement.
BET'TER, *adv.* 1. In a more excellent manner; with more skill and wisdom, virtue, advantage or success. 2. More correctly, or fully. 3. With superior excellence. 4. With more affection; in a higher degree.
BET'TER, *v. t.* [Sax. *beterian*, *betrian.*] 1. To improve; to meliorate; to increase the good qualities of. 2. To surpass; to exceed. 3. To advance; to support; to give advantage to.
BET'TER, *n.* A superior; one who has a claim to precedence on account of his rank, age, or office.
BET'TERED, *pp.* Improved; meliorated; made better.
BET'TER-ING, *ppr.* Making better; improving.
BET'TER-ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house for the reformation of offenders.
BET'TER-MENT, *n.* Improvement. *W. Montague.*
BET'TER-NESS, *n.* Superiority. *Tooker.*
BET'TING, *n.* Proposing a wager. *Sherwood.*
BET'TOR, *n.* One who bets or lays a wager.
BET'TY, *n.* An instrument to break open doors.
BE-TUM'BLED, *a.* Rolled about; tumbled; disordered.
BE-TWAT'TLED, *a.* Confounded; overpowered; stupefied.
BE-TWEEN', *prep.* [Sax. *betweonan*, *betwynan.*] 1. In the intermediate space, without regard to distance. 2. From one to another; passing from one to another, noting exchange of actions or intercourse. 3. Belonging to two or more, in common or partnership. 4. Having mutual relation to two or more. 5. Noting difference, or discrimination of one from another.
BE-TWIXT', *prep.* [Sax. *betwyx*, *betwyxt.*] 1. Between; in the space that separates two persons or things. 2. Passing between; from one to another, noting intercourse.
BEV'EL, *n.* [Fr. *buveau.*] 1. Among *masons*, *carpenters*, *joiners*, &c., an instrument, or kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked, according to the sweep of an arch or vault. It is movable on a point or centre, and so may be set to any angle. An angle that is not square is called a *bevel angle*, whether obtuse or acute. 2. A curve, or inclination of a surface from a right line.
BEV'EL, *a.* Crooked; awry; oblique. *Bailey.*
BEV'EL, *v. t.* To cut to a bevel angle. *Moxon.*
BEV'EL, *v. i.* To curve; to incline towards a point, or from a direct line.
BEV'ELED, *pp.* Formed to a bevel angle. *Kirwan.*
BEV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Forming to a bevel angle.
BEV'EL-ING, *a.* Curving; bending from a right line.
BEV'EL-ING, *n.* 1. A hewing of timber with a proper and regular curve, according to a mold laid on one side of its surface. 2. The curve or bevel of timber.
BEV'EL-MENT, *n.* In *mineralogy*, bevelment supposes the removal of two contiguous segments from the edges, angles or terminal faces of the predominant form, thereby producing two new faces, inclined to each other at a certain angle, and forming an edge. *Cleaveland.*
BĒ'VER. *See* BEAVER.
†BEV'ER, *n.* [It. *bevere.*] A small repast between meals.
BEV'ER, *v. i.* To take a small repast between meals.
BEV'ER-AGE, *n.* [It. *beveraggio.*] 1. Drink; liquor for drinking. It is generally used of a mixed liquor. 2. A treat on wearing a new suit of clothes; a treat on first coming into prison; a garnish.—3. In *England*, watercider, a mixture of cider and water.
BEV'ILE, *n.* In *heraldry*, a thing broken or opening, like a carpenter's bevel.
BEV'Y, *n.* A flock of birds; hence, a company; an assembly or collection of persons; *usually applied to females.*
BE-WĀIL', *v. t.* To bemoan; to lament; to express sorrow for.
BE-WĀIL', *v. i.* To express grief. *Shak.*
BE-WĀIL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be lamented.
BE-WĀIL'ED, (be-wāld') *pp.* Lamented; bemoaned.
BE-WĀIL'ER, *n.* One who laments or bewails. *Ward.*
BE-WĀIL'ING, *ppr.* Lamenting; bemoaning; expressing grief for.
BE-WĀIL'ING, *n.* Lamentation. *Ralcigh.*
†BE-WĀKE', *v. t.* To keep awake. *Gower.*
BE-WĀRE', *v. i.* [Sax. *bewerian*, *bewarian*, *gewarian.*] *Literally*, to restrain or guard one's self from. Hence, to regard with caution; to avoid; to take care.
BE-WEEP', *v. t.* To weep over; to bedew with tears. *Shak.* [*Little used.*]
BE-WEEP', *v. i.* To make lamentation. [*Little used.*]
BE-WEPT', *pp.* Wept over; bedewed with tears. [*Little used.*]
†BE-WET', *v. t.* To wet; to moisten.
BE-WHŌRE', *v. t.* To corrupt with regard to chastity. *Beaum. and Fletcher.* To pronounce a whore. *Shak.*
BE-WIL'DER, *v. t.* [Dan. *forvilder*, *vilder*; D. *verwilderen.*] To lead into perplexity or confusion; to lose in pathless places; to perplex with mazes.
BE-WIL'DERED, *pp.* Lost in mazes; perplexed with disorder, confusion, or intricacy.
BE-WIL'DER-ING, *ppr.* Losing in a pathless place; perplexing with confusion or intricacy.
†BE-WIN'TER, *v. t.* To make like winter.
BE-WITCH', *v. t.* 1. To fascinate; to gain an ascendancy over by charms or incantation. 2. To charm; to fascinate; to please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance. 3. To deceive and mislead by juggling tricks or imposture.
BE-WITCH'ED, (be-wicht') *pp.* Fascinated; charmed.
BE-WITCH'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being bewitched. *Bp. Gauden.*
BE-WITCH'ER, *n.* One that bewitches or fascinates.
BE-WITCH'ER-Y, *n.* Fascination; charm; resistless power of any thing that pleases.
BE-WITCH'FUL, *a.* Alluring; fascinating.
BE-WITCH'ING, *ppr.* Fascinating; charming.
BE-WITCH'ING, *a.* That has power to bewitch or fascinate; that has power to control by the arts of pleasing.
BE-WITCH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a fascinating manner.
BE-WITCH'MENT, *n.* Fascination; power of charming.
†BE-WÒN'DERED, *a.* Amazed. *Fairfax.*
BE-WRAP', (be-rap') *v. t.* To wrap up.
BE-WRĀY', (be-rā') *v. t.* [Sax. *wrecan*, to tell; *awreon*, *onwreon*, to reveal.] To disclose perfidiously; to betray; to show or make visible. [*This word is nearly antiquated.*]
BE-WRĀY'ED, (be-rāde') *pp.* Disclosed; indicated; betrayed; exposed to view.
BE-WRĀY'ER, *n.* A divulger of secrets; a discoverer.
BE-WRĀY'ING, *ppr.* Disclosing; making known or visible.
†BE-WRECK', (be-rek') *v. t.* To ruin; to destroy.
†BE-WROUGHT', (be-rawt') *a.* Worked. *Ben Jonson.*
BEY, (bā) *n.* In the *Turkish dominions*, a governor of a town or particular district of country; also, in some places, a prince; the same as the Arabic *beg.* *See* BEG.
BE-YOND', *prep.* [Sax. *begeond*, *begeondan.*] 1. On the further side of; on the side most distant, at any indefinite distance from that side. 2. Before; at a place not yet reached. *Pope.* 3. Past; out of reach of; further than any given limit. 4. Above; in a degree exceeding or surpassing; proceeding to a greater degree.—*To go beyond* is a phrase which expresses an excess in some action or scheme; to exceed in ingenuity, in research, or in any thing else; hence, in a *bad sense*, to deceive or circumvent.
BE-YOND', *adv.* At a distance; yonder. *Spenser.*
BEZ'AN, *n.* A cotton cloth from Bengal, white or striped.
BE-ZANT', *n.* A gold coin of Byzantium. *See* BYZANT.
BE-ZANT'LER, *n.* [from *antler.*] The branch of a deer's horn, next above the brow antler.
BEZ'EL, *n.* [Sw. *betzel*, a rein.] The upper part of the collet of a ring, which encompasses and fastens the stone.
BE'ZŌAR, *n.* [Pers.] 1. An antidote; a general name for certain animal substances supposed to be efficacious in preventing the fatal effects of poison. *Bezoar* is a calcarious concretion found in the stomach of certain ruminant animals.—2. In *a more general sense*, any substance formed, stratum upon stratum, in the stomach or intestines of animals.—*Fossil-bezoar* is a figured stone, formed, like the animal bezoar, with several coats round some extraneous body, which serves as a nucleus; found chiefly in Sicily, in sand and clay pits.—*Bezoar-mineral.* An oxyd of antimony.
BEZ-O-ĂR'DIC, *a.* Pertaining to or compounded of bezoar.
BEZ-O-ĂR'DIC, *n.* A medicine compounded with bezoar.
BEZ-O-ĂR'TI-CAL, *a.* Having the qualities of an antidote
BEZ'O-LA, *n.* A fish of the truttaceous kind.
†BEZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To waste in riot.
BHU-CHAMP'AC, *n.* A beautiful plant of India.
BI'A, *n.* In *commerce*, a small shell called a *cowry*, much valued in the East Indies.
BĪ-AN'GU-LATE, BĪ-AN'GU-LA-TED, BĪ-AN'GU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *bis* and *angulus.*] Having two angles or corners. [*Little used.*]
BI-ĂRM'I-AN, *a.* Noting a race of Finns in Perme.
BI'AS, *n.* [Arm. *bihays*, or *vics*; Fr. *biais.*] 1. A weight on the side of a bowl, which turns it from a straight line. 2. A leaning of the mind; inclination; prepossession;

propensity towards an object. 3. That which causes the mind to lean or incline from a state of indifference to a particular object or course.

BĪ'AS, *v. t.* To incline to one side; to warp; to give a particular direction to the mind; to prejudice; to prepossess.

† BĪ'AS-DRAW-ING, *n.* Partiality. *Shak.*

BĪ'ASED, *pp.* Inclined from a right line; warped; prejudiced.

BĪ'AS-ING, *ppr.* Giving a bias, particular direction, or propensity; warping; prejudicing.

† BĪ'AS-NESS, *n.* Inclination to some side

BIB, *n.* 1. A small piece of linen, or other cloth, worn by children over the breast. 2. A fish about a foot in length, the back of a light olive, the sides yellow, and the belly white.

BIB, *v. i.* [L. *bibo.*] To sip; to tipple; to drink frequently. [*Little used.*] *Locke.*

BĪ-BA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *bibax.*] Addicted to drinking; disposed to imbibe.

† BĪ-BAC'I-TY, *n.* The quality of drinking much.

BIB'BER, *n.* A tippler; a man given to drinking; chiefly used in composition; as, *winebibber.*

BIB'BLE-BAB'BLE, *n.* Idle talk; prating to no purpose. *Shak.* [*A low word, and not used.*]

BIB'I-O, *n.* A name of the wine fly, a small insect.

BĪ'BLE, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλιον, βιβλος,* a book.] THE BOOK, by way of eminence; the sacred volume, in which are contained the revelations of God.

BIB'LER, *n.* A tipler; a great drinker.

BIB'LI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the Bible.

BIB-LI-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος* and *γραφω.*] One who composes or compiles the history of books; one skilled in literary history; a transcriber.

BIB-LI-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the history of
BIB-LI-O-GRAPH'I-CAL, } books.

BIB-LI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* A history or description of books; the perusal of books, and manuscripts, with notices of the different editions, the times when they were printed, and other information tending to illustrate the history of literature.

BIB'LI-O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλιον* and *λιθος.*] Bookstone.

BIB-LI-OM'AN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος* and *μαντεια.*] A kind of divination, performed by means of the Bible, consisting in selecting passages of Scripture at hazard, and drawing from them indications concerning things future. *Southey.*

BIB-LI-Ō-MĀ'NI-A, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλιον* and *μανια.*] Book-madness; a rage for possessing rare and curious books.

BIB-LI-O-MĀ'NI-AC, *n.* One who has a rage for books.

BIB-LI-OP'O-LIST, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλιον* and *πωλεω.*] A bookseller.

BIB-LI-O-THĒ'-CAL, *a.* [L. *bibliotheca.*] Belonging to a library.

BIB-LI-OTH'E-CA-RY, *n.* A librarian. *Hall.*

BIB-LI-O-THĒKE', *n.* A library. *Bale.*

BIB'LIST, *n.* 1. With the *Romanists*, one who makes the Scriptures the sole rule of faith. 2. One who is conversant with the Bible.

BĪ-BRAC'TE-ATE, *a.* Doubly bracteate. *Eaton.*

BIB'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *bibulus.*] Spungy; that has the quality of imbibing fluids or moisture.

BĪ-CAP'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *bis* and *capsula.*] In *botany*, having two capsules containing seeds, to each flower.

BĪ-CAR'BO-NATE, *n.* Supercarbonate; a carbonate containing two primes of carbonic acid.

BĪ-CAU'DA, *n.* A fish of the sword-fish kind.

BICE, or BISE, *n.* Among *painters*, a blue color.

BĪ-CIP'I-TAL, } *a.* [L. *biceps* and *caput.*] Having two
BĪ-CIP'I-TOUS, } heads. *Applied to the muscles*, it signifies having two heads or origins; and any such muscle is denominated *biceps.*

BICK'ER, *v. i.* [W. *bicra*; Scot. *bicker.*] 1. To skirmish; to fight off and on. [*But in this sense rarely used.*] 2. To quarrel; to contend in words; to scold; to contend in petulant altercation. 3. To move quickly; to quiver; to be tremulous, like flame or water. *Milton*

BICK'ER-ER, *n.* One who bickers, or engages in a petty quarrel.

BICK'ER-ING, *ppr.* Quarreling; contending; quivering.

† BICK'ER-MENT, *n.* Contention. *Spenser.*

BICK'ERN, *n.* An iron ending in a beak or point.

BĪ'CORN, *n.* [L. *bicornis.*] A plant whose anthers have the appearance of two horns.

BĪ'CORN, } *a.* Having two horns. *Browne.*
BĪ-CORN'OUS, }

BĪ-COR'PO-RAL, *a.* [L. *bicorpor.*] Having two bodies.

BID, *v. t.* pret. *bid*, or *bade*; pp. *bid, bidden.* [Sax. *biddan.*] 1. To ask; to request; to invite. 2. To command; to order, or direct. 3. To offer; to propose. 4. To proclaim; to make known by a public voice. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* 5. To pronounce or declare. 6. To denounce, or threaten. 7. To wish, or pray.—*To bid beads*, is to pray with beads, as the Catholics.—*To bid fair*, is to open or offer a good prospect; to appear fair.

BID, or BID'DEN, *pp.* of *bid.* Invited; offered; commanded.

BID, *n.* An offer of a price; *a word much used at auctions.*

BID'ALE, *n.* In *England*, an invitation of friends to drink ale at some poor man's house, and there to contribute in charity.

BID'DER, *n.* One who offers a price. *Burke.*

BID'DING, *ppr.* Inviting; offering; commanding.

BID'DING, *n.* Invitation; command; order; a proclamation or notifying. *Shak.*

BIDE, *v. i.* [Sax. *bidan.*] 1. To dwell; to inhabit. 2. To remain; to continue, or be permanent, in a place or state. [*Nearly antiquated.*] *Shak.*

BIDE, *v. t.* To endure; to suffer. *Shak.*

BĪ'DENS, *n.* A plant, bur marigold. *Muhlenberg.*

BĪ-DENT'AL, *a.* [L. *bidens.*] Having two teeth.

BI-DE'T', *n.* [Fr.] A small horse.

BĪD'ING, *ppr.* Dwelling; continuing; remaining.

BĪD'ING, *n.* Residence; habitation. *Rowe.*

BID'ON, *n.* A measure of liquids.

BĪ-EN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *biennis.*] 1. Continuing for two years; or happening, or taking place, once in two years. 2. In *botany*, continuing for two years, and then perishing.

BĪ-EN'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Once in two years; at the return of two years.

BIER, *n.* [Sax. *bær.*] A carriage or frame of wood for conveying dead human bodies to the grave.

BIER'-BALK, *n.* The church road for burials. [*Not used in America.*] *Homilies.*

BIEST'INGS, *n. plu.* [Sax. *byst*, or *bysting*; Ger. *biest-milch.*] The first milk given by a cow after calving.

BĪ-FA'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *bifarius.*] Two-fold. In *botany*, pointing two ways.

BĪ-FA'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a bifarious manner.

BIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *bifer, biferus.*] Bearing fruit twice a year.

BĪ'FID, } *a.* [L. *bifidus, bifidatus.*] In *botany*, two-
BIF'I-DATE, } cleft; divided; opening with a cleft.

BIF'LO-ROUS, *a.* [L. *bis* and *floreo.*] Bearing two flowers. *Martyn.*

BĪ'FŌLD, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *fold.*] Two fold; double; of two kinds, degrees, &c.

BĪ'FORM, *a.* [L. *biformis.*] Having two forms, bodies, or shapes.

BĪ'FORMED, *a.* Compounded of two forms.

BĪ-FORM'I-TY, *n.* A double form. *More.*

BĪ'FUR-CATE, } *a.* [L. *bifurcus.*] Forked; divided into
BĪ'FUR-CA-TED, } two branches.

BĪ-FUR-CĀ'TION, *n.* A forking, or division into two branches.

BĪ-FUR'COUS, *a.* Two-forked. *Coles.*

BIG, *a.* 1. Bulky; protuberant; pregnant. 2. Great, large. 3. Full; fraught, and about to have vent, or be brought forth. 4. Distended; full, as with grief or passion. *Shak.* 5. Swelled; tumid; inflated, as with pride; hence, haughty in air or mien, or indicating haughtiness; proud. 6. Great in spirit; lofty; brave.

BIG, *n.* A kind of barley.

† BIG, *v. t.* [Sax. *byggan.*] To build.

† BIG'AM, *n.* A bigamist. *Ep. Peacock.*

BIG'A-MIST, *n.* One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'A-MY, *n.* [L. *bis*, and Gr. *γαμος.*] The crime of having two wives at once, or a plurality of wives.

BIG'BEL-LIED, *a.* Having a great belly; advanced in pregnancy.

BIG-BŌN'ED, *a.* Having large bones. *Herbert.*

BIG'CORNED, *a.* Having large grains. *Dryden.*

BĪ-GEM'I-NATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *geminus.*] Twin-forked.

BIG'GEL, *n.* A quadruped of the East Indies.

BIG'GEN, *v. i.* To recover after lying in. *Brockett.*

BIG'GIN, *n.* [Fr. *beguin.*] 1. A child's cap, or something worn about the head. 2. A building. *Obs.* [Sax. *byggan.*] *Shak.*

BIGHT, (bīte) *n.* [D. *bogt.*] 1. A bend, or small bay between two points of land. 2. The double part of a rope when folded, in distinction from the end; that is, a round, bend, or coil, any where except at the ends. 3. The inward bent of a horse's chambrel, and the bent of the fore knees.

BIG'LY, *adv.* In a tumid, swelling, blustering manner; haughtily.

BIG'NAMED, *a.* Having a great or famous name.

BIG'NESS, *n.* Bulk; size; largeness; dimensions.

BIG'OT, *n.* [Fr. *bigot.*] 1. A person who is obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular religious creed, opinion, practice, or ritual. 2. A Venetian liquid measure.

BIG'OT, } *a.* Obstinately and blindly attached to some
BIG'OT-ED, } creed, opinion, practice, or ritual.

BIG'OT-ED-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a bigot; pertinaciously.

BIG'OT-RY, *n.* 1. Obstinate or blind attachment to a

particular creed ; unreasonable zeal or warmth in favor of a party, sect, or opinion ; excessive prejudice. 2. The practice or tenet of a bigot. *Pope.*

BIG'SOUND-ING, *a.* Having a pompous sound.

BIG'SWŌLN, *a.* Swelled to a large size ; turgid ; greatly swelled ; ready to burst.

BIG'-UD-DERED, *a.* Having large udders, or udders swelled with milk. *Pope.*

BĪ-HY-DROG'U-RET, *n.* A double hydroguret, or with two atoms of hydrogen.

BĪ-JŪ'GOUS, *a.* [L. *bis* and *jugum.*] Having two pairs of leaflets.

BĪ-LĀ'BI-ATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *labium.*] Having two lips, as the corols of flowers.

BĪ-LAM'EL-LATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *lamella.*] Having the form of a flatted sphere, longitudinally bifid.

BĪ'LAND-ER, *n.* [D. *bylander.*] A small merchant vessel with two masts. It is a kind of hoy, manageable by four or five men, and used chiefly in the canals of the Low Countries.

BĪ-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *bis* and *latus.*] Having two sides.

BIL'BER-RY, *n.* The name of a shrub and its fruit ; a species of *vaccinium*, or whortle-berry.

BIL'BO, *n.* A rapier ; a sword ; so named, it is said, from Bilboa, in Spain, where the best are made.

BIL'BŌES, *n. plu.* On *board of ships*, long bars or bolts of iron, used to confine the feet of prisoners or offenders.

BIL'BO-QUET, *n.* [Fr.] The toy called a *cup and ball.*

BILD, *v. t.* ; pret. *bilded, bilt* ; pp. *bilded, bilt.* [G. *bilden* ; Dan. *bilder.*] To construct ; to erect ; to set up and finish. [This is the true orthography. *See* BUILD.]

BILD'STEIN, *n. Agalmatolite*, or figure-stone.

BILE, *n.* [L. *bilis* ; Fr. *bile.*] A yellow, bitter liquor, separated from the blood in the liver, collected in the *pori biliarii*, and gall bladder, and thence discharged by the common duct into the *duodenum.*

BILE, *n.* An inflamed tumor. [*See* BOIL, the correct orthography.]

BĪLE'DUCT, *n.* [*bile*, and L. *ductus.*] A vessel or canal to convey bile. *Darwin.*

BILE'STONE, *n.* A concretion of viscid bile.

BILGE, *n.* [a different orthography of *bulge.*] 1. The protuberant part of a cask. 2. The breadth of a ship's bottom.

BILGE, *v. i.* To suffer a fracture in the bilge ; to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge.

BILGED, *pp.* or *a.* Having a fracture in the bilge. This participle is often used, as if the verb were transitive.

BILGE'-PUMP, *n.* A burr-pump ; a pump to draw the bilge-water from a ship.

BILGE'-WA-TER, *n.* Water which enters a ship, and lies upon her bilge, or bottom.

BIL'IA-RY, *a.* [L. *bilis.*] Belonging to the bile ; conveying the bile.

BIL'INGS-GATE, *n.* [from a place of this name in London, frequented by low people, who use foul language.] Foul language ; ribaldry.

BĪ-LIN'GUOUS, *a.* [L. *bis* and *lingua.*] Having two tongues, or speaking two languages.

BIL'IOUS, *a.* [L. *biliosus.*] Pertaining to bile ; consisting or partaking of bile ; caused by a redundancy, or bad state of the bile.

BĪ-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *bis* and *litera.*] Consisting of two letters.

BI-LIVE', *adv.* The same as *belive.*

BILK, *v. t.* [Goth. *bilaikan.*] To frustrate or disappoint ; to deceive or defraud by non-fulfillment of engagement.

BILK'ED, *pp.* Disappointed ; deceived ; defrauded.

BILK'ING, *ppr.* Frustrating ; defrauding.

BILL, *n.* [Sax. *bile.*] 1. The beak of a fowl. 2. An instrument used by plumbers, basket-makers, and gardeners, made in the form of a crescent, and fitted with a handle.

BILL, *n.* [Sax. *bil.*] A pick-axe, or mattock ; a battle-axe.

BILL, *n.* [Norm. *bille.*] 1. In *law*, a declaration, in writing, expressing some wrong or fault.—2. In *law*, and in *commerce*, in *England*, an obligation or security given for money, but without forfeiture for non-payment. 3. A form or draft of a law, presented to a legislature, but not enacted. 4. An advertisement posted. 5. Any written paper, containing a statement of particulars, or amount of goods sold. 6. A *bill of exchange* is an order drawn on a person, requesting him to pay money to some person assigned by the drawer. 7. A *bill of entry* is a written account of goods entered at the custom house. 8. A *bill of lading* is a written account of goods shipped by any person. 9. A *bill of mortality* is an account of the number of deaths in a place, in a given time. 10. *Bank-bill.* [*See* BANK.] 11. A *bill of rights* is a summary of rights and privileges claimed by a people. 12. A *bill of divorce*, in the *Jewish law*, was a writing given by the husband to the wife, by which the marriage relation was dissolved.

BILL, *v. i.* To join bills, as doves ; to caress in fondness.

BILL, *v. t.* To advertise by a bill or public notice ; *a cant word. L'Estrange.*

BILL'ARD, *n.* A bastard or imperfect capon ; also, a fish of the cod kind. *Ash.*

BILL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *billet.*] A small paper or note in writing, used for various purposes ; sometimes it is a short letter, addressed to some person ; sometimes a ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge.

BILL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *billot.*] A small stick of wood.

BILL'ET, *v. t.* To direct a soldier by a ticket or note where to lodge ; to quarter, or place in lodgings.

BILL'ET-DOUX, (bil'le-doo) *n.* [Fr.] A love billet.

BILL'ET-ING, *ppr.* Quartering, as soldiers in private houses.

BILL'IARD, (bil'yard) *a.* Pertaining to the game of billiards.

BILL'IARDS, (bil'yardz) *n. plu.* [Fr. *billard.*] A game played on a rectangular table, covered with a green cloth, with small ivory balls, which the players aim to drive into hazard-nets, or pockets, at the sides and corners of the tables, by impelling one ball against another, with maces, or cues.

BILL'ION, (bil'yun) *n.* [L. *bis*, and *million.*] A million of millions ; as many millions as there are units in a million.

BIL'LŌW, *n.* [Dan. *bölge* ; Sw. *bölja.*] A great wave or surge of the sea, occasioned usually by violent wind.

BIL'LŌW, *v. i.* To swell ; to rise and roll in large waves, or surges. *Prior.*

BIL'LŌW-BEAT-EN, *a.* Tossed by billows.

BIL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Swelled into large waves or surges.

BIL'LŌW-Y, *a.* Swelling, or swelled into large waves ; wavy ; full of billows, or surges.

† BIL'MAN, *n.* He who uses a bill.

BĪ-LŌB'ED, or BĪ-LŌ'BATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, and Gr. λοβος.] Divided into two lobes.

BĪ-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *bis* and *loculus.*] Divided into two cells, or containing two cells internally.

BIL'VA, *n.* The Hindu name of a plant.

BĪ-MĀ'NOUS, *a.* [L. *bis* and *manus.*] Having two hands. Man is *bimanous. Lawrence.*

BĪ-MĒ'DI-AL, *a.* [L. *bis* and *medial.*] 1. In *mathematics*, if two medial lines, A B and B C, commensurable only in power, and containing a rational rectangle, are compounded, the whole line A C will be irrational, and is called a first *bimedial* line. 2. Belonging to a quantity arising from a particular combination of two other quantities.

BIN, *n.* [Sax. *binn*, or *binne.*] A wooden box or chest, used as a repository of corn or other commodities.

† BIN. The old word for *be* and *been.*

BIN'A-CLE, *n.* [Formerly, *bittacle.*] A wooden case, or box, in which the compass and lights are kept on board a ship.

BĪ'NA-RY, *a.* [L. *binus.*] Two ; dual.—*Binary number* is that which is composed of two units.

BĪ'NA-RY, *n.* The constitution of two. *Fotherby.*

BĪ'NATE, *a.* [L. *binus.*] Being double, or in couples ; growing in pairs.

BĪND, *v. t.* pret. *bound* ; pp. *bound*, and obs. *bounden.* [Sax. *bindan.*] 1. To tie together, or confine with a cord, or any thing that is flexible ; to fasten, as with a band, fillet, or ligature. 2. To gird, inwrap, or involve ; to confine by a wrapper, cover, or bandage. 3. To confine, or restrain, as with a chain, fetters, or cord. 4. To restrain in any manner. 5. To oblige by a promise, vow, stipulation, covenant, law, duty, or any other moral tie ; to engage. 6. To confirm or ratify. 7. To distress, trouble, or confine by infirmity. 8. To constrain by a powerful influence or persuasion. 9. To restrain the natural discharges of the bowels ; to make costive. 10. To form a border ; to fasten with a band, ribin, or any thing that strengthens the edges. 11. To cover with leather, or any thing firm ; to sew together and cover. 12. To cover or secure by a band. 13. To oblige to serve, by contract. 14. To make hard or firm.—*To bind to*, is to contract.—*To bind over*, is to oblige by bond to appear at a court.

BĪND, *v. i.* 1. To contract ; to grow hard or stiff. 2. To grow or become costive. 3. To be obligatory.

BĪND, *n.* A stalk of hops, so called from its winding round a pole, or tree, or being bound to it.

BĪND'ER, *n.* 1. A person who binds ; one whose occupation is to bind books ; one who binds sheaves. 2. Any thing that binds, as a fillet, or band.

BĪND'ER-Y, *n.* A place where books are bound.

BĪND'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with a band ; confining ; restraining ; covering or wrapping ; obliging by a promise or other moral tie ; making costive ; contracting ; making hard or stiff.

BĪND'ING, *a.* That obliges ; obligatory.

BĪND'ING, *n.* The act of fastening with a band, or obliging ; a bandage ; the cover of a book, with the sewing and accompanying work ; any thing that binds ; something that secures the edge of cloth.

BĪND'-WEED, *n.* A genus of plants, called *convolvulus.*

BING, *n.* In *alum works*, a heap of alum thrown together in order to drain.

BIN'O-CLE, *n.* [L. *binus* and *oculus*.] A dioptric telescope, fitted with two tubes joining, so as to enable a person to view an object with both eyes at once.

BĪ-NOC'U-LAR, *a.* Having two eyes; also, having two apertures, or tubes.

BĪ-NŌ'MI-AL, *a.* [L. *bis* and *nomen*.] In *algebra*, a root consisting of two members, connected by the sign *plus* or *minus*.

BĪ-NOM'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *bis* and *nomen*.] Having two names.

BĪ-NOT'O-NOUS, *a.* Consisting of two notes.

BĪ-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who writes an account or history of the life and actions of a particular person; a writer of lives.

BĪ-O-GRAPH'IC, BĪ-O-GRAPH'I-CAL, } *a.* Pertaining to biography, or the history of the life of a person; containing biography.

BĪ-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. βιος and γραφω.] The history of the life and character of a particular person.

BI-O-TI'NA, *n.* A Vesuvian mineral.

BIOVAC, or BIHOVAC. *See* BIVOUAC.

BIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *bis* and *pario*.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

BĪ-PART'I-BLE, or BIP'AR-TILE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *partio*.] That may be divided into two parts.

BĪ-PAR'TIENT, *a.* [L. *bis* and *partio, partiens*.] Dividing into two parts.

BIP'AR-TITE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *partitus*.] 1. Having two correspondent parts.—2. In *botany*, divided into two parts to the base, as a leaf.

BĪ-PAR-TI'TION, *n.* The act of dividing into two parts, or of making two correspondent parts.

BĪ'PED, *n.* [L. *bipes*.] An animal having two feet, as man.

BIP'E-DAL, *a.* Having two feet, or the length of two feet.

BĪ-PEN'NATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *penna*.] 1. Having two wings.—2. In *botany*, having pinnate leaves.

BĪ-PET'A-LOUS, *a.* [L. *bis*, and Gr. πεταλον.] Consisting of two flower leaves; having two petals.

BĪ-PIN'NA-TI-FID, BĪ-PEN'NA-TI-FID, } *a.* [L. *bis*, *pinna*, and *findo*.] Doubly-pinnatifid; having pinnatifid leaves on each side of the *petiole*.

BĪ-QUAD'RATE, *n.* [L. *bis* and *quadratus*.] In *mathematics*, the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square by itself.

BĪ-QUAD-RAT'IC, *n.* The same as *biquadrate*.

BĪ-QUAD-RAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the biquadratic, or fourth power.

BĪ-QUIN'TILE, *n.* [L. *bis* and *quintus*.] An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other, by *twice the fifth* part of a great circle.

BĪ-RĀ'DI-ATE, BĪ-RĀ'DI-A-TED, } *a.* [L. *bis* and *radiatus*.] Having two rays.

BIRCH, *n.* [Sax. *birce*.] A genus of trees, the *betula*, of which there are several species.

BIRCH, BIRCH'EN, } *a.* Made of birch; consisting of birch.

BIRCH WINE, *n.* Wine made of the vernal juice of birch.

BIRD, *n.* [Sax. *bird*, or *bridd*, a chicken.] 1. *Properly*, a chicken, the young of fowls, and hence, a small fowl. 2. In *modern use*, any fowl, or flying animal.

BIRD, *v. t.* To catch birds. *Shak.*

Bird of paradise. A genus of birds, found in the Oriental isles, some of them remarkably beautiful.

BIRD'BŌLT, *n.* An arrow for shooting birds.

BIRD'-CAGE, *n.* A box or case for keeping birds.

BIRD'CALL, *n.* A little stick, cleft at one end, in which is put a leaf of some plant, for imitating the cry of birds.

BIRD'CATCH-ER, *n.* One whose employment is to catch birds; a fowler.

BIRD'-CATCH-ING, *n.* The art of taking birds.

BIRD'-CHER-RY, *n.* A tree, a species of *prunus*.

BIRD'ER, *n.* A bird-catcher.

BIRD'-EYE, or BIRDS'-EYE, *a.* Seen from above, as if by a flying bird. *Burke.*

BIRD'EYED, *a.* Of quick sight.

BIRD'-FAN-CI-ER, *n.* One who delights in birds.

BIRD'ING-PIECE, *n.* A fowling-piece.

BIRD'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a bird.

BIRD'-LIME, *n.* A viscous substance, used to catch birds.

BIRD'-LIMED, *a.* Smeared with bird-lime; spread to ensnare. *Howell.*

BIRD'-MAN, *n.* A fowler, or bird-catcher.

BIRD'-PEP-PER, *n.* A species of Guinea-pepper.

BIRDS'EYE, *n.* A genus of plants, called also *pheasants-eye*.

BIRDS'FOOT, *n.* A plant, the *ornithopus*.

BIRDS'FOOT-TRE-FOIL, *n.* A genus of plants.

BIRDS'NEST, *n.* 1. The nest in which a bird lays eggs, and hatches her young. 2. A plant.—3. In *cookery*, the nest of a small swallow, of China and the neighboring countries, delicately tasted, and esteemed a luxury.

BIRDS'TARES, BIRDS'TONGUE, } *n.* Names of plants.

BIRD'-WIT-TED, *a.* Not having the faculty of attention.

BI-RĒME', *n.* [L. *biremis*.] A vessel with two banks or tiers of oars. *Mitford.*

BIRG'AN-DER, *n.* The name of a wild goose.

BĪ-RHOM-BOID'AL, *a.* Having a surface composed of twelve rhombic faces.

† BIRK'EN, *v. t.* [from *birch*, Sax. *birce*, *byrc*.] To beat with a birch or rod.

BĪ-ROS'TRATE, BĪ-ROS'TRA-TED, } *a.* [L. *bis* and *rostrum*.] Having a double beak, or process resembling a beak.

BIRT, *n.* A fish, called also *turbot*.

BIRTH, *n.* [Sax. *byrd*, *beorth*.] 1. The act of coming into life, or of being born. Except in poetry, it is generally applied to human beings. 2. Lineage; extraction; descent. 3. The condition in which a person is born. 4. That which is born; that which is produced, whether animal or vegetable. 5. The act of bringing forth. 6. Origin; beginning.

BIRTH, BERTH, *n.* A station in which a ship rides. *See* BERTH.

BIRTH'DAY, *n.* 1. The day in which any person is born. 2. The same day of the month in which a person was born, in every succeeding year.

† BIRTH'DOM, *n.* Privilege of birth. *Shak.*

BIRTH'ING, *n.* Any thing added to raise the sides of a ship.

BIRTH'NIGHT, *n.* The night in which a person is born; and the anniversary of that night in succeeding years.

BIRTH'PLACE, *n.* The town, city, or country, where a person is born.

BIRTH'RIGHT, *n.* Any right or privilege, to which a person is entitled by birth.

BIRTH'-SONG, *n.* A song sung at the birth of a person.

BIRTH'-STRAN-GLED, *a.* Strangled or suffocated in being born. *Shak.*

BIRTH'WORT, *n.* A genus of plants, *aristolochia*.

BI'SA, or BI'ZA, *n.* A coin of Pegu, of the value of half a ducat; also, a weight.

BIS'CO-TIN, *n.* [Fr.] A confection, made of flour, sugar, marmelade, and eggs.

BIS'CUIT, (bis'kit) *n.* [Fr.; compounded of L. *bis*, twice, and *cuit*, baked.] 1. A kind of bread, formed into cakes, and baked hard for seamen. 2. A cake, variously made, for the use of private families. 3. The body of an earthen vessel, in distinction from the glazing.

BĪ-SECT', *v. t.* [L. *bis* and *seco*.] To cut or divide into two parts.

BĪ-SECT'ED, *pp.* Divided into two equal parts.

BĪ-SECT'ING, *ppr.* Dividing into two equal parts.

BĪ-SEC'TION, *n.* The act of cutting into two equal parts; the division of any line or quantity into two equal parts.

BĪ-SEG'MENT, *n.* One of the parts of a line, divided into two equal parts.

BĪ-SEX'OUS, *a.* Consisting of both sexes. *Brown.*

BISH'OP, *n.* [L. *episcopus*; Gr. επισκοπος; Sax. *biscop*.] 1. An overseer; a spiritual superintendent, ruler, or director. 2. In the *primitive church*, a spiritual overseer; an elder or presbyter; one who had the pastoral care of a church. 3. In the *Greek*, *Latin*, *and some Protestant churches*, a prelate, or person consecrated for the spiritual government and direction of a diocese.

BISH'OP, *n.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar. *Swift.*

BISH'OP, *v. t.* 1. To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church. 2. Among *horse-dealers*, to use arts to make an old horse look like a young one.

BISH'OP-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a bishop; belonging to a bishop.

BISH'OP-LY, *a* Belonging to a bishop.

BISH'OP-RIC, *n.* [*bishop* and *ric*.] 1. A diocese; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends. 2. The charge of instructing and governing in spiritual concerns; office.

BISH'OPS-WEED, *n.* A genus of plants, with the generic name *ammi*.

BISH'OPS-WORT, *n.* A plant.

BISK, *n.* [Fr. *bisque*.] Soup or broth, made by boiling several sorts of flesh together.

BISK'ET, *n.* A biscuit. This orthography is adopted by many respectable writers.

BIS'MUTH, *n.* [G. *wissmuth*.] A metal of a yellowish, or reddish-white color, and a lamellar texture.

BIS'MU-THAL, *a.* Consisting of bismuth, or containing it.

BIS'MU-THIC, *a.* Pertaining to bismuth.

BI'SON, *n.* [L.] A quadruped of the bovine genus, usually, but improperly, called the *buffalo*.

BIS-SEX'TILE, *n.* [L. *bissextilis*.] Leap year, every fourth year, in which a day is added to the month of February on account of the excess of 6 hours, which the civil year contains above 365 days.

BIS-SEX'TILE, *a.* Pertaining to the leap year.

† BIS'SON, *a.* [Sax. *bisen.*] Blind. *Shak.*
BIS'TER, *n.* [Fr. *bistre.*] Among *painters*, the burnt oil extracted from the soot of wood; a brown pigment.
BIS'TORT, *n.* [L. *bistorta.*] A plant, a species of *polygonum*, or *many-knotted* or *angled.*
BIS'TOU-RY, (bis'tu-ry) *n.* [Fr. *bistouri.*] A surgical instrument for making incisions.
BĪ-SUL€'OUS, *a.* [L. *bisulcus.*] Cloven-footed, as swine or oxen.
BĪ-SUL'PHU-RET, *n.* In *chemistry*, a sulphuret with a double proportion of sulphur. *Silliman.*
BIT, *n.* [Sax. *bitol.*] The iron part of a bridle which is inserted in the mouth of a horse, and its appendages, to which the reins are fastened.
BIT, *v. t.* To put a bridle upon a horse; to put the bit in the mouth.
BIT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *bite.* Se'zed or wounded by the teeth.
BIT, *n.* [Sax. *bita.*] 1. A small piece; a mouthful, or morsel; a *bite.* 2. A small piece of any substance. 3. A small coin of the West Indies. 4. The point of an auger, or other borer; the *bite.*—This word is used, like *jot* and *whit*, to express the smallest degree; as, he is not a *bit* wiser or better.
BITCH, *n.* [Sax. *bicca*, *bicce*, *bice.*] 1. The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, wolf, and fox. 2. A name of reproach for a woman. *Pope.*
BITE, *v. t.* pret. *bit*; pp. *bit*, *bitten.* [Sax. *bitan.*] 1. To break or crush with the teeth, as in eating; to pierce with the teeth, as a serpent; to seize with the teeth, as a dog. 2. To pinch or pain, as with cold. 3. To reproach with sarcasm; to treat with severity by words or writing. 4. To pierce, cut, or wound. 5. To make to smart. 6. To cheat; to trick. *Pope.* 7. To enter the ground, and hold fast, as the bill and palm of an anchor.
BITE, *n.* 1. The seizure of any thing by the teeth of an animal. 2. The wound made by the teeth. 3. A morsel; a mouthful. 4. A cheat; a trick; a fraud. [*A low word.*] 5. A sharper; one who cheats.
BIT'ER, *n.* 1. One who bites; that which bites; a fish apt to take bait. 2. One who cheats or defrauds.
BĪ-TERN'ATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *ternus.*] In *botany*, doubly ternate.
BIT'ING, *ppr.* Seizing, wounding, or crushing with the teeth; pinching, paining, causing to smart with cold; reproaching with severity, or treating sarcastically; cheating.
BIT'ING, *a.* Sharp; severe; sarcastic.
BIT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a sarcastic or jeering manner.
BIT'LESS, *a.* Not having a bit or bridle. *Fanshaw.*
BIT'MOUTH, *n.* The bit, or that part of a bridle which is put in a horse's mouth.
BIT'TA-€LE, *n.* The box for the compasses and lights on board a ship. *See* BINNACLE.
BIT'TEN, (bit'tn) *pp.* of *bite.* Seized or wounded by the teeth; cheated.
BIT'TER, *a.* [Sax. *biter.*] 1. Sharp or biting to the taste; acrid; like wormwood. 2. Sharp; cruel; severe; as, *bitter* enmity. *Heb.* i. 3. Sharp, as words; reproachful; sarcastic. 4. Sharp to the feeling; piercing; painful; that makes to smart. 5. Painful to the mind; calamitous; poignant. 6. Afflicted; distressed. 7. Hurtful; very sinful. 8. Mournful; distressing; expressive of misery.
BIT'TER, *n.* A substance that is bitter. *See* BITTERS.
BIT'TER, *n.* In *marine language*, a turn of the cable which is round the bitts.
† BIT'TER-FUL, *a.* Full of bitterness.
BIT'TER-GOURD, *n.* A plant, a species of *cucumis.*
BIT'TER-ISH, *a.* Somewhat bitter; bitter in a moderate degree. *Goldsmith.*
BIT'TER-ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being moderately bitter. *Encyc.*
BIT'TER-LY, *adv.* 1. With a bitter taste. 2. In a severe manner; in a manner expressing poignant grief. 3. In a manner severely reproachful; sharply; severely; angrily.
BIT'TERN, *n.* [D. *butoor.*] A fowl of the *grallic* order, the *ardea stellaris.* It has long legs and neck, and stalks among reeds and sedge, feeding upon fish.
BIT'TERN, *n.* [from *bitter.*] In *salt works*, the brine remaining after the salt is concreted.
BIT'TER-NESS, *n.* 1. A bitter taste; or rather a quality in things which excites a biting, disagreeable sensation in the tongue. 2. In *a figurative sense*, extreme enmity, grudge, hatred. 3. Sharpness; severity of temper. 4. Keenness of reproach; piquancy; biting sarcasm. 5. Keen sorrow; painful affliction; vexation; deep distress of mind.
BIT'TERS, *n.* A liquor in which bitter herbs or roots are steeped.
BIT'TER-SALT, *n.* Epsom salt.
BIT'TER-SPAR, *n.* Rhombspar, a mineral.
BIT'TER-SWEET, *n.* A species of *solanum*, a slender, climbing plant. *Encyc.*
BIT'TER-VETCH, *n.* 1. A species of *ervum*, or lentil, cultivated for fodder. 2. A genus of plants, known by the generic name *orobus.*
BIT'TER-WORT, *n.* The plant called *gentian.*
BIT'TOUR, or BIT'TOR, *n.* The *bittern. Dryden.*
BITTS, *n. plu.* A frame of two strong pieces of timber fixed perpendicularly in the fore part of a ship, on which to fasten the cables, when she rides at anchor.
BITT, *v. t.* To put round the bitts; as, to *bitt* the cable.
BI-TŪME', *n.* Bitumen, so written for the sake of the rhyme. *May.*
BI-TŪM'ED, *a.* Smeared with pitch. *Shak.*
* BIT'U-MEN, } *n.* [L.] This name is used to denote va-
* BI-TŪ'MEN, } rious inflammable substances, of a strong smell, and of different consistencies, which are found in the earth.
BI-TŪ'MI-NATE, *v. t.* To impregnate with bitumen.
BI-TŪ'MI-NA-TED, *a.* Impregnated with bitumen.
BI-TU-MI-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing bitumen. *Kirwan.*
BI-TŪ'MI-NIZE, *v. t.* To form into, or impregnate with bitumen. *Lit. Mag.*
BI-TŪ'MI-NOUS, *a.* Having the qualities of bitumen; compounded with bitumen; containing bitumen.
BĪ'VALVE, *n.* An animal having two valves, or a shell consisting of two parts, which open and shut.
BĪ'VALVE, BĪ-VALV'U-LAR, or BĪ-VALV'OUS, *a.* Having two shells or valves which open and shut, as the oyster, and the seed cases of certain plants.
BĪ-VAULT'ED, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *vault.*] Having two vaults or arches. *Barlow.*
BĪ-VENT'RAL, *a.* [L. *bis* and *venter.*] Having two bellies. *Bailey.*
BIV'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *bivius.*] Having two ways, or leading two ways.
BIV'OUA€, (biv'wak) *n.* [Fr.] The guard or watch of a whole army, as in cases of great danger of surprise or attack.
BIV'OUA€, (biv'wak) *v. t.* To watch, or be on guard, as a whole army.
BIX'WORT, *n.* A plant.
BIZANTINE. *See* BYZANTINE.
BLAB, *v. t.* [W. *llavaru.*] 1. To utter or tell in a thoughtless manner; to publish secrets or trifles without discretion. 2. To tell or utter; *in a good sense. Shak.*
BLAB, *v. i.* To tattle; to tell tales. *Shak.*
BLAB, *n.* A babbler; a telltale; one who betrays secrets.
BLAB'BER, *n.* A tattler; a telltale.
† BLAB'BER, *v. i.* 1. To whistle to a horse. 2. To falter; to fib.
BLAB'BER-LIPPED. *See* BLOBBER-LIPPED.
BLAB'BING, *ppr.* Telling indiscreetly what ought to be concealed; tattling.
BLA€K, *a.* [Sax. *blac*, and *blæc.*] 1. Of the color of night; destitute of light; dark. 2. Darkened by clouds. 3. Sullen; having a cloudy look or countenance. 4. Atrociously wicked; horrible. 5. Dismal; mournful; calamitous. —*Black and blue*, the dark color of a bruise in the flesh, which is accompanied with a mixture of blue.
BLA€K, *n.* 1. That which is destitute of light or whiteness; the darkest color, or rather a destitution of all color. 2. A negro; a person whose skin is *black.* 3. A black dress, or mourning.
BLA€K, *v. t.* To make black; to blacken; to soil.
BLA€K'A€T, *n.* The English statute, 9 Geo. I., which makes it felony to appear armed in any park or warren, &c., or to hunt or steal deer, &c., with the face *blacked*, or disguised.
BLA€K'A-MOOR, *n.* A man by nature of a black complexion. *Locke.*
BLA€K'-BALL, *n.* A composition for blacking shoes.
BLA€K'-BALL, *v. t.* To reject or negative in choosing, by putting black balls into a ballot-box.
BLA€K'BAR, *n.* A plea obliging the plaintiff to assign the place of trespass.
BLA€K'-BER-RIED-HEATH, *n.* A plant.
BLA€K'-BER-RY, *n.* [Sax. *blacberian.*] The berry of the bramble, or *rubus.*
BLA€K'-BIRD, *n.* A species of bird; a singing bird with a fine note.
BLA€K'-BOOK, *n.* 1. The *Black-Book* of the exchequer in England, composed in 1175. 2. Any book which treats of necromancy. 3. A book compiled by order of the visitors of monasteries, under Henry VIII., containing a detailed account of the enormities practised in religious houses, to *blacken* them, and to hasten their dissolution.
BLA€K'-BROWED, *a.* Having black eye-brows; gloomy; dismal; threatening.
BLA€K'-BRY'O-NY, *n.* A plant; the *tamus.*
BLA€K'-€AP, *n.* 1. A bird, the mock-nightingale. 2. In *cookery*, an apple roasted till black.
BLA€K'-€AT-TLE, *n.* Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen, and cows. [English.]
BLA€K-CHALK, (black'chawk) *n.* A mineral of a bluish-black color; a variety of argillaceous slate.

BLAȻK'-ȻOȻK, *n.* A fowl, called also *black-grous* and *black-game.*
BLAȻK'-ĒA-GLE, *n.* In *Scotland*, a name given to the *falco fulvus.*
BLAȻK'EARTH, *n.* Mold ; earth of a dark color.
BLAȻK'ED, (blakt) *pp.* Made black ; soiled.
BLAȻK'EN, (blak'kn) *v. t.* [Sax. *blæcan.*] 1. To make black. *Franklin.* 2. To make dark ; to darken ; to cloud. 3. To soil. 4. To sully reputation ; to make infamous.
BLAȻK'EN, *v. i.* To grow black, or dark.
BLAȻK'EN-ER, *n.* He that blackens.
BLAȻK'-EŸED, *a.* Having black eyes.
BLAȻK'-FACED, *a.* Having a black face.
BLAȻK'-FISH, *n.* 1. A fish in the Orontes. 2. A fish caught on the rocky shores of New-England.
BLAȻK'-FOR-EST, *n.* A forest in Germany.
BLAȻK'-FRĪ-AR, *n.* A name given to the Dominican order, called also *preaching friars.*
BLAȻK'-GUARD, *n.* A vulgar term applied to a mean fellow, who uses abusive, scurrilous language, or treats others with foul abuse.
BLAȻK'ING, *ppr.* Making black.
BLAȻK'ING, *n.* A substance used for blacking shoes ; any factitious matter for making things black.
BLAȻK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat black ; moderately black or dark.
BLAȻK'-JACK, *n.* 1. A name given by miners to *blend.* 2. A leathern cup of old times.
BLAȻK'-LEAD, *n.* A mineral of a dark steel-gray color, called *plumbago.*
BLAȻK'-LEGS, *n.* In *some parts of England*, a disease among calves and sheep.
BLAȻK'LY, *adv.* Darkly ; atrociously.
BLAȻK'-MAIL, *n.* 1. A certain rate anciently paid, in the north of England, to certain men, who were allied to robbers, to be by them protected from pillage. 2. *Black-rent*, or rents paid in corn or flesh.
BLAȻK'-MŌN-DAY, *n.* Easter Monday, in 34 Ed. III., which was misty, obscure, and so cold that men died on horseback. *Stowe.*
BLAȻK'-MŌNKS. A name given to the Benedictines.
BLAȻK'-MOOR, *n.* A negro ; a black man.
BLAȻK'-MOUTHED, *a.* Using foul or scurrilous language. *Killingbeck.*
BLAȻK'NESS, *n.* The quality of being black ; black color ; darkness ; atrociousness or enormity in wickedness.
† BLAȻK'-PĒO-PLED, *a.* Having people of a black color. *Sandys.*
BLAȻK'-PUD-DING, *n.* A kind of food made of blood and grain.
BLAȻK'-ROD, *n.* [*black* and *rod.*] In *England*, the usher belonging to the order of the garter ; so called from the black rod which he carries. He is of the king's chamber, and usher of parliament.
BLAȻK'-SEA, *n.* The Euxine sea.
BLAȻK'-SHEEP, *n.* In *oriental history*, the ensign or standard of a race of Turkmans.
BLAȻK'-SMITH, *n.* A smith who works in iron, and makes iron utensils ; more properly an *iron-smith.*
BLAȻK'-TAIL, *n.* A fish, a kind of perch.
BLAȻK'-THORN, *n.* A species of *prunus*, called also *sloe.*
BLAȻK'-TIN, *n.* Tin ore, when dressed, stamped, and washed, ready for melting.
BLAȻK'-VIS-AGED. *a.* Having a dark visage.
BLAȻK'-WADD, *n.* An ore of manganese.
BLAȻK'-WORK, *n.* Iron wrought by black-smiths.
BLAD'-AP-PLE, *n.* In *botany*, a species of *cactus.*
BLAD'DER, *n.* [Sax. *blædr*, *blædra*, *bleddra.*] 1. A thin, membranous bag in animals, which serves as the receptacle of some secreted fluid, as the *urinary bladder*, the *gall bladder*, &c. *By way of eminence*, the word, in *common language*, denotes the urinary bladder. 2. Any vesicle, blister, or pustule, especially if filled with air, or a thin, watery liquor. 3. In *botany*, a distended, membranaceous pericarp.
BLAD'DERED, *a.* Swelled like a bladder.
BLAD'DER-NUT, *n.* A genus of plants.
BLAD'DER-SEN-NA, or *bastard-senna*, a genus of plants, called, in botany, *colutea.*
BLAD'DER-Y, *a.* Resembling a bladder.
BLADE, *n.* [Sax. *blæd*, *bled.*] 1. The stalk or spire of a plant. 2. A leaf. 3. The cutting part of an instrument, as the *blade* of a knife, or sword. 4. The *blade of the shoulder*, *shoulder-blade*, or *blade-bone*, is the *scapula*, or scapular bone. 5. A brisk man ; a bold, forward man ; a rake.
BLADE, *v. t.* To furnish with a blade.
BLADE'-BONE, *n.* The *scapula*, or upper bone in the shoulder.
BLĀD'ED, *pp.* 1. Having a blade or blades.—It may be used of blade in the sense of a leaf, a spire, or the cutting part of an instrument.—2. In *mineralogy*, composed of long and narrow plates, like the blade of a knife.
BLĀDE'-SMITH, *n.* A sword cutler.
BLAIN, *n.* [Sax. *blegene ;* D. *blein.*] A pustule ; a botch ; a blister.
BLAKE, *a.* Yellow. *Grose.* [*North of England.*]
BLĀ'MA-BLE, *a.* Faulty ; culpable ; reprehensible, deserving of censure *Dryden.*
BLĀ'MA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Culpableness ; fault.
BLĀ'MA-BLY, *adv.* Culpably ; in a manner deserving of censure
BLAME, *v. t.* [Fr. *blâmer.*] 1. To censure ; to express disapprobation of ; to find fault with. 2. To bring reproach upon ; to blemish ; to injure. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
BLAME, *n.* 1. Censure ; reprehension ; imputation of a fault ; disapprobation ; an expression of disapprobation. 2. Fault ; crime ; sin ; that which is deserving of censure or disapprobation. 3. Hurt ; injury.—*To blame*, in the phrase, he is *to blame*, signifies *blamable*, to be blamed.
BLĀMED, *pp.* Censured ; disapproved.
BLĀME'FUL, *a.* Faulty ; meriting blame ; reprehensible.
BLĀME'LESS, *a.* Without fault ; innocent ; guiltless ; not meriting censure.
BLĀME'LESS-LY, *adv.* Innocently ; without fault.
BLĀME'LESS-NESS, *n.* Innocence ; a state of being not worthy of censure. *Hammond.*
BLĀM'ER, *n.* One who blames, finds fault, or censures.
BLĀME'WOR-THI-NESS, *n.* The quality of deserving censure.
BLĀME'WOR-THY, *a.* Deserving blame ; censurable ; culpable ; reprehensible.
BLĀM'ING, *ppr.* Censuring ; finding fault.
BLANȻ'ARD, *n.* [Fr. *blanc.*] A kind of linen cloth, manufactured in Normandy.
BLÄNCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *blanchir.*] 1. To whiten ; to take out the color, and make white ; to obliterate. 2. To slur ; to balk ; to pass over ; that is, to avoid ; to make empty. [*Obs.*] 3. To strip or peel.
BLÄNCH, *v. i.* To evade ; to shift ; to speak softly ; to be reserved ; to remain *blank*, or empty.
BLÄNCHED, *pp.* Whitened.
BLÄNCH'ER, *n.* One who whitens ; also, one who anneals and cleanses money.
BLANCH-IM'E-TER, *n.* [*blanch*, and Gr. *μετρον.*] An instrument for measuring the bleaching power of oxymuriate of lime and potash.
BLÄNCH'ING, *ppr.* Whitening.—In *coinage*, the operation of giving brightness to pieces of silver.
BLANC-MAN-GER, (blo-monje') [Fr. *white food.*] In *cookery*, a preparation of dissolved isinglass, milk, sugar, cinnamon, &c., boiled into a thick consistence, and garnished for the table with *blanched* almonds.
BLAND, *a.* [L. *blandus.*] Mild ; soft ; gentle ; as, *bland* words.
BLAND-Ā'TION, *n.* A piece of flattery. *Camden.*
BLAND-IL'O-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *blandus* and *loquor.*] Fair, mild, flattering speech.
BLAND'ISH, *v. t.* [L. *blandior ;* Old Eng. *blandise ; Chaucer.*] To soften ; to caress ; to flatter by kind words or affectionate actions.
BLAND'ISH-ER, *n.* One that flatters with soft words.
BLAND'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Soothing or flattering with fair words.
BLAND'ISH-ING, *n.* Blandishment.
BLAND'ISH-MENT, *n.* Soft words ; kind speeches ; caresses ; expression of kindness ; words or actions expressive of affection or kindness, and tending to win the heart.
BLANK, *a.* [Fr. *blanc.*] 1. Void ; empty ; consequently, white ; as, a *blank* paper. 2. White or pale. 3. Pale from fear or terror ; hence, confused ; confounded ; dispirited ; dejected. 4. Without rhyme ; as, *blank* verse. 5. Pure ; entire ; complete. 6. Not containing balls or bullets.
BLANK, *n.* 1. Any void space ; a void space on paper, or in any written instrument. 2. A lot by which nothing is gained ; a ticket in a lottery which draws no prize. 3. A paper unwritten. 4. A paper containing the substance of a legal instrument, as a deed, with vacant spaces left to be filled. 5. The point to which an arrow is directed, marked with white paper. [*Little used.*] 6. Aim ; shot. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* 7. Object to which any thing is directed. 8. A small copper coin formerly current in France.—*Point blank*, in *gunnery*, the shot of a gun leveled horizontally.
BLANK, *v. t.* 1. To make void ; to annul. *Spenser.* 2. To deprive of color, the index of health and spirits ; to damp the spirits ; to dispirit or confuse. *Tillotson.*
BLANKED, *pp.* Confused ; dispirited.
BLANK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *blanchet.*] 1. A cover for a bed, made of wool. 2. A kind of pear. 3. Among *printers*, woolen cloth or white baize, to lay between the tympans
BLANK'ET, *v. t.* 1. To toss in a blanket by way of punishment ; *an ancient custom.* 2. To cover with a blanket.
BLANK'ET-ING, *ppr.* Tossing in a blanket.
BLANK'ET-ING, *n.* 1. The punishment of tossing in a blanket. 2. Cloth for blankets.

BLANK'LY, *adv.* In a blank manner; with paleness or confusion.

BLARE, *v. i.* [Old Belgic, *blaren;* Teut. *blarren.*] 1. To roar; to bellow. [*Little used.*] 2. To sweal, or melt away, as a candle.

BLARE, *n.* 1. Roar; noise. [*Little used.*] *Barlow.* 2. A small copper coin of Bern.

BLASH, *v. t.* [of the same origin as *plash.*] To spatter. *Grose.*

BLASH'Y, *a.* Dirty; wet. *Craven dialect.* Thin; poor; as, *blashy* milk, or beer. *Grose.*

BLAS-PHĒME' *v. t.* [Gr. βλασφημεω.] 1. To speak of the Supreme Being in terms of impious irreverence. 2. To speak evil of; to utter abuse or calumny against; to speak reproachfully of.

BLAS-PHĒME', *v. i.* 1. To utter blasphemy. 2. To arrogate the prerogatives of God.

BLAS-PHĒM'ER, *n.* One who blasphemes; one who speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.

BLAS-PHĒM'ING, *ppr.* Uttering impious or reproachful words concerning God.

BLAS'PHE-MOUS, *a.* Containing blasphemy; calumnious; impiously irreverent to God.

BLAS'PHE-MOUS-LY, *adv.* Impiously; with impious irreverence to God.

BLAS'PHE-MY, *n.* 1. An indignity offered to God by words or writing. 2. That which derogates from the prerogatives of God.

BLĂST, *n.* [Sax. *blæst.*] 1. A gust or puff of wind; or a sudden gust of wind. 2. The sound made by blowing a wind instrument. 3. Any pernicious or destructive influence upon animals or plants. 4. The infection of any thing pestilential; a blight on plants. 5. A sudden compression of air, attended with a shock, caused by the discharge of cannon. 6. A forcible stream of air from the mouth, from a bellows, or the like. 7. A violent explosion of gunpowder, in splitting rocks, and the explosion of inflammable air in a mine. 8. The whole blowing of a forge necessary to melt one supply of ore; *a common use of the word among workmen in forges in America.*

BLĂST, *v. t.* 1. To make to wither by some pernicious influence; to blight, as trees or plants. 2. To affect with some sudden violence, plague, or calamity, which destroys or causes to fail; as, to *blast* pride or hopes. 3. To confound, or strike with force, by a loud blast or din. 4. To split rocks by an explosion of gun-powder.

BLĂST'ED, *pp.* Affected by some cause that checks growth, injures, impairs, destroys, or renders abortive; split by an explosion of gun-powder.

BLĂST'ER, *n.* He or that which blasts or destroys.

BLĂST'ING, *ppr.* Affecting by a blast; preventing from coming to maturity; frustrating; splitting by an explosion of gun-powder.

BLĂST'ING, *n.* A blast; destruction by a pernicious cause; explosion.

† BLĂST'MENT, *n.* Blast; sudden stroke of some destructive cause. *Shak.*

† BLĀ'TANT, *a.* Bellowing as a calf.

BLATCH. *See* BLOTCH.

† BLAT-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *blateratio.*] Noise. *Coles.*

BLAT'TER, *v. i.* To make a senseless noise.

BLAT'TER-ER, *n.* A noisy, blustering boaster.

BLAY, *n.* A small river fish, the *bleak.*

BLAZE, *n.* [Sax. *blaze.*] 1. Flame; the stream of light and heat from any body when burning. 2. Publication; wide diffusion of report. 3. A white spot on the forehead or face of a horse. 4. Light; expanded light. 5. Noise; agitation; tumult.

BLAZE, *v. i.* 1. To flame. 2. To send forth or show a bright and expanded light. 3. To be conspicuous.

BLAZE, *v. t.* 1. To make public far and wide. 2. To blazon. [*Not used. See* BLAZON.] 3. To set a white mark on a tree, by paring off a part of the bark. *Todd*

BLĀZED, *pp.* Published far and wide.

BLĀZ'ER, *n.* One who publishes and spreads reports.

BLĀZ'ING, *ppr.* Flaming; publishing far and wide.

BLĀZ'ING, *a.* Emitting flame, or light.

BLĀZ'ING-STAR, *n.* A comet; a star that is accompanied with a *coma*, or train of light.

BLĀ'ZON, (blā'zn) *v. t.* [Fr. *blasonner.*] 1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial. 2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn. 3. To display; to set to show; to celebrate by words or writing. 4. To blaze about; to make public far and wide.

BLĀ'ZON, *n.* 1. The act of drawing, describing or explaining coats of arms. 2. Publication; show; celebration; pompous display.

BLĀ'ZONED, (blā'znd) *pp.* Explained, decyphered in the manner of heralds; published abroad; displayed pompously.

BLĀ'ZON-ER, (blā'zn-er) *n.* One that blazons; a herald; an evil speaker, or propagator of scandal.

BLĀ'ZON-ING, *ppr.* Explaining, describing as heralds; showing; publishing; blazing abroad; displaying.

BLĀ'ZON-RY, (blā'zn-ry) *n.* The art of describing coats of arms in proper terms.

BLEA, *n.* The part of a tree which lies immediately under the bark. *Chambers.*

BLĒACH, *v. t.* [Sax. *blæcan.*] To whiten; to make white or whiter; to take out color.

BLĒACH, *v. i.* To grow white in any manner.

BLĒACHED, (bleecht) *pp.* Whitened; made white.

BLĒACH'ER, *n.* One who whitens, or whose occupation is to whiten cloth.

BLĒACH'ER-Y, *n.* A place for bleaching.

BLĒACH'ING, *ppr.* Whitening; making white; becoming white.

BLĒACH'ING, *n.* The act or art of whitening, especially cloth.

BLĒAK, *a.* [Sax. *blac, blæc.*] 1. Pale. *Gower.* 2. Open; vacant; exposed to a free current of air; as, a *bleak* hill.

BLĒAK, *n.* A small river fish, five or six inches long.

BLĒAK'LY, *adv.* Coldly. *May.*

BLĒAK'NESS, *n.* Openness of situation; exposure to the wind; hence, coldness.

BLĒAK'Y, *a.* Bleak; open; unsheltered; cold.

BLĒAR, *a.* [D. *blaar.*] Sore, with a watery rheum; applied only to the eyes.

BLĒAR, *v. t.* To make sore; to affect with soreness of eyes, or a watery humor. *Dryden.*

BLĒAR'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being bleared, or dimmed with rheum. *Wiseman.*

BLĒAR'EYED, *a.* Having sore eyes; having the eyes dim with rheum; dim-sighted.

BLĒAT, *v. i.* [Sax. *blætan.*] To make the noise of a sheep; to cry as a sheep.

BLĒAT, *n.* The cry of a sheep.

BLĒAT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crying as a sheep.

BLĒAT'ING, *n.* The cry of a sheep.

BLEB, *n.* A little tumor, vesicle or blister.

BLEB'BY, *a.* Abounding with blebs.

BLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *bleed.*

† BLEE, *n.* [Sax. *bleo.*] Color; complexion. *Spenser.*

BLEED, *v. i.* pret. and pp. *bled.* [Sax. *bledan.*] 1. To lose blood; to run with blood, by whatever means. 2. To die a violent death, or by slaughter. 3. To issue forth, or drop as blood, from an incision; to lose sap, gum or juice.

BLEED, *v. t.* To let blood; to take blood from, by opening a vein.

BLEED'ING, *ppr.* Losing blood; letting blood; losing sap or juice.

BLEED'ING, *n.* A running or issuing of blood, as from the nose; a hemorrhage; the operation of letting blood, as in surgery; the drawing of sap from a tree or plant.

BLEIT, or BLATE, *a* [Ger. *blöde.*] Bashful; *used in Scotland and the north of England.*

BLEM'ISH, *v. t.* 1. To mark with any deformity; to injure or impair any thing which is well formed, or excellent; to mar. 2. To tarnish, as reputation or character; to defame.

BLEM'ISH, *n.* 1. Any mark of deformity; any scar or defect that diminishes beauty. 2. Reproach; disgrace; that which impairs reputation; taint; turpitude; deformity.

BLEM'ISHED, *pp.* Injured or marred by any mark of deformity; tarnished; soiled.

BLEM'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Marking with deformity; tarnishing.

BLEM'ISH-LESS, *a.* Without blemish; spotless.

BLEM'ISH-MENT, *n.* Disgrace. [*Little used.*]

BLENCH, *v. i.* To shrink; to start back; to give way. *Shak.*

BLENCH, *v. t.* To hinder or obstruct, says *Johnson.* But, in the passage he cites, it means to render ineffectual.

BLENCH, *n.* A start. *Shak.*

BLENCH'ER, *n.* That which frustrates.

BLENCH'-HOLD-ING, *n.* A tenure of lands upon the payment of a small sum in silver.

BLEND, *n.* [Ger. *blenden.*] An ore of zink.

BLEND, *v. t.* [Sax. *blendian.*] 1. To mix or mingle together; hence, to confound. 2. To pollute by mixture; to spoil or corrupt. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.* 3. To blind. [*Obs.*]

BLEND, *v. i.* To be mixed; to be united. *Irving.*

BLEND'ED, *pp.* Mixed; confounded by mixture.

BLEND'ER, *n.* One that mingles or confounds.

BLEND'ING, *ppr.* Mingling together; confounding by mixture.

BLEND'OUS, *a.* Pertaining to blend.

BLEND'-WA-TER, *n.* A distemper incident to cattle.

BLEN'NY, *n.* [Sax. *blinnan.*] A genus of fishes, of the order of *jugulars.*

BLENT. The obsolete participle of *blend.*

BLESS, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *blessed*, or *blest.* [Sax. *bledsian.*] 1. To pronounce a wish of happiness to one; to express a wish or desire of happiness. 2. To make happy; to make successful; to prosper in temporal concerns. 3. To make happy in a future life. 4. To set apart or consecrate to holy purposes; to make and pronounce holy. 5. To consecrate by prayer; to invoke a blessing upon.

6. To praise; to glorify, for benefits received. 7. To praise; to magnify; to extol for excellencies.

BLESSED, *pp.* Made happy or prosperous; extolled; pronounced happy.

BLESS'ED, *a.* Happy; prosperous in worldly affairs; enjoying spiritual happiness and the favor of God; enjoying heavenly felicity.

BLESS'ED-THISTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *cnicus*.

BLESS'ED-LY, *adv.* Happily; in a fortunate manner.

BLESS'ED-NESS, *n.* 1. Happiness; felicity; heavenly joys; the favor of God. 2. Sanctity.

BLESS'ER, *n.* One that blesses or prospers; one who bestows a blessing.

BLESS'ING, *ppr.* Making happy; wishing happiness to; praising or extolling; consecrating by prayer.

BLESS'ING, *n.* 1. Benediction; a wish of happiness pronounced; a prayer imploring happiness upon another. 2. A solemn prophetic benediction. 3. Any means of happiness; a gift, benefit or advantage. 4. Among the *Jews*, a present; a gift.

BLĒST, *pp.* of *bless*.

BLEST, *a.* 1. Made happy. 2. Making happy; cheering.

BLĒ'TON-ISM, *n.* The faculty of perceiving and indicating subterraneous springs and currents by sensation; so called from one *Bleton* of France, who possessed this faculty.

BLĒ'TON-IST, *n.* One who possesses the faculty of perceiving subterraneous springs by sensation.

BLEW, *pret.* of *blow*.

BLĒYME, *n.* An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone.

BLI-CĒ'A, *n.* A small fish.

BLĪGHT, (blīte) *n.* [qu. Sax. *blæctha*.] 1. A disease incident to plants. 2. Any thing nipping or blasting.

BLĪGHT, (blīte) *v. t.* To affect with blight; to blast; to prevent growth and fertility; to frustrate.

† BLIN, *v. t.* [Sax. *blinnan*.] To stop, or cease.

BLĪND, *a.* [Sax. *blind*.] 1. Destitute of the sense of seeing; not having sight. 2. Not having the faculty of discernment; destitute of intellectual light; unable to understand or judge; ignorant. 3. Unseen; out of public view; private; dark. 4. Dark; obscure; not easy to be found; not easily discernible. 5. Heedless; inconsiderate; undeliberating. *Jay*.

BLĪND, *v. t.* 1. To make blind; to deprive of sight. 2. To darken; to obscure to the eye. 3. To darken the understanding. 4. To darken or obscure to the understanding. 5. To eclipse.

BLĪND, or BLINDE. *See* BLEND, an ore.

BLĪND, *n.* 1. Something to hinder the sight. 2. Something to mislead the eye or the understanding. 3. A skreen; a cover.

BLĪND'ED, *pp.* Deprived of sight; deprived of intellectual discernment; made dark or obscure.

BLĪND'FŌLD, *a.* Having the eyes covered; having the mental eye darkened.

BLĪND'FŌLD, *v. t.* To cover the eyes; to hinder from seeing.

BLĪND'FŌLD-ED, *pp.* Having the eyes covered; hindered from seeing.

BLĪND'FŌLD-ING, *ppr.* Covering the eyes; hindering from seeing.

BLĪND'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of sight, or of understanding; obscuring.

BLĪND'LY, *adv.* 1. Without sight, or understanding. 2. Without discerning the reason; implicitly. 3. Without judgment.

BLĪND'MAN'S-BALL, *n.* A species of *fungus*.

BLĪND'MAN'S-BŬFF, *n.* A play in which one person is blindfolded, and hunts out the rest of the company.

BLĪND'NESS, *n.* Want of bodily sight; want of intellectual discernment; ignorance.

BLĪND'NET-TLE, *n.* A plant.

BLINDS, *n.* In *the military art*, a defense made of osiers or branches interwoven, to shelter and conceal the workmen.

BLĪND-SER'PENT, *n.* A reptile.

BLĪND'SIDE, *n.* The side which is most easily assailed; weakness; foible; weak part.

BLIND VESSEL. With *chemists*, a vessel with an opening on one side only.

BLĪND'WŎRM, *n.* A small reptile.

BLINK, *v. i.* [Sax. *blican*.] 1. To wink; to twinkle with the eye. 2. To see obscurely. *Johnson*. To see with the eyes half shut.

BLINK, *n.* A glimpse or glance. *Hall*.

BLINK, *n.* *Blink of ice* is the dazzling whiteness about the horizon, occasioned by the reflection of light from fields of ice at sea.

BLINK'ARD, *n.* [*blink*, and *ard*, kind.] A person who blinks, or has bad eyes; that which twinkles, or glances.

BLINK'ING, *ppr.* Winking; twinkling.

BLISS, *n.* [Sax. *bliss*.] The highest degree of happiness; blessedness; felicity; heavenly joys.

BLISS'FUL, *a.* Full of joy and felicity.

BLISS'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a blissful manner.

BLISS'FUL-NESS, *n.* Exalted happiness; felicity; fulness of joy. *Barrow*.

BLISS'LESS, *a.* Destitute of bliss. *Hawkins*.

BLIS'SOM, *v. i.* [W. *blys*, *blysiaw*.] To be lustful; to caterwaul. [*Little used.*]

BLIS'TER, *n.* [Ger. *blase*, and *blatter*.] 1. A pustule; a thin bladder on the skin, containing watery matter or serum. 2. Any tumor made by the separation of the film or skin, as on plants; or by the swelling of the substance at the surface, as on steel. 3. A vesicatory; a plaster of flies, or other matter, applied to raise a vesicle.

BLIS'TER, *v. i.* To rise in blisters. *Dryden*.

BLIS'TER, *v. t.* 1. To raise a blister, by any hurt, burn, or violent action upon the skin. 2. To raise tumors on iron bars.

BLIS'TERED, *pp.* Having blisters or tumors.

BLIS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Raising a blister; applying a blistering plaster, or vesicatory.

BLITE, *n.* [L. *blitum*; Gr. *βλιτον*.] 1. A genus of plants, called *strawberry spinach*. 2. A species of amaranth, or flower gentle.

BLĪTHE, *a.* [Sax. *blithe*.] Gay; merry joyous; sprightly; mirthful.

BLĪTHE'FUL, *a.* Gay; full of gayety.

BLĪTHE'LY, *adv.* In a gay, joyful manner.

BLĪTHE'NESS, *n.* Gayety; sprightliness; the quality of being blithe.

BLĪTHE'SOME, *a.* Gay; merry; cheerful.

BLĪTHE'SOME-NESS, *n.* The quality of being blithesome; gayety.

BLŌAT, *v. t.* [W. *blwth*, a puff.] 1. To swell, or make turgid, as with air; to inflate; to puff up; hence, to make vain. 2. To swell or make turgid with water or other means.

BLŌAT, *v. i.* To grow turgid; to dilate.

† BLŌAT, *a.* Swelled; turgid.

BLŌAT'ED, *pp.* Swelled; grown turgid; inflated.

BLŌAT'ED-NESS, *n.* A turgid state; turgidness; dilatation from inflation, or any morbid cause.

BLŌAT'ING, *ppr.* Swelling; inflating.

BLOB, *n.* A bubble. *See* BLEB.

BLOB'BER, *n.* [Ir. *plub*, or *pluibin*.] A bubble: pronounced, by the common people in America, *blubber*. *Carew*.

BLOB'BER-LIP, *n.* A thick lip. *Dryden*.

BLOB'BER-LIPPED, *a.* Having thick lips.

BLOB'TALE, *n.* A telltale; a blab.

BLOCK, *n.* [D. *blok*; Ger. *block*.] 1. A heavy piece of timber or wood, usually with one plain surface. 2. Any mass of matter with an extended surface. 3. A massy body, solid and heavy. 4. The wood on which criminals are beheaded. 5. Any obstruction, or cause of obstruction; a stop; hindrance; obstacle. 6. A piece of wood in which a pulley runs. 7. A blockhead; a stupid fellow.

BLOCK, *v. t.* [Fr. *bloquer*.] To inclose or shut up, so as to hinder egress or passage; to stop up; to obstruct.

BLOCK-ĀDE', *n.* [It. *bloccato*.] The siege of a place, formed by surrounding it with hostile troops or ships.

BLOCK-ĀDE', *v. t.* To shut up a town or fortress by troops or ships.

BLOCK-ĀD'ED, *pp.* Shut up or inclosed by an enemy.

BLOCK-ĀD'ING, *ppr.* Besieging by a blockade.

BLOCK'HEAD, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a person deficient in understanding.

BLOCK'HEAD-ED, *a.* Stupid; dull. *Shak*.

BLOCK'HEAD-LY, *a.* Like a blockhead.

BLOCK'HOUSE, *n.* A house or fortress erected to block up a pass, and defend it against the entrance of an enemy.

BLOCK'ISH, *a.* Stupid; dull; deficient in understanding.

BLOCK ISH-LY, *adv.* In a stupid manner.

BLOCK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; dullness.

BLOCK'LĪKE, *a.* Like a block; stupid.

BLOCK'-TIN, *n.* Tin which is pure, and unwrought.

BLŌM'A-RY, *n.* The first forge through which iron passes, after it is melted from the ore.

† BLONK'ET, *a.* Gray. *Spenser*.

BLŎOD, *n.* [Sax. Sw. and Dan. *blod*; Ger. *blut*.] 1. The fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of the human body, and of other animals, which is essential to the preservation of life. 2. Kindred; relation by natural descent from a common ancestor; consanguinity. 3. Royal lineage; blood royal. 4. Honorable birth; high extraction. *Shak*. 5. Life. 6. Slaughter; murder, or bloodshedding. 7. Temper of mind; state of the passions; but, in this sense, accompanied with *cold* or *warm*. 8. A hot spark; a rake. 9. The juice of any thing, especially if red.

BLŎOD, *v. t.* 1. To let blood; to bleed by opening a vein. 2. To stain with blood. 3. To enter; to inure to blood; as a hound. 4. To heat the blood; to exasperate. [*Unusual.*]

BLŎOD'-BE-SPOT'TED, *a.* Spotted with blood. *Shak*.

† BLOOD'-BŌL'TERED, *a.* Sprinkled with blood.
BLOOD'-CON-SŪM'ING, *a.* Wasting the blood.
BLOOD'ED, *pp.* Bled; stained with blood; inured to blood.
BLOOD'-FLOW-ER, *n.* *Hæmanthus.*
BLOOD'-FRŌ-ZEN, *a.* Having the blood chilled.
BLOOD'-GUILT'I-NESS, *n.* The guilt or crime of shedding blood.
BLOOD-HOT, *a.* As warm as blood, in its natural temperature.
BLOOD'-HOUND, *n.* A species of *canis*, or dog, remarkable for the acuteness of its smell.
BLOOD'-I-LY, *adv.* In a bloody manner; cruelly; with a disposition to shed blood.
BLOOD'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being bloody; disposition to shed blood.
BLOOD'ING, *ppr.* Letting blood; staining with blood; inuring to blood, as a hound.
BLOOD'LESS, *a.* 1. Without blood; dead. 2. Without shedding of blood. 3. Without spirit or activity.
BLOOD-LET, *v. t.* To bleed; to let blood.
BLOOD'LET-TER, *n.* One who lets blood, as in diseases; a phlebotomist. *Wiseman.*
BLOOD'-LET-TING, *n.* The act of letting blood, or bleeding by opening a vein.
BLOOD'PUD-DING, *n.* A pudding made with blood and other materials.
BLOOD'-RED, *n.* Red as blood.
BLOOD'-ROOT, *n.* A plant, so named from its color.
† BLOOD'-SHA-KEN, *a.* Having the blood put in commotion. *B. Jonson.*
BLOOD'SHED, *n.* The shedding or spilling of blood; slaughter; waste of life.
BLOOD'SHED-DER, *n.* One who sheds blood.
BLOOD'SHED-DING, *n.* The shedding of blood; the crime of shedding blood.
BLOOD'SHOT, *a.* Red and inflamed by a turgid state of the blood vessels.
BLOOD'SHOT-TEN-NESS, *n.* The state of being bloodshotten, as applicable to the eye.
BLOOD'-SĪZED, *a.* Smeared or sized with blood.
BLOOD'-SNAKE, *n.* A species of snake.
BLOOD'-SPAV-IN, *n.* A dilatation of the vein that runs along the inside of the hock of a horse.
BLOOD'-STAINED, *a.* Stained with blood; also, guilty of murder.
BLOOD'STONE, *n.* A stone, imagined, if worn as an amulet, to be a good preventive of bleeding at the nose.
BLOOD'SUCK-ER, *n.* Any animal that sucks blood, as a leech, a fly, &c. A cruel man; a murderer.
BLOOD'-SUCK-ING, *a.* That sucks or draws blood.
BLOOD'-SWOLN, *a.* Suffused with blood.
BLOOD'-THIRS-TY, *a.* Desirous to shed blood; murderous.
BLOOD'-VES-SEL, *n.* Any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body; an artery or a vein.
BLOOD'-WARM, *a.* Warm as blood; lukewarm.
BLOOD'-WĪTE, *n.* In *ancient law*, a fine paid as a composition for the shedding of blood.
BLOOD'-WOOD, *n.* A name given to log-wood, from its color.
BLOOD'WORT, *n.* A plant, a species of *rumex.*
BLOOD'Y, *a.* 1. Stained with blood. 2. Cruel; murderous; given to the shedding of blood; or having a cruel, savage disposition. 3. Attended with bloodshed; marked by cruelty.
BLOOD'Y, *v. t.* To stain with blood. *Overbury.*
BLOOD'Y, *adv.* Very; as, *bloody* sick, *bloody* drunk. [*This is very vulgar.*]
BLOOD'Y-EYED, *a.* Having bloody or cruel eyes.
BLOOD'Y-FACED, *a.* Having a bloody face or appearance.
BLOOD'Y-FLUX, *n.* The dysentery.
† BLOOD'Y-FLUXED, *a.* Afflicted with the bloody-flux.
BLOOD'Y-HAND, *n.* A hand stained with the blood of a deer. *Ash.*
BLOOD'Y-HUNT-ING, *a.* Hunting for blood.
BLOOD'Y-MIND-ED, *a.* Having a cruel, ferocious disposition; barbarous; inclined to shed blood.
BLOOD'Y-RED, *a.* Having the colour of blood.
BLOOD'Y-SCEP'TRED, *a.* Having a sceptre obtained by blood or slaughter. *Shak.*
BLOOD'Y-SWEAT, *n.* A sweat, accompanied by a discharge of blood; also a disease, called *sweating sickness.*
BLOOM, *n.* [Goth. *bloma.*] 1. Blossom; the flower of a plant; an expanded bud. 2. The opening of flowers in general; flowers open, or in a state of blossoming. 3. The state of youth, resembling that of blossoms; a state of opening manhood, life, beauty, and vigor. 4. The blue color upon plums and grapes newly gathered.
BLOOM, *v. i.* 1. To produce or yield blossoms; to flower. 2. To be in a state of healthful, growing youth and vigor; to show the beauty of youth.
† BLOOM, *v. t.* To put forth as blossoms.
BLOOM, *n.* [Sax. *bloma.*] A mass of iron that has passed the blomary, or undergone the first hammering.
BLOOM'ING, *ppr.* Opening in blossoms; flowering; thriving in the health, beauty and vigor of youth; showing the beauties of youth.
BLOOM'ING-LY, *adv.* In a blooming manner.
BLOOM'Y, *a.* Full of bloom; flowery; flourishing with the vigor of youth; as, a *bloomy* spray; *bloomy* beauties.
† BLORE, *n.* The act of blowing; a blast.
BLOS'SOM *n.* [Sax. *blosm.*] 1. The flower or corol of a plant; a general term, applicable to every species of tree or plant. 2. This word is used to denote the color of a horse, that has his hair white, but intermixed with sorrel and bay hairs.
BLOS'SOM, *v. i.* 1. To put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to blow; to flower. 2. To flourish and prosper.
BLOS'SOM-ING, *ppr.* Putting forth flowers; blowing.
BLOS'SOM-ING, *n.* The blowing or flowering of plants.
† BLOS'SOM-Y, *a.* Full of blossoms.
BLOT, *v. t.* [Goth. *blauthjan.*] 1. To spot with ink; to stain or bespatter with ink. 2. To obliterate writing or letters with ink. 3. To efface; to erase; to cause to be unseen, or forgotten; to destroy. 4. To stain with infamy; to tarnish; to disgrace; to disfigure. 5. To darken.
BLOT, *n.* 1. A spot or stain on paper, usually applied to ink. 2. An obliteration of something written or printed. 3. A spot in reputation; a stain; a disgrace; a reproach; a blemish. 4. Censure; scorn; reproach. 5. In *backgammon*, when a single man lies open to be taken up.
BLOTCH, *n.* [Sax. *blæctha.*] A pustule upon the skin; an eruption, usually of a large kind.
BLOTCH, *v. t.* To blacken. *Harmar.*
BLOTE, *v. t.* To dry and smoke.
BLŌT'ED, *pp.* Smoked and dried.
BLOT'TED, *pp.* Stained; spotted; erased.
BLOT'TER, *n.* In *counting houses*, a waste book.
BLOT'TING, *ppr.* Spotting with ink; obliterating; staining.
BLŌW, *n.* 1. The act of striking; more generally the stroke. 2. The fatal stroke; a stroke that kills; hence, death. 3. An act of hostility. 4. A sudden calamity; a sudden or severe evil. 5. A single act; a sudden event. 6. An *ovum*, or egg deposited by a fly.
BLŌW, *v. i.* pret. *blew*; pp. *blown.* [Sax. *blawen, blowan.*] 1. To make a current of air; to move as air. 2. To pant; to puff; to breathe hard or quick. 3. To breathe. 4. To sound with being blown, as a horn or trumpet. 5. To flower; to blossom; to bloom; as plants.—*To blow over*, to pass away without effect; to cease or be dissipated.—*To blow up*, to rise in the air; also, to be broken and scattered by the explosion of gun-powder.
BLŌW, *v. t.* 1. To throw or drive a current of air upon. 2. To drive by a current of air; to impel. 3. To breathe upon, for the purpose of warming. 4. To sound a wind instrument. 5. To spread by report. 6. To deposit eggs, as flies. 7. To form bubbles by blowing. 8. To swell and inflate, as veal. 9. To form glass into a particular shape by the breath, as in glass manufactories. 10. To melt tin, after being first burnt to destroy the mundic.—*To blow away*, to dissipate; to scatter with wind.—*To blow down*, to prostrate by wind.—*To blow off*, to shake down by wind, as to *blow off* fruit from trees; to drive from land; as, to *blow off* a ship.—*To blow out*, to extinguish by a current of air, as a candle.—*To blow up.* 1. To fill with air; to swell. 2. To inflate; to puff up. 3. To kindle. 4. To burst, to raise into the air, or to scatter, by the explosion of gunpowder. *Figuratively*, to scatter or bring to naught suddenly.—*To blow upon*, to make stale.
BLŌW, *n.* 1. A flower; a blossom. This word is in general use in the *United States.* In the *Tatler*, it is used for blossoms in general. 2. Among *seamen*, a gale of wind. This also is in general use in the *United States.*
BLŌW'-BALL, *n.* The flower of the dandelion.
BLŌW'ER, *n.* 1. One who blows; one who is employed in melting tin. 2. A plate of iron for drawing up a fire in a stove chimney.
BLŌW'ING, *ppr.* Making a current of air; breathing quick; sounding a wind instrument; inflating; impelling by wind; melting tin.
BLŌW'ING, *n.* The motion of wind, or act of blowing.
BLŌWN, *pp.* Driven by wind; fanned; sounded by blowing; spread by report; swelled; inflated; expanded as a blossom.
BLŌW'-PĪPE, *n.* An instrument by which a blast or current of air is driven through the flame of a lamp or candle, and that flame directed upon a mineral substance, to fuse or vitrify it.
BLŌW-POINT, *n.* A kind of play among children.
BLŌWTH, *n.* [Ir. *blath, blaith.*] Bloom, or blossom, or that which is expanded; the state of blossoming.
BLOWZE, (blowz) *n.* A ruddy, fat-faced woman.
BLOWZ'Y, *a.* Ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; high-colored.
† BLUB, *v. t.* To swell. *See* BLEB.
BLUB'BER, *n.* [*See* BLOBBER, BLOB, *and* BLEB.] 1. A blobber or bubble; *a common, vulgar word.* 2. The fat of

whales and other large sea animals, of which is made train-oil. 3. Sea-nettle, or sea-blubber, the *medusa*.

BLUB'BER, *v. i.* To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.

BLUB'BER, *v. t.* To swell the cheeks, or disfigure the face, with weeping.

BLUB'BERED, *pp.* Swelled; big; turgid.

BLUB'BER-ING, *ppr.* Weeping so as to swell the cheeks.

BLUD'GEON, *n* [Goth. *bluggwan.*] A short stick, with one end loaded, or thicker and heavier than the other, and used as an offensive weapon.

BLUE, (blū) *a.* [Sax. *bleo, bleoh, bleow.*] One of the seven colors, into which the rays of light divide themselves, when refracted through a glass prism. There are various shades of blue, as *sky-blue*, or *azure*, *Prussian blue*, *indigo blue*, *smalt blue*, &c.

BLUE, *v. t.* To make blue; to dye of a blue color; to make blue by heating, as metals, &c.

BLŪE'BIRD, *n.* A small bird, a species of *motacilla*.

BLŪE'-BON-NET, *n.* A plant, a species of *centaurea*.

BLŪE'-BOT-TLE, *n.* 1. A plant, a species of *centaurea*. 2. A fly with a large, blue belly.

BLŪE'-ĊAP, *n.* A fish of the salmon kind.

BLŪE'-EŸED, *a.* Having blue eyes. *Dryden.*

BLŪE'-FISH, *n.* A fish, a species of *coryphæna*.

BLŪE'-HAIRED, *a.* Having hair of a blue color.

BLŪE'-JOHN, *n.* Among *miners*, *fluor spar*, a mineral.

BLŪE'LY, *adv.* With a blue color. *Swift.*

BLŪE'NESS, *n.* The quality of being blue; a blue color. *Boyle.*

BLŪE'-THRŌAT, *n.* A bird with a tawny breast.

BLŪE'-VEINED, *a.* Having blue veins or streaks.

BLUFF, *a.* Big; surly; blustering. *Dryden.*

BLUFF, *n.* A high bank, almost perpendicular, projecting into the sea; a high bank presenting a steep front. *Belknap. Mar. Dict.*

BLUFF'-BOWED, *a.* Having broad and flat bows.

BLUFF'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having an upright stem.

BLUFF'NESS, *n.* A swelling or bloatedness; surliness.

BLŪ'ISH, *a.* Blue in a small degree. *Pope.*

BLŪ'ISH-NESS, *n.* A small degree of blue color.

BLUN'DER, *v. i.* 1. To mistake grossly; to err widely or stupidly. 2. To move without direction, or steady guidance; to plunge at an object; to move, speak, or write with sudden and blind precipitance. 3. To stumble, as a horse.

BLUN'DER, *n.* A mistake through precipitance, or without due exercise of judgment; a gross mistake.

BLUN'DER-BUSS, *n.* [*blunder*, and D. *bus.*] A short gun, or fire-arm, with a large bore, capable of holding a number of balls, and intended to do execution without exact aim.

BLUN'DER-ER, *n.* One who is apt to blunder, or to make gross mistakes; a careless person.

BLUN'DER-HEAD, *n.* A stupid fellow; one who blunders. *L'Estrange.*

BLUN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Moving or acting with blind precipitance; mistaking grossly; stumbling.

BLUN'DER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a blundering manner.

BLUNT, *a.* 1. Having a thick edge or point, as an instrument; dull; not sharp. 2. Dull in understanding; slow of discernment. 3. Abrupt in address; plain; unceremonious; wanting the forms of civility; rough in manners or speech. 4. Hard to penetrate; [*unusual.*]

BLUNT, *v. t.* 1. To dull the edge or point, by making it thicker. 2. To repress or weaken any appetite, desire or power of the mind.

BLUNT'ED, *pp.* Made dull; weakened; impaired; repressed.

BLUNT'ING, *ppr.* Making dull; repressing; impairing.

BLUNT'ING, *n.* Restraint. *Taylor.*

BLUNT'LY, *adv.* In a blunt manner; coarsely; plainly; abruptly; without delicacy, or the usual forms of civility.

BLUNT'NESS, *n.* 1. Want of edge or point; dullness; obtuseness; want of sharpness. 2. Coarseness of address; roughness of manners; rude sincerity or plainness.

BLUNT'WIT-TED, *a.* Dull; stupid. *Shak.*

BLUR, *n.* A dark spot; a stain; a blot, whether upon paper or other substance, or upon reputation.

BLUR, *v. t.* 1. To obscure by a dark spot, or by any foul matter, without quite effacing 2. To sully; to stain; to blemish.

BLURRED, (blurd) *pp.* Darkened or stained; obscured.

BLUR'RING, *ppr.* Darkening or staining; spotting.

BLURT, *v. t.* To throw out, or throw at random, hastily, or unadvisedly; to utter suddenly or inadvertently. *Young.*

BLUSH, *v. i.* [D. *bloozen.*] 1. To redden in the cheeks or face; to be suddenly suffused with a red color in the cheeks or face, from a sense of guilt, shame, confusion, modesty, diffidence or surprise. 2. To bear a blooming red color, or any soft, bright color.—*Shakspeare* has used this word in a transitive sense, *to make red.*

BLUSH, *n.* 1. A red color suffusing the cheeks only, or the face generally, and excited by confusion, which may spring from shame, guilt, modesty, diffidence or surprise 2. A red or reddish color. 3. Sudden appearance; a glance. *Locke.*

† BLUSH, *v. t.* To make red. *Shak.*

† BLUSH'ET, *n.* A young, modest girl.

† BLUSH'FUL, *a.* Full of blushes. *Thomson.*

BLUSH'ING, *ppr.* Reddening in the cheeks or face; bearing a bright color.

BLUSH'LESS, *a.* Unblushing; past blushing; impudent.

BLUSH'Y, *a.* Like a blush; having the color of a blush.

BLUS'TER, *v. i.* 1. To be loud, noisy or swaggering; to bully; to puff; to swagger. 2. To roar, and be tumultuous, as wind; to be boisterous; to be windy; to hurry.

† BLUS'TER, *v. t.* To blow down.

BLUS'TER, *n.* Noise; tumult; boasting; boisterousness; turbulence; roar of a tempest; violent wind; hurry; any irregular noise and tumult from wind, or from vanity.

BLUS'TER-ER, *n.* A swaggerer; a bully; a noisy, tumultuous fellow, who makes great pretensions from vanity.

BLUS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Making a noise; puffing; boasting.

BLUS'TER-ING, *a.* Noisy; tumultuous; windy.

BLUS'TROUS, *a.* Noisy; tumultuous; boastful.

BO, *excl.* [W. *bw.*] A word of terror; a customary sound uttered by children to frighten their fellows.

BŌ'A, *n.* A genus of serpents, of the class *amphibia*, the characters of which are, the belly and tail are furnished with *scuta*. It includes the largest species of serpent, the *constrictor*, sometimes 30 or 40 feet long.

BŌAR, *n.* [Sax. *bar*; Corn. *bora.*] The male of swine not castrated.

BŌAR'-SPĒAR, *n.* A spear used in hunting boars.

BŌAR, *v. i.* In *the manege*, a horse is said *to boar*, when he shoots out his nose, raising it as high as his ears, and tosses his nose in the wind.

BŌARD, *n.* [Sax. *bord.*] 1. A piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth, compared with the thickness, used for building and other purposes. 2. A table. 3. Entertainment; food; diet. 4. A table at which a council or court is held. 5. The deck of a ship; the interior part of a ship or boat. 6. The side of a ship. [Fr. *bord*; Sp. *borda.*] 7. The line over which a ship runs between tack and tack. 8. A table for artificers to sit or work on. 9. A table or frame for a game. 10. A body of men constituting a quorum in session; a court, or council.

BŌARD, *v. t.* 1. To lay or spread with boards; to cover with boards. 2. To enter a ship by force in combat, which answers to storming a city or fort on land. 3. To attack; to make the first attempt upon a man. In *Spenser*, to accost. [Fr. *aborder.*] [*Obs.*] 4. To place at *board*, for a compensation, as a lodger. 5. To furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensation.

BŌARD, *v. i.* To receive food or diet as a lodger or without lodgings, for a compensation.

BŌARD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be boarded, as a ship.

BŌARD'ED, *pp.* Covered with boards; entered by armed men, as a ship; furnished with food for a compensation.

BŌARD'ER, *n.* 1. One who has food or diet and lodging in another's family for a reward. 2. One who boards a ship in action; one who is selected to board ships.

BŌARD'ING, *ppr.* Covering with boards; entering a ship by force; furnishing or receiving board.

BŌARD'ING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school, the scholars of which *board* with the teacher.

BŌARD'-WA-ĠES, *n.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

BŌAR'ISH, *a.* Swinish; brutal; cruel. *Shak.*

BŌAST, *v. i.* [W. *bostiaw.*] 1. To brag, or vaunt one's self; to make an ostentatious display, in speech, of one's own worth, property, or actions. 2. To glory; to speak with laudable pride and ostentation of meritorious persons or things. 3. To exalt one's self.

BŌAST, *v. t.* 1. To display in ostentatious language; to speak of with pride, vanity or exultation, with a view to self-commendation. 2. To magnify or exalt. 3. To exult in confident expectation.

BŌAST, *n.* 1. Expression of ostentation, pride or vanity; a vaunting. 2. The cause of boasting; occasion of pride, vanity, or laudable exultation.

BŌAST'ER, *n.* One who boasts, glories or vaunts ostentatiously.

BŌAST'FUL, *a.* Given to boasting; ostentatious of personal worth or actions.

BŌAST'ING, *ppr.* Talking ostentatiously; glorying; vaunting.

BŌAST'ING, *n.* Ostentatious display of personal worth, or actions; a glorying or vaunting.

BŌAST'ING-LY, *adv.* In an ostentatious manner; with boasting.

BŌAST'IVE, *a.* Presumptuous. [*Unusual.*]

BŌAST'LESS, *a.* Without ostentation. *Thomson.*

BŌAT, *n.* [Sax. and Sw. *bat.*] 1. A small open vessel, or water craft, usually moved by oars, or rowing. 2. A

small vessel carrying a mast and sails; but usually described by another word, as, a *packet-boat*.

BŌAT, *v. t.* To transport in a boat; as, to *boat* goods across a lake. *Ash.*

BŌAT'A-BLE, *a.* Navigable for boats, or small river craft. *Ramsay.*

BŌAT'-BILL, *n.* A genus of birds, the *cancroma*.

BŌAT'-FLY, or BŌAT'-IN-SECT, *n.* A genus of insects.

BŌAT'-HOOK, *n.* An iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat.

BŌAT'ING, *ppr.* Transporting in boats.

BŌAT'ING, *n.* 1. The act or practice of transporting in boats.—2. In *Persia*, a punishment of capital offenders by laying them on the back in a boat which is covered, where they perish.

† BO-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *boo.*] A crying out; a roar.

BŌAT'MAN, or BŌATS'MAN, *n.* A man who manages a boat; a rower of a boat.

BŌAT'-ROPE, *n.* A rope to fasten a boat, usually called a *painter*.

BŌAT'-SHAPED, *a.* Having the shape of a boat; navicular; cymbiform; hollow, like a boat.

* BŌAT'SWAIN, *n.* (*in familiar speech, pronounced* bō'sn.) [Sax. *batswein.*] An officer on board of ships, who has charge of the boats, sails, rigging, colors, anchors, cables and cordage.

BOB, *n.* 1. Any little round thing, that plays loosely at the end of a string, cord, or movable machine; a little ornament or pendant, that hangs so as to play loosely. 2. The words repeated at the end of a stanza. 3. A blow; a shake or jog; a jeer or flout. 4. The ball of a short pendulum. 5. A mode of ringing. 6. A bob-wig.

BOB, *v. t.* 1. To beat; to shake or jog. 2. To cheat; to gain by fraud. 3. To mock or delude. 4. To cut short.

BOB, *v. i.* 1. To play backward and forward; to play loosely against any thing. 2. To angle or fish for eels, or to catch eels with a bob.

† BO-BANCE', (bo-bans') *n.* A boasting. *Chaucer.*

BOBBED, *pp.* Beat or shaken; cheated; gained by fraud; deluded.

BOB'BIN, *n.* [Fr. *bobine*; D. *babyn.*] A small pin or cylindrical piece of wood, with a head, on which thread is wound for making lace. A similar instrument, used in spinning; a spool.

BOB'BING, *ppr.* Playing back and forth; striking; cheating; angling for eels.

BOB'BIN-WORK, *n.* Work woven with bobbins.

BOB BISH, *a.* In *familiar discourse*, used for being he[illegible]y; in good spirits.

BOB'-CHER-RY, *n.* Among *children*, a play in which a cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth.

BŌ'BO, *n.* A Mexican fish, two feet long.

BOB'STAYS, *n.* Ropes to confine the bowsprit of a ship downward to the stem.

BOB'TAIL, *n.* 1. A short tail, or a tail cut short. 2. The rabble; used in contempt.

BOB'-TAILED, *a.* Having the hair cut short.

BOB'-WIG, *n.* A short wig. *Spectator.*

BOCAQUE, or BOCAKE, *n.* An animal found on the banks of the Dnieper.

BOC'A-SINE, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of fine linen or buckram.

BOCE, *n.* The *sparus*, a beautiful fish. *Ash.*

BOCK'E-LET, } *n.* A kind of long-winged hawk.
BOCK'E-RET, }

BOCK'LAND. [*See* BOOKLAND.] *Encyc.*

BODE, *v t.* [Sax. *bodian, bodigan.*] To portend; to foreshow; to presage; to indicate something future by signs; to be the omen of.

BODE, *v. i.* To foreshow; to presage. *Dryden.*

BODE, *n.* 1. An omen. *Chaucer.* 2. A stop. *See* ABIDE.

† BŌDE'MENT, *n.* An omen; portent; prognostic.

† BODGE, *v. i.* To boggle; to stop. *Shak.*

† BODGE, *n.* A botch. *Whitlock.*

BOD'ICE, *n.* Stays; a waistcoat, quilted with whalebone, worn by women.

BOD'IED, *a.* Having a body. *Shak.*

BOD'I-LESS, *a.* Having no body or material form; incorporeal.

† BOD'I-LI-NESS, *n.* Corporality. *Minsheu.*

BOD'I-LY, *a.* 1. Having or containing a body, or material form; corporeal. 2. Relating or pertaining to the body, in distinction from the mind. 3. Real; actual.

BOD'I-LY, *adv.* Corporeally; united with a body or matter.

BŌD'ING, *ppr.* Foreshowing; presaging.

BŌD'ING, *n.* An omen. *Bp. Ward.*

BOD'KIN, *n.* 1. An instrument for making holes by piercing. An instrument with an eye, for drawing thread, tape, or riband through a loop, &c. An instrument to dress the hair. 2. A dagger; [*not in use.*]

BOD'LEI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Sir Thomas Bodley.

BOD'Y, *n.* [Sax. *bodig.*] 1. The frame of an animal; the material substance of an animal. 2. Matter, as opposed to spirit. *Hooker.* 3. A person; a human being; sometimes alone; more generally, with *some* or *no*; as, *somebody; nobody.* 4. Reality, as opposed to representation. 5. A collective mass; a number of individuals or particulars united. 6. The main army; any number of forces. 7. A corporation; a number of men, united by a common tie, by one form of government, or by occupation. 8. The main part; the bulk; as, the *body* of a tree. 9. Any extended, solid substance; matter; any substance or mass distinct from others. 10. A pandect; a general collection; a code; a system. 11. Strength; as, wine of a good *body*.

BOD'Y, *v. t.* To produce in some form.

BOD'Y-CLOTHES, *n. plu.* Clothing or covering for the body, as for a horse. *Addison.*

BOD'Y-GUARD, *n.* The guard that protects or defends the person; the life-guard. Hence, security.

BOG, *n.* [Ir. *bog.*] 1. A quagmire covered with grass or other plants. 2. A little elevated spot or clump of earth, in marshes and swamps, filled with roots and grass. *New England.*

BOG, *v. t.* To whelm or plunge, as in mud and mire.

BOG'-BEAN, *n. Menyanthes*, a plant.

BOG'-BER-RY, *n. Vaccinium*; a name of the cranberry growing in marshy places.

BOG'GLE, *v. i.* 1. To doubt; to hesitate; to stop, as if afraid to proceed, or as if impeded by unforeseen difficulties; to play fast and loose. 2. To dissemble.

BOG'GLE, *v. t.* To embarrass with difficulties; *a popular or vulgar use of the word in the United States.*

BOG'GLED, *pp.* Perplexed and impeded by sudden difficulties; embarrassed.

BOG'GLER, *n.* A doubter; a timorous man.

BOG'GLING, *ppr.* Starting or stopping at difficulties; hesitating.

† BOG'GLISH, *a.* Doubtful. *Taylor.*

BOG'GY, *a.* Containing bogs; full of bogs.

BOG'HOUSE, *n.* A house of office.

BOG'-LAND, *a.* Living in or pertaining to a marshy country. *Dryden.*

BŌ'GLE, or BOG'GLE, *n.* [W. *bwg.*] A bugbear.

BOG'-ORE, *n.* An ore of iron found in boggy or swampy land.

BOG'-RUSH, *n.* 1. A rush that grows in bogs. 2. A bird, a species of warbler.

BOG'-SPAV-IN, *n.* In *horses*, an encysted tumor on the inside of the hough.

BOG'-TROT-TER, *n.* One who lives in a boggy country *Johnson.*

BOG'-WHORT, *n.* The bilberry or whortleberry, growing in low lands.

BO-HEA', (bo-hē') *n.* [Grosier informs us that this is named from a mountain in China, called *Vou-y*, or *Voo-y.*] A species of coarse or low-priced tea from China; a species of black tea.

BOI'AR, or BOY'AR, *n.* In the *Russian empire*, a nobleman; a lord; a person of quality; a soldier.

BOI'A-RIN, *n.* In *Russia*, a gentleman.

BOI-GUA'CU, *n.* The largest of the serpent kind.

BOIL, *v. i.* [Fr. *bouillir*; L. *bullio.*] 1. To swell, heave, or be agitated by the action of heat; to bubble; to rise in bubbles. 2. To be agitated by any other cause than heat. 3. To be hot or fervid; to swell by native heat, vigor or irritation. 4. To be in boiling water; to suffer boiling heat in water or other liquid, for cookery or other purpose. 5. To bubble; to effervesce; as a mixture of acid and alkali.—*To boil away*, to evaporate by boiling.—*To boil over*, is to run over the top of a vessel.

BOIL, *v. t.* 1. To dress or cook in boiling water; to seethe; to extract the juice or quality of any thing by boiling. 2. To prepare for some use in boiling liquor. To form by boiling and evaporation.

BOIL, *n.* [D. *buil*; Ger. *beule*; Dan. *bylde*; Sax. *bile.*] A tumor upon the flesh, accompanied with soreness and inflammation; a sore, angry swelling.

BOILED, *pp.* Dressed or cooked by boiling; subjected to the action of boiling liquor.

BOIL'ER, *n.* 1. A person who boils. 2. A vessel in which any thing is boiled.

BOIL'ER-Y, *n.* A place for boiling and the apparatus.

BOIL'ING, *ppr.* Bubbling; heaving in bubbles; being agitated, as boiling liquor; swelling with heat, ardor or passion; dressing or preparing for some purpose by hot water.

BOIL'ING, *n.* The act or state of bubbling; agitation by heat; ebullition; the act of dressing by hot water; the act of preparing by hot water, or of evaporating by heat.

BOI-Ō'BI, *n.* A green snake, found in America.

BOIS'TER-OUS, *a.* [D. *byster*; W. *bwyst.*] 1. Loud; roaring; violent; stormy. 2. Turbulent; furious; tumultuous; noisy. 3. Large; unwieldy; huge; clumsily violent. [*Obs.*] 4. Violent.

BOIS'TER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Violently; furiously; with loud noise; tumultuously.

BOIS'TER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being boisterous; turbulence; disorder; tumultuousness.

BOI-TI-Ä'PO, *n.* A Brazilian serpent.
BŌ'LA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to bole or clay, or partaking of its nature and qualities. *Brown.*
BOL'BI-TINE, *a.* An epithet given to one of the channels or mouths of the Nile.
BŌLD, *a.* [Sax. *bald, beald.*] 1. Daring; courageous; brave; intrepid; fearless. 2. Requiring courage in the execution; executed with spirit or boldness; planned with courage and spirit. 3. Confident; not timorous.—4. In *an ill sense*, rude, forward, impudent. 5. Licentious; showing great liberty of fiction or expression. 6. Standing out to view; striking to the eye; as *bold* figures in painting. 7. Steep; abrupt; prominent; as, a *bold* shore.—*To make bold*, to take freedoms; a common, but not a correct phrase. *To be bold* is better.
† BŌLD, *v. t.* To make daring. *Hall.*
BŌLD'EN, (bōld'dn) *v. t.* To make bold; to give confidence. This is nearly disused. *Ascham.*
BŌLD'-FACE, *n.* Impudence; sauciness; a term of reprehension and reproach.
BŌLD'-FACED, *a.* Impudent. *Bramhall.*
BŌLD'LY, *adv.* In a bold manner; courageously; intrepidly; without timidity or fear; with confidence. Sometimes, perhaps, *in a bad sense*, for impudently.
BŌLD'NESS, *n.* 1. Courage; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; fearlessness. 2. Prominence; the quality of exceeding the ordinary rules of scrupulous nicety and caution. 3. Freedom from timidity; liberty. 4. Confidence; confident trust. 5. Freedom from bashfulness; assurance; confident mien. 6. Prominence; steepness. 7. Excess of freedom, bordering on impudence.
BOLE, *n.* [Sw. *bol.*] 1. The body, or stem of a tree. [*Not in use.*] 2. A measure of corn, containing six bushels.
BOLE, *n.* A kind of fine clay, often highly colored by iron.
BO-LĔT'IC, *a. Boletic acid* is the acid of *boletus.*
BO-LĒ'TUS, *n.* [L.] A genus of mushrooms.
BŌ'LIS, *n.* [L.] A fire-ball darting through the air, followed by a train of light or sparks.
BŌLL, *n.* [W. *bul*; Sax. *bolla.*] The pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax; a pericarp. *Bole*, a measure of six bushels, is sometimes written in this manner.
BŌLL, *v. i.* To form into a pericarp or seed-vessel.
BŌLL'INGS, *n. pl.* Pollard-trees, whose heads and branches are cut off, and only the bodies left. *Ray.*
BO-LŌ'GNI-AN STONE, (bo-lō'ne-an-stone) Radiated sulphate of barytes, first discovered near Bologna.
BŌL'STER, *n.* [Sax. and Sw. *bolster.*] 1. A long pillow or cushion, used to support the head of persons lying on a bed. 2. A pad, or quilt.—3. In *saddlery*, a part of a saddle raised upon the bows or hinder part, to hold the rider's thigh.—4. In *ships*, a cushion or bag, filled with tarred canvas, used to preserve the stays from being worn or chafed by the masts.
BŌL'STER, *v. t.* 1. To support with a bolster, pillow or any soft pad or quilt. 2. To support; to hold up; to maintain. 3. To afford a bed to. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*
BŌL'STERED, *a.* Swelled out.
BŌL'STER-ER, *n.* A supporter.
BŌL'STER-ING, *n.* A prop or support. *Taylor.*
BŌLT, *n.* [Dan. *bolt.*] 1. An arrow; a dart; a pointed shaft. *Dryden.* 2. A strong cylindrical pin, of iron or other metal, used to fasten a door, a plank, a chain, &c. 3. A thunder-bolt; a stream of lightning, so named from its darting like a bolt. 4. The quantity of twenty-eight ells of canvas.
BŌLT, *v. t.* 1. To fasten or secure with a bolt, or iron pin, whether a door, a plank, fetters, or any thing else. 2. To fasten; to shackle; to restrain. *Shak.* 3. To blurt out; to utter or throw out precipitately. 4. [Norm. *bulter*, a bolting sieve. Qu. Fr. *bluter.*] To sift or separate bran from flour.—5. Among *sportsmen*, to start or dislodge, used of conys. 6. To examine by sifting. [*Inelegant.*] 7. To purify; to purge. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.* 8. To discuss or argue.
BŌLT, *v. i.* To shoot forth suddenly; to spring out with speed and suddenness; to start forth like a bolt.
BŌLT'-AU-GER, *n.* A large borer, used in ship-building.
BŌLT'-BŌAT, *n.* A strong boat that will endure a rough sea. *Ash.*
BŌLT'ED, *pp.* Made fast with a bolt; shot forth; sifted; examined.
BŌLT'ER, *n.* 1. An instrument or machine for separating bran from flour. 2. A kind of net.
† BŌLT'ER, *v. t.* To besmear. *Shak.*
BŌLT'-HEAD, *n.* A long, straight-necked glass vessel for chemical distillations, called also a matrass or receiver.
BŌLT'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with a bolt, or bolts; blurting out; shooting forth suddenly; separating bran from flour; sifting; examining; discussing; dislodging.
BŌLT'ING, *n.* The act of fastening with a bolt or bolts; a sifting; discussion.
BŌLT'ING-CLOTH, *n.* A linen or hair cloth, of which bolters are made for sifting meal.
BŌLT'ING-HOUSE, *n.* The house or place where meal is bolted.
BŌLT'ING-HUTCH, *n.* A tub for bolted flour.
BŌLT'ING-MILL, *n.* A machine or engine for sifting meal.
BŌLT'ING-TUB, *n.* A tub to sift meal in.
BŌLT'-ROPE, *n.* A rope to which the edges of sails are sewed to strengthen them.
BŌLT'-SPRIT. *See* BOWSPRIT.
BŌ'LUS, *n.* [L.] A soft mass of any thing medicinal, to be swallowed at once, like a pill.
BOM, *n.* A large serpent found in America.
BŎMB, (bum) *n.* [L. *bombus*; Gr. *βομβος.*] 1. A great noise 2. A large shell of cast iron, round and hollow, with a vent to receive a fusee, which is made of wood. This being filled with gunpowder, and the fusee set on fire, the bomb is thrown from a mortar, in such a direction as to fall into a fort, city, or enemy's camp. 3. The stroke upon a bell
† BŎMB, *v. t.* To attack with bombs; to bombard.
BŎMB, *v. i.* To sound. *Ben Jonson.*
BŎM'BARD, *n.* [Fr. *bombarde.*] 1. A piece of short, thick ordnance. 2. An attack with bombs; bombardment *Barlow.* 3. A barrel; a drinking vessel; [*Obs.*]
BŎM-BÄRD', *v. t.* To attack with bombs thrown from mortars.
BŎM-BÄRD'ED, *pp.* Attacked with bombs.
BŎM-BARD-IĒR', *n.* 1. One whose business is to attend the loading and firing of mortars. 2. *Carabus*, a genus of insects.
BŎM-BÄRD'ING, *ppr.* Attacking with shells or bombs.
BŎM-BÄRD'MENT, *n.* An attack with bombs; the act of throwing bombs into a town, fort, or ship.
BŎM-BÄR'DO, *n.* A musical instrument of the wind kind, much like the bassoon, and used as a bass to the hautboy. *Encyc.*
BŎM-BA-SIN', *n.* A name given to two sorts of stuffs, one of silk, the other crossed of cotton.
* BŎM'BAST, *n. Originally*, a stuff of soft, loose texture, used to swell garments. Hence, high-sounding words; an inflated style; fustian.
* BŎM'BAST, *a.* High-sounding; inflated; big without meaning. *Swift.*
† BŎM-BAST', *v. t.* To inflate. *Bp. Hall.*
BŎM-BAST'IC, *a.* Swelled; high-sounding; bombast.
BŎM'BAST-RY, *n.* Swelling words without much meaning; fustian. *Swift.*
BŎMB'-CHEST, *n.* A chest filled with bombs, or only with gunpowder, placed under ground, to make destruction by its displosion.
BOMBIC, *a.* Pertaining to the silk-worm.
BŎM-BI-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *bombilo.*] Sound; report, noise. *Brown.* [*Little used.*]
BŎMB'-KETCH, } *n.* A small ship or vessel, constructed
BŎMB'-VES-SEL, } for throwing bombs.
BOM-BYC'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *bombycinus.*] 1. Silken; made of silk. 2. Being of the color of the silk-worm; transparent, with a yellow tint.
BOM'BYX, *n.* [Gr. *βομβυξ.*] The silk-worm.
BŌ'NA-FĪ'DE. [L.] With good faith; without fraud or deception.
BŌ-NA-RŌ-BA, *n.* [It.] A showy wanton. *Shak.*
† BO-NAIR', *a.* [It. *bonario.*] Complaisant; yielding.
BO-NĀ'SUS, *n.* [L.] A species of *bos*, or wild ox.
BON'-CHIĒF, *n.* [Fr. *bon chef.*] Good consequence.
BON CHRETIEN, *n.* [Fr.] A species of pear.
BOND, *n.* [Sax. *bond.*] 1. Any thing that binds, as a cord, a band. 2. Ligament; that which holds things together. 3. Union; connection; a binding.—4. In *the plural*, chains, imprisonment; captivity. 5. Cause of union; cement which unites; link of connection. 6. An obligation imposing a moral duty, as by a vow, or promise, by law or other means.—7. In *law*, an obligation or deed, by which a person binds himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay a certain sum, on or before a future day appointed.
BOND, *a.* [for *bound.*] In a state of servitude, or slavery; captive.
BOND, *v. t.* To give bond for; to secure payment of, by giving a bond. *War in Disguise.*
BOND'AGE, *n.* 1. Slavery, or involuntary servitude; captivity; imprisonment; restraint of a person's liberty by compulsion. 2. Obligation; tie of duty.
BOND'ED, *pp.* Secured by bond, as duties. *Bonded* goods are those for the duties on which bonds are given at the custom-house.
BOND'MAID, *n.* A female slave.
BOND'MAN, *n.* A man slave.
BOND'SER-VANT, *n.* A slave.
BOND'SER-VICE, *n.* The condition of a bond-servant, slavery.
BOND'SLAVE, *n.* A person in a state of slavery.

BONDS'MAN, *n.* 1. A slave. [*Obs.*] 2. A surety; one who is bound, or who gives security, for another.
BONDS'WŎM-AN, or BOND'-WŎM-AN, *n.* A woman slave. *Ben Jonson.*
BON'DUC, *n.* A species of *guilandina*, or *nickar-tree.*
BONE, *n.* [Sax. *ban.*] 1. A firm, hard substance, of a dull white color, composing some part of the frame of an animal body. 2. A piece of bone, with fragments of meat adhering to it.—*To be upon the bones*, is to attack. [*Little used, and vulgar.*]—*To make no bones*, is to make no scruple.
BONE, *v. t.* 1. To take out bones from the flesh, as in cookery. *Johnson.* 2. To put whale-bone into stays. *Ash.*
BONES, *n.* A sort of bobbins, made of trotter bones, for weaving lace; also dice.
BŌNE'-ACE, *n.* A game at cards.
BŌNE'-ĀCHE, *n.* Pain in the bones. *Shak.*
BŌNED, *pp.* Deprived of bones, as in cookery.
BŌNED, *a.* Having bones; *used in composition.*
†BŌNE'LACE, *n.* A lace made of linen thread, so called because made with bobbins of bone, or for its stiffness.
BŌNE'LESS, *a.* Without bones; wanting bones.
BŌNE'-SET, *v. t.* To set a dislocated bone; to unite broken bones. *Wiseman.*
BŌNE'-SET, *n.* A plant; the thoroughwort.
BŌNE'-SET-TER, *n.* One whose occupation is to set, and restore broken and dislocated bones.
BŌNE'-SET-TING, *n.* That branch of surgery which consists in replacing broken and luxated bones; the practice of setting bones.
BŌNE'-SPAV-IN, *n.* A bony excrescence, or hard swelling, on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg.
BO-NET'TA, *n.* A sea fish. *Herbert.*
BON'FIRE, *n.* [Fr. *bon*, and *fire.*] A fire made as an expression of public joy and exultation.
†BON'GRACE, *n.* [Fr. *bonne*, and *grace.*] A covering for the forehead. *Beaumont.*
†BON'I-FŸ, *v. t.* To convert into good. *Cudworth.*
BO-NI'TO, *n.* [Sp.] A fish of the tunny kind.
†BON'I-TY, *n.* Goodness.
BON'MOT, *n.* [Fr. *bon* and *mot.*] A jest; a witty repartee. This word is not anglicized, and may be pronounced *bo-mo.*
BON'NET, *n.* [Fr. *bonnet.*] 1. A covering for the head.—2. In *fortification*, a small work with two faces, having only a parapet, with two rows of palisades.
†BON'NET, *v. i.* To pull off the bonnet; to make obeisance. *Shak.*
BON'NET-PEP-PER, *n.* A species of *capsicum.*
BON'NI-BEL, *n.* [Fr. *bonne* and *belle.*] A handsome girl. *Spenser.*
BON'NI-LASS, *n.* A beautiful girl. *Spenser.*
BON'NI-LY, *adv.* Gayly; handsomely; plumply.
BON'NI-NESS, *n.* Gayety; handsomeness; plumpness. [*Little used.*]
BON'NY, *a.* [Fr. *bon, bonne.*] 1. Handsome; beautiful. 2. Gay; merry; frolicksome; cheerful; blithe.—3. In *familiar language*, plump.
BON'NY, *n.* Among *miners*, a bed of ore.
BON'NY-CLAB-BER, *n.* A word used in *Ireland* for sour buttermilk. It is used in *America* for any milk that is *turned*, or become thick, in the process of souring.
BON'TEN, *n.* A narrow woolen stuff.
BŌ'NUM MAG'NUM. [L.] A species of plum.
BŌ'NUS, *n.* [L.] A premium given for a charter or other privilege.
BŌ'NY, *a.* 1. Consisting of bones; full of bones; pertaining to bones. 2. Having large or prominent bones; stout; strong.
BON'ZE, (bon'zy) *n.* An Indian priest.
BOO'BY, *n.* [Sp. *bobo.*] 1. A dunce; a stupid fellow; a lubber. 2. A fowl of the pelican genus.
BOOK, *n.* [Sax. *boc.*] 1. A general name of every literary composition which is printed; but *appropriately*, a printed composition bound; a volume. 2. A particular part of a literary composition; a division of a subject in the same volume. 3. A volume or collection of sheets for writing, or in which accounts are kept.—*In books*, in kind remembrance; in favor. *Without book*, by memory; without reading; without notes; without authority.
BOOK, *v. t.* To enter, write, or register in a book.
BOOK-ACC-COUNT', *n.* An account or register of debt or credit in a book.
BOOK'BIND-ER, *n.* One whose occupation it is to bind books.
BOOK'BIND-ING, *n.* The art or practice of binding books; or of sewing the sheets, and covering them with leather or other material.
BOOK'CASE, *n.* A case for holding books.
BOOKED, *pp.* Written in a book; registered.
BOOK'FUL, *a.* Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with undigested learning.
BOOK'ING, *ppr.* Registering in a book.
BOOK'ISH, *a.* Given to reading; fond of study; more acquainted with books than with men.
BOOK'ISH-LY, *adv.* In the way of being addicted to books, or much reading.
BOOK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Addictedness to books.
BOOK'-KEEP-ER, *n.* One who keeps accounts, or the accounts of another.
BOOK'-KEEP-ING, *n.* The art of recording mercantile transactions in a regular and systematic manner; the art of keeping accounts.
BOOK'LAND, or BOCK'LAND, *n.* In *old English laws*, charter land, the same as free socage land.
BOOK'LEARN-ED, *a.* Versed in books; acquainted with books and literature.
BOOK'LEARN-ING, *n.* Learning acquired by reading; acquaintance with books and literature.
BOOK'LESS, *a.* Without books; unlearned.
BOOK MA-KING, *n.* The practice of writing and publishing books.
BOOK'MAN, *n.* A man whose profession is the study of books.
BOOK'MATE, *n.* A school-fellow. *Shak.*
BOOK'ŌATH, *n.* The oath made on the Book, or Bible.
BOOK'SEL-LER, *n* One whose occupation is to sell books.
BOOK'STORE, *n* What are called *booksellers' shops*, in *England*, are, in the *United States*, called *bookstores. Pickering's Vocabulary.*
BOOK'WŎRM, *n.* 1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books. 2. A student closely attached to books, or addicted to study.
BOO'LEY, *n.* In *Ireland*, one who has no settled habitation.
BOOM, *n.* [D. *boom.*] 1. A long pole, or spar, run out from various parts of a ship, or other vessel, for the purpose of extending the bottom of particular sails. 2. A strong iron chain, fastened to spars, and extended across a river, or the mouth of a harbor. 3. A pole set up as a mark to direct seamen.
BOOM, *v. i.* [Sax. *byma, byme.*] 1. In *marine language*, to rush with violence, as a ship under a press of sail. 2. To swell; to roll and roar, as waves. 3. To cry as the bittern.
BOOM'KIN. *See* BUMKIN.
BOON, *n.* [L. *bonus;* Fr. *bon;* Norm. *boon.*] 1. A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a present; a favor granted. *Addison.* 2. [Dan. *bön.*] A prayer, or petition.
BOON, *a.* [Fr. *bon;* L. *bonus.*] Gay; merry; kind; bountiful; as, a *boon* companion. *Milton.*
BŌ'OPS, *n.* The pike-headed whale.
BOOR, *n.* [Sax. *gebur;* D. *boer.*] A countryman; a peasant; a rustic; a plowman; a clown.
BOOR'ISH, *a.* Clownish; rustic; awkward in manners; illiterate. *Shak.*
BOOR'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a clownish manner.
BOOR'ISH-NESS, *n.* Clownishness; rusticity; coarseness of manners.
†BOOSE, *n.* [Sax. *bosig, bosg.*] A stall or inclosure for an ox, cow, or other cattle.
BOOSE, or BOUSE, (booz) *v. i.* [W. *bozi.*] To drink hard; to guzzle. [*Vulgar.*]
BOO'SY, (boo'zy) *a.* A little intoxicated; merry with liquor. [*Vulgar.*]
BOOST, *v. t.* To lift or raise by pushing; to push up. [*A common, vulgar word in New England.*]
BOOT, *v. t.* [Sax. *bot, bote.*] 1. To profit; to advantage. *Hooker.* 2. To enrich; to benefit. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
BOOT, *n.* 1. Profit; gain; advantage; that which is given to make the exchange equal. 2. *To boot*, in addition to; over and above. 3. Spoil; plunder. [*See* BOOTY.] *Shak.*
BOOT, *n.* [Fr. *botte.*] 1. A covering for the leg, made of leather, and united with a shoe. 2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly used to torture criminals. 3. A box covered with leather in the fore part of a coach. Also, an apron or leathern cover for a gig or chair, to defend persons from rain and mud. *This latter application is local and improper.*
BOOT, *v. t.* To put on boots.
†BOOT'CATCH-ER, *n.* The person at an inn whose business is to pull off boots. *Swift.*
BOOT'ED, *pp.* Having boots on. *Dryden.*
BOOT-EE', *n.* A word sometimes used for a half or short boot.
BO-Ō'TES, *n.* A northern constellation.
BOOTH, *n.* [W. *bwth;* Ir. *boith*, or *both.*] A house or shed built of boards, boughs of trees, or other slight materials, for a temporary residence.
BOOT'-HOSE, *n.* Stocking-hose or spatterdashes, in lieu of boots.
BOOT'LEG, *n.* Leather cut out for the leg of a boot.
BOOT'LESS, *a.* Unavailing; unprofitable; useless; without advantage or success. *Shak.*
BOOT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without use or profit.
BOOT'-TOP-PING, *n.* The operation of cleansing a ship's bottom, near the surface of the water.
BOOT'-TREE, or BOOT'-LAST, *n.* An instrument to stretch and widen the leg of a boot.

BOOT'Y, *n.* [Sw. *byte ;* Dan. *bytte.*] 1. Spoil taken from an enemy in war ; plunder ; pillage. 2. That which is seized by violence and robbery.—*To play booty*, is to play dishonestly, with an intent to lose.

BO-PEEP', *n.* The act of looking out or from behind something, and drawing back, as children in play, for the purpose of frightening each other.

BŌR'A-BLE, *a.* That may be bored. [*Little used.*]

BO-RACH'IO, *n.* [Sp. *borracho.*] 1. A drunkard. 2. A bottle or cask ; [*not used.*]

BŌ-RAC'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or produced from, borax.

BŌ'RA-CITE, *n.* Borate of magnesia.

BŌ'RA-CI-TED, *a.* Combined with boracic acid.

BŌ'RA-COUS AC'ID. The base of boracic acid, partially saturated with oxygen.

BOR'AGE, (bur'rage) *n.* A plant of the genus *borago.*

BOR'A-MEZ, *n.* The Scythian lamb. *Brown.*

BŌ'RATE, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with any base saturated.

BŌ'RAX, *n.* [Russ. *bura.*] Sub-borate of soda.

BOR'BO-RYGM, *n.* [Gr. *βορβοουγμος.*] A term in medicine for a rumbling noise in the guts.

BŌRD'AGE. *See* BORDLANDS.

BORD'EL, or BOR-DEL'LO, *n.* [Fr. *bordel ;* It. *bordello.*] A brothel ; a bawdy-house ; a house devoted to prostitution.

BORD'EL-LER, *n.* The keeper of a brothel. *Gower.*

BORD'ER, *n.* [Fr. *bord.*] The outer edge of any thing ; the extreme part or surrounding line ; the confine or exterior limit of a country ; the edge of a garment ; a bank raised at the side of a garden.

BORD'ER, *v. i.* 1. To confine ; to touch at the edge, side, or end ; to be contiguous or adjacent ; with *on* or *upon.* 2. To approach near to.

BORD'ER, *v. t.* 1. To make a border ; to adorn with a border of ornaments. 2. To reach to ; to touch at the edge or end ; to confine upon ; to be contiguous to. 3. To confine within bounds ; to limit ; [*not used.*]

BORD'ERED, *pp.* Adorned or furnished with a border.

BORD'ER-ER, *n.* One who dwells on a border, or at the extreme part or confines of a country, region, or tract of land ; one who dwells near to a place.

BORD'ER-ING, *ppr.* Lying adjacent to ; forming a border.

BŌRD'-HALF-PEN-NY, *n.* Money paid for setting up boards or a stall in market. *Burn.*

BŌRD'-LAND, *n.* In *old law*, the demain land which a lord kept in his hands for the maintenance of his *bord*, board, or table.

BŌRD'-LODE, or BŌARD'-LŌAD, *n.* The service required of a tenant to carry timber from the woods to the lord's house.

BŌRD'-MAN, *n.* A tenant of bord-land, who supplied his lord with provisions.

† BORD'-RA-GING, *n.* An incursion upon the borders of a country. *Spenser.*

BŌRD'-SER-VICE, *n.* The tenure by which bord-land was held.

BORD'URE, *n.* In *heraldry*, a tract or compass of metal, within the escutcheon, and around it.

BORE, *v. t.* [Sax. *borian.*] 1. To perforate or penetrate a solid body, and make a round hole. 2. To eat out or make a hollow by gnawing or corroding, as a worm. 3. To penetrate or break through by turning or labor.

BORE, *v. i.* 1. To be pierced or penetrated by an instrument that turns. 2. To pierce or enter by boring. 3. To push forward toward a certain point.—4. With *horsemen*, a horse *bores*, when he carries his nose to the ground.—5. In a *transitive* or *intransitive sense*, to pierce the earth with scooping irons, which, when drawn out, bring with them samples of the different stratums, through which they pass. This is a method of discovering veins of ore and coal without opening a mine.

BORE, *n.* 1. The hole made by boring ; the cavity or hollow of a gun, or other fire-arm ; the caliber. 2. Any instrument for making holes by boring or turning, as an auger, gimblet or wimble. 3. Any thing tedious is called a *bore.*

BORE, *n.* A tide swelling above another tide.

BORE, *pret.* of *bear.* *See* BEAR.

BŌRE'-COLE, *n.* A species of cabbage.

BŌ'RE-AL, *a.* [L. *borealis.*] Northern ; pertaining to the north or the north wind. *Pope.*

BŌ'RE-AS, *n.* [L.] The northern wind ; a cold, northerly wind.

BŌRED, *pp.* Perforated by an auger or other turning instrument ; made hollow.

BO-REE', *n.* [Fr.] A certain dance.

BŌR'ER, *n.* 1. One who bores ; also, an instrument to make holes with by turning. 2. *Terebella*, the *piercer*, a genus of sea worms, that pierce wood.

BORN, *pp.* of *bear.* Brought forth, as an animal.—*To be born*, is to be produced, or brought into life.

BŌRNE, *pp.* of *bear.* Carried ; conveyed ; supported ; defrayed.

BŌRNE, *n.* The more correct orthography of *bourn*, a limit or boundary. *See* BOURN.

BŌ'RON, *n.* The combustible base of boracic acid.

BOR'OUGH, (bur'ro) *n.* [Goth. *bairgs ;* Sax. *burg*, *burh* Fr. *bourg.*] *Originally*, a fortified city or town. At *present*, the name is given, *appropriately*, to such towns and villages as send representatives or burgesses to parliament.

BOR'OUGH, (bur'ro) *n.* [Sax. *borhoe.*] In *Saxon times*, a main pledge, or association of men, who were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behavior of each other.—In *Connecticut*, this word, *borough*, is used for a town, or a part of a town, or a village, incorporated with certain privileges.—In *Scotland*, a *borough* is a body corporate, consisting of the inhabitants of a certain district.

Borough English is a customary descent of lands and tenements to the youngest son, instead of the eldest.

Borough-head, the same as *head-borough*, the chief of a borough.

BOR'OUGH-HŌLD-ER, *n.* A head-borough ; a borsholder.

BOR'OUGH-MAS-TER, *n.* The mayor, governor or bailiff of a borough. *Ash.*

BOR-RACH'IO, *n.* The *caoutchouc*, India rubber, or elastic gum. *See* CAOUTCHOUC.

† BOR'REL, *a.* Rustic, rude. *Spenser.*

BOR'REL-ISTS, *n.* In *church history*, a sect of Christians in Holland, so called from *Borrel.*

BOR'RŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *borgian.*] 1. To take from another by request and consent, with a view to use the thing taken for a time, and return it. 2. To take from another, for one's own use ; to copy or select from the writings of another author. 3. To take or adopt for one's own use, sentiments, principles, doctrines and the like. 4. To take for use something that belongs to another ; to assume, copy or imitate.

† BOR'RŌW, *n.* A borrowing ; the act of borrowing.

BOR'RŌWED, *pp.* Taken by consent of another, to be returned, or its equivalent, in kind ; copied ; assumed.

BOR'RŌW-ER, *n.* 1. One who borrows. 2. One who takes what belongs to another to use as one's own.

BOR'RŌW-ING, *ppr.* Taking by consent to use and return, or to return its equivalent ; taking what belongs to another to use as one's own ; copying ; assuming ; imitating.

BOR'RŌW-ING, *n.* The act of borrowing.

BORS'HŌLD-ER, *n.* [a contraction of *burh's caldor.*] The head or chief of a tithing or *burg* of ten men ; the head-borough.

BOS, *n.* [L.] In *zoology*, the technical name of a genus of quadrupeds.

BOSC'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *boscage*, now *bocage.*] 1. Wood ; under-wood ; a thicket.—2. In *old laws*, food or sustenance for cattle, which is yielded by bushes and trees. 3. With *painters*, a landscape, representing thickets of wood.

BOS'CHAS, *n.* The common wild duck.

BOSH, *n.* Outline ; figure. *Todd.*

BOSK'ET, BOS'QUET, or BUSK'ET, *n.* [It. *boschetto.*] In *gardening*, a grove ; a compartment formed by branches of trees.

BOSK'Y, *a.* Woody ; covered with thickets.

* BŎ'SOM, *n.* [Sax. *bosm*, *bosum.*] 1. The breast of a human being, and the parts adjacent. 2. The folds or covering of clothes about the breast. 3. Embrace, as with the arms ; inclosure ; compass. 4. The breast, as inclosing the heart ; or the interior of the breast, considered as the seat of the passions. 5. The breast, or its interior, considered as a close place, the receptacle of secrets. 6. Any inclosed place ; the interior. 7. The tender affections ; kindness ; favor. 8. The arms, or embrace of the arms. 9. Inclination ; desire. [*Not used.*]—*Bosom*, in *composition*, implies intimacy, affection and confidence ; as, a *bosom-friend.*

BŎ'SOM, *v. t.* 1. To inclose in the bosom ; to keep with care. 2. To conceal ; to hide from view.

BŎ'SOMED, *pp.* Inclosed in the breast ; concealed.

BŌ'SON, *n.* A boatswain ; a popular, but corrupt pronunciation.

BOS-PŌ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to a bosporus, a strait or narrow sea between two seas, or a sea and a lake.

BOS'PO-RUS, *n.* [Gr. *βους* and *πορος.*] A narrow sea or a strait, between two seas, or between a sea and a lake, so called, it is supposed, as being an ox-passage, a strait over which an ox may swim. The term has been particularly applied to the strait between the Propontis and the Euxine.

BOSS, *n.* [Fr. *bosse.*] 1. A stud or knob ; a protuberant ornament, of silver, ivory, or other material, used on bridles, harness, &c. 2. A protuberant part ; a prominence. 3. A round or swelling body of any kind. 4. A water-conduit, in form of a *tun-bellied* figure.

BOSS'AGE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A stone in a building which has a projecture. 2. Rustic work, consisting of stones which advance beyond the naked or level of the building.

BOSSED, *pp.* Studded ; ornamented with bosses.

BOSS'IVE, *a.* Crooked ; deformed. *Osborne.*

BOSS'Y, *a.* Containing a boss ; ornamented with bosses.

BOS'TRY-ĊHITE, *n.* [Gr. *βοστρυχος.*] A gem in the form of a lock of hair. *Ash.*

BOS'VEL, *n.* A plant, a species of crowfoot.

BOT. *See* Bots.

† BO-TAN'IĊ, *n.* One who is skilled in botany.

BO-TAN'IĊ, } *a.* Pertaining to botany; relating to
BO-TAN'I-ĊAL, } plants in general; also, containing plants.

BO-TAN'I-ĊAL-LY, *adv.* According to the system of botany.

BOT'A-NIST, *n.* One skilled in botany; one versed in the knowledge of plants or vegetables.

BOT'A-NIZE, *v. i.* To seek for plants; to investigate the vegetable kingdom; to study plants. *Niebuhr, Trans.*

BOT-A-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *βοτανη* and *λογος.*] A discourse upon plants.

BOT-A-NOM'AN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *βοτανη* and *μαντεια.*] An ancient species of divination by means of plants.

BOT'A-NY, *n.* [Gr. *βοτανη.*] That branch of natural history which treats of vegetables.

BO-TÄR'GO, *n.* [Sp.] A relishing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet.

BOTCH, *n.* [It. *bozza.*] 1. A swelling on the skin; a large ulcerous affection. 2. A patch, or the part of a garment patched or mended in a clumsy manner; ill-finished work in mending. 3. That which resembles a botch; a part added clumsily; adventitious or ill-applied words.

BOTCH, *v. t.* 1. To mend or patch in a clumsy manner, as a garment. *Hudibras.* 2. To put together unsuitably, or unskilfully; to make use of unsuitable pieces. 3. To mark with botches.

BOTCHED, *pp.* Patched clumsily; mended unskilfully; marked with botches.

BOTCH'ER, *n.* A clumsy workman at mending; a mender of old clothes, whether a tailor or cobbler.

† BOTCH'ER-LY, *a.* Clumsy; patched.

† BOTCH'ER-Y, *n.* A clumsy addition; patch-work.

BOTCH'Y, *a.* Marked with botches; full of botches.

BOTE, *n.* [The old orthography of *boot*, but retained in law, in composition. *See* Boot.] 1. In *law*, compensation; amends; satisfaction; as, *man-bote*, a compensation for a man slain. 2. A privilege or allowance of necessaries, used in composition as equivalent to the French *estovers*, supplies, necessaries; as, *house-bote*, a sufficiency of wood to repair a house, or for fuel.

BŌTE'LESS, *a.* In vain. *See* Bootless.

BO-TET'TO, *n.* A small, thick fish of Mexico.

BŌTH, *a.* [Sax. *butu*, *butwu*, or *batwa.*] Two, considered as distinct from others, or by themselves; the one and the other. This word is often placed before the nouns with which it is connected; as, He understands how to manage *both* public and private concerns. *Guth. Quintilian*, p. 4. It is often used as a substitute for nouns; as, And Abraham took sheep and oxen, and gave them to Abimelech; and *both* of them made a covenant. *Gen.* xxi. *Both* often represents two members of a sentence; as, He will not bear *the loss of his rank*, because he can bear *the loss of his estate*; but he will bear *both*, because he is prepared for *both*. *Bolingbroke on Exile.* *Both* often pertains to adjectives or attributes, and in this case generally precedes them in construction; as, He endeavored to render commerce *both* disadvantageous and infamous. *Mickle's Lusiad.*

BOTH'ER. The vulgar pronunciation of *pother*. *See* Pother.

BOTH'NIĊ, or BOTH'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Bothnia, a province of Sweden, and to a gulf of the Baltic sea.

BO-TŌ'TOE, *n.* A bird of the parrot kind.

BŌ'TRY-OID, } *a.* [Gr. *βοτρυς* and *ειδος.*] Having the
BO-TRY-OI'DAL, } form of a bunch of grapes; like grapes.

BŌ'TRY-O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *βοτρυς* and *λιθος.*] *Literally*, grape-stone; a mineral.

BOTS, *n.* Generally used in the plural. A species of small worms found in the intestines of horses.

BOT'TLE, *n.* [Fr. *bouteille.*] 1. A hollow vessel of glass, wood, leather or other material, with a narrow mouth, for holding and carrying liquors. 2. The contents of a bottle; as much as a bottle contains. 3. A quantity of hay in a bundle; a bundle of hay.

BOT'TLE, *v. t.* To put into bottles.

BOT'TLE-ALE, *n.* Bottled ale. *Shak.*

BOT'TLE-ĊOM-PAN ION, or BOT'TLE-FRIEND, *n.* A friend or companion in drinking.

BOT'TLED, *pp.* 1. Put into bottles; inclosed in bottles. 2. Having a protuberant belly. *Shak.*

BOT'TLE-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant, the *cyanus.*

BOT'TLE-NOSED, *a.* Having an extraordinary large nose. *Hersey.*

BOT'TLE-SĊREW, *n.* A screw to draw corks out of bottles.

BOT'TLING, *ppr.* Putting into bottles.

BOT'TLING, *n.* The act of putting into bottles and corking.

BOT'TOM, *n.* [Sax. *botm.*] 1. The lowest part of any thing. 2. The ground under any body of water. 3. The foundation or ground-work of any thing, as of an edifice; the base. 4. A low ground; a dale; a valley; *applied, in the U. States, to the flat lands adjoining rivers, &c. It is so used in some parts of England. Mitford.* 5. The deepest part; that which is most remote from the view. 6. Bound; limit. 7. The utmost extent or depth of cavity, or of intellect, whether deep or shallow. 8. The foundation, considered as the cause, spring or origin; the first moving cause. 9. A ship or vessel. 10. A ball of thread. [W. *botwm.*] 11. The *bottom of a lane or alley* is the lowest end. 12. The *bottom of beer*, or other liquor, is the grounds or dregs.—13. In *the language of jockeys*, stamina, native strength.

BOT'TOM, *v. t.* 1. To found or build upon; to fix upon as a support. 2. To furnish with a seat or bottom. 3. To wind round something, as in making a ball of thread.

BOT'TOM, *v. i.* To rest upon, as its ultimate support.

BOT'TOM-LANDS. *See* Bottom, *No.* 4.

BOT'TOMED, *pp.* Furnished with a bottom; having a bottom. Often used in composition; as, a *flat-bottomed boat.*

BOT'TOM-ING, *ppr.* Founding; building upon; furnishing with a bottom.

BOT'TOM-LESS, *a.* Without a bottom; fathomless.

BOT'TOM-RY, *n.* The act of borrowing money, and pledging the keel, or *bottom* of the ship, that is, the ship itself, as security.

BOT'TO-NY, *n.* In *heraldry*, a cross bottony terminates at each end in three buds, knots or buttons.

BOUCHE. *See* Bouge.

BÖU-ĊHET', *n.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

BOUD, *n.* An insect that breeds in malt or other grain; called also a *weevil. Dict.*

BÖUĠE, (booj) *v. i.* [Fr. *bouge.*] To swell out. [*Little used.*]

† BOUĠE, *n.* Provisions. *Jonson.*

BOUGH, (bou) *n.* [Sax. *bog*, *boh*, or *bogh.*] The branch of a tree.

BOUGHT, (bawt) *pret.* and *pp.* of *buy*. *See* Buy.

BOUGHT, (bawt) *n.* [D. *bogt*. *See* Bight.] 1. A twist; a link; a knot; a flexure, or bend. *Milton.* 2. The part of a sling that contains the stone.

BOUGHT'Y, (baw'te) *a.* Bending. *Sherwood.*

BÖU-ĠIĒ', (boo-jē') *n.* [Fr.] In *surgery*, a long, slender instrument, that is introduced through the urethra into the bladder, to remove obstructions.

BÖUIL'LON, (bool'yon) *n.* [Fr.] Broth; soup.

BOUKE, or BOWKE, *v. i.* To nauseate so as to be ready to vomit and to belch. Sometimes pronounced *boke. Grose. Craven dialect.*

BŌUL'DER-WALL, *n.* [rather *bowlder-wall*. *See* Bowlder.] A wall built of round flints or pebbles laid in a strong mortar.

BÖU-LET', *n.* [Fr. *boule.*] In the *manege*, a horse is so called, when the fetlock or pastern joint bends forward, and out of its natural position.

BOU'LI-MY. *See* Bulimy.

BŌULT, *an incorrect orthography. See* Bolt.

BŌUL'TIN, *n.* [Sp. *bulto.*] In *architecture*, a molding, the convexity of which is just one fourth of a circle.

BOUNCE, *v. i.* [D. *bonzen.*] 1. To leap or spring; to fly or rush out suddenly. 2. To spring or leap against any thing, so as to rebound; to beat or thump by a spring. 3. To beat hard, or thump, so as to make a sudden noise. 4. To boast or bully; *used in familiar speech.* 5. To be bold or strong.

BOUNCE, *n.* 1. A heavy blow, thrust or thump with a large, solid body. 2. A loud, heavy sound, as by an explosion. 3. A boast; a threat; *in low language.* 4. A fish; a species of *squalus*, or shark.

BOUN'CER, *n.* A boaster; a bully.

BOUN'CING, *ppr.* Leaping; bounding with violence, as a heavy body; springing out; thumping with a loud noise; boasting; moving with force, as a heavy, bounding body.

BOUN'CING, *a.* Stout; strong; large and heavy; *a customary sense in the United States*; as, a *bouncing* lass.

BOUN'CING-LY, *adv.* Boastingly.

BOUND, *n.* [Norm. *bonne*, *boune.*] 1. A limit; the line which comprehends the whole of any given object or space. 2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained; the limit of indulgence or desire. 3. [Fr. *bondir.*] A leap; a spring; a jump; a rebound.—4. In *dancing*, a spring from one foot to the other.

BOUND, *v. t.* 1. To limit; to terminate; to restrain or confine. 2. To make to bound.

BOUND, *v. i.* [Fr. *bondir.*] To leap; to jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps; to rebound.

BOUND, *pret.* and *pp.* of *bind*. 1. As *a participle*, made fast by a band, or by chains or fetters; obliged by moral ties; confined; restrained. 2. As *a participle*, or, perhaps, more properly *an adj.*, destined; tending; going, or intending to go.—*Bound* is used in composition, as in *ice-bound*,

wind-bound, when a ship is confined or prevented from sailing by ice or by contrary winds.

BOUND'A-RY, *n.* A limit; a bound; a visible mark designating a limit.

BOUND-BĀI'-LIFF, *n.* An officer appointed by a sheriff to execute process. *Blackstone.*

BOUND'ED, *pp.* Limited; confined; restrained.

BOUND'EN, *pp.* of *bind.* *See* BIND, and *pp.* BOUND.

† BOUND'EN-LY, *adv.* In a dutiful manner.

BOUND'ER, *n.* One that limits; a boundary.

BOUND'ING, *ppr.* Limiting; confining; restraining; leaping; springing; rebounding; advancing with leaps.

BOUND'ING-STONE, or BOUND-STONE, *n.* A stone to play with. *Dryden.*

BOUND'LESS, *a.* Unlimited; unconfined; immeasurable; illimitable.

BOUND'LESS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being without limits.

BOUN'TE-OUS, *a.* Liberal in charity; disposed to give freely; generous; munificent; beneficent; free in bestowing gifts.

BOUN'TE-OUS-LY, *adv.* Liberally; generously; largely; freely.

BOUN'TE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Liberality in bestowing gifts or favors; munificence; kindness.

BOUN'TI-FUL, *a.* Free to give; liberal in bestowing gifts and favors; munificent; generous.

BOUN'TI-FUL-LY, *adv.* Liberally; largely; in a bountiful manner.

BOUN'TI-FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being bountiful; liberality in the bestowment of gifts and favors.

† BOUN'TI-HEDE, or † BOUN'TI-HEAD, *n.* Goodness.

BOUN'TY, *n.* [Fr. *bonté.*] 1. Liberality in bestowing gifts and favors; generosity; munificence. 2. A premium offered or given, to induce men to enlist into the public service, or to encourage any branch of industry.

BÖU-QUET, (boo-kā') *n.* [Fr.] A nosegay; a bunch of flowers.

† BÖURD, *n.* A jest. *Spenser.*

† BÖURD'ER, *n.* A jester.

BOUR-GEOIS', (bur-jois') *n.* [Fr.] A small kind of printing types, in size between long primer and brevier.

BOUR'GEON, (bur'jun) *v. i.* [Fr. *bourgeon.*] To sprout; to put forth buds; to shoot forth as a branch.

* BŌURN, rather BŌRNE, *n.* [Fr. *borne.*] 1. A bound; a limit. 2. A brook; a torrent; a rivulet; [*obs.*]

BÖUR'NON-ITE, *n.* Antimonial sulphuret of lead.

BOURSE. *See* BURSE.

BÖUSE, or BOOZE, (booz) *v. i.* [Arm. *beuzi.*] To drink freely; to tope; to guzzle. [*A vulgar word.*] *Spenser.*

BÖUS'Y, (boo'zy) *a.* Drunken; intoxicated. [*Vulgar.*] *Dryden.*

BOUT, *n.* [Fr. *bout.*] A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time; a single part of an action carried on at successive intervals; essay; attempt.

BOUT, *n.* [It. *beuita*, or *bevuta.*] We use this word tautologically in the phrase, a drinking-*bout.*

BÖU-TĀDE', *n.* [Fr.] *Properly*, a start; hence, a whim. [*Not English.*] *Swift.*

BÖUTE'FĒŪ, *n.* [Fr.] An incendiary; a make-bate. [*Not English.*] *Bacon.*

† BÖŪ'TI-SĀLE, *n.* A cheap sale; or, according to others, a sale by a lighted match, during the burning of which a man may bid.

BŌ'VATE, *n.* [In law L. *bovato.*] An ox-gate, or as much land as an ox can plow in a year.

BŌ'VEY-ĊŌAL, *n.* Brown lignite, an inflammable fossil.

BŌ'VINE, *a.* [Low L. *bovinus.*] Pertaining to oxen and cows, or the quadrupeds of the genus *bos.*

BOW, *v. t.* [Sax. *bugan, bygan.*] 1. To bend; to inflect. 2. To bend the body in token of respect or civility. 3. To bend or incline towards, in condescension. 4. To depress; to crush; to subdue.

BOW, *v. i.* 1. To bend; to curve; to be inflected; to bend, in token of reverence, respect, or civility; often with *down.* 2. To stoop; to fall upon the knees. 3. To sink under pressure.

BOW, *n.* An inclination of the head, or a bending of the body, in token of reverence, respect, civility, or submission.

BŌW, *n.* 1. An instrument of war and hunting, made of wood, or other elastic matter, with a string fastened to each end, to throw arrows. 2. Any thing bent, or in form of a curve; the rainbow; the doubling of a string in a knot; the part of a yoke which embraces the neck; &c. 3. A small machine, formed with a stick and hairs, which, being drawn over the strings of an instrument of music, causes it to sound. 4. A beam of wood or brass, with three long screws, that direct a lathe of wood or steel to any arch. 5. An instrument for taking the sun's altitude at sea. 6. An instrument in use among smiths for turning a drill; with turners, for turning wood; with hatters, for breaking fur and wool. 7. *Bōws* of a saddle are the two pieces of wood laid archwise to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its due form, and to keep it tight. 8. *Bow* of a ship is the rounding part of her side forward, beginning where the planks arch inwards, and terminating where they close.

BŌW'-BEĀR-ER, *n.* An under officer of the forest, whose duty is to inform of trespasses.

BŌW'-BENT, *a.* Crooked. *Milton.*

BŌW'-DYE, *n.* A kind of scarlet color.

BOW'-GRACE, *n.* In *sea language*, a frame or composition of junk, laid out at the sides, stem, or bows of ships, to secure them from injury by ice.

BŌW'-HAND, *n.* The hand that draws a bow.

BŌW'-LEG, *n.* A leg crooked as a bow. *Bp. Taylor.*

BŌW'-LEGGED, *a.* Having crooked legs.

BŌW'MAN, *n.* A man who uses a bow; an archer.

BOW'MAN, *n.* The man who rows the foremost oar in a boat.

BŌW'NET, *n.* An engine for catching lobsters and crawfish, called also *bow-wheel.*

BOW'-PIĒCE, *n.* A piece of ordnance carried at the bow of a ship.

BŌW'-SHOT, *n.* The space which an arrow may pass when shot from a bow.

BŌW'-STRING, *n.* The string of a bow.

BŌW-WIN-DOW. *See* BAY-WINDOW.

† BOW'A-BLE, *a.* Of a flexible disposition.

BOWED, *pp.* Bent; crushed; subdued.

BŌWED, *pp.* Bent; like a bow.

BOW'ELS, *n. plu.* [G. *bauch*; Fr. *boyau.*] 1. The intestines of an animal; the entrails, especially of man. The heart. 2. The interior part of any thing. 3. The seat of pity or kindness; hence, tenderness, compassion; *a Scriptural sense.—Bowel*, in the singular, is sometimes used for *gut.*

BOW'EL, *v. t.* To take out the bowels; to eviscerate; to penetrate the bowels. *Ash.*

BOW'EL-LESS, *a.* Without tenderness or pity.

BOW'ER, *n.* An anchor carried at the bow of a ship.

BOW'ER, *n.* [Sax. *bur.*] 1. A shelter or covered place in a garden, made with boughs of trees bent and twined together. 2. A bed-chamber; any room in a house except the hall. 3. A country seat; a cottage. *Shenstone.* 4. A shady recess; a plantation for shade.

BOW'ER, *v. t.* To embower; to inclose. *Shak.*

BOW'ER, *v. i.* To lodge. *Spenser.*

BOW'ERS, or BOWRS, *n.* Muscles that bend the joints. *Spenser.*

BOW'ER-Y, *a.* Covering; shading, as a bower; also, containing bowers. *Thomson.*

BOW'ESS, } *n.* A young hawk. *Ash.*
BOW'ET, }

BOWGE, *v. i.* To swell out. *See* BOUGE.

BOWGE, *v. t.* To perforate. *Ainsworth.*

BOW'ING, *ppr.* Bending; stooping; making a bow.

BOW'ING-LY, *adv.* In a bending manner.

BŌWL, (bōle) *n.* [Sax. *bolla.*] 1. A concave vessel to hold liquors, rather wide than deep. 2. The hollow part of any thing; as the *bowl* of a spoon. 3. A basin; a fountain.

* BŌWL, *n.* [D. *bol*; Fr. *boule.*] A ball of wood, used for play on a level plat of ground.

* BŌWL, *v. i.* To play with bowls, or at bowling.

* BŌWL, *v. t.* To roll as a bowl; also, to pelt with any thing rolled. *Shak.*

BŌWL'DER, *n.* A small stone, of a roundish form, and of no determinate size, found on the sea shore, and on the banks or in the channels of rivers, &c., worn smooth or rounded by the action of water; a pebble.

BŌWL'DER-STONE. *See* BOWLDER.

BŌWL'DER-WALL, *n.* A wall constructed of pebbles or bowlders.

* BŌWL'ER, *n.* One who plays at bowls.

BŌW'LINE, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *bolina.*] A rope fastened near the middle of the leech or perpendicular edge of the square sails.

* BŌWL'ING, *ppr.* Playing at bowls.

* BŌWL'ING, *n.* The act of throwing bowls. *Burton.*

* BŌWL'ING-GREEN, *n.* 1. A level piece of ground kept smooth for bowling. 2. In *gardening*, a parterre in a grove, laid with fine turf, with compartments of divers figures, with dwarf trees and other decorations.

* BŌWL'ING-GROUND, *n.* The same as *bowling-green.*

BOWSE, *v. i.* In *seamen's language*, to pull or haul.

BŌW'SPRIT, *n.* A large boom or spar, which projects over the stem of a ship or other vessel, to carry sail forward.

† BOWSS'EN, *v. t.* To drink; to drench.

BŌW'YER, *n.* An archer; one who uses a bow; one who makes bows. [*Little used.*]

BOX, *n.* [Sax. *box.*] 1. A coffer or chest, either of wood or metal. 2. The quantity that a box contains. 3. A certain seat in a play-house, or in any public room. 4. The case which contains the mariner's compass. 5. A money chest. 6. A tree or shrub, constituting the genus *buxus.* 7. A blow on the head with the hand, or on the

ear with the open hand. 8. A cylindrical hollow iron used in wheels, in which the axle-tree runs. Also, a hollow tube in a pump, closed with a valve.

BOX, *v. i.* To fight with the fist; to combat with the hand or fist.

BOX, *v. t.* 1. To inclose in a box; also, to furnish with boxes. 2. To strike with the hand or fist, especially the ear or side of the head. 3. To rehearse the several points of the compass in their proper order. 4. To make a hole or cut in a tree, to procure the sap. 5. [Sp. *boxar.*] To sail round.

BOXED, *pp.* Inclosed in a box; struck on the head with the fist or hand; furnished with a box or hollow iron, as a wheel.

BOX'EN, (boks'sn) *a.* Made of box-wood; resembling box.

BOX'ER, *n.* One who fights with his fist.

BOX'-HAUL, *v. t.* To veer a ship in a particular manner, when it is impracticable to tack.

BOX'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a box; striking with the fist; furnishing with a box.

BOX'ING, *n.* The act of fighting with the fist; a combat with the fist.

BOX'-THORN, *n.* A plant, the *lycium.*

BOY, *n.* [Pers. *bach;* W. *baggen.*] A male child; in *general*, applied to males under ten or twelve years of age; a lad. Sometimes it is used in contempt for a young man.

BOY, *v. t.* To treat as a boy, or rather, to act as a boy.

BOY'AR, *n.* A Russian nobleman. *See* BOIAR.

BOY'AU, (boy'o) *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, a ditch covered with a parapet.

† BOY'-BLIND, *a.* Blind as a boy; undiscerning.

BOY'ER, *n.* A Flemish sloop, with a castle at each end.

BOY'HOOD, *n.* The state of a boy, or of immature age.

BOY'ISH, *a.* Belonging to a boy; childish; trifling; resembling a boy in manners or opinions; puerile.

BOY'ISH-LY, *adv.* Childishly; in a trifling manner.

BOY'ISH-NESS, *n.* Childishness; the manners or behavior of a boy.

BOY'ISM, *n.* 1. Childishness; puerility. *Dryden.* 2. The state of a boy.

BOYS'-PLĀY, *n.* Childish amusement; any thing trifling.

BO-YŪ'NA, *n.* A large serpent of America.

BP. An abbreviation of *bishop.*

BRA-BANT'INE, *a.* Pertaining to Brabant.

† BRAB'BLE, *n.* [D. *brabbelen.*] A broil; a clamorous contest; a wrangle. *Shak.*

† BRAB'BLE, *v. i.* To clamor; to contest noisily.

† BRAB'BLER, *n.* A clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow; a wrangler. *Shak.*

† BRAB'BLING, *ppr.* Clamoring; wrangling.

BRACE, *n.* [Fr. *bras.*] 1. In *architecture*, a piece of timber, framed in with bevel joints, to keep the building from swerving either way. 2. That which holds any thing tight; a cincture or bandage. 3. A pair; a couple; as, a *brace* of ducks.—4. In *music*, a double curve at the beginning of a stave. 5. A thick strap, which supports a carriage on wheels. 6. A crooked line in printing, connecting two or more words or lines; thus, boll. / bowl. 7. In *marine language*, a rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard. 8. *Brace*, or *brasse*, is a foreign measure answering to our *fathom.* 9. Harness; warlike preparation. 10. Tension; tightness. 11. *Braces, plu.* Suspenders, the straps that sustain pantaloons, &c. 12. The *braces* of a drum are the cords on the sides of it, for tightening the heads and snares.

BRĀCE, *v. t.* 1. To draw tight; to tighten; to bind, or tie close; to make tight and firm. 2. To make tense; to strain up. 3. To furnish with braces. 4. To strengthen; to increase tension. 5. In *marine language*, to bring the yards to either side.

BRĀCED, *pp.* Furnished with braces; drawn close and tight; made tense.

* BRĀCE'LET, *n.* [Fr. *brasselet* and *bracelet.*] 1. An ornament for the wrist. 2. A piece of defensive armor for the arm.

BRĀ'CER, *n.* 1. That which braces, binds, or makes firm; a band or bandage; also, armor for the arm. 2. An astringent medicine.

BRAȻH, *n.* [Fr. *braque.*] A bitch of the hound kind.

BRAȻH'IAL, *a.* [L. *brachium.*] Belonging to the arm. *Hooper.*

BRAȻH'IATE, *a.* In *botany*, having branches in pairs, decussated, all nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next.

BRAȻH'MAN, or BRAM'IN, *n.* A philosopher or priest of India.

BRA-ȻHYG'RA-PHER, *n.* A writer in short hand. *Gayton.*

BRA-ȻHYG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. βραχυς and γραφη.] The art or practice of writing in short hand; stenography.

BRA-ȻHYL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. βραχυς and λογος.] In *rhetoric*, the expressing of any thing in the most concise manner.

BRAȻK, *n.* [G. *bruch.*] An opening caused by the parting of any solid body; a breach; a broken part.

BRAȻK'EN, *n.* Fern. *See* BRAKE.

BRAȻK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *braquer.*] 1. Among *workers in timber*, an angular wooden stay, in form of the knee bent, to support shelves, scaffolds, and the like. 2. The cheek of a mortar carriage, made of strong plank.—3. In *printing*, hooks; thus, [ ].

BRAȻK'ISH, *a.* [D. *brak.*] Salt, or salt in a moderate degree; it is applied to any water partially saturated with salt.

BRAȻK'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being brackish; saltness in a small degree. *Cheyne.*

† BRAȻK'Y, *a.* Brackish.

BRAȻ'TE-A, or BRAȻ'TE, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, a floral leaf, one of the seven fulcrums or props of plants.

BRAȻ'TE-ATE, *a.* Furnished with bractes.

BRAȻ'TED, *a.* Furnished with bractes. *Martyn.*

BRAȻ'TE-OLE, *n.* A little bracte. *De Candolle.*

BRAȻ'TE-O-LATE, *a.* Furnished with bracteoles.

BRAD, in Sax., is *broad*, and occurs in names; as in *Bradford, broadford.*

BRAD, *n.* [Arm. *broud.*] A kind of nail, without a broad head, used in floors and other work.

BRAD'Y-PUS, *n.* The *sloth*, which see.

BRAG, *v. i.* [W. *bragiaw.*] To boast; to display one's actions, merits, or advantages ostentatiously; to tell boastful stories. [*A low word.*]

BRAG, *n.* A boast, or boasting; ostentatious verbal display of one's deeds, or advantages; the thing boasted.

BRAG, *n.* A game at cards. *Chesterfield.*

BRAG-GA-DŌ'CIO, *n.* A puffing, boasting fellow.

† BRAG'GARD-ĪSE, *n.* Gloriation; a bragging.

BRAG'GARD-ISM, *n.* Boastfulness; vain ostentation.

BRAG'GART, *n.* A boaster; a vain fellow. *Shak.*

BRAG'GART, *a.* Boastful; vainly ostentatious.

BRAG'GER, *n.* One who brags; a boaster.

BRAG'GET, *n.* [W. *bragawd.*] A liquor made by fermenting the wort of ale and mead.

BRAG'GING, *ppr.* Boasting.

BRAG'GING-LY, *adv.* Boastingly.

BRAG'LESS, *a.* Without bragging or ostentation. *Shak.* [*Unusual.*]

† BRAG'LY, *adv.* Finely; so as it may be bragged of.

BRAH-MAN'IȻ, *a.* Pertaining to the Brachmans.

BRAID, *v. t.* [Sax. *bredan.*] 1. To weave or infold three or more strands to form one. 2. To reproach. [*Obs.*] *See* UPBRAID.

BRAID, *n.* 1. A string, cord, or other texture, formed by weaving together different strands. 2. A start. *Sackville*

BRAID, *a.* Deceitful. *Shak.*

BRAIL, *n.* [Fr. *brayer.*] 1. A piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing.—2. In *navigation*, brails are ropes passing through pulleys.

BRAIL, *v. t. To brail up*, is to haul up into the brails, or to truss up with the brails.

BRAIN, *n.* [Sax. *brægan, bregen, bragen.*] 1. That soft, whitish mass, or viscus, inclosed in the cranium or skull, in which the nerves and spinal marrow terminate, and which is supposed to be the seat of the intelligent principle in man. 2. The understanding. *Hale.* 3. The affections; fancy; imagination. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

BRAIN, *v. t.* 1. To dash out the brains. *Pope.* 2. To conceive; to understand. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BRĀIN'ISH, *a.* Hot-headed; furious. *Shak.*

BRĀIN'LESS, *a.* Without understanding; silly; thoughtless; witless. *Shak.*

BRĀIN'PAN, *n.* The skull which incloses the brain.

BRĀIN'SIȻK, *a.* Disordered in the understanding; giddy; thoughtless. *Shak.*

BRĀIN'SIȻK-LY, *adv.* Weakly; with a disordered understanding. *Shak.*

BRĀIN'SIȻK-NESS, *n.* Disorder of the understanding; giddiness; indiscretion.

BRAIT, *n.* Among *jewelers*, a rough diamond.

† BRAKE, *pp.* of *break. See* BREAK.

BRAKE, *n.* [W. *brwg.*] 1. *Brake* is a name given to fern, or rather to the female fern, a species of *cryptogamian* plants. 2. A place overgrown with brake. 3. A thicket; a place overgrown with shrubs and brambles. 4. In the *U. States*, a thicket of canes; as, a *cane-brake. Ellicott.*

BRAKE, *n.* 1. An instrument to break flax or hemp. 2. The handle or lever by which a pump is worked. 3. A baker's kneading trough. 4. A sharp bit, or snaffle. 5. A machine for confining refractory horses, while the smith is shoeing them. 6. That part of the carriage of a movable battery or engine which enables it to turn. 7. A large, heavy harrow for breaking clods after plowing; called also a *drag.*

BRĀ'KY, *a.* Full of brakes; rough; thorny.

BRAM'A, *n.* The *bream*, a fish. *See* BREAM.

BRAM'A, BRUM'A, or BRAH'MA, *n.* The chief deity of the Indian nations, considered as the creator of all things.

BRAM'BLE, *n.* [Sax. *brembel.*] The raspberry-bush, or blackberry-bush; a general name of the genus *rubus*, of which there are several species.

BRAM'BLE-BUSH, *n.* The bramble, or a collection of brambles growing together.
BRAM'BLED, *a.* Overgrown with brambles.
BRAM'BLE-NET, *n.* A hallier, or a net to catch birds.
BRAM'BLING, or BRAM'BLE, *n.* A bird, a species of *fringilla*, the mountain finch.
BRAM'BLY, *a.* Full of brambles.
BRAM'IN, or BRAH'MIN, *n.* [*See* BRACHMAN.] A priest among the Hindoos and other nations of India.
BRAM'IN-ESS, or BRAM-IN-EE', *n.* The wife of a Bramin.
BRA-MIN'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the Bramins, or their doctrines and worship.
BRAM'IN-ISM, *n.* The religion of the Bramins.
BRAN, *n.* [W. *bran.*] The outer coat of wheat, rye, or other farinaceous grain, separated from the flour by grinding.
BRAN'-NEW, *properly* BRAND'-NEW, *a.* Quite new, [fire new ;] bright or shining.
† BRANC'ARD, *n.* [Fr.] A horse litter.
BRÄNCH, *n.* [Fr. *branche.*] 1. The shoot of a tree or other plant ; a limb ; a bough shooting from the stem, or from another branch or bough. 2. Any arm or extended part shooting or extended from the main body of a thing. 3. Any member or part of a body or system ; a distinct article ; a section or subdivision. 4. Any individual of a family descending in a collateral line ; any descendant from a common parent or stock. 5. *Branches of a bridle*, two pieces of bent iron which bear the bit, the cross chains, and the curb. 6. A warrant or commission given to a pilot. *Laws of Mass.* 7. A chandelier. *Ash.*
BRÄNCH, *v. i.* 1. To shoot or spread in branches ; to ramify, as a plant, or as horns. 2. To divide into separate parts or subdivisions, as a mountain, a stream, or a moral subject ; to ramify. 3. To speak diffusively ; to make many distinctions or divisions in a discourse. 4. To have horns shooting out.
BRÄNCH, *v. t.* 1. To divide as into branches ; to make subordinate divisions. 2. To adorn with needle-work, representing branches, flowers, or twigs.
BRÄNCHED, *pp.* Divided or spread into branches ; separated into subordinate parts ; adorned with branches ; furnished with branches.
BRÄNCH'ER, *n.* 1. One that shoots forth branches. 2. A young hawk, when it begins to leave the nest and take to the branches.
BRÄNCH'ER-Y, *n.* The ramifications or ramified vessels dispersed through the pulpy part of fruit.
BRÄNCH'I-NESS, *n.* Fullness of branches.
BRÄNCH'ING, *ppr.* Shooting in branches ; dividing into several subordinate parts.
BRÄNCH'ING, *a.* Furnished with branches ; shooting out branches.
BRANCH-I-OS'TE-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. βραγχια and στεγος.] Having gill-covers, or covered gills.
BRÄNCH-LEAF, *n.* A leaf growing on a branch.
BRÄNCH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of branches or shoots ; without any valuable product ; barren ; naked.
BRÄNCH'LET', *n.* A little branch ; a twig.
BRÄNCH'-PE-DUN'CLE, *n.* A peduncle springing from a branch.
BRÄNCH'-PĪ-LOT, *n.* A pilot who has a branch, or public commission. *Laws of Mass.*
BRÄNCH'Y, *a.* Full of branches ; having wide-spreading branches. *Pope.*
BRAND, *n.* [Sax. *brand.*] 1. A burning piece of wood ; or a stick or piece of wood partly burnt. 2. A sword ; *now obsolete, unless in poetry. Milton.* 3. A thunder-bolt. *Granville.* 4. A mark made by burning with a hot iron, as upon a criminal, or upon a cask ; a stigma ; any note of infamy. *Dryden.*
BRAND, *v. t.* 1. To burn or impress a mark with a hot iron ; as, to *brand* a criminal, by way of punishment ; or, to *brand* a cask, or any thing else, for the purpose of fixing a mark upon it. 2. To fix a mark or character of infamy, in allusion to the branding of criminals ; to stigmatize as infamous.
BRAND'ED, *pp.* Marked with a hot iron ; stigmatized.
BRAND'-GOOSE, *n.* A species of *anas.*
BRAND'ING, *ppr.* Impressing a mark with a hot iron ; fixing a stigma or mark of reproach.
BRAND'-Ī-RON, or BRAND'ING-Ī-RON, *n.* An iron to brand with.
BRAND'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *brandir.*] 1. To move or wave, as a weapon ; to raise and move in various directions ; to shake or flourish. 2. To play with ; to flourish.
† BRAND'ISH, *n.* A flourish. *B. Jonson.*
BRAND'ISHED, *pp.* Raised and waved in the air with a flourish.
BRAND'ISH-ER, *n.* One who brandishes.
BRAND'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Raising and waving in the air ; flourishing.
† BRAN'DLE, *v. i.* [Fr. *brandiller.*] To shake. *Cotgrave.*
BRAND'LING, *n.* A kind of worm. *Walton.*
BRAND'-NEW, *a.* Quite new ; bright as a brand of fire.
BRAN'DY, *n.* [D. *branden.*] An ardent spirit, distilled from wine.
BRAN'DY-WINE, *n.* Brandy. *Wiseman.*
BRAN'GLE, *n.* [Fr. *branler.*] A wrangle ; a squabble ; a noisy contest or dispute. *Swift.*
BRAN'GLE, *v. i.* To wrangle ; to dispute contentiously ; to squabble. *Swift.*
BRAN'GLE-MENT, *n.* Wrangle ; brangle.
BRAN'GLER, *n.* One who wishes to quarrel ; a wrangler. *Kersey.*
BRAN'GLING, *n.* A quarrel. *Whitlock.*
BRANK, *n.* 1. Buckwheat, a species of *polygonum.* 2. In *some parts of England and Scotland*, a *scolding-bridle*, an instrument for correcting scolding women.
BRANK'UR-SINE, *n.* [*brank*, and L. *ursus.*] *Bear's-breech*, or *acanthus*, a genus of plants.
BRAN'LIN, *n.* A species of fish of the salmon kind.
BRAN'NY, *a.* Having the appearance of bran ; consisting of bran. *Wiseman.*
† BRAN'SLE, *n.* A brawl, or dance. *Spenser.*
BRANT, *n.* A species of *anas*, or the goose kind ; called also *brent* and *brand-goose*, which see.
BRANT, *a.* Steep. *Todd.*
BRĀ'ZEN, (brā'zn) *a.* Made of brass.
BRASH, *a.* 1. Hasty ; impetuous ; rash. *Grose.* 2. In *some parts of New England*, used for brittle, as applied to timber. *Pick. Voc.*
BRA'ZIER, (brā'zhur) *n.* 1. An artificer who works in brass. 2. A pan for holding coals.
BRA-ZIL'. *See* BRAZIL.
BRÄSS, *n.* [Sax. *bræs.*] 1. An alloy of copper and zink, of a yellow color. 2. Impudence ; a brazen face.
BRÄSSE, *n.* The pale-spotted perch.
BRAS'SI-CA, *n.* [L.] Cabbage. *Pope.*
BRÄS'SI-NESS, *n.* A quality of brass ; the appearance of brass.
BRÄSS'-PAVED, *a.* Hard as brass. *Spenser.*
BRÄSS'-VIS-AGED, *a.* Impudent.
BRÄSS'Y, *a.* 1. Pertaining to brass ; partaking of brass ; hard as brass ; having the color of brass. 2. Impudent ; impudently bold.
† BRAST, *a.* Burst. *Spenser.*
BRAT, *n.* 1. A child, so called in contempt. 2. Offspring ; progeny.
BRAUL, *n.* Indian cloth with blue and white stripes.
BRÄ-VĀ'DO, *n.* [Sp. *bravata.*] A boast, or brag ; an arrogant menace, intended to intimidate.
BRAVE, *a.* [Fr. *brave.*] 1. Courageous ; bold ; daring ; intrepid ; fearless of danger. 2. Gallant ; lofty ; graceful ; having a noble mien. 3. Magnificent ; grand. *Denham.* 4. Excellent ; noble ; dignified ; *but in modern usage it has nearly lost its application to things.* 5. Gaudy ; showy in dress. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
BRAVE, *n.* 1. A hector ; a man daring beyond discretion or decency. *Dryden.* 2. A boast ; a challenge ; a defiance. *Shak.*
BRAVE, *v. t.* 1. To defy ; to challenge ; to encounter with courage and fortitude, or without being moved ; to set at defiance. 2. To carry a boasting appearance of. *Bacon.*
BRĀVED, *pp.* Defied ; set at defiance ; met without dismay, or being moved.
BRĀVE'LY, *adv.* Courageously ; gallantly ; splendidly ; in a brave manner ; heroically. In *Spenser*, finely ; gaudily.
BRĀV'E-RY, *n.* 1. Courage ; heroism ; undaunted spirit ; intrepidity ; gallantry ; fearlessness of danger. 2. Splendor ; magnificence ; showy appearance. *Spenser.* 3. Show ; ostentation ; fine dress. *Bacon.* 4. Bravado ; boast. *Sidney.* 5. A showy person. *Spenser.* [*In the last four senses, this word is nearly antiquated.*]
BRĀV'ING, *ppr.* Setting at defiance ; challenging.
* BRA'VO, *n.* [It. and Sp.] A daring villain ; a bandit ; one who sets law at defiance ; an assassin or murderer.
BRA-VŪ'RA, *n.* A word of modern application, to such songs as require great vocal ability in the singer.
BRAWL, *v. i.* [G. *brüllen.*] 1. To quarrel noisily and indecently. 2. To speak loud and indecently. 3. To roar as water ; to make a noise.
BRAWL, *v. t.* To drive or beat away.
BRAWL, *n.* [Norm. *braul.*] 1. Noise ; quarrel ; scurrility ; uproar. 2. *Formerly*, a kind of dance. *Shak.*
BRAWL'ER, *n.* A noisy fellow ; a wrangler.
BRAWL'ING, *n.* The act of quarreling.
BRAWL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a quarrelsome manner.
BRAWN, *n.* [L. *aprugnus.*] 1. The flesh of a boar, or the animal. 2. The fleshy, protuberant, muscular part of the body. 3. Bulk ; muscular strength. 4. The arm, from its muscles or strength.
† BRAWN, *v. t.* To render strong. *Fuller.*
BRAWNED, *a.* Brawny ; strong. *Spenser.*
BRAWN'ER, *n.* A boar killed for the table.
BRAWN'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being brawny ; strength ; hardiness. *Locke.*
BRAWN'Y, *a.* Musculous ; fleshy ; bulky ; having large, strong muscles ; strong. *Dryden.*

BRAY, *v. t.* [Sax. *bracan.*] 1. To pound, beat, or grind small. 2. To make a harsh sound, as of an ass. 3. To make a harsh, disagreeable, grating sound.

BRAY, *n.* 1. The harsh sound or roar of an ass; a harsh, grating sound. 2. Shelving ground. *Fairfax.*

†BRAY, *n.* [W. *bre.*] A bank or mound of earth.

BRĀY'ER, *n.* 1. One that brays like an ass. 2. An instrument to temper ink in printing offices.

BRĀY'ING, *ppr.* Pounding or grinding small; roaring.

BRĀY'ING, *n.* Roar; noise; clamour. *Smith.*

BRAZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *braser.*] 1. To soder with brass. 2. To harden to impudence; to harden as with brass.

BRĀ'ZEN, (brā'-zn) *a.* 1. Made of brass. 2. Pertaining to brass; proceeding from brass. 3. Impudent; having a front like brass.—*Brazen age*, or age of brass, in *mythology*, the age which succeeded the *silver age.*

BRĀ'ZEN, *v. i.* To be impudent; to bully.

BRĀ'ZEN-BROWED, *a.* Shameless; impudent. *Brown.*

BRĀ'ZEN-FACE, *n.* An impudent person; one remarkable for effrontery. *Shak.*

BRĀ'ZEN-FACED, *a.* Impudent; bold to excess; shameless. *Dryden.*

BRĀ'ZEN-LY, *adv.* In a bold, impudent manner.

BRĀ'ZEN-NESS, *n.* 1. Appearance like brass. 2. Impudence; excess of assurance.

BRĀ'ZIER. *See* BRASIER.

*BRA-ZIL', or *BRA-ZIL'-WOOD, *n.* [Port. *braza.*] Brazil, or Brazil-wood, or *braziletto*, is a very heavy wood, of a red color, growing in Brazil, and other tropical countries.

BRAZ-IL-ET'TO, *n.* The same as *Brazil-wood.*

BRA-ZIL'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Brazil. *Barlow.*

BRĒACH, *n.* [Fr. *breche.*] 1. The act of breaking; or state of being broken; a rupture; a break; a gap; the space between the several parts of a solid body, parted by violence. 2. The violation of a law; the violation or nonfulfillment of a contract; the non-performance of a moral duty. 3. An opening in a coast. [*Not usual.*] 4. Separation between friends by means of enmity; difference; quarrel. 5. Infraction; injury; invasion; as, a *breach* upon kingly power. 6. Bereavement; loss of a friend, and its consequent affliction. 7. A violation of the public peace, as by a riot, affray, or any tumult which is contrary to law, and destructive to the public tranquillity, is called a *breach of the peace.*

BRĒACH, *v. t.* To make a breach, or opening. *Life of Wellington.*

BREAD, (bred) *n.* [Sax. *breod.*] 1. A mass of dough, made by moistening and kneading the flour or meal of some species of grain, and baking it in an oven or pan. 2. Food in general. 3. Support of life in general; maintenance.

†BREAD, *v. t.* [Sax. *brædan.*] To spread. *Ray.*

BREAD'-CHIP-PER, *n.* One who chips bread; a baker's servant; an under butler.

BREAD'-CORN, *n.* Corn of which bread is made.

BREAD'EN, (bred'dn) *a.* Made of bread. [*Little used.*]

BREAD'LESS, *a.* Without bread; destitute of food.

BREAD'-ROOM, *n.* An apartment in a ship's hold, where the bread is kept.

BREAD'STUFF, *n.* Bread-corn; meal; bread. [*Used in the United States.*]

BREAD'-TREE, *n.* The bread-fruit-tree, or *artocarpus*, a tree which grows in the isles of the Pacific ocean.

BREADTH, (bredth) *n.* [Sax. *bræd* and *bred.*] The measure or extent of any plain surface from side to side.

BREADTH'LESS, *a.* Having no breadth. *More.*

*BREĀK, *v. t.* pret. *broke*, [*brake. Obs.*]; pp. *broke*, or *broken.* [Sax. *brœcan*, *brecan.*] 1. To part or divide by force and violence, as a solid substance; to rend apart. 2. To burst or open by force. 3. To divide by piercing or penetrating; to burst forth. 4. To make breaches or gaps by battering, as in a wall. 5. To destroy, crush, weaken, or impair, as the human body or constitution. 6. To sink; to appall, or subdue; as, to *break* the spirits. 7. To crush; to shatter; to dissipate the strength of, as of an army. 8. To weaken, or impair, as the faculties. 9. To tame; to train to obedience; to make tractable. 10. To make bankrupt. 11. To discard, dismiss or cashier. *Swift.* 12. To crack; to part or divide, as the skin; to open, as an apostеme. 13. To violate, as a contract or promise. 14. To infringe or violate, as a law, or any moral obligation. 15. To stop; to interrupt; to cause to cease. 16. To intercept; to check; to lessen the force of. 17. To separate; to part. 18. To dissolve any union, sometimes with *off.* 19. To cause to abandon; to reform, or cause to reform. 20. To open, as a purpose; to propound something new; to make a first disclosure of opinions. 21. To frustrate; to prevent. 22. To take away. 23. To stretch; to strain; to rack.

To break the back, to strain or dislocate the vertebers with too heavy a burden; also, to disable one's fortune.—*To break bulk*, to begin to unload. *Mar. Dict.*—*To break a deer*, to cut it up at table.—*To break fast*, to eat the first meal in the day, but used as a compound word.—*To break ground*, to plow.—*To break ground*, to dig; to open trenches.—*To break the heart*, to afflict grievously.—*To break a jest*, to utter a jest unexpectedly.—*To break the neck*, to dislocate the joints of the neck.—*To break off.* 1. To put a sudden stop to; to interrupt; to discontinue. 2. To sever; to divide.—*To break up.* 1. To dissolve or put an end to. 2. To open, or lay open. 3. To plow ground the first time, or after lying long unplowed. 4. To separate. 5. To disband.—*To break upon the wheel*, to stretch and break the bones by torture upon the wheel.—*To break wind*, to give vent to wind from the body backward.

*BREĀK, *v. i.* 1. To part; to separate; to divide in two. 2. To burst. 3. To burst, by dashing against something. 4. To open, as a tumor. 5. To open, as the morning; to show the first light; to dawn. 6. To burst forth; to utter or exclaim. 7. To fail in trade or other occupation; to become bankrupt. 8. To decline in health and strength; to begin to lose the natural vigor. *Swift.* 9. To issue out with vehemence. *Pope.* 10. To make way with violence or suddenness; to rush; often with a particle. 11. To come to an explanation. 12. To suffer an interruption of friendship; to fall out. 13. To faint, flag or pant.

To break away, to disengage itself from; to rush from; also, to dissolve itself or dissipate, as fog or clouds.—*To break forth*, to issue out.—*To break from*, to disengage from; to depart abruptly, or with vehemence.—*To break in*, to enter by force; to enter unexpectedly; to intrude.—*To break loose*, to get free by force; to escape from confinement by violence; to shake off restraint.—*To break off*, to part; to divide; also, to desist suddenly.—*To break off from*, to part from with violence.—*To break out.* 1. To issue forth; to discover itself by its effects, to arise or spring up. 2. To appear in eruptions, as pustules. 3. To throw off restraint, and become dissolute.—*To break up*, to dissolve itself and separate; as, a company *breaks up.*—*To break with*, to part in enmity; to cease to be friends.

BREĀK, *n.* 1. A state of being open, or the act of separating; an opening made by force; an open place. 2. A pause; an interruption. 3. A line in writing or printing, noting a suspension of the sense, or a stop in the sentence. —4. In a *ship*, the *break of the deck* is the part where it terminates, and the descent on to the next deck below commences. 5. The first appearance of light in the morning; the dawn; as, the *break* of day.—6. In *architecture*, a recess.

BREĀK'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being broken.

BREĀK'AGE, *n.* A breaking; also, an allowance for things broken, in transportation.

*BREĀK'ER, *n.* 1. The person who breaks any thing; a violator or transgressor. 2. A rock which breaks the waves; or the wave itself which is broken. 3. A pier, mound, or other solid matter, placed in a river, to break the floating ice. 4. One that breaks up ground. 5. A destroyer. *Micah*, ii.

BREAK'FAST, (brek'fast) *n.* 1. The first meal in the day; or the thing eaten at the first meal. 2. A meal, or food in general.

BREAK'FAST, (brek'fast) *v. i.* To eat the first meal in the day.

BREAK'FAST-ING, (brek'fast-ing) *ppr.* Eating or taking the first meal in the day.

BREAK'FAST-ING, *n.* A party at breakfast.

*BREĀK'ING, *ppr.* Parting by violence; rending asunder; becoming bankrupt.

BREĀK'NECK, *n.* A fall that breaks the neck; a steep place endangering the neck. *Shak.*

†BREĀK'PROM-ISE, *n.* One who makes a practice of breaking his promise.

†BREĀK'VOW, *n.* One who habitually breaks his vows *Shak.*

BREĀK'WA-TER, *n.* 1. The hull of an old vessel sunk at the entrance of a harbor, to break or diminish the force of the waves, to secure the vessels in harbor. 2. A small buoy fastened to a large one, when the rope of the latter is not long enough to reach the surface of the water. 3. A mole, at the mouth of a harbor, intended to break the force of the waves.

BRĒAM, *n.* [Fr. *breme.*] A fish, the *cyprinus brama*, an inhabitant of lakes and deep water.

BRĒAM, *v. t.* In *sea language*, to burn off the filth, such as grass, sea-weed, ooze, &c., from a ship's bottom.

BREAST, (brest) *n.* [Sax. *breast.*] 1. The soft, protuberant body, adhering to the thorax, which, in females, furnishes milk for infants. 2. The fore part of the thorax, or the fore part of the human body between the neck and the belly. 3. The part of a beast which answers to the breast in man. 4. *Figuratively*, the heart; the conscience; the disposition of the mind; the affections; the seat of the affections and passions. 5. *Formerly*, the power of singing. *Tusser.*

BREAST, (brest) *v. t.* To meet in front; to oppose breast to breast. *Goldsmith.*

BREAST'BONE, *n.* The bone of the breast; the *sternum.*

BREAST'-CASK-ET, *n.* One of the largest and longest of

the caskets or strings on the middle of the yard of a ship.

BREAST'-DEEP, *a.* Breast-high ; as high as the breast.

BREAST'ED, *a.* Having a broad breast ; having a fine voice.

BREAST'FAST, *n.* A large rope to confine a ship sidewise to a wharf or key.

BREAST'-HIGH, (brest'hī) *a.* High as the breast.

BREAST'HOOK, *n.* A thick piece of timber placed directly across the stem of a ship, to strengthen the fore part, and unite the bows on each side.

BREAST'ING, *ppr.* Meeting with the breast ; opposing in front.

BREAST'KNOT, (brest'not) *n.* A knot of ribands worn on the breast.

BREAST'PIN, *n.* An ornamental pin, fixed in the linen near the breast ; sometimes also called a *broach*.

BREAST'PLATE, *n.* 1. Armor for the breast. 2. A strap that runs across a horse's breast.—3. In *Jewish antiquity*, a part of the vestment of the high priest.

BREAST'PLOW, *n.* A plow, driven by the breast, used to cut or pare turf.

BREAST'ROPE, *n.* In a *ship*, *breastropes* are used to fasten the yards to the parrels ; now called *parrel ropes*.

BREAST'-WORK, *n.* In *fortification*, a work thrown up for defense ; a parapet, which see.

BREATH, (breth) *n.* [Sax. *bræth.*] 1. The air inhaled and expelled in the respiration of animals. 2. Life. 3. The state or power of breathing freely ; opposed to a state of exhaustion from violent action. 4. Respite ; pause ; time to breathe. 5. Breeze ; air in gentle motion. 6. A single respiration. 7. An instant ; the time of a single respiration ; a single act. 8. A word.

BRĒATH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be breathed.

BRĒATHE, *v. i.* 1. To respire ; to inspire and expire air. Hence, to live. 2. To take breath ; to rest from action. 3. To pass as air.

BRĒATHE, *v. t.* 1. To inhale as air into the lungs, and expel it. 2. To inject by breathing ; to infuse ; followed by *into*. 3. To expire ; to eject by breathing ; followed by *out*. 4. To exercise ; to keep in breath. 5. To inspire or blow into ; to cause to sound by breathing. 6. To exhale ; to emit as breath. 7. To utter softly or in private. 8. [W. *brathu*, to pierce.] To give air or vent to ; to open. 9. To express ; to manifest.

BRĒATHED, *pp.* Inhaled and exhaled ; respired ; uttered.

BRĒATH'ER, *n.* One that breathes or lives ; one that utters ; an inspirer ; one who animates or infuses by inspiration.

BREATH'FUL, (breth'ful) *a.* Full of breath ; full of odor.

BRĒATH'ING, *ppr.* 1. Respiring ; living ; uttering. 2. *a.* Exhibiting to the life.

BRĒATH'ING, *n.* 1. Respiration ; the act of inhaling and exhaling air. 2. Aspiration ; secret prayer. 3. Breathing-place ; vent. 4. Accent ; aspiration.

BRĒATH'ING-PLACE, *n.* 1. A pause. 2. A vent.

BRĒATH'ING-TIME, *n.* Pause ; relaxation.

BREATH'LESS, (breth'les) *a.* 1. Being out of breath ; spent with labor or violent action. 2. Dead.

BREATH'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being exhausted of breath.

BREĆ'CIA, *n.* [It.] In *mineralogy*, an aggregate composed of angular fragments of the same mineral, or of different minerals, united by a cement, and presenting a variety of colors.

BREĆ'CIA-TED, *a.* Consisting of angular fragments, cemented together.

BREĆH'ITE, *n.* A fossil allied to the *alcyons*.

BRED, *pp.* of *breed*. Generated ; produced ; contrived ; educated.

† BREDE, *n.* A braid. *Addison.*

* BREECH, (brich) *n.* 1. The lower part of the body behind. 2. Breeches ; *but rarely used in the singular*. 3. The hinder part of any thing.

* BREECH, *v. t.* 1. To put into breeches. 2. To whip on the breech. 3. *See* BRITCH.

BREECH'ES, (brich'ez) *n. plu.* [Sax. *bræc*, *bræccæ.*] A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs.—*To wear the breeches* is, in the wife, to usurp the authority of the husband.

BREECH'ING, (brich'ing) *ppr.* 1. Furnishing with breeches, or with a breech. 2. Whipping the breech ; and, *as a noun*, a whipping.

BREECH'ING, in gunnery on board of ships.

BREED, *v. t.* pret and pp. *bred.* [Sax. *bredan*, *brædan.*] 1. To generate ; to engender ; to hatch ; to produce the young of any species of animals. Always applied to the mother or dam. 2. To produce within or upon the body. 3. To cause ; to occasion ; to produce ; to originate. 4. To contrive ; to hatch ; to produce by plotting. 5. To give birth to ; to be the native place of. 6. To educate ; to instruct ; to form by education. 7. To bring up ; to nurse and foster ; to take care of in infancy, and through the age of youth ; to provide for, train and conduct ; to instruct the mind and form the manners in youth.

BREED, *v. i.* 1. To produce, as a fetus ; to bear and nourish, as in pregnancy. 2. To be formed in the parent or dam ; to be generated, or to grow, as young before birth. 3. To have birth ; to be produced. 4. To be increased by a new production. 5. To raise a breed.

BREED, *n.* 1. A race or progeny from the same parents or stock. 2. A cast ; a kind ; a race of men or other animals. 3. Progeny ; offspring ; *applied to other things than animals*. 4. A number produced at once ; a hatch ; a brood.

† BREED'-BATE, *n.* One that breeds or originates quarrels. *Shak.*

BREED'ER, *n.* 1. The female that breeds or produces, whether human or other animal. 2. The person who educates or brings up ; that which brings up. 3. That which produces. 4. One who raises a breed ; one who takes care to raise a particular breed, or breeds, as of horses or cattle.

BREED'ING, *ppr.* Bearing and nourishing, as a fetus ; engendering ; producing ; educating.

BREED'ING, *n.* 1. The act of generating or of producing. 2. The raising of a breed or breeds. 3. Nurture ; education ; instruction ; formation of manners. 4. *By way of eminence*, manners ; knowledge of ceremony ; deportment or behavior in the external offices and decorums of social life. Hence, *good breeding* is politeness.

BREEZE, *n.* [Sax. *briosa.*] A genus of flies or insects, technically called *tabanus*.

BREEZE, *n.* [It. *brezza.*] 1. A light wind ; a gentle gale. 2. A shifting wind, that blows from the sea or from the land, for a certain time, by night or by day.

BREEZE, *v. i.* To blow gently ; *a word common among seamen. Barlow.*

BREEZE'LESS, *a.* Motionless ; destitute of breezes.

BREE'ZY, *a.* 1. Fanned with gentle winds or breezes. 2. Subject to frequent breezes. *Gray.*

BRĒ'HON, *n.* In *Irish*, a judge.

BRE'IS-LA-KITE, *n.* A Vesuvian mineral.

† BREME, *a.* [Sax. *bremman.*] Cruel ; sharp. *Chaucer.*

† BREN, *v. t.* [Sax. *brennan.*] To burn. *Spenser.*

BREN'NAGE, *n.* In the *middle ages*, a tribute or composition which tenants paid to their lord, in lieu of bran, which they were obliged to furnish for his hounds.

† BRENT, or † BRANT, *a.* [W. *bryn.*] Steep ; high.

BRENT, *n.* 1. A brant, or brand-goose, a fowl. 2. *part.* Burnt ; [*obs.*] *See* BREN.

BREST, or BREAST, *n.* In *architecture*, the member of a column, more usually called *torus*, or *tore*.

BREST'-SUM-MER, *n.* In *architecture*, a piece in the outward part of a wooden building, into which the girders are framed.

BRET, *n.* A local name of the *turbot*, called also *burt* or *brut*.

† BRET'FUL, *a.* Brimful. *Chaucer.*

BRETH'REN, *n. ; plu.* of *brother*. It is used almost exclusively in solemn and Scriptural language, in the place of *brothers*. *See* BROTHER.

BREVE, *n.* [It. *breve ;* L. *brevis.*] 1. In *music*, a note or character of time.—2. In *law*, a writ directed to the chancellor, judges, sheriffs or other officers, whereby a person is summoned, or attached, to answer in the king's court. This word, in the latter sense, is more generally written *brief*.

BRE-VET', *n.* 1. In the *French customs*, the grant of a favor or donation from the king, or the warrant evidencing the grant ; a warrant ; a brief, or commission. *More particularly*, a commission given to a subaltern officer, written on parchment, without seal. 2. A commission to an officer which entitles him to a rank in the army above his pay.

BRĒV'IA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *breviaire.*] 1. An abridgment ; a compend ; an epitome. 2. A book containing the daily service of the Romish church.

BRĒV'IAT, *n.* A short compend ; a summary.

† BRĒV'IATE, *v. t.* To abridge. *See* ABBREVIATE.

BRĒV'IA-TURE, *n.* An abbreviation.

BRE-VIĒR', *n.* [Fr. *breviaire.*] A small kind of printing types, in size between bourgeois and minion.

BREV'I-PED, *a.* [L. *brevis* and *pes.*] Having short legs, as a fowl.

BREV'I-PED, *n.* A fowl having short legs.

BREV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *brevitas.*] 1. Shortness ; *applied to time.* 2. Shortness ; conciseness ; contraction into few words ; *applied to discourses.*

BREW, *v. t.* [Sax. *briwan.*] 1. In a *general sense*, to boil, and mix. 2. In a *more restricted sense*, to make beer, ale, or other similar liquor. 3. To mingle. 4. To contrive ; to plot. 5. To put in a state of preparation.

BREW, *v. i.* 1. To be in a state of preparation ; to be mixing, forming or collecting. 2. To perform the business of brewing or making beer.

BREW, *n.* The mixture formed by brewing ; that which is brewed.

BREW'AGE, *n.* Malt liquor; drink brewed.
BREWED, *pp.* Mixed, steeped, and fermented; made by brewing.
BREW'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to prepare malt liquors; one who brews.
BREW'ER-Y, *n.* A brew-house; the house and apparatus where brewing is carried on.
BREW-HOUSE, *n.* A brewery; a house appropriated to brewing.
BREW'ING, *ppr.* 1. Preparing malt liquor. 2. In a state of mixing, forming, or preparing. 3. Contriving; preparing.
BREW'ING, *n.* 1. The act or process of preparing liquors from malt and hops. 2. The quantity brewed at once.—3. Among *seamen*, a collection of black clouds portending a storm.
BREW'IS, *n.* 1. Broth; pottage; [*obs.*] 2. A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.
BRI'AR. *See* BRIER.
BRIBE, *n.* [Ir. *breab.*] 1. A price, reward, gift or favor bestowed or promised with a view to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct of a judge, witness, or other person. 2. That which seduces.
BRIBE, *v. t.* 1. To give or promise a reward or consideration, with a view to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct. 2. To gain by a bribe.
BRIBE'-DE-VOUR'ING, *a.* Greedy of bribes.
BRIB'ER, *n.* One who bribes, or pays for corrupt practices.
BRIB'ER-Y, *n.* The act or practice of giving or taking rewards for corrupt practices.
BRIBE'-WOR'THY, *a.* Worth bribing to obtain.
BRICK, *n.* [Fr. *brique.*] 1. A mass of earth, chiefly clay, first moistened and made fine by grinding or treading, then formed into a long square in a mold, dried and baked or burnt in a kiln; used in buildings and walls. 2. A loaf shaped like a brick.
BRICK, *v. t.* 1. To lay or pave with bricks. 2. To imitate or counterfeit a brick wall on plaster.
BRICK'BAT, *n.* A piece or fragment of a brick.
BRICK'-BUILT, *a.* Built with bricks. *Dryden.*
BRICK'CLAY, *n.* Clay used or suitable for making bricks.
BRICK'DUST, *n.* Dust of pounded bricks.
BRICK'EARTH, *n.* Clay or earth used or suitable for bricks.
BRICK'KILN, (brik'kil) *n.* A kiln, or furnace, in which bricks are baked or burnt.
BRICK'LĀY-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to build with bricks; a mason.
† BRIC'KLE, *a.* Brittle; easily broken.
BRIC'KLE-NESS, *n.* Fragility. *Barret.*
BRICK'MA-KER, *n.* [*brick* and *make.*] One who makes bricks, or whose occupation is to make bricks.
BRICK'WORK, *n.* The laying of bricks, or a wall of bricks.
BRICK'Y, *a.* Full of bricks, or formed of bricks.
BRĪ'DAL, *a.* Belonging to a bride, or to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.
BRĪ'DAL, *n.* The nuptial festival. *Dryden.*
† BRĪ-DAL'I-TY, *n.* Celebration of the nuptial feast.
BRIDE, *n.* [Sax. *bryd.*] 1. A woman new married. 2. A woman espoused, or contracted to be married.
† BRIDE, *v. t.* To make a wife of; to marry.
BRĪDE'BED, *n.* The marriage bed. *Prior.*
BRĪDE'CAKE, *n.* The cake which is made for the guests at a wedding; called, in the United States, *wedding cake.*
BRĪDE'CHĀM-BER, *n.* The nuptial apartment.
BRĪDE'GROOM, *n.* [Originally and properly, *bridegoom*, from the Sax. *brydguma*, a brideman; Dan. *brudgom*; Sw. *brudgumme.*] A man newly married; or a man about to be married.
BRĪDE'MAID, *n.* A woman who attends on a bride at her wedding.
BRĪDE'MAN, *n.* A man who attends upon a bridegroom and bride at their marriage. Often pronounced *bride's man* and *bride's maid.*
BRĪDE'STAKE, *n.* A stake or post set in the ground to dance round. *B. Jonson.*
BRĪDE'WELL, *n.* A house of correction, for the confinement of disorderly persons; so called from the palace built near *St. Bride's* or *Bridget's well*, in London, which was turned into a workhouse.
BRIDGE, (bridj) *n.* [Sax. *bric*, *bricg*, *brigg.*] 1. Any structure of wood, stone, brick, or iron, raised over a river, pond, or lake, for the passage of men and other animals. 2. The upper part of the nose. 3. The part of a stringed instrument of music, over which the strings are stretched. —4. In *gunnery*, the two pieces of timber which go between the two transums of a gun-carriage.
BRIDGE, *v. t.* 1. To build a bridge or bridges over. 2. To erect bridges on; to make a passage by a bridge or bridges.
BRIDGED, *pp.* Covered or furnished with a bridge.
BRIDG'ING, *ppr.* Erecting a bridge; building a bridge over.
† BRIDG'Y, *a.* Full of bridges. *Sherwood.*
BRI'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *bridl*, or *bridel.*] 1. The instrument with which a horse is governed and restrained by a rider. 2. A restraint; a curb; a check. 3. A short piece of cable well served, attached to a swivel on a chain, laid in a harbor, and the upper end drawn into a ship and secured to the bitts.
BRĪ'DLE, *v. t.* 1. To put on a bridle. 2. To restrain, guide or govern; to check, curb or control.
BRĪ'DLE, *v. i.* To hold up the head, and draw in the chin.
BRĪ'DLED, *pp.* Having a bridle on; restrained.
BRĪ'DLE-HAND, *n.* The hand which holds the bridle in riding. *Sidney.*
BRĪ'DLER, *n.* One that bridles; one that restrains and governs.
BRĪ'DLING, *ppr.* 1. Putting on a bridle; restraining; curbing. 2. Holding up the head, and drawing in the chin.
BRIĒF, *a.* [Fr. *bref*; L. *brevis.*] Short; concise; it is used chiefly of *language*, *discourses*, *writings* and *time.*
BRIĒF, *n.* 1. An epitome; a short or concise writing. In *modern times*, an *apostolical brief* is a letter which the pope dispatches to a prince, or other magistrate, relating to public affairs.—2. In *law*, an abridgment of a client's case, made out for the instruction of council on a trial at law. Also, a writ, summoning a man to answer to any action. 3. A letter patent, from proper authority, authorizing a public collection or charitable contribution of money for any public or private purpose. *New England.* 4. A writing in general.
BRIĒF'LY, *adv.* Concisely; in few words.
BRIĒF'NESS, *n.* Shortness; conciseness in discourse or writing.
BRĪ'ER, *n.* [Sax. *brær*; Ir. *briar.*] 1. In *a general sense*, a prickly plant or shrub.—2. In *a limited sense*, the sweet-brier and the wild-brier, species of the rose.
BRĪ'ER-Y, *a.* Full of briers; rough; thorny.
BRĪ'ER-Y, *n.* A place where briers grow. *Huloet.*
BRIG, the termination of names, signifies a *bridge*, or perhaps, in some cases, a town, or *burg.*
BRIG, *n.* [from *brigantine.*] A vessel with two masts, square rigged, or rigged nearly like a ship's mainmast and foremast.
BRI-GĀDE', *n.* [Fr.] A party or division of troops, or soldiers, whether cavalry or infantry, regular or militia, commanded by a brigadier.
BRI-GĀDE', *v. t.* To form into a brigade, or into brigades.
BRI-GĀDE'-MĀ-JOR, *n.* An officer appointed by the brigadier, to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade.
BRIG-A-DIĒR', *n.* [Fr.] The general officer who commands a brigade, whether of horse or foot, and in rank next below a major-general.
BRIG'AND, *n.* [Fr.] A robber; a freebooter; a lawless fellow, who lives by plunder.
BRIG'AND-AGE, *n.* Theft; robbery; plunder.
BRIG'AN-DĪNE, *n.* *Anciently*, a coat of mail.
BRIG'AN-TĪNE, *n.* [Fr. *brigantin.*] *See* BRIG.
BRĪGHT, (brīte) *a.* [Sax. *beorht*, *briht*, *byrht*, or *bryht.*] 1. Shining; lucid; luminous; splendid. 2. Clear; transparent, as liquors. 3. Evident; clear; manifest to the mind, as light is to the eyes. 4. Resplendant with charms. 5. Illuminated with science; sparkling with wit. 6. Illustrious; glorious.—7. In *popular language*, ingenious; possessing an active mind. 8. Promising good or success. 9. Sparkling; animated.
BRĪGHT'-BURN-ING, *a.* Burning with a bright flame.
BRĪGHT'EN, (brī'tn) *v. t.* 1. To make bright or brighter; to make to shine; to increase lustre. 2. To make luminous by light from without, or by dispelling gloom. 3. To cheer; to make gay or cheerful. 4. To make illustrious, or more distinguished. 5. To make acute or witty.
BRĪGHT'EN, (brī'tn) *v. i.* 1. To grow bright, or more bright; to clear up. 2. To become less dark or gloomy.
BRĪGHT'-EYED, (brīte'īde) *a.* Having bright eyes.
BRĪGHT'-HAIRED, *a.* Having bright hair.
BRĪGHT'-HAR-NESSED, *a.* Having glittering armor.
BRĪGHT'LY, (brīte'ly) *adv.* Splendidly; with lustre.
BRĪGHT'NESS, (brīte'-nes) *n.* 1. Splendor; lustre; glitter. 2. Acuteness, *applied to the faculties*; sharpness of wit.
BRĪGHT'-SHĪN-ING, *a.* Shining with splendor.
† BRI-GOSE', *a.* Contentious. *Puller.*
BRĬGUE, (breeg) *n.* [Fr. *brigue.*] A cabal; intrigue; faction; contention. [*Little used.*] *Chesterfield.*
BRĬGUE, (breeg) *v. i.* To canvass; to solicit. [*Little used.*]
BRILL'IAN-CY, *n.* Splendor; glitter; great brightness.
BRILL'IANT, *a.* [Fr. *brillant.*] 1. Sparkling with lustre; glittering. 2. Splendid; shining; as, a *brilliant* achievement.
BRILL'IANT, *n.* 1. A diamond of the finest cut, formed into angles, so as to refract the light, by which it is rendered more glittering. 2. In the *manege*, a brisk, high-spirited horse, with a stately carriage.
BRILL'IANT-LY, *adv.* Splendidly. *Warton.*
BRILL'IANT-NESS, *n.* Brilliancy; splendor; glitter.
BRILLS, *n.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse.
BRIM, *n.* [Sax. *brymm.*] 1. The rim, lip, or broad border of any vessel or other thing. 2. The upper edge of a vessel, whether broad or not. 3. The top of any liquor; the

edge or that next the border at the top. 4. The edge or brink of a fountain ; the verge.

†BRIM, *a.* [Sax. *bryme.*] Public ; well known ; celebrated.

BRIM, *v. t.* To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top.

BRIM, *v. i.* To be full to the brim. *Philips.*

BRIM'FUL, *a.* Full to the top ; completely full ; as, a glass *brimful.*

†BRIM'FUL-NESS, *n.* Fullness to the top. *Shak.*

BRIM'LESS, *a.* Having no brim. *Addison.*

BRIM'MER, *n.* A bowl full to the top. *Dryden.*

BRIM'MING, *a.* Full to the top or brim. *Dryden.*

BRIM'STONE, *n.* [Sax. *bryne*, and *stone*, *burn-stone.*] Sulphur ; a hard, brittle, inflammable substance, of a lemon-yellow color.

BRIM'STO-NY, *a.* Full of brimstone, or containing it ; resembling brimstone ; sulphurous.

BRIND'ED, *a.* [It. *brinato.*] Marked with spots ; tabby ; having different colors. *Milton.*

BRIN'DLE, *n.* The state of being brinded ; spottedness. *Richardson.*

BRIN'DLED, *a.* Spotted ; variegated with spots of different colors. *Addison.*

BRINE, *n.* [Sax. *bryne.*] 1. Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt. 2. The ocean or sea. 3. Tears, so called from their saltness.

BRINE, *v. t.* To steep in brine, as corn to prevent smut ; also, to mix salt with. *Encyc.*

BRĪNE'-PAN, *n.* A pit of salt water, where, by the action of the sun, salt is formed by crystalization.

BRĪNE'-PIT, *n.* A brine-pan, or a salt spring from which water is taken to be boiled or evaporated for making salt.

BRĪNE'-SPRING, *n.* A spring of salt water.

BRING, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *brought.* [Sax. *bringan.*] 1. To fetch ; to bear, convey or lead from a distant to a nearer place, or to a person. 2. To produce ; to procure as a cause ; to draw to. 3. To attract or draw along. 4. To cause to come. 5. To cause to come to a point, by moral influence. The primary sense is, to *lead*, *draw*, or *cause to come* ; the sense of *conveying* or *bearing* is secondary. Its use is extensive, and, in general, it implies motion from a place remote, either in a literal or figurative sense.

To bring back is to recall, implying previous departure, either in a literal or figurative sense.—*To bring about*, to bring to pass ; to effect ; to accomplish ; to bring to the desired issue.—*To bring forth* is to produce, as young or fruit ; also, to bring to light ; that is, to make manifest ; to disclose.—*To bring forward*, to cause to advance ; to produce to view.—*To bring in*, to import ; to introduce ; to place in a particular condition ; to collect things dispersed ; to reduce ; to produce, as income, rent or revenue ; to induce to join, &c.—*To bring off*, to bear or convey from a distant place ; also, to procure to be acquitted ; to clear from condemnation ; to cause to escape. —*To bring on*, to cause to begin ; as, to *bring on* an action ; also, to originate or cause to exist ; also, to bear or convey from a distance ; also, to attend, or to aid in advancing. —*To bring over*, to bear across ; also, to convert ; to draw to a new party ; to cause to change sides, or an opinion. —*To bring out*, to expose ; to detect ; to bring to light from concealment.—*To bring under*, to subdue ; to repress ; to restrain ; to reduce to obedience ; also, to bring beneath any thing.—*To bring up*, to nurse ; to educate ; to instruct ; to feed and clothe ; to introduce to practice ; to cause to advance near ; to bear or convey upwards.—In *navigation*, to cast anchor.—*To bring down*, to cause to come down ; also, to humble or abase.—*To bring to*, in *navigation*, to check the course of a ship, by arranging the sails in such a manner, that they shall counteract each other, and keep her nearly stationary.

BRING'ER, *n.* One who brings, or conveys to.—*Bringer in*, the person who introduces.—*Bringer up*, an instructor ; one who feeds, clothes, and educates ; also, one who is in the rear of an army.

BRING'ING, *ppr.* Bearing to ; conveying ; persuading ; causing to come.

BRING'ING FŌRTH, *n.* Production. *Shak.*

BRĪ'NISH, *a.* Like brine ; salt ; somewhat salt ; saltish.

BRĪ'NISH-NESS, *n.* Saltness ; the quality of being saltish.

BRINK, *n.* [Dan. Sw. *brink.*] The edge, margin or border of a steep place, as of a precipice.

BRĪ'NY, (brī'ne) *a.* Pertaining to brine, or to the sea ; partaking of the nature of brine ; salt.

BRĪ'O-NY. *See* BRYONY.

BRISK, *a.* [W. *brysg.*] 1. Lively ; active ; nimble ; gay ; sprightly ; vivacious. 2. Full of spirit or life ; effervescing, as liquors. 3. Lively ; burning freely ; as, a *brisk* fire. 4. Vivid ; bright ; [*not used.*]

†BRISK, *v. t.* To make brisk.

BRISK UP, *v. t.* To make lively ; to enliven ; to animate.

BRISK UP, *v. i.* To come up with life and speed ; to take an erect, or bold attitude.

BRISK'ET, *n.* [qu. Fr. *brechet.*] The breast of an animal ; or that part of the breast that lies next to the ribs.

BRISK'LY, *adv.* Actively ; vigorously ; with life and spirit.

BRISK'NESS, *n.* Liveliness ; vigor in action ; quickness ; gayety ; vivacity ; effervescence of liquors.

BRIS'TLE, (bris'sl) *n.* [Sax. *bristl.*] 1. The stiff, glossy hair of swine, especially that growing on the back, used for making brushes ; similar hair on other animals. 2. A species of pubescence on plants, in form of stiff, roundish hair.

BRIS'TLE, *v. t.* 1. To erect in bristles ; to erect in defiance or anger, like a swine. *Shak.* 2. To fix a bristle.

BRIS'TLE, *v. i.* 1. To rise or stand erect. 2. To raise the head and strut, as in anger or defiance. In this sense the word is common in the *United States*, but generally pronounced *brustle.*

BRIS'TLE-LIKE, *a.* Stiff as a bristle.

BRIS'TLE-SHĀPED, *a.* Of the thickness and length of a bristle. *Martyn.*

BRIS'TLY, (bris'ly) *a.* Thick-set with bristles, or with hairs like bristles ; rough. *Bacon.*

BRIS'TOL-FLOW-ER, *n.* A species of *lychnis.*

BRIS'TOL-STONE, *n.* Rock crystal.

BRIS'TOL-WA-TER, *n.* The water of a warm spring, near the city of Bristol in England.

BRIT, *n.* A fish ; probably a different orthography of *bret*, or *burt. Carew.*

BRI-TAN'NIC, *a.* Pertaining to Britain ; or, in its present use, to Great Britain.

BRITCH, *n.* [G. *britsche.*] The large end of a cannon, or of a musket, or other fire arm.

BRITCH, *v. t.* To fasten with britching.

BRITCH'ING, *n.* A strong rope, fastened to the cascabel or pummelion of a cannon.

BRITE, or BRIGHT, *v. i.* To be or become over-ripe, as wheat, barley or hops.

BRIT'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants. It is sometimes applied to the language of the Welsh.

BRIT'ON, *n.* A native of Britain.

BRIT'ON, *a.* British. *Spenser.*

BRIT'TLE, *a.* [Sax. *brittan.*] Easily broken, or easily breaking short, without splinters, or loose parts, rent from the substance ; fragile ; not tough or tenacious.

BRIT'TLE-LY, *adv.* In a brittle manner.

BRIT'TLE-NESS, *n.* Aptness to break ; fragility ; opposed to *toughness* and *tenacity.*

BRIZE, *n.* The gad fly. *See* BREEZE.

BRŌACH, *n.* [Fr. *broche.*] 1. A spit, and, in some parts of the *English dominions*, an awl, and a bodkin. 2. A musical instrument. 3. A clasp or small utensil to fasten a vest. [*See* BROOCH.] 4. A start of the head of a young stag.

BRŌACH, *v. t.* [W. *prociaw.*] 1. To spit ; to pierce, as with a spit. 2. To tap ; to pierce, as a cask, in order to draw the liquor ; hence, to let out. 3. To open, as a store ; [*unusual.*] 4. To utter ; to give out ; to publish first ; to make public what was before unknown.—*To broach to*, in *navigation*, to incline suddenly to windward.

BRŌACHED, *pp.* Spitted ; tapped ; opened ; uttered ; first published.

BRŌACH'ER, *n.* A spit ; one who broaches, opens, or utters ; a first publisher. *Dryden.*

BROAD, (brawd) *a.* [Sax. *brad.*] 1. Wide ; extended in breadth, or from side to side. 2. Wide ; extensive ; vast. 3. Large. 4. Open ; clear ; not covered, confined or concealed. 5. Gross ; coarse. 6. Plain ; tending to obscenity. 7. Bold ; not delicate ; not reserved. 8. Comprehensive.—*Broad as long*, equal upon the whole. *L'Estrange.*

BROAD-AX, (brawd'ax) *n.* *Formerly*, a military weapon. In *modern usage*, an axe for hewing timber.

BROAD-BACKED, *a.* Having a broad back.

BROAD-BLŌWN, *a.* Full blown. *Shak.*

BROAD-BREAST-ED, *a.* Having a broad breast.

BROAD-BRIMMED, *a.* Having a broad brim.

BROAD-CAST, *n.* Among *farmers*, a casting or throwing seed from the hand for dispersion in sowing.

BROAD-CAST, *adv.* By scattering or throwing at large from the hand.

BROAD-CAST, *a.* Cast or dispersed upon the ground with the hand, as seed in sowing ; opposed to planting in hills or rows.

BROAD-CLOTH, *n.* A species of woolen cloth, so called from its breadth.

BROAD'EN, (brawd'dn) *v. i.* To grow broad. [*Unusual.*]

BROAD'-EYED, *a.* Having a wide view or survey. *Shak.*

BROAD'-FRONT-ED, *a.* Having a broad front.

BROAD-HORNED, *a.* Having large horns.

BROAD'ISH, *a.* Rather broad. *Russel.*

BROAD'-LEAVED, or BROAD'-LEAFED, *a.* Having broad leaves.

BROAD'LY, *adv.* In a broad manner.

BROAD'NESS, *n.* Breadth ; extent from side to side ; coarseness ; grossness ; fulsomeness.

BROAD'-PIECE, *n.* A piece of gold coin.

BROAD-SĒAL, *n.* The great seal of England; *as a verb*, not used.
BROAD'-SHŌUL-DERED, *a.* Broad across the shoulders. *Spectator.*
BROAD'-SIDE, *n.* 1. A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship, above and below, at the same time. 2. The side of a ship, above the water, from the bow to the quarter.—3. In *printing*, a sheet of paper containing one large page, or printed on one side only.
BROAD'-SPREAD-ING, *a.* Spreading widely. *Shak.*
BROAD'-SWŌRD, (brawd'sōrd) *n.* A sword with a broad blade, and a cutting edge. *Ash.*
BROAD'-TAILED, *a.* Having a broad tail. *Sandys.*
BROAD'-WISE, *adv.* In the direction of the breadth.
BRO-ĊĀDE', *n.* [Sp. *brocado.*] Silk stuff, variegated with gold and silver, or raised and enriched with flowers, foliage, and other ornaments.
BRO-ĊĀD'ED, *a.* 1. Woven or worked, as brocade, with gold and silver. 2. Dressed in brocade.
BRO-ĊĀDE'-SHELL, *n.* The trivial name of the *conus geographicus.*
BRŌ'ĊAGE, *n.* 1. The premium or commission of a broker. 2. The hire given for any unlawful office. 3. The trade of a broker; a dealing in old things. 4. The business of a broker. 5. The act of pimping. *Ash.*
BRŌ'ĊA-TEL, } *n.* [Sp. *brocatel.*] 1. A calcarious
BRŌ-ĊA-TEL'LO, } stone. 2. A kind of coarse brocade, used chiefly for tapestry.
BROĊ'ĊO-LI, *n.* [It. *broccolo.*] A variety of cabbage, or *brassica.*
BRŌCHE. The true, but not the common, orthography of *broach.*
BROĊK, *n.* [Sax. *broc.*] A badger.
BROĊK'ET, *n.* A red deer two years old. *Bailey* writes this *brock* or *brocket.* The *French* write it *brocard.*
BRŌDE'KIN, *n.* [Fr. *brodequin.*] A buskin or half boot.
† BROG'GLE, *v. i.* To fish for eels.
BRŌGUE, (brōg) *n.* [Ir. *brog.*] 1. A shoe. 2. A cant word for a corrupt dialect or manner of pronunciation. 3. *Brogues* is used by *Shenstone* for *breeches*, from the Irish *brog.*
BRŌGUE'-MĀ-KER, *n.* A maker of brogues.
† BROID, *v. t.* To braid. *See* BRAID.
BROID'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *broder.*] To adorn with figures of needle-work.
BROID'ER-ER, *n.* One that embroiders.
BROID'ER-Y, *n.* Embroidery; ornamental needle-work wrought upon cloth. *Tickel. See* EMBROIDER.
BROIL, *n.* [Fr. *brouillerie.*] A tumult; a noisy quarrel; contention; discord, either between individuals or in the state.
BROIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *brouiller.*] To agitate with heat; to dress or cook over coals, or before the fire.
BROIL, *v. i.* To be subjected to the action of heat, like meat over the fire; to be greatly heated, or to sweat with heat.
BROILED, *pp.* Agitated or dressed by heat.
BROIL'ER, *n.* One that excites broils; that which dresses by broiling.
BROIL'ING, *ppr.* Agitating by heat; sweating.
BROKE, *v. i.* [Sax. *brucan.*] To transact business for another in trade.
BROKE, *pret.* and *pp.* of *break.*
BRŌ'KEN, (brō'kn) *pp.* of *break.* Parted by violence; rent asunder; infirm; made bankrupt.
BRŌ'KEN-BAĊKED, *a.* A *broken-backed ship* is one which is so weakened in her frame as to droop at each end.
BRŌ'KEN-BEL-LIED, *a.* Having a ruptured belly.
BRŌ'KEN-HEART-ED, *a.* Having the spirits depressed or crushed by grief or despair.
BRŌ'KEN-LY, *adv.* In a broken, interrupted manner; without a regular series. *Hakewill.*
BRŌ'KEN-MEAT, *n.* Fragments. *Swift.*
BRŌ'KEN-NESS, *n.* 1. A state of being broken; unevenness. 2. Contrition.
BRŌ'KEN-WIND, *n.* A disease in horses, which disables them from bearing fatigue.
BRŌ'KEN-WIND'ED, *a.* Having short breath, as a horse.
BRŌ'KER, *n.* 1. An agent or negotiator, who is employed by merchants to transact business. 2. One who deals in old household goods. 3. A pimp or procurer. *Shak.*
BRŌ'KER-AGE, *n.* The fee, reward or commission given or charged for transacting business as a broker.
BRŌ'KER-LY, *a.* Mean; servile. *Jonson.*
† BRŌ'KER-Y, *n.* The business of a broker. *Hall.*
BRŌK'ING, *ppr.* Transacting business as a broker; practiced by brokers. *Shak.*
BROME, *n.* [Gr. *βρωμος.*] A liquid of a deep red-brown color, very volatile.
BRŌME'-GRASS, *n.* A plant, the *bromus.*
BRONĊH'I-AL, *a.* [Gr. *βρογχος.*] Belonging to the *bronchiæ*, or ramifications of the wind-pipe in the lungs.
BRONĊH'IĊ, *a.* The same as *bronchial.*
BRON'ĊHO-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. *βρογχος* and *κηλη.*] An enlarged *thyroid* gland; a tumor on the fore part of the neck, called *goiter*; the Derbyshire neck.
BRON-ĊHOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *βρογχος* and *τομη.*] An incision into the windpipe or *larynx*, between the rings; called, also, *tracheotomy.*
BRŌND, *n.* A sword. *See* BRAND.
BRON-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *βροντη* and *λογος.*] A discourse or dissertation upon thunder.
* BRONZ, } *n.* [Fr. *bronze.*] 1. A compound of copper
* BRONZE, } and tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added, especially zink. 2. A color prepared for the purpose of imitating bronze.—3. Among *antiquaries*, any figure of men, beasts, urns, or other piece of sculpture, which the ancients made of bronze. 4. Any statue or bust cast of bronze.—5. Among *medalists*, any copper medal.
* BRONZE, *v. t.* 1. To imitate bronze, by means of copper-dust or leaf. 2. To color like bronze. 3. To harden.
* BRONZ'ING, *ppr.* Imitating bronze.
* BRONZ'ING, *n.* The act or art of imitating bronze, by means of copper-dust or leaf.
BRONZ'ITE, *n.* A mineral.
* BRŌOCH, (brōche) *n.* [Slav. *obrutsh.*] 1. An ornamental utensil for fastening the vest, or the bosom of a shirt. 2. A jewel.—3. With *painters*, a painting all of one color.
BRŌOCH, *v. t.* To adorn or furnish with brooches or jewels. *Shak.*
BROOD, *v. i.* [Sax. *brod.*] 1. To sit on and cover, as a fowl on her eggs. 2. To sit on; to spread over, as with wings. 3. To remain a long time in anxiety or solicitous thought. 4. To mature any thing with care.
BROOD, *v. t.* 1. To sit over, cover, and cherish. 2. To cherish.
BROOD, *n.* [Sax. *brod.*] 1. Offspring; progeny. 2. A hatch; the young birds hatched at once. 3. That which is bred; species generated; that which is produced. 4. The act of covering the eggs, or of brooding. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*
BROOD'ED, *pp.* Covered with the wings; cherished.
BROOD'ING, *ppr.* Sitting on; covering and warming; dwelling on with anxiety.
BROOD'Y, *a.* In a state of sitting on eggs for hatching, inclined to sit. [*Unusual.*] *Ray.*
BROOK, *n.* [Sax. *broc*, or *brooc.*] A small natural stream of water, or a current flowing from a spring or fountain less than a river.
BROOK, *v. t.* [Sax. *brucan.*] *Literally*, to chew or digest. To bear; to endure; to support. *Dryden.*
† BROOK, *v. i.* To endure. *Sidney.*
BROOK'-LIME, *n.* A plant.
BROOK'-MINT, *n.* The water mint.
BROOK'-WEED, *n.* A plant, water pimpernel.
BROOK'Y, *a.* Abounding with brooks. *Dyer.*
BROOM, *n.* [Sax. *brum.*] 1. A plant of several species, called *dyer's weed.* 2. A besom, or brush with a long handle, for sweeping floors.
BROOM. *See* BREAM.
BROOM'ĊORN, *n.* A species of *holcus*, or *Guinea-corn*, bearing a head, of which brooms are made.
BROOM'ING *a ship.* *See* BREAM.
BROOM'LAND, *n.* Land producing broom.
BROOM'RAPE, *n.* A plant, *orobanche.*
BROOM'STAFF, } *n.* The staff or handle of a broom. *Swift.*
BROOM'STIĊK, }
BROOM'Y, *a.* Full of broom; containing broom.
BRŌ'SEN, } *a.* Burnt. *Craven dialect.*
BROS'TEN, }
BROTH, *n.* [Sax. *broth.*] 1. Liquor in which flesh is boiled and macerated. 2. In *America*, the word is often applied to foaming water.
BROTH'EL, *n.* [Fr. *bordel.*] A house of lewdness; a house appropriated to the purposes of prostitution; a bawdy-house; a stew.
BROTH'EL-ER, *n.* One that frequents brothels.
BROTH'EL-HOUSE, *n.* A brothel.
BROTH'EL-RY, *n.* Lewdness; obscenity.
BRŌTH'ER, *n.*; *plu.* BROTHERS, or BRETHREN. [Goth. *brothar*; Sax. *brother.*—The common plural is *brothers*; in the solemn style, *brethren* is used.] 1. A human male, born of the same father and mother. 2. Any one closely united. 3. One that resembles another in manners.—In *Scripture*, the term *brother* is applied to a kinsman by blood more remote than a son of the same parents. Persons of the same profession call each other *brother.*—In a *more general sense*, *brother*, or *brethren*, is used for man in general.—*Brother-german* is a brother by the father's and mother's side, in contradistinction to a uterine brother, or one by the mother only.
BRŌTH'ER-HOOD, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being a brother. 2. An association of men for any purpose, as a society of monks; a fraternity. 3. A class of men of the same kind, profession, or occupation.
BRŌTH'ER-LESS, *a.* Without a brother. *Shak.*

BRŌTH'ER-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a brother. *Shak.*
BRŌTH'ER-LŌVE, *n.* Brotherly affection. *Shak.*
BRŌTH'ER-LY, *a.* Pertaining to brothers; such as is natural for brothers; becoming brothers; kind; affectionate. *Shakspeare* uses this word as an *adverb.* "I speak but *brotherly.*"
BROUGHT, (brawt) *pret.* and *pp.* of *bring.* *See* BRING.
BROW, *n.* [Sax. *bræw, briwa.*] 1. The prominent ridge over the eye, forming an arch above the orbit.—*To knit the brows,* is to frown. 2. The hair that covers the brow, forming an arch, called the *eye-brow.* 3. The forehead. Hence, the general air of the countenance. 4. The edge of a steep place, as the brink of a river or precipice. 5. A fringe of coppice, adjoining to the hedge of a field.
BROW, *v. t.* To bound; to limit. *Milton.*
BROW'-ANT-LER, *n.* 1. The first start that grows on a deer's head. 2. The branch of a deer's horn next the tail.
BROW'-BĒAT, *v. t.* To depress or bear down with haughty, stern looks, or with arrogant speech and dogmatic assertions.
BROW'BĒAT-EN, (brow'be-tn) *pp.* Overborne by impudence.
BROW'BĒAT-ING, *ppr.* Overbearing with severe brows, stern looks, or positive assertions.
BROW'BĒAT-ING, *n.* A bearing down with stern looks, supercilious manners, or confident assertions.
BROW'BOUND, *a.* Crowned; having the head encircled as with a diadem. *Shak.*
BROW'LESS, *a.* Without shame. *Addison.*
BROW'-PŌST, *n.* Among *builders,* a beam that goes across a building. *Encyc.*
† BROW'-SICK, *a.* Dejected; hanging the head.
BROWN, *a.* [Sax. *brun.*] Dusky; of a dark or dusky color, inclining to redness; but the shades are various. *Brown* results from a mixture of red, black, and yellow.
BROWN, *v. t.* To make brown or dusky. *Barlow.*
BROWN'-BILL, *n.* A weapon formerly used by the English foot-soldiers.
BROWN'NIE, *n.* A spirit, foolishly supposed to haunt old houses in Scotland.
BROWN'ISH, *a.* Somewhat brown.
BROWN'ISM, *n.* The doctrines or religious creed of the Brownists.
BROWN'IST, *n.* A follower of Robert Brown.
BROWN'NESS, *n.* A brown color. *Sidney.*
BROWN-SPAR, *n.* Pearl spar, or *sidero-calcite.*
BROWN'-STUD-Y, *n.* Gloomy study; dull thoughtfulness.
BROWN'-WORT, *n.* 1. A plant, prunella. 2. A species of *scrophularia,* the *vernalis.*
† BROWN'Y, *a.* Brown. *Shak.*
BROWSE, *v. t.* [Gr. *βρωσκω.*] To eat the ends of branches of trees and shrubs, or the young shoots.
BROWSE', *v. i.* To feed on the tender branches or shoots of shrubs and trees, as cattle.
BROWSE, (brows) *n.* The tender branches or twigs of trees and shrubs, fit for the food of cattle and other animals.
BROWS'ING, *ppr.* Feeding on branches, shrubs, or shoots of trees.
BRŪ'CIA, } *n.* A vegetable alkali, extracted from the
BRŪ'CINE, } bark of the false angustura.
BRŪ'CITE, *n.* A mineral, the *chondrodite of* Berzelius.
BRŪISE, *v. t.* [Sax. *brysan.*] To crush by beating or pounding with an instrument not edged or pointed.
BRŪISE, *n.* A contusion; a hurt upon the flesh of animals, upon plants or other bodies, with a blunt or heavy instrument.
BRŪISED, *pp.* Crushed; hurt or broken by a blunt or heavy instrument.
BRŪIS'ER, *n.* 1. A concave tool for grinding the *specula* of telescopes.—2. In *vulgar language,* a boxer.
BRŪISE'WORT, *n.* A plant, comfrey.
BRŪIS'ING, *ppr.* Crushing; breaking or wounding by a blunt or heavy instrument.
BRŪIS'ING, *n.* In *popular language,* a beating or boxing.
† BRŪIT, *n.* [Fr.] Report; rumor; fame.
† BRŪIT, *v. t.* To report; to noise abroad.
BRŪ'MAL, *n.* [L. *bruma.*] Belonging to the winter. *Brown.*
BRUME, *n.* [Fr. *brume.*] Mist; fog; vapors. [*Little used.*] *Barlow.*
† BRUN, or BURN, *n.* A river or stream.
BRU-NETTE', } *n.* [Fr.] A woman with a brown or dark
BRU-NET', } complexion.
BRUN'ION, *n.* [Fr. *brugnon.*] A sort of fruit between a plum and a peach.
BRUNT, *n.* [Dan. *brynde,* and *brunst.*] 1. The heat, or utmost violence of an onset; the strength or violence of any contention. 2. The force of a blow; violence; shock of any kind. 3. A sudden effort.
BRUSH, *n.* [Fr. *brosse.*] 1. An instrument for cleaning any thing of dust and dirt by light rubbing. 2. The larger pencils used by painters. 3. Branches of trees lopped off; brushwood; *a sense common in the United States.* 4. The small trees and shrubs of a wood; or a thicket of small trees. *Encyc.* 5. A skirmish; a slight encounter; also, an assault; a shock, or rude treatment, from collision. 6. In *electricity,* the luminous appearance of electric matter. 7. A tail.
BRUSH, *v. t.* 1. To sweep or rub with a brush. 2. To strike, as with a brush; to strike lightly, by passing over the surface, without injury or impression. 3. To paint with a brush. 4. With *off,* to remove by brushing. 5. To move as a brush; to pass over with a light contact.
BRUSH, *v. i.* 1. To move nimbly in haste; to move so lightly as scarcely to be perceived. 2. To move or skim over, with a slight contact, or without much impression.
BRUSHED, *pp.* Rubbed with a brush; struck lightly.
BRUSH'ER, *n.* One who brushes.
BRUSH'ET. *See* BUSKET.
BRUSH'ING, *ppr.* Sweeping or rubbing with a brush; striking gently; moving nimbly in haste; skimming over lightly.
BRUSH'ING, *a.* Brisk; light. *Encyc.*
BRUSH'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a brush. *Asiat. Res.*
BRUSH'WOOD, *n.* Brush; a thicket or coppice of small trees and shrubs; also, branches of trees cut off. *Dryden.*
BRUSH'Y, *a.* Resembling a brush; rough; shaggy; having long hair. *Boyle.*
BRUSK, *a.* [Fr. *brusque.*] Rude; rough. *Wotton.*
BRUS'TLE, (brus'sl) *v. i.* [Sax. *brastlian.*] To crackle; to make a small crackling noise; to *rustle,* as a silk garment; to vapor, as a bully.
BRUS'TLING, *ppr.* Crackling; rustling; vaporing.
† BRUT, *v. i.* [Fr. *brouter.*] To browse. *Evelyn.*
BRŪ'TAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a brute. 2. Savage; cruel; inhuman; brutish; unfeeling, like a brute; merciless.
BRU-TAL'I-TY, *n.* Inhumanity; savageness; churlishness; insensibility to pity or shame.
BRŪ'TAL-ĪZE, *v. t.* To make brutal, churlish, or inhuman.
BRŪ'TAL-ĪZE, *v. i.* To become brutal, inhuman, or coarse and beastly. *Addison.*
BRŪ'TAL-LY, *adv.* Cruelly; inhumanly; in a coarse, churlish, or brutal manner. *Arbuthnot.*
BRUTE, *a.* [Fr. *brut.*] 1. Senseless; unconscious. 2. Irrational; ferine. 3. Bestial; in common with beasts. 4. Rough; uncivilized; insensible.
BRUTE, *n.* 1. A beast; any animal destitute of reason. 2. A brutal person; a savage in heart or manners; a low-bred, unfeeling man.
† BRUTE, *v. t.* for *bruit,* to report.
BRŪTE'LY, *adv.* In a rude manner. *Milton.*
† BRŪTE'NESS, *n.* Brutality. *Spenser.*
BRŪ'TI-FY, *v. t.* To make a person a brute; to make senseless, stupid, or unfeeling. *Congreve.*
BRŪ'TISH, *a.* 1. Like a brute or beast. 2. Insensible; stupid. 3. Unfeeling; savage; ferocious; brutal. 4. Gross; carnal; bestial. 5. Ignorant; uncivilized; untaught.
BRŪ'TISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a brute; grossly; irrationally; stupidly; savagely.
BRŪ'TISH-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; insensibility; brutality; savageness; the qualities of a brute.
BRŪ'TISM, *n.* The nature and characteristic qualities of a brute.
† BRUT'TING, *n.* Browsing.
BRŸ'O-NY, *n.* [L. *bryonia.*] White jalap; a genus of plants of several species.—*Black bryony* is a genus of plants, called *tamus.*
BUB, *n.* A cant word for strong malt liquor. *Prior.*
† BUB, *v. t.* To throw out in bubbles. *Sackville.*
BUB'BLE, *n.* [D. *bobbel.*] 1. A small bladder or vesicle of water or other fluid, inflated with air. 2. Any thing that wants firmness or solidity; a vain project; a fraud. 3. A person deceived.
BUB'BLE, *v. i.* 1. To rise in bubbles, as liquors when boiling or agitated. 2. To run with a gurgling noise.
BUB'BLE, *v. t.* To cheat; to deceive or impose on.
BUB'BLER, *n.* One who cheats. *Digby.*
BUB'BY, *n.* A woman's breast. *Arbuthnot.*
BŪ'BO, *n.* [Gr. *βουβων*; L. *bubo.*] A tumor or abscess with inflammation, which rises in certain glandular parts of the body, as in the groin, or armpit.
BU-BON'O-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. *βουβων* and *κηλη.*] *Hernia inguinalis,* or inguinal rupture.
† BŪ'BU-KLE, *n.* A red pimple. *Shak.*
BU-BUL'CA, *n.* A flat fresh-water fish.
BUC-A-NEER', } *n.* [Fr. *boucaner.*] *Primarily,* a bucaneer
BUC-A-NIĒR', } is said to be one who dries and smokes flesh or fish after the manner of the Indians. The name was first given to the French settlers in Haiti or Hispaniola, whose business was to hunt wild cattle and swine. It was afterwards applied to the piratical adventurers, English and French, who combined to make depredations on the Spaniards in America.
BU-CA'O, *n.* A species of owl, in the Philippine isles.
BUC'CAL, *a.* [L. *bucca.*] Pertaining to the cheek.
BUC-CEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *buccella, buccea.*] The act of breaking into large pieces.

BUC'CI-NITE, *n.* Fossil remains or petrifactions of the shells called *buccinum*.
BU-CENT'AUR, *n* The state barge of Venice.
BU-CEPH'A-LUS, *n* An animal of the gazelle tribe.
BŪ'CE-ROS, *n.* The hornbill, or Indian raven.
BUCH'OL-ZITE, *n.* A mineral.
BUCK, *n.* [G. *bauche, beuche.*] 1. Lye in which clothes are soaked in the operation of bleaching; the liquor in which clothes are washed. 2. The cloth or clothes soaked or washed in lye.
BUCK, *v. t.* [G. *beuchen.*] To soak or steep in lye, a process in bleaching; to wash or steep in lye or suds.
BUCK, *n.* [Sax. *buc, bucca.*] The male of the fallow deer, of the goat, the sheep, the rabbit and hare.
BUCK, *v. i.* To copulate as bucks and does.
BUCK'-BASKET, *n.* A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash. *Shak.*
BUCK'BEAN, *n.* This is properly *bogbean.*
BUCKED, *pp.* Soaked in lye. *Ash.*
BUCK'ET, *n.* [Sax. *buc.*] The vessel in which water is drawn or carried.
BUCK'ING, *ppr.* Soaking in lye, in the process of bleaching; washing.
BUCK'ING, *n.* The act or process of soaking cloth in lye for bleaching; also, the lye or liquor; a washing.
BUCK'ING-STOOL, *n.* A washing block.
BUC'KLE, *n.* [Fr. *boucle.*] 1. An instrument made of some kind of metal, for fastening together certain parts of dress, as the straps of shoes. 2. A curl, or a state of being curled or crisped, as hair. 3. In *coats of arms*, a token of the surety, faith and service of the bearer.
BUC'KLE, *v. t.* 1. To fasten with a buckle, or buckles. 2. To prepare for action; a metaphor, taken from buckling on armor. 3. To join in battle. 4. To confine or limit.
BUC'KLE, *v. i.* To bend; to bow.—*To buckle to*, to bend to; to apply with vigor; to engage with zeal.—*To buckle in*, to close in; to embrace or seize the body, as in a scuffle; *a popular use in America.—To buckle with*, to encounter with embrace; to join in close combat.
BUCK'LER, *n.* [W. *bwccled.*] A kind of shield, or piece of defensive armor.
† BUCK'LER, *v. t.* To support; to defend. *Shak.*
BUCK'LER-THORN, *n.* Christ's thorn.
BUCK'MAST, *n.* [*buck*, that is, *beach*, and *mast.*] The mast, or fruit of the beach tree.
BUCK'RAM, *n.* [Fr. *bougran.*] A coarse linen cloth, stiffened with glue.
BUCK'RAM, *a.* Stiff; precise. *Fulke.*
BUCK'RAMS, *n.* The same as *wild garlic.*
BUCKS'HORN, *n.* A plant, a species of plantago, or plantain, called *coronopus.*
BUCK'SKIN, *n.* The skin of a buck. *As an adjective*, made of leather, prepared from the skin of a buck.
BUCK'STALL, *n.* A toil or net to take deer.
BUCK'THORN, *n.* A genus of plants, called *rhamnus*, of many species.
BUCK'WHEAT, *n.* [D. *boek-weit.*] A plant and a species of grain; called also *brank.*
BU-COL'IC, or BU-COL'I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. βουκολος.] Pastoral.
BU-COL'IC, *n.* 1. A pastoral poem, representing rural affairs. 2. A writer of pastorals.
BUD, *n.* [D. *bot.*] A gem; the shoot of a plant; a small protuberance on the stem or branches of a plant, containing the rudiments of future leaves or a flower.
BUD, *v. i.* 1. To put forth or produce buds or gems. 2. To put forth shoots; to grow as a bud into a flower or shoot. 3. To begin to grow, or to issue from a stock in the manner of a bud, as a horn. 4. To be in bloom, or growing like a young plant.
BUD, *v. t.* To inoculate a plant; to insert the bud of a plant under the bark of another tree, for the purpose of raising, upon any stock, a species of fruit different from that of the stock.
BUD'DED, *pp.* Put forth in buds; inoculated.
BUD'DHISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Buddhists.
BUD'DING, *ppr.* Putting forth buds; inoculating.
BUD'DLE, *n.* In *mining*, a large square frame of boards, used in washing tin ore. *Ash.*
BUD'DLE, *v. i.* Among *miners*, to wash ore.
BUDGE, *v. t.* [Fr. and Norm. *bouger.*] To move off; to stir; to wag. In *America*, *wag* is much used as equivalent to *budge*; but the use of both words is vulgar.
BUDGE, *n.* The dressed skin or fur of lambs.
BUDGE, *a.* 1. Brisk; jocund. 2. Surly; stiff; formal; [*obs.*]
BUDGE'-BACH'E-LORS. A company of men who accompany the lord mayor of London at his inauguration.
BUDGE'-BAR-REL, *n.* A small barrel with only one head, used for carrying powder.
† BUDGE'NESS, *n.* Sternness; severity.
BUDG'ER, *n.* One who moves or stirs from his place.
BUDG'ET, *n.* [Fr. *bougette.*] 1. A bag; a little sack, with its contents. Hence, a stock or store. 2. The papers respecting the finances of the British nation.—*To open the budget*, to lay before a legislative body the papers of the executive government.
† BUDG'Y, *a.* Consisting of fur.
BUD'LET, *n.* A little bud springing from a parent bud.
BUFF, *n.* [contracted from *buffalo*, or *buffskin.*] 1. Buff-skin; a sort of leather, prepared from the skin of the buffalo. 2. A military coat made of buff-skin or similar leather. 3. The color of buff; a light yellow. 4. A yellow, viscid substance, formed on the surface of blood drawn in inflammatory diseases. *Parr.*
BUFF, *v. t.* To strike. *See* BUFFET.
BUFF'A-LO, *n.* [It. and Sp. *bufalo.*] The *bubalus*, a species of the bovine genus. The name is also applied to wild oxen in general, and particularly to the bison of North America. *See* BISON.
BUFF'EL, *n.* Buffel's-head duck, a bird.
BUFF'ET, *n.* [Fr. *buffet.*] A cupboard, or set of shelves, for plates, glass, china and other like furniture.
BUFF'ET, *n.* [It. *buffetto.*] A blow with the fist; a box on the ear or face; a slap. *Milton.*
BUFF'ET, *v. t.* 1. To strike with the hand or fist; to box; to beat. 2. To beat in contention; to contend against.
BUFF'ET, *v. i.* To exercise or play at boxing.
BUFF'ET-ED, *pp.* Struck; beaten.
BUFF'ET-ER, *n.* One who buffets; a boxer.
BUFF'ET-ING, *ppr.* Striking with the hand; boxing; contending against.
BUFF'ET-ING, *n.* 1. A striking with the hand. 2. Contention; attack; opposition.
BUFF'IN, *n.* A sort of coarse stuff.
BUF'FLE, *n.* [Fr.] The bufialo.
BUF'FLE, *v. i.* To puzzle; to be at a loss. *Swift.*
BUF'FLE-HEAD, *n.* One who has a large head.
BUF'FLE-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish.
BUFF'ON, *n.* The Numidian crane.
BUF-FOON', *n.* [Fr. *bouffon.*] 1. A man who makes a practice of amusing others by low tricks, antic gestures and postures, jokes and other vulgar pleasantries. A droll; a mimic. 2. He that uses indecent raillery.
BUF-FOON', *v. t.* To make ridiculous.
BUF-FOON'ER-Y, *n.* The arts and practices of a buffoon; low jests; ridiculous pranks; vulgar tricks and postures.
BUF-FOON'ING, *n.* Buffoonery. *Dryden.*
BUF-FOON'ISH, *a.* Like a buffoon; consisting in low jests or gestures.
BUF-FOON'ISM, *n.* The practices of a buffoon.
† BUF-FOON'IZE, *v. i.* To play the fool, jester, or buffoon.
BUF-FOON'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a buffoon.
BUF-FOON'LY, *a.* Consisting of low vulgar tricks.
BŪ'FON-ITE, *n.* [L. *bufo.*] Toadstone.
BUG, *n.* [qu. W. *baç, byçan.*] The name of a vast multitude of insects, which infest houses and plants.
BUG, or BUG'BEAR, *n.* [W. *bwg.*] A frightful object; a walking spectre; any thing imaginary that is considered as frightful. *Locke.*
BUG'BEAR, *v. t.* To alarm or frighten with idle phantoms. *Archbishop King.*
BU-GEE', *n.* A species of monkey in India.
BU-GEL'U-GEY, *n.* A large species of lizard.
BUG'GER, *n.* [Fr. *bougre.*] One guilty of the crime against nature. A vile wretch; *a term of reproach.*
BUG'GER-Y, *n.* The unnatural and detestable crime of carnal intercourse of man or woman with a beast; or of human beings unnaturally with each other. Sodomy.
BUG'GI-NESS, *n.* The state of being infected with bugs.
BUG'GY, *a.* Abounding with bugs.
BŪ'GLE, or BŪ'GLE-HORN, *n.* [W. *bugail.*] 1. A hunting-horn. *Shak.* 2. A military instrument of music.
BŪ'GLE, *n.* A shining bead of black glass. *Shak.*
BŪ'GLE, *n.* [L. *bugula*, or *bugillo.*] A genus of plants, *ajuga*, of several species.
BŪ'GLE, *n.* [L. *buculus.*] A sort of wild ox.
BŪ'GLE-WEED, *n.* A plant, the *lycopus virginicus.*
BŪ'GLOSS, *n.* [L. *buglossus.*] A genus of plants.
BUG'WORT, *n.* A plant, the *cimicifuga.*
BUHR'STONE, *n.* A subspecies of silex or quartz. This word is often written *burr-stone.*
BUILD, (bild) *v. t.* pret. *built*; pp. *built.* The regular
BILD, pret. and pp., *builded*, is sometimes used. [Sax. *byldan.*] 1. To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice. 2. To raise by art; to frame or shape into a particular form. 3. To raise any thing on a support or foundation. 4. In *Scripture*, to increase and strengthen; to cement and knit together; to settle, or establish and preserve.
BUILD, (bild) *v. i.* 1. To exercise the art, or practice the business of building. 2. To construct, rest or depend on as a foundation.
BUILD'ER, (bild'er) *n.* 1. One who builds; an architect, a ship-wright, a mason, &c. 2. A creator.
BUILD'ING, (bild'ing) *ppr.* Framing and erecting; resting on.

BUILD'ING, (bild'ing) *n.* A fabric or edifice constructed for use or convenience, as a house.
BUILT, (bilt) *pp.* Framed and raised; constructed.
BUILT, (bilt) *n.* 1. Form; shape; general figure of a structure. *Dryden.* 2. Species of building.
BUL, *n.* The common flounder. *Chambers.*
BULB, *n.* [Gr. βολβος.] A round body, *applied to many objects.* But, in *botany*, it is *appropriately* a bud formed under ground, upon or near the roots of certain herbaceous plants, which are hence called *bulbous* plants, as the *onion* and *lily.*
BULB, *v. i.* *To bulb out*, is to project or be protuberant. [*Little used.*] *Evelyn.*
BUL-BĀ'CEOUS, *a.* Bulbous.
BULBED, *a.* Round-headed.
BUL-BIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing bulbs.
BULB'OUS, *a.* 1. Containing bulbs or a bulb; growing from bulbs; round or roundish. 2. Containing a knob, or protuberant part; swelling out; presenting rounded elevations.
BU̇L'CHIN, *n.* A young male calf. *Marston.*
BULGE, *n.* A different orthography of *bilge.* [W. *bwlg.*] The bilge or protuberant part of a cask; protuberance.
BULGE, *v. i.* 1. To swell out; to be protuberant. 2. To bilge as a ship. *See* BILGE.
BULG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Swelling out; bilging. *As an adjective*, protuberant.
BŪ'LI-MY, *n.* [Gr. βουλιμια.] A voracious appetite; a disease in which the patient has a perpetual and insatiable appetite for food, and often faints, if not indulged.
BULK, *n.* [W. *bulg.*] 1. Magnitude of material substance; whole dimensions; size of a thing. 2. The gross; the majority; the main mass or body. *Swift.* 3. Main fabric. 4. The whole content of a ship's hold for the stowage of goods. 5. A part of a building jutting out. *Shak.*—*To break bulk*, in *seamen's language*, is to begin to unload.—*Laden in bulk*, having the cargo loose in the hold, or not inclosed in boxes, bales or casks.
BULK'-HEAD, *n.* A partition in a ship, made with boards, to form separate apartments.
BULK'I-NESS, *n.* Greatness in bulk, size or stature.
BULK'Y, *a.* Large; of great dimensions.
BU̇LL, *n.* [G. *bull.*] 1. The male of the *bos*, or bovine genus of quadrupeds, of which *cow* is the female. 2. In *a Scriptural sense*, an enemy. 3. Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.
BU̇LL, *n.* [It. *bolla.* This name was given to the seal which was appended to the edicts and briefs of the pope, and, in process of time, applied to the edict itself. *Spelman.*] 1. A letter, edict or rescript of the pope, published or transmitted to the churches over which he is head, containing some decree, order or decision. 2. A blunder or contradiction. *Pope.*
BU̇LL, a prefix, signifies a *bull*, or large, or having a large head.
BU̇LL'-BĀIT-ING, *n.* The practice of baiting or exciting bulls with dogs. *Addison.*
BU̇LL'-BEEF, *n.* The flesh of a bull; coarse beef.
BU̇LL'-BEG-GAR, *n.* Something terrible, or frightful.
BU̇LL'-CĀLF, *n.* A male calf; a stupid fellow.
BU̇LL'-DOG, *n.* A species of dog of a particular form, and of remarkable courage.
BU̇LL'S'-EYE, *n.* 1. Among *seamen*, a piece of wood in the form of a ring. 2. Aldebaran, a star. 3. A small, obscure cloud, portending a great storm.
BU̇LL'-FACED, *a.* Having a large face. *Dryden.*
BU̇LL'-FEAST. *See* BULL-FIGHT.
BU̇LL'-FIGHT, *n.* A combat with a bull; an amusement among the Spaniards and Portuguese.
BU̇LL'-FINCH, *n.* A bird of the sparrow kind.
BU̇LL'-FLY, or BU̇LL'-BEE, *n.* An insect.
BU̇LL'-FROG, *n.* A large species of frog.
BU̇LL'-HEAD, *n.* 1. A genus of fishes, the *cottus.* 2. A stupid fellow; a lubber. 3. A small, black, water vermin.
BU̇LL'-TROUT, *n.* A large species of trout.
BU̇LL'-WEED, *n.* Knap weed. *Johnson.*
BU̇LL'-WORT, *n.* Bishopsweed. *Johnson.*
BU̇LL'-ACE, *n.* 1. The *bully*-tree, or *chrysophyllum*, a plant. 2. The wild plum.
BU̇L-LAN'TIC, *a.* Designating certain ornamental capital letters, used in apostolic bulls. It is used also as a noun.
BU̇LL'A-RY, *n.* A collection of papistical bulls.
BU̇L'LATE, *a.* [L. *bullatus.*] Having elevations, like blisters.
BU̇LL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *boulet.*] A ball of iron or lead called also *shot*, used to load guns for killing man or beast.
BU̇LL'E-TIN, *n.* [Fr.] 1. An official report from an officer to his commander or superior. 2. An official report of a physician respecting the king's health. 3. A little note given by a banking company. 4. It is sometimes used for a notice, or public announcement.
* BU̇LL'ION, *n.* [Fr. *billon.*] Uncoined gold or silver in the mass.
BU̇L'LI-RAG, *v. t.* To insult in a bullying manner.
BU̇LL'ISH, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a bull or blunder. *Milton.*
BU̇LL'IST, *n.* A writer of papal bulls. *Harmar.*
BU̇L'LITE, *n.* A petrified shell, or the fossil remains of shells, of the genus *bulla.*
† BUL-LI'TION, *n.* [L. *bullio.*] The act or state of boiling. Superseded by *ebullition.*
BU̇LL'OCK, *n.* [Sax. *bulluca.*] An ox, or castrated bull. In *America*, it is applied to a full-grown ox.
BU̇LL'Y, *n.* [Sw. *bola.*] A noisy, blustering, overbearing, quarrelsome fellow, more distinguished for insolence and empty menaces than for courage. *Addison.*
BU̇LL'Y, *v. t.* To insult and overbear with noise and blustering menaces. *King.*
BU̇LL'Y, *v. i.* To be noisy and quarrelsome.
BU̇L'RUSH, *n.* [*bole*, or *boll*, and *rush.*] A large kind of rush, growing in wet land or water.
BU̇L'RUSH-Y, *a.* Made of bulrushes. *Huloet.*
† BUL'TEL, *n.* A bolter or bolting cloth; also, bran.
BU̇L'WARK, *n.* [Sw. *bolvärck.*] 1. In *fortification*, a bastion, or a rampart, &c. 2. A fortification; also, any means of defense. 3. That which secures against an enemy or external annoyance; a screen or shelter; means of protection and safety.
BU̇L'WARK, *v. t.* To fortify with a rampart; to secure by a fortification; to protect. *Addison.*
BUM, *n.* The buttocks; the part on which we sit.
BUM, *v. i.* To make a noise. *Marston.*
BUM-BĀIL'IFF, *n.* [a corruption of *bound bailiff.*] In *England*, an under-bailiff.
BUM'BARD. *See* BOMBARD.
BUM'BAST, *n.* [a different orthography of *bombast*, which see.] 1. A cloth made by sewing one stuff upon another; patchwork. 2. Linen stuffed with cotton; stuffing; wadding.
BUM'BLE-BEE, *n.* [L. *bombus.*] A large bee, sometimes called *humble-bee*; so named from its sound.
BUM'BŌAT, *n.* A small boat, for carrying provisions to a ship at a distance from shore.
BUM'KIN, *n.* [*See* BUMPKIN.] 1. A short boom projecting from each bow of a ship. 2. A small out-rigger over the stern of a boat.
BUMP, *n.* [W. *pwmp.*] 1. A swelling or protuberance. 2. A thump; a heavy blow.
BUMP, *v. i.* To make a loud, heavy or hollow noise, as the bittern. It is also written *boom*; [W. *bwmp.*]
BUMP, *v. t.* To strike as with or against any thing large or solid; to thump.
BUMP'ER, *n.* A cup or glass filled to the brim, or till the liquor runs over. *Dryden.*
BUMP'KIN, *n.* An awkward, heavy rustic; a clown, or country lout. *Locke.*
† BUMP'KIN-LY, *a.* Clownish. *Richardson.*
BUNCH, *n.* [W. *pwng.*] 1. A protuberance; a hunch; a knob or lump. 2. A cluster; a number of the same kind growing together. 3. A number of things tied together. 4. A collection of things; a knot.
BUNCH, *v. i.* To swell out in a protuberance; to be protuberant or round.
BUNCH, *v. t.* To form or tie in a bunch or bunches.
BUNCH'-BACKED, *a.* Having a bunch on the back; crooked.
BUNCH'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches.
BUNCH'Y, *a.* Growing in bunches; like a bunch; having tufts.
BUN'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *byndel.*] 1. A number of things put together. 2. A roll; any thing bound or rolled into a convenient form for conveyance.
BUN'DLE, *v. t.* To tie or bind in a bundle or roll; often followed by *up. Swift.*
BUNG, *n.* [Fr. *bondon.*] 1. The stopple of the orifice in the bilge of a cask. 2. The hole or orifice in the bilge of a cask.
BUNG, *v. t.* To stop the orifice in the bilge of a cask with a bung; to close up.
BUNG'-HOLE, *n.* The hole or orifice in the bilge of a cask.
BUN'GLE, (bung'gl) *v. i.* To perform in a clumsy, awkward manner. *Dryden.*
BUN'GLE, *v. t.* To make or mend clumsily; to botch; to manage awkwardly; with *up. Dryden.*
BUN'GLE, *n.* A botch; inaccuracy; gross blunder; clumsy performance. *Ray.*
BUN'GLER, *n.* A clumsy, awkward workman; one who performs without skill. *Peacham.*
BUN'GLING, *ppr.* Performing awkwardly.
BUN'GLING, *a.* Clumsy; awkwardly done.
BUN'GLING-LY, *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly.
BUNK, *n.* [Dan. *bynke.*] A case or cabin of boards for a bed; *a word used in some parts of America.*
BUNN, or BUN, *n.* [Scot. *bun*, *bunn.*] A small cake, or a kind of sweet bread. *Gay.*

BUN'SING, *n.* An animal found at the Cape of Good Hope.
BUNT, *n.* The middle part, cavity, or belly of a sail.
BUNT, *v. i.* 1. To swell out. 2. In *popular language*, to push with the horns ; to butt.
BUNT'ER, *n.* A cant word for a woman who picks up rags in the streets ; hence, a low, vulgar woman.
BUNT'ING, *n.* A bird of the genus *emberiza*.
BUNT'ING, or BUN'TINE, *n.* [Ger. *bunt.*] A thin woolen stuff, of which the colors or flags and signals of ships are made.
BUNT'LINES, *n.* Ropes fastened to cringles on the bottoms of square sails.
* BUOY, (bwoy) *n.* [Fr. *bouée.*] A close empty cask, or a block of wood or cork, fastened by a rope to an anchor, and floating on the water, to show where the anchor is situated.
* BUOY'ROPE, *n.* The rope which fastens a buoy to an anchor.
* BUOY, (bwoy) *v. t.* 1. To keep afloat in a fluid ; to bear up, or keep from sinking in a fluid, as in water or air ; with *up*. 2. To support, or sustain ; to keep from sinking into ruin or despondency. 3. To fix buoys, as a direction to mariners.
* BUOY, (bwoy) *v. i.* To float ; to rise by specific lightness.
* BUOY'AN-CY, (bwoy'an-sy) *n.* The quality of floating on the surface of water, or in the atmosphere ; specific lightness.
* BUOY'ANT, (bwoy'ant) *a.* 1. Floating ; light ; that will not sink ; having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid. 2. Bearing up, as a fluid ; [*unusual.*] *Dryden.*
BU-PRES'TES, *n.* A species of *cantharides*.
BUR, BOUR, or BOR, Sax. *bur*, signifies a chamber or a cottage.
BUR, *n.* [Sax. *burre.*] 1. A rough, prickly covering of the seeds of certain plants, as of the chestnut. 2. A broad ring of iron behind the place for the hand on a spear, used in tilting.
BUR'BOT, *n.* [from L. *barbatus.*] A fish of the genus *gadus*, shaped like an eel.
BURD'E-LAIS, (bur'de-lay) *n.* A sort of grape.
BURD'EN, (bur'dn) *n.* written also *burthen.* [Sax. *byrden, byrthen.*] 1. That which is borne or carried ; a load. 2. That which is borne with labor or difficulty ; that which is grievous, wearisome or oppressive. 3. A birth. *Shak.* 4. [Fr. *bourdon.*] The verse repeated in a song, or the return of the theme at the end of each verse ; the chorus. 5. In *common language*, that which is often repeated ; a subject on which one dwells. 6. A fixed quantity of certain commodities. 7. The contents of a ship ; the quantity or number of tuns a vessel will carry. 8. A club ; [*not in use.*] *Spenser.*
BURD'EN, (bur'dn) *v. t.* 1. To load ; to lay on a heavy load ; to incumber with weight. 2. To oppress with any thing grievous. 3. To surcharge.
BURD'ENED, *pp.* Loaded with weight ; incumbered ; oppressed.
BURD'EN-ER, *n.* One who loads ; an oppressor.
BURD'EN-OUS, *a.* 1. Grievous ; heavy to be borne ; oppressive. 2. Cumbersome ; useless. *Milton.*
BURD'EN-SOME, *a.* Heavy ; grievous to be borne ; causing uneasiness or fatigue ; oppressive.
BURD'EN-SOME-NESS, *n.* The quality of being burdensome ; heaviness ; oppressiveness.
BUR'DOCK, *n.* A genus of plants.
BŪ'REAU, (bū'ro) *n.* [Fr. *bureau.*] 1. A chest of drawers, for keeping papers, or clothes. 2. An embassador's or secretary's office.
BURG, *n.* [This is the same word as *borough*, the only difference being in the pronunciation of the final letter.] A borough ; *originally*, a fortified town, but *now*, a city or town, which sends members to parliament. *See* BOROUGH.
BURG'AGE, *n.* [from *burg.*] In *English law*, a tenure, applied to cities, or towns, or where houses or lands are held of some lord in common socage, by a certain established rent.
BURG'A-MOT, *n.* 1. A species of pear. [*See* BERGAMOT.] 2. A kind of perfume. *See* BERGAMOT.
BURG'A-NET, or BURG'O-NET, *n.* [Fr. *bourguignote.*] A kind of helmet, the Spanish murrion.
BUR-GEOIS', (boor-zhä) *n.* [Fr. *bourgeois.*] A burgess.
BUR-GEOIS', or BOUR-GEOIS', (bur-jois') *n.* A species of type, or printing letter, smaller than long primer, and larger than brevier.
BUR'GEON. *See* BOURGEON.
BUR'GEON, (bur'jun) *n.* In *gardening*, a knot or button, put forth by the branches of a tree, in the spring. *Chambers.*
BURG'ER-MAS-TER, *n.* An aquatic fowl.
BURG'ESS, *n.* [Fr. *bourgeois.*] 1. An inhabitant of a borough, or walled town ; or one who possesses a tenement therein ; a citizen or freeman of a borough. 2. A representative of a borough in parliament. 3. A magistrate of certain towns.
BURG'ESS-SHIP, *n.* The state or quality of a burgess.
BURGH, (burg) *n.* A different orthography of *burg*, *borough*, which see.
BURGH'-BOTE, *n.* In *old laws*, a contribution towards the building or repairing of castles, &c.
BURGH'-BRECH, *n.* A fine imposed on a burgh, for a breach of the peace.
BURGH'ER, *n.* An inhabitant of a burgh or borough, or one who enjoys the privileges of a place.
BURGH'ER-SHIP, *n.* The state or privilege of a burgher.
BURGH'-MAS-TER, *n.* A burgomaster ; also, an officer in the tin-mines.
BURGH'MOTE, *n.* The court of a *burgh* or borough.
BURG'LAR, *n.* [*burgh*, or *burg*, a house, and Arm. *laer*, a thief.] One guilty of nocturnal house-breaking.
BURG-LĀ'RI-AN, *n.* A person guilty of burglary.
BURG-LĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to burglary ; constituting the crime of burglary.
BURG-LĀ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With an intent to commit burglary ; in the manner of a burglar.
BURG'LA-RY, *n.* The act or crime of nocturnal house-breaking, with an intent to commit a felony.
BURG'-MOTE, *n.* A borough court. *Burke.*
BURG'O-MAS-TER, *n.* A burgh-master ; a magistrate, or one employed in the government of a city.
BUR'GRAVE, *n.* [*burg*, and G. *graf.*] In *some European countries*, an hereditary governor of a town or castle.
BUR'GUN-DY, *n.* A kind of wine, so called from Burgundy in France. *Shenstone.*
BURH is the same as *burg*, *burgh*, with the aspirate. It is Saxon, and signifies a city, a castle, a house, or tower.
BUR'I-AL, (ber'-e-al) *n.* 1. The act of burying a deceased person ; sepulture ; interment. 2. The act of placing any thing under earth or water. 3. The church service for funerals.
BUR'I-AL-PLACE, *n.* A place appropriated to the burial of the dead ; a grave-yard.
BUR'I-ER, (ber'e-er) *n.* One who buries a deceased person.
BŪ'RIN, *n.* [Fr. *burin.*] A graver ; an instrument for engraving.
BURL, *v. t.* 1. To dress cloth, as fullers do. *Johnson.* 2. To pick knots and loose threads off from cloth.
BUR'LACE, *n.* [a contraction of *burdelais.*] A sort of grape.
BURL'ER, *n.* A dresser of cloth.
BUR-LESQUE', } *a.* [Fr. ; It. *burlesco.*] Jocular ; tending to
BUR-LESK', } excite laughter by ludicrous images.
BUR-LESQUE', } *n.* 1. Ludicrous representation ; a contrast
BUR-LESK', } between the subject and the manner of treating it, which tends to excite laughter or ridicule. 2. A composition in which the contrast between the subject and the manner of considering it renders it ludicrous or ridiculous.
BUR-LESQUE', } *v. t.* To turn into ridicule ; or to make
BUR-LESK', } ludicrous by representation.
BUR-LESQ'UER, } *n.* One who burlesques, or turns to ridi-
BUR-LESK'ER, } cule.
BUR-LET'TA, *n.* [It.] A comic opera ; a musical entertainment.
BUR'LI-NESS, *n.* Bulk ; bluster.
BURL'Y, *a.* Great in size ; bulky ; tumid ; falsely great ; boisterous. *Dryden.*
BURN, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *burned* or *burnt.* [Sax. *bernan, bærnan* or *byrnan.*] 1. To consume with fire ; to reduce to ashes by the action of heat or fire. 2. To expel the volatile parts and reduce to charcoal by fire. 3. To cleanse of soot by burning ; to inflame. 4. To harden in the fire ; to bake or harden by heat. 5. To scorch ; to affect by heat. 6. To injure by fire ; to affect the flesh by heat. 9. To dry up, or dissipate ; with *up*. 8. To dry excessively ; to cause to wither by heat. 9. To heat or inflame ; to affect with excessive stimulus. 10. To affect with heat in cookery, so as to give the food a disagreeable taste. 11. To calcine with excessive heat.—*To burn up*, to consume entirely by fire.—*To burn out*, to burn till the fuel is all consumed.
BURN, *v. i.* 1. To be on fire ; to flame. 2. To shine ; to sparkle. 3. To be inflamed with passion or desire. 4. To act with destructive violence, as fire. 5. To be in commotion ; to rage with destructive violence. 6. To be heated ; to be in a glow. 7. To be affected with a sensation of heat, pain, or acidity. 8. To feel excess of heat.—*To burn out*, to burn till the fuel is exhausted, and the fire ceases.
BURN, *n.* 1. A hurt or injury of the flesh, caused by the action of fire. 2. The operation of burning or baking, as in *brickmaking*.
BURN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be burnt. [*Little used.*]
BURN'-COW, or BURST'-COW, *n.* A genus of insects.
BURNED, or BURNT, *pp.* Consumed with fire ; scorched or dried with fire or heat ; baked or hardened in the fire.
BURN'ER, *n.* A person who burns or sets fire to any thing.
BURN'ET, *n.* A plant, *poterium*, or garden burnet.
BURN'ET-SAX'I-FRAGE, *n.* A plant, *pimpinella.*
BURN'ING, *ppr.* Consuming with fire ; flaming ; scorch-

ing; hardening by fire; calcining; charring; raging as fire; glowing.

BURN'ING, *n.* Combustion; the act of expelling volatile matter and reducing to ashes, or to a calx; a fire; inflammation; the heat or raging of passion.

BURN'ING, *a.* 1. Powerful; vehement. 2. Much heated; very hot; scorching.

BURN'ING-GLĂSS, *n.* A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a small space, called a *focus*, producing an intense heat.

BURN'ING-THORN'Y-PLANT. A species of spurge.

BURN'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *brunir.*] To polish by friction; to make smooth, bright and glossy.

BURN'ISH, *v. i.* 1. To grow bright or glossy. *Swift.* 2. To grow; to spread out. *Dryden.*

BURN'ISH, *n.* Gloss; brightness; lustre. *Christ. Obs.*

BURN'ISHED, *pp.* Polished; made glossy.

BURN'ISH-ER, *n.* 1. The person who polishes, or makes glossy. 2. An instrument used in polishing, of different kinds.

BURN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Polishing; making smooth and glossy.

BURN'OOSE, } *n.* [Sp. *albornoz.*] An upper cloak or gar-
BURN'OS, } ment.

BURNT, *pp.* of *burn.* Consumed; scorched; heated; subjected to the action of fire.

BURNT'-OF'FER-ING, *n.* Something offered, and burnt on an altar, as an atonement for sin; a sacrifice; called also *burnt-sacrifice.*

BURR, *n.* 1. The lobe or lap of the ear. 2. The round knob of a horn next a deer's head. 3. The sweet-bread.

BUR'RAS PIPE, *n.* An instrument or vessel used to keep corroding powders in.

BUR'-REED, *n.* A plant, the *sparganium.*

BUR'REL, *n.* A sort of pear, called the *red butter pear.*

BUR'REL-FLY, *n.* The ox-fly, gad-bee, or breeze.

BUR'REL-SHOT, *n.* [Fr. *bourreler*, and *shot.*] Small shot, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c., put into cases, to be discharged among enemies.

BUR'ROĆK, *n.* A small wier or dam where wheels are laid in a river, for catching fish.

BUR'RŌW, *n.* A different orthography of *burgh*, *borough*, which see.

BUR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *byrgen.*] A hollow place in the earth, or in a warren, where small animals lodge.

BUR'RŌW, *v. i.* To lodge in a hole excavated in the earth; to lodge in any deep or concealed place.

BUR'RŌW-ING, *ppr.* Lodging in a burrow.

BURS'AR, *n.* 1. A treasurer, or cash-keeper; a purser. 2. A student, to whom a stipend is paid out of a burse, or fund. *Johnson.*

BURS'AR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a bursar. *Hales.*

BURS'A-RY, *n.* 1. The treasury of a college, or monastery. 2. In *Scotland*, an exhibition.

BURSE, (burs) *n.* [Fr. *bourse.*] 1. A public edifice in certain cities, for the meeting of merchants, to consult on matters of trade and money; an exchange. 2. In *France*, a fund or foundation for the maintenance of poor scholars in their studies.

BURST, *v. i.* pret. and pp. *burst.* The old participle *bursten* is nearly obsolete. [Sax. *byrstan*, *burstan.*] 1. To fly or break open with force, or with sudden violence; to suffer a violent disruption. 2. To break away; to spring from. 3. To come or fall upon suddenly or with violence; to rush upon unexpectedly. 4. To issue suddenly, or to come from a hidden or retired place into more open view. 5. To break forth into action suddenly. 6. To break or rush in with violence.

BURST, *v. t.* To break or rend by force or violence; to open suddenly.

BURST, *n.* 1. A sudden disruption; a violent rending; a sudden explosion or shooting forth. 2. A rupture; a hernia.

BURST, or BURST'EN, *pp.* or *a.* Affected with a rupture, or hernia.

BURST, *pp.* Opened or rent asunder by violence.

BURST'EN-NESS, *n.* The state of having a rupture; the hernia.

BURST'ER, *n.* One that bursts.

BURST'ING, *ppr.* Rending or parting by violence; exploding.

BURST'-WŌRT, *n.* The *herniaria*, a plant said to be good against hernia or ruptures.

BURT, *n.* A flat fish of the turbot kind. *Johnson.*

BURTH'EN. *See* BURDEN.

BUR'TON, (bur'tn) *n.* A small tackle formed by two blocks or pulleys.

BUR'Y, (ber'ry) *n.* This word is a different orthography of *burg*, *burh*, *borough.* It signifies a house, habitation, or castle, and is retained in many names of places, as in *Shrewsbury*, *Danbury.* The word is used by *Grew*, for *burrow.*

BUR'Y, (ber'ry) *v. t.* [Sax. *byrian*, *burgan.*] 1. To deposit a deceased person in the grave; to inter a corpse; to entomb. 2. To cover with earth, as seed sown. 3. To hide; to conceal; to overwhelm; to cover with any thing. 4. To withdraw or conceal in retirement. 5. To commit to the water; to deposit in the ocean. 6. To place one thing within another. 7. To forget and forgive; to hide in oblivion.—*To bury the hatchet*, in the *language of American Indians*, is to lay aside the instruments of war, forget injuries, and make peace.

BUR'Y-ING, (ber're-ing) *ppr.* Interring; hiding; covering with earth; overwhelming.

BUR'Y-ING, *n.* The act of interring the dead; sepulture.

BUR'Y-ING-PLACE, *n.* A grave-yard; a place appropriated to the sepulture of the dead; a church-yard.

BUR'Y-PEĀR, *n.* [Fr. *beurée.*] The name of a very tender and delicate pear. *Cotgrave.*

BUSH, *n.* [D. *bosch.*] 1. A shrub with branches; a thick shrub; also, a cluster of shrubs. With *hunters*, a fox tail. 2. An assemblage of branches interwoven. 3. A branch of a tree fixed or hung out as a tavern sign. 4. A circle of metal let into the sheaves of such blocks as have iron pins, to prevent their wearing.

BUSH, *v. i.* To grow thick or bushy. *Milton.*

BUSH, *v. t.* To furnish a block with a bush.

BUSH'EL, *n.* [Fr. *boisseau.*] 1. A dry measure, containing eight gallons, or four pecks. 2. A large quantity. 3. The circle of iron in the nave of a wheel; in *America* called a *box.*

BUSH'EL-AĠE, *n.* A duty payable on commodities by the bushel.

BUSH'ET, *n.* A wood. *See* BUSKET.

BUSH'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being bushy.

BUSH'-MAN, *n.* [D. *bosch-man.*] A woodsman.

† BUSH'MENT, *n.* A thicket; a cluster of bushes.

BUSH'Y, *a.* 1. Full of branches; thick and spreading, like a bush. 2. Full of bushes; overgrown with shrubs.

BUS'IED, (biz'zid) *pp.* of *busy.*

BUS'I-LESS, (biz'ze-les) *a.* Without business; at leisure; unemployed.

BUS'I-LY, (biz'ze-ly) *adv.* 1. With constant occupation; actively; earnestly; as, to be *busily* employed. 2. With an air of hurry or importance; with too much curiosity; importunately; officiously.

BUS'I-NESS, (biz'nes) *n.* 1. Employment; that which occupies the time, attention and labor of men. 2. Affairs; concerns. 3. The subject of employment; that which engages the care and attention. 4. Serious engagement; important occupation, in distinction from trivial affairs. 5. Concern; right of action or interposing. 6. A point; a matter of question; something to be examined, considered or performed.—*To do the business for a man*, is to kill, destroy, or ruin him.

BUSK, *n.* [Fr. *busque.*] A piece of steel or whale-bone, worn by women to strengthen their stays.

† BUSK, *n.* A bush.

BUSK, *v. i.* To be active or busy. *Fairfax* uses it in the sense of *prepare*, transitively, "to *busk* them for the battle."

BUSK'ET, *n.* A small bush, or a compartment of shrubs in a garden. *Spenser.*

BUSK'IN, *n.* 1. A kind of half boot, or high shoe, covering the foot and leg to the middle, worn by ancient actors of tragedy. 2. In *classic authors*, the word is used for *tragedy.*

BUSK'INED, *a.* Dressed in buskins. *Milton.*

BUSK'Y, *a.* Bushy; wooded; shaded or overgrown with trees or shrubs; generally written *bosky.*

BUSS, *n.* [L. *basio*; Fr. *baiser.*] 1. A kiss; a salute with the lips. 2. [D. *buis.*] A small vessel.

BUSS, *v. t.* To kiss; to salute with the lips. *Shak.*

BUST, *n.* [It. and Sp. *busto.*] In *sculpture*, the figure of a person in relief, showing only the head, shoulders, and stomach.

BUST'ARD, *n.* The *tarda*, a species of fowl of the grallic order.

BUS'TLE, (bus'sl) *v. i.* To stir quick; to be very active; to be very quick in motion.

BUS'TLE, (bus'sl) *n.* Hurry; great stir; rapid motion with noise and agitation; tumult.

BUS'TLER, (bus'ler) *n.* An active, stirring person.

BUS'TLING, (bus'ling) *ppr.* Stirring; moving actively with noise or agitation.

BUST'O, *n.* A bust; sometimes, perhaps, used for a *statue.*

BUS'Y, (biz'zy) *a.* [Sax. *bysi*, *bysig.*] 1. Employed with constant attention; engaged about something that renders interruption inconvenient. 2. Actively employed; occupied without cessation; constantly in motion. 3. Active in that which does not concern the person; meddling with or prying into the affairs of others; officious; importunate; vexatious. 4. Much occupied with employment.

BUS'Y, (biz'zy) *v. t.* To employ with constant attention; to keep engaged; to make or keep busy.

BUS'Y-BOD-Y, (biz'ze-bod-e) *n.* A meddling person; one who officiously concerns himself with the affairs of others.

BUT, *part.* for *butan.* (Commonly, but not correctly classed, by lexicographers, among *conjunctions* or *prepositions.*)

[Sax. *butan*, *buton*.] 1. Except; besides; unless. 2. Only.

BUT, *conj.* [Sax. *bote*.] More; further; noting an addition.

BUT, *n.* [Fr. *bout*.] 1. An end; a limit; a bound. 2. The end of a plank in a ship's side or bottom, which unites with another; generally written *butt*.

BUT, *v. i.* To be bounded by; to lie contiguous to; *a word used in America.* *See* ABUT.

BUT-END, *n.* The largest or blunt end of a thing.

BUTCH'ER, *n.* [Fr. *boucher*.] 1. One who slaughters animals for market. 2. One who kills men, or commands troops to kill them.

BUTCH'ER, *v. t.* 1. To kill or slaughter animals for food, or for market. 2. To murder.

BUTCH'ER-BIRD, *n.* The shrike, genus *lanius*.

BUTCH'ER-LI-NESS, *n.* A cruel, savage, butcherly manner.

BUTCH'ER-LY, *a.* Cruel; savage; murderous; grossly and clumsily barbarous. *Shak.*

BUTCH'ER-ROW, *n.* The row of shambles. *Whitlock.*

BUTCH'ER'S-BROOM, *n.* *Ruscus;* a genus of plants, called also *knee-holly.*

BUTCH'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The business of slaughtering cattle for the table, or for market. 2. Murder; great slaughter. *Dryden.* 3. The place where animals are killed for market; a shambles, or slaughter-house.

BUT'LER, *n.* [Fr. *bouteillier*.] A servant or officer in the houses of princes and great men, whose principal business is to take charge of the liquors, plate, &c.

BUT'LER-AGE, *n.* A duty of two shillings on every tun of wine imported into England by foreigners.

BUT'LER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a butler.

BUT'MENT, *n.* 1. A buttress of an arch; the supporter, or that part which joins it to the upright pier. 2. The mass of stone or solid work at the end of a bridge, by which the extreme arches are sustained. It is written also *abutment.*

BUT'SHAFT, *n.* An arrow to shoot at butts with.

BUTT, *n.* 1. *Literally*, end, furthest point. Hence, a mark to be shot at; the point where a mark is set or fixed to be shot at. 2. The point to which a purpose or effort is directed. *Shak.* 3. The object of aim. 4. The person at whom ridicule, jests, or contempt are directed. 5. [Sax. *butte*, or *bytt*.] A push or thrust given by the head of an animal. 6. A cask whose contents are two hogsheads; called also a *pipe.* 7. The end of a plank in a ship's side or bottom. 8. A particular kind of hinge for doors, &c.

BUTT, *v. i.* [It. *buttare*.] To thrust the head forward; to strike by thrusting the head against, as a ram.

BUT'TER, *n.* [Sax. *buter*, *butera;* Ger. *butter;* L. *butyrum*.] An oily substance obtained from cream or milk by churning.

BUT'TER, *v. t.* 1. To smear with butter. 2. To increase the stakes at every throw or every game.

BUT'TER-BUMP, *n.* The bittern. *Johnson.*

BUT'TER-BURR, *n.* A plant, a species of *tussilago.*

BUT'TER-CUPS, *n.* A name given to a species of *ranunculus*, or crow-foot.

BUT'TER-FLOW-ER, *n.* A yellow flower. *Gay.*

BUT'TER-FLY, *n.* *Papilio*, a genus of insects of the order of *lepidopters.*

BUT'TER-FLY-SHELL, *n.* A genus of testaceous *molluscas*, with a spiral, unilocular shell.

BUT'TER-IS, *n.* An instrument of steel set in wood for paring the hoof of a horse.

BUT'TER-MILK, *n.* The milk that remains after the butter is separated from it.

BUT'TER-NUT, *n.* The fruit of an American tree, the *juglans cinerea.*

BUT'TER-PRINT, BUT'TER-STAMP, *n.* A piece of carved wood, used to mark cakes of butter.

BUT'TER-TOOTH, *n.* A broad fore tooth.

BUT'TER-WIFE, BUT'TER-WŎM-AN, *n.* A woman who sells butter.

BUT'TER-WORT, *n.* A species of *pinguicula.*

BUT'TER-Y, *a.* Having the qualities or appearance of butter. *Harvey.*

BUT'TER-Y, *n.* An apartment in a house, where butter, milk, provisions, and utensils are kept.

BUT'TOCK, *n.* 1. The rump, or the protuberant part behind. 2. The convexity of a ship behind, under the stern.

BUT'TON, (but'tn) *n.* [Fr. *bouton*.] 1. A knob; a small ball; a catch used to fasten together the different parts of dress. 2. Any knob or ball fastened to another body; a small protuberant body. 3. A bud; a gem of a plant. 4. A flat piece of wood, turning on a nail or screw, to fasten doors. 5. The sea-urchin.

BUT'TON, (but'tn) *v. t.* 1. To fasten with a button, or buttons; to inclose, or make secure with buttons. 2. To dress or clothe: [*not used.*]

BUT'TON-HOLE, *n.* The hole or loop in which a button is caught.

BUT'TON-MA-KER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make buttons.

BUT'TON-STONE, *n.* A species of figured stone, or hard flint, resembling a button.

BUT'TON-TREE, *n.* The *conocarpus.*

BUT'TON-WEED, *n.* A genus of plants.

BUT'TON-WOOD, *n.* 1. The *cephalanthus*, a shrub. 2. The *platanus occidentalis*, western plane-tree, a large tree growing in N. America, producing rough balls, from which it is named.

BUT'TRESS, *n.* 1. A prop; a wall or abutment built archwise, serving to support another wall on the outside. 2. Any prop or support.

BUT'TRESS, *v. t.* To support by a buttress; to prop.

BUT'TRESSED, *a.* Supported with a buttress.

BUTTS, *n. pl.* A place where archers meet to shoot at a mark.

BUT'-WINK, *n.* A bird. *Johnson.*

BUT-Y-RA'CEOUS, BUT'Y-ROUS, *a.* [from L. *butyrum*, butter.] Having the qualities of butter; resembling butter.

BUX'OM, *a.* [Sax. *bocsum*.] 1. Obedient; obsequious; ready to obey; [*obs.*] 2. Gay; lively; brisk. *Milton.* 3. Wanton; jolly. *Dryden.*

BUX'OM-LY, *adv.* Obediently; [*obs.*] 2. Wantonly; amorously.

BUX'OM-NESS, *n.* Meekness; obedience; [*obs.*] *Chaucer.* 2. Briskness; amorousness

BUY, (bī) *v. t.*, pret and pp. *bought*, pron. *bawt*. [Sax. *bigan*, or *bycgan*, *bygan*.] 1. To acquire the property, right, or title to any thing, by paying a consideration or an equivalent in money; to purchase; to acquire by paying a price. 2. To procure by a consideration given; to procure at a price. 3. To bribe; to corrupt or pervert the judgment by paying a consideration.

To buy off, to influence to compliance; to cause to bend or yield by some consideration.—*To buy out.* 1. To buy off, or detach from. 2. To purchase the share or shares of a person in a stock.—In *popular language*, *to buy* is to pay dear for, as in *Chaucer.*

BUY, (bī) *v. i.* To negotiate or treat about a purchase.

BUY'ER, (bī'er) *n.* One who buys; a purchaser.

BUY'ING, *ppr.* Purchasing.

BUZZ, *v. i.* [It. *buzzicare*.] 1. To make a low, hissing sound, as bees. 2. To whisper; to speak with a low, hissing voice; to make a low, hissing sound. *Shak.*

BUZZ, *v. t.* To whisper; to spread, as report, by whispers, or to spread secretly. *Bentley.*

BUZZ, *n.* The noise of bees; also, a whisper.

BUZZ'ARD, *n.* [D. *buzaard*.] 1. A species of *falco*, or hawk, the *buteo;* a rapacious, but sluggish bird. 2. A blockhead; a dunce.

BUZZ'ARD, *a.* Senseless; stupid. *Milton.*

BUZ-ZARD-ET', *n.* A species of *falco*, or hawk.

BUZZ'ER, *n.* A whisperer; one who is busy in telling tales secretly.

BUZZ'ING, *ppr.* Making a low, hissing sound; whispering; tattling in secret.

BY, *prep.* [Sax. *be*, or *big;* Goth. *bi*.] 1. Near; close; as, sit *by* me. 2. Near, in motion; as, to pass *by* a church. 3. Through, or with, denoting the agent, means, instrument, or cause; as, "a city is destroyed *by* fire." 4. "Day *by* day;" "year *by* year;" "article *by* article." In these phrases, *by* denotes passing from one to another, or each particular separately taken. 5. "*By* the space of seven years." In this phrase, *by* denotes through, passing or continuing, during. 6. "*By* this time the sun had risen." The word here seems to denote, *at*, *present*, or *come to.* 7. According to; as, "this appears *by* his own account;" "these are good rules to live *by.*" 8. On; as, "to pass *by* land or water." 9. It is placed before words denoting quantity, measure, or proportion; as, to sell *by* the pound. 10. It is used to represent the means or instrument of swearing, or affirming; as, to swear *by* heaven. 11. In the phrase, "he has a cask of wine *by* him," *by* denotes nearness or presence. 12. "To sit *by* one's self," is to sit alone, or without company. 13. "To be present *by* attorney." In this phrase, *by* denotes means or instrument; through or in the presence of a substitute. 14. In the phrase, "north *by* west," the sense seems to be, north *passing* to the west, inclining or going westward or near west.—As an *adverb*, *by* denotes also nearness, or presence; as, there was no person *by* at the time.—*By and by* is a phrase denoting nearness in time; in a short time after; presently; soon.—*By the by* signifies, as we proceed or pass, [Fr. *en passant*,] noting something interposed in the progress of a discourse, which is distinct from the main subject.—*To stand by*, is to stand near, or to support.—In the common phrase, *good-bye*, *bye* signifies *passing*, *going*. The phrase signifies, a good going, a prosperous passage, and it is equivalent to *farewell.*—*By* is used in many compound words, in most of which we observe the sense of nearness, closeness, or a withdrawing or seclusion.

† BY. *See* ABY.

BY'ASS. *See* BIAS.
BY'-COF'FEE-HOUSE, *n.* A coffee-house in an obscure place. *Addison.*
BY'-CON-CERN'MENT, *n.* An affair distinct from the main business. *Dryden.*
BY'-CORN-ER, *n.* A private corner.
BY-DE-PEND'ENCE, *n.* An appendage; that which depends on something else.
BY-DE-SIGN', *n.* An incidental design, or purpose.
BY'-DRINK-ING, *n.* A private drinking.
BY'-END, *n.* Private end; secret purpose or advantage.
BY'-GONE, *a.* Past; gone by. *Scots dialect. Grew.*
BY'-IN'TER-EST, *n.* Self-interest, private advantage.
BY'-LANE, *n.* A private lane, or one out of the usual road.
BY'-LAW, *n.* A town law; the law of a city, town or private corporation. *Bacon.*
BY'-MAT-TER, *n.* Something incidental. *Bacon.*
BY'-NAME, *n.* Nickname; an incidental appellation.
BY'-NAME, *v. t.* To give a nickname. *Camden.*
BY'-PAST, *a.* Past; gone by. *Scots dialect.*
BY'-PATH, *n.* A private path; an obscure way.
BY'-RE-SPECT', *n.* Private end, or view. *Dryden.*
BY'-ROAD, *n.* A private or obscure road *Swift.*
BY'-ROOM, *n.* A private room or apartment. *Shak.*
BY'-SPEECH, *n.* An incidental or casual speech, not directly relating to the point. *Hooker.*
† BY'-SPELL, *n.* [Sax. *bigspell.*] A proverb. *Coles.*
BY'-STAND-ER, *n.* [Sax. *bigstandan.*] One who stands near; a spectator; one who has no concern with the business transacting.
BY'-STREET, *n.* A separate, private or obscure street.
BY'-TURN-ING, *n.* An obscure road. *Sidney.*
BY'-VIEW, *n.* Private view; self-interested purpose.
BY'-WALK, *n.* A secluded or private walk. *Dryden.*
BY'-WAY, *n.* A secluded, private or obscure way.
BY-WEST', *adv.* Westward; to the west of. *Davies.*
BY'-WIPE, *n.* A secret stroke or sarcasm. *Milton.*
BY'-WORD, *n.* [Sax. *bi*, or *big*, and *word.*] A common saying; a proverb; a saying that has a general currency.
BYE, *n.* [Sax.] A dwelling. *Gibson.*
BYRE, *n.* A cow-house.
† BYS'SIN, or † BYS'SUS, *n.* [Gr. *βυσσος.*] A silk or linen hood. *Gower.*
BYS'SINE, *a.* Made of silk. *Coles.*
BYS'SO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *βυσσος* and *λιθος.*] A rare mineral, occurring in very delicate filaments, short, flexible and elastic.
BYS'SUS, *n.* [L.] The asbestus is, by some, called by this name.
BYZ'ANT, } *n.* [from *Byzantium.*] A gold coin of the
BYZ'AN-TINE, } value of fifteen pounds sterling, so called from being coined at Byzantium.
BY-ZAN'TINE, or BY-ZAN'TIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Byzantium.

C.

C the third letter in the English alphabet, and the second articulation or consonant, is a palatal, nearly corresponding in sound with the Greek *κ*, kappa.

In *English*, C has two sounds, or rather it represents two very different articulations of the organs; one close, like *k*, which occurs before *a*, *o* and *u*; the other, a sibilant, precisely like *s*, which occurs before *e*, *i* and *y*.

As an abbreviature, C stands for Caius, Carolus, Cæsar, *condemno*, &c., and CC for *consulibus*. As a numeral, C stands for 100, CC for 200, &c.—In *music*, C after the cliff, is the mark of common time.

CAB, *n.* [Heb. Ch. קב kab.] An oriental dry measure, containing two pints and five sixths, English and American corn measure.
CA-BAL', *n.* [Fr. *cabale.*] 1. A number of persons united in some close design, usually to promote their private views in church or state by intrigue. A junto. This name was given to the ministry of Charles II., Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names compose the word. 2. Intrigue; secret artifices of a few men united in a close design. *Dryden.*
CA-BAL', or CAB'A-LA, *n.* Tradition, or a mysterious kind of science among Jewish rabbins, pretended to have been delivered to the ancient Jews by revelation, and transmitted by oral tradition; serving for the interpretation of difficult passages of Scripture.
CA-BAL', *v. i.* To unite in a small party to promote private views by intrigue, to intrigue.
CAB'A-LISM, *n.* The secret science of the cabalists.
CAB'A-LIST, *n.* 1. A Jewish doctor who professes the study of the *cabala*, or the mysteries of Jewish traditions. —2. In *French commerce*, a factor or agent.
CAB-A-LIST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the *cabala*; con-
CAB-A-LIST'I-CAL, } taining an occult meaning.
CAB-A-LIST'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of the cabalists.
CAB'A-LIZE, *v. i.* To use the manner or language of the cabalists. [*Not much used.*]
CA-BAL'LER, *n.* One who unites with others in close designs to effect an object by intrigue; one who cabals.
CAB'AL-LINE, *a.* [L. *caballinus.*] Pertaining to a horse.
CA-BAL'LING, *ppr.* Uniting in a cabal; intriguing in a small party.
CAB'A-RET, *n.* [Fr.] A tavern.
CAB'BAGE, *n.* [It. *cappuccio.*] A genus of plants, called, in botany, *brassica*, of several species; some of which are cultivated for food.
CAB'BAGE, *v. i.* To form a head in growing.
CAB'BAGE, *v. t.* [D. *kabassen.*] To purloin or embezzle, as pieces of cloth, after cutting out a garment. *Arbuthnot.*
CAB'BAGE-NET, *n.* A small net to boil cabbage in.
CAB'BAGE-TREE, *n.* The cabbage-palm, a species of *areca*, the *oleracea*, a native of warm climates.
CAB'BAGE-WORM, *n.* An insect. *Johnson.*
CAB'I-AI, *n.* An animal of S. America resembling a hog.
CAB'IN, *n.* [Fr. *cabane.*] 1. A small room; an inclosed place. 2. A cottage; a hut, or small house. 3. A tent; a shed; any covered place for a temporary residence. 4. An apartment in a ship for officers and passengers.
CAB'IN, *v. i.* To live in a cabin; to lodge. *Shak.*
CAB'IN, *v. t.* To confine in a cabin. *Shak.*
CAB'IN-BOY, *n.* A boy whose duty is to wait on the officers and passengers on board of a ship.
CAB'INED, *pp.* Inclosed; covered. *Milton.*
CAB'I-NET, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A closet; a small room, or retired apartment. 2. A private room, in which consultations are held. 3. The select or secret council of a prince or executive government; so called from the apartment in which it was originally held. 4. A piece of furniture, consisting of a chest or box, with drawers and doors. A private box. 5. Any close place where things of value are reposited for safe keeping. 6. A hut; a cottage; a small house; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*
CAB'I-NET, *v. t.* To inclose. *Howel.* [*Little used.*]
CAB'I-NET-COUN'CIL, *n.* 1. A council held with privacy; the confidential council of a prince or executive magistrate. 2. The members of a privy council; a select number of confidential counselors.
CAB'I-NET-ED, *pp.* Inclosed in a private apartment, or in a cabinet.
CAB'I-NET-MA'KER, *n.* A man whose occupation is to make cabinets, tables, bureaus, &c.
CAB'IN-MATE, *n.* One who occupies the same cabin with another. *Beaumont.*
CAB-I-RE'AN, *n.* One of the *Cabiri. Faber.*
CA-BIR'I-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to the *Cabiri*, certain deities
CA-BIR'IC, } greatly venerated by the ancient pagans
CAB-I-RIT'IC, } in Greece and Phenicia. *Bryant. Faber.*
CA'BLE, *n.* [Sp., Fr. *cable.*] A large, strong rope or chain, used to retain a vessel at anchor.
CA'BLED, *a.* Fastened with a cable.
CAB'LET, *n.* A little cable. *Mar. Dict.*
CA'BLE-TIER, *n.* The place where the cables are coiled away. *Mar. Dict.*
CA-BOB', *v. t.* To roast meat in a certain mode.
CA-BOCHED, or CA-BOSHED, *a.* In *heraldry*, having the head cut close, so as to have no neck left.
CA-BOOSE', *n.* [G. *kabuse.*] 1. The cook-room or kitchen of a ship; a fire-place or stove for cooking in a small vessel. 2. A box that covers the chimney in a ship.
CAB'OS, *n.* A species of eel-pout, about two feet long.
CAB'RI-OLE, } *n.* [Fr. *cabriolet.*] A gig; a one-horse
CAB'RI-O-LET, } chair, a light carriage.
CAB'URE, *n.* A Brazilian bird of the owl kind.
CAB'URNS, *n.* Small lines made of spun-yarn, to bind cables, seize tackles, and the like.
CA'CAO, or CO'COA, (cō'co) *n.* The chocolate-tree, a species of the *theobroma*, a native of the West Indies.
CAC-COONS', *n.* A plant, called, in botany, *flevillea.*
CACH'A-LOT, *n.* A cetaceous fish, the *physeter*, or spermaceti whale.
CACHE, *n.* [Fr.] A term used by traders and explorers in the unsettled western country belonging to the United States, for a hole dug in the ground, for the purpose of preserving and concealing such provisions and commodities as it may be inconvenient to carry with them throughout their journey. *Lewis and Clark's Travels.*
CA-CHEC'TIC, } *a.* Having an ill habit of body.
CA-CHEC'TI-CAL, }

*CA-CHEX'Y, *n.* [Gr. *καχεξια.*] A vicious state of the powers of the body; a deranged state of the constitution, without fever or nervous disease.

CACH-IN-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *cachinnatio.*] Loud laughter. [*Little used.*]

CACH'O-LONG, *n.* A variety of chalcedony.

CACK, *v. i.* [L. *caco.*] To ease the body by stool.

CACK'ER-EL, *n.* A species of fish.

CAC'KLE, *v. i.* [D. *kaakelen.*] 1. To make a particular noise, as a hen. 2. To laugh with a broken noise, like the cackling of a goose; to *giggle.* 3. To prate; to prattle; to tattle; to talk in a silly manner.

CAC'KLE, *n.* 1. The broken noise of a goose or hen. 2. Idle talk; silly prattle.

CAC'KLER, *n.* 1. A fowl that cackles. 2. A telltale; a tattler.

CAC'KLING, *ppr.* Making the noise of a goose or hen.

CAC'KLING, *n.* The broken noise of a goose or hen.

CAC-O-CHYM'IC, } *a.* Having the fluids of the body
CAC-O-CHYM'I-CAL, } vitiated, especially the blood.

CAC'O-CHYM-Y, *n.* [Gr. *κακοχυμια.*] A vicious state of the vital humors, especially of the blood.

CAC-O-DĒ'MON, *n.* [Gr. *κακος* and *δαιμων.*] An evil spirit.

CAC-O-Ē'THES, *n.* [Gr. *κακοηθεια.*] 1. A bad custom or habit; a bad disposition.—2. In *medicine*, an incurable ulcer.

†CA-COG'RA-PHY, *n.* Bad spelling.

CA-COPH'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. *κακος* and *φωνη.*] 1. In *rhetoric*, an uncouth or disagreeable sound of words, proceeding from the meeting of harsh letters or syllables.—2. In *medicine*, a depraved voice; an altered state of the voice.—3. In *music*, a combination of discordant sounds.

CA-DĀ'VER, *n.* [L.] A corpse.

CA-DAV'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cadaver.*] 1. Having the appearance or color of a dead human body; pale; wan; ghastly. 2. Having the qualities of a dead body.

CAD'DIS, *n.* A kind of tape or riband; a kind of worm. 2. A kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw.

CAD'DŌW, *n.* A chough; a jackdaw.

CAD'DY, *n.* A small box for keeping tea.

CADE, *a.* Tame; bred by hand; domesticated; as, a *cade* lamb.

CADE, *v. t.* To bring up or nourish by hand, or with tenderness; to tame.

CADE, *n.* [L. *cadus.*] A barrel or cask.

CA'DE-OIL, *n.* In the *materia medica*, an oil made of the fruit of the *oxycedrus.*

CADE-WORM, *n.* The same as *caddis.*

CĀ'DENCE, or CĀ'DEN-CY, *n.* [Fr. *cadence;* Sp., Port. *cadencia.*] 1. A fall; a decline; a state of sinking. 2. A fall of the voice in reading or speaking. 3. The general tone of reading verse. 4. Tone; sound.—5. In *music*, repose; the termination of a harmonical phrase on a repose, or on a perfect chord.—6. In *horsemanship*, an equal measure or proportion observed by a horse in all his motions.—7. In *heraldry*, the distinction of families.

CĀ'DENCE, *v. t.* To regulate by musical measure.

CĀ'DENCED, *pp.* or *a.* Having a particular cadence.

CA-DĒNE', *n.* A species of inferior carpet.

CĀ'DENT, *a.* [L. *cadens.*] Falling down; sinking.

CA-DEN'ZA, *n.* [It.] The fall or modulation of the voice in singing.

CA-DET', *n.* [Fr. *cadet;* It. *cadetto.*] 1. The younger or youngest son. *Brown.* 2. A gentleman who carries arms in a regiment, as a private man, with a view to acquire military skill, and obtain a commission. 3. A young man, in a military school.

CA-DEW', *n.* A straw-worm. *See* CADDIS.

†CADGE, *v. t.* To carry a burden. *Ray.*

CADG'ER. *See* CODGER.

CAD'GY, *a.* Cheerful; merry after good eating and drinking. *Brockett, North of Eng.*

CĀ'DI, *n.* In the *Turkish dominions*, a judge in civil affairs.

CA-DIL'LAC, *n.* A sort of pear. *Johnson.*

CAD-MĒ'AN, or CAD'MI-AN, *a.* Relating to Cadmus, a reputed prince of Thebes, who introduced into Greece the sixteen simple letters of the alphabet—*a*, *β*, *γ*, *δ*, *ε*, *ι*, *κ*, *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, *ο*, *π*, *ρ*, *σ*, *τ*, *υ*. These are called *Cadmean* letters.

CAD'MI-A, *n.* An oxyd of zink which collects on the sides of furnaces where zink is sublimed.

CAD'MI-UM, *n.* A metal discovered in 1817.

CA-DŪ'CEUS, *n.* [L.] In *ancient mythology*, Mercury's rod, a wand entwisted by two serpents.

CA-DŪ'CI-TY, *n.* [L. *caducus.*] Tendency to fall. *Chesterfield.* [*Little used.*]

CA-DŪ'COUS, *a.* In *botany*, falling early.

†CA-DŪKE', *a.* [Old Fr. *caduc.*] Fleeting, or frail. *Hickes.*

CÆ'CIAS, *n.* [L.] A wind from the north-east.

CÆ'RULE. *See* CERULE and CERULEAN.

CÆ-SĀ'RI-AN. *See* CESARIAN.

CÆ-SŪ'RA. *See* CESURA.

CAF'FEIN, *n.* A substance obtained from an infusion of unroasted coffee, by treating it with the muriate of tin.

CAF'TAN, *n.* [Persic.] A Persian or Turkish vest or garment.

CAG, *n.* [Fr. *caque;* Dan. *kag.*] A small cask, or barrel. It is generally written *keg.*

CAGE, *n.* [Fr. *cage.*] 1. A box or inclosure, for confining birds or beasts. 2. An inclosure made with palisades for confining wild beasts. 3. A prison for petty criminals.—4. In *carpentry*, an outer work of timber, inclosing another within it.

CAGE, *v. t.* To confine in a cage; to shut up, or confine. *Donne.*

CĀ'GIT, *n.* A beautiful green parrot of the Philippine isles.

CAG'U-I, *n.* A monkey of Brazil, of two species.

CĀ'IC, or CĀ'IQUE, *n.* [Fr.] A skiff belonging to a galley.

CAIL. *See* KAIL.

CĀI'MAN. *See* CAYMAN.

CAIRN, *n.* [Welsh, *carn*] A heap of stones.

*CĀ'IS-SON, or CAIS-SOON', *n.* [Fr.] 1. A wooden chest into which several bombs are put, and sometimes gunpowder. 2. A wooden frame or chest used in laying the foundation of the pier of a bridge. 3. An ammunition chest, or wagon.

CĀI'TIFF, or CAI'TIF, *n.* [It. *cattivo.*] A mean villain; a despicable knave.

CĀI'TIFF, CĀI'TIF, or CĀI'TIVE, *a.* Base; servile. *Spenser.*

CAJ'E-PUT, *n.* An oil from the East Indies.

CA-JŌLE', *v. t.* [Fr. *cajoler.*] To flatter; to soothe; to coax; to deceive or delude by flattery.

CA-JŌL'ER, *n.* A flatterer; a wheedler.

CA-JŌL'ER-Y, *n.* Flattery; a wheedling to delude.

CA-JŌL'ING, *ppr.* Flattering; wheedling; deceiving.

CA-JŌ'TA, *n.* A Mexican animal resembling a wolf and a dog.

CAKE, *n.* [D. *koek.*] 1. A small mass of dough baked; or a composition of flour, butter, sugar, or other ingredients, baked in a small mass. 2. Something in the form of a cake, rather flat than high, but roundish. 3. A mass of matter concreted; as, a *cake* of ice. 4. A hard swelling on the flesh, or a concretion.

CAKE, *v. t.* To form into a cake or mass.

CAKE, *v. i.* To concrete, or form into a hard mass.

†CAKE, *v. i.* To cackle. *Ray.*

CAL'A-BASH, *n.* [Sp. *calabaza.*] 1. A vessel made of a dried gourd-shell, or of the shell of a calabash-tree. 2. A popular name of the gourd-plant, or *cucurbita.*

CAL'A-BASH-TREE, *n.* A tree of two species, known, in *botany*, by the generic name *crescentia.*

CA-LĀDE', *n.* The slope or declivity of a rising manege-ground.

CA-LĀ'ITE, *n.* A name given to the turquois; which see.

CAL-A-MANC'O, *n.* [Fr. *callimanque.*] A woolen stuff, of a fine gloss, and checkered in the warp.

CAL'A-MAR, *n.* [Sp.] An animal having an oblong body, and ten legs.

CAL'AM-BAC, *n.* [Sp. *calambuco.*] Aloes-wood, xyloe-aloes, a drug.

CAL'AM-BŌUR, *n.* A species of the aloes-wood.

CAL-A-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing plants having a long, hollow, knotted stem.

CAL'A-MINE, or CAL'A-MIN, *n.* *Lapis calaminaris*, or *cadmia fossilis;* an ore of zink.

CAL'A-MINT, *n.* [L. *calamintha.*] An aromatic plant, a species of *melissa*, or baum.

†CAL'A-MIS-TRATE, *v. t.* To curl or frizzle the hair.

†CAL-A-MIS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of curling the hair.

CAL A-MIT, *n.* [L. *calamus.*] A mineral.

CA-LAM'I-TOUS, *a.* [Fr. *calamiteux.*] 1. Very miserable; involved in deep distress; oppressed with infelicity; wretched from misfortune. 2. Producing distress and misery; making wretched. 3. Full of misery; distressful; wretched.

CA-LAM'I-TOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to bring great distress.

CA-LAM'I-TOUS-NESS, *n.* Deep distress; wretchedness; misery; the quality of producing misery.

CA-LAM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *calamitas.*] Any great misfortune, or cause of misery.

CAL'A-MUS, *n.* [L.] 1. The generic name of the Indian cane, called also *rotang.*—2. In *antiquity*, a pipe or fistula, a wind instrument, made of a reed or oaten stalk. 3. A rush or reed used anciently as a pen to write on parchment or papyrus. 4. A sort of reed, or sweet-scented cane, used by the Jews as a perfume. 5. The sweet flag.

CA-LAN'DRA, *n.* A species of lark.

CA-LAN'DRE, or CAL'AN-DER, *n* The French name of a species of insect of the beetle kind.

CA-LAN'GAY, *n.* A species of white parrot. *Ash.*

CA-LASH', *n.* [Fr. *caleche.*] 1. A light chariot or carriage with very low wheels. 2. A cover for the head, used by ladies.

CALC'AR, *n.* In *glass-works*, a kind of oven.

CALC'AR-ATE, *a.* [L. *calcar.*] Furnished with a spur.

CAL-CĀ'RI-O-SUL'PHU-ROUS, *a.* Having lime and sulphur in combination, or partaking of both.

CAL-CA'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *calcarius.*] Partaking of the nature of lime; having the qualities of lime.
CAL CA-VAL'LA, *n.* A kind of sweet wine from Portugal.
CAL'CE-A-TED, *a.* [L. *calceatus.*] Shod; fitted with or wearing shoes.
CAL'CE-DON, *n.* With *jewelers*, a foul vein, like chalcedony. [*See* CHALCEDONY.] *Ash.*
CAL-CE-DON'IC, or CAL-CE-DŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling chalcedony.
CAL'CE-DO-NY. *See* CHALCEDONY, the more correct orthography.
CAL-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing calx or lime.
CAL'CI-FORM, *a.* In the form of calx.
CAL-CI-MŪ'RITE, *n.* A species of earth, of the muriatic genus, of a blue or olive-green color.
CAL-CIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be calcined; capable of being reduced to a friable state by the action of fire.
CAL'CI-NATE, *v. t.* To calcine.
CAL-CI-NĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The operation of expelling from a substance, by heat, some volatile matter with which it is combined, and thus reducing it to a friable state. 2. The operation of reducing a metal to an oxyd, or metallic calx.
* CAL'CI-NA-TO-RY, *n.* A vessel used in calcination.
* CAL'CINE, or CAL-CĪNE', *v. t.* [Fr. *calciner.*] 1. To reduce a substance to a powder, or to a friable state. 2. To oxydize, as a metal; to reduce to a metallic calx. 3. To dissolve.
* CAL'CINE, *v. i.* To be converted into a powder or friable substance, or into a calx, by the action of heat.
† CAL'CI-TRATE, *v. i.* [Fr. *calcitrer.*] To kick; to spurn.
† CAL-CI-TRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of kicking. *Ross.*
CAL'CI-UM, *n.* The metallic basis of lime.
CAL-CO-GRAPH'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to calcography.
CAL-COG'RA-PHY, *n.* [L. *calx*, and Gr. γραφω.] An engraving in the likeness of chalk.
CALC'-SIN-TER, *n.* Stalactitic carbonate of lime.
CALC'-TUFF, *n.* An alluvial formation of carbonate of lime.
CAL'CU-LA-BLE, *a.* That may be calculated, or ascertained by calculation.
CAL'CU-LA-RY, *n.* [L. *calculus.*] A congeries of little stony knots dispersed through the parenchyma of the pear and other fruits, formed by concretions of the sap.
CAL'CU-LA-RY, *a.* Relating to the disease called the *stone.*
CAL'CU-LATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *calculer.*] 1. To compute; to reckon. 2. To ascertain by the use of tables or numbers. 3. To form tables upon mathematical principles, as logarithms. 4. To compute the situation of the planets at a certain time, for astrological purposes. 5. To adjust by computation; to fit or prepare by the adaptation of the means to the end. *Tillotson.*
CAL'CU-LATE, *v. i.* To make a computation.—In *popular use*, this word is often equivalent to *intend* or *purpose*, that is, to make arrangements, and form a plan; as, a man *calculates* to go a journey.
CAL'CU-LA-TED, *pp.* Computed; reckoned; suited; adapted by design.
CAL'CU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Computing; reckoning; adapting by design; adjusting.
CAL-CU-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The art, practice or manner of computing by numbers. 2. The result of an arithmetical operation; computation; reckoning. 3. Estimate formed in the mind by comparing the various circumstances and facts which influence its determination.
CAL'CU-LA-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to calculation; tending to calculate.
CAL'CU-LA-TOR, *n.* One who computes or reckons.
CAL'CU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Belonging to calculation.
† CAL'CULE, *n.* Reckoning; computation.
† CAL'CULE, *v. t.* To calculate. *Chaucer.*
CAL'CU-LOUS, *a.* 1. Stony; gritty; hard, like stone. 2. Affected with the gravel or stone.
CAL'CU-LUS, *n.* [L.] 1. The stone in the bladder or kidneys.—2. In *mathematics*, *differential calculus* is the arithmetic of the infinitely small differences of variable quantities.
CAL'DRON, (cawl'dron) *n.* [Old Fr. *chauldron*, now *chaudron.*] A large kettle or boiler.
CALECHE. *See* CALASH.
CAL-E-DŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Caledonia.
CAL-E-DŌ'NI-AN, *n.* A native of Caledonia, now Scotland.
CAL-E-FĀ'CIENT, *a.* Warming; heating.
CAL-E-FĀ'CIENT, *n.* That which warms or heats.
CAL-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *calefactio.*] 1. The act or operation of warming or heating. 2. The state of being heated.
CAL-E-FAC'TIVE, CAL-E-FAC'TO-RY, *a.* That makes warm or hot; that communicates heat.
CAL'E-FY, *v. i.* [L. *calefio.*] To grow hot or warm; to be heated.
CAL'E-FY, *v. t.* To make warm or hot.
CAL'EN-DAR, *n.* [L. *calendarium.*] 1. A register of the year, in which the months, weeks, and days are set down in order, with the feasts observed by the church, &c.; an almanac. 2. A list of prisoners in the custody of the sheriff. 3. An orderly table or enumeration of persons or things.—*Calendar-month*, a solar month as it stands in almanacs.
CAL'EN-DAR, *v. t.* To enter or write in a calendar.
CAL'EN-DER, *v. t.* [Fr. *calendrer.*] To press between rollers, for the purpose of making smooth, glossy and wavy.
CAL'EN-DER, *n.* A machine, or hot press, used in manufactories to press cloths.
CAL'EN-DER, or KAL'EN-DER, *n.* The name of a sort of dervises in Turkey and Persia.
CAL'EN-DRER, *n.* The person who calenders cloth.
CAL'ENDS, *n. plu.* [L. *calendæ.*] Among the *Romans*, the first day of each month.
CAL'EN-TURE, *n.* [Sp. *calentura.*] A violent, ardent fever, incident to persons in hot climates, especially natives of cooler climates.
CALF, (cäf) *n.*; *plu.* CALVES, (cävz) [Sax. *cealf*; Sw. *kalf*; Dan. *kalv*; D. *kalf.*] 1. The young of the cow.—2. In *contempt*, a dolt; an ignorant, stupid person; a weak or cowardly man. 3. The thick, fleshy part of the leg behind.—4. *The calves of the lips*, in *Hosea*, signify the pure offerings of prayer, praise and thanksgiving. *Brown.*
CALF'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a calf. *Shak.*
CALF'-SKIN, *n.* The hide or skin of a calf; or leather made of the skin.
CAL'I-BER, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The diameter of a body. 2. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore.—*Caliber-compasses*, *calibers*, or *callipers*, a sort of compasses made with arched legs, to take the diameter of round bodies, as masts, shot, &c.
CAL'I-BRE, *n.* A sort or kind; a figurative meaning of the preceding word. *Burke.*
CAL'ICE, *n.* [L. *calix*; Fr. *calice.*] Usually written *chalice.* A cup; *appropriately*, a communion cup.
CAL'I-CO, *n.* [from *Calicut*, in India.] Cotton cloth.—In *England*, white or unprinted cotton cloth is called *calico.*—In the *United States*, calico is printed cotton cloth, having not more than two colors.
CAL'I-CO-PRINT'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to print calicoes.
CAL'ID, *a.* [L. *calidus.*] Hot; burning; ardent.
CA-LID'I-TY, *n.* Heat. *Brown.*
CAL'I-DUCT, *n.* Among the *ancients*, a pipe or canal used to convey heat from a furnace to the apartments of a house.
CĀ'LIF, *n.* written also CALIPH and KALIF. [from Ar. *calafa*, to succeed. Hence a *calif* is a successor, a title given to the successors of Mohammed.] A successor or vicar; a representative of Mohammed, bearing the same relation to him as the pope pretends to bear to St. Peter.
CAL'IF-ATE, CAL'IPH-ATE, CĀ'LIPH-SHIP, or KAL'IF ATE, *n.* The office or dignity of a calif; or the government of a calif. *Harris.*
CAL-I-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *caligatio.*] Darkness; dimness; cloudiness.
CA-LIG'IN-OUS, *a.* Dim; obscure; dark.
CA-LIG'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Dimness; obscurity.
CAL-I-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to elegant penmanship. *Warton.*
CA-LIG'RA-PHY, CAL-LIG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. καλλιγραφια.] Fair or elegant writing, or penmanship.
CĀ'LIN, *n.* A compound metal of the Chinese.
CAL'I-PASH, CAL'I-PEE, *n.* Terms of *cookery* in dressing a turtle.
CAL'I-VER, *n.* A kind of hand-gun, musket, or arquebuse. *Shak.*
CĀ'LIX, *n.* [L. *calix.*] 1. A cup. 2. The membrane which covers the *papillæ* in the pelvis.
CALK, (cawk) *v. t.* 1. To drive oakum, or old ropes untwisted, into the seams of a ship or other vessel, to prevent their leaking, or admitting water.—2. In *some parts of America*, to set upon a horse or ox shoes armed with sharp points of iron, to prevent their slipping on ice.
CALK, (cawk) *n.* In *New England*, a sharp-pointed piece of iron on a shoe for a horse or an ox, called, in *Great Britain*, *calkin*; used to prevent the animal from slipping.
CALK'ER, (cawk'er) *n.* A man who calks.
CALKED, (cawkt) *pp.* Having the seams stopped; furnished with shoes with iron points.
CALK'IN, (cawk'in) *n.* A calk.
CALK'ING, (cawk'ing) *ppr.* Stopping the seams of a ship; putting on shoes with iron points.
CALK'ING, (cawk'ing) *n.* In *painting*, the covering of the back side of a design with black lead, or red chalk, and tracing lines through on a waxed plate, which leaves an impression of the color on the plate or wall.
CALK'ING-Ī-RON, (cawk'ing-ī-urn) *n.* An instrument like a chisel, used in calking ships.
CALL, *v. t.* [L. *calo.*] 1. To name; to denominate, or give a name. 2. To convoke; to summon; to direct or

order to meet ; to assemble by order or public notice. 3. To request to meet or come. 4. To invite. 5. To invite or summon to come or be present ; to invite, or collect. 6. To give notice to come by authority ; to command to come. 7. To proclaim ; to name, or publish the name. 8. To appoint, or designate, as for an office, duty, or employment. 9. To invite ; to warn ; to exhort. 10. To invite or draw into union with Christ. 11. To own and acknowledge. 12. To invoke or appeal to. 13. To esteem or account.

To call down, to invite, or to bring down.—*To call back*, to revoke, or retract ; to recall ; to summon, or bring back.—*To call for*, to demand, require or claim ; or to cause to grow. Also, to speak for ; to ask ; to request.—*To call in*, to collect ; or to draw from circulation, or to summon together ; to invite to come together.—*To call forth*, to bring or summon to action.—*To call off*, to summon away ; to divert.—*To call up*, to bring into view or recollection ; also, to bring into action, or discussion.—*To call over*, to read a list, name by name ; to recite separate particulars in order.—*To call out*, to summon to fight ; to challenge ; also, to summon into service.—*To call to mind*, to recollect ; to revive in memory.

CALL, *v. i.* 1. To utter a loud sound, or to address by name ; to utter the name. 2. To stop, without intention of staying ; to make a short stop.—*To call on*, to make a short visit to ; also, to solicit payment, or make a demand of a debt.—In a *theological sense*, to pray to, or worship.—*To call out*, to utter a loud voice ; to bawl ; *a popular use of the phrase.*

CALL, *n.* 1. A vocal address, of summons or invitation. 2. Demand ; requisition ; public claim. 3. Divine vocation, or summons. 4. Invitation ; request of a public body or society. 5. A summons from heaven ; impulse. 6. Authority ; command. 7. A short visit ; as, to make a *call*. 8. Vocation ; employment. 9. A naming ; a nomination. 10. Among *hunters*, a lesson, blown on the horn, to comfort the hounds.—11. Among *seamen*, a whistle or pipe. 12. The English name of the mineral called by the Germans *tungsten* or *wolfram*.—13. Among *fowlers*, the noise or cry of a fowl, or a pipe to call birds, by imitating their voice.—14. In *legislative bodies*, the *call of the house*, is a calling over the names of the members, to discover who is absent, or for other purpose.

CALLED, *pp.* Invited ; summoned ; addressed ; named ; appointed ; invoked ; assembled by order ; recited.

CALL'ER, *n.* One who calls.

† CAL'LET, or † CAL'LAT, *n.* A trull, or a scold. *Shak.*

† CAL'LET, *v. i.* To rail ; to scold.

† CAL'LI-CO. *See* CALICO.

CAL-LID'I-TY, *n.* [L. *calliditas.*] Craftiness. *Cockeram.*

CAL-LIG'RA-PHY. *See* CALIGRAPHY. *B. Jonson.*

CALL'ING, *ppr.* Inviting ; summoning ; naming ; addressing ; invoking.

CALL'ING, *n.* 1. A naming, or inviting ; a reading over or reciting in order, or a call of names with a view to obtain an answer, as in legislative bodies. 2. Vocation ; profession ; trade ; usual occupation, or employment. 3. Class of persons engaged in any profession or employment. 4. Divine summons, vocation, or invitation.

CAL'LI-O-PE, *n.* In *pagan mythology*, the muse that presides over eloquence and heroic poetry.

CAL'LI-PERS. *See* CALIBER.

CAL-LOS'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *callosité.*] Hardness, or bony hardness ; the hardness of the cicatrix of ulcers.

CAL'LOT. *See* CALOTTE.

CAL'LOUS, *a.* [L. *callus.*] 1. Hard ; hardened ; indurated. 2. Hardened in mind ; insensible ; unfeeling.

CAL'LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a hardened or unfeeling manner.

CAL'LOUS-NESS, *n.* Hardness, induration, applied to the body ; insensibility, applied to the mind or heart.

CAL'LOW, *a.* [Ir. *calbh* ; L. *calvus.*] Destitute of feathers ; naked ; unfledged ; as a young bird.

CAL'LUS, *n.* [L.] Any cutaneous, corneous or bony hardness, but generally the new growth of osseous matter, between the extremities of fractured bones, serving to unite them ; also, a hardness in the skin.

CALM, (cäm) *a.* [Fr. *calme.*] 1. Still ; quiet ; being at rest, as the air ; not stormy or tempestuous. 2. Undisturbed ; not agitated. 3. Undisturbed by passion ; not agitated or excited ; quiet ; tranquil ; as the mind, temper, or attention.

CALM, (cäm) *n.* Stillness ; tranquillity ; quiet ; freedom from motion, agitation, or disturbance.

CALM, (cäm) *v. t.* To still ; to quiet ; as the wind, or elements ; to still, appease, allay or pacify, as the mind, or passions.

CALM'ER, (cäm'er) *n.* The person or thing that calms, or has the power to still, and make quiet ; that which allays or pacifies.

CALM'ING, (cäm'ing) *ppr.* Stilling ; appeasing.

CALM'LY, (cäm'ly) *adv.* In a quiet manner ; without disturbance, agitation, tumult, or violence ; without passion ; quietly.

CALM'NESS, (cäm'nes) *n.* 1. Quietness ; stillness ; tranquillity. 2. Quietness ; mildness ; unruffled state.

CALM'Y, (cäm'y) *a.* Calm ; quiet ; peaceable. *Cowley.*

CAL'O-MEL, *n.* A preparation of mercury, much used in *medicine.*

CA-LOR'IC, *n.* [L. *calor*, heat.] The principle or matter of heat, or the simple element of heat.

CA-LOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the matter of heat.

CAL-O-RIF'IC, *a.* That has the quality of producing heat ; causing heat ; heating.

CAL-O-RIM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *calor*, and Gr. μετρον.] An apparatus for measuring relative quantities of heat, or the specific caloric of bodies.

CAL'O-RI-MO-TOR, *n.* [*caloric*, and L. *motor.*] A galvanic instrument, in which the calorific influence or effects are attended by scarcely any electrical power.

CA-LOTTE', or CA-LŌTE', *n.* [Fr. *calotte.*] A cap or coif of hair, satin or other stuff.

CA-LOY'ERS, or CALOGERI, *n.* Monks of the Greek church, of three orders.

CALP, *n.* A subspecies of carbonate of lime.

CAL'TROP, *n.* [Sax. *coltræppe.*] 1. A kind of thistle, the Latin *tribulus*. 2. In *military affairs*, an instrument with four iron points disposed in a triangular form, so that, three of them being on the ground, the other points upward, to wound horses' feet.

CAL'U-MET, *n.* Among the *aboriginals of America*, a pipe used for smoking tobacco.

CA-LUM'NI-ATE, *v. t.* To accuse or charge one falsely and knowingly with some crime, offense, or something disreputable ; to slander.

CA-LUM'NI-ATE, *v. i.* To charge falsely and knowingly with a crime or offense ; to propagate evil reports with a design to injure the reputation of another.

CA-LUM'NI-A-TED, *pp.* Slandered ; falsely and maliciously accused of what is criminal, immoral or disgraceful.

CA-LUM'NI-A-TING, *ppr.* Slandering.

CA-LUM-NI-Ā'TION, *n.* False accusation of a crime or offense, or a malicious and false representation of the words or actions of another, with a view to injure his good name.

CA-LUM'NI-A-TOR, *n.* One who slanders ; one who maliciously propagates false accusations or reports.

CA-LUM'NI-A-TO-RY, *a.* Slanderous.

CA-LUM'NI-OUS, *a.* Slanderous ; bearing or implying calumny ; injurious to reputation.

CA-LUM'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Slanderously.

CA-LUM'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Slanderousness.

CAL'UM-NY, *n.* [L. *calumnia.*] Slander ; false accusation of a crime or offense, maliciously made or reported.

CAL'VA-RY, *n.* [L. *calvaria.*] 1. A place of skulls ; *particularly*, the place where Christ was crucified.—2. In *heraldry*, a cross so called, set upon steps.

CALVE, (cäv) *v. i.* [Sax. *calfian.*] 1. To bring forth young, as a cow.—2. In a *metaphorical sense*, to bring forth ; to produce.

CALVES'-SNOUT, *n.* A plant, snap-dragon, *antirrhinum.*

† CALV'ER, *v. t.* To cut in slices. *B. Jonson.*

† CALV'ER, *v. i.* To shrink by cutting, and not fall to pieces.

CAL'VILLE, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of apple.

CAL'VIN-ISM, *n.* The theological tenets or doctrines of Calvin.

CAL'VIN-IST, *n.* A follower of Calvin ; one who embraces the theological doctrines of Calvin.

CAL-VIN-IST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to Calvin, or to his
CAL-VIN-IST'I-CAL, } opinions in theology.

CALV'ISH, (cäv'ish) *a.* Like a calf. [More properly, *calfish.*] *Sheldon.*

CALX, *n. ; plu.* CALXES, or CALCES. [L.] *Properly*, lime or chalk ; but *more appropriately*, the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat, or solution by acids.

CA-LYC'I-NAL, } *a.* Pertaining to a calyx ; situated on a
CAL'Y-CINE, } calyx.

CAL'Y-CLE, *n.* [L. *calyculus.*] In *botany*, a row of small leaflets, at the base of the calyx, on the outside.

CA-LYC'U-LATE, or CAL'Y-CLED, *a.* Having a calycle at the base on the outside.

CA-LYP'TER, *n.* [Gr. καλυπτηρ.] The calyx of mosses, according to *Linne.*

CĀ'LYX, *n. ; plu.* CALYXES. [L. *calyx.*] The outer covering of a flower.

CAL-ZOONS', *n.* [Sp. *calzones.*] Drawers. [*Not English.*] *Herbert.*

CA-MĀ'IEU. *See* CAMEO.

CAM'BER, *n.* [Fr. *cambrer.*] Among *builders*, *camber* or *camber-beam* is a piece of timber cut archwise, used in platforms.

CAM'BER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bending ; arched.

CAM'BIST, *n.* [It. *cambista.*] A banker ; one who deals in notes and bills of exchange. *Christ. Obs.*

CAMB'LET. *See* CAMLET.

CĀM'BRIC, *n.* A species of fine white linen, made of flax,

said to be named from *Cambray*, in Flanders, where it was first manufactured.

CAME, *pret.* of *come*, which see.

CAME, *n.* A slender rod of cast lead, of which glaziers make their turned lead.

CAM'EL, *n.* [L. *camelus.*] 1. A large quadruped used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens, and for riders. 2. In *Holland*, camel, [or *kameel*, as *Coxe* writes it,] is a machine for lifting ships.

CAM'EL-BACKED, *a.* Having a back like a camel.

CA-MĒ'LE-ON MIN'E-RAL. [*See* CHAMELEON.] A compound of pure potash and black oxyd of manganese.

* CAM'EL-O-PARD, *n.* [L. *camelus* and *pardalis.*] The giraff, a species constituting the genus *camelopardalis.*

CAM'E-LOT. *See* CAMLET.

CAM'E-O, CA-MĀ'IFU, or CA-MĀ'YEU, *n.* [It. *cammeo*; Fr. *camayeu.*] A peculiar sort of onyx.

CAM'E-RA OB-SCŪ'RA, or *dark chamber*, in *optics*, an apparatus representing an artificial eye, in which the images of external objects, received through a double convex glass, are exhibited distinctly, and in their native colors, on a white matter, placed within the machine, in the focus of the glass.

CAM'E-RADE, *n.* [L. *camera.*] One who lodges or resides in the same apartment; now *comrade.*

CAM-ER-A-LIS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to finance and public revenue.

CAM-ER-A-LIS'TICS, *n.* [G. *cameralist.*] The science of finance, or public revenue.

CAM'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *camero.*] To vault; to ceil. [*L. u.*]

CAM'ER-A-TED, *a.* [L. *cameratus.*] Arched; vaulted.

CAM-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* An arching or vaulting.

CAM'IS, *n.* [It. *camice.*] A thin dress. [*Not English.*]

CAM-IS-ĀDE', *n.* [Fr.] An attack by surprise, at night or at break of day, when the enemy is supposed to be in bed.

CAM'IS-A-TED, *a.* Dressed with a shirt outwards. *Johnson.*

CAM'LET, *n.* [from *camel*; sometimes written *camelot* and *camblet.*] A stuff originally made of camel's hair. It is now made sometimes of wool, sometimes of silk, sometimes of hair, especially that of goats, with wool or silk.

CAM'LET-ED, *a.* Colored or veined. *Herbert.*

CAM'MOC, *n.* [Sax. *cammoc*, or *cammec.*] A plant, petty whin or rest-harrow, *ononis.*

CAM'O-MILE, *n.* [Fr. *camomille.*] A genus of plants, *anthemis*, of many species.

CAM'OUS, or CA-MOYS', *a.* [Fr. *camus.*] Flat; depressed; *applied only to the nose, and little used.*

CAM'OUSED, *a.* Depressed; crooked. *Ben Jonson.*

CAM'OUS-LY, *adv.* Awry. *Skelton.*

CAMP, *n.* [L. *campus*; Fr. *camp* and *champ.*] 1. The ground on which an army pitch their tents. 2. The order or arrangement of tents, or disposition of an army, for rest. 3. An army. *Hume.*

CAMP, *v. t.* or *i.* To rest or lodge, as an army, usually in tents; to pitch a camp; to fix tents; *but seldom used. See* ENCAMP.

CAMP'-FIGHT, *n.* In *law writers*, a trial by duel, or the legal combat of two champions.

CAM-PĀIGN', } (kam-pāne') *n.* [Fr. *campagne.*] 1. An
CAM-PĀIN', } open field; a large, open plain; an extensive tract of ground without considerable hills. [*See* CHAMPAIGN.] 2. The time that an army keeps the field, either in action, marches, or in camp, without entering into winter quarters.

CAM-PĀIGN', *v. i.* To serve in a campaign.

CAM-PĀIGN'ER, (kam-pā'ner) *n.* One who has served in an army several campaigns; an old soldier; a veteran.

CAM-PĀ'NA, *n.* [L.] The pasque-flower.

CAM-PĀ'NI-A. The same as *campaign.*

CAM-PAN'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *campana.*] In the shape of a bell; *applied to flowers.*

CAM-PA-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [L. *campana.*] The art of ringing bells.

CAM-PAN'U-LA, *n.* [L.] The bell-flower.

CAM-PAN'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *campanula.*] In the form of a bell.

CAM-PĒACH'Y-WOOD, *n.* From *Campeachy*, in *Mexico. See* LOGWOOD.

CAM-PES'TRAL, } *a.* [L. *campestris.*] Pertaining to an
CAM-PES'TRI-AN, } open field; growing in a field or open ground.

CAM'PHOR, *n.* properly *cafor.* [Low L. *camphora*; Fr. *camphre.*] A solid, concrete juice or exudation, from the *laurus camphora*, or Indian laurel-tree. It has a bitterish, aromatic taste, and a very fragrant smell, and is a powerful diaphoretic.

CAM'PHOR, *v. t.* To impregnate or wash with camphor. [*Little used.*]

CAM'PHO-RATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a compound of the acid of camphor, with different bases.

CAM'PHO-RATE, *a.* Pertaining to camphor, or impregnated with it.

CAM'PHO-RA-TED, *a.* Impregnated with camphor.

CAM-PHOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to camphor.

CAM'PHOR-OIL. *See* CAMPHOR-TREE.

CAM'PHOR-TREE, *n.* The tree from which camphor is obtained, found in Borneo and Japan.

CAM-PIL'LA, *n.* A plant of a new genus, used by dyers.

CAMP'ING, *ppr.* Encamping.

CAMP'ING, *n.* A playing at football. *Bryant.*

CAMP'I-ON, *n.* A plant, the popular name of the *lychnis.*

CAM'US, or CAM'IS, *n.* [L. *camisa.*] A thin dress. [*Not English.*] *Spenser.*

CAN, *n.* [D. *kan*; Sax. *canna.*] A cup or vessel for liquors

CAN, *v. i.* pret. *could*, which is from another root. [*See* COULD.] [Sax. *cunnan*, to know, to be able; Dan. *kan*, to be able.] To be able; to have sufficient moral or physical power, or capacity.

† CAN, *v. t.* To know. *Spenser.*

CAN'-BUOY, *n.* In *seamanship*, a buoy in form of a cone.

CAN'-HOOK, *n.* An instrument to sling a cask by the ends of its staves.

CA-NĀ'DI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Canada.

CA-NĀ'DI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant or native of Canada.

CA-NĀILLE', *n.* [Fr. *canaille.*] The coarser part of meal; hence, the lowest people; lees; dregs; offscouring.

CAN'A-KIN, *n.* A little can or cup. *Shak.*

CA-NAL', *n.* [L. *canalis.*] 1. A passage for water; a water-course; *properly*, a long trench or excavation in the earth for conducting water, and confining it to narrow limits; but the term may be applied to other water-courses.—2. In *anatomy*, a duct or passage in the body of an animal, through which any of the juices flow, or other substances pass. 3. A surgical instrument; a splint.

* CA-NAL'-COAL. *See* CANNEL-COAL.

CAN-A-LIC'U-LATE, } *a.* [L. *canaliculatus.*] Channel-
CAN-A-LIC'U-LA-TED, } ed; furrowed. In *botany*, having a deep longitudinal groove above, and convex underneath.

CA-NĀ'RY, *n.* 1. Wine made in the Canary isles. 2. An old dance.—*Shakspeare* has used the word as a *verb* in a kind of cant phrase.

CA-NĀ'RY, *v. i.* To dance; to frolic.

CA-NĀ'RY-BIRD, *n.* A singing bird from the Canary isles, a species of *fringilla.*

CA-NĀ'RY-GRASS, *n.* A plant, the *phalaris.*

CAN'CEL, *v. t.* [Fr. *canceller.*] 1. To cross the lines of a writing, and deface them; to blot out or obliterate. 2. To annul, or destroy; as, to *cancel* an obligation or a debt.

† CAN'CEL, *v. i.* To become obliterated. *Cowley.*

CAN'CE-LA-TED, *a.* [L. *cancellatus.*] Cross-barred; marked with cross lines.

CAN-CE-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of defacing by cross lines; a canceling.

CAN'CELED, *pp.* Crossed; obliterated; annulled.

CAN'CEL-ING, *ppr.* Crossing; obliterating; annulling.

CAN'CER, *n.* [L. *cancer*; Sax. *cancre.*] 1. The crab, or crab-fish.—2. In *astronomy*, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the sign of the summer solstice, represented by the form of a crab.—3. In *medicine*, a roundish, hard, unequal, scirrous tumor of the glands, which usually ulcerates, is very painful, and generally fatal.

CAN'CER-ATE, *v. i.* To grow into a cancer; to become cancerous.

CAN-CER-Ā'TION, *n.* A growing cancerous, or into a cancer.

CAN'CER-OUS, *a.* Like a cancer; having the qualities of a cancer.

CAN'CER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being cancerous.

CAN'CRI-FORM, *a.* 1. Cancerous. 2. Having the form of a cancer or crab.

CAN'CRINE, *a.* Having the qualities of a crab.

CAN'CRITE, *n.* A fossil or petrified crab.

CAN'DENT, *a.* [L. *candens.*] Very hot; heated to whiteness; glowing with heat.

CAN'DI-CANT, *a.* Growing white. *Dict.*

CAN'DID, *a.* [L. *candidus.*] 1. White. *Dryden.* [*But in this sense rarely used.*] 2. Fair; open; frank; ingenuous; free from undue bias; disposed to think and judge according to truth and justice, or without partiality or prejudice. 3. Fair; just; impartial.

CAN'DI-DATE, *n.* [L. *candidatus.*] 1. A man who seeks or aspires to an office. 2. One who is in contemplation for an office, or for preferment. 3. One who, by his services or actions, will or may justly obtain preferment or reward, or whose conduct tends to secure it. 4. A man who is qualified, according to the rules of the church, to preach the gospel, and take the charge of a parish or religious society, and proposes to settle in the ministry. *U. States.* 5. One who is in a state of trial or probation.

† CAN'DI-DATE, *v. t.* To render fit as a candidate. *Feltham.*

CAN'DID-LY, *adv.* Openly; frankly; without trick or disguise; ingenuously.

CAN'DID-NESS, *n.* Openness of mind; frankness; fairness; ingenuousness.

CAN'DIED, *pp.* or *a.* Preserved with sugar, or incrusted

with it; covered with crystals of sugar or ice, or with matter resembling them.

CAN'DI-FY, *v. t.* To make white, or candid.

CAN'DI-FY, *v. i.* To become candid.

CAN'DLE, *n.* [L., Sp., It., *candela.*] 1. A long, but small cylindrical body of tallow, wax or spermaceti, formed on a wick, used for a portable light of domestic use. 2. A light. 3. A light; a luminary.

CAN'DLE-BER-RY-TREE, *n.* The *myrica cerifera*, or wax-bearing myrtle.

CAN'DLE-BOMB, *n.* A small glass bubble, filled with water, placed in the wick of a candle, where it bursts with a report.

CAN'DLE-HOLD-ER, *n.* A person that holds a candle.

CAN'DLE-LIGHT, *n.* The light of a candle; the necessary candles for use.

CAN'DLE-MAS, *n.* [*candle* and *mass*; Sax. *mæssa*; *candle-fcast.*] The feast of the church, celebrated on the second day of February, in honor of the purification of the Virgin Mary; so called from the great number of lights used on that occasion.

CAN'DLE-STICK, *n.* [Sax. *candel-sticca.*] An instrument or utensil to hold a candle.

CAN'DLE-STUFF, *n.* A material of which candles are made, as tallow, wax, &c.

CAN'DLE-WAS'TER, *n.* One who wastes or consumes candles; a hard student; a spendthrift. *Shak.*

CAN'DLES-ENDS, *n.* Scraps; fragments.

CAN'DOC, *n.* A plant or weed that grows in rivers.

CAN'DOR, *n.* [L. *candor.*] Openness of heart; frankness; ingenuousness of mind; a disposition to treat subjects with fairness; freedom from tricks or disguise; sincerity.

CAN'DY, *v. t.* [It. *candire.*] 1. To conserve or dress with sugar; to boil in sugar. 2. To form into congelations or crystals. 3. To cover or incrust with congelations, or crystals of ice.

CAN'DY, *v. i.* To form into crystals, or become congealed; to take on the form of candied sugar.

CAN'DY-ING, *ppr.* Conserving with sugar.

CAN'DY-ING, *n.* The act of preserving simples in substance, by boiling them in sugar.

CAN'DY-LI'ON'S-FOOT, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

CAN'DY-TUFTS, *n.* 1. A plant, the *iberis.* 2. A Cretan flower.

CAN'DY-TUFT-TREE, *n.* A plant. *Chambers.*

CANE, *n.* [L. *canna.*] 1. In *botany*, this term is applied to several species of plants. [*See* SUGAR-CANE.] 2. A walking-stick. 3. A lance or dart made of cane. *Dryden.* 4. A long measure, in several countries of Europe.

CANE, *v. t.* To beat with a cane or walking-stick.

CANE'-BRAKE, *n.* A thicket of canes.

CANE'-HOLE, *n.* A hole or trench for planting the cuttings of cane, on sugar plantations.

CANE'-TRASH, *n.* Refuse of canes.

CA-NES'CENT, *a.* [L. *canescens.*] Growing white or hoary.

CA-NIC'U-LA, or CA'NI-CULE, *n.* [L. *canicula.*] A star in the constellation of *Canis Major*, called also the *dog-star*, or *Sirius.*

CA-NIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *canicularis.*] Pertaining to the dog-star.

CA-NINE', *a.* [L. *caninus.*] Pertaining to dogs; having the properties or qualities of a dog; as, a *canine* appetite, insatiable hunger; *canine* madness, or hydrophobia.—*Canine teeth* are two sharp-pointed teeth in each jaw of an animal, one on each side, between the incisors and grinders; so named from their resemblance to a dog's teeth.

CAN'ING, *n.* A beating with a stick or cane.

CAN'IS-TER, *n.* [L. *canistrum.*] *Properly*, a small basket, as in *Dryden*; but *more generally*, a small box or case, for tea, coffee, &c.

CANK'ER, *n.* [L. *cancer*; Sax. *cancere*, or *cancre.*] 1. A disease incident to trees, which causes the bark to rot and fall. 2. A popular name of certain small eroding ulcers in the mouth, particularly of children. 3. A virulent, corroding ulcer; or any thing that corrodes, corrupts, or destroys. 4. An eating, corroding, virulent humor; corrosion. 5. A kind of rose, the dog-rose.—6. In *farriery*, a running thrush of the worst kind; a disease in horses' feet.

CANK'ER, *v. t.* 1. To eat, corrode, corrupt, consume, in the manner that a cancer affects the body. 2. To infect, or pollute.

CANK'ER, *v. i.* To grow corrupt; to decay, or waste away by means of any noxious cause; to grow rusty, or to be oxydized, as a metal.

CANK'ER-BIT, *a.* Bitten with a cankered or envenomed tooth. *Shak.*

CANK'ERED, *pp.* 1. Corrupted. 2. *a.* Crabbed; uncivil. *Spenser.*

CANK ER-ED-LY, *adv.* Crossly; adversely.

CANK'ER-FLY, *n.* A fly that preys on fruit.

CANK'ER-LIKE, *a.* Eating or corrupting like a canker.

CANK'ER-OUS, *a.* Corroding like a canker.

CANK'ER-WORM, *n.* A worm, destructive to trees or plants. In *America*, this name is given to a worm that, in some years, destroys the leaves and fruit of apple-trees.

CANK'ER-Y, *a.* Rusty.

CAN'NA-BINE, *a.* [L. *cannabinus.*] Pertaining to hemp; hempen.

* CAN'NEL-COAL, or CAN'DLE-COAL, *n.* A hard, opake, inflammable fossil coal of a black color, sufficiently solid to be cut and polished.

CAN'NE-QUIN, *n.* White cotton cloth from the East Indies, suitable for the Guinea trade.

CAN'NI-BAL, *n.* A human being that eats human flesh; a man-eater, or anthropophagite.

CAN'NI-BAL-ISM, *n.* 1. The act or practice of eating human flesh, by mankind. 2. Murderous cruelty; barbarity.

CAN'NI-BAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a cannibal. *Shak.*

CAN'NI-PERS. *See* CALLIPERS.

CAN'NON, *n.* [Fr. *canon.*] A large military engine for throwing balls, and other instruments of death, by the force of gunpowder.

CAN-NON-ADE', *n.* The act of discharging cannon and throwing balls, for the purpose of destroying an army, or battering a town, ship, or fort.

CAN-NON-ADE', *v. t.* To attack with heavy artillery; to batter with cannon-shot.

CAN-NON-ADE', *v. i.* To discharge cannon; to play with large guns.

CAN'NON-BALL, *n.* A ball, usually made of cast-iron, to be thrown from cannon.—*Cannon-bullet*, of the like signification, is not now used.

CAN-NON-EER', } *n.* A man who manages cannon; an en-
CAN-NON-IER', } gineer.

CAN'NON-ING, *n.* The noise as it were of a cannon. *Brewer.*

CAN'NON-PROOF, *a.* Proof against cannon-shot.

CAN'NON-SHOT, *n.* A ball for cannon; also, the range or distance a cannon will throw a ball.

CAN'NOT, [*can* and *not.*] These words are usually united, but perhaps without good reason; *canst* and *not* are never united.

CAN'NU-LAR, *a.* [L. *canna.*] Tubular; having the form of a tube.

CA-NOE', (ka-noo') *n.* [Fr. *canot*; Sp. *canoa.*] 1. A boat formed of the body or trunk of a tree excavated. 2. A boat made of bark or skins, used by savages.

CAN'ON, *n.* [Sax., Fr., Sp., Port. *canon.*] 1. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, a law, or rule of doctrine or discipline. 2. A law or rule in general. 3. The genuine books of the Holy Scriptures, called the sacred *canon.* 4. A dignitary of the church. *Regular canons* live in monasteries or in community, and to the practice of their rules have added the profession of vows.—5. In *monasteries*, a book containing the rules of the order. 6. A catalogue of saints canonized. 7. The secret words of the mass from the preface to the Pater.—8. In *ancient music*, a rule or method for determining the intervals of notes.—9. In *modern music*, a kind of perpetual fugue, in which the different parts, beginning one after another, repeat incessantly the same air. *Busby.*—10. In *geometry* and *algebra*, a general rule for the solution of cases of a like nature with the present inquiry. Every last step of an equation is a *canon.*—11. In *pharmacy*, a rule for compounding medicines.—12. In *surgery*, an instrument used in sewing up wounds.—*Canon-law* is a collection of ecclesiastical laws, serving as the rule of church government.

CAN'ON-BIT, *n.* That part of a bit let into a horse's mouth.

CAN'ON-ESS, *n.* A woman who enjoys a prebend, affixed, by the foundation, to maids, without obliging them to make any vows, or renounce the world.

CA-NON'IC, *a.* Canonical.

CA-NON'I-CAL, *a.* [L. *canonicus.*] Pertaining to a canon; according to the canon or rule.—*Canonical books*, or *canonical Scriptures*, are those books of the Scriptures which are admitted, by the canons of the church, to be of divine origin.

CA-NON'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to the canon.

CA-NON'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being canonical.

CA-NON'I-CALS, *n. plu.* The full dress of the clergy, worn when they officiate.

CA-NON'I-CATE, *n.* The office of a canon.

CAN'ON-IST, *n.* A professor of canon law; one skilled in the study and practice of ecclesiastical law.

CAN-ON-IST'IC, *a.* Having the knowledge of a canonist.

CAN-ON-I-ZA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of declaring a man a saint, or the act of ranking a deceased person in the catalogue of saints. 2. The state of being sainted.

CAN'ON-IZE, *v. t.* To declare a man a saint, and rank him in the catalogue called a *canon.*

CAN'ON-RY, } *n.* An ecclesiastical benefice in a cathe-
CAN'ON-SHIP, } dral or collegiate church.

CAN'O-PIED, *a.* Covered with a canopy.

CAN'O-PY, *n.* [Gr. κωνωπειον.] 1. A covering over a throne, or over a bed; *more generally*, a covering over the head.—2. In *architecture* and *sculpture*, a magnificent decoration, serving to cover and crown an altar, throne, tribunal, pulpit, chair, or the like.

CAN'O-PY, *v. t.* To cover with a canopy.

CA-NŌ'ROUS, *a.* [L. *canorus.*] Musical; tuneful.

CA-NŌ'ROUS-NESS, *n.* Musicalness.

CANT, *v. t.* [L. *canto.*] 1. In *popular usage*, to turn about, or to turn over, by a sudden push or thrust; as, to *cant* over a cask. *Mar. Dict.* 2. To toss. 3. To speak with a whining voice, or an affected, singing tone. [*In this sense it is usually intransitive.*] 4. To sell by auction, or to bid a price at auction. *Swift.*

CANT, *n.* 1. A toss; a throw, thrust, or push, with a sudden jerk. 2. A whining, singing manner of speech; a quaint, affected mode of uttering words, either in conversation or preaching. 3. The whining speech of beggars, as in asking alms, and making complaints of their distresses. 4. The peculiar words and phrases of professional men; phrases often repeated, or not well authorized. 5. Any barbarous jargon in speech. 6. Whining pretension to goodness. 7. Outcry, at a public sale of goods; a call for bidders at an auction.

CANT, *n.* [D. *kant.*] A niche; a corner, or retired place.

CAN-TĀ'BRI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Cantabria.

CAN'TA-LIV-ER, *n.* [*cantle* and *eaves.*] In *architecture*, a piece of wood, framed into the front or side of a house, to suspend the molding and eaves over it.

CAN'TAR, } *n.* An eastern weight.
CAN'TA-RO, }

CAN-TĀ'TA, *n.* [It.] A poem set to music; a composition or song, intermixed with recitatives and airs, chiefly intended for a single voice.

† CAN-TĀ'TION, *n.* A singing.

CAN-TEEN', *n.* [It. *cantina.*] A tin vessel used by soldiers for carrying liquor for drink.

CAN'TE-LEUP, *n.* A variety of muskmelon.

CANT'ER, *v. i.* [Arm. *cantreal.*] To move as a horse in a moderate gallop, raising the two fore feet nearly at the same time, with a leap or spring.

CANT'ER, *v. t.* To ride upon a canter.

CANT'ER, *n.* 1. A moderate gallop. 2. One who cants, or whines.

CANT'ER-BUR-Y-BELL, (kan'ter-ber-re-bel') *n.* A species of *campanula*. *See* BELL-FLOWER.

CANT'ER-BUR-Y-GAL'LOP, *n.* The gallop of a horse, commonly called a *canter*; said to be derived from the pilgrims riding to Canterbury on easy, ambling horses.

CANT'ER-BUR-Y TALE, *n.* A fabulous story; so called from the tales of Chaucer.

CANT'ER-ING, *ppr.* Moving or riding with a slow gallop.

CAN-THAR'I-DIN, *n.* That peculiar substance existing in the *meloe vesicatorius*, or cantharides, which causes vesication.

CAN-THĀ'RIS, or *plu.* CAN-THAR'I-DES, *n.* [Gr. καν θαρις.] Spanish flies; a species of *meloe*.

CANTH'US, *n.* [Gr. κανθος.] An angle of the eye; a cavity at the extremities of the eyelids.

CAN'TI-CLE, *n.* [Sp. and It. *cantico.*] 1. A song.—In the plural, *Canticles*, the Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon. 2. A canto; a division of a song; [*obs.*]

CAN'TI-LIV-ERS, *n.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or sides of a house, to sustain the molding over it. *Moxon.*

CAN'TIL-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *cantillo.*] To chant; to recite with musical tones. *M. Stuart.*

CAN-TIL-LĀ'TION, *n.* A chanting; recitation with musical modulations.

CANT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Throwing with a sudden jerk; tossing. 2. Speaking with a whine or song-like tone.

CANT'ING-LY, *adv.* With a cant.

† CAN'TION, *n.* A song or verses. *Spenser.*

† CAN'TLE, *n.* [Arm. *chantell*; Fr. *chanteau.*] A fragment; a piece; a portion. *Shak.*

† CAN'TLE, *v. t.* To cut into pieces; to cut out a piece.

CANT'LET, *n.* A piece; a little corner; a fragment.

CAN'TO, *n.* [It.] A part or division of a poem, answering to what, in prose, is called a *book*. In *Italian*, *canto* is a song, and it signifies, also, the treble part, first treble, or highest vocal part.

CAN'TON, *n.* [It. *cantone.*] 1. A small portion of land, or division of territory; also, the inhabitants of a canton. 2. A small portion or district of territory, constituting a distinct state or government; as in Switzerland.—3. In *heraldry*, a corner of the shield. 4. A distinct part or division.

CAN'TON, *v. t.* [Sp. *acantonar.*] 1. To divide into small parts or districts, as territory. 2. To allot separate quarters to each regiment of an army or body of troops.

CAN'TON-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a canton; divided into cantons.

CAN'TONED, *pp.* Divided into distinct parts or quarters; lodged in distinct quarters, as troops.

CAN'TON-ING, *ppr.* Dividing into distinct districts; allotting separate quarters to each regiment.

CAN'TON-IZE, *v. t.* To canton, or divide into small districts. *Davies.*

CAN'TON-MENT, *n.* A part or division of a town or village, assigned to a particular regiment of troops; separate quarters.

CAN TRED, } *n.* [L. *centum.*] A hundred villages, as in
CAN'TREF, } Wales.

CAN'TY, *a.* In the *north of England*, cheerful, talkative.

CAN'VAS, *n.* [Fr. *canevas.*] 1. A coarse cloth, made of hemp or flax, used for tents, sails of ships, painting, and other purposes. 2. A clear, unbleached cloth, wove regularly in little squares, used for working tapestry with the needle.—3. Among the *French*, the rough draught or model on which an air or piece of music is composed, and given to a poet to finish.—4. Among *seamen*, cloth in sails, or sails in general.

CAN'VAS-CLIMB'ER, *n.* A sailor that goes aloft to handle sails. *Shak.*

CAN'VASS, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *cannabasser.*] 1. To discuss 2. To examine returns of votes; to search or scrutinize.

CAN'VASS, *v. i.* To seek, or go about to solicit votes or interest; to use efforts to obtain; to make interest in favor of.

CAN'VASS, *n.* 1. Examination; close inspection to know the state of. 2. Discussion; debate. 3. A seeking, solicitation, or efforts to obtain.

CAN'VASSED, *pp.* Discussed; examined.

CAN'VASS-ER, *n.* 1. One who solicits votes, or goes about to make interest. 2. One who examines the returns of votes for a public officer.

CAN'VASS-ING, *ppr.* Discussing; examining; sifting; seeking.

CAN'VASS-ING, *n.* The act of discussing, examining, or making interest.

CĀ'NY, *a.* Consisting of cane, or abounding with canes.

CAN'ZONE, *n.* [It.] A song or air in two or three parts, with passages of fugue and imitation.

CAN'ZO-NET, *n.* [It. *canzonetta.*] A little or short song, in one, two or three parts.

CA-ÖUT'CHÖUC, *n.* The Indian name of *gum-elastic*, or *Indian rubber*, a substance produced from the syringe-tree in South America.

CAP, *n.* [Sax. *cæppe.*] 1. A part of dress made to cover the head. 2. The ensign of a cardinalate. 3. The top, or the uppermost; the highest. 4. A vessel in form of a cap. 5. An act of respect, made by uncovering the head.

CAP, *v. t.* 1. To cover the top, or end; to spread over. 2. To deprive of the cap, or take off a cap.—*To cap verses*, is to name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter; to name in opposition or emulation; to name alternately in contest.

† CAP, *v. i.* To uncover the head in reverence or civility.

CAP-A-PIE'. [Fr.] From head to foot; all over; as, armed *cap-a-pie*.

CAP'-PA-PER, *n.* A coarse paper, used to make caps to hold commodities.

CAP'-SHEAF, *n.* The top sheaf of a stack of grain; the crowner.

CA-PA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable; capacity; capableness. *Shak.*

CĀ'PA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *capable.*] 1. Able to hold or contain; able to receive; sufficiently capacious. 2. Endued with power competent to the object. 3. Possessing mental powers; intelligent; able to understand, or receive into the mind; having a capacious mind. 4. Susceptible. 5. Qualified for; susceptible of. 6. Qualified for, *in a moral sense*; having legal power or capacity. 7. Hollow; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

CĀ'PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being capable; capacity; power of understanding; knowledge.

CA-PAC'I-FY, *v. t.* To qualify. [*Unusual.*]

CA-PĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *capax.*] 1. Wide; large; that will hold much. 2. Broad; extensive. 3. Extensive; comprehensive; able to take a wide view.

CA-PĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a wide or capacious manner.

CA-PĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Wideness; largeness; as of a vessel. 2. Extensiveness; largeness; as of a bay. 3. Comprehensiveness; power of taking a wide survey.

CA-PAC'I-TATE, *v. t.* 1. To make capable; to enable; to furnish with natural power. 2. To endue with moral qualifications; to qualify; to furnish with legal powers.

CA-PAC'I-TA-TED, *pp.* Made capable; qualified.

CA-PAC-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making capable.

CA-PAC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *capacitas.*] 1. Passive power; the power of containing or holding; extent of room or space. 2. The extent or comprehensiveness of the mind; the power of receiving ideas or knowledge. 3. Active power; ability. 4. State; condition; character; profession; occupation. 5. Ability, *in a moral or legal sense*; qualification; legal power or right.—6. In *geometry*, the solid

contents of a body.—7. In *chemistry*, that state, quality or constitution of bodies, by which they absorb and contain, or render latent, any fluid.

CA-PAR'I-SON, *n.* [Sp. *caparazon.*] A cloth or covering laid over the saddle or furniture of a horse.

CA-PAR'I-SON, *v. t.* 1. To cover with a cloth, as a horse. 2. To dress pompously; to adorn with rich dress.

CAP'CASE, *n.* A covered case. [*Little used.*]

CAPE, *n.* [Sp., Port. *cabo*; It. *capo*; Fr. *cap.*] 1. A headland; *properly*, the head, point or termination of a neck of land, extending some distance into the sea, beyond the common shore. 2. The neck-piece of a cloke or coat.

CAP'E-LAN, *n.* A small fish.

CA-PEL'LA, *n.* A bright fixed star in *auriga.*

CAP'EL-LET, *n.* A kind of swelling, like a wen, growing on the heel of the hock on a horse, and on the point of the elbow.

CĀ'PER, *v. i.* [Fr. *cabrer.*] To leap; to skip or jump; to prance; to spring.

CĀ'PER, *n.* A leap; a skip; a spring; as in dancing or mirth, or in the frolick of a goat or lamb.

CĀ'PER, *n.* [Fr. *capre.*] The bud of the caper-bush, which is much used for pickling.

CĀ'PER-BUSH. *See* CAPER.

CĀ'PER-CUT'TING, *a.* Leaping or dancing in a frolicksome manner. *Beaum.*

CĀ'PER-ER, *n.* One who capers, leaps and skips about, or dances.

CĀ'PER-ING, *ppr.* Leaping; skipping.

CĀ'PI-AS, *n.* [L. *capio.*] In *law*, a writ of two sorts; one before judgment; the other after judgment.

CAP'I-BAR, *n.* An animal partaking of the form of a hog and of a rabbit, the cabiai.

CAP-IL-LĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *capillaceus.*] Hairy; resembling a hair. *See* CAPILLARY.

CA-PIL-LĀIRE', *n.* [Fr.] A kind of sirup, extracted from maiden-hair.

CA-PIL'LA-MENT, *n.* [L. *capillamentum.*] 1. The filament, a small fine thread, like a hair, that grows in the middle of a flower, with a little knob at the top; a chive. 2. A fine fibre, or filament, of which the nerves are composed.

* CAP'IL-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *capillaris.*] 1. Resembling a hair, fine, minute, small in diameter, though long.—2. In *botany*, *capillary* plants are hair-shaped, as the ferns.

CAP'IL-LA-RY, *n.* A fine vessel or canal. *Darwin.*

† CAP-IL-LĀ'TION, *n.* A blood-vessel like a hair.

CA-PIL'LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *capillus* and *forma.*] In the shape or form of a hair, or of hairs.

CAP'I-TAL, *a.* [L. *capitalis.*] 1. *Literally*, pertaining to the head. [*This use is not common.*] 2. Chief; principal; first in importance. 3. Punishable by loss of the head or of life; incurring the forfeiture of life; punishable with death. 4. Taking away life, or affecting life. 5. Great, important. 6. Large; of great size; as, *capital* letters.—*Capital stock* is the sum of money or stock which a merchant, banker or manufacturer employs in his business.

CAP'I-TAL, *n.* [L. *capitellum.*] The uppermost part of a column, pillar or pilaster.—By the customary omission of the noun, to which the adjective, *capital*, refers, it stands for, 1. The chief city or town in a kingdom or state; a metropolis. 2. A large letter or type, in *printing*. 3. A stock in trade, in manufactures, or in any business requiring the expenditure of money with a view to profit.

CAP'I-TAL-IST, *n.* A man who has a capital or stock in trade. *Burke.*

CAP'I-TAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a capital manner; nobly; finely. 2. With loss of life.

CAP'I-TAL-NESS, *n.* A capital offense. [*Little used.*]

CAP'I-TATE, *a.* [L. *capitatus.*] In *botany*, growing in a head, applied to a flower, or stigma.

CAP-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *capitatio.*] 1. Numeration by the head; a numbering of persons. 2. A tax, or imposition upon each head or person; a poll-tax. Sometimes written *Capitation-tax.*

CAP'I-TE. [L. *caput.*] In *English law*, a tenant *in capite*, or in *chief*, is one who holds lands immediately of the king.

CAP'I-TOL, *n.* [L. *capitolium.*] 1. The temple of Jupiter, in Rome, and a fort, or castle, on the *Mons Capitolinus.* 2. The edifice occupied by the Congress of the United States in their deliberations. In *some states*, the state-house, or house in which the legislature holds its sessions.

CAP-I-TŌ'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the capitol in Rome.

CAP'I-TO-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to the capitol in Rome.

CA-PIT'U-LAR, or CA-PIT'U-LA-RY, *n.* [L. *capitulum.*] 1. An act passed in a chapter, either of knights, canons or religious. 2. The body of laws or statutes of a chapter, or of an ecclesiastical council. 3. The member of a chapter.

CA-PIT'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter. *Swift.*

CA-PIT'U-LA-RY, *a.* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral.

CA-PIT'U-LATE, *v. i.* 1. To draw up a writing in chapters, heads or articles; [*obs.*] *Shak.* 2. To surrender, as an army or garrison, to an enemy, by treaty.

CA-PIT-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of capitulating, or surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms. 2. The treaty or instrument containing the conditions of surrender. 3. A reducing to heads; [*not much used.*]

CA-PIT'U-LA-TOR, *n.* One who capitulates.

† CAP'I-TULE, *n.* A summary. *Wickliffe.*

CA-PĪ'VI, *n.* A balsam of the Spanish West-Indies. *See* COPAIBA.

CAP'NO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. καπνος and μαντεια.] Divination by the ascent or motion of smoke.

CA-PŌCH', *n.* [Sp. *capucho.*] A monk's hood.

† CA-PŌCH', *v. t.* *Uncertain*; perhaps to strip off the hood. *Hudibras.*

CĀ'PON, (kā'pn) *n.* [Sp. *capon.*] A castrated cock.

CĀ'PON, *v. t.* To castrate, as a cock. *Birch.*

CAP-ON-NIĒRE', *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, a covered lodgment, sunk four or five feet into the ground, encompassed with a parapet.

CA-POT', *n.* [Fr.] A winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.

CA-POT', *v. t.* To win all the tricks of cards at piquet.

CAP'PER, *n.* One whose business is to make or sell caps.

CAP'RE-O-LATE, *a.* [L. *capreolus.*] In *botany*, having tendrils, or filiform spiral claspers.

CA-PRICE', *n.* [Fr. *caprice.*] A sudden start of the mind; a sudden change of opinion, or humor; a whim, freak, or particular fancy.

CA-PRĬ''CHI-O, *n.* Freak; fancy. *Shak.*

CA-PRĬ''CIOUS, *a.* Freakish; whimsical; apt to change opinions suddenly, or to start from one's purpose; unsteady; changeable; fickle; fanciful; subject to change or irregularity.

CA-PRĬ''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a capricious manner; whimsically.

CA-PRĬ''CIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being led by caprice; whimsicalness; unsteadiness of purpose or opinion. 2. Unsteadiness; liableness to sudden changes.

CAP'RI-CORN, *n.* [L. *capricornus.*] One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice.

CAP-RI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *caprificatio.*] A method of ripening figs by means of a gnat or insect that pricks the bud.

CAP'RI-FOLE, *n.* [L. *caprifolium.*] Honeysuckle; woodbine. *Spenser.*

CAP'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *caper* and *forma.*] Having the form of a goat. *Ecl. Rev.*

CAP'RI-OLE, *n.* [Fr., now *cabriole*; Sp., Port. *cabriola.*] In the *manege*, caprioles are leaps that a horse makes in the same place without advancing.

CAP'RI-PED, *a.* [L. *caper* and *pes.*] Having feet like those of a goat.

CAP'SI-CUM, *n.* Guinea pepper. *Chambers.*

CAP-SIZE', *v. t.* To upset or overturn; *a seaman's phrase. Mar. Dict.*

CAP'STAN, *n.* sometimes written *capstern.* [Fr. *cabestan.*] A strong, massy column of timber, formed like a truncated cone, and having its upper extremity pierced, to receive bars or levers, for winding a rope round it, to raise great weights.

CAP'SU-LAR, CAP'SU-LA-RY, } *a.* Hollow, like a chest.

CAP'SU-LATE, CAP'SU-LA-TED, } *a.* Inclosed in a capsule, or as in a chest or box.

CAP'SULE, *n.* [L. *capsula.*] 1. The seed-vessel of a plant. 2. A small saucer made of clay for roasting samples of ores for melting them.

CAP'TAIN, (kap'tin) *n.* [Fr. *capitaine.*] 1. *Literally*, a head or chief officer; *appropriately*, the military officer who commands a company. 2. The commander of a ship. 3. The commander of a military band. 4. A man skilled in war or military affairs. 5. A chief commander. *Shak.* But in this sense rarely used, but in composition.

Captain-General is the commander in chief of an army, or of the militia.—*Captain-Lieutenant* is an officer, who, with the rank of captain and pay of lieutenant, commands a company or troop.—*Captain-Bashaw*, or *Capudan-Bashaw*, in *Turkey*, is the high admiral.

CAP'TAIN, *a.* Chief; valiant. *Shak.*

CAP'TAIN-CY, *n.* 1. The rank, post or commission of a captain. *Washington.* 2. The jurisdiction of a captain, or commander, as in *South America.*

CAP'TAIN-RY, *n.* The power or command over a certain district; chieftainship. *Spenser.*

CAP'TAIN-SHIP, *n.* 1. The condition or post of a captain or chief commander. 2. The rank, quality or post of a captain. 3. The command of a clan, or government of a certain district. 4. Skill in military affairs.

CAP-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *captatio.*] The act or practice of catching favor or applause by flattery or address.

CAP'TION, *n.* [L. *captio.*] 1. The act of taking, or apprehending by a judicial process; [*little used.*] 2. A certificate signed by commissioners in chancery, declaring when and where the commission was executed. 3. A preamble.

CAP'TIOUS, *a.* [L. *captiosus.*] 1. Disposed to find fault, or raise objections; apt to cavil. 2. Fitted to catch or insnare; insidious. 3. Proceeding from a caviling disposition.

CAP'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a captious manner; with an inclination or intention to object or censure.

CAP'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness. *Locke.*

CAP'TI-VATE, *v. t.* [L. *captivo.*] 1. To take prisoner; to seize by force; as an enemy in war. *Shak.* 2. To subdue; to bring into bondage. 3. To overpower and gain with excellence or beauty; to charm; to engage the affections; to bind in love. *Addison.* 4. To enslave. *Locke.*

CAP'TI-VATE, *a.* Taken prisoner. *Shak.*

CAP'TI-VA-TED, *pp.* Made prisoner; charmed.

CAP'TI-VA-TING, *ppr.* 1. Taking prisoner; engaging the affections. 2. *a.* Having power to engage the affections.

CAP-TI-VĀ'TION, *n.* The act of taking a prisoner; a taking one captive.

CAP'TIVE, *n.* [Fr. *captif.*] 1. A prisoner taken by force or stratagem in war, by an enemy. 2. One who is charmed or subdued by beauty or excellence; one whose affections are seized. 3. One who is insnared by love or flattery, or by wiles. 4. A slave.

CAP'TIVE, *a.* 1. Made prisoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement. 2. Holding in confinement.

† CAP'TIVE, *v. t.* To take prisoner; to bring into subjection. *Dryden*

CAP-TIV'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *captivité*; L. *captivitas.*] 1. The state of being a prisoner. 2. Subjection to love. 3. Subjection; a state of being under control. 4. Subjection; servitude; slavery.

CAP'TOR, *n.* [L. *capio.*] One who takes, as a prisoner or a prize. It is *appropriately* one who takes a prize at sea.

CAPT'URE, *n.* [L. *captura*; Fr. *capture.*] 1. The act of taking or seizing. 2. The thing taken; a prize; prey taken by force, surprise or stratagem. 3. Seizure; arrest.

CAPT'URE, *v. t.* To take or seize by force, surprise or stratagem, as an enemy or his property; to take by force under the authority of a commission.

CAPT'URED, *pp.* Taken as a prize.

CAPT'UR-ING, *ppr.* Seizing as a prize.

CA-PUC'CI-O, *n.* [It.] A capuchin, or hood.

CA-PŬCH'ED, *a.* Covered with a hood. [*L. u.*] *Brown.*

CAP-Ŭ-CHĬN', *n.* [Fr. *capucine.*] 1. A garment for females, consisting of a cloke and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks. 2. A pigeon whose head is covered with feathers.

CAP-U-CHĪNS', *n.* Monks of the order of St. Francis, who cover their heads with a *capuce*, *capuchon.*

CAP'U-CINE, *n.* A species of monkey, the *sagoo*, or *saï.*

CAP'U-LIN, *n.* The Mexican cherry.

CAR, CAER, CHAR, in names of places, is sometimes the Celtic *Caer*, a town or city, as in *Caermarthen.*

CĂR, *n.* [W. *car.*] 1. A small vehicle moved on wheels, usually drawn by one horse.—2. In *poetical language*, any vehicle of dignity or splendor; a chariot of war, or of triumph. 3. The constellation called *Charles's wain*, or *the bear.*

CAR'A-BĪNE, or CAR-BĪNE', *n.* [Fr. *carabine.*] A short gun, or fire arm, carrying a ball of 24 to the pound.

CAR-A-BI-NEER', *n.* A man who carries a carabine; one who carries a longer carabine than others, which is sometimes used on foot.

CAR'AC, } *n.* [Port. *carraca*; Fr. *caraque.*] A large ship
CAR'ACK, } of burden; a Portuguese Indiaman.

CAR'A-COL, *n.* [Fr. *caracole.*] 1. In the *manege*, a semi-round, or half turn, which a horseman makes.—2. In *architecture*, a staircase in a helix or spiral form.

CAR'A-COL, *v. i.* To move in a caracol; to wheel.

CAR'A-COL-Y, *n.* A mixture of gold, silver and copper.

CAR'AT, *n.* [It. *carato*; Fr. *carat.*] 1. The weight of four grains, used by gold-smiths and jewelers. 2. The weight that expresses the fineness of gold. The whole mass of gold is divided into 24 equal parts, and as many 24th parts as it contains of pure gold, it is called gold of so many *carats.* Thus gold of twenty-two parts of pure metal is gold of twenty-two *carats.* 3. The value of any thing; [*obs.*]

CAR'A-VAN, *n.* [Ar.; Sp. *caravana*; Fr. *caravane.*] A company of travelers, pilgrims or merchants, marching or proceeding in a body over the deserts of Arabia, or other region infested with robbers.

CAR-A-VAN'SA-RY, *n.* A place appointed for receiving and loading caravans; a kind of inn, where the caravans rest at night, being a large square building, with a spacious court in the middle.

CAR'A-VEL, or CĂR'VEL, *n.* [Sp. *caravela*; It. *caravello*; Fr. *caravelle.*] 1. A small vessel on the coast of France, used in the herring fishery. 2. A light, round, old-fashioned ship.

CAR'A-WAY, *n.* [Gr. καρος, καρον.] A plant of the genus *carum*, a biennial plant.

CĂR'BON, *n.* [L. *carbo*; Sp. *carbon.*] Pure charcoal; a simple body, black, brittle, light and inodorous.

CĂR-BON-Ā'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to charcoal. *See* CARBONIC.

† CĂR'BO-NADE, or † CAR-BO-NĀ'DO, *n.* Flesh, fowl or the like, cut across, seasoned, and broiled on coals.

† CĂR'BO-NADE, } *v. t.* To cut or hack. *Shak.*
† CAR-BO-NĀ'DO, }

CĂR'BON-ATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base; as the *carbonate* of lime.

CĂR'BON-A-TED, *a.* Combined with carbon.

CAR-BON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it.

CAR-BON-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *carbo* and *fero.*] Producing carbon, or coal.

CAR-BON-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of carbonizing

CĂR'BON-ĪZE, *v. t.* To convert into carbon by combustion or the action of fire; to expel from wood or other substance all volatile matter.

CĂR'BON-ĪZED, *pp.* Converted into carbon or charcoal.

CĂR'BON-O-HY'DROUS, *a.* [*carbon*, and Gr. υδωρ.] Composed of carbon and hydrogen.

CĂR'BON-OUS, *a. Carbonous acid* is carbon not fully saturated with oxygen.

CĂR'BUN-CLE, *n.* [L. *carbunculus.*] 1. An *anthrax*; an inflammatory tumor, or painful gangrenous boil or ulcer. 2. A beautiful gem, of a deep-red color.—3. In *heraldry*, a charge or bearing consisting of eight radii, four of which make a common cross, and the other four a saltier.

CĂR'BUN-CLED, *a.* Set with carbuncles; spotted.

CAR-BUN'CU-LAR, *a.* Belonging to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

CAR-BUN-CU-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *carbunculatio.*] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants.

CĂR'BU-RET, *n.* A combination of carbon with a metal, earth or alkali.

CĂR'BU-RET'-ED, *a.* Combined with carbon, or holding carbon in solution.

CĂR'CA-JO, *n.* The glutton, a voracious, carnivorous animal.

CĂR'CA-NET, *n.* [Fr. *carcan.*] A chain or collar of jewels. *Shak.*

CĂR'CASS, *n.* [Fr. *carcasse.*] 1. The body of an animal; usually the body when dead. 2. The decaying remains of a bulky thing, as of a boat or ship. 3. The frame or main parts of a thing unfinished, or without ornament.

CĂR'CASS, *n.* [It. *carcassa.*] An iron case or hollow vessel, about the size of a bomb, of an oval figure, filled with combustible and other substances, as meal-powder, saltpetre, sulphur, broken glass, turpentine, &c., to be thrown from a mortar into a town, to set fire to buildings.

† CĂR'CEL-AGE, *n.* [L. *carcer.*] Prison fees.

CĂR'CER, *n.* A starting-post.

CĂR CER-AL, *a.* Belonging to a prison.

CAR-CI-NŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr. καρκινωμα.] A cancer; also, a turgescence of the veins of the eye.

CAR-CI-NŌ'MA-TOUS, *a.* Cancerous; like a cancer, or tending to it.

CĂRD, *n.* [Fr. *carte.*] 1. A paper or pasteboard of an oblong figure, on which are painted figures or points; *used in games.* 2. A blank piece of paper, or the like paper with some writing upon it, used in messages of civility or business. 3. The paper on which the points of the compass are marked.

CĂRD, *v. i.* To play much at cards; to game.

CĂRD, *n.* [D. *kaard.*] An instrument for combing, opening and breaking wool or flax.

CĂRD, *v. t.* To comb, or open wool, flax, hemp, &c., with a card.

CĂRD'A-MINE, *n.* [Gr.] The plant meadow-cresses, or cuckow-flower.

CĂR DA-MOM, *n.* [Gr. καρδαμωμον.] A plant of the genus *amomum.*

CĂRD'ED, *pp.* Combed; opened; cleansed with cards.

CĂRD'ER, *n.* One who cards wool; also, one who plays much at cards. *Wotton.*

* CĂR'DI-A-CAL, } *a.* [L. *cardiacus.*] 1. Pertaining to the
CĂR'DI-AC, } heart. 2. Exciting action in the heart, through the medium of the stomach.

CĂR'DI-AC, *n.* A medicine which excites action in the stomach, and animates the spirits.

CĂR'DI-AL-GY, *n.* [Gr. καρδια and αλγος.] The heartburn. It is called, also, the *cardiac passion.*

CĂR'DI-NAL, *a.* [L. *cardinalis.*] Chief, principal, preeminent, or fundamental; as the *cardinal* virtues, which pagans supposed to be justice, prudence, temperance and fortitude.

CÄR'DI-NAL, *n.* 1. An ecclesiastical prince in the Romish church, who has a voice in the conclave at the election of a pope. 2. A woman's cloke.
CÄR'DI-NAL-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant of the genus *lobelia*, of many species.
CÄR'DI-NAL-ATE, or CÄR'DI-NAL-SHIP, *n.* The office, rank or dignity of a cardinal.
CÄR'DI-NAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make a cardinal. [*Little used.*]
CÄRD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Combing, as flax, wool, &c. 2. The act of playing at cards. [*Little used.*]
CÄRD'ING-MA-CHINE', *n.* A machine for combing, breaking and cleansing wool and cotton.
CÄR'DI-OID, *n.* [Gr. καρδια.] An algebraic curve, so called from its resemblance to a heart.
CÄRD'ITE, *n.* Fossil or petrified shells of the genus *cardium*.
CÄRD'-MĀ-KER, *n.* A maker of cards.
CÄRD'-MATCH, *n.* A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur.
CAR-DOON', *n.* [Sp. *cardon.*] A species of *cynara*, resembling the artichoke, but larger.
CÄRD'-TĀ-BLE, *n.* The table appropriated to the use of gamesters, or used for playing cards on.
CÄR'DU-US-BEN-E-DIC'TUS, *n.* The herb called *blessed thistle*.
CARE, *n.* [Sax. *car*, *cara*.] 1. Concern; anxiety; solicitude; noting some degree of pain in the mind, from apprehension of evil. "They shall eat bread by weight and with *care*." *Ezek.* iv. 2. Caution; a looking to; regard; attention, or heed, with a view to safety or protection. 3. Charge or oversight, implying concern for safety and prosperity. 4. The object of care, or watchful regard and attention.
CARE, *v. i.* 1. To be anxious or solicitous; to be concerned about. 2. To be inclined or disposed; to have regard to.
CARE'-CRAZED, *a.* Broken or disordered by care, or solicitude.
CARE'-DE-FY'ING, *a.* Bidding defiance to care.
CARE'-TŪNED, *a.* Tuned by care; mournful. *Shak.*
CARE'-WOUND-ED, *a.* Wounded with care. *May.*
† CAR'ECT, *n.* A charm. *See* CHARACT.
CA-REEN', *v. t.* [Fr. *carener.*] In *sea language*, to heave or bring a ship to lie on one side, for the purpose of repairing.
CA-REEN', *v. i.* To incline to one side, as a ship under a press of sail. *Mar. Dict.*
CA-REEN'ED, (ca-reend') *pp.* Laid on one side; inclined.
CA-REEN'ING, *ppr.* Heaving down on one side; inclining.
CA-REEN'ING, *n.* The act of heaving down on one side, as a ship.
CA-REER', *n.* [Fr. *carriere.*] 1. A course; a race, or running; a rapid running; speed in motion. 2. General course of action or movement; procedure; course of proceeding. 3. The ground on which a race is run. 4. In the *manege*, a place inclosed with a barrier, in which they run the ring.—5. In *falconry*, a flight or tour of the hawk, about 120 yards.
CA-REER', *v. i.* To move or run rapidly.
CA-REER'ING, *ppr.* Running or moving with speed.
CARE'FUL, *a.* 1. Full of care; anxious; solicitous. 2. Provident; attentive to support and protect. 3. Watchful; cautious; giving good heed. 4. Filling with care or solicitude; exposing to concern, anxiety or trouble; full of cares.
CARE'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. With care, anxiety, or solicitude. 2. Heedfully; watchfully; attentively. 3. In a manner that shows care. 4. Providently; cautiously.
CARE'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Anxiety; solicitude. 2. Heedfulness; caution; vigilance in guarding against evil, and providing for safety.
CARE'LESS, *a.* 1. Having no care; heedless; negligent; unthinking; inattentive; regardless; unmindful. 2. Free from care or anxiety; whence, undisturbed; cheerful. 3. Done or said without care; unconsidered. 4. Not regarding with care; unmoved by; unconcerned for. 5. Contrived without art.
CARE'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a careless manner or way; negligently; heedlessly; inattentively; without care or concern.
CARE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence; manner without care.
† CĀ'REN-CY, *n.* Lack; want. *Bp. Richardson.*
CAR'EN-TANE, *n.* [Fr. *quarantaine.*] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties. *Taylor.*
CA-RESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *caresser.*] To treat with fondness, affection, or kindness; to fondle; to embrace with tender affection; as a parent a child.
CA-RESS', *n.* An act of endearment; any act or expression of affection; an embracing with tenderness.
CA-RESS'ED, (ca-rest') *pp.* Treated or embraced with affection.
CA-RESS'ING, *ppr.* Treating with endearment, or affection.
CĀ'RET, *n.* [L.] In *writing*, this mark, ʌ, which shows that something, omitted in the line, is interlined above, or inserted in the margin, and should be read in that place.
CÄR'GA-SON, *n.* A cargo; which see. *Howell.*
CÄR'GO, *n.* [W. *carg*; Sp. *cargo.*] The lading or freight of a ship; the goods, merchandise, or whatever is conveyed in a ship or other merchant vessel.
CÄR'GOOSE, *n.* A fowl belonging to the genus *colymbus*.
CĀ'RI-A-TED, *a.* Carious. *See* CARIOUS.
CA-RI-A'T'I-DES. *See* CARYATIDES.
CAR'I-BOO, *n.* A quadruped of the stag kind.
CAR'I-CA, *n.* The papaw, a tree bearing a fleshy fruit of the size of a small melon.
CAR'I-CA-TŪRE, *n.* [It. *caricatura.*] A figure or description, in which beauties are concealed and blemishes exaggerated, but still bearing a resemblance to the object.
CAR'I-CA-TŪRE, *v. t.* To make or draw a caricature; to represent as more ugly than the life. *Lyttelton.*
CAR'I-CA-TŪ-RIST, *n.* One who caricatures others.
CAR-I-COG'RA-PHY, *n.* [L. *carex*, and Gr. γραφω.] A description of the plants of the genus *carex*, or sedge. *Dewey.*
CAR'I-COUS, *a.* [L. *carica.*] Resembling a fig.
CĀ'RI-ES, *n.* [L.] The corruption or mortification of a bone; an ulcerated bone.
CAR'IL-LON, *n.* [Fr.] A little bell. Also, a simple air in music. *See* CAROL.
CAR'I-NATE, } *a.* [L. *carinatus.*] In *botany*, shaped like
CAR'I-NA-TED, } the keel of a ship.
CA-RIN'THIN, *n.* A mineral from Carinthia.
CA-RI-OS'I-TY, *n.* [*See* CARIES.] Mortification, or ulceration of a bone. *Wiseman.*
CĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* Mortified; corrupted; ulcerated; as a bone. *Wiseman.*
† CÄRK, *n.* [W. *carc.*] Care; anxiety; concern; solicitude; distress. *Sidney.*
† CÄRK, *v. i.* To be careful, anxious, solicitous, concerned. *Sidney.*
† CÄRK'ING, *ppr.* Distressing; perplexing; giving anxiety.
CÄRLE, (cärl) *n.* [Sax. *carl.*] 1. A rude, rustic, rough, brutal man. [*Obs. See* CHURL.] 2. A kind of hemp. *Tusser.*
† CÄRLE, *v. i.* To act like a churl. *Burton.*
CÄR'LINE, or CAR'O-LINE, *n.* A silver coin in Naples.
CÄR'LINE, } *n.* [Fr. *carlingue*, or *escarlingue.*] A piece
CÄR'LING, } of timber in a ship, ranging fore and aft, from one deck beam to another.—*Carline-knees* are timbers in a ship, lying across from the sides to the hatchway, and serving to sustain the deck.
CÄR'LINE-THIS'TLE, *n.* A genus of plants growing in the south of France, and one a native of Great Britain.
CÄRL'ISH, CÄRL'ISH-NESS. *See* CHURLISH.
CÄR'LOCK, *n.* A sort of isinglass from Russia.
† CÄR'LOT, *n.* A countryman. *See* CARLE.
CAR-LO-VIN'GI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Charlemagne.
CÄR'MAN, *n.* A man whose employment is to drive a cart.
CÄR'ME-LIN, } *a.* Belonging to the order of Carmel-
CÄR'MEL-ITE, } ites.
CÄR'MEL-ITE, *n.* [from Mount *Carmel.*] 1. A mendicant friar. 2. A sort of pear.
CAR-MIN'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *carminatif.*] Expelling wind from the body; warming; antispasmodic.
CAR-MIN'A-TIVE, *n.* A medicine, which tends to expel wind, or to remedy colic and flatulencies.
CÄR'MINE, *n.* [Fr. *carmin.*] A powder, or pigment, of a beautiful red or crimson color, used by painters.
CÄR'NAGE, *n.* [Fr. *carnage.*] 1. *Literally*, flesh, or heaps of flesh, as in shambles. 2. Slaughter; great destruction of men; havock; massacre.
CÄR'NAL, *a.* [Fr. *charnel*; L. *carnalis.*] 1. Pertaining to flesh; fleshly; sensual; opposed to *spiritual*. 2. Being in the natural state; unregenerate. *Rom.* viii. 3. Pertaining to the ceremonial law; as, *carnal* ordinances. 4. Lecherous; lustful; libidinous; given to sensual indulgence. *Shak.*—*Carnal knowledge*, sexual intercourse.
CÄR'NAL-IST, *n.* One given to the indulgence of sensual appetites.
CÄR'NAL-ITE, *n.* A worldly-minded man.
CAR-NAL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Fleshly lust, or desires, or the indulgence of those lusts; sensuality. 2. Grossness of mind or desire; love of sensual pleasures.
CÄR'NAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make carnal; to debase to carnality. *Scott.*
CÄR'NAL-LY, *adv.* In a carnal manner; according to the flesh.
CÄR'NAL-MIND'ED, *a.* Worldly-minded. *More.*
CÄR'NAL-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* Grossness of mind.
CAR-NĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr. *carnation.*] 1. Flesh color; the parts of a picture which are naked, or without drapery, exhibiting the natural color of the flesh. 2. A genus of plants, *dianthus*, so named from the color of the flower.
CÄR-NĀ'TIONED, *a.* Made like carnation color.

CAR-NĒL'IAN, *n.* [Fr. *cornaline.*] A siliceous stone, a variety of chalcedony.
CĂR'NEL-WORK, in *ship-building*, is the putting together the timbers, beams and planks.
CĂR'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *carneus.*] Fleshy; having the qualities of flesh.
CĂR'NEY, *n.* A disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they cannot eat.
CAR-NI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* A turning to flesh.
CĂR'NI-FY, *v. i.* To form flesh; to receive flesh in growth.
CĂR'NI-VAL, } *n.* [Sp., Port. *carnaval*; Fr. *carnaval.*]
CĂR'NA-VAL, } The feast or season of rejoicing, before Lent, observed, in Catholic countries, with great solemnity, by feasts, balls, operas, concerts, &c.
CAR-NIV-O-RAC'I-TY, *n.* Greediness of appetite for flesh.
CAR-NIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *caro* and *voro.*] Eating or feeding on flesh; an epithet applied to animals which naturally seek flesh for food.
CAR-NOS'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *carnosité.*] A little fleshy excrescence.
CĂR'NOUS, *a.* Fleshy. *See* CARNEOUS.
CAR'OB, *n.* [Sp. *algarroba*; It. *carruba.*] The carob-tree, *ceratonia siliqua.*
CA-RŌCHE', *n.* [It. *carrozza.*] A carriage of pleasure.
CA-ROCH'ED, (ca-rōcht') *a.* Placed in a caroche.
CAR'OL, *n.* [It. *carola*; W. *carawl.*] A song; a song of joy and exultation; a song of devotion.
CAR'OL, *v. i.* [It. *carolare.*] To sing; to warble; to sing in joy or festivity. *Shak.*
CAR'OL, *v. t.* To praise or celebrate in song. *Milton.*
CAR-O-LĪ'NA, *n.* The name of two of the Atlantic States in North America, called *North Carolina* and *South Carolina.*
CAR'OL-ING, *n.* A song of praise or devotion.
CAR-O-LIN'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Carolina.
CAR-O-LIN'I-AN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Carolina.
CAR'O-MEL, *n.* The smell exhaled by sugar, at a calcining heat. *Ure.*
CA-ROT'ID, *a.* [Gr. καρωτιδες.] The *carotid* arteries in the body are two arteries, the right and left, which convey the blood from the aorta to the head and brain.
† CA-ROT'I-DAL, *a.* Carotid. *Smith.*
CA-ROUS'AL, *n.* A feast or festival. *Johnson.* But in *America*, it signifies a noisy drinking-bout, or reveling.
CA-ROUSE', (ca-rouz') *v. i.* [Fr. *carrouse.*] To drink hard; to guzzle. In the *United States*, it signifies also to be noisy, as bacchanalians.
† CA-ROUSE', *v. t.* To drink lavishly. *Shak.*
CA-ROUSE', (ca-rouz') *n.* A drinking match; a full draught of liquor; a noisy drinking match.
CA-ROUS'ER, *n.* A drinker; a toper; a noisy reveler, or bacchanalian.
CA-ROUS'ING, *ppr.* Drinking hard; reveling.
CĂRP, *v. i.* [L. *carpo.*] *Literally*, to snap or catch at, or to pick. Hence, to censure, cavil, or find fault, particularly without reason, or petulantly.
† CĂRP, *v. t.* To blame. *Abp. Cranmer.*
CĂRP, *n.* [Fr., Port. *carpe.*] A fish, a species of *cyprinus.*
CĂR'PAL, *a.* [L. *carpus.*] Pertaining to the wrist.
CAR-PĀ'THI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the *Carpates*, a range of mountains.
CĂR'PEN-TER, *n.* [Fr. *charpentier.*] An artificer who works in timber; a framer and builder of houses, and of ships.
CĂR'PEN-TRY, *n.* The art of cutting, framing, and joining timber, in the construction of buildings.
CĂRP'ER, *n.* One who carps; a caviler.
CĂR'PET, *n.* 1. A covering for floors, tables, stairs, &c. 2. Level ground covered, as with grass. *Shak.*—*To be on the carpet*, is to be under consideration. The French phrase, *to be on the tapis*, is used in the like sense.—*Carpet-knight*, in *Shakspeare*, is a knight who enjoys ease and security, or luxury.—*Carpet-monger* is used in a like sense.
CĂR'PET, *v. t.* To cover with a carpet. *Bacon.*
CĂR'PET-ED, *pp.* Covered with a carpet.
CĂR'PET-ING, *n.* Cloth for carpets; carpets in general.
CĂR'PET-WĄLK, *n.* A walk on smooth turf.
CĂRP'ING, *ppr.* Caviling; captious; censorious.
CĂRP'ING, *n.* The act of caviling; a cavil; unreasonable censure.
CĂRP'ING-LY, *adv.* Captiously; in a carping manner.
CĂRP'MĒALS, *n.* A kind of coarse cloth made in the north of England. *Phillips.*
CĂRP'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. καρπος and λιθος.] Petrified fruits, as nuts converted into silex.
CAR-POL'O-GIST, *n.* [Gr. καρπος and λεγω.] One who describes fruits.
CAR-POL'O-GY, *n.* A description of fruits.
CĂR'PUS, *n.* [L.] The wrist, *but not an English word.*
CĂRR, *n.* A marsh or flat land. *North of England.*
CAR'RAC. *See* CARAC.
CAR'RAT. *See* CARAT.
CAR'RA-WĀY, *n.* A kind of apple. *Mason.*

† CAR'RI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be carried.
CAR'RIAGE, (car'ridje) *n.* [Fr. *charriage.*] 1. The act of carrying, bearing, transporting, or conveying. 2. The act of taking by an enemy; conquest; acquisition; [*obs.*] 3. That which carries, especially on wheels; a vehicle. 4. The price or expense of carrying. 5. That which is carried; burden, as baggage, vessels, furniture, &c. [*little used.*] 6. The manner of carrying one's self; behavior; conduct; deportment; personal manners. *Dryden.* 7. Measures; practices; management. *Shak.*
CAR'RI-BOO. *See* CARIBOO.
CAR'RICK-BEND, *n.* A particular kind of knot.
CAR'RICK-BIT'TS, *n.* In a *ship*, the bitts which support the windlass. *Mar. Dict.*
CAR'RI-ER, *n.* 1. One who carries; that which carries or conveys; also, a messenger. 2. One who is employed to carry goods. 3. A pigeon that conveys letters from place to place, the letters being tied to the neck.
CAR'RI-ON, *n.* [It. *carogna.*] 1. The dead and putrefying body or flesh of animals. 2. A worthless woman; *a term of reproach. Shak.*
CAR'RI-ON, *a.* Relating to dead and putrefying carcasses; feeding on carrion. *Shak.*
CAR-RON-ĀDE', *n.* [from *Carron*, in Scotland, where it was first made.] A short piece of ordnance, having a large caliber, and a chamber for the powder, like a mortar.
CAR-ROON', *n.* 1. In *London*, a rent received for the privilege of driving a cart. *Ash.* 2. A species of cherry. *Tooke.*
CAR'ROT, *n.* [It. *carota*; Fr. *carotte.*] An esculent root, of the genus *daucus.*
CAR'ROT-Y, *a.* Like a carrot in color; *an epithet given to red hair.*
CAR'RŌWS, *n.* In *Ireland*, people who wander about, and get their living by cards and dice; strolling gamesters. *Spenser.*
CAR'RY, *v. t.* [W. *cariaw*; Fr. *charrier.*] 1. To bear, convey, or transport, by sustaining and moving the thing carried. 2. To convey; as, sound is *carried* in the air. 3. To effect; to accomplish; to prevail; to gain the object; as, to *carry* a point. 4. To bear out; to face through. 5. To urge, impel, lead or draw, noting moral impulse. 6. To bear; to have. 7. To bear; to show, display or exhibit to view. 8. To imply or import. 9. To contain or comprise. 10. To extend or continue in time. 11. To extend in space. 12. To support or sustain. 13. To bear or produce, as trees. 14. To manage or transact, usually with *on.*—15. *To carry one's self*, to behave, conduct or demean. 16. To remove, lead or drive. 17. To remove; to cause to go. 18. To transport; to affect with extraordinary impressions on the mind. 19. To fetch and bring. 20. To transfer.
To carry coals, to bear injuries. *Mason.*—*To carry off*, to remove to a distance; also, to kill.—*To carry on.* 1. To promote, advance, or help forward; to continue. 2. To manage or prosecute. 3. To prosecute, continue or pursue.—*To carry through*, to support to the end; to sustain or keep from failing, or being subdued.—*To carry out*, to bear from within; also, to sustain to the end; to continue to the end.—*To carry away*, in *seamanship*, is to break; to carry sail till a spar breaks.
CAR'RY, *v. i.* 1. To run on rotten ground, or on frost, which sticks to the feet, as a hare. 2. To bear the head in a particular manner, as a horse. 3. To convey; to propel.
† CAR'RY, *n.* The motion of the clouds.
CAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Bearing, conveying, removing, &c.
CAR'RY-ING, *n.* A bearing, conveying, removing, transporting.—*Carrying trade*, the trade which consists in the transportation of goods by water from country to country, or place to place.
† CAR'RY-TALE, *n.* A tale-bearer. *Shak.*
CĂRT, *n.* [W. *cart.*] 1. A carriage with two wheels. 2. A carriage in general.
CĂRT, *v. i.* To use carts for carriage. *Mortimer.*
CĂRT, *v. t.* 1. To carry or convey on a cart. 2. To expose in a cart, by way of punishment.
CĂRT'AGE, *n.* The act of carrying in a cart, or the price paid for carting.
CĂRT-BOTE, *n.* In *English law*, wood to which a tenant is entitled for making and repairing carts and other instruments of husbandry.
CĂRT'ED, *pp.* Borne or exposed in a cart.
CĂRT-HORSE, *n.* A horse that draws a cart.
CĂRT'ING, *ppr.* Conveying or exposing in a cart.
CĂRT'ING, *n.* The act of carrying in a cart.
CĂRT'-JADE, *n.* A sorry horse; a horse used in drawing, or fit only for the cart. *Sidney.*
CĂRT'-LŌAD, *n.* A load borne on a cart; as much as is usually carried at once on a cart, or as is sufficient to load it.
CĂRT'-ROPE, *n.* A rope for binding hay or other articles on a cart.

CART'-RUT, *n.* The cut or track of a cart-wheel.
CART'-TIRE, *n.* The tire, or iron bands, used to bind the wheels of a cart.
CART'-WAY, *n.* A way that is or may be passed with carts, or other wheel carriages.
CART'-WHEEL, *n.* The wheel of a cart.
CART'-WRIGHT, (cärt'rīte) *n.* An artificer who makes carts.
CARTE-BLANCHE, (kärt-blänsh') [Fr.] Paper. A blank paper signed at the bottom with a person's name, given to another person with permission to superscribe what conditions he pleases.
* CAR'TEL, *n.* [It. *cartello ;* Fr., Sp., Port. *cartel.*] 1. A writing or agreement between states at war, for the exchange of prisoners, or for some mutual advantage ; also, a vessel employed to convey the messenger on this occasion. 2. A letter of defiance or challenge ; a challenge to single combat. This sense the word has still in France and Italy ; but with us it is obsolete.—*Cartel-ship*, is a ship employed in the exchange of prisoners, or in carrying propositions to an enemy.
† CAR'TEL, *v. i.* To defy. *B. Jonson.*
CART'ER, *n.* The man who drives a cart, or whose occupation is to drive a cart.
† CART'ER-LY, *adv.* Rude, like a carter. *Cotgrave.*
CAR-TE'SIAN, (car-tē'zhun) *a.* Pertaining to the philosopher Des Cartes, or to his philosophy.
CAR-TE'SIAN, *n.* One who adopts the philosophy of Des Cartes.
CAR-THA-GIN'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Carthage.
CAR-THA-GIN'I-AN, *n.* An inhabitant or native of Carthage.
CAR'THA-MUS, *n.* The generic name of bastard saffron. *See* SAFFLOWER.
CAR-THU'SIAN, (car-thū'zhun) *n.* One of an order of monks, so called from *Chartreuse*, the place of their institution.
CAR-THU'SIAN, *a.* Relating to the order of monks so called. *Chambers.*
CAR'TIL-AGE, *n.* [L. *cartilago ;* Fr. *cartilage.*] Gristle ; a smooth, solid, elastic substance, softer than bone.
CAR-TI-LAG'IN-OUS, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling a cartilage ; gristly ; consisting of cartilage.—2. In *ichthyology*, cartilaginous fishes are those whose muscles are supported by cartilages instead of bones.
CAR-TOON', *n.* [It. *cartone.*] In *painting*, a design drawn on strong paper.
CAR-TOUCH', *n.* [Fr. *cartouche.*] 1. A case of wood, girt with marlin, holding about four hundred musket balls, and six or eight iron balls of a pound weight, to be fired out of a howitz, for defending a pass. 2. A portable box for charges. [*See* CARTRIDGE-BOX.] 3. A roll or scroll on the cornice of a column.
CAR'TRIDGE, *n.* A case of pasteboard or parchment, holding the charge of powder, or powder and ball, for a cannon, mortar, musket or pistol.
CAR'TRIDGE-BOX, *n.* A case, usually of wood, covered with leather, with cells for cartridges.
CAR'TU-LA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *cartulaire.*] A register-book, or record, as of a monastery.
CAR'U-CATE, *n.* [L. *caruca.*] As much land as one team can plow in the year.
CAR'UN-CLE, *n.* [L. *caruncula.*] 1. A small, fleshy excrescence, either natural or morbid. *Coxe.* 2. The fleshy comb on the head of a fowl.
CA-RUN'U-LAR, *a.* In the form of a caruncle.
CA-RUN'U-LA-TED, *a.* Having a fleshy excrescence, or soft, fleshy protuberance.
CARVE, *v. t.* [Sax. *ceorfan, cearfan.*] 1. To cut into small pieces or slices, as meat at table. 2. To cut wood, stone or other material into some particular form ; to engrave ; to cut figures or devices on hard materials. 3. To make or shape by cutting. 4. To apportion ; to distribute ; to provide at pleasure ; to select and take, as to one's self, or to select and give to another. 5. To cut ; to hew. *Shak.* —*To carve out*, is to cut out, or to lay out, by design ; to plan.
CARVE, *v. i.* 1. To cut up meat. 2. To exercise the trade of a sculptor. 3. To engrave or cut figures.
† CARVE, *n.* A carucate.
CARVED, *pp.* Cut or divided ; engraved ; formed by carving.
CAR'VEL, *n.* 1. *See* CARAVEL. 2. The *urtica marina*, or sea blubber.
CARV'ER, *n.* 1. One who cuts meat at table ; a sculptor ; one who apportions or distributes at will. *Dryden.* 2. A large table knife for carving.
CARV'ING, *ppr.* Cutting, dividing, as meat ; cutting in stone, wood or metal ; apportioning ; distributing.
CARV'ING, *n.* The act of cutting, as meat ; the act or art of cutting figures in wood or stone ; sculpture ; figures carved.
CAR-Y-Ā'TES, or CAR-Y-AT'I-DES, *n.* In *architecture*, figures of women dressed in long robes, after the Asiatic manner, serving to support entablatures.
CAR-Y-AT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Caryans or Caryatides.
CAR-Y-O-PHYL'LE-OUS, *a.* [Gr. καρυον and φυλλον.] Having five petals with long claws, in a tubular calyx ; *applied to flowers.*
† CAR-Y-OPH'YL-LOID, *n.* [Gr. καρυοφυλλον.] A species of mica.
CA-SA'RCA, *n.* A fowl of the genus *anas.*
CAS'CA-BEL, *n* [Port. *cascavel.*] The knob or pummelion of a cannon.
CAS-CADE', *n.* [Fr. *cascade.*] A waterfall. The word is applied to falls that are less than a cataract.
CAS-CAL'HO, *n.* [Port.] In *Brazil*, a deposit of pebbles, gravel and sand, in which the diamond is usually found.
CASE, *n.* [Fr. *caisse.*] 1. A covering, box or sheath ; that which incloses or contains. 2. The outer part of a building. 3. A certain quantity. 4. A building unfurnished ; [*not used.*]
CASE, *v. t.* 1. To cover with a case ; to surround with any material that shall inclose or defend. 2. To put in a case or box. 3. To strip off a case, covering, or the skin ; [*unusual.*] *Shak.*
CASE, *n.* [Fr. *cas ;* L. *casus.*] 1. *Literally*, that which falls, comes, or happens ; an event. Hence, the particular state, condition, or circumstances that befall a person, or in which he is placed. 2. The state of the body, with respect to health or disease.—*To be in good case*, is to be fat, and this phrase is customarily abridged, *to be in case.* 3. A question ; a state of facts involving a question for discussion or decision. 4. A cause or suit in court.—5. In *grammar*, the inflection of nouns, or a change of termination.—*In case* is a phrase denoting condition or supposition ; if it should so fall out, or happen.—*Put the case*, suppose the event, or a certain state of things.—*Action on the case*, in *law*, is an action in which the whole cause of complaint is set out in the writ.
† CASE, *v. i.* To put cases. *L'Estrange.*
CASED, *pp.* Covered with a case.
CASE'-HARD-EN, *v. t.* To harden the outer part or superficies, as of iron, by converting it into steel.
CA'SE-IC, *a.* [L. *caseus.*] The *caseic acid* is the acid of cheese.
CASE'-KNIFE, *n.* A large table knife, often kept in a case.
CASE'MATE, *n.* [Fr. *casemate.*] 1. In *fortification*, a vault of mason's work in the flank of a bastion, next to the curtain, serving as a battery to defend the face of the opposite bastion, and the moat or ditch. 2. A well, with its subterraneous branches, dug in the passage of the bastion.
CASE'MENT, *n.* [It. *casamento.*] 1. A hollow molding, usually one sixth or one fourth of a circle. 2. A little, movable window.
CA'SE-OUS, *a.* [L. *caseus.*] Like cheese ; having the qualities of cheese.
CAS'ERN, *n.* [Fr. *caserne.*] A lodging for soldiers in garrison towns.
CASE'-SHOT, *n.* Musket balls, stones, old iron, &c., put in cases, to be discharged from cannon.
CASE'-WORM, *n.* A worm that makes itself a case.
CASH, *n.* [Fr. *caisse.*] Money ; *primarily*, ready money, money in chest or on hand, in bank or at command.
CASH, *v. t.* 1. To turn into money, or to exchange for money. 2. To pay money for.
† CASH, *v. t.* To discard. [For *cashier.*]
CASH'-AC-COUNT', *n.* An account of money received, paid, or on hand.
CASH'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which is kept a register or account of money.
CASH'-KEEP-ER, *n.* One intrusted with the keeping of money.
CASH'EW-NUT, *n.* A tree of the West Indies.
CASH-IER', *n.* [Fr. *caissier.*] One who has charge of money ; a cash-keeper.
CASH-IER', *v. t.* [Fr. *casser.*] 1. To dismiss from an office or place of trust, by annulling the commission ; to break, as for mal-conduct, and therefore with reproach. 2. To dismiss or discard from service or from society. 3. To reject ; to annul or vacate.
CASH-IERED, (cash-eerd') *pp.* Dismissed ; discarded ; annulled.
CASH-IER'ER, *n.* One who rejects, discards or breaks.
CASH-IER'ING, *ppr.* Discarding ; dismissing from service.
CASH'OO, *n.* The juice or gum of a tree in the East Indies.
CAS'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a case.
CAS'ING, *n.* 1. The act or operation of plastering a house with mortar on the outside. 2. A covering ; a case.
CASK, or CASQUE, *n.* [Fr. *casque.*] A head-piece ; a helmet ; a piece of defensive armor, to cover and protect the head and neck in battle.
† CASK, *v. t.* To put into a cask.
CASK, *n.* [Sp., Port. *casco.*] A close vessel for containing liquors, as a pipe, hogshead, butt, barrel, &c.
CAS'KET, *n.* 1. A small chest or box, for jewels or other

small articles.—2. In *seamen's language*, a small rope, fastened to gromets.

€ĂS'KET, *v. t.* To put in a little chest. *Shak.*

€AS'PI-AN, *a.* [L. *Caspiæ.*] An epithet given to a large lake between Persia and Astrachan, called the *Caspian Sea.*

† €ASS, *v. t.* [Fr. *casser ;* L. *quasso.*] To quash ; to defeat ; to annul. *Raleigh.*

€ASS'A-DA, or €ASS'A-VI, *n.* A plant, of the genus *jatropha*, of different species.

€AS-SA-MU-NAIR', *n.* An aromatic vegetable.

† €AS'SATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *casser.*] To vacate, annul, or make void.

€AS-SĀ'TION, *n.* The act of annulling. In *France* there is a court of *cassation.*

€AS'SA-WARE. *See* CASSOWARY.

€AS'SIA, (cash'ia) *n.* [Fr. *casse.*] A genus of plants of many species. *Cassia* is also the name of a species of *laurus*, the bark of which usually passes under the name of *cinnamon.* From a plant of this kind was extracted an aromatic oil, used as a perfume by the Jews.

€AS'SI-DO-NY, *n.* [Fr. *cassidoine.*] A species of plant, *gnaphalium*, cotton-weed.

€ĂS'SI-MER, *n.* [Sp. *casimira.*] A thin, twilled, woolen cloth.

€AS-SI'NO, *n.* A game at cards. *Todd.*

€AS'SI-O-BU-RY, *n.* A species of plant, of the genus *cassine.*

€AS-SI-O-PĒ'A, *n.* A constellation in the northern hemisphere.

€AS-SI-TĒ'RI-A, *n.* [L. *cassiteron.*] A kind of crystals.

€AS'SOCK, *n.* [Sp. *casaca.*] A robe or gown worn over the other garments, particularly by the clergy. A close garment, now generally that which clergymen wear under their gowns.

€AS'SOCKED, *a.* Clothed with a cassock.

€AS-SON-ĀDE', *n.* [Fr.] Cask-sugar ; sugar not refined.

€AS'SO-WA-RY, *n.* [Sp. *casuel.*] A large fowl of the genus *struthio.*

€ASS'-WEED, *n.* A weed called *shepherd's-pouch.*

€ĂST, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *cast.* [Dan. *kaster ;* Sw. *kasta.*] 1. To throw, fling or send ; that is, to drive from, by force, as from the hand, or from an engine. 2. To sow ; to scatter seed. 3. To drive or impel by violence. 4. To shed or throw off ; as, trees *cast* their fruit. 5. To throw or let fall. 6. To throw, as dice or lots. 7. To throw on the ground, as in wrestling. 8. To throw away, as worthless. 9. To emit, or throw out. 10. To throw, to extend, as a trench. 11. To thrust. 12. To put, or set, in a particular state. 13. To condemn ; to convict, as a criminal. 14. To overcome in a civil suit, or in any contest of strength or skill. 15. To cashier or discard. 16. To lay aside, as unfit for use ; to reject, as a garment. 17. To make to preponderate ; to throw into one scale, for the purpose of giving it superior weight ; to decide by a vote that gives a superiority in numbers. 18. To throw together several particulars, to find the sum ; to compute ; to reckon ; to calculate. 19. To contrive ; to plan. 20. To judge, or to consider, in order to judge. 21. To fix, or distribute the parts of a play among the actors. 22. To throw, as the sight ; to direct, or turn, as the eye ; to glance. 23. To found ; to form into a particular shape, by pouring liquid metal into a mold ; to run. 24. *Figuratively*, to shape ; to form by a model. 25. To communicate ; to spread over.

To cast aside, to dismiss or reject as useless or inconvenient.—*To cast away*, to reject ; to throw away ; to lavish or waste by profusion ; to turn to no use ; to wreck, as a ship.—*To cast by*, to reject ; to dismiss or discard with neglect or hate, or as useless.—*To cast down*, to throw down ; to deject or depress the mind.—*To cast forth*, to throw out, or eject, as from an inclosed place ; to emit, or send abroad ; to exhale.—*To cast off*, to discard or reject ; to drive away ; to put off ; to put away ; to disburden.—Among *huntsmen*, to leave behind, as dogs ; to set loose, or free.—Among *seamen*, to loose, or untie.—*To cast out*, to send forth ; to reject or turn out ; to throw out, as words ; to speak, or give vent to.—*To cast up*, to compute ; to reckon ; to calculate. Also, to eject ; to vomit.—*To cast on*, to refer or resign to.—*To cast one's self on*, to resign or yield one's self to the disposal of, without reserve.—*To cast young*, to miscarry ; to suffer abortion.—*To cast in the teeth*, to upbraid ; to charge ; to twit.

€ĂST, *v. i.* 1. To throw forward, as the thoughts, with a view to some determination ; or to turn or revolve in the mind ; to contrive. 2. To receive form or shape. 3. To warp ; to twist from regular shape. *Moxon.*—4. In *seamen's language*, to fall off, or incline, so as to bring the side of a ship to the wind.

€ĂST, *n.* 1. The act of casting ; a throw ; the thing thrown ; the form or state of throwing ; kind or manner of throwing. 2. The distance passed by a thing thrown ; or the space through which a thing thrown may ordinarily pass. 3. A stroke ; a touch. 4. Motion or turn of the eye ; direction, look or glance ; a squinting. 5. A throw of dice ; hence, a state of chance or hazard. 6. Form ; shape. 7. A tinge ; a slight coloring, or slight degree of a color. 8. Manner ; air ; mien ; as, a peculiar *cast* of countenance. 9. A flight ; a number of hawks let go at once. 10. A small statue of bronze.—11. Among *founders*, a tube of wax, fitted into a mold, to give shape to metal. 12. A cylindrical piece of brass or copper, slit in two lengthwise, to form a canal, or conduit, in a mold, for conveying metal. —13. Among *plumbers*, a little brazen funnel, at one end of a mold, for casting pipes without sodering, by means of which the melted metal is poured into the mold. 14. [Sp., Port. *casta.*] A breed, race, lineage, kind, sort.—15. In *Hindostan*, a tribe or class of the same rank or profession. 16. A trick. *Martin.*

€AS-TĀ'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Castalia, a cool spring on Parnassus, sacred to the muses.

€AST'A-NET, *n.* [Sp. *castaneta, castañuela.*] An instrument of music formed of small concave shells of ivory or hard wood, shaped like spoons.

€ĂST'A-WAY, *n.* That which is thrown away. A person abandoned by God, as unworthy of his favor ; a reprobate.

€ĂST'A-WAY, *a.* Rejected ; useless ; of no value.

€ĂST'ED, *pp.* for *cast*, is not in use.

€AS'TEL-LAN, *n.* [Sp. *castellan.*] A governor or constable of a castle.

€AS'TEL-LA-NY, *n.* The lordship belonging to a castle ; or the extent of its land and jurisdiction.

€AS'TEL-LA-TED, *a.* 1. Inclosed in a building, as a fountain or cistern. 2. Adorned with turrets and battlements, like a castle.

€AS-TEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of fortifying a house, and rendering it a castle.

€ĂST'ER, *n.* 1. One who throws or casts ; one who computes ; a calculator ; one who calculates fortunes. 2. A small vial or vessel for the table. 3. A small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is *cast*, or rolled, on the floor.

€AS'TI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *castigo.*] To chastise ; to punish by stripes ; to correct ; to chasten ; to check.

€AS'TI-GA-TED, *pp.* Punished ; corrected.

€AS'TI-GA-TING, *ppr.* Punishing ; correcting ; chastising.

€AS-TI-GĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Punishment ; correction ; penance, discipline ; emendation ; restraint.—2. Among the *Romans*, a military punishment inflicted on offenders, by beating with a wand or switch.

€AS'TI-GA-TOR, *n.* One who corrects.

€AS'TI-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to correction ; corrective ; punitive. *Bramhall.*

€AS'TI-GA-TO-RY, *n.* An engine formerly used to punish and correct arrant scolds, called also a *ducking-stool*, or *trebucket.*

€AS'TILE-SŌAP, *n.* A kind of pure, refined soap.

€AS-TIL'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Castile in Spain.

€AS-TIL'IAN, *n.* An inhabitant or native of Castile in Spain.

€ĂST'ING, *ppr.* Throwing ; sending ; computing ; calculating ; turning ; giving a preponderancy ; deciding ; running or throwing into a mold to give shape.

€ĂST'ING, *n.* 1. The act of casting or founding. 2. That which is cast in a mold ; any vessel formed by casting melted metal into a mold, or in sand. 3. The taking of casts and impressions of figures, busts, medals, &c.

€ĂST'ING-NET, *n.* A net which is cast and drawn, in distinction from a net that is set and left.

€ĂST'ING-VOTE, or €ĂST'ING-VOICE, *n.* The vote of a presiding officer, in an assembly or council, which decides a question, when the votes of the assembly or house are equally divided between the affirmative and negative. *U. States. Coxe.*

€AS'TLE, (kas'sl) *n.* [Sax. *castel ;* L. *castellum.*] 1. A house fortified for defense against an enemy ; a fortress. 2. The house or mansion of a nobleman or prince.—3. In a *ship*, there are two parts called by this name ; the *forecastle*, a short deck in the fore part of the ship, above the upper deck ; and the *hindcastle*, at the stern.—*Castle in the air*, a visionary project ; a scheme that has no solid foundation.

€AS'TLE, *v. t.* In the *game of chess*, to cover the king with a castle, by a certain move.

€AS'TLE-BUILD'ER, *n.* One who forms visionary schemes.

€AS'TLE-BUILD'ING, *n.* The act of building castles in the air.

€AS'TLE-€ROWNED, *a.* Crowned with a castle.

€AS'TLED, *a.* Furnished with castles. *Dryden.*

€AS'TLE-GUARD, *n.* A feudal tenure.

€AS'TLE-RY, *n.* The government of a castle.

€AS'TLE-SŌAP, *n.* [from *Castile soap.*] A kind of soap. *Addison.*

€AS'TLET, *n.* A small castle. *Leland.*

€AS'TLE-WARD, *n.* An imposition laid for maintaining watch and ward in the castle.

€ĂST'LING, *n.* An abortion or abortive.

CAS'TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. A beaver, an amphibious quadruped, with a flat, ovate tail, short ears, a blunt nose, small fore feet, and large hind feet. 2. A reddish brown substance, of a strong, penetrating smell, taken from bags or cods in the groin of the beaver; a powerful antispasmodic.—3. In *astronomy*, a moiety of the constellation *Gemini*, called also *Apollo.*—*Castor and Pollux*, in *meteorology*, a fiery meteor, which, at sea, appears sometimes adhering to a part of a ship, in the form of balls.

CAS-TŌ'RE-UM, *n.* The inguinal gland of the beaver.

CAS'TO-RIN, CAS'TO-RINE, } *n.* An animal principle, prepared by boiling castor.

CAS'TOR-OIL, *n.* The oil of the *ricinus*, or *palma Christi*, a plant of the West Indies.

† CAS'TO-RY, *n.* Probably the oil drawn from the castoreum.

CAS-TRA-ME-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *castrametor.*] The art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp.

CAS'TRATE, *v. t.* [L. *castro.*] 1. To geld; to deprive of the testicles; to emasculate. 2. To take away or retrench, as the obscene parts of a writing. 3. To take out a leaf or sheet from a book, and render it imperfect.

CAS'TRA-TED, *pp.* Gelded; emasculated; purified from obscene expressions.

CAS'TRA-TING, *ppr.* Gelding; taking away the obscene parts of a writing.

CAS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of gelding; the act or practice of making eunuchs; the act of taking away the obscene parts of a writing; the act of taking out a leaf or sheet of a book.—In *botany* the cutting off of the anthers, or tops of the stamens of flowers, before the ripening of the pollen.

CAS-TRĀ'TO, *n.* [It.] A male person emasculated for the purpose of improving his voice for a singer.

CAS'TREL, or KES'TREL, *n.* A kind of hawk, resembling the lanner in shape, and the hobby in size.

CAS-TREN'SIAN, *a.* [L. *castrensis.*] Belonging to a camp.

CA$'U-AL, (cazh'u-al) *a.* [Fr. *casuel*; Sp., Port. *casual.*] 1. Falling; happening, or coming to pass, without design in the person or persons affected, and without being foreseen, or expected; accidental; fortuitous; coming by chance. 2. Occasional; coming at certain times, without regularity, in distinction from stated, or regular. 3. Taking place, or beginning to exist, without an efficient intelligent cause, and without design.

CA$'U-AL-LY, *adv.* Accidentally; fortuitously; without design; by chance.

CA$'U-AL-NESS, *n.* Accidentalness; the quality of being casual.

CA$'U-AL-TY, (cazh'u-al-ty) *n.* 1. Accident; that which comes by chance or without design, or without being foreseen; contingency. 2. An accident that produces unnatural death; and, by a metonymy, death, or other misfortune, occasioned by an accident.—3. In *Scots law*, an emolument due from a vassal to his superior, beyond the stated yearly duties, upon certain casual events.

CA$'U-IST, (cazh'u-ist) *n.* [It., Sp., Port. *casuista.*] One who studies and resolves cases of conscience.

CA$'U-IST, *v. i.* To play the part of a casuist.

CA$-U-IS'TIC, CA$-U-IS'TI-CAL, } *a.* Relating to cases of conscience.

CA$'U-IS-TRY, (cazh'u-is-try) *n.* The science or doctrine of cases of conscience; the science of determining the lawfulness or unlawfulness of what a man may do.—*Casus fœderis.* [L.] The case stipulated by treaty.

CAT, *n.* [Ir. *cat*; Fr. *chat.*] 1. A name applied to a certain species of carniverous quadrupeds, of the genus *felis.* 2. A ship formed on the Norwegian model. 3. A strong tackle or combination of pulleys, to hook and draw an anchor perpendicularly up to the cat-head of a ship. 4. A double tripod, having six feet.—*Cat of nine tails*, an instrument of punishment, consisting of nine pieces of line or cord.

CAT'-BLOCK, *n.* A two or three fold block, with an iron strop and large hook, used to draw up an anchor to the cat-head.

CAT'S'-EYE, *n.* Sun-stone, a subspecies of quartz.

CAT'-EYED, *a.* Having eyes like a cat.

CAT'-FISH, *n.* A species of the *squalus*, or shark.

CAT'S'-FOOT, *n.* A plant of the genus *glechoma.*

CAT'-GUT, *n.* The intestines of sheep or lambs, dried and twisted together, used as strings for violins and other instruments.

CAT'-HARP-INGS, *n.* Ropes serving to brace in the shrouds of the lower masts behind their respective yards, to tighten the shrouds, and give more room to draw in the yards, when the ship is close hauled.

CAT'-HEAD, *n.* A strong beam projecting horizontally over a ship's bows.

CAT'S'-HEAD, *n.* A kind of apple.

CAT'-HOOK, *n.* A strong hook fitted to the *cat-block.*

CAT'-MINT, *n.* A plant of the genus *nepeta.*

CAT'S'-PAW, *n.* 1. Among *seamen*, a light air, perceived in a calm, by a rippling of the surface of the water; also, a particular turn in the bight of a rope, made to hook a tackle on. 2. A dupe; the instrument which another uses.

CAT'-SALT, *n.* A sort of salt beautifully granulated, formed out of the bittern or leach-brine.

CAT'SIL-VER, *n.* A fossil, a species of *mica.*

CAT'-TAIL, *n.* 1. A species of reed, of the genus *typha.* 2. A substance growing on nut-trees, pines, &c.

CAT-A-BAP'TIST, *n.* [Gr. κατα and βαπτιστης.] One who opposes baptism.

CAT-A-CAUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. κατακαυσις.] *Catacaustic curves*, in *geometry*, are that species of caustic curves, which are formed by reflection.

CAT-A-CHRĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. καταχρησις.] An abuse of a trope or of words; a figure in rhetoric, when one word is abusively put for another.

CAT-A-CHRES'TIC, CAT-A-CHRES'TI-CAL, } *a.* Belonging to a catachresis; forced; far-fetched; wrested from its natural sense.

CAT-A-CHRES'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a forced manner.

CAT'A-CLYSM, *n.* [Gr. κατακλυσμος.] A deluge, or overflowing of water. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

CAT'A-COMB, (cat'a-cōme) *n.* [Gr. κατα and κυμβος.] A cave, grotto, or subterraneous place for the burial of the dead.

CAT-A-COUS'TICS, *n.* [Gr. κατακουω.] That part of acoustics, or the doctrine of sounds, which treats of reflected sounds.

CAT-A-DI-OP'TRIC, CAT-A-DI-OP'TRI-CAL, } *a.* [Gr. κατα and διοπτομαι.] Reflecting light.

CAT'A-DUPE, *n.* [Gr. κατα and δουπεω.] A cataract or waterfall. *Brewer.*

CAT-AG-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. καταγμα.] That has the quality of consolidating broken parts.

CAT'A-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. κατα and γραφω.] The first draught of a picture; also, a profile.

CAT-A-LEC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. κατα and λεγω.] Pertaining to metrical composition, or to measure.—*Catalectic verses* are such as want either feet or syllables.

CAT-A-LEP'SIS, CAT'A-LEP-SY, } *n.* [Gr. καταληψις.] A sudden suppression of motion and sensation, a kind of apoplexy, in which the patient is speechless, senseless, and fixed in one posture.

CAT-A-LEP'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to catalepsy.

† CAT'A-LO-GĪZE, *v. t.* To insert in a catalogue.

CAT'A-LOGUE, (kat'a-log) *n.* [Gr. καταλογος.] A list or enumeration of the names of men or things disposed in order.

CAT'A-LOGUE, *v. t.* To make a list of. *Herbert.*

CA-TAL'PA, *n.* A large tree of Carolina.

CA-TAL'Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr. καταλυσις.] Dissolution. *Taylor.* [*Little used.*]

CA-TAM'A-RAN, *n.* In *naval language*, a float so called.

CAT-A-MĒ'NI-A, *n.* The menses; the monthly courses.

CAT-A-MĒ'NI-AL, *a.* [Gr. καταμηνιος.] Pertaining to the catamenia, or menstrual discharges.

CAT'A-MITE, *n.* [L. *catamitus.*] A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

CAT'A-MOUNT, or CAT'A-MOUN'TAIN, *n.* Cat of the mountain; the wild cat.

CAT'A-PASM, *n.* [Gr. καταπασμα.] A dry powder for sprinkling the body. *Coxe.*

CAT'A-PELT, or CAT'A-PULT, *n.* [Gr. καταπελτης; L. *catapulta.*] A military engine used by the ancient Greeks and Romans.

CAT-A-PEL'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the catapelt. *As a noun*, the catapelt.

CAT-A-PHON'ICS, *n.* [Gr. κατα and φωνη.] The doctrine of reflected sounds, a branch of acoustics.

CAT'A-PHRACT, *n.* [L. *cataphracta.*] 1. In the *ancient military art*, a piece of heavy defensive armor. 2. A horseman in complete armor. *Milton.*

CAT'A-PLASM, *n.* [Gr. καταπλασκα.] A poultice.

† CAT'A-PUCE, *n.* The herb spurge. *Chaucer.*

CAT'A-PULT, *n.* [L. *catapulta.*] *See* CATAPELT.

CAT'A-RACT, *n.* [L. *cataracta.*] 1. A great fall of water over a precipice, as that of Niagara. It is a cascade upon a great scale. 2. In *medicine* and *surgery*, an opacity of the crystaline lens, or its capsule; a disorder in the eye, by which the pupil, which is usually black and transparent, becomes opake, blue, gray, brown, &c., by which vision is impaired or destroyed.

CA-TARRH', *n.* [L. *catarrhus.*] A defluxion of mucus from the membranes of the nose, fauces, and bronchiæ, with fever, sneezing, cough, thirst, lassitude, and loss of appetite, called also a cold; *coryza.* An epidemic catarrh is called *influenza.*

CA-TARRH'AL, CA-TARRH'OUS, } *a.* Pertaining to catarrh, produced by it, or attending it.

CA-TAS'TE-RISM, *n.* [Gr. *καταστερισμος.*] A constellation, or a placing among the stars.

CA-TAS'TRO-PHE, } *n.* [Gr. *καταστροφη.*] 1. The change
CA-TAS'TRO-PHY, } or revolution which produces the final event of a dramatic piece; or the unfolding and winding up of the plot. 2. A final event; conclusion; *generally*, an unfortunate conclusion, calamity, or disaster.

CAT'CALL, *n.* A squeaking instrument, used in playhouses to condemn plays.

CATCH, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *catched*, or *caught*. [Sp. *coger*. The popular or common pronunciation is *ketch*.] 1. To seize or lay hold on with the hand; carrying the sense of pursuit, thrusting forward the hand, or rushing on. 2. To seize, in a *general sense*. 3. To seize, as in a snare or trap; to insnare; to entangle. 4. To seize in pursuit; hence, simply, to overtake. 5. To take hold; to communicate to. 6. To seize the affections; to engage and attach to. 7. To take or receive by contagion or infection. 8. To snatch; to take suddenly. 9. To receive something passing.—*To catch at*, to endeavor to seize suddenly.—*To catch up*, to snatch; to take up suddenly.

CATCH, *v. i.* 1. To communicate; to spread by infecting. 2. To seize and hold.

CATCH, *n.* 1. Seizure; the act of seizing. 2. Any thing that seizes or takes hold, as a hook. 3. The posture of seizing; a state of preparation to catch, or of watching an opportunity to seize. 4. A sudden advantage taken. 5. The thing caught, considered as an object of desire; profit; advantage. 6. A snatch; a short interval of action. 7. A little portion. 8. In *music*, a fugue in the unison, wherein, to humor some conceit in the words, the melody is broken, and the sense is interrupted in one part, and *caught* and supported by another, or a different sense is given to the words.

CATCH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be caught. [*Not well authorized.*]

CATCH'ER, *n.* One who catches; that which catches, or in which any thing is caught.

CATCH'-FLY, *n.* A plant of the genus *lychnis*; campion.

CATCH'ING, *ppr.* Seizing; taking hold; insnaring; entangling.

CATCH'ING, *a.* Communicating, or that may be communicated by contagion; infectious.

CATCH'PEN-NY, *n.* Something worthless, particularly a book or pamphlet, adapted to the popular taste, and intended to gain money in market.

CATCH'-POLL, *n.* A bailiff's assistant, so called by way of reproach.

*CATCH'UP, or *CAT'SUP, *n.* A liquor extracted from mushrooms, used as a sauce.

CATCH'-WORD, *n.* Among *printers*, the word placed at the bottom of each page, under the last line, which is to be inserted as the first word on the following page.

CATE. *See* CATES.

CAT-E-CHET'I-CAL, or CAT-E-CHET'IC, *a.* 1. Relating to oral instruction, and particularly in the first principles of the Christian religion. 2. Relating to, or consisting in asking questions and receiving answers.

CAT-E-CHET'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* By question and answer; in the way of oral instruction.

CAT'E-CHISE, *v. t.* [Gr. *κατηχιζω.*] 1. To instruct by asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explanations and corrections. 2. To question; to interrogate; to examine or try by questions, and sometimes with a view to reproof, by eliciting answers from a person, which condemn his own conduct. 3. *Appropriately*, to ask questions concerning the doctrines of the Christian religion; to interrogate pupils, and give instruction in the principles of religion.

CAT'E-CHISED, *pp.* Instructed.

CAT'E-CHIS-ER, *n.* One who catechises; one who instructs by question and answer, and particularly in the rudiments of the Christian religion.

CAT'E-CHIS-ING, *ppr.* Instructing in rudiments or principles.

CAT'E-CHISM, *n.* [Gr. *κατηχισμος.*] A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, particularly in the principles of religion. 2. An elementary book, containing a summary of principles in any science or art, but *appropriately* in religion, reduced to the form of questions and answers.

CAT'E-CHIST, *n.* [Gr. *κατηχιστης.*] One who instructs by question and answer; a catechiser; one appointed by the church to instruct in the principles of religion.

CAT-E-CHIST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a catechist, or cat-
CAT-E-CHIST'I-CAL, } echism.

CAT-E-CHIST'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a catechistical manner. *South.*

CAT'E-CHU, *n.* *Terra Japonica*, a dry extract, or brown astringent substance.

CAT-E-CHU'MEN, *n.* [Gr. *κατηχουμενα.*] One who is in the first rudiments of Christianity; one who is receiving instruction and preparing himself for baptism.

CAT-E-CHU-MEN'I-CAL, *a.* Belonging to catechumens.

CAT-E-CHU'MEN-IST, *n.* A catechumen.

CAT-E-GOR'I-CAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a category. 2. Absolute; positive; express; not relative or hypothetical.

CAT-E-GOR'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* Absolutely; directly; expressly; positively.

CAT'E-GO-RY, *n.* [Gr. *κατηγορια.*] In *logic*, a series or order of all the predicates or attributes contained under a genus.

CAT-E-NA'RI-AN, } *a.* [L. *catenarius.*] Relating to a
CAT'E-NA-RY, } chain; like a chain.

CA'T'E-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *catena.*] To chain, or rather to connect in a series of links or ties.

CAT-E-NA'TION, *n.* Connection of links, union of parts, as in a chain; regular connection. *See* CONCATENATION.

CAT'E-NU-LATE, *a.* Consisting of little links or chains.

CA'TER, *v. i.* To provide food; to buy or procure provisions.

CA'TER, *n.* A provider. [*See* CATERER.] Old Eng. *achator. Chaucer.*

CA'TER, *n.* The four of cards or dice; so written for Fr. *quatre.*

CA'TER-COUSIN, *n.* A quatre-cousin, a remote relation.

CA'TER-ER, *n.* [from *cater.* In *Chaucer*, *achator*, from *acheter.*] A provider, buyer, or purveyor of provisions.

CA'TER-ESS, *n.* A woman who caters; a female provider of food.

CAT'ER-PIL-LAR, *n.* The colored and often hairy larva of the *lepidopterous* insects.

CAT'ER-PIL-LAR-EAT'ER, *n.* A worm bred in the body of a caterpillar, which eats it.

CAT'ER-WAUL, *v. i.* To cry or waul, as cats in rutting time; to make a harsh, offensive noise.

CAT'ER-WAUL-ING, *n.* The cry of cats; a harsh, disagreeable noise or cry.

CA'TER-Y, *n.* The place where provisions are deposited.

CATES, *n.* Delicious food or viands; dainties.

CATH'A-RIST, *n.* [Gr. *καθαρος.*] One who pretends to more purity than others possess.

CA-THAR'TIC, or CA-THAR'TI-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *καθαρτικος.*] Purging; cleansing the bowels; promoting evacuations by stool; purgative.

CA-THAR'TIC, *n.* A medicine that promotes alvine discharges, and thus cleanses the stomach and bowels; a purge; a purgative.

CA-THAR'TI-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of promoting discharges from the bowels.

CA-THE'DRAL, *n.* [L. *cathedra.*] The see or seat of a bishop; the principal church in a diocese.

CA-THE'DRAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the church which is the bishop's seat, or head church of a diocese; containing the see of a bishop. 2. Resembling the aisles of a cathedral.

CATH'E-DRA-TED, *a.* Relating to the authority of the chair or office of a teacher.

CATH'E-RINE-PEAR, *n.* An inferior kind of pear.

CATH'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *καθετηρ.*] In *surgery*, a tubular instrument, usually made of silver, to be introduced into the bladder, to draw off the urine when the natural discharge is suppressed.

CATH'E-TUS, *n.* [Gr. *καθετος.*] In *geometry*, a line or radius, falling perpendicularly on another line or surface.

CAT'HOLES, *n.* Two little holes astern above the gunroom ports of a ship.

CATH'O-LIC, *a.* [Gr. *καθολικος.*] 1. Universal or general; as, the *Catholic* church. 2. Liberal; not narrow-minded, partial or bigoted.—*Catholic epistles*, the epistles of the apostles which are addressed to all the faithful, and not to a particular church.

CATH'O-LIC, *n.* A papist.

CA-THOL'I-CAL, *a.* General. *Gregory.*

*CATH'O-LI-CISM, *n.* 1. Adherence to the Catholic church. 2. Universality, or the orthodox faith of the whole church. 3. *More generally*, liberality of sentiments.

*CATH'O-LI-CIZE, *v. i.* To become a Catholic. [*Little used.*]

CATH'O-LIC-LY, *adv.* Generally; in a Catholic manner.

CATH'O-LIC-NESS, *n.* Universality.

CA-THOL'I-CON, *n.* [Gr. *καθολικον.*] A remedy for all diseases; a universal remedy; a remedy supposed to be efficacious in purging away all humors; a panacea.

CAT'I-LIN-ISM, *n.* The practices of Catiline, the Roman conspirator; conspiracy.

CAT'KIN, *n.* In *botany*, a species of calyx, or rather of inflorescence.

CAT'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a cat. *Shak.*

CAT'LING, *n.* 1. A dismembering knife, used by surgeons. 2. The down or moss growing about walnut-trees, resembling the hair of a cat. 3. Catgut. *Shak.*

CAT'NIP, *n.* A plant; cat-mint.

CA-TŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Cato; grave; severe; inflexible.

CA-TOP'TER, or CA-TOP'TRON, *n.* [Gr. *κατοπτρον.*] An optical glass or instrument.

CA-TOP'TRIC, } *a.* Relating to catoptrics, or vision by
CA-TOP'TRI-CAL, } reflection.

CA-TOP'TRICS, *n.* [Gr. *κατοπτρικος.*] That part of optics which explains the properties of reflected light.

CA-TOP'TRO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *κατοπτρομαντεια.*] A species of divination among the ancients.

CAT'-PIPE. *See* CATCALL.

* CAT'SUP. *See* CATCHUP, KETCHUP.

CAT'TLE, *n. sing.* or *plu.* [Norm. *catal, chastel.*] 1. Beasts or quadrupeds in general, serving for tillage, or other labor, and for food to man. In its *primary sense*, the word includes camels, horses, asses, all the varieties of domesticated horned beasts, of the bovine genus, sheep of all kinds, and goats. 2. In the *United States*, cattle, in *common usage*, signifies only beasts of the bovine genus, oxen, bulls, cows, and their young. 3. In *reproach*, human beings are called *cattle.*

CAU-CA'SIAN, or CAU-CA-SĒ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Mount Caucasus in Asia.

CAU'CUS, *n.* A word used, *in America*, to denote a meeting of citizens to agree upon candidates, to be proposed for election to offices, or to concert measures for supporting a party. The origin of the word is not ascertained.

CAUD'AL, *a.* [L. *cauda.*] Pertaining to a tail; or to the thread which terminates the seed of a plant.

CAUD'ATE, } *a.* [L. *cauda.*] Having a tail. *Fairfax.*
CAUD'A-TED, }

CAUD'EX, *n.*; *plu.* CAUDEXES. [L.] In *botany*, the stem of a tree.

CAU'DLE, *n.* [Fr. *chaudeau.*] A kind of warm broth, a mixture of wine and other ingredients.

CAU'DLE, *v. t.* To make or prepare caudle, or to dress with caudle. *Shak.*

CAUF, *n.* A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water.

CAUGHT, (cawt) *pret.* and *pp.* of *catch.*

CAUK, or CAWK, *n.* A name given, by *miners*, to certain specimens of the compact sulphate of barytes.

CAUK'Y, *a.* Pertaining to cauk; like cauk.

CAUL, *n.* [L. *caula.*] 1. In *anatomy*, a membrane in the abdomen, covering the greatest part of the lower intestines. 2. A kind of net in which females inclose their hair; the hinder part of a cap. 3. Any kind of net.

CAU-LES'CENT, *a.* [L. *caulis.*] In *botany*, having a stem different from that which produces the flower.

CAU'LET, *n.* [L. *caulus.*] Colewort.

CAU-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *caulis* and *fero.*] In *botany*, having a stem or stalk.

CAUL'I-FLOW-ER, *n.* [It. *cavolfiore.*] A variety of *brassica*, or cabbage, well known and much esteemed.

CAUL'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *caulis* and *forma.*] Having the form of a stalk, or of stems.

CAUL'INE, *a.* [L. *caulis.*] In *botany*, growing immediately on the stem.

CAULK. *See* CALK.

† CAUP'O-NATE, *v. i.* [L. *cauponor.*] To keep a victualing house.

† CAUP'O-NISE, *v. t.* To sell wine or victuals.

CAUS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be caused, produced or effected.

CAUS'AL, *a.* Relating to a cause or causes; implying or containing a cause or causes; expressing a cause.

CAUS'AL, *n.* In *grammar*, a word that expresses a cause, or introduces the reason.

CAUS-AL'I-TY, *n.* The agency of a cause; the action or power of a cause, in producing its effect.

CAUS'AL-LY, *adv.* According to the order or series of causes. *Brown.*

CAUS'AL-TY, *n.* Among *miners*, the lighter, earthy parts of ore, carried off by washing.

CAUS-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of causing or producing; the act or agency by which an effect is produced.

CAUS'A-TIVE, *a.* That expresses a cause or reason; also, that effects as a cause.

CAUS'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a causative manner.

CAUS-Ā'TOR, *n.* One who causes or produces an effect.

CAUSE, *n.* [Fr. *cause*; Sp., Port., It. *causa*; L. *causa.*] 1. A suit or action in court; any legal process which a party institutes to obtain his demand. 2. That which produces an effect; that by virtue of which any thing is done; that from which any thing proceeds, and without which it would not exist. 3. The reason or motive that urges, moves, or impels the mind to act or decide. 4. Sake; account. 5. That which a party or nation pursues; or rather pursuit, prosecution of an object.—6. *Without cause*, without good reason.

CAUSE, *v. t.* 1. To produce; to bring into existence. 2. To effect by agency, power, or influence.

† CAUSE, *v. i.* To assign insufficient cause.

CAUSED, *pp.* Produced; effected; brought about.

CAUSE'LESS, *a.* 1. Having no cause, or producing agent 2. Without just ground, reason or motive.

CAUSE'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without cause or reason.

CAUSE'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being causeless.

CAUS'ER, *n.* He that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced.

CAUS'EY, (cauz'y) *n.* [Norm. *calsay*; Fr. *chaussée.*] A way raised above the natural level of the ground, by stones, earth, timber, fascines, &c., serving as a dry passage over wet or marshy ground.

CAU-SID'I-CAL, *a.* [L. *causidicus.*] Pertaining to an advocate, or to the maintenance and defense of suits.

CAUS'ING, *ppr.* Producing; effecting; bringing into being.

CAUS'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. *καυστικος.*] Burning; corroding;
CAUS'TI-CAL, } destroying the texture of animal flesh.

CAUS'TIC, *n.* In *medicine*, any substance which, applied to living animals, acts like fire; an escharotic.

CAUS-TIC I-TY, *n.* The quality of acting like fire on animal matter.

CAUS'TIC-NESS, *n.* The quality of being caustic. *Scott.*

† CAU'TEL, *n.* [L. *cautela.*] Caution. *Shak.*

CAU'TEL-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *cauteleux.*] 1. Cautious; wary; provident. 2. Cunning; treacherous; wily.

CAU'TEL-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Cunningly; slily; treacherously. *Bacon.* 2. Cautiously; warily. *Brown.*

CAU'TEL-OUS-NESS, *n.* Cautiousness.

CAU'TER, *n.* A searing hot iron. *Minsheu.*

CAU'TER-ISM, *n.* The application of cautery.

CAU-TER-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* In *surgery*, the act of burning or searing some morbid part, by the application of fire.

CAU'TER-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *cauteriser.*] To burn or sear with fire or a hot iron, as morbid flesh.

CAU'TER-IZED, *pp.* Burnt or seared with a hot iron.

CAU'TER-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Burning, as with a hot iron.

CAU'TER-IZ-ING, *n.* The act of burning, as with a hot iron.

CAU'TER-Y, *n.* [Gr. *καυτηριον.*] A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron, or by caustic medicines.

CAU'TION, *n.* [L. *cautio*; Fr. *caution.*] 1. Provident care; prudence in regard to danger; wariness. 2. Security for. 3. Provision or security against; measures taken for security. 4. Precept; advice; injunction; warning; exhortation, intended as security or guard against evil.

CAU'TION, *v. t.* To give notice of danger; to warn; to exhort; to take heed.

CAU'TION-A-RY, *a.* 1. Containing caution, or warning, to avoid danger. 2. Given as a pledge or in security.

CAU'TIONED, *pp.* Warned; previously admonished.

CAU'TION-ER, *n.* In *Scots law*, the person who is bound for another, to the performance of an obligation.

CAU'TION-ING, *ppr.* Warning; giving previous notice of danger.

CAU'TION-RY, *n.* In *Scots law*, the act of giving security for another.

CAU'TIOUS, *a.* Wary; watchful; careful to avoid evils, attentive to examine probable effects and consequences of measures, with a view to avoid danger or misfortune; prudent; circumspect.

CAU'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* With caution; in a wary, scrupulous manner.

CAU'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being cautious, watchfulness; provident care; circumspection; prudence with regard to danger.

CAV'AL-CADE, *n.* [Fr. *cavalcade.*] A procession of persons on horseback.

CAV-A-LIĒR', *n.* 1. A horseman, especially an armed horseman; a knight. 2. A gay, sprightly, military man. 3. The appellation of the party of king Charles I.—4. In *fortification*, an elevation of earth, situated ordinarily in the gorge of a bastion, bordered with a parapet, with embrasures.—5. In the *manege*, one who understands horsemanship.

CAV-A-LIĒR', *a.* 1. Gay; sprightly; warlike; brave; generous. 2. Haughty; disdainful.

CAV-A-LIĒR'LY, *adv.* Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.

CAV-A-LIĒR'NESS, *n.* Haughtiness; a disdainful manner.

CAV'AL-RY, *n.* [Fr. *cavalerie.*] A body of military troops on horses; a general term, including light-horse, dragoons, and other bodies of men, serving on horseback.

CĀ'VATE, *v. t.* To dig out and make hollow; but superseded by *excavate.*

CAV-A-TI'NA, *n.* [It.] In *music*, a short air, without a return or second part, which is sometimes relieved by recitative.

CA-VĀ'ZION, *n.* [L. *cavo.*] In *architecture*, the underdigging or hollowing of the earth for the foundation of a building.

CAVE, *n.* [Fr. *cave*; L. *cavea.*] A hollow place in the earth; a subterraneous cavern; a den.

CAVE, *v. t.* To make hollow. *Spenser.*

CAVE, *v. i.* To dwell in a cave. *Shak.*—*To cave in*, to fall in and leave a hollow.

CĀ'VE-AT, *n.* [L.] 1. In *law*, a process in a court, especially in a spiritual court, to stop proceedings, as to stop the proving of a will; also, to prevent the institution of a clerk to a benefice.—In *America*, it is used in courts of common law. 2. Intimation of caution; hint; warning; admonition.

CĀ'VE-AT, *v. i.* To enter a caveat. *Judge Innes.*

CĀ'VE-A-TING, *n.* In *fencing*, the shifting of the sword from one side of an adversary to the other.

CĀ'VE-A-TOR, *n.* One who enters a caveat. *Judge Innes.*

CAV'ERN, *n.* [L. *caverna.*] A deep, hollow place in the earth.

CAV'ERNED, *a.* 1. Full of caverns, or deep chasms; having caverns. 2. Inhabiting a cavern.

CAV'ERN-OUS, *a.* [L. *cavernosus.*] Hollow; full of caverns. *Woodward.*

CAV-ERN'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *cavernula.*] Full of little cavities.

CA-VET'TO, *n.* [from It. *cavo.*] In *architecture*, a hollow member, or round concave molding.

CAV'E-ZON, or CAV'ES-SON, *n.* [Fr. *caveçon*, or *cavesson.*] A sort of nose-band, which is put on the nose of a horse to forward the breaking of him.

CA-VIAR', (ca-veer') *n.* [Sp. *cabial*; It. *caviale.*] The roes of certain large fish, prepared and salted.

CAV'IL, *v. i.* [Sp. *cavilar.*] 1. To raise captious and frivolous objections; to find fault without good reason. 2. To advance futile objections, or to frame sophisms, for the sake of victory in an argument.

CAV'IL, *v. t.* To receive or treat with objections. [*Not usual.*]

CAV'IL, *n.* False or frivolous objections; a fallacious kind of reason.

CAV'IL-ER, *n.* One who cavils; one who is apt to raise captious objections; a captious disputant.

CAV'IL-ING, *ppr.* Raising frivolous objections.

CAV'IL-ING-LY, *adv.* In a caviling manner.

CAV'IL-ING-NESS, *n.* The disposition to cavil.

CAV-IL-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *cavillatio.*] The act or practice of caviling, or raising frivolous objections.

CAV'IL-OUS, *a.* Captious; unfair in argument; apt to object without good reason.

CAV'IL-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a cavilous manner; captiously.

CAV'IL-OUS-NESS, *n.* Captiousness; disposition or aptitude to raise frivolous objections.

CAV'IN, *n.* [Fr.] In the *military art*, a hollow way, or natural hollow, adapted to cover troops.

CAV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *cavitas.*] A hollow place; hollowness; an opening.

CAV'O-LIN-ITE, *n.* Vesuvian mineral.

CĀ'VY, *n.* A genus of quadrupeds, holding a middle place between the *murine* and *leporine* tribes.

CAW, *v. i.* [Sax. *ceo.*] To cry like a crow, rook, or raven.

CAX'ON, *n.* A cant expression for a wig.

CAX'OU, *n.* [Sp. *caxa*, *caxon.*] A chest of ores of any metal that has been burnt, ground and washed, and is ready to be refined. [*Local.*]

CĀY'MAN, *n.* An animal of the genus *lacerta*, found in the West Indies; the alligator.

CA-ZIC', or CA-ZIQUE', (ca-zeek') *n.* The title of a king or chief among several tribes of Indians in America.

CĒASE, *v. i.* [Fr. *cesser.*] 1. To stop moving, acting or speaking; to leave off; to give over. 2. To fail; to be wanting. 3. To stop; to be at an end. 4. To be forgotten. 5. To abstain.

CĒASE, *v. t.* To put a stop to; to put an end to. *Milton.*

† CĒASE, *n.* Extinction. *Shak.*

CĒASE'LESS, *a.* 1. Without a stop or pause; incessant; continual; without intermission. 2. Endless; enduring for ever.

CĒASE'LESS-LY, *adv.* Incessantly; perpetually.

CĒAS'ING, *ppr.* Stopping; ending; desisting; failing.

CEC-CHIN', *n.* A coin of Italy and Barbary. *See* ZECHIN.

* CĒ'CI-TY, *n.* [L. *cæcitas.*] Blindness. *Brown.*

† CE-CŪ'TIEN-CY, *n.* Tendency to blindness.

CĒ'DAR, *n.* [L. *cedrus.*] A tree.

CĒ'DAR-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a cedar.

CĒ'DARN, *a.* Pertaining to the cedar. *Milton.*

CEDE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ceder.*] 1. To yield; to surrender; to give up; to resign. 2. To relinquish and grant.

CĒD'ED, *pp.* Yielded; surrendered; given up.

CĒD'ING, *ppr.* Yielding; giving up.

CĒ'DRAT, *n.* A species of citron-tree.

CĒ'DRINE, *a.* Belonging to cedar.

CĒ'DRY, *a.* Having the color or properties of cedar.

† CED'ULE, *n.* A scroll; a writing. *Cotgrave.*

CED'U-OUS, *a.* Fit to be felled. *Evelyn.*

CEIL, (seel) *v. t.* [Sp. *cielo.*] To overlay or cover the inner roof of a building; or to cover the top or roof of a room.

CĒILED, *pp.* Overlaid with timber, or with plastering.

CĒIL'ING, *ppr.* Covering the top of a room or building.

CĒIL'ING, *n.* 1. The covering which overlays the inner roof of a building, or the timbers which form the top of a room.—2. In *ship-building*, the inside planks of a ship.

CEL'AN-DINE, *n.* [D. *celedonie.*] A plant, swallow-wort, horned or prickly poppy.

* CĒ'LA-TURE, *n.* [L. *cælatura.*] 1. The act or art of engraving or embossing. 2. That which is engraved.

CEL'E-BRATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *celebrer*; L. *celebro.*] 1. To praise; to extol; to commend; to give praise to; to make famous. 2. To distinguish by solemn rites; to keep holy. 3. To honor or distinguish by ceremonies and marks of joy and respect. 4. To mention in a solemn manner, whether of joy or sorrow.

CEL'E-BRA-TED, *pp.* Praised; extolled; honored.

CEL'E-BRA-TING, *ppr.* Praising; honoring.

CEL-E-BRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Solemn performance; a distinguishing by solemn rites. 2. A distinguishing by ceremonies, or by marks of joy or respect. 3. Praise; renown; honor or distinction bestowed.

CEL'E-BRA-TOR, *n.* One who celebrates.

CE-LĒ'BRI-OUS, *a.* Famous; renowned. [*Little used.*]

CE-LĒ'BRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With praise or renown. [*L. u.*]

CE-LĒ'BRI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Fame; renown. [*Little used.*]

CE-LEB'RI-TY, *n.* [L. *celebritas.*] 1. Fame; renown; the distinction or honor publicly bestowed on a nation or person, on character or exploits. 2. Public and splendi transaction.

CEL'E-RI. *See* CELERY.

CE-LĒ'RI-AC, *n.* A variety of celery, called also the *turnep-rooted celery*. *See* CELERY.

CE-LER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *celeritas.*] 1. Rapidity in motion; swiftness; speed. 2. An affection of motion by which a movable body runs through a given space in a given time.

CEL'E-RY, *n.* [Fr. *celeri.*] A plant, a species of *apium*, cultivated for the table.

CE-LES'TIAL, *a.* [L. *cælestis.*] 1. Heavenly; belonging or relating to heaven; dwelling in heaven. 2. Belonging to the upper regions, or visible heaven. 3. Descending from heaven.

CE-LES'TIAL, *n.* An inhabitant of heaven. *Pope.*

CE-LES'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In a heavenly or transporting manner.

† CE-LES'TI-FY, *v. t.* To communicate something of a heavenly nature to any thing.

CEL'ES-TIN, } *n.* In *mineralogy*, native sulphate of
CEL'ES-TINE, } strontian.

CEL'ES-TINS, *n.* A religious order, so named from Pope Celestin.

CĒ'LI-AC, *a.* [L. *cæliacus.*] Pertaining to the lower belly, or intestines.

* CE-LIB'A-CY, or CEL'I-BA-CY, *n.* [L. *cælebs*, *cælibatus.*] An unmarried state; a single life.

CELI'-BATE, *n.* A single life; celibacy.

CELL, *n.* [L. *cella.*] 1. A small or close apartment, as in a prison, or a bath. 2. A cottage; a cave; a small or mean place of residence. 3. A small cavity or hollow place, variously applied.—4. In *botany*, a hollow place in a pericarp, particularly in a capsule, in which seeds are lodged.—5. In *anatomy*, a little bag, or bladder, containing fluid or other matter. 6. A religious house.

CEL'LAR, *n.* [L. *cellarium.*] A room under a house or other building, used as a repository of liquors, provisions, and other stores for a family.

CEL'LAR-AGE, *n.* The room for a cellar; a cellar, or cellars.

CEL'LA-RET, *n.* A case of cabinet work, for holding bottles of liquors. [*Local.*]

CEL'LAR-IST, or CEL'LAR-ER, *n.* An officer in a monastery who has the care of the cellar.

† CEL'LER-ER, *n.* A butler.

CEL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cella* and *fero.*] Bearing or producing cells.

CEL'LU-LAR, *a.* [L. *cellula.*] Consisting of cells, or containing cells. *Kirwan.*—The *cellular membrane*, in animal bodies, is composed of an infinite number of minute cells, communicating with each other.

† CEL'LULE, *n.* A little cell.

CEL-LU-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cellula* and *fero.*] Bearing or producing little cells.

CELS'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *celsitudo.*] Height; elevation. *Chaucer.*

CELT, *n.* One of the primitive inhabitants of the South of Europe. *See* CELTIC.

CEL-TI-BĒ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Celtiberia.

CEL-TI-BĒ'RI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of Celtiberia.

CELT'IC, *a.* [W. *Celt.*] Pertaining to the primitive inhabitants of the South and West of Europe, or to the early inhabitants of Italy, Gaul, Spain and Britain.

CELT'IC, *n.* The language of the Celts.

CELT'I-CISM, *n.* The manners and customs of the Celts. *Warton.*

CELT'IS, *n.* The nettle-tree, of several species.

CEM'ENT, *n.* [L. *cæmentum.*] 1. Any glutinous or other substance, capable of uniting bodies in close cohesion.

2. Bond of union; that which unites firmly. 3. Powders, or pastes, surrounding bodies in pots and crucibles, for chemical purposes.

CE-MENT', *v. t.* 1. To unite by the application of matter that produces cohesion of bodies. 2. To unite firmly or closely.

CE-MENT', *v. i.* To unite or become solid; to unite and cohere.

CEM-EN-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of cementing; the act of uniting by a suitable substance.—2. In *chemistry*, the act of applying cements to substances, or the corroding and changing of them by cement.

CE-MENT'A-TO-RY, *a.* Cementing; having the quality of uniting firmly.

CE-MENT'ED, *pp.* United by cement; changed by cement; firmly united; consolidated.

CE-MENT'ER, *n.* The person or thing that cements.

CE-MENT'ING, *ppr.* Uniting by cement; changing by means of a cement; uniting closely; consolidating.

CEM-EN-TĪ''TIOUS, *a.* Having the quality of cementing; conglutinating; tending to unite or consolidate.

CEM'E-TER-Y, *n.* [L. *cœmeterium.*] A place where the dead bodies of human beings are buried.

CEN and CIN denote kinsfolk. *Gibson.*

*CEN'A-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *cœnatorius.*] Pertaining or relating to supper. *Brown.*

CĒ'NO-BITE, *n.* [Gr. κοινοβιοτης.] One of a religious order, who live in a convent, or in community.

CEN-O-BIT'IC, } *a.* Living in community, as men be-
CEN-O-BIT'I-CAL, } longing to a convent.

CĒ'NO-BY, *n.* A place where persons live in community. *Buck.*

CEN'O-TAPH, *n.* [Gr. κενοταφιον.] An empty tomb erected in honor of some deceased person; a monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere.

CENSE, (sens) *n.* [L. *census.*] 1. A public rate or tax. *Bacon.* 2. Condition; rank; [*obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

CENSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *encenser.*] To perfume with odors from burning substances.

CENS'ER, *n.* [Fr. *encensoir.*] A vase or pan in which incense is burned.

CENS'ING, *ppr.* Perfuming with odors.

†CEN'SION, *n.* [L. *censio.*] A rate, tax, or assessment. *J. Hall.*

CENS'OR, *n.* [L. *censor.*] 1. An officer in ancient Rome, whose business was to register the effects of the citizens, to inspect their manners, and impose taxes. 2. One who is empowered to examine all manuscripts and books, before they are committed to the press. 3. One who is given to censure.

CEN-SŌ'RI-AL, } *a.* 1. Belonging to a censor, or to the
CEN-SŌ'RI-AN, } correction of public morals. 2. Full of censure. *See* CENSORIOUS, the proper word.

CEN-SŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* 1. Addicted to censure; apt to blame or condemn; severe in making remarks on others, or on their writings or manners. 2. Implying or expressing censure.

CEN-SŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a censorious manner.

CEN-SŌ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Disposition to blame and condemn; the habit of censuring or reproaching. 2. The quality of being censorious.

CENS'OR-LIKE, *a.* Censorious; austere. *Cotgrave.*

CENS'OR-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of a censor; the time during which a censor holds his office.

CENS'U-AL, (sen'shu-al) *a.* [L. *censualis.*] Relating to, or containing a census; liable to be rated.

CENS'U-RA-BLE, (sen'shu-ra-bl) *a.* [*See* CENSURE.] Worthy of censure; blamable; culpable; reprehensible; faulty.

CENS'U-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Blamableness; fitness to be censured. *Whitlock.*

CENS'U-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner worthy of blame.

CENS'URE, (sen'shur) *n.* [L. *censura*; Fr. *censure.*] 1. The act of blaming or finding fault, and condemning as wrong. 2. Judicial sentence; judgment that condemns.

CENS'URE, (sen'shur) *v. t.* [Fr. *censurer.*] 1. To find fault with and condemn as wrong; to blame; to express disapprobation of. 2. To condemn by a judicial sentence, as in ecclesiastical affairs. 3. To estimate; [*not in use.*] *Shak.*

†CENS'URE, *v. i.* To judge.

CENS'URED, *pp.* Blamed; reproved; condemned.

CENS'UR-ING, *ppr.* Blaming; finding fault with; condemning.

CENS'US, *n.* [L. from *censeo.* *See* CENSE.] 1. In *ancient Rome*, an authentic declaration made before the censors, by the citizens, of their names and places of abode. 2. In the *United States of America*, an enumeration of the inhabitants, taken by public authority.

CENT, *n.* [Fr. *cent.*] 1. A hundred. In *commerce*, *per cent.* denotes a certain rate by the hundred.—2. In the *United States of America*, a copper coin whose value is the hundredth part of a dollar.

CENT'AGE, *n.* Rate by the cent or hundred.

CEN'TAUR, *n.* [L. *centaurus.*] 1. In *mythology*, a fabulous being, supposed to be half man and half horse. 2. Part of a southern constellation, in form of a centaur; the archer. *Encyc.*

CEN'TAUR-LIKE, *a.* Having the appearance of a centaur.

CEN'TAU-RY, *n.* [L. *centaurea.*] The name of a plant, and a genus of plants, of numerous species.

CEN-TE-NĀ'RI-AN, *n.* A person a hundred years old. *Trans. of Malte-Brun.*

CENT'EN-A-RY, *n.* [L. *centenarius.*] The number of a hundred.

CENT'EN-A-RY, *a.* Relating to a hundred; consisting of a hundred.

CEN-TEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *centum.*] 1. Consisting of a hundred years, or completing that term. 2. Pertaining to a hundred years. 3. Happening every hundred years.

CEN-TES'I-MAL, *a.* [L. *centesimus.*] The hundredth. As a *noun*, the next step of progression after decimal in the arithmetic of fractions.

CEN-TES-I-MĀ'TION, *n.* A military punishment, for desertion, mutiny or the like, where one person in a hundred is selected for execution.

†CEN'TES\M, *n.* [L. *centesimus.*] The hundredth part of an integer or thing.

CEN-TI-FŌ'LI-OUS, *a.* [L. *centum* and *folium.*] Having a hundred leaves.

CEN'TI-GRADE, *a.* [L. *centum* and *gradus.*] Consisting of a hundred degrees; graduated into a hundred divisions or equal parts.

CEN'TI-GRAM, *n.* [L. *centum*, and *gram.*] In *French measure*, the hundredth part of a *gram.*

CEN'TI-LIT-ER, *n.* [L. *centum*, and Fr. *litre*, or *litron.*] The hundredth part of a *liter.*

CEN-TIL'O-QUY, *n.* An hundred-fold discourse. *Burton.*

CEN-TIM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *centum*, and Gr. μετρον.] In *French measure*, the hundredth part of a *metre.*

†CEN'TI-NO-DY, *n.* Knotgrass.

CEN'TI-PED, *n.* [L. *centipeda.*] An insect having a hundred feet.

CEN'TI-PEE, for *centiped*, is not used.

CENT'NER, *n.* [L. *centum*, *centenarius.*] In *metallurgy* and *assaying*, a docimastic hundred.

CEN'TO, *n.* [L.] A composition formed by verses or passages from other authors, disposed in a new order.

CEN'TRAL, *a.* [L. *centralis.*] Relating to the centre; placed in the centre or middle; containing the centre, or pertaining to the parts near the centre.—*Central forces*, in *mechanics*, the powers which cause a moving body to tend towards or recede from the centre of motion.

CEN-TRAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being central.

CEN'TRAL-LY, *adv.* With regard to the centre; in a central manner.

CEN'TRE, } *n.* [Gr. κεντρον.] 1. A point equally distant
CEN'TER, } from the extremities of a line, figure, or body; the middle point or place. 2. The middle or central object. In an *army*, the body of troops occupying the place in the line between the wings 3. A single body or house.

CEN'TRE, } *v. t.* 1. To place on a centre; to fix on a central
CEN'TER, } point. 2. To collect to a point.

CEN'TRE, } *v. i.* 1. To be collected to a point. 2. To be
CEN'TER, } collected to a point; to rest on. 3. To be placed in the middle.

CEN'TRED, *pp.* Collected to a point or centre; fixed on a central point.

CEN'TRING, *ppr.* Placing on the centre; collecting to a point.

CEN'TRIC, *a.* Placed in the centre or middle.

CEN'TRI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a central position.

CEN'TRI-CAL-NESS, *n.* Situation in the centre.

*CEN-TRIF'U-GAL, *a.* [L. *centrum* and *fugio.*] Tending to recede from the centre.—The *centrifugal force* of a body is that force by which all bodies moving round another body in a curve tend to fly off from the axis of their motion.

*CEN-TRIP'E-TAL, *a.* [L. *centrum* and *peto.*] Tending towards the centre.—*Centripetal force* is that force which draws or impels a body towards some point as a centre. [*Note.* The common accentuation of *centrifugal* and *centripetal* is artificial and harsh. The accent on the first and third syllables, as in *circumpolar*, would be natural and easy.]

CEN'TUM-VIR, *n.* [L. *centum* and *vir.*] One of a hundred and five judges, in *ancient Rome.*

CEN-TUM'VI-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the centumvirs.

CEN'TU-PLE, *a.* [Fr.] A hundred fold.

CEN'TU-PLE, *v. t.* To multiply a hundred fold.

CEN-TŪ'PLI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *centum* and *plicatus.*] To make a hundred fold.

CEN-TŪ'RI-AL, *a.* Relating to a century, or a hundred years. *J Woodbridge.*

CEN-TŪ'RI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *centurio.*] To divide into hundreds.

CEN-TU-RI-Ā'TOR, or CEN'TU-RIST, *n.* [Fr. *centuriateur.*] An historian who distinguishes time into centuries.

CEN-TŪ'RI-ON, *n.* [L. *centurio.*] Among the *Romans*, a military officer who commanded a hundred men.

CEN'TU-RY, *n.* [L. *centuria.*] 1. In *a general sense*, a hundred. 2. A division of the Roman people; a company consisting of a hundred men. 3. A period of a hundred years.

CENT-ZONT'LI, *n.* The Mexican name of the *turdus polyglottus*, or mocking thrush.

CEOL, Sax. a ship, L. *celox*, or Eng. *keel.* This word is sometimes found prefixed to names.

CEPH-A-LAL'ĠIC, *n.* A medicine good for the headache.

CEPH'A-LAL-ĠY, *n.* [Gr. κεφαλαλγια.] The headache.

CE-PHAL'IC, *a.* [Gr. κεφαλικος.] Pertaining to the head.

CE-PHAL'IC, *n.* A medicine for headache or other disorder in the head.

CE-PHĒ'US, *n.* A constellation in the northern hemisphere.

CĒ'PHUS, *n.* A fowl of the duck kind; also, a species of monkey, the *mona.*

CER-A-SEE', *n.* The male balsam apple.

CER'A-SIN, *n.* [L. *cerasus.*] Any gummy substance which swells in cold water, but does not readily dissolve in it.

CER'A-SITE, *n.* [L. *cerasum.*] A petrifaction resembling a cherry.

CE-RAS'TES, *n.* [Gr. κεραστης.] In *zoology*, the name of a serpent, of the genus *coluber.*

CĒ'RATE, *n.* [L. *ceratum.*] A thick kind of ointment, composed of wax and oil, with other ingredients.

CĒ'RA-TED, *a.* [L. *ceratus.*] Covered with wax.

CERE, *n.* The naked skin that covers the base of a hawk's bill.

CERE, *v. t.* [L. *cera.*] To wax, or cover with wax.

†CE-RE-Ā'LI-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to corn. *Sir. T. Brown.*

CER'E-BEL, CER-E-BEL'LUM, } *n.* [L. *cerebellum.*] The hinder part of the head, or the little brain.

CER'E-BRAL, CER'E-BRINE, } *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, the brain.] Pertaining to the *cerebrum*, or brain.

CĒRE'CLOTH, *n.* [L. *cera*, and *cloth.*] A cloth smeared with melted wax, or with some gummy or glutinous matter.

CĒRE'MENT, *n.* [L. *cera.*] Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded when embalmed.

CER-E-MŌ'NI-AL, *a.* 1. Relating to ceremony, or external rite; ritual; according to the forms of established rites. 2. Formal; observant of old forms; exact; precise in manners. *Dryden.* [In this sense, *ceremonious* is now used.]

CER-E-MŌ'NI-AL, *n.* 1. Outward form; external rite, or established forms or rites, including all the forms prescribed; a system of rules and ceremonies, enjoined by law or established by custom, whether in religious worship, in social intercourse, or in the courts of princes. 2. The order for rites and forms in the Romish church, or the book containing the rules prescribed to be observed on solemn occasions.

CER-E-MŌ'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* In a ceremonial or formal manner.

CER-E-MŌ'NI-AL-NESS, *n.* Ceremonial.

CER-E-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a* 1. Consisting of outward forms and rites. [In this sense, *ceremonial* is now used.] 2. Full of ceremony, or solemn forms. 3. According to the rules and forms prescribed or customary; civil; formally respectful. 4. Formal; according to the rules of civility. 5. Formal; exact; precise; too observant of forms.

CER-E-MŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a ceremonious manner; formally; with due forms.

CER-E-MŌ'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The use of customary forms; the practice of too much ceremony; great formality in manners.

CER'E-MO-NY, *n.* [L., Sp., It., Port. *ceremonia.*] 1. Outward rite; external form in religion. 2. Forms of civility; rules established by custom for regulating social intercourse. 3. Outward forms of state; the forms prescribed or established by order or custom, serving for the purpose of civility or magnificence, as in levees of princes, the reception of embassadors, &c.—*Master of ceremonies*, an officer who superintends the reception of embassadors. A person who regulates the forms to be observed by the company or attendants on a public occasion.

CER'E-O-LITE, *n.* [L. *cera*, and Gr. λιθος.] A substance which in appearance and softness resembles wax; sometimes confounded with *steatite.*

CĒ'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *cereus.*] Waxen; like wax. *Gayton.*

CĒ'RES, *n.* 1. In *mythology*, the inventor or goddess of corn, or rather the name of corn deified. 2. The name of a planet discovered by M. Piozzi, in 1801.

CĒ'RIN, *n.* [L. *cera.*] 1. A peculiar substance which precipitates on evaporation, from alcohol, which has been digested on grated cork. 2. The part of common wax which dissolves in alcohol. 3. A variety of the mineral allanite.

CE-RINTH'I-ANS, *n.* A sect of heretics, so called from Cerinthus.

CĒ'RITE, *n.* [*See* CERIUM.] 1. The siliceous oxyd of cerium, a rare mineral, of a pale rose-red color, with a tinge of yellow. 2. A fossil shell.

CĒ'RI-UM, *n.* A metal recently discovered in Sweden, in the mineral cerite.

CE-ROON', *n.* [from the Spanish.] A bale or package made of skins.

CĒ'ROTE, *n.* The same with *cerate.*

CER'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the *cerrus*, or bitter oak.

CER'RUS, *n.* [L.] The bitter oak.

CER'TAIN, (ser'tin) *a.* [Fr. *certain.*] 1. Sure; true; undoubted; unquestionable; that cannot be denied; existing in fact and truth. 2. Assured in mind; having no doubts; followed by *of*, before a noun. 3. Unfailing; always producing the intended effect. 4. Not doubtful or casual; really existing. 5. Stated; fixed; determinate; regular. 6. Particular.

†CER'TAIN, *n.* Quantity; part. *Chaucer.*

CER'TAIN-LY, *adv.* 1. Without doubt or question; in truth and fact. 2. Without failure.

CER'TAIN-NESS, *n.* Certainty, which see.

CER'TAIN-TY, *n.* 1. A fixed or real state; truth; fact. 2. Full assurance of mind; exemption from doubt. 3. Exemption from failure; as the *certainty* of an event, or of the success of a medicine. 4. Regularity; settled state.

†CER'TES, *adv.* Certainly; in truth; verily. *Chaucer.*

CER-TIF'I-CATE, *n.* [Fr. *certificat.*] 1. A written testimony not sworn to; a declaration in writing, signed by the party, and intended to verify a fact. 2. A written declaration, under the hand or seal, or both, of some public officer, to be used as evidence in a court, or to substantiate a fact.

CER-TIF'I-CATE, *v. t.* or *i.* 1. To give a certificate; to lodge a certificate with the proper officer, for the purpose of being exempted from the payment of taxes. *New England.* 2. To give a certificate to, acknowledging one to be a parishioner. *Blackstone.*

CER-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of certifying.

CER'TI-FIED, *pp.* Assured; made certain; informed.

CER'TI-FI-ER, *n.* One who certifies, or assures.

CER'TI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *certifier.*] 1. To testify to in writing; to make a declaration in writing, under hand, or hand and seal, to make known or establish a fact. 2. To give certain information *to.* 3. To give certain information *of.*

CER'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Giving a written testimony, or certificate; giving certain notice; making certainly known.

CER-TIO-RĀ'RI, *n.* [Low L. *certioror.*] A writ issuing out of chancery, or other superior court, to call up the records of an inferior court, or remove a cause there depending.

CER'TI-TUDE, *n.* [Low L. *certitudo.*] Certainty; assurance; freedom from doubt. *Dryden.*

†CER'ULE, *a.* [L. *cæruleus.*] Blue. *Dyer.*

CE-RŪ'LE-AN, CE-RŪ'LE-OUS, } *a.* [L. *cæruleus.*] Sky-colored; blue.

CER-U-LĬF'IC, *a.* Producing a blue, or sky-color.

CE-RŪ'MEN, *n.* [L. *cera.*] The wax or yellow matter secreted by the ear.

*CER'USE, *n.* [Fr. *ceruse.*] White-lead; a carbonate of lead, produced by exposing the metal in thin plates to the vapor of vinegar.—*Ceruse of antimony* is a white oxyd of antimony.

CER USED, *a.* Washed with a preparation of white-lead.

CER'VI-CAL, *a.* [L. *cervicalis.*] Belonging to the neck.

CERV'IN, CERV'INE, } *a.* [L. *cervinus.*] Pertaining to the deer, or to animals of the genus *cervus.*

CE-SA'RE-AN, *a.* The *Cesarean* operation is the taking of a child from the womb by cutting; an operation, which, it is said, gave name to Cæsar, the Roman emperor.

CES-PI-TĬ'TIOUS, *a.* [L. *cespes.*] Pertaining to turf; made of turf. *Gough.*

CES'PI-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to turf; turfy.

†CESS, as a *noun*, a rate or tax, and as a *verb*, to rate or lay a tax, is, probably, a corruption of *assess*, or from the same root. *Spenser.*

†CESS, *v. i.* [L. *cesso.*] To neglect a legal duty.

†CESS, *v. t.* To rate. *Spenser.*

CES-SĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *cessatio.*] 1. A ceasing; a stop; a rest; the act of discontinuing motion or action of any kind, whether temporary or final. 2. A ceasing or suspension of operation, force or effect.

CES-SĀ'VIT, *n.* [L.] In *law*, a writ given by statute, to recover lands, when the tenant or occupier has *ceased* for two years to perform the service, which constitutes the condition of his tenure.

CES'SER, *n.* A ceasing; a neglect to perform services or payment for two years. *Blackstone.*

CES-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The act of giving way, or receding. [*Little used.*] *Digby.*

CES'SI-BLE, *a.* Giving way; yielding; easy to give way.

CES'SION, *n.* [L. *cessio.*] 1. The act of giving way; a yielding to force or impulse. 2. A yielding, or surrender, as of property or rights, to another person.—3. In the *civil*

law, a voluntary surrender of a person's effects to his creditors, to avoid imprisonment.—4. In *ecclesiastical law*, the leaving of a benefice without dispensation, or being otherwise qualified.

CES'SION-A-RY, *a.* Having surrendered effects.

† CESS'MENT, *n.* An assessment or tax.

CES'SOR, *n.* [L. *cesso.*] 1. In *law*, he that neglects, for two years, to perform the service by which he holds lands, so that he incurs the danger of the writ of cessavit. 2. An assessor, or taxer.

CEST, *n.* A lady's girdle. *Collins.*

CEST'US, *n.* [L.] The girdle of Venus, or marriage-girdle, among the *Greeks* and *Romans.*

CE-SŪ'RA, } *n.* [Fr. *cesure*; It. *cesura*; L. *cæsura.*] A
CĒ'SURE, } pause in verse, so introduced as to aid the recital, and render the versification more melodious. It divides a verse or line into equal or unequal parts.

CE-SŪ'RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the cesure.

CE-TĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *cete.*] Pertaining to the whale; belonging to the whale kind.

CĒ'TATE, *n.* A compound of cetic acid, with a base.

CET'E-RAϹH, *n.* A name of a species of *asplenium.*

CĒ'TIϹ, *a.* [L. *cetus.*] Pertaining to the whale.

CĒ'TIN, *n.* [L. *cetus.*] A name given to spermaceti by *Chevreul.*

CET-O-LOG'I-ϹAL, *a.* Pertaining to cetology.

CE-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in the natural history of the whale and its kindred animals.

CE-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. κητος and λογος.] The doctrine or natural history of cetaceous animals.

CĒ'TUS, *n.* In *astronomy*, the whale, a large constellation of the southern hemisphere.

CEY'LAN-ITE, *n.* [from *Ceylon.*] A mineral, classed with the ruby family; called also *pleonaste.*

C FA UT. A note in the scale of music.

ϹHAB'A-SIE, } *n.* [*schabasit.*] A mineral which has been
ϹHAB'A-SITE, } regarded as a variety of zeolite.

ϹHA-ϹOON', *n.* [Sp. *chacona.*] A dance like a saraband.

ϹHAD, (shad) *n.* A kind of fish. *Carew.*

ϹHAFE, *v. t.* [Fr. *echauffer.*] 1. To excite heat or inflammation by friction; also, to fret and wear by rubbing. 2. To excite heat in the mind; to excite passion; to inflame; to make angry; to cause to fret; to provoke or incense. 3. To excite violent action; to cause to rage. 4. To perfume; rather, to stimulate, or agitate; to excite by pungent odors.

ϹHAFE, *v. i.* 1. To be excited or heated; to rage; to fret; to be in violent action. 2. To act violently upon, by rubbing; to fret against, as waves against a shore. 3. To be fretted and worn by rubbing.

ϹHAFE, *n.* 1. Heat excited by friction. 2. Violent agitation of the mind or passions; heat; fret; passion.

ϹHĀFED, *pp.* Heated or fretted by rubbing; worn by friction.

ϹHĀF'ER, *n.* One who chafes.

ϹHĀF'ER, *n.* [Sax. *ceafor.*] An insect, a species of *scarabæus*, or beetle.

ϹHĀ'FER-Y, *n.* In *iron works*, a forge.

ϹHĀFE'-WAX, *n.* In *England*, an officer belonging to the lord chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs.

ϹHĂFF, *n.* [Sax. *ceaf.*] 1. The husk, or dry calyx of corn and grasses. 2. Refuse; worthless matter; especially that which is light, and apt to be driven by the wind.

ϹHAF'FER, *v. i.* [Sax. *ceapian.*] To treat about a purchase; to bargain; to haggle; to negotiate; to chop and change.

† ϹHAF'FER, *v. t.* To buy; to exchange. *Spenser.*

† ϹHAF'FER, *n.* Merchandise. *Skelton.*

ϹHAF'FER-ER, *n.* One who chaffers; a bargainer; a buyer.

ϹHAF'FERN, *n.* A vessel for heating water. [*Local.*]

† ϹHAF'FER-Y, *n.* Traffick; buying and selling.

ϹHAF'FINCH, *n.* A species of birds, of the genus *fringilla.*

ϹHĂFF'LESS, *a.* Without chaff. *Shak.*

ϹHĂFF'-WEED, *n.* A plant, cud-weed.

ϹHĂFF'Y, *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff; light.

ϹHĀF'ING, *ppr.* Heating or fretting by friction.

ϹHĀF'ING-DISH, *n.* A dish or vessel to hold coals for heating any thing set on it; a portable grate for coals.

* ϹHA-GRĬN', *n.* [Fr. *See* SHAGREEN.] Ill-humor; vexation; peevishness; fretfulness.

* ϹHA-GRĬN', *v. t.* [Fr. *chagriner.*] To excite ill-humor in; to vex; to mortify.

* ϹHA-GRĬN'ED, (sha-grĭnd') *pp.* Vexed; fretted; displeased.

ϹHAIN, *n.* [Fr. *chaîne.*] 1. A series of links or rings connected, or fitted into one another. 2. That which binds; that which restrains, confines, or fetters; a bond. 3. Bondage; affliction. 4. Bondage; slavery. 5. Ornament. 6. A series of things linked together; a series of things connected or following in succession. 7. A range, or line of things connected. 8. A series of links, forming an instrument to measure land. 9. A string of twisted wire, or something similar, to hang a watch on; and also for other purposes. 10. In *France*, a measure of wood for fuel, and various commodities, of various length.—11. In *ship-building*, chains are strong links or plates of iron, bolted at the lower end to the ship's side.—12. The warp in *weaving*, as in French.

Chain-pump. This consists of a long chain equipped with a sufficient number of valves, moving on two wheels, one above, the other below, passing downward through a wooden tube, and returning through another.—*Chain-shot*, two balls connected by a chain, and used to cut down masts, or cut away shrouds and rigging.—*Chain-wales* of a ship, broad and thick planks projecting from a ship's side, abreast of and behind the masts, for the purpose of extending the shrouds.—*Chain-work*, work consisting of threads, cords, and the like, linked together in the form of a chain.

ϹHAIN, *v. t.* 1. To fasten, bind, or connect with a chain; to fasten or bind with any thing in the manner of a chain. 2. To enslave; to keep in slavery. 3. To guard with a chain, as a harbor or passage. 4. To unite; to form chain-work.

ϹHĀINED, *pp.* Made fast, or bound by a chain; connected by a chain; bound; enslaved.

ϹHĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Binding; fastening, or connecting with a chain; binding, or attaching to; enslaving.

ϹHAIR, *n.* [Fr. *chaire.*] 1. A movable seat; a frame with a bottom, made of different materials, used for persons to sit in; *originally*, a stool. 2. A seat of justice or of authority. 3. A seat for a professor, or his office. 4. The seat for a speaker or presiding officer of a public council or assembly; as, the speaker's *chair.* 5. A sedan; a vehicle on poles, borne by men. 6. A pulpit. 7. A two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one horse; a gig. 8. Supreme office or magistracy. *Belknap.*—*Curule chair*, an ivory seat placed on a car, used by the prime magistrates of Rome.

ϹHAIR'-MAN, *n.* 1. The presiding officer or speaker of an assembly, association, or company, particularly of a legislative house; also, the president or senior member of a committee. 2. One whose business is to carry a chair.

ϹHĀISE, *n.* [Fr. *chaise.*] A two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one horse; a gig. It is open or covered.

ϹHAL-ϹE-DON'IϹ, *a.* Pertaining to chalcedony.

ϹHAL'ϹE-DO-NY, *n.* [from *Chalcedon.*] A subspecies of quartz, a mineral called also *white agate*, used in jewelry.

ϹHAL'ϹE-DO-NYX, *n.* A variety of agate.

ϹHAL'ϹITE, *n.* [Gr. χαλκος.] Sulphate of iron, of a red color, so far calcined as to have lost a considerable part of its acid.

ϹHAL-ϹOG'RA-PHER, *n.* An engraver in brass.

ϹHAL-ϹOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. χαλκος and γραφω.] The act or art of engraving in brass.

ϹHAL-DĀ'IϹ, *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea.

ϹHAL-DĀ'IϹ, *n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans.

ϹHAL'DA-ISM, *n.* An idiom or peculiarity in the Chaldee dialect.

ϹHAL-DĒ'AN, *n.* An inhabitant of Chaldea.

ϹHAL'DEE, *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea.

ϹHAL'DEE, *n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans.

* ϹHAL'DRON, } *n.* [Fr. *chaudron.*] A measure of coals,
* ϹHAL'DER, } consisting of 36 bushels.
* ϹHAU'DRON, }

* ϹHĂL'ĪϹE, *n.* [Fr. *calice.*] A cup or bowl; *usually*, a communion cup.

* ϹHAL'ĪϹED, *a.* Having a cell or cup.

ϹHALK, (chawk) *n.* [Sax. *cealc.*] A well known calcarious earth, of an opake-white color, soft, and admitting no polish.—*Black-chalk* is a species of earth used by painters for drawing on blue paper.—*Red-chalk* is an indurated clayey ochre, used by painters and artificers.

ϹHALK, *v. t.* 1. To rub with chalk; to mark with chalk. 2. To manure with chalk, as land. 3. From the use of chalk in marking lines, the phrase *to chalk out* is used to signify to lay out, draw out, or describe.

ϹHALK'-ϹUT-TER, *n.* A man that digs chalk.

ϹHALK'I-NESS, (chawk'e-nes) *n.* The state of being chalky.

ϹHALK'-PIT, *n.* A pit in which chalk is dug.

ϹHALK'-STONE, *n.* 1. In *medicine*, a calcarious concretion in the hands and feet of men violently affected by the gout. 2. A small lump of chalk.

ϹHALK'Y, (chawk'y) *a.* 1. Resembling chalk. 2. White with chalk; consisting of chalk. 3. Impregnated with chalk.

ϹHAL'LENGE, *n.* [Norm. *calenge.*] 1. A calling upon one to fight in single combat; an invitation or summons to decide a controversy by a duel. 2. A claim or demand made of a right or supposed right.—3. Among *hunters*, the opening and crying of hounds at first finding the scent of their game.—4. In *law*, an exception to jurors; the claim of a party that certain jurors shall not sit in trial upon him or his cause.

ϹHAL'LENGE, *v. t.* 1. To call, invite or summon to answer for an offense by single combat, or duel. 2. To call to a contest; to invite to a trial. 3. To accuse; to call to

answer. 4. To claim as due; to demand as a right.—5. In *law*, to call off a juror, or jurors; or to demand that jurors shall not sit in trial upon a cause. 6. To call to the performance of conditions.

CHAL'LENGE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be challenged; that may be called to account.

CHAL'LENGED, *pp.* Called to combat or to contest; claimed; demanded as due; called from a jury.

CHAL'LENG-ER, *n.* One who challenges; one who invites to a single combat; one who claims superiority; one who calls a juror, or a jury, from the trial of his cause.

CHAL'LENG-ING, *ppr.* Summoning to a duel, or to contest; claiming as a right; defying; calling off from a jury.

CHA-LYB'E-AN, *a.* Pertaining to steel well tempered.

CHA-LYB'E-ATE, *a.* [L. *chalybs.*] Impregnated with particles of iron.

CHA-LYB'E-ATE, *n.* Any water or other liquor into which iron enters.

CHAM, *n.* The sovereign prince of Tartary. Usually written *khan*.

CHA-MADE', *n.* [Fr.] In *war*, the beat of a drum, or sound of a trumpet, inviting an enemy to a parley.

CHAM'BER, *n.* [Fr. *chambre.*] 1. An apartment in an upper story, or in a story above the lower floor of a dwelling-house; often used as a *lodging-room*. 2. Any retired room; any private apartment. 3. Any retired place. 4. A hollow or cavity. 5. A place where an assembly meets, and the assembly itself.—6. In *military affairs*, the *chamber* of a mortar is that part of the chase where the powder lies. 7. A *powder-chamber*, or *bomb-chamber*, a place under ground for holding powder and bombs, where they may be safe and secured from rains. 8. The *chamber* of a mine, a place, generally of a cubical form, where the powder is confined. 9. A species of ordnance. 10. The clouds. *Ps.* civ. 11. Certain southern constellations which are hid from us.—*Chamber-council*, a private or secret council. *Shak.*—*Chamber-counsel*, a counselor who gives his opinion in a private apartment, but does not advocate causes in court.

CHAM'BER, *v. i.* 1. To reside in or occupy as a chamber. 2. To be wanton; to indulge in lewd or immodest behavior.

CHAM'BER, *v. t.* To shut up as in a chamber. *Shak.*

CHAM'BER-ER, *n.* One who intrigues, or indulges in wantonness.

CHAM'BER-FEL'LOW, *n.* One who sleeps in the same apartment. *Spectator.*

CHAM'BER-HANG'ING, *n.* Tapestry or hangings for a chamber.

CHAM'BER-ING, *n.* Wanton, lewd, immodest behavior.

CHAM'BER-LAIN, *n.* [Fr. *chambellan.*] 1. An officer charged with the direction and management of a chamber, or of chambers. The *Lord Chamberlain of Great Britain* is the sixth officer of the crown. 2. A servant who has the care of the chambers in an inn or hotel.

CHAM'BER-LAIN-SHIP, *n.* The office of a chamberlain.

CHAM'BER-LYE, *n.* Urine.

CHAM'BER-MAID, *n.* A woman who has the care of chambers, making the beds and cleaning the rooms, or who dresses a lady, and waits upon her in her apartment.

CHAM'BER-POT, *n.* A vessel used in bed-rooms.

CHAM'BER-PRAC'TICE, *n.* The practice of counselors at law, who give their opinions in private, but do not appear in court.

† CHAM'BLET, *v. t.* To vary; to variegate.

CHAM'BREL, *n.* The joint or bending of the upper part of a horse's hind leg. In *New England* pronounced *gambrel*, which see.

CHA-ME'LE-ON, *n.* [L. *chamæleon.*] An animal of the genus *lacerta*, or lizard, with a naked body, a tail, and four feet.

CHA-ME'LE-ON-IZE, *v. t.* To change into various colors.

CHAM'FER, *v. t.* 1. To channel; to cut a furrow, as in a column, or to cut into a sloping form. 2. To wrinkle. *Shak.*

CHAM'FER, or CHAM'FRET, *n.* A small gutter or furrow cut in wood or other hard material; a slope.

CHAM'FERED, *pp.* Cut into furrows, or cut sloping.

CHAM'FER-ING, *ppr.* Cutting a gutter in; cutting in a slope.

CHAM'ITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the *chama*, a shell.

CHAM'LET. *See* CAMLET.

* CHAM'OIS, (sham'me) *n.* [Fr.] An animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, called *shammy*.

CHAM'O-MILE. *See* CAMOMILE.

CHAMP, *v. t.* [Fr. *champayer.*] 1. To bite with repeated action of the teeth. 2. To bite into small pieces; to chew; to masticate; to devour.

CHAMP, *v. i.* To chew; to perform the action of biting by repeated motion of the teeth.

CHAM-PAGNE', } *n.* A kind of brisk, sparkling wine,
CHAM-PANE', } from Champagne, in France.

* CHAM-PAIGN', }
* CHAM-PAIN', } *n.* A flat, open country. *Milton.*

CHAM-PAIN', *n.* In *heraldry*, *champain*, or *point champain*, is a mark of dishonor in the coat of arms of him who has killed a prisoner of war after he has asked for quarter.

CHAMPED, *pp.* Bitten; chewed.

CHAMP'ER, *n.* One that champs or bites.

CHAM'PER-TOR, *n.* In *law*, one who is guilty of champerty.

CHAM'PER-TY, *n.* [Fr. *champart.*] A species of maintenance, being a bargain with a plaintiff or defendant, to divide the land, or other matter in suit, between them, if they prevail; whereupon the champertor is to carry on the party's suit at his own expense.

CHAM-PIGN'ON, (sham-pin'yon) *n.* [Fr.] A kind of mushroom.

CHAMP'ING, *ppr.* Biting with repeated action.

CHAM'PI-ON, *n.* [Fr. *champion.*] 1. A man who undertakes a combat in the place or cause of another. 2. A man who fights in his own cause in a duel. 3. A hero; a brave warrior. Hence, one who is bold in contest.

CHAM'PI-ON, *v. t.* To challenge to a combat.

CHAM'PI-ON-ESS, *n.* A female champion.

CHANCE, *n.* [Fr. *chance.*] 1. An event that happens, falls out, or takes place, without being contrived, intended, expected, or foreseen; the effect of an unknown cause; accident; casualty; fortuitous event. 2. Fortune; what fortune may bring. 3. An event, good or evil; success or misfortune; luck. 4. Possibility of an occurrence; opportunity.

CHANCE, *v. i.* To happen; to fall out; to come or arrive without design, or expectation.

CHANCE, *a.* Happening by chance; casual.

CHANCE'A-BLE, *a.* Accidental; casual; fortuitous.

CHANCE'-COM-ER, *n.* One who comes unexpectedly.

CHANCE'FUL, *a.* Hazardous. *Spenser.*

CHANCE'-MED-LEY, *n.* In *law*, the killing of a person by chance, when the killer is doing a lawful act; for if he is doing an unlawful act it is felony.

CHAN'CEL, *n.* [Fr. *chancel*, or *chanceau.*] That part of the choir of a church between the altar or communion table and the balustrade or railing that incloses it, or that part where the altar is placed.

CHAN'CEL-LOR, *n.* [Fr. *chancelier.*] *Originally*, a chief notary or scribe, under the Roman emperors; but in *England*, in *later times*, an officer invested with judicial powers, and particularly with the superintendence of all charters, letters, and other official writings of the crown, that required to be solemnly authenticated. Hence, this officer became the keeper of the great seal.—*The Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain*, or *Keeper of the Great Seal*, is the highest officer of the crown, and keeper of the king's conscience.—*Chancellor of an Ecclesiastical Court* is the bishop's lawyer, to direct the bishop in causes of the church.—*Chancellor of a Cathedral* is an officer who hears lessons and lectures in the church, inspects schools, &c.—*Chancellor of the Exchequer* is an officer who presides in that court, takes care of the interest of the crown, and has great authority in managing the royal revenues.—*Chancellor of a University* is an officer who seals the diplomas, or letters of degree, &c., and is the chief magistrate in the government.—*Chancellor of the Order of the Garter*, and other military orders, is an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter.—In *France*, a secretary is, in some cases, called a *chancellor*.—In the *United States*, a *chancellor* is the judge of a court of chancery or equity, established by statute.

CHAN'CEL-LOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a chancellor; the time during which one is chancellor.

CHAN'CE-RY, *n.* [Fr. *chancellerie.*] 1. In *Great Britain*, the highest court of justice, next to the parliament.—2. In the *United States*, a court of equity.

CHAN'CRE, *n.* [Fr. *chancre.*] A venereal ulcer.

CHAN'CROUS, *a.* Ulcerous; having the qualities of a chancre.

CHAN-DE-LIER', *n.* [Fr.] 1. A frame with branches to hold a number of candles, to illuminate a public or large room.—2. In *fortification*, a movable parapet, serving to support fascines to cover pioneers.

CHAND'LER, *n.* An artisan whose trade is to make candles, or one who sells candles.

CHAND'LER-LY, *a.* Like a chandler. *Milton.*

CHAND'LER-Y, *n.* The commodities sold by a chandler.

CHAND'RY, *n.* The place where candles are kept.

CHANGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *changer.*] 1. To cause to turn or pass from one state to another; to alter or make different; to vary in external form or in essence. 2. To put one thing in the place of another; to shift. 3. To quit one thing or state for another. 4. To give and take reciprocally. 5. To barter; to exchange goods. 6. To quit, as one place for another. 7. To give one kind of money for another. 8. To become acid or tainted; to turn from a natural state of sweetness and purity.

CHANGE, *v. i.* 1. To be altered; to undergo variation 2. To pass the sun, as the moon in its orbit.

CHĀNGE, *n.* 1. Any variation or alteration in form, state, quality, or essence; or a passing from one state or form to another. 2. A succession of one thing in the place of another; vicissitude. 3. A revolution. 4. A passing by the sun, and the beginning of a new monthly revolution. 5. A different state by removal; novelty; variety. 6. Alteration in the order of ringing bells; variety of sounds. 7. That which makes a variety, or may be substituted for another. 8. Small coins of money, which may be given for larger pieces. 9. The balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased. 10. The dissolution of the body; death.—11. *Change*, for *exchange*, a place where merchants and others meet to transact business; a building appropriated for mercantile transactions.—12. In *arithmetic*, permutation; variation of numbers.

CHĀNGE-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Changeableness, *which is generally used. Fleming.*

CHĀNGE'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may change; subject to alteration; fickle; inconstant; mutable; variable. 2. Having the quality of suffering alteration of external appearance.

CHĀNGE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being changeable; fickleness; inconstancy; instability; mutability. 2. Susceptibility of change, or alteration.

CHĀNGE'A-BLY, *adv.* Inconstantly.

CHĀNGED, *pp.* Altered; varied; turned; converted; shifted.

CHĀNGE'FUL, *a.* Full of change; inconstant; mutable; fickle; uncertain; subject to alteration.

CHĀNGE'LESS, *a.* Constant; not admitting alteration.

CHĀNGE'LING, *n.* 1. A child left or taken in the place of another. 2. An idiot; a fool. *Locke.* 3. One apt to change; a waverer. 4. Any thing changed and put in the place of another. *Shak.*

CHĀNG'ER, *n.* 1. One who alters the form of any thing. 2. One that is employed in changing and discounting money; a money-changer. 3. One given to change.

CHĀNG'ING, *ppr.* Altering; turning; putting one thing for another; shifting.

CHAN'NA, *n.* A fish taken in the Mediterranean.

CHAN'NEL, *n.* [Ir. *cainneal*; Fr. *canal.*] 1. A passage; a place of passing or flowing; a water-course. 2. The place where a river flows. 3. The deeper part of a strait, bay, or harbor, where the principal current flows. 4. That through which any thing passes; means of passing, conveying, or transmitting. 5. A gutter or furrow in a column. 6. An arm of the sea; a strait or narrow sea, between two continents, or between a continent and an isle. 7. *Channels* of a ship; *see* CHAIN-WALES.

CHAN'NEL, *v. t.* To form a channel; to cut channels in; to groove.

CHAN'NELED, *pp.* Having channels; grooved longitudinally.

CHAN'NEL-ING, *ppr.* Cutting channels; grooving longitudinally.

CHAN'SON, *n.* [Fr.] A song. *Shak.*

CHĀNT, *v. t.* [Fr. *chanter.*] 1. To sing; to utter a melodious voice. 2. To celebrate in song. 3. To sing, as in church-service; to repeat words in a kind of canting voice, with modulations.

CHĀNT, *v. i.* 1. To sing; to make melody with the voice. 2. To repeat words in the church-service with a kind of singing.

CHĀNT, *n.* Song; melody; church-service.

CHĀNT'ED, *pp.* Sung; uttered with modulations of voice.

CHĀNT'ER, *n.* 1. One who chants; a singer or songster. 2. The chief singer, or priest of the chantry. 3. The pipe which sounds the tenor or treble in a bag-pipe.

CHĀNT'I-CLEER, *n.* [*chant* and *clear*, Fr. *clair.*] A cock, so called from the clearness or loudness of his voice in crowing.

CHĀNT'ING, *ppr.* Singing; uttering a melodious voice; repeating words with a singing voice.

CHĀNT'ING, *n.* The act of singing, or uttering with a song.

CHĀNT'RESS, *n.* A female singer. *Milton.*

CHĀNT'RY, *n.* [Fr. *chantrerie.*] A church or chapel endowed with revenue, for priests daily to sing or say mass for the souls of the donors.

CHĀ'OS, *n.* [L. *chaos.*] 1. That confusion, or confused mass, in which matter is supposed to have existed before it was reduced to order by the creating power of God. 2. Any mixed mass, without due form or order. 3. Confusion; disorder; a state in which the parts are undistinguished.

CHA-OT'IC, *a.* Resembling chaos; confused.

CHAP, (*sometimes pronounced* chop) *v. t.* To cleave, split, crack, or open longitudinally, as the surface of the earth, or the skin and flesh of the hand.

CHAP, *v. i.* To crack; to open in long slits.

CHAP, *n.* A longitudinal cleft, gap, or chink, as in the surface of the earth, or in the hands or feet.

CHAP, *n.* [Sax. *ceaft.*] The upper and lower part of the mouth; the jaw. It is applied to beasts, and, vulgarly, to men; generally in the plural, the *chaps*, or mouth.

CHAP, *n.* A man or a boy; a youth. It is used also in the sense of a *buyer*. "If you want to sell, here is your *chap*." In this sense it coincides with *chapman*. [*See* CHEAP.] *Steele.*

† CHAP, *v. i.* [Sax. *ceapian.*] To cheapen.

CHAP'BOOK, *n.* A small book or pamphlet, carried about for sale by hawkers.

CHAPE, *n.* [Fr. *chape.*] 1. The catch of any thing, as the hook of a scabbard, or the catch of a buckle, by which it is held to the back strap. 2. A brass or silver tip or case, that strengthens the end of a scabbard.

CHAP'EAU, (shap'po) *n.* [Fr.] A hat; in *heraldry*, a cap, or bonnet.

CHAP'EL, *n.* [Fr. *chapelle.*] 1. A house for public worship; *primarily*, a private oratory, or house of worship belonging to a private person. In *Great Britain*, *parochial chapels* are distinct from the mother church; *chapels of ease*, built in large parishes for the accommodation of the inhabitants. 2. A printer's workhouse.

CHAP'EL, *v. t.* To deposit in a chapel. *Beaumont.*

CHĀPE'LESS, *a.* Without a chape.

CHAP'EL-ET, or CHAP'LET, *n.* [Fr. *chapelet.*] A pair of stirrup leathers, with stirrups.

CHAP'EL-LA-NY, *n.* A place founded within some church, and dependent thereon. *Ayliffe.*

CHAP'EL-LING, *n.* The act of turning a ship round in a light breeze of wind, when close hauled.

CHAP'EL-RY, *n.* The bounds or jurisdiction of a chapel.

* CHAP'E-RON, *n.* [Fr.] A hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in their habits.

* CHAP'E-RON, *v. t.* To attend on a lady in a public assembly. *Todd.*

CHAP'-FALL-EN, *a.* Having the lower chap depressed; hence, dejected; dispirited; silenced.

CHAP'I-TER, *n.* [Fr. *chapiteau.*] 1. The upper part or capital of a column or pillar; a word used in the Scriptures. 2. That which is delivered by the mouth of the justice in his charge to the inquest.

CHAP'LAIN, *n.* [Fr. *chapelain.*] 1. An ecclesiastic who has a chapel, or who performs service in a chapel. 2. A clergyman who belongs to a ship of war, or to a regiment of land forces, for performing divine service. 3. A clergyman who is retained to perform divine service in a family.

CHAP'LAIN-CY, *n.* The office or station of a chaplain.

CHAP'LAIN-SHIP, *n.* 1. The office or business of a chaplain. 2. The possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHAP'LESS, *a.* Without any flesh about the mouth. *Shak.*

CHAP'LET, *n.* [Fr. *chapelet.*] 1. A garland or wreath to be worn on the head; the circle of a crown. 2. A string of beads used by the Roman Catholics, by which they count the number of their prayers.—3. In *architecture*, a little molding, carved into round beads, pearls, olives, or the like.—4. In *horsemanship*, a chapelet, which see. 5. A tuft of feathers on a peacock's head. 6. A small chapel or shrine.

CHAP'MAN, *n.; plu.* CHAPMEN. [Sax. *ceapman.*] 1. A cheapener; one that offers as a purchaser. 2. A seller; a market-man.

CHAPPED, *pp.* Cleft; opened, as the surface or skin.

CHAP'PING, *ppr.* Cleaving, as the surface or skin

CHAP'PY, *a.* Full of chaps; cleft.

CHAPS, *n.* The mouth or jaws. *See* CHAP.

CHAPT. *See* CHAPPED.

CHAP'TER, *n.* [Fr. *chapitre.*] 1. A division of a book or treatise.—2. In *ecclesiastical polity*, a society or community of clergymen, belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church. 3. A place where delinquents receive discipline and correction. 4. A decretal epistle.

CHAP'TER, *v. t.* To tax; to correct. *Dryden.*

CHAP'TER-HOUSE, *n.* A house where a chapter meets.

CHAP'TREL, *n.* The capitals of pillars and pilasters, which support arches, called *imposts*.

CHĀR, *n.* A fish.

CHĀR, *n.* In *England*, work done by the day; a single job or task.—In *New England*, it is pronounced *chore*, which see.

CHĀR, *v. t.* To perform a business. *May.*

CHĀR, *v. i.* To work at others' houses by the day, without being a hired servant; to do small jobs.

CHĀR'-WŎM-AN, *n.* A woman hired for odd work, or for single days.

CHĀR, *v. t.* [Russ. *jaryu*, or *charyu.*] 1. To burn or reduce to coal or carbon. 2. To expel all volatile matter from stone or earth by heat.

† CHAR'AC-TERT, or † CHAR'E-CT, *n.* An inscription. *Skelton.*

CHAR'AC-TER, *n.* [L. *character*; Fr. *caractere.*] 1. A mark made by cutting or engraving; a mark or figure made with a pen or style; a letter or figure used to form words, and communicate ideas. 2. A mark or figure made by stamping or impression, as on coins. 3. The manner of writing; the peculiar form of letters used by a particular person. 4. The peculiar qualities, impressed by nature or habit on a person, which distinguish him

from others 5. An account, description or representation of any thing, exhibiting its qualities and the circumstances attending it. 6. A person. 7. *By way of eminence*, distinguished or good qualities; those which are esteemed and respected; and those which are ascribed to a person in common estimation. 8. Adventitious qualities impressed by office, or station; the qualities that, in public estimation, belong to a person in a particular station.—9. In *natural history*, the peculiar discriminating qualities or properties of animals, plants and minerals.

CHAR'AC-TER, *v. t.* 1. To engrave; to inscribe. 2. To describe; to distinguish by particular marks or traits.

CHAR'AC-TERED, *pp.* Engraved; inscribed; distinguished by a particular character.

CHAR'AC-TER-ISM, *n.* 1. The distinction of character. 2. A particular aspect or configuration of the heavens.

CHAR-AC-TER-IS'TIC, or CHAR-AC-TER-IS'TI-CAL, *a.* [Gr. χαρακτηριστικος.] That constitutes the character; that marks the peculiar, distinctive qualities of a person or thing.

CHAR-AC-TER-IS'TIC, *n.* 1. That which constitutes a character; that which characterizes; that which distinguishes a person or thing from another.—2. In *grammar*, the principal letter of a word, which is preserved in most of its tenses, in its derivatives and compounds.

CHAR-AC-TER-IS'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner that distinguishes character.

CHAR-AC-TER-IS'TI-CAL-NESS, *n.* The state or qualities of being characteristic.

CHAR'AC-TER-IZE, *v. t.* [Gr. χαρακτηριζω.] 1. To give a character, or an account of the personal qualities of a man; to describe by peculiar qualities. 2. To distinguish; to mark, or express the character; to exhibit the peculiar qualities of a person or thing. 3. To engrave or imprint. [*Little used.*] 4. To mark with a peculiar stamp, or figure.

CHAR'AC-TER-IZED, *pp.* Described or distinguished by peculiar qualities.

CHAR'AC-TER-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Describing or distinguishing by peculiar qualities.

CHAR'AC-TER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of any peculiar character.

† CHAR'AC-TER-Y, *n.* Impression; mark; distinction.

CHA-RADE', *n.* [Fr.] A composition in which the subject must be a word of two syllables, each forming a distinct word; and these syllables are to be concealed in an enigmatical description, first separately and then together.

CHAR'COAL, *n.* [*char* and *coal*.] Coal made by charring wood.

CHARD, *n.* [Fr. *charde*.] The leaves of artichokes tied and wrapped all over, except the top, in straw, during autumn and winter.

CHARGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *charger*.] 1. To rush on; to fall on; to attack, especially with fixed bayonets. 2. To load, as a musket or cannon; to thrust in powder, or powder and ball or shot. 3. To load or burden; to throw on or impose that which oppresses. 4. To set or lay on; to impose, as a tax. 5. To lay on or impose, as a task. 6. To put or lay on; as, to *charge* a building with ornaments, often implying superfluity. 7. To lay on, as a duty; followed by *with*. 8. To intrust to; as, an officer is *charged with* dispatches. 9. To set to, as a debt; to place on the debit side of an account. 10. To load or lay on, in words, something wrong, reproachful or criminal; to impute to. 11. To lay on in words; to impute to. 12. To censure; to accuse. 13. To lay on, give or communicate, as an order, command or earnest request; to enjoin; to exhort. 14. To give directions to; to instruct authoritatively. 15. To communicate electrical matter to, as to a coated vial, or an electrical battery.

CHARGE, *v. i.* To make an onset.

CHARGE, *n.* [Fr. *charge*.] 1. That which is laid on or in. 2. The quantity of powder, or of powder and ball or shot, used to load a musket, cannon or other like instrument. 3. An onset; a rushing on an enemy; attack. 4. An order, injunction, mandate, command. 5. That which is enjoined, committed, intrusted or delivered to another, implying care, custody, oversight, or duty to be performed by the person entrusted. 6. The person or thing committed to another's custody, care or management; a trust. 7. Instructions given by a judge to a jury, or by a bishop to his clergy. 8. Imputation in a bad sense; accusation. 9. That which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account. 10. Cost; expense. 11. Imposition on land or estate; rent, tax, or whatever constitutes a burden or duty.—12. In *military affairs*, a signal to attack. 13. The posture of a weapon fitted for an attack or combat.—14. Among *farriers*, a preparation of the consistence of a thick decoction, or between an ointment and a plaster, used as a remedy for sprains and inflammations.—15. In *heraldry*, that which is borne upon the color; or the figures represented on the escutcheon, by which the bearers are distinguished from one another.—16. In *electrical experiments*, a quantity of electrical fluid, communicated to a coated jar, vial or pane of glass.—A *charge of lead* is thirty-six pigs, each containing six stone, wanting two pounds.

CHARGE'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be charged; that may be set, laid, imposed. 2. Subject to be charged. 3. Expensive; costly. 4. Laying or bringing expense. 5. Imputable; that may be laid or attributed as a crime, fault or debt. 6. Subject to be charged or accused.

CHARGE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Expensiveness; cost; costliness. *Boyle.*

CHARGE'A-BLY, *adv.* Expensively; at great cost.

CHARGED, *pp.* Loaded; burdened; attacked; laid on; instructed; imputed; accused; placed to the debt; ordered; commanded.

† CHARGE'FUL, *a.* Expensive; costly. *Shak.*

CHARGE'LESS, *a.* Not expensive; free from expense.

CHARG'ER, *n.* 1. In *Scots law*, one who charges another in a suit. 2. A large dish. *Num.* vii. 3. A horse used for attack.

CHARG'ING, *ppr.* Loading; attacking; laying on; instructing; commanding; accusing; imputing.

CHA'RI-LY, *adv.* Carefully; warily; frugally. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

CHA'RI-NESS, *n.* Caution; care; nicety; scrupulousness. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

CHAR'I-OT, *n.* [Fr. *chariot*.] 1. A half coach; a carriage with four wheels and one seat behind, used for convenience and pleasure. 2. A car or vehicle used formerly in war, drawn by two or more horses.

CHAR'I-OT, *v. t.* To convey in a chariot. *Milton.*

CHAR'I-OT-ED, *pp.* Borne in a chariot. *Cowper.*

CHAR-I-OT-EER', *n.* The person who drives or conducts a chariot.

CHAR'I-OT-MAN, *n.* The driver of a chariot.

CHAR'I-OT-RACE, *n.* A race with chariots; a sport in which chariots were driven in contest for a prize.

CHAR'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Benevolent and kind. 2. Liberal in benefactions to the poor, and in relieving them in distress. 3. Pertaining to charity; springing from charity, or intended for charity; benevolent. 4. Formed on charitable principles; favorable; dictated by kindness.

CHAR'I-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The disposition to be charitable; or the exercise of charity. 2. Liberality to the poor.

CHAR'I-TA-BLY, *adv.* Kindly; liberally; benevolently; with a disposition to help the poor; favorably.

† CHAR'I-TA-TIVE, *a.* Disposed to tenderness.

CHAR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *charité*; L. *charitas*.] 1. In a *general sense*, love, benevolence, good will; that disposition of heart which inclines men to think favorably of their fellow men, and to do them good. In a *theological sense*, it includes supreme love to God, and universal good will to men. 2. In a *more particular sense*, love, kindness, affection, tenderness, springing from natural relations. 3. Liberality to the poor, consisting in alms-giving or benefactions, or in gratuitous services to relieve them in distress. 4. Alms; whatever is bestowed gratuitously on the poor for their relief. 5. Liberality in gifts and services to promote public objects of utility, as to found and support Bible societies, missionary societies, and others. 6. Candor; liberality in judging of men and their actions; a disposition which inclines men to think and judge favorably, and to put the best construction on words and actions which the case will admit. 7. Any act of kindness, or benevolence. 8. A charitable institution.—*Charity-school* is a school maintained by voluntary contributions for educating poor children.

† CHARK, *v. t.* To burn to a coal; to char. *See* CHAR.

CHAR'LA-TAN, *n.* [Fr.] One who prates much in his own favor, and makes unwarrantable pretensions to skill; a quack; an empiric; a mountebank.

CHAR-LA-TAN'I-CAL, *a.* Quackish; making undue pretensions to skill; ignorant. *Cowley.*

CHAR'LA-TAN-RY, *n.* Undue pretensions to skill; quackery; wheedling; deception by fair words.

CHARLES'S-WAIN, *n.* In *astronomy*, seven stars in the constellation called *ursa major*.

CHAR'LOCK, *n.* [Sax. *cerlice*.] The English name of the *raphanus raphanistrum* and *sinapis arvensis*, very pernicious weeds among grain.

CHARM, *n.* [Fr. *charme*.] 1. Words, characters or other things, imagined to possess some occult or unintelligible power; spell; enchantment. 2. That which has power to subdue opposition, and gain the affections; that which can please irresistibly; that which delights and attracts the heart.

CHARM, *v. t.* 1. To subdue or control by incantation or secret influence. 2. To subdue by secret power, especially by that which pleases and delights the mind; to allay, or appease. 3. To give exquisite pleasure to the mind or senses; to delight. 4. To fortify with charms against evil. [*Not in use.*] 5. To make powerful by

charms. 6. To summon by incantation. 7. To temper agreeably.

CHARM, *v. i.* To sound harmonically. *Milton*

CHAR'MA, *n.* A fish resembling the sea-wolf.

CHARMED, *pp.* Subdued by charms; delighted; enchanted.

CHARM'ER, *n.* 1. One that charms, or has power to charm; one that uses or has the power of enchantment. 2. One who delights and attracts the affections.

CHARM'ER-ESS, *n.* An enchantress. *Chaucer.*

CHARM'FUL, *a.* Abounding with charms. *Cowley.*

CHARM'ING, *ppr.* 1. Using charms; enchanting. 2. *a.* Pleasing in the highest degree; delighting.

CHARM'ING-LY, *adv.* Delightfully; in a manner to charm, or to give delight.

CHARM'ING-NESS, *n.* The power to please.

CHARM'LESS, *a.* Destitute of charms. *Swift.*

CHAR'NEL, *a.* [Fr. *charnel.*] Containing flesh or carcasses.

CHAR'NEL-HOUSE, *n.* A place under or near churches, where the bones of the dead are reposited.

CHĀ'RON, *n.* In *fabulous history*, the son of Erebus and Nox, whose office was to ferry the souls of the deceased over the waters of Acheron and Styx.

CHARR, *n.* A fish, a species of *salmo.*

CHARRED, *pp.* Reduced to a coal.

CHAR'RING, *ppr.* Reducing to coal; depriving of volatile matter.

CHAR'RY, *a.* Pertaining to charcoal; like charcoal, or partaking of its qualities.

CHART, *n.* [L. *charta.*] A hydrographical or marine map; a draught or projection of some part of the earth's superficies on paper, with the coasts, isles, rocks, banks, channels or entrances into harbors, rivers, and bays, the points of compass, soundings or depth of water, &c., to regulate the courses of ships in their voyages.

CHAR'TEL. *See* CARTEL.

CHAR'TER, *n.* [Fr. *chartre.*] 1. A written instrument, executed with usual forms, given as evidence of a grant, contract, or whatever is done between man and man. An instrument of a grant conferring powers, rights and privileges. 2. Any instrument, executed with form and solemnity, bestowing rights or privileges. 3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.

CHAR'TER, *v. t.* 1. To hire or to let a ship by charter. 2. To establish by charter.

CHAR'TER-LAND, *n.* Land held by charter, or in socage.

CHAR'TER-PAR'TY, *n.* [Fr. *charte-partie.*] In *commerce*, an agreement respecting the hire of a vessel and the freight.

CHAR'TERED, *pp.* 1. Hired or let, as a ship. 2. Invested with privileges by charter; privileged. 3. Granted by charter.

CHAR'TER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Giving a charter; establishing by charter. 2. Hiring or letting by charter.

CHART'LESS, *a.* Without a chart; of which no chart has been made; not delineated on paper.

CHAR'TREUX, or CHAR'TREUSE, *n.* [Fr.] A celebrated monastery of Carthusians.

CHAR'TU-LA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *chartulaire.*] An officer in the ancient Latin church, who had the care of charters and other papers of a public nature.

CHĀ'RY, *a.* [Sax. *cearig.*] Careful; wary; frugal. *Shak.*

CHĀ'SA-BLE, *a.* That may be chased; fit for the chase.

CHASE, *v. t.* [Fr. *chasser.*] 1. *Literally*, to drive, urge, press forward with vehemence; hence, to pursue for the purpose of taking, as game; to hunt. 2. To pursue, or drive, as a defeated or flying enemy. 3. To follow or pursue, as an object of desire; to pursue for the purpose of taking. 4. To drive; to pursue.—*To chase away*, is to compel to depart; to disperse.—*To chase metals. See* ENCHASE.

CHASE, *n.* 1. Vehement pursuit; a running or driving after; as game, in hunting. 2. Pursuit with an ardent desire to obtain, as pleasure, &c.; earnest seeking. 3. That which may be chased; that which is usually taken by chase. 4. That which is pursued or hunted.—5. In *law*, a driving of cattle to or from a place. 6. An open ground, or place of retreat for deer and other wild beasts. 7. [Fr. *chasse.*] An iron frame used by printers to confine types, when set in columns. 8. *Chase of a gun*, is the whole length of the bore. 9. A term in the game of *tennis.*—*Chase guns*, in a ship of war, guns used in chasing an enemy, or in defending a ship when chased. These have their ports at the head or stern.

CHĀSED, *pp.* Pursued; sought ardently; driven.

CHĀS'ER, *n.* 1. One who chases; a pursuer; a driver; a hunter. 2. An enchaser. *See* ENCHASE.

CHĀS'ING, *ppr.* Pursuing; driving; hunting.

CHASM, (kăzm) *n.* [Gr. χασμα.] 1. A cleft; a fissure; a gap; *properly*, an opening made by disrupture, as a breach in the earth or a rock. 2. A void space; a vacuity.

CHASMED, *a.* Having gaps or a chasm.

CHAS'SE-LAS, *n.* A sort of grape.

CHĀSTE, *a.* [Fr. *chaste.*] 1. Pure from all unlawful commerce of sexes. 2. Free from obscenity. 3. In *language*, pure; genuine; uncorrupt; free from barbarous words and phrases, and from quaint, affected, extravagant expressions.

CHĀSTE'-EYED, *a.* Having modest eyes.

CHĀSTE'-TREE, *n.* The *agnus castus*, or *vitex.*

CHĀSTE'LY, *adv.* In a chaste manner; without unlawful commerce of sexes; without obscenity; purely; without barbarisms or unnatural phrases.

* CHĀS'TEN, (chā'sn) *v. t.* [Fr. *châtier.*] 1. To correct by punishment; to punish; to inflict pain for the purpose of reclaiming an offender. 2. To afflict by other means. 3. To purify from errors or faults.

* CHĀS'TENED, *pp.* Corrected; punished; afflicted for correction.

* CHĀS'TEN-ER, *n.* One who punishes, for the purpose of correction.

CHĀSTE'NESS, *n.* Chastity; purity.

* CHĀS'TEN-ING, *ppr.* Correcting; afflicting for correction.

* CHĀS'TEN-ING, *n.* Correction; punishment for the purpose of reclaiming.

CHAS-TĪS'A-BLE, *a.* Deserving of chastisement.

CHAS-TĪSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *châtier.*] 1. To correct by punishing; to punish; to inflict pain, for the purpose of punishing an offender, and recalling him to his duty. 2. To reduce to order or obedience; to restrain; to awe; to repress. 3. To correct; to purify by expunging faults.

CHAS-TĪS'ED, (chas-tīzd') *pp.* Punished; corrected.

* CHAS'TĪSE-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *châtiment.*] Correction; punishment; pain inflicted for punishment and correction, either by stripes or otherwise.

CHAS-TĪS'ER, *n.* One who chastises; a punisher; a corrector.

CHAS-TĪS'ING, *ppr.* Punishing for correction; correcting.

* CHAS'TI-TY, *n.* [L. *castitas.*] 1. Purity of the body; freedom from all unlawful commerce of sexes. 2. Freedom from obscenity, as in language or conversation. 3. Freedom from bad mixture; purity in words and phrases. 4. Purity; unadulterated state.

CHAT, *v. i.* [G. *kosen.*] 1. To talk in a familiar manner; to talk without form or ceremony. 2. To talk idly; to prate.

† CHAT, *v. t.* To talk of. *Shak.*

CHAT, *n.* Free, familiar talk; idle talk; prate.

CHAT, *n.* A twig, or little stick. *See* CHIT.

CHAT'EAU, (shat to) *n.* [Fr.] A castle; a seat in the country.

CHAT'E-LET, *n.* A little castle. *Chambers.*

CHAT'EL-LA-NY, *n.* [Fr. *chatellenie.*] The lordship or jurisdiction of a castellan, or governor of a castle. *See* CASTELLANY.

CHA-TOY'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *chat* and *œil.*] Having a changeable, undulating lustre, or color, like that of a cat's eye in the dark.

CHA-TOY'ANT, *n.* A hard stone.

CHA-TOY'MENT, *n.* Changeable colors, or changeableness of color, in a mineral; play of colors.

CHAT'TEL, *n.* Any article of movable goods.

CHAT'TER, *v. i.* 1. To utter sounds rapidly and indistinctly, as a magpie, or a monkey. 2. To make a noise by collision of the teeth. 3. To talk idly, carelessly or rapidly; to jabber.

CHAT'TER, *n.* Sounds like those of a pie or monkey; idle talk.

CHAT'TER-BOX, *n.* One that talks incessantly.

CHAT'TER-ER, *n.* A prater; an idle talker.

CHAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Uttering rapid, indistinct sounds, as birds; talking idly; moving rapidly and clashing, as the teeth.

CHAT'TER-ING, *n.* Rapid, inarticulate sounds, as of birds; idle talk; rapid striking of the teeth, as in chilliness.

CHAT'TING, *ppr.* Talking familiarly.

CHAT'TY, *a.* Given to free conversation; talkative.

CHAT'WOOD, *n.* Little sticks; fuel.

CHAU'DRON. *See* CHAWDRON, and CHALDRON.

CHAU-MON-TELLE', *n.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

† CHAUN, or CHAWN, *n.* A gap. *See* YAWN.

† CHAUN, *v. i.* To open; to yawn.

CHAUNT. *See* CHANT.

CHAV'EN-DER, or CHEV'EN, *n.* [Fr. *chevesne.*] The chub, a fish.

CHAW, *v. t.* [Sax. *ceowan.*] 1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate; to ruminate. 2. To ruminate in thought; to revolve and consider; [*obs.*]

CHAW, *n.* 1. The jaw.—2. In *vulgar language*, a cud, as much as is put in the mouth at once.

CHAW'DRON, *n.* Entrails. *Shak.*

CHAY, *n. Chaya-root;* the root of the *oldenlandia umbellata*, used in dyeing red.

CHEAP, *a.* [Sax. *ceap.*] 1. Bearing a low price, in market;

that may be purchased at a low price. 2. Being of small value; common; not respected.

CHĒAP, *n.* Bargain; purchase.

CHĒAP'EN, *v. t* [Sax. *ceapian.*] 1. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of a commodity; to chaffer. 2. To lessen value.

CHĒAP'EN-ER, *n.* One who cheapens or bargains.

CHĒAP'LY, *adv* At a small price; at a low rate.

CHĒAP'NESS, *n.* Lowness in price, considering the usual price, or real value.

CHĒAR. *See* CHEER.

CHĒAT, *v. t.* [Sax *ceatt.*] 1. To deceive and defraud in a bargain; to deceive for the purpose of gain in selling. 2. To deceive by any artifice, trick or device, with a view to gain an advantage contrary to common honesty. 3. To impose on; to trick.

CHĒAT, *n.* 1. A fraud committed by deception; a trick; imposition; imposture. 2. A person who cheats; one guilty of fraud by deceitful practices.

CHĒAT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liability to be cheated.

CHĒAT'–BREAD, *n.* Fine bread purchased, or not made in the family. [*Little used.*]

CHĒAT'ED, *pp.* Defrauded by deception.

CHĒAT'ER, *n.* One who practices a fraud in commerce.

CHĒAT'ING, *ppr.* Defrauding by deception; imposing on.

CHĒAT'ING, *n.* The act of defrauding by deceitful arts.

€HE€K, *v. t.* [Fr. *echec.*] 1. To stop; to restrain; to hinder; to curb. 2. To rebuke; to chide or reprove. 3. To compare any paper with its counterpart or with a cipher, with a view to ascertain its authenticity; to compare corresponding papers; to control by a counter-register.—4. In *seamanship*, to ease off a little of a rope, which is too stiffly extended; also, to stopper the cable.

CHE€K, *v. i.* 1. To stop; to make a stop. 2. To clash or interfere. 3. To strike with repression.

CHE€K, *n.* 1. A stop; hinderance; rebuff; sudden restraint, or continued restraint; curb; control; government. 2. That which stops or restrains, as reproof, reprimand, rebuke, slight or disgust, fear, apprehension, a person; any stop or obstruction.—3. In *falconry*, when a hawk forsakes her proper game, to follow rooks, pies, or other fowls that cross her in her flight. 4. The correspondent cipher of a bank note; a corresponding indenture; any counter-register. 5. A term in *chess*, when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king. 6 An order for money, drawn on a banker, or on the cashier of a bank, payable to the bearer.—7. In *popular use*, *checkered* cloth; *check*, for *checkered.*—*Check* or *check-roll*, a roll or book containing the names of persons who are attendants and in the pay of a king or great personage, as domestic servants.—*Clerk of the check*, in the British king's household, has the check and control of the yeomen of the guard.

CHE€KED, CHE€KT, *pp.* Stopped; restrained; repressed; curbed; moderated; controlled; reprimanded.

CHE€K'ER, *v. t.* 1. To variegate with cross lines; to form into little squares, like a chess-board, by lines or stripes of different colors. 2. To diversify; to variegate with different qualities, scenes, or events.

CHE€K'ER, *n.* 1. One who checks or restrains; a rebuker. 2. A chess-board.

CHE€K'ER, or CHE€K'ER–WORK, *n.* Work varied alternately as to its colors or materials; work consisting of cross lines.

CHE€K'ERS, *n. plu.* A common game on a checkered board.

CHE€K'ING, *ppr.* Stopping; curbing; restraining; moderating; controlling; rebuking.

CHE€K'LESS, *a.* That cannot be checked, or restrained.

CHE€K'–MATE, *n.* 1. The movement on a chess board, or in the game of chess, that kills the opposite men, or hinders them from moving, so that the game is finished. 2. Defeat; overthrow.

CHE€K'–MATE, *v. t.* To finish. *Skelton.*

CHE€K'Y, *n.* In *heraldry*, a border that has more than two rows of checkers, or when the bordure or shield is checkered, like a chess-board.

CHEEK, *n.* [Sax. *ceac*, *ceoca.*] 1. The side of the face below the eyes on each side.—2. Among *mechanics*, *cheeks* are those pieces of a machine, which form corresponding sides, or which are double and alike.—*Cheek by jowl*, closeness, proximity. *Beaumont.*

CHEEK'–BONE, *n.* The bone of the cheek.

CHEEKED, *a.* Brought near the cheek.

CHEEK'–TOOTH, *n.* The hinder tooth or tusk. *Joel* i. 6.

CHEEP, *v. i.* To chirp, as a small bird.

CHEER, *v. t.* [Fr. *chère.*] 1. To salute with shouts of joy, or cheers. 2. To dispel gloom, sorrow, silence or apathy; to cause to rejoice; to gladden; to make cheerful. 3. To infuse life, spirit, animation; to incite; to encourage.

CHEER, *v. i.* To grow cheerful; to become gladsome or joyous.

CHEER, *n.* 1. A shout of joy. 2. A state of gladness or joy; a state of animation. 3. Mirth; gayety; jollity; as at a feast. 4. Invitation to gayety. 5. Entertainment; that which makes cheerful; provisions for a feast. 6. Air of countenance noting a greater or less degree of cheerfulness.

CHEERED, *pp.* Enlivened; animated; made glad.

CHEER'ER, *n.* One who cheers; he or that which gladdens.

* CHEER'FUL, *a.* 1. Lively; animated; having good spirits; moderately joyful. This is the most usual signification of the word, expressing a degree of animation, less than mirth and jollity. 2. Full of life; gay; animated · mirthful; musical. 3. Expressive of good spirits or joy; lively; animated.

* CHEER'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a cheerful manner; with alacrity or willingness; readily; with life, animation or good spirits.

* CHEER'FUL-NESS, *n.* Life; animation; good spirits; a state of moderate joy, or gayety; alacrity.

CHEER'I-LY, *adv.* With cheerfulness; with spirit.

CHEER'ING, *ppr.* Giving joy or gladness; enlivening; encouraging; animating.

† CHEER'ISH-NESS, *n.* State of cheerfulness.

CHEER'LESS, *a.* Without joy, gladness, or comfort; gloomy; destitute of any thing to enliven or animate the spirits.

CHEER'LY, *a.* Gay; cheerful; not gloomy.

CHEER'LY, *adv.* Cheerfully; heartily; briskly.

CHEER'UP, or CHIR'UP, *v. t.* To make cheerful. [*A colloquial word.*] *Dr. Cheyne.*

CHEER'Y, *a.* Gay; sprightly; having power to make gay.

CHEE\$E, *n.* [Sax. *cese*, or *cyse.*]. 1. The curd of milk, coagulated by rennet, separated from the serum or whey, and pressed in a vat, hoop or mold. 2. A mass of pomace or ground apples, placed on a press. *New-England.*

CHEE\$E'–€AKE, *n.* A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

CHEE\$E'–MON-GER, *n.* One who deals in or sells cheese.

CHEE\$E'–PĀR-ING, *n.* The rind or paring of cheese.

CHEE\$E'–PRESS, *n.* A press, or engine for pressing curd in the making of cheese.

CHEE\$E'–REN-NET, *n.* A plant, ladies' bed-straw, *galium verum.*

CHEE\$E'–VAT, *n.* The vat or case in which curds are confined for pressing. *Glanville.*

CHEE\$'Y, *a.* Having the nature, qualities, taste or form of cheese.

CHEG'OE, *n.* A tropical insect that enters the skin of the feet, and multiplies incredibly, causing an itching. *Encyc.*

€HEI'ROP-TER, *n.* [Gr. χειρ and πτερον.] An animal, whose anterior toes are connected by a membrane, and whose feet thus serve for wings, as the bat.

€HEL'I-DON, *n.* [Gr.] A brown fly with silvery wings.

€HE-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [Gr. χηλη, and L. *fero.*] Furnished with claws, as an animal.

€HEL'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *chela*, and *form.*] Having the form of a claw.

CHELM\$'FORD-ITE, *n.* A mineral, arranged as a subspecies of *schaalstein*; found in Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

€HE-LŌ'NI-AN, *a.* [Gr. χελυς, χελωνη.] Pertaining to or designating animals of the tortoise kind.

€HEL'Y, *n.* [L. *chela.*] The claw of a shell-fish.

€HEM'I-€AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to chemistry. 2. Resulting from the operation of the principles of bodies by decomposition, combination, &c. 3. According to the principles of chemistry.

€HEM'I-€AL-LY, *adv.* According to the principles of chemistry; by chemical process or operation.

ĊHE-MISE', *n.* [Fr. *chemise.*] 1. A shift, or under garment worn by females. 2. A wall that lines the face of any work of earth.

€HEM'IST, *n.* A person versed in chemistry; a professor of chemistry.

€HEM'IS-TRY, } *n.* [This word being from the Arabic *kim-*
€HIM'IS-TRY, } *ia*, the occult science, *chimistry* is the correct orthography, in accordance with the Fr. *chimie*, Sp *chimia*, It. and Port. *chimica.*] A science, the object of which is to discover the nature and properties of all bodies by analysis and synthesis. *Macquer.*

CHEQ'UER. *See* CHECKER.

CHE-QUIN'. *See* CECCHIN.

CHER'IFF, *n.* written also *sheriff.* The prince of Mecca; a high priest among the Mohammedans.

CHER'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *cherir.*] 1. To treat with tenderness and affection; to give warmth, ease or comfort to. 2. To hold as dear; to embrace with affection; to foster, and encourage. 3. To treat in a manner to encourage growth, by protection, aid, attendance, or supplying nourishment. 4. To harbor; to indulge and encourage in the mind.

CHER'ISHED, *pp.* Treated with tenderness; warmed, comforted; fostered.

CHER'ISH-ER, *n.* One who cherishes; an encourager; a supporter.

CHER'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Warming; comforting; encouraging; fostering; treating with affection.
CHER'ISH-ING, *n.* Support; encouragement.
CHER'ISH-ING-LY, *adv.* In an affectionate manner.
†CHER'ISH-MENT, *n.* Encouragement; comfort.
CHER'MES. *See* KERMES.
CHERN. *See* CHURN.
CHER'RY, *n.* [Fr. *cerise*; L. *cerasus*, so named from *Cerasus*, a city in Pontus, whence the tree was imported into Italy.] The fruit of a tree, a species of *prunus*, of which there are many varieties.
CHER'RY, *a.* Like a red cherry in color; red, ruddy, blooming.
CHER'RY, *n.* A cordial composed of cherry-juice and spirit, sweetened and diluted.
CHER'RY-BAY. *See* LAUREL.
CHER'RY-CHEEKED, *a.* Having ruddy cheeks.
CHER'RY-PIT, *n.* A child's play, in which cherry-stones are thrown into a hole.
CHER'RY-TREE, *n.* A tree whose fruit is cherries.
CHER'SO-NĒSE, *n.* [Gr. χερσονησος.] A peninsula; a tract of land of any indefinite extent, which is nearly surrounded by water, but united to a larger tract by a neck of land, or isthmus.
CHERT, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a subspecies of rhomboidal quartz; called also *hornstone*, *petrosilex*, or *rock flint*.
CHERT'Y, *a.* Like chert; flinty. *Pennant.*
CHER'UB, *n.*; *plu.* CHERUBS, but the Hebrew plural CHERUBIM is also used. [Heb. כרוב.] A figure composed of various creatures, as a man, an ox, an eagle, or a lion. In the *celestial hierarchy*, cherubs are represented as spirits next in order to seraphs.
*CHER'U-BIC, } *a.* [The accent is usually laid on the sec-
*CHE-RŪ'BIC, } ond syllable, but improperly.] Pertaining to cherubs; angelic. *Sheldon.*
CHER'U-BIM, *n.* The Hebrew plural of *cherub*.
CHER'U-BIN, *a.* Cherubic; angelic. *Shak.*
CHER'U-BIN, *n.* A cherub. *Dryden.*
CHER'UP. A corruption of *chirp*, which see.
CHER'VIL, *n.* [Sax. *cerfille*.] A genus of plants.
CHES'A-PEAK, *n.* A bay of the United States.
CHES'I-BLE, *n.* [Old Fr. *casuble*.] A short vestment without sleeves, worn by a popish priest at mass.
CHES'LIP, *n.* A small vermin that lies under stones and tiles. *Skinner.*
CHESS, *n.* [Fr. *echecs*.] An ingenious game performed by two parties, with different pieces, on a *checkered* board, that is, a board divided into sixty-four squares or houses.
CHESS, *n.* In *New England*, that weed which grows among wheat, and is supposed to be wheat degenerated or changed.
CHESS'-AP-PLE, *n.* A species of wild service.
CHESS'-BŌARD, *n.* The board used in the game of chess, and from the squares of which *chess* has its name.
CHESS'-MAN, *n.* A piece or puppet, for the game of chess.
CHESS'-PLAY-ER, *n.* One who plays chess; one skilled in the game of chess.
CHESS'-TREE, *n.* In *ships*, a piece of wood, bolted perpendicularly on the side, to confine the clews of the mainsail.
CHESS'OM, *n.* Mellow earth. *Bacon.*
CHEST, *n.* [Sax. *cest*, or *cyst*.] 1. A box of wood or other material, in which goods are kept or transported. 2. The trunk of the body, from the neck to the belly; the thorax. 3. In *commerce*, a certain quantity; as, a *chest* of sugar. —*Chest of drawers* is a case of movable boxes, called *drawers*.
CHEST, *v. t.* To reposit in a chest; to hoard.
CHEST'ED, *a.* Having a chest.
CHEST'-FOUND-ER-ING, *n.* A disease in horses.
CHEST'NUT, *n.* [Sax. *cystel*.] The fruit, seed or nut of a tree, belonging to the genus *fagus*.
CHEST'NUT, *a.* Being of the color of a chestnut; of a brown color.
CHEST'NUT-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces the chestnut.
CHES'TON, *n.* A species of plum. *Johnson.*
†CHEV'A-CHIĒ, *n.* An expedition with cavalry. *Chaucer.*
CHEV'AGE. *See* CHIEFAGE.
CHEV'AL DE FRISE, (shev'o-de-freez') generally used in the plural, *chevaux de frise*. [Fr. *cheval* and *frise*.] 1. A piece of timber, traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used to defend a passage, stop a breach, or make a retrenchment to stop cavalry. 2. A kind of trimming.
CHEV-A-LIĒR', *n.* [Fr.] 1. A knight; a gallant young man. 2. In *heraldry*, a horseman armed at all points.
CHEV'EN, *n.* [Fr. *chevesne*.] A river fish, the chub.
CHEV'ER-IL, *n.* [Fr. *chevreau*.] A kid, or, rather, leather made of kid-skin; *used as a noun or adjective.*
CHEV'ER-IL-IZE, *v. t.* To make as pliable as kid-leather.
CHEV'I-SANCE, *n.* [Fr. *chevir*.] 1. Achievement; deed; performance; enterprise accomplished; [*obs.*]—2. In *law*, a making of contracts; a bargain. 3. An unlawful agreement or contract. 4. An agreement or composition, as an end or order set down between a creditor and his debtor.
CHEV'RON, *n.* [Fr.] In *heraldry*, an honorable ordinary, representing two rafters of a house meeting at the top.
CHEV'RONED, *a.* Having a chevron, or the form of it. *B. Jonson.*
CHEV'RON-EL, *n.* A diminutive of the heraldic chevron. *B. Jonson.*
CHEV-RO-TAIN', *n.* [from Fr. *chevre*.] The smallest of the antelope kind.
CHEW, *v. t.* [Sax. *ceowan*.] 1. To bite and grind with the teeth; to masticate, as food, to prepare it for deglutition and digestion. 2. To ruminate in the thoughts; to meditate. 3. To champ; to bite, hold, or roll about in the mouth. 4. To taste without swallowing.
CHEW, *v. i.* To champ upon; to ruminate.
CHEW, *n.* That which is chewed; that which is held in the mouth at once; a cud. [*Vulgar.*]
CHEWED, *pp.* Ground by the teeth; masticated.
CHEW'ET, *n.* A kind of pie, made with chopped substances.
CHEW'ING, *ppr.* Grinding with the teeth; masticating; ruminating; meditating; champing.
CHI'A, *n.* A beautiful Mexican plant.
CHI'AN, *a.* Pertaining to *Chios*, an isle in the Levant.
CHI-AS'TO-LITE, *n.* A mineral, called also *macle*.
CHIB'BAL, *n.* [Fr. *ciboule*.] A small sort of onion.
CHI-CANE', *n.* [Fr. *chicane*.] 1. In *law*, shift; turn; trick; cavil; an abuse of judiciary proceedings, by artifices, unfair practices, or idle objections. 2. Sophistry. 3. Any artifice or stratagem.
CHI-CANE', *v. i.* [Fr. *chicaner*.] To use shifts, cavils or artifices.
CHI-CAN'ER, *n.* [Fr. *chicaneur*.] One who uses shifts, turns, evasions or undue artifices, in litigation or disputes; a caviler; a sophister; an unfair disputant.
CHI-CAN'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *chicanerie*.] Sophistry; mean or unfair artifices, to perplex a cause and obscure the truth.
CHICH'ES, *n. plu.* Dwarf peas.
CHICH'LING, } *n.* A vetch or pea, of the genus
CHICH'LING-VETCH, } *lathyrus*.
CHICK, *v. i.* To sprout, as seed in the ground; to vegetate. *Todd.*
CHICK, } *n.* [Sax. *cicen*.] 1. The young of fowls, par-
CHICK'EN, } ticularly of the domestic hen, or *gallinaceous* fowls. 2. A person of tender years. 3. A word of tenderness.
CHICK'EN-HEART'ED, *a.* Timid; fearful; cowardly.
CHICK'EN-POX, *n.* A mild, contagious, eruptive disease, generally appearing in children.
CHICK'LING, *n.* A small chick or chicken.
CHICK'-PEA, *n.* [L. *cicer*.] A plant or pea.
CHICK'-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *alsine*.
CHIDE, *v. t.*; pret. *chid*; [*chode* is obs.]; part. *chid*, *chidden* [Sax. *cidan*, *chidan*.] 1. To scold at; to reprove; to utter words in anger, or by way of disapprobation; to rebuke. 2. To blame; to reproach.
CHIDE, *v. i.* 1. To scold; to clamor; to find fault; to contend in words of anger. 2. To quarrel. 3. To make a rough, clamorous, roaring noise.
CHIDE, *n.* Murmur; gentle noise. *Thomson.*
CHID'ER, *n.* One who chides, clamors, reproves or rebukes.
†CHID'ER-ESS, *n.* A female who chides.
CHID'ING, *ppr.* Scolding; clamoring; rebuking; making a harsh or continued noise.
CHID'ING, *n.* A scolding or clamoring; rebuke; reproof.
CHID'ING-LY, *adv.* In a scolding or reproving manner.
CHIEF, (cheef) *a.* [Fr. *chef*.] 1. Highest in office or rank; principal. 2. Principal or most eminent, in any quality or action; most distinguished; having most influence; commanding most respect; taking the lead; most valuable; most important. 3. First in affection; most dear and familiar.
CHIEF, *n.* 1. A commander; particularly a military commander; the person who heads an army. 2. The principal person of a tribe, family, or congregation, &c.—3. *In chief*, in English law, *in capite*. To hold land *in chief*, is to hold it directly from the king, by honorable personal services.—4. In *heraldry*, *chief* signifies the head or upper part of the escutcheon, from side to side, representing a man's head. 5. In *Spenser*, it seems to signify something like achievement, a mark of distinction. *Johnson.* 6. This word is often used, in the singular number, to express a plurality. 7. The principal part; the most or largest part of one thing or of many.
CHIEF, *adv.* Chiefly.
†CHIEF'AGE, or †CHEV'AGE, *n.* A tribute by the head
CHIEF'DOM, *n.* Sovereignty. *Spenser.*
†CHIEF'ESS, *n.* A female chief among the Indians. *Carver.*
CHIEF'LESS, *a.* Without a chief or leader.

CHIĒF'LY, *adv.* 1. Principally; eminently; in the first place. 2. For the most part.
CHIĒF'RIE, *n.* A small rent paid to the lord paramount.
CHIĒF'TAIN, *n.* A captain, leader, or commander; a chief; the head of a troop, army, or clan.
CHIĒF'TAIN-RY, } *n.* Headship; captaincy; the gov-
CHIĒF'TAIN-SHIP, } ernment over a clan.
† CHIĒV'ANCE, *n.* [Norm. *chivisance.*] An unlawful bargain; traffick in which money is extorted.
† CHIEVE, or CHIVE, *v. i.* [Fr. *chevir.*] To come to an end; to issue; to succeed *Chaucer.*
CHIL'BLAIN, *n.* A blain or sore produced by cold.
CHILD, *n.*; *plu.* CHIL'DREN. [Sax. *cild.*] 1. A son or a daughter; a male or female descendant in the first degree; the immediate progeny of parents; applied to the human race, and chiefly to a person when young. 2. One weak in knowledge, experience, judgment, or attainments. 3. One young in grace. 4. One who is born again, spiritually renewed and adopted. 5. One who is the product of another; or whose principles and morals are the product of another. 6. In the *plural*, the descendants of a man, however remote; as, the *children* of Israel. 7. The inhabitants of a country.—*To be with child*, to be pregnant.
† CHĪLD, *v. i.* To bring children. *Shak.*
CHILD'-BEĀR-ING, *a.* or *ppr.* Bearing or producing children.
CHILD'-BEAR-ING, *n.* The act of producing or bringing forth children; parturition.
CHĪLD'BED, *n.* The state of a woman bringing forth a child, or being in labor; parturition.
CHĪLD'BĪRTH, *n.* The act of bringing forth a child; travail; labor.
† CHĪLD'ED, *a.* Furnished with a child. *Shak.*
CHĪLD'ER-MAS-DAY, *n.* An anniversary of the church of England, held on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the children of Bethlehem slain by Herod; called also *Innocents'-Day.*
CHĪLD'HOOD, *n.* [Sax. *cildhad.*] 1. The state of a child, or the time in which persons are children, including the time from birth to puberty. 2. The properties of a child.
CHĪLD'ING, *ppr.* [The verb *to child* is not now used.] Bearing children; producing; as, *childing* women.
CHILD'ISH, *a.* 1. Belonging to a child; trifling; puerile. 2. Pertaining to a child. 3. Pertaining to children; ignorant; silly; weak.
CHĪLD'ISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a child; in a trifling way; in a weak or foolish manner.
† CHĪLD'ISH-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* Triflingness. *Bacon.*
CHĪLD'ISH-NESS, *n.* Triflingness; puerility; the state or qualities of a child.
CHĪLD'LESS, *a.* Destitute of children or offspring.
CHĪLD'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a child, or that which belongs to children; becoming a child; meek; submissive; dutiful.
CHĪLD'LY, *a.* Like a child.
CHIL'DREN, *n. plu.* of *child.*
CHIL'I-AD, *n.* [Gr. χιλιας.] 1. A thousand; a collection or sum containing a thousand individuals or particulars. 2. The period of a thousand years.
CHIL'I-A-GON, *n.* [Gr. χιλια and γωνια.] A plain figure of a thousand angles and sides.
CHIL-I-A-HĒ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. χιλια and ἑδρα.] A figure of a thousand equal sides.
CHIL'I-ARCH, *n.* [Gr. χιλια and αρχος.] The military commander or chief of a thousand men.
CHIL'I-ARCH-Y, *n.* A body consisting of a thousand men.
CHIL'I-AST, *n.* One of the sect of Millenarians.
CHIL-I-FAC'TIVE. *See* CHYLIFACTIVE.
CHIL-I-OL'I-TER. *See* KILOLITER.
CHIL-I-OM'E-TER. *See* KILOMETER.
CHILL, *n.* [Sax. *cele, cyle, cyl.*] 1. A shivering with cold; rigors, as in an ague; the cold fit that precedes a fever; sensation of cold in an animal body; chilliness. 2. A moderate degree of cold; chilliness in any body; that which gives the sensation of cold.
CHILL, *a.* 1. Cool; moderately cold; tending to cause shivering. 2. Shivering with cold. 3. Cool; distant; formal; dull; not warm, animated, or affectionate. 4. Depressed; dispirited; dejected; discouraged.
CHILL, *v. t.* 1. To cause a shivering, or shrinking of the skin; to check circulation or motion. 2. To make cold, or cool; as, the evening air *chills* the earth. 3. To blast with cold; to check the circulation in plants, and stop their growth. 4. To check motion, life, or action; to depress; to deject; to discourage.
† CHILL, *v. i.* To shiver.
CHILLED, *pp.* Made cool; made to shiver; dejected.
CHIL'LI, *n.* A Mexican plant, Guinea pepper.
CHILL'I-NESS, *n.* 1. A sensation of shivering; rigors. 2. A moderate degree of coldness.
CHILL'ING, *ppr.* Cooling; causing to shiver.
CHILL'NESS, *n.* Coolness; coldness; a shivering.
CHILL'Y, *a.* Cool; moderately cold.
† CHILL'Y, *adv.* Coldly. *Sherwood.*
CHIL'O-GRAM. *See* KILOGRAM.
CHĪMB. *See* CHIME.
CHIME, *n.* [Chaucer, *chimbe*; Dan. *kimer.*] 1. The consonant or harmonic sounds of several correspondent instruments. 2. Correspondence of sound. 3. The musical sounds of bells struck with hammers. 4. Correspondence of proportion or relation. 5. A kind of periodical music, or tune of a clock, produced by an apparatus annexed to it. 6. A set of bells which chime, or ring in harmony.
CHIME, *v. i.* 1. To sound in consonance or harmony; to accord. 2. To correspond in relation or proportion. 3. To agree; to fall in with. 4. To agree; to suit with. 5. To jingle; to clatter.
CHIME, *v. t.* 1. To move, strike, or cause to sound in harmony. 2. To strike or cause to sound, as a set of bells.
CHIME, *n.* [D. *kim*; G. *kimme.*] The edge or brim of a cask or tub, formed by the ends of the staves.
CHIM'ER, *n.* One who chimes.
CHI-MĒ'RA, *n.* [L. *chimæra.*] 1. In *fabulous history*, a monster with three heads, that of a lion, of a goat, and of a dragon, vomiting flames.—2. In *modern usage*, a vain or idle fancy.
CHI-MĒRE', *n.* [It. *ciamare.*] A robe. *Wheatly.*
CHI-MER'I-CAL, *a.* Merely imaginary; fanciful; fantastic; wildly or vainly conceived; that has or can have no existence except in thought.
CHI-MER'I-CAL-LY, *adv* Wildly; vainly; fancifully; fantastically.
† CHIM'ER-IZE, *v. i.* To entertain wild fancies.
CHIM'I-CAL, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to chemistry. 2. Result-
CHEM'I-CAL, } ing from the operation of the principles of bodies by decomposition, combination, &c. 3. According to the principles of chemistry.
CHIM'I-CAL-LY, } *adv.* According to chemical principles;
CHEM'I-CAL-LY, } by chemical process or operation.
CHIM IN-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *chemin.*] In *law*, a toll for passage through a forest.
CHĪM'ING, *ppr.* Causing to chime; sounding in accodrance.
CHIM'IST, } *n.* A person versed in chemistry; a professor
CHEM'IST, } of chemistry.
CHIM'IST-RY, } *n.* [Fr. *chimie*; Sp. *chimia.* The orthogra-
CHEM'IST-RY, } phy of this word has undergone changes through ignorance of its origin. It is the Arabic *kimia*, the occult art or science, from *kamai*, to conceal. The common orthography is from χεω, to melt or fuse; the old orthography was from χυω, the same word, differently written.] A science, the object of which is to discover the nature and properties of all bodies by analysis and synthesis. *Macquer. See* CHEMISTRY.
CHIM'NEY, *n.*; *plu.* CHIMNEYS. [Fr. *cheminée.*] 1. In *architecture*, a body erected in a building, containing a funnel or funnels, to convey smoke through the roof, from the fire-place. 2. A fire-place; the lower part of the body of brick or stone, which confines and conveys smoke.
CHIM'NEY-COR'NER, *n.* 1. The corner of a fire-place, or the space between the fire and the sides of the fire-place. 2. In *a more enlarged sense*, the fire-side, or a place near the fire.
CHIM'NEY-HOOK, *n.* A hook for holding pots and kettles over a fire.
CHIM'NEY-MON'EY, *n.* Hearth-money, a duty paid for each chimney in a house.
CHIM'NEY-PIĒCE, *n.* An ornamental piece of wood or stone set round a fire-place.
CHIM'NEY-SWEEP'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to sweep and scrape chimneys, to clean them of the soot that adheres to their sides.
CHIM'NEY-TOP, *n.* The summit of a chimney
CHIM-PAN'ZEE, *n.* An animal of the ape kind.
CHIN, *n.* [Sax. *cinne.*] The lower extremity of the face below the mouth; the point of the under jaw.
* CHI'NA, *n.* A species of earthen ware made in China, and so called from the country; called also *china ware* and *porcelain. See* PORCELAIN.
* CHI'NA-OR'ANGE, *n.* The sweet orange, said to have been originally brought from China.
* CHI'NA-ROOT, *n.* The root of a species of *smilax.*
CHINCH, *n.* A genus of insects.
CHIN'-COUGH, *n.* [D. *kink-hoest.*] A contagious disease, often epidemic among children.
CHINE, *n.* [Fr. *echine.*] 1. The back-bone, or spine of an animal. 2. A piece of the back-bone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking. 3. The chime of a cask, or the ridge formed by the ends of the staves. *Stat. of Penn.*
CHINE, *v. t.* To cut through the back-bone, or into chine-pieces.
CHINED, *a.* Pertaining to the back. *Beaumont*
CHI-NĒSE', *a.* Pertaining to China.

CHI-NESE', *n. sing.* and *plu.* A native of China; also, the language of China.
CHIN'GLE, *n.* Gravel free from dirt. *See* SHINGLE.
CHINK, *n.* [Sax. *cina* or *cinu.*] A small aperture lengthwise; a cleft, rent, or fissure; a gap or crack.
CHINK, *v. i.* To crack; to open. *Barret.*
CHINK, *v. t.* To open or part, and form a fissure.
CHINK, *v. t.* To cause to sound by shaking coins or small pieces of metal.
CHINK, *v. i.* To make a small, sharp sound, as by the collision of little pieces of money, or other sonorous bodies.
CHINK'A-PIN, *n.* The dwarf chestnut, *fagus pumila.*
CHINK'Y, *a.* Full of chinks, or fissures; gaping; opening in narrow clefts. *Dryden.*
CHINNED, *a.* Having a long chin. *Kersey.*
CHINSE, *v. t.* In *naval affairs*, to thrust oakum into the seams or chinks of a ship with a chisel or point of a knife.
CHINTS, *n.* [D. *chits*; Hindoo, *cheent*; Pers. *chinz.*] Cotton cloth, printed with more than two colors.
CHIOP-PINE', (chop-peen') *n.* [Sp. *chapin.*] A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies. *Shak.*
CHIP, CHEAP, CHIP'PING, in the names of places, imply a market; from Sax. *ceapan, cypan*, to buy or sell.
CHIP, *n.* 1. A piece of wood, or other substance, separated from a body by a cutting instrument, particularly by an axe. 2. A fragment or piece broken off; a small piece.
CHIP, *v. t.* To cut into small pieces, or chips; to diminish by cutting away a little at a time, or in small pieces; to hew.
CHIP, *v. i.* To break or fly off in small pieces, as in potter's ware.
CHIP'-AXE, *n.* An axe for chipping.
CHIPPED, *pp.* Cut in chips, or small pieces; hewed.
CHIP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting off in small pieces.
CHIP'PING, *n.* 1. A chip; a piece cut off or separated by a cutting or engraving instrument; a fragment. 2. The flying or breaking off, in small pieces, of the edges of potter's ware and porcelain.
CHI-RAG'RA, *n.* The gout in the hands only.
CHI-RAG'RI-CAL, *a.* [from *chiragra.*] Having the gout in the hand, or subject to that disease.
CHIRK, *a.* [D. *circken.*] Lively; cheerful; in good spirits; in a comfortable state.
† CHIRK, *v. i.* To chirp. *Chaucer.*
† CHIRM, *v. i.* [Sax. *cyrman.*] To sing as a bird.
CHI'RO-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. χειρ and γραφω.] 1. *Anciently*, a deed, which, requiring a counterpart, was engrossed twice on the same piece of parchment, with a space between, in which was written *chirograph*, through which the parchment was cut, and one part given to each party. It answered to what is now called a *charter-party.* 2. A fine, so called from the manner of engrossing, which is still retained in the chirographer's office in England.
CHI-ROG'RA-PHER, *n.* He that exercises or professes the art or business of writing.—In *England*, an officer in the common pleas, who engrosses fines.
CHI-RO GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to chirography.
CHI-RO-GRAPH'I-CAL, }
CHI-ROG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who tells fortunes by examining the hand. *Arbuthnot.*
CHI-ROG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art of writing, or a writing with one's own hand.
CHI-RO-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to chirology.
CHI-ROL'O-GIST, *n.* [Gr. χειρ and λογος.] One who communicates thoughts by signs made with the hands and fingers.
CHI-ROL'O-GY, *n.* The art or practice of communicating thoughts by signs made by the hands and fingers; a substitute for language or discourse, used by the deaf and dumb.
* CHIR'O-MAN-CER, *n.* One who attempts to foretell future events, or to tell the fortunes and dispositions of persons, by inspecting the hands.
* CHIR'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. χειρ and μαντεια.] Divination by the hand.
* CHIR-O-MAN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to chiromancy, or divination by the hand.
CHIRP, *v. i.* [Ger. *zirpen.*] To make the noise of certain small birds, or of certain insects.
CHIRP, *v. t.* To make cheerful. *Pope.*
CHIRP, *n.* A particular voice of certain birds or insects.
CHIRP'ER, *n.* One that chirps, or is cheerful.
CHIRP'ING, *ppr.* Making the noise of certain small birds.
CHIRP'ING, *n.* The noise of certain small birds and insects.
CHIRRE, *v. i.* [Sax. *ceorian.*] To coo, as a pigeon.
† CHI-RUR'GEON, *n.* [Gr. χειρουργος.] A surgeon; one whose profession is to heal diseases by manual operations, instruments, or external applications.
CHI-RUR'GE-RY, *n.* [Gr. χειρουργια.] That part of the medical art which consists in healing diseases and wounds by instruments and external applications; now written *surgery.*
CHI-RUR'GIC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to surgery. 2. Having
CHI-RUR'GI-CAL, } ing qualities useful in external applications for healing diseases or injuries. It is now written *surgical.*
CHIS'EL, *n.* [Fr. *ciseau.*] An instrument of iron or steel, used either for paring wood or stone.
CHIS'EL, *v. t.* To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel.
CHIS'ELED, *pp.* Cut or engraved with a chisel.
CHIS'EL-ING, *ppr.* Cutting with a chisel.
CHIS'LEU, *n.* [Heb. כסלו.] The ninth month of the Jewish year, answering to a part of November and a part of December, in the modern division of the year.
CHIT, *n.* [Sax. *cith.*] 1. A shoot or sprout; the first shooting or germination of a seed or plant. 2. A child or babe, *in familiar language.* 3. A freckle, that is, a push.
CHIT, *v. i.* To sprout; to shoot, as a seed or plant.
CHIT'-CHAT, *n.* [*See* CHAT, CHATTER.] Prattle; familiar or trifling talk.
† CHIT'TER, *v i.* [Dutch, *citteren.*] To shiver.
CHIT'TER-LING, *n.* The frill to the breast of a shirt.
CHIT'TER-LINGS, *n. pl.* [G. *kuttel.*] The guts or bowels; sausages. *Bailey.*
CHIT'TY, *a.* 1. Childish; like a babe. 2. Full of chits or warts.
* CHIV'AL-ROUS, *a.* Pertaining to chivalry, or knight-errantry; warlike; bold; gallant.
* CHIV'AL-RY, *n.* [Fr. *chevalerie.*] 1. Knighthood; a military dignity, founded on the service of soldiers on horseback, called knights; a service formerly deemed more honorable than service in infantry. 2. The qualifications of a knight, as valor and dexterity in arms. 3. The system of knighthood; the privileges, characteristics or manners of knights; the practice of knight-errantry, or the heroic defence of life and honor. 4. An adventure or exploit, as of a knight. 5. The body or order of knights. —6. In *English law*, a tenure of lands by knight's service.
CHIVE, *n.* [Fr. *cive*; L. *cepa.*] A species of small onion.
CHIVES, *n. plu.* In *botany*, slender threads or filaments in the blossoms of plants.
CHLO'RATE, *n.* A compound of chloric acid with a salifiable base.
CHLO'RIC, *a.* Pertaining to chlorine, or obtained from it.
CHLO'RIDE, } *n.* A compound of chlorine with a combus-
CHLO'RID, } tible body.
CHLO-RID'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a chloride. *Ure.*
CHLO'RINE, } *n.* [Gr. χλωρος.] Chloric gas, or oxymuri-
CHLO'RIN, } atic gas.
CHLO-RI-OD'IC, *a.* Consisting of chlorine and iodine, or obtained from them. *Davy.*
CHLO'RIS, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος.] The greenfinch, a small bird.
CHLO'RITE, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος.] A mineral.
CHLO'RO-CAR-BON'IC, } *a.* Terms applied to a com-
CHLO'RO-CAR'BO-NOUS, } pound of chlorine and carbonic oxyd.
CHLO-RO'PAL, *n.* A mineral, of two varieties.
CHLO'RO-PHANE, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος and φαινω.] A variety of fluor spar, from Siberia.
CHLO'RO-PHEITE, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος and φαιος.] A rare mineral, found in small nodules.
CHLO'RO-PHYL, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος and φυλλον.] The green matter of the leaves of vegetables.
CHLO-RO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος.] The green sickness; a disease of females.
CHLO-RO'TIC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to chlorosis. 2. Affected by chlorosis.
CHLO'ROUS, *a.* Pertaining to chlorine.
CHOAK. *See* CHOKE.
CHOCK, *n.* In *marine language*, a kind of wedge for confining a cask or other body.
CHOCK, *n.* An encounter. *See* SHOCK.
CHOC'O-LATE, *n.* [Fr. *chocolat*; Sp., Port. *chocolate.*] 1. A paste or cake composed of the kernel of cacao, with other ingredients, usually a little sugar, cinnamon or vanilla. 2. The liquor made by dissolving chocolate in boiling water.
CHOC'O-LATE-HOUSE, *n.* A house where company may be served with chocolate.
CHOC'O-LATE-NUT. *See* CACAO.
CHODE. The old preterit of *chide*, which see.
CHOICE, *n.* [Fr. *choix.*] 1. The act of choosing; the voluntary act of selecting or separating from two or more things that which is preferred; election. 2. The power of choosing; option. 3. Care in selecting; judgment or skill in distinguishing what is to be preferred, and in giving a preference. 4. The thing chosen; that which is approved and selected in preference to others; selection. 5. The best part of any thing; that which is preferable; and *properly*, the object of choice. 6. The act of electing to office by vote; election.—*To make choice of*, to choose; to select; to separate and take in preference.

CHOICE, *a.* 1. Worthy of being preferred; select; precious; very valuable. 2. Holding dear; preserving or using with care, as valuable; frugal. 3. Selecting with care, and due attention to preference.

CHOICE'-DRAWN, *a.* Selected with particular care. *Shak.*

CHOICE'LESS, *a.* Not having the power of choosing; not free.

CHOICE'LY, (chois'ly) *adv.* 1. With care in choosing; with nice regard to preference; with exact choice. 2. Valuably; excellently; preferably; curiously. 3. With great care; carefully.

CHOICE'NESS, (chois'ness) *n.* Valuableness; particular value or worth.

* CHOIR, (kwīre) *n.* [L. *chorus.*] 1. A collection of singers, especially in divine service, in a church. 2. Any collection of singers. 3. That part of a church appropriated for the singers, separated from the chancel and the nave.—4. In *nunneries*, a large hall adjoining to the body of the church, separated by a grate, where the nuns sing the office.

CHOIR-SER'VICE, *n.* The service of singing performed by a choir.

CHOKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *aceocan.*] 1. To stop the passage of the breath, by filling the windpipe, or compressing the neck; to suffocate; to strangle. 2. To stop by filling; to obstruct; to block up. 3. To hinder by obstruction or impediments; to hinder or check growth, expansion, or progress. 4. To smother or suffocate, as fire. 5. To suppress or stifle. *Shak.* 6. To offend; to cause to take an exception.

CHOKE, *v. i.* 1. To have the windpipe stopped. 2. To be offended; to take exceptions.

CHOKE, *n.* The filamentous or capillary part of the artichoke.

CHŌKE'-CHER-RY, *n.* The popular name of a species of wild cherry, remarkable for its astringent qualities.

CHOKED, *pp.* Suffocated; strangled; obstructed by filling; stifled; suppressed; smothered.

CHOKE'-FŪLL, *a.* Full as possible; quite full.

CHŌKE'-PEĀR, *n.* 1. A kind of pear that has a rough, astringent taste, and is swallowed with difficulty. 2. An aspersion or sarcasm by which a person is put to silence; [*a low term.*]

CHŌK'ER, *n.* One that chokes another; one that puts another to silence; that which cannot be answered.

CHŌKE'-WEED, *n.* A plant so called.

CHŌK'Y, *a.* That tends to suffocate, or has power to suffocate.

CHOL'A-GOGUE, (kol'a-gog) *n.* [Gr. χοληγαγος.] A medicine that has the specific quality of evacuating the bile.

CHOL'ER, *n.* [L. *cholera.*] 1. The bile. 2. Anger; wrath; irritation of the passions.—*Cholera morbus*, a sudden evacuation of bile, both upwards and downwards.

CHOL'ER-IC, *a.* 1. Abounding with choler. 2. Easily irritated; irascible; inclined to anger. 3. Angry; indicating anger; excited by anger.

CHOL'ER-IC-NESS, *n.* Irascibility; anger; peevishness.

CHO-LES'TER-IC, *a.* Pertaining to cholesterine, or obtained from it.

CHO-LES'TER-INE, } *n.* [Gr. χολη and στερεος.] The
CHO-LES'TER-IN, } pearly or crystaline substance of human biliary calculi.

CHOL-I-AM'BIC, *n.* [L. *choliambi.*] A verse in poetry having an iambic foot in the fifth place, and a spondee in the sixth or last.

CHON'DRO-DITE, *n.* A mineral, called also *brucite.*

CHOOSE, *v. t.*; pret. *chose*; pp. *chosen, chose.* [Sax. *ceosan*; D. *kiezen.*] 1. To pick out; to select; to take by way of preference from two or more things offered; to make choice of. 2. To take in preference. 3. To prefer; to choose for imitation; to follow. 4. To elect for eternal happiness; to predestinate to life. 5. To elect or designate to office or employment by votes or suffrages.

CHOOSE, *v. i.* 1. To prefer; as, I *choose* to go. 2. To have the power of choice.

CHOOS'ER, *n.* He that chooses; he that has the power or right of choosing; an elector.

CHOOS'ING, *ppr.* Selecting; taking in preference; electing.

CHOOS'ING, *n.* Choice; election.

CHOP, *v. t.* [G. and D. *kappen.*] 1. To cut off or separate, by striking with a sharp instrument, either by a single blow or by repeated blows. 2. To cut into small pieces; to mince. 3. To grind and mince with the teeth; to devour eagerly; with *up*. 4. To break or open into chinks or fissures; to crack; to chap. *See* CHAP.

† CHOP, *v. i.* 1. To catch or attempt to seize with the mouth. 2. To light or fall on suddenly.—*To chop in*, to become modish.—*To chop out*, to give vent to.

CHOP, *v. t.* [Sax. *ceapian, cypan.*] 1. To buy, or rather to barter, truck, exchange. 2. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another. 3. To bandy; to altercate; to return one word or thing for another.

CHOP, *v. i.* To turn, vary, change or shift suddenly.

CHOP, *n.* 1. A piece chopped off; a small piece of meat. 2. A crack or cleft. 3. The chap; the jaw: *plu.* the jaws; the mouth; the sides of a river's mouth or channel. *See* CHAP.

CHOP'-CHURCH, *n.* An exchange or an exchanger of benefices.

CHOP'-FAL-LEN, *a.* Dejected; dispirited.

CHOP'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where provision ready dressed is sold.

* CHOP'IN, *n.* [Fr. *chopine.*] A liquid measure in *France.* In *Scotland*, a quart of wine measure.

CHOPPED, *pp.* Cut; minced.

CHOP'PER, *n.* A butcher's cleaver.

CHOP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting; mincing; buying; bartering.

CHOP'PING, *a.* Stout; lusty; plump.

CHOP'PING, *n.* [Sp. *chapin.*] 1. A high-heeled shoe, worn by ladies in Italy. [*See* CHIOPPINE.] 2. A cutting; a mincing; from *chop.*

CHOP'PING-BLOCK, *n.* A block on which any thing is laid to be chopped.

CHOP'PING-KNIFE, *n.* A knife for mincing meat.

CHOP'PY, *a.* Full of clefts or cracks.

CHOPS. *See* CHOP.

† CHO-RĀ'GUS, *n.* [L.] The superintendent of the ancient chorus.

CHO'RAL, *a.* [from *chorus.*] 1. Belonging to or composing a choir or concert. 2. Singing in a choir.

CHO'RAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a chorus.

CHORD, *n.* [L. *chorda.*] 1. The string of a musical instrument.—2. In *music*, the union of two or more sounds uttered at the same time, forming an entire harmony.—3. In *geometry*, a right line drawn or supposed to extend from one end of an arch of a circle to the other.

CHORD, *v. t.* To string. *Dryden.*

CHOR-DEE', *n.* In *medicine* and *surgery*, an inflammatory or spasmodic contraction of the *frænum.*

CHORE, (tshōre) *n.* [Eng. *char.*] In *America*, this word denotes small work of a domestic kind, as distinguished from the principal work of the day. *See* CHAR.

CHOR-E-PIS'CO-PAL, *a.* [Gr. χωρος and επισκοπος.] Pertaining to the power of a suffragan, or local bishop.

† CHOR-E-PIS'CO-PUS, *n.* A suffragan, or local bishop.

CHO-RĒ'US, *n.* [Gr. χορειος.] In *ancient poetry*, a foot of two syllables, the first long, and the second short; the trochee.

CHOR'I-AMB, or CHOR-I-AM'BUS, *n.* [Gr. χορειος and ιαμβος.] In *ancient poetry*, a foot consisting of four syllables, of which the first and last are long, and the others short.

CHOR-I-AM'BIC, *n.* A choriamb.

CHOR-I-AM'BIC, *a.* Pertaining to a choriamb. *Mason.*

CHŌ'RI-ON, *n.* [Gr. χοριον, or χωριον.] In *anatomy*, the exterior membrane which invests the fetus *in utero.*

CHŌ'RIST, *n.* [Fr. *choriste.*] A singing man in a choir.

* CHOR'IS-TER, *n.* 1. *Literally*, a singer; one of a choir; a singer in a concert. 2. One who leads a choir in church music. *This is the sense in the United States.*

CHO-ROG'RA-PHER, *n.* A person who describes a particular region or country; or one who forms a map of particular countries.

CHOR-O-GRAPH'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to chorography; descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down or marking the bounds of particular countries.

CHOR-O-GRAPH'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a chorographical manner; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

CHO-ROG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. χωρος.] The art or practice of making a map of a particular region, country, or province; or of marking its limits, bounds or position.

CHŌ'ROID, *n.* [Gr. χοριον and ειδος.] In *anatomy*, a term applied to several parts of the body that resemble the *chorion.*

CHŌ'RUS, *n.* [L. *chorus.*] 1. A number of singers; a company of persons singing in concert. 2. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts. 3. The song between the acts of a tragedy. 4. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer; or the union of a company with a singer, in repeating certain couplets or verses, at certain periods in a song. 5. A musical composition of two or more parts. 6. Among the *Greeks*, a chorus consisted of a number of singers and dancers.

CHŌSE, *n.* [Fr. *chose*; Sp. *cosa.*] In *law*, property in action; a right to possession.

CHŌSE, *pret.* and *pp.* of *choose.*

CHŌ'SEN, (chō'zn) *pp.* 1. Selected from a number; picked out; taken in preference; elected; predestinated; designated to office. 2. *a.* Select; distinguished by preference; eminent.

CHOUGH, (chuff) *n.* [Fr. *choucas.*] The *Cornish chough* is a fowl of the genus *corvus.*

CHOULE. *See* JOWL.

CHOUSE, *v. t.* To cheat, trick, defraud. [*It is vulgar.*] *Swift.*
CHOUSE, *n.* One who is easily cheated; a tool; a simpleton. A trick; sham; imposition.
CHOUSED, *pp.* Cheated; defrauded; imposed on.
CHOUS'ING, *ppr.* Cheating; imposing on.
CHOW'DER, *n.* In *New England*, a dish of fish boiled with biscuit, &c.
CHOW'DER, *v. t.* To make a chowder.
CHOW'TER, *v. i.* To grumble like a frog or a froward child. *Phillips*
CHRISM, *n.* [Gr. χρισμα.] Unguent; unction; consecrated oil used in sacred ceremonies.
CHRIS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to chrism. *Brevint.*
CHRIS-MĀ'TION, *n.* The act of applying the chrism, or consecrated oil.
CHRIS'MA-TO-RY, *n.* A vessel to hold the oil for chrism.
CHRIS'OM, *n.* [*See* CHRISM.] A child that dies within a month after its birth; so called from the chrisom-cloth. Also, the cloth itself.
CHRIST, *n.* [Gr. χριστος.] THE ANOINTED; an appellation given to the Savior of the world, and synonymous with the Hebrew MESSIAH.
CHRIST-CROSS-RŌW, (kris-kros-ro) *n.* An old term for the alphabet, probably from the cross usually set before it. *Whitlock.*
CHRIS'TEN, (kris'sn) *v. t.* [Sax. *Cristnian.*] 1. To baptize, or rather to baptize and name; to initiate into the visible church of Christ by the application of water. 2. To name; to denominate.
CHRIS'TEN-DOM, (kris'sn-dum) *n.* [Sax. *Cristendom.*] 1. The territories, countries or regions inhabited by Christians, or those who profess to believe in the Christian religion. 2. The whole body of Christians. 3. Christianity; the Christian religion; [*unusual.*]
CHRIS'TENED, (kris'snd) *pp.* Baptized and named; initiated into Christianity.
CHRIS'TEN-ING, *ppr.* Baptizing and naming.
CHRIS'TEN-ING, *n.* The act or ceremony of baptizing and naming; initiation into the Christian religion.
CHRIST'IAN, (krist'yan) *n.* [Gr. χριστιανος; L. *Christianus.*] 1. A believer in the religion of Christ. 2. A professor of his belief in the religion of Christ. 3. A real disciple of Christ; a believer in Christ who is characterized by real piety.—4. In a *general sense*, the word *Christians* includes all who are born in a Christian country, or of Christian parents.
CHRIST'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Christ, taught by him, or received from him. 2. Professing the religion of Christ. 3. Belonging to the religion of Christ; relating to Christ, or to his doctrines, precepts and example. 4. Pertaining to the church; ecclesiastical.
† CHRIST'IAN, *v. t.* To baptize. *Fulke.*
CHRIST'IAN-ISM, *n.* [Gr. χριστιανισμος.] 1. The Christian religion. 2. The nations professing Christianity.
CHRIST'IAN-ITE, *n.* Vesuvian mineral.
CHRIST-IAN'I-TY, *n.* The religion of Christians; or the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ, and recorded by the evangelists and apostles.
CHRIST-IAN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of Christianizing; *a word sometimes used in America.*
CHRIST'IAN-IZE, *v. t.* To make Christian; to convert to Christianity.
CHRIST'IAN-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a Christian.
CHRIST'IAN-LY, *adv.* In a Christian manner; in a manner becoming the principles of the Christian religion, or the profession of that religion.
CHRIST'IAN-NAME, *n.* The name given in baptism, as distinct from the gentilitious or surname.
CHRIST'IAN-NESS, *n.* The profession of Christianity. *Hammond.*
† CHRIST'IAN-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of Christian nations.
CHRIST'MAS, *n.* [*Christ* and *mass*; Sax. *mæssa*; D. *kersmis.*] 1. The festival of the Christian church, observed annually on the 25th day of December, in memory of the birth of Christ. 2. Christmas-day.
CHRIST'MAS-BOX, *n.* 1. A box in which little presents are deposited at Christmas. 2. A present made at Christmas.
CHRIST'MAS-DAY, *n.* The 25th day of December.
CHRIST'MAS-FLOW-ER, *n.* Hellebore.
CHRIST'MAS-ROSE, *n.* A plant of the genus *helleborus.*
CHRIST'S-THORN, *n.* The *rhamnus paliurus.*
CHRO-AS'TA-CES, *n.* [Gr. χροα.] In *natural history*, a genus of pellucid gems.
CHRŌ'MATE, *n.* A salt or compound formed by the chromic acid with a base.
CHRO-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. χρωματικος.] 1. Relating to color. 2. Noting a particular species of music, which proceeds by several semitones in succession.
CHRO-MAT'IC, *n.* A kind of music that proceeds by several consecutive semitones.
CHRO-MAT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the chromatic manner.
CHRO-MAT'ICS, *n.* The science of colors.
CHROME, *n.* [Gr. χρωμα.] A metal consisting of a porous mass of agglutinated grains.
CHRŌ'MIC, *a.* Pertaining to chrome.—*Chromic yellow*, the artificial chromate of lead, a beautiful pigment.
CHRON'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *chronique.*] Continuing a long
CHRON'I-CAL, } time, as a disease. A *chronic* disease is one which is inveterate or of long continuance, in distinction from an *acute* disease, which speedily terminates.
CHRON'I-CLE, *n.* 1. A historical account of facts or events disposed in the order of time.—2. In a *more general sense*, a history. 3. That which contains history.—4. Chronicles, *plu.* Two books of the Old Testament.
CHRON'I-CLE, *v. t.* To record in history, or chronicle; to record; to register.
CHRON'I-CLER, *n.* A writer of a chronicle; a recorder of events in the order of time; a historian.
CHRON'IQUE, (kron'ik) *n.* A chronicle. *Addison*
CHRON'O-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. χρονος and γραμμα.] An inscription in which a certain date or epoch is expressed by numeral letters; as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus, in 1632.

ChrIstVs DVX; ergo trIVMphVs.

CHRON-O-GRAM-MAT'IC, } *a.* Belonging to a chron-
CHRON-O-GRAM-MAT'I-CAL, } ogram, or containing one.
CHRON-O-GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* A writer of chronograms.
CHRO-NOG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. χρονος and γραφω.] One who writes concerning time or the events of time; a chronologer.
CHRO-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* The description of time past. [*Little used.*]
CHRO-NOL'O-GER, or CHRO-NOL'O-GIST, *n.* 1. A person who attempts to discover the true dates of past events and transactions, and to arrange them under their proper years. 2. One who studies chronology, or is versed in the science.
CHRON-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* Relating to chronology; con-
CHRON-O-LOG'I-CAL, } taining an account of events in the order of time; according to the order of time.
CHRON-O-LOG'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a chronological manner; in a manner according with the order of time, the series of events, or rules of chronology.
CHRO-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. χρονολογια.] The science of time; the method of measuring, or computing time by regular divisions or periods, according to the revolutions of the sun or moon, of ascertaining the true periods or years when past events or transactions took place, and arranging them in their proper order according to their dates. *A. Holmes.*
CHRO-NOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. χρονος and μετρον.] Any instrument that measures time, or that divides time into equal portions, or that is used for that purpose, as a clock, watch or dial; particularly an instrument that measures time with great exactness. *Chronoscope* is now rarely used.
CHRYS'A-LID. *See* CHRYSALIS.
CHRYS'A-LIS, *n.* [L. *chrysalis*; Gr. χρυσαλλις.] The particular form which butterflies, moths, and some other insects assume, before they arrive at their winged or perfect state.
CHRYS'O-BER-YL, *n.* [Gr. χρυσος and βηρυλλιον.] A siliceous gem, of a dilute yellowish-green color.
CHRYS'O-COL-LA, *n.* [Gr. χρυσοκολλα.] Carbonate of copper, of two subspecies.
CHRYS'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. χρυσος and λιθος.] A mineral.
CHRYS'O-PRASE, *n.* [Gr. χρυσοπρασος.] A mineral, a subspecies of quartz.
CHUB, *n.* A river fish, called also *cheven*, of the genus *cyprinus.*
CHUB'BED, } *a.* Like a chub; short and thick.
CHUB'BY, }
CHUB'FĀCED, *a.* Having a plump, round face.
CHUCK, *v. i.* To make the noise of a hen or partridge, when she calls her chickens.
CHUCK, *v. t.* To call, as a hen her chickens.
CHUCK, *v. i.* To jeer; to laugh. *See* CHUCKLE.
CHUCK, *v. t.* [Fr. *choquer.*] 1. To strike, or give a gentle blow. 2. To throw, with quick motion, a short distance; to pitch; [*vulgar.*]
CHUCK, *n.* 1. The voice or call of a hen. 2. A sudden small noise. 3. A word of endearment, corrupted from *chick, chicken.*
CHUCK'-FAR-THING, *n.* A play in which a farthing is pitched into a hole.
CHUCK'LE, *v. t.* 1. To call, as a hen her chickens. 2. To fondle; to cocker.
CHUCK'LE, *v. i.* [Ch. חוך, chuk.] To laugh heartily, or convulsively; to shake with laughter, or to burst into fits of laughter.
CHUCK'LE-HEAD, *n.* A vulgar word in *America*, denot-

ing a person with a large head, a dunce. *Bailey* says, a rattling, noisy, empty fellow.

†CHUD, *v. t.* To champ; to bite. *Stafford.*

CHU'ET, *n.* Forced meat. *Bacon.*

CHUFF, *n.* A clown; a coarse, heavy, dull or surly fellow.

CHUFF'I-LY, *adv.* In a rough, surly manner; clownishly.

CHUFF'I-NESS, *n.* Surliness.

CHUFF'Y, *a.* Blunt; clownish; surly; angry; stomachful. In *New England*, this word expresses that displeasure which causes a swelling or surly look and grumbling, rather than heat and violent expressions of anger.

CHUK, *n.* A word used in calling swine.

CHUM, *n.* [Arm. *chomm.*] A chamber-fellow; one who lodges or resides in the same room; *a word used in colleges.*

CHUM, *v. i.* [from the noun.] To occupy a chamber with another; *used in American colleges.*

CHUMP, *n.* A short, thick, heavy piece of wood, less than a block. *Johnson.*

CHUNK, *n.* A short, thick block, or bit of wood; *a colloquial word in America.*

CHURCH, *n.* [Sax. *circe*, *circ*, or *cyric*; Scots, *kirk.*] 1. A house consecrated to the worship of God, among Christians; the Lord's house. 2. The collective body of Christians, or of those who profess to believe in Christ. In this sense, the church is sometimes called the *catholic* or *universal church.* 3. A particular number of Christians, united under one form of ecclesiastical government, in one creed, and using the same ritual and ceremonies. 4. The followers of Christ in a particular city or province. 5. The disciples of Christ assembled for worship in a particular place, as in a private house. 6. The worshipers of Jehovah, or the true God, before the advent of Christ. 7. The body of clergy, or ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity. Hence, ecclesiastical authority. 8. An assembly of sacred rulers, convened in Christ's name, to execute his laws. 9. The collective body of Christians, who have made a public profession of the Christian religion, and who are united under the same pastor, in distinction from those who belong to the same parish, or ecclesiastical society, but have made no profession of their faith.

CHURCH, *v. t.* To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church, after any signal deliverance, as from the dangers of childbirth.

CHURCH'-ALE, *n.* A wake or feast commemoratory of the dedication of the church.

CHURCH'-AT-TIRE', *n.* The habit in which men officiate in divine service.

CHURCH'-AU-THOR'I-TY, *n.* Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction.

CHURCH'-BENCH, *n.* The seat in the porch of a church.

CHURCH'-BU-RI-AL, *n.* Burial according to the rites of the church.

CHURCH'-DIS'CI-PLINE, *n.* Discipline of the church, intended to correct the offenses of its members.

CHURCH'DOM, *n.* The government or authority of the church.

CHURCH'-FOUND-ER, *n.* He that builds or endows a church. *Hooker.*

CHURCH'-HIST'O-RY, *n.* History of the Christian church; ecclesiastical history.

CHURCH'ING, *n.* The act of offering thanks in church after childbirth.

CHURCH'-LAND, *n.* Land belonging to a church.

CHURCH'LIKE, *a.* Becoming the church.

CHURCH'MAN, *n.* 1. An ecclesiastic or clergyman; one who ministers in sacred things. 2. An Episcopalian, as distinguished from a Presbyterian or Congregationalist, &c.

CHURCH'-MEM'BER, *n.* A member in communion with a church; a professor of religion.

CHURCH'-MU'SIC, *n.* 1. The service of singing or chanting in a church. 2. Music suited to church service.

CHURCH-PRE-FER'MENT, *n.* Benefice in the church.

CHURCH'SHIP, *n.* Institution of the church.

CHURCH'-WAR'DEN, *n.* A keeper or guardian of the church, and a representative of the parish.

CHURCH'-WAY, *n.* The way, street or road that leads to the church.

CHURCH'-WORK, *n.* Work carried on slowly.

CHURCH'-YARD, *n.* The ground adjoining to a church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

CHURL, *n.* [Sax. *ceorl.*] 1. A rude, surly, ill-bred man. 2. A rustic; a countryman, or laborer. 3. A miser; a niggard.

CHURL'ISH, *a.* 1. Rude; surly; austere; sullen; rough in temper; unfeeling; uncivil. 2. Selfish; narrow-minded; avaricious. 3. Unpliant; unyielding; cross-grained; harsh; unmanageable. 4. Hard; firm. 5. Obstinate.

CHURL'ISH-LY, *adv.* Rudely; roughly; in a churlish manner.

CHURL'ISH-NESS, *n.* Rudeness of manners or temper; sullenness; austerity; indisposition to kindness or courtesy.

CHURL'Y, *a.* Rude; boisterous.

†CHURME, or CHIRM, *n.* [Sax. *cyrm.*] Noise; clamor, or confused noise. *Bacon.*

CHURN, *n.* [Sax. *cirn.*] A vessel in which cream or milk is agitated for separating the oily part from the caseous and serous parts, to make butter.

CHURN, *v. t.* 1. To stir or agitate cream for making butter 2. To shake or agitate with violence or continued motion, as in the operation of making butter.

CHURNED, *pp.* Agitated; made into butter.

CHURN'ING, *ppr.* Agitating to make butter; shaking; stirring.

CHURN'ING, *n.* 1. The operation of making butter from cream by agitation; a shaking or stirring. 2. As much butter as is made at one operation.

CHURN'-STAFF, *n.* The staff or instrument used in churning.

CHURR'WORM, *n.* [Sax. *cyrran.*] An insect that turns about nimbly, called also a *fancricket.*

CHUSE. *See* CHOOSE.

CHŪ'SITE, *n.* A yellowish mineral.

CHY-LĀ'CEOUS, *a.* Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.

CHYLE, *n.* [Gr. χυλος.] In *animal bodies*, a white or milky fluid, separated from aliments by means of digestion.

CHYL-I-FAC'TION, *n.* [*chyle*, and L. *facio.*] The act or process by which chyle is formed from food in animal bodies.

CHYL-I-FAC'TIVE, *a.* Forming or changing into chyle; having the power to make chyle.

†CHYL-I-FI-CĀ'TO-RY, *a.* Making chyle.

CHY-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *chylus* and *fero.*] Bearing or transmitting chyle.

CHY-LO-PO-ET'IC, *a.* [Gr. χυλος and ποιεω.] Chylifactive; having the power to change into chyle; making chyle.

CHŸ'LOUS, *a.* Consisting of chyle, or partaking of it.

CHYME, *n.* [Gr. χυμος.] That particular modification which food assumes after it has undergone the action of the stomach.

CHYM'IC, CHYM'IST, CHYM'IS-TRY. *See* CHEMICAL, CHEMIST, CHEMISTRY.

CHYM-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The process of becoming or being formed into chyle.

CHYM'I-FŸ, *v.* [L. *chymus* and *facio.*] To form or become chyme.

CI-BĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *cibarius.*] Pertaining to food; useful for food; edible.

CIB'OL, *n.* [Fr. *ciboule*; L. *cepula.*] A sort of small onion.

CI-CĀ'DA, *n.* [L.] The frog-hopper, or flea-locust.

CIC'A-TRIC-LE, *n.* [L. *cicatricula.*] The germinating or fetal point in the embryo of a seed or the yelk of an egg.

CIC'A-TRI-SIVE, *a.* Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrix.

CIC'A-TRIX, or CIC'A-TRICE, *n.* [L. *cicatrix*; Fr. *cicatrice.*] A scar; a little seam or elevation of flesh remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed.

CIC'A-TRĪ-ZANT, *n.* A medicine or application that promotes the formation of a cicatrix.

CIC-A-TRI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The process of healing or forming a cicatrix; or the state of being healed, cicatrized, or skinned over.

CIC'A-TRIZE, *v. t.* To heal, or induce the formation of a cicatrix in wounded or ulcerated flesh; or to apply medicines for that purpose.

CIC'A-TRIZE, *v. i.* To heal or be healed; to skin over; as, wounded flesh *cicatrizes.*

CIC'A-TRIZED, *pp.* Healed, as wounded flesh; having a cicatrix formed.

CIC'A-TRĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Healing; skinning over; forming a cicatrix.

CIC'E-LY, *n.* A plant, a species of *chærophyllum.*

CIC-E-RŌ'NE, *n.* [from *Cicero.*] A guide; one who explains curiosities. *Addison.*

CIC-E-RŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Resembling Cicero.

CIC-E-RŌ'NI-AN-ISM, *n.* Imitation or resemblance of the style or action of Cicero.

CI-CHO-RĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [from L. *cichorium.*] Having the qualities of succory.

CICH'PEASE, (chik'peez) *n.* A plant.

CIC-IS-BĒ'ISM, *n.* The practice of dangling about females.

CIC-IS-BĒ'O, *n.* [It.] A dangler about females. *Smollett.*

CIC'U-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *cicuro.*] To tame; to reclaim from wildness. [*Little used.*]

CIC-U-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of taming wild animals. [*L. u.*]

CI-CŪ'TA, *n.* [L. *cicuta.*] Water-hemlock, a plant whose root is poisonous.

CID, *n.* [Sp.] A chief; a commander.

CI'DER, *n.* [Fr. *cidre*, or *sidre.*] The juice of apples expressed, a liquor used for drink. The word was formerly used to signify also other strong liquors.

CĪ'DER-IST, *n.* A maker of cider. *Mortimer.*
CĪ'DER-KIN, *n.* The liquor made of the gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out.
CIĒL'ING. *See* CEILING.
CIĒRGE, *n.* [Fr.] A candle carried in processions.
CI-GĂR', *n.* [Sp. *cigarro.*] A small roll of tobacco, so formed as to be tubular, used for smoking.
CIL'IA-RY, *a.* [L. *cilium.*] Belonging to the eyelids.
CIL'IA-TED, *a.* In *botany*, furnished or surrounded with parallel filaments, or bristles, resembling the hairs of the eye-lids.
CI-LĬ''CIOUS, *a.* Made or consisting of hair.
CĪ'MA. *See* CYMA.
CIMAR. *See* CHIMERE, and SIMAR.
CIM'BAL, *n.* [It. *ciambella.*] A kind of cake.
CIM'BRIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Cimbri.
CIM'BRIC, *n.* The language of the Cimbri.
† CI-MEL'I-ARCH, *n.* The chief keeper of the things of value belonging to a church. *Dict.*
CIM'ISS, *n.* [L. *cimex.*] The bug.
CIM'I-TER, *n.* [Fr. *cimiterre*; Sp. and Port. *cimitarra*; It. *scimitarra.*] A short sword with a convex edge or recurvated point, used by the Persians and Turks.
CIM-MĒ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to *Cimmerium.*
CIM'O-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. κιμολια.] A species of clay, used by the ancients as a remedy for erysipelas and other inflammations.
CIN-CHŌ'NA, *n.* The Peruvian bark, *quinquina.*
CINCT'URE, *n.* [L. *cinctura.*] 1. A belt, a girdle, or something worn round the body. 2. That which encompasses, or incloses.—3. In *architecture*, a ring or list at the top and bottom of a column, separating the shaft at one end from the base; at the other, from the capital.
CIN'DER, *n.* chiefly used in the plu., *cinders.* [Fr. *cendre.*] 1. Small coals or particles of fire mixed with ashes; embers. 2. Small particles of matter, remaining after combustion, in which fire is extinct.
CIN'DER-WENCH, } *n.* A woman whose business is to
CIN'DER-WŎM'AN, } rake into heaps of ashes for cinders.
CIN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The reducing of any thing to ashes by combustion.
CIN-Ē RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *cinereus.*] Like ashes; having the color of the ashes of wood.
CIN-E-RĬ''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *cinericius.*] Having the color or consistence of ashes.
CIN-ER'U-LENT, *a.* Full of ashes.
CIN'GLE, *n.* [L. *cingulum.*] A girth; but the word is little used. *See* SURCINGLE.
CIN'NA-BAR, *n.* [Gr. κινναβαρι; L. *cinnabaris.*] Red sulphuret of mercury.
CIN'NA-BA-RINE, *a.* Pertaining to cinnabar; consisting of cinnabar, or containing it.
CIN'NA-MON, *n.* [Gr. κινναμον, or κινναμωμον; L. *cinnamomum.*] The bark of two species of *laurus.* The true cinnamon is the inner bark of the *laurus cinnamomum*, a native of Ceylon, and is a most grateful aromatic.
CINQUE, (sink) *n.* [Fr., *five.*] A five; a word used in games.
CINQUE'-FOIL, *n.* [Fr. *cinque* and *feuille.*] Five-leaved clover, a species of *potentilla.*
CINQUE'-PACE, *n.* [Fr. *cinque* and *pas.*] A kind of grave dance.
CINQUE'-PŌRTS, *n.* [Fr. *cinque*, and *ports.*] Five havens on the eastern shore of England, towards France, viz. Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich. To these ports, Winchelsea, Rye and Seaford have been added.
CINQUE'-SPOT-TED, *a.* Having five spots. *Shak.*
CĪ'ON, *n.* [Fr. *cion*, or *scion.*] 1. A young shoot, twig or sprout of a tree, or plant, or rather the cutting of a twig, intended for ingrafting on another stock; also, the shoot or slip inserted in a stock for propagation.
CĪ'PHER, *n.* [Fr. *chiffre.*] 1. In *arithmetic*, an Arabian or Oriental character, of this form, 0, which, standing by itself, expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of other figures, according to its position. 2. A character in general. 3. An intertexture of letters, as the initials of a name; a device; an enigmatical character. 4. A secret or disguised manner of writing; certain characters arbitrarily invented and agreed on by two or more persons, to stand for letters or words, and understood only by the persons who invent, or agree to use them.
CĪ'PHER, *v. i.* In *popular language*, to use figures, or to practice arithmetic.
CĪ'PHER, *v. t.* 1. To write in occult characters. 2. To designate; to characterize.
CĪ'PHER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Using figures, or practicing arithmetic. 2. Writing in occult characters.
CĪ'P'O-LIN, *n.* [qu. It. *cipolla.*] A green marble.
CIRC. *See* CIRCUS.
CIR-CĒ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Circe.
CIR-CEN'SIAN, *a.* [L. *circenses.*] Pertaining to the circus, in Rome.
CIR'CI-NAL, *a.* [L. *circinus.*] Rolled in spirally downwards, the tip occupying the centre; a term in foliation or leafing, as in ferns.
CIR'CI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *circino.*] To make a circle; to compass.
† CIR-CI-NĀ'TION, *n.* An orbicular motion.
CIR'CLE, *n.* [Fr. *cercle*; It. *circolo*; L. *circulus.*] 1. In *geometry*, a plane figure comprehended by a single curve line, called its circumference, every part of which is equally distant from a point called the centre.—2. In *popular use*, the line that comprehends the figure, the plane or surface comprehended, and the whole body or solid matter of a round substance, are denominated a *circle*; a ring; an orb; the earth. 3. Compass; circuit; a territorial division. 4. An assembly surrounding the principal person. 5. A series ending where it begins, and perpetually repeated; a going round. 6. Circumlocution; indirect form of words.—7. In *logic*, an inconclusive form of argument, when the same terms are proved *in orbem* by the same terms, and the parts of the syllogism alternately by each other, directly and indirectly.
CIR'CLE, *v. t.* 1. To move round; to revolve round. 2. To encircle; to encompass; to surround; to inclose.—3. *To circle in*, to confine; to keep together.
CIR'CLE, *v. i.* To move circularly.
CIR'CLED, *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed; inclosed.
CIR'CLED, *a.* Having the form of a circle; round.
CIR'CLER, *n.* A mean poet, or circular poet.
CIR'CLET, *n.* A little circle; a circle; an orb.
CIR'CLING, *ppr.* Surrounding; going round; inclosing.
CIR'CLING, *a.* Circular; round. *Milton.*
† CIR'CLY, *a.* In the form of a circle. *Hulvet.*
CIR'CO-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. κρισσος, or κριρος, and κηλη.] A varix, or dilatation of the spermatic vein; a *varicocele*, *hernia varicosa.*
CIR'CUIT, (sur'kit) *n.* [Fr. *circuit.*] 1. The act of moving or passing round. 2. The space inclosed in a circle, or within certain limits. 3. Any space or extent measured by traveling round. 4. That which encircles; a ring; a diadem. 5. The journey of judges for the purpose of holding courts. 6. The counties or states in which the same judge or judges hold courts and administer justice. 7. A long deduction of reason.—8. In *law*, a longer course of proceedings than is necessary to recover the thing sued for.
CIR'CUIT, *v. i.* To move in a circle; to go round. *Philips.*
CIR'CUIT, *v. t.* To move or go round. *Warton.*
CIR-CUIT-EER', *n.* One that travels a circuit. *Pope.*
CIR-CU-Ĭ''TION, *n.* [L. *circuitio.*] The act of going round; compass; circumlocution. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*
CIR-CŪ'I-TOUS, (sur-kū'e-tus) *a.* Going round in a circuit; not direct.
CIR-CŪ'I-TOUS-LY, (sur-kū'e-tus-ly) *adv.* In a circuit.
CIR-CŪ'I-TY, *n.* A going round; a course not direct.
† CIR'CU-LA-BLE, *a.* That may be circulated.
CIR'CU-LAR, *a.* [L. *circularis.*] 1. In the form of a circle; round; circumscribed by a circle; spherical. 2. Successive in order; always returning. 3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous. *Dennis.* 4. Ending in itself; used of a paralogism, where the second proposition at once proves the first, and is proved by it. 5. Addressed to a circle, or to a number of persons having a common interest.—6. *Circular lines*, such straight lines as are divided from the divisions made in the arch of a circle.—7. *Circular numbers* are those whose powers terminate in the roots themselves; as 5 and 6, whose squares are 25 and 36.—8. *Circular sailing* is the method of sailing by the arch of a great circle.
CIR'CU-LAR, *n.* A circular letter, or paper.
CIR-CU-LAR'I-TY, *n.* A circular form.
CIR'CU-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a circular manner; in the form of a circle; in the form of going and returning.
† CIR'CU-LAR-LY, *a.* Ending in itself. *Hooker*
CIR'CU-LATE, *v. i.* [Fr. *circuler*; L. *circulo.*] 1. To move in a circle; to move or pass round; to move round, and return to the same point. 2. To pass from place to place, from person to person, or from hand to hand; to be diffused. 3. To move round; to run; to flow in veins or channels, or in an inclosed place.
CIR'CU-LĀTE, *v. t.* To cause to pass from place to place, or from person to person; to put about; to spread.
CIR-CU-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of moving round, or in a circle, or in a course which brings, or tends to bring, the moving body to the point where its motion began. 2. A series in which the same order is preserved, and things return to the same state. 3. The act of going and returning, or of passing from place to place, or from person to person. 4. Currency; circulating coin, or notes or bills current for coin.—5. In *chemistry*, *circulation* is an operation by which the same vapor, raised by fire, falls back to be returned and distilled several times.
CIR-CU-LA-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* Traveling in a circuit, or from house to house. [*Little used.*]

CIR/CU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Circular. 2. Circulating.
CIR/CU-LA-TO-RY, *n.* A chemical vessel.
CIR-CUM-AM'BI-EN-CY, *n.* [L. *circum* and *ambio.*] The act of surrounding, or encompassing.
CIR-CUM-AM'BI-ENT, *a.* Surrounding; encompassing; inclosing, or being on all sides; used particularly of the air about the earth.
CIR-CUM-AM'BU-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *circumambulo.*] To walk round about. [*Little used.*]
CIR-CUM-AM-BU-LA'TION, *n.* The act of walking round. [*Little used.*]
CIR-CUM-CELL'ION, *n.* In *church history*, a set of illiterate peasants that adhered to the Donatists in the fourth century.
CIR/CUM-CISE, *v. t.* [L. *circumcido.*] To cut off the prepuce or foreskin; a ceremony or rite in the Jewish and Mohammedan religions.
CIR/CUM-CIS-ER, *n.* One who performs circumcision.
CIR-CUM-CIS'ION, *n.* The act of cutting off the prepuce or foreskin.
† CIR-CUM-CUR-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *circum* and *curso.*] The act of running about.
CIR-CUM-DUCT', *v. t.* [L. *circumduco.*] To contravene; to nullify; *a term of civil law.* [*Little used.*]
CIR-CUM-DUC'TION, *n.* 1. A leading about. [*Little used.*] 2. An annuling; cancelation. [*Little used.*]
† CIR/CUM-FER, *v. t.* [L. *circumfero.*] To bear or carry round. *Bacon.*
CIR-CUM'FE-RENCE, *n.* [L. *circumferentia.*] 1. The line that bounds a circle; the exterior line of a circular body; the whole exterior surface of a round body; a periphery. 2. The space included in a circle. 3. An orb; a circle; any thing circular or orbicular.
† CIR-CUM'FE-RENCE, *v. t.* To include in a circular space. *Brown.*
CIR-CUM-FE-REN'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the circumference. *Parkhurst.*
CIR-CUM-FE-REN'TOR, *n.* An instrument used by surveyors for taking angles.
CIR/CUM-FLEX, *n.* [L. *circumflexus.*] In *grammar*, an accent serving to note or distinguish a syllable of an intermediate sound between acute and grave; marked in Greek thus ~.
CIR/CUM-FLEX, *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with the accent called a circumflex.
CIR-CUM'FLU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *circumfluens.*] A flowing round on all sides; an inclosure of waters.
CIR-CUM'FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing round; surrounding as a fluid. *Pope.*
CIR-CUM'FLU-OUS, *a.* [L. *circumfluus.*] Flowing round; encompassing as a fluid; circumfluent.
CIR-CUM-FO-RA'NE-AN, } *a.* [L. *circumforaneus.*] Go-
CIR-CUM-FO-RA'NE-OUS, } ing about; walking or wandering from house to house.
CIR-CUM-FUSE', *v. t.* [L. *circumfusus.*] 1. To pour round; to spread round, as a fluid. 2. To spread round; to surround.
CIR-CUM-FU'SILE, *a.* [L. *circum* and *fusilis.*] That may be poured or spread round.
CIR-CUM-FU'SION, *n.* The act of pouring or spreading round; the state of being poured round.
CIR-CUM-GES-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *circum* and *gestatio.*] A carrying about. *Taylor.*
CIR-CUM'GY-RATE, or CIR-CUM-GYRE', *v. t.* [L. *circum* and *gyrus.*] To roll or turn round. [*Little used.*]
CIR-CUM-GY-RA'TION, *n.* The act of turning, rolling or whirling round; the turning of a limb in its socket.
† CIR-CUM-I''TION, *n.* [L. *circumeo.*] The act of going round. *Dict.*
CIR-CUM-JA'CENT, *a.* [L. *circumjacens.*] Lying round; bordering on every side.
CIR-CUM-LI-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *circumligo.*] The act of binding round; the bond with which any thing is encompassed.
CIR-CUM-LO-CU'TION, *n.* [L. *circumlocutio.*] A circuit or compass of words; a periphrase; the use of a number of words to express an idea instead of a single term.
CIR-CUM-LOC'U-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to circumlocution; consisting or contained in a compass of words; periphrastic.
CIR-CUM-MUR'ED, *a.* [L. *circum* and *murus.*] Walled round; encompassed with a wall.
CIR-CUM-NAV'I-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be sailed round. *Ray.*
CIR-CUM-NAV'I-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *circumnavigo.*] To sail round; to pass round by water.
CIR-CUM-NAV-I-GA'TION, *n.* The act of sailing round.
CIR-CUM-NAV'I-GA-TOR, *n.* One who sails round.
CIR-CUM-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *circumplico.*] A folding, winding or wrapping round; or a state of being inwrapped. [*Little used.*]
CIR-CUM-PO'LAR, *a.* About the pole.
CIR-CUM-PO-SI''TION, *n.* The act of placing in a circle; or the state of being so placed.
CIR-CUM-RA'SION, *n.* [L. *circumrasio.*] The act of shaving or paring round. [*Little used.*]
CIR-CUM-RO'TA-RY, *a.* Turning, rolling or whirling round. *Shenstone.*
CIR-CUM-RO-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *circum* and *rotatio.*] The act of rolling or revolving round, as a wheel; circumvolution; the state of being whirled round.
CIR-CUM-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *circumscribo.*] 1. To inclose within a certain limit; to limit, bound, confine. 2. To write round; [*little used.*]
CIR-CUM-SCRIB'ED, (sur-kum-skrībd') *pp.* Drawn round, as a line; limited; confined.
CIR-CUM-SCRIB'ING, *ppr.* Drawing a line round; inclosing; limiting; confining.
CIR-CUM-SCRIP'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be circumscribed or limited by bounds.
CIR-CUM-SCRIP'TION, *n.* 1. The line that limits; limitation; bound; confinement.—2. In *natural philosophy*, the termination or limits of a body. 3. A circular inscription.
CIR-CUM-SCRIP'TIVE, *a.* Defining the external form marking or inclosing the limits or superficies of a body.
CIR-CUM-SCRIP'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a limited manner. *Montagu.*
CIR/CUM-SPECT, *a.* [L. *circumspectus.*] Cautious; prudent; watchful on all sides.
† CIR/CUM-SPECT, *v. t.* To examine carefully.
CIR-CUM-SPEC'TION, *n.* [L. *circumspectio.*] Caution; attention to all the facts and circumstances of a case.
CIR-CUM-SPEC'TIVE, *a.* Looking round every way; cautious; careful of consequences; watchful of danger.
CIR-CUM-SPEC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* Cautiously; vigilantly; heedfully; with watchfulness to guard against danger.
CIR/CUM-SPECT-LY, *adv.* Cautiously; with watchfulness every way; with attention to guard against surprise or danger.
CIR/CUM-SPECT-NESS, *n.* Caution; circumspection; vigilance in guarding against evil from every quarter.
CIR/CUM-STANCE, *n.* [L. *circumstantia.*] 1. Something attending, appendant, or relative to a fact, or case; a particular thing, which, though not essential to an action, in some way affects it. 2. The adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal, or make an accusation more or less probable; accident; something adventitious; incident; event. 3. *Circumstances, in the plural*, condition, in regard to wordly estate; state of property.
† CIR/CUM-STANCE, *v. t.* To place in a particular situation. *Donne.*
CIR/CUM-STANCED, *pp.* or *a.* Placed in a particular manner, with regard to attending facts or incidents; as, *circumstanced* as we were, we could not escape.
† CIR/CUM-STANT, *a.* Surrounding.
† CIR-CUM-STAN'TIA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being circumstantiated. *Bp. Taylor.*
CIR-CUM-STAN'TIAL, *a.* 1. Attending; relating to; but not essential. 2. Consisting in or pertaining to circumstances, or to particular incidents. 3. Incidental; casual. 4. Abounding with circumstances, or exhibiting all the circumstances; minute; particular.—5. In *law*, *circumstantial* evidence is that which is obtained from circumstances, which necessarily or usually attend facts of a particular nature, from which arises presumption.
CIR-CUM-STAN'TIAL, *n. Circumstantials* are things incident to the main subject.
CIR-CUM-STAN-TIAL'I-TY *n.* 1. The appendage of circumstances; the state of any thing as modified by circumstances. 2. Particularity in exhibiting circumstances; minuteness.
CIR-CUM-STAN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* 1. According to circumstances; not essentially; accidentally. 2. Minutely; exactly; in every circumstance or particular.
CIR-CUM-STAN'TIATE, *v. t.* 1. To place in particular circumstances. 2. To place in a particular condition with regard to power or wealth. *Swift.* [*This word is little used.*]
CIR-CUM-TER-RA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *circum* and *terra.*] Around the earth.
CIR-CUM-VAL'LATE, *v. t.* To surround with a rampart. [*Little used.*]
CIR-CUM-VAL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *circumvallo.*] 1. In the *art of war*, a surrounding with a wall or rampart; also a wall, rampart, or parapet with a trench, surrounding the camp of a besieging army. 2. The rampart, or fortification surrounding a besieged place.
† CIR-CUM-VEC'TION, *n.* [L. *circum* and *veho.*] A carrying about.
CIR-CUM-VENT', *v. t.* [L. *circumvenio.*] To gain advantage over another, or to accomplish a purpose, by arts, stratagem, or deception; to deceive; to prevail over another by wiles or fraud; to delude; to impose on.
CIR-CUM-VENT'ED, *pp.* Deceived by craft or stratagem; deluded.
CIR-CUM-VENT'ING, *ppr.* Deceiving; imposing on.
CIR-CUM-VEN'TION, *n.* 1. The act of prevailing over

another by arts, address, or fraud; deception; fraud; imposture; delusion. 2. Prevention; preoccupation; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

CIR-CUM-VENT'IVE, *a.* Deceiving by artifices; deluding.

CIR-CUM-VEST', *v. t.* [L. *circumvestio.*] To cover round, as with a garment. *Wotton.*

CIR-CUM-VO-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *circumvolo.*] The act of flying round. [*Little used.*]

CIR-CUM-VO-LŪ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of rolling round; the state of being rolled; also, the thing rolled round another.—2. In *architecture*, the *torus* of the spiral line of the Ionic order.

CIR-CUM-VOLVE', (sur-kum-volv') *v. t.* [L. *circumvolvo.*] To roll round; to cause to revolve; to put into a circular motion.

CIR-CUM-VOLVE', *v. i.* To roll round; to revolve.

CIR-CUM-VOLV'ED, (sur-kum-volvd') *pp.* Rolled round; moved in a circular manner.

CIR-CUM-VOLV'ING, *ppr.* Rolling round; revolving.

CIR'CUS, *n.*; *plu.* CIRCUSES. [L.] 1. In *antiquity*, a round or oval edifice, used for the exhibition of games and shows to the people. 2. The open area, or space inclosed, in which were exhibited games and shows.—3. In *modern times*, a circular inclosure for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship.

CIRL, *n.* An Italian bird about the size of a sparrow.

CIR-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cirrus* and *fero.*] Producing tendrils or claspers, as a plant.

CIR'ROUS, *a.* [L. *cirrus.*] Terminating in a *cirrus*, curl or tendril.

CIS-ALP'INE, *a.* [L. *cis* and *Alpes.*] On this side of the Alps, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south of the Alps; opposed to *transalpine.*

CIS-PA-DANE, *a.* [L. *cis* and *Padus.*] On this side of the Po, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south side.

CIS-SOID', *n.* [Gr. κισσος and ειδος.] A curve of the second order, invented by Diocles..

† CIS'SOR. *See* CIZAR and SCISSOR.

CIST, *n.* A case. *See* CYST, the proper orthography.

CIST'ED, *a.* Inclosed in a cyst. *See* CYSTED.

CIS-TER'CIAN, *n.* [*Cisteaux.*] A monk, a reformed Benedictine.

CIS'TERN, *n.* [L. *cisterna.*] 1. An artificial reservoir or receptacle for holding water, beer or other liquor, as in domestic uses, distilleries and breweries. 2. A natural reservoir; a hollow place containing water; as a fountain or lake.

CIST'IC. *See* CYSTIC.

CIST'US, *n.* [Gr. κιστος.] The rock-rose. *Encyc.*

CIT, *n.* [contracted from *citizen.*] A citizen, *in a low sense*; an inhabitant of a city; a pert townsman; a pragmatical trader. *Pope.*

CIT'A-DEL, *n.* [Fr. *citadelle*; It. *cittadella.*] A fortress or castle, in or near a city, intended for its defense; a place of arms.

CI'TAL, *n.* 1. Reproof; impeachment; [*little used.*] *Shak.* 2. Summons; citation; quotation; [*little used.*]

CI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *citatio.*] 1. A summons; an official call or notice, given to a person, to appear in a court. 2. Quotation; the act of citing a passage from a book. 3. Enumeration; mention.

CI'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Citing; calling; having the power or form of citation.

CITE, *v. t.* [L. *cito.*] 1. To call upon officially, or authoritatively; to summon; to give legal or official notice, as to a defendant to appear in court. 2. To enjoin; to direct; to summon; to order or urge. 3. To quote; to name or repeat, as a passage or the words of another, either from a book or from verbal communication. 4. To call or name, in support, proof or confirmation.

CIT'ER, *n.* 1. One who cites or summons into court. 2. One who quotes a passage or the words of another.

CIT'ESS, *n.* A city woman. [*Little used.*]

CITH-A-RIS'TIC, *a.* [L. *cithara.*] Pertaining to or adapted to the harp.

CITH'ERN, *n.* [L. *cithara.*] A stringed musical instrument, among the *ancients.*

CIT'I-CISM, *n.* The manners of a cit or citizen.

CIT'IED, *a.* Belonging to a city. *Drayton.*

CIT'I-SIN, *n.* A substance of a yellow color, obtained from the seeds of the *cytisus laburnum.*

CIT'I-ZEN, (sit'e-zn) *n.* [Fr. *citoyen.*] 1. A native of a city, or an inhabitant who enjoys the freedom and privileges of the city in which he resides. 2. A townsman; a man of trade; not a gentleman. 3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any city, town or place.—4. In a *general sense*, a native or permanent resident in a city or country.—5. In the *U. States*, a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of exercising the elective franchise, and of purchasing and holding real estate.

CIT'I-ZEN, *a.* Having the qualities of a citizen.

CIT'I-ZEN-IZE, *v. t.* To make a citizen; to admit to the rights and privileges of a citizen. *Pickering.*

CIT'I-ZEN-SHIP, *n.* The state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen.

CIT'RATE, *n.* [L. *citrus.*] In *chemistry*, a neutral salt, formed by a union of the citric acid with a base. The onion yields *citrate* of lime. *Ure.*

CIT'RIC, *a.* Belonging to lemons or limes; as *citric* acid.

CIT'RIL, *n.* A beautiful song bird of Italy.

CIT-RI-NĀ'TION, *n.* The turning to a yellow-green color.

CIT'RINE, *a.* [L. *citrinus.*] Like a citron or lemon; of a lemon color; yellow, or greenish-yellow.

CIT'RINE, *n.* A species of very fine sprig crystal.

CIT'RON, *n.* [Fr. *citron.*] The fruit of the citron-tree, a large species of lemon.

CIT'RON-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces the citron, of the genus *citrus.*

CIT'RON-WA'TER, *n.* A liquor distilled with the rind of citrons.

† CIT'RUL, *n.* The pompion or pumpkin.

CIT'Y, *n.* [Fr. *cité*; It. *citta.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a large town.—2. In a *more appropriate sense*, a corporate town; a town or collective body of inhabitants, incorporated and governed by particular officers, as a mayor and aldermen.—In *Great Britain*, a town corporate, that has a bishop and a cathedral church. 3. The collective body of citizens, or the inhabitants of a city.

CIT'Y, *a.* Pertaining to a city. *Shak.*

CIT'Y-COURT, *n.* The municipal court of a city, consisting of the mayor or recorder and aldermen. *U. States.*

CIVES, *n.* [Fr. *cive.*] A species of leek, of the genus *allium.*

CIV'ET, *n.* [Fr. *civette.*] A substance, of the consistence of butter or honey, taken from a bag under the tail of the civet-cat. It is used as a perfume.

CIV'ET-CAT, *n.* The animal that produces civet, a species of *viverra.*

CIV'IC, *a.* [L. *civicus.*] *Literally*, pertaining to a city or citizen; relating to civil affairs or honors.

† CIV'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to civil honors.

CIV'IL, *a.* [L. *civilis.*] 1. Relating to the community, or to the policy and government of the citizens and subjects of a state. 2. Relating to any man as a member of a community. 3. Reduced to order, rule and government; under a regular administration; implying some refinement of manners; not savage or wild. 4. Civilized; courteous; complaisant; gentle and obliging; well-bred; affable; kind; having the manners of a city. 5. Grave; sober; not gay or showy. 6. Complaisant; polite; *a popular colloquial use of the word.*—7. *Civil death*, in *law*, is that which cuts off a man from *civil* society.—8. *Civil law*, in a *general sense*, the law of a state, city or country; but in an *appropriate sense*, the Roman law.—9. *Civil list*, the officers of civil government, who are paid from the public treasury.—10. *Civil state*, the whole body of the laity or citizens, not included under the military, maritime and ecclesiastical states.—11. *Civil war*, a war between people of the same state or city.—12. *Civil year*, the legal year, or annual account of time which a government appoints to be used in its own dominions.—13. *Civil architecture*, the architecture which is employed in constructing buildings for the purposes of civil life.

CI-VIL'IAN, *n.* 1. One who is skilled in the Roman law; a professor or doctor of civil law. 2. In a *more extended sense*, one who is versed in law and government. 3. A student of the civil law at the university.

† CIV'IL-IST, *n.* A civilian.

CI-VIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *civilitas.*] 1. The state of being civilized; refinement of manners; *applied to nations. Spenser.* 2. Good breeding; politeness; complaisance; courtesy; decorum of behavior in the treatment of others, accompanied with kind offices. *Civility* respects manners or external deportment, and, in the plural, *civilities* denote acts of politeness.

CIV-IL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized. 2. The act of rendering a criminal process civil; [*not used.*]

CIV'IL-IZE, *v. t.* [It. *civilizzare*; Fr. *civiliser.*] To reclaim from a savage state; to introduce civility of manners among a people, and instruct them in the arts of regular life.

CIV'IL-IZED, *pp.* Reclaimed from savage life and manners; instructed in arts, learning and civil manners.

CIV'IL-IZ-ER, *n.* 1. One who civilizes; he that reclaims others from a wild and savage life, and teaches them the rules and customs of civility. 2. That which reclaims from savageness.

CIV'IL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Reclaiming from savage life; instructing in arts and civility of manners.

CIV'IL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of the community. 2. In a manner relating to private rights. 3. Not naturally, but in law. 4. Politely; complaisantly; gently with due decorum; courteously. 5. Without gaudy colors, or finery; [*obs.*]

CIV'ISM, *n.* [L. *civis.*] Love of country; patriotism.

† CIZ'AR, *v. t.* To clip with scissors. *Beaumont.*
CIZ'AR. *See* SCISSORS.
CIZE, for SIZE, *is not in use.*
CLAB'BER, or BON'NY-CLAB'BER, *n.* Milk turned, become thick or inspissated.
CLACK, *v. i.* [Fr. *claquer.*] 1. To make a sudden, sharp noise, as by striking or cracking; to clink; to click. 2. To utter words rapidly and continually, or with sharp, abrupt sounds; to let the tongue run.
CLACK, *n.* [W. *clec.*] 1. A sharp, abrupt sound, continually repeated, such as is made by striking an object, or by bursting or cracking; continual talk. 2. The instrument that strikes the hopper of a grist-mill, to move or shake it, for discharging the corn. And, according to *Johnson*, a bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.
CLACK'-DISH, *n.* A beggar's dish, with a movable cover, which they clack. *Shak.*
CLACK'ER, *n.* One that clacks; that which clacks.
CLACK'ING, *ppr.* Making a sharp, abrupt sound, continually repeated; talking continually; tattling; rattling with the tongue.
CLACK'ING, *n.* A prating.
CLAD, *pp.* [*See* CLOTHE.] Clothed; invested; covered as with a garment.
CLAIM, *v. t.* [L. *clamo.*] 1. To call for; to ask or seek to obtain, by virtue of authority, right or supposed right; to challenge as a right; to demand as due. 2. To assert, or maintain as a right. 3. To have a right or title to. 4. To proclaim; [*obs.*] 5. To call or name; [*obs.*]
CLAIM, *n.* A demand of a right or supposed right; a calling on another for something due, or supposed to be due. 2. A right to claim or demand; a title to any debt, privilege or other thing in possession of another. 3. The thing claimed or demanded. 4. A loud call; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*
CLĀIM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be demanded as due.
CLĀIM'ANT, *n.* 1. A person who claims; one who demands any thing as his right. 2. A person who has a right to claim or demand.
CLĀIMED, *pp.* Demanded as due; challenged as a right; asserted; maintained.
CLĀIM'ER, *n.* A claimant; one who demands as due.
CLĀIM'ING, *ppr.* Demanding as due; challenging as a right; asserting; maintaining; having a right to demand.
CLAIR'-OB-SCŪRE'. *See* CLARE-OBSCURE.
CLAM, *n.* A bivalvular shell-fish.
CLAM'-SHELL, *n.* The shell of a clam.
CLAM, *v. t.* [Sax. *clæmian.*] To clog with glutinous or viscous matter.
CLAM, *v. i.* To be moist. [*Little used.*]
CLĀ'MANT, *a.* Crying; beseeching.
CLAM'BER, *v. i.* To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet.
CLAM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Climbing with effort and labor.
CLAM'MI-NESS, *n.* The state of being viscous; viscosity; stickiness; tenacity of a soft substance.
CLAM'MY, *a.* Thick, viscous, adhesive; soft and sticky; glutinous; tenacious.
CLAM'OR, *n.* [L. *clamor.*] 1. A great outcry; noise; exclamation; continued vociferation. *Shak.* 2. *Figuratively*, loud and continued noise.
CLAM'OR, *v. t.* To stun with noise. *Bacon.*—*To clamor bells*, is to multiply the strokes.
CLAM'OR, *v. i.* To utter loud sounds, or outcries; to talk loud; to utter loud voices repeatedly; to vociferate; to utter loud voices; to complain; to make importunate demands.
CLAM'OR-ER, *n.* One who clamors.
CLAM'OR-ING, *ppr.* Uttering and repeating loud words; making a great and continued noise, particularly in complaint or importunate demands.
CLAM'OR-OUS *a.* Speaking and repeating loud words; noisy; vociferous; loud; turbulent.
CLAM'OR-OUS-LY, *adv.* With loud noise or words.
CLAM'OR-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being loud or noisy.
CLAMP, *n.* [D. *klamp.*] 1. In *general*, something that fastens or binds; a piece of timber or of iron, used to fasten work together; or a particular manner of uniting work by letting boards into each other.—2. In *ship-building*, a thick plank on the inner part of a ship's side, used to sustain the ends of the beams. 3. A smooth, crooked plate of iron, forelocked on the trunnions of a cannon, to keep it fast to the carriage. 4. A pile of bricks laid up for burning.
CLAMP, *v. t.* 1. To fasten with clamps. 2. In *joinery*, to fit a piece of board with the grain to the end of another piece of board across the grain.
CLAMP, *v. i.* [D. *klompen.*] To tread heavily. *Craven dialect.*
CLAMPED, *pp.* United or strengthened with a clamp.
CLAMP'ING, *ppr.* Fastening or strengthening with a clamp.
CLAN, *n.* [Ir. *clann*, or *cland*; Erse, *clan*, or *klaan.*] 1. A race; a family; a tribe; an association of persons under a chieftain. 2. In *contempt*, a sect, society, or body of persons closely united. *Swift.*
CLAN'CU-LAR, *a.* [L. *clancularius.*] Clandestine; secret; private; concealed. [*Little used.*]
CLAN'CU-LAR-LY, *adv.* Privately; secretly. [*Little used.*]
CLAN-DES'TINE, *a.* [L. *clandestinus.*] Secret; private; hidden; withdrawn from public view.
CLAN-DES'TINE-LY, *adv.* Secretly; privately; in secret.
CLAN-DES'TINE-NESS, *n.* Secrecy; a state of concealment.
† CLAN-DES-TIN'I-TY, *n.* Privacy or secrecy.
CLANG, *v. t.* [L. *clango.*] To make a sharp, shrill sound, as by striking metallic substances; or to strike with a sharp sound.
CLANG, *n.* [L. *clangor.*] A sharp, shrill sound, made by striking together metallic substances, or sonorous bodies, or any like sound.
CLANG'OR, *n.* [L.] A sharp, shrill, harsh sound. [*See* CLANG.] *Dryden.*
CLANG'OR-OUS, *a.* Sharp or harsh in sound.
CLANG'OUS, *a.* Making a clang, or a shrill or harsh sound.
CLAN'ISH, *a.* Closely united, like a clan; disposed to adhere closely, as the members of a clan.
CLAN'ISH-NESS, *n.* Close adherence or disposition to unite, as a clan.
CLANK, *n.* The loud, shrill, sharp sound, made by a collision of metallic or other sonorous bodies.
CLANK, *v. t.* To make a sharp, shrill sound; to strike with a sharp sound.
CLAN'SHIP, *n.* A state of union, as in a family or clan; an association under a chieftain.
CLAP, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *clapped* or *clapt.* [D. *klappen, kloppen.*] 1. To strike with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision; to strike with something broad, or having a flat surface. 2. To thrust; to drive together; to shut hastily. 3. To thrust or drive together; to put one thing to another by a hasty or sudden motion. 4. To thrust; to put, place, or send. 5. To applaud; to manifest approbation or praise by striking the hands together. 6. To infect with venereal poison.—*To clap up.* 1. To make or complete hastily. 2. To imprison hastily, or with little delay.
CLAP, *v. i.* 1. To move or drive together suddenly with noise. 2. To enter on with alacrity and briskness; to drive or thrust on. 3. To strike the hands together in applause.
CLAP, *n.* 1. A driving together; a thrust and collision of bodies with noise, usually bodies with broad surfaces. 2. A sudden act or motion; a thrust. 3. A burst of sound; a sudden explosion. 4. An act of applause; a striking of hands to express approbation. 5. [Fr. *clapoir.*] A venereal infection. *Pope.*—6. With *falconers*, the nether part of the beak of a hawk.
CLAP'-BŌARD, *n.* A thin, narrow board for covering houses.—In *England*, according to *Bailey*, a clapboard is also what in *America* is called a *stave* for casks.
CLAP'-DISH, *n.* A wooden bowl or dish.
CLAP'-DOC-TOR, *n.* One who is skilled in healing the clap.
CLAP'-NET, *n.* A net for taking larks.
CLAPPED, *pp.* Thrust or put on or together; applauded by striking the hands together; infected with the venereal disease.
CLAP'PER, *n.* 1. A person who claps, or applauds by clapping. 2. That which strikes, as the tongue of a bell, or the piece of wood that strikes a mill-hopper.
† CLAP'PER, *n.* [Old Fr. *clapier.*] A place for rabbits to burrow in. *Chaucer.*
CLAP'PER-CLAW, *v. t.* To scold; to abuse with the tongue; to revile. *Shak.*
CLAP'PING, *ppr.* Driving or putting on, in, over, or under, by a sudden motion; striking the hands together.
CLARE, *n.* A nun of the order of St. Clare.
CLAR'EN-CEUX, CLAR'EN-CIEUX, (klar'en-shu) *n.* In *Great Britain*, the second king at arms, so called from the duke of Clarence.
CLARE-OB-SCŪRE', *n.* [L. *clarus* and *obscurus.*] Light and shade in painting.
CLAR'ET, *n.* [Fr. *clairet.*] A species of French wine, of a clear pale red color.
CLAR'I-CHORD, *n.* [L. *clarus* and *chorda.*] A musical instrument in form of a spinet, called also *manichord.*
CLAR-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of clearing; *particularly* the clearing or fining of liquid substances.
CLAR'I-FĪED, *pp.* Purified; made clear or fine; defecated.
CLAR'I-FĪ-ER, *n.* 1. That which clarifies or purifies. 2. A vessel in which liquor is clarified.
CLAR'I-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *clarifier.*] 1. To make clear; to purify from feculent matter; to defecate; to fine. 2. To make clear; to brighten or illuminate; [*rarely used.*]
CLAR'I-FŸ, *v. i.* 1. To clear up; to grow clear or bright.

2. To grow or become clear or fine; to become pure, as liquors.

CLAR'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making clear, pure, or bright; defecating; growing clear.

CLAR'I-NET, *n.* [Fr. *clarinette.*] A wind instrument of music.

* CLAR'ION, *n.* [Fr. *clairon.*] A kind of trumpet, whose tube is narrower, and its tone more acute and shrill, than that of the common trumpet.

CLAR'I-TUDE, *n.* Clearness; splendor. [*Little used.*]

CLAR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *clarté*; L. *claritas.*] Clearness; brightness; splendor. [*Little used.*]

CLART, *v. t.* To daub; to smear; to spread. *North of England.*

CLART'Y, *a.* Wet; slippery; dirty; miry. *Grose.*

† CLAR'Y, *v. i.* To make a loud or shrill noise.

CLĀ'RY, *n.* A plant of the genus *salvia*, or sage.

CLĀ'RY-WA'TER, *n.* A composition of brandy, sugar, clary-flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris dissolved in it.

CLASH, *v. i.* [D. *kletsen.*] 1. To strike against; to drive against with force. 2. To meet in opposition; to be contrary; to act in a contrary direction; to interfere.

CLASH, *v. t.* To strike one thing against another with sound.

CLASH, *n.* 1. A meeting of bodies with violence; a striking together with noise; collision, or noisy collision of bodies. 2. Opposition; contradiction, as between differing or contending interests, views, purposes, &c.

CLASH'ING, *ppr.* Striking against with noise; meeting in opposition; opposing; interfering.

CLASH'ING, *n.* A striking against; collision of bodies; opposition.

CLASP, *n.* [Ir. *clasba.*] 1. A hook for fastening; a catch. 2. A close embrace; a throwing of the arms round.

CLASP, *v. t.* 1. To shut or fasten together with a clasp. *Pope.* 2. To catch and hold by twining; to surround and cling to. 3. To inclose and hold in the hand; or simply to inclose or encompass with the fingers. 4. To embrace closely; to throw the arms round; to catch with the arms. 5. To inclose, and press.

CLASPED, *pp.* Fastened with a clasp; shut; embraced; inclosed; encompassed; caught.

CLASP'ER, *n.* He or that which clasps; usually the tendril of a vine or other plant, which twines round something for support.

CLASP'ERED, *a.* Furnished with tendrils.

CLASP'ING, *ppr.* 1. Twining round; catching and holding; embracing; inclosing; shutting or fastening with a clasp. 2. In *botany*, surrounding the stem at the base, as a leaf.

CLASP'-KNIFE, *n.* A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS, *n.* [L. *classis.*] 1. An order or rank of persons; a number of persons in society, supposed to have some resemblance or equality, in rank, education, property, talents, and the like. 2. A number of students in a college or school, of the same standing, or pursuing the same studies. 3. Scientific division or arrangement; a set of beings or things, having something in common, or ranged under a common denomination.

CLASS, *v. t.* 1. To arrange in a class or classes; to arrange in sets or ranks, according to some method founded on natural distinctions. 2. To place in ranks or divisions students that are pursuing the same studies; to form into a class or classes.

CLAS'SIC, or CLAS'SI-CAL, *a.* [L. *classicus.*] 1. Relating to ancient Greek and Roman authors, of the first rank or estimation. 2. Pertaining to writers of the first rank among the moderns; being of the first order. 3. Denoting an order of Presbyterian assemblies.

CLAS'SIC, *n.* 1. An author of the first rank; a writer whose style is pure, correct, and refined; *primarily*, a Greek or Roman author of this character. 2. A book written by an author of the first class.

CLAS'SI-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In the manner of classes; according to a regular order of classes or sets. 2. In a classical manner; according to the manner of classical authors.

CLAS-SIF'IC, *a.* Constituting a class or classes; noting classification, or the order of distribution into sets. *Med. Repos.*

CLAS-SI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of forming into a class or classes; distribution into sets, sorts or ranks.

CLAS'SI-FIED, *pp.* Arranged in classes; formed into a class or classes.

CLAS'SI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *classis.*] To make a class or classes; to distribute into classes; to arrange in sets according to some common properties or characters.

CLAS'SI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Forming a class or classes; arranging in sorts or ranks.

CLAS'SIS, *n.* 1. Class; order; sort. 2. A convention or assembly.

CLAT'TER, *v. i.* [D. *klateren.*] 1. To make rattling sounds; to make repeated sharp sounds, as by striking sonorous bodies. 2. To utter continual or repeated sharp sounds, or rattling sounds, by being struck together. 3. To talk fast and idly; to run on; to rattle with the tongue.

CLAT'TER, *v. t.* 1. To strike and make a rattling noise. 2. To dispute, jar, or clamor.

CLAT'TER, *n.* 1. A rapid succession of abrupt, sharp sounds, made by the collision of metallic or other sonorous bodies; rattling sounds. 2. Tumultuous and confused noise; a repetition of abrupt, sharp sounds.

CLAT'TER-ER, *n.* One who clatters; a babbler.

CLAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Making or uttering sharp, abrupt sounds, as by a collision of sonorous bodies; talking fast with noise; rattling.

CLAT'TER-ING, *n.* A rattling noise.

CLAU'DENT, *a.* [L. *claudens.*] Shutting; confining; drawing together. [*Little used.*]

CLAU'DI-CANT, *a.* Halting; limping. [*Little used.*]

CLAU'DI-CATE, *v. i.* [L. *claudico.*] To halt or limp. [*Little used, or not at all.*]

CLAU-DI-CA'TION, *n.* A halting or limping. [*Little used.*]

CLAUSE, *n.* [Fr. *clause*; L. *clausura.*] 1. A member of a period or sentence; a subdivision of a sentence. 2. An article in a contract or other writing; a distinct part of a contract, will, agreement, charter, commission, or other writing.

CLAUS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *claustrum.*] Relating to a cloister, or religious house.

CLAUS'URE, *n.* 1. The act of shutting up or confining; confinement; [*little used.*] 2. In *anatomy*, an imperforated canal.

CLAV'A-TED, *a.* [L. *clava.*] 1. Club-shaped; having the form of a club; growing gradually thicker towards the top, as certain parts of a plant. 2. Set with knobs.

CLAVE, *pret.* of *cleave.*

CLAV'EL-LA-TED, *a.* *Clavellated* ashes, potash and pearlash. *Coxe.*

† CLĀ'VER, *n.* [Sax. *clæfer.*] Clover. *Sandys.*

CLAV'IA-RY, *n.* [L. *clavis.*] A scale of lines and spaces in *music.*

CLAV'I-CHORD, *n.* [L. *clavis* and *chorda.*] A musical instrument of an oblong figure, of the nature of a spinet.

CLAV'I-CLE, *n.* [L. *clavicula.*] The collar-bone.

CLAV'I-GER, *n.* [L. *clavis* and *gero.*] One who keeps the keys of any place.

CLAW, *n.* [Sax. *claw.*] 1. The sharp hooked nail of a beast, bird or other animal. 2. The whole foot of an animal, armed with hooked nails. 3. The hand, *in contempt.*

CLAW, *v. t.* [Sax. *clawen.*] 1. To pull, tear or scratch with the nails. 2. To scratch or tear in general; to tickle. 3. To flatter; [*obs.*]—*To claw off* or *away.* 1. To scold or rail at.—2. In *seamanship*, to turn to windward and beat, to prevent falling on a lee shore.—3. In *vulgar language*, to scratch away; to get off or escape.

CLAW'BACK, *n.* One who flatters; a sycophant; a wheedler. *Jewel.*

† CLAW'BACK, *a.* Flattering. *Bp. Hall.*

CLAWED, *pp.* 1. Scratched, pulled or torn with claws. 2. *a.* Furnished with claws. *Grew.*

CLAW'ING, *ppr.* Pulling, tearing or scratching with claws or nails.

CLAW'LESS, *a.* Destitute of claws. *Journ. of Science.*

CLAY, *n.* [Sax. *clæg.*] 1. The name of certain substances which are mixtures of silex and alumin, sometimes with lime, magnesia, alkali and metallic oxyds; a species of earths.—2. In *poetry* and in *Scripture*, earth in general.—3. In *Scripture*, *clay* is used to express frailty, liableness to decay and destruction.

CLĀY, *v. t.* 1. To cover or manure with clay. 2. To purify and whiten with clay, as sugar.

CLĀY'-COLD, *a.* Cold as clay or earth; lifeless. *Rowe.*

CLĀYED, *pp.* 1. Covered or manured with clay. 2. Purified and whitened with clay.

CLĀYES, *n. plu.* [Fr. *claie.*] In *fortification*, wattles or hurdles made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgments.

CLĀY'EY, *a.* Consisting of clay; abounding with clay; partaking of clay; like clay.

CLĀY'-GROUND, *n.* Ground consisting of clay, or abounding with it.

CLĀY'ISH, *a.* Partaking of the nature of clay, or containing particles of it.

CLĀY'-LAND, or CLĀY'-SOIL, *n.* Land consisting of clay, or abounding with it.

CLĀY'-MARL, *n.* A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.

CLĀY'MORE, *n.* [*See* GLAYMORE.] A two-handed sword.

CLĀY'-PIT, *n.* A pit where clay is dug. *Woodward.*

CLĀY'-SLATE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, argillaceous shist; argillite.

CLĀY'-STONE, *n.* A mineral, the *thonstein* of *Werner.*

CLĒAN, *a.* [Sax. *clæne.*] 1. Free from dirt, or other foul matter. 2. Free from weeds or stones. 3. Free from knots or branches; as *clean* timber. In *America*, *clear* is generally used. 4. Free from moral impurity; innocent.

5. Free from ceremonial defilement. 6. Free from guilt; sanctified; holy. 7. That might be eaten by the Hebrews. 8. That might be used. 9. Free from a foul disease; cured of leprosy. 10. Dextrous; adroit; not bungling; free from awkwardness. 11. Free from infection.

CLĒAN, *adv.* 1. Quite; perfectly; wholly; entirely; fully. 2. Without miscarriage; dextrously.

CLĒAN, *v. t.* [Sax. *clænan.*] To remove all foreign matter from; to purify.

CLEAN'LI-NESS, (clen'le-ness) *n.* 1. Freedom from dirt, filth, or any foul, extraneous matter. 2. Neatness of person or dress; purity.

† CLEAN'LI-LY, (clen'le-ly) *adv.* In a cleanly manner.

CLEAN'LY, (clen'ly) *a.* 1. Free from dirt, filth, or any foul matter; neat; carefully avoiding filth. 2. Pure; free from mixture; innocent. 3. Cleansing; making clean. 4. Nice; artful; dextrous; adroit; [*obs.*]

CLEAN'LY, (clen'ly) *adv.* In a clean manner; neatly; without filth.

CLĒAN'NESS, *n.* 1. Freedom from dirt, filth, and foreign matter; neatness. 2. Freedom from infection or a foul disease. 3. Exactness; purity; justness; correctness. 4. Purity; innocence.—In *Scripture*, *cleanness* of hands denotes innocence. *Cleanness* of teeth denotes want of provisions.

CLEANS'A-BLE, (clenz'a-bl) *a.* That may be cleansed.

CLEANSE, (clenz) *v. t.* [Sax. *clænsian.*] 1. To purify; to make clean; to remove filth, or foul matter. 2. To free from a foul or infectious disease; to heal. 3. To free from ceremonial pollution, and consecrate to a holy use. 4. To purify from guilt. 5. To remove.

CLEANSED, (clenzd) *pp.* Purified; made clean; purged; healed.

CLEANS'ER, *n.* He or that which cleanses; in *medicine*, a detergent.

CLEANS'ING, (clenz'ing) *pp.* Purifying; making clean; purging; removing foul or noxious matter from; freeing from guilt.

CLEANS'ING, (clenz'ing) *n.* The act of purifying, or purging.

† CLĒAN'-TIM-BERED, *a.* Well-proportioned.

CLĒAR, *a.* [W. *claer.*] 1. Open; free from obstruction, 2. Free from clouds, or fog; serene. 3. Free from foreign matter; unmixed. 4. Free from any thing that creates doubt or uncertainty; apparent; evident; manifest; not obscure; conspicuous; that is, open to the mind. 5. Unclouded; luminous; not obscured. 6. Unobstructed; unobscured. 7. Perspicacious; sharp. 8. Not clouded with care, or ruffled by passion; cheerful; serene. 9. Evident; undeniable; indisputable. 10. Quick to understand; prompt; acute. 11. Free from guilt or blame; innocent; unspotted; irreproachable. 12. Free from bias; unprepossessed; not preoccupied; impartial. 13. Free from debt, or obligation; not liable to prosecution. 14. Free from deductions, or charges. 15. Not entangled; unembarrassed; free. 16. Open; distinct; not jarring, or harsh. 17. Liberated; freed; acquitted of charges. 18. Free from spots or any thing that disfigures.

CLĒAR, *adv.* 1. Plainly; not obscurely; manifestly. 2. Clean; quite; entirely; wholly; indicating entire separation.—*Clear*, or *in the clear*, among *joiners* and *carpenters*, denotes the space within walls, or length and breadth, *clear*, or exclusive, of the thickness of the wall.

CLĒAR, *v. t.* 1. To make clear; to fine; to remove any thing foreign; to separate from any foul matter; to purify; to clarify. 2. To free from obstructions. 3. To free from any thing noxious or injurious. 4. To remove any incumbrance, or embarrassment. 5. To free; to liberate, or disengage; to exonerate. 6. To cleanse. 7. To remove any thing that obscures. 8. To free from obscurity, perplexity or ambiguity. 9. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to justify or vindicate. 10. In a *legal sense*, to acquit on trial, by verdict. 11. To make gain or profit, beyond all expenses and charges. 12. To remove wood from land; to cut down trees, remove or burn them, and prepare land for tillage or pasture.—*To clear a ship at the custom-house*, is to exhibit the documents required, give bonds, and procure a permission to sail.

CLĒAR, *v. i.* 1. To become free from clouds or fog; to become fair. 2. To be disengaged from incumbrances, distress or entanglements; to become free or disengaged.

CLĒAR'AGE, *n.* The removing of any thing. [*Little used.*]

CLĒAR'ANCE, *n.* A certificate that a ship or vessel has been *cleared* at the custom-house; permission to sail.

CLĒARED, *pp.* Purified; freed from foreign matter, or from incumbrance; made manifest; made luminous; cleansed; liberated; acquitted.

CLĒAR'ER, *n.* That which clears, purifies, or enlightens; that which brightens.

CLĒAR'ING, *ppr.* Purifying; removing foul matter, incumbrances, or obstructions; making evident, or luminous; cleansing; liberating; disengaging; acquitting; making gain beyond all costs and charges.

CLĒAR'ING, *n.* 1. A defense; justification; vindication. 2. A place or tract of land, cleared of wood for cultivation; *a common use of the word in America.* 3. The act of making clear.

CLĒAR'LY, *adv.* 1. Plainly; evidently; fully. 2. Without obstruction; luminously. 3. With clear discernment. 4. Without entanglement or confusion. 5. Plainly; honestly; candidly. 6. Without reserve, evasion or subterfuge.

CLĒAR'NESS, *n* 1. Freedom from foul or extraneous matter; purity. 2. Freedom from obstruction or incumbrance. 3. Freedom from fogs or clouds; openness. 4. Distinctness; perspicuity; luminousness. 5. Plainness, or plain dealing; sincerity; honesty; fairness; candor. 6. Freedom from imputation of ill. 7. Freedom from spots, or any thing that disfigures.

CLĒAR'-SHIN-ING, *a.* Shining with brightness or unobstructed splendor.

CLĒAR-SIGHT'ED, *a.* Seeing with clearness; having acuteness of sight; discerning; perspicacious.

CLĒAR'-SIGHT'ED-NESS, *n.* Acute discernment.

CLĒAR'-STARCH, *v. t.* To stiffen and clear with starch, and by clapping with the hands.

CLĒAR'-STARCH'ER, *n.* One who clear-starches.

CLĒAR'-STARCH'ING, *ppr.* 1. Stiffening and clearing with starch. 2. *n.* The act of stiffening and clearing with starch.

CLĒAT, *n.* A piece of wood, used in a ship to fasten ropes upon.

CLĒAV'AGE, *n.* 1. The act of cleaving or splitting. 2. In *mineralogy*, the manner of cleaving.

CLĒAVE, *v. i.*; pret. *clave*, or *cleaved.* [Sax. *cleofian.*] 1. To stick; to adhere; to hold to. 2. To unite aptly; to fit; to sit well on. 3. To unite or be united closely in interest or affection; to adhere with strong attachment.

CLĒAVE, *v. t.*; pret. *cleft*; pp. *cleft*, or *cleaved.* The old pret. *clove* is obsolete; *clave* is obsolescent. The old participle *cloven* is obsolescent, or rather used as an adjective. [Sax. *cleofian*, or *clifian.*] 1. To part or divide by force; to split or rive; to open or sever the cohering parts of a body. 2. To part or open naturally.

CLĒAVE, *v. i.* To part; to open; to crack; to separate, as parts of cohering bodies.

CLĒAVED, *pp.* Split; rived; divided.

CLĒAVE'LAND-ITE, *n.* A mineral, called also *siliceous felspar*, or *albite.*

CLĒAV'ER, *n.* One who cleaves; that which cleaves; a butcher's instrument for cutting animal bodies into joints or pieces.

CLĒAV'ING, *ppr.* Sticking; adhering; uniting to. Also, splitting; dividing; riving.

CLECHE, *n.* In *heraldry*, a kind of cross.

CLEDGE, *n.* Among *miners*, the upper stratum of fuller's earth.

CLEF, *n.* [Fr. *clef.*] A character in music.

CLEFT, *pp.* of *cleave.* Divided; split; parted asunder.

CLEFT, *n.* 1. A space or opening made by splitting; a crack; a crevice. 2. A disease in horses; a crack on the bought of the pastern. 3. A piece made by splitting.

CLEFT'-GRAFT, *v. t.* To ingraft by cleaving the stock, and inserting a cion.

CLEG, *n.* The horse-fly; Dan. *klæg.*

† CLEM, *v. i.* [G. *klemmen.*] To starve. *B. Jonson.*

CLEM'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *clementia.*] 1. Mildness; softness. 2. Mildness of temper; gentleness or lenity of disposition; disposition to treat with favor and kindness. 3. Mercy; disposition to treat with lenity, to forgive or to spare, as offenders; tenderness in punishing; opposed to severity, harshness, or rigor.

CLEM'ENT, *a.* Mild in temper and disposition; gentle; lenient; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate.

CLEM'EN-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to St. Clement, or to his compilations; or to the constitutions of Clement the Fifth.

CLEM'ENT-LY, *adv.* With mildness of temper; mercifully. *Taylor.*

CLENCH. *See* CLINCH.

† CLEPE, *v. t.* or *i.* [Sax. *clepan.*] To call or name. *Shak.*

CLEP-SAM'MI-A, *n.* [Gr. κλεπτω and αμμος.] An instrument for measuring time by sand, like an hour-glass.

CLEP'SY-DRA, *n.* [L.] 1. A time-piece used by the Greeks and Romans, which measured time by the discharge of a certain quantity of water. 2. A chemical vessel.

† CLER'GI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the clergy. *See* CLERICAL.

CLER'GY, *n.* [Fr. *clergé.*] 1. The body of men set apart to the service of God, in the Christian church; the body of ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity. 2. The privilege or benefit of clergy. *Blackstone.*—*Benefit of clergy*, in *English law*, *originally*, the exemption of the persons of clergymen, from criminal process, before a secular judge.

CLER'GY-A-BLE, *a.* Entitled to or admitting the benefit of clergy. *Blackstone.*

CLER'GY-MAN, *n.* A man in holy orders; a man licensed to preach the gospel.

CLER'IC, *n.* A clerk or clergyman. *Horsley.*
CLER'IC, *a.* Relating to the character of a clergyman.
CLER'I-CAL, *a.* [L. *clericus.*] Relating or pertaining to the clergy.
*CLERK, *n.* [Sax. *cleric, clerc, clere ;* L. *clericus.*] 1. A clergyman, or ecclesiastic ; a man in holy orders. 2. A man that can read. 3. A man of letters ; a scholar. *Sidney.* 4. In *modern usage*, a writer ; one who is employed in the use of the pen, in an office, public or private, for keeping records and accounts. 5. A layman who is the reader of responses in church service.
*CLERK'-ALE, *n.* In *England*, the feast of the parish clerk.
*† CLERK'LESS, *a.* Ignorant ; uncivilized. *Waterhouse.*
*CLERK'LIKE, *a.* Like a clerk ; learned. *Shak.*
*CLERK'LY, *a.* Scholarlike. *Cranmer.*
*CLERK'LY, *adv.* In a learned manner. *Gascoigne.*
*CLERK'SHIP, *n.* 1. A state of being in holy orders. 2. Scholarship. 3. The office or business of a clerk or writer. *Swift.*
CLER'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. κληρος and μαντεια.] A divination by throwing dice or little bones, and observing the points or marks turned up.
CLEVE, CLIF, or CLIVE, in the *composition of names*, denote a place situated on or near a cliff, on the side of a hill, rock or precipice ; as *Cleveland, Clifton.*
CLEV'ER, *a.* 1. Fit ; suitable ; convenient ; proper ; commodious. *Pope.* 2. Dextrous ; adroit ; ready ; that performs with skill or address. *Addison.* 3. In *New England*, good-natured, possessing an agreeable mind or disposition.
CLEV'ER-LY, *adv.* Fitly ; dextrously ; handsomely.
CLEV'ER-NESS, *n.* 1. Dexterity ; adroitness ; skill. 2. In *New England*, mildness or agreeableness of disposition ; obligingness ; good nature.
CLEV'Y, or CLEV'IS, *n.* An iron bent to the form of an ox bow, with the two ends perforated to receive a pin, used on the end of a cart-neap to hold the chain of the forward horse or oxen ; or a draft-iron on a plow. *New England.*
CLEW, *n.* [Sax. *cleow, cliwe.*] 1. A ball of thread. 2. The thread that forms a ball ; the thread that is used to guide a person in a labyrinth. Hence, any thing that guides or directs one in an intricate case. 3. The lower corner of a square-sail, and the aftermost corner of a stay-sail.
CLEW, *v. t.* 1. In *seamanship*, to truss up to the yard, by means of clew-garnets or clew-lines, in order to furling. 2. To direct.
CLEW-GAR'NETS, *n.* In *marine language*, a sort of tackle, or rope and pulley, fastened to the clews of the main and fore-sails, to truss them up to the yard.
CLEW'-LINES, *n.* These are the same tackle, and used for the like purpose as clew-garnets.
CLICK, *v. i.* [D. *klikken.*] To make a small, sharp noise, or rather a succession of small, sharp sounds, as by a gentle striking.
CLICK, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a small piece of iron falling into a notched wheel, attached to the winches in cutters, &c.
CLICK, *n.* The latch of a door. [*Local.*]
CLICK'ER, *n.* The servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers.
CLICK'ET, *n.* The knocker of a door.
CLICK'ING, *ppr.* Making small sharp noises.
CLI'ENT, *n.* [Fr. *client ;* L. *cliens.*] 1. Among the *Romans*, a citizen who put himself under the protection of a man of distinction and influence, who, in respect to that relation, was called his *patron.* 2. One who applies to a lawyer or counsellor for advice in a question of law, or commits his cause to his management. 3. A dependent.
CLI'ENT-AL, *a.* Dependent. [*Unusual.*] *Burke.*
CLI'ENT-ED, *a.* Supplied with clients. *Carew.*
† CLI-EN-TELE', *n.* The condition or office of a client. *Bp. Hall.*
CLI'ENT-SHIP, *n.* The condition of a client ; a state of being under the protection of a patron.
CLIFF, *n.* [Sax. *clif.*] 1. A steep bank. 2. A high and steep rock ; any precipice. [This word has been sometimes written *clift.*]
CLIFF, in *music. See* CLEF.
CLIFF'Y, *a.* Having cliffs ; broken ; craggy.
CLIFT'ED, *a.* Broken.
CLIFT'Y, *a.* The same as *cliffy. Pennant.*
CLI-MAC'TER, *n.* [Gr. κλιμακτηρ.] 1. A critical year in human life. 2. A certain space of time. [*Not used.*]
* CLI-MAC'TER-IC, *a.* [Gr. κλιμακτηρικος.] *Literally*, noting a scale, progression, or gradation ; *appropriately*, denoting a critical period of human life.
* CLI-MAC'TER-IC, *n.* A critical period in human life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution. The critical periods are supposed by some persons to be the years produced by multiplying 7 into the odd numbers 3, 5, 7, and 9 ; to which others add the 81st year. The 63d year is called the *grand climacteric.*
CLIM-AC-TER'I-CAL, *n.* The same as *climacteric.*
CLIM-A-TAR'CH'IC, *a.* [Gr. κλιμα and αρχη.] Presiding over climates.
CLI'MATE, *n.* [Gr. κλιμα.] 1. In *geography*, a part of the surface of the earth, bounded by two circles parallel to the equator, and of such a breadth that the longest day in the parallel nearest the pole is half an hour longer than that nearest to the equator. 2. In a *popular sense*, a tract of land, region, or country, differing from another in the temperature of the air.
CLI'MATE, *v. i.* To dwell ; to reside in a particular region. *Shak.* [*Little used.*]
CLI-MAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a climate ; limited by
CLI-MAT'I-CAL, } a climate. *S. S. Smith.*
† CLI'MA-TURE, *n.* A climate. *Shak.*
CLI'MAX, *n.* [Gr. κλιμαξ.] 1. Gradation ; ascent ; a figure of rhetoric, in which a sentence rises, as it were, step by step. 2. A sentence, or series of sentences, in which the successive members or sentences rise in force, importance or dignity, to the close of the sentence or series.
CLIMB, (clime) *v. i. ;* pret. and pp. *climbed*, or *clomb*, but the latter is not elegant. [Sax. *climan*, or *climban.*] 1. To creep up by little and little, or step by step ; to rise on any fixed object, by seizing it with the hands, and lifting the body, and by thrusting with the feet. 2. To mount or ascend with labor and difficulty. 3. To rise or ascend with a slow motion.
CLIMB, (clime) *v. t.* 1. To ascend by means of the hands and feet, implying labor, difficulty and slow progress. 2. To mount or ascend, with labor or a slow motion.
CLIMB'A-BLE, (clī'ma-bl) *a.* That may be climbed.
CLIMBED, (climd) *pp.* Ascended by the use of the hands and feet ; ascended with labor.
CLIMB'ER, (clī'-mer) *n.* 1. One who climbs, mounts or rises, by the hands and feet ; one who rises by labor or effort. 2. A plant that creeps and rises on some support.
† CLIMB'ER, *v. i.* To climb ; to mount with effort.
CLIMB'ING, *ppr.* Ascending by the use of the hands and feet ; ascending with difficulty.
CLIMB'ING, *n.* The act of ascending.
CLIME, *n.* [L. *clima.*] A climate ; a tract or region of the earth ; a *poetical word*, but sometimes used in prose. *See* CLIMATE.
CLINCH, *v. t.* [D. *klinken.*] 1. To gripe with the hand ; to make fast by bending over, folding, or embracing closely. 2. To fix or fasten ; to make firm.
CLINCH, *v. i.* To hold fast upon.
CLINCH, *n.* 1. A word used in a double meaning ; a pun ; an ambiguity ; a duplicity of meaning, with identity of expression. 2. A witty, ingenious reply. 3. In *seamen's language*, the part of a cable which is fastened to the ring of an anchor.
CLINCHED, *pp.* Made fast by doubling or embracing closely.
CLINCH'ER, *n.* 1. That which clinches ; a cramp or piece of iron bent down to fasten any thing. 2. One who makes a smart reply. 3. That which makes fast.
CLINCH'ER-BUILT, or CLINK'ER-BUILT, *a.* Made of clincher work.
CLINCH'ER-WORK, *a.* In *ship building*, the disposition of the planks in the side of a boat or vessel, when the lower edge of every plank overlays the next below it, like slates on the roof of a house.
CLINCH'ING, *ppr.* Making fast by doubling over or embracing closely ; griping with the fist.
CLING, *v. i. ;* pret. and pp. *clung.* [Sax. *clingan.*] 1. To adhere closely ; to stick to ; to hold fast upon, especially by winding round or embracing. 2. To adhere closely ; to stick to. 3. To adhere closely and firmly, in interest or affection.
† CLING, *v. t.* To dry up, or wither. *Shak.*
CLING'ING, *ppr.* Adhering closely ; sticking to ; winding round and holding to.
CLING'Y, *a.* Apt to cling ; adhesive.
CLIN'IC, or CLIN'I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. κλινικος.] In a *general sense*, pertaining to a bed. A *clinical* lecture is a discourse delivered at the bed side of the sick.
CLIN'IC, *n.* One confined to the bed by sickness.
CLIN'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a clinical manner ; by the bedside.
CLINK, *v. t.* [Sw. *klinga.*] To ring or jingle ; to make a small, sharp sound, or a succession of such sounds.
CLINK, *n.* A sharp sound, made by the collision of small sonorous bodies.
CLINK, *v. i.* To utter a small, sharp noise. *Prior.*
CLINK'ING, *ppr.* Making a small, sharp sound, or succession of sounds.
CLINK'STONE, *n.* [*clink* and *stone.*] A mineral.
CLI-NOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. κλινω and μετρον.] An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata.

CLINQUANT, (clĭngk'ant) *a.* [Fr.] Dressed in tinsel finery. [*Not English.*] *Shak.*

CLIP, *v. t.* [Sax. *clypan.*] 1. To cut off with shears or scissors; to separate by a sudden stroke. 2. To diminish coin by paring the edge. 3. To curtail; to cut short. 4. To confine, limit, restrain, or hold; to hug. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*—*To clip it*, is a vulgar phrase in *New England*, for to run with speed.

CLIP, *v. i.* A term in *falconry*. *Dryden.*

CLIP, *n.* 1. A blow or stroke with the hand. *New England.* 2. An embrace; that is, a throwing the arms round. *Sidney.*

CLIPPED, CLIPT, *pp.* Cut off; cut short; curtailed; diminished by paring.

CLIP'PER, *n.* One who clips; especially one who cuts off the edges of coin.

CLIP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting off or shortening with shears or scissors; diminishing coin by paring off the edges; curtailing.

CLIP'PING, *n.* 1. The act of cutting off, curtailing or diminishing. 2. That which is clipped off; a piece separated by clipping.

CLISH'-CLASH, *v. i.* To sound like the clashing of swords.

CLIV'ER. *See* CLEAVER.

CLIV'ERS, *n.* A plant, the *galium aparine.*

CLŌAK. *See* CLOKE.

CLŌAK'ED-LY, *adv.* In a concealed manner.

† CLŌ'CHARD, *n.* A belfry. *Weever.*

CLOCK, *n.* [Sax. *clugga*; D. *klok*; G. *klocke*; Dan. *klokke*; Sw. *klocka*; Fr. *cloche*; W. *clôc.*] 1. A machine which measures time, and its divisions. The phrases, *what o'clock is it? it is nine o'clock*, seem to be contracted from *what of the clock? it is nine of the clock.* 2. A figure or figured work in the ankle of a stocking.

CLOCK, *v. t.* To call. *See* CLUCK.

CLOCK, *v. i.* To make a noise like the hen.

CLOCK'-MA-KER, *n.* An artificer whose occupation is to make clocks.

† CLOCK'-SET-TER, *n.* One who regulates the clock.

CLOCK'-WORK, *n.* 1. The machinery and movements of a clock. 2. Well adjusted work, with regular movement. *Prior.*

CLOD, *n.* [D. *kluit*; G. *klots.*] 1. A hard lump of earth, of any kind; a mass of earth cohering. 2. A lump or mass of metal; [*little used.*] 3. Turf; the ground. 4. That which is earthy, base and vile, as the body of man compared to his soul. 5. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt. 6. Any thing concreted.

CLOD, *v. i.* To collect into concretions, or a thick mass; to coagulate. *See* CLOT.

CLOD, *v. t.* To pelt with clods.

CLOD'DY, *a.* 1. Consisting of clods; abounding with clods. 2. Earthy; mean; gross.

CLOD'HOP-PER, *n.* A clown; a dolt.

CLOD'PATE, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a thickskull.

CLOD'PA-TED, *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish.

CLOD'PŌLL, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a blockhead. *Shak.*

CLOFF, *n.* The same with *clough.*

CLOG, *v. t.* [W. *clog.*] 1. To load or fill with something that retards or hinders motion. 2. To put on any thing that encumbers, with a view to hinder or restrain leaping; to shackle. 3. To load with any thing that encumbers; to burden; to embarrass. 4. To obstruct natural motion, or render it difficult; to hinder; to impede.

CLOG, *v. i.* 1. To coalesce; to unite and adhere in a cluster or mass. 2. To form an accretion; to be loaded or encumbered with extraneous matter.

CLOG, *n.* 1. Any thing put upon an animal to hinder motion, or leaping, as a piece of wood fastened to his leg. 2. An encumbrance; that which hinders motion, or renders it difficult; hindrance; impediment. 3. A wooden shoe; also, a sort of patten worn by ladies to keep their feet dry in wet weather.

CLOGGED, *pp.* Wearing a clog; shackled; obstructed; loaded with encumbrance.

CLOG'GI-NESS, *n.* The state of being clogged.

CLOG'GING, *ppr.* Putting on a clog; loading with encumbrance; obstructing; impeding.

CLOG'GY, *a.* That clogs, or has power to clog; thick; gross.

CLOIS'TER, *n.* [Fr. *cloître*; Sax. *claustr.*] 1. A monastery or nunnery; a house inhabited by monks or nuns. The principal part of a regular monastery, in which the monks meet for conversation. 2. A peristyle; a piazza.

CLOIS'TER, *v. t.* 1. To confine in a cloister or monastery. 2. To shut up; to confine closely within walls; to immure; to shut up in retirement from the world.

CLOIS'TER-AL, *a.* Confined to a cloister; retired from the world; recluse. *Walton.*

CLOIS'TERED, *pp.* 1. Shut up in a cloister; inhabiting a monastery. 2. *a.* Solitary; retired from the world. 3. Built with peristyles or piazzas; inclosed.

CLOIS'TER-ER, *n.* One belonging to the cloister.

CLOIS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Shutting up in a monastery; confining; secluding from the world.

CLOIS'TRESS, *n.* A nun; a woman who has vowed religious retirement. [*Little used.*]

CLOKE, *n.* [Sax. *lâch.*] 1. A loose outer garment worn over other clothes both by men and women. 2. A cover; that which conceals; a disguise or pretext; an excuse; a fair pretense.

CLOKE, *v. t.* 1. To cover with a cloke. 2. To hide; to conceal; to use a false covering.

CLŌKE'-BAG, *n.* A bag in which a cloke or other clothes are carried; a portmanteau.

CLŌKED, *pp.* Covered with a cloke; concealed under a cover.

CLŌK'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a cloke; hiding under an external covering.

CLOMB, *pret.* of *climb.*

CLONG, old part. of *cling.*

CLON'IC, *a.* [Gr. κλονος.] Shaking; convulsive; irregular. *Coxe.*

CLOOM, *v. t.* [Sax. *clæman.*] To close with glutinous matter. [*Local.*] *Mortimer.*

CLOSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *clos.*] 1. To shut; to make fast, by pressing together, or by stopping an open place, so as to intercept a passage, in almost any manner. 2. To end; to finish; to conclude; to complete; to bring to a period; as, to *close* a bargain, or contract. 3. To unite, as the parts of a breach or fracture; to make whole; to consolidate. 4. To cover; to inclose; to encompass; to overwhelm. 5. To inclose; to confine. [*See* INCLOSE.] 6. To move or bring together; to unite separate bodies or parts.

CLOSE, *v. i.* 1. To unite; to coalesce; to come together, as the parts of a wound or fracture, or parts separated 2. To end; to terminate, or come to a period.

To close on or *upon*, to come to a mutual agreement; to agree on or join in.—*To close with*, to accede to; to consent or agree to; to unite with.—*To close with*, or *to close in with*, to unite; to join closely; to grapple, as persons in a contest.

CLOSE, *n.* 1. An inclosed place; any place surrounded by a fence or other body which defends or confines it. 2. Conclusion; termination; final end. 3. A temporary finishing; a pause; rest; cessation; intermission. 4. The manner of shutting. 5. A grapple in wrestling.

CLOSE, *a.* 1. Shut fast; tight; made fast, so as to have no opening. 2. Having parts firmly united; compact; dense; applied to solid substances of any kind. 3. Having parts firmly adhering; viscous; tenacious. 4. Confined; stagnant; without ventilation or motion. 5. Confined; retired. 6. Hid; private; secret. 7. Confined within narrow limits; narrow. 8. Near; within a small distance. 9. Joined; in contact, or nearly so; crowded. 10. Compressed, as thoughts or words; hence, brief; concise; opposed to *loose*, or *diffuse.* 11. Very near, in place or time; adjoining, or nearly so. 12. Having the quality of keeping secrets, thoughts or designs; cautious. 13. Having an appearance of concealment; implying art, craft or wariness. 14. Intent; fixed; attentive; pressing upon the object. 15. Full to the point; home; pressing. 16. Pressing; earnest; warm. 17. Confined; secluded from communication. 18. Covetous; penurious; not liberal. 19. Applied to the weather or air, *close*, in popular language, denotes warm and damp, cloudy or foggy, or warm and relaxing, occasioning a sense of lassitude and depression. 20. Strictly adhering to the original.—21. In *heraldry*, drawn in a coat of arms with the wings close, and in a standing posture.

CLOSE, *adv.* Closely; nearly; densely; secretly; pressingly. *Milton.*

CLŌSE'-BAND-ED, *a.* Being in close order; closely united.

CLŌSE'-BOD-IED, *a.* Fitting the body exactly; setting close, as a garment.

CLŌSE'-COM-PACT'ED, *a.* Being in compact order; compact. *Addison.*

CLŌSE'-COUCHED, *a.* Quite concealed. *Milton.*

CLŌSE'-CUR-TAINED, *a.* Inclosed or surrounded with curtains.

CLŌSE'-FIST-ED, *a.* Covetous; niggardly. *Berkeley.*

CLŌSE'-HAND-ED, *a.* Covetous; penurious. *Hale.*

CLŌSE'-HAND-ED-NESS, *n.* Covetousness.

CLŌSE'-HAULED, *a.* In *seamanship*, having the tacks or lower corners of the sails drawn close to the side to windward, and the sheets hauled close aft, in sailing near the wind.

CLŌSE'-PENT, *a* Shut close. *Dryden.*

CLŌSE'-QUAR-TERS, *n.* Strong barriers of wood used in a ship for defense when the ship is boarded.

CLŌSE'-STOOL, *n.* A chamber utensil for the convenience of the sick and infirm.

CLŌSE'-TONGUED, *a.* Keeping silence; cautious in speaking. *Shak.*

CLŌSED, *pp.* Shut; made fast; ended; concluded.

CLŌSE'LY, *adv.* 1. In a close, compact manner; with the parts united, or pressed together, so as to leave no vent.

2. Nearly; with little space intervening. 3. Intently; attentively; with the mind or thoughts fixed; with near inspection. 4. Secretly; slily. 5. With near affection, attachment or interest; intimately. 6. Strictly; within close limits; without communication abroad. 7. With strict adherence to the original.

CLŌSE'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being shut, pressed together, or united. 2. Compactness; solidity. 3. Narrowness; straitness. 4. Tightness in building, or in apartments; firmness of texture in cloth, &c. 5. Want of ventilation. 6. Confinement or retirement of a person; recluseness; solitude. 7. Reserve in intercourse; secrecy; privacy; caution. 8. Covetousness; penuriousness. *Addison.* 9. Connection; near union; intimacy, whether of friendship or of interest. 10. Pressure; urgency; variously applied. 11. Adherence to an original.

CLŌS'ER, *n.* A finisher; one who concludes.

CLŌS'ER, *a.* comp. of *close.* More close.

CLŌS'EST, *a.* superl. of *close.* Most close.

CLOS'ET, *n.* 1. A small room or apartment for retirement; any room for privacy. 2. An apartment for curiosities or valuable things. 3. A small, close apartment or recess in the side of a room for repositing utensils and furniture.

CLOS'ET, *v. t.* To shut up in a closet; to conceal; to take into a private apartment for consultation.

CLOS'ET-ED, *pp.* Shut up in a closet; concealed.

CLOS'ET-ING, *ppr.* Shutting up in a private room; concealing.

CLOS'ET-SIN, *n.* Sin committed in privacy.

CLOSH, *n.* A disease in the feet of cattle, called also the *founder.*

CLŌS'ING, *ppr.* Shutting; coalescing; agreeing; ending.

CLŌS'ING, *a.* That ends or concludes; as, a *closing* word or letter.

CLŌS'ING, *n.* End; period; conclusion.

CLŌS'URE, (clō'zhur) *n.* 1. The act of shutting; a closing. 2. That which closes, or shuts; that by which separate parts are fastened, or made to adhere. 3. Inclosure; that which confines. 4. Conclusion. *Shak.*

CLOT, *n.* A concretion, particularly of soft or fluid matter, which concretes into a mass or lump.

CLOT, *v. i.* 1. To concrete; to coagulate, as soft or fluid matter into a thick, inspissated mass. 2. To form into clots or clods; to adhere.

CLOT'-BIRD, *n.* The common *œnanthe*, or English ortolan.

CLOT'-BUR, *n.* [G. *klette.*] Burdock.

CLOTH, *n.* [Sax. *cloth.* The plural is regular, *cloths*; but when it signifies garments, it is written *clothes.*] 1. A manufacture or stuff, formed by weaving or intertexture of threads, and used for garments or other covering. 2. The covering of a table; usually called a *table-cloth.* 3. The canvas on which pictures are drawn. 4. A texture or covering put to a particular use. 5. Dress; raiment. [*See* CLOTHES.] 6. The covering of a bed; [*not used.*]

CLŌTHE, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clothed*, or *clad.* 1. To put on garments; to invest the body with raiment; to cover with dress. 2. To cover with something ornamental. 3. To furnish with raiment; to provide with clothes; as, a master is to feed and *clothe* his apprentice. 4. To put on; to invest; to cover, as with a garment. 5. To invest; to surround; to encompass. 6. To invest; to give to by commission. 7. To cover or spread over.

CLŌTHE, *v. i.* To wear clothes.

CLŌTHED, *pp.* Covered with garments; dressed; invested; furnished with clothing.

* CLŌTHES, (clōthes, or clōze) *n.* plu. of *cloth.* 1. Garments for the human body; dress; vestments; vesture; a general term for whatever covering is worn, or made to be worn, for decency or comfort. 2. The covering of a bed; bed-clothes.

CLŌTH'IER, (clōth'yer) *n.* 1. In *English authors*, a man who makes cloths; a maker of cloth. *Johnson.*—2. In *America*, a man whose occupation is to full and dress cloth.

CLŌTH'ING, *ppr.* Covering with or putting on vestments of any kind; providing with garments; investing; covering.

CLŌTH'ING, *n.* 1. Garments in general; clothes; dress; raiment; covering. 2. The art or practice of making cloth; [*unusual.*]

CLOTH'-SHEAR-ER, *n.* One who shears cloth, and frees it from superfluous nap.

CLOTH'-WORK-ER, *n.* A maker of cloth.

CLOT'POLL, *n.* A thickskull; a blockhead. *See* CLODPOLL.

CLOT'TED, *pp.* Concreted into a mass; inspissated; adhering in a lump.

CLOT'TER, *v. i.* To concrete or gather into lumps.

CLOT'TING, *ppr.* Concreting; inspissating; forming into clots.

CLOT'TY, *a.* Full of clots, or small, hard masses; full of concretions, or clods.

CLOUD, *n.* 1. A collection of visible vapor, or watery particles, suspended in the atmosphere, at some altitude. 2. A state of obscurity or darkness. 3. A collection of smoke, or a dense collection of dust, rising or floating in the air. 4. The dark or varied colors, in veins or spots, on stones or other bodies, are called *clouds.* 5. A great multitude; a vast collection.

CLOUD, *v. t.* 1. To overspread with a cloud or clouds. 2. To obscure; to darken. 3. To darken in veins or spots; to variegate with colors. 4. To make of a gloomy aspect; to give the appearance of sullenness. 5. To sully; to tarnish.

CLOUD, *v. i.* To grow cloudy; to become obscure with clouds.

CLOUD'-AS-CEND'ING, *a.* Ascending to the clouds.

CLOUD-BER-RY, *n.* A plant, called also *knot-berry*; *rubus chamæmorus.*

CLOUD'-BORN, *a.* Born of a cloud. *Dryden.*

CLOUD'-CAPT, *a.* Capped with clouds; touching the clouds; lofty. *Shak.*

CLOUD'-COM-PEL'LER, *n.* He that collects clouds; Jove.

CLOUD'-COM-PEL'LING, *a.* Collecting clouds; or driving clouds. *Dryden.*

CLOUD'-COV-ERED, *a.* Enveloped with clouds.

CLOUD'-DIS-PEL'LING, *a.* Having power to disperse clouds.

CLOUD'-E-CLIPSED, *a.* Eclipsed by a cloud. *Shak.*

CLOUD'ED, *pp.* Overcast; overspread with clouds; obscured; darkened; rendered gloomy or sullen; variegated with colored spots or veins.

CLOUD'I-LY, *adv.* With clouds; darkly; obscurely.

CLOUD'I-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being overcast with clouds. 2. Obscurity; gloom; want of brightness. 3. Darkness of appearance; variegation of colors in a fossil or other body. 4. Appearance of gloom or sullenness.

CLOUD'ING, *ppr.* Overspreading with clouds; obscuring; giving an appearance of gloom or sullenness.

CLOUD'-KISS-ING, *a.* Touching the clouds. *Shak.*

CLOUD'LESS, *a.* Being without a cloud; unclouded; clear; bright; luminous.

CLOUD'-PIERC-ING, *a.* Penetrating or rising above the clouds. *Philips.*

CLOUD'-TOP'T, *a.* Having the top covered with a cloud. *Gray.*

CLOUD'-TOUCH-ING, *a.* Touching the clouds.

CLOUD'Y, *a.* 1. Overcast with clouds; obscured with clouds. 2. Consisting of a cloud or clouds. 3. Obscure; dark; not easily understood. 4. Having the appearance of gloom; indicating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill-nature; not open or cheerful. 5. Indicating gloom or sullenness; as, *cloudy* wrath. 6. Marked with veins or spots of dark or various hues, as marble. 7. Not bright.

* CLOUGH, (cluf) *n.* [Sax. *clough.*] A cleft in a hill.—In *commerce*, an allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight, for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out in retailing.

CLOUT, *n.* [Sax. *clut.*] 1. A patch; a piece of cloth or leather, &c., to close a breach. 2. A piece of cloth for mean purposes. 3. A piece of white cloth, for archers to shoot at. [*Not now used.*] *Shak.* 4. An iron plate on an axletree, to keep it from wearing. 5. [Fr. *clou, clouter.*] A small nail.—6. In *vulgar language*, a blow with the hand. *New England. Todd.*

CLOUT, *v. t.* 1. To patch; to mend by sewing on a piece or patch. 2. To cover with a piece of cloth. 3. To join clumsily. 4. To cover or arm with an iron plate. 5. To strike; to give a blow.—*Clouted* cream, in *Gay*, is evidently a mistake for *clotted* cream.

CLOUT'ED, *pp.* Patched; mended clumsily; covered with a clout.

CLOUT'ER-LY, *a.* Clumsy; awkward. *Mortimer.*

CLOUT'ING, *ppr.* Patching; covering with a clout.

† CLOVE, *pret.* of *cleave. Spenser.*

CLOVE, *n.* [D. *kloof.*] A cleft; a fissure; a gap; a ravine. It is properly a Dutch word. *Journ. of Science.*

CLOVE, *n.* [Sax. *clufe.*] 1. A very pungent, aromatic spice, the flower of the clove-tree, *caryophyllus.* 2. [From *cleave.*] The parts into which garlic separates, when the outer skin is removed. 3. A certain weight; seven pounds of wool; eight pounds of cheese or butter.

CLŌVE'-GIL-LY-FLOW-ER, *n.* A species of *dianthus*, bearing a beautiful flower.

CLŌ'VEN, (clō'vn) *pp.* of *cleave.* Divided; parted.

CLŌ'VEN-FOOT-ED, } *a.* Having the foot or hoof divided
CLŌ'VEN-HOOFED, } into two parts, as the ox; bisulcous.

CLŌ'VER, or CLŌ'VER-GRASS, *n.* [Sax. *clæfer-wyrt.*] A genus of plants, called *trifolium*, trefoil, or three-leafed; Fr. *trefle.*—*To live in clover*, is to live luxuriously, or in abundance.

CLŌ'VERED, *a.* Covered with clover. *Thomson.*

CLOWN, *n.* [L. *colonus.*] A countryman; a rustic; hence, one who has the manners of a rustic; a churl; a man of coarse manners; an ill-bred man.

† CLOWN'AGE, *n.* The manners of a clown.

CLOWN'ER-Y, *n.* Ill-breeding; rustic behavior; rudeness of manners. [*Little used.*]
CLOWN'ISH, *a.* 1. Containing clowns; consisting of rustics. 2. Coarse; hard; rugged; rough. 3. Of rough manners; ill-bred. 4. Clumsy; awkward.
CLOWN'ISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of clowns; coarsely; rudely.
CLOWN'ISH-NESS, *n.* The manners of a clown; rusticity; coarseness or rudeness of behavior; incivility; awkwardness.
CLOWN'S-MUS'TARD, *n.* A plant.
CLOY, *v. t.* [Fr. *clouer.*] 1. To fill; to glut; to satisfy, as the appetite; to satiate. 2. To spike up a gun; to drive a spike into the vent.—3. In *farriery*, to prick a horse in shoeing.
CLOYED, *pp.* Filled; glutted; filled to satiety and lothing; spiked; pricked in shoeing.
CLOY'ING, *ppr.* Filling; filling to satiety or disgust.
CLOY'LESS, *a.* That cannot cloy, or fill to satiety.
CLOY'MENT, *n.* Surfeit; repletion beyond the demands of appetite. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
CLUB, *n.* [W. *clopa, clwpa.*] 1. *Properly*, a stick or piece of wood, with one end thicker and heavier than the other, and no larger than can be wielded with the hand. 2. A thick, heavy stick, that may be managed with the hand, and used for beating, or defense. 3. The name of one of the suits of cards; so named from its figure. 4. A collection or assembly of men; *usually*, a select number of friends met for social or literary purposes. 5. A collection of expenses; the expenses of a company. 6. Contribution; joint charge.
CLUB, *v. i.* [W. *clapiaw.*] 1. To join, as a number of individuals, to the same end. 2. To pay an equal proportion of a common reckoning or charge.
CLUB, *v. t.* 1. To unite different sums of expense in a common sum or collection.—2. In *common parlance*, to raise or turn uppermost the britch or club of a musket.
CLUBBED, *pp.* 1. Collected into a sum and averaged, as different expenses. 2. United to one end or effect. 3. Shaped like a club. 4. Having the britch turned upwards, as a musket. 5. Heavy, like a club.
CLUB BER, or CLUB'BIST, *n.* One who belongs to a party, club or association. *Burke.*
CLUB'BING, *ppr.* Joining in a club; uniting to a common end.
CLUB'-FIST, *n.* A large, heavy fist.
CLUB'-FIST-ED, *a.* Having a large fist. *Howell.*
CLUB'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having short or crooked feet.
CLUB'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a thick head. *Derham.*
CLUB'-LAW, *n.* Government by clubs, or violence; the use of arms, or force, in place of law; anarchy.
CLUB'-MAN, *n.* One who carries a club.
CLUB'-ROOM, *n.* The apartment in which a club meets.
CLUB'-RUSH, *n.* A genus of plants, the *scirpus.*
CLUB'-SHAPED, *a.* Shaped like a club; growing thicker towards the top; clavated.
CLUCK, *v. i.* [Sax. *cloccan.*] To make the noise, or utter the voice, of the domestic hen.
CLUCK, *v. t.* To call chickens by a particular sound. *Shak.*
CLUCK'ING, *ppr.* Uttering the voice of a sitting hen; calling chickens.
CLUE. *See* CLEW.
CLUMP, *n.* [G. *klump.*] 1. A thick, short piece of wood, or other solid substance; a shapeless mass. 2. A cluster of trees or shrubs; formerly written *plump.* In *some parts of England*, it is an adjective, signifying lazy, unhandy.
CLUMP'ER, *v. t.* To form into clumps or masses. *More.*
CLUMPS, *n.* A stupid fellow; a numskull.
CLUM'SI-LY, *adv.* In a clumsy manner; awkwardly; in an unhandy manner; without readiness, dexterity or grace.
CLUM'SI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being short and thick, and moving heavily; awkwardness; unhandiness; ungainliness.
CLUM'SY, *a.* 1. *Properly*, short and thick. 2. Moving heavily, slowly or awkwardly. 3. Awkward; ungainly; unhandy; artless; without readiness, dexterity or grace. 4. Ill-made; badly constructed.
CLUNCH, *n.* Among *miners*, indurated clay, found in coal pits next to the coal. *Bailey.*
CLUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *cling*, which see.
† CLUNG, *v. i.* To shrink. *See* CLING.
† CLUNG, *a.* Wasted with leanness; shrunk with cold.
CLU'NI-AC, *n.* One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks, so called from *Cluni*, in Burgundy.
CLUS'TER, *n.* [Sax. *cluster.*] 1. A bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together; a knot. 2. A number of individuals or things collected or gathered into a close body. 3. A number of things situated near each other.
CLUS'TER, *v. i.* 1. To grow in clusters; to gather or unite in a bunch, or bunches. 2. To form into flakes. 3. To collect into flocks or crowds.
CLUS'TER, *v. t.* To collect into a bunch, or close body.
CLUS'TERED, *pp.* Collected into a cluster, or crowd; crowded.
CLUS'TER-GRAPE, *n.* A small black grape.
CLUS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Growing in a cluster, or in bunches; uniting in a bunch, or in a flock, crowd, or close body.
CLUS'TER-Y, *a.* Growing in clusters; full of clusters.
CLUTCH, *v. t.* 1. To double in the fingers, and pinch or compress them together; to clinch. 2. To seize, clasp or gripe with the hand. 3. To seize, or grasp.
CLUTCH, *n.* A griping or pinching with the fingers; seizure; grasp.
CLUTCH'ES, *plu.* 1. The paws or talons of a rapacious animal, as of a cat or dog. 2. The hands, in the sense of instruments of rapacity or cruelty, or of power.
CLUT'TER, *n.* [W. *cluder.*] 1. A heap or assemblage of things lying in confusion. 2. Noise; bustle.
CLUT'TER, *v. t.* To crowd together in disorder; to fill with things in confusion.
CLUT'TER, *v. i.* To make a bustle, or fill with confusion.
CLUT'TERED, *pp.* Encumbered with things in disorder.
CLUT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Encumbering with things in confusion.
* CLYS'TER, *n.* [Gr. κλυστηρ.] An injection; a liquid substance injected into the lower intestines.
CLYS'TER-IZE, *v. i.* To apply a clyster. *Cotgrave.*
CLYS'TER-PIPE, *n.* A tube or pipe used for injections.
CLYS'TER-WISE, *adv.* In the manner of a clyster.
CO, a prefix, signifying *with*, in conjunction. *See* CON.
CO-A-CERV'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *coacervo.*] To heap up; to pile. [*Little used.*]
CO-A-CERV'ATE, *a.* [L. *coacervatus.*] Heaped; raised into a pile; collected into a crowd. [*Little used.*]
CO-AC-ER-VA'TION, *n.* The act of heaping, or state of being heaped together. [*Little used.*]
COACH, *n.* [Fr. *coche.*] A close vehicle for commodious traveling, borne on four wheels, and drawn by horses or other animals. It differs from a chariot in having seats in front, as well as behind.—*Hackney-coach*, a coach kept for hire.—*Mail-coach*, a coach that carries the public mails.—*Stage-coach*, a coach that regularly conveys passengers from town to town. *See* STAGE.
COACH, or COUCH, *n.* An apartment in a large ship of war near the stern, the roof of which is formed by the poop *Mar. Dict.*
COACH, *v. t.* To carry in a coach. *Pope.*
† COACH, *v. i.* To ride in a coach. *Waterhouse.*
COACH'-BOX, *n.* The seat on which the driver of a coach sits. *Arbuthnot.*
COACH'-HIRE, *n.* Money paid for the use of a hired coach.
COACH'-HORSE, *n.* A horse used in drawing coaches.
COACH'-HOUSE, *n.* A house to shelter a coach from the weather. *Swift.*
COACH'-MA-KER, *n.* A man whose occupation is to make coaches. *Swift.*
COACH'FUL, *n.* A coach filled with persons. *Addison.*
COACH'MAN, *n.* The person who drives a coach.
COACH'MAN-SHIP, *n.* Skill in driving coaches.
† CO-ACT', *v. i.* To act together. *Shak.*
† CO-ACT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Forced; compelled.
CO-AC'TION, *n.* [L. *coactio.*] Force; compulsion, either in restraining or impelling. *South.*
CO-ACT'IVE, *a.* 1. Forcing; compulsory; having the power to impel or restrain. *Raleigh.* 2. Acting in concurrence.
CO-ACT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a compulsory manner.
* CO-AD-JU'MENT, *n.* Mutual assistance.
* CO-AD-JU'TANT, *a.* [L. *con* and *adjutans.*] Helping; mutually assisting or operating.
CO-AD-JU'TOR, *n.* 1. One who aids another; an assistant; a fellow-helper; an associate in operation.—2. In the *canon law*, one who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.
CO-AD-JU'TOR-SHIP, *n.* Joint aid.
CO-AD-JU'TRIX, *n.* A female assistant. *Smollett.*
* CO-AD-JU'VAN-CY, *n.* Joint help; assistance; concurrent aid; co-operation. [*Little used.*]
CO-AD'U-NATE, *a.* [L. *coadunatus.*] In *botany*, *coadunate* leaves are several united at the base.
CO-AD-U-NI'TION, *n.* The union of different substances in one mass. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*
CO-AD-VENT'UR-ER, *n.* A fellow adventurer.
CO-AF-FOR'EST, *v. t.* To convert ground into a forest.
CO-A'GENT, *n.* An assistant or associate in an act. *Beaum.*
† CO-AG-MENT', *v. t.* [L. *coagmento.*] To congregate or heap together. *Glanville.*
CO-AG-MEN-TA'TION, *n.* Collection into a mass or united body; union; conjunction. [*Little used.*]
CO-AG-MENT'ED, *a.* Congregated; heaped together; united in one mass. [*Little used.*]
CO-AG-U-LA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being coagulated.
CO-AG'U-LA-BLE, *a.* That may be concreted; capable of

congealing or changing from a liquid to an inspissated state.

CO-AG'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *coagulo.*] To concrete; to curdle; to congeal; to change from a fluid into a fixed substance, or solid mass.

CO-AG'U-LATE, *v. i.* To curdle or congeal; to turn from a fluid into a consistent state, or fixed substance; to thicken.

CO-AG'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Concreted; curdled.

CO-AG'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Curdling; congealing.

CO-AG-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of changing from a fluid to a fixed state; concretion; the state of being coagulated; the body formed by coagulating.

CO-AG'U-LA-TIVE, *a.* That has the power to cause concretion. *Boyle.*

CO-AG'U-LA-TOR, *n.* That which causes coagulation.

CO-AG'U-LUM, *n.* Rennet; curd; the clot of blood, separated by cold, acid, &c.

CO-Ā'I-TI, *n.* A species of monkey in South America.

CŌAK. *See* COKE.

CŌAL, *n.* [Sax. *col*, or *coll.*] 1. A piece of wood, or other combustible substance, ignited, burning, or charred. 2. In the *language of chemists*, any substance containing oil, which has been exposed to a fire in a close vessel, so that its volatile matter is expelled, and it can sustain a red heat without further decomposition.—3. In *mineralogy*, a solid, opaque, inflammable substance, found in the earth, and, by way of distinction, called *fossil* coal.

CŌAL, *v. t.* 1. To burn to coal, or charcoal; to char. 2. To mark or delineate with charcoal.

CŌAL'-BLACK, *a.* Black as a coal; very black.

CŌAL'-BOX, *n.* A box to carry coal to the fire. *Swift.*

CŌAL'-FISH, *n.* A species of *gadus*, or cod.

CŌAL'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed for keeping coal.

CŌAL'-MINE, *n.* A mine or pit in which coal is dug.

CŌAL'-MĪN'ER, *n.* One who works in a coal-mine.

CŌAL'-MOUSE, *n.* A small species of tit-mouse, with a black head.

CŌAL'-PIT, *n.* A pit where coal is dug.—In *America*, a place where charcoal is made.

CŌAL'-SHIP, *n.* A ship employed in transporting coal.

CŌAL'-STONE, *n.* A kind of cannel-coal.

CŌAL'-WŌRK, *n.* A coalery; a place where coal is dug, including the machinery for raising the coal.

CŌAL'ER-Y, *n.* A coal-mine, coal-pit, or place where coals are dug.

CO-A-LESCE', (ko-a-less') *v. i.* [L. *coalesco.*] 1. To grow together; to unite, as separate bodies, or separate parts, into one body. 2. To unite and adhere in one body or mass, by spontaneous approximation or attraction. 3. To unite in society, *in a more general sense.*

CO-A-LES'CENCE, *n.* The act of growing together; the act of uniting by natural affinity or attraction; the state of being united; union; concretion.

CO-A-LES'CENT, *a.* Joined; united.

CO-A-LES'CING, *ppr.* Growing or coming together; uniting in a body or mass; uniting and adhering together.

CŌAL'IER, or CŌAL'LIER. *See* COLLIER.

†CO'A-LITE, *v. i.* To unite or coalesce. *Bolingbroke.*

CO-A-LĪ''TION, *n.* 1. Union in a body or mass; a coming together, as of separate bodies or parts, and their union in one body or mass. 2. Union of individual persons, parties or states.

CO-AL-LY', *n.* A joint ally; as, the subject of a *co-ally. Kent.*

CŌAL'Y, *a.* Like coal; containing coal. *Milton.*

CŌAM'INGS, *n.* In *ships*, the raised borders or edges of the hatches.

CO-AP-PRE-HEND', *v. t.* To apprehend with another. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

CO-AP-TĀ'TION, *n.* The adaptation or adjustment of parts to each other. *Boyle.*

CO-ARCT', } *v. t.* [L. *coarcto.*] 1. To press together;
CO-ARC'TATE, } to crowd; to straiten; to confine closely. 2. To restrain; to confine.

CO-ARC-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Confinement; restraint to a narrow space. 2. Pressure; contraction. 3. Restraint of liberty.

CŌARSE, *a.* 1. Thick; large or gross in bulk; comparatively of large diameter. 2. Thick; rough; or made of coarse thread or yarn. 3. Not refined; not separated from grosser particles or impurities. 4. Rude; rough; unrefined; uncivil. 5. Gross; not delicate. 6. Rude; rough; unpolished; inelegant. 7. Not nicely expert; not accomplished by art or education. 8. Mean; not nice; not refined or elegant.

CŌARSE'LY, *adv.* Roughly; without fineness or refinement; rudely; inelegantly; uncivilly; meanly; without art or polish.

CŌARSE'NESS, *n.* 1. Largeness of size; thickness. 2. The quality of being made of coarse thread or yarn; whence thickness and roughness. 3. Unrefined state; the state of being mixed with gross particles or impurities. 4. Roughness; grossness; rudeness. 5. Grossness; want of refinement or delicacy; want of polish. 6. Meanness; want of art in preparation; want of nicety.

CO-AS-SES'SOR, *n.* A joint assessor.

CO-AS-SŪME', *v. t.* To assume something with another *Walsall.*

CŌAST, *n.* [L. *costa*; W. *cost*; Fr. *côte.*] 1. The exterior line, limit or border of a country. 2. The edge or margin of the land next to the sea; the seashore. 3. A side. 4. The country near the sea-shore.—*The coast is clear* is a proverbial phrase, signifying, the danger is over; the enemies have marched off, or left the coast.

CŌAST, *v. i.* 1. To sail near a coast; to sail by or near the shore, or in sight of land. 2. To sail from port to port in the same country.

CŌAST, *v. t.* 1. To sail by or near to. 2. To draw near; to approach; to follow; [*obs.*]

CŌAST'ED, *pp.* Sailed by.

CŌAST'ER, *n.* 1. One who sails near the shore. 2. A vessel that is employed in sailing along a coast, or is licensed to navigate or trade from port to port in the same country.

CŌAST'ING, *ppr.* Sailing along or near a coast.

CŌAST'ING-PĪ'LOT, *n.* A pilot who conducts vessels along a coast.

CŌAST'ING-TRADE, *n.* The trade which is carried on between the different ports of the same country.

CŌAST'ING-VES'SEL, *n.* A vessel employed in coasting; a coaster.

CŌAT, *n.* [Fr. *cotte.*] 1. An upper garment. 2. A petticoat; a garment worn by infants or young children. 3. The habit or vesture of an order of men, indicating the order or office. 4. External covering, as the fur or hair of a beast. 5. A tunic of the eye; a membrane that serves as a cover; a tegument. 6. The division or layer of a bulbous root. 7. A cover; a layer of any substance covering another. 8. That on which ensigns armorial are portrayed, usually called a *coat of arms.* 9. A *coat of mail* is a piece of armor, in form of a shirt, consisting of a net-work of iron rings. 10. A card; a *coat-card* is one on which a king, queen or knave is painted.

CŌAT, *v. t.* 1. To cover or spread over with a layer of any substance. 2. To cover with cloth or canvas.

CŌAT'-ĀR-MOR, *n.* A coat of arms; armorial ensigns.

CŌAT'-CARD, *n.* [From the *dress* or *coat* in which the king, queen and knave are represented.] A card; called, also, *court-card. B. Jonson.*

CŌAT'ED, *pp.* 1. Covered with a coat; loricated; covered or overspread with any thing that defends; clothed with a membrane. 2. Having concentric coats or layers.

COATI, *n.* An animal of South America, resembling the racoon, but with a longer body and neck, shorter fur, and smaller eyes.

CŌAT'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a coat; overspreading.

CŌAT'ING, *n.* 1. A covering, or the act of covering; lorication; any substance spread over for cover or defense. 2. Cloth for coats; as, merchants advertise an assortment of *coatings.*

CŌAX, (kōks) *v. t.* [W. *cocru.*] To wheedle; to flatter; to soothe, appease or persuade by flattery and fondling. [*A low word.*]

†CŌAX, *n.* A dupe. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

†COAX-Ā'TION, *n.* The art of coaxing.

CŌAXED, *pp.* Soothed or persuaded by flattery.

CŌAX'ER, *n.* A wheedler; a flatterer.

CŌAX'ING, *ppr.* Wheedling; flattering.

COB, *n.* [W. *cob*, or *cop.*] 1. The top or head; a covetous wretch; a foreign coin. 2. In *America*, the receptacle of the maize, or American corn; a shoot in form of a pin or spike, on which grows the corn in rows. This receptacle, with the corn, is called the *ear.* 3. [It. *gabbiano.*] A sea-fowl, the sea-cob. 4. A ball or pellet for feeding fowls. 5. In *some parts of England*, a spider. 6. A horse not castrated; a strong poney.

COB, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to punish by striking the breech with a flat piece of wood, or with a board.

*COBALT, *n.* [D. *cobalt.*] A mineral of a reddish-gray or grayish-white color.—*Cobalt-bloom*, acicular arseniate of cobalt.—*Cobalt-crust*, earthy arseniate of cobalt.

CO-BALT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to cobalt, or consisting of it; resembling cobalt, or containing it.

COB'BLE, or COB'BLE-STONE, *n.* [Eng. *copple.*] A roundish stone; a pebble; supposed to be a fragment, rounded by the attrition of water. We give this name to stones of various sizes, from that of a hen's egg, or smaller, to that of large paving stones. These stones are called by the English *copple-stones*, and *bowlder-stones*, or *bowlders.*

COB'BLE, *v. t.* 1. To make or mend coarsely, as shoes; to botch. 2. To make or do clumsily or unhandily. *Dryden.*

COB'BLER, *n.* 1. A mender of shoes. 2. A clumsy workman. 3. A mean person.

COB'BLING, *ppr.* Mending coarsely.

†COB'BY, *a.* Stout; brisk. *Chaucer.*

COB'CAL, *n.* A sandal worn by ladies in the East.
COB COALS, *n.* Large round coals.
CO-BEL-LIG'ER-ENT, *a.* Carrying on war in conjunction with another power.
CO-BEL-LIG'ER-ENT, *n.* A nation or state that carries on war in connection with another.
COB'I-RON, *n.* An andiron with a knob at the top.
CO-BISH'OP, *n.* A joint or coadjutant bishop.
CŌ'BLE, *n.* [Sax. *cuople.*] A boat used in the herring fishery.
COB'LOAF, *n.* A loaf that is irregular, uneven or crusty.
COB'NUT, *n.* A boy's play, or a hazel-nut; the conquering nut.
CO-BOB'. *See* CABOB.
CO-BOOSE'. *See* CABOOSE.
COB'STONE. *See* COBBLE.
COB'SWAN, *n.* The head or leading swan.
COB'WEB, *n.* [*cob*, or *koppe.*] 1. The line, thread or filament which a spider spins from its abdomen; the network spread by a spider to catch its prey. 2. Any snare, implying insidiousness and weakness.—*In this sense it is used adjectively, or in composition, for* thin, flimsy, slender, feeble. *Swift.*
COB'WEBBED, *a.* 1. In *botany*, covered with a thick interwoven pubescence. 2. Covered with cobwebs.
CŌ'CA. *See* CACOA and COCOA.
CŌ'CA-LON, *n.* A large cocoon, of a weak texture.
COC-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *coccus* and *fero.*] Bearing or producing berries.
COC'CO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. κοκκος and λιθος.] A variety of augite or pyroxene.
COC'CU-LUS IN'DI-CUS. The fruit of the *menispermum cocculus*, a poisonous berry.
COC'CYX, *n.* [L.] In *anatomy*, a bone joined to the extremity of the *os sacrum.*
* COCH'I-NEAL, *n.* [Sp. *cochinilla.*] An insect, the *coccus cacti*, of the genus *coccus.* These insects form a mass or drug, which is the proper *cochineal* of the shops. It is used in giving red colors, especially crimson and scarlet, and for making carmine.
COCH'LE-A-RY, COCH'LE-ATE, COCH'LE-A-TED, *a.* [L. *cochlea.*] Having the form of a screw; spiral; turbinated.
COCH'LITE, *n.* [Gr. κοχλιας.] A fossil shell.
COCK, *n.* [Sax. *coc*; Fr. *coq.*] 1. The male of birds, particularly of gallinaceous or domestic fowls. 2. A weather-cock; a vane in shape of a cock. 3. A spout; an instrument to draw out or discharge liquor from a cask, vat or pipe; so named from its projection. 4. The projecting corner of a hat. 5. A small conical pile of hay, so shaped for shedding rain; called in England a *cop.* 6. The style or gnomon of a dial. 7. The needle of a balance. 8. The piece which covers the balance in a clock or watch. 9. [It. *cocca.*] The notch of an arrow. 10. The part of a musket or other fire arm, to which a flint is attached, and which, being impelled by a spring, strikes fire. 11. A small boat. [W. *cwc*; It. *cocca.*] It is now called a *cock-boat.* 12. A leader; a chief man. 13. Cock-crowing; the time when cocks crow in the morning.—*Cock a hoop*, or *cock on the hoop*, a phrase denoting triumph; triumphant; exulting.—*Cock and a bull*, a phrase denoting tedious trifling stories.
COCK, *v. t.* 1. To set erect; to turn up. 2. To set the brim of a hat so as to make sharp corners or points; or to set up with an air of pertness. 3. To make up hay in small conical piles. 4. To set or draw back the cock of a gun, in order to fire.
COCK, *v. i.* To hold up the head; to strut; to look big, pert, or menacing. 2. To train or use fighting cocks; [*little used.*] 3. To cocker; [*not in use.*]
COCK-ADE', *n.* [Fr. *cocarde.*] A riband or knot of riband, or something similar, worn on the hat, usually by officers of the army or navy, sometimes by others.
COCK-AD'ED, *a.* Wearing a cockade. *Young.*
COCK'AL, *n.* A game called *huckle-bone. Kinder.*
COCK-A-TOO', *n.* A bird of the parrot kind. *Herbert.*
COCK'A-TRICE, *n.* [Fr. *cocatrix.*] A serpent imagined to proceed from a cock's egg.
COCK-BILL. In *seamen's language*, the anchor is a *cock-bill*, when it is suspended perpendicularly from the cat-head, ready to be let go in a moment.
COCK'-BOAT, *n.* A small boat. *See* COCK, *No.* 11.
COCK'-BRAINED, *a.* Giddy; rash. *Milton.*
COCK'-BROTH, *n.* Broth made by boiling a cock.
COCK'-CHAFFER, *n.* The May-bug or dorr-beetle, a species of *scarabæus.*
COCK'-CROW-ING, *n.* The time at which cocks crow; early morning.
COCK'ER, *v. t.* [W. *cocru.*] To fondle; to indulge; to treat with tenderness; to pamper.
COCK'ER, *n.* 1. One who follows cock-fighting. 2. A sort of spatter-dash.
COCK'ER-EL, *n.* A young cock. *Dryden.*
COCK'ER-ING, *n.* Indulgence. *Milton.*
COCK'ET, *a.* Brisk; pert. *Sherwood.*
COCK'ET, *n.* A seal of the custom-house; a royal seal; rather a scroll of parchment, sealed and delivered by the officers of the custom-house to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandise is entered. The office of entry.
COCK'ET-BREAD, *n.* The finest sort of wheat bread.
COCK'-FIGHT, COCK'-FIGHT-ING, *n.* A match or contest of cocks.
COCK'-HORSE, *a.* On horse back; triumphant; exulting.
COCK'ING, *n.* Cock-fighting. *Beaumont.*
COC'KLE, *n.* [Sax. *coccel.*] A plant or weed.
COC'KLE, *n.* [Fr. *coque*, *coquille.*] 1. A small testaceous shell; or rather a genus of shells, the *cardium.* 2. A mineral. 3. A young cock; [*obs.*] *see* COCKEREL.
COC'KLE, *v. i.* or *t.* To contract into wrinkles; to shrink, pucker, or wrinkle, as cloth.
COC'KLED, *pp.* 1. Contracted into folds or wrinkles; winding. 2. Having shells.
COC'KLER, *n.* One that takes and sells cockles.
COC'KLE-STAIRS, *n.* Winding or spiral stairs.
COCK'-LOFT, *n.* The top-loft; the upper room in a house or other building; a lumber room.
COCK'-MAS-TER, *n.* One who breeds game cocks.
COCK'-MATCH, *n.* A match of cocks; a cock-fight.
COCK'NEY, *n.* [most probably from L. *coquina*, a kitchen, or *coquino*, to cook.] 1. A native of London, by way of contempt. 2. An effeminate, ignorant, despicable citizen.
COCK'NEY-LIKE, *a.* Resembling the manners of a cockney.
COCK'-PAD-DLE, *n.* The lump-fish or sea-owl. *Encyc.*
COCK'PIT *n.* 1. A pit or area, where game cocks fight.—2. In *ships of war*, a room or apartment, in which the wounded men are dressed.
COCK'RŌACH, *n.* A genus of insects, the *blatta.*
COCKS'CŌMB, *n.* 1. The caruncle or comb of a cock. 2. A plant. 3. A fop, or vain silly fellow. *See* COXCOMB.
COCKS'HEAD, *n.* A plant, the *hedysarum* or *sainfoin.*
COCK'SHUT, *n.* The close of the day, when fowls go to roost.
COCK'SPUR, *n.* Virginia hawthorn, a species of medlar.
COCK'SURE, *a.* Confidently certain. [*A low word.*]
* COCK'SWAIN, *n.* [in familiar speech, contracted into *coxen.*] An officer on board of a ship who has the care of the boat and the boat's crew.
COCK'-WEED, *n.* A plant, called also *dittander* and *pepperwort.*
CŌ'CO, (cō'co) *n.* [Sp. *coco.*] A tree belonging to the genus *cocos*, of the order of *palmæ*; and the fruit or nut of the tree.
CŌ'CO-NUT, *n.* The nut or fruit of the cocoa-tree.
CO-COON', *n.* [Fr. *cocon.*] An oblong ball or case in which the silk-worm involves itself.
COC'TILE, *a.* [L. *coctilis.*] Made by baking, or exposing to heat, as a brick.
COC'TION, *n.* [L. *coctio.*] The act of boiling or exposing to heat in liquor.—In *medicine*, that alteration in the crude matter of a disease, which fits it for a discharge; digestion.
COD, or COD'FISH, *n.* A species of fish, of the genus *gadus*, inhabiting northern seas.
COD, *n.* [Sax. *codd.*] 1. Any husk, envelop or case, containing the seeds of a plant; a pod. 2. A bag; the scrotum. 3. A pillow; [*not in use.*]
† COD, *v. i.* To inclose in a cod. *Mortimer.*
COD'DED, *a.* Inclosed in a cod. *Mortimer.*
COD'DER, *n.* A gatherer of cods or peas. *Johnson*
COD'DY, *a.* Husky. *Sherwood.*
CODE, *n.* [L. *codex*, or *caudex*; Fr. *code.*] 1. A collection of the laws and constitutions of the Roman emperors. 2. Any collection or digest of laws.
COD'GER, *n.* A rustic; a clown; a miserly man.
COD'I-CIL, *n.* [L. *codicillus.*] A writing by way of supplement to a will.
COD-I-CIL'LA-RY, *a.* Of the nature of a codicil.
CO-DILLE', (co-dill') *n.* [Fr. *codille.*] A term at ombre, when the game is won.
COD'LE, or COD'DLE, (kŏd'dl) *v. t.* To parboil, or soften by the heat of water.
† COD'LE, *v. t.* To make much of.
COD'LING, or COD'LIN, *n.* An apple codled; or one suitable for codling, or used for that purpose.
COD'LING, *n.* A young cod.
CO-EF'FI-CA-CY, *n.* Joint efficacy.
CO-EF-FĪ''CIEN-CY, *n.* Cooperation; joint power of two or more things or causes, acting to the same end.
CO-EF-FĪ''CIENT, *a.* Cooperating; acting in union to the same end.
CO-EF-FĪ''CIENT, *n.* 1. That which unites in action with something else to produce the same effect.—3. In *algebra*, a number or known quantity put before letters, or quantities, known or unknown, and into which it is supposed to be multiplied.—3. In *fluxions*, the *coefficient* of any

generating term is the quantity which arises from the division of that term by the generated quantity.

CO-EF-FI'CIENT-LY, *adv.* By cooperation.

CO-ELD'ER, *n.* An elder of the same rank. *Trapp.*

CŒ'LI-AC, or CE'LI-AC, *a.* [Gr. κοιλιακος.] Pertaining to the belly, or to the intestinal canal.—*Cœliac artery* is the artery which issues from the aorta just below the diaphragm.—*Cœliac passion*, the lientery, a flux or diarrhea of undigested food.—*Cœliac vein*, a vein of the *intestinum rectum*.

CO-EMP'TION, *n.* [L. *coemptio.*] The act of purchasing the whole quantity of any commodity.

CO-EN-JOY', *v. t.* To enjoy together. *Howell.*

CO-Ē'QUAL, *a.* [L. *con* and *equalis.*] Equal with another person or thing; of the same rank, dignity or power.

CO-Ē'QUAL, *n.* One who is equal to another.

CO-Ē-QUAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being equal with another; equality in rank, dignity or power.

CO-Ē'QUAL-LY, *adv.* With joint equality.

CO-ERCE', (co-ers') *v. t.* [L. *coerceo.*] 1. To restrain by force; to keep from acting, or transgressing; to repress. 2. To compel; to constrain. *Dwight.*

CO-ER'CED, (co-erst') *pp.* Restrained by force; compelled.

CO-ER'CI-BLE, *a.* That may or ought to be restrained or compelled.

CO-ER'CING, *ppr.* Restraining by force; constraining.

CO-ER'CION, *n.* Restraint, check, particularly by law or authority; compulsion; force.

CO-ER'CIVE, *a.* 1. That has power to restrain, particularly by moral force, as of law or authority. 2. Compulsory; constraining; forcing.

CO-ER'CIVE-LY, *adv.* By constraint.

CO-ES-SEN'TIAL, *a.* Partaking of the same essence.

CO-ES-SEN-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* Participation of the same essence.

CO-ES-SEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In a coessential manner.

CO-E-STAB'LISH-MENT, *n.* Joint establishment.

CO-E-TĀ'NE OUS, *a.* [L. *coætaneus; coetanean* is rarely used.] Of the same age with another; beginning to exist at the same time.

CO-E-TERN'AL, *a.* Equally eternal with another.

CO-E-TERN'AL-LY, *adv.* With equal eternity.

CO-E-TERN'I-TY, *n.* Existence from eternity equal with another eternal being; equal eternity.

CO-Ē'VAL, *a.* [L. *coævus.*] Of the same age; beginning to exist at the same time; of equal age.

CO-Ē'VAL, *n.* One of the same age; one who begins to exist at the same time.

CO-Ē'VOUS, *a.* The same as *coeval*, but not used.

CO-EX-EC'U-TOR, *n.* A joint executor.

CO-EX-IST', *v. i.* To exist at the same time with another.

CO-EX-IST'ENCE, *n.* Existence at the same time with another.

CO-EX-IST'ENT, *a.* Existing at the same time with another.

CO-EX-TEND', *v. i.* To extend through the same space or duration with another; to extend equally.

CO-EX-TEND'ED, *pp.* Being equally extended.

CO-EX-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Extending through the same space or duration with another.

CO-EX-TEN'SION, *n.* The act of extending equally, or the state of being equally extended. *Hale.*

CO-EX-TEN'SIVE, *a.* Equally extensive; having equal extent.

CO-EX-TEN'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Equal extension or extent.

COF'FEE, *n.* [Fr. *caffé*; It. *caffe*; Sp. *café.*] 1. The berry of a tree belonging to the genus *coffea*, growing in Arabia, Persia, and in other warm climates of Asia and America. 2. A drink made from the berry of the coffee-tree, by decoction.

COF'FEE-CUP, *n.* A cup from which coffee is drank.

COF'FEE-HOUSE, *n.* 1. A house of entertainment, where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments. 2. A house of entertainment; an inn; which in some cities is also an exchange.

COF'FEE-MAN, *n.* One who keeps a coffee-house.

COF'FEE-POT, *n.* A covered pot in which coffee is boiled, or in which it is brought upon the table for drinking.

COF'FER, *n.* [Fr. *coffre.*] 1. A chest or trunk. 2. A chest of money; a treasure.—3. In *architecture*, a square depression or sinking in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice.—4. In *fortification*, a hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from 6 to 7 feet deep, and from 16 to 18 broad.

COF'FER, *v. t.* To reposit or lay up in a coffer.

COF'FERED, *pp.* Laid up in a coffer.

COF'FER-ER, *n.* The cofferer of the king's household in Great Britain was a principal officer of the court, next under the controller.

COF'FIN, *n.* [Fr. *coffre.*] 1. The chest or box in which a dead human body is buried, or deposited in a vault. 2. A mold of paste for a pie. 3. A paper case, in the form of a cone, used by grocers.—4. In *farriery*, the hollow part of a horse's hoof; or the whole hoof above the coronet, including the coffin-bone, which is a small spungy bone in the midst of the hoof.

COF'FIN, *v. t.* To put in or inclose in a coffin.

COF'FINED, *pp.* Inclosed in a coffin.

COF'FIN-MĀ-KER, *n.* One who makes, or whose occupation is to make coffins.

CO-FOUND'ER, *n.* A joint founder. *Weever.*

COG, *v. t.* [W. *coegiaw.*] 1. To flatter; to wheedle; to seduce or draw from, by adulation or artifice. 2. To obtrude or thrust in, by falsehood or deception.—*To cog a die*, to secure it so as to direct its fall; to falsify; to cheat in playing dice.

COG, *v. i.* 1. To deceive; to cheat; to lie. *Shak.* 2. To wheedle.

COG, *n.* [W. *cocos.*] The tooth of a wheel, by which it drives another wheel or body.

COG, *v. t.* To fix a cog; to furnish with cogs.

COG'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel furnished with cogs, by which it drives another wheel.

COG, or COG'GLE, *n.* A boat; a fishing boat.

CO'GEN-CY, *n.* [L. *cogens.*] Force; strength; power of compelling; *literally*, urgency, or driving.

† CO-GĒ'NI-AL, for *congenial. Warton.*

CŌ'GENT, *a.* [*See* COGENCY.] 1. Forcible, in a *physical sense.* 2. Urgent; pressing on the mind; forcible; powerful; not easily resisted.

CŌ'GENT-LY, *adv.* With urgent force; with powerful impulse; forcibly. *Locke.*

COGGED, *pp.* Flattered; deceived; cheated; thrust in deceitfully; falsified; furnished with cogs.

COG'GER, *n.* A flatterer, or deceiver.

COG'GER-Y, *n.* Trick; falsehood. *Watson.*

COG'GING, *ppr.* Wheedling; deceiving; cheating; inserting deceitfully; fixing cogs.

COG'GING, *n.* Cheat; deception; fallacy. *Beaumont.*

COG'GLE-STONE, *n.* A small pebble.

COG'I-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be thought on; that may be meditated on. *Johnson.*

COG'I-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *cogito.*] To think; to meditate. [*Little used.*]

COG-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of thinking; thought; meditation; contemplation. 2. Thought directed to an object; purpose.

COG'I-TA-TIVE, *a.* 1. Thinking; having the power of thinking, or meditating. 2. Given to thought, or contemplation.

COG'NATE, *a.* [L. *cognatus.*] 1. Allied by blood; kindred by birth. 2. Related in origin; proceeding from the same stock; of the same family. 3. Allied in the manner of formation or utterance; uttered by the same organs.

COG'NATE, *n.* In *Scots law*, any male relation through the mother.

COG-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *cognatio.*] 1. In the *civil law*, kindred or natural relation between males and females, both descended from the same father; as *agnation* is the relation between males only descended from the same stock. 2. Kindred; relation by descent from the same original. 3. Relation; participation of the same nature.

COG-NI'TION, *n.* [L. *cognitio.*] Knowledge or certain knowledge, as from personal view or experience.

COG'NI-TIVE, *a.* Knowing, or apprehending by the understanding. [*Little used.*] *South.*

* COG'NI-ZA-BLE, or COGN'I-ZA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *connoissable.*] 1. That falls under judicial notice; that may be heard, tried and determined. 2. That falls or may fall under notice or observation; that may be known, perceived or apprehended.

* COG'NI-ZANCE, or COGN'I-ZANCE, *n.* [Fr. *connoissance.*] 1. Judicial notice or knowledge; the hearing, trying and determining of a cause in court. 2. Jurisdiction, or right to try and determine causes.—3. In *law*, an acknowledgment or confession. 4. A badge on the sleeve of a waterman or servant, by which he is known to belong to this or that nobleman or gentleman. 5. Knowledge or notice; perception; observation. 6. Knowledge by recollection.

* COG-NI-ZEE', or COGN-I-ZEE', *n.* One to whom a fine is acknowledged, or the plaintiff in an action for the assurance of land by fine.

* COG-NI-ZOR', or COGN-I-ZOR', *n.* One who acknowledges the right of the cognizee, in a fine; otherwise called the *defendant*, or *deforciant.*

COG-NOM'I-NAL, *a.* [L. *cognomen.*] 1. Pertaining to a surname. 2. Having the same name. [*Little used.*]

† COG-NOM'I-NATE, *v. t.* To give a name. *Cockeram.*

COG-NOM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *cognomen.*] A surname; the name of a family; a name given from any accident or quality; as, Alexander the *Great.*

COG-NOS'CENCE, *n.* Knowledge; the act or state of knowing. *Little used.*]

COG-NOS'CENTE, *n.* [It. plu. *cognoscenti.*] One who is well versed in any thing; a connoisseur.

† COG-NOS-CI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being cognoscible.

COG-NOS'CI-BLE, *a.* That may be known. [*L. u.*] *Hale*

€OG-NOS'CI-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of knowing.
€OGUAR, *n.* A carnivorous quadruped of America.
€O-GUARD'I-AN, *n.* A joint guardian. *Kent.*
€O-HAB'IT, *v. i.* 1. To dwell with; to inhabit or reside in company, or in the same place, or country. 2. To dwell or live together as husband and wife; usually or often applied to persons not legally married.
€O-HAB'I-TANT, *n.* One who dwells with another, or in the same place.
€O-HAB-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act or state of dwelling together or in the same place with another. 2. The state of living together as man and wife, without being legally married.
€O-HĒIR', (ko-air') *n.* [L. *cohæres.*] A joint heir; one who succeeds to a share of an inheritance, which is to be divided among two or more.
€O-HĒIR'ESS, (ko-air'es) *n.* A female who inherits a share of an estate, which is to be divided among two or more heirs or heiresses; a joint heiress.
€O-HĒRE', *v. i.* [L. *cohæreo.*] 1. To stick together; to cleave; to be united; to hold fast, as parts of the same mass. 2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the natural order; to be suited in connection; as the parts of a discourse. 3. To suit; to be fitted; to agree.
€O-HĒ'RENCE, } *n.* 1. A sticking, cleaving or hanging
€O-HĒ'REN-CY, } together; union of parts of the same body, or a cleaving together of two bodies, by means of attraction. *Locke.* 2. Connection; suitable connection or dependence, proceeding from the natural relation of parts or things to each other, as in the parts of a discourse; consistency. *Locke.*
€O-HĒ'RENT, *a.* 1. Sticking together; cleaving; as the parts of bodies, solid or fluid. 2. Connected; united, by some relation in form or order. 3. Suitable, or suited; regularly adapted. 4. Consistent; having a due agreement of parts.
€O-HĒ'RENT-LY, *adv.* In a coherent manner; with due connection or agreement of parts.
€O-HE-$I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The tendency of one part of matter to unite with another.
€O-HĒ'$I-BLE, *a.* Capable of cohesion.
€O-HĒ'$ION, *n.* [It. *coesione.*] 1. The act of sticking together; the state of being united by natural attraction, as the constituent particles of bodies which unite in a mass, by a natural tendency; one of the different species of attraction. 2. Connection; dependence; as the *cohesion* of ideas. But in this sense, see COHERENCE.
CO-HĒ'SIVE, *a.* That has the power of sticking or cohering; tending to unite in a mass, and to resist separation.
€O-HĒ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* With cohesion.
CO-HĒ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being cohesive; the quality of adhering together, as particles of matter.
† €O-HIB'IT, *v. t.* [L. *cohibeo.*] To restrain.
† €O-HI-BĬ''TION, *n.* [L. *cohibitio.*] Hindrance; restraint.
€Ō'HO-BATE, *v. t.* [Port. *cohorar.*] Among *chemists*, to repeat the distillation of the same liquor, or that from the same body, pouring the liquor back upon the matter remaining in the vessel.
€Ō'HO-BA-TED, *pp.* Repeatedly distilled.
€Ō'HO-BA-TING, *ppr.* Distilling repeatedly.
CO-HO-BĀ'TION, *n.* [Sp. *cohobacion.*] The operation of repeatedly distilling the same liquor, or that from the same substance.
€O-HŌE$', or €O-HŌZE', *n.* A fall of water, or falls; a word of Indian origin in America.
€Ō'HORT, *n.* [L. *cohors*; Fr. *cohorte.*] 1. Among the *Romans*, a body of about five or six hundred men.—2. In *poetry*, a band or body of warriors.
† €O-HOR-TĀ'TION, *n.* Exhortation; encouragement.
€OIF, *n.* [Fr. *coiffe.*] A kind of caul, or cap, worn on the head.
€OIF, *v. t.* To cover or dress with a coif.
€OIFED, *a.* Wearing a coif.
€OIF'FURE, *n.* [Fr.] A head-dress. *Addison.*
€OIGNE, for *coin.* *See* COIN, a corner.
€OIGNE, or €OIN'Y, *v. i.* To live by extortion. [*An Irish word.*] *Bryskett.*
€OIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *cueillir.*] To gather, as a line or cord into a circular form; to wind into a ring, as a serpent, or a rope.
€OIL, *n.* 1. A rope gathered into a ring. 2. A noise, tumult, bustle; [*not used.*] *Bailey.*
€OILED, *pp.* Gathered into a circular form, as a rope or a serpent.
€OIL'ING, *ppr.* Gathering or winding into a ring or circle.
€OIN, *n.* [Fr. *coin.*] 1. A corner; a jutting point, as of a wall. 2. A wedge for raising or lowering a piece of ordnance. 3. A wedge or piece of wood to lay between casks on shipboard.
€OIN, *n.* [Sp. *cuña*; Fr. *coin.*] 1. Money stamped; a piece of metal, as gold, silver, copper, or other metal, converted into money, by impressing on it marks, figures or characters.—*Current coin* is coin legally stamped, and circulating in trade.—*Ancient coins* are chiefly those of the Jews, Greeks and Romans, which are kept in cabinets as curiosities.—2. In *architecture*, a kind of die cut diagonally, after the manner of a flight of a stair-case. 3. That which serves for payment.
€OIN, *v. t.* 1. To stamp a metal, and convert it into money; to mint. 2. To make. 3. To make; to forge; to fabricate. *Dryden.*
€OIN'AGE, or €OIN'ING, *n.* 1. The act, art or practice of stamping money. 2. Coin; money coined; stamped and legitimated metal for a circulating medium. 3. Coins of a particular stamp. 4. The charges or expense of coining money. 5. A making; new production; formation. 6. Invention; forgery; fabrication.
€O-IN-CĪDE', *v. i.* [Low L. *coincido.*] 1. To fall or to meet in the same point, as two lines, or bodies; followed by *with.* 2. To concur; to be consistent with; to agree.
€O-IN'CI-DENCE, *n.* 1. The falling or meeting of two or more lines, surfaces or bodies in the same point. 2. Concurrence; consistency; agreement. 3. A meeting of events in time; concurrence; a happening at the same time.
€O-IN'CI-DENT, *a.* 1. Falling on the same point; meeting as lines, surfaces or bodies. 2. Concurrent; consistent; agreeable to.
€O-IN-CĪD'ER, *n.* He or that which coincides or concurs.
€O-IN-CĪD'ING, *ppr.* Meeting in the same point; agreeing; concurring.
€O-IN-DI-€Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *con* and *indicatio.*] In *medicine*, a sign or symptom, which, with other signs, assists to show the nature of the disease, and the proper remedy; a concurrent sign or symptom.
€OINED, *pp.* Struck or stamped, as money; made; invented; forged.
€OIN'ER, *n.* 1. One who stamps coin; a minter; a maker of money. 2. A counterfeiter of the legal coin; a maker of base money. 3. An inventor or maker, as of words.
€OIN'ING, *ppr.* Stamping money; making; inventing; forging; fabricating.
† €O-IN'QUI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *coinquino.*] To pollute.
† €O-IN-QUI-NĀ'TION, *n.* Defilement.
€OIS'TRIL, *n.* 1. A coward; a runaway. *Shak.* 2. A young lad.
€OIT, *n.* A quoit, which see.
€OIT'ING. *See* QUOIT.
€O-I''TION, *n.* [L. *coitio.*] A coming together; chiefly the venereal intercourse of the sexes; copulation.
€O-JOIN', *v. t.* [L. *conjungo.*] To join with another in the same office. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
€O-JŪ'ROR, *n.* One who swears to another's credibility.
€OKE, *n.* Fossil coal charred, or deprived of its bitumen, sulphur, or other extraneous or volatile matter, by fire.
€ÒL'AN-DER, *n.* [L. *colo.*] A vessel with a bottom perforated with little holes for straining liquors. In *America*, this name is given, I believe, exclusively to a vessel of tin, or other metal. In *Great Britain*, the name is given to vessels, like sieves, made with hair, osiers or twigs. *Dryden.*
€O-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of straining, or purifying liquor, by passing it through a perforated vessel [*Little used.*]
€OL'A-TURE, *n.* The act of straining; the matter strain. [*Little used.*]
€OL'BER-TINE, *n.* A kind of lace worn by women.
€OL'€O-THAR, *n.* The brown-red oxyd of iron which remains after the distillation of the acid from sulphate of iron.
€ŌLD, *a.* [Sax. *cald.*] 1. Not warm or hot; gelid; frigid; a relative term. 2. Having the sensation of cold; chill, shivering, or inclined to shiver. 3. Having cold qualities 4. Frigid; wanting passion, zeal or ardor; indifferent, unconcerned; not animated, or easily excited into action. 5. Not moving; unaffecting; not animated; not able to excite feeling; spiritless. 6. Reserved; coy; not affectionate, cordial or friendly; indicating indifference. 7. Not heated by sensual desire. 8. Not hasty; not violent. 9. Not affecting the scent strongly. 10. Not having the scent strongly affected. *Shak.*
€ŌLD, *n.* [Sax. *cele, cyl, cyle.*] 1. The sensation produced in animal bodies by the escape of heat, and the consequent contraction of the fine vessels. Also, the cause of that sensation. 2. A shivering; the effect of the contraction of the fine vessels of the body; chilliness, or chillness. 3. A disease; indisposition occasioned by cold; catarrh.
€ŌLD-BLÒOD'ED, *a.* 1. Having cold blood. 2. Without sensibility, or feeling.
€ŌLD'-FINCH, *n.* A species of *motacilla*, a bird.
€ŌLD'-HEÄRT-ED, *a.* Wanting passion or feeling; indifferent.
€ŌLD'-HEÄRT'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of feeling or sensibility.
€ŌLD'LY, *adv.* In a cold manner; without warmth; without concern; without ardor or animation; without apparent passion, emotion or feeling; with indifference or negligence.

COLD'NESS, *n.* 1. Want of heat. 2. Unconcern; indifference; a frigid state of temper; want of ardor, zeal, emotion, animation, or spirit, negligence. 3. Want of apparent affection, or kindness. 4. Coyness; reserve; indifference. 5. Want of sensual desire; frigidity; chastity.

COLD'-SHORT, *a.* Brittle when cold, as a metal.

COLE, *n.* [Sax. *caul, cawl,* or *cawel.*] The general name of all sorts of cabbage or *brassica;* but we generally use it in its compounds, *cole-wort, cauliflower,* &c.

COLE-MOUSE. *See* COAL MOUSE.

COL'E-OP-TER, } *n.* [Gr. κολεος and πτερον.] The *cole-*
COL-E-OP'TE-RA, } *opters,* in Linne's system of entomology, are an order of insects.

COL-E-OP'TE-RAL, *a.* Having wings covered with a case or sheath.

COLE'-PERCH, *n.* A small fish.

COLE'SEED, *n.* 1. The seed of the *navew, napus sativa.* 2. Cabbage seed. *Mortimer.*

COLE'-WORT, *n.* A particular species of cole, *brassica,* or cabbage.

COL'IC, *n.* [L. *colicus.*] A severe pain in the bowels, of which there are several varieties.

COL'IC, } *a.* Affecting the bowels. *Milton.*
COL'I-CAL, }

COL'IN, *n.* A bird of the partridge kind.

† COLL, *v. t.* To embrace. [*See* COLLAR.] *Spenser.*

COL-LAPSE', (kol-laps') *v. i.* [L. *collapsus.*] To fall together, as the two sides of a vessel; to close by falling together.

COL-LAPS'ED, (kol-lapst') *pp.* Fallen together; closed.

COL-LAP'SION, *n.* A state of falling together; a state of vessels closed.

COL'LAR, *n.* [L *collare.*] 1. Something worn round the neck, as a ring of metal, or a chain. 2. The part of a garment which surrounds the neck. 3. A part of a harness for the neck of a horse or other beast, used in draught.—4. Among *seamen,* the upper part of a stay; also, a rope in form of a wreath, to which a stay is confined.—*To slip the collar,* is to escape or get free; to disentangle one's self from difficulty, labor, or engagement.—A *collar of brawn,* is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

COL'LAR, *v. t.* 1. To seize by the collar. 2. To put a collar on.—*To collar beef* or other meat, is to roll it up and bind it close with a string.

COL'LAR-AGE, *n.* A tax or fine, laid for the collars of wine-drawing horses.

COL'LAR-BONE, *n.* The clavicle.

COL'LARED, *pp.* 1. Seized by the collar. 2. Having a collar on the neck.

COL-LĀTE', *v. t.* [L. *collatum, collatus.*] 1. To lay together and compare, by examining the points in which two or more things of a similar kind agree or disagree. 2. To confer or bestow a benefice. 3. To bestow or confer. *Taylor.*

COL-LĀTE', *v. i.* To place in a benefice, as by a bishop.

COL-LĀ'TED, *pp.* Laid together and compared; examined by comparing; presented and instituted, as a clergyman, to a benefice.

COL-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *collateralis.*] 1. Being by the side, side by side, on the side, or side to side.—2. In *genealogy,* descending from the same stock or ancestor, but not one from the other; as distinguished from *lineal.*—3. *Collateral security* is security for the performance of covenants or the payment of money, besides the principal security. 4. Running parallel. 5. Diffused on either side; springing from relations. 6. Not direct, or immediate. 7. Concurrent.

COL-LAT'ER-AL, *n.* A collateral relation or kinsman.

COL-LAT'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. Side by side; or by the side. 2. Indirectly. 3. In collateral relation; not in a direct line; not lineally.

COL-LAT'ER-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being collateral.

COL-LĀT'ING, *ppr.* Comparing; presenting and instituting.

COL-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of bringing or laying together, and comparing; a comparison of one copy or thing of a like kind with another. 2. The act of conferring or bestowing; a gift.—3. In the *canon law,* the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop, who has it in his own gift or patronage.—4. In *common law,* the presentation of a copy to its original, and a comparison made by examination, to ascertain its conformity. 5. In *Scots law,* the right which an heir has of throwing the whole heritable and movable estates of the deceased into one mass, and sharing it equally with others who are of the same degree of kindred. 6. A repast between full meals; as a cold *collation.*—*Collation of seals* denotes one seal set on the same label, on the reverse of another.

COL-LA-TI'TIOUS, *a.* Done by the contribution of many. *Dict.*

COL-LĀ'TIVE, *a.* Advowsons are presentative, *collative* or donative. An advowson *collative* is where the bishop and patron are one and the same person.

COL-LĀ'TOR, *n.* 1. One who collates or compares manuscripts or copies of books. 2. One who collates to a benefice.

COL-LAUD', *v. t.* [L. *collaudo.*] To unite in praising. [*Little used.*] *Howell.*

COL'LEAGUE, (kol'leeg) *n.* [L. *collega;* Fr. *collegue.*] A partner or associate in the same office, employment or commission, civil or ecclesiastical.

COL-LEAGUE', (kol-leeg') *v. t.* or *i.* To unite with in the same office.

COL-LEAGU'ED, (kol-leegd') *pp.* United as an associate in the same office.

COL'LEAGUE-SHIP, *n.* Partnership in office.

COL-LECT', *v. t.* [L. *colligo, collectum.*] 1. To gather, as separate persons or things, into one body or place; to assemble or bring together. 2. To gain by observation or information. 3. To gather from premises, to infer as a consequence. 4. To gather money or revenue from debtors; to demand and receive. 5. To gather, as crops; to reap, mow or pick, and secure in proper repositories. 6. To draw together; to bring into united action. 7. To obtain from contribution.—*To collect one's self,* is to recover from surprise, or a disconcerted state; to gain command over the thoughts, when dispersed; over the passions, when tumultuous; or the mind, when dismayed.

COL-LECT', *v. i.* To run together; to accumulate.

COL'LECT, *n.* 1. A short comprehensive prayer; a prayer adapted to a particular day or occasion. 2. A collection or gathering of money. [*Little used.*]

COL-LEC-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *collectaneus.*] Gathered; collected.

COL-LECT'ED, *pp.* 1. Gathered; assembled; congregated; drawn together. 2. *a.* Recovered from surprise or dismay; not disconcerted; cool; firm; prepared.

COL-LECT'ED-LY, *adv.* In one view; together; in one body.

COL-LECT'ED-NESS, *n.* A collected state of the mind; recovery from surprise.

COL-LECT'I-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be collected or gathered; that may be inferred. 2. That may be gathered or recovered; as, the debts or taxes are or are not *collectible.*

COL-LECT'ING, *ppr.* Gathering; drawing together; assembling.

COL-LEC'TION, *n.* 1. The act of gathering, or assembling. 2. The body formed by gathering; an assemblage, or assembly; a crowd. 3. A contribution; a sum collected for a charitable purpose. 4. A gathering, as of matter in an abscess. 5. The act of deducing consequences; reasoning; inference. [*Little used.*] 6. A corollary; a consectary; a deduction from premises; consequence. 7. A book compiled from other books, by the putting together of parts; a compilation.

† COL-LEC-TI'TIOUS, *a.* Gathered up.

COL-LECT'IVE, *a.* [L. *collectivus.*] 1. Formed by gathering; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; congregated, or aggregated. 2. Deducing consequences; reasoning; inferring.—3. In *grammar,* expressing a number or multitude united.

COL-LECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a mass, or body; in a collected state; in the aggregate; unitedly; in a state of combination.

COL-LECT'IVE-NESS, *n.* A state of union; mass.

COL-LECT'OR, *n.* 1. One who collects or gathers things which are scattered or separate. 2. A compiler; one who gathers and puts together parts of books, or scattered pieces, in one book.—3. In *botany,* one who gathers plants, without studying botany as a science. 4. An officer appointed and commissioned to collect and receive customs, duties, taxes or toll. 5. A bachelor of arts in Oxford, who is appointed to superintend some scholastic proceedings in Lent.

COL-LECT'OR-SHIP, *n.* 1. The office of a collector of customs or taxes. 2. The jurisdiction of a collector.

COL-LEG'A-TA-RY, *n.* In the *civil law,* a person who has a legacy left to him in common with one or more other persons.

COL'LEGE, *n.* [L. *collegium.*] 1. In a *general sense,* a collection, assemblage or society of men, invested with certain powers and rights, performing certain duties, or engaged in some common employment, or pursuit.—2. In a *particular sense,* an assembly for a political or ecclesiastical purpose.—In *Great Britain* and the *United States of America,* a society of physicians is called a *college.* So also there are *colleges* of surgeons, &c. 3. An edifice appropriated to the use of students, who are acquiring the languages and sciences. 4. The society of persons engaged in the pursuits of literature, including the officers and students.—5. In *foreign universities,* a public lecture.

COL'LEGE-LIKE, *n.* Regulated after the manner of a college.

COL-LĒ'GI-AL, *a.* Relating to a college; belonging to a college; having the properties of a college.

COL-LĒ'GI-AN, *n.* A member of a college, particularly of a literary institution so called; an inhabitant of a college.

COL-LĒ'GI-ATE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a college. 2. Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college.

3. A *collegiate* church is one that has no bishop's see, but has the ancient retinue of a bishop, canons and prebends.

COL-LĒ/GI-ATE, *n.* The member of a college.

COL/LET, *n.* [Fr. *collet.*] 1. Among *jewelers*, the horizontal face or plane at the bottom of brilliants; or the part of a ring in which the stone is set.—2. In *glass-making*, that part of glass vessels which sticks to the iron instrument used in taking the substance from the melting-pot. 3. *Anciently*, a band or collar. 4. A term used by turners.

COL-LET/IC, *a.* Having the property of gluing; agglutinant.

COL-LET/IC, *n.* [Gr. κολλητικος.] An agglutinant.

COL-LĪDE/, *v. i.* [L. *collido.*] To strike or dash against each other. *Brown.*

COLL/IER, (kol/yer) *n.* 1. A digger of coal; one who works in a coal-mine. 2. A coal-merchant or dealer in coal. 3. A coasting vessel employed in the coal trade.

COLL/IER-Y, (kol/yer-y) *n.* 1. The place where coal is dug. [*See* COALERY.] 2. The coal trade.

COL/LI-FLOW-ER. *See* CAULIFLOWER.

COL/LI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *colligo.*] To tie or bind together.

COL/LI-GA-TED, *pp.* Tied or bound together.

COL/LI-GA-TING, *ppr.* Binding together.

COL-LI-GĀ/TION, *n.* A binding together.

COL-LI-MĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *collimo.*] The act of aiming at a mark; aim.

COL-LIN-E-Ā/TION, *n.* [L. *collineo.*] The act of aiming, or directing in a line to a fixed object.

† COL/LING, *n.* [L. *collum.*] An embrace; dalliance. *Chaucer.*

COL-LIQ/UA-BLE, *a.* That may be liquefied, or melted; liable to melt.

COL-LIQ/UA-MENT, *n.* 1. The substance formed by melting; that which is melted. 2. The fetal part of an egg. 3. The first rudiments of an embryo in generation.

COL/LI-QUANT, *a.* That has the power of dissolving or melting.

COL/LI-QUATE, *v. i.* [L. *colliqueo.*] To melt; to dissolve; to change from solid to fluid; to become liquid.

COL/LI-QUATE, *v. t.* To melt or dissolve.

COL/LI-QUA-TED, *pp.* Melted; dissolved; turned from a solid to a fluid substance.

COL/LI-QUA-TING, *ppr.* Melting; dissolving.

COL-LI-QUĀ/TION, *n.* 1. The act of melting. 2. A dissolving, flowing or wasting.

COL-LIQ/UA-TIVE, *a.* Melting; dissolving; *appropriately*, indicating a morbid discharge of the animal fluids.

COL-LIQ-UE-FAC/TION, *n.* [L. *colliquefacio.*] A melting together; the reduction of different bodies into one mass by fusion.

COL-LI/SION, *n.* [L. *collisio.*] 1. The act of striking together; a striking together of two hard bodies. 2. The state of being struck together; a clashing. 3. Opposition; interference. 4. A running against each other, as ships at sea. *Marshal.*

COL/LO-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *colloco.*] To set or place; to set; to station.

COL/LO-CATE, *a.* Set; placed. *Bacon.*

COL/LO-CA-TED, *pp.* Placed.

COL/LO-CA-TING, *ppr.* Setting; placing.

COL-LO-CĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *collocatio.*] 1. A setting; the act of placing; disposition in place. 2. The state of being placed, or placed with something else.

COL-LO-CŪ/TION, *n.* [L. *collocutio.*] A speaking or conversing together; conference; mutual discourse.

COL-LO-CŪ/TOR, *n.* One of the speakers in a dialogue.

† COL-LŌGUE/, *v. t.* To wheedle.

† COL-LŌGU/ING, *n.* Flattery; deceit. *Burton.*

COL/LOP, *n.* 1. A small slice of meat; a piece of flesh; a thick piece or fleshy lump. 2. In *burlesque*, a child.

COL-LŌ/QUI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to common conversation, or to mutual discourse.

COL/LO-QUIST, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue.

COL/LO-QUY, *n.* [L. *colloquium.*] Conversation; mutual discourse of two or more; conference; dialogue.

COL/LOW. *See* COLLY.

COL-LUC/TAN-CY, *n.* [L. *colluctor.*] A struggling to resist; a striving against; resistance; opposition of nature.

COL-LUC-TĀ/TION, *n.* A struggling to resist; contest; resistance; opposition; contrariety.

COL-LŪDE/, *v. i.* [L. *colludo.*] To play into the hand of each other; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert.

COL-LŪD/ER, *n.* One who conspires in a fraud.

COL-LŪD/ING, *ppr.* Conspiring with another in a fraud.

COL-LŪD/ING, *n.* A trick; collusion.

COL-LŪ/SION, *n.* [L. *collusio.*] 1. In *law*, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more persons, for the one party to bring an action against the other, for some evil purpose. 2. A secret agreement for a fraudulent purpose.

COL-LŪ/SIVE, *a.* Fraudulently concerted between two or more.

COL-LŪ/SIVE-LY, *adv.* By collusion; by secret agreement to defraud.

COL-LŪ/SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being collusive.

COL-LŪ/SO-RY, *a.* Carrying on a fraud by a secret concert; containing collusion.

COL/LY, or COL/LŌW, *n.* The black grime or soot of coal or burnt wood.

COL/LY, *v. t.* To make foul; to grime with the smut of coal.

COL/LY-RITE, *n.* [Gr. κολλυριον.] A variety of clay, of a white color.

COL-LYR/I-UM, *n.* [L.] Eye-salve; eye-wash; a topical remedy for disorders of the eyes.

COL/MAR, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

COL/O-CYNTH, *n.* [Gr. κολοκυνθις.] The *coloquintida*, or bitter apple of the shops.

CO-LŌGNE/-EARTH, *n.* A kind of light bastard ochre, of a deep brown color.

CO-LOM/BO, *n.* A root from Colombo in Ceylon.

CŌ/LON, *n.* [Gr. κωλον.] 1. In *anatomy*, the largest of the intestines, or rather the largest division of the intestinal canal.—2. In *grammar*, a point or character formed thus [:], used to mark a pause greater than that of a semicolon, but less than that of a period.

COL/ONEL, (kur/nel) *n.* [Fr. *colonel.*] The chief commander of a regiment of troops.

COL/ONEL-CY, (kur/nel-sy) } *n.* The office, rank or
COL/ONEL-SHIP, (kur/nel-ship) } commission of a colonel. *Swift. Washington.*

CO-LŌ/NI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a colony.

† CO-LON/I-CAL, *a.* Relating to husbandmen. *Spelman.*

COL/O-NIST, *n.* An inhabitant of a colony.

COL-O-NI-ZĀ/TION, *n.* The act of colonizing, or state of being colonized.

COL/O-NIZE, *v. t.* 1. To plant or establish a colony in; to plant or settle a number of the subjects of a kingdom or state in a remote country, for commercial or other purposes. 2. To migrate and settle in, as inhabitants.

COL/O-NIZED, *pp.* Settled or planted with a colony.

COL/O-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Planting with a colony.

COL/O-NIZ-ING, *n.* The act of establishing a colony.

COL-ON-NĀDE/, *n.* [It. *colonnata.*] 1. In *architecture*, a peristyle of a circular figure, or a series of columns, disposed in a circle, and insulated within side. 2. Any series or range of columns. A *polystyle colonnade* is a range of columns too great to be taken in by the eye at a single view.

COL/O-NY, *n.* [L. *colonia.*] 1. A company or body of people transplanted from their mother country to a remote province or country to cultivate and inhabit it, and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent state. 2. The country planted or colonized; a plantation; also, the body of inhabitants in a territory colonized, including the descendants of the first planters. 3. A collection of animals.

COL/O-PHON, *n.* [from a city of Ionia.] The conclusion of a book, formerly containing the place or year, or both, of its publication.

COL/O-PHON-ITE, *n.* A variety of garnet.

* COL/O-PHO-NY, *n.* In *pharmacy*, black resin or turpentine boiled in water and dried.

COL-O-QUINT/I-DA, *n.* [Gr. κολοκυνθις.] The colocynth or bitter apple.

COL/OR, *n.* [L. *color*; It. *colore*; Sp., Port. *color*; Fr. *couleur.*] 1. In *physics*, a property inherent in light, which, by a difference in the rays and the laws of refraction, or some other cause, gives to bodies particular appearances to the eye. The principal colors are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. 2. Appearance of a body to the eye, or a quality of sensation, caused by the rays of light; hue; dye. 3. A red color; the freshness or appearance of blood in the face. 4. Appearance to the mind. 5. Superficial cover; palliation; that which serves to give an appearance of right. 6. External appearance; false show; pretense; guise. 7. Kind; species; character; complexion. 8. That which is used for coloring; paint; as red lead, ochre, orpiment, cinnabar, or vermilion, &c. 9. *Colors*, with a plural termination, in the *military art*, a flag, ensign or standard, borne in an army or fleet. [*See* FLAG.]—10. In *law*, *color*, in *pleading*, is when the defendant in assize or trespass gives to the plaintiff a *color* or appearance of title, by stating his title specially; thus removing the cause from the jury to the court.—*Water-colors* are such as are used in painting with gum-water or size, without being mixed with oil.

COL/OR, *v. t.* 1. To change or alter the external appearance of a body or substance; to dye; to tinge; to paint; to stain. 2. To give a specious appearance; to set in a fair light; to palliate; to excuse. 3. To make plausible; to exaggerate in representation.—*To color a stranger's goods*, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the custom-house in his name, to avoid the alien's duty.

COL'OR, *v. i.* To blush.
COL'OR-A-BLE, *a.* Specious; plausible; giving an appearance of right or justice.
COL'OR-A-BLY, *adv.* Speciously; plausibly; with a fair external appearance. *Bacon.*
COL'OR-ATE, *a.* [L. *coloratus.*] Colored; dyed; or tinged with some color. [*Little used.*]
COL-OR-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *coloro.*] The art or practice of coloring, or the state of being colored.
COL'OR-A-TURE, *n.* In *music*, all manner of variations, trills, &c., intended to make a song agreeable.
COL'ORED, *pp.* 1. Having the external appearance changed; dyed; tinged; painted or stained. 2. Streaked; striped; having a diversity of hues. 3. Having a specious appearance.—*Colored people*, black people, Africans or their descendants, mixed or unmixed.
COL-OR-IF'IC, *a.* [*color*, and L. *facio.*] That has the quality of tinging; able to give color or tint to other bodies.
COL'OR-ING, *ppr.* 1. Dyeing; staining; tinging. 2. Giving a fair external appearance; palliating; excusing.
COL'OR-ING, *n.* 1. The act or art of dyeing; the state of being colored; color. 2. A specious appearance; fair artificial representation.—3. Among *painters*, the manner of applying colors; or the mixture of light and shade, formed by the various colors employed.
COL'OR-IST, *n.* One who colors; a painter who excels in giving the proper colors to his designs.
COL'OR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of color; not distinguished by any hue; transparent.
CO-LOS'SAL, } *a.* Like a colossus; very large; huge;
COL-OS-SE'AN, } gigantic.
CO-LOS'SUS, *n.* [L.] A statue of a gigantic size. The most remarkable colossus of antiquity was one at Rhodes.
CO-LOS'SUS-WISE, *adv.* In the manner of a colossus.
COL'STAFF, *n.* A staff for carrying burdens by two on their shoulders. [*Local.*]
CŌLT, *n.* [Sax. *colt.*] 1. The young of the equine genus of animals, or horse kind.—In *America*, *colt* is equally applied to the male or female. The male is called a *horse-colt*, and the female is called a *filly*. 2. A young, foolish fellow; a person without experience or stability.
† CŌLT, *v. i.* To frisk, riot or frolick, like a colt; to be licentious. *Spenser.*
† CŌLT, *v. t.* To befool. *Shak.*
CŌLT'S-FOOT, *n.* A genus of plants, the *tussilago.*
CŌLT'S-TOOTH, *n.* 1. An imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses. 2. A love of youthful pleasure; [*little used.*]
CŌL'TER, *n.* [L. *culter.*] The fore iron of a plough, with a sharp edge, that cuts the earth or sod.
CŌLT'ISH, *a.* Like a colt; wanton; frisky; gay.
COL'U-BER, *n.* [L.] In *zoology*, a genus of serpents.
COL'U-BRINE, *a.* [L. *colubrinus.*] Relating to the coluber, or to serpents; cunning; crafty. [*Little used.*]
COL'UM-BA-RY, *n.* [L. *columbarium.*] A dove-cot; a pigeon-house.
CO-LUM'BATE, *n.* A salt, or compound of columbic acid with a base.
CO-LUM'BI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the United States, or to America, discovered by Columbus.
CO-LUM'BIC, *a.* Pertaining to columbium.
COL-UM-BIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing or containing columbium.
COL'UM-BINE, *a.* Like or pertaining to a pigeon or dove; of a dove-color, or like the neck of a dove.
COL'UM-BINE, *n.* [L. *columbina.*] *Aquilegia*, a genus of plants of several species.
CO-LUM'BITE, *n.* The ore of columbium.
CO-LUM'BI-UM, *n.* A metal first discovered in an ore or oxyd found at New London, in Connecticut.
CO-LUM'BO. *See* COLOMBO.
COL'U-MEL, *n.* In *botany*, the central column in a capsule, taking its rise from the receptacle, and having the seeds fixed to it all round.
COL'UMN, (kol'lum) *n.* [L. *columna*, *columen.*] 1. In *architecture*, a long, round body of wood or stone, used to support or adorn a building, composed of a base, a shaft and a capital. 2. An erect or elevated structure resembling a column in architecture. 3. Any body pressing perpendicularly on its base, and of the same diameter as its base.—4. In the *military art*, a large body of troops drawn up in order.—5. Among *printers*, a division of a page; a perpendicular set of lines separated from another set by a line or blank space.
CO-LUM'NAR, *a.* Formed in columns; having the form of columns; like the shaft of a column.
CO-LUM'NAR-ISH, *a.* Somewhat resembling a column. [*A bad word.*]
CO-LŪRE', *n.* [Gr. κολουρος.] In *astronomy* and *geography*, the colures are two great circles supposed to intersect each other at right angles, in the poles of the world.
COM, in composition, as a prefix, Ir. *comh*, or *coimh*, W. *cym*, or *cyn*, L. *com*, or *cum*, denotes *with*, *to* or *against.*

CŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr. κωμα.] Lethargy; dozing; a preternatural propensity to sleep.
CŌ'MA, *n.* [L.] 1. In *botany*, a species of *bracte*, terminating the stem of a plant, in a tuft or bush.—2. In *astronomy*, hairiness; the hairy appearance that surrounds a comet, when the earth or the spectator is between the comet and the sun.
† CŌ'MART, *n.* A treaty; article; agreement. *Shak.*
CŌ'MATE, *a.* [L. *comatus.*] Hairy; encompassed with a coma, or bushy appearance, like hair.
CŌ'-MĀTE, *n.* A fellow mate, or companion. *Shak.*
CŌ'MA-TOSE, } *a.* Preternaturally disposed to sleep;
CŌ'MA-TOUS, } drowsy; dozing, without natural sleep; lethargic.
† CŌMB, *n.* [Sax.] A valley between hills or mountains.
CŌMB, (kōme) *n.* [Sax. *camb.*] 1. An instrument, with teeth, for separating, cleansing and adjusting hair, wool, or flax. 2. The crest, caruncle, or red fleshy tuft, growing on a cock's head. 3. The substance in which bees lodge their honey. 4. A dry measure of four bushels.
CŌMB, (kōme) *v. t.* To separate, disentangle, cleanse, and adjust with a comb.
CŌMB, *v. i.* In the *language of seamen*, to roll over, as the top of a wave.
CŌMB'-BIRD, *n.* A gallinaceous fowl of Africa.
CŌMB'-BRUSH, *n.* A brush to clean combs.
CŌMB'-MĀ-KER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make combs.
* COM'BAT, *v. i.* [Fr. *combattre.*] 1. To fight; to struggle or contend with an opposing force. 2. To act in opposition.
* COM'BAT, *v. t.* 1. To fight with; to oppose by force. 2. To contend against; to oppose; to resist.
* COM'BAT, *n.* 1. A fighting; a struggling to resist, overthrow or conquer; contest by force; engagement; battle. 2. A duel; a fighting between two men; *formerly*, a formal trial of a doubtful cause, or decision of a controversy between two persons, by swords or batoons.
COM-BAT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be disputed, or opposed. [*Modern.*]
* COM'BAT-ANT, *a.* Contending; disposed to contend.
* COM'BAT-ANT, *n.* 1. A person who combats; any person who fights with another, or in an army, or fleet. 2. A duelist; one who fights or contends in battle, for the decision of a private quarrel or difference; a champion. 3. A person who contends with another in argument, or controversy.
* COM'BAT-ED, *pp.* Opposed; resisted. *Locke.*
* COM'BAT-ER, *n.* One who fights or contends.
* COM'BAT-ING, *ppr.* Striving to resist; fighting; opposing by force or by argument.
CŌMBED, *pp.* Separated, cleaned, or dressed with a comb.
CŌMB'ER, *n.* One who combs; one whose occupation is to comb wool, &c.
† COM'BER, *n.* Incumbrance.
COM'BER, *n.* A long, slender fish, with a red back, found in Cornwall, England.
COM-BIN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of combining.
† COM'BI-NATE, *a.* Espoused; betrothed. *Shak.*
COM-BI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr. *combinaison.*] 1. Intimate union, or association of two or more persons or things. 2. An assemblage; union of particulars. 3. Commixture; union of bodies or qualities in a mass or compound. 4. Chemical union; union by affinity.—5. In *mathematics*, the union of numbers or quantities in every possible manner; or the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, sounds, or the like, in all the different manners possible.
COM-BĪNE', *v. t.* [Fr. *combiner.*] 1. To unite or join two or more things; to link closely together. 2. To agree; to accord; to settle by compact; [*not usual.*] 3. To join words or ideas together; opposed to *analyze.* 4. To cause to unite; to bring into union or confederacy.
COM-BĪNE', *v. i.* 1. To unite, agree or coalesce. 2. To unite in friendship or design; to league together. 3. To unite by affinity, or natural attraction. 4. To confederate; to unite as nations.
COM-BĪN'ED, (kom-bīnd') *pp.* United closely; associated; leagued; confederated; chemically united.
COM-BĪN'ER, *n.* The person or thing that combines.
CŌMB'ING, *ppr.* Separating and adjusting hair, wool, &c.
CŌMB'ING, *n.* Borrowed hair combed over a bald part of the head. [*Local.*]
COM-BĪN'ING, *ppr.* Uniting closely; joining in purpose; confederating; uniting by chemical affinity.
CŌMB'LESS, *a.* Without a comb or crest.
COM-BUST', *a.* [L. *combustus.*] When a planet is in conjunction with the sun, or apparently very near it, it is said to be *combust*, or in combustion.
COM-BUST'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *combustible.*] That will take fire and burn; capable of catching fire.
COM-BUST'I-BLE, *n.* A substance that will take fire and burn.

COM-BUST'I-BLE-NESS, or COM-BUST-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of taking fire and burning.

COM-BUS'TION, (kom-bus'chun) *n.* [Low L. *combustio.*] 1. The operation of fire on inflammable substances. 2. A burning; the process or action of fire in consuming a body, attended with heat, or heat and flame. 3. Conflagration; a great fire. 4. Tumult; violent agitation, with hurry and noise; confusion; uproar.

† COM-BUS'TIVE, *a.* Disposed to take fire. *Bp. Gauden.*

COME, (kum) *v. i.*; pret. *came*, part. *come.* [Sax. *cuman.*] 1. To move towards; to advance nearer, from any distance. 2. To draw nigh; to approach; to arrive; to be present. 3. To advance and arrive at some state or condition; as, the ships *came* to action. 4. To happen or fall out; as, how *comes* that? 5. To advance or move into view; to appear. 6. To sprout, as plants; to spring. 7. To become. 8. To appear or be formed, as butter. 9. *Come*, in the imperative, is used to excite attention, or to invite to motion or joint action; *come*, let us go.

To come about, to happen; to fall out; to come to pass; to arrive.—*To come about*, to turn; to change; to come round.—*To come again*, to return.—*To come after*, to follow. Also, to come to obtain.—*To come at*, to reach; to arrive within reach of; to gain; to come so near as to be able to take or possess.—*To come away*, to depart from; to leave; to issue from.—*To come back*, to return.—*To come by*, to pass near. Also, to obtain, gain, acquire. *Dryden.*—*To come down*, to descend. Also, to be humbled or abased.—*To come for*, to come to get or obtain; to come after.—*To come forth*, to issue or proceed from. Also, to depart from; to leave. Also, to come abroad.—*To come from*, to depart from; to leave.—*To come in*, to enter, as into an inclosure; to comply; to yield; to arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous; to become fashionable; to be brought into use; to enter as an ingredient or part of a composition; to grow and produce; to come to maturity and yield.—*To come in for*, to arrive in time to take a share.—*To come into*, to join with; to bring help; to agree to; to comply with.—*To come near*, to approach.—*To come nigh* is used in like senses.—*To come no near*, in *seamanship*, is an order to the helmsman not to steer so close to the wind.—*To come of*, to issue from; to proceed from, as a descendant.—*To come off*, to depart from; to remove from on. *Bacon.* To escape; to get free.—*To come off from*, to leave; to quit.—*To come on*, to advance; to proceed; to fall on; to happen to.—*To come over*, to pass above or across, or from one side to another; to pass from one party, side or army, to another; to change sides.—*To come out*, to depart or proceed from; to become public; to escape from concealment or privacy; to be discovered.—*To come out of*, to issue forth, as from confinement, or a close place; to proceed or depart from.—*To come out with*, to give publicity to; to disclose.—*To come short*, to fail; not to accomplish.—*To come to*, to consent or yield; to amount to; to recover, as from a swoon.—*To come together*, to meet or assemble.—*To come to pass*, to be; to happen; to fall out; to be effected.—*To come up*, to ascend; to rise; to spring; to come into use.—*To come up the capstern*, in *seamanship*, is to turn it the contrary way, so as to slacken the rope about it.—*To come up the tackle fall*, is to slacken it gently.—*To come up to*, to approach near; to amount to; to advance to; to rise to.—*To come up with*, to overtake.—*To come upon*, to fall on; to attack or invade.—*To come*, in futurity; to happen hereafter.—*Come, come*, the repetition of *come*, expresses haste, or exhortation to hasten. Sometimes it introduces a threat.

† COME, *n.* A sprout. *Mortimer.*

COME'-OFF, *n.* Means of escape; evasion; excuse.

CO-MĒ'DI-AN, *n.* 1. An actor or player in comedy; or a player in general, male or female. 2. A writer of comedy.

COM'E-DY, *n.* [L. *comœdia.*] A dramatic composition intended to represent human characters, which are to be imitated in language, dress and manner, by actors on a stage, for the amusement of spectators.

COME'LI-LY, (kum'le-ly) *adv.* In a suitable or decent manner. [*Little used.*] *Sherwood.*

COME'LI-NESS, (kum'le-nes) *n.* That which is becoming, fit or suitable, in form or manner.

COME'LY, (kum'ly) *a.* 1. *Properly*, becoming; suitable: whence, handsome; graceful. 2. Decent; suitable; proper; becoming; suited to time, place, circumstances or persons.

COME'LY, (kum'ly) *aav.* Handsomely; gracefully.

COM'ER, *n.* One that comes; one who approaches; one who has arrived and is present.

COM-ES-SĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *comessatio.*] Feasting or reveling.

† CO-MES'TI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Eatable. *Wotton.*

COM'ET, *n.* [L. *cometa.*] An opaque, spherical, solid body, like a planet, but accompanied with a train of light, performing revolutions about the sun, in an elliptical orbit, having the sun in one of its foci.

COM'ET, *n.* A game at cards. *Southerne.*

COM-ET-A'RI-UM, } *n.* A machine exhibiting an idea of
COM'ET-A-RY, } the revolution of a comet round the sun.

COM'ET-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a comet. *Cheyne.*

CO-MET'IC, *a.* Relating to a comet.

COM'ET-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a comet. *Shak.*

COM-ET-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*comet*, and Gr. γραφω.] A description or treatise of comets.

COM'FIT, or COM'FI-TURE, *n.* [D. *konfyt*; Fr. *confit*, *confiture.*] A dry sweet-meat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried.

COM'FIT, *v. t.* To preserve dry with sugar.

COM'FIT-MĀ-KER, *n.* One who makes or prepares comfits.

COM'FORT, *v. t.* [Low L. *conforto.*] 1. To strengthen; to invigorate; to cheer or enliven. 2. To strengthen the mind when depressed or enfeebled; to console; to give new vigor to the spirits; to cheer, or relieve from depression, or trouble.—3. In *law*, to relieve, assist or encourage, as the accessory to a crime after the fact.

COM'FORT, *n.* 1. Relief from pain; ease; rest or moderate pleasure after pain, cold, or distress, or uneasiness of body. 2. Relief from distress of mind; the ease and quiet which is experienced when pain, trouble, agitation or affliction ceases; consolation. 3. Support; consolation under calamity, distress or danger. 4. That which gives strength or support in distress, difficulty, danger, or infirmity.—5. In *law*, support; assistance; countenance; encouragement. 6. That which gives security from want, and furnishes moderate enjoyment.

COM'FORT-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Being in a state of ease, or moderate enjoyment, as a person after sickness or pain. *This is the most common use of the word in the United States.* 2. Admitting comfort; that may afford comfort. 3. Giving comfort; affording consolation. 4. Placing above want, and affording moderate enjoyment.

COM'FORT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of enjoying comfort.

COM'FORT-A-BLY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to give comfort or consolation. 2. With comfort, or cheerfulness; without despair.

COM'FORT-ED, *pp.* Strengthened; consoled; encouraged.

COM'FORT-ER, *n.* 1. One who administers comfort or consolation; one who strengthens and supports the mind in distress or danger. 2. The title of the Holy Spirit, whose office it is to comfort and support the Christian.

† COM'FORT-FUL, *a.* Full of comfort.

COM'FORT-ING, *ppr.* Giving strength or spirits; giving ease; cheering; encouraging; consoling.

COM'FORT-LESS, *a.* Without comfort.

COM'FORT-RESS, *n.* A female that affords comfort.

COM'FREY, } *n.* A genus of plants, the *symphytum.*
COM'FRY, }

COM'IC, *a.* [L. *comicus.*] 1. Relating to comedy, as distinct from tragedy. 2. Raising mirth; fitted to excite merriment.

COM'I-CAL, *a.* 1. Relating to comedy; comic. 2. Exciting mirth; diverting; sportive; droll.

COM'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner befitting comedy. 2. In a comical manner; in a manner to raise mirth.

COM'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being comical; the power or quality of raising mirth.

COM'ING, *ppr.* 1. Drawing nearer, or nigh; approaching; moving towards; advancing. 2. *a.* Future; yet to come. 3. Forward; ready to come.

COM'ING, *n.* 1. The act of coming; approach. 2. The state of being come; arrival.

CO-MIN'GLE. *See* COMMINGLE.

COM'ING-IN, *n.* 1. Entrance. 2. Beginning; commencement. 3. Income; revenue; [*not now used.*] 4. Compliance; submission; [*not in use.*]

CO-MĬ'TIAL, *a.* [L. *comitia.*] 1. Relating to the *comitia* or popular assemblies of the Romans, for electing officers and passing laws. 2. Relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies.

COM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *comitas.*] Mildness and suavity of manners; courtesy; civility; good breeding.

COM'MA, *n.* [Gr. κομμα.] 1. In *writing* and *printing*, this point [,] denoting the shortest pause in reading.—2. In *music*, an enharmonic interval, being the eighth part of a tone, or the difference between a major and a minor semitone. 3. Distinction.

COM-MAND', *v. t.* [Fr. *commander*; *con*, or *com*, and L. *mando.*] 1. To bid; to order; to direct; to charge; implying authority, and power to control, and to require obedience. 2. To govern, lead or direct; to have or to exercise supreme authority over. 3. To have in power; to be able to exercise power or authority over. 4. To overlook, or have in the power of the eye, without obstruction. 5. To direct; to send. 6. To have or to exercise a controlling influence over.

COM-MAND', *v. i.* To have or to exercise supreme authority; to possess the chief power; to govern.

COM-MAND', *n.* 1. The right or power of governing with chief or exclusive authority; supreme power; control.

2. The power of controlling; governing influence; sway. 3. Cogent or absolute authority. 4. The act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order given. 5. The power of overlooking, or surveying, without obstruction. 6. The power of governing or controlling by force, or of defending and protecting. 7. That which is commanded; control. *Marshall.*

COM-MAND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be commanded.

COM-MAN-DANT', *n.* [Fr.] A commander; a commanding officer of a place or of a body of forces.

COM-MAND'A-TO-RY, *a.* Having the force of a command.

COM-MAND'ED, *pp.* Ordered; directed; governed; controlled.

COM-MAND'ER, *n.* 1. A chief; one who has supreme authority; a leader; the chief officer of an army, or of any division of it. 2. One on whom is bestowed a benefice or commandry. 3. A heavy beetle or wooden mallet, used in paving, &c. 4. An instrument of surgery.

COM-MAND'ER-Y, } *n.* [Fr. *commanderie.*] A kind of bene-
COM-MAND'RY, } fice or fixed revenue, belonging to a military order, conferred on knights of merit.

COM-MAND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Bidding; ordering; directing with authority; governing; bearing rule; exercising supreme authority; having in power; overlooking without obstruction. 2. *a.* Controlling by influence, authority, or dignity.

COM-MAND'ING-LY, *adv.* In a commanding manner.

COM-MAND'MENT, *n.* 1. A command; a mandate; an order or injunction given by authority; charge; precept. 2. *By way of eminence*, a precept of the decalogue, or moral law, written on tables of stone, at Mount Sinai. 3. Authority; coercive power.

COM-MAND'RESS, *n.* A woman invested with supreme authority.

COM'MARK, *n.* [Fr. *comarque.*] The frontier of a country.

COM-MA-TE'RI-AL, *a.* Consisting of the same matter with another thing. *Bacon.*

COM-MA-TE-RI-AL'I-TY, *n.* Participation of the same matter.

COM'MA-TISM, *n.* Briefness; conciseness in writing. *Bp. Horsley.*

COM-MEAS'U-RA-BLE, (kom-mezh'ur-a-bl.) *a.* Reducible to the same measure. But *commensurable* is generally used.

COM'ME-LINE, *n.* A genus of herbaceous plants, *commelina.*

COM-MEM'O-RA-BLE, *a.* Memorable; worthy to be remembered, or noticed with honor. *See* MEMORABLE.

COM-MEM'O-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *commemoro.*] To call to remembrance by a solemn act; to celebrate with honor and solemnity.

COM-MEM'O-RA-TED, *pp.* Called to remembrance by some act of solemnity.

COM-MEM'O-RA-TING, *ppr.* Celebrating with honor by some solemn act.

COM-MEM-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of calling to remembrance by some solemnity; the act of honoring the memory of some person or event by solemn celebration.

COM-MEM'O-RA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to preserve the remembrance of something.

COM-MEM'O-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to preserve the memory of.

COM-MENCE', (kom-mens') *v. i.* [Fr. *commencer.*] 1. To begin to take rise or origin; to have first existence. 2. To begin; to be, as in a change of character. 3. To take a degree or the first degree in a university or college.

COM-MENCE', *v. t.* 1. To begin; to enter upon; to perform the first act. 2. To begin; to originate; to bring.

COM-MEN'CED, (kom-menst') *pp.* Begun; originated.

COM-MENCE'MENT, *n.* 1. Beginning; rise; origin; first existence. 2. The time when students in colleges *commence* bachelors; a day in which degrees are publicly conferred on students who have finished a collegiate education. In *Cambridge*, (*Eng.*) the day when masters of arts and doctors complete their degrees.

COM-MEN'CING, *ppr.* Beginning; entering on; originating.

COM-MEND', *v. t.* [L. *commendo.*] 1. To represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; to speak in favor of; to recommend. 2. To commit; to intrust or give in charge. 3. To praise; to mention with approbation. 4. To make acceptable or more acceptable. 5. To produce or present to favorable notice. 6. To send or bear to.

† COM-MEND', *n.* Commendation. *Shak.*

* COM-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* [Formerly accented improperly on the first syllable.] That may be commended or praised; worthy of approbation or praise; laudable.

* COM-MEND'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being commendable.

* COM-MEND'A-BLY, *adv.* Laudably; in a praise-worthy manner.

COM-MEND'AM, *n.* In *ecclesiastical law*, in England, a benefice or living *commended*, by the king or head of the church, to the care of a clerk, to hold till a proper pastor is provided. *Blackstone.*

COM-MEND'A-TA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *commendataire.*] One who holds a living in *commendam.*

COM-MEND-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *commendatio.*] 1. The act of commending; praise; favorable representation in words; declaration of esteem. 2. Ground of esteem, approbation or praise; that which presents a person or thing to another in a favorable light, and renders worthy of regard, or acceptance. 3. Service; respects; message of love.

COM-MEND'A-TOR, *n.* He who holds a benefice in *commendam* usually with a bishopric.

COM-MEND'A-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Which serves to commend; presenting to favorable notice or reception; containing praise. 2. Holding a benefice in *commendam.*

COM-MEND'A-TO-RY, *n.* A commendation; eulogy.

COM-MEND'ED, *pp.* Praised; represented favorably; committed in charge.

COM-MEND'ER, *n.* One who commends or praises.

COM-MEND'ING, *ppr.* Praising; representing favorably; committing, or delivering in charge.

† COM-MENS'AL, *n.* [L. *con* and *mensa.*] One that eats at the same table. *Chaucer.*

COM-MEN-SAL'I-TY, *n.* [Sp. *commensalia.*] Fellowship at table; the act or practice of eating at the same table. [*Little used.*] *Brown. Gillies.*

† COM-MEN-SĀ'TION, *n.* Eating at the same table.

COM-MEN-SU-RA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [Fr. *commensurabilité.*]
COM-MEN'SU-RA-BLE-NESS, } The capacity of being compared with another in measure, or of being measured by another, or of having a common measure.

COM-MEN'SU-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That have a common measure; reducible to a common measure.

COM-MEN'SU-RATE, *a.* [It. *commensurare.*] 1. Reducible to one and the same common measure 2. Equal; proportional; having equal measure or extent.

COM-MEN'SU-RATE, *v. t.* To reduce to a common measure.

COM-MEN'SU-RATE-LY, *adv.* 1. With the capacity of measuring or being measured by some other thing. 2. With equal measure or extent.

COM-MEN-SU-RĀ'TION, *n.* Proportion, or proportion in measure; a state of having a common measure.

* COM'MENT, *v. i.* [L. *commentor.*] 1. To write notes on the works of an author, with a view to illustrate his meaning, or to explain particular passages; to explain; to expound; to annotate. 2. To make verbal remarks, or observations.

* COM'MENT, *v. t.* 1. To explain. 2. To feign; to devise; [*obs.*]

COM'MENT, *n.* 1. A note, intended to illustrate a writing, or a difficult passage in an author; annotation; explanation; exposition. 2. That which explains or illustrates. 3. Remark; observation.

COM'MEN-TA-RY, *n.* 1. A comment; exposition; explanation; illustration of difficult and obscure passages in an author. 2. A book of comments or annotations. 3. A historical narrative; a memoir of particular transactions.

COM'MEN-TA-RY, *v. t.* To write notes upon. [*L. u.*]

COM'MEN-TATE, *v. i.* To annotate; to write notes upon. *Pursuits of Lit.*

COM'MEN-TA-TOR, *n.* One who comments; one who writes annotations; an expositor; an annotator.

COM'MENT-ER, *n.* 1. One that writes comments; an annotator. 2. One who makes remarks.

COM'MENT-ING, *ppr.* Making notes or comments on something said or written.

COM-MEN-TI"TIOUS, *a.* [L. *commentitius.*] Invented; feigned; imaginary.

COM'MERCE, *n.* [Fr. *commerce.*] 1. In a *general sense*, an interchange or mutual change of goods, wares, productions, or property of any kind, between nations or individuals, either by barter, or by purchase and sale; trade; traffick. 2. Intercourse between individuals. 3. Familiar intercourse between the sexes. 4. Interchange; reciprocal communications.

COM'MERCE, *v. i.* 1. To traffick; to carry on trade. 2. To hold intercourse with.

† COM-MER'CER, *n.* One who trafficks or holds intercourse with another.

COM-MER'CIAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to commerce or trade. 2. Carrying on commerce. 3. Proceeding from trade.

COM-MER'CIAL-LY, *adv.* In a commercial view.

COM'MI-GRATE, *v. i.* [L. *commigro.*] To migrate together; to move in a body from one country or place to another for permanent residence. [*Little used.*]

COM-MI-GRĀ'TION, *n.* The moving of a body of people from one country or place to another with a view to permanent residence.

COM-MI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *comminatio.*] 1. A threat or threatening; a denunciation of punishment or vengeance. 2. The recital of God's threatenings on stated days; an office in the liturgy of the church of England.

COM-MIN'A-TO-RY, *a.* Threatening; denouncing punishment.

€OM-MIN'GLE, *v. t.* To mix together; to mingle in one mass, or intimately; to blend.

€OM-MIN'GLE, *v. i.* To mix or unite together, as different substances. *Bacon.*

†€OM-MIN'U-ATE, *v. t.* To grind.

€OM-MIN'U-I-BLE, *a.* Reducible to powder.

€OM'MI-NUTE, *v. t.* [L. *comminuo.*] To make small or fine; to reduce to minute particles, or to a fine powder; to pulverize; to triturate; to levigate.

€OM'MI-NU-TED, *pp.* Reduced to fine particles; pulverized; triturated.

€OM'MI-NU-TING, *ppr.* Reducing to fine particles; pulverizing; levigating.

€OM-MI-NŪ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of reducing to a fine powder or to small particles; pulverization. 2. Attenuation.

€OM-MIS'ER-A-BLE, *a.* Deserving of commiseration or pity; pitiable; that may excite sympathy or sorrow. [*Little used.*]

€OM-MIS'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *commiseror.*] 1. To pity; to compassionate; to feel sorrow, pain or regret for another in distress. 2. To regret; to pity; to be sorry for.

€OM-MIS'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Pitied.

€OM-MIS'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Pitying; compassionating; feeling sorrow for.

€OM-MIS-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Pity; compassion; a sympathetic suffering of pain or sorrow for the wants, afflictions or distresses of another.

†€OM-MIS'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Compassionate.

€OM-MIS'ER-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* From compassion.

€OM-MIS'ER-A-TOR, *n.* One who pities.

€OM-MIS-SĀ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a commissary. *Smollett* uses *commissorial;* but this is not authorized.

€OM-MIS-SĀ'RI-ATE, *n.* [Sp. *comisariato.*] The office or employment of a commissary; or the whole body of officers in the commissary's department

€OM'MIS-SA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *commissaire.*] 1. A commissioner; one to whom is *committed* some charge, duty or office.—2. In *ecclesiastical law*, an officer of the bishop, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction in places of the diocese.—3. In a *military sense*, an officer who has the charge of furnishing provisions, clothing, &c., for an army. 4. An officer who musters the army, receives and inspects its muster-rolls, and keeps an account of its strength.

€OM-MIS-SĀ'RI-AT, *n.* The commissary department.

€OM'MIS-SA-RY-SHIP, *n.* The office of a commissary.

€OM-MIS'SION, *n.* [Fr. *commission.* 1. The act of committing, doing, performing or perpetrating. 2. The act of committing or sending to; the act of intrusting, as a charge or duty. 3. The thing committed, intrusted or delivered; letters patent, or any writing from proper authority, given to a person as his warrant for exercising certain powers, or the performance of any duty. 4. Charge; order; mandate; authority given.—5. By a *metonymy*, a number of persons joined in an office or trust. 6. The state of that which is intrusted.—7. In *commerce*, the state of acting under authority in the purchase and sale of goods for another. 8. The allowance made to a factor or commission-merchantefor transacting business.

€OM-MIS'SION-MER'CHANT, *n.* A merchant who transacts business as the agent of other men, in buying and selling.

€OM-MIS'SION, *v. t.* 1. To give a commission to; to empower or authorize by commission. 2. To send with a mandate or authority. 3. To authorize or empower.—[Note. *Commissionate*, in a like sense, has been used, but rarely.]

€OM-MIS'SION-AL, €OM-MIS'SION-A-RY, } *a.* Appointed by warrant. [*Little used.*]

€OM-MIS'SION-ATE, *v. t.* To commission. *Whitby.*

€OM-MIS'SIONED, *pp.* Furnished with a commission; empowered; authorized.

€OM-MIS'SION-ER, *n.* A person who has a commission or warrant from proper authority, to perform some office, or execute some business.

€OM-MIS'SION-ING, *ppr.* Giving a commission to; furnishing with a warrant; empowering by letters patent or other writing; authorizing.

*€OM'MIS-SURE, *n.* [L. *commissura.*] 1. A joint, seam or closure; the place where two bodies or parts of a body meet and unite; an interstice or cleft between particles or parts, as between plates or *lamellæ.*—2. In *architecture*, the joint of two stones, or application of the surface of one to that of another.—3. In *anatomy*, a suture of the cranium or skull; articulation; the corners of the lips. Also, certain parts in the ventricles of the brain, uniting the two hemispheres.

€OM-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *committo.*] 1. To give in trust; to put into the hands or power of another; to intrust. 2. To put into any place for preservation; to deposit. 3. To put or send to, for confinement. 4. To do; to effect or perpetrate. 5. To join or put together, for a contest; to match; followed by *with;* a Latinism. 6. To expose or endanger by a preliminary step or decision which cannot be recalled. 7. To engage; to pledge; or to pledge by implication. *Marshall.* 8. To refer or intrust to a committee, or select number of persons, for their consideration and report; *a term of legislation.*

†€OM-MIT', *v. i.* To be guilty of incontinency. *Shak.*

€OM-MIT'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of committing; a sending to prison; a putting into prison; imprisonment. 2. An order for confining in prison. But more generally we use *mittimus.* 3. The act of referring or intrusting to a committee for consideration; *a term in legislation.* 4. The act of delivering in charge, or intrusting. 5. A doing, or perpetration, as of sin or a crime; commission. 6. The act of pledging or engaging; or the act of exposing or endangering. *Hamilton.*

€OM-MIT'TED, *pp.* Delivered in trust; given in charge; deposited; imprisoned; done; perpetrated; engaged; exposed; referred to a committee.

€OM-MIT'TEE, *n.* One or more persons, elected or appointed, to whom any matter or business is referred, either by a legislative body or either branch of it, or by a court, or by any corporation, or by any society, or collective body of men acting together.

€OM-MIT'TEE-SHIP, *n.* The office and profit of committees.

€OM-MIT'TER, *n.* One who commits; one who does or perpetrates.

€OM-MIT'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be committed. [*L. u.*]

€OM-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Giving in trust; depositing; imprisoning; perpetrating; engaging; referring to a committee; exposing.

€OM-MIX', *v. t.* [L. *commisceo.*] To mix or mingle; to blend; to mix, as different substances.

€OM-MIX', *v. i.* To mix; to mingle. *Shak.*

€OM-MIX'ED, (kom-mixt') *pp.* Mixed; blended.

€OM-MIX'ING, *ppr.* Mixing; blending.

€OM-MIX'TION, *n.* Mixture; a blending of different ingredients in one mass or compound.

€OM-MIXT'URE, *n.* 1. The act of mixing; the state of being mingled; the blending of ingredients in one mass or compound. 2. The mass formed by mingling different things; composition; compound.—3. In *Scots law*, a method of acquiring property, by blending different substances belonging to different proprietors.

€OM-MŌDE', *n.* [Fr.; L. *commodus.*] A kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies.

€OM-MŌ'DI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *commode.*] Convenient; suitable; fit; proper; adapted to its use or purpose, or to wants and necessities.

€OM-MŌ'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Conveniently; in a commodious manner; suitably; in a manner to afford ease, or to prevent uneasiness.

€OM-MŌ'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Convenience; fitness; suitableness for its purpose.

€OM-MOD'I-TY, *n.* [L. *commoditas.*] 1. *Primarily*, convenience; profit; advantage; interest. *In this sense nearly obsolete.* 2. That which affords ease, convenience or advantage; any thing that is useful, but particularly in commerce, including every thing movable that is bought and sold, goods, wares, merchandise, produce of land and manufactures.—*Staple commodities* are those which are the produce or manufacture of a country, and constitute the principal articles of exportation.

€OM'MO-DŌRE, *n.* [It. *comandatore.*] 1. The officer who commands a squadron or detachment of ships. 2. A title given by courtesy to the senior captain, when three or more ships of war are cruising in company. 3. The convoy or leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen, which carries a light in her top to conduct the other ships.

€OM-MOD-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *con* and *modulatio.*] Measure; agreement. [*Little used.*]

†€OM'MOIGNE, *n.* [Fr.] A monk of the same convent.

€OM'MON, *a.* [L. *communis;* Fr. *commun.*] 1. Belonging equally to more than one, or to many indefinitely. 2. Belonging to the public; having no separate owner. 3. General; serving for the use of all. 4. Universal; belonging to all. 5. Public; general; frequent. 6. Usual; ordinary. 7. Of no rank or superior excellence; ordinary. *Applied to men*, it signifies, not noble. 8. Prostitute; lewd.—9. In *grammar*, such verbs as signify both action and passion, are called *common;* also, such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, as *parens.*

Common law, in *Great Britain* and the *United States*, the *unwritten* law, the law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in distinction from the *written* or statute law.—*Common Pleas*, in *Great Britain*, one of the king's courts, now held in Westminster Hall. In *some of the American states*, a *court of common pleas* is an inferior court, whose jurisdiction is limited to a county, and it is sometimes called a *county court.*—*Common Prayer*, the liturgy of the church of England, which all the clergy of the church are enjoined to use.

€OM'MON, *n.* 1. A tract of ground, the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public, or to a number.—2. In *law*, an open ground, or that soil the

use of which belongs equally to the inhabitants of a town or of a lordship, or to a certain number of proprietors.

COM'MON, *v. i.* 1. To have a joint right with others in common ground. 2. To board together; to eat at a table in common.

COM'MON, *adv.* Commonly.

COM'MON-COUN'CIL, *n.* The council of a city or corporate town, empowered to make by-laws for the government of the citizens.

COM'MON-COUN'CIL-MAN, *n.* 1. One who communicates in council with others. 2. A member of the common-council of London. *B. Jonson.*

COM'MON-CRĪ'ER, *n.* A crier whose occupation is to give notice of lost things.

COM'MON-HALL, *n.* A hall or house in which citizens meet for business.

COM'MON-LAW'YER, *n.* One versed in common law.

COM'MON-PLACE, *n.* A memorandum; a common topic.

COM'MON-PLACE, *v. t.* To enter in a commonplace-book, or to reduce to general heads.—*Commonplace-book*, a book in which are registered such facts, opinions or observations as are deemed worthy of notice or remembrance, so disposed that any one may be easily found. Hence *commonplace* is used as an epithet to denote what is common or often repeated, or trite.

COM'MON-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Held in common. 2. That may be pastured on common land.

COM'MON-AGE, *n.* The right of pasturing on a common; the joint right of using any thing in common with others.

COM'MON-AL-TY, *n.* 1. The common people. In *Great Britain*, all classes and conditions of people, who are below the rank of nobility. 2. The bulk of mankind.

COM'MON-ER, *n.* 1. One of the lower rank, or common people; one under the degree of nobility. 2. A member of the house of commons. 3. One who has a joint right in common ground. 4. A student of the second rank in the universities in England; one who eats at a common table. 5. A prostitute. *Shak.* 6. A partaker.

COM-MO-NĪ''TION, *n.* [L. *commonitio.*] Advice; warning; instruction. [*Little used.*]

COM-MON'I-TĪVE, *a.* Warning; monitory. [*Little used.*]

COM'MON-LY, *adv.* Usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently; for the most part.

COM'MON-NESS, *n.* 1. Frequent occurrence; a state of being common or usual. 2. Equal participation by two or more. [*Little used.*]

COM'MONS, *n. plu.* 1. The common people, who inherit or possess no honors or titles; the vulgar. *Dryden.* 2. In *England*, the lower house of Parliament, consisting of the representatives of cities, boroughs and counties. This body is called the *House of Commons.* 3. Common grounds; land possessed or used by two or more persons in common. 4. Food provided at a common table, as in colleges, where many persons eat at the same table or in the same hall.—*Doctors Commons*, in *London*, a college founded by Dr. Harvey, for the professors of the civil law, where the civilians *common* together.

† COM-MON'STRATE, *v. t.* To teach. *Cockeram.*

COM'MON-TY, *n.* In *Scots law*, land belonging to two or more common proprietors; or a heath or muir, of which there has been a promiscuous possession by pasturage.

COM-MON-WĒAL', } *n.* 1. An established form of gov-
COM-MON-WEALTH', } ernment or civil polity; or, *more generally*, a state; a body politic; *properly*, a free state. 2. The whole body of people in a state; the public. 3. The territory of a state; as, all the land within the limits of the *commonwealth*. *Massachusetts.*

COM-MON-WEALTH'S'MAN, *n.* One who favors the commonwealth, or a republican government.

COM'MO-RANCE, } *n.* [L. *commorans.*] A dwelling or or-
COM'MO-RAN-CY, } dinary residence in a place; abode; habitation.

COM'MO-RANT, *a.* Dwelling; ordinarily residing; inhabiting.

† COM-MO-RĀ'TION, *n.* A staying, or tarrying. *Cockeram.*

COM-MŌ'RI-ENT, *a.* [L. *commoriens.*] Dying at the same time.

COM'MŌTH-ER, *n.* A godmother. [*Little used.*]

COM-MŌ'TION, *n.* [L. *commotio.*] 1. Agitation; as the *commotion* of the sea. 2. Tumult of people; disturbance; disorder, which may amount at times to sedition or insurrection. 3. Agitation; perturbation; disorder of mind; heat; excitement.

COM-MŌ'TION-ER, *n.* One who excites commotion. [*Little used.*]

COM-MŌVE', *v. t.* [L. *commoveo.*] To put in motion; to disturb; to agitate; to unsettle; *a poetic word. Thomson.*

COM-MŪNE', *v. i.* [Fr. *communier.*] 1. To converse; to talk together familiarly; to impart sentiments mutually, in private or familiar discourse. 2. To have intercourse in contemplation or meditation. 3. To partake of the sacrament or Lord's supper; to receive the communion; *a common use of the word in America.*

COM-MŪNE', *n.* A small territorial district in France—one of the subordinate divisions of the country introduced in the late revolution.

COM-MŪ'NI-BUS AN-NIS. One year with another; on an average.—*Communibus locis.* One place with another; on a medium.

COM-MU-NI-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being communicable; capability of being imparted from one to another.

COM-MŪ'NI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. That may be communicated; capable of being imparted from one to another. 2. That may be recounted. 3. Communicative; ready to impart; [*not used.*]

COM-MŪ'NI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Being communicable.

COM-MŪ'NI-CANT, *n.* One who communes at the Lord's table; one who is entitled to partake of the sacrament, at the celebration of the Lord's supper.

COM-MŪ'NI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *communico.*] 1. To impart; to give to another, as a partaker; to confer for joint possession; to bestow, as that which the receiver is to hold, retain, use or enjoy. 2. To impart reciprocally, or mutually; to have or enjoy a share of. 3. To impart, as knowledge; to reveal; to give, as information, either by words, signs or signals. 4. To deliver; to give.

COM-MŪ'NI-CATE, *v. i.* 1. To partake of the Lord's supper. *Taylor.* 2. To have a communication or passage from one to another; to have the means of passing from one to another. 3. To have intercourse; *applied to persons.* 4. To have, enjoy or suffer reciprocally; to have a share with another.

COM-MŪ'NI-CA-TED, *pp.* Imparted from one to another; bestowed; delivered.

COM-MŪ'NI-CA-TING, *ppr.* 1. Imparting; giving or bestowing; delivering. 2. Partaking of the sacrament of the Lord's supper. 3. Leading or conducting from place to place, as a passage; connected by a passage or channel. 4. Having intercourse by words, letters or messages; corresponding.

COM-MU-NI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of imparting, conferring or delivering, from one to another. 2. Intercourse by words, letters or messages; interchange of thoughts or opinions, by conference or other means. 3. Intercourse; interchange of knowledge; correspondence; good understanding between men. 4. Connecting passage; means of passing from place to place. 5. That which is communicated or imparted.—6. In *rhetoric*, a trope by which a speaker or writer takes his hearer or speaker as a partner in his sentiments, and says *we*, instead of *I* or *you.*

COM-MŪ'NI-CA-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Inclined to communicate; ready to impart to others. 2. Disposed to impart or disclose, as knowledge, opinions or facts; free to communicate; not reserved.

COM-MŪ'NI-CA-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being communicative; readiness to impart to others; freedom from reserve.

COM-MŪ'NI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Imparting knowledge.

COM-MŪN'ING, *ppr.* Conversing familiarly; having familiar intercourse.

COM-MŪN'ING, *n.* Familiar converse; private intercourse. *E. T. Fitch.*

COM-MŪN'ION, *n.* [L. *communio*; Fr. *communion.*] 1. Fellowship; intercourse between two persons or more; interchange of transactions, or offices; a state of giving and receiving; agreement; concord. 2. Mutual intercourse or union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline. 3. The body of Christians who have one common faith and discipline. 4. The act of communicating the sacrament of the eucharist; the celebration of the Lord's supper; the participation of the blessed sacrament. 5. Union of professing Christians in a particular church. —*Communion-service*, in the Liturgy of the Episcopal church, is the office for the administration of the holy sacrament.

COM-MŪN'ION-IST, *n.* One who is of the same communion. *Dury.*

COM-MŪ'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *communitas.*] 1. *Properly*, common possession or enjoyment. 2. A society of people, having common rights and privileges, or common interests; or living under the same laws and regulations; a commonwealth or state, a body politic. 3. Commonness; frequency; [*obs.*]

COM-MU-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of being exchanged, or put, one in the place of the other.

COM-MŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *commutabilis.*] That may be exchanged, or mutually changed; that may be given for another.—In *philology*, that may pass from one into another.

COM-MU-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *commutatio.*] 1. Change; alteration; a passing from one state to another. 2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another; barter.—3. In *law*, the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less; as banishment instead of death.

COM-MŪ'TA-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *commutatif.*] Relative to exchange; interchangeable; mutually passing from one to another.

COM-MŪ'TA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of reciprocal exchange,

COM-MŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *commuto.*] 1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another.—2. In *law*, to exchange one penalty or punishment for another of less severity.

COM-MŪTE', *v. i.* To atone; to compensate; to stand in the place of.

COM-MŪT'U-AL, *a.* Mutual; reciprocal; *used in poetry.*

COM-PACT', *a.* [L. *compactus.*] 1. Closely and firmly united, as the particles of solid bodies; firm; close; solid; dense. 2. Composed; consisting. 3. Joined; held together. [*Little used.*] 4. Brief; close; pithy; not diffuse; not verbose.

COM'PACT, *n.* [L. *compactum.*] An agreement; a contract between parties; a word that may be applied, in a general sense, to any covenant or contract between individuals; but it is more generally applied to agreements between nations and states, as treaties and confederacies.

COM-PACT', *v. t.* 1. To thrust, drive or press closely together; to join firmly; to consolidate; to make close; as the parts which compose a body. 2. To unite or connect firmly, as in a system. 3. To league with. 4. To compose or make out of.

COM-PACT'ED, *pp.* Pressed close; firmly united, or connected.

COM-PACT'ED-LY, *adv.* Closely. *Lovelace.*

COM-PACT'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being compact; firmness; closeness of parts; density, whence results hardness.

† COM-PACT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be joined.

COM-PACT'ING, *ppr.* Uniting closely; consolidating.

COM-PAC'TION, *n.* The act of making compact: or the state of being compact.

COM-PACT'LY, *adv.* Closely; densely; with close union of parts.

COM-PACT'NESS, *n.* Firmness; close union of parts; density.

COM-PACT'URE, *n.* Close union or connection of parts; structure well connected; manner of joining.

COM-PĀ'GES, } *n.* [L.] A system or structure of many
COM'PA-GES, } parts united.

† COM-PAG'IN-ATE, *v. t.* To set together that which is broken.

COM-PAG-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *compago.*] Union of parts; structure; connection; contexture. [*Little used.*]

† COM'PA-NA-BLE, *a.* Companionable. *Chaucer.*

† COM'PA-NA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Sociableness. *Sidney.*

† COM-PAN'I-A-BLE, *a.* Social. *Bacon.*

† COM-PAN'I-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Sociableness. *Hall.*

COM-PAN'ION, (kom-pan'yun) *n.* [Fr. *compagnon.*] 1. One who keeps company with another; one with whom a person frequently associates, and converses. 2. One who accompanies another; as two persons meeting casually and traveling together are called *companions.* 3. A partner; an associate. 4. A fellow; a mate. 5. A sort of wooden porch placed over the entrance or stair-case of the cabin in merchant ships. Hence the ladder by which officers ascend to and descend from the quarter deck is called the *companion ladder.*

COM-PAN'ION-A-BLE, *a.* Fit for good fellowship; qualified to be agreeable in company; sociable; agreeable as a companion.

COM-PAN'ION-A-BLY, *adv.* In a companionable manner.

COM-PAN'ION-SHIP, *n.* 1. Fellowship; association. 2. Company; train.

COM'PA-NY, *n.* [It. *compagnia.*] 1. In *military affairs*, the soldiers united under the command of a captain; a subdivision of a regiment. 2. Any assemblage of persons; a collection of men, or other animals, *in a very indefinite sense.* 3. An assemblage of persons for entertainment or festivity; a party collected by invitation or otherwise. 4. Persons that associate with others for conversation or pleasure; society. 5. The state of being a companion; the act of accompanying; fellowship; society. 6. A number of persons united for the same purpose, or in a joint concern. 7. The crew of a ship, including the officers; also, a fleet.—*To bear company*, to accompany; to attend; to go with.—*To keep company*, to accompany; to attend; also, to associate with frequently or habitually.

COM'PA-NY, *v. t.* To accompany; to attend; to go with; to be companion to.

COM'PA-NY, *v. i.* 1. To associate with; to frequent the company of. 2. To be a gay companion; [*obs.*] 3. To have commerce with the other sex.

COM'PA-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *comparabilis.*] That may be compared; worthy of comparison; being of equal regard; that may be estimated as equal.

COM'PA-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree worthy to be compared, or of equal regard.

COM'PA-RATES, *n.* In *logic*, the two things compared to one another.

COM-PAR'A-TIVE, *a.* [L. *comparativus.*] 1. Estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute. 2. Having the power of comparing different things.—3. In *grammar*, expressing more or less. The *comparative* degree of an adjective expresses a greater or less degree of a quantity, or quality, than the positive; as *brighter.*—*Comparative anatomy*, that branch of anatomy which treats of the anatomy of other animals than man, with a view to *compare* their structure with that of human beings.

† COM-PAR'A-TIVE, *n.* One who is equal or pretends to be an equal. *Shak.*

COM-PAR'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a state of comparison; by comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively, absolutely or in itself.

COM-PĀRE', *v. t.* [L. *comparo.*] 1. To set or bring things together in fact or in contemplation, and to examine the relations they bear to each other, with a view to ascertain their agreement or disagreement. 2. To liken; to represent as similar, for the purpose of illustration. 3. To examine the relations of things to each other, with a view to discover their relative proportions, quantities or qualities.—4. In *grammar*, to form an adjective in the degrees of comparison; as, *blackish*, *black*, *blacker*, *blackest.* 5. To get; to procure; to obtain; *as in Latin*; [*obs.*]

COM-PĀRE', *v. i.* 1. To hold comparison; to be like or equal. 2. To vie; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*

COM-PĀRE', *n.* 1. The state of being compared; comparative estimate; comparison; possibility of entering into comparison, or being considered as equal. 2. Simile; similitude; illustration by comparison.

COM-PĀR'ED, (kom-pārd') *pp.* Set together and examined with respect to likeness or unlikeness, agreement or disagreement; likened; represented as similar.

COM-PĀR'ER, *n.* One who compares or makes a comparison.

COM-PĀR'ING, *ppr.* Examining the relations of things to each other; likening.

COM-PAR'I-SON, *n.* [It. *comparazione*; Fr. *comparaison.*] 1. The act of comparing. 2. The state of being compared. 3. Comparative estimate; proportion.—4. In *grammar*, the formation of an adjective in its several degrees of signification. 5. A simile, similitude, or illustration by similitude.—6. In *rhetoric*, a figure by which two things are considered with regard to a third, which is common to them both.

COM-PART', *v. t.* [Fr. *compartir.*] To divide; to mark out a plan or design into its several parts, or subdivisions. *Wotton.*

COM'PART, *n.* A member. *Scott.*

COM-PART'ED, *pp.* Divided into parts or apartments.

COM-PART'ING, *ppr.* Dividing or disposing into parts.

COM-PAR-TI''TION, *n.* 1. The act of dividing into parts. 2. Division; part divided; a separate part. *Wotton.*

COM-PART'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *compartiment.*] 1. A division or separate part of a general design, as of a picture, or of a ground-plot. 2. A design composed of several different figures, disposed with symmetry, for ornament.

COM-PART'NER, *n.* A sharer. *Pearson.*

COM'PASS, *n.* [Fr. *compas.*] 1. Stretch; reach; extent; the limit or boundary of a space, and the space included. 2. A passing round; a circular course; a circuit. 3. Moderate bounds; limits of truth; moderation; due limits. 4. The extent or limit of the voice or of sound. 5. An instrument for directing or ascertaining the course of ships at sea, consisting of a circular box, containing a paper card marked with the thirty-two points of direction, fixed on a magnetic needle, that always points to the north, the variation excepted.—6. *Compass* or *compasses*, an instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, &c., consisting of two pointed legs or branches, made of iron, steel or brass, joined at the top by a rivet, on which they move. 7. An instrument used in surveying land, constructed in the main like the mariner's compass.

COM'PASS, *v. t.* 1. To stretch round; to extend so as to embrace the whole; to inclose, encircle, grasp or seize. 2. To surround; to environ; to inclose on all sides. 3. To go or walk round. 4. To besiege; to beleaguer; to block up. 5. To obtain; to attain to; to procure; to bring within one's power; to accomplish. 6. To purpose; to intend; to imagine; to plot; to contrive; as we say, to go about to perform, but in mind only.

COM'PASS-SAW, *n.* A species of saw, whose office is to cut around.

COM'PASSED, *pp.* Embraced; surrounded; inclosed; obtained; imagined.

COM'PASS-ING, *ppr.* 1. Embracing; going round; inclosing; obtaining; accomplishing; imagining; intending.—2. In *ship-building*, incurvated; arched.

COM-PAS'SION, *n.* [It. *compassione.*] A suffering with another; painful sympathy; a sensation of sorrow excited by the distress or misfortunes of another; pity; commiseration.

† COM-PAS'SION, *v. t.* To pity. *Shak.*

COM-PAS'SION-A-BLE, *a.* Deserving of pity. [*L. u.*] *Barrow.*

† COM-PAS'SION-A-RY, *a.* Compassionate. *Cotgrave.*

COM-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* Having a temper or disposition to pity; inclined to show mercy; merciful; having a heart that is tender, and easily moved by the distresses, sufferings, wants and infirmities of others.

COM-PAS'SION-ATE, *v. t.* To pity; to commiserate; to have compassion for.

COM-PAS'SION-ATE-LY, *adv.* With compassion; mercifully. *Clarendon.*

COM-PAS'SION-ATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being compassionate.

COM-PA-TERN'I-TY, *n.* The relation of a godfather to the person for whom he answers.

COM-PAT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Consistency; the quality or power of coexisting with something else; suitableness.

COM-PAT'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *compatible.*] 1. Consistent; that may exist with; suitable; not incongruous; agreeable.

COM-PAT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Consistency; fitness; agreement; the same as *compatibility*, which is generally used.

COM-PAT'I-BLY, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; consistently.

COM-PĀ'TIENT, *a.* Suffering together. [*Little used.*]

* COM-PAT'RI-OT, or COM-PĀ'TRI-OT, *n.* [It. *compatriotta.*] A fellow patriot; one of the same country.

* COM-PAT'RI-OT, *a.* Of the same country.

COM-PEER', *n.* [L. *compar.*] An equal; a companion; an associate; a mate.

COM-PEER', *v. t.* To equal; to match; to be equal with. *Shak.*

COM-PEL', *v. t.* [L. *compello.*] 1. To drive or urge with force, or irresistibly; to constrain; to oblige; to necessitate. 2. To force; to take by force, or violence; to seize. 3. To drive together; to gather; to unite in a crowd or company: a Latinism, *compellere gregem.* 4. To seize; to overpower; to hold; [*unusual.*] 5. To call forth; [*obs.*]

COM-PEL'LA-BLE, *a.* That may be driven, forced or constrained.

COM-PEL'LA-BLY, *adv.* By compulsion.

COM-PEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *compellatio.*] Style or manner of address; the word of salutation.

† COM-PEL'LA-TO-RY, *a.* Having the force of compelling; compulsatory. *Cavendish.*

COM-PEL'LED, (kom-peld') *pp.* Forced; constrained; obliged.

COM-PEL'LER, *n.* One who compels or constrains.

COM-PEL'LING, *ppr.* Driving by force; constraining; obliging.

COM'PEND, or COM-PEND'I-UM, *n.* [L. *compendium.*] An abridgment; a summary; an epitome; a brief compilation or composition.

COM-PEN-DI-Ā'RI-OUS, *a.* Short; contracted. [*L. u.*]

† COM-PEND'I-ATE, *v. t.* To sum or collect together.

† COM-PEND-I-OS'I-TY, *n.* Shortness.

COM-PEND'I-OUS, *a.* 1. Short; summary; abridged; comprehensive; containing the substance or general principles of a subject or work in a narrow compass. 2. Short; direct; near; not circuitous.

COM-PEND'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a short or brief manner; summarily; in brief; in epitome.

COM-PEND'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* Shortness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass.

COM-PENS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be compensated. [*L. u.*]

* COM'PEN-SATE, or COM-PEN'SATE, *v. t.* [L. *compenso.*] 1. To recompense; to give an equivalent. 2. To be equivalent in value or effect to; to counterbalance; to make amends for.

* COM'PEN-SATE, *v. i.* To make amends; to supply an equivalent.—This word is generally accented on the second syllable, most unfortunately, as any ear will determine by the feebleness of the last syllables in the participles, *com-pens'a-ted, com-pens'a-ting.*

* COM'PEN-SA-TED, *pp.* Recompensed; supplied with an equivalent in amount or effect; rewarded.

* COM'PEN-SA-TING, *ppr.* Giving an equivalent; recompensing; remunerating.

COM-PEN-SĀ'TION, *n.* 1. That which is given or received as an equivalent for services, debt, want, loss, or suffering; amends; remuneration; recompense.—2. In *law*, a set-off; the payment of a debt by a credit of equal amount.

COM-PEN'SA-TIVE, *a.* Making amends or compensation.

COM-PEN'SA-TO-RY, *a.* Serving for compensation; making amends.

† COM-PENSE', *v. t.* To recompense.

† COM-PE-REN'DI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *comperendino.*] To delay.

† COM-PE-REN-DI-NĀ'TION, *n.* Delay; dilatoriness.

COM-PĒTE', *v. i.* [L. *competo.*] 1. To seek, or strive for the same thing as another; to carry on competition or rivalry. 2. To strive or claim to be equal. *Milner.*

COM'PE-TENCE, } *n.* [L. *competens.*] 1. Sufficiency;
COM'PE-TEN-CY, } such a quantity as is sufficient; property or means of subsistence sufficient to furnish the necessaries and conveniencies of life, without superfluity. 2. Sufficiency, applied to other things than property. 3. Legal capacity or qualifications; fitness. 4. Right or authority; legal power or capacity to take cognizance of a cause. 5. Fitness; adequacy; suitableness; legal sufficiency.

COM'PE-TENT, *a.* 1. Suitable; fit; convenient; hence, sufficient, that is, fit for the purpose; adequate. 2. Qualified; fit; having legal capacity or power. 3. Incident; belonging; having adequate power or right.

COM'PE-TENT-LY, *adv.* Sufficiently; adequately; suitably; reasonably.

† COM-PET'I-BLE. *See* COMPATIBLE.

† COM-PET'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Suitableness; fitness.

COM-PĒT'ING, *ppr.* Striving in rivalry.

COM-PE-TĪ''TION, *n.* [Low L. *competitio.*] 1. The act of seeking, or endeavoring to gain, what another is endeavoring to gain, at the same time; rivalry; mutual strife for the same object; also, strife for superiority. 2. A state of rivalship; a state of having equal claims. 3. Double claim; claim of more than one to the same thing.

COM-PET'I-TOR, *n.* 1. One who seeks and endeavors to obtain what another seeks; or one who claims what another claims; a rival. 2. An opponent.

COM-PET'I-TO-RY, *a.* Rivaling; acting in competition. *Dangers of the Country.*

COM-PET'I-TRESS, }
COM-PET'I-TRIX, } *n.* A female competitor.

COM-PI-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. A collection of certain parts of a book or books into a separate book or pamphlet. 2. A collection or assemblage of other substances; or the act of collecting and forming an aggregate.

† COM-PI-LĀ'TOR, *n.* A collector.

COM-PĪLE', *v. t.* [L. *compilo.*] 1. To collect parts or passages of books or writings into a book or pamphlet; to select and put together parts of an author, or to collect parts of different authors; or to collect and arrange separate papers, laws or customs, in a book, code or system. 2. To write; to compose. 3. To contain; to comprise; [*not used.*] 4. To make up; to compose; [*not used.*] 5. To put together; to build; [*not used.*]

COM-PĪL'ED, (kom-pīld') *pp.* Collected from authors; selected and put together.

COM-PĪLE'MENT, *n.* The act of piling together or heaping; coacervation. [*Little used.*]

COM-PĪL'ER, *n.* A collector of parts of authors, or of separate papers or accounts; one who forms a book or composition from various authors or separate papers.

COM-PĪL'ING, *ppr.* Collecting and arranging parts of books, or separate papers, in a body or composition.

COM-PLĀ'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *complacens.*] 1. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification. 2. The
COM-PLĀ'CEN-CY, } cause of pleasure or joy. 3. Complaisance; civility; softness of manners; deportment and address that afford pleasure.—In the latter sense, *complaisance*, from the French, is now used. *See* COMPLAISANCE.

COM-PLĀ'CENT, *a.* Civil; complaisant. *Burke.*

COM-PLA-CEN'TIAL, *a.* Marked by complacence; accommodating. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

COM-PLĀ'CENT-LY, *adv.* Softly; in a complacent manner.

COM-PLĀIN', *v. i.* [Fr. *complaindre.*] 1. To utter expressions of grief; to lament. 2. To utter expressions of censure or resentment; to murmur; to find fault. 3. To utter expressions of uneasiness or pain. 4. To charge; to accuse of an offense; to present an accusation against a person to a proper officer. 5. To represent injuries, particularly in a writ of *audita querela.*

COM-PLĀIN', *v. t.* To lament; to bewail.

† COM-PLĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be complained of.

COM-PLĀIN'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *complaignant.*] 1. A prosecutor; one who prosecutes by complaint, or commences a legal process against an offender. 2. The plaintiff in a writ of *audita querela.*

COM-PLĀIN'ER, *n.* One who complains, or expresses grief; one who laments; one who finds fault; a murmurer.

† COM-PLĀIN'FUL, *a.* Full of complaint.

COM-PLĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Expressing grief, sorrow or censure; finding fault; murmuring; lamenting; accusing of an offense.

COM-PLĀIN'ING, *n.* The expression of regret, sorrow, or injury.

COM-PLĀINT', *n.* [Fr. *complainte.*] 1. Expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, or resentment; lamentation; murmuring; a finding fault. 2. The cause or subject of complaint, or murmuring. 3. The cause of complaint, or of pain and uneasiness in the body; a malady; a disease; usually applied to disorders not violent. 4. Accusation; a charge against an offender. 5. Representation of injuries, in a *general sense*; and, *appropriately*, in a writ of *audita querela.*

COM'PLAI-SANCE, (kom'pla-zance) *n.* [Fr. *complaisance.*] 1. A pleasing deportment; courtesy; that manner of address and behavior in social intercourse which gives pleas-

ure; civility; obliging condescension; kind and affable reception and treatment of guests; exterior acts of civility. 2. Condescension; obliging compliance with the wishes or humors of others. 3. Desire of pleasing; disposition to oblige.

€OM'PLAI-SANT, (kom'pla-zant) *a.* 1. Pleasing in manners; courteous; obliging; desirous to please. 2. Civil; courteous; polite.

€OM'PLAI-SANT-LY, (kom'pla-zant-ly) *adv.* In a pleasing manner; with civility; with an obliging, affable address or deportment.

€OM'PLAI-SANT-NESS, *n.* Civility; complaisance. [*Little used.*]

€OM'PLA-NATE, } *v. t.* [L. *complano.*] To make level;
€OM-PLĀNE', } to reduce to an even surface.

€OM-PLĒAT'. *See* COMPLETE.

€OM'PLE-MENT, *n.* [L. *complementum.*] 1. Fulness; completion; whence, perfection. 2. Full quantity or number; the quantity or number limited. 3. That which is added, not as necessary, but as ornamental; something adventitious to the main thing; ceremony. [*See* COMPLIMENT.]—4. In *geometry*, what remains of the quadrant of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after any arch has been taken from it.—5. In *astronomy*, the distance of a star from the zenith.—6. *Arithmetical complement* of a logarithm, is what the logarithm wants of 10,000,000.—7. In *fortification*, the *complement of the curtain* is that part in the interior side which makes the demigorge.

€OM-PLE-MENT'AL, *a.* Filling; supplying a deficiency; completing.

† €OM-PLE-MENT'A-RY, *n.* One skilled in compliments.

€OM-PLĒTE', *a.* [L. *completus.*] 1. Having no deficiency; perfect. 2. Finished; ended; concluded.—3. In *botany*, a *complete* flower is one furnished with a calyx and corolla; or having all the parts of a flower.

€OM-PLĒTE', *v. t.* 1. To finish; to end; to perfect. 2. To fill; to accomplish. 3. To fullfil; to accomplish; to perform.

€OM-PLĒT'ED, *pp.* Finished; ended; perfected; fullfilled; accomplished.

€OM-PLĒTE'LY, *adv.* Fully; perfectly; entirely.

€OM-PLĒTE'MENT, *n.* The act of completing; a finishing.

€OM-PLĒTE'NESS, *n.* The state of being complete; perfection.

€OM-PLĒT'ING, *ppr.* Finishing; perfecting; accomplishing.

€OM-PLĒ'TION, *n.* 1. Fulfillment; accomplishment. 2. Act of completing; state of being complete; utmost extent; perfect state.

COM-PLĒ'TIVE, *a.* Filling; making complete. *Harris.*

€OM'PLE-TO-RY, *a.* Fulfilling; accomplishing.

€OM'PLE-TO-RY, *n.* The evening service; the complin of the Romish church.

€OM'PLEX, or €OM-PLEX'ED, *a.* [L. *complexus.*] 1. Composed of two or more parts or things; composite; not simple; including two or more particulars connected. 2. Involved; difficult.

€OM'PLEX, *n.* Assemblage; collection; complication. [*Little used.*]

€OM-PLEX'ED-NESS, *n.* Complication; involution of parts in one integral; compound state.

€OM-PLEX'ION, (kom-plex'yun) *n.* 1. Involution; a complex state; [*little used.*] 2. The color of the skin, particularly of the face; the color of the external parts of a body or thing. 3. The temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the body; the peculiar cast of the constitution, which gives it a particular physical character.

€OM-PLEX'ION-AL, *a.* Depending on or pertaining to complexion.

€OM-PLEX'ION-AL-LY, *adv.* By complexion. *Brown.*

€OM-PLEX'ION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the complexion, or to the care of it.

€OM-PLEX'IONED, *a.* Having a certain temperament or state.

€OM-PLEX'I-TY, *n.* The state of being complex; complexness.

€OM'PLEX-LY, *adv.* In a complex manner; not simply.

€OM'PLEX-NESS, *n.* The state of being complex or involved.

€OM-PLEX'URE, *n.* The involution or complication of one thing with others.

€OM-PLĪ'A-BLE, *a.* That can bend or yield.

€OM-PLĪ'ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of complying; a yielding, as to a request, wish, desire, demand or proposal; concession; submission. 2. A disposition to yield to others. 3. Obedience; followed by *with*. 4. Performance; execution.

€OM-PLĪ'ANT, *a.* 1. Yielding, bending. 2. Yielding to request or desire; civil; obliging.

€OM-PLĪ'ANT-LY, *adv.* In a yielding manner.

€OM'PLI-€A-CY, *n.* A state of being complex or intricate.

€OM'PLI-€ATE, *v. t* [L. *complico.*] 1. *Literally*, to interweave; to fold and twist together. Hence, to make complex; to involve; to entangle; to unite or connect mutually or intimately, as different things or parts. 2. To make intricate.

€OM'PLI-€ATE, *a.* 1. Complex; composed of two or more parts united.—2. In *botany*, folded together, as the valves of the glume or chaff in some grasses.

€OM'PLI-€A-TED, *pp.* Interwoven; entangled; involved; intricate; composed of two or more things or parts united.

€OM'PLI-€ATE-LY, *adv.* In a complex manner.

€OM'PLI-€ATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being complicated; involution; intricacy; perplexity.

€OM'PLI-€A-TING, *ppr.* Interweaving; infolding; uniting.

€OM-PLI-€Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of interweaving, or involving two or more things or parts; the state of being interwoven, involved or intimately blended. 2. The integral consisting of many things involved or interwoven, or mutually united.

€OM'PLĪCE, *n.* [It. *complice.*] One who is united with another in the commission of a crime, or in an ill design; an associate or confederate in some unlawful act or design; an *accomplice*. The latter is now used. *See* ACCOMPLICE.

€OM-PLĪ'ED, (kom-plīde') *pret.* of *comply*.

€OM-PLĪ'ER, *n.* One who complies, yields or obeys; a person of ready compliance; a man of an easy, yielding temper.

€OM'PLI-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *complimento.*] 1. An expression of civility, respect or regard. 2. A present or favor bestowed.

€OM'PLI-MENT, *v. t.* 1. To praise; to flatter by expressions of approbation, esteem or respect. 2. To congratulate; as, to *compliment* a prince on the birth of a son. 3. To bestow a present; to manifest kindness or regard for, by a present or other favor.

€OM'PLI-MENT, *v. i.* To pass compliments; to use ceremony, or ceremonious language.

€OM-PLI-MENT'AL, *a.* Expressive of civility or respect; implying compliments.

€OM-PLI-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* In the nature of a compliment; by way of civility, or ceremony.

COM-PLI-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Complimental; gratulatory; congratulatory; flattering.

€OM'PLI-MENT-ER, *n.* One who compliments; one given to compliments; a flatterer.

€OM'PLINE, or €OM'PLIN, *n.* [Fr. *complie.*] The last division of the Romish breviary; the last prayer at night, to be recited after sunset.

€OM'PLISH, for *accomplish*, is not now used.

† €OM-PLŌRE', *v. i.* [L. *comploro.*] To lament together.

* €OM'PLOT, *n.* [*con*, or *com*, and *plot.*] A plotting together; a joint plot; a plot; a confederacy in some evil design; a conspiracy.

€OM-PLOT', *v. t.* To plot together; to conspire; to form a plot; to join in a secret design, generally criminal.

€OM-PLOT'MENT, *n.* A plotting together; conspiracy.

€OM-PLOT'TED, *pp.* Plotted together; contrived.

€OM-PLOT'TER, *n.* One joined in a plot; a conspirator.

€OM-PLOT'TING, *ppr.* Plotting together; conspiring; contriving an evil design or crime.

€OM-PLŸ', *v. i.*; pret. *complied.* [It. *compiacere.*] 1. *To comply with*, to fulfill; to perfect or carry into effect; to complete; to perform or execute. 2. To yield to; to be obsequious; to accord; to suit.

€OM-PLŸ'ING *with*, *ppr.* Fulfilling; performing; yielding to.

† €OM-PON'DER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *compondero.*] To weigh together.

€OM-PŌNE', } In *heraldry*, a bordure compone is that
€OM-PŌ'NED, } formed or composed of a row of angular parts or checkers of two colors.

€OM-PŌ'NENT, *a.* [L. *componens.*] *Literally*, setting or placing together; hence, composing; constituting; forming a compound.

€OM-PŌRT', *v. i.* [It. *comportare*; Fr. *comporter.*] *To comport with*, *literally*, to bear to or with; to carry together. Hence, to agree with; to suit; to accord.

€OM-PŌRT', *v. t.* 1. *With the reciprocal pronoun*, to behave; to conduct. *Burke.* [*Little used.*] 2. To bear; to endure. [*Not used.*]

* €OM'PŌRT, *n.* Behavior; conduct; manner of acting. [*Rarely used.*]

€OM-PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* Suitable; consistent.

† €OM-PŌRT'ANCE, *n.* Behavior; deportment.

† €OM-PŌRT-Ā'TION, *n.* An assemblage.

† €OM-PŌRT'MENT, *n.* Behavior; demeanor; manner of acting. *Addison.*

€OM'POS MEN'TIS. [L. *con* and *pos.*] Possessed of mind; in a sound state of mind.

€OM-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *composer.*] 1. To form a compound, or one entire body or thing, by uniting two or more things, parts or individuals. 2. To invent and put together words and sentences; to make, as a discourse or writing; to write, as an author. 3. To constitute, or form, as parts of a whole. 4. To calm; to quiet; to appease; to

tranquilize ; that is, to set or lay. 5. To settle ; to adjust. 6. To place in proper form, or in a quiet state. 7. To settle into a quiet state. 8. To dispose ; to put in a proper state for any purpose.—9. In *printing*, to set types or characters in a composing stick, from a copy, arranging the letters in the proper order.—10. In *music*, to form a tune or piece of music with notes, arranging them on the stave in such a manner as, when sung, to produce harmony.

COM-PŌS'ED, (kom-pōzd') *pp.* 1. Set together, or in due order ; formed ; constituted ; calmed ; quieted ; settled ; adjusted. 2. *a.* Calm ; sedate ; quiet ; tranquil ; free from agitation.

COM-PŌS'ED-LY, *adv.* Calmly ; seriously ; sedately.

COM-PŌS'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being composed ; calmness ; sedateness ; tranquillity.

COM-PŌS'ER, *n.* 1. One who composes ; one who writes an original work, as distinguished from a compiler ; an author ; also, one who forms tunes, whether he adapts them to particular words or not. 2. One who quiets or calms ; one who adjusts a difference.

COM-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Placing together ; forming ; constituting ; writing an original work ; quieting ; settling ; adjusting ; setting types.

COM-PŌS'ING-STICK, *n.* Among *printers*, an instrument on which types are set from the cases, adjusted to the length of the lines.

COM-POS'ITE, *a.* In *architecture*, the Composite order is the last of the five orders of columns ; so called because its capital is *composed* out of those of the other orders or columns.—*Composite numbers* are such as can be measured exactly by a number exceeding unity, as 6 by 2 or 3.

COM-PO-SI'TION, *n.* 1. In a *general sense*, the act of composing, or that which is composed ; the act of forming a whole or integral, by placing together and uniting different things, parts or ingredients ; or the whole body, mass or compound, thus formed.—2. In *literature*, the act of inventing or combining ideas, clothing them with words, arranging them in order, and, in general, committing them to paper, or otherwise writing them. 3. A written or printed work ; a writing, pamphlet or book.—4. In *music*, the act or art of forming tunes ; or a tune, song, anthem, air, or other musical piece. 5. The state of being placed together ; union ; conjunction ; combination. 6. The disposition or arrangement of figures connected in a picture. 7. Adjustment ; orderly disposition. 8. Mutual agreement to terms or conditions. 9. Mutual agreement for the discharge of a debt, on terms or by means different from those required by the original contract, or by law, as by the payment of a different sum, or by making other compensation. Hence, the sum so paid, or compensation given, in lieu of that stipulated or required. 10. Consistency ; congruity ; [*little used.*] 11. The act of uniting simple ideas in a complex idea or conception ; opposed to *analysis*. 12. The joining of two words in a compound, as in *book-case* ; or the act of forming a word with a prefix or affix, which varies its signification ; as *return*, from *turn*. 13. The synthetical method of reasoning ; synthesis ; a method of reasoning from known or admitted truths or principles, as from axioms, postulates or propositions previously demonstrated, and from these deducing a clear knowledge of the thing to be proved.—14. In *printing*, the act of setting types or characters in the composing-stick, to form lines, and of arranging the lines in a galley, to make a column or page, and from this to make a form.—15. In *chemistry*, the combination of different substances, or substances of different natures, by affinity.

COM-POS'I-TOR, *n.* 1. In *printing*, one who sets types, and makes up the pages and forms. 2. One who sets in order.

COM-POS'I-TIVE, *a.* Compounded ; or having the power of compounding.

COM-POS-SES'SOR, *n.* A joint possessor.

† COM-POS'SI-BLE, *a.* Consistent.

COM'PŌST, *n.* [It. *composta.*] In *agriculture*, a mixture or composition of various manuring substances for fertilizing land.

COM'PŌST, *v. t.* To manure with compost.

† COM-POST'URE, *n.* Soil ; manure.

COM-PŌS'URE, (kom-pō'zhur) *n.* 1. The act of composing, or that which is composed ; a composition. 2. Composition ; combination ; arrangement ; order ; [*little used.*] 3. The form, adjustment, or disposition of the various parts. 4. Frame ; make ; temperament. 5. A settled state of the mind ; sedateness ; calmness ; tranquillity. 6. Agreement ; settlement of differences ; composition. [*Little used.*]

COM-PO-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *compotatio.*] The act of drinking or tippling together.

COM'PO-TA-TOR, *n.* One who drinks with another.

COM-POUND', *v. t.* [L. *compono.*] 1. To mix or unite two or more ingredients in one mass or body. 2. To unite or combine. 3. To compose ; to constitute ; [*not used.*]—4. In *grammar*, to unite two or more words ; to form one word of two or more. 5. To settle amicably ; to adjust by agreement ; as a difference or controversy. 6. To pay by agreement ; to discharge, as a debt, by paying a part, or giving an equivalent different from that stipulated or required.—*To compound felony*, is for the person robbed to take the goods again, or other compensation, upon an agreement not to prosecute the thief or robber.

COM-POUND', *v. i.* 1. To agree upon concession ; to come to terms of agreement, by abating something of the first demand. 2. To bargain in the lump ; to agree. 3. To come to terms, by granting something on each side ; to agree. 4. To settle with a creditor by agreement, and discharge a debt by paying a part of its amount ; or to make an agreement to pay a debt by means or in a manner different from that stipulated or required by law.—*To compound with a felon*, is to take the goods stolen, or other amends, upon an agreement not to prosecute him.

COM'POUND, *a.* 1. Composed of two or more ingredients.—2. In *grammar*, composed of two or more words.—3. In *botany*, a *compound flower* is a species of aggregate flower, containing several florets, inclosed in a common perianth, on a common receptacle.

COM'POUND, *n.* A mass or body formed by the union or mixture of two or more ingredients or different substances ; the result of composition.

COM-POUND'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being compounded.

COM-POUND'ED, *pp.* Made up of different materials ; mixed ; formed by union of two or more substances.

COM-POUND'ER, *n.* 1. One who compounds or mixes different things. 2. One who attempts to bring parties to terms of agreement ; [*little used.*]

COM-POUND'ING, *ppr.* Uniting different substances in one body or mass ; forming a mixed body ; agreeing by concession, or abatement of demands ; discharging a debt by agreement to pay less than the original sum, or in a different manner.

COM-PRE-HEND', *v. t.* [L. *comprehendo.*] 1. To contain ; to include ; to comprise. 2. To imply ; to contain or include by implication or construction. 3. To understand ; to conceive ; that is, to take, hold or contain in the mind ; to possess or to have in idea.

COM-PRE-HEND'ED, *pp.* Contained ; included ; implied ; understood.

COM-PRE-HEND'ING, *ppr.* Including ; comprising ; understanding ; implying.

COM-PRE-HEN'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *comprehensibilis.*] 1. That may be comprehended, or included ; possible to be comprised. 2. Capable of being understood ; intelligible ; conceivable by the mind.

COM-PRE-HEN'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capability of being understood.

COM-PRE-HEN'SI-BLY, *adv.* With great extent of embrace, or comprehension ; with large extent of signification ; in a manner to comprehend a large circuit.

COM-PRE-HEN'SION, *n.* [L. *comprehensio.*] 1. The act or quality of comprehending, or containing ; a comprising. 2. An including or containing within a narrow compass ; a summary ; an epitome or compend. 3. Capacity of the mind to understand ; power of the understanding to receive and contain ideas ; capacity of knowing.—In *rhetoric*, a trope or figure by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for a whole, or a definite number for an indefinite.

COM-PRE-HEN'SIVE, *a.* 1. Having the quality of comprising much, or including a great extent ; extensive. 2. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once.

COM-PRE-HEN'SIVE-LY, *adv.* 1. In a comprehensive manner ; with great extent of embrace.

COM-PRE-HEN'SIVE-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being comprehensive, or of including much extent. 2. The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

† COM-PRE-HEN'SOR, *n.* One who has obtained knowledge. *Hall.*

COM-PRES-BY-TĒ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the Presbyterian form of ecclesiastical ministration.

COM-PRESS', *v. t.* [L. *compressus.*] 1. To press together by external force ; to force, urge or drive into a narrower compass ; to crowd. 2. To embrace carnally. 3. To crowd ; to bring within narrow limits or space.

COM'PRESS, *n.* In *surgery*, a bolster of soft linen cloth, with several folds, used by surgeons to cover a plaster or dressing.

COM-PRESS'ED, (kom-prest') *pp.* 1. Pressed or squeezed together ; forced into a narrow or narrower compass ; embraced carnally.—2. In *botany*, flatted ; having the two opposite sides plane or flat.

COM-PRESS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being compressible, or yielding to pressure ; the quality of being capable of compression into a smaller space or compass.

COM-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being forced or driven into a narrower compass ; yielding to pressure ; giving way to a force applied.

€OM-PRESS/I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Compressibility; the quality of being compressible.

€OM-PRES/SION, *n.* 1. The act of compressing, or of pressing into a narrower compass; the act of forcing the parts of a body into closer union or density, by the application of force. 2. The state of being compressed.

€OM-PRESS/IVE, *a.* Having power to compress.

€OM-PRESS/URE, *n.* The act or force of one body pressing against another; pressure.

† €OM/PRIĒST, *n.* A fellow priest. *Milton.*

€OM-PRINT/, *v. i.* [*See* PRINT.] To print together. It is taken, in *law*, for the deceitful printing of another's copy, or book, to the prejudice of the proprietor. [*Little used.*]

€OM-PRĪS/AL, *n.* The act of comprising or comprehending. *Barrow.*

€OM-PRĪSE/, *v. t.* [Fr. *compris.*] To comprehend; to contain; to include; as, the substance of a discourse may be *comprised* in a few words.

€OM-PRĪS/ED, (kom-prīzd/) *pp.* Comprehended; contained.

€OM-PRĪS/ING, *ppr.* Containing; including; comprehending.

€OM/PRO-BATE, *v. i.* To agree in approving; to concur in testimony. *Elyot.*

€OM-PRO-BĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *comprobatio.*] Proof; joint attestation. [*Little used.*]

€OM/PRO-MĪSE, *n.* [L. *compromissum.*] 1. A mutual promise or contract of two parties in controversy, to refer their differences to the decision of arbitrators. 2. An amicable agreement between parties in controversy, to settle their differences by mutual concessions. 3. Mutual agreement; adjustment.

€OM/PRO-MĪSE, *v. t.* 1. To adjust and settle a difference by mutual agreement, with concessions of claims by the parties; to compound. 2. To agree; to accord. 3. To commit; to put to hazard; to pledge by some act or declaration.

† €OM/PRO-MĪSE, *v. i.* To agree; to accord. *Fuller.*

€OM/PRO-MĪSED, *pp.* Settled by agreement with mutual concessions.

€OM/PRO-MĪS-ER, *n.* One who compromises.

€OM/PRO-MĪS-ING, *ppr.* Adjusting by agreement.

€OM-PROM-IS-SŌ/RI-AL, *a.* Relating to a compromise.

€OM/PRO-MIT, *v. t.* [Fr. *compromettre.*] To pledge or engage, by some act or declaration, which may not be a direct promise, but which renders necessary some future act. Hence, to put to hazard, by some previous act or measure, which cannot be recalled.

€OM/PRO-MIT-ED, *pp.* Pledged by some previous act or declaration.

€OM/PRO-MIT-ING, *ppr.* Pledging; exposing to hazard.

€OM-PRO-VIN/CIAL, *n.* One belonging to the same province or archiepiscopal jurisdiction.

† €OMPT, (comt) *n.* [Fr. *compte.*] Account; computation.

† €OMPT, *v. t.* To compute. *See* COUNT.

† €OMPT, *a.* [L. *comptus.*] Neat; spruce.

† €OMPT/I-BLE, *a.* Accountable; subject; submissive.

† €OMPT/LY, *adv.* Neatly. *Sherwood.*

† €OMPT/NESS, *n.* Neatness. *Sherwood.*

€OMP/TON-ITE, *n.* A newly-discovered mineral.

€OMP-TRŌLL/, from Fr. *compter*, L. *computo*, to count or compute, and *rolle*, a register. If this word were of genuine origin, both the verb and its derivative, *comptroller*, as applied to a public officer, would not be sense. But there is no such legitimate word in English, nor in any other known language. *See* CONTROL.

€OM-PULS/A-TIVE, or €OM-PULS/A-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *compulsus.*] Compelling; forcing; constraining; operating by force.

€OM-PULS/A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By constraint or compulsion.

€OM-PUL/SION, *n.* [Low L. *compulsio.*] 1. The act of driving or urging by force, physical or moral; force applied; constraint of the will; the application of a force that is irresistible. 2. The state of being compelled or urged by violence.

€OM-PUL/SIVE, *a.* Having power to compel; driving; forcing; constraining; applying force.

€OM-PUL/SIVE-LY, *adv.* By compulsion; by force.

€OM-PUL/SIVE-NESS, *n.* Force; compulsion.

€OM-PULS/O-RI-LY, *adv.* In a compulsory manner; by force or constraint.

€OM-PULS/O-RY, *a.* Having the power or quality of compelling; applying force; driving by violence; constraining.

† €OM-PUN€T/, *a.* Pricked; stimulated.

€OM-PUN€/TION, *n.* [L. *compunctio.*] 1. A pricking; stimulation; irritation. 2. A pricking of heart; poignant grief or remorse, proceeding from a consciousness of guilt; the sting of conscience proceeding from a conviction of having violated a moral duty.

€OM-PUN€/TIOUS, *a.* Pricking the conscience; giving pain for offenses committed.

€OM-PUN€/TIVE, *a.* Causing remorse.

€OM-PŪ/PIL, *n.* A fellow pupil. [*Little used.*]

€OM-PUR-GĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *compurgo.*] In *law*, the act or practice of justifying a man by the oath of others, who swear to their belief of his veracity.

€OM-PUR-GĀ/TOR, *n.* One who bears testimony or swears to the veracity or innocence of another.

€OM-PŪ/TA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being computed, numbered or reckoned.

† €OM/PU-TATE, *v. t.* To account; to reckon. *Cockeram.*

€OM-PU-TĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *computatio.*] 1. The act of computing, numbering, reckoning or estimating; the process by which different sums or particulars are numbered, estimated or compared. 2. The sum, quantity or amount ascertained by computing or reckoning. 3. Calculation.

€OM-PŪTE/, *v. t.* [L. *computo.*] 1. To number; to count; to reckon; to cast together several sums or particulars, to ascertain the amount or aggregate. 2. To cast or estimate in the mind; to estimate the amount by known or supposed data. 3. To calculate.

† €OM-PŪTE/, *n.* Computation. *Brown.*

€OM-PŪT/ED, *pp.* Counted; numbered; reckoned; estimated.

€OM-PŪT/ER, *n.* One who computes, a reckoner; a calculator. *Swift.*

€OM-PŪT/ING, *ppr.* Counting; numbering; reckoning; estimating.

† €OM/PU-TIST, *n.* A computer. *Wotton.*

* €OM/RADE, *n.* [Fr. *camarade.*] A fellow; a mate or companion; an associate in occupation.

† €OM/RŌGUE, *n.* A fellow rogue.

€ON. A Latin inseparable preposition or prefix to other words. In compounds, it is changed into *l* before *l*, as in *colligo*, to collect, and into *m* before a labial, as in *comparo*, to compare. Before a vowel or *h*, the *n* is dropped; as in *coalesco*, to coalesce, to cooperate; *cohibeo*, to restrain. It denotes union, as in *conjoin*; or opposition, as in *conflict*, *contend.*

€ON. [abbreviated from Latin *contra*, against.] In the phrase *pro* and *con*, for and against, *con* denotes the negative side of a question. As a *noun*, a person who is in the negative; as, the *pros* and *cons.*

€ON, *v. t.* [Sax. *cennan*, *connan*, *cunnan.*] 1. To know; [*obs.*] 2. To make one's self master of; to fix in the mind, or commit to memory; as, to *con* a lesson. *Milton.* —*To con thanks*, to be pleased or obliged, or to thank; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

€O-NĀ/TUS, *n.* [L.] 1. Effort; attempt. 2. The tendency of a body towards any point. *Paley.*

€ON-€AM/ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *concamero.*] To arch over; to vault; to lay a concave over.

€ON-€AM/ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Arched over.

€ON-€AM-ER-Ā/TION, *n.* An arching; an arch or vault.

€ON-€AT/E-NATE, *v. t.* [It. *concatenare.*] To link together; to unite in a successive series or chain, as things depending on each other.

€ON-€AT/E-NA-TED, *pp.* Linked together; united in a series.

€ON-€AT-E-NĀ/TION, *n.* A series of links united; a successive series or order of things connected or depending on each other.

† €ON-€AUSE/, *n.* Joint cause. *Fotherby.*

€ON-€A-VĀ/TION, *n.* The act of making concave.

€ON/€AVE, *a.* [L. *concavus.*] 1. Hollow, and arched or rounded, as the inner surface of a spherical body. 2. In *botany*, a *concave* leaf is one whose edge stands above the disk.

€ON/€AVE, *n.* A hollow; an arch or vault; as, the ethereal *concave.*

€ON/€AVE, *v. t.* To make hollow. *Seward.*

€ON/€AVE-NESS, *n.* Hollowness.

€ON-€AV/I-TY, *n.* [It. *concavità.*] Hollowness; the internal surface of a hollow spherical body, or a body of other figure; or the space within such body.

€ON-€Ā/VO-€ON/€AVE, *a.* Concave or hollow on both surfaces.

€ON-€Ā/VO-€ON/VEX, *a.* Concave on one side, and convex on the other.

€ON-€Ā/VOUS, *a.* [L. *concavus.*] Concave, *which see.*

€ON-€Ā/VOUS-LY, *adv.* With hollowness; in a manner to discover the internal surface of a hollow sphere.

€ON-CĒAL/, *v. t.* [Low L. *concelo.*] 1. To keep close or secret; to forbear to disclose; to withhold from utterance or declaration. 2. To hide; to withdraw from observation; to cover or keep from sight.

€ON-CĒAL/A-BLE, *a.* That may be concealed, hid, or kept close.

€ON-CĒAL/ED, (kon-seeld/) *pp.* Kept close or secret; hid; withdrawn from sight; covered.

€ON-CĒAL/ED-LY, *adv.* So as not to be detected.

† €ON-CĒAL/ED-NESS, *n.* Privacy; obscurity. *Dict.*

€ON-CĒAL/ER, *n.* One who conceals.

€ON-CĒAL/ING, *ppr.* Keeping close or secret; forbearing to disclose; hiding; covering.

€ON-CĒAL/ING, *n.* A hiding; a withholding from disclosure.

CON-CĒAL'MENT, *n.* 1. Forbearance of disclosure; a keeping close or secret. 2. The act of hiding, covering, or withdrawing from sight. 3. The state of being hid or concealed; privacy; as, a project formed in *concealment*. 4. The place of hiding; a secret place; retreat from observation; cover from sight.

CON-CĒDE', *v. t.* [L. *concedo.*] 1. To yield; to admit as true, just, or proper; to grant; to let pass undisputed. 2. To allow; to admit to be true.

CON-CĒDE', *v. i.* To admit; to grant. *Bentley.*

CON-CĒD'ED, *pp.* Yielded; admitted; granted; as, a question, proposition, fact or statement is *conceded.*

CON-CĒD'ING, *ppr.* Yielding; admitting; granting.

CON-CĒIT', *n.* [It. *concetto.*] 1. Conception; that which is conceived, imagined or formed in the mind; idea; thought; image. 2. Understanding; power or faculty of conceiving; apprehension; as, a man of quick *conceit*; [*nearly antiquated.*] 3. Opinion; notion; fancy; imagination; fantastic notion; as, a strange or odd *conceit.* 4. Pleasant fancy; gayety of imagination. 5. A striking thought; affected or unnatural conception. 6. Favorable or self flattering opinion; a lofty or vain conception of one's own person or accomplishments.—*Out of conceit with*, not having a favorable opinion of; no longer pleased with.

CON-CĒIT', *v. t.* To conceive; to imagine; to think; to fancy.

† CON-CĒIT', *v. i.* To form a notion; to conceive.

CON-CĒIT'ED, *pp.* 1. Conceived; imagined; fancied. 2. *part. a.* Endowed with fancy or imagination; [*obs.*] 3. *a.* Entertaining a flattering opinion of one's self; having a vain or too high conception of one's own person or accomplishments; vain.

CON-CĒIT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a conceited manner; fancifully; whimsically.

CON-CĒIT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being conceited; conceit; vanity; an overweening fondness of one's own person or endowments.

† CON-CĒIT'LESS, *a.* Of dull conception; stupid; dull of apprehension. *Shak.*

CON-CĒIV'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *concevable.*] 1. That may be imagined or thought; capable of being framed in the mind by the fancy or imagination. 2. That may be understood or believed.

CON-CĒIV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being conceivable.

CON-CĒIV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a conceivable or intelligible manner.

CON-CĒIVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *concevoir.*] 1. To receive into the womb, and breed; to begin the formation of the embryo or fetus of an animal. 2. To form in the mind; to imagine; to devise. 3. To form an idea in the mind; to understand; to comprehend. 4. To think; to be of opinion; to have an idea; to imagine.

CON-CĒIVE', *v. i.* 1. To have a fetus formed in the womb; to breed; to become pregnant. 2. To think; to have a conception or idea. 3. To understand; to comprehend; to have a complete idea of.

CON-CĒIV'ED, (kon-seevd') *pp.* Formed in the womb; framed in the mind; devised; imagined; understood.

CON-CĒIV'ER, *n.* One that conceives; one that comprehends.

CON-CĒIV'ING, *ppr.* Forming a fetus in the womb; framing in the mind; imagining; devising; thinking; comprehending.

CON-CĒIV'ING, *n.* Apprehension; conception.

† CON-CEL'E-BRATE, *v. t.* To celebrate together.

CON-CENT', *n.* [L. *concentus.*] 1. Concert of voices; concord of sounds; harmony. 2. Consistency; accordance.

CON-CENT'ED, *part. a.* Made to accord. *Spenser.*

CON-CENT'FUL, *a.* Harmonious. *Fotherby.*

CON-CEN'TRATE, *v. t.* 1. To bring to a common centre, or to a closer union; to cause to approach nearer to a point or centre; to bring nearer to each other. 2. To increase the specific gravity of bodies. 3. To free from extraneous matter; as, to *concentrate* an acid.

CON-CEN'TRA-TED, *pp.* Brought to a point or centre; brought to a closer union; reduced to a narrow compass; collected into a closer body.

CON-CEN'TRA-TING, *ppr.* Bringing to a point, or to closer union; collecting into a closer body or narrow compass.

CON-CEN-TRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of concentrating; the act of bringing nearer together; collection into a central point; compression into a narrow space; the state of being brought to a point.

CON-CEN'TRE, } *v. i.* [Fr. *concentrer.*] To come to a point,
CON-CEN'TER, } or to meet in a common centre; *used of converging lines, or other things that meet in a point.*

CON-CEN'TRE, *v. t.* To draw or direct to a common centre; to bring to a point, as two or more lines or other things.

CON-CEN'TRED, *pp.* Brought to a common centre; united in a point.

CON-CEN'TRIC, *a.* [It. *concentrico.*] Having a common centre.

CON-CEN'TRING, *ppr.* Tending to a common centre; bringing to a centre.

CON-CENT'U-AL, *a.* Harmonious; accordant.

CON-CEP'TA-CLE, *n.* [L. *conceptaculum.*] 1. That in which any thing is contained; a vessel; a receiver or receptacle.—2. In *botany*, a follicle; a pericarp of one valve, opening longitudinally on one side, and having the seeds loose in it.

† CON-CEP'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be conceived; conceivable; intelligible.

CON-CEP'TION, *n.* [L. *conceptio.*] 1. The act of conceiving; the first formation of the embryo or fetus of an animal. 2. The state of being conceived.—3. In *pneumatology*, apprehension of any thing by the mind; the act of conceiving in the mind. 4. *Conception* may be sometimes used for the power of conceiving ideas, as when we say, a thing is not within our *conception.* 5. Purpose conceived; conception with reference to the performance of an act. 6. Apprehension; knowledge. 7. Conceit; affected sentiment or thought.

† CON-CEP'TIOUS, *a.* Apt to conceive; fruitful; pregnant. *Shak.*

CON-CEP'TIVE, *a.* Capable of conceiving. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

CON-CERN', *v. t.* [Fr. *concerner.*] 1. To relate or belong to. 2. To relate or belong to in an emphatical manner; to affect the interest of; to be of importance to. 3. To interest or affect the passions; to take an interest in; to engage by feeling or sentiment. 4. To disturb; to make uneasy; [*little used.*] 5. To intermeddle.

CON-CERN', *n.* 1. That which relates or belongs to one, business; affair. 2. Interest; importance; moment; that which affects the welfare or happiness. 3. Affection; regard; careful regard; solicitude; anxiety. 4. Persons connected in business; or their affairs in general.

CON-CERN'ED, (kon-sernd') *pp.* or *a.* 1. Interested; engaged; having a connection with that which may affect the interest, welfare or happiness. 2. Interested in business; having connection in business. 3. Regarding with care; solicitous; anxious.

CON-CERN'ED-LY, *adv.* With affection or interest.

CON-CERN'ING, *ppr.* [commonly, but not correctly, classed among *prepositions.*] Pertaining to; regarding; having relation to.

† CON-CERN'ING, *n.* Business. *Shak.*

CON-CERN'MENT, *n.* 1. The thing in which one is concerned or interested; concern; affair; business; interest. 2. A particular bearing upon the interest or happiness of one; importance; moment. 3. Concern; interposition; meddling. 4. Emotion of mind; solicitude.

CON-CERT', *v. t.* [It. *concertare.*] To contrive and settle by mutual communication of opinions or propositions; to settle or adjust.

CON'CERT, *n.* 1. Agreement of two or more in a design or plan; union formed by mutual communication of opinions and views; accordance in a scheme; harmony. 2. A number or company of musicians, playing or singing the same piece of music at the same time; or the music of a company of players or singers, or of both united. 3. A singing in company. 4. Accordance; harmony.

CON-CER-TĀ'TION, *n.* Strife; contention. [*Little used.*]

† CON-CER'TA-TIVE, *a.* Contentious; quarrelsome. *Dict.*

CON-CERT'O, *n.* [It.] A piece of music for a concert. *Mason.*

CON-CES'SION, *n.* [L. *concessio.*] 1. The act of granting or yielding. 2. The thing yielded.—3. In *rhetoric* or *debate*, the yielding, granting, or allowing to the opposite party some point or fact that may bear dispute, with a view to obtain something which cannot be denied, or to show that, even admitting the point conceded, the cause is not with the adverse party, but can be maintained by the advocate on other grounds. 4. Acknowledgment by way of apology; confession of a fault.

CON-CES'SION-A-RY, *a.* Yielding by indulgence or allowance.

CON-CES'SIVE, *a.* Implying concession.

CON-CES'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of concession or yielding; by way of admitting what may be disputable. *Brown.*

† CON-CET'TO, *n.* [It.] Affected wit; conceit. [*Not English.*]

CONCH, *n.* [L. *concha.*] A marine shell.

CON-CHIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *concha* and *fero.*] Producing or having shells.

CON-CHIL'I-OUS, *a.* Of or belonging to shells.

CONCH'ITE, *n.* A fossil or petrified conch or shell.

CON-CHOID', *n.* [*conch*, and Gr. ειδος.] The name of a curve, given to it by its inventor, Nicomedes.

CON-CHOID'AL, *a.* In *mineralogy*, resembling a conch or marine shell; having convex elevations, and concave depressions, like shells.

CON-CHO-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to conchology.

CON-CHOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the natural history of shells or shell-fish; one who studies the nature, properties and habits of shells and their included animals.

CON-CHOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. κογχη and λογος.] The doctrine or science of shells and shell-fish.

CON-CHOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. κογχη and μετρεω.] An instrument for measuring shells.

CON-CHY-LĀ'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to shells; resembling a shell.

CON-CHYL-I-OL'O-GIST, } Sometimes used as synonyms
CON-CHYL-I-OL'O-GY, } of the preceding words; but they are words of inconvenient length, and useless.

CON'CIA-TOR, *n.* In *glass-works*, the person who weighs and proportions the salt on ashes and sand, and who works and tempers them.

CON-CIĒRGE', *n.* [Fr.] The keeper of a palace; a housekeeper.

† CON-CIL'I-A-BLE, *n.* [L. *conciliabulum.*] A small assembly. *Bacon.*

CON-CIL'IAR, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a council. [*Little used.*]

CON-CIL'IATE, *v. t.* [L. *concilio.*] 1. To lead or draw to, by moral influence or power; to win, gain or engage, as the affections, favor or good will. 2. To reconcile, or bring to a state of friendship, as persons at variance.

CON-CIL'IA-TED, *pp.* Won; gained; engaged by moral influence, as by favor or affection; reconciled.

CON-CIL'IA-TING, *ppr.* 1. Winning; engaging; reconciling. 2. *a.* Winning; having the quality of gaining favor.

CON-CIL-I-A'TION, *n.* The act of winning or gaining, as esteem, favor or affection; reconciliation.

CON-CIL-I-A'TOR, *n.* One who conciliates or reconciles.

CON-CIL'IA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to conciliate, or reconcile; tending to make peace between persons at variance; pacific.

† CON-CIN'NATE, *v. t.* To make fit. *Cockeram.*

CON-CIN'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *concinnitas.*] 1. Fitness; suitableness; neatness; [*little used.*] 2. A jingling of words.

CON-CIN'NOUS, *a.* [L. *concinnus.*] Fit; suitable; agreeable; becoming; pleasant.

† CON-CIO-NĀ'TOR, *n.* A preacher.

CON'CIO-NA-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *concionatorius.*] Used in preaching, or discourses to public assemblies.

CON-CISE', *a.* [L. *concisus.*] Brief; short, applied to language or style; containing few words; comprehensive; comprehending much in few words, or the principal matters only.

CON-CISE'LY, *adv.* Briefly; in few words; comprehensively.

CON-CISE'NESS, *n.* Brevity in speaking or writing.

CON-CIS'ION, *n.* [Low L. *concisio.*] *Literally*, a cutting off. Hence, in *Scripture*, the Jews, or those who adhered to circumcision.

CON-CI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *concitatio.*] The act of stirring up, exciting or putting in motion.

† CON-CITE', *v. t.* [L. *concito.*] To excite.

CON-CLA-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *conclamatio.*] An outcry or shout of many together.

CON'CLAVE, *n.* [L. *conclave.*] 1. A private apartment, particularly the room in which the cardinals of the Romish church meet in privacy, for the election of a pope. 2. The assembly or meeting of the cardinals, shut up for the election of a pope. 3. A private meeting; a close assembly.

CON-CLŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *concludo.*] 1. To shut. 2. To include; to comprehend. 3. To collect by reasoning; to infer, as from premises; to close an argument by inferring. 4. To decide; to determine; to make a final judgment or determination. 5. To end; to finish. 6. To stop or restrain, or, as in *law*, to estop from further argument or proceedings; to oblige or bind.

CON-CLŪDE', *v. i.* 1. To infer, as a consequence; to determine. 2. To settle opinion; to form a final judgment. 3. To end.

CON-CLŪD'ED, *pp.* Shut; ended; finished; determined; inferred; comprehended; stopped, or bound.

CON-CLŪD'EN-CY, *n.* Inference; logical deduction from premises.

CON-CLŪD'ENT, *a.* Bringing to a close; decisive.

CON-CLŪD'ER, *n.* One who concludes.

CON-CLŪD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Shutting; ending; determining; inferring; comprehending. 2. *a.* Final; ending; closing; as, the *concluding* sentence of an essay.

CON-CLŪD'ING-LY, *adv.* Conclusively; with incontrovertible evidence. [*Little used.*]

CON-CLŪ'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be concluded or inferred; determinable. [*Little used.*]

CON-CLŪ'SION, *n.* [L. *conclusio.*] 1. End; close; the last part. 2. The close of an argument, debate or reasoning; inference that ends the discussion; final result. 3. Determination; final decision. 4. Consequence; inference; that which is collected or drawn from premises; particular deduction from propositions, facts, experience, or reasoning. 5. The event of experiments; experiment; [*little used.*] 6. Confinement of the thoughts; silence; [*not used.*]

† CON-CLU'SION-AL, *a.* Concluding. *Hooper.*

CON-CLŪ'SIVE, *a.* [It. *conclusivo.*] 1. Final; decisive. 2. Decisive; giving a final determination; precluding a further act. 3. Decisive; concluding the question; putting an end to debate. 4. Regularly consequential.

CON-CLŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Decisively; with final determination.

CON-CLŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being conclusive, or decisive; the power of determining the opinion, or of settling a question.

CON-CO-AG'U-LATE, *v. t.* To curdle or congeal one thing with another.

CON-CO-AG'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Curdled; concreted.

CON-CO-AG'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Concreting; curdling.

CON-CO-AG-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* A coagulating together, as different substances, or bodies, in one mass. Crystalization of different salts in the same menstruum.

CON-COCT', *v. t.* [L. *concoquo, concoctum.*] 1. To digest by the stomach, so as to turn food to chyle or nutriment. 2. To purify or sublime; to refine by separating the gross or extraneous matter. 3. To ripen.

CON-COCT'ED, *pp* Digested; purified; ripened.

CON-COCT'ING, *ppr.* Digesting; purifying; ripening.

CON-COC'TION *n.* [L. *concoctio.*] 1. Digestion or solution in the stomach; the process by which food is turned into chyle. 2. Maturation; the process by which morbid matter is separated from the blood or humors, or otherwise changed and prepared to be thrown off. 3. A ripening; the acceleration of any thing towards perfection.

CON-COCT'IVE, *a.* Digesting; having the power of digesting or ripening.

† CON-COL'OR, *a.* Of one color. *Brown.*

CON-COM'I-TANCE, } *n.* [L. *con* and *comitor.*] A being
CON-COM'I-TAN-CY, } together, or in connection with another thing.

CON-COM'I-TANT, *a.* Accompanying; conjoined with; concurrent; attending.

CON-COM'I-TANT, *n.* A companion; a person or thing that accompanies another, or is collaterally connected.

CON-COM'I-TANT-LY, *adv.* In company with others.

† CON-COM'I-TATE, *v. t.* To accompany or attend; to be collaterally connected. *Harvey.*

CON'CORD, *n.* [Fr. *concorde*; L. *concordia.*] 1. Agreement between persons; union in opinions, sentiments, views or interests: peace; harmony. 2. Agreement between things; suitableness; harmony.—3. In *music*, concent of sounds; harmony; the relation between two or more sounds which are agreeable to the ear. [*See* CHORD.] 4. A compact; an agreement by stipulation; treaty. 5. —In *law*, an agreement between the parties in a fine, made by leave of the court.—6. In *grammar*, agreement of words in construction.—*Form of concord*, in *ecclesiastical history*, is a book among the Lutherans containing a system of doctrines to be subscribed as a condition of communion, composed at Torgaw in 1576.

† CON-CORD', *v. i.* To agree. *Lord Clarendon.*

CON-CORD'A-BLE, *a.* Agreeing; harmonious.

CON-CORD'A-BLY, *adv.* With agreement. *Rogers.*

CON-CORD'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *concordance.*] 1. Agreement. —2. In *grammar*, concord; [*not used.*] 3. A dictionary in which the principal words used in the Scriptures are arranged alphabetically, and the book, chapter and verse in which each word occurs are noted.

CON-CORD'AN-CY, *n.* Agreement.

CON-CORD'ANT, *a.* Agreeing; agreeable; correspondent; harmonious.

CON-CORD'ANT, *n.* That which is accordant.

CON-CORD'ANT-LY, *adv.* In conjunction.

CON-CORD'AT, *n.* In the *canon law*, a compact, covenant or agreement concerning some beneficiary matter, as a resignation, permutation, promotion and the like. In *particular*, an agreement made by a prince with the pope relative to the collation of benefices.

CON-CORD'IST, *n.* The compiler of a concordance. *Ch. Observer.*

† CON-COR'POR-AL, *a.* Of the same body. *Dict.*

CON-COR'PO-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *concorporo.*] To unite different things in one mass or body; to incorporate. [*Little used.*]

CON-COR'PO-RATE, *v. i.* To unite in one mass or body.

CON-COR-PO-RĀ'TION, *n.* Union of things in one mass or body.

CON'COURSE, *n.* [Fr. *concours.*] 1. A moving, flowing or running together; confluence. 2. A meeting; an assembly of men; an assemblage of things; a collection formed by a voluntary or spontaneous moving and meeting in one place. 3. The place or point of meeting, or a meeting; the point of junction of two bodies. *Newton.*

CON-CRE-ĀTE', *v. t.* To create with, or at the same time.

CON-CRE-ĀT'ED, *pp.* Created at the same time, or in union with.

†CON-CRED'IT, *v. t.* To intrust. *Barrow.*

CON-CRE-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *concremo.*] The act of burning different things together. [*Little used.*]

CON'CRE-MENT, *n.* [Low L. *concrementum.*] A growing together; the mass formed by concretion. *Hale.*

CON-CRES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *concrescentia.*] Growth or increase; the act of growing or increasing by spontaneous union, or the coalescence of separate particles. *Raleigh.*

CON-CRES'CI-BLE, *a.* Capable of concreting; that may congeal or be changed from a liquid to a solid state.

CON'CRETE, *a.* [L. *concretus.*] 1. *Literally*, united in growth. Hence, formed by coalition of separate particles in one body; consistent in a mass; united in a solid form. —2. In *logic*, applied to a subject; not abstract.—A *concrete* number expresses or denotes a particular subject, as *three* men.

CON'CRETE, *n.* 1. A compound; a mass formed by concretion.—2. In *philosophy*, a mass or compound body, made up of different ingredients; a mixed body or mass. —3. In *logic*, a *concrete* term; a term that includes both the quality and the subject in which it exists.

CON-CRĒTE', *v. i.* To unite or coalesce, as separate particles, into a mass or solid body, chiefly by spontaneous cohesion, or other natural process.

CON-CRĒTE', *v. t.* To form a mass by the cohesion or coalescence of separate particles.

CON-CRĒT'ED, *pp.* United into a solid mass; congealed; inspissated; clotted.

CON-CRĒTE'LY, *adv.* In a concrete manner; in a manner to include the subject with the predicate; not abstractly. *Norris.*

CON-CRĒTE'NESS, *n.* A state of being concrete; coagulation.

CON-CRĒT'ING, *ppr.* Coalescing or congealing in a mass; becoming thick; making solid.

CON-CRĒ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of concreting; the process by which soft or fluid bodies become thick, consistent, solid or hard. 2. The mass or solid matter formed by growing together, by congelation, condensation, coagulation or induration; a clot; a lump.

CON-CRĒ'TIVE, *a.* Causing to concrete; having power to produce concretion; tending to form a solid mass from separate particles.

†CON-CRĒ'TURE, *n.* A mass formed by concretion.

†CON-CREW', *v. i.* To grow together. *Spenser.*

CON-CŪ'BI-NAGE, *n.* [Fr.] The act or practice of cohabiting, as man and woman, in sexual commerce, without the authority of law, or a legal marriage.

†CON-CŪ'BI-NA-RY, *a.* Relating to concubinage

†CON-CŪ'BI-NATE, *n.* Whoredom; lewdness.

CON'CU-BINE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *concubina.*] 1. A woman who cohabits with a man, without the authority of a legal marriage; a woman kept for lewd purposes; a kept mistress. 2. A wife of inferior condition; a lawful wife, but not united to the man by the usual ceremonies, and of inferior condition.

CON-CUL'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *conculco.*] To tread on; to trample under foot. *Mountagu.*

CON-CUL-CĀ'TION, *n.* A trampling under foot. [*Not much used.*]

CON-CŪ'PIS-CENCE, *n.* [L. *concupiscentia.*] Lust; unlawful or irregular desire of sexual pleasure; inclination for unlawful enjoyments.

CON-CŪ'PIS-CENT, *a.* Desirous of unlawful pleasure; libidinous.

†CON-CU-PIS-CEN'TIAL, *a.* Relating to concupiscence.

CON-CŪ'PIS-CI-BLE, *a.* Exciting or impelling to the enjoyment of carnal pleasure; inclining to the attainment of pleasure or good.

CON-CUR', *v. i.* [L. *concurro.*] 1. To meet in the same point; to agree. 2. To agree; to join or unite, as in one action or opinion; to meet, mind with mind. 3. To unite or be conjoined, with the consequential sense of aiding, or contributing power or influence to a common object.

CON-CUR'RENCE, *n.* 1. A meeting or coming together; union; conjunction. 2. A meeting of minds; agreement in opinion; union in design; implying joint approbation. 3. A meeting or conjunction, whether casual or intended; combination of agents, circumstances or events. 4. Agreement; consent; approbation. 5. Agreement or consent, implying joint aid or contribution of power or influence. 6. A meeting as of claims, or power; joint rights; implying equality in different persons or bodies.

CON-CUR'REN-CY, *n.* The same as *concurrence; but little used.*

CON-CUR'RENT, *a.* 1. Meeting; uniting; accompanying; acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event or effect; operating with. 2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant. 3. Joint and equal; existing together, and operating on the same objects.

CON-CUR'RENT, *n.* That which concurs; joint or contributory cause.

CON-CUR'RENT-LY, *adv.* With concurrence; unitedly.

CON-CUR'RING, *ppr.* Meeting in the same point; agreeing; running or acting together; uniting in action; contributing to the same event or effect; consenting.

CON-CUS-SĀ'TION, *n.* [*See* CONCUSSION.] A violent shock or agitation.

CON-CUS'SED, *a.* Shaken. *Cockeram.*

CON-CUS'SION, *n.* [L. *concussio.*] 1. The act of shaking, *particularly* and *properly*, by the stroke or impulse of another body. 2. The state of being shaken; a shock; as the *concussion* of the brain by a stroke. It is used also for shaking or agitation in general.

CON-CUS'SIVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of shaking. *Johnson.*

COND, *v. t.* [Fr. *conduire.*] In *seamen's language*, to conduct a ship; to direct the man at helm how to steer.

CON-DEMN', (kon-dem') *v. t.* [L. *condemno.*] 1. To pronounce to be utterly wrong; to utter a sentence of disapprobation against; to censure; to blame. 2. To determine or judge to be wrong, or guilty; to disallow; to disapprove. 3. To witness against; to show or prove to be wrong, or guilty, by a contrary practice. 4. To pronounce to be guilty; to sentence to punishment; to utter sentence against judicially; to doom. 5. To doom or sentence to pay a fine; to fine. 6. To judge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service. 7. To judge or pronounce to be forfeited.

CON-DEM'NA-BLE, *a.* That may be condemned; blamable; culpable. *Brown.*

CON-DEM-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *condemnatio.*] 1. The act of condemning; the judicial act of declaring one guilty, and dooming him to punishment. 2. The state of being condemned. 3. The cause or reason of a sentence of condemnation. *John* iii.

CON-DEM'NA-TO-RY, *a.* Condemning; bearing condemnation or censure.

CON-DEM'NED, (kon-demd') *pp.* Censured; pronounced to be wrong, guilty, worthless or forfeited; adjudged or sentenced to punishment.

CON-DEM'NER, *n.* One who condemns or censures.

CON-DEM'NING, *ppr.* Censuring; disallowing; pronouncing to be wrong, guilty, worthless or forfeited; sentencing to punishment.

CON-DENS'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being condensed; that may be compressed into a smaller compass, and into a more close, compact state.

CON-DENS'ATE, *v. t.* To condense; to compress into a closer form; to cause to take a more compact state; to make more dense.

CON-DENS'ATE, *v. i.* To become more dense, close or hard.

CON-DENS'ATE, *a.* Made dense; condensed; made more close or compact.

CON-DEN-SĀ'TION, *a.* [L. *condensatio.*] The act of making more dense or compact; or the act of causing the parts that compose a body to approach or unite more closely, either by mechanical pressure, or by a natural process; the state of being condensed.

CON-DENS'A-TIVE, *a.* Having a power or tendency to condense.

CON-DENSE', (kon-dens') *v. t.* [L. *condenso.*] 1. To make more close, thick or compact; to cause the particles of a body to approach, or to unite more closely, either by their own attraction or affinity, or by mechanical force. 2. To make thick; to inspissate. 3. To compress into a smaller compass, or into a close body; to crowd.

CON-DENSE', (kon-dens') *v. i.* To become close, or more compact, as the particles of a body; to approach or unite more closely; to grow thick.

CON-DENSE', (kon-dens') *a.* Close in texture or composition; compact; firm; dense; condensated. *See* DENSE, which is generally used.

CON-DENS'ED, (kon-denst') *pp.* Made dense, or more close in parts; made or become compact; compressed into a narrower compass.

CON-DENS'ER, *n.* He or that which condenses; particularly a pneumatic engine or syringe in which air may be compressed.

CON-DENS'I-TY, *n.* The state of being condensed; denseness; density. [*The latter are generally used.*]

COND'ER, *n.* [Fr. *conduire.*] 1. A person who stands upon a cliff, or elevated part of the sea-coast, in the time of the herring fishery, to point out to the fishermen, by signs, the course of the shoals of fish. 2. One who gives directions to a helmsman how to steer the ship.

†CON-DE-SCENCE', *n.* Descent from superiority. *Puller.*

CON-DE-SCEND', *v. i.* [It. *condescendere.*] 1. To descend from the privileges of superior rank or dignity; to submit or yield, as to an inferior. 2. To recede from one's rights in negotiation, or common intercourse, to do some act, which strict justice does not require. 3. To stoop or descend; to yield; to submit; implying a relinquishment of rank, or dignity of character, and sometimes a sinking into debasement.

CON-DE-SCEND'ENCE, *n.* A voluntary yielding or submission to an inferior.

CON-DE-SCEND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Descending from rank or distinction in the intercourse of life; receding from rights or claims; yielding. 2. *a.* Yielding to inferiors; courteous; obliging.

CON-DE-SCEND'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of yielding to inferiors; with voluntary submission; by way of kind concession; courteously.

CON-DE-SCEN'SION, *n.* Voluntary descent from rank, dignity or just claims; relinquishment of strict right; submission to inferiors in granting requests or performing acts which strict justice does not require.

CON-DE-SCEN'SIVE, *a.* Condescending; courteous.

† CON-DE-SCENT', *n.* Condescension. *Bp. Hall.*

CON-DIGN', (kon-dine') *a.* [L. *condignus.*] Deserved; worthy; merited; suitable.

CON-DIG'NI-TY, *n.* Merit; desert.—In *school divinity*, the merit of human actions which claims reward, on the score of justice.

CON-DIGN'LY, (kon-dine'ly) *adv.* According to merit.

CON-DIGN'NESS, (kon-dine'nes) *n.* Agreeableness to deserts; suitableness.

CON'DI-MENT, *n.* [L. *condimentum.*] Seasoning; sauce; that which is used to give relish to meat or other food, and to gratify the taste.

CON-DIS-CI'PLE, *n.* [L. *condiscipulus.*] A school fellow; a learner in the same school, or under the same instructor.

CON-DITE', *v. t.* [L. *condio. conditum.*] To prepare and preserve with sugar, salt, spices, or the like; to pickle. *Taylor.* [*Little used.*]

CON-DITE'MENT, *n.* A composition of conserves, powders, and spices, in the form of an electuary. [*Little used.*]

CON-DIT'ING, *ppr.* Preserving. [*Little used.*]

CON-DI''TION, *n.* [L. *conditio.*] 1. State; a particular mode of being; *applied to external circumstances, to the body, to the mind, and to things.* 2. Quality; property; attribute. 3. State of the mind; temper; temperament; complexion. 4. Moral quality; virtue or vice. 5. Rank, that is, state with respect to the orders or grades of society, or to property. 6. Terms of a contract or covenant; stipulation; that is, that which is set, fixed, established or proposed. 7. A clause in a bond, or other contract containing terms or a stipulation that it is to be performed, and, in case of failure, the penalty of the bond is to be incurred. 8. Terms given, or provided, as the ground of something else; that which is established, or to be done, or to happen, as requisite to another act.

CON-DI'TION, *v. i.* To make terms; to stipulate.

CON-DI''TION, *v. t.* To contract; to stipulate.

CON-DI''TION-AL, *a.* 1. Containing or depending on a condition or conditions; made with limitations; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms.—2. In *grammar* and *logic*, expressing a condition or supposition.

CON-DI''TION-AL, *n.* A limitation. *Bacon.*

CON-DI-TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being conditional, or limited; limitation by certain terms.

CON-DI''TION-AL-LY, *adv.* With certain limitations; on particular terms or stipulations; not absolutely or positively.

† CON-DI''TION-A-RY, *a.* Conditional; stipulated.

† CON-DI''TION-ATE, *a.* Conditional; established on certain terms. *Hammond.*

† CON-DI''TION-ATE, *v. t.* To qualify; to regulate.

CON-DI''TIONED, *pp.* 1. Stipulated; containing terms to be performed. 2. *a.* Having a certain state or qualities. *This word is usually preceded by some qualifying term.*

† CON-DI''TION-LY, *adv.* On certain terms.

CON-DŌLE', *v. i.* [L. *condoleo.*] To feel pain, or to grieve, at the distress or misfortunes of another.

CON-DŌLE', *v. t.* To lament or bewail with another, or on account of another's misfortune. [*Unusual.*]

CON-DŌLE'MENT, *n.* Grief; pain of mind at another's loss or misfortune; sorrow; mourning.

CON-DŌ'LENCE, *n.* Pain of mind, or grief excited by the distress or misfortune of another.

CON-DŌL'ER, *n.* One who condoles.

CON-DŌL'ING, *ppr.* Grieving at another's distress.

CON-DŌL'ING, *n.* Expression of grief for another's loss.

CON'DO-MA, *n.* An animal of the goat kind, as large as a stag, and of a gray color.

CON-DO-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *condono.*] The act of pardoning. [*Little used.*]

CON'DOR, *n.* The largest species of fowl hitherto discovered; a native of South America.

CON-DŪCE', *v. i.* [L. *conduco.*] To lead or tend; to contribute.—In the *transitive sense*, to *conduct*, it is not authorized.

† CON-DŪCE', *v. t.* To conduct; to accompany in the way.

CON-DŪCE'MENT, *n.* A leading or tending to; tendency. *Gregory.*

CON-DŪ'CENT, *a.* Tending or contributing to.

CON-DŪ'CI-BLE, *a.* [L. *conducibilis.*] Leading or tending to; having the power of conducing; having a tendency to promote or forward.

CON-DŪ'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of leading or contributing to any end.

CON-DŪ'CI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner promoting an end.

CON-DŪ'CIVE, *a.* That may conduce or contribute; having a tendency to promote.

CON-DŪ'CIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of conducing or tending to promote. *Boyle.*

CON'DUCT, *n.* [Sp. *conducta.*] 1. *Literally*, the act of leading; guidance; command. 2. The act of convoying, or guarding; guidance or bringing along under protection. *Shak.* 3. Guard on the way; convoy; escort. *Shak.*—4. In a *general sense*, personal behavior; course of actions; deportment; *applicable equally to a good or bad course of actions.* 5. Exact behavior; regular life. *Swift.* 6. Management; mode of carrying on. 7. The title of two clergymen appointed to read prayers at Eton college in England.

CON-DUCT', *v. t.* [Sp. *conducir.*] 1. To lead; to bring along; to guide; to accompany and show the way. 2. To lead; to direct or point out the way. 3. To lead; to usher in; to introduce; to attend in civility. 4. To give a direction to; to manage; *applied to things.* 5. To lead, as a commander; to direct; to govern; to command. 6. With the reciprocal pronoun, to *conduct one's self*, is to behave. Hence, by a customary omission of the pronoun, to *conduct*, in an *intransitive sense*, is to behave; to direct personal actions. 7. To escort; to accompany and protect on the way.

CON-DUCT'ED, *pp.* Led; guided; directed; introduced; commanded; managed.

CON-DUCT'ING, *ppr.* Leading; escorting; introducing; commanding; behaving; managing.

CON-DUC'TION, *n.* 1. The act of training up; [*obs.*] 2. Transmission by a conductor.

CON-DUC-TI''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *conductitius.*] Hired; employed for wages. *Ayliffe.*

CON-DUCT'OR, *n.* 1. A leader; a guide; one who goes before or accompanies, and shows the way. 2. A chief; a commander; one who leads an army or a people. 3. A director; a manager.—4. In *surgery*, an instrument which serves to direct the knife in cutting for the stone, and in laying up sinuses and fistulas; also, a machine to secure a fractured limb.—5. In *electrical experiments*, any body that receives and communicates electricity. 6. A metallic rod, erected by buildings or in ships, to conduct lightning to the earth or water, and protect the building from its effects.

CON-DUCT'RESS, *n.* A female who leads or directs; a directress.

CON'DUIT, (kon'dit) *n.* [Fr. *conduit.*] 1. A canal or pipe for the conveyance of water; an aqueduct. 2. A vessel that conveys the blood or other fluid. 3. A conductor. 4. A pipe or cock for drawing off liquor. 5. Any channel that conveys water or fluids; a sink, sewer or drain.

CON-DŪ'PLI-CATE, *a.* [L. *conduplicatus.*] Doubled or folded over or together.

CON-DŪ'PLI-CATE, *v. t.* To double; to fold together.

CON-DŪ'PLI-CA-TED, *a.* Doubled; folded together.

CON-DU-PLI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *conduplicatio.*] A doubling; a duplicate.

CON'DYL, *n.* [L. *condylus.*] A protuberance on the end of a bone; a knot, or joint; a knuckle.

CON'DY-LOID, *a.* [Gr. κονδυλος and ειδος.] The *condyloid process* is the posterior protuberance at the extremities of the under jaw.

CON'DY-LOID, *n.* The apophysis of a bone; the projecting soft end, or process of a bone.

CONE, *n.* [Fr. *cone*; Gr. κωνος.] 1. A solid body or figure having a circle for its base, and its top terminated in a point or vertex, like a sugar-loaf.—2. In *botany*, the conical fruit of several evergreen trees, as of the pine, fir, cedar and cypress.

CO'NEPATE, or CO'NEPATL, *n.* An animal of the weasel kind in America.

CŌ'NEY. *See* CONY.

CON-FAB'U-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *confabulor.*] To talk familiarly together; to chat; to prattle. [*Little used.*] *Cowper.*

CON-FAB-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *confabulatio.*] Familiar talk; easy, unrestrained, unceremonious conversation.

CON-FAB'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Belonging to familiar talk. [*Little used.*]

† CON-FA-MIL'IAR, *a.* Very familiar.

CON-FAR-RE-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *confarreatio.*] The solemnization of marriage among the Romans, by a ceremony in which the bridegroom and bride tasted a cake made of flour, with salt and water.

† CON-FĀT'ED, *a.* Fated together.

† CON-FECT', *v. t.* To make sweetmeats. *See* COMFIT.

CON'FECT, *n.* [L. *confectus.*] Something prepared with sugar or honey, as fruit, herbs, roots and the like; a sweetmeat.

CON-FEC'TION, *n.* [L. *confectio.*] 1. Any thing prepared with sugar, as fruit; a sweetmeat; something preserved. 2. A composition or mixture. 3. A soft electuary.

CON-FEC'TION-A-RY, or CON-FEC'TION-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make or to sell sweetmeats, &c.

CON-FEC'TION-A-RY, *n.* 1. A place for sweetmeats; a place where sweetmeats and similar things are made or sold. 2. Sweetmeats in general; things prepared or sold by a confectioner.

CON-FEC'TOR, *n.* [L.] An officer in the Roman games, whose business was to kill any beast that was dangerous.

CON-FEC'TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the art of making sweetmeats.

CON-FED'ER-A-CY, *n.* [Low L. *confœderatio.*] 1. A league, or covenant; a contract between two or more persons, bodies of men or states, combined in support of each other, in some act or enterprise; mutual engagement; federal compact. 2. The persons, states or nations united by a league.—3. In *law*, a combination of two or more persons to commit an unlawful act.

CON-FED'ER-ATE, *a.* [Low L. *confœderatus.*] United in a league; allied by treaty; engaged in a confederacy.

CON-FED'ER-ATE, *n.* One who is united with others in a league; a person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally. *Dryden.*

CON-FED'ER-ATE, *v. i.* [Fr. *confederer.*] To unite in a league; to join in a mutual contract or covenant.

CON-FED'ER-ATE, *v. t.* To unite in a league; to ally.

CON-FED'ER-A-TED, *pp.* United in a league.

CON-FED'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Uniting in a league.

CON-FED-ER-A'TION, *n.* [Fr. *confederation.*] 1. The act of confederating; a league; a compact for mutual support; alliance, particularly of princes, nations or states. 2. The United States of America are sometimes called the *confederation.*

CON-FER', *v. i.* [Fr. *conferer.*] To discourse; to converse; to consult together; implying conversation on some serious or important subject, in distinction from mere talk, or light, familiar conversation.

CON-FER', *v. t.* 1. To give, or bestow; followed by *on.* 2. To compare; to examine by comparison; *literally*, to bring together; [*obs.*] [*See* COMPARE.] 3. To contribute; to conduce to; that is, to bring to; [*obs.*]

CON'FER-ENCE, *n.* [Fr. *conference.*] 1. The act of conversing on a serious subject; a discoursing between two or more, for the purpose of instruction, consultation, or deliberation; formal discourse; oral discussion. 2. A meeting for consultation, discussion or instruction. 3. Comparison; examination of things by comparison; [*obs.*]

CON-FER'RED, (kon-ferd') *pp.* Given; imparted; bestowed.

CON-FER'RER, *n.* One who confers; one who converses; one who bestows.

CON-FER'RING, *ppr.* Conversing together; bestowing.

CON-FER'RING, *n.* 1. The act of bestowing. 2. Comparison; examination.

CON-FER'VA, *n.* In *botany*, hairweed.

CON-FESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *confesser.*] 1. To own, acknowledge or avow, as a crime, a fault, a charge, a debt, or something that is against one's interest, or reputation.—2. In the *Catholic church*, to acknowledge sins and faults to a priest; to disclose the state of the conscience to a priest, in private, with a view to absolution; sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun. 3. To own, avow or acknowledge; publicly to declare a belief in and adherence to. 4. To own and acknowledge, as true disciples, friends or children. 5. To own; to acknowledge; to declare to be true, or to admit or assent to in words; opposed to *deny.* 6. To show by the effect; to prove; to attest. 7. To hear or receive the confession of another.

CON-FESS', *v. i.* To make confession; to disclose faults, or the state of the conscience.

CON-FESS'ANT, *n.* One who confesses to a priest.

† CON-FESS'A-RY, *n.* One who makes a confession.

CON-FESS'ED, (kon-fest') *pp.* Owned; acknowledged; declared to be true; admitted in words; avowed; admitted to disclose to a priest.

CON-FESS'ED-LY, *adv.* 1. By confession or acknowledgment; avowedly; undeniably. 2. With avowed purpose.

CON-FESS'ING, *ppr.* Owning; avowing; declaring to be true or real; granting or admitting by assent; receiving disclosure of sins, or the state of the conscience of another.

CON-FES'SION, *n.* 1. The acknowledgment of a crime, fault, or something to one's disadvantage; open declaration of guilt, failure, debt, accusation, &c. 2. Avowal; the act of acknowledging; profession. 3. The act of disclosing sins or faults to a priest; the disburdening of the conscience privately to a confessor; sometimes called *auricular confession.* 4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised; a creed. 5. The acknowledgment of a debt by a debtor before a justice of the peace, &c., on which judgment is entered and execution issued.

CON-FES'SION-AL, *n.* The seat where a priest or confessor sits to hear confessions; a confession-chair.

CON-FES'SION-A-RY, *n.* [Sp. *confesionario.*] A confession-chair, as above.

CON-FES'SION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to auricular confession.

CON-FES'SION-IST, *n.* One who makes a profession of faith. *Mountagu.*

* CON-FESS'OR, *n.* [Fr. *confesseur*; Sp. *confesor.*] 1. One who confesses; one who acknowledges his sins. 2. One who makes a profession of his faith in the Christian religion. The word is appropriately used to denote one who avows his religion in the face of danger, and adheres to it in defiance of persecution and torture. 3. A priest; one who hears the confessions of others, and has power to grant them absolution.

CON-FEST', *pp.* Owned; open; acknowledged; apparent; not disputed.

CON-FEST'LY, *adv.* [for *confessedly.*] Avowedly; indisputably. [*Little used.*]

† CON-FI'CIENT, *a.* [L. *conficiens.*] That causes or procures.

* CON'FI-DANT, } *n.* [The latter is the regular English or-
CON'FI-DENT, } thography, as sanctioned by Mitford and others.] One intrusted with secrets; a confidential or bosom friend.

CON-FIDE', *v. t.* [L. *confido.*] To trust; to rely on, with a persuasion of faithfulness or veracity in the person trusted, or of the reality of a fact; to give credit to; to believe in, with assurance.

CON-FIDE', *v. t.* To intrust; to commit to the charge of, with a belief in the fidelity of the person intrusted; to deliver into possession of another.

CON-FID'ED, *pp.* Intrusted; committed to the care of, for preservation, or for performance or exercise.

CON'FI-DENCE, *n.* [L. *confidentia.*] 1. A trusting, or reliance; an assurance of mind or firm belief in the integrity, stability or veracity of another, or in the truth and reality of a fact. 2. Trust; reliance; belief in one's own competency. 3. That in which trust is placed; ground of trust; he or that which supports. 4. Safety, or assurance of safety; security. 5. Boldness; courage. 6. Excessive boldness; assurance, proceeding from vanity or a false opinion of one's own abilities or excellencies.

CON'FI-DENT, *a.* 1. Having full belief; trusting; relying; fully assured. 2. Positive; dogmatical. 3. Trusting; without suspicion. 4. Bold to a vice; having an excess of assurance.

CON'FI-DENT, *n.* One intrusted with secrets; a confidential or bosom friend. *Mitford.*

CON-FI-DEN'TIAL, *a.* 1. Enjoying the confidence of another; trusty; that may be safely trusted. 2. That is to be treated or kept in confidence; private. 3. Admitted to special confidence.

CON-FI-DEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In confidence; in reliance or secrecy.

CON'FI-DENT-LY, *adv.* With firm trust; with strong assurance; without doubt or wavering of opinion; positively.

CON'FI-DENT-NESS, *n.* Confidence; the quality or state of having full reliance.

CON-FID'ER, *n.* One who confides; one who intrusts to another.

CON-FIG'U-RATE, *v. i.* [L. *configuro.*] To show like the aspects of the planets towards each other.

CON-FIG-U-RA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. External form, figure, shape; the figure which bounds a body. 2. Aspects of the planets; or the face of the horoscope, according to the aspects of the planets toward each other at any time. 3. Resemblance of one figure to another.

CON-FIG'URE, *v. t.* [L. *configuro.*] To form; to dispose in a certain form, figure or shape.

CON-FĪN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be confined or limited.

CON'FĪNE, *n.* [L. *confinis.*] Border; edge; exterior part; the part of any territory which is at or near the end or extremity. It is used generally in the plural.

CON'FĪNE, *a.* Bordering on; lying on the border; adjacent; having a common boundary.

CON'FĪNE, *v. i.* [Fr. *confiner.*] To border on; to touch the limit; to be adjacent or contiguous, as one territory, kingdom or state to another.

CON-FĪNE', *v. t.* [Sp. *confinar.*] 1. To bound or limit; to restrain within limits; hence, to imprison; to shut up; to restrain. 2. To immure; to keep close, by a voluntary act. 3. To limit or restrain voluntarily, in some act or practice. 4. To tie or bind; to make fast or close. 5. To restrain by a moral force.

CON-FĪN'ED, (kon-fīnd') *pp.* Restrained within limits; imprisoned; limited; secluded; close.

CON'FĪNE-LESS, *a.* Boundless; unlimited; without end.

CON-FĪNE'MENT, *n.* 1. Restraint within limits; imprisonment; any restraint of liberty by force or other obstacle or necessity. 2. Voluntary restraint; seclusion. 3. Voluntary restraint in action or practice. 4. Restraint from going abroad by sickness, particularly by child-birth.

CON-FIN'ER, *n.* He or that which limits or restrains.

CON'FIN-ER, *n.* 1. A borderer; one who lives on confines, or near the border of a country. 2. He or that which is near the limit; a near neighbor; he or that which is adjacent or contiguous.

CON-FIN'ING, *ppr.* Restraining; limiting; imprisoning.

CON-FIN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *confinitas.*] Contiguity; nearness; neighborhood. *Dict.*

CON-FIRM', *v. t.* [L. *confirmo.*] 1. To make firm, or more firm; to add strength to; to strengthen. 2. To fix more firmly; to settle or establish. 3. To make firm or certain; to give new assurance of truth or certainty; to put past doubt. 4. To fix; to radicate. 5. To strengthen; to ratify. 6. To make more firm; to strengthen. 7. To admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by the imposition of hands.

CON-FIRM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be confirmed, established or ratified; capable of being made more certain.

CON-FIRM-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of confirming or establishing; a fixing, settling, establishing or making more certain or firm; establishment. 2. The act of ratifying. 3. The act of giving new strength. 4. The act of giving new evidence. 5. That which confirms; that which gives new strength or assurance; additional evidence; proof; convincing testimony.—6. In *law*, an assurance of title, by the conveyance of an estate or right *in esse*, from one man to another, by which a voidable estate is made sure or unavoidable, or a particular estate is increased, or a possession made perfect.—7. In *church affairs*, the act of ratifying the election of an archbishop or bishop, by the king, or by persons of his appointment. 8. The act or ceremony of laying on of hands, in the admission of baptized persons to the enjoyment of Christian privileges.

CON-FIRM'A-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of confirming; tending to establish.

CON-FIRM-Ā'TOR, *n.* He or that which confirms.

CON-FIRM'A-TO-RY, *a.* 1. That serves to confirm; giving additional strength, force or stability, or additional assurance or evidence. 2. Pertaining to the rite of confirmation.

CON-FIRM'ED, (kon-fermd') *pp.* 1. Made more firm; strengthened; established. 2. Admitted to the full privileges of the church.

CON-FIRM'ED-NESS, *n.* A fixed state.

CON-FIRM'ER, *n.* He or that which confirms, establishes or ratifies; one that produces new evidence; an attester.

CON-FIRM'ING, *ppr.* Making firm or more firm; strengthening; ratifying; giving additional evidence or proof; establishing.

CON-FIRM'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to strengthen or make firm.

CON-FIS'CA-BLE, *a.* That may be confiscated; liable to forfeiture. *Browne.*

* CON'FIS-CATE, or CON-FIS'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *confisco.*] To adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury.

* CON'FIS-CATE, *a.* Forfeited and adjudged to the public treasury, as the goods of a criminal.

* CON'FIS-CA-TED, *pp.* Adjudged to the public treasury, as forfeited goods or estate.

* CON'FIS-CA-TING, *ppr.* Adjudging to the public use.

CON-FIS-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of condemning as forfeited, and adjudging to the public treasury.

CON'FIS-CA-TOR, *n.* One who confiscates.

CON-FIS'CA-TO-RY, *a.* Consigning to forfeiture. *Burke.*

CON'FIT, *n.* A sweetmeat. *See* CONFECT.

CON'FI-TENT, *n.* [L. *confitens.*] One who confesses his sins and faults. [*Not much used.*]

CON'FI-TURE, *n.* [Fr.] A sweetmeat; confection; comfit. *Bacon.*

CON-FIX', *v. t.* [L. *configo.*] To fix down; to fasten. *Shak.*

CON-FIX'ED, (kon-fikst') *pp.* Fixed down or to; fastened.

CON-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Fixing to or on; fastening.

CON-FIX'URE, *n.* The act of fastening.

CON-FLĀ'GRANT, *a.* [L. *conflagrans.*] Burning together; involved in a common flame.

CON-FLA-GRĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *conflagratio.*] 1. A great fire, or the burning of any great mass of combustibles, as a house, but more especially a city or a forest. 2. The burning of the world at the consummation of things.

CON-FLĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *conflatio.*] 1. The act of blowing two or more instruments together. 2. A melting or casting of metal. [*Little used.*]

† CON-FLEX URE, *n.* A bending.

CON'FLICT, *n.* [L. *conflictus.*] 1. A striking or dashing against each other, as of two moving bodies in opposition; violent collision of substances. 2. A fighting; combat, as between men, and applicable to individuals or to armies. 3. Contention; strife; contest. 4. A struggling with difficulties; a striving to oppose, or overcome. 5. A struggling of the mind; distress; anxiety. 6. The last struggle of life; agony. 7. Opposing operations; countervailing action; collision; opposition.

CON-FLICT', *v. i.* To strike or dash against; to meet and oppose, as bodies driven by violence. 2. To drive or strike against, as contending men or armies; to fight; to contend with violence. 3. To strive or struggle to resist and overcome. 4. To be in opposition, or contradictory

CON-FLICT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Striking or dashing together; fighting; contending; struggling to resist and overcome. 2. *a.* Being in opposition; contrary; contradictory.

CON'FLU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *confluentia.*] 1. A flowing together; the meeting or junction of two or more streams of water, or other fluid; also, the place of meeting. 2. The running together of people; the act of meeting and crowding in a place; a crowd; a concourse. 3. A collection; meeting; assemblage.

CON'FLU-ENT, *a.* [L. *confluens.*] 1. Flowing together, meeting in their course, as two streams.—2. In *medical science*, running together, and spreading over a large surface of the body.—3. In *botany*, united at the base; growing in tufts.

CON'FLUX, *n.* [Low L. *confluxio.*] 1. A flowing together, a meeting of two or more currents of a fluid. 2. A collection; a crowd; a multitude collected.

CON-FLUX-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The tendency of fluids to run together. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

CON-FORM', *a.* [L. *conformis.*] Made to resemble; assuming the same form; like; resembling. [*L. u.*] *Bacon.*

CON-FORM', *v. t.* [L. *conformo.*] 1. To make like, in external appearance; to reduce to a like shape, or form, with something else; with *to*. 2. *More generally*, to reduce to a likeness or correspondence in manners, opinions or moral qualities. 3. To make agreeable to; to square with a rule or directory.

CON-FORM', *v. i.* To comply with, or yield to; to live or act according to. 2. To comply with; to obey.

CON-FORM'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Correspondent; having the same or similar external form or shape; like; resembling. 2. Having the same or similar manners, opinions, or moral qualities. 3. Agreeable; suitable; consistent. 4. Compliant; ready to follow directions; submissive; obsequious; peaceable; disposed to obey.

CON-FORM'A-BLY, *adv.* With or in conformity; suitably; agreeably.

CON-FORM-Ā'TION, *n.* The manner in which a body is formed; the particular texture or structure of a body, or disposition of the parts which compose it; form; structure. 2. The act of conforming; the act of producing suitableness, or conformity.—3. In *medical science*, the particular make or construction of the body peculiar to an individual.

CON-FORM'ED, (kon-formd') *pp.* Made to resemble; reduced to a likeness of; made agreeable to; suited.

CON-FORM'ER, *n.* One who conforms; one who complies with established forms or doctrines.

CON-FORM'ING, *ppr.* Reducing to a likeness; adapting; complying with.

CON-FORM'IST, *n.* One who conforms or complies; *appropriately*, one who complies with the worship of the church of England, or of the established church, as distinguished from a *Dissenter*, or *Nonconformist*.

CON-FORM'I-TY, *n.* 1. Likeness; correspondence with a model in form or manner; resemblance; agreement; congruity with something else. 2. Consistency; agreement.—3. In *theology*, correspondence in manners and principles; compliance with customs.

† CON-FOR-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of comforting or giving strength. *Bacon.*

CON-FOUND', *v. t.* [Fr. *confondre.*] 1. To mingle and blend different things, so that their forms or natures cannot be distinguished; to mix in a mass or crowd, so that individuals cannot be distinguished. 2. To throw into disorder. 3. To mix or blend, so as to occasion a mistake of one thing for another. 4. To perplex; to disturb the apprehension by indistinctness of ideas or words. 5. To abash; to throw the mind into disorder; to cast down; to make ashamed. 6. To perplex with terror; to terrify; to dismay; to astonish; to throw into consternation; to stupify with amazement. 7. To destroy; to overthrow.

CON-FOUND'ED, *pp.* 1. Mixed or blended in disorder; perplexed; abashed; dismayed; put to shame and silence; astonished. 2. *a.* Enormous; [*vulgar.*]

CON-FOUND'ED-LY, *adv.* Enormously; greatly; shamefully. [*A low word.*]

CON-FOUND'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being confounded *Milton.*

CON-FOUND'ER, *n.* One who confounds; one who disturbs the mind, perplexes, refutes, frustrates and puts to shame or silence; one who terrifies.

CON-FOUND'ING, *ppr.* Mixing and blending; putting into disorder; perplexing; disturbing the mind; abashing and putting to shame and silence; astonishing.

CON-FRA-TER'NI-TY, *n.* [It. *confraternità.*] A brotherhood; a society or body of men, united for some purpose or in some profession.

CON-FRI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [It. *confricazione.*] A rubbing against; friction. *Bacon.*

CON-FRĪ'ER, *n.* [Fr. *confrere.*] One of the same religious order. *Weever.*

* CON-FRONT', *v. t.* [It. *confrontare.*] 1. To stand face to face in full view; to face; to stand in front. 2. To stand in direct opposition; to oppose. 3. To set face to face; to bring into the presence of; as an accused person and a witness, in court, for examination and discovery of the truth; followed by *with*. 4. To set together for comparison; to compare one thing with another.

CON-FRON-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of bringing two persons into the presence of each other for examination and discovery of truth.

* CON-FRONT'ED, *pp.* Set face to face, or in opposition; brought into the presence of.

* CON-FRONT'ING, *ppr.* Setting or standing face to face, or in opposition, or in presence of.

* CON-FRONT'MENT, *n.* Comparison. *Oley.*

CON-FŪSE', *v. t.* [L. *confusus.*] 1. To mix or blend things, so that they cannot be distinguished. 2. To disorder. 3. To perplex; to render indistinct. 4. To throw the mind into disorder; to cast down or abash; to cause to blush; to agitate by surprise, or shame; to disconcert.

CON-FŪSE', *a.* Mixed; confounded. *Barret.*

CON-FŪS'ED, (kon-fūzd') *pp.* 1. Mixed; blended, so that the things or persons mixed cannot be distinguished. 2. Perplexed by disorder or want of system. 3. Abashed; put to the blush or to shame; agitated; disconcerted.

CON-FŪS'ED-LY, *adv.* In a mixed mass; without order or separation; indistinctly; not clearly; tumultuously; with agitation of mind; without regularity or system.

CON-FŪS'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being confused; want of order, distinction or clearness.

CON-FŪSE'LY, *adv.* Obscurely. *Barret.*

CON-FŪ'SION, (kon-fū'zhun) *n.* 1. A mixture of several things promiscuously; hence, disorder; irregularity. 2. Tumult; want of order in society. 3. A blending or confounding; indistinct combination; opposed to *distinctness* or *perspicuity*. 4. Abashment; shame. 5. Astonishment; agitation; perturbation; distraction of mind. 6. Overthrow; defeat; ruin. 7. A shameful blending of natures; a shocking crime.

CON-FŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* That may be confuted, disproved or overthrown; that may be shown to be false, defective or invalid.

CON-FŪ'TANT, *n.* One who confutes or undertakes to confute. *Milton.*

CON-FU-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of confuting, disproving or proving to be false, or invalid; refutation; overthrow.

CON-FŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *confuto.*] 1. To disprove; to prove to be false, defective or invalid; to overthrow. 2. To prove to be wrong; to convict of error, by argument or proof.

CON-FŪT'ED, *pp.* Disproved; proved to be false, defective or unsound; overthrown by argument, fact or proof.

CON-FŪT'ER, *n.* One who disproves or confutes.

CON-FŪT'ING, *ppr.* Disproving; proving to be false, defective or invalid; overthrowing by argument or proof.

† CON-FŪTE'MENT, *n.* Disproof. *Milton.*

* CON'GE, (kon'jee) *n.* [Fr. *congé.*] 1. Leave; farewell; parting ceremony. 2. The act of respect performed at the parting of friends. Hence, the customary act of civility on other occasions; a bow or courtesy.

CON-GE', *v. i.* To take leave with the customary civilities; to bow or courtesy.

CON-GE-D'-E-LIRE', (kon-je-de-leer') In *ecclesiastical affairs*, the king's license or permission to a dean and chapter, to choose a bishop; or to an abbey or priory of his own foundation to choose their abbot or prior.

CON'GE, *n.* In *architecture*, a mold in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which serves to separate two members from one another. Also, a ring or ferrule, formerly used on the extremities of columns.

CON-GEAL', *v. t.* [L. *congelo.*] 1. To change from a fluid to a solid state, as by cold, or a loss of heat, as water in freezing, liquid metal or wax in cooling, blood in stagnating or cooling, &c.; to harden into ice, or into a substance of less solidity. 2. To bind or fix with cold.

CON-GEAL', *v. i.* To grow hard, stiff or thick; to pass from a fluid to a solid state; to concrete into a solid mass.

CON-GEAL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be congealed; capable of being converted from a fluid to a solid state.

CON-GEAL'ED, (kon-jeeld') *pp.* Converted into ice, or a solid mass, by the loss of heat, or other process; concreted.

CON-GEAL'ING, *ppr* Changing from a liquid to a solid state; concreting.

CON-GEAL'MENT, *n.* A clot or concretion; that which is formed by congelation. Also, congelation.

CON-GE-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *congelatio.*] The process of passing, or the act of converting, from a fluid to a solid state; or the state of being congealed; concretion.

† CON-GEM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* A doubling or often repeating.

CON-GE'NER, *n.* [L. *congener.*] A thing of the same kind or nature.

CON-GE'NER, or CON-GEN'ER-OUS, *a.* Of the same kind or nature; allied in origin or cause.

CON-GEN'ER-A-CY, *n.* Similarity of origin.

CON-GE-NER'IC, *a.* Being of the same kind or nature.

CON-GEN'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being from the same original, or of belonging to the same class.

CON-GE'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *con* and *genus.*] 1. Partaking of the same genus, kind or nature; kindred; cognate. 2. Belonging to the nature; natural; agreeable to the nature. 3. Natural; agreeable to the nature; adapted.

CON-GE-NI-AL'I-TY, } *n.* Participation of the same ge-
CON-GE'NI-AL-NESS, } nus, nature or original; cognation; natural affinity; suitableness.

† CON-GE'NI-OUS, *a.* Of the same kind.

CON-GEN'ITE, or CON-GEN'I-TAL, *a.* [L. *congenitus.*] Of the same birth; born with another; connate; begotten together.

CON'GER, (kong'gur) *n.* [L. *conger*, or *congrus.*] The sea-eel; a large species of eel.

CON-GE'RI-ES, *n.* [L.] A collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate.

CON-GEST', *v. t.* [L. *congero*, *congestum.*] To collect or gather into a mass or aggregate.

CON-GEST'I-BLE, *a.* That may be collected into a mass.

CON-GES'TION, *n.* [L. *congestio.*] A collection of humors in an animal body, hardened into a tumor. An accumulation of blood in a part.

CON'GI-A-RY, *n.* [L. *congiarium.*] *Properly*, a present made by the Roman emperors to the people, originally in corn or wine, measured out to them in a *congius*.

CON-GLĀ'CIATE, *v. i.* [L. *conglacio.*] To turn to ice; to freeze.

CON-GLA-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of changing into ice, or the state of being converted to ice; a freezing; congelation.

CON-GLŌ'BATE, *a.* [L. *conglobatus.*] Formed or gathered into a ball.

CON-GLŌ'BATE, *v. t.* To collect or form into a ball or hard, round substance.

CON-GLŌ'BA-TED, *pp.* Collected or formed into a ball.

CON-GLŌ'BATE-LY, *adv.* In a round or roundish form.

CON-GLO-BĀ'TION, *n.* The act of forming into a ball; a round body.

CON-GLŌBE', *v. t.* [L. *conglobo.*] To gather into a ball; to collect into a round mass.

CON-GLŌBE', *v. i.* To collect, unite or coalesce in a round mass.

CON-GLŌB'ED, (kon-glōbd') *pp.* Collected into a ball.

CON-GLŌB'ING, *ppr.* Gathering into a round mass or ball.

CON-GLOB'U-LATE, *v. i.* To gather into a little round mass or globule.

CON-GLOM'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *conglomero.*] 1. Gathered into a ball or round body. 2. In *botany*, *conglomerate* flowers grow on a branching peduncle or foot stalk, on short pedicles, closely compacted together without order. 3. *Conglomerate* rocks. *See* PUDDING-STONE.

CON-GLOM'ER-ATE, *v. t.* To gather into a ball or round body; to collect into a round mass.

CON-GLOM'ER-ATE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a sort of pudding-stone, or coarse sand-stone, composed of pebbles of quartz, flint, siliceous slate, &c.

CON-GLOM'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Gathered into a ball or round mass.

CON-GLOM'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Collecting into a ball.

CON-GLOM-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of gathering into a ball; the state of being thus collected; collection; accumulation.

CON-GLŪ'TI-NANT, *a.* Gluing; uniting; healing.

CON-GLŪ'TI-NANT, *n.* A medicine that heals wounds.

CON-GLŪ'TI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *conglutino.*] 1. To glue together; to unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance. 2. To heal; to unite the separated parts of a wound by a tenacious substance.

CON-GLŪ'TI-NATE, *v. i.* To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of a callus.

CON-GLŪ'TI-NA-TED, *pp.* Glued together; united by a tenacious substance.

CON-GLŪ'TI-NA-TING, *ppr.* Gluing together; uniting or closing by a tenacious substance.

CON-GLU-TI-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of gluing together; a joining by means of some tenacious substance; a healing by uniting the parts of a wound; union.

CON-GLŪ'TI-NA-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of uniting by glue, or other substance of like nature.

CON-GLŪ'TI-NA-TOR, *n.* That which has the power of uniting wounds.

CON'GO, (kong'go) *n.* A species of tea from China.

CON-GRAT'U-LANT, *a.* Rejoicing in participation.

CON-GRAT'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *congratulor.*] To profess one's pleasure or joy to another on account of an event deemed happy or fortunate, as on the birth of a child, success in an enterprise, victory, escape from danger, &c.; to wish joy to another.

CON-GRAT'U-LATE, *v. i.* To rejoice in participation. *Swift.*

CON-GRAT'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Complimented with expressions of joy at a happy event.
CON-GRAT'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Professing one's joy or satisfaction on account of some happy event, prosperity or success.
CON-GRAT-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of professing one's joy or good wishes at the success or happiness of another, or on account of an event deemed fortunate to both parties, or to the community.
CON-GRAT'U-LA-TOR, *n.* One who offers congratulation.
CON-GRAT'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Expressing joy for the good fortune of another, or for an event fortunate for both parties, or for the community.
† CON-GREE', *v. i.* To agree. *Shak.*
† CON-GREET', *v. t.* To salute mutually. *Shak.*
CON'GRE-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *congrego.*] To collect separate persons or things into an assemblage; to assemble; to bring into one place, or into a crowd or united body.
CON'GRE-GATE, *v. i.* To come together; to assemble; to meet. *Denham.*
CON'GRE-GATE, *a.* Collected; compact; close. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
CON'GRE-GA-TED, *pp.* Collected; assembled in one place.
CON'GRE-GA-TING, *ppr.* Collecting; assembling; coming together.
CON-GRE-GĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of bringing together, or assembling. 2. A collection or assemblage of separate things. 3. *More generally*, an assembly of persons; and, *appropriately*, an assembly of persons met for the worship of God. 4. An assembly of rulers. *Numb.* xxxv. 5. An assembly of ecclesiastics or cardinals appointed by the pope. Also, a company or society of religious cantoned out of an order. 6. An academical assembly for transacting business of the university.
CON-GRE-GĀ'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a congregation; *appropriately* used of such Christians as hold to church government by consent and election, maintaining that each congregation is independent of others, and has the right to choose its own pastor, and govern itself.
CON-GRE-GĀ'TION-AL-ISM, *n.* Ecclesiastical government in the hands of each church, as an independent body.
CON-GRE-GĀ'TION-AL-IST, *n.* One who belongs to a congregational church or society
CON'GRESS, *n.* [L. *congressus.*] 1. A meeting of individuals; an assembly of envoys, commissioners, deputies, &c., particularly a meeting of the representatives of several courts, to concert measures for their common good, or to adjust their mutual concerns. 2. The assembly of delegates of the several British colonies in America, which united to resist the claims of Great Britain in 1774. 3. The assembly of the delegates of the several United States, after the declaration of independence, in 1776, and until the adoption of the present constitution. 4. The assembly of senators and representatives of the several states of North America, according to the present constitution, or political compact, by which they are united in a federal republic. 5. A meeting of two or more persons in a contest; an encounter; a conflict. 6. The meeting of the sexes in sexual commerce.
† CON-GRES'SION, *n.* A company.
CON-GRES'SION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a congress, or to the congress of the United States. *Barlow.*
CON-GRES'SIVE, *a.* 1. Meeting, as the sexes. 2. Encountering.
† CON-GRŪE', *v. i.* To agree. *Shak.*
CON'GRU-ENCE, } *n.* [L. *congruentia.*] Suitableness of
CON-GRŪ'EN-CY, } one thing to another; agreement; consistency.
CON'GRU-ENT, *a.* Suitable; agreeing; correspondent. *Davies.*
CON-GRŪ'I-TY, *n.* 1. Suitableness; the relation of agreement between things. 2. Fitness; pertinence. 3. Reason; consistency; propriety. 4. In *school divinity*, the good actions which are supposed to render it meet and equitable that God should confer grace on those who perform them.—5. In *geometry*, figures or lines, which, when laid over one another, exactly correspond, are in *congruity.*
† CON'GRU-MENT, *n.* Fitness; adaptation.
CON'GRU-OUS, *a.* [L. *congruus.*] 1. Suitable; consistent; agreeable to. 2. Rational; fit.
CON'GRU-OUS-LY, *adv.* Suitably; pertinently; agreeably; consistently. *Boyle.*
CON'IC, } *a.* [L. *conicus.*] 1. Having the form of a
CON'I-CAL, } cone; round, and decreasing to a point. 2. Pertaining to a cone.—*Conic section*, a curve line formed by the intersection of a cone and plane. The conic sections are the parabola, hyperbola, and ellipsis.
CON'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the form of a cone.
CON'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being conical.
CON'ICS, *n.* That part of geometry which treats of the cone and the curves which arise from its sections.
CO-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *conifer*, *coniferus.*] Bearing cones; producing hard, dry, scaly seed-vessels of a conical figure, as the pine, fir, cypress and beech.
CŌ'NI-FORM, *a.* In form of a cone; conical.
CON'I-SOR. *See* COGNISOR.
CŌ'NITE, *n.* [Gr. κονις.] A mineral, of an ash or greenish-gray color.
† CON-JECT', *v. t.* To throw together, or to throw.
† CON-JECT', *v. i.* To guess. *Shak.*
CON-JECT'OR, *n.* [L.] One who guesses or conjectures. *Swift.*
CON-JECT'U-RA-BLE, *a.* That may be guessed or conjectured.
CON-JECT'U-RAL, *a.* Depending on conjecture; done or said by guess.
† CON-JECT-U-RAL'I-TY, *n.* That which depends upon guess. *Brown.*
CON-JECT'U-RAL-LY, *adv.* Without proof, or evidence; by conjecture; by guess.
CON-JECT'URE, *n.* [L. *conjectura.*] 1. *Literally*, a casting or throwing together of possible or probable events, or a casting of the mind to something future, or something past, but unknown; a guess; preponderance of opinion without proof; surmise. 2. Idea; notion.
CON-JECT'URE, *v. t.* To guess; to judge by guess, or by the probability or the possibility of a fact, or by very slight evidence; to form an opinion at random.
CON-JECT'URED, *pp.* Guessed; surmised.
CON-JECT'UR-ER, *n.* One who guesses; a guesser; one who forms or utters an opinion without proof.
CON-JECT'UR-ING, *ppr.* Guessing; surmising.
CON-JOB'BLE, *v. t.* To settle; to concert. *A cant word.*
CON-JOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *conjoindre.*] 1. To join together, without any thing intermediate; to unite two or more persons or things in close connection. 2. To associate, or connect.
CON-JOIN', *v. i.* To unite; to join; to league. *Shak.*
CON-JOIN'ED, (kon-joind') *pp.* Joined to or with; united; associated.
CON-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Joining together; uniting; connecting.
CON-JOINT', *a.* United; connected; associate.—*Conjoint degrees*, in *music*, two notes which follow each other immediately in the order of the scale.—*Conjoint tetrachords*, two tetrachords or fourths, where the same chord is the highest of one and the lowest of the other.
CON-JOINT'LY, *adv.* Jointly; unitedly; in union; together.
CON'JU-GAL, *a.* [L. *conjugalis.*] 1. Belonging to marriage; matrimonial; connubial. 2. Suitable to the married state; becoming a husband in relation to his consort, or a consort in relation to her husband.
CON'JU-GAL-LY, *adv.* Matrimonially; connubially.
CON'JU-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *conjugo.*] 1. To join; to unite in marriage; [*not now used.*]—2. In *grammar*, to distribute the parts or inflections of a verb into the several voices, modes, tenses, numbers and persons.
CON'JU-GATE, *n.* A word agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally resembling it in signification.
CON'JU-GATE, *a.* In *botany*, a *conjugate* leaf is a pinnate leaf which has only one pair of leaflets.—*Conjugate diameter* or *axis*, in *geometry*, a right line bisecting the transverse diameter; the shortest of the two diameters of an ellipsis.
CON-JU-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *conjugatio.*] 1. A couple or pair; [*little used.*] *Brown.* 2. The act of uniting or compiling; union; assemblage. *Bentley.*—3. In *grammar*, the distribution of the several inflections or variations of a verb, in their different voices, modes, tenses, numbers and persons; a connected scheme of all the derivative forms of a verb.
CON-JUNCT', *a.* [L. *conjunctus.*] Conjoined; united; concurrent. *Shak.*
CON-JUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *conjunctio.*] 1. Union; connection; association by treaty or otherwise. *Bacon.*—2. In *astronomy*, the meeting of two or more stars or planets in the same degree of the zodiac.—3. In *grammar*, a connective or connecting word. 4. The copulation of the sexes.
CON-JUNC'TIVE, *a.* 1. Closely united. *Shak.* 2. Uniting; serving to unite.—3. In *grammar*, the *conjunctive* mode is that which follows a conjunction, or expresses some condition, or contingency. It is more generally called *subjunctive.*
CON-JUNC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In conjunction, or union; together.
CON-JUNC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of conjoining or uniting.
CON-JUNCT'LY, *adv.* In union; jointly; together.
CON-JUNCT'URE, *n.* [Fr. *conjoncture.*] 1. A joining; a combination or union, as of causes, events or circumstances. 2. An occasion; a critical time, proceeding from a union of circumstances. 3. Union; connection; mode of union. 4. Connection; union; consistency.

CON-JU-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of using certain words or ceremonies to obtain the aid of a superior being; the act of summoning in a sacred name; the practice of arts to expel evil spirits, allay storms, or perform supernatural or extraordinary acts.

CON-JŪRE', *v. t.* [L. *conjuro.*] 1. To call on or summon by a sacred name, or in a solemn manner; to implore with solemnity. 2. To bind two or more by an oath; to unite in a common design. Hence, *intransitively*, to conspire; [*not usual.*]

CON'JURE, *v. t.* To expel, to drive or to affect in some manner, by magic arts, as by invoking the Supreme Being, or by the use of certain words, characters or ceremonies, to engage supernatural influence.

CON JURE, *v. i.* 1. To practice the arts of a conjurer; to use arts to engage the aid of spirits in performing some extraordinary act.—2. In a *vulgar sense*, to behave very strangely; to act like a witch; to play tricks.

CON-JŪR'ED, (kon-jūrd') *pp.* Bound by an oath.

CON-JŪRE'MENT, *n.* Serious injunction; solemn demand. *Milton.*

CON'JUR-ER, *n.* One who practices conjuration; one who pretends to the secret art of performing things supernatural or extraordinary, by the aid of superior powers. *Ironically*, a man of shrewd conjecture; a man of sagacity.

CON-JŪR'ING, *ppr.* Enjoining or imploring solemnly.

CON-NAS'CENCE, *n.* [L. *con* and *nascor.*] 1. The common birth of two or more at the same time; production of two or more together. 2. A being born or produced with another. 3. The act of growing together, or at the same time.

CON'NATE, *a.* [L. *con* and *natus.*] 1. Born with another; being of the same birth.—2. In *botany*, united in origin; growing from one base; united into one body.

CON-NAT'U-RAL, *a.* 1. Connected by nature; united in nature; born with another. 2. Participating of the same nature.

CON-NAT-U-RAL'I-TY, *n.* Participation of the same nature; natural union.

CON-NAT'U-RAL-IZE, *v. t.* To connect by nature; to make natural. *Scott.*

CON-NAT'U-RAL-LY, *adv.* By the act of nature; originally. *Hale.*

CON-NAT'U-RAL-NESS, *n.* Participation of the same nature; natural union. *Pearson.*

CON-NECT', *v. t.* [L. *connecto.*] 1. To knit or link together; to tie or fasten together. 2. To join or unite; to conjoin, in almost any manner, either by junction, by any intervening means, or by order and relation.

CON-NECT', *v. i.* To join, unite or cohere; to have a close relation.

CON-NEC'TION, *n.* [L. *connexio.*] The act of joining, or state of being joined; a state of being knit or fastened together; union by junction, by an intervening substance or medium, by dependence or relation, or by order in a series; *a word of very general import.*

CON-NECT'IVE, *a.* Having the power of connecting.

CON-NECT'IVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a word that connects other words and sentences; a conjunction. *Harris.*

CON-NECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In union or conjunction; jointly. *Swift.*

† CON-NEX', *v. t.* [L. *connexum.*] To link together; to join. *Hall.*

CON-NEX'ION, *n.* Connection. [But for the sake of regular analogy, I have inserted *connection*, as the derivative of the English *connect*, and would discard *connexion.*]

CON-NEX'IVE, *a.* Connective; having the power to connect; uniting; conjunctive. [*Little used.*]

† CON-NIC-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *connicto.*] A winking. *Dict.*

CON-NIV'ANCE, *n. Properly*, the act of winking. Hence, *figuratively*, voluntary blindness to an act; intentional forbearance to see a fault or other act, generally implying consent to it.

CON-NIVE', *v. i.* [L. *conniveo.*] 1. To wink; to close and open the eyelids rapidly. 2. In a *figurative sense*, to close the eyes upon a fault or other act; to pretend ignorance or blindness; to forbear to see; to overlook a fault.

CON-NIV'EN-CY, *n.* Connivance, which see.

CON-NIV'ENT, *a.* 1. Shutting the eyes; forbearing to see.—2. In *anatomy*, the *connivent* valves are those wrinkles, cellules and vascules, which are found on the inside of the two intestines, *ilium* and *jejunum.*—3. In *botany*, closely united; converging together. *Eaton.*

CON-NIV'ER, *n.* One who connives.

CON-NIV'ING, *ppr.* Closing the eyes against faults; permitting faults to pass uncensured.

* CON-NOIS-SEŪR', (kon-nis-sūre', or ko-nis-sāur') *n.* [Fr.] A person well versed in any subject; a skilful or knowing person; a critical judge or master of any art, particularly of painting and sculpture.

CON-NOIS-SEŪR'SHIP, *n.* The skill of a connoisseur.

CON'NO-TATE, *v. t.* [*con* and *note*; L. *noto.*] To designate with something else; to imply. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

CON-NO-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of designating with something; implication of something beside itself; inference. [*Little used.*]

CON-NŌTE', *v. t.* [L. *con* and *nota.*] To make known together; to imply; to denote or designate; to include. [*Little used.*]

CON-NŪ'BI-AL, *a.* [L. *connubialis.*] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; belonging to the state of husband and wife.

CON-NU-MER-Ā'TION, *n.* A reckoning together.

CON'NU-SANCE, *n.* [Fr. *connoissance.*] Knowledge. *See* COGNIZANCE.

CON'NU-SANT, *a.* Knowing; informed; apprized. *Browne.*

CON'NY, *a.* [W. *cono.*] Brave; fine. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

CŌ'NOID, *n.* [Gr. κωνοειδης.] 1. In *geometry*, a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis.—2. In *anatomy*, a gland in the third ventricle of the brain.

CO-NOID'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a conoid; having the
CO-NOID'I-CAL, } form of a conoid.

CON-QUASS'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *conquasso.*] To shake. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

† CON-QUAS-SĀ'TION, *n.* Agitation; concussion.

CON'QUER, (kon'ker) *v. t.* [Fr. *conquerir.*] 1. To subdue; to reduce, by physical force, till resistance is no longer made; to overcome; to vanquish. 2. To gain by force; to win; to take possession by violent means; to gain dominion or sovereignty over. 3. To subdue opposition or resistance of the will by moral force; to overcome by argument, persuasion or other influence. 4. To overcome, as difficulties; to surmount, as obstacles; to subdue whatever opposes. 5. To gain or obtain by effort.

CON'QUER, *v. i.* To overcome; to gain the victory.

CON'QUER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be conquered, overcome or subdued.

CON'QUER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Possibility of being overcome.

CON'QUERED, *pp.* Overcome; subdued; vanquished; gained; won.

CON'QUER-ESS, *n.* A female who conquers; a victorious female.

CON'QUER-ING, *ppr.* Overcoming; subduing; vanquishing; obtaining.

CON'QUER-OR, *n.* One who conquers; one who gains a victory; one who subdues and brings into subjection or possession, by force or by influence.

CON'QUEST, *n.* [Fr. *conquête.*] 1. The act of conquering; the act of overcoming or vanquishing opposition by force, physical or moral. 2. Victory; success in arms; the overcoming of opposition. 3. That which is conquered; possession gained by force, physical or moral. 4. In a *feudal sense*, acquest; acquisition; the acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance. *Blackstone.*—5. In the *law of nations*, the acquisition of sovereignty by force of arms. 6. The act of gaining or regaining by effort.

CON-SAN-GUIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *consanguineus.*] Of the same blood; related by birth; descended from the same parent or ancestor.

CON-SAN-GUIN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *consanguinitas.*] The relation of persons by blood; the relation or connection of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor.

CON-SAR-CIN-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of patching together. *Dict.*

CON'SCIENCE, (kon'shens) *n.* [Fr., from L. *conscientia.*] 1. Internal or self-knowledge, or judgment of right and wrong; or the faculty, power or principle within us, which decides on the lawfulness or unlawfulness of our own actions and affections, and instantly approves or condemns them.—It is called by some writers the *moral sense.* 2. The estimate or determination of conscience; justice; honesty. 3. Real sentiment; private thoughts; truth. 4. Consciousness; knowledge of our own actions or thoughts. *This primary sense of the word is nearly, perhaps wholly, obsolete.* 5. Knowledge of the actions of others. 6. In *ludicrous language*, reason or reasonableness.—*To make conscience*, or *a matter of conscience*, is to act according to the dictates of conscience.—*Court of conscience*, a court established for the recovery of small debts in London, and other trading cities and districts.

CON'SCIENCED, *a.* Having conscience.

† CON'SCIEN'T, *a.* Conscious. *Bacon.*

CON-SCI-EN'TIOUS, (kon-she-en'shus) *a.* 1. Influenced by conscience; governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong. 2. Regulated by conscience; according to the dictates of conscience.

CON-SCI-EN'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* According to the direction of conscience; with a strict regard to right and wrong.

CON-SCI-EN'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* A scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience; a sense of justice, and strict conformity to its dictates.

CON'SCION-A-BLE, *a.* According to conscience; reasonable; just.

CON'SCION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Reasonableness; equity.

CON'SCION-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to conscience; reasonably; justly.

CON'SCIOUS, *a.* [L. *conscius.*] 1. Possessing the faculty or power of knowing one's own thoughts, or mental operations. 2. Knowing from memory, or without extraneous information. 3. Knowing by conscience, or internal perception or persuasion.

CON'SCIOUS-LY, *adv.* With knowledge of one's own mental operations or actions.

CON'SCIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The knowledge of sensations and mental operations, or of what passes in one's own mind; the act of the mind which makes known an internal object. 2. Internal sense or knowledge of guilt or innocence. 3. Certain knowledge from observation or experience.

CON'SCRIPT, *a.* [L. *conscriptus.*] Written; enrolled; as, *conscript* fathers, the senators of Rome, so called because their names were written in the register of the senate.

CON'SCRIPT, *n.* An enrolled soldier; *a word used in France.*

CON-SCRIP'TION, *n.* [L. *conscriptio.*] 1. An enrolling or registering. 2. Soldiers or forces levied by enrolling.

CON'SE-CRATE, *v. t.* [L. *consecro.*] 1. To make or declare to be sacred, by certain ceremonies or rites; to appropriate to sacred uses; to set apart, dedicate, or devote, to the service and worship of God. 2. To canonize; to exalt to the rank of a saint; to enroll among the gods. 3. To set apart and bless the elements in the eucharist. 4. To render venerable; to make respected.

CON'SE-CRATE, *a.* Sacred; consecrated; devoted; dedicated.

CON'SE-CRA-TED, *pp.* Made sacred by ceremonies or solemn rites; separated from a common to a sacred use; devoted or dedicated to the service and worship of God; made venerable.

CON'SE-CRA-TING, *ppr.* Making sacred; appropriating to a sacred use; dedicating to the service of God; devoting; rendering venerable.

CON-SE-CRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act or ceremony of separating from a common to a sacred use, or of devoting and dedicating a person or thing to the service and worship of God, by certain rites or solemnities. 2. Canonization; the act of translating into heaven, and enrolling or numbering among the saints or gods; the ceremony of the apotheosis of an emperor. 3. The benediction of the elements in the eucharist; the act of setting apart and blessing the elements in the communion.

CON'SE-CRA-TOR, *n.* One who consecrates; one who performs the rites by which a person or thing is devoted or dedicated to sacred purposes.

CON'SE-CRA-TO-RY, *a.* Making sacred. *Bp. Morton.*

CON'SEC-TA-RY, *a.* [L. *consectarius.*] Following; consequent; consequential; deducible.

CON'SEC-TA-RY, *n.* That which follows; consequence; deduction from premises; corollary.

CON-SE-CŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *consecutio.*] 1. A following or sequel; train of consequences from premises; series of deductions. 2. Succession; series of things that follow each other.—3. In *astronomy*, *consecution month* is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun and another.

CON-SEC'U-TIVE, *a.* [It. *consecutivo.*] 1. Following in a train; succeeding one another in a regular order; successive; uninterrupted in course or succession. 2. Following; consequential; succeeding. 3. *Consecutive chords*, in *music*, imply a succession or repetition of the same consonance in similar motion.

CON-SEC'U-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of consequence or succession.

† CON-SEM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *consemino.*] To sow different seeds together. *Dict.*

CON-SE-NES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *consenesco.*] A growing
CON-SE-NES'CEN-CY, } old; decay from age. *Ray.*

CON-SEN'SION, *n.* [L. *consensio.*] Agreement; accord. [*Little used.*]

CON-SENT', *n.* [L. *consensus.*] 1. Agreement of the mind to what is proposed or stated by another; accord; hence, a yielding of the mind or will to that which is proposed. 2. Accord of minds; agreement; unity of opinion. 3. Agreement; coherence; correspondence in parts, qualities or operation. 4. In the *animal economy*, an agreement, or sympathy, by which one affected part of the system affects some distant part.

CON-SENT', *v. i.* [L. *consentio.*] 1. *Literally*, to think with another. Hence, to agree or accord. *More generally*, to agree in mind and will; to yield to what one has the power, the right, or the disposition, to withhold, or refuse to grant. 2. To agree. 3. To assent.

CON-SEN-TĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *consentaneus.*] Agreeable; accordant; consistent with; suitable.

CON-SEN-TĀ'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* Agreeably; consistently; suitably.

CON-SEN-TĀ'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Agreement; accordance; consistency. *Dict.*

CON-SENT'ER, *n.* One who consents.

CON-SEN'TIENT, *a.* [L. *consentiens.*] Agreeing in mind; accordant in opinion.

CON'SE-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *consequentia.*] 1. That which follows from any act, cause, principle or series of actions. Hence, an event or effect produced by some preceding act or cause.—2. In *logic*, a proposition collected from the agreement of other previous propositions; the conclusion which results from reason or argument; inference; deduction. 3. Connection of cause and effect; consecution. 4. Influence; tendency, as to effects. 5. Importance; extensive influence; distinction.—*In consequence*, by means of; as the effect of.

CON'SE-QUENT, *a.* [L. *consequens.*] 1. Following, as the natural effect. 2. Following by necessary inference or rational deduction.

CON'SE-QUENT, *n.* 1. Effect; that which follows a cause. 2. That which follows from propositions by rational deduction; that which is deduced from reasoning or argumentation; a conclusion or inference.

CON-SE-QUEN'TIAL, *a.* 1. Following as the effect; produced by the connection of effects with causes. 2. Having the consequence justly connected with the premises; conclusive. 3. Important. 4. Conceited; pompous; *applied to persons.*

CON-SE-QUEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* 1. With just deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas. 2. By consequence; not immediately; eventually. 3. In a regular series; in the order of cause and effect. 4. With assumed importance; with conceit.

CON-SE-QUEN'TIAL-NESS, *n.* Regular consecution in discourse.

CON'SE-QUENT-LY, *adv.* By consequence; by necessary connection of effects with their causes; in consequence of something.

CON'SE-QUENT-NESS, *n.* Regular connection of propositions, following each other; consecution of discourse. [*Little used.*]

CON-SER'TION, *n.* [L. *consero.*] Junction; adaptation. *Young.*

CON-SERV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be kept or preserved from decay or injury.

CON-SERV'AN-CY, *n.* [L. *conservans.*] A *court of conservancy* is held by the lord mayor of London, for the preservation of the fishery on the Thames.

CON-SERV'ANT, *a.* Preserving; having the power or quality of preserving from decay or destruction.

CON-SER-VĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *conservatio.*] The act of preserving, guarding or protecting; preservation from loss, decay, injury, or violation; the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state.

CON-SERV'A-TIVE, *a.* Preservative; having power to preserve in a safe or entire state, or from loss, waste, or injury.

CON-SER-VĀ'TOR, *n.* 1. A preserver; one who preserves from injury or violation. *Appropriately*, an officer who has the charge of preserving the public peace, as judges and sheriffs; also, an officer who has the charge of preserving the rights and privileges of a city, corporation, or community. 2. In *Connecticut*, a person appointed to superintend idiots, lunatics, &c., manage their property, and preserve it from waste.

CON-SERV'A-TO-RY, *a.* Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay or injury.

CON-SERV'A-TO-RY, *n.* 1. A place for preserving any thing in a state desired, as from loss, decay, waste, or injury. 2. A large green-house for exotics, in which the plants are planted in beds and borders, and not in tubs, or pots, as in the common green-house.

CON-SERVE', (kon-serv') *v. t.* [L. *conservo.*] To keep in a safe or sound state; to save; to preserve from loss, decay, waste or injury; to defend from violation.

CON'SERVE, *n.* 1. A sweetmeat made of the inspissated juice of fruit, boiled with sugar.—2. In *pharmacy*, a form of medicine contrived to preserve the flowers, herbs, roots or fruits of simples, as nearly as possible, in their natural fresh state. 3. A conservatory; [*not usual.*]

CON-SERV'ED, (kon-servd') *pp.* Preserved in a safe and sound state; guarded; kept; maintained; protected; prepared with sugar.

CON-SERV'ER, *n.* One who conserves; one who keeps from loss or injury; one who lays up for preservation; a preparer of conserves.

CON-SERV'ING, *ppr.* Keeping in safety; defending; maintaining; preparing with sugar.

CON-SES'SION, *n.* [L. *consessio.*] A sitting together. [*Little used.*]

CON-SES'SOR, *n.* One that sits with others. [*Little used.*]

CON-SID'ER, *v. t.* [L. *considero.*] 1. To fix the mind on, with a view to a careful examination; to think on with care; to ponder; to study; to meditate on. 2. To view attentively; to observe and examine. 3. To attend to; to relieve. 4. To have regard to; to respect. 5. To take into view in examination, or into account in estimates.

6. In the *imperative*, *consider* is equivalent to think with care, attend, examine the subject with a view to truth or the consequences of a measure. 7. To requite; to reward; particularly for gratuitous services.

CON-SID'ER, *v. i.* 1. To think seriously, maturely or carefully; to reflect. 2. To deliberate; to turn in the mind; as in the case of a single person; to deliberate or consult, as numbers. 3. To doubt; to hesitate.

CON-SID'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., Sp.] 1. That may be considered; that is to be observed, remarked or attended to. [*This primary use of the word is very rarely used.*] 2. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard or attention. 3. Respectable; deserving of notice; of some distinction. 4. Important; valuable; or moderately large, according to the subject.

CON-SID'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Some degree of importance, moment or dignity; a degree of value or importance that deserves notice.

CON-SID'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a degree deserving notice; in a degree not trifling, or unimportant.

† CON-SID'ER-ANCE, *n.* Consideration; reflection; sober thought.

CON-SID'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *consideratus.*] 1. Given to consideration, or to sober reflection; thoughtful; hence, serious; circumspect; careful; discreet; prudent; not hasty or rash; not negligent. 2. Having respect to; regardful; [*little used.*] 3. Moderate; not rigorous.

CON-SID'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* With deliberation; with due consideration; calmly; prudently.

CON-SID'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Prudence; calm deliberation.

CON-SID-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *consideratio.*] 1. The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice. 2. Mature thought; serious deliberation. 3. Contemplation; meditation. 4. Some degree of importance; claim to notice, or regard; a moderate degree of respectability. 5. That which is considered; motive of action; influence; ground of conduct. 6. Reason; that which induces to a determination.—7. In *law*, the reason which moves a contracting party to enter into an agreement; the material cause of a contract; the price or motive of a stipulation.

CON-SID'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Taking into consideration. [*L. u.*]

† CON-SID'ER-A-TOR, *n.* He who is given to consideration. *Brown.*

CON-SID'ERED, *pp.* Thought of with care; pondered; viewed attentively; deliberated on; examined.

CON-SID'ER-ER, *n.* A thinker; one who considers; a man of reflection.

CON-SID'ER-ING, *ppr.* Fixing the mind on; meditating on; pondering; viewing with care and attention; deliberating on.—[*Note.* We have a peculiar use of this word, which may be a corruption for *considered*, or which may be a deviation from analogy by an insensible change in the structure of the phrase. "It is not possible for us to act otherwise, *considering* the weakness of our nature."]

CON-SID'ER-ING, *n.* The act of deliberating, or carefully attending to; hesitation.

CON-SID'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* With consideration or deliberation.

CON-SIGN', (kon-sīne') *v. t.* [L. *consigno.*] 1. To give, send or set over; to transfer or deliver into the possession of another, or into a different state, with the sense of fixedness in that state, or permanence of possession. 2. To deliver or transfer, as a charge or trust; to commit. 3. To set over or commit, for permanent preservation. 4. To appropriate.

† CON-SIGN', (kon-sine') *v. i.* To submit to the same terms with another; also, to sign; to agree or consent.

† CON-SIG'NA-TA-RY, *n.* One to whom is consigned any trust or business.

CON-SIG-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of consigning; the act of delivering or committing to another person, place or state. [*Little used.*]

CON-SIG'NA-TURE, *n.* Full signature; joint signing or stamping.

CON-SIGN'ED, (kon-sīnd') *pp.* Delivered; committed for keeping, or management; deposited in trust.

CON-SI-GNEE', (kon-se-nee') *n.* The person to whom goods or other things are delivered in trust, for sale or superintendence; a factor.

CON-SIGN'ER, } *n.* The person who consigns; one who
CON-SIGN'OR, } sends, delivers, or commits goods to another for sale, or a ship for superintendence, bills of lading, papers, &c.

CON-SIG-NIF-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* Joint signification.

CON-SIG-NIF'I-CA-TIVE, *a.* Having a like signification, or jointly significative.

CON-SIGN'ING, *ppr.* Delivering to another in trust; sending, or committing.

CON-SIGN'MENT, (kon-sīne'ment) *n.* 1. The act of consigning; consignation; the act of sending or committing, as a charge for safe-keeping or management; the act of depositing with, as goods for sale. 2. The thing consigned; the goods sent or delivered to a factor for sale. 3. The writing by which any thing is consigned.

CON-SIM'I-LAR, *a.* Having common resemblance. [*L. u.*]

CON-SI-MIL'I-TUDE, *n.* Resemblance. [*Little used.*]

† CON-SI-MIL'I-TY, *n.* Resemblance. *Aubrey.*

CON-SIST', *v. i.* [L. *consisto.*] 1. To stand together; to be in a fixed or permanent state, as a body composed of parts in union or connection. Hence, to be; to exist; to subsist; to be supported and maintained. 2. To stand or be; to lie; to be contained. 3. To be composed.—*To consist together*, to coexist; to have being concurrently.—*To consist with*, to agree; to be in accordance with; to be compatible.

CON-SIST'ENCE, } *n.* 1. A standing together; a being
CON-SIST'EN-CY, } fixed in union, as the parts of a body; that state of a body, in which its component parts remain fixed. 2. A degree of density or spissitude, but indefinite. 3. Substance; make; firmness of constitution. 4. A standing together, as the parts of a system, or of conduct, &c.; agreement or harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves, or of the same thing with itself at different times; congruity; uniformity. 5. A standing; a state of rest, in which things capable of growth or decrease remain for a time at a stand.

CON-SIST'ENT, *a.* [L. *consistens.*] 1. Fixed; firm; not fluid. 2. Standing together or in agreement; compatible; congruous; uniform; not contradictory or opposed.

CON-SIST'ENT-LY, *adv.* In a consistent manner; in agreement; agreeably.

CON-SIS-TŌ'RI-AL, or CON-SIST'O-RY, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a *consistory*, or ecclesiastical court of an archbishop or bishop.

CON-SIS-TŌ'RI-AN, *a.* Relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies.

* CON-SIST'O-RY, *n.* [L. *consistorium.*] 1. *Primarily*, a place of meeting; a council-house, or place of justice. 2. A place of justice in the spiritual court, or the court itself; the court of every diocesan bishop, held in their cathedral churches, for the trial of ecclesiastical causes. 3. An assembly of prelates; the college of cardinals at Rome. 4. A solemn assembly or council. 5. A place of residence; [*not used.*] 6. In the reformed churches, an assembly or council of ministers and elders.

CON-SŌ'CIATE, *n.* [L. *consociatus.*] An associate; a partner or confederate; an accomplice. *Hayward.*

CON-SŌ'CIATE, *v. t.* [L. *consociatus.*] 1. To unite; to join; to associate. 2. To cement, or hold in close union. 3. To unite in an assembly or convention, as pastors and messengers or delegates of churches. *Saybrook Platform.*

CON-SŌ'CIATE, *v. i.* 1. To unite; to coalesce. 2. To unite, or meet in a body; to form a consociation of pastors and messengers. *Saybrook Platform.*

CON-SO-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. Intimate union of persons; fellowship; alliance; companionship; union of things. *Wotton.* 2. Fellowship or union of churches by their pastors and delegates; a meeting of the pastors and delegates of a number of congregational churches. *Trumbull.*

CON-SO-CI-Ā'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a consociation. *Trumbull.*

CON'SOL, *n.* Consols, in *England*, are the funds or stocks formed by the consolidation of different annuities. *Crabbe.*

CON-SŌL'A-BLE, *a.* That admits comfort; capable of receiving consolation.

† CŌN'SO-LATE, *v. t.* To comfort.

CON-SO-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *consolatio.*] 1. Comfort; alleviation of misery, or distress of mind; refreshment of mind or spirits. 2. That which comforts, or refreshes the spirits; the cause of comfort.

CON'SO-LA-TOR, *n.* One who comforts.

* CON-SOL'A-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *consolatorius.*] Tending to give comfort; refreshing to the mind; assuaging grief.

CON-SOL'A-TO-RY, *n.* A speech or writing containing topics of comfort. *Milton.*

CON-SŌLE', *v. t.* [L. *consolor.*] To comfort; to cheer the mind in distress or depression; to alleviate grief, and give refreshment to the mind or spirits; to give contentment or moderate happiness by relieving from distress.

CON'SOLE, *n.* [Fr.] In *architecture*, a bracket or shoulder-piece; or an ornament cut upon the key of an arch.

CON-SŌL'ED, (kon-sōld') *pp.* Comforted; cheered.

CON-SŌL'ER, *n.* One that gives comfort.

CON-SOL'I-DANT, *a.* Having the quality of uniting wounds or forming new flesh.

CON-SOL'I-DANT, *n.* A medicine that heals or unites the parts of wounded flesh. *Coxe.*

CON-SOL'I-DATE, *v. t.* [It. *consolidare.*] 1. To make solid; to unite or press together loose or separate parts, and form a compact mass; to harden or make dense and firm. 2. To unite the parts of a broken bone, or the lips of a wound, by means of applications. 3. To unite two parliamentary bills in one.—4. In *law*, to combine two benefices in one.

CON-SOL'I-DATE, *v. i.* To grow firm and hard; to unite and become solid.

CON-SOL'I-DATE, *a.* Formed into a solid mass.

CON-SOL'I-DA-TED, *pp.* Made solid, hard, or compact; united.

CON-SOL'I-DA-TING, *ppr.* Making solid; uniting.

CON-SOL-I-DA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of making or process of becoming solid; the act of forming into a firm, compact mass, body or system. 2. The annexing of one bill to another in parliament or legislation. 3. The combining of two benefices in one. 4. The uniting of broken bones or wounded flesh.

† CON-SOL'I-DA-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of healing.

CON'SOLS, *n.* A kind of transferable stocks.

CON'SO-NANCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *consonantia.*] 1. Accord or agreement of sounds.—In *music*, consonance is an accord of sounds which produces an agreeable sensation in the ear. 2. Agreement; accord; congruity; consistency; agreeableness; suitableness.

CON'SO-NANT, *a.* 1. Agreeing; according; congruous; consistent.—2. In *music*, composed of consonances.

CON'SO-NANT, *n.* A letter, so named because it is considered as being sounded only in connection with a vowel.

CON'SO-NANT-LY, *adv.* Consistently; in agreement.

CON'SO-NANT-NESS, *n.* Agreeableness; consistency.

CON'SO-NOUS, *a.* [L. *consonus.*] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

† CON-SŌ'PI-ATE, *v. t.* To lull asleep.

† CON-SO-PI-Ā'TION, *n.* A lulling asleep.

† CON'SO-PITE, *v. t.* [L. *consopio.*] To compose; to lull to sleep.

† CON'SO-PITE, *a.* Calm; composed. *More.*

CON'SORT, *n.* [L. *consors.*] 1. A companion; a partner; an intimate associate; *particularly*, a partner of the bed; a wife or husband. 2. An assembly or association of persons, convened for consultation. 3. Union; conjunction; concurrence. 4. A number of instruments played together; a symphony; a concert. In this sense, *concert* is now used.—5. In *navigation*, any vessel keeping company with another.—*Queen consort*, the wife of a king, as distinguished from a *queen regent*, who rules alone, and a *queen dowager*, the widow of a king.

CON-SORT', *v. i.* To associate; to unite in company; to keep company.

CON-SORT', *v. t.* 1. To join; to marry. 2. To unite in company. 3. To accompany; [*not used.*]

CON-SORT'A-BLE, *a.* Suitable. *Wotton.*

CON-SORT'ED, *pp.* United in marriage.

CON-SORT'ING, *ppr.* Uniting in company with; associating.

† CON-SOR'TION, *n.* Fellowship. *Brown.*

CON'SORT-SHIP, *n.* Fellowship; partnership.

CON'SOUND, *n.* The name of several species of plants.

† CON-SPEC'TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *conspectus.*] Easy to be seen.

CON-SPI-CŪ'I-TY, *n.* Conspicuousness; brightness. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

CON-SPIC'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *conspicuus.*] 1. Open to the view; obvious to the eye; easy to be seen; manifest. 2. Obvious to the mental eye; clearly or extensively known, perceived or understood. Hence, eminent; famous; distinguished.

CON-SPIC'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a conspicuous manner; obviously; in a manner to be clearly seen; eminently; remarkably.

CON-SPIC'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Openness or exposure to the view; a state of being visible at a distance. 2. Eminence; fame; celebrity; renown; a state of being extensively known and distinguished.

CON-SPIR'A-CY, *n.* [L. *conspiratio.*] 1. A combination of men for an evil purpose; an agreement, between two or more persons, to commit some crime in concert; *particularly*, a combination to commit treason, or excite sedition or insurrection against the government of a state; a plot.—2. In *law*, an agreement between two or more persons, falsely and maliciously to indict, or procure to be indicted, an innocent person of felony. 3. A concurrence; a general tendency of two or more causes to one event.

CON-SPĪ'RANT, *a.* [L. *conspirans.*] Conspiring; plotting; engaging in a plot to commit a crime.

CON-SPI-RĀ'TION, *n.* Conspiracy; agreement or concurrence of things to one end.

CON-SPIR'A-TOR, *n.* 1. One who conspires; one who engages in a plot to commit a crime, particularly treason.—2. In *law*, one who agrees with another falsely and maliciously to indict an innocent person of felony.

CON-SPĪRE', *v. i.* [L. *conspiro.*] 1. To agree, by oath, covenant or otherwise, to commit a crime; to plot; to hatch treason.—2. In *law*, to agree falsely and maliciously to indict an innocent person of felony. 3. To agree; to concur to one end.

CON-SPĪR'ER, *n.* One who conspires or plots; a conspirator. *Shak.*

CON-SPĪR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Agreeing to commit a crime; plotting; uniting or concurring to one end.—2. In *mechanics*, *conspiring powers* are such as act in a direction not opposite to one another; cooperating powers.

CON-SPĪR'ING-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a conspiracy; by conspiracy. *Milton.*

CON-SPIS-SĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *conspissatus.*] The act of making thick or viscous; thickness.

† CON'SPUR-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *conspurco.*] To defile.

† CON-SPUR-CĀ-TION, *n.* [L. *conspurco.*] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution.

CON'STA-BLE, *n.* [Sp. *condestable*; It. *conestabile*; Fr. *connetable*; L. *comes stabuli.*] 1. The lord high constable of England, the seventh officer of the crown. He had the care of the common peace, in deeds of arms, and matters of war; being a judge of the court of chivalry, now called the *court of honor*. 2. An officer of the peace.—In *England*, there are high constables, petty constables, and constables of London. Their duty is to keep the peace, and for this purpose they are invested with the power of arresting and imprisoning, and of breaking open houses.—3. In the *United States*, constables are town-officers of the peace, with powers similar to those possessed by the constables in Great Britain. They are invested also with powers to execute civil as well as criminal process, and to levy executions.—*To overrun the constable*, to spend more than a man is worth or can pay; *a vulgar phrase.*

† CON'STA-BLE-RY, *n.* The district called also *constablewick.*

CON'STA-BLE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a constable.

CON'STA-BLE-WICK, *n.* The district to which a constable's power is limited. *Hale.*

CON'STAN-CY, *n.* [L. *constantia.*] 1. Fixedness; a standing firm; hence, applied to God or his works, immutability; unalterable continuance; a permanent state. 2. Fixedness or firmness of mind; persevering resolution; steady, unshaken determination; lasting affection, stability in love or friendship. 3. Certainty; veracity; reality.

CON'STANT, *a.* [L. *constans.*] 1. Fixed; firm; opposed to *fluid.* [*In this sense not used.*] 2. Fixed; not varied; unchanged; permanent; immutable. 3. Fixed or firm in mind, purpose, affection or principle; unshaken; unmoved. 4. Certain; steady; firmly adherent.

CON-STAN-TI-NO-POL'I-TAN, *a.* Relating to Constantinople, the metropolis of Turkey in Europe.

CON'STANT-LY, *adv.* Firmly; steadily; invariably; continually; perseveringly.

CON'STAT, *n.* [L.] 1. In *England*, a certificate given by the clerk of the pipe and auditors of the exchequer, to a person who intends to plead or move for a discharge of any thing in that court. The effect of it is to show what appears upon the record, respecting the matter in question. 2. An exemplification, under the great seal, of the enrollment of any letters patent.

* CON'STEL-LATE, *v. i.* [Low L. *constellatus.*] To join lustre; to shine with united radiance, or one general light. [*Little used.*]

* CON'STEL-LATE, *v. t.* To unite several shining bodies in one splendor. [*Little used.*]

* CON'STEL-LA-TED, *pp.* 1. United in one splendor. 2. Starry; set or adorned with stars or constellations. *J. Barlow.*

CON-STEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. A cluster of fixed stars; an asterism; a number of stars which appear as if situated near each other in the heavens, and are considered as forming a particular division. 2. An assemblage of splendors or excellences.

CON-STER-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *consternatio.*] Astonishment; amazement or horror that confounds the faculties, and incapacitates a person for consultation and execution; excessive terror, wonder or surprise.

CON'STI-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *constipo.*] 1. To crowd or cram into a narrow compass; to thicken or condense. 2. To stop, by filling a passage, and preventing motion. 3. To fill or crowd the intestinal canal, and make costive.

CON-STI-PĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of crowding any thing into a less compass; a pressing together; condensation. 2. *More generally*, a crowding or filling to hardness the intestinal canal, from defective excretion; costiveness; obstipation.

CON-STIT'U-ENT, *a.* [L. *constituens.*] Setting; constituting. Hence, necessary or essential; elemental; forming, composing or making as an essential part.

CON-STIT'U-ENT, *n.* 1. He or that which sets, fixes or forms; he or that which constitutes or composes. 2. That which constitutes or composes, as a part, or an essential part. 3. One who appoints or elects another to an office or employment. *Burke.*

CON'STI-TUTE, *v. t.* [L. *constituo.*] 1. To set; to fix; to enact; to establish. 2. To form or compose; to give formal existence to; to make a thing what it is. 3. To appoint, depute or elect to an office or employment; to make and empower.

† CON'STI-TUTE, *n.* An established law.

CON'STI-TU-TED, *pp.* Set; fixed; established; made; elected; appointed.

CON'STI-TU-TER, *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.

CON'STI-TU-TING, *ppr.* Setting; establishing; composing; electing; appointing.

CON-STI-TŪ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of constituting, enacting, establishing or appointing. 2. The state of being; that form of being, or peculiar structure and connection of

parts, which makes or characterizes a system or body. Hence the particular frame or temperament of the human body is called its *constitution*. 3. The frame or temper of mind, affections or passions. 4. The established form of government in a state, kingdom or country; a system of fundamental rules, principles and ordinances for the government of a state or nation. 5. A particular law, ordinance, or regulation, made by the authority of any superior, civil or ecclesiastical. 6. A system of fundamental principles for the government of rational and social beings.

CON-STI-TŪ'TION-AL, *a.* 1. Bred or inherent in the constitution, or in the natural frame of body or mind. 2. Consistent with the constitution; authorized by the constitution or fundamental rules of a government; legal. 3. Relating to the constitution. *Paley.*

CON-STI-TŪ'TION-AL-IST, *n.* 1. An adherent to the constitution of government. 2. An innovator of the old constitution, or a framer or friend of the new constitution in France.

CON-STI-TU-TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The state of being constitutional; the state of being inherent in the natural frame. *Coxe.* 2. The state of being consistent with the constitution or frame of government, or of being authorized by its provisions.

CON-STI-TŪ'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* In consistency with the constitution or frame of government.

CON-STI-TŪ'TION-IST, *n.* One who adheres to the constitution of the country.

* CON'STI-TU-TĪVE, *a.* 1. That constitutes, forms or composes; elemental; essential. 2. Having power to enact or establish; instituting.

CON-STRĀIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *contraindre.*] 1. To compel or force; to urge with irresistible power, or with a power sufficient to produce the effect. 2. To confine by force; to restrain from escape or action; to repress. 3. To hold by force; to press; to confine. 4. To constringe; to bind. 5. To tie fast; to bind; to chain; to confine. 6. To necessitate. 7. To force; to ravish; [*not used.*] 8. To produce in opposition to nature.

CON-STRĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be constrained, forced or repressed; liable to constraint, or to restraint.

CON-STRĀIN'ED, (kon-strāind') *pp.* Urged irresistibly or powerfully; compelled; forced; restrained; confined; bound; imprisoned; necessitated.

CON-STRĀIN'ED-LY, *adv.* By constraint; by compulsion.

CON-STRĀIN'ER, *n.* One who constrains.

CON-STRĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Urging with irresistible or powerful force; compelling; forcing; repressing; confining; holding by force; pressing; binding.

CON-STRĀINT', *n.* [Fr. *contrainte.*] Irresistible force, or its effect; any force, or power, physical or moral, which compels to act or to forbear action, or which urges so strongly as to produce its effect upon the body or mind; compulsion; restraint; confinement.

CON-STRĀIN'TIVE, *a.* Having power to compel. *Carew.*

CON-STRICT', *v. t.* [L. *constringo.*] To draw together; to bind; to cramp; to draw into a narrow compass; hence, to contract or cause to shrink.

CON-STRICT'ED, *pp.* Drawn together; bound; contracted.

CON-STRICT'ING, *ppr.* Drawing together; binding; contracting.

CON-STRIC'TION, *n.* A drawing together or contraction by means of some inherent power, or by spasm, as distinguished from compression, or the pressure of extraneous bodies.

CON-STRICT'OR, *n.* 1. That which draws together or contracts.—In *anatomy*, a muscle which draws together or closes an orifice of the body. 2. A species of serpents, the black snake of the United States. Also, the *boa constrictor*, the largest of known serpents.

CON-STRINGE', (kon-strinj') *v. t.* [L. *constringo.*] To draw together; to strain into a narrow compass; to contract; to force to contract itself.

CON-STRINGED', (kon-strinjd') *pp.* Contracted; drawn together.

CON-STRIN'GENT, *a.* Having the quality of contracting, binding or compressing.

CON-STRING'ING, *ppr.* Drawing or compressing into a smaller compass; contracting; binding.

CON-STRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *construo, constructum.*] 1. To put together the parts of a thing in their proper place and order; to build; to form. 2. To devise and compose; as, to *construct* a new system. 3. To interpret or understand.

CON-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* Built; formed; composed; compiled.

CON-STRUCT'ER, *n.* One who constructs or frames.

CON-STRUCT'ING, *ppr.* Building; framing; composing.

CON-STRUC'TION, *n.* [L. *constructio.*] 1. The act of building, or of devising and forming; fabrication. 2. The form of building; the manner of putting together the parts of a building, a machine, or a system; structure; conformation.—3. In *grammar*, syntax, or the arrangement and connection of words in a sentence, according to established usages, or the practice of good writers and speakers. 4. Sense; meaning; interpretation; explanation; or the manner of understanding the arrangement of words, or of understanding facts. 5. The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry.—6. In *algebra*, the construction of equations is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonstration.

CON-STRUC'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to construction. [*Unusual.*]

CON-STRUC'TIVE, *a.* By construction; created or deduced by construction, or mode of interpretation; not directly expressed, but inferred.

CON-STRUC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a constructive manner; by way of construction or interpretation; by fair inference.

CON-STRUCT'URE, *n.* An edifice; pile; fabric. *Blackmore.*

* CON'STRUE, *v. t.* [L. *construo.*] 1. To arrange words in their natural order; to reduce from a transposed to a natural order, so as to discover the sense of a sentence; hence, to interpret; and, when applied to a foreign language, to translate; to render into English. 2. To interpret; to explain; to show or to understand the meaning.

CON'STRUED, *pp.* Arranged in natural order; interpreted; understood; translated.

CON'STRU-ING, *ppr.* Arranging in natural order; expounding; interpreting; translating.

CON'STU-PRATE, *v. t.* [L. *constupro.*] To violate; to debauch; to defile.

CON-STU-PRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of ravishing; violation; defilement. *Bp. Hall.*

CON-SUB-SIST', *v. i.* To subsist together.

CON-SUB-STAN'TIAL, *a.* [L. *consubstantialis.*] 1. Having the same substance or essence; co-essential. 2. Of the same kind or nature.

CON-SUB-STAN'TIAL-IST, *n.* One who believes in consubstantiation. *Barrow.*

CON-SUB-STAN-TI-AL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The existence of more than one in the same substance. *Hammond.* 2. Participation of the same nature.

CON-SUB-STAN'TIATE, *v. t.* [L. *con* and *substantia.*] To unite in one common substance or nature.

CON-SUB-STAN'TIATE, *v. i.* To profess consubstantiation. *Dryden.*

CON-SUB-STAN-TI-A'TION, *n.* The union of the body of our blessed Savior with the sacramental elements. The Lutherans maintain that after consecration of the elements, the body and blood of Christ are substantially present with the substance of the bread and wine, which is called *consubstantiation*, or *impanation.*

CON'SUL, *n.* [L.] 1. The chief magistrate of the ancient Roman republic, invested with regal authority for one year.—2. In *modern usage*, the name *consul* is given to a person commissioned by a king or state to reside in a foreign country as an agent or representative, to protect the rights, commerce, merchants and seamen of the state, and to aid the government in any commercial transactions with such foreign country. 3. An adviser; [*not authorized.*] *Bacon.*

CON'SUL-AGE, *n.* A duty laid by the British Levant Company on imports and exports for the support of the company's affairs. *Eton.*

CON'SUL-AR, *a.* Pertaining to a consul.

CON'SUL-ATE, *n.* [L. *consulatus.*] 1. The office of a consul. 2. The jurisdiction or extent of a consul's authority.

CON'SUL-SHIP, *n.* The office of a consul; or the term of his office.

CON-SULT', *v. i.* [L. *consulto.*] 1. To seek the opinion or advice of another, by a statement of facts, and suitable inquiries, for the purpose of directing one's own judgment. 2. To take counsel together; to seek opinions and advice by mutual statements, inquiries and reasonings; to deliberate in common. 3. To consider with deliberation.

CON-SULT', *v. t.* 1. To ask advice of; to seek the opinion of another, as a guide to one's own judgment. 2. To seek for information, or facts, in something. 3. To regard; to have reference or respect to, in judging or acting; to decide or to act in favor of. 4. To plan, devise or contrive; [*this sense is unusual.*]

* CON-SULT', *n.* The act of consulting; the effect of consultation; determination; a council, or deliberating assembly. *Dryden.* [This word is, I believe, entirely obsolete, except in poetry.]

CON-SUL-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of consulting; deliberation of two or more persons, with a view to some decision. 2. The persons who consult together; a number of persons seeking mutually each other's opinions and advice; a council for deliberation.—*Writ of consultation*, in *law*, a writ awarded by a superior court, to return a

cause, which had been removed by prohibition from the court Christian, to its original jurisdiction.

CON-SULT'A-TIVE, *a.* Having the privilege of consulting.

CON-SULT'ED, *pp.* Asked; inquired of for opinion or advice; regarded.

CON-SULT'ER, *n.* One who consults, or asks counsel or information.

CON-SULT'ING, *ppr.* Asking advice; seeking information; deliberating and inquiring mutually; regarding.

CON-SŪM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be consumed; possible to be destroyed, dissipated, wasted or spent.

CON-SŪME', *v. t.* [L. *consumo.*] 1. To destroy, by separating the parts of a thing, by decomposition, as by fire, or by eating, devouring, and annihilating the form of a substance. 2. To destroy by dissipating or by use; to expend; to waste; to squander. 3. To spend; to cause to pass away, as time. 4. To cause to disappear; to waste slowly. 5. To destroy; to bring to utter ruin; to exterminate.

CON-SŪME', *v. i.* To waste away slowly; to be exhausted.

CON-SŪM'ED, (kon-sūmd') *pp.* Wasted; burnt up; destroyed; dissipated; squandered; expended.

CON-SŪM'ER, *n.* One who consumes, spends, wastes or destroys; that which consumes.

CON-SŪM'ING, *ppr.* 1. Burning; wasting; destroying; expending; eating; devouring. 2. *a.* That destroys.

* CON'SUM-MATE, *v. t.* [L. *consummo, consummatus.*] To end; to finish by completing what was intended; to perfect; to bring or carry to the utmost point or degree.

CON-SUM'MATE, *a.* Complete; perfect; carried to the utmost extent or degree.

* CON'SUM-MA-TED, *pp.* Completed; perfected; ended.

CON-SUM'MATE-LY, *adv.* Completely; perfectly.

* CON'SUM-MA-TING, *ppr.* Completing; accomplishing; perfecting.

CON-SUM-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *consummatio.*] 1. Completion; end; perfection of a work, process or scheme. 2. The end or completion of the present system of things; the end of the world. 3. Death; the end of life.—*Consummation of marriage*, the most intimate union of the sexes, which completes the connubial relation.

CON-SUMP'TION, *n.* [L. *consumptio.*] 1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction by burning, eating, devouring, scattering, dissipation, slow decay, or by passing away, as time. 2. The state of being wasted, or diminished.—3. In *medicine*, a wasting of flesh; a gradual decay or diminution of the body; *a word of extensive signification.* But *particularly*, the disease called *phthisis pulmonalis*, pulmonic consumption, a disease seated in the lungs, attended with hectic fever, cough, &c.

CON-SUMP'TIVE, *a.* 1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming or dissipating. 2. Affected with a consumption or pulmonic disease, as, *consumptive* lungs; or inclined to a consumption; tending to the *phthisis pulmonalis.*

CON-SUMP'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a way tending to consumption.

CON-SUMP'TIVE-NESS, *n.* A state of being consumptive, or a tendency to a consumption.

† CON-SŪ'TILE, *a.* [L. *consutilis.*] That is sewed or stitched together.

CON-TAB'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *contabulo.*] To floor with boards.

CON-TAB-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of laying with boards, or of flooring.

CON'TACT, *n.* [L. *contactus.*] A touching; touch; close union or juncture of bodies.

CON-TAC'TION, *n.* The act of touching.

CON-TĀ'ĠION, *n.* [L. *contagio.*] 1. *Literally*, a touch or touching. Hence, the communication of a disease by contact, or the matter communicated. *More generally*, that subtil matter which proceeds from a diseased person or body, and communicates the disease to another person. 2. That which communicates evil from one to another; infection; that which propagates mischief. 3. Pestilence; a pestilential disease; venomous exhalations.

CON-TĀ'ĠIOUS, *a.* 1. Containing or generating contagion; catching; that may be communicated by contact, or by a subtil excreted matter. 2. Poisonous; pestilential; containing contagion. 3. Containing mischief that may be propagated. 4. That may be communicated from one to another, or may excite like affections in others.

CON-TĀ'ĠIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being contagious.

CON-TĀIN', *v. t.* [L. *contineo.*] 1. To hold, as a vessel; to have capacity; to be able to hold. 2. To comprehend; to hold within specified limits. 3. To comprehend; to comprise. 4. To hold within limits prescribed; to restrain; to withhold from trespass or disorder; [*obs.*] 5. To include. 6. To inclose.

CON-TĀIN', *v. i.* To live in continence or chastity. *Arbuthnot.*

CON-TĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be contained, or comprised.

CON-TĀIN'ED, (kon-tānd') *pp.* Held; comprehended; comprised; included; inclosed.

CON-TĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Holding; having capacity to hold; comprehending; comprising; including; inclosing.

CON-TAM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *contamino.*] To defile; to pollute; usually in a figurative sense; to sully; to tarnish; to taint.

CON-TAM'I-NATE, *a.* Polluted; defiled; corrupt.

CON-TAM'I-NA-TED, *pp.* Polluted; defiled; tarnished.

CON-TAM'I-NA-TING, *ppr.* Polluting; defiling; tarnishing.

CON-TAM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of polluting; pollution; defilement; taint.

CON'TECK, *n.* Quarrel; contention. [*Not English.*]

† CON-TEC'TION, *n.* [L. *contego.*] A covering. *Sir T. Browne.*

† CON-TEM'ER-A-TED, *a.* Violated; polluted. *Dict.*

CON-TEMN', (kon-tem') *v. t.* [L. *contemno.*] 1. To despise; to consider and treat as mean and despicable; to scorn. 2. To slight; to neglect as unworthy of regard; to reject with disdain.

CON-TEM'NED, (kon-temd') *pp.* Despised; scorned; slighted; neglected, or rejected with disdain.

CON-TEM'NER, *n.* One who contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

CON-TEM'NING, *ppr.* Despising; slighting as vile or despicable; neglecting or rejecting, as unworthy of regard.

CON-TEM'PER, *v. t.* [Low L. *contempero.*] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixture with opposite or different qualities; to temper.

CON-TEM'PER-A-MENT, *n.* Moderated or qualified degree; a degree of any quality reduced to that of another; temperament.

CON-TEM'PER-ATE, *v. t.* To temper; to reduce the quality of, by mixing something opposite or different; to moderate.

CON-TEM-PER-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of reducing a quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering. 2. Temperament; proportionate mixture. [Instead of these words, *temper* and *temperament* are now generally used.]

* CON'TEM-PLATE, *v. t.* [L. *contemplor.*] 1. To view or consider with continued attention; to study; to meditate on. 2. To consider or have in view, in reference to a future act or event; to intend. *Hamilton.*

* CON'TEM-PLATE, *v. i.* To think studiously; to study; to muse; to meditate.

* CON'TEM-PLA-TED, *pp.* Considered with attention; meditated on; intended.

* CON'TEM-PLA-TING, *ppr.* Considering with continued attention; meditating on; musing.

CON-TEM-PLĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *contemplatio.*] 1. The act of the mind in considering with attention; meditation; study; continued attention of the mind to a particular subject. 2. Holy meditation; attention to sacred things. —*To have in contemplation*, to intend or purpose, or to have under consideration.

CON-TEM'PLA-TIVE, *a.* 1. Given to contemplation, or continued application of the mind to a subject; studious; thoughtful. 2. Employed in study. 3. Having the appearance of study, or a studious habit. 4. Having the power of thought or meditation.

CON-TEM'PLA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With contemplation; attentively; thoughtfully; with deep attention.

* CON'TEM-PLA-TOR, *n.* One who contemplates; one employed in study or meditation; an inquirer after knowledge.

CON-TEM-PO-RĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [*See* COTEMPORARY.] Living or being at the same time.

CON-TEM'PO-RA-RI-NESS, *n.* Existence at the same point of time. *Howell.*

CON-TEM'PO-RA-RY, *a.* [It., Sp. *contemporaneo;* Fr. *contemporain.* For the sake of easier pronunciation, this word is often changed to *cotemporary.*] Coetaneous; living at the same time; being or existing at the same time. *See* COTEMPORARY, the preferable word.

CON-TEM'PO-RA-RY, *n.* One who lives at the same time with another.

† CON-TEM'PO-RISE, *v. t.* To make contemporary; to place in the same age or time.

CON-TEMPT', *n.* [L. *contemptus.*] 1. The act of despising; the act of viewing or considering and treating as mean, vile and worthless; disdain; hatred of what is mean or deemed vile. 2. The state of being despised; whence, in a *Scriptural sense*, shame, disgrace.—In *law*, disobedience of the rules and orders of a court, which is a punishable offense.

CON-TEMPT'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *contemptibilis.*] 1. Worthy of contempt; that deserves scorn or disdain; despicable; mean; vile. 2. Apt to despise; contemptuous; [*not legitimate.*] *Shak.*

CON-TEMPT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being con-

temptible, or of being despised; despicableness; meanness; vileness.

CON-TEMPT'I-BLY, *adv.* In a contemptible manner; meanly; in a manner deserving of contempt.

CON-TEMPT'U-OUS, *a.* Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain; scornful; apt to despise; haughty; insolent.

CON-TEMPT'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; with scorn or disdain; despitefully.

CON-TEMPT'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to contempt; act of contempt; insolence; scornfulness; haughtiness.

CON-TEND', *v. i.* [L. *contendo.*] 1. To strive, or to strive against; to struggle in opposition. 2. To strive; to use earnest efforts to obtain, or to defend and preserve. 3. To dispute earnestly; to strive in debate. 4. To reprove sharply; to chide; to strive to convince and reclaim. 5. To strive in opposition; to punish. 6. To quarrel; to dispute fiercely; to wrangle.—*To contend for*, to strive to obtain.

CON-TEND', *v. t.* To dispute; to contest. This transitive use of *contend* is not strictly legitimate.

CON-TEND'ED, *pp.* Urged in argument or debate; disputed; contested.

CON-TEND'ENT, *n.* An antagonist or opposer.

CON-TEND'ER, *n.* One who contends; a combatant; a champion. *Locke.*

CON-TEND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Striving; struggling to oppose; debating; urging in argument; quarreling. 2. *a.* Clashing; opposing; rival.

CON-TEN'E-MENT, *n.* Land, or freehold contiguous to a tenement. *Blackstone.*

CON-TENT', *a.* [L. *contentus.*] *Literally*, held, contained within limits; hence, quiet; not disturbed; having a mind at peace; easy; satisfied, so as not to repine, object, or oppose.

CON-TENT', *v. t.* 1. To satisfy the mind; to make quiet, so as to stop complaint or opposition; to appease; to make easy in any situation. 2. To please or gratify.

CON-TENT', *n.* 1. Rest or quietness of the mind in the present condition. 2. Acquiescence; satisfaction without examination. 3. The term used in the house of lords in *England*, to express an assent to a bill or motion.

* CON'TENT, *n.* 1. Often in the plural, *contents*. That which is contained; the thing or things held, included or comprehended within a limit; as, the *contents* of a book. —2. In *geometry*, the area or quantity of matter or space included in certain lines. 3. The power of containing; capacity; extent within limits. *Bacon.*

† CON-TEN-TĀ'TION, *n.* Content; satisfaction.

CON-TENT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Satisfied; quiet; easy in mind; not complaining, opposing or demanding more.

CON-TENT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a contented manner; quietly; without concern.

CON-TENT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of resting in mind; quiet; satisfaction of mind with any condition or event.

† CON-TENT'FUL, *a.* Full of contentment.

CON-TEN'TION, *n.* [L. *contentio.*] 1. Strife; struggle; a violent effort to obtain something, or to resist a person, claim or injury; contest; quarrel. 2. Strife in words or debate; quarrel; angry contest; controversy. 3. Strife or endeavor to excel; emulation. 4. Eagerness; zeal; ardor; vehemence of endeavor; [*obs.*]

CON-TEN'TIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *contentieux.*] 1. Apt to contend; given to angry debate; quarrelsome; perverse. 2. Relating to contention in law; relating to litigation; having power to decide causes between contending parties. 3. Exciting or adapted to provoke contention or disputes.

CON-TEN'TIOUS JU-RIS-DIC'TION. A court which has power to judge and determine differences between contending parties.

CON-TEN'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a contentious manner; quarrelsomely; perversely.

CON-TEN'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* A disposition to contend; proneness to contest; perverseness; quarrelsomeness.

CON-TENT'LESS, *a.* Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy.

† CON-TENT'LY, *adv.* In a contented way.

CON-TENT'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *contentement.*] 1. Content; a resting or satisfaction of mind without disquiet; acquiescence. 2. Gratification.

CON-TERM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *con* and *terminus.*] Capable of the same bounds.

CON-TERM'IN-ATE, *a.* Having the same bounds. *B. Jonson.*

CON-TERM'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *conterminus.*] Bordering upon; touching at the boundary; contiguous.

† CON-TER-RĀ'NE-AN, } *a.* [L. *conterraneus.*] Being of
† CON-TER-RĀ'NE-OUS, } the same country.

CON-TES-SE-RĀ'TION, *n.* Assembly; collection.

CON-TEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *contester.*] 1. To dispute; to strive earnestly to hold or maintain; to struggle to defend. 2. To dispute; to argue in opposition to; to controvert; to litigate; to oppose; to call in question.

CON-TEST', *v. i.* 1. To strive; to contend. 2. To vie; to emulate.

CON'TEST, *n.* 1. Strife; struggle for victory, superiority, or in defense; struggle in arms. 2. Dispute; debate; violent controversy; strife in argument.

CON-TEST'A-BLE, *a.* That may be disputed or debated; disputable; controvertible.

CON-TEST'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Possibility of being contested.

CON-TES-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of contesting; strife; dispute. 2. Testimony; proof by witnesses.

CON-TEST'ING-LY, *adv.* In a contending manner.

CON'TEST-LESS, *a.* Not to be disputed. *Hill.*

† CON-TEX', *v. t.* To weave together. *Boyle.*

CON'TEXT, *n.* [L. *contextus.*] The general series or composition of a discourse; *more particularly*, the parts of a discourse which precede or follow the sentence quoted; the passages of Scripture which are near the text, either before it or after it.

CON-TEXT', *a.* Knit or woven together; close; firm.

† CON-TEXT', *v. t.* To knit together.

CON-TEXT'URE, *n.* The manner of interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing, with respect to each other; composition of parts; constitution.

CON-TEXT'U-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to contexture, or to the human frame.

CON-TIG-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *contignatio.*] 1. A frame of beams; a story. 2. The act of framing together, or uniting beams in a fabric.

CON-TI-GŪ'I-TY, *n.* Actual contact of bodies; a touching. *Hale.*

CON-TIG'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *contiguus.*] Touching; meeting or joining at the surface or border.

CON-TIG'Ū-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to touch; without intervening space.

CON-TIG'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* A state of contact; close union of surfaces or borders.

CON'TI-NENCE, } *n.* [L. *continentia.*] 1. In a *general*
CON'TI-NEN-CY, } *sense*, the restraint which a person imposes upon his desires and passions; self-command. 2. *Appropriately*, the restraint of the passion for sexual enjoyment; resistance of concupiscence; forbearance of lewd pleasures; hence, chastity. But the term is usually applied to males, as *chastity* is to females. 3. Forbearance of lawful pleasure. 4. Moderation in the indulgence of sexual enjoyment. 5. Continuity; uninterrupted course; [*not now used.*]

CON'TI-NENT, *a.* [L. *continens.*] 1. Refraining from unlawful sexual commerce, or moderate in the indulgence of lawful pleasure; chaste. 2. Restrained; moderate; temperate. 3. Opposing; restraining. 4. Continuous; connected; not interrupted. *Brerewood.*

CON'TI-NENT, *n.* 1. In *geography*, a great extent of land, not disjoined or interrupted by a sea; a connected tract of land of great extent; as the eastern and western *continent*. 2. That which contains any thing; [*not used.*] *Shak.*

CON-TI-NENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a continent.—In *America*, pertaining to the United States, as *continental* money, in distinction from what pertains to the separate states; *a word much used during the revolution.*

CON'TI-NENT-LY, *adv.* In a continent manner; chastely; moderately; temperately.

† CON-TINGE', *v. i.* [L. *contingo.*] To touch; to happen.

CON-TIN'GENCE, } *n.* [L. *contingens.*] 1. The quality
CON-TIN'GEN-CY, } of being contingent or casual; a happening; or the possibility of coming to pass. 2. Casualty; accident; fortuitous event.

CON-TIN'GENT, *a.* 1. Falling or coming by chance, that is, without design or expectation on our part; accidental; casual.—2. In *law*, depending on an uncertainty.

CON-TIN'GENT, *n.* 1. A fortuitous event; that which comes without our design, foresight or expectation. 2. That which falls to one in a division or apportionment among a number; a quota; an equal or suitable share; proportion.

CON-TIN'GENT-LY, *adv.* Accidentally; without design or foresight.

CON-TIN'GENT-NESS, *n.* The state of being contingent; fortuitousness.

CON-TIN'U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *continuel*; L. *continuus.*] 1. Proceeding without interruption or cessation; unceasing; not intermitting; used in reference to time. 2. Very frequent; often repeated.—3. *Continual* fever, or continued fever, a fever that abates, but never entirely intermits, till it comes to a crisis; thus distinguished from remitting and intermitting fever.—4. *Continual* claim, in *law*, a claim that is made from time to time within every year or day, to land or other estate, the possession of which cannot be obtained without hazard. 5. Perpetual.

CON-TIN'U-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. Without pause or cessation; unceasingly. 2. Very often; in repeated succession; from time to time.

€ON-TIN'U-AL-NESS, *n.* Permanence. *Hales.*

€ON-TIN'U-ANCE, *n.* 1. A holding on or remaining in a particular state, or in a course or series. Applied to time, duration; a state of lasting. 2. Perseverance. 3. Abode; residence. 4. Succession uninterrupted; continuation; a prolonging of existence. 5. Progression of time.—6. In *law*, the deferring of a suit, or the giving of a day for the parties to a suit to appear. 7. In the *United States*, the deferring of a trial or suit from one stated term of the court to another. 8. Continuity; resistance to a separation of parts; a holding together; [*not used.*]

€ON-TIN'U-ATE, *v. t.* To join closely together. *Potter.*

€ON-TIN'U-ATE, *a.* [L. *continuatus.*] 1. Immediately united; holding together. [*Little used.*] 2. Uninterrupted; unbroken. [*Little used.*]

€ON-TIN'U-ATE-LY, *adv.* With continuity; without interruption. [*Little used.*]

€ON-TIN-U-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *continuatio.*] 1. Extension of existence in a series or line; succession uninterrupted. 2. Extension or carrying on to a further point. 3. Extension in space; production; a carrying on in length.

€ON-TIN'U-A-TIVE, *n.* 1. An expression noting permanence or duration.—2. In *grammar*, a word that continues.

€ON-TIN-U-Ā'TOR, *n.* One who continues or keeps up a series or succession.

€ON-TIN'UE, *v. i.* [Fr. *continuer*; L. *continuo.*] 1. To remain in a state, or place; to abide for any time indefinitely. 2. To last; to be durable; to endure; to be permanent. 3. To persevere; to be steadfast or constant in any course.

€ON-TIN'UE, *v. t.* 1. To protract; not to cease from or to terminate. 2. To extend from one thing to another; to produce or draw out in length. 3. To persevere in; not to cease to do or use. 4. To hold to or unite; [*not used.*]

€ON-TIN'UED, *pp.* 1. Drawn out; protracted; produced; extended in length; extended without interruption. 2. *a.* Extended in time without intermission; proceeding without cessation; unceasing.—*Continued proportion*, in *arithmetic*, is where the consequent of the first ratio is the same with the antecedent of the second, as 4 : 8 : : 8 : 16, in contradistinction from discrete proportion.

€ON-TIN'U-ED-LY, *adv.* Without interruption; without ceasing. *Norris.*

€ON-TIN'U-ER, *n.* One who continues; one that has the power of perseverance.

€ON-TIN'U-ING, *ppr.* 1. Remaining fixed or permanent; abiding; lasting; enduring; persevering; protracting; producing in length. 2. *a.* Permanent.

€ON-TI-NŪ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *continuitas.*] Connection uninterrupted; cohesion; close union of parts; unbroken texture.

€ON-TIN'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *continuus.*] Joined without intervening space.

€ON-TORT', *v. t.* [L. *contorqueo, contortus.*] To twist together; to writhe.

€ON-TORT'ED, *pp.* Twisted together.

€ON-TOR'TION, } *n.* [Fr. *contorsion.*] 1. A twisting; a
€ON-TOR'SION, } writhing; a wresting; a twist; wry motion.—2. In *medicine*, a twisting or wresting of a limb or member of the body out of its natural situation; the iliac passion; partial dislocation; distorted spine; contracted neck.

€ON-TŌUR', *n.* [Fr. *contour.*] The outline; the line that defines or terminates a figure.

€ON-TŌUR'NI-A-TED, *a.* Having edges appearing as if turned in a lathe.

€ON'TRA. A Latin preposition signifying *against*, *in opposition*, entering into the composition of some English words.

€ON'TRA-BAND, *a.* [It. *contrabbando*; Fr. *contrebande.*] Prohibited.—*Contraband goods* are such as are prohibited to be imported or exported, either by the laws of a particular kingdom or state, or by the law of nations, or by special treaties.

€ON'TRA-BAND, *n.* 1. Prohibition of trading in goods contrary to the laws of a state or of nations. 2. Illegal traffick.

€ON'TRA-BAND, *v. t.* To import goods prohibited.

€ON'TRA-BAND-IST, *n.* One who trafficks illegally.

€ON-TRA€T', *v. t.* [L. *contraho, contractum.*] 1. To draw together or nearer; to draw into a less compass, either in length or breadth; to shorten; to abridge; to narrow; to lessen. 2. To draw the parts together; to wrinkle. 3. To betroth; to affiance. 4. To draw to; to bring on; to incur; to gain. 5. To shorten by omission of a letter or syllable. 6. To epitomize; to abridge.

€ON-TRA€T', *v. i.* 1. To shrink; to become shorter or narrower. 2. To bargain; to make a mutual agreement, as between two or more persons.

€ON-TRA€T', for *contracted*, *pp.* Affianced; betrothed. *Shak.*

€ON'TRA€T, *n.* 1. An agreement or covenant between two or more persons; a mutual promise upon lawful consideration or cause, which binds the parties to a performance; a bargain; a compact. 2. The act by which a man and woman are betrothed, each to the other. 3. The writing which contains the agreement of parties with the terms and conditions.

€ON-TRA€T'ED, *pp.* 1. Drawn together, or into a shorter or narrower compass; shrunk; betrothed; incurred; bargained. 2. *a.* Narrow; mean; selfish.

€ON-TRA€T'ED-LY, *adv.* In a contracted manner.

€ON-TRA€T'ED-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being contracted. 2. Narrowness; meanness; excessive selfishness.

€ON-TRA€T-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Possibility of being contracted; quality of suffering contraction.

€ON-TRA€T'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of contraction.

€ON-TRA€T'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of suffering contraction; contractibility. *Dict.*

€ON-TRA€T'ILE, *a.* Tending to contract; having the power of shortening, or of drawing into smaller dimensions.

€ON-TRA€-TIL'I-TY, *n.* The inherent quality or force by which bodies shrink or contract.

€ON-TRA€T'ING, *ppr.* 1. Shortening or narrowing; drawing together; lessening dimensions; shrinking; making a bargain; betrothing. 2. *a.* Making or having made a contract or treaty; stipulating.

€ON-TRA€'TION, *n.* [L. *contractio.*] 1. The act of drawing together, or shrinking; the act of shortening, narrowing or lessening extent or dimensions, by causing the parts of a body to approach nearer to each other; the state of being contracted. 2. The act of shortening, abridging, or reducing within a narrower compass by any means. —3. In *grammar*, the shortening of a word, by the omission of a letter or syllable. 4. A contract; marriage contract; [*not used.*] 5. Abbreviation.

€ON-TRA€T'OR, *n.* 1. One who contracts; one of the parties to a bargain, one who covenants to do any thing for another. 2. One who contracts or covenants with a government to furnish provisions or other supplies, or to perform any work or service for the public, at a certain price or rate.

€ON'TRA-DÄNCE, } *n.* [Fr. *contre-danse.*] A dance in
€OUN'TER-DÄNCE, } which the partners are arranged in opposition, or in opposite lines.

€ON-TRA-DI€T', *v. t.* [L. *contradico.*] 1. To oppose by words; to assert the contrary to what has been asserted, or to deny what has been affirmed. 2. To oppose; to be directly contrary to.

€ON-TRA-DI€T'ED, *pp.* Opposed in words; opposed; denied.

€ON-TRA-DI€T'ER, *n.* One who contradicts or denies; an opposer. *Swift.*

€ON-TRA-DI€T'ING, *ppr.* Affirming the contrary to what has been asserted; denying; opposing.

€ON-TRA-DI€'TION, *n.* [L. *contradictio.*] 1. An assertion of the contrary to what has been said or affirmed; denial; contrary declaration. 2. Opposition, whether by words, reproaches or attempts to defeat. 3. Direct opposition or repugnancy; inconsistency with itself; incongruity or contrariety of things, words, thoughts or propositions.

† €ON-TRA-DI€'TION-AL, *a.* Inconsistent.

€ON-TRA-DI€'TIOUS, *a.* 1. Filled with contradictions; inconsistent. 2. Inclined to contradict; disposed to deny or cavil. 3. Opposite; inconsistent.

€ON-TRA-DI€'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Inconsistency; contrariety to itself. 2. Disposition to contradict or cavil.

€ON-TRA-DI€T'O-RI-LY, *adv.* In a contradictory manner; in a manner inconsistent with itself, or opposite to others.

€ON-TRA-DI€T'O-RI-NESS, *n.* Direct opposition; contrariety in assertion or effect.

€ON-TRA-DI€T'O-RY, *a.* 1. Affirming the contrary; implying a denial of what has been asserted. 2 Inconsistent; opposite; contrary.

€ON-TRA-DI€T'O-RY, *n.* A proposition which denies or opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency.

€ON-TRA-DIS-TIN€T', *a.* Distinguished by opposite qualities.

€ON-TRA-DIS-TIN€'TION, *n.* Distinction by opposite qualities.

€ON-TRA-DIS-TIN€T'IVE, *a.* Distinguishing by opposites. *Harris.*

€ON-TRA-DIS-TIN'GUISH, *v. t.* To distinguish, not merely by differential, but by opposite qualities.

€ON-TRA-DIS-TIN'GUISHED, *pp.* Distinguished by opposites.

€ON-TRA-DIS-TIN'GUISH-ING, *ppr.* Distinguishing by opposites.

€ON-TRA-FIS'SURE, *n.* In *surgery*, a fissure or fracture in the *cranium*, on the side opposite to that which received the blow, or at some distance from it.

€ON-TRA-IN'DI-€ANT, *n.* A symptom that forbids to treat a disorder in the usual way. *Burke.*

CON-TRA-IN'DI-CATE, *v. t.* In *medicine*, to indicate some method of cure, contrary to that which the general tenor of the disease requires; or to forbid that to be done which the main scope of the malady points out.

CON-TRA-IN-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* An indication, from some peculiar symptom or fact, that forbids the method of cure which the main symptoms or nature of the disease requires.

CON'TRA-MURE, *n.* An out wall. *See* COUNTERMURE.

CON-TRA-NAT'U-RAL, *a.* Opposite to nature. [*L. u.*]

CON-TRA-NĪ'TEN-CY, *n.* Reaction; resistance to force.

† CON-TRA-PŌSE', *v. t.* [L. *contrapositus.*] To place against; to set in opposition.

CON-TRA-PO-SĪ''TION, *n.* A placing over against; opposite position.

CON-TRA-PUNT'IST, *n.* One skilled in counterpoint.

CON-TRA-REG-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* Contrariety to rule, or to regularity.

CON-TRĀ'RI-ANT, *a.* [Fr.] Contradictory; opposite; inconsistent. [*Little used.*]

CON'TRA-RIES, *n. plu.* In *logic*, propositions which destroy each other, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

CON-TRA-RĪ'E-TY, *n.* [L. *contrarietas.*] 1. Opposition in fact, essence, quality or principle; repugnance. 2. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite.

CON'TRA-RI-LY, *adv.* In an opposite manner; in opposition; on the other side; in opposite ways.

CON'TRA-RI-NESS, *n.* Contrariety; opposition.

CON-TRĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* Contrary; opposite; repugnant.

CON-TRĀ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Contrarily; oppositely. *Shak.*

CON'TRA-RI-WĪSE, *adv.* On the contrary; oppositely; on the other hand.

CON'TRA-RY, *a.* [L. *contrarius.*] 1. Opposite; adverse; moving against or in an opposite direction. 2. Opposite; contradictory; not merely different, but inconsistent or repugnant.—This adjective, in many phrases, is to be treated grammatically as an adverb, or as an adjective referring to a sentence or affirmation; as, this happened *contrary* to my expectations.

CON'TRA-RY, *n.* 1. A thing that is contrary or of opposite qualities. 2. A proposition contrary to another, or a fact contrary to what is alledged.—*On the contrary*, in opposition; on the other side.—*To the contrary*, to an opposite purpose, or fact.

† CON'TRA-RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *contrarier.*] To contradict or oppose.

CON'TRA-RY-MIND'ED, *a.* Of a different mind or opinion. *Hall.*

CON-TRAST', *v. t.* [Fr. *contraster.*] 1. To set in opposition two or more figures of a like kind, with a view to show the difference or dissimilitude. 2. To exhibit differences or dissimilitude in painting and sculpture, by position or attitude, either of the whole figure or of its members; or to show to advantage by opposition or difference of position. 3. To set in opposition different things or qualities, to show the superior excellence of one to advantage.

CON'TRAST, *n.* 1. Opposition or dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of the other. 2. Opposition, or difference of position, attitude, &c., of figures, or of their several members; as in painting and sculpture. 3. Opposition of things or qualities; or the placing of opposite things in view, to exhibit the superior excellence of one to more advantage.

CON-TRAST'ED, *pp.* Set in opposition; examined in opposition.

CON-TRAST'ING, *ppr.* Placing in opposition, with a view to discover the difference of figures or other things, and exhibit the advantage or excellence of one beyond that of the other.

CON'TRA-TEN'OR, *n.* In *music*, a middle part between the tenor and treble; counter.

CON'TRATE-WHEEL, *n.* In *watchwork*, the wheel next to the crown, the teeth and hoop of which lie *contrary* to those of the other wheels, whence its name.

CON-TRA-VAL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr. *contrevallation.*] In *fortification*, a trench guarded with a parapet, thrown round a place by the besiegers, to secure themselves, and check the sallies of the garrison.

CON-TRA-VĒNE', *v. t.* [L. *contravenio.*] To oppose; to oppose in principle or effect; to contradict; to obstruct in operation; to defeat.

CON-TRA-VĒN'ED, (kon-tra-veend') *pp.* Opposed; obstructed.

CON-TRA-VĒN'ER, *n.* One who opposes.

CON-TRA-VĒN'ING, *ppr.* Opposing in principle or effect.

CON-TRA-VEN'TION, *n.* Opposition; obstruction; a defeating of the operation or effect.

CON-TRA-VER'SION, *n.* [L. *contra* and *versio.*] A turning to the opposite side; antistrophe.

CON-TRA-YER'VA, *n.* [Sp.] The genus of plants *dorstenia.*

CON-TREC-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *contrectatio.*] A touching or handling. *Ferrand.*

CON-TRIB'U-TA-RY, *a.* Paying tribute to the same sovereign; contributing aid to the same chief or principal.

CON-TRIB'UTE, *v. t.* [L. *contribuo.*] 1. To give or grant in common with others; to give to a common stock, or for a common purpose; to pay a share. 2. To impart a portion or share to a common purpose.

CON-TRIB'UTE, *v. i.* To give a part; to lend a portion of power, aid or influence; to have a share in any act or effect.

CON-TRIB'U-TED, *pp.* Given or advanced to a common fund, stock or purpose; paid as a share.

CON-TRIB'U-TING, *ppr.* Giving in common with others to some stock or purpose; imparting a share.

CON-TRI-BŪ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of giving to a common stock, or in common with others; the act of lending a portion of power or influence to a common purpose; the payment of each man's share of some common expense. 2. That which is given to a common stock or purpose, either by an individual or by many.—3. In *a military sense*, impositions paid by a frontier country, to secure themselves from being plundered by the enemy's army; or impositions upon a country in the power of an enemy, which are levied under various pretenses.

CON-TRIB'U-TIVE, *a.* Tending to contribute; contributing; having the power or quality of giving a portion of aid or influence; lending aid to promote, in concurrence with others.

CON-TRIB'U-TOR, *n.* One who contributes; one who gives or pays money to a common stock or fund.

CON-TRIB'U-TO-RY, *a.* Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock.

† CON-TRIS'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *contristo.*] To make sorrowful. *Bacon.*

† CON-TRIS-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making sad. *Bacon.*

* CON'TRITE, *a.* [L. *contritus.*] *Literally*, worn or bruised. Hence, broken-hearted for sin; deeply affected with grief and sorrow for having offended God; humble; penitent.

* CON'TRITE-LY, *adv.* In a contrite manner; with penitence.

* CON'TRITE-NESS, *n.* Deep sorrow and penitence for sin.

CON-TRĪ''TION, *n.* [L. *contritio.*] 1. The act of grinding or rubbing to powder. 2. Penitence; deep sorrow for sin; grief of heart for having offended an infinitely holy and benevolent God.

CON-TRĪV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be contrived; capable of being planned, invented, or devised.

CON-TRĪV'ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of inventing, devising, or planning. 2. The thing invented or planned; a scheme; plan; disposition of parts or causes by design. 3. Artifice; plot; scheme.

CON-TRĪVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *controuver.*] 1. To invent; to devise; to plan. 2. To wear out; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*

CON-TRĪVE', *v. i.* To form or design; to plan; to scheme.

CON-TRĪV'ED, (kon- trīvd') *pp.* Invented; planned; devised.

CON-TRĪVE'MENT, *n.* Contrivance; invention.

CON-TRĪV'ER, *n.* An inventor; one who plans or devises; a schemer.

CON-TRĪV'ING, *ppr.* Planning; forming in design.

CON-TRŌL', } *n.* [Fr. *controlle.*] 1. *Primarily*, a book,
CON-TRŌLL', } register or account, kept to correct or check another account or register; a counter-register. Hence, check, restraint. 2. Power; authority; government; command. 3. He or that which restrains. *Burke.*

CON-TRŌL', } *v. t.* 1. To keep under check by a coun-
CON-TRŌLL', } ter-register or double account. 2. To check; to restrain; to govern. 3. To overpower; to subject to authority; to counteract; to have under command. 4. To direct or govern in opposition; to have superior force or authority over.

CON-TRŌLL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be controlled, checked or restrained; subject to command.

CON-TRŌLL'ED, (kon-trōld') *pp.* Checked; restrained; governed.

CON-TRŌLL'ER, *n.* [Norm. *countre-rouler.*] 1. One who controls or restrains; one that has the power or authority to govern or control. 2. An officer appointed to keep a counter-register of accounts, or to oversee, control or verify the accounts of other officers; as, in *Great Britain*, the *controller* of the hanaper, of the household, of the pipe, and of the pells.—In the *United States*, the duty of the *controller* of the treasury is to superintend the adjustment and preservation of the public accounts.

CON-TRŌLL'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a controller.

CON-TRŌL'MENT, } *n.* 1. The power or act of controll-
CON-TRŌLL'MENT, } ing; the state of being restrained; control; restraint. 2. Opposition; resistance; counteraction; refutation.

† CON-TRO-VER'SA-RY, *a.* Disputatious. *Bp. Hall.*

†CON'TRO-VERSE, *n.* and *v.* Controversy, and to dispute.

†CON'TRO-VERS-ER, or †CON'TRO-VERS-OR, *n.* A disputant. *Mountagu.*

CON-TRO-VER'SIAL, *a.* Relating to disputes; as, a *controversial* discourse.

CON-TRO-VER'SIAL-IST, *n.* One who carries on a controversy; a disputant.

†CON'TRO-VER'SI-LESS, *a.* Not admitting controversy; questionless.

CON'TRO-VER-SY, *n.* [L. *controversia.*] 1. Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions. A *dispute* is commonly oral, and a *controversy* in writing. *Johnson.* 2. A suit in law; a case in which opposing parties contend for their respective claims before a tribunal. 3. Dispute; opposition carried on. 4. Opposition; resistance.

CON'TRO-VER-SY-WRĪT'ER, *n.* A controversialist.

CON'TRO-VERT, *v. t.* [L. *controverto.*] To dispute; to oppose by reasoning; to contend against in words or writings; to deny, and attempt to disprove or confute; to agitate contrary opinions.

CON'TRO-VERT-ED, *pp.* Disputed; opposed in debate.

CON'TRO-VERT-ER, *n.* One who controverts; a controversial writer. *B. Jonson.*

CON-TRO-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be disputed; disputable; not too evident to exclude difference of opinion.

CON'TRO-VERT-ING, *ppr.* Disputing; denying, and attempting to refute.

CON'TRO-VERT-IST, *n.* One who controverts; a disputant; a man versed or engaged in controversy or disputation.

CON-TU-MĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *contumax.*] 1. *Literally*, swelling against; haughty. Hence, obstinate; perverse; stubborn; inflexible; unyielding; disobedient.—2. In *law*, wilfully disobedient to the orders of a court.

CON-TU-MĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Obstinately; stubbornly; perversely; in disobedience of orders.

CON-TU-MĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; contumacy.

CON'TU-MA-CY, *n.* [L. *contumacia.*] 1. Stubbornness; unyielding obstinacy; inflexibility.—2. In *law*, a wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or order of court.

CON-TU-MĒ'LI-OUS, *a.* [L. *contumeliosus.*] 1. Haughtily reproachful; contemptuous; insolent; rude and sarcastic. 2. Haughty and contemptuous; disposed to utter reproach, or to insult; insolent; proudly rude. 3. Reproachful; shameful; ignominious.

CON-TU-MĒ'LI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a contumelious manner; with pride and contempt; reproachfully; rudely; insolently.

CON-TU-MĒ'LI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Reproach; rudeness; contempt.

CON'TU-ME-LY, *n.* [L. *contumelia.*] Rudeness or reproach compounded of haughtiness and contempt; contemptuousness; insolence; contemptuous language.

†CON-TŪ'MU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *contumulo.*] To bury; to lay in the grave.

CON-TUND', *v. t.* [L. *contundo.*] To beat; to bruise by beating. [*Little used.*]

CON-TŪSE', *v. t.* [L. *contusus.*] To beat; to bruise; to injure the flesh or substance of a living being or other thing without breaking the skin or substance, sometimes with a breach of the skin or substance.

CON-TŪ'SION, *n.* [L. *contusio.*] 1. The act of beating and bruising, or the state of being bruised. 2. The act of reducing to powder or fine particles by beating.—3. In *surgery*, a bruise; a hurt or injury to the flesh or some part of the body by a blunt instrument, or by a fall.

CO-NUN'DRUM, *n.* A low jest; a mean conceit.

†CON'U-SA-BLE, *a.* Liable to be tried or judged.

CON'U-SANCE, *n.* [Fr. *connoissance.*] Cognizance; knowledge; notice.

CON'U-SANT, *a.* Knowing; having notice of.

CON-VA-LES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *convalesco.*] Renewal of
CON-VA-LES'CEN-CY, } health; the insensible recovery of health and strength after disease; the state of a body renewing its vigor after sickness or weakness.

CON-VA-LES'CENT, *a.* Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility.

CON'VAL-LA-RY, *n.* A genus of plants, *convallaria.*

CON-VĒN'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be convened or assembled. 2. Consistent; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*

CON-VĒNE', *v. i.* [L. *convenio.*] 1. To come together; to meet; to unite, as things; [*unusual.*] 2. To come together; to meet in the same place; to assemble, as persons.

CON-VĒNE', *v. t.* 1. To cause to assemble; to call together; to convoke. 2. To summon judicially to meet or appear.

CON-VĒN'ED, (kon-veend') *pp.* Assembled; convoked.

CON-VĒN'ER, *n.* One who convenes or meets with others; one who calls together.

CON-VĒN'IENCE, } *n.* [L. *convenientia.*] 1. Fitness;
CON-VĒN'IEN-CY, } suitableness; propriety; adaptation of one thing to another, or to circumstances. 2. Commodiousness; ease; freedom from difficulty. 3. That which gives ease; accommodation; that which is suited to wants or necessity. 4. Fitness of time or place.

CON-VĒN'IENT, *a.* Fit; suitable; proper; adapted to use or to wants; commodious.

CON-VĒN'IENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Fitly; suitably; with adaptation to the end or effect. 2. Commodiously; with ease; without trouble or difficulty.

CON-VĒN'ING, *ppr.* Coming together; calling together.

CON-VĒN'ING, *n.* The act of coming together; convention.

CON'VENT, *n.* [L. *conventus.*] 1. An assembly of persons devoted to religion; a body of monks or nuns. 2. A house for persons devoted to religion; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

CON-VENT', *v. t.* [L. *conventus.*] To call before a judge or judicature. *Shak.*

†CON-VENT', *v. i.* To meet; to concur.

*CON-VENT'I-CLE, *n.* [L. *conventiculum.*] 1. An assembly or meeting; usually applied to a meeting of dissenters from the established church, for religious worship. Hence, an assembly, *in contempt.*—In the *United States*, this word has no appropriate application. 2. A secret assembly or cabal; a meeting for plots.

*CON-VENT'I-CLE, *v. i.* To belong to a conventicle.

*CON-VENT'I-CLER, *n.* One who supports or frequents conventicles. *Dryden.*

CON-VEN'TION, *n.* [L. *conventio.*] 1. The act of coming together; a meeting of several persons or individuals. 2. Union; coalition. 3. An assembly. In this sense the word includes any formal meeting or collection of men for civil or ecclesiastical purposes. 4. An agreement or contract between two parties, as between the commanders of two armies; an agreement previous to a definitive treaty.

CON-VEN'TION-AL, *a.* [Fr. *conventionnel.*] Stipulated; formed by agreement.

CON-VEN'TION-A-RY, *a.* Acting under contract; settled by stipulation; conventional.

CON-VEN'TION-ER, *n.* One who belongs to a convention.

CON-VEN'TION-IST, *n.* One who makes a contract.

CON-VENT'U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *conventuel.*] Belonging to a convent; monastic.

CON-VENT'U-AL, *n.* One that lives in a convent; a monk or nun. *Addison.*

CON-VERGE', (kon-verj') *v. i.* [Low L. *convergo.*] To tend to one point; to incline and approach nearer together, as two lines which continually approach each other; opposed to *diverge.*

CON-VERG'ENCE, } *n.* The quality of converging; ten-
CON-VERG'EN-CY, } dency to one point.

CON-VERG'ENT, *a.* Tending to one point; approaching each other, as they proceed or are extending.

CON-VERG'ING, *ppr.* Tending to one point; approaching each other, as lines extended.—*Converging rays*, in *optics*, those rays of light, which, proceeding from different points of an object, approach, meet and cross, and become diverging rays.—*Converging series*, in *mathematics*, is that in which the magnitude of the several terms gradually diminishes. *Encyc.*

CON-VERS'A-BLE, *a.* [It. *conversabile*; Fr. *conversable.*] Qualified for conversation, or rather disposed to converse; ready or inclined to mutual communication of thoughts; sociable; free in discourse.

CON-VERS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being free in conversation; disposition or readiness to converse; sociability.

CON-VERS'A-BLY, *adv.* In a conversable manner.

*CON'VER-SANT, *a.* [It. *conversante.*] 1. Keeping company; having frequent or customary intercourse; intimately associating; familiar by fellowship or cohabitation; acquainted. 2. Acquainted by familiar use or study. 3. Concerning; having concern or relation to; having for its object.

CON-VER-SĀ'TION, *n.* 1. General course of manners; behavior; deportment; especially as it respects morals. 2. A keeping company; familiar intercourse; intimate fellowship or association; commerce in social life. 3. Intimate and familiar acquaintance. 4. Familiar discourse; general intercourse of sentiments; chat; unrestrained talk, opposed to a formal conference.

†CON-VER-SĀ'TIONED, *a.* Acquainted with the manner of acting in life.

CON-VER-SĀ'TION-IST, *n.* One who distinguishes himself in conversation. *A modern word.*

CON-VERS'A-TIVE, *a.* Relating to an intercourse with men.

CON-VER-SA-ZI-Ō'NE, *n.* [It.] A meeting of company. *Gray.*

CON-VERSE', (kon-vers') *v. i.* [L. *conversor.*] 1. To keep company; to associate; to cohabit; to hold intercourse and be intimately acquainted. 2. To have sexual

commerce. 3 To talk familiarly; to have free intercourse in mutual communication of thoughts and opinions; to convey thoughts reciprocally.

CON'VERSE, *n.* 1. Conversation; familiar discourse or talk; free interchange of thoughts or opinions. 2. Acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; cohabitation; familiarity.—3. In *mathematics*, an opposite proposition.

CON'VERSE, *a.* Opposite or reciprocal.

CON'VERSE-LY, *adv.* With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

CON-VER'SION, *n.* [L. *conversio.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a turning or change from one state to another; *with regard to substances*, transmutation.—2. In *military affairs*, a change of front, as when a body of troops is attacked in the flank, and they change their position to face the enemy.—3. In a *theological* or *moral sense*, a change of heart, or dispositions, succeeded by a reformation of life. 4. Change from one side or party to another. 5. A change from one religion to another. 6. The act of appropriating to private use.—*Conversion of equations*, in *algebra*, the reduction of equations by multiplication, or the manner of altering an equation, when the quantity sought, or any member of it, is a fraction; the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.—*Conversion of propositions*, in *logic*, is a changing of the subject into the place of the predicate, and still retaining the quality of the proposition.—*Conversion of the ratios*, in *arithmetic*, is the comparing of the antecedent with the difference of the antecedent and consequent, in two equal ratios or proportions.

† CON-VERS'IVE, *a.* Conversable.

CON-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *converto.*] 1. To change or turn into another substance or form. 2. To change from one state to another. 3. To change or turn from one religion to another, or from one party or sect to another. 4. To turn from a bad life to a good one; to change the heart and moral character, from enmity to God, and from vicious habits, to love of God and to a holy life. 5. To turn toward a point; [*unusual.*] 6. To turn from one use or destination to another. 7. To appropriate or apply to one's own use, or to personal benefit. 8. To change one proposition into another, so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second. 9. To turn into another language.

CON-VERT', *v. i.* To turn or be changed; to undergo a change.

CON'VERT, *n.* 1. A person who is converted from one opinion or practice to another; a person who renounces one creed, religious system or party, and embraces another. 2. In a *more strict sense*, one who is turned from sin to holiness.—3. In *monasteries*, a lay-friar or brother, admitted to the service of the house, without orders, and not allowed to sing in the choir.

CON-VERT'ED, *pp.* Turned or changed from one substance or state to another; turned from one religion or sect to another; changed from a state of sin to a state of holiness; applied to a particular use; appropriated.

CON-VERT'ER, *n.* One who converts; one who makes converts.

CON-VERT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The quality of being possible to be converted or changed from one substance, form or state to another. *Burke.* 2. The quality of being changeable from one letter to another.

CON-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. That may be changed; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable. 2. So much alike that one may be used for another. 3. That may be changed, as one letter for another.

CON-VERT'I-BLY, *adv.* Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

† CON'VERT-ITE, *n.* A convert.

CON'VEX, *a.* [L. *convexus.*] Rising or swelling on the exterior surface into a spherical or round form; gibbous; opposed to *concave*, which expresses a round form of the interior surface.

CON'VEX, *n.* A convex body; as, heaven's *convex.*

CON'VEXED, *a.* Made convex; protuberant in a spherical form.

CON-VEX'ED-LY, *adv.* In a convex form.

CON-VEX'I-TY, *n.* [L. *convexitas.*] The exterior surface of a convex body; a gibbous or globular form; roundness.

CON'VEX-LY, *adv.* In a convex form.

CON'VEX-NESS, *n.* Convexity, which see.

CON-VEX'O-CON'CAVE, *a.* Convex on one side and concave on the other; having the hollow on the inside corresponding to the convex surface.

CON-VEX'O-CON'VEX, *a.* Convex on both sides.

CON-VEY', *v. t.* [L. *conveho.*] 1. To carry, bear or transport, either by land or water, or in air. 2. To pass or cause to pass; to transmit. 3. To transfer; to pass a title to any thing from one person to another, as by deed, assignment or otherwise. 4. To cause to pass; to transmit; to carry, by any medium. 5. To manage; to carry on; [*not used.*] 6. To impart; to communicate.

† CON-VEY', *v. i.* To play the thief. *Shak.*

CON-VEY'A-BLE, *a.* That may be conveyed or transferred. *Burke.*

CON-VEY'ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of conveying; the act of bearing, carrying, or transporting, by land or water, or through any medium. 2. The act of transmitting, or transferring, as titles, estates or claims, from one person to another; transmission; transferrence; assignment. 3. The instrument or means of passing a thing from place to place, or person to person. 4. Removal; the act of removing or carrying. 5. Management; artifice; secret practices; [*obs.*]

CON-VEY'AN-CER, *n.* One whose occupation is to draw conveyances of property, deeds, &c.

CON-VEY'AN-CING, *n.* The act or practice of drawing deeds, leases or other writings for transferring the title to property from one person to another.

CON-VEY'ER, *n.* 1. One who conveys; he or that which conveys, carries, transports, transmits or transfers from one person or place to another. 2. A juggler.

CON-VEY'ING, *ppr.* Carrying; transporting; transferring.

CON-VI-CIN'I-TY, *n.* Neighborhood; vicinity. *Warton.*

CON-VICT', *v. t.* [L. *convinco, convictum.*] 1. To determine the truth of a charge against one; to prove or find guilty of a crime charged; to determine or decide to be guilty. 2. To convince of sin; to prove or determine to be guilty, as by the conscience. 3. To confute; to prove or show to be false; [*obs.*] 4. To show by proof or evidence; [*obs.*]

CON-VICT', *pp.* for *convicted.* Proved or found guilty. *Shak.*

CON'VICT, *n.* A person proved or found guilty of a crime alledged against him, either by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision.

CON-VICT'ED, *pp.* Proved or determined to be guilty, either by verdict of a jury or by the decision of conscience.

CON-VICT'ING, *ppr.* Proving or finding guilty.

CON-VIC'TION, *n.* 1. The act of proving, finding or determining to be guilty of an offense charged against a person before a legal tribunal. 2. The act of convincing, or compelling one to admit the truth of a charge; the act of convincing of sin or sinfulness; the state of being convinced or convicted by conscience; the state of being sensible of guilt. 3. The act of convincing of error; confutation, the act of compelling one to acknowledge his error, or the truth of what is alledged.

CON-VICT'IVE, *a.* Having the power to convince or convict.

CON-VIC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a convincing manner.

CON-VINCE', *v. t.* [L. *convinco.*] 1. To persuade or satisfy the mind by evidence; to subdue the opposition of the mind to truth, or to what is alledged, and compel it to yield its assent. 2. To convict; to prove guilty; to constrain one to admit or acknowledge himself to be guilty. 3. To evince; to prove; [*obs.*] *Shak.* 4. To overpower; to surmount; to vanquish; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

CON-VIN'CED, (kon-vinst') *pp.* Persuaded in mind; satisfied with evidence; convicted.

CON-VINCE'MENT, *n.* Conviction. [*Little used.*]

CON-VIN'CER, *n.* He or that which convinces; that which makes manifest.

CON-VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* 1. Capable of conviction. 2. Capable of being disproved or refuted; [*little used.*]

CON-VIN'CING, *ppr.* 1. Persuading the mind by evidence; convicting. 2. *a.* Persuading the mind by evidence; capable of subduing the opposition of the mind and compelling its assent.

CON-VIN'CING-LY, *adv.* In a convincing manner; in a manner to leave no room to doubt, or to compel assent.

CON-VIN'CING-NESS, *n.* The power of convincing.

† CON-VĪ'TIOUS, *a.* [L. *convitior.*] Reproachful.

† CON-VĪVE', *v. t.* To entertain; to feast. *Shak.*

CON-VIV'I-AL, *a.* [L. *convivalis.*] Relating to a feast or entertainment; festal; social; jovial.

CON-VIV-I-AL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The good humor or mirth indulged at an entertainment. 2. A convivial spirit or disposition.

CON'VO-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *convoco.*] To convoke; to call or summon to meet; to assemble by summons.

CON-VO-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *convocatio.*] 1. The act of calling or assembling by summons. 2. An assembly.—3. In *England*, an assembly of the clergy, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs. 4. An accademical assembly, in which the business of the university is transacted.

CON-VŌKE', *v. t.* [L. *convoco.*] To call together; to summon to meet; to assemble by summons.

CON-VŌK'ED, (kon-vōkt') *pp.* Summoned or assembled by order.

CON-VŌK'ING, *ppr.* Summoning to convene; assembling.

CON'VO-LUTE, } *a.* Rolled together, or one part on an-
CON'VO-LŪ-TED, } other.

CON-VO-LŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *convolutio.*] 1. The act of rolling or winding together, or one thing on another; the

state of being rolled together. 2. A winding or twisting; a winding motion.

CON-VOLVE', (kon-volv') *v. t.* [L. *convolvo.*] To roll or wind together; to roll one part on another.

CON-VOLV'U-LUS, *n.* [L.] Bindweed, a genus of plants of many species.

CON-VOY', *v. t.* [Fr. *convoyer.*] To accompany on the way for protection, either by sea or land.

CON'VOY, *n.* 1. A protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way from place to place, either by sea or land. By *sea*, a ship or ships of war which accompany merchantmen for protection from an enemy. By *land*, any body of troops which accompany provisions, ammunition or other property for protection. 2. The ship or fleet conducted and protected; that which is conducted by a protecting force; that which is convoyed. 3. The act of attending for defense. 4. Conveyance; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

CON-VOY'ED, (kon-voyd') *pp.* Attended on a passage by a protecting force.

CON-VOY'ING, *ppr.* Attending on a voyage or passage for defense from enemies; attending and guarding.

CON-VULSE', (kon-vuls') *v. t.* [L. *convulsus.*] 1. To draw or contract, as the muscular parts of an animal body; to affect by irregular spasms. 2. To shake; to affect by violent, irregular action.

CON-VULS'ED, (kon-vulst') *pp.* Contracted by spasms; shaken violently.

CON-VULS'ING, *ppr.* Affecting by spasmodic contractions; shaking with violence.

CON-VUL'SION, *n.* [L. *convulsio.*] 1. A preternatural, violent and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body. 2. Any violent and irregular motion; tumult; commotion.

CON-VUL'SIVE, *a.* 1. That produces convulsion. 2. Attended with convulsion or spasms.

CON-VUL'SIVE-LY, *adv.* With violent shaking or agitation.

*CŌ'NY, or *CŌ'NEY, *n.* [D. *konyn.*] A rabbit; a quadruped of the genus *lepus*, which has a short tail and naked ears.

*CŌ'NY-BUR-RŌW, *n.* A place where rabbits burrow in the earth.

*CŌ'NY-CATCH, *v. i.* In *the cant of thieves*, to cheat; to bite; to trick. *Shak.*

†*CŌ'NY-CATCH'ER, *n.* A thief; a cheat; a sharper.

†*CŌ'NY-CATCH'ING, *n.* Banter. *Shak.*

COO, *v. i.* To cry, or make a low sound, as pigeons or doves. *Thomson.*

COO'ING, *ppr.* Uttering a low sound, as a dove.

COO'ING, *n.* Invitation, as the note of the dove.

COOK, *v. t.* [Sax. *gecocnian;* D. *kooken.*] 1. To prepare, as victuals for the table, by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, &c. To dress, as meat or vegetables, for eating. 2. To prepare for any purpose. 3. To throw; [*obs. or local.*] *Grose.*

COOK, *v. i.* To make the noise of the cuckoo.

COOK, *n.* [Sax. *coc;* D. *kok.*] One whose occupation is to prepare victuals for the table; a man or woman who dresses meat or vegetables for eating.

COOKED, *pp.* Prepared for the table.

COOK'ER-Y, *n.* The art or the practice of dressing and preparing victuals for the table.

COOK'ING, *ppr.* Preparing victuals for the table.

COOK'MAID, *n.* A female servant or maid who dresses provisions.

COOK'ROOM, *n.* A room for cookery; a kitchen. On board of *ships*, a galley or caboose.

COOL, *a.* [Sax. *col.*] 1. Moderately cold; being of a temperature between hot and cold. 2. Not ardent or zealous; not angry; not fond; not excited by passion of any kind; indifferent. 3. Not hasty; deliberate; calm. 4. Not retaining heat; light.

COOL, *n.* A moderate state of cold; moderate temperature of the air between hot and cold.

COOL, *v. t.* [Sax. *colian, acolian.*] 1. To allay heat; to make cool or cold; to reduce the temperature of a substance. 2. To moderate excitement of temper; to allay, as passion of any kind; to calm, as anger; to abate, as love; to moderate, as desire, zeal or ardor; to render indifferent.

COOL, *v. i.* 1. To become less hot; to lose heat. 2. To lose the heat of excitement or passion; to become less ardent, angry, zealous, or affectionate; to become more moderate.

COOL-CUP, *n.* A beverage that is cooling.

COOLED, *pp.* Made less hot, or less ardent.

COOL'ER, *n.* 1. That which cools; any substance which abates heat or excitement. 2. A vessel in which liquors or other things are cooled.

COOL'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a temper not easily excited; free from passion. *Burke.*

COOL'ING, *ppr.* Abating heat or excitement; making or becoming cool.

COOL'ISH, *a.* Somewhat cool. *Goldsmith.*

COOL'LY, *adv.* 1. Without heat or sharp cold. 2. In a cool or indifferent manner; not cordially; without passion or ardor. 3. Without haste; calmly; deliberately.

COOL'NESS, *n.* 1. A moderate degree of cold; a temperature between cold and heat. 2. A moderate degree, or a want of passion; want of ardor or zeal; indifference; want of affection; as, they parted with *coolness.*

COOM, *n.* [Fr. *cambouis.*] Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; also, the matter that works out of the naves or boxes of carriage wheels.

COOMB, or COMB, *n.* [qu. L. *cumulus.*] A dry measure of four bushels, or half a quarter.

COOP, *n.* [D. *kuip.*] 1. A box of boards, grated or barred on one side, for keeping fowls in confinement. 2. A pen; an inclosed place for small animals. 3. A barrel or cask for the preservation of liquors. 4. A tumbrel or close cart.

COOP, *v. t.* To put in a coop; to confine in a coop; to shut up or confine in a narrow compass.

COOPED, *pp.* Shut up in a coop; confined to narrow limits.

COOP'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make barrels, hogsheads, butts, tubs and casks of various kinds.

COOP'ER-AGE, *n.* The price paid for cooper's work; also, a place where cooper's work is done.

CO-OP'ER-ANT, *a.* Working together; laboring to the same end. *Bp. Nicholson.*

CO-OP'ER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *con* and *opero;* Fr. *cooperer.*] 1. To act or operate jointly with another or others to the same end; to work or labor with mutual efforts to promote the same object. 2. To act together; to concur ni producing the same effect.

CO-OP'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Acting or operating together.

CO-OP-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of working, or operating together, to one end; joint operation; concurrent effort or labor.

CO-OP'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Operating jointly to the same end.

CO-OP'ER-A-TOR, *n.* One who endeavors jointly with others to promote the same end.

COO'PIE. *See* COUPEE.

†CO-OP'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *coopto.*] To choose, or choose with another.

CO-OP-TĀ'TION, *n.* Adoption; assumption. *Howell.*

CO-OR'DI-NATE, *a.* [L. *con* and *ordinatus.*] Being of equal order, or of the same rank or degree; not subordinate.

CO-OR'DI-NATE-LY, *adv.* In the same order or rank; in equal degree; without subordination.

CO-OR'DI-NATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being co-ordinate; equality of rank and authority.

CO-OR-DI-NĀ'TION, *n.* The state of holding equal rank, or of standing in the same relation to something higher.

COOT, *n.* [D. *koet.*] A fowl of the genus *fulica*, frequenting lakes and other still waters.

COP, *n.* [Sax. *cop*, or *copp.*] The head or top of a thing, as in *cob-castle* for *cop-castle*, a castle on a hill; a tuft on the head of birds. *Chaucer.*

CO-PĀI'BA, *n.* [Sp., Port.] Balsam of copaiba, or capivi, is a liquid, resinous juice, flowing from incisions made in the stem of a tree called *copaifera officinalis.*

CŌ'PAL, *n.* [Mexican, *copalli.*] The concrete juice of a tree growing in Mexico.

CO-PĂR'CE-NA-RY, *n.* Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship; joint right of succession, or joint succession to an estate of inheritance.

CO-PĂR'CE-NER, *n.* [*con* and *parcener.*] A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others.

CO-PĂR'CE-NY, *n.* An equal share of an inheritance.

† CO-PĂRT'MENT, *n.* The same as *compartment.*

CO-PĂRT'NER, *n.* [*con* and *partner.*] 1. One who has a share in a common stock for transacting business, or who is jointly concerned with one or more persons, in carrying on trade or other business; a partner; an associate, particularly in trade or manufactures. 2. A sharer; a partaker.

CO-PĂRT'NER-SHIP, *n.* 1. Joint concern in business; a state of having a joint share in a common stock, or a joint interest and concern in business, particularly in trade and manufactures. 2. The persons who have a joint concern.

† CŌ'PA-TAN, *n.* High raised; pointed. *Shak.*

CO-PĀY'VA, *n.* A gum which distils from a tree in Brazil.

COPE, *n.* [W. *côb;* Sax. *cæppe.*] 1. A cover for the head. 2. A sacerdotal ornament or vestment worn in sacred ministrations. 3. Any thing spread or extended over the head; the arch or concave of the sky; the roof or covering of a house; the arch over a door, &c. 4. An ancient tribute due to the king or lord of the soil, out of the lead mines in some part of Derbyshire.

COPE, *v. t.* 1. To cover as with a cope. *Addison.* 2. To pare the beak or talons of a hawk. *Bailey.* 3. To embrace; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

COPE, *v. i.* [Dan. *kiv.*] 1. To strive or contend on equal terms, or with equal strength; to equal in combat; to match; to oppose with success. *Addison.* 2. To contend;

to strive or struggle; to combat. 3. To encounter; to interchange kindness or sentiments. 4. To make return; to reward; [*obs.*] 5. To exchange, or barter; [*obs.*] *Bailey.*

† €ŌPE'MAN, *n.* A chapman. *Shak.*

€O-PER'NI-€AN, *a.* Pertaining to Copernicus.

† €ŌPES'MATE, *n.* A companion or friend.

€OP'IED, *pp.* Taken off; written or transcribed from an original or form; imitated.

€OP'I-ER, or €OP'Y-IST, *n.* One who copies; one who writes or transcribes from an original or form; a transcriber; an imitator; also, a plagiary.

€ŌP'ING, *n.* The top or cover of a wall, made sloping to carry off the water.

€Ō'PI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *copieux*; L. *copiosus.*] 1. Abundant; plentiful; in great quantities; full; ample; furnishing full supplies. 2. Furnishing abundant matter; not barren; rich in supplies.

€Ō'PI-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Abundantly; plentifully; in large quantities. 2. Largely; fully; amply; diffusely.

€Ō'PI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Abundance; plenty; great quantity; full supply. 2. Diffusiveness of style or manner of treating a subject.

€Ō'PIST, *n.* A copier; *an ill-formed word.*

€OP'LAND, *n.* A piece of ground terminating in a *cop*, or acute angle. [*Not used in America.*]

† €O-PLANT', *v. t.* To plant together. *Howel.*

† €O-PŌR'TION, *n.* Equal share. *Spenser.*

€OP'PED, or €OP'PLED, *a.* Rising to a point, or head.

€OP'PEL. *See* CUPEL.

€OP'PER, *n.* [D. *koper*; G. *kupfer*; Sw. *koppar.*] A metal, of a pale-red color, tinged with yellow. Next to gold, silver and platina, it is the most ductile and malleable of the metals, and it is more elastic than any metal except steel, and the most sonorous of all the metals.

€OP'PER, *a.* Consisting of copper. *Cleaveland.*

€OP'PER, *n.* 1. A vessel made of copper, *particularly* a large boiler. 2. *Formerly*, a small copper coin. *Franklin.*

€OP'PER, *v. t.* To cover or sheathe with sheets of copper.

€OP'PER-AS, *n.* [Fr. *couperose.*] Sulphate of iron, or green vitriol; a salt of a peculiar astringent taste, and of various colors, green, gray, yellowish, or whitish, but more usually green.

€OP'PER-BOT'TOMED, *a.* Having a bottom sheathed with copper.

€OP'PERED, *pp.* Covered with sheets of copper; sheathed.

€OP'PER-FAST'ENED, *a.* Fastened with copper bolts.

€OP'PER-ISH, *a.* Containing copper; like copper, or partaking of it.

€OP'PER-NOSE, *n.* A red nose. *Shak.*

€OP'PER-PLATE, *n.* A plate of copper, on which concave lines are engraved or corroded, according to some delineated figure or design.

€OP'PER-SMITH, *n.* One whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils.

€OP'PER-WORK, *n.* A place where copper is wrought or manufactured. *Woodward.*

€OP'PER-WORM, *n.* A little worm in ships; a worm that frets garments; a worm that breeds in one's hand.

€OP'PER-Y, *a.* Mixed with copper; containing copper, or made of copper; like copper in taste or smell.

€OP'PING. *See* COPING.

€OP'PICE, or COPSE, *n.* [Norm. *coupiz.*] A wood of small growth, or consisting of underwood or brushwood; a wood cut at certain times for fuel.

€OP'PLED, *a.* Rising to a point; conical.

€OP'PLE-DUST, *n.* Powder used in purifying metals.

€OP'PLE-STONES, *n.* Lumps and fragments of stone broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of water. *Johnson.*—In *New England*, we pronounce this word *cobble*, *cobble-stones*, and apply it to small, round stones, from the size of an inch or two, to five or six inches or more, in diameter, wherever they may be found.

€OPSE. *See* COPPICE.

€OPSE, *v. t.* To preserve underwood. *Swift.*

€OP'SY, *a.* Having copses. *Dyer.*

€OP'TI€, *a.* Pertaining to the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, called *Copts* or *Cophti.*

€OP'TI€, *n.* The language of the Copts.

€OP'U-LA, *n.* [L.] In *logic*, the word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition.

€OP'U-LATE, *a.* Joined. [*Little used.*]

€OP'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *copulo.*] To unite; to join in pairs. [*Little used.*]

€OP'U-LATE, *v. i.* To unite in sexual embrace.

€OP-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *copulatio.*] The act of coupling; the embrace of the sexes in the act of generation; coition.

€OP'U-LA-TIVE, *a.* That unites or couples.—In *grammar*, the *copulative* conjunction connects two or more subjects or predicates.

€OP'U-LA-TIVE, *n.* 1. A copulative conjunction. 2. Connection; [*not in use.*]

€OP'Y, *n.* [Fr. *copie*; Arm. *copy.*] 1. A writing like another writing; a transcript from an original; or a book printed according to the original; hence, any single book, or set of books, containing a composition resembling the original work. 2. The form of a picture or statue according to the original; the imitation or likeness of any figure, draught, or almost any object. 3. An original work; the autograph; the archetype; that which is to be imitated in writing or printing; a pattern or example for imitation. 4. [L. *copia.*] Abundance; [*obs.*]

€OP'Y, *v. t.* 1. To write, print or engrave, according to an original; to form a like work or composition by writing, printing or engraving; to transcribe. 2. To paint or draw according to an original. 3. To form according to a model, as in architecture. 4. To imitate or attempt to resemble; to follow an original or pattern in manners or course of life.

€OP'Y, *v. i.* To imitate or endeavor to be like; to do any thing in imitation of something else.

€OP'Y-BOOK, *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

€OP'YED, *pp.* Transcribed; imitated; usually written *copied.*

€OP'Y-ER, *n.* One who copies or transcribes; usually written *copier.*

€OP'Y-HŌLD, *n.* In *England*, a tenure of estate by copy of court roll; or a tenure for which the tenant hath nothing to show, except the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court. *Blackstone.*

€OP'Y-HŌLD-ER, *n.* One who is possessed of land in copyhold.

€OP'Y-IST, *n.* A copier; a transcriber.

€OP'Y-RIGHT, *n.* The sole right which an author has in his own original literary compositions; the exclusive right of an author to print, publish and vend his own literary works, for his own benefit; the like right in the hands of an assignee.

€O-QUAL'LIN, *n.* A small quadruped of the squirrel kind, but incapable of climbing trees.

€ŌQUE'LI-€OT, or €ŌQUE'LI-€O, (kōke'le-co) *n.* [Fr.] Wild poppy; corn rose; hence, the color of wild poppy.

* €O-QUET', or €O-QUETTE', (ko-ket', or ko-quet') *n.* [Fr.] A vain, airy, trifling girl, who endeavors to attract admiration and advances in love, from a desire to gratify vanity, and then rejects her lover; a jilt.

* €O-QUET', *v. t.* To attempt to attract notice, admiration or love, from vanity, to entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

* €O-QUET', *v. i.* To trifle in love; to act the lover from vanity; to endeavor to gain admirers.

* €O-QUET'ISH, *a.* Practicing coquetry.

* €Ō'QUET-RY, *n.* [Fr. *coquetterie.*] Attempts to attract admiration, notice or love, from vanity; affectation of amorous advances; trifling in love.

† €OR, *n.* The measure of a pottle.

€OR'A-€LE, *n.* [W. *cwrwgle.*] A boat used in Wales by fishermen, made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth.

€OR'A-€OID, *n.* A small, sharp process of the scapula, shaped like a crow's beak.

€OR'A-€OID, *a.* Shaped like a beak. *Buckland.*

€OR'AL, *n.* [L. *corallium.*] 1. In *zoology*, a genus belonging to the order of *vermes zoophyta.* The trunk is radicated, jointed and calcarious. 2. A piece of coral worn by children about their necks.

€OR'AL, *a.* Made of coral; resembling coral.

€OR'AL-TREE, *n.* A genus of plants, *erythrina*, of several species, natives of Africa and America. They are all shrubby, flowering plants, adorned chiefly with trifoliate or three-lobed leaves, and scarlet spikes of papilionaceous flowers.

€OR'AL-WORT, *n.* A genus of plants, *dentaria.*

€OR-AL-LĀ'CEOUS, *a.* Like coral, or partaking of its qualities.

€OR'AL-LI-FORM, *a.* Resembling coral; forked and crooked. *Kirwan.*

€OR'AL-LINE, *a.* Consisting of coral; like coral; containing coral.

€OR'AL-LINE, *n.* A submarine plant-like body, consisting of many slender, jointed branches.

€OR'AL-LIN-ITE, *n.* A fossil polypier or coralline.

€OR'AL-LITE, *n.* A mineral substance or petrifaction, in the form of coral; or a fossil polypier, larger than a corallinite. *Kirwan.*

€OR'AL-LOID, or €OR-AL-LOID'AL, *a.* [*coral*, and *ειδος.*] Having the form of coral; branching like coral.

€OR'AL-LOID, *n.* Eschara or hornwrack, a species of coralline.

€O-RANT', *n.* [Fr. *courant.*] A lofty, sprightly dance. *Temple.*

€ORB, *n.* [L. *corbis.*] 1. A basket used in coaleries. 2. An ornament in a building.

€ORB'AN, *n.* [L. *corbis.*] 1. In *Jewish antiquity*, an offering which had life; an animal offered to God; in opposi-

tion to the *mincha*, which was an offering without life. 2. An alms-basket; a vessel to receive gifts of charity; a gift; an alms; a treasury of the church, where offerings are deposited.—3. Among *Mohammedans*, a ceremony performed at the foot of mount Arafat in Arabia, near Mecca. It consists in killing a number of sheep, and distributing them among the poor.

† €ORBE, *a.* [Fr. *courbe.*] Crooked. *Spenser.*

€ORB'EIL, *n.* [Fr. *corbeille.*] 1. In *fortification*, a little basket, to be filled with earth, and set upon a parapet, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers.

€ORB'EL, *n.* 1. In *architecture*, the representation of a basket, sometimes set on the heads of caryatides. 2. The vase or tambour of the Corinthian column; so called from its resemblance to a basket.

€ORB'EL, *n.* 1. A short piece of timber in a wall, jutting six or eight inches, in the manner of a shoulder-piece 2. A niche or hollow left in walls for images, figures or statues.

† €OR'BY, *n.* A raven.

€ORCE'LET', or €ORSE'LET, (kors'let) *n.* [Fr. *corselet.*] In *natural history*, that part of winged insects, which answers to the breast of other animals.

€OR'€ULE, or €OR'€LE, *n.* [L. *corculum.*] In *botany*, the heart of the seed, or rudiment of a future plant.

€ORD, *n.* [W. *cord;* Fr. *corde.*] 1. A string, or small rope, composed of several strands twisted together. 2. A quantity of wood, or other material, originally measured with a cord or line. The *cord* is a pile containing 128 cubic feet; or a pile eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet broad. 3. In *Scripture*, the *cords of the wicked* are the snares with which they catch the unwary.

€ORD, *v. t.* 1. To bind with a cord or rope; to fasten with cords. 2. To pile wood or other material for measurement and sale by the cord.

€ORD'MA-KER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ropes; but, in *America*, called *rope-maker.*

€ORD'WOOD, *n.* Wood cut and piled for sale by the cord, in distinction from long wood; *properly*, wood cut to the length of four feet.

€ORD'AGE, *n.* [Sp. *cordage;* Fr. *id.*] All sorts of cords or ropes used in the running rigging of a ship; all ropes and lines used on board of ships.

€ORD'ATE, } *a.* [L. *cordatus.*] Having the form of a
€ORD'A-TED, } heart; heart-shaped; a term used by naturalists.

€ORD'ATE-LY, *adv.* In a cordate form.

€ORD'ED, *pp.* 1. Bound or fastened with cords. 2. Piled in a form for measurement by the cord. 3. Made of cords; furnished with cords.—4. In *heraldry*, a *cross corded* is one wound with cords, or made of two pieces of wood.

€OR-DE-LIĒR', *n.* [Fr.] A Franciscan friar; one of the order of religious founded by St. Francis; a gray friar.

* €ORD'IAL, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Proceeding from the heart; hearty; sincere; not hypocritical; warm; affectionate. 2. Reviving the spirits; cheering; invigorating; giving strength or spirits.

* €ORD'IAL, *n.* 1. In *medicine*, that which suddenly excites the system, and increases the action of the heart or circulation when languid; any medicine which increases strength, raises the spirits, and gives life and cheerfulness to a person when weak and depressed. 2. Any thing that comforts, gladdens and exhilarates.

* €ORD-IAL'I-TY, *n.* Relation to the heart; [*not used.*] *Brown.* 2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy; sincere affection and kindness.

* €ORD'IAL-LY, *adv.* Heartily; sincerely; without hypocrisy; with real affection.

* €ORD'IAL-NESS, *n.* Heartiness. *Cotgrave.*

€ORD'IE-RITE, *n.* The mineral called otherwise *iolite* and *dichroite.*

€ORD'I-FORM, *a.* Heart-shaped; having the form of the human heart.

† €ORD'I-NER. *See* CORDWAINER.

€ORD'ON, *n.* [Fr., Sp. *cordon.*] 1. In *fortification*, a row of stones jutting before the rampart, and the basis of the parapet.—2. In *military language*, a line or series of military posts.

€ORD'O-VAN, *n.* Spanish leather.

€OR-DU-ROY', *n.* A thick cotton stuff ribbed.

€ORD'WAIN, *n.* [Sp. *cordoban;* Port. *cordovam;* Fr. *cordouan;* from *Cordova.*] Spanish leather; goat-skin tanned and dressed.

€ORD'WAIN-ER, *n.* [from *cordwain.*] A shoemaker. This word was formerly written *cordiner.*

€ORE, *n.* [Fr. *cœur;* Norm. *core.*] 1. The heart or inner part of a thing; *particularly*, the central part of fruit, containing the kernels or seeds. It was formerly applied to place; as, in the *core* of a square. *Raleigh.* 2. The inner part of an ulcer or boil. *Dryden.* 3. [Fr. *corps.*] A body; [*not used.*] 4. A disorder of sheep, occasioned by worms in the liver.

€ŌRED, *a.* In the *herring fishery*, rolled in salt and prepared for drying. *Ash.*

€O-RĒ'GENT, *n.* A joint regent or ruler. *Wraxall.*

€O-REL'A-TIVE. *See* CORRELATIVE.

€O-RI-Ā'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *coriaceous.*] 1. Consisting of leather, or resembling leather; tough.—2. In *botany*, stiff, like leather or parchment.

€O-RI-AN'DER, *n.* [L. *coriandrum.*] A genus of plants of two species.

€O-RIN'DON. *See* CORUNDUM.

€OR'INTH, *n.* 1. A city of Greece. Hence, 2. A small fruit, now called *currant*, which see. *Philips.*

€O-RINTH'I-A€, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth. *D'Anville.*

€O-RINTH'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth.—The *Corinthian* order, in *architecture*, is the most delicate of all the orders, and enriched with a profusion of ornaments.

€O-RINTH'I-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of Corinth.

€O-RI'VAL, *n.* [*con*, and *rival;* written improperly *corrival.*] A rival, or fellow rival; a competitor. *Shak.*

€O-RI'VAL, *v. t.* To rival; to pretend to equal. *Shak.*

€ORK, *n.* [D. *kurk;* G. *kork.*] 1. A glandiferous tree, a species of *quercus*, growing in Spain and Portugal, having a thick, rough, fungous, cleft bark. 2. The outer bark of the tree, or epidermis, of which stopples for bottles and casks are made. 3. A stopple for a bottle or cask, cut out of cork.

€ORK, *v. t.* To stop bottles or casks with corks; to confine or make fast with a cork.

€ORK, *n.* A frost nail, or sharp steel point on a horse-shoe.

€ORK, *v. t.* To form sharp points; to shoe with points; to wound with corks or sharp points. Used in *New England.* *See* CALK.

€ORK'ING-PIN, *n.* A pin of a large size. *Swift.*

€ORK'-SCREW, *n.* A screw to draw corks from bottles.

€ORK'Y, *a.* Consisting of cork; resembling cork; made of cork; tough.

€OR'MO-RANT, *n.* [Fr. *cormoran.*] 1. The water-raven, a large fowl of the pelican kind. 2. A glutton.

€ORN, *n.* [Sax. *corn.*] 1. A single seed of certain plants, as wheat, rye, barley and maize; a grain. In this sense, it has a plural; as, three barley *corns* make an inch. 2. The seeds of certain plants in general, in bulk or quantity; as, *corn* is dear or scarce. In this sense, the word comprehends all the kinds of grain which constitute the food of men and horses. In *Great Britain*, *corn* is generally applied to wheat, rye, oats and barley. In the *United States*, it has the same general sense, but, by custom, it is appropriated to maize. In this sense, *corn* has no plural. 3. The plants which produce corn, when growing in the field; the stalks and ears, or the stalks, ears and seeds, after reaping and before thrashing.—4. In *surgery*, a hard excrescence, or induration of the skin, on the toes or some part of the feet, occasioned by the pressure of the shoes; so called from its hardness and resemblance to a corn. 5. A small, hard particle. *See* GRAIN.

€ORN, *v. t.* 1. To preserve and season with salt in grains; to sprinkle with salt. 2. To granulate; to form into small grains.

€ORN'BIND, *n.* Climbing buck-wheat. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

€ORN'BLADE, *n.* The leaf of the maize.

€ORN'CHAN-DLER, *n.* A dealer in corn.

€ORN'€LAD, *a.* Covered with growing corn. *Barlow.*

€ORN'€RAKE, *n.* The crake or land-rail; the corn-crow.

€ORN'-€UT-TER, *n.* One who cuts corns, or indurations of the skin.

€ORN'FIELD, *n.* A field where corn is growing.

€ORN'FLAG, *n.* A genus of plants, the *gladiolus*, of several species, bearing red or white flowers.

€ORN'FLŌOR, *n.* A floor for corn, or for thrashing corn.

€ORN'FLOW-ER, *n.* A flower or plant growing among corn; as the blue-bottle, wild poppy, &c.

€ORN'HEAP, *n.* A heap of corn *Hall.*

€ORN'LAND, *n.* Land appropriated or suitable to the production of corn, or grain.

€ORN'LOFT, *n.* An apartment for corn; a granary.

€ORN-MAR-Y-GŌLD, *n.* A genus of plants, the *chrysanthemum.*

† €ORN'MĂS-TER, *n.* One who cultivates corn for sale.

€ORN'ME-TER, *n.* One who measures corn.

€ORN'MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding corn, more generally called a *grist-mill.*

€ORN'-PĂRS-LEY, *n.* A genus of plants, the *sison.*

€ORN'PIPE, *n.* A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn. *Johnson.*

€ORN'-RO€K-ET, *n.* A genus of plants, the *bunias.*

€ORN'ROSE, *n.* A species of poppy, or *papaver.*

€ORN'-SAL-LAD, *n.* A plant, a species of *valeriana.*

€ORN'STALK, *n.* A stalk of corn, particularly a stalk of the maize. *America.*

€ORN'-VĪ-O-LET, *n.* A species of *campanula.*

€ORN'-WAIN, *n.* A wagon loaded with corn. *Bp. Horsley.*

€ORN'AGE, *n.* An ancient tenure of lands, which obliged the tenant to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

€ORN'E-A, *n.* [from L. *cornu.*] The transparent membrane in the fore-part of the eye, through which the rays of light pass.

CORN'EL, CORN'EL-TREE, or COR-NĒL'IAN-TREE, *n.* [L. *cornus.*] The cornelian cherry or dog-wood, a genus of plants of several species.

COR-NĒL'IAN. *See* CARNELIAN.

CORN'E-MUSE, or CORN'A-MUTE, *n.* [Fr. *cornemuse.*] A kind of rustic flute. *Drayton.*

CORN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *corneus.*] Horny; like horn; consisting of a horny substance, or substance resembling horn; hard.

CORN'ER, *n.* [W. *cornel.*] 1. The point where two converging lines meet; *properly*, the external point; an angle. 2. The interior point where two lines meet; an angle. 3. The space between two converging lines or walls which meet in a point. 4. An inclosed place, a secret or retired place. 5. *Indefinitely*, any part; a part. 6. The end, extremity or limit.—*Corner-teeth of a horse*, the foreteeth between the middling teeth and the tushes.

CORN'ERED, *a.* Having corners; having three or more angles.

CORN'ER-STONE, *n.* The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; the principal stone, and especially the stone which forms the corner of the foundation of an edifice.

CORN'ER-WISE, *adv.* Diagonally; with the corner in front; not parallel.

CORN'ET, *n.* [Fr. *cornet, cornette.*] 1. An instrument of music, in the nature of a trumpet, sounded by blowing with the mouth.—2. In *modern usage*, an officer of cavalry, who bears the ensign or colors of a troop. 3. A company of cavalry; a troop of horse; [*not used.*]—4. *The cornet of a horse* [*coronet*] is the lowest part of his pastern, that runs round the coffin. 5. A little cap of paper in which retailers inclose small wares. 6. A scarf anciently worn by doctors. 7. A head-dress.

CORN'ET-CY, *n.* The commission or rank of a cornet.

CORN'ET-TER, or CORN'ET-ER, *n.* One who blows a cornet. *Hakewill.*

COR'NICE, *n.* [It.] 1. In *architecture*, the uppermost member of the entablature of a column, or the highest projecture; that which crowns an order. 2. A little projecture in joinery or masonry.—*Cornice-ring* of a cannon is the ring next from the muzzle-ring backward.

CORN'I-CLE, *n.* [L. *corniculum.*] A little horn.

COR-NIC'U-LATE, *a.* 1. Horned; having horns.—2. In *botany*, producing horned pods; bearing a little spur or horn.

COR-NIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *corniger.*] Horned; having horns.

CORN'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house or place where powder is granulated.

CORN'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Cornwall, in England; and, as a *noun*, the language of Cornwall.

CORN'IST, *n.* A performer on the cornet or horn.

CORN'LESS, *a.* Destitute of corn.

COR-NU-CŌ'PI-A, *n.* [L. *cornu* and *copia.*] 1. The horn of plenty, an emblem of abundance of fruits.—2. In *architecture* and *sculpture*, the figure of a horn, from which fruits and flowers are represented as proceeding.

COR-NŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *cornutus.*] To bestow horns; to cuckold.

COR-NŪT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.—2. In *botany*, horn-shaped.

COR-NŪ'TO, *n.* [It.] A man that wears the horns; a cuckold.

COR-NŪ'TOR, *n.* A cuckold-maker. *Jordan.*

CORN'Y, *a.* [L. *cornu.*] Horny; strong, stiff or hard like horn; resembling horn.

CORN'Y, *a.* Producing corn; containing corn.

COR'O-DY, or COR'RO-DY, *n.* [It. *corredo.*] An allowance of meat, drink or clothing, due to the king from an abbey or other religious house.

COR'OL, } *n.* [L. *corolla.*] In *botany*, the inner cover-
CO-ROL'LA, } ing of a flower.

COR-OL-LĀ'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to a corol; inclosing and protecting like a wreath.

* COR'OL-LA-RY, *n.* [L. *corollarium.*] 1. A conclusion or consequence drawn from premises, or from what is advanced or demonstrated. 2. A surplus. *Shak.*

COR'OL-LET, } *n.* One of the partial flowers which make
COR'OL-LULE, } a compound one; the floret in an aggregate flower.

CO-RŌ'NA, *n.* [L.] 1. In *architecture*, a large, flat member of a cornice, crowning the entablature and the whole order; called by workmen the *drip.*—2. In *anatomy*, the upper surface of the molar teeth, or grinders.—3. In *botany*, the circumference or margin of a radiated compound flower.—4. In *optics*, a halo or luminous circle around the sun, moon or stars.

COR'O-NAL, *a.* Belonging to the crown or top of the head.

COR'O-NAL, *n.* 1. A crown; wreath; garland. 2. The first suture of the skull.

COR'O-NA-RY, *a.* Relating to a crown; seated on the top of the head; or placed as a crown.—*Coronary vessels*, in *anatomy*, certain vessels which furnish the substance of the heart with blood.—*Coronary arteries*, two arteries which spring from the aorta.

COR-O-NĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act or solemnity of crowning a king or emperor; the act of investing a prince with the insignia of royalty, on his succeeding to the sovereignty. 2. The pomp or assembly attending a coronation.—*Coronation-oath*, the oath taken by a king at his coronation.

† COR'ONEL, (kur'nel) *n.* [Sp. *coronel.*] The officer who commands a regiment. *Spenser.*

COR'O-NER, *n.* [law Lat. *coronator.*] An officer whose office is concerned principally with pleas of the crown. One chief part of his duty is, when a person is slain or dies suddenly, or in prison, to inquire into the manner of his death.—In some of the states in *America*, there is a *coroner*, but his principal or only duty is to inquire into the causes of untimely death.

COR'O-NET, *n.* [from *corona.*] 1. An inferior crown worn by noblemen.—2. In *poetical language*, an ornamental head-dress.—*Coronet of a horse. See* CORNET.

COR'O-NI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a crown.

COR'O-NOID, *a.* [Gr. κορωνη and ειδος.] Noting the upper and anterior process of the end of the lower jaw, called the *coronoid* process. *Coxe.*

COR'O-NULE, *n.* A coronet or little crown of a seed; the downy tuft on seeds.

COR'PO-RAL, *n.* [It. *caporale*; Fr. *caporal.*] 1. The lowest officer of a company of infantry, next below a sergeant. 2. The *corporal of a ship of war* is an officer under the master at arms, employed to teach the sailors the use of small arms.

COR'PO-RAL, *a.* [L. *corporalis.*] 1. Belonging or relating to the body. 2. Material; not spiritual. *See* CORPOREAL. *Shak.*

COR'PO-RAL, } *n.* A fine linen cloth, used to cover the
COR'PO-RALE, } sacred elements in the eucharist, or in which the sacrament is put. *Paley.*—*Corporal oath*, a solemn oath, so called from the ancient usage of touching the *corporale*, or cloth that covered the consecrated elements. *Paley.*

COR-PO-RAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being a body or embodied; opposed to *spirituality. Raleigh.*

COR'PO-RAL-LY, *adv.* Bodily; in or with the body.

COR'PO-RAL-SHIP, *n.* A corporal's command in a Russian company.

COR'PO-RAS, *n.* The old name of the corporal, or communion cloth.

COR'PO-RATE, *a.* [L. *corporatus.*] 1. United in a body, or community, as a number of individuals, who are empowered to transact business as an individual; formed into a body. 2. United; general; collectively one.

† COR'PO-RATE, *v. t.* To unite. *More.*

COR'PO-RATE-LY, *adv.* In a corporate capacity.

COR'PO-RATE-NESS, *n.* The state of a corporate body.

COR-PO-RĀ'TION, *n.* A body politic or corporate, formed and authorized by law to act as a single person; a society having the capacity of transacting business as an individual.

COR-PO-RĀ'TOR, *n.* The member of a corporation.

† COR'PO-RA-TURE, *n.* The state of being embodied *More.*

COR-PŌ'RE-AL, or COR-PŌ'RE-OUS, *a.* Having a body, consisting of a material body; material; opposed to *spiritual*, or *immaterial.*

COR-PŌ'RE-AL-IST, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances.

COR-PŌ'RE-AL-LY, *adv.* In body; in a bodily form or manner.

COR-PO-RĒ'I-TY, *n.* The state of having a body, or of being embodied; materiality.

COR-POR-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of giving body or palpability.

† COR-PŌ'RI-FŸ, *v. t.* To embody; to form into a body.

COR'PO-SANT, or COR'PU-SANSE, *n.* [Sp. *cuerpo santo.*] A name given by seamen to a luminous appearance often beheld, in dark, tempestuous nights, about the decks and rigging of a ship, but particularly at the mast-heads and yard-arms, supposed to be electrical.

CORPS, (kōre) *n.* [Fr., from L. *corpus.*] 1. In *military language*, a body of troops; any division of an army. 2. A body, in contempt, as used by *Milton* and *Dryden*, but probably pronounced in the English manner, as *corpse.* 3. A carcass; a dead body. [*See* CORPSE.] *Shak.*—4. In *architecture*, any part that projects beyond a wall, serving as the ground of some decoration.

CORPSE, (korps) *n.* [L. *corpus.*] The dead body of a human being.

CORPS'-DE-GARDE, (kōre'de-gard) *n.* [Fr.] *See* COURT OF GUARD.

COR'PU-LENCE, } *n.* [L. *corpulentia.*] 1. Fleshiness; ex-
COR'PU-LEN-CY, } cessive fatness; a state of being loaded with flesh. 2. Spissitude; grossness of matter; [*l. u.*]

COR'PU-LENT, *a.* Fleshy; having a great or excessive quantity of fat or flesh, in proportion to the frame of the body.

CORPUS CHRISTI. [*Body of Christ.*] A festival of the church of England, kept on the next Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, in honor of the eucharist.

CORPUS-CLE, (kor'pus-sl) *n.* [L. *corpusculum.*] A minute particle, or physical atom.

CORPUSCULAR, *a.* Relating to corpuscles, or small particles, supposed to be the constituent materials of all large bodies. The *corpuscular* philosophy attempts to account for the phenomena of nature, by the motion, figure, rest, position, &c., of the minute particles of matter. *Encyc.*

CORPUSCULARIAN, *a.* Corpuscular, as above.

CORPUSCULARIAN, *n.* An advocate for the *corpuscular* philosophy.

CORRACLE. *See* CORACLE.

† CORRADE', *v. t.* To rub off; to scrape together.

CORRADIATION, *n.* A conjunction of rays in one point. *Bacon.*

CORRECT', *a.* [L. *correctus.*] *Literally*, set right or made straight. Hence, right; conformable to truth, rectitude or propriety, or conformable to a just standard; not faulty; free from error.

CORRECT', *v. t.* 1. To make right; to rectify; to bring to the standard of truth, justice, or propriety. 2. To amend; to remove or retrench faults or errors; to set right. 3. To bring back or attempt to bring back to propriety in morals; to punish for faults or deviations from moral rectitude; to chastise; to discipline. 4. To obviate or remove whatever is wrong or inconvenient; to reduce or change the qualities of any thing by mixture, or other application; to counteract whatever is injurious.

CORRECT'ED, *pp.* Set right; freed from errors; amended; punished.

CORRECT'ING, *ppr.* Bringing to the standard of truth, justice or propriety; amending; chastising.

CORRECTION, *n.* [L. *correctio.*] 1. The act of correcting; the act of bringing back, from error or deviation, to a just standard, as to truth, rectitude, justice or propriety. 2. Retrenchment of faults or errors; amendment. 3. That which is substituted in the place of what is wrong. 4. That which is intended to rectify, or to cure faults; punishment; discipline; chastisement; that which corrects.—5. In *scriptural language*, whatever tends to correct the moral conduct, and bring back from error or sin, as afflictions. 6. Critical notice; animadversion. 7. Abatement of noxious qualities; the counteraction of what is inconvenient or hurtful in its effects.—*House of correction*, a house where disorderly persons are confined; a bridewell.

CORRECTION-AL, *a.* Tending to or intended for correction. *Walsh.*

CORRECTION-ER, *n.* One that has been in the house of correction. *Shak.*

CORRECTIVE, *a.* Having the power to correct; having the quality of removing or obviating what is wrong, or injurious; tending to rectify.

CORRECTIVE, *n.* 1. That which has the power of correcting; that which has the quality of altering or obviating what is wrong or injurious. 2. Limitation; restriction; [*little used.*]

CORRECT'LY, *adv.* In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard; exactly; accurately.

CORRECT'NESS, *n.* 1. Conformity to truth, justice, or propriety. 2. Conformity to settled usages or rules. 3. Conformity to a copy or original. 4. Conformity to established rules of taste or proportion.

CORRECTOR, *n.* 1. One who corrects; one who amends faults, retrenches error, and renders conformable to truth or propriety, or to any standard. 2. One who punishes for correction; one who amends or reforms by chastisement, reproof or instruction. 3. That which corrects; that which abates or removes what is noxious or inconvenient; an ingredient in a composition which abates or counteracts the force of another.

CORREGIDOR, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish magistrate.

CORRELATE', *v. i.* [L. *con* and *relatus.*] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

CORRELATE, *n.* One who stands in an opposite relation, as father and son. *South.*

CORRELATION, *n.* Reciprocal relation. *Paley.*

CORRELATIVE, *a.* [L. *con* and *relativus.*] Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a certain state depends on the existence of another; as *father* and *son*, *husband* and *wife*, are *correlative* terms.

CORRELATIVE, *n.* That which is opposed to something else in a certain relation. The son is the *correlative* of his father.

CORRELATIVE-LY, *adv.* In a correlative relation.

CORRELATIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being correlative.

CORREPTION, *n.* [L. *corripio.*] Chiding; reproof; reprimand. *Hammond.*

CORRESPOND', *v. i.* [It. *corrispondere*; Fr. *correspondre.*] 1. To suit; to answer; to agree; to fit; to be congruous; to be adapted to. 2. To be equal; to be adequate or proportioned. 3. To communicate by letters sent and received; to hold intercourse with a person at a distance by sending and receiving letters.

CORRESPONDENCE, } *n.* 1. Relation; fitness; congru-
CORRESPONDENCY, } ity; mutual adaptation of one thing to another. 2. Intercourse between persons at a distance, by means of letters sent and answers received. 3. The letters which pass between correspondents. 4. Friendly intercourse; reciprocal exchange of offices or civilities; connection.

CORRESPONDENT, *a.* Suitable; fit; congruous; agreeable; answerable; adapted.

CORRESPONDENT, *n.* One who corresponds; one with whom an intercourse is carried on by letters or messages.

CORRESPONDENT-LY, *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

CORRESPONDING, *ppr.* 1. Carrying on intercourse by letters. 2. *a.* Answering; agreeing; suiting.

CORRESPONSIVE, *a.* Answerable; adapted.

CORRIDOR, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *corredor.*] 1. In *architecture*, a gallery or long aisle round a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other.—2. In *fortification*, the covered way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place.

CORRIGIBLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. That may be set right, or amended. 2. That may be reformed. 3. Punishable; that may be chastised for correction.

CORRIVAL, *n.* A fellow rival; a competitor. More correctly *co-rival*, which see.

† CORRIVAL, *a.* Contending. *Ep. Fleetwood.*

† CORRIVAL, *v. i.* To vie with. *Fitzgeffry.*

† CORRIVALITY, } *n.* Competition.
† CORRIVALRY, }

† CORRIVALSHIP, *n.* Opposition; rivalry. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CORRIVATE, *v. t.* To draw water out of several streams into one. [*Little used.*]

CORRIVATION, *n.* The running of different streams into one. [*Not much used.*]

CORROBORANT, *a.* Strengthening; having the power or quality of giving strength.

CORROBORANT, *n.* A medicine that strengthens the human body when weak.

CORROBORATE, *v. t.* [L. *corroboro.*] 1. To strengthen; to make strong, or to give additional strength to. 2. To confirm; to make more certain.

CORROBORATED, *pp.* Strengthened; confirmed; rendered more certain.

CORROBORATING, *ppr.* Strengthening; giving firmness or additional assurance.

CORROBORATION, *n.* The act of strengthening or confirming; addition of strength, assurance, or security; confirmation.

CORROBORATIVE, *a.* Having the power of giving strength, or additional strength; tending to confirm.

CORROBORATIVE, *n.* A medicine that strengthens; a corroborant.

CORRODE', *v. t.* [L. *corrodo.*] 1. To eat away by degrees; to wear away, or diminish, by gradually separating small particles from a body, in the manner an animal gnaws a substance. 2. To wear away by degrees; to prey upon; to impair; to consume or diminish by slow degrees.

CORRODED, *pp.* Eaten away gradually; worn, diminished, impaired, by slow degrees.

CORRODENT, *a.* Having the power of corroding, or wasting by degrees.

CORRODENT, *n.* Any substance or medicine that corrodes. *Coxe.*

CORRODIATE, *v. t.* To eat away by degrees. *Sandys.*

CORRODIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being corrodible.

CORRODIBLE, *a.* That may be corroded. *Brown.*

CORRODING, *ppr.* Eating away gradually; impairing; wasting.

CORRODY. [*See* CORODY.] But *corrody* is the more correct orthography.

CORROSIBLE, *a. See* CORRODIBLE.

CORROSIBILITY, *n. See* CORRODIBILITY.

CORROSIBLENESS, *n.* Susceptibility of corrosion. *Dict.*

CORROSION, *n.* The action of eating or wearing away by slow degrees, as by the action of acids on metals, by which the substance is gradually changed.

CORROSIVE, *a.* 1. Eating; wearing away; having the power of gradually wearing, consuming or impairing 2. Having the quality of fretting or vexing.—*Corrosive sublimate*, the corrosive muriate or perchloride of mercury.

CORROSIVE, *n.* 1. That which has the quality of eating or wearing gradually. 2. That which has the power of fretting.

CORROSIVE-LY, *adv.* Like a corrosive; with the power of corrosion; in a corrosive manner.

CORROSIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of corroding, eating away or wearing; acrimony.

CORRUGANT, *a.* Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

CORRUGATE, *v. t.* [L. *corrugo.*] To wrinkle; to draw or contract into folds. *Bacon.*

€OR/RU-GATE, *a.* Wrinkled. *Young.*
€OR/RU-GA-TED, *pp.* Wrinkled.
€OR/RU-GA-TING, *ppr.* Contracting into wrinkles.
€OR-RU-GĀ/TION, *n.* A wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles.
€OR/RU-GA-TOR, *n.* A muscle which contracts the skin of the forehead into wrinkles. *Coxe.*
€OR-RŪ/GENT-MUS/CLE, *n.* A muscle of the eye, called also *corrugator supercilii. Chambers.*
€OR-RUPT/, *v. t.* [L. *corruptus.*] 1. To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; to separate the component parts of a body, as by a natural process, which is accompanied by a fetid smell. 2. To vitiate or deprave; to change from good to bad. 3. To waste, spoil, or consume. 4. To defile or pollute. 5. To entice from good, and allure to evil. 6. To pervert; to break, disobey or make void. 7. To pervert or vitiate integrity; to bribe. 8. To debase or render impure, by alterations or innovations. 9. To pervert; to falsify; to infect with errors.
€OR-RUPT/, *v. i.* 1. To become putrid; to putrefy; to rot. 2. To become vitiated; to lose purity
€OR-RUPT/, *a.* [L. *corruptus.*] 1. Changed from a sound to a putrid state, as by natural decomposition. 2. Spoiled; tainted; vitiated; unsound. 3. Depraved; vitiated; tainted with wickedness. 4. Debased; rendered impure; changed to a worse state. 5. Not genuine; infected with errors or mistakes.
€OR-RUPT/ED, *pp.* Putrefied; vitiated; depraved; spoiled; marred; bribed; infected with errors.
€OR-RUPT/ER, *n.* 1. One who corrupts; one who vitiates, or taints. 2. One who bribes; that which depraves or destroys integrity. 3. One who introduces errors.
€OR-RUPT-I-BIL/I-TY, *n.* The possibility of being corrupted.
€OR-RUPT/I-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *corruptible.*] 1. That may be corrupted; that may become putrid; subject to decay and destruction. 2. That may be vitiated in qualities or principles; susceptible of depravation.
€OR-RUPT/I-BLE, *n.* That which may decay and perish; the human body. 1 *Cor.* xv.
€OR-RUPT/I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Susceptibility of corruption; corruptibility.
€OR-RUPT/I-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.
€OR-RUPT/ING, *ppr.* Putrefying; depraving; vitiating.
€OR-RUP/TION, *n.* [L. *corruptio.*] 1. The act of corrupting, or state of being corrupt or putrid; the destruction of the natural form of bodies, by the separation of the component parts, or by disorganization, in the process of putrefaction. 2. Putrid matter; pus. 3. Putrescence; a foul state occasioned by putrefaction. 4. Depravity; wickedness; perversion or deterioration of moral principles; loss of purity or integrity. 5. Debasement; taint; or tendency to a worse state. 6. Impurity; depravation; debasement. 7. Bribery.—8. In *law*, taint; impurity of blood, in consequence of an act of attainder of treason or felony, by which a person is disabled to inherit lands from an ancestor.
€OR-RUPT/IVE, *a.* Having the quality of corrupting, tainting or vitiating. *Ray.*
€OR-RUPT/LESS, *a.* Not susceptible of corruption, or decay. *Dryden.*
€OR-RUPT/LY, *adv.* 1. In a corrupt manner; with corruption; viciously; wickedly; without integrity. 2. By bribery.
€OR-RUPT/NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being corrupt; putrid state, or putrescence. 2. A state of moral impurity. 3. A vicious state; debasement; impurity.
€OR-RUPT/RESS, *n.* A female that corrupts others.
€OR/SAIR, *n.* [Fr. *corsaire.*] A pirate; one who cruises or scours the ocean, with an armed vessel, without a commission from any prince or state, to seize and plunder merchantmen.
€OR/SAK, *n.* A species of fox. *Pennant.*
€ORSE, *n.* [Fr. *corps*; L. *corpus.*] A corpse; the dead body of a human being; *a poetical word. Addison.*
€ORSE/-EN-€UM/BERED, *a.* Loaded with dead bodies. *Barlow.*
€ORSE/-PRES-ENT, *n.* A mortuary or present paid at the interment of a dead body.
€ORSE/LET, (kors/let) *n.* [Fr. *corselet.*] 1. A little cuirass, or an armor to cover the body for protection, worn formerly by pike-men. 2. *See* CORCELET.
€ORSE/LET, (kors/let) *v. t.* To encircle with a corselet. *Beaumont.*
€ORS/ET, *n.* [Fr.] A bodice; jumps; something worn to give shape to the body; used by ladies and dandies.
€ORS/NED, *n.* [Sax. *corsnæde.*] The morsel of execration or curse; a piece of bread consecrated by exorcism, and to be swallowed by a suspected person, as a trial of his innocence.
€OR-TEGE/, (kor-tāzhe/) *n.* [Fr.] A train of attendants.
€ORT/ES, *n. plu.* [from Sp. *corte*, court.] The Spanish name of the states of the kingdom, composed of nobility, clergy, and representatives of cities; the assembly of the states, answering, in some measure, to the parliament of Great Britain.
€OR/TI-€AL, *a.* Belonging to bark; consisting of bark or rind; resembling bark or rind; external; belonging to the external covering.
€OR/TI-€ATE, €OR/TI-€A-TED, *a.* [L. *corticatus.*] Resembling the bark or rind of a tree. *Brown.*
€OR-TI-CIF/ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cortex* and *fero.*] Producing bark, or that which resembles it. *Dict.*
€OR-TIC/I-FORM, *a.* Resembling bark.
€ORT/I-€OSE, €ORT/I-€OUS, *a.* Barky; full of bark. *Dict.*
€O-RUND/UM, *n.* The corindon-harmophane of Haüy, and the adamantine spar of Kirwan.
€O-RUS/€ANT, *a.* Flashing; glittering by flashes.
€OR/US-€ATE, *v. i.* [L. *corusco.*] To flash; to lighten; to glitter. *Greenhill.*
€OR-US-€Ā/TION, *n.* [L. *coruscatio.*] 1. A flash; a sudden burst of light in the clouds or atmosphere. 2. The light produced by the combustion of inflammable gas in the earth.—*Artificial coruscations* are produced by phosphorus and sulphuric acid, or by sulphuric acid and iron filings.
€OR/VET, *n.* [Fr. *corvette.*] A sloop of war; an advice-boat.
€OR-VET/TO, *n.* The curvet. *Peacham.*
€ORV/US, *n.* [L. *corvus.*] 1. In *astronomy*, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, containing nine stars. 2. A military engine or gallery used by the Romans for boarding ships in war.
€OR-Y-BAN/TI€, *a.* Madly agitated; inflamed like the Corybantes, the frantic priests of Cybele.
€OR/YMB, *n.* [L. *corymbus.*] *Primarily*, a top, head, or cluster. In *modern botany*, a species of inflorescence.
€O-RYM/BI-A-TED, *a.* Garnished with corymbs.
€OR-YM-BIF/ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *corymbifer.*] Producing corymbs; bearing flowers, fruit, or berries in clusters.
€O-RYM/BOUS, *a.* Consisting of corymbs; in clusters.
€O-RYM/BU-LOUS, *a.* Having or consisting of little corymbs.
€OR/Y-PHENE, *n.* A fish with a sloping, truncated head, and the dorsal fin extending the whole length of the back.
€OR-Y-PHĒ/US, *n.* [Gr.] The chief of a chorus; the chief of a company. *South.*
€OS-CI-NOM/AN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *κοσκινον* and *μαντεια.*] The art or practice of divination by means of a sieve.
€O-SĒ/€ANT, *n.* In *geometry*, the secant of an arc which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.
€OS/EN. *See* COZEN.
† €Ō/SIER, *n.* [Fr. *cousu.*] A botcher. *Shak.*
† €O-SIG-NIF/I-€A-TIVE, *a.* Having the same signification.
€OS/IN-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *cousinage.*] In *law*, a writ to recover possession of an estate in lands, when a stranger has entered and abated, after the death of the tresail, or the grandfather's grandfather, or other collateral relation.
€Ō/-SINE, *n.* In *geometry*, the sine of an arc which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.
€OS-MET/I€, *a.* [Gr. *κοσμητικος.*] Beautifying; improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the skin.
€OS-MET/I€, *n.* Any preparation that renders the skin soft, pure and white, and helps to beautify and improve the complexion.
€OS/MI-€AL, *a.* [Gr. *κοσμικος.*] 1. Relating to the world, or to the whole system of visible bodies, including the earth and stars.—2. In *astronomy*, rising or setting with the sun; not acronical.
€OS/MI-€AL-LY, *adv.* With the sun at rising or setting: a star is said to rise or set *cosmically*, when it rises or sets with the sun.
€OS-MOG/O-NIST, *n.* One who treats of the origin or formation of the universe.
€OS-MOG/O-NY, *n.* [Gr. *κοσμογονια.*] The generation, origin or creation of the world or universe. In *physics*, the science of the origin or formation of the universe.
€OS-MOG/RA-PHER, *n.* One who describes the world or universe, including the heavens and the earth.
€OS-MO-GRAPH/I€, €OS-MO-GRAPH/I-€AL, *a.* Relating to the general description of the universe.
€OS-MO-GRAPH/I-€AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner relating to the science of describing the universe, or corresponding to cosmography.
€OS-MOG/RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *κοσμογραφια.*] A description of the world or universe; or the art which teaches the construction of the whole system of worlds, or the figure, disposition and relation of all its parts, and the manner of representing them on a plane.
€OS/MO-LABE, *n.* [Gr. *κοσμος*, world, and *λαμβανω*, to take.] An ancient instrument for measuring distances in the heavens or on earth, much the same as the astrolabe, and called also *pantacosm.*

COS-MOL'A-TO-RY, *n.* [Gr. *κοσμος* and *λατρευω.*] The worship paid to the world, or its parts, by heathens.
COS-MO-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to a discourse or treatise of the world, or to the science of the universe.
COS-MOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who describes the universe.
COS-MOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *κοσμολογια.*] The science of the world or universe; or a treatise relating to the structure and parts of the system of creation.
COS-MO-PLAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *κοσμος* and *πλασσω.*] World-forming; pertaining to the formation of the world.
COS-MO-POL'I-TAN, } *n.* [Gr. *κοσμος* and *πολιτης.*] A per-
COS-MOP'O-LITE, } son who has no fixed residence; one who is no where a stranger, or who is at home in every place; a citizen of the world.
COSS, *n.* A Hindoo measure of one English mile and a quarter nearly. *Asiat. Res.*
COS'SACK, *n.* The Cossacks inhabit the Ukraine, in the Russian empire.
COS'SAS, *n.* Plain India muslins, of various qualities and breadths.
COS'SET, *n.* [qu. G. *kossat.*] A lamb brought up by hand, or without the aid of the dam.
COS'SIC, *a.* Relating to algebra. *Bp. Hall.*
COST, *n.* [G., D., Sw., Dan. *kost.*] 1. The price, value or equivalent of a thing purchased; the amount in value paid, charged or engaged to be paid for any thing bought or taken in barter. 2. Expense; amount in value expended or to be expended; charge; that which is given or to be given for another thing.—3. In *law*, the sum fixed by law, or allowed by the court, for charges of a suit awarded against the party losing, in favor of the party prevailing, &c. 4. Loss or expense of any kind; detriment; pain; suffering. 5. Sumptuousness; great expense.
COST, *n.* [L. *costa.*] A rib or side. *B. Jonson.*
COST, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cost.* [G. and D. *kosten.*] 1. To require to be given or expended in barter or purchase; to be bought for. 2. To require to be laid out, given, bestowed or employed. 3. To require to be borne or suffered.
COST'AL, *a.* [Fr. *costal.*] Pertaining to the side of the body or the ribs; as, *costal* nerves.
COST'ARD, *n.* 1. A head; [*not used.*] *Shak.* 2. An apple, round and bulky, like the head.
COST'ARD-MONG'ER, *n.* An apple-seller.
COST'ER-MONG'ER, *n.* An apple-seller.
COS'TIVE, *a.* [from It. *costipato, costipare*; L. *constipo.*] 1. *Literally*, crowded, stuffed, as the intestines; hence, bound in body; retaining fecal matter in the bowels, in a hard and dry state; having the excrements obstructed, or the motion of the bowels too slow. 2. Dry and hard; [*not used.*] *Mortimer.*
COS'TIVE-NESS, *n.* A preternatural detention of the fecal matter of the bowels, with hardness and dryness; an obstruction or preternatural slowness of evacuations from the bowels.
COST'LI-NESS, *n.* Expensiveness; great cost, or expense; sumptuousness. *Sidney.*
COST'LESS, *a.* Costing nothing. *Barrow.*
COST'LY, *a.* Of a high price; sumptuous; expensive; purchased at a great expense.
COST'MA-RY, *n.* [L. *costus*, and *Maria.*] A species of tansy, or *tanacetum*; alecost.
† COS'TREL, *n.* A bottle.
COS'TUME, *n.* [Fr.] 1. In *painting*, a rule or precept by which an artist is enjoined to make every person and thing sustain its proper character, observing the scene of action, the country or place, and making the habits, arms, manners and proportions correspond. Hence, the observance of this rule in execution. 2. An established mode of dress.
CO-SUF'FER-ER, *n.* One who suffers with another.
CO-SU-PRĒME', *n.* A partaker of supremacy.
CO-SŪRE'TY, *n.* One who is surety with another. *Mass. Rep.*
COT, COTE, or COAT, at the end of the names of places, come generally from the Saxon *cot*, a cottage. *Gibson.*
COT, or COTE, *n.* [Sax. *cot, cote, cyte.*] 1. A small house; a hut; a mean habitation; also, a shed or inclosure for beasts. 2. A leathern cover for a sore finger. 3. An abridgment of *cotquean.* 4. A cade lamb; [*local.*] *Grose.* 5. A little boat.
CO-TAB'U-LATE. *See* CONTABULATE.
CO-TAN'GENT, *n.* The tangent of an arc which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.
COTE. *See* QUOTE, which was formerly written *cote.*
COTE, *n.* A sheepfold. *See* COT.
COTE, *v. t.* To pass by and turn before; to gain ground in coursing and give a competitor the turn. [*Little used.*]
CO-TEM-PO-RĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* Living or being at the same time.
CO-TEM'PO-RA-RY, *a.* Living or being at the same time. *Locke.*
CO-TEM'PO-RA-RY, *n.* One who lives at the same time with another. [I consider this word as preferable to *contemporary*, as being more easily pronounced.]
CO-TEN'ANT, *n.* A tenant in common. *Kent.*
CO-TE-RIE', *n.* [Fr.] A friendly party, or fashionable association.
CO-THURN'ATE, } *a.* Buskined; relating to tragedy.
CO-THURN'A-TED, } *Cockeram.*
CO-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *coticula.*] Pertaining to whetstones; like, or suitable for whetstones. *Kirwan.*
CO-TIL'LON, (ko-til'yun) *n.* [Fr.] A brisk dance, performed by eight persons together; also, a tune which regulates the dance.
COT'LAND, *n.* Land appendant to a cottage.
COT'QUEAN, *n.* A man who busies himself with the affairs which properly belong to women.
CO-TRUS-TEE', *n.* A joint trustee. *Kent.*
COTS'WŌLD, *n.* [Sax. *cote* and *wold.*] Sheepcotes in an open country.
COTT, *n.* [Sax. *cot, cote.*] A small bed; *on board of ships*, a bed frame suspended from the beams, for the officers to sleep in, between the decks; a piece of canvas, extended by a frame.
COT'TAGE, *n.* A cot; a hut; a small, mean habitation.
COT'TAGED, *a.* Set or covered with cottages.
COT'TAGE-LY, *a.* Rustic; suitable to a cottage.
COT'TA-GER, *n.* 1. One who lives in a hut or cottage.—2. In *law*, one who lives on a common, without paying any rent, or having land of his own.
COT'TER, COT'TAR, or COT'TIER, *n.* A cottager.
COT'TON, (kot'tn) *n.* [Fr. *coton*; It. *cotone.*] 1. A soft, downy substance, resembling fine wool, growing in the capsules or pods of a shrub, called the cotton-plant. 2. Cloth made of cotton.
COT'TON, *a.* Pertaining to cotton; made of cotton; consisting of cotton.
COT'TON, *v. i.* 1. To rise with a nap. *Johnson.* 2. To cement; to unite with; *a cant word. Swift.*
COT'TON-GIN, *n.* A machine to separate the seeds from cotton, invented by E. Whitney.
COT'TON-GRASS, *n.* A genus of plants, the *eriophorum.*
COT'TON-MA-CHINE', *n.* A machine for carding or spinning cotton.
COT'TON-MILL, *n.* A mill or building with machinery for carding, roving, and spinning cotton, by the force of water or steam.
COT'TON-PLANT, } *n.* A plant or shrub of the genus *gos-*
COT'TON-SHRUB, } *sypium*, of several species, all growing in warm climates.
COT'TON-THIS'TLE, *n.* A plant, the *onopordum.*
COT'TON-WEED, *n.* A plant, the *filago.* The name is given also to the *gnaphalium*, cud-weed, or goldy-locks.
COT'TON-Y, or COT'TON-OUS, *a.* 1. Downy; nappy; covered with hairs or pubescence like cotton. *Martyn.* 2. Soft, like cotton.
CŌ'TY-LE, or CŌ'TY-LA, *n.* [Gr. *κοτυλη.*] The cavity of a bone which receives the end of another in articulation.
CO-TYL'E-DON, *n.* [Gr. *κοτυληδων.*] 1. In *botany*, the perishable lobe or *placenta* of the seeds of plants.—2. In *anatomy*, a little glandular body adhering to the chorion of some animals. 3. A genus of plants, navel-wort, or kidney-wort, of several species.
COT-Y-LED'O-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed-lobe.
COUCH, *v. i.* [Fr. *couche.*] 1. To lie down, as on a bed or place of repose. 2. To lie down on the knees; to stoop and recline on the knees, as a beast. 3. To lie down in secret or in ambush; to lie close and concealed. 4. To lie; to lie in a bed or stratum. 5. To stoop; to bend the body or back; to lower in reverence, or to bend under labor, pain, or a burden.
COUCH, *v. t.* 1. To lay down; to repose on a bed or place of rest. 2. To lay down; to spread on a bed or floor. 3. To lay close, or in a stratum. 4. To hide; to lay close, or in another body. 5. To include secretly; to hide; or to express in obscure terms, that imply what is to be understood. 6. To involve; to include; to comprise; to comprehend or express. 7. To lie close. 8. To fix a spear in the rest, in the posture of attack. 9. To depress the condensed crystaline humor or film that overspreads the pupil of the eye. To remove a cataract.
COUCH, *n.* 1. A bed; a place for rest or sleep. 2. A seat of repose; a place for rest and ease, on which it is common to lie down undressed. 3. A layer or stratum.—4. In *painting*, a lay or impression of color, in oil or water, covering the canvas, wall, or other matter to be painted. 5. Any lay, or impression, used to make a thing firm or consistent, or to screen it from the weather. 6. A covering of gold or silver leaf, laid on any substance to be gilded or silvered.
COUCH'ANT, *a.* [Fr.] Lying down; squatting.—In *heraldry*, lying down with the head raised, which distinguishes the posture of *couchant* from that of *dormant*, or sleeping; applied to a lion or other beast.
COUCHED, *pp.* Laid down; laid on; hid; included or

involved; laid close; fixed in the rest, as a spear; depressed or removed, as a cataract.

€ŌUCH'EE, *n.* [Fr.] Bedtime; late visiting at night. *Dryden.*

€OUCH'ER, *n.* 1. One who couches cataracts.—2. In *old English statutes*, a factor; a resident in a country for traffick. 3. A book in which a religious house register their acts.

€OUCH'-FEL-LŌW, *n.* A bed-fellow; a companion in lodging.

€OUCH'-GRĂSS, *n.* A species of grass, very injurious to other plants.

€OUCH'ING, *ppr.* Lying down; laying down; lying close; involving; including; expressing; depressing a cataract.

€OUCH'ING, *n.* The act of stooping or bowing.

€OUGH, (kauf) *n.* [qu. D. *kuch.*] A violent effort of the lungs to throw off offending matter; a violent, sometimes involuntary, and sonorous expiration, suddenly expelling the air through the glottis.

€OUGH, *v. i.* To have the lungs convulsed; to make a violent effort with noise, to expel the air from the lungs, and evacuate any offending matter that irritates the parts or renders respiration difficult.

€OUGH, *v. t.* To expel from the lungs by a convulsive effort with noise; to expectorate.

€OUGH'ER, *n.* One that coughs.

€OUGH'ING, *ppr.* Expelling from the lungs by a violent effort with noise; expectorating.

€OU'HAGE, *n.* A kind of kidney-beans

€OULD, (kood) [The past tense of *can*, according to our customary arrangement in grammar; but, in reality, a distinct word, *can* having no past tense. *Could*, we receive through the Celtic dialects, W. *gallu*, Corn. *gally*, Arm. *gallout*, to be able.] Had sufficient physical or moral power or capacity.

€ŌUL'TER. *See* COLTER.

€OUN'CIL, *n.* [Fr. *concile*; Sp. *concilio.*] 1. An assembly of men summoned or convened for consultation, deliberation, and advice. 2. A body of men specially designated to advise a chief magistrate in the administration of the government, as in Great Britain.—3. In *some of the American states*, a branch of the legislature, corresponding with the senate in other states, and called legislative *council*. *New Jersey.* 4. An assembly of prelates and doctors, convened for regulating matters of doctrine and discipline in the church. 5. Act of deliberation; consultation of a council.—*Common council* of a city generally is the body of representatives of the citizens.—*Ecumenical council*, in *church history*, a general council or assembly of prelates and doctors, representing the whole church.—*Privy council*, a select council for advising a king in the administration of the government.—*Aulic council.* *See* AULIC.

€OUN'CIL-BŌARD, *n.* Council-table; the table round which a council holds consultation. Hence, the council itself in deliberation or session.

€OUN'CIL-OR, *n.* The member of a council. *See* COUNSELOR.

€OUN'CIL-TĀ-BLE, *n.* Council-board.

€O-UN-DER-STAND'ING, *n.* Mutual understanding. *Howell.*

† €O-U-NITE', *v. t.* To unite. *More.*

€OUN'SEL, *n.* [Fr. *conseil.*] 1. Advice; opinion, or instruction, given upon request or otherwise, for directing the judgment or conduct of another; opinion given upon deliberation or consultation. 2. Consultation; interchange of opinions. 3. Deliberation; examination of consequences. 4. Prudence; deliberate opinion or judgment, or the faculty or habit of judging with caution.—5. In a *bad sense*, evil advice or designs; art; machination. 6. Secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consultation; secret opinions or purposes.—7. In a *Scriptural sense*, purpose; design; will; decree. 8. Directions of God's word. 9. The will of God or his truth and doctrines concerning the way of salvation. 10. Those who give counsel in law; any counselor or advocate, or any number of counselors, barristers or sergeants.

€OUN'SEL, *v. t.* [L. *consilior.*] 1. To give advice or deliberate opinion to another for the government of his conduct; to advise. 2. To exhort, warn, admonish, or instruct. 3. To advise or recommend; [*not much used.*] *Dryden.*

€OUN'SEL-KEEP'ER, *n.* One who can keep a secret. *Shak.*

€OUN'SEL-KEEP'ING, *a.* Keeping secrets.

€OUN'SEL-A-BLE, *a.* Willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow the advice or opinions of others.

€OUN'SELED, *pp.* Advised; instructed; admonished.

€OUN'SEL-ING, *ppr.* Advising; instructing; admonishing.

€OUN'SEL-OR, *n.* 1. Any person who gives advice; but *properly*, one who is authorized by natural relationship, or by birth, office or profession, to advise another in regard to his future conduct and measures. 2. A member of a council; one appointed to advise a king or chief magistrate. 3. One who is consulted by a client in a law-case; one who gives advice in relation to a question of law; one whose profession is to give advice in law, and manage causes for clients.—*Privy counselor*, a member of a privy council.

€OUN'SEL-OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a counselor, or privy counselor.

€OUNT, *v. t.* [Fr. *conter.*] 1. To number; to tell or name one by one, or by small numbers, for ascertaining the whole number of units in a collection. 2. To reckon; to preserve a reckoning; to compute. 3. To reckon; to place to an account; to ascribe or impute; to consider or esteem as belonging. 4. To esteem; to account; to reckon; to think, judge or consider. 5. To impute; to charge.

€OUNT, *v. i.* To *count on* or *upon*, to reckon upon; to found an account or scheme on; to rely on.

€OUNT, *n.* [Fr. *conte* and *compte.*] 1. Reckoning; the act of numbering. 2. Number.—3. In *law*, a particular charge in an indictment, or narration in pleading, setting forth the cause of complaint.

€OUNT, *n.* [Fr. *comte.*] A title of nobility, on the continent of Europe, equivalent to the English *earl*, and whose domain is a *county.* An earl; the alderman of a shire.

€OUNT'-WHEEL, *n.* The wheel in a clock which moves round and causes it to strike.

€OUNT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be numbered. *Spenser.*

€OUNT'ED, *pp.* Numbered; told; esteemed; reckoned; imputed.

€OUN'TE-NANCE, *n.* [Fr. *contenance.*] 1. *Literally*, the contents of a body; the outline and extent which constitutes the whole figure or external appearance. *Appropriately*, the human face; the whole form of the face, or system of features; visage. 2. Air; look; aspect; appearance of the face. 3. The face or look of a beast. 4. Favor; good will; kindness. 5. Support; aid; patronage; encouragement; favor in promoting and maintaining a person or cause. 6. Show; resemblance; superficial appearance.—7. In *law*, credit or estimation.—*To keep the countenance*, is to preserve a calm, composed, or natural look, unruffled by passion.—*In countenance*, in favor; in estimation.—*To keep in countenance*, to give assurance or courage to; to support; to aid by favor.—*To put in countenance*, to give assurance; to encourage; or to bring into favor; to support.—*Out of countenance*, confounded; abashed; with the countenance cast down; not bold or assured.—*To put out of countenance*, to cause the countenance to fall; to abash; to intimidate; to disconcert.

€OUN'TE-NANCE, *v. t.* 1. To favor; to encourage by opinion or words. 2. To aid; to support; to encourage; to abet; to vindicate by any means. 3. To encourage; to appear in defense. 4. To make a show of. 5. To keep an appearance.

€OUN'TE-NANCED, *pp.* Favored; encouraged; supported.

€OUN'TE-NAN-CER, *n.* One who countenances, favors or supports.

€OUN'TE-NAN-CING, *ppr.* Favoring; encouraging; supporting.

€OUNT'ER, *n.* 1. A false piece of money or stamped metal, used as means of reckoning; any thing used to keep an account or reckoning, as in games. 2. Money, in contempt. 3. A table or board on which money is counted; a table on which goods in a shop are laid for examination by purchasers. 4. The name of certain prisons in London. 5. One that counts or reckons; also, an auditor. 6. Encounter; [*not used.*]—7. In *ships*, an arch or vault, whose upper part is terminated by the bottom of the stern.—*Counter of a horse*, that part of a horse's forehand which lies between the shoulder and under the neck.

€OUN'TER, *adv.* [Fr. *contre*; L. *contra.*] 1. Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction; used chiefly with *run* or *go*; as, to *run counter* to the rules of virtue. 2. The wrong way; contrary to the right course. 3. Contrariwise; in a contrary manner. 4. The face, or at the face; [*not used.*] *Sandys.* This word is prefixed to many others, chiefly verbs and nouns, expressing *opposition.*

€OUN-TER-AC̆T', *v. t.* To act in opposition to; to hinder, defeat or frustrate by contrary agency.

€OUN-TER-AC̆T'ED, *pp.* Hindered; frustrated; defeated by contrary agency.

€OUN-TER-AC̆T'ING, *ppr.* Hindering; frustrating.

€OUN-TER-AC̆'TION, *n.* Action in opposition; hinderance.

€OUN'TER-AT-TRAC̆'TION, *n.* Opposite attraction.

€OUN-TER-BAL'ANCE, *v. t.* To weigh against; to weigh against with an equal weight; to act against with equal power or effect; to countervail.

€OUN-TER-BAL'ANCE, *n.* Equal weight, power or agency acting in opposition to any thing.

€OUN-TER-BAL'ANCED, *pp.* Opposed by equal weight, power or effect.

€OUN-TER-BAL'AN-CING, *ppr.* Opposing by equal weight, power, or operation.

COUN'TER-BOND, *n.* A bond to save harmless one who has given bond for another.

COUN-TER-BUFF', *v. t.* To strike back or in an opposite direction; to drive back; t stop by a blow or impulse in front.

COUN'TER-BUFF, *n.* A blow in an opposite direction; a stroke that stops motion, or causes a recoil.

COUN-TER-BUFF'ED, (koun-ter-buft') *pp.* Struck with a blow in opposition.

COUN'TER-CAST, *n.* Delusive contrivance; contrary cast.

COUN'TER-CAST-ER, *n.* A caster of accounts; a reckoner; a book-keeper, *in contempt.*

COUN'TER-CHANGE, *n.* Exchange; reciprocation.

COUN-TER-CHANGE', *v. t.* To give and receive; or to cause to change places.

COUN-TER-CHANG'ED, (koun-ter-chānjd') *pp.* Exchanged.—In *heraldry*, intermixed, as the colors of the field and charge.

COUN'TER-CHARM, *n.* That which has the power of dissolving or opposing the effect of a charm.

COUN-TER-CHARM', *v. t.* To destroy the effect of enchantment.

COUN-TER-CHECK', *v. t.* To oppose or stop by some obstacle; to check.

COUN'TER-CHECK, *n.* Check; stop; rebuke; or a censure to check a reprover.

COUN-TER-CUR'RENT, *a.* Running in an opposite direction. *Kirwan.*

COUN'TER-CUR-RENT, *n.* A current in an opposite direction.

COUN-TER-DIS-TINC'TION, *n.* Contradistinction.

COUN-TER-DRAW', *v. t.* In *painting*, to copy a design or painting, by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereon the strokes appearing through, they are traced with a pencil.

COUN-TER-DRAW'ING, *ppr.* Copying by means of lines drawn on some transparent matter.

COUN-TER-DRAWN', *pp.* Copied from lines drawn on something else.

COUN'TER-EV'I-DENCE, *n.* Opposite evidence; evidence or testimony which opposes other evidence.

COUN-TER-FĀI'SANCE. *See* COUNTERFESANCE.

COUN'TER-FEIT, (koun'ter-fit) *v. t.* [Fr. *contrefaire*, *contrefait.*] 1. To forge; to copy or imitate, without authority or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud, by passing the copy or thing forged for that which is original or genuine. 2. To imitate; to copy; to make or put on a resemblance.

COUN'TER-FEIT, *v. i.* To feign; to dissemble; to carry on a fiction or deception. *Shak.*

COUN'TER-FEIT, *a.* 1. Forged; fictitious; false; fabricated without right; made in imitation of something else, with a view to defraud, by passing the false copy for genuine or original. 2. Assuming the appearance of something; false; hypocritical. 3. Having the resemblance of; false; not genuine.

COUN'TER-FEIT, *n.* 1. A cheat; a deceitful person; one who pretends to be what he is not; one who personates another; an impostor.—2. In *law*, one who obtains money or goods by counterfeit letters or false tokens. 3. That which is made in imitation of something, but without lawful authority, and with a view to defraud, by passing the false for the true.

COUN'TER-FEIT-ED, *pp.* 1. Forged; made in imitation of something, with a view to defraud; copied; imitated; feigned.

COUN'TER-FEIT-ER, *n.* 1. One who counterfeits; a forger. 2. One who copies or imitates; one who assumes a false appearance. 3. One who endeavours to set off a thing in false colors.

COUN'TER-FEIT-LY, *adv.* By forgery; falsely; fictitiously.

† COUN'TER-FEIT-NESS, *n.* The state of being counterfeit.

COUN-TER-FER'MENT, *n.* Ferment opposed to ferment. *Addison.*

† COUN-TER-FĒ'SANCE, *n.* [Fr. *contrefaisance.*] The act of forging; forgery.

COUN'TER-FOIL, or COUN'TER-STOCK, *n.* That part of a tally struck in the exchequer, which is kept by an officer in that court, the other being delivered to the person who has lent the king money on the account, and is called the *stock.*

COUN'TER-FORT, *n.* A buttress, spur or pillar serving to support a wall or terrace subject to bulge.

COUN'TER-GAGE, *n.* In *carpentry*, a method used to measure the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other.

COUN'TER-GUARD, *n.* In *fortification*, a small rampart or work raised before the point of a bastion, consisting of two long faces parallel to the faces of the bastion, making a salient angle, to preserve the bastion.

COUN'TER-IN'FLU-ENCE, *v. t.* To hinder by opposing influence. [*Little used.*]

COUN-TER-LI-BRĀ'TION. *See* LIBRATION.

COUN'TER-LIGHT, *n.* A light opposite to any thing, which makes it appear to disadvantage.

COUN-TER-MAND', *v. t.* [Fr. *contremander.*] 1. To revoke a former command, or to give an order contrary to one before given, which annuls a former command, and forbids its execution. 2. To oppose; to contradict the orders of another. 3. To prohibit; [*little used.*] *Harvey.*

COUN'TER-MAND, *n.* A contrary order; revocation of a former order or command. *Shak.*

COUN-TER-MAND'ED, *pp.* Revoked; annulled, as an order.

COUN-TER-MAND'ING, *ppr.* Revoking a former order; giving directions contrary to a former command.

COUN-TER-MARCH', *v. i.* To march back.

COUN'TER-MARCH, *n.* 1. A marching back; a returning. 2. A change of the wings or face of a battalion, so as to bring the right to the left, or the front into the rear. *Cyc.* 3. A change of measures; alteration of conduct.

COUN'TER-MARK, *n.* 1. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened, but in the presence of all the owners. 2. The mark of the Goldsmith's Company, to show the metal to be standard, added to that of the artificer. 3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses, that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age. 4. A mark added to a medal, a long time after it has been struck, by which its several changes of value may be known.

COUN-TER-MARK', *v. t.* To mark the corner teeth of a horse by an artificial cavity, to disguise his age.

COUN'TER-MINE, *n.* 1. In *military affairs*, a well and gallery sunk in the earth, and running under ground, in search of the enemy's mine, or till it meets it, to defeat its effect. 2. Means of opposition or counteraction. 3. A stratagem or project to frustrate any contrivance.

COUN-TER-MINE', *v. t.* 1. To sink a well and gallery in the earth, in search of an enemy's mine, to frustrate his designs. 2. To counterwork; to frustrate by secret and opposite measures.

COUN'TER-MO'TION, *n.* An opposite motion; a motion counteracting another.

COUN'TER-MOVE'MENT, *n.* A movement in opposition to another.

COUN'TER-MURE, *n.* [Fr. *contremur.*] A wall raised behind another, to supply its place when a breach is made.

COUN'TER-MURE, *v. t.* To fortify with a wall behind an other.

COUN'TER-NAT'U-RAL, *a.* Contrary to nature.

COUN'TER-NE-GO-TI-Ā'TION, *n.* Negotiation in opposition to other negotiation.

COUN'TER-NOISE, *n.* A noise or sound by which another noise or sound is overpowered.

COUN'TER-Ō'PEN-ING, *n.* An aperture or vent on the opposite side, or in a different place.

COUN'TER-PACE, *n.* A step or measure in opposition to another; contrary measure or attempt.

COUN'TER-PĀLED, *a.* In *heraldry*, is when the escutcheon is divided into twelve pales parted perfesse, the two colors being counterchanged, so that the upper and lower are of different colors.

COUN'TER-PANE, *n.* 1. A particular kind of coverlet for a bed. *See* COUNTERPOINT. 2. One part of an indenture; [*obs.*]

COUN'TER-PART, *n.* 1. The correspondent part; the part that answers to another, as the two papers of a contract or indentures; a copy; a duplicate. Also, the part which fits another, as the key of a cipher. *Addison.*—2. In *music*, the part to be applied to another.

COUN-TER-PAS'SANT, *a.* In *heraldry*, is when two lions in a coat of arms are represented as going contrary ways.

COUN'TER-PE-TI'TION, *n.* A petition in opposition to another. *Clarendon.*

COUN'TER-PE-TI'TION, *v. i.* To petition against another petition.

COUN'TER-PLEA, *n.* In *law*, a replication to a plea, or request. *Cowel.*

COUN-TER-PLOT', *v. t.* To oppose one plot to another; to attempt to frustrate stratagem by stratagem.

COUN'TER-PLOT, *n.* A plot or artifice opposed to another.

COUN'TER-PLOT-TING, *n.* A plotting in opposition to a stratagem.

COUN'TER-POINT, *n.* [Fr. *contrepointe.*] 1. A coverlet; a cover for a bed, stitched or woven in squares; written, corruptly, *counterpane.*—2. In *music*, *counterpoint* is when the musical characters, by which the notes in each part are signified, are placed in such a manner, each with respect to each, as to show how the parts answer one to another. 3. An opposite point.

COUN'TER-POISE, *v. t.* [Fr. *contrepeser.*] 1. To counterbalance; to weigh against with equal weight; to be equi-

ponderant to; to equal in weight. 2. To act against with equal power or effect; to balance.

€OUN'TER-POISE, *n.* [Fr. *contrepoids.*] 1. Equal weight acting in opposition to something; equiponderance; a weight sufficient to balance another in the opposite scale; equal balance. 2. Equal power or force acting in opposition; a force sufficient to balance another force; equipollence.—3. In the *manege*, a position of the rider in which his body is duly balanced in his seat, not inclined more to one side than the other.

€OUN'TER-POISED, *pp.* Balanced by an equivalent opposing weight, or by equal power.

€OUN'TER-POIS-ING, *ppr.* Balancing by equal weight in the opposite scale, or by equal power.

€OUN'TER-POI-SON, *n.* One poison that destroys the effect of another; an antidote; a medicine that obviates the effects of poison.

€OUN-TER-PRA€'TICE, *n.* Practice in opposition to another.

€OUN-TER-PRESS'URE, *n.* Opposing pressure; a force or pressure that acts in a contrary direction.

€OUN'TER-PROJ-E€T, *n.* A project, scheme or proposal of one party, given in opposition to another, before given by the other party.

€OUN'TER-PROOF, *n.* In *rolling-press printing*, a print taken off from another fresh printed, which, by being passed through the press, gives the figure of the former, but inverted.

€OUN'TER-PRÖVE, *v. t.* To take off a design in black lead or red chalk, by passing it through a rolling-press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a spunge.

€OUN'TER-REV-O-LŪ'TION, *n.* A revolution opposed to a former one, and restoring a former state of things.

€OUN'TER-REV-O-LŪ'TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a counter-revolution.

€OUN'TER-REV-O-LŪ'TION-IST, *n.* One engaged in or befriending a counter-revolution.

€OUN'TER-RŌLL, *n.* 1. In *law*, a counterpart or copy of the rolls, relating to appeals, inquests, &c. 2. As a *verb*, this word is contracted into *control*, which see.

€OUN-TER-RŌL'MENT, *n.* A counter account.

€OUN'TER-SĀ'LI-ANT, *a.* [Fr. *contre* and *saillir.*] In *heraldry*, is when two beasts are borne in a coat leaping from each other.

€OUN'TER-S€ARF, *n.* The same with *counterscarp.*

€OUN'TER-S€ARP, *n.* [Fr. *contrescarpe.*] In *fortification*, the exterior talus or slope of the ditch, or the talus that supports the earth of the covered way; but it often signifies the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis.

€OUN'TER-S€UF-FLE, *n.* Opposite scuffle; contest.

€OUN'TER-SEAL, *v. t.* To seal with another.

€OUN'TER-SE-€ŪRE', *v. t.* To secure one who has given security.

€OUN'TER-SE-€Ū'RI-TY, *n.* Security given to one who has entered into bonds or become security for another.

€OUN'TER-SENSE, *n.* Opposite meaning. *Howell.*

€OUN'TER-SĪGN, *v. t.* *Literally*, to sign on the opposite side of an instrument or writing; hence, to sign, as secretary or other subordinate officer, a writing signed by a principal or superior, to attest the authenticity of the writing.

€OUN'TER-SĪGN, *n.* A private signal, word or phrase, given to soldiers on guard, with orders to let no man pass unless he first names that sign; a military watch-word.

€OUN'TER-SIG-NAL, *n.* A signal to answer or correspond to another; *a naval term.*

€OUN'TER-SIG'NA-TURE, *n.* The name of a secretary, or other subordinate officer, countersigned to a writing.

€OUN'TER-SĪGNED, *pp.* Signed by a secretary or other subordinate officer.

€OUN'TER-SĪGN-ING, *ppr.* Attesting by the signature of a subordinate officer.

COUN'TER-SNARL, *n.* Snarl in defense or opposition.

€OUN-TER-STAT'ŪTE, *n.* A contrary statute, or ordinance.

€OUN'TER-STROKE, *n.* A contrary stroke; a stroke returned.

€OUN-TER-SŪRE'TY, *n.* A counterbond, or a surety to secure one that has given security.

€OUN'TER-SWAY, *n.* Contrary sway; opposite influence.

€OUN'TER-TAL-LY, *n.* A tally corresponding to another.

€OUN'TER-TASTE, *n.* Opposite or false taste.

€OUN-TER-TEN'OR, or €OUN'TER, *n.* In *music*, one of the middle parts, between the tenor and the treble; high tenor.

€OUN'TER-TIDE, *n.* Contrary tide.

€OUN'TER-TIME, *n.* 1. In the *manege*, the defense or resistance of a horse that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manege, occasioned by a bad horseman or the bad temper of the horse. 2. Resistance; opposition.

€OUN'TER-TURN, *n.* The height of a play, which puts an end to expectation.

€OUN-TER-VĀIL', *v. t.* To act against with equal force or power; to equal; to act with equivalent effect against any thing; to balance; to compensate.

€OUN'TER-VAIL, *n.* Equal weight or strength; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect; equal weight or value; compensation; requital.

€OUN-TER-VĀIL'ED, (koun-ter-vāld') *pp.* Acted against with equal force or power; balanced; compensated.

€OUN-TER-VĀIL'ING, *ppr.* Opposing with equal strength or value; balancing; obviating an effect.

€OUN'TER-VIEW, (koun'ter-vu) *n.* 1. An opposite or opposing view; opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other. 2. Contrast; a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other by opposition.

€OUN'TER-VOTE, *v. t.* To vote in opposition; to outvote. *Scott.*

€OUN'TER-WEIGH, *v. t.* To weigh against; to counterbalance. *Ascham.*

€OUN'TER-WHEEL, *v. t.* To cause to wheel in an opposite direction.

€OUN'TER-WIND, *n.* Contrary wind.

€OUN-TER-WÖRK', *v. t.* To work in opposition to; to counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

€OUN-TER-WROUGHT', (koun-ter-raut') *pp.* Counteracted; opposed by contrary action.

€OUNT'ESS, *n.* [Fr. *comtesse.*] The consort of an earl or count.

€OUNT'ING-HOUSE, } *n.* The house or room appropriated
€OUNT'ING-ROOM, } by merchants, traders, and manufacturers to the business of keeping their books, accounts, letters and papers.

€OUNT'LESS, *a.* That cannot be counted; not having the number ascertained, nor ascertainable; innumerable.

€OUN'TRY, (kun'try) *n.* [Fr. *contrée.*] 1. *Properly*, the land lying about or near a city; the territory situated in the vicinity of a city. 2. The whole territory of a kingdom or state, as opposed to *city*. 3. Any tract of land, or inhabited land; any region, as distinguished from other regions; a kingdom, state or less district. 4. The kingdom, state or territory in which one is born; the land of nativity; or the particular district, indefinitely, in which one is born. 5. The region in which one resides. 6. Land, as opposed to *water*; or inhabited territory. 7. The inhabitants of a region. 8. A place of residence; a region of permanent habitation.—9. In *law*, a jury or jurors; as, trial by the *country*.

€OUN'TRY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the country or territory at a distance from a city; rural; rustic. 2. Pertaining or peculiar to one's own country. 3. Rude; ignorant.—*Country-dance*, an erroneous orthography. *See* CONTRA-DANCE.

€OUN'TRY-MAN, *n.* 1. One born in the same country with another. 2. One who dwells in the country, as opposed to a *citizen*; a rustic; a farmer or husbandman; a man of plain, unpolished manners. 3. An inhabitant or native of a region.

€OUN'TY, *n.* [Fr. *comté.*] 1. *Originally*, an earldom; the district or territory of a count or earl. Now, a circuit or particular portion of a state or kingdom, separated from the rest of the territory, for certain purposes in the administration of justice. It is called also a *shire*. [*See* SHIRE.] 2. A count; an earl or lord; [*obs.*] *Shak.*—*County Court*, the court whose jurisdiction is limited to a county, whose powers, in *America*, depend on statutes.—*County palatine*, in *England*, is a county distinguished by particular privileges.—*County corporate* is a county invested with particular privileges by charter or royal grant; as London, York, Bristol, &c.

€OUN'TY, *a.* Pertaining to a county; as, *county* court.

€ÖUP-DE-MAIN, (koo-de-māne') *n.* [Fr.] A military expression, denoting an instantaneous, unexpected, generally desperate attack.

€ÖUP-D'ŒIL, (koo-dāle') *n.* [Fr.] The first view of any thing; a slight view of it.

€ÖU-PÉE', *n.* [Fr. *couper.*] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and suspended from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forward.

€ÖUP'ING-GLASS. *See* CUPPING-GLASS.

€ÖUP'LA-BLE, *a.* Fit to be coupled with. *Cotgrave.*

€ÖUP'LE, (kup'pl) *n.* [Fr. *couple.*] 1. Two of the same species or kind, and near in place, or considered together. 2. Two things of any kind connected or linked together. 3. A male and a female connected by marriage, betrothed or allied. 4. That which links or connects two things together; a chain.

€ÖUP'LE, *v. t.* [Fr. *coupler.*] 1. To link, chain or connect one thing with another; to sew or fasten together. 2. To marry; to wed; to unite, as husband and wife.

€ÖUP'LE, *v. i.* To embrace, as the sexes. *Dryden.*

€ÖUP'LE-BEG'GAR, *n.* One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other. *Swift.*

€ÖUP'LED, *pp.* United, as two things; linked; married.

€ÖUP'LE-MENT, *n.* Union. *Spenser.*

CȮUP'LET, (kup'plet) *n.* [Fr.] 1. Two verses; a pair of rhymes. 2. A division of a hymn or ode in which an equal number or equal measure of verses is found in each part, called a *strophe*. 3. A pair; [*not used.*] *Shak.*

CȮUP'LING, *ppr.* Uniting in couples; fastening or connecting together; embracing.

CȮUP'LING, *n.* 1. That which couples or connects. 2. The act of coupling.

CȮUR'AGE, (kur'rage) *n.* [Fr., Sp. *corage*; It. *coraggio.*] Bravery; intrepidity; that quality of mind which enables men to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear or depression of spirits; valor; boldness; resolution.

CȮUR'AGE, *v. t.* To encourage. *Huloet.*

CȮUR-Ā'GEOUS, *a.* Brave; bold; daring; intrepid; hardy to encounter difficulties and dangers; adventurous; enterprising.

CȮUR-Ā'GEOUS-LY, *adv.* With courage; bravely; boldly; stoutly.

CȮUR-Ā'GEOUS-NESS, *n.* Courage; boldness; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; valor.

CȮU-RĂNT', } *n.* [Fr. *courante.*] 1. A piece of music in
CȮU-RĂN'TO, } triple time; also, a kind of dance, consisting of a time, a step, a balance and a coupee. 2. The title of a newspaper.

CȮU-RAP', *n.* A distemper in the East Indies; a kind of herpes or itch in the armpits, groin, breast and face.

† CȮURB, *v. i.* [Fr. *courber.*] To bend.

† CȮURB, *a.* Crooked.

CȮUR'BA-RIL, *n.* Gum anime, which flows from the *hymenæa*, a tree of South America; used for varnishing.

* CȮU'RIĒR, *n.* [Fr. *courier.*] A messenger sent express, for conveying letters or dispatches on public business.

CŌURSE, *n.* [Fr. *course.*] 1. In its *general sense*, a passing; a moving, or motion forward, in a direct or curving line; applicable to any body or substance, solid or fluid. —*Applied to animals*, a running, or walking; a race; a career; a passing, or passage.—*Applied to fluids*, a flowing, as in a stream in any direction.—*Applied to solid bodies*, it signifies motion or passing.—*Applied to navigation*, it signifies a passing or motion on water, or in balloons in air; a voyage. 2. The direction of motion; line of advancing; point of compass, in which motion is directed. —In *technical language*, the angle contained between the nearest meridian and that point of compass on which a ship sails in any direction. 3. Ground on which a race is run. 4. A passing or process; the progress of any thing. 5. Order of proceeding or of passing from an ancestor to an heir. 6. Order; turn; class; succession of one to another in office or duty. 7. Stated and orderly method of proceeding; usual manner. 8. Series of successive and methodical procedure; a train of acts, or applications. 9. A methodical series, *applied to the arts or sciences*; a systemized order of principles in arts or sciences, for illustration or instruction. 10. Manner of proceeding; way of life or conduct; deportment; series of actions. 11. Line of conduct; manner of proceeding. 12. Natural bent; propensity; uncontrolled will. 13. Tilt; act of running in the lists. 14. Orderly structure; system. 15. Any regular series.—In *architecture*, a continued range of stones, level or of the same height, throughout the whole length of the building, and not interrupted by any aperture. A laying of bricks, &c. 16. The dishes set on table at one time; service of meat. 17. Regularity; order; regular succession. 18. Empty form. —*Of course*, by consequence; in regular or natural order; in the common manner of proceeding; without special direction or provision.

CŌURS'ES, *n. plu.* 1. In a *ship*, the principal sails, as the main-sail, fore-sail, and mizzen; sometimes the name is given to the stay-sails on the lower masts; also to the main-stay-sails of all brigs and schooners. 2. Catamenia; menstrual flux.

CŌURSE, *v. t.* 1. To hunt; to pursue; to chase. 2. To cause to run; to force to move with speed. 3. To run through or over.

CŌURSE, *v. i.* To run; to move with speed; to run or move about; as, the blood *courses.*

CŌURSED, *pp.* Hunted; chased; pursued; caused to run.

CŌURS'ER, *n.* 1. A swift horse; a runner; a war horse; *a word used chiefly in poetry. Dryden.* 2. One who hunts; one who pursues the sport of coursing hares. 3. A disputant; [*not in use.*]

CŌURS'EY, *n.* Part of the hatches in a galley.

CŌURS'ING, *ppr.* Hunting; chasing; running; flowing; compelling to run.

CŌURS'ING, *n.* The act or sport of chasing and hunting hares, foxes or deer.

CŌURT, *n.* [Sax. *curt*; Fr. *cour*; It., Sp. *corte.*] 1. A place in front of a house, inclosed by a wall or fence; in *popular language*, a court-yard. 2. A space inclosed by houses, broader than a street; or a space forming a kind of recess from a public street. 3. A palace; the place of residence of a king or sovereign prince. 4. The hall, chamber or place where justice is administered. 5. Persons who compose the retinue or council of a king or emperor. 6. The persons or judges assembled for hearing and deciding causes, civil, criminal, military, naval or ecclesiastical. 7. Any jurisdiction, civil, military or ecclesiastical. 8. The art of pleasing; the art of insinuation; civility; flattery; address to gain favor.—9. In *Scripture*, an inclosed part of the entrance into a palace or house. The tabernacle had one *court*; the temple, three. 10. In the *United States*, a legislature consisting of two houses; as the *General Court* of Massachusetts. 11. A session of the legislature.

CŌURT, *v. t.* 1. In a *general sense*, to flatter; to endeavor to please by civilities and address. 2. To woo; to solicit for marriage. 3. To attempt to gain by address; to solicit; to seek.

CŌURT, *v. i.* To act the courtier; to imitate the manners of the court.

CŌURT'-BAR'ON, *n.* A baron's court; a court incident to a manor.

CŌURT'-BRED, *a.* Bred at court. *Churchill.*

CŌURT'-BREED-ING, *n.* Education at a court. *Milton.*

CŌURT'-BUB-BLE, *n.* The trifle of a court. *Beaumont.*

CŌURT'-CĂRD. *See* COAT-CARD.

CŌURT'-CHAP-LAIN, *n.* A chaplain to a king or prince.

CŌURT'-CUP'BŌARD, *n.* The sideboard of ancient days.

CŌURT'-DAY, *n.* A day in which a court sits to administer justice.

CŌURT'-DRESS, *n.* A dress suitable for an appearance at court or levee.

CŌURT'-DRESS-ER, *n.* A flatterer. *Locke.*

CŌURT'-FASH-ION, *n.* The fashion of a court.

CŌURT'-FĀ-VOR, *n.* A favor or benefit bestowed by a court or prince. *L'Estrange.*

CŌURT'-HAND, *n.* The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings. *Shak.*

CŌURT'-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which established courts are held, or a house appropriated to courts and public meetings. *America.*

CŌURT'-LA-DY, *n.* A lady who attends or is conversant in court.

CŌURT'-LEET, *n.* A court of record held once a year, in a particular hundred, lordship or manor, before the steward of the leet.

CŌURT'-MAR'TIAL, *n.* A court consisting of military or naval officers, for the trial of offenses of a military character.

CŌURT'ED, *pp.* Flattered; wooed; solicited in marriage; sought.

* CȮURT'E-OUS, (kurt'e-us) *a.* [Fr. *courtois.*] 1. Polite; wellbred; being of elegant manners; civil; obliging; condescending; *applied to persons.* 2. Polite; civil; graceful; elegant; complaisant; *applied to manners*, &c.

* CȮURT'E-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a courteous manner; with obliging civility and condescension; complaisantly.

* CȮURT'E-OUS-NESS, *n.* Civility of manners; obliging condescension; complaisance.

CŌURT'ER, *n.* One who courts; one who solicits in marriage. *Sherwood.*

CȮURT'E-SAN, (kur'te-zan) *n.* [Fr. *courtisane.*] A prostitute; a woman who prostitutes herself for hire, especially to men of rank.

CȮURT'E-SY, (kurt'e-sy) *n.* [Fr. *courtoisie.*] 1. Elegance or politeness of manners; especially politeness connected with kindness; civility; complaisance. 2. An act of civility or respect; an act of kindness or favor performed with politeness. 3. A favor; as, to hold upon *courtesy.*—*Tenure by courtesy*, or *curtesy*, is where a man marries a woman seized of an estate of inheritance, and has by her issue born alive, which was capable of inheriting her estate; in this case, on the death of his wife, he holds the lands for his life, as tenant by courtesy.

CȮURT'E-SY, (kurt'sy) *n.* The act of civility, respect or reverence performed by a woman.

CȮURT'E-SY, (kurt'sy) *v. i.* To perform an act of civility, respect or reverence, as a woman.

† CȮURT'E-SY, *v. t.* To treat with civility.

CŌURT'IER, (kōrte'yur) *n.* 1. A man who attends or frequents the courts of princes. *Dryden.* 2. One who courts or solicits the favor of another; one who flatters to please; one who possesses the art of gaining favor by address and complaisance.

† CŌURT'IER-Y, *n.* The manners of a courtier.

CȮUR'TINE. *See* CURTAIN.

CŌURT'ING, *ppr.* Flattering; attempting to gain by address; wooing; soliciting in marriage.

CŌURT'LĪKE, *a.* Polite; elegant. *Camden.*

CŌURT'LI-NESS, *n.* Elegance of manners; grace of mien; civility; complaisance with dignity.

CŌURT'LING, *n.* A courtier; a retainer to a court.

CŌURT'LY, *a.* Relating to a court; elegant; polite with dignity; flattering. *Pope.*

CŌURT'LY, *adv.* In the manner of courts; elegantly; in a flattering manner.

CŌURT'SHIP, *n.* 1. The act of soliciting favor. 2. The

act of wooing in love; solicitation of a woman to marriage. 3. Civility; elegance of manners; [*obs.*]

€ÓUS'IN, (kuz'zn) *n.* [Fr. *cousin.*] 1. In a *general sense*, one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister. 2. *Appropriately*, the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; the children of brothers and sisters being usually denominated *cousins* or *cousin-germans*. In the second generation, they are called *second cousins*. 3. A title given by a king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

† €ÓUS'IN, (kuz'zn) *a.* Allied. *Chaucer.*

€ÖUTH. *See* UNCOUTH.

€ÖU-TEAU', (koo-tō') *n.* [Fr., a knife.] A hanger.

€OVE, *n.* [Sax. *cof, cofe.*] A small inlet, creek or bay; a recess in the sea shore, where vessels and boats may sometimes be sheltered from the winds and waves.

€OVE, *v. t.* To arch over. *Swinburne.*

† €ŌVE'NA-BLE, *a.* [Old Fr.] Fit; suitable. *Wickliffe.*

€ÓV'E-NANT, *n.* [Fr. *convenant.*] 1. A mutual consent or agreement of two or more persons, to do or to forbear some act or thing; a contract; stipulation. 2. A writing containing the terms of agreement or contract between parties, or the clause of agreement in a deed containing the covenant.—3. In *church affairs*, a solemn agreement between the members of a church, that they will walk together according to the precepts of the gospel, in brotherly affection.

€ÓV'E-NANT, *v. i.* To enter into a formal agreement; to stipulate; to bind one's self by contract.

€ÓV'E-NANT, *v. t.* To grant or promise by covenant.

€ÓV'E-NANT-ED, *pp.* Pledged or promised by covenant.

€ÓV-E-NANT-EE', *n.* The person to whom a covenant is made.

€ÓV'E-NANT-ER, *n.* He who makes a covenant.

€ÓV'E-NANT-ING, *ppr.* Making a covenant; stipulating.

€Ō'VEN-OUS, or €Ō'VIN-OUS, *a.* Collusive; fraudulent; deceitful. *Bacon.*

€OV'ENT, *n.* [Old Fr. *covent*, for *convent*. *Covent Garden* is supposed to mean a garden that belonged to a convent.] A convent or monastery. *Bale.*

€ÓV'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *couvrir.*] 1. To overspread the surface of a thing with another substance; to lay or set over. 2. To hide; to conceal by something overspread. 3. To conceal by some intervening object. 4. To clothe. 5. To overwhelm. 6. To conceal from notice or punishment. 7. To conceal; to refrain from disclosing or confessing. 8. To pardon or remit. 9. To vail. 10. To wrap, infold or envelop. 11. To shelter; to protect; to defend. 12. To brood; to incubate. 13. To copulate with a female. 14. To equal, or be of equal extent; to be equivalent to. 15. To disguise; to conceal hypocritically. 16. To include, embrace or comprehend.

€ÓV'ER, *n.* 1. Any thing which is laid, set or spread over another thing. 2. Any thing which vails or conceals; a screen; disguise; superficial appearance. 3. Shelter; defense; protection. 4. Concealment and protection. 5. Shelter; retreat. 6. A plate laid at dinner.

† €ÓV'ER-CHIĒF, *n.* A covering for the head. *Chaucer.*

€ÓV'ER-€LE, *n.* [Fr.] A small cover; a lid.

€ÓV'ERED, *pp.* Spread over; hid; concealed; clothed; vailed; having a hat on; wrapped; inclosed; sheltered; protected; disguised.

€ÓV'ER-ER, *n.* That which covers.

€ÓV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Spreading over; laying over; concealing; vailing; clothing; wrapping; inclosing; protecting; disguising.

€ÓV'ER-ING, *n.* 1. That which covers; any thing spread or laid over another, whether for security or concealment. 2. A cover; a lid. 3. Clothing; raiment; garments; dress.

€ÓV'ER-LET, *n.* [*cover*, and Fr. *lit.*] The cover of a bed; a piece of furniture designed to be spread over all the other covering of a bed.

€ÓV'ER-SHAME, *n.* Something used to conceal infamy.

€ÓV'ER-SLUT, *n.* An appearance to hide sluttishness. *Burke.*

€ÓV'ERT, *a.* [Fr. *couvert.*] 1. Covered; hid; private; secret; concealed. 2. Disguised; insidious. 3. Sheltered; not open or exposed. *Pope.* 4. Under cover, authority or protection; as, a *feme-covert*, a married woman.

€ÓV'ERT, *n.* 1. A covering, or covering place; a place which covers and shelters; a shelter; a defense. 2. A thicket; a shady place, or a hiding place.

€ÓV'ERT-LY, *adv.* Secretly; closely; in private; insidiously.

€ÓV'ERT-NESS, *n.* Secrecy; privacy.

€ÓV'ER-TURE, *n.* 1. Covering; shelter; defense.—2. In *law*, the state of a married woman, who is considered as under *cover*, or the power of her husband, and therefore called a *feme-covert*, or *femme-couvert.*

€ÓV'ERT-WAY, *n.* In *fortification*, a space of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathoms broad, ranging quite round the half moons or other works, towards the country.

€ÓV'ET, *v. t.* [Fr. *convoiter.*] 1. To desire or wish for, with eagerness; to desire earnestly to obtain or possess; *in a good sense.* 2. To desire inordinately; to desire that which it is unlawful to obtain or possess; *in a bad sense.*

€ÓV'ET, *v. i.* To have an earnest desire. 1 *Tim.* vi.

€ÓV'ET-A-BLE, *a.* That may be coveted.

€ÓV'ET-ED, *pp.* Earnestly desired; greatly wished or longed for.

€ÓV'ET-ING, *ppr.* Earnestly desiring or wishing for; desiring inordinately to obtain or possess.

€ÓV'ET-ING, *n.* Inordinate desire. *Shak.*

€ÓV'ET-ING-LY, *adv.* Eagerly. *B. Jonson.*

† €ÓV'ET-ISE, *n.* Avarice. *Spenser.*

* €ÓV'ET-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *convoiteux.*] 1. Very desirous; eager to obtain; *in a good sense*; as, *covetous* of wisdom. *Taylor.* 2. Inordinately desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess; *directed to money or goods*, avaricious.

* €ÓV'ET-OUS-LY, *adv.* With a strong or inordinate desire to obtain and possess; eagerly; avariciously.

* €ÓV'ET-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. A strong or inordinate desire of obtaining and possessing some supposed good; *usually in a bad sense.* 2. Strong desire; eagerness. *Shak.*

€ÓV'EY, *n.* [Fr. *couvée.*] 1. A brood or hatch of birds; an old fowl with her brood of young. Hence, a small flock or number of fowls together. 2. A company; a set.

€ÓV'IN, *n.* In *law*, a collusive or deceitful agreement between two or more to prejudice a third person.

€Ō'VING, *n.* In *building*, a term denoting an arch or arched projecture, as when houses are built so as to project over the ground-plot.

€ÓV'IN-OUS, *a.* Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent.

€OW, *n.; plu.* Cows; *old plu.* KINE. [Sax. *cu*; D. *koe.*] The female of the bovine genus of animals; a quadruped with cloven hoofs, whose milk furnishes an abundance of food and profit to the farmer.—*Sea-cow*, the *manatus*, a species of the *trichechus.*

€OW, *v. t.* To depress with fear; to sink the spirits or courage; to oppress with habitual timidity.

€OW'-BĀNE, *n.* A name of the *æthusa cynapium.*

€OW'HAGE, } *n.* A leguminous plant of the genus *dolichos*,
€OW'-ITCH, } a native of warm climates.

€OW'HERD, *n.* One whose occupation is to tend cows.

€OW'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or building in which cows are kept or stabled. *Mortimer.*

€OW'-KEEP-ER, *n.* One whose business is to keep cows.

€OW'-LEECH, *n.* One who professes to heal the diseases of cows.

€OW'-LEECH-ING, *n.* The act or art of healing the distempers of cows. *Mortimer.*

€OW'-LI€K, *n.* A tuft of hair that appears as if licked by a cow.

€OW'-PARS-NEP, *n.* A plant of the genus *heracleum.*

€OW'-PEN, *n.* A pen for cows.

€OW'-POX, *n.* The vaccine disease.

€OW'-QUAKES, *n.* Quaking grass, the *briza*, a genus of plants.

€OW'SLIP, } *n.* A plant of the genus *primula*, or prim-
€OW'S-LIP, } rose, of several varieties.

€OW'S'-LUNG-WÒRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *verbascum.*

€OW'-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *chærophyllum*, or chervil.

€OW'-WHEAT, *n.* A plant of the genus *melampyrum.*

€OW'ARD, *n.* [Fr. *couard.*] 1. A person who wants courage to meet danger; a poltroon; a timid or pusillanimous man.—2. In *heraldry*, a term given to a lion borne in the escutcheon with his tail doubled between his legs.

€OW'ARD, *a.* 1. Destitute of courage; timid; base. 2. Proceeding from or expressive of fear, or timidity. *Shak.*

† €OW'ARD, *v. t.* To make timorous or cowardly.

€OW'ARD-ICE, *n.* [Fr. *couardise.*] Want of courage to face danger; timidity; pusillanimity; fear of exposing one's person to danger.

† €OW'ARD-IZE, *v. t.* To render cowardly. *Scott.*

€OW'ARD-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a coward; mean.

€OW'ARD-LI-NESS, *n.* Want of courage; timidity; cowardice.

€OW'ARD-LY, *a.* 1. Wanting courage to face danger; timid; timorous; fearful; pusillanimous. 2. Mean; base; befitting a coward. 3. Proceeding from fear of danger.

€OW'ARD-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly; basely.

† €OW'ARD-OUS, *a.* Cowardly. *Barret.*

† €OW'ARD-SHIP, *n.* Cowardice. *Shak.*

€OW'ER, *v. i.* [W. *cwrian.*] To sink by bending the knees; to crouch; to squat; to stoop or sink downwards.

† €OW'ER, *v. t.* To cherish with care. *Spenser.*

€OW'ISH, *a.* Timorous; fearful; cowardly. [*Little used.*]

€OWL, *n.* [Sax. *cugle, cugele.*] 1. A monk's hood or habit. 2. A vessel to be carried on a pole betwixt two persons, for the conveyance of water.

COWL'-STAFF, *n.* A staff or pole on which a vessel is supported between two persons.
COWLED, *a.* Wearing a cowl; hooded; in shape of a cowl.
COW'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a cow. *Pope.*
CO-WORK'ER, *n.* One that works with another; a co-operator.
COW'RY, *n.* A small shell, the *cypræa moneta.*
COX'COMB, *n.* [*cock's comb.*] 1. The top of the head. 2. The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps. 3. A fop; a vain, showy fellow; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments. 4. A kind of red flower; a name given to a species of *celosia*, and some other plants.
† COX'COMB-LY, *a.* Like a coxcomb. *Beaumont.*
COX'COMB-RY, *n.* Foppishness. *Lady W. Montague.*
COX-COM'I-CAL, *a.* Foppish; vain; conceited; *a low word.*
COY, *a.* [Fr. *coi*, or *coy.*] Modest; silent; reserved; not accessible; shy; not easily condescending to familiarity.
COY, *v. i.* 1. To behave with reserve; to be silent or distant; to refrain from speech or free intercourse. 2. To make difficulty; to be backward or unwilling; not freely to condescend. 3. To smooth or stroke.
† COY, for *decoy*, to allure. *Shak.*
COY'ISH, *a.* Somewhat coy, or reserved.
COY'LY, *adv.* With reserve; with disinclination to familiarity.
COY'NESS, *n.* Reserve; unwillingness to become familiar; disposition to avoid free intercourse, by silence or retirement.
COYS'TREL, *n.* A species of degenerate hawk.
CÓZ. A contraction of *cousin. Shak.*
CÓZ'EN, (kuz'n) *v. t.* [qu. Arm. *couçzyein*, *couchiein*, *concheza.*] 1. To cheat; to defraud. 2. To deceive; to beguile.
CÓZ'EN-AGE, *n.* Cheat; trick; fraud; deceit; artifice; the practice of cheating. *Dryden.*
CÓZ'ENED, *pp.* Cheated; defrauded; beguiled.
CÓZ'EN-ER, *n.* One who cheats, or defrauds.
CÓZ'EN-ING, *ppr.* Cheating; defrauding; beguiling.
CŌ'ZIER. *See* COSIER.
CRAB, *n.* [Sax. *crabba.*] 1. A crustaceous fish, the cray-fish, *cancer*, a genus containing numerous species. 2. A wild apple, or the tree producing it; so named from its rough taste. 3. A peevish, morose person. 4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching ships and heaving them into the dock. 5. A pillar used sometimes for the same purpose as a capstan. 6. Cancer, a sign in the zodiac.—*Crab-lice*, small insects that stick fast to the skin.
CRAB, *a.* Sour; rough; austere.
CRAB'-AP-PLE, *n.* A wild apple.
CRAB'-GRASS, *n.* A genus of plants, the *digitaria.*
CRAB'-TREE, *n.* The tree that bears crabs. *Shak.*
CRAB'-YAWS, *n.* The name of a disease in the West Indies.
CRAB'BED, *a.* 1. Rough; harsh; austere; sour; peevish; morose; cynical; *applied to the temper. Shak.* 2. Rough; harsh; *applied to things.* 3. Difficult; perplexing.
CRAB'BED-LY, *adv.* Peevishly; roughly; morosely.
CRAB'BED-NESS, *n.* 1. Roughness; harshness. 2. Sourness; peevishness; asperity. 3. Difficulty; perplexity.
CRAB'BY, *a* Difficult. *Moxon.*
CRAB'ER, *n.* The water-rat. *Walton.*
CRAB'S'-EYES, *n.* Whitish bodies produced by the common craw-fish, and used in medicine.
CRACK, *v. t.* [Fr. *craquer*; D. *kraaken.*] 1. To rend, break or burst into chinks; to break partially; to divide the parts a little from each other. 2. To break in pieces. 3. To break with grief; to affect deeply; to pain; to torture. 4. To open and drink; [*low.*] 5. To thrust out, or cast with smartness. 6. To snap; to make a sharp, sudden noise. 7. To break or destroy. 8. To impair the regular exercise of the intellectual faculties; to disorder; to make crazy.
CRACK, *v. i.* 1. To burst; to open in chinks; as, the earth *cracks* by frost; or to be marred without an opening. 2. To fall to ruin, or to be impaired; [*not elegant.*] *Dryden.* 3. To utter a loud or sharp, sudden sound. 4. To boast; to brag; that is, to utter vain, pompous, blustering words; with *of*; [*not elegant.*] *Shak.*
CRACK, *n.* [Gr. ῥαγας.] 1. A disruption; a chink or fissure; a narrow breach; a crevice; a partial separation of the parts of a substance, with or without an opening. 2. A burst of sound; a sharp or loud sound, uttered suddenly or with vehemence; the sound of any thing suddenly rent; a violent report. 3. Change of voice in puberty. *Shak.* 4. Craziness of intellect; or a crazy person. 5. A boast, or boaster; [*low.*] 6. Breach of chastity; and a prostitute; [*low.*] 7. A lad; an instant; [*not used.*]
CRACK'-BRAINED, *a.* Having intellects impaired; crazy.
CRACKED, *pp.* 1. Burst or split; rent; broken; partially severed. 2. Impaired; crazy.
CRACK'ER, *n.* 1. A noisy, boasting fellow. *Shak.* 2. A rocket; a quantity of gunpowder confined so as to explode with noise. 3. A hard biscuit. *America.* 4. That which cracks any thing.
CRACK'-HEMP, or CRACK'-ROPE, *n.* A wretch fated to the gallows; one who deserves to be hanged.
CRACK'ING, *ppr.* Breaking or dividing partially; opening; impairing; snapping; uttering a sudden, sharp or loud sound; boasting; casting jokes.
CRACK'LE, *v. i.* [dim. of *crack.*] To make slight cracks; to make small, abrupt noises, rapidly or frequently repeated; to decrepitate.
CRACK'LING, *ppr.* Making slight cracks, or abrupt noises.
CRACK'LING, *n.* The making of small, abrupt cracks or reports, frequently repeated.
CRACK'NEL, *n.* A hard, brittle cake or biscuit. 1 *Kings*, xiv. 3.
CRĀ'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *cradel.*] 1. A movable machine, of various constructions, placed on circular pieces of board, for rocking children. 2. Infancy.—*From the cradle*, is from the state of infancy. 3. That part of the stock of a cross-bow, where the bullet is put.—4. In *surgery*, a case in which a broken leg is laid, after being set.—5. In *ship-building*, a frame placed under the bottom of a ship for launching. 6. A standing bedstead for wounded seamen. —7. In *engraving*, an instrument, formed of steel, and resembling a chisel, with one sloping side, used in scraping mezzotintos, and preparing the plate. *Encyc.*—8. In *husbandry*, a frame of wood, with long, bending teeth, to which is fastened a sythe, for cutting and laying oats and other grain in a swath.
CRĀ'DLE, *v. t.* 1. To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle; to compose, or quiet. 2. To nurse in infancy. 3. To cut and lay with a cradle, as grain.
CRĀ'DLE, *v. i.* To lie or lodge in a cradle.
CRĀ'DLE-CLŌTHES, *n.* The clothes used for covering one in a cradle.
CRĀ'DLED, *pp.* Laid or rocked in a cradle; cut and laid with a cradle, as grain.
CRĀ'DLING, *ppr.* Laying or rocking in a cradle; cutting and laying with a cradle, as grain.
CRĀFT, *n.* [Sax. *cræft.*] 1. Art; ability; dexterity; skill. 2. Cunning, art or skill, *in a bad sense, or applied to bad purposes*; artifice; guile; skill or dexterity employed to effect purposes by deceit. 3. Art; skill; dexterity in a particular manual occupation; hence, the occupation or employment itself; manual art; trade. 4. All sorts of vessels employed in loading or unloading ships, as lighters, hoys, barges, scows, &c.—*Small craft* is a term given to small vessels of all kinds, as sloops, schooners, cutters, &c.
† CRĀFT, *v. i.* To play tricks. *Shak.*
CRĀFT'I-LY, *adv.* With craft, cunning or guile; artfully; cunningly; with more art than honesty.
CRĀFT'I-NESS, *n.* Artfulness; dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning; artifice; stratagem.
CRĀFTS'MAN, *n.* An artificer; a mechanic; one skilled in a manual occupation.
CRĀFTS'MAS-TER, *n.* One skilled in his craft or trade.
CRĀFT'Y, *a.* 1. Cunning; artful; skilful in devising and pursuing a scheme, by deceiving others, or by taking advantage of their ignorance; wily; sly; fraudulent. 2. Artful; cunning; *in a good sense, or in a laudable pursuit.*
CRAG, *n.* [W., Scot., Ir. *craig*; Gaelic, *creag.*] A steep, rugged rock; a rough, broken rock, or point of a rock.
CRAG, *n.* [Sax. *hracca.*] The neck; formerly applied to the neck of a human being, as in *Spenser.* We now apply it to the neck or neck-piece of mutton, and call it a *rack* of mutton.
CRAG'GED, *a.* Full of crags or broken rocks; rough; rugged; abounding with prominences, points and inequalities.
CRAG'GED-NESS, *n.* The state of abounding with crags, or broken, pointed rocks.
CRAG'GI-NESS, *n.* The state of being craggy.
CRAG'GY, *a.* Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks; rugged with projecting points of rocks.
CRAKE, *n.* A boast. *Spenser.* *See* CRACK.
CRAKE, *n.* [qu. Gr. κρεξ.] The corn-crake, a migratory fowl, is a species of the rail, *rallus.*
CRĀK'ER, *n.* A boaster. *Huloet.*
CRĀKE'-BER-RY, *n.* A species of *empetrum*, or berry-bearing heath.
CRAM, *v. t.* [Sax. *crammian.*] 1. To press or drive, particularly in filling or thrusting one thing into another; to stuff; to crowd; to fill to superfluity. 2. To fill with food beyond satiety; to stuff. 3. To thrust in by force; to crowd.
CRAM, *v. i.* To eat greedily or beyond satiety; to stuff.
CRAM'BO, *n.* A rhyme; a play in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme.
CRAMMED, *pp.* Stuffed; crowded; thrust in; filled with food.

CRAM'MING, *ppr.* Driving in; stuffing; crowding; eating beyond satiety or sufficiency.

CRAMP, *n.* [Sax. *hramma;* D. *kramp.*] 1. Spasm; the contraction of a limb, or some muscle of the body, attended with pain, and sometimes with convulsions, or numbness. 2. Restraint; confinement; that which hinders from motion or expansion. 3. [Fr. *crampon.*] A piece of iron bent at the ends, serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, &c.; a cramp-iron.

CRAMP, *v. t.* 1. To pain or affect with spasms. 2. To confine; to restrain; to hinder from action or expansion. 3. To fasten, confine or hold with a cramp or cramp-iron.

CRAMP, *a.* Difficult; knotty. [*Little used.*]

CRAMPED, *pp.* Affected with spasm; convulsed; confined; restrained.

CRAMP'-FISH, *n.* The torpedo, or electric ray, the touch of which affects a person like electricity, causing a slight shock, and producing numbness, tremor, and sickness of the stomach.

CRAMP'ING, *ppr.* Affecting with cramp; confining.

CRAMP'-IRON, *n.* An iron used for fastening things together; a cramp, which see.

CRĀ'NAGE, *n.* [Low L. *cranagium.*] The liberty of using a crane at a wharf for raising wares from a vessel; also, the money or price paid for the use of a crane.

CRAN'BER-RY, *n.* [*crane* and *berry.*] A species of *vaccinium;* a berry that grows on a slender, bending stalk; also called *moss-berry*, or *moor-berry*, as it grows only on peat-bogs or swampy land. The berry, when ripe, is red, and of the size of a small cherry, or of the haw. It forms a sauce of exquisite flavor, and is used for tarts.

CRÄNCH. *See* CRAUNCH.

CRANE, *n.* [Sax. *cran.*] 1. A migratory fowl of the genus *ardea*, belonging to the grallic order. 2. A machine for raising great weights. 3. A siphon, or crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRANE'S'-BILL, *n.* 1. The plant *geranium*, of many species. 2. A pair of pincers used by surgeons.

CRANE'-FLY, *n.* An insect of the genus *tipula.*

CRAN-I-OG'NO-MY, *n.* [Gr. κρανιον and γνωμα.] The knowledge of the cranium or skull; the science of the expression of human temper, disposition and talents.

CRAN-I-OG'NO-MY, *n.* [Gr. κρανιον and γνωμων.] The science of determining the properties or characteristics of the mind by the conformation of the skull.

CRAN-I-O-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to craniology.

CRAN-I-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of craniology, or one who is versed in the science of the cranium.

CRAN-I-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. κρανιον and λογος.] A discourse or treatise on the cranium or skull; or the science which investigates the structure and uses of the skulls in various animals, particularly in relation to their specific character and intellectual powers. *Ed. Encyc.*

CRAN-I-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. κρανιον and μετρον.] An instrument for measuring the skulls of animals.

CRAN-I-O-MET'RI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to craniometry.

CRAN-I-OM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring the cranium, or the skulls, of animals, for discovering their specific differences.

CRAN-I-OS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. κρανιον and σκοπεω.] The science of the eminences produced in the cranium by the brain.

CRĀ'NI-UM, *n.* [L.] The skull of an animal; the assemblage of bones which inclose the brain.

CRANK, *n.* [D. *kronkel.*] 1. *Literally*, a bend or turn. Hence, an iron axis, with the end bent like an elbow, for moving a piston, the saw in a saw-mill, &c., and causing it to rise and fall at every turn. 2. Any bend, turn or winding. 3. A twisting or turning in speech. 4. An iron brace for various purposes.

CRANK, *a.* [D. *krank.*] 1. In *seamen's language*, liable to be overset, as a ship when she is too narrow, or has not sufficient ballast to carry full sail. 2. Stout; bold; erect. *Spenser.*

CRANK, } *v. i.* To run in a winding course; to bend,
CRAN'KLE, } wind and turn.

CRAN'KLE, *v. t.* To break into bends, turns or angles; to crinkle.

CRAN'KLE, *n.* A bend or turn; a crinkle.

CRAN'KLES, *n.* Angular prominences.

CRANK'NESS, *n.* 1. Liability to be overset, as a ship. 2. Stoutness; erectness.

CRANK'Y, *a.* The same as *crank.*

CRAN'NIED, *a.* Having rents, chinks or fissures; as, a *crannied* wall. *Shak.*

CRAN'NY, *n.* [Fr. *cran.*] 1. *Properly*, a rent; but *commonly*, any small, narrow opening, fissure, crevice or chink, as in a wall, or other substance. 2. A hole; a secret, retired place.—3. In *glass-making*, an iron instrument for forming the necks of glasses.

CRAN'NY, *a.* Pleasant; agreeable; praiseworthy. *Bailey.*

CRANTS, *n.* [G. *kranz.*] Garlands carried before the bier of a maiden and hung over her grave.

CRAPE, *n.* [Fr. *crêpe.*] A thin, transparent stuff, made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill, woven without crossing, and much used in mourning.

CRAPE, *v. t.* To curl; to form into ringlets.

CRAP'LE, *n.* [W. *crav.*] A claw. *Spenser.*

CRAP'NEL, *n.* A hook or drag. Qu. *grapnel.*

CRAP'U-LA, *n.* [L.] A surfeit or sickness by intemperance.

CRAP'U-LENCE, *n.* [L. *crapula.*] Cropsickness; drunkenness; a surfeit, or the sickness occasioned by intemperance.

CRAP'U-LOUS, *a.* Drunk; surcharged with liquor; sick by intemperance. *Dict.*

CRAŞE. *See* CRAZE.

CRASH, *v. t.* [Fr. *ecraser.*] To break; to bruise.

CRASH, *v. i.* To make the loud, clattering, multifarious sound of many things falling and breaking at once.

CRASH, *n.* The loud, mingled sound of many things falling and breaking at once, as the sound of a large tree falling, and its branches breaking, or the sound of a falling house.

CRASH'ING, *n.* The sound of many things falling and breaking at once.

CRĀ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. κρασις.] 1. The temper or healthy constitution of the blood in an animal body; the temperament which forms a particular constitution of the blood.—2. In *grammar*, a figure by which two different letters are contracted into one long letter or into a diphthong.

CRASS, *a.* [L. *crassus.*] Gross; thick; coarse; not thin, nor fine. [*Little used.*]

CRASS'A-MENT, *n.* The thick, red part of the blood, as distinct from the *serum*, or aqueous part; the clot.

CRASS'I-MENT, *n.* Thickness. *Smith.*

CRASS'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *crassitudo.*] Grossness; coarseness; thickness. *Bacon.*

CRASS'NESS, *n.* Grossness. *Glanville.*

CRAS-TI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *cras.*] Delay. *Dict.*

CRATCH, *n.* [Fr. *creche.*] A rack; a grated crib or manger.

CRATCH. *See* SCRATCH.

CRATCH'ES, *n. plu.* [G. *krätze.*] In the *manege*, a swelling on the pastern, under the fetlock of a horse.

CRĀTE, *n.* [L. *crates.*] A kind of basket or hamper of wicker-work, used for the transportation of china, crockery and similar wares.

CRĀ'TER, *n.* [L. *crater.*] 1. The aperture or mouth of a volcano. 2. A constellation of the southern hemisphere, said to contain 31 stars.

CRÄUNCH, *v. t.* [D. *schranssen.*] To crush with the teeth; to chew with violence and noise.

CRÄUNCH'ING, *ppr.* Crushing with the teeth with violence.

CRA-VAT', *n.* [Fr. *cravate.*] A neck-cloth; a piece of fine muslin or other cloth worn by men about the neck.

CRAVE, *v. t.* [Sax. *crafian.*] 1. To ask with earnestness or importunity; to beseech; to implore; to ask with submission or humility, as a dependent; to beg; to entreat. 2. To call for, as a gratification; to long for; to require or demand, as a passion or appetite. 3. Sometimes intransitively, with *for* before the thing sought.

CRĀVED, *pp.* Asked for with earnestness; implored; entreated; longed for; required.

CRĀ'VEN, CRĀ'VENT, or CRĀ'VANT, *n.* 1. A word of obloquy, used formerly by one vanquished in trial by battle, and yielding to the conqueror. Hence, a recreant; a coward; a weak-hearted, spiritless fellow. 2. A vanquished, dispirited cock.

CRĀ'VEN, *v. t.* To make recreant, weak or cowardly.

CRĀV'ER, *n.* One who craves or begs.

CRĀV'ING, *ppr.* 1. Asking with importunity; urging for earnestly; begging; entreating. 2. Calling for with urgency; requiring; demanding gratification.

CRĀV'ING, *n.* Vehement or urgent desire, or calling for; a longing for.

CRĀV'ING-NESS, *n.* The state of craving.

CRAW, *n.* [Dan. *kroe.*] The crop or first stomach of fowls.

CRÄW-FISH, or CRAY-FISH, *n.* A species of *cancer*, or crab, a crustaceous fish.

CRAWL, *v. i.* [D. *krielen;* Scot. *crowl.*] 1. To creep; to move slowly by thrusting or drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; or to move slowly on the hands and knees. 2. To move or walk weakly, slowly, or timorously. 3. To creep; to advance slowly and slyly; to insinuate one's self. 4. To move about; to move in any direction; *used in contempt.* 5. To have the sensation of insects creeping about the body.

CRAWL, *n.* A pen or inclosure of stakes and hurdles on the sea coast for containing fish.

CRAWL'ER, *n.* He or that which crawls; a creeper; a reptile.

CRAWL'ING, *ppr.* Creeping; moving slowly along the

ground, or other substance; moving or walking slowly, weakly or timorously; insinuating.

†CRAY, †CRĀY'ER, } *n.* A small sea vessel.

CRĀY'-FISH, *n.* The river lobster. *See* CRAW-FISH.

CRĀY'ON, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A general name for all colored stones, earths, or other minerals and substances, used in designing or painting in pastel or paste. 2. A kind of pencil, or roll of paste, to draw lines with. 3. A drawing or design done with a pencil or crayon.

CRĀY'ON, *v. t.* 1. To sketch with a crayon. Hence, 2. To sketch; to plan; to commit to paper one's first thoughts.

CRĀY'ON-PAINT'ING, *n.* The act or art of drawing with crayons.

CRAZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ecraser.*] 1. To break; to weaken; to break or impair the natural force or energy of. 2. To crush in pieces; to grind to powder. 3. To crack the brain; to shatter; to impair the intellect.

CRĀZED, *pp.* Broken; bruised; crushed; impaired; deranged in intellect; decrepit.

CRĀ'ZED-NESS, *n.* A broken state; decrepitude; an impaired state of the intellect. *Hooker.*

CRĀZE'-MILL, or CRĀZ'ING-MILL, *n.* A mill resembling a grist-mill, used for grinding tin.

CRĀ'ZI-LY, *adv.* In a broken or crazy manner.

CRĀ'ZI-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being broken or weakened. 2. The state of being broken in mind; imbecility or weakness of intellect; derangement.

CRĀ'ZY, *a.* [Fr. *ecrasé.*] 1. Broken; decrepit; weak; feeble. 2. Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect; deranged, weakened, or shattered in mind. We say, the man is *crazy.*

†CREAGHT, *n.* [Irish.] Herds of cattle. *Davies.*

†CREAGHT, *v. i.* To graze on lands. *Davies.*

CRĒAK, *v. i.* [W. *crecian.*] To make a sharp, harsh, grating sound, of some continuance, as by the friction of hard substances.

CRĒAK'ING, *ppr.* Making a harsh, grating sound.

CRĒAK'ING, *n.* A harsh, grating sound.

CRĒAM, *n.* [Fr. *crême.*] 1. The oily part of milk, which, when the milk stands unagitated in a cool place, rises and forms a scum on the surface. 2. The best part of a thing. —*Cream of lime*, the scum of lime-water.—*Cream of tartar*, the scum of a boiling solution of tartar.

CRĒAM, *v. t.* 1. To skim; to take off cream by skimming. 2. To take off the quintessence or best part of a thing.

CRĒAM, *v. i.* 1. To gather cream; to flower or mantle. 2. To grow stiff, or formal.

CRĒAM'-BŌWL, *n.* A bowl for holding cream.

CRĒAM'-FĀCED, *a.* White; pale; having a coward look.

CRĒAM'-POT, *n.* A vessel for holding cream.

CRĒAM'Y, *a.* Full of cream; like cream; having the nature of cream; luscious.

CRĒ'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] In *falconry*, a fine, small line, fastened to a hawk's leash, when she is first lured.

CRĒASE, *n.* [qu. G. *krausen.*] A line or mark made by folding or doubling any thing; a hollow streak, like a groove.

CRĒASE, *v. t.* To make a crease or mark in a thing by folding or doubling.

CRĒ'AT, *n.* [Fr.] In the *manege*, an usher to a riding master.

CRE-ĀTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *creer*; L. *creo.*] 1. To produce; to bring into being from nothing; to cause to exist. 2. To make or form, by investing with a new character. 3. To produce; to cause; to be the occasion of. 4. To beget; to generate; to bring forth. 5. To make or produce, by new combinations of matter already created, and by investing these combinations with new forms, constitutions and qualities; to shape and organize. 6. To form anew; to change the state or character; to renew.

CRE-ĀTE', *a.* Begotten; composed; made up. *Shak.*

CRE-ĀT'ED, *pp.* Formed from nothing; caused to exist; produced; generated; invested with a new character; formed into new combinations, with a peculiar shape, constitution and properties; renewed.

CRE-ĀT'ING, *ppr.* Forming from nothing; originating; producing; giving a new character; constituting new beings from matter by shaping, organizing and investing with new properties; forming anew.

CRE-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of creating; the act of causing to exist; and *especially*, the act of bringing this world into existence. *Rom.* i. 2. The act of making, by new combinations of matter, invested with new forms and properties, and of subjecting to different laws; the act of shaping and organizing. 3. The act of investing with a new character. 4. The act of producing. 5. The things created; creatures; the world; the universe. 6. Any part of the things created. 7. Any thing produced or caused to exist.

CRE-Ā'TIVE, *a.* Having the power to create, or exerting the act of creation.

CRE-Ā'TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. The being or person that creates. 2. The thing that creates, produces or causes.

CRE-Ā'TRESS, *n.* A female that creates any thing.

CRĒAT'UR-AL, *a.* Belonging to a creature; having the qualities of a creature.

CRĒAT'URE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. That which is created; every being besides the Creator, or every thing not self-existent —2. In a *restricted sense*, an animal of any kind; a living being; a beast.—In a *more restricted sense*, man. 3. A human being, in contempt. 4. With words of endearment, it denotes a human being beloved. 5. That which is produced, formed or imagined. 6. A person who owes his rise and fortune to another; one who is made to be what he is. 7. A dependent; a person who is subject to the will or influence of another.

CRĒAT'URE-LY, *a.* Having the qualities of a creature.

CRĒAT'URE-SHIP, *n.* The state of a creature. *Cave.*

†CREB'RI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *creber.*] Frequency. *Dict.*

†CREB'ROUS, *a.* Frequent. *Dict.*

CRĒ'DENCE, *n.* [It. *credenza.*] 1. Belief; credit; reliance of the mind on evidence of facts derived from other sources than personal knowledge, as from the testimony of others. 2. That which gives a claim to credit, belief or confidence.

†CRĒ'DENCE, *v. t.* To believe. *Skelton.*

CRE-DEN'DA, *n.* [L.] In *theology*, things to be believed; articles of faith; distinguished from *agenda*, or practical duties.

CRĒ'DENT, *a.* 1. Believing; giving credit; easy of belief. 2. Having credit; not to be questioned; [*rarely used.*] *Shak.*

CRE-DEN'TIAL, *a.* Giving a title to credit.

CRE-DEN'TIALS, *n. plu.* [*Rarely or never used in the singular.*] That which gives credit; that which gives a title or claim to confidence; the warrant on which belief, credit or authority is claimed among strangers.

CRED-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *credibilité.*] Credibleness; the quality or state of a thing which renders it possible to be believed, or which admits belief, on rational principles; the quality or state of a thing which involves no contradiction, or absurdity. *Credibility* is less than *certainty*, and greater than *possibility*; indeed it is less than *probability*, but is nearly allied to it.

CRED'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *credibilis.*] 1. That may be believed; worthy of credit. 2. Worthy of belief; having a claim to credit; *applied to persons.*

CRED'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to credit.

CRED'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that deserves belief; with good authority to support belief.

CRED'IT, *n.* [Fr. *credit.*] 1. Belief; faith; a reliance or resting of the mind on the truth of something said or done. 2. Reputation derived from the confidence of others. Esteem; estimation; good opinion founded on a belief of a man's veracity, integrity, abilities and virtue. 3. Honor; reputation; estimation; *applied to men or things.* 4. That which procures or is entitled to belief; testimony; authority derived from one's character, or from the confidence of others. 5. Influence derived from the reputation of veracity or integrity, or from the good opinion or confidence of others; interest; power derived from weight of character, from friendship, fidelity or other cause.—6. In *commerce*, trust; transfer of goods in confidence of future payment. 7. The capacity of being trusted; or the reputation of solvency and probity, which entitles a man to be trusted.—8. In *book-keeping*, the side of an account in which payment is entered; opposed to *debit.*—9. *Public credit*, the confidence which men entertain in the ability and disposition of a nation to make good its engagements with its creditors. 10. The notes or bills which are issued by the public, or by corporations or individuals, are sometimes called *bills of credit.* 11. The time given for payment for lands or goods sold on trust. 12. A sum of money due to any person; any thing valuable standing on the creditor side of an account.

CRED'IT, *v. t.* 1. To believe; to confide in the truth of. 2. To trust; to sell or loan in confidence of future payment. 3. To procure credit or honor; to do credit; to give reputation or honor. 4. To enter upon the credit side of an account. 5. To set to the credit of.

CRED'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Reputable; that may be enjoyed or exercised with reputation or esteem; estimable.

CRED'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Reputation; estimation.

CRED'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* Reputably; with credit; without disgrace.

CRED'IT-ED, *pp.* Believed; trusted; passed to the credit, or entered on the credit side of an account.

CRED'IT-ING, *ppr.* Believing; trusting; entering to the credit in account.

CRED'IT-OR, *n.* [L.] 1. A person to whom a sum of money or other thing is due, by obligation, promise, or in law; *properly*, one who gives credit in commerce; but in a *general sense*, one who has a just claim for money; correlative to *debtor.* 2. One who believes; [*not used.*]

CRED'I-TRIX, *n.* A female creditor.

CRE-DŪ'LI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *credulité*; L. *credulitas.*] Easi

ness of belief; a weakness of mind by which a person is disposed to believe, or yield his assent to a declaration or proposition, without sufficient evidence of the truth of what is said or proposed; a disposition to believe on slight evidence or no evidence at all.

CRED'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *credulus.*] Apt to believe without sufficient evidence; unsuspecting; easily deceived.

CRED'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In an unsuspecting manner. *Goodman.*

CRED'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Credulity; easiness of belief; readiness to believe without sufficient evidence.

CREED, *n.* [W. *credo*; Sax. *creda.*] 1. A brief summary of the articles of Christian faith; a symbol. 2. That which is believed; any system of principles which are believed or professed.

CREEK, *v. t.* To make a harsh, sharp noise. *Shak.*

* CREEK, (krik) *n.* [Sax. *crecca*; D. *kreek.*] 1. A small inlet, bay or cove; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. 2. Any turn or winding. 3. A prominence or jut in a winding coast.—4. In *some of the American states*, a small river.

* CREEK'Y, (krik'y) *a.* Containing creeks; full of creeks; winding. *Spenser.*

CREEL, *n.* An osier basket. *Brockett. North of England.*

CREEP, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crept.* [Sax. *creopan, crypan.*] 1. To move with the belly on the ground, or the surface of any other body, as a worm or serpent without legs, or as many insects with feet and very short legs; to crawl. 2. To move along the ground, or on the surface of any other body, in growth, as a vine; to grow along. 3. To move slowly, feebly or timorously; as an old or infirm man, who *creeps* about his chamber. 4. To move slowly and insensibly, as time. 5. To move secretly; to move so as to escape detection, or prevent suspicion. 6. To steal in; to move forward unheard and unseen; to come or enter unexpectedly or unobserved. 7. To move or behave with servility; to fawn.

CREEP'ER, *n.* 1. One who creeps; that which creeps; a reptile; also, a creeping plant, which moves along the surface of the earth, or attaches itself to some other body, as ivy. 2. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens. 3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women. 4. *Creeper* or *creepers*, an instrument of iron with hooks or claws, for drawing up things from the bottom of a well, river or harbor. 5. A genus of birds, the *certhia*, or ox-eye.

CREEP'HOLE, *n.* A hole into which an animal may creep to escape notice or danger; also, a subterfuge; an excuse.

CREEP'ING, *ppr.* Moving on the belly, or close to the surface of the earth or other body; moving slowly, secretly, or silently; moving insensibly; stealing along.

CREEP'ING-LY, *adv.* By creeping; slowly; in the manner of a reptile. *Sidney.*

† CREE'PLE. *See* CRIPPLE.

CREESE, *n.* A Malay dagger.

CRE-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *crematio.*] A burning; *particularly*, the burning of the dead, according to the custom of many ancient nations.

CRĒ'MOR, *n.* [L.] Cream; any expressed juice of grain; yeast; scum; a substance resembling cream. *Coxe.*

CREM'O-SIN. *See* CRIMOSIN.

CRĒ'NATE, } *a.* [L. *crenatus.*] Notched; indented;
CRĒ'NA-TED, } scolloped.

CREN'A-TURE, *n.* A scollop, like a notch, in a leaf, or in the style of a plant. *Bigelow.*

CREN'KLE, or CREN'GLE. *See* CRINGLE.

CREN'U-LATE, *a.* Having the edge, as it were, cut into very small scollops.

CRĒ'OLE, *n.* In the *West Indies* and *Spanish America*, a native of those countries descended from European ancestors.

CREP'ANCE, } *n.* [L. *crepo.*] A chop or cratch in a horse's
CREP'ANE, } leg, caused by the shoe of one hind foot crossing and striking the other hind foot.

CREP'I-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *crepito.*] To crackle; to snap; to burst with a small, sharp, abrupt sound, rapidly repeated; as salt in fire, or during calcination.

CREP'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Crackling; snapping.

CREP-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of bursting with a frequent repetition of sharp sounds; the noise of some salts in calcination; crackling. 2. The noise of fractured bones, when moved by a surgeon to ascertain a fracture.

CREPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *creep.*

CRE-PUS'CLE, or CRE-PUSC'ULE, *n.* [L. *crepusculum.*] Twilight; the light of the morning from the first dawn to sunrise, and of the evening from sunset to darkness.

CRE-PUSC'U-LAR, or CRE-PUSC'U-LOUS, *a.* Pertaining to twilight; glimmering; noting the imperfect light of the morning and evening; hence, imperfectly clear or luminous.

† CRE-PUSC'U-LĬNE, *a.* Crepuscular.

CRES'CENT, *a.* [L. *crescens.*] Increasing; growing. *Milton.*

CRES'CENT, *n.* 1. The increasing or new moon, which, when receding from the sun, shows a curving rim of light, terminating in points or horns. 2. The figure or likeness of the new moon; as that borne in the Turkish flag or national standard. The standard itself, and, *figuratively*, the Turkish power.—3. In *heraldry*, a bearing in the form of a half moon. 4. The name of a military order, instituted by Renatus of Anjou.

CRES'CENT, *v. t.* To form into a crescent. *Seward.*

CRES'CENT-SHAPED, *a.* In *botany*, lunate; lunated; shaped like a crescent. *Martyn.*

CRES'CIVE, *a.* [L. *cresco.*] Increasing; growing. *Shak.*

CRESS, *n.* [Fr. *cresson.*] The name of several species of plants, most of them of the class *tetradynamia.*

CRESS'ET, *n.* [Fr. *croisette.*] 1. A great light set on a beacon, lighthouse, or watch-tower. 2. A lamp or torch. *Milton.*

CREST, *n.* [Fr. *crête.*] 1. The plume of feathers or other material on the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet itself. 2. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry. 3. The comb of a cock; also, a tuft of feathers on the head of other fowls. 4. Any tuft or ornament worn on the head. 5. Loftiness; pride; courage; spirit; a lofty mien.

CREST, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with a crest; to serve as a crest for. 2. To mark with long streaks.

CREST'ED, *a.* 1. Wearing a crest; adorned with a crest or plume; having a comb.—2. In *natural history*, having a tuft like a crest.

CREST'-FALL-EN, *a.* 1. Dejected; sunk; bowed; dispirited; heartless; spiritless. *Shak.* 2. Having the upper part of the neck hanging on one side, as a horse.

CREST'LESS, *a.* Without a crest; not dignified with coat-armor; not of an eminent family; of low birth.

CRE-TĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *cretaceus.*] Chalky; having the qualities of chalk; like chalk; abounding with chalk.

CRĒ'TIC, *n.* [Gr. κρητικος.] A poetic foot of three syllables, one short between two long syllables.

CRĒ'TIN, *n.* A name given to certain deformed and helpless idiots in the Alps.

CREV'ĬCE, *n.* [Fr. *crevasse.*] A crack; a cleft; a fissure; a rent; an opening.

CREV'ĬCE, *v. t.* To crack; to flaw. *Wotton.*

CREV'IS, } *n.* The craw-fish. [*Little used.*]
CREV'ĪSSE, }

CREW, *n.* [Sax. *cread*, or *cruth.*] 1. A company of people associated. *Spenser.* 2. A company, *in a low or bad sense*; a herd. *Milton.* 3. The company of seamen who man a ship, vessel or boat; the company belonging to a vessel.

CREW, *pret.* of *crow*; but the regular preterit and participle, *crowed*, is now most commonly used.

CREW'EL, *n.* [qu. D. *klewel.*] Yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball, or two-threaded worsted.

CREW'ET. *See* CRUET.

CRIB, *n.* [Sax. *crybb*; D. *krib.*] 1. The manger of a stable, in which oxen and cows feed.—In *America*, it is distinguished from a *rack* for horses. 2. A small habitation or cottage. 3. A stall for oxen. 4. A case or box in salt works. 5. A small building, raised on posts, for storing Indian corn. *U. States.* 6. A lodging place for children.

CRIB, *v. t.* To shut or confine in a narrow habitation; to cage. *Shak.*

† CRIB, *v. i.* To be confined; to be cooped up.

CRIB'BAGE, *n.* A game at cards.

CRIBBED, *pp.* Shut up; confined; caged.

CRIB'BLE, *n.* [L. *cribellum.*] 1. A corn-sieve or riddle. 2. Coarse flour or meal; [*not used in the U. States.*]

CRIB'BLE, *v. t.* To sift; to cause to pass through a sieve or riddle.

CRI-BRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of sifting or riddling; *used in pharmacy.*

CRIB'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *cribrum.*] Resembling a sieve or riddle; a term applied to the lamen of the ethmoid bone, through which the fibres of the olfactory nerve pass to the nose.

CRICH'TON-ITE, *n.* A mineral, so called from Dr. Crichton.

CRICK, *n.* 1. The creaking of a door; [*obs.*] 2. A spasmodic affection of some part of the body, as of the neck or back; local spasm or cramp.

CRICK'ET, *n.* [D. *krekel.*] An insect of the genus *gryllus.*

CRICK'ET, *n.* [qu. Sax. *cricc.*] 1. A play or exercise with bats and ball. *Pope.* 2. A low stool.

CRICK'ET-ER, *n.* One who plays at cricket.

CRICK'ET-ING-AP-PLE, *n.* A small species of apple.

CRICK'ET-MATCH, *n.* A match at cricket. *Duncombe.*

CRĪED, *pret.* and *part.* of *cry.*

CRĪ'ER or CRŸ'ER, *n.* One who cries; one who makes proclamation.

CRIME, *n.* [L. *crimen*; Gr. κριμα.] 1. An act which violates a law, divine or human; an act which violates a rule of moral duty; an offense against the laws of right, prescribed by God or man, or against any rule of duty plainly implied in those laws.—*But in a more common and re-*

stricted sense, a crime denotes an offense, or violation of public law, of a deeper and more atrocious nature; a public wrong; as treason, murder, robbery, theft, arson, &c. 2. Any great wickedness; iniquity; wrong.—*Capital crime*, a crime punishable with death.

CRIME'FUL, *a.* Criminal; wicked; partaking of wrong; contrary to law, right, or duty. *Shak.*

CRIME'LESS, *a.* Free from crime; innocent. *Shak.*

CRIM'IN-AL, *a.* 1. Guilty of a crime. 2. Partaking of a crime; involving a crime; that violates public law, divine or human. 3. That violates moral obligation; wicked. 4. Relating to crimes; opposed to *civil*.

CRIM'IN-AL, *n.* A person who has committed an offense against public law; a person indicted or charged with a public offense.—*Criminal conversation*, the illegal commerce of the sexes; adultery.

CRIM-IN-AL'I-TY, or CRIM'IN-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being criminal, or a violation of law; guiltiness; the quality of being guilty of a crime. *Blackstone.*

CRIM'IN-AL-LY, *adv.* In violation of public law; in violation of divine law; wickedly; in a wrong or iniquitous manner.

CRIM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *criminor.*] To accuse; to charge with a crime; to alledge to be guilty of a crime, offense, or wrong. *Christ. Obs.*

CRIM'IN-A-TED, *pp.* Accused; charged with a crime.

CRIM'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* Accusing; alledging to be guilty.

CRIM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *criminatio.*] The act of accusing; accusation; charge of having been guilty of a criminal act, offense or wrong.

CRIM'IN-A-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to accusation; accusing.

† CRIM'IN-OUS, *a.* Very wicked; heinous; involving great crime. *Hammond.*

† CRIM'IN-OUS-LY, *adv.* Criminally; heinously; enormously.

† CRIM'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Wickedness; guilt; criminality. *King Charles.*

CRIM'OSIN. *See* CRIMSON.

CRIMP, *a.* [Sax. *acrymman.*] 1. Easily crumbled; friable; brittle; [*little used*] 2. Not consistent; [*not used.*]

CRIMP, *v. t.* [W. *crimpiaw.*] To catch; to seize; to pinch and hold.

CRIMP, *v. t.* [Sax. *gecrympt.*] To curl or frizzle.

CRIMP, *n.* 1. In *England*, an agent for coal-merchants, and for persons concerned in shipping. 2. One who decoys another into the naval or military service. 3. A game at cards; [*obs.*]

CRIM'PLE, *v. t.* [D. *krimpen.*] To contract or draw together; to shrink; to cause to shrink; to curl. *Wiseman.*

CRIM'PLED, *pp.* Contracted; shrunk; curled.

CRIM'PLING, *ppr.* Contracting; shrinking; curling; hobbling. *Ash.*

CRIM'SON, (krim'zn) *n.* [It. *cremisi, cremisino.*] A deep red color; a red tinged with blue; also, a red color in general.

CRIM'SON, *a.* Of a beautiful deep red.

CRIM'SON, *v. t.* To dye with crimson; to dye of a deep red color; to make red.

CRIM'SON, *v. i.* To become of a deep red color; to be tinged with red; to blush.

CRIM'SONED, *pp.* Dyed or tinged with a deep red.

CRIM'SON-ING, *ppr.* Dyeing or tinging with a deep red.

CRINE'UM, *n.* A cramp; a contraction; a turn or bend; a whim. [*A vulgar word.*] *Hudibras.*

CRINGE, (krinj) *v. t. Properly*, to shrink; to contract; to draw together; *a popular use of the word.* [Vulgarly, *scringe.*]

CRINGE, (krinj) *v. i.* To bow; to bend with servility; to fawn; to make court by mean compliances.

CRINGE, (krinj) *n.* A bow; servile civility. *Philips.*

CRING'ER, *n.* One who cringes, or bows and flatters with servility.

CRING'ING, *ppr.* Shrinking; bowing servilely.

CRIN'GLE, (kring'gl) *n.* [D. *kring, krinkel.*] 1. A withe for fastening a gate; [*local.*]—2. In *marine language*, a hole in the bolt-rope of a sail.

CRI-NIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *criniger.*] Hairy; overgrown with hair. *Dict.*

CRĪ'NITE, *a.* [L. *crinitus.*] Having the appearance of a tuft of hair.

CRIN'KLE, (krink'l) *v. i.* [D. *krinkelen.*] To turn or wind; to bend; to wrinkle; to run in and out in little or short bends or turns.

CRIN'KLE, *v. t.* To form with short turns or wrinkles; to mold into inequalities.

CRIN'KLE, *n.* A wrinkle; a winding or turn; sinuosity.

CRĪ'NOSE, *a.* Hairy. [*Little used.*]

CRI-NOS'I-TY, *n.* Hairiness. [*Little used.*]

CRIP'PLE, (krip'pl) *n.* [D. *kreupel.*] A lame person; *primarily*, one who creeps, halts or limps; one who has lost, or never enjoyed, the use of his limbs.

CRIP'PLE, *a.* Lame. *Shak.*

CRIP'PLE, *v. t.* 1. To lame; to deprive of the use of the limbs, particularly of the legs and feet. 2. To disable; to deprive of the power of exertion.

CRIP'PLED, *pp.* Lamed; rendered impotent in the limbs; disabled.

CRIP'PLE-NESS, *n.* Lameness.

CRIP'PLING, *ppr.* Laming; depriving of the use of the limbs; disabling.

CRĪ'SIS, *n.*; *plu.* CRISES. [Gr. κρισις; L. *crisis.*] 1. In *medical science*, the change of a disease which indicates its event; that change which indicates recovery or death. 2. The decisive state of things, or the point of time when an affair is arrived to its height, and must soon terminate or suffer a material change.

CRISP, *a.* [L. *crispus.*] 1. Curled; formed into curls or ringlets. 2. Indented; winding. 3. Brittle; friable; easily broken or crumbled.

CRISP, *v. t.* [L. *crispo.*] 1. To curl; to twist; to contract or form into ringlets, as the hair; to wreathe or interweave. 2. To indent. *Johnson.* To twist or eddy.

CRIS-PĀ'TION, *n.* The act of curling, or state of being curled. *Bacon.*

CRISP'A-TURE, *n.* A curling; the state of being curled.

CRISPED, *pp.* Curled; twisted; frizzled.

CRISP'ING, *ppr.* Curling; frizzling.

CRISP'ING-I'RON, *n.* A curling-iron.

CRISP'ING-PIN, *n.* A curling-iron. *Isaiah.*

CRIS-PI-SUL'CANT, *a.* Waved or undulating, as lightning is represented.

CRISP'NESS, *n.* A state of being curled; also, brittleness.

CRISP'Y, *a.* 1. Curled; formed into ringlets. 2. Brittle; dried, so as to break short.

CRISS-CROSS-RŌW, *n.* Alphabet; beginning.

CRIST'ATE, CRIST'A-TED, } *a.* [L. *cristatus.*] In *botany*, crested; tufted; having an appendage like a crest or tuft.

CRI-TĒ'RI-ON, *n.*; *plu.* CRITERIA. [Gr. κριτηριον.] A standard of judging; any established law, rule, principle, or fact, by which facts, propositions and opinions are compared, in order to discover their truth or falsehood, or by which a correct judgment may be formed.

CRITH'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. κριθη and μαντεια.] A kind of divination by means of the dough of cakes, and the meal strewed over the victims, in ancient sacrifices.

CRIT'IC, *n.* [Gr. κριτικος.] 1. A person skilled in judging of the merit of literary works; one who is able to discern and distinguish the beauties and faults of writing. In a *more general sense*, a person skilled in judging with propriety of any combination of objects, or of any work of art. 2. An examiner; a judge. 3. One who judges with severity; one who censures or finds fault. *Pope.*

CRIT'IC, *a.* Critical; relating to criticism, or the art of judging of the merit of a literary performance or discourse or of any work in the fine arts.

CRIT'IC, *v. i.* To criticise; to play the critic. [*Little used.*]

CRIT'I-CAL, *a.* [L. *criticus.*] 1. Relating to criticism; nicely exact. 2. Having the skill or power nicely to distinguish beauties from blemishes. 3. Making nice distinctions; accurate. 4. Capable of judging with accuracy; discerning beauties and faults; nicely judicious in matters of literature and the fine arts. 5. Capable of judging with accuracy; conforming to exact rules of propriety; exact; particular. 6. Inclined to find fault, or to judge with severity. 7. [*See* CRISIS.] Pertaining to a crisis; marking the time or state of a disease which indicates its termination in the death or recovery of the patient. 8. Producing a crisis or change in a disease; indicating a crisis. 9. Decisive; noting a time or state on which the issue of things depends; important, as regards the consequences. 10. Formed or situated to determine or decide, or having the crisis at command; important or essential for determining.

CRIT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a critical manner; with nice discernment of truth or falsehood, propriety or impropriety; with nice scrutiny; accurately; exactly. 2. At the crisis; at the exact time. 3. In a critical situation, place or condition, so as to command the crisis.

CRIT'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being critical; incidence at a particular point of time. 2. Exactness; accuracy; nicety; minute care in examination.

CRIT'I-CĪSE, *v. i.* 1. To examine and judge critically; to judge with attention to beauties and faults. 2. To write remarks on the merit of a performance; to notice beauties and faults. 3. To animadvert upon as faulty; to utter censure.

CRIT'I-CĪSE, *v. t.* 1. To notice beauties and blemishes or faults in; to utter or write remarks on the merit of a performance. 2. To pass judgment on with respect to merit or blame.

CRIT'I-CĪSED, *pp.* Examined and judged with respect to beauties and faults.

CRIT'I-CĪS-ER, *n.* One who makes or writes remarks.

CRIT'I-CĪS-ING, *ppr.* Examining and judging with regard to beauties and faults; remarking on; animadverting on.

CRIT'I-CISM, *n.* 1. The art of judging with propriety of the beauties and faults of a literary performance, or of any production in the fine arts; as, the rules of *criticism.* 2. The act of judging on the merit of a performance; animadversion; remark on beauties and faults; critical observation, verbal or written.

CRI-TIQUE', or CRIT'IC, *n.* [Fr. *critique.*] 1. A *critical* examination of the merits of a performance; remarks or animadversions on beauties and faults. 2. Science of criticism; standard or rules of judging of the merit of performances. *Locke.*

CRIZ'ZEL, } *n.* A kind of roughness on the surface
CRIZ'ZEL-ING, } of glass, which clouds its transparency.

CROAK, *v. i.* [Sax. *cracettan;* Goth. *hrukyan.*] 1. To make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog or other animal. 2. To caw; to cry as a raven or crow. 3. To make any low, muttering sound, resembling that of a frog or raven. 4. In *contempt*, to speak with a low, hollow voice.

CROAK, *n.* The low, harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven, or a like sound.

CROAK'ER, *n.* One that croaks, murmurs or grumbles; one who complains unreasonably.

CROAK'ING, *ppr.* Uttering a low, harsh sound from the throat, or other similar sound.

CROAK'ING, *n.* A low, harsh sound, as of a frog, or the bowels.

CRO'ATS, *n.* Troops, natives of *Croatia.*

CRO'CAL ITE, *n.* A mineral, a variety of zeolite.

CRO'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *croceus.*] Like saffron; yellow; consisting of saffron.

CRO'CHES, *n.* Little buds or knobs about the tops of a deer's horn. *Bailey.*

CROC-I-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *crocito.*] A croaking.

† CROCK, *n.* [Sax. *cruce, crocca.*] An earthen vessel; a pot or pitcher; a cup.

CROCK, *n.* Soot, or the black matter collected from combustion on pots and kettles, or in a chimney. *Ray.*

CROCK, *v. t.* or *i.* To black with soot, or other matter collected from combustion; or to black with the coloring matter of cloth. *New England.*

CROCK'ER-Y, *n.* [W. *crocan.*] Earthen ware; vessels formed of clay, glazed and baked. The term is applied to the coarser kinds of ware; the finer kinds being usually called *china* or *porcelain.*

* CRO'CO-DILE, *n.* [Gr. κροκοδειλος.] 1. An amphibious animal of the genus *lacerta*, or lizard, of the largest kind. It inhabits the large rivers in Africa and Asia. *See* ALLIGATOR.—2. In *rhetoric*, a captious and sophistical argument.

* CRO'CO-DILE, *a.* Pertaining to or like a crocodile.

CRO'CUS, *n.* [Gr. κροκος.] 1. Saffron, a genus of plants. —2. In *chemistry*, a yellow powder; any metal calcined to a red or deep yellow color.

CROFT, *n.* [Sax. *croft.*] A little close adjoining or near to a dwelling-house, and used for pasture, tillage or other purposes.

CROI-SADE', *n.* [Fr.] A holy war; an expedition of Christians against the infidels, for the conquest of Palestine. *See the more common word,* CRUSADE.

CROIS'ES, *n.* 1. Soldiers enrolled under the banners of the cross. *Burke.* 2. Pilgrims who carry the cross.

CRO'KER, *n.* A fowl that inhabits the Chesapeake and the large rivers in Virginia.

CROM'LECH, *n.* [W. *cromleç.*] Huge flat stones resting on other stones, set on end for that purpose; supposed to be the remains of Druidical altars.

CRONE, *n.* [Ir. *criona.*] 1. An old woman. *Dryden.* 2. An old ewe. *Tusser.*

CRO'NET, *n.* [*coronet.*] 1. The hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof. 2. The iron at the end of a tilting spade.

CRON'I-CAL, } *See* ACRONICAL.
CRON'Y-CAL, }

CRO'NY, *n.* An intimate companion; an associate; a familiar friend.

CROOK, *n.* [Sw. *krok.*] 1. Any bend, turn or curve; or a bent or curving instrument. 2. A shepherd staff, curving at the end; a pastoral staff. 3. A gibbet. 4. An artifice; a trick.

CROOK, *v. t.* [Fr. *crochuer.*] 1. To bend; to turn from a straight line; to make a curve or hook. 2. To turn from rectitude; to pervert. 3. To thwart; [*little used.*]

CROOK, *v. i.* To bend or be bent; to be turned from a right line; to curve; to wind.

CROOK'-BACK, *n.* A crooked back; one who has a crooked back or round shoulders. *Shak.*

CROOK'-BACKED, *a.* Having a round back or shoulders. *Dryden.*

CROOK'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Bent; curved; curving; winding. 2. Winding in moral conduct; devious; froward; perverse; going out of the path of rectitude; given to obliquity, or wandering from duty.

CROOK'ED-LY, *adv.* 1. In a winding manner. 2. Untowardly; not compliantly.

CROOK'ED-NESS, *n.* 1. A winding, bending or turning; curvity; curvature; inflection. 2. Perverseness; untowardness; deviation from rectitude; iniquity; obliquity of conduct. 3. Deformity of a gibbous body.

† CROOK'EN, *v. t.* To make crooked.

CROOK'ING, *ppr.* Bending; winding.

CROOK'-KNEED, *a.* Having crooked knees. *Shak.*

CROOK'-SHOUL'DERED, *a.* Having bent shoulders.

CROP, *n.* [Sax. *crop, cropp.*] 1. The first stomach of a fowl; the *craw.* 2. The top or highest part of a thing; the end; [*not in use.*] *Chaucer.* 3. That which is gathered; the corn or fruits of the earth collected; harvest. 4. Corn and other cultivated plants while growing. 5. Any thing cut off or gathered. 6. Hair cut close or short.

CROP, *v. t.* 1. To cut off the ends of any thing; to eat off; to pull off; to pluck; to mow; to reap. 2. To cut off prematurely; to gather before it falls.

† CROP, *v. i.* To yield harvest. *Shak.*

CROP'-EAR, *n.* A horse whose ears are cropped.

CROP'-EARED, *a.* Having the ears cropped.

CROP'FUL, *a.* Having a full crop or belly; satiated.

CROPPED, or CROPT, *pp.* Cut off; plucked; eaten off; reaped, or mowed.

CROP'PER, *n.* A pigeon with a large crop. *Walton.*

CROP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting off; pulling off; eating off; reaping, or mowing.

CROP'PING, *n.* 1. The act of cutting off. 2. The raising of crops.

CROP'-SICK, *a.* Sick or indisposed from a surcharged stomach; sick with excess in eating or drinking.

CROP'-SICK-NESS, *n.* Sickness from repletion of the stomach. [L. *crapula.*]

CRO'SIER, (krō'zhur) *n.* [Fr. *crosse.*] 1. A bishop's crook or pastoral staff, a symbol of pastoral authority and care. —2. In *astronomy*, four stars in the southern hemisphere, in the form of a cross.

CROS'LET, *n.* A small cross.—In *heraldry*, a cross crossed at a small distance from the ends.

CROSS, *n.* [W. *croes.*] 1. A gibbet consisting of two pieces of timber placed across each other, either in form of a T, or of an X. 2. The ensign of the Christian religion; and hence, *figuratively*, the religion itself. 3. A monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market places. 4. Any thing in the form of a cross or gibbet. 5. A line drawn through another. 6. Any thing that thwarts, obstructs, or perplexes; hinderance; vexation; misfortune; opposition; trial of patience. 7. Money or coin stamped with the figure of a cross. 8. The right side or face of a coin, stamped with a cross. 9. The mark of a cross, instead of a signature, on a deed, formerly impressed by those who could not write. 10. Church lands in Ireland.—11. In *theology*, the sufferings of Christ by crucifixion. 12. The doctrine of Christ's sufferings and of the atonement, or of salvation by Christ.—*To take up the cross*, is to submit to troubles and afflictions from love to Christ.—13. In *mining*, two nicks cut in the surface of the earth, thus +. —*Cross and pile*, a play with money.

CROSS, *a.* 1. Transverse; oblique; passing from side to side; falling athwart. 2. Adverse; opposite; obstructing. 3. Perverse; untractable. 4. Peevish; fretful; ill-humored. 5. Contrary; contradictory; perplexing. 6. Adverse; unfortunate. 7. Interchanged; as, a *cross* marriage. 8. Noting what belongs to an adverse party.

CROSS, *prep.* Athwart; transversely; over; from side to side; so as to intersect. *Dryden.*

CROSS, *v. t.* 1. To draw or run a line, or lay a body across another. 2. To erase; to cancel. 3. To make the sign of the cross, as Catholics in devotion. 4. To pass from side to side; to pass or move over. 5. To thwart; to obstruct; to hinder; to embarrass. 6. To counteract; to clash or interfere with; to be inconsistent with. 7. To counteract or contravene; to hinder by authority; to stop. 8. To contradict. *Hooker.* 9. To debar or preclude.—*To cross the breed* of an animal, is to produce young from different varieties of the species.

CROSS, *v. i.* 1. To lie or be athwart. 2. To move or pass laterally, or from one side towards the other, or from place to place. 3. To be inconsistent; [*not used.*] *Sidney.*

CROSS'-ARMED, *a.* With arms across.—In *botany*, brachiate; decussated; having branches in pairs, each at right angles with the next.

CROSS'-AR-ROW, *n.* An arrow of a cross-bow. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CROSS'-BARRED, *a.* Secured by transverse bars.

CROSS'-BAR-SHOT, *n.* A bullet with an iron bar passing through it.

CROSS'-BEAR-ER, *n.* In the *Romish church*, the chaplain of an archbishop, who bears a cross before him.

€ROSS-BILL, *n.* In *chancery*, an original bill by which the defendant prays relief against the plaintiff.
€ROSS'-BILL, *n.* A species of bird.
€ROSS'-BITE, *n.* A deception; a cheat. *L'Estrange.*
€ROSS'-BITE, *v. t.* To thwart or contravene by deception.
€ROSS'-BŌW, *n.* In *archery*, a missive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.
€ROSS'-BŌW-ER, *n.* One who shoots with a cross-bow.
€ROSS'-BUN, *n.* A cake marked with the form of a cross.
€ROSS'€UT, *v. t.* To cut across.
€ROSS'€UT-SAW, *n.* A saw managed by two men, one at each end.
€ROSSED, *pp.* Having a line drawn over; canceled; erased; passed over; thwarted; opposed; obstructed; counteracted.
€ROSS'-EX-AM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* The examination or interrogation of a witness, called by one party, by the opposite party or his counsel.
€ROSS'-EX-AM'INE, *v. t.* To examine a witness by the opposite party or his counsel, as the witness for the plaintiff by the defendant, and vice versa. *Kent.*
€ROSS'-EX-AM'INED, *pp.* Examined or interrogated by the opposite party.
€ROSS'-FLŌW, *v. i.* To flow across. *Milton.*
€ROSS'-GRĀINED, *a.* 1. Having the grain or fibres across or irregular. 2. Perverse; untractable; not condescending.
€ROSS'ING, *ppr.* Drawing; running or passing a line over; erasing; canceling; thwarting; opposing; counteracting; passing over.
€ROSS'ING, *n.* A thwarting; impediment; vexation.
€ROSS'-JA€K, (kro-jeck) *n.* A sail extended on the lower yard of the mizzen-mast; but seldom used.
€ROSS'-LEGGED, *a.* Having the legs across.
€ROSS'LET. *See* CROSLET.
€ROSS'LY, *adv.* 1. Athwart; so as to intersect something else. 2. Adversely; in opposition; unfortunately. 3. Peevishly; fretfully.
€ROSS'NESS, *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness; ill-humor; perverseness.
€ROSS'-PIĒCE, *n.* A rail of timber extending over the windlass of a ship.
€ROSS'-PUR-POSE, *n.* A contrary purpose; contradictory system; also, a conversation in which one person does or pretends to misunderstand another's meaning. An enigma; a riddle.
€ROSS'-QUES-TION, *v. t.* To cross-examine.
€ROSS'-RŌW, *n.* 1. The alphabet, so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to show that the end of learning is piety. 2. A row that crosses others.
€ROSS'-SĒA, *n.* Waves running across others; a swell running in different directions.
€ROSS'-STĂFF, *n.* An instrument to take the altitude of the sun or stars.
€ROSS'-STONE, *n.* A mineral, called also *harmotome*, and *staurolite.*
€ROSS'-TIN-ING, *n.* In *husbandry*, a harrowing by drawing the harrow or drag back and forth on the same ground.
€ROSS'-TREE$, *n.* In *ships*, certain pieces of timber, supported by the cheeks and trestle-trees, at the upper ends of the lower masts.
€ROSS'-WAY, or €ROSS'-RŌAD, *n.* A way or road that crosses another road or the chief road; an obscure path intersecting the main road.
€ROSS'-WIND, *n.* A side wind; an unfavorable wind.
€ROSS'-WISE, *adv.* Across; in the form of a cross.
€ROSS'-WÒRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *valantia.*
€ROTCH, *n.* [Fr. *croc.*] 1. A fork or forking; the parting of two legs or branches.—2. In *ships*, a crooked timber placed on the keel, in the fore and aft parts of a ship. 3. A piece of wood or iron, opening on the top, and extending two horns or arms, like a half moon.
€ROTCHED, *a.* Having a crotch; forked.
€ROTCH'ET, *n.* [Fr. *crochet*, *croche.*] 1. In *printing*, a hook including words, a sentence or a passage distinguished from the rest, thus [ ].—2. In *music*, a note or character, equal in time to half a minim, and the double of a quaver, thus ♩. 3. A piece of wood resembling a fork, used as a support in building. 4. A peculiar turn of the mind; a whim, or fancy; a perverse conceit.
€ROTCH'ET, *v. i.* To play in a measured time of music.
€ROTCH'ET-ED, *a.* Marked with crotchets.
€ROUCH, *v. i.* [G. *kriechen*, *kroch*, *kröche.*] 1. To bend down; to stoop low; to lie close to the ground; as an animal. 2. To bend servilely; to stoop meanly; to fawn; to cringe.
† €ROUCH, *v. t.* To sign with the cross; to bless.
€ROUCH'-BA€K. *See* CROOKBACK.
€ROUCH'ED-FRI'AR$, *n.* An order of friars, so called from the cross which they wore.
€ROUCH'ING, *ppr.* Bending; stooping; cringing.
€ROUD. *See* CROWD.

€RÖUP, } *n.* [Scot. *croup*, *crope*, *crupe.*] The disease called
€ROOP, } technically *cynanche trachealis*, an affection of the throat, accompanied with a hoarse, difficult respiration. It is vulgarly called *rattles.*
€RÖUP, } *n.* [Fr *croupe.*] 1. The rump of a fowl; the
€ROOP, } buttocks of a horse, or extremity of the reins above the hips. 2. [Scot. *croup.*] The *cynanche trachealis*, a disease of the throat.
€RÖU-PĀDE', } *n.* In the *manege*, a leap in which the
€ROO-PĀDE', } horse pulls up his hind legs, as if he drew them up to his belly.
€ROUT, } *n.* [G. *kraut.*] Sour crout is made by laying
KROUT, } minced or chopped cabbage in layers in a barrel, with a handful of salt and caraway seeds between the layers, then ramming down the whole, covering it, pressing it with a heavy weight, and suffering it to stand till it has gone through fermentation. It is an efficacious preservative against scurvy.
€RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *crawe.*] 1. A large black fowl, of the genus *corvus.*—*To pluck* or *pull a crow*, is to be industrious or contentious about a trifle. 2. A bar of iron with a beak, crook or two claws, used in raising and moving heavy weights. 3. The voice of the cock.
€RŌW, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crowed*; *formerly*, pret. *crew.* [Sax. *crawan.*] 1. To cry or make a noise as a cock, in joy, gayety or defiance. 2. To boast in triumph; to vaunt; to vapor; to swagger. *Grandison.*
€RŌW'-BAR, *n.* A bar of iron sharpened at one end, used as a lever for raising weights.
€RŌW'-BER-RY, *n.* A plant of the genus *empetrum.*
€RŌW'$'-BILL, *n.* In *surgery*, a kind of forceps for extracting bullets and other things from wounds.
† €RŌW'$'-FEET, *n.* The wrinkles under the eyes, which are the effects of age. *Chaucer.*
€RŌW'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A kind of campion.
€RŌW'-FO̤O̤T, *n.* 1. On *board of ships*, a complication of small cords spreading out from a long block.—2. In *botany*, the *ranunculus*, a genus of plants.
€RŌW'$'-FO̤O̤T, *n.* In the *military art*, a machine of iron, with four points; a caltrop.
€RŌW'ING, *ppr.* Uttering a particular voice, as a cock; boasting in triumph; vaunting; bragging.
† €RŌW'-KEEP-ER, *n.* A scarecrow. *Shak.*
€RŌW'-NET, *n.* In *England*, a net for catching wild fowls; the net used in *New England* for catching wild pigeons.
€RŌW'-SILK, *n.* A plant, the *conferva rivalis.*
€RŌW'-TOE, *n.* A plant; as the tufted *crow-toe.*
€ROWD, or €ROWTH, *n.* [Ir. *cruit.*] An instrument of music with six strings; a kind of violin.
€ROWD, *n.* [Sax. *cruth*, *cread.*] 1. *Properly*, a collection; a number of things collected, or closely pressed together. 2. A number of persons congregated and pressed together, or collected into a close body without order; a throng. 3. A multitude; a great number collected. 4. A number of things near together; a number promiscuously assembled or lying near each other. 5. The lower orders of people; the populace; the vulgar.
€ROWD, *v. t.* 1. To press; to urge; to drive together. 2. To fill by pressing numbers together without order. 3. To fill to excess. 4. To encumber by multitudes. 5. To urge; to press by solicitation; to dun.—6. In *seamanship*, to *crowd sail*, is to carry an extraordinary force of sail, with a view to accelerate the course of a ship, as in chasing or escaping from an enemy; to carry a press of sail.
€ROWD, *v. i.* 1. To press in numbers. 2. To press; to urge forward. 3. To swarm or be numerous.
€ROWD'ED, *pp.* Collected and pressed; pressed together; urged; driven; filled by a promiscuous multitude.
€ROWD'ER, *n.* A fiddler; one who plays on a crowd.
€ROWD'ING, *ppr.* Pressing together; pushing; thrusting; driving; assembling in a promiscuous multitude; filling; urging.
€ROWD'Y, *n.* Meal and water, sometimes mixed with milk. *Grose.*
€ROWN, *n.* [Fr. *couronne.*] 1. An ornament worn on the head by kings and sovereign princes, as a badge of imperial or regal power and dignity. *Figuratively*, regal power; royalty; kingly government, or executive authority. 2. A wreath or garland. 3. Honorary distinction; reward. 4. Honor; splendor; dignity. 5. The top of the head; the top of a mountain or other elevated object. The end of an anchor. 6. The part of a hat which covers the top of the head. 7. A coin anciently stamped with the figure of a crown. 8. Completion; accomplishment. 9. Clerical tonsure in a circular form; a little circle shaved on the top of the head, as a mark of ecclesiastical office or distinction.—10. Among *jewelers*, the upper work of a rose diamond.—11. In *botany*, an appendage to the top of a seed, which serves to bear it in the wind.
€ROWN, *v. t.* 1. To invest with a crown or regal ornament. Hence, to invest with regal dignity and power.

2. To cover, as with a crown; to cover the top. 3. To honor; to dignify; to adorn. 4. To reward; to bestow an honorary reward or distinction on. 5. To reward; to recompense. 6. To terminate or finish; to complete; to perfect. 7. To terminate and reward.

€ROWNED, *pp.* Invested with a crown, or with regal power and dignity; honored; dignified; rewarded with a crown, wreath, garland or distinction; recompensed; terminated; completed; perfected.

€ROWN'ER, *n.* He or that which crowns or completes.

€ROWN'ET, *n.* A coronet, which see. *Shakspeare* has used it for chief end or last purpose; but this sense is singular.

€ROWN'-GLÄSS, *n.* The finest sort of English window-glass.

€ROWN'-IM-PĒ'RI-AL, *n.* A plant of the genus *fritillaria*, having a beautiful flower.

€ROWN'ING, *ppr.* Investing with a crown, or with royalty or supreme power; honoring with a wreath or with distinction; adorning; rewarding; finishing; perfecting.

€ROWN'ING, *n.* 1. In *architecture*, the finishing of a member or any ornamental work.—2. In *marine language*, the finishing part of a knot, or interweaving of the strands.

€ROWN'-OF-FICE, *n.* In *England*, an office belonging to the court of King's Bench, of which the king's coroner or attorney is commonly master, and in which the attorney-general and clerk exhibit informations for crimes and misdemeanors.

€ROWN'-PŌST, *n.* In *building*, a post which stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

€ROWN'-S€AB, *n.* A scab formed round the corners of a horse's hoof, a cancerous and painful sore.

€ROWN'-THIS-TLE, *n.* A flower.

€ROWN'-WHEEL, *n.* In a *watch*, the upper wheel next the balance.

€ROWN'-WÒRK, *n.* In *fortification*, an out-work running into the field, consisting of two demi-bastions at the extremes, and an entire bastion in the middle, with curtains.

€ROYL'STONE, *n.* Crystalized cauk, in which the crystals are small. *Johnson.*

€RŪ'CIAL, *a.* [Fr. *cruciale.*] In *surgery*, transverse; passing across; intersecting; in form of a cross.

€RŪ'CIAN, *n.* A short, thick, broad fish, of a deep yellow color.

€RŪ'CIATE, *v. t.* [L. *crucio.*] To torture; to torment; to afflict with extreme pain or distress; *but the verb is seldom used. See* EXCRUCIATE.

€RŪ'CIATE, *a.* Tormented. [*Little used.*]

€RU-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of torturing; torment. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

€RŪ'CI-BLE, *n.* [It. *crogiuolo* and *crociuolo.*] 1. A chemical vessel or melting pot, made of earth, and so tempered and baked, as to endure extreme heat without melting. It is used for melting ores, metals, &c. 2. A hollow place at the bottom of a chemical furnace.

€RU-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *crucifer.*] Bearing the cross. *Dict.*

€RŪ'CI-FĪ-ER, *n.* A person who crucifies; one who puts another to death on a cross.

€RŪ'CI-FIX, *n.* [L. *crucifixus.*] 1. A cross on which the body of Christ is fastened in effigy. 2. A representation, in painting or statuary, of our Lord fastened to the cross. 3. *Figuratively*, the religion of Christ; [*little used.*] *Taylor.*

€RU-CI-FIX'ION, *n.* The nailing or fastening of a person to a cross, for the purpose of putting him to death; the act or punishment of putting a criminal to death by nailing him to a cross.

€RŪ'CI-FORM, *a.* [L. *crux* and *forma.*] Cross-shaped.—In *botany*, consisting of four equal petals, disposed in the form of a cross.

€RŪ'CI-FŸ, *v. t.* [L. *crucifigo*; Fr. *crucifier.*] 1. To nail to a cross; to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross or gibbet. 2. In *Scriptural language*, to subdue; to mortify; to destroy the power or ruling influence of. 3. To reject and despise. 4. To vex or torment; [*not used.*] *Burton.*

€RŪ'CI-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Putting to death on a cross or gibbet; subduing; destroying the life and power of.

€RU-CIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cruciger.*] Bearing the cross.

€RUD, *n.* Curd. *See* CURD, the usual orthography.

€RUD'DLE, *v. i.* To curdle; also, to stoop. *Brockett.*

€RUDE, *a.* [L. *crudus.*] 1. Raw; not cooked or prepared by fire or heat; in its natural state; undressed. 2. Not changed from its natural state; not altered or prepared by any artificial process. 3. Rough; harsh; unripe; not mellowed by air or other means. 4. Unconcocted; not well digested in the stomach. 5. Not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature. 6. Having indigested notions. 7. Indigested; not matured; not well formed, arranged or prepared in the intellect.

€RŪDE'LY, *adv.* Without due preparation; without form or arrangement; without maturity or digestion.

€RŪDE'NESS, *n.* 1. Rawness; unripeness; an undigested or unprepared state. 2. A state of being unformed, or indigested; immatureness.

€RŪ'DI-TY, *n.* [L. *cruditas.*] Rawness; crudeness.—Among *physicians*, undigested substances in the stomach.

€RUD'LE, *v. t.* To coagulate. But this word is generally written *curdle*, which see.

† €RUD'Y, *a.* 1. Concreted; coagulated. *Spenser.* 2. Raw; chill. *Shak.*

€RŪ'EL, *a.* [Fr. *cruel*; L. *crudelis.*] Disposed to give pain to others, in body or mind; willing or pleased to torment, vex or afflict; inhuman; destitute of pity, compassion or kindness; fierce; ferocious; savage; barbarous; hard-hearted; *applied to persons.*

€RŪ'EL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a cruel manner; with cruelty; inhumanly; barbarously. 2. Painfully; with severe pain, or torture.

€RŪ'EL-NESS, *n.* Inhumanity; cruelty. *Spenser.*

€RŪ'EL-TY, *n.* [L. *crudelitas*; Fr. *cruauté.*] 1. Inhumanity; a savage or barbarous disposition or temper, which is gratified in giving unnecessary pain or distress to others; barbarity; *applied to persons. Shak.* 2. Barbarous deed; any act of a human being which inflicts unnecessary pain; any act intended to torment, vex or afflict, or which actually torments or afflicts, without necessity; wrong; injustice; oppression.

€RŪ'EN-TATE, *a.* [L. *cruentatus.*] Smeared with blood. [*Little used.*] *Glanville.*

€RU-EN'T'OUS, *a.* [L. *cruentus.*] Bloody.

€RŪ'ET, *n.* [Fr. *cruchette.*] A vial, or small glass bottle, for holding vinegar, oil, &c.

€RŪISE, *n.* [D. *kroes.*] A small cup. *See* CRUSE.

€RŪISE, *v. i.* [D. *kruissen.*] To sail back and forth, or to rove on the ocean in search of an enemy's ships for capture, or for protecting commerce; or to rove for plunder as a pirate.

€RŪISE, *n.* A voyage made in *crossing* courses; a sailing to and fro in search of an enemy's ships, or by a pirate in search of plunder.

€RŪIS'ER, *n.* A person or a ship that cruises; usually, an armed ship that sails to and fro for capturing an enemy's ships, for protecting the commerce of the country, or for plunder.

€RŪIS'ING, *ppr.* Sailing for the capture of an enemy's ships, or for protecting commerce, or for plunder as a pirate.

€RUM, *n.* [Sax. *cruma.*] A small fragment or piece; *usually*, a small piece of bread or other food, broken or cut off.

€RUM, *v. t.* To break or cut into small pieces.

€RUM'BLE, *v. t.* [D. *kruimelen*; G. *krümeln.*] To break into small pieces; to divide into minute parts.

€RUM'BLE, *v. i.* 1. To fall into small pieces; to break or part into small fragments. 2. To fall to decay; to perish.

€RUM'BLED, *pp.* Broken or parted into small pieces.

€RUM'BLING, *ppr.* Breaking into small fragments; falling into small pieces; decaying.

† €RŪ'ME-NAL, *n.* [L. *crumena.*] A purse. *Spenser.*

€RUM'MA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being broken into small pieces.

€RUM'MY, *a.* Full of crums; soft.

€RUMP, *a.* [Sax. *crump.*] Crooked; as, *crump*-shouldered.

€RUM'PET, *n.* A soft cake.

€RUM'PLE, *v. i.* To draw or press into wrinkles or folds; to rumple. *Addison.*

€RUM'PLE, *v. i.* To contract; to shrink. *Smith.*

€RUM'PLED, *pp.* Drawn or pressed into wrinkles.

€RUM'PLING, *ppr.* Drawing or pressing into wrinkles.

€RUM'PLING, *n.* A small, degenerate apple.

† €RUNK, † €RUN'KLE, } *v. i.* To cry like a crane.

€RŪ'OR, *n.* [L.] Gore; coagulated blood.

€RUP, or €RÖUP, *n.* The buttocks.

† €RUP, *a.* Short; brittle.

* €RUP'PER, *n.* [Fr. *croupiere.*] 1. In the *manege*, the buttocks of a horse; the rump. 2. A strap of leather which is buckled to a saddle, and, passing under a horse's tail, prevents the saddle from being cast forward on to the horse's neck.

* €RUP'PER, *v. t.* To put a crupper on.

€RŪ'RAL, *a.* [L. *cruralis.*] Belonging to the leg; as the *crural* artery, which conveys blood to the legs, and the *crural* vein, which returns it.

€RU-SĀDE', *n.* [Fr. *croisade.*] A military expedition, undertaken by Christians, for the recovery of the Holy Land, the scene of our Savior's life and sufferings, from the power of infidels or Mohammedans.

€RU-SĀDE', *n.* A Portuguese coin, stamped with a cross.

€RU-SĀD'ER, *n.* A person engaged in a crusade.

€RU-SĀ'DO, *n.* The same as *crusade.*

€RUSE, *n.* [D. *kroes.*] A small cup.—In *New England*, it

is used chiefly or wholly for a small bottle or vial for vinegar, called a *vinegar-cruse*.

CRU'SET, *n.* [Fr. *creuset.*] A goldsmith's crucible or melting pot. *Phillips.*

CRUSH, *v. t.* [Fr. *ecraser ;* Sw. *krossa.*] 1. To press and bruise between two hard bodies ; to squeeze, so as to force a thing out of its natural shape ; to bruise by pressure. 2. To press with violence ; to force together into a mass. 3. To overwhelm by pressure ; to beat or force down, by an incumbent weight, with breaking or bruising. 4. To overwhelm by power ; to subdue ; to conquer beyond resistance. 5. To oppress grievously. 6. To bruise and break into fine particles by beating or grinding ; to comminute.

CRUSH, *v. i.* To be pressed into a smaller compass by external weight or force.

CRUSH, *n.* A violent collision, or rushing together, which breaks or bruises the bodies ; or a fall that breaks or bruises into a confused mass.

CRUSH *a Cup.* To empty a cup ; to drink together. *Shak.*

CRUSHED, *pp.* Pressed or squeezed so as to break or bruise ; overwhelmed or subdued by power ; broken or bruised by a fall ; grievously oppressed ; broken or bruised to powder ; comminuted.

CRUSH'ER, *n.* A violent breaker.

CRUSH'ING, *ppr.* Pressing or squeezing into a mass, or until broken or bruised ; overwhelming ; subduing by force ; oppressing ; comminuting.

CRUST, *n.* [L. *crusta.*] 1. An external coat or covering of a thing, which is hard, or harder than the internal substance. 2. A piece of crust ; a waste piece of bread. 3. A shell, as the hard covering of a crab and some other animals. 4. A scab. 5. The superficial substances of the earth are, in *geology*, called its *crust*.

CRUST, *v. t.* 1. To cover with a hard case or coat ; to spread over the surface a substance harder than the matter covered. 2. To cover with concretions.

CRUST, *v. i.* To gather or contract into a hard covering ; to concrete or freeze, as superficial matter.

CRUS-TA-CE-OL'O-GY. *See* CRUSTALOGY.

CRUS-TĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [Fr. *crustacée.*] Pertaining to crust ; like crust ; of the nature of crust or shell. *Crustaceous* animals, or *crustacea*, have a crust or shell composed of several jointed pieces.

CRUS-TĀ'CEOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of having a soft and jointed shell.

CRUS-TA-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to crustalogy.

CRUS-TAL'O-GIST, *n.* One who describes, or is versed in the science of crustaceous animals.

CRUS-TAL'O-GY, *n.* [L. *crusta*, and Gr. λογος.] That part of zoology which treats of *crustaceous* animals.

CRUST'A-TED, *a.* Covered with a crust.

CRUS-TĀ'TION, *n.* An adherent crust ; incrustation.

CRUST'ED, *pp.* Covered with a crust.

CRUST'I-LY, *adv.* Peevishly ; harshly ; morosely.

CRUST'I-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of crust ; hardness. 2. Peevishness ; moroseness ; surliness.

CRUST'ING, *ppr.* Covering with crust.

CRUST'Y, *a.* 1. Like crust ; of the nature of crust ; pertaining to a hard covering ; hard. 2. Peevish ; snappish ; morose ; surly.

CRUTCH, *n.* [It. *croccia.*] 1. A staff with a curving crosspiece at the head, to be placed under the arm or shoulder, to support the lame in walking. 2. *Figuratively*, old age.

CRUTCH, *v. t.* To support on crutches ; to prop or sustain, with miserable helps, that which is feeble.

CRUX, *n.* [L.] Any thing that puzzles and vexes. [*Little used.*] *Dr. Sheridan.*

CRŪ'YS-HAGE, *n.* A fish of the shark kind.

CRU-ZĀ'DO. *See* CRUSADO.

CRY, *v. i.* ; pret. and pp. *cried.* [Fr. *crier.*] 1. To utter a loud voice ; to speak, call or exclaim with vehemence. 2. To call importunately ; to utter a loud voice, by way of earnest request or prayer. 3. To utter a loud voice in weeping ; to utter the voice of sorrow ; to lament. 4. To utter a loud sound in distress. 5. To exclaim ; to utter a loud voice ; with *out*. 6. To proclaim ; to utter a loud voice, in giving public notice. 7. To bawl ; to squall ; as a child. 8. To yelp, as a dog. It may be used for the uttering of a loud voice by other animals.—*To cry against*, to exclaim, or utter a loud voice, by way of reproof, threatening or censure.—*To cry out.* 1. To exclaim ; to vociferate ; to scream ; to clamor. 2. To complain loudly. —*To cry out against*, to complain loudly, with a view to censure ; to blame ; to utter censure.—*To cry to*, to call on in prayer ; to implore.

CRY, *v. t.* To proclaim ; to name loudly and publicly for giving notice.—*To cry down.* 1. To decry ; to depreciate by words or in writing ; to dispraise ; to condemn. 2. To overbear.—*To cry up*, to praise ; to applaud ; to extol.

CRY, *n.* ; *plu.* CRIES. 1. In a *general sense*, a loud sound uttered by the mouth of an animal ; applicable to the voice of man or beast, and articulate or inarticulate. 2. A loud or vehement sound, uttered in weeping, or lamentation ; it may be a shriek or scream. 3. Clamor ; outcry. 4. Exclamation of triumph, of wonder, or of other passion. 5. Proclamation ; public notice. 6. The notices of hawkers of wares to be sold in the street are called *cries*. 7. Acclamation ; expression of popular favor. 8. A loud voice in distress, prayer or request ; importunate call. 9. Public reports or complaints ; noise ; fame. 10. Bitter complaints of oppression and injustice. 11. The sound or voice of irrational animals ; expression of joy, fright, alarm or want. 12. A pack of dogs.

CRY'AL, *n.* [W. *cregyr.*] The heron. *Ainsworth.*

CRY'ER, *n.* A crier, which see.

CRY'ER, *n.* A kind of hawk, called the *falcon gentle*, an enemy to pigeons, and very swift.

CRY'ING, *ppr.* Uttering a loud voice ; proclaiming, &c.

CRY'ING, *a.* Notorious ; common ; great. *Addison.*

CRY'ING, *n.* Importunate call ; clamor ; outcry.

CRY'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. κρυος and λιθος.] A fluate of soda and alumin, found in Greenland.

CRY-OPH'O-RUS, *n.* [Gr. κρυος and φορεω.] Frost-bearer ; an instrument for showing the relation between evaporation at low temperatures and the production of cold.

CRYPT, *n.* [Gr. κρυπτω.] A subterranean cell or cave, especially under a church, for the interment of persons ; also, a subterranean chapel or oratory, and the grave of a martyr.

CRYP'TIC, } *a.* Hidden ; secret ; occult. *Watts.*
CRYP'TI-CAL, }

CRYP'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* Secretly.

CRYP'TO-GAM, *n.* [*See* CRYPTOGAMY.] In *botany*, a plant whose stamens and pistils are not distinctly visible.

CRYP-TO-GĀ'MI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to plants of the class *cryptogamia*.

CRYP-TOG'A-MY, *n.* [Gr. κρυπτος and γαμος.] Concealed marriage ; a term applied to plants whose stamens and pistils are not well ascertained.

CRYP-TOG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who writes in secret characters.

CRYP-TO-GRAPH'I-CAL, *a.* Written in secret characters or in cipher, or with sympathetic ink.

CRYP-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. κρυπτος and γραφω.] The act or art of writing in secret characters ; also, secret characters or cipher.

CRYP-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. κρυπτος and λογος.] Secret or enigmatical language.

CRYS'TAL, *n.* [L. *crystallus.*] 1. In *chemistry* and *mineralogy*, an inorganic body, which, by the operation of affinity, has assumed the form of a regular solid, terminated by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces. 2. A factitious body, cast in glass-houses, called *crystal glass ;* a species of glass, more perfect in its composition and manufacture than common glass. 3. A substance of any kind having the form of a crystal. 4. The glass of a watch-case.—*Rock crystal*, or *mountain crystal*, a general name for all the transparent crystals of quartz, particularly of limpid or colorless quartz.

CRYS'TAL, *a.* Consisting of crystal, or like crystal ; clear ; transparent ; lucid ; pellucid.

CRYS'TAL-FORM, *a.* Having the form of crystal.

CRYS'TA-LINE, *a.* [L. *crystallinus.*] 1. Consisting of crystal. 2. Resembling crystal ; pure ; clear ; transparent ; pellucid.—*Crystaline humor*, or *crystaline lens*, a lentiform pellucid body, composed of a very white, transparent, firm substance, inclosed in a membranous capsule, and situated in a depression in the anterior part of the vitreous humor of the eye.

CRYS'TAL-ĪTE, *n.* A name given to whinstone, cooled slowly after fusion. *Hall.*

CRYS'TAL-Ī-ZA-BLE, *a.* That may be crystalized ; that may form or be formed into crystals.

CRYS-TAL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act or process by which the parts of a solid body, separated by the intervention of a fluid or by fusion, again coalesce or unite, and form a solid body. 2. The mass or body formed by the process of crystalizing.

CRYS'TAL-ĪZE, *v. t.* To cause to form crystals.

CRYS'TAL-ĪZE, *v. i.* To be converted into a crystal ; to unite, as the separate particles of a substance, and form a determinate and regular solid.

CRYS'TAL-ĪZED, *pp.* Formed into crystals.

CRYS'TAL-Ī-ZING, *ppr.* Causing to crystalize ; forming or uniting in crystals.

CRYS-TAL-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who describes crystals, or the manner of their formation.

CRYS-TAL-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to crystalog-
CRYS-TAL-O-GRAPH'I-CAL, } raphy.

CRYS-TAL-O-GRAPH'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of crystalography.

CRYS-TAL-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*crystal*, and γραφη.] 1. The doctrine or science of crystalization. 2. A discourse or treatise on crystalization.

CUB, *n.* 1. The young of certain quadrupeds, as of the

bear and the fox; a puppy; a whelp. *Waller* uses the word for the young of the whale. 2. A young boy or girl, *in contempt*. *Shak.*

† CUB, *n.* A stall for cattle.

CUB, *v. i.* To bring forth a cub, or cubs. In *contempt*, to bring forth young, as a woman.

† CUB, *v. t.* To shut up or confine. *Burton.*

CU-BA'TION, *n.* [L. *cubatio.*] The act of lying down; a reclining. *Dict.*

CŪ'BA-TO-RY, *a.* Lying down; reclining; incumbent.

CŪ'BA-TURE, *n.* The finding exactly the solid or cubic contents of a body. *Harris.*

CUBE, *n.* [Gr. κυβος; L. *cubus.*] 1. In *geometry*, a regular solid body, with six equal sides, and containing equal angles.—2. In *arithmetic*, the product of a number multiplied into itself, and that product multiplied into the same number.—*Cube-root* is the number or quantity, which, multiplied into itself, and then into the product, produces the cube.

CŪBE'-ORE, *n.* Hexahedral olivenite, or arseniate of iron, a mineral of a greenish color. *Ure.*

CŪ'BEB, *n.* [Sp. *cubeba.*] The small spicy berry of the *piper cubeba.*

CŪ'BIC, } *a.* [L. *cubicus.*] Having the form or proper-
CŪ'BIC-AL, } ties of a cube; that may be or is contained within a cube.—*Cubic number* is a number produced by multiplying a number into itself, and that product by the same number.

CŪ'BIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a cubical method.

CŪ'BIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being cubical.

CU-BIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *cubiculum.*] Belonging to a chamber.

CU-BIC'U-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *cubiculum.*] Fitted for the posture of lying down. [*Little used.*]

CŪ'BI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a cube. *Coxe.*

CŪ'BIT, *n.* [L. *cubitus.*] 1. In *anatomy*, the fore arm; the *ulna*, a bone of the arm from the elbow to the wrist.—2. In *mensuration*, the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger. The cubit, among the *ancients*, was of a different length among different nations. Dr. Arbuthnot states the Roman cubit at 17 inches and 4 tenths; the cubit of the Scriptures at a little less than 22 inches; and the English cubit at 18 inches.

CŪ'BIT-AL, *a.* 1. Of the length or measure of a cubit. *Brown.* 2. Pertaining to the cubit or *ulna*.

CŪ'BIT-ED, *a.* Having the measure of a cubit.

CŪ'BO-DO-DE-CA-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* Presenting the two forms, a cube and a dodecahedron. *Cleaveland.*

CŪ'BOID, *a.* Having the form of a cube, or differing little from it.

CU-BOID'AL, *a.* [Gr. κυβος and ειδος.] Cubiform; in the shape of a cube.

CŪ'BO-OC-TA-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* Presenting a combination of the two forms, a cube and an octahedron.

CUCK'ING-STOOL, *n.* An engine for punishing scolds and refractory women; also brewers and bakers; called also a *tumbrel* and a *trebuchet.*

CUCK'OLD, *n.* [Chaucer, *cokewold;* Fr. *cocu.*] A man whose wife is false to his bed; the husband of an adulteress.

CUCK'OLD, *v. t.* 1. To make a man a cuckold by criminal conversation with his wife. 2. To make a husband a cuckold by criminal conversation with another man.

CUCK'OLD-DOM, *n.* The act of adultery; the state of a cuckold. *Dryden.*

CUCK'OLD-LY, *a.* Having the qualities of a cuckold; mean; sneaking. *Shak.*

CUCK'OLD-MĀ'KER, *n.* One who has criminal conversation with another man's wife; one who makes a cuckold. *Dryden.*

CU̇CK'OO, *n.* [L. *cuculus;* Fr. *coucou.*] A bird of the genus *cuculus*, whose name is supposed to be called from its note.

CU̇CK'OO-FLOW'ER, or CU̇CK'OO-BUD, *n.* A plant, a species of cardamine.

CU̇CK'OO-PINT, *n.* A plant of the genus *arum.*

CU̇CK'OO-SPIT, } *n.* A dew or exudation found on
CU̇CK'OO-SPIT'TLE, } plants, especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary.

† CUC'QUEAN, *n.* [Fr. *coquine.*] A vile, lewd woman.

CŪ'CUL-LATE, } *a.* [L. *cucullatus.*] 1. Hooded; cowl-
CŪ'CUL-LA-TED, } ed; covered as with a hood. 2. Having the shape or resemblance of a hood; or wide at the top, and drawn to a point below, in shape of a conical roll of paper.

* CŪ'CUM-BER, *n.* [Fr. *coucombre*, or *concombre;* from L. *cucumer*, or *cucumis.*] The name of a plant and its fruit, of the genus *cucumis.*

CŪ'CUR-BIT, *n.* [L. *cucurbita.*] A chemical vessel in the shape of a gourd; but some of them are shallow, with a wide mouth.

CU-CUR-BI-TĀ'CEOUS, *a.* Resembling a gourd.

CUD, *n.* 1. The food which ruminating animals chew at leisure, when not grazing or eating; or that portion of it which is brought from the first stomach and chewed at once. 2. A portion of tobacco held in the mouth and chewed. 3. The inside of the mouth or throat of a beast that chews the cud.

† CUD'DEN, or † CUD'DY, *n.* A clown; a low rustic; a dolt. *Dryden.*

CUD'DLE, *v. i.* [Arm. *cuddyo.*] To retire from sight; to lie close or snug; to squat. *Prior.*

CUD'DY, *n.* 1. In *ships*, an apartment; a cabin under the poop, or a cook-room. 2. The cole-fish.

CUD'GEL, *n.* [W. *cogel.*] A short, thick stick of wood, such as may be used by the hand in beating.—*To cross the cudgels*, to forbear the contest; a phrase borrowed from the practice of cudgel-players, who lay one cudgel over another.

CUD'GEL, *v. t.* 1. To beat with a cudgel or thick stick. *Swift.* 2. To beat in general. *Shak.*

CUD'GEL-ER, *n.* One who beats with a cudgel.

CUD'GEL-PROOF, *a.* Able to resist a cudgel; not to be hurt by beating. *Hudibras.*

CUD'LE, *n.* A small sea-fish. *Carew.*

CUD'WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *gnaphalium.*

CUE, *n.* [Fr. *queue;* L. *cauda.*] 1. The tail; the end of a thing, as the long curl of a wig, or a long roll of hair. 2. The last words of a speech, which a player, who is to answer, catches, and regards as an intimation to begin. A hint given to an actor on the stage, what or when to speak. 3. A hint; an intimation; a short direction. 4. The part which any man is to play in his turn. 5. Humor; turn or temper of mind; [*vulgar.*] 6. A farthing or farthing's worth. 7. The straight rod used in playing billiards.

CUER'PO, (kwer'po) *n.* [Sp. *cuerpo.*] *To be in cuerpo*, or *to walk in cuerpo*, are Spanish phrases for being without a cloke or upper garment, or without the formalities of a full dress.

CUFF, *n.* 1. A blow with the fist; a stroke; a box. 2. It is used of fowls that fight with their talons.—*To be at fisty-cuffs*, to fight with blows of the fist.

CUFF, *v. t.* To strike with the fist, as a man; or with talons or wings, as a fowl. *Dryden.*

CUFF, *v. i.* To fight; to scuffle. *Dryden.*

CUFF, *n.* The fold at the end of a sleeve; the part of a sleeve turned back from the hand.

CUI-BŌ'NO. [*A Latin expression often used.*] For what purpose; to what end.

CUIN'AGE, *n.* The making up of tin into pigs, &c., for carriage. *Bailey.*

* CUI-RASS', (kwe-ras') *n.* [Fr. *cuirasse.*] A breast-plate; a piece of defensive armor.

CUIR-AS-SIĒR', (kwer-as-seer') *n.* A soldier armed with a cuirass, or breast-plate. *Milton.*

* CUISH, (kwis) *n.* [Fr. *cuisse.*] Defensive armor for the thighs. *Dryden.*

CUL'DEE, *n.* [L. *cultores Dei.*] A monkish priest, remarkable for religious duties. The Culdees formerly inhabited Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

CŪ'LER-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *cul.*] Another name of the arse-smart.

CŪ'LI-CI-FORM, *a.* [L. *culex.*] Of the form or shape of a flea; resembling a flea.

CŪ'LI-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *culinarius.*] Relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery; used in kitchens. *Newton.*

CULL, *n.* A fool; one who is easily imposed upon. *See* CULLY.

CULL, *v. t.* [qu. Fr. *cueillir.*] To pick out; to separate one or more things from others; to select from many. *Pope.*

CULLED, *pp.* Picked out; selected from many.

CUL'LEN-DER, *n.* A strainer. *See* COLANDER.

CULL'ER, *n.* One who picks or chooses from many; an inspector who selects merchantable hoops and staves for market.

CULL-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Credulity; easiness of belief. *Swift.*

CULL'ING, *ppr.* Selecting; choosing from many.

CULL'ING, *n.* Any thing separated or selected from a mass; refuse. *Drayton.*

CULL'ION, (kul'yun) *n.* [It. *coglione.*] 1. A mean wretch. If from *cully*, one easily deceived; a dupe. *Dryden.* 2. [L. *coleus.*] A round or bulbous root; *orchis.*

† CULL'ION-LY, *a.* Mean; base. *Shak.*

CUL'LIS, *n.* [Fr. *coulis.*] 1. Broth of boiled meat strained. 2. A kind of jelly.

CUL'LUM-BINE. *See* COLUMBINE.

CULL'Y, *n.* A person who is meanly deceived, tricked or imposed on, as by a sharper, jilt or strumpet; a mean dupe.

CULL'Y, *v. t.* [D. *kullen.*] To deceive; to trick, cheat or impose on; to jilt.

CULL'Y-ISM, *n.* The state of a cully. [*Cully* and its derivatives are not elegant words.]

CULM, *n.* [L. *culmus.*] 1. In *botany*, the stalk or stem of corn and grasses, usually jointed and hollow, and supporting the leaves and fructification. 2. The straw or dry stalks of corn and grasses. 3. A species of fossil coal.

CUL'MEN, *n.* [L.] Summit. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CUL-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *culmus* and *fero.*] Producing stalks. *Culmiferous* plants have a smooth jointed stalk, and their seeds contained in chaffy husks, as wheat, rye, oats and barley.

CUL'MI-NATE, *v. i.* [L. *culmen.*] To be vertical; to come or be in the meridian; to be in the highest point of altitude, as a planet.

CUL-MI-NĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The transit of a planet over the meridian, or highest point of altitude for the day. 2. Top; crown.

CUL-PA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Blamableness; culpableness.

CUL'PA-BLE, *a.* [Low L. *culpabilis.*] 1. Blamable; deserving censure; as the person who has done wrong, or the act, conduct or negligence of the person. 2. Sinful; criminal; immoral; faulty. 3. Guilty of; [*not used.*]

CUL'PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Blamableness; guilt; the quality of deserving blame.

CUL'PA-BLY, *adv.* Blamably; in a faulty manner; in a manner to merit censure.

CUL'PRIT, *n.* 1. A person arraigned in court for a crime. 2. Any person convicted of a crime; a criminal.

CUL'TER, *n.* [L.] A colter, *which see.*

CUL'TI-VA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being tilled or cultivated. *Edwards, W. Ind.*

CUL'TI-VATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *cultiver.*] 1. To till; to prepare for crops; to manure, plough, dress, sow and reap; to labor on, manage and improve in husbandry. 2. To improve by labor or study; to advance the growth of; to refine and improve by correction of faults and enlargement of powers or good qualities. 3. To study; to labor to improve or advance. 4. To cherish; to foster; to labor to promote and increase. 5. To improve; to meliorate, or to labor to make better; to correct; to civilize. 6. To raise or produce by tillage.

CUL'TI-VA-TED, *pp.* Tilled; improved in excellence or condition; corrected and enlarged; cherished; meliorated; civilized; produced by tillage.

CUL'TI-VA-TING, *ppr.* Tilling; preparing for crops; improving in worth or good qualities; meliorating; enlarging; correcting; fostering; civilizing; producing by tillage.

CUL-TI-VĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The art or practice of tilling and preparing for crops; husbandry; the management of land. 2. Study, care and practice directed to improvement, correction, enlargement or increase; the application of the means of improvement. 3. The producing by tillage.

CUL'TI-VA-TOR, *n.* 1. One who tills or prepares land for crops; one who manages a farm, or carries on the operations of husbandry in general; a farmer; a husbandman; an agriculturist. 2. One who studies or labors to improve, to promote and advance in good qualities, or in growth.

CUL'TRA-TED, *a.* [L. *cultratus.*] Sharp-edged and pointed; formed like a knife.

CULT'URE, *n.* [L. *cultura.*] 1. The act of tilling and preparing the earth for crops; cultivation; the application of labor or other means of improvement. 2. The application of labor or other means to improve good qualities in, or growth. 3. The application of labor or other means in producing. 4. Any labor or means employed for improvement, correction or growth.

CULT'URE, *v. t.* To cultivate. *Thomson.*

CUL'VER, *n.* [Sax. *culfer, culfra.*] A pigeon or wood-pigeon. *Thomson.*

CUL'VER-HOUSE, *n.* A dove-cote. *Harmar.*

CUL'VER-IN, *n.* [Fr. *couleuvrine.*] A long, slender piece of ordnance or artillery, serving to carry a ball to a great distance.

CUL'VER-KĒY, *n.* A plant or flower. *Walton.*

CUL'VERT, *n.* A passage under a road or canal, covered with a bridge; an arched drain for the passage of water.

CUL'VER-TAIL, *n.* Dove-tail, in *joinery* and *carpentry.*

CUL'VER-TAILED, *a.* United or fastened, as pieces of timber, by a dove-tailed joint.

CUM'BENT, *a.* [L. *cumbo.*] Lying down.

CUM'BER, *v. t.* [Dan. *kummer.*] 1. To load or crowd. 2. To check, stop or retard, as by a load or weight; to make motion difficult; to obstruct. 3. To perplex or embarrass; to distract or trouble. 4. To trouble; to be troublesome to; to cause trouble or obstruction in, as any thing useless. Thus, brambles *cumber* a garden or field.

CUM'BER, *n.* Hinderance; obstruction; burdensomeness; embarrassment; disturbance; distress. [*This word is now scarcely used.*]

CUM'BER-SOME, *a.* 1. Troublesome; burdensome; embarrassing; vexatious. 2. Unwieldy; unmanageable; not easily borne or managed.

CUM'BER-SOME-LY, *adv.* In a manner to encumber.

CUM'BER-SOME-NESS, *n.* Burdensomeness; the quality of being cumbersome and troublesome.

CUM'BRANCE, *n.* That which obstructs, retards, or renders motion or action difficult and toilsome; burden; encumbrance; hinderance; oppressive load; embarrassment.

CUM'BROUS, *a.* 1. Burdensome; troublesome; rendering action difficult or toilsome; oppressive. 2. Giving trouble; vexatious. 3. Confused; jumbled; obstructing each other.

CUM'BROUS-LY, *adv.* In a cumbrous manner.

CUM'FREY, *n.* A genus of plants, the *symphytum;* sometimes written *comfrey, comfry,* and *comphry.*

CUM'IN, *n.* [L. *cuminum.*] An annual plant of one species, whose seeds have a bitterish, warm taste, with an aromatic flavor.

CŪ'MU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *cumulo.*] To gather or throw into a heap; to form a heap; to heap together. *Woodward.*

CŪ-MU-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of heaping together; a heap. *See* ACCUMULATION.

CŪ'MU-LA-TIVE, *a.* 1. Composed of parts in a heap; forming a mass. 2. That augments by addition; that is added to something else.—In *law,* that augments, as evidence, facts or arguments of the same kind.

CUN, *v. t.* 1. To know; [*not used. See* CON.] 2. To direct the course of a ship. *See* COND, *the true orthography.*

CUNC-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *cunctor.*] Delay. [*Not much used.*]

CUNC-TĀ'TOR, *n.* One who delays or lingers. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

CUND, *v. t.* To give notice. *See* COND.

CŪ'NE-AL, *a.* [L. *cuneus.*] Having the form of a wedge.

CŪ'NE-ATE, CŪ'NE-A-TED, } *a.* Wedge-shaped.

*CŪ'NEI-FORM, CŪ'NI-FORM, } *a.* Having the shape or form of a wedge.

CUN'NER, *n.* [*lepas.*] A kind of fish, less than an oyster.

CUN'NING, *a.* [Sax. *cunnan, connan.*] 1. Knowing; skilful; experienced; well-instructed. 2. Wrought with skill; curious; ingenious. [*The foregoing senses are obsolete.*] 3. Artful; shrewd; sly; crafty; astute; designing. 4. Deceitful; trickish; employing stratagems for a bad purpose. 5. Assumed with subtilty; artful.

CUN'NING, *n.* 1. Knowledge; art; skill; dexterity; [*obs.*] 2. Art; artifice; artfulness; craft; shrewdness; the faculty or act of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose. Hence, *in a bad sense,* deceitfulness or deceit; fraudulent skill or dexterity.

CUN'NING-LY, *adv.* Artfully; craftily; with subtilty; with fraudulent contrivance.

CUN'NING-MAN, *n.* A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen or lost goods.

CUN'NING-NESS, *n.* Cunning; craft; deceitfulness.

CUP, *n.* [Sax. *cop,* or *cupp.*] 1. A small vessel of capacity, used commonly to drink out of. 2. The contents of a cup; the liquor contained in a cup, or that it may contain. 3. In a *Scriptural sense,* sufferings and afflictions; that which is to be received or endured. 4. Good received; blessings and favors. 5. Any thing hollow, like a cup; as, the *cup* of an acorn. The bell of a flower; and a calyx is called a *flower-cup.* 6. A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarification.—*Cup and can,* familiar companions. *Swift.*—*Cups,* in the *plural,* social entertainment in drinking; merry bout.

CUP, *v. t.* 1. In *surgery,* to apply a cupping glass to procure a discharge of blood from a scarified part of the body. 2. To supply with cups; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

CUP'BEAR-ER, *n.* An attendant of a prince or at a feast, who conveys wine or other liquors to the guests; an officer of the king's household.

* CUP'BŌARD, *n. Originally,* a board or shelf for cups to stand on.—In *modern houses,* a small case or inclosure in a room, with shelves, destined to receive cups, plates, dishes and the like. *Dryden.*

* † CUP'BŌARD, *v. t.* To collect into a cupboard; to hoard. *Shak.*

CUP'GALL, *n.* A kind of gall found on oak-leaves.

CUP'-ROSE, *n.* The poppy.

CŪ'PEL, *n.* [L. *cupella.*] A small cup or vessel used in refining metals.

CU-PEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* The refining of gold or silver by a cupel or by scorification.

CU-PID'I-TY, *n.* [L. *cupiditas.*] An eager desire to possess something; an ardent wishing or longing; an inordinate or unlawful desire of wealth or power.

CŪ'PO-LA, *n.* [It. *cupola;* Sp. *cupula.*] In *architecture,* a spherical vault on the top of an edifice; a dome; or the round top of a dome.

† CŪ'PO-LAID, *a.* Having a cupola. *Herbert.*

CUP'PEL. *See* COPPEL.

CUP'PER, *n.* One who applies a cupping-glass; a scarifier.

CUP'PING, *ppr.* Applying a cupping-glass, with scarification; a drawing blood with a cupping-glass.

CUP'PING-GLASS, *n.* A glass vessel like a cup, to be applied to the skin, before and after scarification, for drawing blood.

CŪ'PRE-OUS, *a.* [L. *cupreus.*] Coppery; consisting of copper; resembling copper, or partaking of its qualities.

CU-PRIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cuprum.*] Producing or affording copper.

CUR, *n.* [qu. Lapponic, *coira.*] A degenerate dog; and, *in reproach*, a worthless man. *Addison. Dryden.*

CŪ'RA-BLE, *a.* That may be healed or cured; admitting a remedy. *Dryden.*

CŪ'RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Possibility of being cured, healed or remedied.

CŪ'RA-CY, or CŪ'RATE-SHIP, *n.* 1. The office or employment of a curate. 2. A benefice held by license from the bishop.

CŪ'RATE, *n.* [L. *curator*, or *curatus.*] 1. A clergyman in the church of England, who is employed to perform divine service in the place of the incumbent, parson or vicar. 2. One employed to perform the duties of another. *Dryden.*

CŪ'RA-TIVE, *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases; tending to cure. *Arbuthnot.*

CU-RĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. One who has the care and superintendence of any thing. 2. A guardian appointed by law.—3. Among the *Romans*, a trustee of the affairs and interests of a person emancipated or interdicted.—4. In the *United Provinces*, or *Holland*, the curator of a university superintends the affairs of the institution, the administration of the revenues, the conduct of the professors, &c.

CURB, *n.* [Fr. *courber.*] 1. In the *manege*, a chain of iron made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole called the *eye*, and running over the beard of the horse. 2. Restraint; check; hinderance. 3. A frame or a wall round the mouth of a well. 4. [Fr. *courbe.*] A hard and callous swelling on the hind part of the hock of a horse's leg. A tumor on the inside of a horse's hoof. *Johnson.* A swelling beneath the elbow of a horse's hoof. *Bailey.*

CURB, *v. t.* 1. To restrain; to guide and manage, as a horse. 2. To restrain; to check; to hold back; to confine; to keep in subjection. 3. To furnish or surround with a curb, as a well. 4. To bend; [*not used.*]

CURBED, *pp.* Restrained; checked; kept in subjection; furnished with a curb.

CURB'ING, *ppr.* Holding back; checking; restraining.

CURB'ING, *n.* A check.

CURB'–STONE, *n.* A stone placed at the edge of a pavement, to hold the work together. It is written, sometimes, *kerb* or *kirb.*

CURD, *n.* [Ir. *cruth*; Scot. *cruds.* Sometimes in English, *crud.*] The coagulated or thickened part of milk, which is formed into cheese.

CURD, *v. t.* To cause to coagulate; to turn to curd. *Shak.*

CUR'DLE, *v. i.* [sometimes written *crudle.*] 1. To coagulate or concrete; to thicken, or change into curd. 2. To thicken; to congeal.

CUR'DLE, *v. t.* 1. To change into curd; to cause to thicken, coagulate, or concrete. 2. To congeal or thicken.

CUR'DLED, *pp.* Coagulated; congealed.

CUR'DLING, *ppr.* Concreting; coagulating.

CURD'Y, *a.* Like curd; full of curd; coagulated.

CURE, *n.* [L. *cura*; Fr. *cure.*] 1. A healing; the act of healing; restoration to health from disease, and to soundness from a wound. 2. Remedy for disease; restorative; that which heals. 3. The employment of a curate; the *care* of souls; spiritual charge.

CURE, *v. t.* [L. *curo.*] 1. To heal, as a person diseased, or a wounded limb; to restore to health, as the body, or to soundness, as a limb. 2. To subdue, remove, destroy or put an end to; to heal, as a disease. 3. To remedy; to remove an evil, and restore to a good state. 4. To dry; to prepare for preservation.

CŪRED, *pp.* Healed; restored to health or soundness; removed, as a disease; remedied; dried, smoked, or otherwise prepared for preservation.

CŪRE'LESS, *a.* That cannot be cured or healed; incurable; not admitting of a remedy.

CŪR'ER, *n.* A healer; a physician; one who heals.

CUR'FEW, *n.* [Fr. *couvre-feu.*] 1. The ringing of a bell or bells at night, as a signal to the inhabitants to rake up their fires and retire to rest. This practice originated in England from an order of William the Conqueror, who directed that at the ringing of the bell, at eight o'clock, every one should put out his light and go to bed. 2. A cover for a fire; a fire-plate; [*not used.*] *Bacon.*

† CU-RI-AL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *curialis.*] The privileges, prerogatives or retinue of a court. *Bacon.*

CŪR'ING, *ppr.* Healing; restoring to health or soundness; removing, as an evil; preparing for preservation.

CŪR'ING–HOUSE, *n.* A building in which sugar is drained and dried. *Edwards, W. Ind.*

CU-RI-O-LOG'IC, *a.* [Gr. κυριολογια.] Designating a rude kind of hieroglyphics, in which a thing is represented by its picture.

CU-RI-OS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *curiositas.*] 1. A strong desire to see something novel, or to discover something unknown, either by research or inquiry; a desire to gratify the senses with a sight of what is new or unusual, or to gratify the mind with new discoveries; inquisitiveness. 2. Nicety; delicacy. 3. Accuracy; exactness; nice performance; curiousness. 4. A nice experiment; a thing unusual, or worthy of curiosity. 5. An object of curiosity; that which excites a desire of seeing, as novel and extraordinary.

CU-RI-Ō'SO, *n.* [It.] A curious person; a virtuoso.

CŪ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *curiosus.*] 1. Strongly desirous to see what is novel, or to discover what is unknown; solicitous to see or to know; inquisitive. 2. Habitually inquisitive; addicted to research or inquiry. 3. Accurate; careful not to mistake; solicitous to be correct. 4. Careful; nice; solicitous in selection; difficult to please. 5. Nice; exact; subtile; made with care. 6. Artful; nicely diligent. 7. Wrought with care and art; elegant; neat; finished. 8. Requiring care and nicety. 9. Rigid; severe; particular; [*little used.*] 10. Rare; singular.

CŪ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With nice inspection; inquisitively; attentively. 2. With nice care and art; exactly; neatly; elegantly. 3. In a singular manner; unusually.

CŪ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Fitness to excite curiosity; exactness of workmanship. 2. Singularity of contrivance. 3. Curiosity.

CURL, *v. t.* [D. *krullen.*] 1. To turn, bend or form into ringlets; to crisp, as the hair. 2. To writhe; to twist; to coil, as a serpent. 3. To dress with curls. 4. To raise in waves or undulations; to ripple.

CURL, *v. i.* 1. To bend in contraction; to shrink into ringlets. 2. To rise in waves or undulations; to ripple; and, *particularly*, to roll over at the summit. 3. To rise in a winding current, and to roll over at the ends. 4. To writhe; to twist itself. 5. To shrink; to shrink back; to bend and sink.

CURL, *n.* 1. A ringlet of hair, or any thing of a like form. 2. Undulation; a waving; sinuosity; flexure. 3. A winding in the grain of wood.

CURL–HEAD'ED, or CURLED–PATE, *a.* Having the hair curled. *Shak.*

CURLED, *pp.* Turned or formed into ringlets; crisped; twisted; undulated.

CUR'LEW, *n.* [Fr. *courlis*, or *corlieu.*] 1. An aquatic fowl of the genus *scolopax* and the grallic order. 2. A fowl, larger than a partridge, with longer legs, which frequents the corn-fields in Spain.

CURL'I-NESS, *n.* A state of being curly.

CURL'ING, *ppr.* Bending; twisting; forming into ringlets.

CURL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a waving fashion or manner.

CURL'ING–I-RONS, } *n.* An instrument for curling the
CURL'ING–TONGS, } hair.

CURL'Y, *a.* Having curls; tending to curl; full of ripples.

CUR-MUD'GEON, *n.* An avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl. *Hudibras.*

CUR-MUD'GEON-LY, *a.* Avaricious; covetous; niggardly; churlish. *L'Estrange.*

CUR'RANT, *n.* [from *Corinth.*] 1. The fruit of a well-known shrub belonging to the genus *ribes.* 2. A small kind of dried grape, imported from the Levant, chiefly from Zante and Cephalonia; used in cookery.

CUR'REN-CY, *n.* 1. *Literally*, a flowing, running or passing; a continued or uninterrupted course, like that of a stream. 2. A continued course in public opinion, belief or reception; a passing from person to person, or from age to age. 3. A continual passing from hand to hand, as coin or bills of credit; circulation. 4. Fluency; readiness of utterance. 5. General estimation; the rate at which any thing is generally valued. 6. That which is current, or in circulation, as a medium of trade.

CUR'RENT, *a.* [L. *currens.*] 1. *Literally*, flowing, running, passing. Hence, passing from person to person, or from hand to hand; circulating; as, *current* opinions; *current* coin. Hence, common, general or fashionable; generally received; popular. *Swift.* 2. Established by common estimation; generally received. 3. Passable; that may be allowed or admitted. 4. Now passing; present in its course.

CUR'RENT, *n.* 1. A flowing or passing; a stream; *applied to fluids.* 2. Course; progressive motion, or movement; continuation. 3. A connected series; successive course. 4. General or main course.

CUR'RENT-LY, *adv.* In constant motion; with continued progression. Hence, commonly; generally; popularly; with general reception.

CUR'RENT-NESS, *n.* 1. Currency; circulation; general reception. 2. Fluency; easiness of pronunciation.

CUR'RI-CLE, *n.* [L. *curriculum.*] 1. A chaise or carriage, with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast. 2. A chariot; [*obs.*] 3. A course; [*obs.*]

CUR'RIED, *pp.* Dressed by currying; dressed as leather; cleaned; prepared.

CUR'RI-ER, *n.* [L. *coriarius.*] A man who dresses and colors leather, after it is tanned.

CUR'RISH, *a.* Like a cur; having the qualities of a cur, brutal; malignant; snappish; snarling; churlish; intractable; quarrelsome.

CUR'RISH-LY, *adv.* Like a cur; in a brutal manner.

CUR'RISH-NESS, *n.* Moroseness; churlishness.

CUR'RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *corroyer.*] 1. To dress leather, after it is tanned; to soak, pare or scrape, cleanse, beat and color tanned hides, and prepare them for use. 2. To rub and clean with a comb. 3. To scratch or claw; to tear, in quarrels. 4. To rub or stroke; to make smooth; to tickle by flattery; to humor. But generally used in the phrase, *To curry favor*, to seek or gain favor by flattery, caresses, kindness, or officious civilities; [*not elegant.*] *Hooker.*

CUR'RY-COMB, *n.* An iron instrument or comb, for rubbing and cleaning horses.

CUR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Scraping and dressing; cleaning; scratching.

CURSE, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cursed*, or *curst.* [Sax. *cursian, corsian.*] 1. To utter a wish of evil against one; to imprecate evil upon; to call for mischief or injury to fall upon; to execrate. 2. To injure; to subject to evil; to vex, harass or torment with great calamities. 3. To devote to evil.

CURSE, *v. i.* To utter imprecations; to affirm or deny with imprecations of divine vengeance.

CURSE, *n.* 1. Malediction; the expression of a wish of evil to another. 2. Imprecation of evil. 3. Affliction; torment; great vexation. 4. Condemnation; sentence of divine vengeance on sinners. 5. Denunciation of evil.

CURSED, *pp.* 1. Execrated; afflicted; vexed; tormented; blasted by a curse. 2. Devoted to destruction.

CURS'ED, *a.* 1. Deserving a curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable. 2. *a.* Vexatious. *Dryden.*

CURS'ED-LY, *adv.* In a cursed manner; enormously; miserably; in a manner to be cursed or detested. [*A low word.*]

CURS'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being under a curse, or of being doomed to execration or to evil.

CURS'ER, *n.* One who curses, or utters a curse.

CUR'SHIP, *n.* Dogship; meanness; ill-nature.

CURS'ING, *ppr.* Execrating; imprecating evil on, denouncing evil; dooming to evil, misery, or vexation.

CURS'ING, *n.* Execration; the uttering of a curse; a dooming to vexation or misery.

CUR'SI-TOR, *n.* [L. *curso, cursito.*] In *England*, a clerk in the court of chancery, whose business is to make out original writs.

CUR'SIVE, *a.* [It. *corsivo.*] Running; flowing. *Cursive* hand is a running hand.

† CUR'SO-RA-RY, *a.* Cursory; hasty. *Shak.*

CUR'SO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a running or hasty manner; slightly; hastily; without attention.

CUR'SO-RI-NESS, *n.* Slight view or attention.

CUR'SO-RY, *a.* [L. *cursorius.*] 1. Running; hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not with close attention. 2. Running about; not stationary.

CURST, *pp.* of *curse.*

CURST, *a.* Hateful; detestable; froward; tormenting; vexatious; peevish; malignant; mischievous; malicious; snarling.

CURST'NESS, *n.* Peevishness; malignity; frowardness; crabbedness; surliness.

CURT, *a.* [L. *curtus.*] Short. *Brown.* [*Rarely used.*]

CUR-TAIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *court* and *tailler.*] To shorten; to cut off the end or a part. Hence, *in a more general sense*, to shorten in any manner; to abridge; to diminish.

CUR'TAIL-DOG, *n.* A dog whose tail is cut off, according to the forest laws, and therefore hindered from coursing. *Shak.*

CUR-TAIL'ED, (kur-tāld') *pp.* Cut short or shorter; abridged.

CUR-TAIL'ER, *n.* One who cuts off any thing.

CUR-TAIL'ING, *ppr.* Cutting short or shorter; abridging.

CUR-TAIL'ING, *n.* Abridgment; abbreviation.

CUR'TAIN, (kur'tin) *n.* [It. *cortina.*] 1. A cloth hanging round a bed, or at a window, which may be contracted, spread or drawn aside at pleasure; intended for ornament, or for use. Also, the hangings about the ark, among the Israelites. 2. A cloth-hanging used in theatres, to conceal the stage from the spectators. This is raised or let down by cords. Hence the phrases, to *drop the curtain*, to close the scene, to end; to *raise the curtain* or *the curtain will rise*, to denote the opening of the play; and to *draw the curtain*, is to close it, to shut out the light or to conceal an object; or to open it and disclose the object. *Behind the curtain*, in concealment, in secret.—3. In *fortification*, that part of the rampart which is between the flanks of two bastions.—4. In *Scripture*, tents; dwellings.

CUR'TAIN, *v. t.* To inclose with curtains; to furnish with curtains. *Shak.*

CUR'TAIN-LECT'URE, *n.* Reproof given in bed by a wife to her husband. *Addison.*

CURT'AL, *n.* A horse with a docked tail. *B. Jonson.*

CURT'AL, *a.* Short; abridged; brief. *Milton.*

CURT'ATE, *a.* [L. *curtatus.*] The *curtate distance*, in *astronomy*, is the distance of a planet from the sun to that point, where a perpendicular let fall from the planet meets with the ecliptic.

CUR-TA'TION, *n.* The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance.

CUR'TE-LASSE, } *See* CUTLASS.
CUR'TE-LAX. }

CURT'I-LAGE, *n.* In *law*, a yard, garden, inclosure or field near and belonging to a messuage.

† CURT'LY, *adv.* Briefly.

CUR'TSY. *See* COURTESY.

CŪ'RULE, *a.* [L. *curulis.*] Belonging to a chariot. The *curule* chair or seat, among the *Romans*, was a stool without a back, covered with leather, and so made as to be folded. It was conveyed in a chariot, and used by public officers.

CURV'A-TED, *a.* Curved; bent in a regular form.

CURV-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of bending.

CURV'A-TURE, *n.* [L. *curvatura.*] A bending in a regular form; crookedness, or the manner of bending; flexure by which a curve is formed.

CURVE, (kurv) *a.* [L. *curvus.*] Bending; crooked; inflected in a regular form, and forming part of a circle.

CURVE, *n.* A bending in a regular form, or without angles; that which is bent; a flexure; part of a circle.—In *geometry*, a line which may be cut by a right line in more points than one.

CURVE, *v. t.* [L. *curvo.*] To bend; to crook; to inflect.

CURVED, *pp.* Bent; regularly inflected.

CURV'ET, *n.* [It. *corvetta.*] 1. In the *manege*, a particular leap of a horse, when he raises both his fore legs at once, equally advanced, and as his fore legs are falling, he raises his hind legs, so that all his legs are raised at once. 2. A prank; a frolick.

CURV'ET, *v. i.* [It. *corvettare.*] 1. To leap; to bound; to spring and form a curvet. 2. To leap and frisk.

CUR-VI-LIN'E-AR, or CUR-VI-LIN'E-AL, *a.* [L. *curvus* and *linea.*] Having a curve line; consisting of curve lines; bounded by curve lines.

CUR-VI-LIN-E-AR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being curvilinear, or of consisting in curve lines.

CURV'ING, *ppr.* Bending in a regular form; crooked.

CURV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *curvitas.*] A bending in a regular form; crookedness. *Holder*

CUSH'AT, *n.* The ring-dove or wood-pigeon.

CUSH'ION, (kush'in) *n.* [Fr. *coussin.*] 1. A pillow for a seat; a soft pad to be placed on a chair; a bag, stuffed with wool, hair or other soft material. 2. A bag of leather filled with sand, used by engravers to support the plate. —3. In *gilding*, a stuffing of fine tow or wool, covered by leather, on a board; used for receiving the leaves of gold from the paper, in order to its being cut into proper sizes and figures.—*Lady's cushion*, a plant, a species of *saxifraga. Lee.*—*Sea cushion*, sea pink or thrift, a species of *statice. Lee.*

CUSH'ION, *v. t.* To seat on a cushion.

CUSH'IONED, *a.* Seated on a cushion.

CUSH'ION-ET, *n.* A little cushion. *Beaumont.*

† CUSK'IN, *n.* A kind of ivory cup. *Bailey.*

CUSP, *n.* [L. *cuspis.*] The point or horn of the moon.

CUSP'A-TED, *a.* [L. *cuspis.*] Pointed; ending in a point.

CUSP'I-DAL, *a.* Ending in a point. *More.*

† CUSP'I-DATE, *v. t.* To sharpen. *Cockeram.*

CUSP'I-DATE, } *a.* [L. *cuspidatus.*] Having a sharp end,
CUSP'I-DA-TED, } like the point of a spear; terminating in a bristly point.

CUS'PIS, *n.* [L.] The sharp end of a thing. *More.*

CUS'TARD, *n.* [Cymbric, *cwstard.*] A composition of milk and eggs, sweetened and baked or boiled, forming an agreeable kind of food.

CUS'TARD-AP'PLE, *n.* A plant, a species of *annona.*

CUS-TŌ'DI-AL, *a.* Relating to custody or guardianship.

CUS'TO-DY, *n.* [L. *custodia.*] 1. A keeping; a guarding; care, watch, inspection, for keeping, preservation or security. 2. Imprisonment; confinement; restraint of liberty. 3. Defense from a foe; preservation; security.

CUS'TŌM, *n.* [Fr. *coutume.*] 1. Frequent or common use, or practice; a frequent repetition of the same act; hence, way; established manner; habitual practice. 2. A buying of goods; practice of frequenting a shop and purchasing or procuring to be done.—3. In *law*, long established practice, or usage, which constitutes the unwritten law, and long consent to which gives it authority.

CUS'TŌM, *v. t.* 1. To make familiar. *See* ACCUSTOM, which is the word used. 2. To give custom to.

CUS'TŌM, *v. i.* To accustom. *Spenser.*

CUS'TŌM, *n.* [Fr. *coutume.*] Tribute, toll or tax; that is, *cost* or charge paid to the public. *Customs*, in the plural, the duties imposed by law on merchandise imported or exported.

CUS'TŌM-HOUSE, *n.* The house where vessels enter and clear, and where the customs are paid or secured to be paid.

CUS'TŌM-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Common; habitual; frequent. 2. Subject to the payment of the duties called *customs. Law of Mass.*

CUS'TOM-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Frequency; conformity to custom. [*Little used.*]
CUS'TOM-A-BLY, *adv.* According to custom.
CUS'TOM-A-RI-LY, *adv.* Habitually; commonly.
CUS'TOM-A-RI-NESS, *n.* Frequency; commonness; habitual use or practice.
CUS'TOM-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *coutumier.*] 1. According to custom, or to established or common usage. 2. Habitual; in common practice. 3. Holding by custom. 4. Held by custom.
CUS'TOM-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *coutumier, coustumier.*] A book containing laws and usages, or customs.
CUS'TOMED, *a.* 1. Usual; common; to which we are accustomed. 2. Furnished with customers.
CUS'TOM-ER, *n.* 1. One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing goods; one who purchases goods or wares. 2. One who frequents or visits any place for procuring what he wants. 3. A toll-gatherer; [*obs.*]
CUS'TOS, *n.* [L.] A keeper; as, *custos brevium.*
† CUS'TREL, *n.* [qu. Old Fr. *coustillier.*] A buckler-bearer. Also, a vessel for holding wine.
CUS'TU-MA-RY, *n.* A book of laws and customs. *Selden.*
CUT, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cut.* [Norm. *cotu.*] 1. To separate the parts of any body by an edged instrument, either by striking, as with an axe, or by sawing or rubbing; to make a gash, incision or notch, which separates the external part of a body, as, to *cut* the flesh. It signifies also to *cut* into pieces; to sever or divide. 2. To hew. 3. To carve, as meat; to carve or engrave in sculpture. 4. To divide; to cleave, by passing through. 5. To penetrate; to pierce; to affect deeply. 6. To divide, as a pack of cards. 7. To intersect; to cross. 8. To castrate.

To cut across, to pass by a shorter course, so as to cut off an angle or distance.—*To cut asunder*, to cut into pieces; to divide; to sever.—*To cut down*, to fell; to cause to fall by severing. Hence, to depress; to abash; to humble; to shame; to silence. *Addison.*—*To cut off.* 1. To separate one part from another. 2. To destroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely. 3. To separate; to remove to a distance, or to prevent all intercourse. 4. To interrupt. 5. To separate; to remove; to take away. 6. To intercept; to hinder from return, or union. The troops were *cut off* from the ships. 7. To end; to finish. 8. To prevent or preclude. 9. To preclude or shut out. 10. To stop, interrupt or silence.—*To cut on.* 1. To hasten; to run or ride with the utmost speed; [*a vulgar phrase.*] 2. To urge or drive in striking; to quicken blows; to hasten.—*To cut out.* 1. To remove a part by cutting or carving. 2. To shape or form by cutting. 3. To scheme; to contrive; to prepare. 4. To shape; to adapt. 5. To debar. 6. To take the preference or precedence of. 7. To step in and take the place of, as in courting and dancing. 8. To interfere as a horse, when the shoe of one foot beats off the skin of the pastern joint of another.—*To cut short.* 1. To hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption. 2. To shorten; to abridge. —*To cut up.* 1. To cut in pieces; as, to *cut up* beef. 2. To eradicate; to cut off.

CUT, *v. i.* 1. To pass into or through, and sever; to enter and divide the parts. 2. To be severed by a cutting instrument. 3. To divide by passing. 4. To perform a surgical operation by cutting, especially in *lithotomy.* 5. To interfere, as a horse.—*To cut in*, to divide, or turn a card, for determining who are to play.

CUT, *pp.* Gashed; divided; hewn; carved; intersected; pierced; deeply affected; castrated.—*Cut and dry*, prepared for use; *a metaphor from hewn timber.*

CUT, *n.* 1. The action of an edged instrument; a stroke or blow, as with an axe or sword. 2. A cleft; a gash; a notch; a wound; the opening made by an edged instrument, distinguished by its length from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument. 3. A stroke or blow with a whip. 4. A channel made by cutting or digging; a ditch; a groove; a furrow; a canal. 5. A part cut off from the rest. Also, any small piece or shred. 6. A lot made by cutting a stick. 7. A near passage, by which an angle is cut off. 8. A picture cut or carved on wood or metal, and impressed from it. 9. The stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed. 10. The act of dividing a pack of cards. 11. Manner in which a thing is cut; form; shape; fashion. 12. A fool; a cully; a gelding. [*Not in use.*]—*Cut and long tail*, men of all kinds; *a proverbial expression borrowed from dogs.*

CU-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* Belonging to the skin, or *cutis*; existing on, or affecting the skin.
CUTH, in Saxon, signifies *known*, or *famous.* Hence, *Cuthwin*, a famous conqueror. *Gibson.*
CU'TI-CLE, *n.* [L. *cuticula.*] 1. The scarf-skin; the thin, exterior coat of the skin, which rises in a blister; a thin, pellucid membrane covering the true skin. 2. The thin, external covering of the bark of a plant. 3. A thin skin formed on the surface of liquor.
CU-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle, or external coat of the skin.
CUT'LAS, *n.* [Fr. *coutelas.*] A broad, curving sword; a hanger; used by soldiers in the cavalry, by seamen, &c.
CUT'LER, *n.* [Fr. *coutelier.*] One whose occupation is to make knives and other cutting instruments.
CUT'LER-Y, *n.* The business of making knives; or, *more generally*, knives and other edged instruments in general.
CUT'LET, *n.* [Fr. *côtelette.*] A small piece of meat for cooking.
CUT'PURSE, *n.* One who cuts purses for stealing them or their contents. One who steals from the person; a thief; a robber.
CUT'TER, *n.* 1. One who cuts or hews. 2. An instrument that cuts. 3. A fore tooth that cuts meat, as distinguished from a grinder. 4. A small boat used by ships of war. Also, a vessel with one mast and a straight running bowsprit, which may be run in upon deck. 5. An officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies. 6. A ruffian; a bravo; a destroyer; [*obs.*]
CUT'-THRŌAT, *n.* A murderer; an assassin; a ruffian. *Dryden.*
CUT'-THRŌAT, *a.* Murderous; cruel; barbarous. *Carew.*
CUT'TING, *ppr.* 1. Dividing by an edged instrument; cleaving by the stroke or motion of an edged instrument, as by a knife, axe, or saw; hewing; carving; intersecting; piercing. 2. *a.* Piercing the heart; wounding the feelings; deeply affecting with shame or remorse; pungent; piquant; satirical.
CUT'TING, *n.* 1. A separation or division; a piece cut off; a slip. 2. The operation of removing a stone from the bladder.
CUT'TLE, CUT'TLE-FISH, *n.* [Sax. *cudele.*] 1. A genus of *mollusca*, called *sepia.* *Cuttle* is used for a foul-mouthed fellow. 2. A knife; [*not in use.*] *Shak.*
CUT'-WA-TER, *n.* The fore part of a ship's prow, or knee of the head, which cuts the water. Also, a water-fowl.
† CUT'-WORK, *n.* Embroidery. *B. Jonson.*
CY'A-NITE, *n.* [Gr. κυανος.] A mineral of a Berlin blue color.
CY-AN'O-GEN, *n.* [Gr. κυανος and γενναω.] Carbureted azote, or carburet of nitrogen.
CY-ATH'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *cyathus.*] In the form of a cup, or drinking-glass, a little widened at the top.
CYC'LA-DES, *n. plu.* [Gr. κυκλος.] A number of isles arranged round the isle of Delos, in the Grecian Sea, in the form of a circle.
CYC'LA-MEN, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, sow-bread. *Sprat.*
CY'CLE, *n.* [Gr. κυκλος; L. *cyclus.*] 1. In *chronology*, a period or series of numbers, which regularly proceed from first to last, and then return to the first in a perpetual circle. 2. The *cycle of the moon*, or golden number, or Metonic cycle, so called from its inventor Meton, is a period of nineteen years, which being completed, the new and full moons return on the same days of the month.—3. The *cycle of the sun* is a period of twenty-eight years.—4. *Cycle of indiction*, a period of fifteen years. 5. A round of years, or period of time, in which the same course begins again. 6. An imaginary orb or circle in the heavens.
CYC'LO-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. κυκλος and γραφω.] An instrument for describing the arcs of circles.
CY'CLOID, *n.* [Gr. κυκλος and ειδος.] A geometrical curve, on which depends the doctrine of pendulums; a figure made by the upper end of the diameter of a circle turning about a right line.
CY-CLOID'AL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a cycloid.
CYC'LO-LITE, *n.* A name given to *madrepores.*
CY-CLOM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. κυκλος and μετρεω.] The art of measuring cycles or circles.
CY-CLO-PE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; vast; terrific. *Hall.*
CY-CLO-PE'DI-A, or CY'CLO-PEDE, *n.* [Gr. κυκλος and παιδεια.] The circle or compass of the arts and sciences; circle of human knowledge. Hence, the book or books that contain treatises on every branch of the arts and sciences, arranged under proper heads, in alphabetical order. *See* ENCYCLOPEDIA.
CY-CLOP'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; gigantic; savage.
CY'CLOPS, *n.* [Gr. κυκλωψ.] In *fabulous history*, certain giants, the sons of Neptune and Amphitrite, who had but one eye, which was circular, and in the midst of the forehead.
CY'DER. *See* CIDER.
CYG'NET, *n.* [L. *cygnus, cycnus.*] A young swan.
CYL'IN-DER, *n.* [Gr. κυλινδρος.] In *geometry*, a solid body supposed to be generated by the rotation of a parallelogram round one of its sides; or a long circular body of uniform diameter, and its extremities forming equal parallel circles.
CYL-IN-DRA'CEOUS, *a.* Cylindrical. [*Little used.*]

CY-LIN'DRIC, } *a.* Having the form of a cylinder, or
CY-LIN'DRI-CAL, } partaking of its properties.

CY-LIN'DRI-FORM, *a.* [*cylinder* and *form.*] Having the form of a cylinder.

CYL'IN-DROID, *n.* [*cylinder*, and *ειδος.*] A solid body, approaching to the figure of a cylinder, but differing in some respects, as having the bases elliptical, but parallel and equal.

CY-MAR', *n.* A slight covering; a scarf; properly, *simar.*

CY-MA'TI-UM, or CŸ'MA, *n.* [L.] In *architecture*, a member or molding of the cornice, the profile of which is waving.

CYM'BAL, *n.* [L. *cymbalum.*] 1. A musical instrument used by the ancients. 2. A mean instrument, used by gipsies and vagrants, made of steel wire, in a triangular form.

CYM'BI-FORM, *a.* Shaped like a boat.

CŸ'ME, or CŸ'MA, *n.* [Gr. *κυμα.*] *Literally*, a sprout, particularly of the cabbage. *Technically*, an aggregate flower composed of several florets.

CYM'LING, *n.* A squash. *Virginia.*

CYM'O-PHANE, *n.* [Gr. *κυμα* and *φαινω.*] A mineral, called also *chrysoberyl.*

CY-MOPH'A-NOUS, *a.* Having a wavy, floating light; opalescent; chatoyant.

CŸ'MOSE, } *a.* Containing a cyme; in the form of a cyme.
CŸ'MOUS, } *Martyn.*

CY-NAN'CHE, *n.* [Gr. *κυναγχη.*] A disease of the throat, attended with inflammation.

CY-NAN'THRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *κυων* and *ανθρωπος.*] A kind of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CY-NARC-TOM'A-CHY, *n.* [Gr. *κυων, αρκτος*, and *μαχη.*] Bear-baiting with a dog. [*A barbarous word.*] *Hudibras.*

†CYN-E-GET'ICS, *n.* The art of hunting with dogs.

CYN'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *κυνικος.*] Having the qualities of a
CYN'I-CAL, } surly dog; snarling; captious; surly; currish; austere.—*Cynic spasm*, a kind of convulsion, in which the patient imitates the howling of dogs.

CYN'IC, *n.* A man of a canine temper; a surly or snarling man or philosopher; a follower of Diogenes; a misanthrope.

CYN'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a snarling or morose manner.

CYN'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* Moroseness; contempt of riches and amusements.

CYN'ICS, *n.* In *ancient history*, a sect of philosophers, who valued themselves on their contempt of riches, of arts, sciences and amusements.

*CYN'O-SURE, *n.* [Gr. *κυνοσουρα.*] The constellation near the north pole, consisting of seven stars.

CŸ'ON. *See* CION.

CŸ'PHER. *See* CIPHER.

CŸ'PRESS, *n.* [L. *cupressus.*] 1. A genus of plants or trees. 2. The emblem of mourning for the dead, cypress branches having been anciently used at funerals.

CYP'RIN, *a.* Pertaining to the fish of the genus *cyprinus.*

CŸ'PRUS, *n.* A thin, transparent, black stuff. *Shak.*

CYR-I-O-LOG'IC, *a.* [Gr. *κυριος* and *λογος.*] Relating or pertaining to capital letters.

CYST, or CYS'TIS, *n.* [Gr. *κυστις.*] A bag or tunic which includes morbid matter in animal bodies.

CYST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a cyst, or contained in a cyst.—*Cystic oxyd*, a name given to a peculiar substance, supposed to be generated in the bladder, or rather in the kidneys.

CYS'TO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. *κυστις* and *κηλη.*] A *hernia* or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder.

CYS-TOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *κυστις* and *τεμνω.*] The act or practice of opening encysted tumors, for the discharge of morbid matter.

CYT'I-SUS, *n.* A shrub or tree. Also, a genus of trees; tree-trefoil.

CZAR, *n.* A king; a chief; a title of the emperor of Russia; pronounced *tzar*, and so written by good authors.

CZAR-I'NA, *n.* A title of the empress of Russia.

CZAR'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to the czar of Russia.

D.

D, in the *English* alphabet, is the fourth letter, and the third articulation.

D is a dental articulation, formed by placing the end of the tongue against the gum just above the upper teeth. It is nearly allied to T. It has but one sound, as in *do, din, bad;* and is never quiescent in English words.

As a *numeral*, D represents *five hundred*, and when a dash or stroke is placed over it, thus, $\overline{D}$, it denotes *five thousand.*

As an *abbreviation*, D stands for Doctor; as, M. D., Doctor of Medicine; D. T., Doctor of Theology, or S. T. D., Doctor of Sacred Theology; D. D., Doctor of Divinity, or *dono dedit;* D. D. D., *dat, dicat, dedicat;* and D. D. D. D., *dignum Deo donum dedit.*

DA CA'PO. [It.] In *music*, these words signify that the first part of the tune is to be repeated from the beginning.

DAB, *v. t.* [Fr. *dauber.*] 1. To strike gently with the hand; to slap; to box. 2. To strike gently with some soft or moist substance.

DAB, *n.* 1. A gentle blow with the hand. 2. A small lump or mass of any thing soft or moist. 3. Something moist or slimy thrown on one.—4. In *law language*, an expert man. 5. A small flat fish, of the genus *pleuronectes*, of a dark-brown color.

DAB'BLE, *v. t.* [Belgic, *dabben*, or *dabbelen.*] *Literally*, to dip a little or often; hence, to wet; to moisten; to spatter; to wet by little dips or strokes; to sprinkle.

DAB'BLE, *v. i.* 1. To play in water; to dip the hands, throw water and splash about; to play in mud and water. 2. To do any thing in a slight or superficial manner; to tamper; to touch here and there. 3. To meddle; to dip into a concern.

DAB'BLER, *n.* 1. One who plays in water or mud. 2. One who dips slightly into any thing; one who meddles, without going to the bottom; a superficial meddler.

DAB'BLING, *ppr.* Dipping superficially or often; playing in water, or in mud; meddling.

DAB'CHICK, *n.* A small water-fowl. *Ray.*

DAB'STER, *n.* One who is skilled; one who is expert; a master of his business.

DACE, *n.* [D. *daas.*] A fish, the *cyprinus leuciscus;* a small river fish, resembling the roach.

DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. *δακτυλος.*] A poetical foot consisting of three syllables, the first long, and the others short.

DAC'TYL-AR, *a.* Pertaining to a dactyl; reducing from three to two syllables.

DAC'TYL-ET, *n.* A dactyl. *Bp. Hall.*

DAC'TYL-IC, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of dactyls.

DAC'TYL-IST, *n.* One who writes flowing verse.

DAC-TYL-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *δακτυλος* and *λογος.*] The act or the art of communicating ideas or thoughts by the fingers.

DAD, or DAD'DY, *n.* [W. *tad;* Hindoo, *dada.*] Father; *a word used by infants*, from whom it is taken.

DAD'DLE, *v. i.* To walk with tottering, like a child or an old man. [*Little used.*]

DAD'DLE, *n.* A colloquial expression in several parts of England for the *hand.*

DADE, *v. t.* To hold up by leading strings. [*Little used.*]

DA'DO, *n.* [Ital. *a die.*] The plain part of a column between the base and the cornice; the *die.*

DÆ'DAL, *a.* [L. *Dædalus.*] 1. Various; variegated. *Spenser.* 2. Skilful.

DÆ-DA'LI-AN. *See* DEDALIAN.

†DAFF, or †DAFFE, *n.* [Ice. *dauf.*] A stupid, blockish fellow. *Chaucer.*

DAFF, *v. t.* To daunt. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

DAFF, *v. t.* To toss aside; to put off. *See* DOFF.

DAF'FLE, *v. i.* To betray loss of memory and mental faculty. *Brockett.*

DAF'FO-DIL, *n.* [D. *affodille.*] A plant of the genus *narcissus*, of several species. Sometimes written *daffadil, daffadilly*, and *daffadowndilly.*

DAFT. *See* DAFF.

†DAG, *n.* [Fr. *dague.*] A dagger; a hand-gun; a pistol.

†DAG, *n.* Dew.

DAG, *n.* [Sax. *dag.*] 1. A loose end, as of locks of wool; called also *dag-locks.* 2. A leathern latchet.

†DAG, *v. t.* 1. To daggle. 2. To cut into slips.

DAG, *v. i.* To drizzle. *Brockett.*

DAG'GER, *n.* [Fr. *dague.*] 1. A short sword; a poniard.—2. In *fencing schools*, a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defense.—3. With *printers*, an obelisk, or obelus, a mark of reference in the form of a dagger; thus, †.

DAG'GER, *v. t.* To pierce with a dagger; to stab.

DAG'GERS-DRAW'ING, *n.* The act of drawing daggers; approach to open attack or to violence; a quarrel.

DAG'GLE, *v. t.* To trail in mud or wet grass; to befoul; to dirty, as the lower end of a garment.

DAG'GLE, *v. i.* To run through mud and water.

DAG'GLED, *pp.* Dipped or trailed in mud or foul water; befouled.

DAG'GLE-TAIL, *a.* Having the lower ends of garments defiled with mud.

DAG'GLING, *ppr.* Drawing along in mud or foul water.

DAG'LOCK, *n.* A phrase, in many places, for the befouled locks of a sheep's tail.
DAG'-SWAIN, *n.* A kind of carpet. *Harrison.*
DAG'-TAILED, *a.* The same as *daggle-tail*; trailed in mud.
DAI'LY, *a.* [Sax. *dæglic.*] Happening or being every day; done day by day; bestowed or enjoyed every day.
DAI'LY, *adv.* Every day; day by day.
† DAINT, *a.* [Fr. *dain.*] Delicate; elegant. *Spenser.*
† DAINT, *n.* Something of exquisite taste; a dainty.
DAINT'I-LY, *adv.* 1. Nicely; elegantly; [*not in use.*] 2. Nicely; fastidiously; with nice regard to what is well tasted. 3. Deliciously. 4. Ceremoniously; scrupulously.
DAINT'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Delicacy; softness; elegance; nicety; [*obs.*] 2. Delicacy; deliciousness; *applied to food.* 3. Nicety in taste; squeamishness; fastidiousness. 4. Ceremoniousness; scrupulousness; nice attention to manners; [*obs.*]
† DAINT'LY, *ad.* Deliciously. *Sackville.*
† DAINT'REL, *n.* A delicacy.
DAINT'Y, *a.* [W. *deintiaiz*; Scot. *dainty.*] 1. Nice; pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste; delicious. 2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice in selecting what is tender and good; squeamish; soft; luxurious. 3. Scrupulous in manners; ceremonious. 4. Elegant; tender; soft; pure; neat; effeminately beautiful. 5. Nice; affectedly fine.
DAINT'Y, *n.* 1. Something nice and delicate to the taste; that which is exquisitely delicious; a delicacy. 2. A term of fondness; [*not much used.*]
DAI'RY, *n.* 1. Milk, and all that concerns it, on a farm; or the business of managing milk, and of making butter and cheese. The whole establishment respecting milk, in a family or on a farm. 2. The place, room or house, where milk is set for cream, managed, and converted into butter or cheese. 3. Milk-farm.
DAI'RY-HOUSE, or DAI'RY-ROOM, *n.* A house or room appropriated to the management of milk.
DAI'RY-MAID, *n.* A female servant, whose business is to manage milk. *Addison.*
DAI'SIED, *a.* Full of daisies; adorned with daisies. *Shak.*
DAI'SY, *n.* [Sax. *dæges-ege.*] A plant of the genus *bellis*, of several varieties.
DA'KER-HEN, *n.* A fowl of the gallinaceous kind, somewhat like a partridge or quail. The corn-crake or land-rail, a bird of the grallic order of Linne.
DA'KIR, *n.* In *English statutes*, ten hides, or the twentieth part of a last of hides.
DALE, *n.* [Goth. *dalei.*] A low place between hills; a vale or valley; *a poetic word.*
DAL'LI-ANCE, *n.* 1. *Literally*, delay; a lingering; *appropriately*, acts of fondness; interchange of caresses; toying, as males and females. 2. Conjugal embraces; commerce of the sexes. 3. Delay; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
DAL'LI-ER, *n.* One who fondles; a trifler.
† DAL'LOP, *n.* A tuft or clump. *Tusser.*
DAL'LY, *v. i.* [W *dal*, or *dala.*] 1. *Literally*, to delay; to linger; to wait. 2. To trifle; to lose time in idleness and trifles; to amuse one's self with idle play. 3. To toy and wanton, as man and woman; to interchange caresses; to fondle. 4. To sport; to play.
DAL'LY, *v. t.* To delay; to defer; to put off; to amuse till a proper opportunity. [*Not much used.*]
DAL'LY-ING, *ppr.* Delaying; procrastinating; trifling; wasting time in idle amusement; toying; fondling.
DAM, *n.* [from *dame.*] 1. A female parent; *used of beasts, particularly of quadrupeds.* 2. A human mother, *in contempt. Shak.* 3. [Fr. *dame.*] A crowned man in the game of draughts.
DAM, *n.* [D. *dam*; G. *damm.*] A mole, bank, or mound of earth, or any wall, or a frame of wood, raised to obstruct a current of water.
DAM, *v. t.* [Sax. *demman*; G. *dämmen.*] 1. To make a dam, or to stop a stream of water by a bank of earth, or by any other work; to confine or shut in water. 2. To confine or restrain from escaping; to shut in.
DAM'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *dommage.*] 1. Any hurt, injury or harm to one's estate; any loss of property sustained; any hinderance to the increase of property; or any obstruction to the success of an enterprise. 2. The value of what is lost; the estimated equivalent for detriment or injury sustained.
DAM'AGE, *v. t.* [It. *danneggiare.*] To hurt or harm; to injure; to impair; to lessen the soundness, goodness, or value of.
DAM'AGE, *v. i.* To receive harm; to be injured or impaired in soundness or value.
DAM'AGE-FEAS'ANT, (dam'aje-fez'ant) *a.* Doing injury; trespassing, as cattle. *Blackstone.*
DAM'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be injured or impaired; susceptible of damage. 2. Hurtful; pernicious; [*rare.*]
DAM'AGED, *pp.* Hurt; impaired; injured.
DAM'AG-ING, *ppr.* Injuring; impairing.
DAM'AS-CENE, *n.* [L. *damascenus*, from *Damascus.*] 1. A particular kind of plum, now pronounced *damson*, which see. 2. It may be locally applied to other species of plums.
DAM'ASK, *n.* [It. *dommasco*, from *Damascus.*] 1. A silk stuff, having some parts raised above the ground, representing flowers and other figures. 2. A kind of wrought linen, made in Flanders, in imitation of damask silks. 3. Red color, from the damask-rose.—*Damask-steel* is a fine steel from the Levant, chiefly from Damascus, used for sword and cutlas blades.
DAM'ASK, *v. t.* 1. To form flowers on stuffs; also, to variegate; to diversify. 2. To adorn steel-work with figures. *See* DAMASKEEN.
DAM'ASK-PLUM, *n.* A small black plum.
DAM'ASK-ROSE, *n.* A species of rose which is red, and another which is white.
DAM'AS-KEN, DAM-AS-KEEN', *v. t.* [Fr. *damasquiner.*] To make incisions in iron, steel, &c., and fill them with gold or silver wire, for ornament; used chiefly for adorning sword-blades, guards, locks of pistols, &c.
DAM-AS-KEEN'ED, *pp.* Carved into figures, and inlaid with gold or silver wire.
DAM-AS-KEEN'ING, *ppr.* Engraving and adorning with gold or silver wire inlaid.
DAM-AS-KEEN'ING, *n.* The act or art of beautifying iron or steel by engraving and inlaying it with gold or silver wire.
DAM'AS-KIN, *n.* A sabre, so called from the manufacture of Damascus.
DAME, *n.* [Fr. *dame.*] *Literally*, a mistress; hence, a lady; a title of honor to a woman. It is now generally applied to the mistress of a family in the common ranks of life. In *poetry*, it is applied to a woman of rank.
DAME'S-VI-O-LET, DAME'-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *hesperis*; called also *queen's gilly-flower.*
DA'MI-AN-ISTS. In *church history*, a sect who denied any distinction in the Godhead.
DAMN, (dam) *v. t.* [L. *damno*; Fr. *damner.*] 1. To sentence to eternal torments in a future state; to punish in hell. 2. To condemn; to decide to be wrong or worthy of punishment; to censure; to reprobate. 3. To condemn; to explode; to decide to be bad, mean or displeasing, by hissing, or any mark of disapprobation. 4. A word used in profaneness; a term of execration.
DAM'NA-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be damned or condemned; deserving damnation; worthy of eternal punishment. *More generally*, that which subjects or renders liable to damnation. 2. In a *low or ludicrous sense*, odious, detestable or pernicious.
DAM'NA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of deserving damnation.
DAM'NA-BLY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to incur eternal punishment, or so as to exclude mercy. 2. In a *low sense*, odiously; detestably; *sometimes*, excessively.
DAM-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *damnatio.*] 1. Sentence or condemnation to everlasting punishment in the future state; or the state of eternal torments. 2. Condemnation.
DAM'NA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing a sentence of condemnation. *Waterland.*
DAMNED, *pp.* 1. Sentenced to everlasting punishment in a future state; condemned. 2. *a.* Hateful; detestable; abominable; *a word chiefly used in profaneness by persons of vulgar manners.*
DAM-NIF'IC, *a.* Procuring loss; mischievous.
DAM'NI-FIED, *pp.* Injured; endamaged.
DAM'NI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *damnifico.*] 1. To cause loss or damage to; to hurt in estate or interest; to injure; to endamage. 2. To hurt; to injure; to impair.
DAM'NI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Hurting; injuring; impairing.
DAM'NING, *ppr.* 1. Dooming to endless punishment; condemning. 2. *a.* That condemns or exposes to damnation.
DAM'NING-NESS, *n.* Tendency to bring damnation.
DAMP, *a.* [G. *dampf*; D. *damp.*] 1. Moist; humid; being in a state between dry and wet. 2. Dejected; sunk; depressed; chilled; [*unusual.*]
DAMP, *n.* 1. Moist air; humidity; moisture; fog. 2. Dejection; depression of spirits; chill. 3. Damps, *plu.* Noxious exhalations issuing from the earth, and deleterious or fatal to animal life.
DAMP, *v. t.* 1. To moisten; to make humid or moderately wet. 2. To chill; to deaden; to depress or deject; to abate. 3. To weaken; to make dull. 4. To check or restrain, as action or vigor; to make languid; to discourage.
DAMPED, *pp.* Chilled; depressed; abated; weakened; checked; discouraged.
DAMP'ER, *n.* 1. That which damps or checks; a valve or sliding plate in a furnace to stop or lessen the quantity of air admitted. 2. A part of a piano-forte, by which the sound is deadened.
DAMP'ING, *ppr.* Chilling; deadening; dejecting; abating; checking; weakening.
DAMP'ISH, *a.* Moderately damp or moist.
DAMP'ISH-NESS, *n.* A moderate degree of dampness, or moistness; slight humidity.

DAMP'NESS, *n.* Moisture; fogginess; moistness; moderate humidity.
DAMPS. *See* DAMP.
DAMP'Y, *a.* Dejected; gloomy. [*Little used.*]
DAM'SEL, *n.* [Fr. *damoiselle*, and *demoiselle.*] A young woman. *Formerly*, a young man or woman of noble or genteel extraction.
DAM'SON, (dam'zn) *n.* [contracted from *damascene.*] The fruit of a variety of the *prunus domestica;* a small black plum.
† DAN, *n.* [Sp. *don.*] A title of honor equivalent to *master. Shak.*
DÄNCE, (däns) *v. i.* [Fr. *danser.*] 1. *Primarily*, to leap or spring; hence, to leap or move with measured steps, regulated by a tune, sung or played on a musical instrument; to leap or step with graceful motions of the body, corresponding with the sound of the voice or of an instrument. 2. To leap and frisk about; to move nimbly, or up and down.—*To dance attendance*, to wait with obsequiousness; to strive to please and gain favor by assiduous attentions and officious civilities.
DÄNCE, *v. t.* To make to dance; to move up and down, or back and forth; to dandle.
DÄNCE, *n.* 1. In a *general sense*, a leaping and frisking about. *Appropriately*, a leaping or stepping with motions of the body adjusted to the measure of a tune, particularly by two or more in concert. 2. A tune by which dancing is regulated, as the minuet, the waltz, the cotillon, &c.
DÄN'CER, *n.* One who practices dancing, or is skilful in the performance.
DÄN'CING, *ppr.* Leaping and stepping to the sound of the voice or of an instrument; moving in measured steps; frisking about.
DÄN'CING-MÄS'TER, *n.* One who teaches the art of dancing.
DÄN'CING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school in which the art of dancing is taught.
DAN'DE-LI-ON, *n.* [Fr. *dent de lion.*] A well known plant of the genus *leontodon.*
DAN'DER, *v. i.* To wander about; to talk incoherently.
DAN'DI-PRAT, *n.* [Fr. *dandin*, a ninny; It. *dondolone.*] A little fellow; an urchin; *a word of fondness or contempt. Johnson.*
DAN'DLE, *v. t.* [G. *tändeln.*] 1. To shake or jolt on the knee, as an infant; to move up and down in the hand; *literally*, to amuse by play. 2. To fondle; to amuse; to treat as a child; to toy with. 3. To delay; to protract by trifles; [*obs.*]
DAN'DLED, *pp.* Danced on the knee, or in the arms; fondled; amused by trifles or play.
DAN'DLER, *n.* One who dandles or fondles children.
DAN'DLING, *ppr.* Shaking and jolting on the knee; moving about in play or for amusement, as an infant.
DAND'RUFF, *n.* [qu. Sax. *tan* and *drof.*] A scurf which forms on the head, and comes off in small scales or particles.
DAN'DY, *n.* [qu. Scot. *dandie. See* DANDIPRAT.] In *modern usage*, a male of the human species, who dresses himself like a doll, and who carries his character on his back.
DAN'DY-ĊOĊK, or HEN, *n.* Bantam fowls.
DAN'DY-ISM, *n.* The manners and dress of a dandy.
DANE, *n.* A native of Denmark.
DANE'GELT, *n.* [*Dane*, and Sax. *gelt, geld.*] In *England*, an annual tax formerly laid on the English nation, for maintaining forces to oppose the Danes, or to furnish tribute to procure peace.
DANE'-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *sambucus;* a species of elder, called *dwarf-elder*, or *wall-wort.*
DAN'GER, *n.* [Fr., Arm., Scot. *danger.*] Peril; risk; hazard; exposure to injury, loss, pain or other evil.
DAN'GER, *v. t.* To put in hazard; to expose to loss or injury. [*Rarely used.*] *Shak. See* ENDANGER.
DAN'GER-LESS, *a.* Free from danger; without risk. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*
DAN'GER-OUS, *a.* 1. Perilous; hazardous; exposing to loss; unsafe; full of risk. 2. Creating danger; causing risk of evil.
DAN'GER-OUS-LY, *adv.* With danger; with risk of evil; with exposure to injury or ruin; hazardously; perilously.
DAN'GER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Danger; hazard; peril; a state of being exposed to evil.
DAN'GLE, *v. i.* [Dan. *dingler.*] 1. To hang loose, flowing, shaking or waving; to hang and swing. "He'd rather on a gibbet *dangle.*" *Hudibras.* 2. To hang on any one; to be a humble, officious foilower.
DAN'GLER, *n.* One who dangles or hangs about.
DAN'GLING, *ppr.* Hanging loosely; busily or officiously adhering to.
DÄN'ISH, *a.* Belonging to the Danes or Denmark.
DÄN'ISH, *n.* The language of the Danes.
DANK, *a.* [qu. G. *tunken.*] Damp; moist; humid; wet.
DANK, *n.* Moisture; humidity. *Milton.*
DANK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat damp.
DANK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Dampness; humidity.
DĀ'ÖU-RĪTE, *n.* A mineral, called *rubellite.*
DAP, or DAPE, *v. i.* [Goth. *daupyan.*] To drop or let fall into the water; *a word used by anglers. Walton.*
DA-PAT'I-ĊAL, *a.* [L. *dapaticus.*] Sumptuous in cheer. *Cockeram.*
DAPH'NATE, *n.* A compound of the bitter principle of the *Daphne Alpina* with a base.
DAPH'NIN, *n.* The bitter principle of the *Daphne Alpina.*
DAP'I-FER, *n.* [L. *dapes* and *fero.*] One who brings meat to the table. *Formerly*, the title or office of the grand-master of a king's household.
DAP'PER, *a.* [D. *dapper.*] Active; nimble; brisk; or little and active; neat; tight; as, a *dapper* fellow.
DAP'PER-LING, *n.* A dwarf; a dandiprat.
DAP'PLE, *a.* Marked with spots; spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades of color, as a *dapple-gray.*
DAP'PLE, *v. t.* To spot; to variegate with spots.
DAP'PLED, *pp.* Spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades of color.
DAP'PLING, *ppr.* Variegating with spots.
DÄR, or DÄRT, *n.* A fish found in the Severn. *Bailey.*
† DÄRD, *n.* [Fr. *dard.*] What throws out, or is cast forward, as a dart is thrown.
DARE, *v. i.;* pret. *durst.* [Sax. *dearran, durran.*] To have courage for any purpose; to have strength of mind or hardihood to undertake any thing; to be bold enough; not to be afraid; to venture; to be adventurous.
DARE, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *dared.* To challenge; to provoke; to defy.—*To dare larks*, to catch them by means of a looking-glass; to terrify or amaze. *Dryden.*
† DARE, *n.* Defiance; challenge. *Shak.*
DARE, *n.* A small fish, the same as the *dace.*
DĀRED, *pp.* Challenged; defied.
† DĀRE'FUL, *a.* Full of defiance. *Shak.*
DĀR'ER, *n.* One who dares or defies.
DAR'IĊ, *n.* A gold coin of Darius the Mede.
DĀR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Having courage sufficient for a purpose; challenging; defying. 2. *a.* Bold; courageous; intrepid; fearless; adventurous; brave; stout. 3. Audacious; impudently bold and defying.
DĀR'ING-LY, *adv.* Boldly; courageously; fearlessly; impudently.
DĀR'ING-NESS, *n.* Boldness; courageousness; audaciousness.
DÄRK, *a.* [Sax. *deorc.*] 1. Destitute of light; obscure. 2. Wholly or partially black; having the quality opposite to white. 3. Gloomy; disheartening; having unfavorable prospects. 4. Obscure; not easily understood or explained. 5. Mysterious. 6. Not enlightened with knowledge; destitute of learning and science; rude; ignorant. 7. Not vivid; partially black. 8. Blind; [*not in use.*] *Dryden.* 9. Gloomy; not cheerful. 10. Obscure; concealed; secret; not understood. 11. Unclean; foul. *Milton.* 12. Opaque. 13. Keeping designs concealed.
DÄRK, *n.* [Sans. *tareki.*] 1. Darkness; obscurity; the absence of light. 2. Obscurity; secrecy; a state unknown 3. Obscurity; a state of ignorance.
† DÄRK, *v. t.* To darken; to obscure.
DÄRK'-BROWED, *a.* Stern of aspect; frowning.
DÄRK'EN, (dar'kn) *v. t.* [Sax. *adeorcian.*] 1. To make dark; to deprive of light. 2. To obscure; to cloud. 3. To make black. 4. To make dim; to deprive of vision. 5. To render gloomy. 6. To deprive of intellectual vision; to render ignorant or stupid. 7. To obscure; to perplex; to render less clear or intelligible. 8. To render less white or clear; to tan. 9. To sully; to make foul.
DÄRK'EN, *v. i.* To grow dark or darker; also, to grow less white or clear.
DÄRK'ENED, *pp.* Deprived of light; obscured; rendered dim; made black; made ignorant.
DÄRK'EN-ER, *n.* That which darkens and confounds. *B. Jonson.*
DÄRK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of light; obscuring; making black or less white or clear; clouding.
DÄRK'-HOUSE, *n.* An old word for a mad-house. *Shak.*
DÄRK'ISH, *a.* Dusky; somewhat dark.
DÄRK'LING, *a.* Being in the dark, or without light; *a poetical word. Milton.*
DÄRK'LY, *adv.* Obscurely; dimly; blindly; uncertainly; with imperfect light, clearness or knowledge.
DÄRK'NESS, *n.* 1. Absence of light. 2. Obscurity; want of clearness or perspicuity; that quality or state which renders any thing difficult to be understood. 3. A state of being intellectually clouded; ignorance. 4. A private place; secrecy; privacy. 5. Infernal gloom; hell. 6. Great trouble and distress; calamities; perplexities. 7. Empire of Satan. 8. Opaqueness.—*Land of darkness*, the grave. *Job*, x.
DÄRK'SÖME, *a.* Dark; gloomy; obscure. *Milton.*
DÄRK'-WÖRK-ING, *a.* Working in darkness or in secrecy. *Shak.*

DÄR'LING, *a.* [Sax. *deorling.*] Dearly beloved; favorite; regarded with great kindness and tenderness.
DÄR'LING, *n.* One much beloved; a favorite.
DÄRN, *v. t.* [W. *darn;* Arm. *darn.*] To mend a rent or hole, by imitating the texture of the cloth or stuff with yarn or thread and a needle; to sew together with yarn or thread.
DÄRN, *n.* A place mended by darning.
DÄR'NEL, *n.* A plant of the genus *lolium.*
DÄRN'ER, *n.* One who mends by darning.
DÄRN'IC. *See* DORNIC.
DÄRN'ING, *ppr.* Mending in imitation of the original texture; sewing together, as a torn stocking.
DÄRN'ING, *n.* The act of mending, as a hole in a garment.
† DAR'RAIN, *v. t.* [Norm. *dareigner, derener, dereigner, deraigner.*] To prepare, or to order, or to try; to endeavor; to prove; to apply to the contest. *Shak.*
DÄRT, *n.* [Fr. *dard.*] 1. A pointed, missile weapon to be thrown by the hand; a short lance. *Dryden.* 2. Any missile weapon; that which pierces and wounds.
DÄRT, *v. t.* 1. To throw a pointed instrument with a sudden thrust. 2. To throw suddenly or rapidly; to send; to emit; to shoot.
DÄRT, *v. i.* 1. To fly or shoot, as a dart; to fly rapidly. 2. To spring and run with velocity; to start suddenly and run.
DÄRT'ED, *pp.* Thrown or hurled as a pointed instrument; sent with velocity.
DÄRT'ER, *n.* One who throws a dart.
DÄRT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing, as a dart; hurling darts; flying rapidly.
DASH, *v. t.* [Dan. *dask.*] 1. To strike suddenly or violently, whether throwing or falling. 2. To strike and bruise or break; to break by collision; but usually with the words *in pieces.* 3. To throw water suddenly, in separate portions. 4. To bespatter; to sprinkle. 5. To strike and break or disperse. 6. To mix and reduce or adulterate by throwing in another substance. 7. To form or sketch out in haste, carelessly; [*unusual.*] 8. To erase at a stroke; to strike out; to blot out or obliterate. 9. To break; to destroy; to frustrate. 10. To confound; to confuse; to put to shame; to abash; to depress by shame or fear.
DASH, *v. i.* 1. To strike, break, scatter and fly off. 2. To rush, strike and break, or scatter. 3. To rush with violence, and break through.
DASH, *n.* 1. Collision; a violent striking of two bodies. 2. Infusion; admixture; something thrown into another substance. 3. Admixture. 4. A rushing, or onset with violence. 5. A sudden stroke; a blow; an act. 6. A flourish; blustering parade; [*vulgar.*] 7. A mark or line in writing or printing, noting a break or stop in the sentence; as in Virgil, *quos ego—;* or a pause; or the division of the sentence.
DASHED, *pp.* Struck violently; driven against; bruised, broken or scattered by collision; besprinkled; mixed or adulterated; erased, blotted out; broken; cast down; confounded; abashed.
DASH'ING, *ppr.* 1. Driving and striking against; striking suddenly or violently; breaking or scattering by collision; infusing; mixing; confounding; blotting out; rushing. 2. *a.* Rushing; driving; blustering. 3. *a.* Precipitate; rushing carelessly on. *Burke.*
DÄS'TARD, *n.* [Sax. *adastrigan.*] A coward; a poltroon; one who meanly shrinks from danger.
DÄS'TARD, *a.* Cowardly; meanly shrinking from danger.
DÄS'TARD, *v. t.* To make cowardly; to intimidate; to dispirit.
DÄS'TARD-IZE, *v. t.* To make cowardly. *Howell.*
DÄS'TARD-LI-NESS, *n.* Cowardliness. *Barrett.*
DÄS'TARD-LY, *a.* Cowardly; meanly timid; base.
DÄS'TARD-NESS, *n.* Cowardliness; mean timorousness.
DÄS'TARD-Y, *n.* Cowardliness; base timidity.
DĀ'TA, *n. plu.* [L. *data.*] Things given, or admitted; quantities, principles or facts given, known, or admitted, by which to find things or results unknown.
DĀ'TA-RY, *n.* 1. An officer of the chancery of Rome, who affixes the *datum Romæ* to the pope's bulls. 2. The employment of a datary.
DATE, *n.* [Fr. *date;* It., Sp. *data.*] 1. That addition to a writing which specifies the year, month and day when it was given or executed. 2. The time when any event happened, when any thing was transacted, or when any thing is to be done. 3. End; conclusion; [*unusual.*] 4. Duration; continuance.
DATE, *v. t.* 1. To write or note the time when a letter is written, or a writing executed; to express, in an instrument, the year, month and day of its execution, and usually the place. 2. To note or fix the time of an event or transaction. 3. To note the time when something begins.
DĀTE, *v. i.* 1. To reckon. 2. To begin; to have origin.
DATE, *n.* [Fr. *datte.*] The fruit of the great palm-tree, or date-tree, the *phœnix dactylifera.*
DĀTE'-TREE, *n.* The tree that bears dates; the great palm-tree.
DĀT'ED, *pp.* Having the time of writing or execution specified; having the time of happening noted.
DĀTE'LESS, *a.* Having no date; having no fixed term.
DĀT'ER, *n.* One that dates.
DĀT'ING, *ppr.* Expressing the time of writing or of executing a paper or instrument; noting the time of happening, or originating.
DĀ'TIVE, *a.* [L. *dativus.*] In *grammar*, the epithet of the case of nouns which usually follows verbs that express giving, or some act directed *to* an object.—*Dative executor*, in *law*, one appointed by the judge of probate; an administrator.
DAT'O-LĪTE, } *n.* The siliceous borate of lime, a mineral
DATH'O-LĪTE, } of two subspecies.
DĀ'TUM, *n.* [L.] Something given or admitted. *See* DATA.
DA-TŪ'RA, *n.* A vegeto-alkali obtained from *datura stramonium.*
DAUB, *v. t.* [W. *dwbiaw.*] 1. To smear with soft, adhesive matter; to plaster; to cover with mud, slime, or other soft substance. 2. To paint coarsely. 3. To cover with something gross or specious; to disguise with an artificial covering. 4. To lay or put on without taste; to deck awkwardly or ostentatiously, or to load with affected finery. 5. To flatter grossly.
DAUB, *v. i.* To practice gross flattery; to play the hypocrite.
DAUB, *n.* Coarse painting. *Delany.*
DAUBED, *pp.* Smeared with soft, adhesive matter; plastered; painted coarsely; disguised; loaded with ill-chosen finery.
DAUB'ER, *n.* One who daubs; a coarse painter; a low and gross flatterer.
DAUB'ING, *ppr.* Plastering; painting coarsely; disguising clumsily; decking ostentatiously; flattering grossly.
DAUB'ING, *n.* Plastering; coarse painting; gross flattery.
DAUB'RY, or DAUB'ER-Y, *n.* A daubing; any thing artful. *Shak.*
DAUB'Y, *a.* Viscous; glutinous; slimy; adhesive.
DAUGH'TER, (daw'ter) *n.* [Sax. *dohter;* D. *dogter;* G. *tochter.*] 1. The female offspring of a man or woman; a female child of any age. 2. A daughter-in-law; a son's wife. 3. A woman; *plu.* female inhabitants. 4. A female descendant; lineage of females. 5. The female penitent of a confessor.—This word is used in *Scripture* for the inhabitants of a city or country, male and female. *Is.* xvi. 2.
DAUGH'TER-LI-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of a daughter. 2. The conduct becoming a daughter.
DAUGH'TER-LY, *a.* Becoming a daughter; dutiful.
* DÄUNT, (dänt) *v. t.* [In Scot. *dant, danton.*] To repress or subdue courage; to intimidate; to dishearten; to check by fear of danger.
* DÄUNT'ED, *pp.* Checked by fear; intimidated.
* DÄUNT'ING, *ppr.* Repressing courage; intimidating; disheartening.
* DÄUNT'LESS, *a.* Bold; fearless; intrepid; not timid; not discouraged.
* DÄUNT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Fearlessness; intrepidity.
DAU'PHIN, *n.* [Fr. *dauphin;* L. *delphin, delphinus.*] The eldest son of the king of France, and presumptive heir of the crown.
DAU'PHIN-ESS, *n.* The wife or lady of the dauphin.
DÄV'ER, *v. t.* 1. To stun; to stupify. *Brockett.* 2. To fade like a flower. *Grose.*
DĀ'VID-ISTS, } *n.* A sect, so called from David
DĀ'VID-GEOR'GIANS, } George, who flourished in the sixteenth century. *Pagitt.*
DAVINA, *n.* A Vesuvian mineral of a hexahedral form.
DAV'IT, *n.* A beam used on board of ships.
DAW, *n.* A word that is found in the compound names of many species of birds.
† DAW, *v. i.* To dawn. *See* DAWN.
DAW, *v. i.* To thrive; to mend; to recover health. *Grose.*
† DAW'DLE, *v. i.* To waste time; to trifle.
† DÄW'DLER, *n.* A trifler.
DAW'ISH, *a.* Like a daw. *Bale.*
DÄWK, *n.* A hollow, rupture or incision in timber. [*Local.*]
DÄWK, *v. t.* To cut or mark with an incision.
DAWN, *v. i.* [Sax. *dagian.*] 1. To begin to grow light in the morning; to grow light. 2. To begin to open or expand; to begin to show intellectual light, or knowledge. 3. To glimmer obscurely. 4. To begin to open or appear.
DAWN, *n.* 1. The break of day; the first appearance of light in the morning. 2. First opening or expansion; first appearance of intellectual light. 3. Beginning; rise; first appearance. 4. A feeble or incipient light; first beams.
DAWN'ING, *ppr.* 1. Growing light; first appearing luminous; opening. 2. Opening; expanding; beginning to show intellectual light; beginning.
DAWN'ING, *n.* 1. The first appearance of light in the morning. 2. The first opening or appearance of the intellectual powers; beginning.
DAY, *n.* [Sax. *dæg, deg, dag;* Goth. *dags;* D. *dag.*] 1.

That part of the time of the earth's revolution on its axis, in which its surface is presented to the sun; the part of the twenty-four hours when it is light; or the space of time between the rising and setting of the sun; called the *artificial* day. 2. The whole time or period of one revolution of the earth on its axis, or twenty-four hours; called the *natural* day. In this sense, the day may commence at any period of the revolution. The Babylonians began the day at sun-rising; the Jews at sun-setting; the Egyptians at midnight, as do several nations in modern times, the British, French, Spanish, Americans, &c. This day, in reference to civil transactions, is called the *civil* day. Thus, with us, the day when a legal instrument is dated begins and ends at midnight. 3. Light; sunshine. 4. Time specified; any period of time distinguished from other time; age; time, with reference to the existence of a person or thing. 5. The contest of a day; battle; or day of combat. 6. An appointed or fixed time. 7. Time of commemorating an event; anniversary; the same day of the month, in any future year.—*Day by day*, daily; every day; each day in succession; continually; without intermission of a day.—*But* or *only from day to day*, without certainty of continuance; temporarily. *Shak.*—*To-day*, *adv.* [Sax. *to-dæg.*] On the present day; this day; or at the present time.—*Days of grace*, in *theology*, the time when mercy is offered to sinners.—*Days of grace*, in *law*, are days granted by the court for delay, at the prayer of the plaintiff or defendant.—*Days of grace*, in *commerce*, a customary number of days, (in Great Britain and America *three*) allowed for the payment of a note or bill of exchange, after it becomes due.

DĀY'BED, *n.* A bed used for idleness, indulgence, or rest, during the day. *Shak.*

DĀY'-BOOK, *n.* A journal of accounts; a book in which are recorded the debts and credits or accounts of the day.

DĀY'BREĀK, *n.* The dawn or first appearance of light in the morning.

DĀY'ĊŌAL, *n.* The upper stratum of coal.

DĀY'DRĒAM, *n.* A vision to the waking senses. *Dryden.*

DĀY'FLOW-ER, *n.* A genus of plants, the *commelina.*

DĀY'FLŸ, *n.* A genus of insects that live one day only, or a very short time, called *ephemera.*

DĀY'LĀ-BOR, *n.* Labor hired or performed by the day.

DĀY-LĀ'BOR-ER, *n.* One who works by the day.

DĀY'LĪGHT, *n.* The light of the day; the light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon, or of a lamp or candle.

DĀY'-LIL-Y, *n.* The same with *asphodel.*

DĀY'LY, *a.* The more regular orthography of *daily.*

DĀYS'MAN, *n.* An umpire or arbiter; a mediator.

DĀY'SPRING, *n.* The dawn; the beginning of the day, or first appearance of light.

DĀY'STĀR, *n.* The morning star, Lucifer, Venus; the star which precedes the morning light.

DĀY'TĪME, *n.* The time of the sun's light on the earth.

DĀY'WĒA-RIED, *a.* Wearied with the labor of the day.

DĀY'-WŎM-AN, *n.* A dairy-maid. *Shak.*

DĀY'WŎRK, *n.* Work by the day; daylabor.

DĀY'S'-WŎRK, *n.* The work of one day.—Among *seamen*, the account or reckoning of a ship's course for 24 hours, from noon to noon.

DAZE, *v. t.* [qu. Sax. *dwæs*, *dysi*, *dysig.*] To overpower with light; to dim or blind by too strong a light, or to render the sight unsteady. [*Not now used, unless in poetry.*] *Dryden.*

DAZE, *n.* Among *miners*, a glittering stone.

DAZ'ZLE, *v. t.* 1. To overpower with light; to hinder distinct vision by intense light; or to cause to shake; to render unsteady, as the sight. 2. To strike or surprise with a bright or intense light; to dim or blind by a glare of light, or by splendor, *in a literal or figurative sense.*

DAZ'ZLE, *v. i.* To be overpowered by light; to shake or be unsteady; to waver, as the sight. *Dryden.*

DAZ'ZLED, *pp.* Made wavering, as the sight; overpowered or dimmed by a too strong light.

† DAZ'ZLE-MENT, *n.* The act or power of dazzling.

DAZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Rendering unsteady or wavering, as the sight; overpowering by a strong light; striking with splendor.

DAZ'ZLING-LY, *adv.* In a dazzling manner.

DE, a Latin prefix, denotes a moving from, separation; as in *debark*, *decline*, *decease*, *deduct*, *decamp.* Hence it often expresses a negative; as in *derange.* Sometimes it augments the sense, as in *deprave*, *despoil.*

DĒA'ĊON, (dē'kn) *n.* [L. *diaconus.*] 1. A person in the lowest degree of holy orders. 2. In *Scotland*, an overseer of the poor, and the master of an incorporated company.

DĒA'ĊON-ESS, (dē'kn-ess) *n.* A female deacon in the primitive church.

DĒA'ĊON-RY, } *n.* The office, dignity or ministry of a
DĒA'ĊON-SHIP, } deacon or deaconess.

DEAD, (ded) *a.* [Sax. *dead.*] 1. Deprived or destitute of life. 2. Having never had life, or having been deprived of vital action before birth. 3. Without life; inanimate. 4. Without vegetable life. 5. Imitating death; deep or sound. 6. Perfectly still; motionless as death. 7. Empty; vacant; not enlivened by variety. 8. Unemployed; useless; unprofitable. 9. Dull; inactive. 10. Dull; gloomy; still; not enlivened. 11. Still; deep; obscure. 12. Dull; not lively; not resembling life. 13. Dull; heavy. 14. Dull; frigid; lifeless; cold; not animated; not affecting. 15. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless. 16. Uninhabited. 17. Dull; without natural force or efficacy; not lively or brisk. 18. In a state of spiritual death; void of grace; lying under the power of sin. 19. Impotent; unable to procreate. *Rom.* iv. 20. Decayed in grace. 21. Not proceeding from spiritual life; not producing good works. 22. Proceeding from corrupt nature, not from spiritual life or a gracious principle.—23. In *law*, cut off from the rights of a citizen; deprived of the power of enjoying the rights of property.—*Dead language*, a language which is no longer spoken or in common use by a people, and known only in writings; as the Hebrew, Greek and Latin.—*Dead rising*, or *rising line*, the parts of a ship's floor or bottom throughout her length, where the floor timber is terminated on the lower futtock.

DEAD, (ded) *n.* 1. *The dead* signifies dead men. 2. The state of the dead; or death.

DEAD, (ded) *n.* The time when there is a remarkable stillness or gloom; depth; as in the midst of winter or of night.

† DEAD, (ded) *v. i.* To lose life or force. *Bacon.*

† DEAD, (ded) *v. t.* To deprive of life, force or vigor. *Bacon.*

† DEAD'-DŎ-ING, *a.* Destructive; killing. *Spenser.*

DEAD'-DRUNK, *a.* So drunk as to be incapable of helping one's self.

DEAD'EN, (ded'dn) *v. t.* [D. *dooden.*] 1. To deprive of a portion of vigor, force or sensation; to abate vigor or action. 2. To blunt; to render less susceptible or feeling. 3. To retard; to lessen velocity or motion. 4. To diminish spirit; to make vapid or spiritless.

DEAD'-EŸE, (ded ī) *n.* [*dead man's eye.*] Among *seamen*, a round, flattish, wooden block, encircled by a rope, or an iron band, and pierced with holes, to receive the laniard.

DEAD'-HEART-ED, *a.* Having a dull, faint heart.

DEAD'-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Pusillanimity.

DEAD'ISH, *a.* Resembling what is dead; dull.

DEAD'-KILL-ING, *a.* Instantly killing. *Shak.*

DEAD'-LIFT, *n.* A heavy weight; a hopeless exigency.

DEAD'-LĪGHT, (ded'līte) *n.* A strong wooden port, made to suit a cabin window, in which it is fixed, to prevent the water from entering a ship in a storm.

DEAD'LI-HOOD, *n.* The state of the dead. *Pearson.*

DEAD'LI-NESS, (ded'li-nes) *n.* The quality of being deadly.

DEAD'LY, (ded'ly) *a.* 1. That may occasion death; mortal; fatal; destructive. 2. Mortal; implacable; aiming to kill or destroy.

DEAD'LY, (ded'ly) *adv.* 1. In a manner resembling death. 2. Mortally. 3. Implacably; destructively. 4. In a *vulgar or ludicrous sense*, very; extremely.

DEAD'LY-ĊAR'ROT, *n.* A plant of the genus *thapsia.*

DEAD'LY-NĪGHT'SHADE, *n.* A plant of the genus *atropa.*

DEAD'NESS, (ded'nes) *n.* 1. Want of natural life or vital power, in an animal or plant. 2. Want of animation; dullness; languor. 3. Want of warmth or ardor; coldness; frigidity. 4. Vapidness; want of spirit. 5. State of being incapable of conception, according to the ordinary laws of nature. 6. Indifference; mortification of the natural desires; alienation of heart from temporal pleasures.

DEAD'NET-TLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *lamium*, and another of the genus *galeopsis.*

DEAD'PLEDGE, *n.* A mortgage or pawning of things, or thing pawned. *Bailey.*

DEAD'-REĊK'ON-ING, *n.* In *navigation*, the judgment or estimation of the place of a ship, without any observation of the heavenly bodies; or an account of the distance she has run by the log, and of the course steered by the compass, and this rectified by due allowances for drift, leeway, &c.

DEAD'STRUĊK, *a.* Confounded; struck with horror.

DEAD'WA-TER, *n.* The eddy water closing in with a ship's stern, as she passes through the water.

DEAD'WOOD, *n.* Blocks of timber laid on the keel of a ship, particularly at the extremities.

DEAD'WŎRKS, *n.* The parts of a ship which are above the surface of the water, when she is balanced for a voyage.

* DĒAF, (deef) *a.* [Sax. *deaf*; Ice. *dauf*; D. *doof.* This word is generally pronounced, in this country, so as to rhyme with *leaf*, *sheaf*, &c., according to the uniform analogy of words of this kind. Such was the pronunciation in England, as late, at least, as the time of Temple and Prior; since which *def* has been introduced, which is the Danish and Swedish pronunciation.] 1. Not perceiving sounds; not receiving impressions from sonorous

bodies through the air. 2. Wanting the sense of hearing; having organs which do not perceive sounds.—3. In a *metaphorical sense*, not listening; not regarding; not moved, persuaded or convinced; rejecting. 4. Without the ability or will to regard spiritual things; unconcerned. 5. Deprived of the power of hearing; deafened. 6. Stifled; imperfect; obscurely heard.

* DEAF, *v. t.* To deafen. *Dryden.*

DEAFE'LY, *a.* Lonely; solitary; far from neighbors.

* DĒAF'EN, (deef'fn) *v. t.* 1. To make deaf; to deprive of the power of hearing; to impair the organs of hearing, so as to render them unimpressible to sounds. 2. To stun; to render incapable of perceiving sounds distinctly.

* DĒAF'LY, (deef'ly) *adv.* Without sense of sounds; obscurely heard.

* DĒAF'NESS, (deef'nes) *n.* 1. Incapacity of perceiving sounds; the state of the organs which prevents the impressions which constitute hearing. 2. Unwillingness to hear and regard; voluntary rejection of what is addressed to the ear and to the understanding.

DĒAL, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dealt*, pron. *delt.* [Sax. *dælan*, *bedælan*, *gedælan.*] 1. To divide; to part; to separate; hence, to divide in portions; to distribute. 2. To scatter; to throw about. 3. To throw out in succession; to give one after another. 4. To distribute the cards of a pack to the players.

DĒAL, *v. i.* 1. To traffick; to trade; to negotiate. 2. To act between man and man; to intervene; to transact or negotiate between men. 3. To behave well or ill; to act; to conduct one's self in relation to others. 4. To distribute cards.

To deal by. To treat, either well or ill.—*To deal in.* 1. To have to do with; to be engaged, in; to practice. 2. To trade in.—*To deal with.* 1. To treat in any manner; to use well or ill. 2. To contend with; to treat with, by way of opposition, check or correction. 3. To treat with by way of discipline, in ecclesiastical affairs; to admonish.

DĒAL, *n.* [Sax. *dæl*, *dal*, *gedal.*] 1. *Literally*, a division; a part or portion: hence, an indefinite quantity, degree or extent. 2. The division or distribution of cards; the art or practice of dealing cards. 3. The division of a piece of timber made by sawing; a board or plank.

DE-AL'BATE, *v. t.* [L. *dealbo.*] To whiten. [*Little used.*]

DE-AL-BĀ'TION, *n.* The act of bleaching; a whitening.

DĒAL'ER, *n.* 1. One who deals; one who has to do with any thing, or has concern with. 2. A trader; a trafficker; a shopkeeper; a broker; a merchant; *a word of very extensive use.* 3. One who distributes cards to the players.

DĒAL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Dividing; distributing; throwing out. 2. Trading; trafficking; negotiating. 3. Treating; behaving.

DĒAL'ING, *n.* 1. Practice; action; conduct; behavior. 2. Conduct in relation to others; treatment. 3. Intercourse in buying and selling; traffick; business; negotiation. 4. Intercourse of business or friendship; concern.

† DE-AM'BU-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *deambulo.*] To walk abroad.

DE-AM-BU-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of walking abroad. *Elyot.*

DE-AM'BU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to walks.

DE-AM'BU-LA-TO-RY, *n.* A place to walk in.

DĒAN, *n.* [Fr. *doyen*; Arm. *dean*; Sp. *dean*, *decano.*] 1. In *England*, an ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches, and the head of a chapter; the second dignitary of a diocese. 2. An officer in each college of the universities in England.—3. In the *United States*, an officer in a medical school.

DĒAN'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The office or the revenue of a dean. 2. The house of a dean. *Shak.* 3. The jurisdiction of a dean.—*Dean and chapter* are the bishop's council, to aid him with their advice in affairs of religion, and in the temporal concerns of his see.

DĒAN'SHIP, *n.* The office of a dean.

DĒAR, *a.* [Sax. *deor.*] 1. Scarce; not plentiful; [*obs.*] *Shak.* 2. Bearing a high price in comparison of the usual price; more costly than usual; of a higher price than the customary one. 3. Of a high value in estimation; greatly valued; beloved; precious.

† DĒAR, *a.* [Sax. *derian.*] Hurtful; grievous; hateful. *Shak.*

† DĒAR, *v. t.* To make dear. *Shelton.*

DĒAR, *n.* A darling; a word denoting tender affection or endearment; as, my *dear.*

DĒAR'BOUGHT, *a.* Purchased at a high price.

DĒAR'LING. *See* DARLING.

DĒAR'LOVED, *a.* Greatly beloved. *Shak.*

DĒAR'LY, *adv.* 1. At a high price. 2. With great fondness.

† DEARN, *a.* [Sax. *deorn.*] Lonely; solitary; melancholy. *Shak.*

DĒAR'NESS, *n.* 1. Scarcity; high price, or a higher price than the customary one. 2. Fondness; nearness to the heart or affections; great value in estimation; preciousness; tender love.

† DEARN'LY, *adv.* Secretly; privately. *See* DERNLY.

DEARTH, (derth) *n.* 1. Scarcity. 2. Want; need; famine. 3. Barrenness; sterility.

† DE-AR-TIC'U-LATE, *v. t.* To disjoint.

DEATH, (deth) *n.* [Sax. *death.*] 1. That state of a being, animal or vegetable, but more particularly of an animal, in which there is a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions, when the organs have not only ceased to act, but have lost the susceptibility of renewed action. 2. The state of the dead. 3. The manner of dying. 4. The image of mortality represented by a skeleton. 5. Murder. 6. Cause of death. 7. Destroyer or agent of death.—8. In *poetry*, the means or instrument of death. —9. In *theology*, perpetual separation from God, and eternal torments; called the *second death. Rev.* ii. 10. Separation or alienation of the soul from God; a being under the dominion of sin, and destitute of grace or divine life; called *spiritual death.*—*Civil death* is the separation of a man from civil society, or from the enjoyment of civil rights; as by banishment.

DEATH'-BED, (deth'bed) *n.* The bed on which a person dies, or is confined in his last sickness.

DEATH'-BŌD-ING, *a.* Portending death. *Shak.*

DEATH'-DART-ING, *a.* Darting or inflicting death.

DEATH'S'-DŌOR, *n.* A near approach to death; the gates of death. *Taylor.*

DEATH'FUL, *a.* Full of slaughter; murderous; destructive.

DEATH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Appearance of death. *Taylor.*

DEATH'LESS, *a.* Immortal; not subject to death, destruction or extinction.

DEATH'LĪKE, *a.* 1. Resembling death; gloomy; still; calm; quiet; peaceful; motionless; like death in horror or in stillness. 2. Resembling death; cadaverous.

DEATH'S'-MAN, *n.* An executioner; a hangman.

DEATH'-SHAD-ŌWED, *a.* Surrounded by the shades of death. *More.*

DEATH'-TŌ-KEN, *n.* That which indicates approaching death. *Shak.*

DEATH'WARD, *adv.* Toward death. *Beaumont.*

DEATH'-WATCH, *n.* A small insect whose ticking is weakly supposed to prognosticate death.

DE-AU'RATE, *v. t.* [L. *deauro.*] To gild [*Little used.*]

DE-AU'RATE, *a* Gilded.

† DE-AU-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of gilding.

† DE-BAC'CHATE, *v. i.* [L. *debacchor.*] To rage or roar after the manner of drunkards. *Cockeram.*

† DE-BAC-CHĀ'TION, *n.* A raging; a madness.

DE-BAC'LE, *n.* [Fr.] A breaking or bursting forth.

DE-BAR', *v. t.* To cut off from entrance; to preclude; to hinder from approach, entry or enjoyment; to shut out or exclude.

† DE-BARB', *v. t.* To deprive of the beard.

DE-BARK', *v. t.* [Fr. *debarquer.*] To land from a ship or boat; to remove from on board any water-craft, and place on land; to disembark. [It is less used than *disembark.*]

DE-BARK', *v. i.* To leave a ship or boat and pass to the land.

DE-BAR-KĀ'TION, *n.* The act of disembarking.

DE-BARK'ED, (de-barkt') *pp.* Removed to land from on board a ship or boat.

DE-BARK'ING, *ppr.* Removing from a ship to the land; going from on board a vessel.

DE-BAR'RED, (de-bard') *pp.* Hindered from approach, entrance or possession.

DE-BAR'RING, *ppr.* Preventing from approach, entrance or enjoyment.

DE-BĀSE', *v. t.* 1. To reduce from a higher to a lower state or rank, in estimation. 2. To reduce or lower in quality, purity, or value; to adulterate. 3. To lower or degrade; to make mean or despicable. 4. To sink in purity or elegance; to vitiate by meanness.

DE-BĀS'ED, (de-bāste') *pp.* Reduced in estimated rank; lowered in estimation; reduced in purity, fineness, quality or value; adulterated; degraded; rendered mean.

DE-BĀSE'MENT, *n.* The act of debasing; degradation; reduction of purity, fineness, quality or value; adulteration; a state of being debased.

DE-BĀS'ER, *n.* One who debases or lowers in estimation, or in value; one who degrades or renders mean; that which debases.

DE-BĀS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Reducing in estimation or worth; adulterating; reducing in purity or elegance; degrading; rendering mean. 2. *a.* Lowering; tending to debase or degrade.

DE-BĀT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be debated; disputable; subject to controversy or contention.

DE-BĀTE', *n.* [Fr. *debat.*] 1. Contention in words or arguments; discussion for elucidating truth; strife in argument or reasoning, between persons of different opinions; dispute; controversy. 2. Strife; contention. 3. The

power of being disputed.—4. *Debate* or *debates*, the published report of arguments for and against a measure.

DE-BĀTE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *debattre.*] To contend for in words or arguments; to strive to maintain a cause by reasoning; to dispute; to discuss; to argue; to contest, as opposing parties.

DE-BĀTE′, *v. i.* 1. To *debate on* or *in*, to deliberate; to discuss or examine different arguments in the mind. 2. To dispute. 3. To engage in combat; [*not in use.*]

DE-BĀT′ED, *pp.* Disputed; argued; discussed.

DE-BĀTE′FUL, *a.* 1. Of *things*, contested; occasioning contention. *Spenser.* 2. Of *persons*, quarrelsome; contentious. [*Little used.*]

DE-BĀTE′FUL-LY, *adv.* With contention. *Sherwood.*

DE-BĀTE′MENT, *n.* Controversy; deliberation. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

DE-BĀT′ER, *n.* One who debates; a disputant; a controvertist.

DE-BĀT′ING, *ppr.* Disputing; discussing; contending by arguments.

DE-BAUCH′, *v. t.* [Fr. *debaucher.*] 1. To corrupt or vitiate. 2. To corrupt with lewdness. 3. To seduce from duty or allegiance.

DE-BAUCH′, *n.* [Fr. *debauche.*] Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness; gluttony; lewdness.

DE-BAUCH′ED, (de-baucht′) *pp.* Corrupted; vitiated in morals or purity of character.

DE-BAUCH′ED-LY, *adv.* In a profligate manner.

DE-BAUCH′ED-NESS, *n.* Intemperance. *Bp. Hall.*

DEB-AU-CHEE′, *n.* A man given to intemperance, or bacchanalian excesses. But *chiefly*, a man habitually lewd.

DE-BAUCH′ER, *n.* One who debauches or corrupts others; a seducer to lewdness, or to any dereliction of duty.

DE-BAUCH′ER-Y, *n.* 1. Excess in the pleasures of the table; gluttony; intemperance. But *chiefly*, habitual lewdness; excessive unlawful indulgence of lust. 2. Corruption of fidelity; seduction from duty or allegiance.

DE-BAUCH′MENT, *n.* The act of debauching or corrupting; the act of seducing from virtue or duty.

DE-BAUCH′NESS, DE-BAUCHT′NESS, } *n.* Excess.

† DE-BEL′, † DE-BEL′LATE, } *v. t.* [L. *debello.*] To subdue.

† DE-BEL-LĀ′TION, *n.* The act of conquering or subduing.

DE-BENT′URE, *n.* [Fr.] 1 A writing acknowledging a debt; a writing or certificate signed by a public officer, as evidence of a debt due to some person.—2. In the *customs*, a certificate of drawback; a writing which states that a person is entitled to a certain sum from the government, on the exportation of specified goods, the duties on which had been paid.

DE-BENT′URED, *a. Debentured* goods are those for which a debenture has been given, as being entitled to drawback.

DEB′ILE, *a.* [L. *debilis*; Fr. *debile.*] Relaxed; weak; feeble; languid; faint; without strength. *Shak.*

DE-BIL′I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *debilito.*] To weaken; to impair the strength of; to enfeeble; to make faint or languid.

DE-BIL′I-TA-TED, *pp.* Weakened; enfeebled; relaxed.

DE-BIL′I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Weakening; enfeebling; impairing strength.

DE-BIL-I-TĀ′TION, *n.* The act of weakening; relaxation.

DE-BIL′I-TY, *n.* [L. *debilitas.*] Relaxation of the solids; weakness; feebleness; languor of body; faintness; imbecility.

DEB′IT, *n.* [L. *debitum.*] Debt. It is usually written *debt.* But it is used in *mercantile language*; as, the *debit* side of an account.

DEB′IT, *v. t.* 1. To charge with debt. 2. To enter an account on the debtor side of a book.

DEB′IT-ED, *pp.* 1. Charged in debt; made debtor on account. 2. Charged to one's debt, as money or goods.

DEB′IT-ING, *ppr.* 1. Making debtor on account, as a person. 2. Charging to the debt of a person, as goods.

DEB′IT-OR, *n.* A debtor. *Shak.*

† DE-BOISE′, † DE-BOISH′, } for *debauch.*

DEB-ON-NĀIR′, *a.* [Fr.] Civil; well-bred; complaisant; elegant. *Milton.*

† DEB-ON NĀIR′I-TY, *n.* Graciousness; gentleness; elegance of manners. *Donne.*

† DEB-ON-NĀIR′LY, *adv.* Elegantly; with a genteel air.

† DEB-ON-NĀIR′NESS, *n.* Civility; complaisance. *Sterne.*

DE-BOUCH′, *v. i.* [Fr. *deboucher.*] To issue or march out of a narrow place, or from defiles, as troops.

DE-BRIS′, (de-bree′) *n.* [Fr.] Fragments; rubbish; ruins; *applied particularly to the fragments of rocks.*

DEBT, (det) *n.* [L. *debitum.*] 1. That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services; that which one person is bound to pay or perform to another. 2. That which any one is obliged to do or to suffer.—3. In *law*, an action to recover a debt.—4. In *Scripture*, sin; trespass; guilt; crime; that which renders liable to punishment.

† DEBT′ED, (det′ted) *pp.* Indebted; obliged to. *Shak.*

DEBT-EE′, (det-tee′) *n.* A creditor; one to whom a debt is due. *Blackstone.*

DEBT′LESS, (det′les) *a.* Free from debt. *Chaucer.*

DEBT′OR, (det′tor) *n.* [L. *debitor.*] 1. The person who owes another either money, goods or services. 2. One who is under obligation to do something. 3. The side of an account in which debts are charged. *See* DEBIT.

† DEB-UL-LĪ′TION, *n.* A bubbling or seething over.

DE-BUT′, (de-bu′) *n.* [Fr.] A very modern expression, denoting the commencement or opening of a discourse or any design.

DEC′A-CHORD, DEC-A-CHORD′ON, } *n.* [Gr. δεκα and χορδη.] 1. A musical instrument of ten strings. 2. Something consisting of ten parts.

† DEC-A-CŪ′MI-NA-TED, *a.* [L. *decacuminatus.*] Having the top or point cut off.

DEC′A-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to ten; consisting of tens.

DEC′ADE, *n.* [L. *decas, decadis*; Fr. *decade.*] The sum or number of ten; an aggregate consisting of ten.

DE-CĀ′DENCE, DE-CĀ′DEN-CY, } *n.* Decay. *See* DECAY.

DEC′A-GON, *n.* [Gr. δεκα and γωνια.] In *geometry*, a plane figure having ten sides and ten angles.

DEC′A-GRAM, *n* [Gr. δεκα, and *gram.*] A French weight of ten grams, equal to 5 drams, 65 decimals, avoirdupois.

DEC′A-GYN, *n.* [Gr. δεκα and γυνη.] In *botany*, a plant having ten pistils.

DEC-A-GYN′I-AN, *a.* Having ten pistils.

DEC-A-HĒ′DRAL, *a.* Having ten sides.

DEC-A-HĒ′DRON, *n.* [Gr. δεκα and εδρα.] In *geometry*, a figure or body having ten sides.

DEC′A-LIT-ER, *n.* [Gr. δεκα, and *liter.*] A French measure of capacity, containing ten liters.

DE-CAL′O-GIST, *n.* One who explains the decalogue.

DEC′A-LOGUE, (dek′a-log) *n.* [Gr. δεκα and λογος.] The ten commandments or precepts given by God to Moses.

DE-CAM′E-TER, *n.* [Gr. δεκα and μετρον.] A French measure of length, consisting of ten metres, and equal to 393,71 English inches.

DE-CAMP′, *v. i.* [Fr. *decamper.*] To remove or depart from a camp; to march off.

DE-CAMP′MENT, *n.* Departure from a camp; a marching off.

DEC′A-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to a deanery.

DE-CAN′DER, *n.* [Gr. δεκα and ανηρ.] In *botany*, a plant having ten stamens.

DE-CAN′DRI-AN, *a.* Having ten stamens.

DE-CAN′GU-LAR, *a.* [Gr. δεκα, and *angular.*] Having ten angles. *Lee.*

DE-CANT′, *v. t.* [L. *decanto.*] To pour off gently as liquor from its sediment; or to pour from one vessel into another.

DE-CAN-TĀ′TION, *n.* The act of pouring liquor gently from its lees or sediment, or from one vessel into another.

DE-CANT′ED, *pp.* Poured off, or from one vessel into another.

DE-CANT′ER, *n.* 1. A vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors. A glass vessel or bottle used for holding wine or other liquors. 2. One who decants liquors.

DE-CANT′ING, *ppr.* Pouring off, as liquor from its lees, or from one vessel to another.

DE-CAP′I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *decapito.*] To behead; to cut off the head.

DE-CAP-I-TĀ′TION, *n.* The act of beheading.

DE-CAPH′YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. δεκα and φυλλον.] Having ten leaves. *Martyn.*

DE-CAR′BON-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of carbon.

DE-CAR′BON-IZED, *pp.* Deprived of carbon.

DE-CAR′BON-I-ZING, *ppr.* Depriving of carbon.

DEC′A-STICH, *n.* [Gr. δεκα and στιχος.] A poem consisting of ten lines.

DEC′A-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. δεκα and στυλος.] A building with an ordnance of ten columns in front.

DE-CAY′, *v. i.* [Fr. *dechoir.*] 1. To pass gradually from a sound, prosperous or perfect state, to a less perfect state, or towards destruction; to fail; to decline; to be gradually impaired. 2. To become weaker; to fail.

DE-CAY′, *v. t.* To cause to fail; to impair; to bring to a worse state. [*Rarely used.*]

DE-CAY′, *n.* 1. Gradual failure of health, strength, soundness, prosperity, or any species of excellence or perfection; decline to a worse or less perfect state; tendency towards dissolution or extinction; a state of depravation or diminution. 2. Declension from prosperity; decline of fortune. 3. Cause of decay; [*not usual.*]

DE-CAY′ED, (de-kād′) *pp.* Having fallen from a good or sound state; impaired; weakened; diminished.

DE-CAY'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being impaired; decayed state.
DE-CAY'ER, *n.* That which causes decay. *Shak.*
DE-CAY'ING, *ppr.* Failing; declining; passing from a good, prosperous or sound state, to a worse condition; perishing.
DE-CAY'ING, *n.* Decay; decline.
DE-CEASE', *n.* [L. *decessus.*] *Literally*, departure; hence, departure from this life; death.
DE-CEASE', *v. i.* To depart from this life; to die.
DE-CEAS'ED, (de-seest') *pp.* or *a.* Departed from life. *This is used as a passive participle.*
DE-CEAS'ING, *ppr.* Departing from life; dying.
DE-CE'DENT, *n.* [L. *decedens.*] A deceased person. *Laws of Penn.*
DE-CEIT', *n.* [Norm. *deceut*; L. *deceptio.*] 1. *Literally*, a catching or insnaring. Hence, the misleading of a person; the leading of another person to believe what is false, or not to believe what is true, and thus to insnare him; fraud; fallacy; cheat. 2. Stratagem; artifice; device intended to mislead.—3. In *Scripture*, that which is obtained by guile, fraud or oppression.—4. In *law*, any trick, device, craft, collusion, shift, covin or underhand practice, used to defraud another.
DE-CEIT'FUL, *a.* 1. Tending to mislead, deceive or insnare. 2. Full of deceit; trickish; fraudulent; cheating.
DE-CEIT'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a deceitful manner; fraudulently; with deceit; in a manner or with a view to deceive.
DE-CEIT'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Tendency to mislead or deceive. 2. The quality of being fraudulent. 3. The disposition to deceive.
DE-CEIT'LESS, *a.* Free from deceit. *Hall.*
DE-CEIV'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Subject to deceit or imposition; capable of being misled or entrapped; exposed to imposture. 2. Subject or apt to produce error or deception; deceitful.
DE-CEIV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Liableness to be deceived. 2. Liableness to deceive.
DE-CEIVE', *v. t.* [L. *decipio*; Fr. *decevoir.*] 1. To mislead the mind; to cause to err; to cause to believe what is false, or disbelieve what is true; to impose on; to delude. 2. To beguile; to cheat. 3. To cut off from expectation; to frustrate or disappoint. 4. To take from; to rob; [*not used.*] *Bacon.*
DE-CEIV'ED, (de-seevd') *pp.* Misled; led into error; beguiled; cheated; deluded.
DE-CEIV'ER, *n.* One who deceives; one who leads into error; a cheat; an impostor.
DE-CEIV'ING, *ppr.* Misleading; insnaring; beguiling; cheating.
DE-CEM'BER, *n.* [L. *December.*] The last month in the year, in which the sun enters the tropic of Capricorn, and makes the winter solstice.
DE-CEM-DEN'TATE, *a.* [L. *decem* and *dentatus.*] Having ten points or teeth.
DEC'EM-FID, *a.* [L. *decem* and *fido.*] Ten-cleft; divided into ten parts; having ten divisions.
DEC-EM-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *decem* and *loculus.*] Having ten cells for seeds.
DEC'EM-PE-DAL, *a.* [L. *decem* and *pes.*] Ten feet in length.
DE-CEM'VIR, *n.* [L. *decem* and *vir.*] One of ten magistrates, who had absolute authority in ancient Rome.
DE-CEM'VI-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the decemvirs in Rome.
DE-CEM'VI-RATE, *n.* [L. *decemviratus.*] 1. The office or term of office of the decemvirs or ten magistrates in Rome, who had absolute authority for two years. 2. A body of ten men in authority.
† DE'CENCE. The same as *decency.*
DE'CEN-CY, *n.* [Fr. *decence*; L. *decentia.*] 1. That which is fit, suitable or becoming, in words or behavior; propriety of form, in social intercourse, in actions or discourse; proper formality; becoming ceremony. It has a special reference to behavior. 2. Suitableness to character; propriety. 3. Propriety in speech; modesty; opposed to ribaldry, or obscenity.
DE-CEN'NA-RY, *n.* [L. *decennis, decennium.*] 1. A period of ten years. 2. A tithing consisting of ten freeholders and their families.
DE-CEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *decennalis.*] Continuing for ten years; consisting of ten years; or happening every ten years.
DEC'EN-NO-VAL, } *a.* [L. *decem* and *novem.*] Pertain-
DE-CEN'NO-VA-RY, } ing to the number nineteen; designating a period or circle of nineteen years.
DE'CENT, *a.* [L. *decens*; Fr. *decent.*] 1. Becoming; fit; suitable, in words, behavior, dress and ceremony. 2. Comely; not gaudy or ostentatious. 3. Not immodest. —4. In *popular language*, moderate, but competent; not large: as, a *decent* fortune.
DE'CENT-LY, *adv.* 1. In a decent or becoming manner; with propriety of behavior or speech. 2. Without immodesty.
DE'CENT-NESS, *n.* Decency.
DE-CEP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being capable or liable to be deceived.
DE-CEP'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be deceived. *Brown.*
DE-CEP'TION, *n.* [L. *deceptio.*] 1. The act of deceiving or misleading. 2. The state of being deceived or misled. 3. Artifice practiced; cheat.
DE-CEP'TIOUS, *a.* Tending to deceive; deceitful. *Shak.*
DE-CEP'TIVE, *a.* Tending to deceive; having power to mislead, or impress false opinions.
* DE-CEP'TO-RY, *a.* Tending to deceive; containing qualities or means adapted to mislead.
† DE-CERN', *v. t.* [L. *decerno.*] To judge; to estimate.
† DE-CERPT', *a.* [L. *decerptus.*] Cropped.
DE-CERP'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be taken off.
DE-CERP'TION, *n.* [L. *decerpo.*] A pulling or plucking off, a cropping. *Glanville.*
DE-CER-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *decertatio.*] Strife; contest for mastery. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
DE-CES'SION, *n.* [L. *decessio.*] Departure. [*Little used.*]
DE-CHARM', *v. t.* [Fr. *decharmer.*] To remove a spell or enchantment; to disenchant. *Harvey.*
DE-CHARM'ED, (de-charmd') *pp.* Disenchanted.
DE-CHARM'ING, *ppr.* Removing a spell.
DE-CHRIS'TIAN-IZE, *v. t.* To turn from Christianity; to banish Christian belief and principles from. *J. P. Smith.*
DE-CID'A-BLE, *a.* That may be decided. *Jones.*
DE-CIDE', *v. t.* [L. *decido.*] 1. To end; to determine, as a controversy. 2. To end or determine, as a dispute or quarrel. 3. To end or determine a combat or battle. 4. To determine; to fix the event of. 5. In *general*, to end; to terminate.
DE-CIDE', *v. i.* To determine; to form a definite opinion; to come to a conclusion.
DE-CID'ED, *pp.* Determined; ended; concluded.
DE-CID'ED, *a.* That implies decision; clear; unequivocal; that puts an end to doubt. *P. Henry.*
DE-CID'ED-LY, *adv.* In a decided or determined manner; clearly; indisputably.
† DE-CI'DENCE, *n.* [L. *decidens.*] A falling off. *Brown.*
DE-CID'ER, *n.* One who determines a cause or contest.
DE-CID'ING, *ppr.* Determining; ending; concluding.
DE-CID'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *deciduus.*] Falling; not perennial or permanent.—In *botany*, a *deciduous* leaf is one which falls in autumn.
DE-CID'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of falling once a year.
DEC'I-GRAM, *n.* A French weight of one tenth of a gram.
DE'CIL, *n.* An aspect or position of two planets, when they are distant from each other a tenth part of the zodiac.
DEC'I-LIT-ER, *n.* A French measure of capacity equal to one tenth of a liter.
DEC'I-MAL, *a.* [L. *decimus.*] 1. Numbered by ten. 2. Increasing or diminishing by ten; as, *decimal* fractions. 3. Tenth.
DEC'I-MAL, *n.* A tenth.
DEC'I-MAL-LY, *adv.* By tens; by means of decimals.
DEC'I-MATE, *v. t.* [L. *decimo.*] 1. To tithe; to take the tenth part. 2. To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man. 3. To take every tenth.
DEC-I-MA'TION, *n.* 1. A tithing; a selection of every tenth by lot. 2. The selecting by lot for punishment every tenth man in a company or regiment, &c.
DEC'I-MA-TOR, *n.* One who selects every tenth man for punishment. *South.*
DE-CIM'E-TER, *n.* A French measure of length equal to the tenth part of a metre.
DEC'I-MO-SEX'TO, *n.* [L.] A book is in *decimo-sexto*, when a sheet is folded into sixteen leaves. *Taylor.*
DE-CI'PHER, *v. t.* [Fr. *dechiffrer.*] 1. To find the alphabet of a cipher; to explain what is written in ciphers, by finding what letter each character or mark represents. 2. To unfold; to unravel what is intricate; to explain what is obscure or difficult to be understood. 3. To write out; to mark down in characters; [*uncommon.*] 4. To stamp; to mark; to characterize; [*unusual.*] *Shak.*
DE-CI'PHERED, *pp.* Explained; unravelled; marked.
DE-CI'PHER-ER, *n.* One who explains what is written in ciphers
DE-CI'PHER-ING, *ppr.* Explaining; detecting the letters represented by ciphers; unfolding; marking.
DE-CIS'ION, *n.* [L. *decisio.*] 1. Determination, as of a question or doubt; final judgment or opinion, in a case which has been under deliberation or discussion. 2. Determination of a contest or event; end of a struggle.—3. In *Scotland*, a narrative or report of the proceedings of the court of sessions. 4. Report of the opinions and determinations of any tribunal. 5. Act of separation; division; [*not used.*]
DE-CI'SIVE, *a.* 1. Having the power or quality of determining a question, doubt, or any subject of deliberation; final; conclusive; putting an end to controver-

sy. 2. Having the power of determining a contest or event.

DE-CI'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a conclusive manner.

DE-CI'SIVE-NESS, *n.* 1. The power of an argument or of evidence to terminate a difference or doubt; conclusiveness. 2. The power of an event to put an end to a contest.

DE-CI'SO-RY, *a.* Able to decide or determine.

DEȻK, *v. t.* [D. *dekken;* G. *decken.*] 1. *Primarily*, to cover; to overspread; to put on. 2. To clothe; to dress the person; but *usually*, to clothe with more than ordinary elegance; to array; to adorn; to embellish. 3. To furnish with a deck, as a vessel.

DEȻK, *n.* 1. The covering of a ship, which constitutes a floor, made of timbers and planks. 2. A pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

DEȻKED, *pp.* Covered; adorned; furnished with a deck.

DEȻK'ER, *n.* 1. One who decks or adorns; a coverer. 2. Of a *ship*, we say, she is a *two-decker* or a *three-decker*, that is, she has two decks or three decks.

DEȻK'ING, *ppr.* Covering; arraying; adorning.

DEȻK'ING, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.

DE-ȻLĀIM', *v. i.* [L. *declamo.*] 1. To speak a set oration in public; to speak rhetorically; to make a formal speech, or oration. 2. To harangue; to speak loudly or earnestly, to a public body or assembly, with a view to convince their minds or move their passions.

DE-ȻLĀIM', *v. t.* 1. To speak in public. 2. To speak in favor of; to advocate; [*not in use.*]

DE-ȻLĀIM'ANT, } *n.* 1. One who declaims; a speaker in
DE-ȻLĀIM'ER, } public; one who attempts to convince by a harangue. 2. One who speaks clamorously.

DE-ȻLĀIM'ING, *ppr.* Speaking rhetorically; haranguing.

DE-ȻLĀIM'ING, *n.* A harangue. *Bp. Taylor.*

DEȻ-LA-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *declamatio.*] 1. A speech made in public, in the tone and manner of an oration; a discourse addressed to the reason or to the passions; a set speech; a harangue. 2. A piece spoken in public, or intended for the public.

† DEȻ-LA-MĀ'TOR, *n.* A declaimer. *Taylor.*

DE-ȻLAM'A-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *declamatorius.*] 1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician. 2. Appealing to the passions; noisy; rhetorical without solid sense or argument.

DE-ȻLĀR'A-BLE, *a.* That may be declared or proved.

DEȻ-LA-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *declaratio.*] 1. An affirmation; an open expression of facts or opinions; verbal utterance. 2. Expression of facts, opinions, promises, predictions, &c., in writings; records or reports of what has been declared or uttered. 3. Publication; manifestation. 4. A public annunciation; proclamation.—5. In *law*, that part of the process or pleadings in which the plaintiff sets forth at large his cause of complaint; the narration or count.

DE-ȻLAR'A-TĬVE, *a.* 1. Making declaration; explanatory; making show or manifestation. 2. Making proclamation or publication.

DE-ȻLAR'A-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* By declaration or exhibition.

DE-ȻLAR'A-TO-RY, *a.* Making declaration, clear manifestation or exhibition; expressive.

DE-ȻLĀRE', *v. t.* [L. *declaro.*] 1. To clear; to free from obscurity; to make plain; [*obs.*] *Boyle.* 2. To make known; to tell explicitly; to manifest or communicate plainly to others by words. 3. To make known; to show to the eye or to the understanding; to exhibit; to manifest by other means than words. 4. To publish; to proclaim. 5. To assert; to affirm.—*To declare one's self*, to throw off reserve, and avow one's opinion; to show openly what one thinks, or which side he espouses.

DE-ȻLĀRE', *v. i.* 1. To make a declaration; to proclaim or avow some opinion or resolution in favor or in opposition; to make known explicitly some determination.—2. In *law*, to recite the causes of complaint against the defendant. 3. To show or manifest the issue or event; to decide in favor of.

DE-ȻLĀR'ED, (de-klārd') *pp.* Made known; told explicitly; avowed; exhibited; manifested; published; proclaimed; recited.

DE-ȻLĀR'ED-LY, *adv.* Avowedly; explicitly.

DE-ȻLĀR'ER, *n.* One who makes known or publishes; that which exhibits.

DE-ȻLĀR'ING, *ppr.* Making known by words or by other means; manifesting; publishing; affirming; reciting the cause of complaint.

DE-ȻLĀR'ING, *n.* Declaration; proclamation.

DE-ȻLEN'SION, *n.* [L. *declinatio.*] 1. *Literally*, a leaning back or down; hence, a falling or declining towards a worse state; a tendency towards a less degree of excellence or perfection. 2. Declination; a declining; descent; slope.—3. In *grammar*, inflection of nouns, adjectives and pronouns; the declining, deviation or leaning of the termination of a word from the termination of the nominative case; change of termination to form the oblique cases.

DE-ȻLĪN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be declined; changing its termination in the oblique cases.

DEȻ'LI-NATE, *a.* [L. *declinatus.*] In *botany*, bending or bent downwards, in a curve; declining.

DEȻ-LI-NĀ'TION, *n.* 1. A leaning; the act of bending down. 2. A declining, or falling into a worse state; change from a better to a worse condition; decay; deterioration; gradual failure or diminution of strength, soundness, vigor or excellence. 3. A deviation from a right line, in a *literal sense;* oblique motion. 4. Deviation from rectitude in behavior or morals; obliquity of conduct.—5. In *astronomy*, a variation from a fixed point or line. The distance of any celestial object from the equinoctial line, or equator, either northward or southward.—6. *Declination of the compass or needle* is the variation of the needle from the true meridian of a place.—7. In *dialing*, the *declination of a wall or plane* is an arch of the horizon, contained between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if reckoned from the east or west, or between the meridian and the plane, if you reckon from the north or south.—8. In *grammar*, declension; or the inflection of a noun through its various terminations.

DEȻ-LI-NĀ'TOR, } *n.* An instrument for taking the dec-
DE-ȻLIN'A-TO-RY, } lination or inclination of a plane; an instrument in dialing.—*Declinatory plea*, in *law*, a plea before trial or conviction.

DE-ȻLĪNE', *v. i.* [L. *declino.*] 1. To lean downward. 2. To lean from a right line; to deviate. 3. To lean or deviate from rectitude; to leave the path of truth or justice, or the course prescribed. 4. To fall; to tend or draw towards the close. 5. To avoid or shun; to refuse; not to comply; not to do. 6. To fall; to fail; to sink; to decay; to be impaired; to tend to a less perfect state. 7. To sink; to diminish; to fall in value.

DE-ȻLĪNE', *v. t.* 1. To bend downward; to bring down. 2. To bend to one side; to move from a fixed point or right line. 3. To shun or avoid; to refuse; not to engage in; to be cautious not to do or interfere; not to accept or comply with. 4. To inflect; to change the termination of a word, for forming the oblique cases.

DE-ȻLĪNE', *n. Literally*, a leaning from; hence, a falling off; a tendency to a worse state; diminution or decay; deterioration.

DE-ȻLĪN'ED, (de-klīnd') *pp.* Bent downward or from; inflected.

DE-ȻLĪN'ING, *ppr.* Leaning; deviating; falling; failing; decaying; tending to a worse state; avoiding; refusing; inflecting.

DE-ȻLIV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *declivitas.*] Declination from a horizontal line; descent of land; inclination downward; a slope; a gradual descent.

DE-ȻLĪ'VOUS, or DE-ȻLIV'I-TOUS, *a.* Gradually descending; not precipitous; sloping.

DE-ȻOȻT', *v. t.* [L. *decoquo, decoctum.*] 1. To prepare by boiling; to digest in hot or boiling water. 2. To digest by the heat of the stomach; to prepare as food for nourishing the body. 3. To boil in water, for extracting the principles or virtues of a substance. 4. To boil up to a consistence; to invigorate.

DE-ȻOȻT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be boiled or digested.

DE-ȻOȻ'TION, *n.* [Fr. *decoction.*] 1. The act of boiling a substance in water, for extracting its virtues. 2. The liquor in which a substance has been boiled; water impregnated with the principles of any animal or vegetable substance boiled in it.

DE-ȻOȻT'IVE, *a.* That may be easily decocted.

DE-ȻOȻT'URE, *n.* A substance drawn by decoction.

DĒ'ȻOL-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *decollo.*] To behead. *Burke.*

DĒ'ȻOL-LA-TED, *pp.* Beheaded.

DE-ȻOL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *decollatio.*] The act of beheading; the act of cutting off the neck of an animal, and severing the head from the body.

DE-ȻOL-OR-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *decoloratio.*] Absence of color. *Ferrand.*

DĒ'ȻOM-PLEX, *a.* Compounded of complex ideas. *Locke.*

DE-ȻOM-PŌ'ṠA-BLE, *a.* That may be decomposed; capable of being resolved into its constituent elements.

DE-ȻOM-PŌṠE', *v. t.* [Fr. *decomposer.*] To separate the constituent parts of a body or substance; to disunite elementary particles combined by affinity or chemical attraction; to resolve into original elements.

DE-ȻOM-PŌṠ'ED, (de-kom-pōzd') *pp.* Separated or resolved into the constituent parts.

DE-ȻOM-PŌṠ'ING, *ppr.* Separating into constituent parts.

DE-ȻOM-POṠ'ĪTE, *a.* [L. *de* and *compositus.*] Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite. *Bacon.*

DE-ȻOM-PO-ṠĬ''TION, *n.* 1. Analysis; the act of separating the constituent parts of a substance, which are chemically combined. 2. A second composition; [*in this sense not used.*] *Boyle.*

DE-ȻOM-POUND', *v. t.* 1. To compound a second time; to compound or mix with that which is already com-

pound; to form by a second composition. *Newton.* 2. To decompose; [*little used.*]

DE-COM-POUND', *a.* 1. Composed of things or words already compounded; compounded a second time. *Boyle.* 2. A *decompound leaf*, in *botany*, is when the primary petiole is so divided that each part forms a compound leaf.

DE-COM-POUND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be decompounded.

DE-COM-POUND'ED, *pp.* Compounded a second time; composed of things already compounded.

DE-COM-POUND'ING, *ppr.* Compounding a second time.

† DEC'O-RA-MENT, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.

DEC'O-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *decoro.*] 1. To adorn; to beautify; to embellish; used of external ornaments or apparel. 2. To adorn with internal grace or beauty; to render lovely. 3. To adorn or beautify with any thing agreeable; to embellish.

DEC'O-RA-TED, *pp.* Adorned; beautified; embellished.

DEC'O-RA-TING, *ppr.* Adorning; embellishing; rendering beautiful to the eye, or lovely to the mind.

DEC-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Ornament; embellishment; any thing added which renders more agreeable to the eye or to the intellectual view.—2. In *architecture*, any thing which adorns and enriches an edifice, as vases, paintings, figures, festoons, &c.—3. In *theatres*, the scenes, which are changed as occasion requires.

DEC'O-RA-TOR, *n.* One who adorns or embellishes.

* DEC'O-ROUS, or DE-CŌ'ROUS, *a.* [L. *decorus.*] Decent; suitable to a character, or to the time, place and occasion; becoming; proper; befitting.

* DEC'O-ROUS-LY, *adv.* In a becoming manner.

DE-COR'TI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *decortico.*] To strip off bark; to peel; to husk; to take off the exterior coat.

DE-COR'TI-CA-TED, *pp.* Stripped of bark; peeled; husked.

DE-COR'TI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Stripping off bark or the external coat; peeling.

DE-COR-TI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of stripping off bark or husk.

DE-CŌ'RUM, *n.* [L.] 1. Propriety of speech or behavior; suitableness of speech and behavior to one's own character, and to the characters present, or to the place and occasion; seemliness; decency; opposed to rudeness, licentiousness or levity.—2. In *architecture*, the suitableness of a building, and of its parts and ornaments, to its place and uses.

DE-COY', *v. t.* [D. *kooi.*] To lead or lure by artifice into a snare, with a view to catch; to draw into any situation to be taken by a foe; to entrap by any means which deceive.

DE-COY', *n.* 1. Any thing intended to lead into a snare; any lure or allurement that deceives and misleads into evil, danger or the power of an enemy. 2. A place for catching wild fowls.

DE-COY'-DUCK, *n.* A duck employed to draw others into a net or situation to be taken.

DE-COY'ED, (de-koyd') *pp.* Lured or drawn into a snare or net; allured into danger by deception.

DE-COY'ING, *ppr.* Luring into a snare or net by deception; leading into evil or danger.

DE-COY'-MAN, *n.* A man employed in decoying and catching fowls.

DE-CREASE', *v. i.* [L. *decresco.*] To become less; to be diminished gradually, in extent, bulk, quantity or amount, or in strength, quality or excellence.

DE-CREASE', *v. t.* To lessen; to make smaller in dimensions, amount, quality or excellence, &c.; to diminish gradually, or by small deductions.

DE-CREASE', *n.* 1. A becoming less; gradual diminution; decay. 2. The wane of the moon; the gradual diminution of the visible face of the moon from the full to the change.

DE-CREAS'ED, (de-kreest') *pp.* Lessened; diminished.

DE-CREAS'ING, *ppr.* Becoming less; diminishing; waning.

DE-CREE', *n.* [L. *decretum.*] 1. Judicial decision, or determination of a litigated cause.—2. In the *civil law*, a determination, or judgment of the emperor on a suit between parties. 3. An edict or law made by a council for regulating any business within their jurisdiction.—4. In *general*, an order, edict or law, made by a superior as a rule to govern inferiors. 5. Established law, or rule.—6. In *theology*, predetermined purpose of God.

DE-CREE', *v. t.* 1. To determine judicially; to resolve by sentence. 2. To determine or resolve legislatively; to fix or appoint; to set or constitute by edict or in purpose.

DE-CREED', *pp.* Determined judicially; resolved; appointed; established in purpose.

DE-CREE'ING, *ppr.* Determining; resolving; appointing; ordering.

DEC'RE-MENT, *n.* [L. *decrementum.*] 1. Decrease; waste; the state of becoming less gradually. 2. The quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste.—3. In *heraldry*, the wane of the moon.—4. In *crystalography*, a successive diminution of the lamens of molecules.

DE-CREP'IT, *a.* [L. *decrepitus.*] Broken down with age; wasted or worn by the infirmities of old age; being in the last stage of decay; weakened by age. *Pope.*

DE-CREP'I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *decrepo.*] To roast or calcine in a strong heat, with a continual bursting or crackling of the substance.

DE-CREP'I-TATE, *v. i.* To crackle, as salts when roasting.

DE-CREP'I-TA-TED, *pp.* Roasted with a crackling noise.

DE-CREP'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Crackling; roasting with a crackling noise; suddenly bursting when exposed to heat.

DE-CREP-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of roasting with a continual crackling; or the separation of parts with a crackling noise, occasioned by heat.

DE-CREP'IT-NESS, } *n.* The broken, crazy state of the
DE-CREP'I-TUDE, } body, produced by decay and the infirmities of age.

DE-CRES'CENT, *a.* [L. *decrescens.*] Decreasing; becoming less by gradual diminution.

DE-CRĒ'TAL, *a.* Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree.

* DE-CRĒ'TAL, *n.* 1. A letter of the pope, determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law. 2. A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws. 3. A collection of the pope's decrees.

† DE-CRĒ'TION, *n.* A decreasing. *Pearson.*

DE-CRĒ'TIST, *n.* One who studies or professes the knowledge of the decretals.

DEC'RE-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a definitive manner.

DEC'RE-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Judicial; definitive; established by a decree. 2. Critical; determining; in which there is some definitive event.

† DE-CREW', *v. i.* To decrease.

DE-CRĪ'AL, *n.* A crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure.

DE-CRĪ'ED, (de-krīde') *pp.* Cried down; discredited; brought into disrepute.

DE-CRĪ'ER, *n.* One who decries.

DE-CROWN', *v. t.* To deprive of a crown. [*Little used.*]

DE-CROWN'ING, *n.* The act of depriving of a crown.

DE-CRUS-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr. *decrustation.*] An uncrusting.

DE-CRY', *v. t.* [Fr. *decrier.*] 1. To cry down; to censure as faulty, mean or worthless; to clamor against; to discredit by finding fault. 2. To cry down, as improper or unnecessary; to rail or clamor against; to bring into disrepute; as, to *decry* the measures of administration.

DEC-U-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *decumbo.*] The act of lying down. *Evelyn.*

DE-CUM'BENCE, } *n.* [L. *decumbens.*] The act of lying
DE-CUM'BEN-CY, } down; the posture of lying down.

DE-CUM'BENT, *a.* In *botany*, declined or bending down; having the stamens and pistils bending down to the lower side.

DE-CUM'BI-TURE, *n.* 1. The time at which a person takes to his bed in a disease.—2. In *astrology*, the scheme or aspect of the heavens, by which the prognostics of recovery or death are discovered.

DEC'U-PLE, *a.* [L. *decuplus.*] Tenfold; containing ten times as many.

DEC'U-PLE, *n.* A number ten times repeated.

DE-CŪ'RI-ON, *n.* [L. *decurio.*] An officer in the Roman army, who commanded a *decuria*, or ten soldiers.

DE-CUR'RENT, *a.* [L. *decurrens.*] Extending downwards. *Martyn.*

DE-CUR'SION, *n.* [L. *decursio.*] The act of running down, as a stream. *Hale.*

DE-CUR'SIVE, *a.* Running down.—*Decursively pinnate*, in *botany*, applied to a leaf having the leaflets decurrent, or running along the petiole.

† DE-CURT', *v. t.* [L. *decurto.*] To shorten by cutting off.

DE-CUR-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *decurto.*] The act of shortening, or cutting short.

DEC'U-RY, *n.* [L. *decuria.*] A set of ten men under an officer called *decurio.*

* DĒ'CUS-SATE, or DE-CUS'SATE, *v. t.* [L. *decusso.*] To intersect; to cross; as lines, rays, or nerves in the body.

* DĒ'CUS-SATE, } *a.* Crossed; intersected.—In *botany*,
* DĒ'CUS-SA-TED, } *decussated* leaves and branches are such as grow in pairs, which alternately cross each other at right angles, or in a regular manner. *Lee.*

* DĒ'CUS-SA-TING, *ppr.* Intersecting at acute angles; crossing.

DE-CUS-SĀ'TION, *n.* The act of crossing at unequal angles; the crossing of two lines, rays or nerves, which meet in a point, and then proceed and diverge.

DE-DĀ'LI-AN, *a.* [from *Dædalus.*] Various; variegated; intricate; complex; expert.

DED'A-LOUS, *a.* [from *Dædalus.*] Having a margin with various windings and turnings; of a beautiful and delicate texture. *Lee.*

† DE-DEC'O-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *dedecoro.*] To disgrace.

† DE-DEC-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* A disgracing.

DE-DEC'O-ROUS, *a.* Disgraceful; reproachful.

DE-DEN-TI″TION, *n.* The shedding of teeth.
DED′I-ϵATE, *v. t.* [L. *dedico.*] 1. To set apart and consecrate to a divine Being, or to a sacred purpose; to devote to a sacred use, by a solemn act, or by religious ceremonies. 2. To appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose; to give wholly or chiefly to. 3. To inscribe or address to a patron.
DED′I-ϵATE, *a.* Consecrated; devoted; appropriated. *Shak.*
DED′I-ϵA-TED, *pp.* Devoted to a divine Being, or to a sacred use; consecrated; appropriated; given wholly to.
DED′I-ϵA-TING, *ppr.* Devoting to a divine Being, or to a sacred purpose; consecrating; appropriating; giving wholly to.
DED-I-ϵA′TION, *n.* 1. The act of consecrating to a divine Being, or to a sacred use, often with religious solemnities; solemn appropriation. 2. The act of devoting or giving to. 3. An address to a patron, prefixed to a book, testifying respect, and recommending the work to his protection and favor.
DED′I-ϵA-TOR, *n.* One who dedicates; one who inscribes a book to the favor of a patron. *Pope.*
DED′I-ϵA-TO-RY, *a.* Composing a dedication.
DE-DI″TION, *n.* [L. *deditio.*] The act of yielding any thing; surrendry. *Hale.*
† DED′O-LENT, *a.* [L. *dedoleo.*] Feeling no compunction.
DE-DŪCE′, *v. t.* [L. *deduco.*] 1. To draw from; to bring from. 2. To draw from, in reasoning; to gather a truth, opinion or proposition from premises; to infer something from what precedes. *Locke.* 3. To deduct; [*not in use.*] *B. Jonson.* 4. To transplant; [*not in use.*] *Selden.*
DE-DŪC′ED, (de-dūst′) *pp.* Drawn from; inferred; as a consequence from principles or premises.
DE-DŪCE′MENT, *n.* The thing drawn from or deduced; inference; that which is collected from premises. *Dryden.*
DE-DŪC′I-BLE, *a.* That may be deduced; inferable; collectible by reason from premises; consequential.
DE-DŪC′ING, *ppr.* Drawing from; inferring; collecting from principles or facts already established or known.
DE-DŪ′CIVE, *a.* Performing the act of deduction. [*L. u.*]
DE-DUϵT′, *v. t.* [L. *deduco, deductum.*] To take from; to subtract; to separate or remove, in numbering, estimating or calculating.
DE-DUϵT′ED, *pp.* Taken from; subtracted.
DE-DUϵT′ING, *ppr.* Taking from; subtracting.
DE-DUϵ′TION, *n.* [L. *deductio.*] 1. The act of deducting. 2. That which is deducted; sum or amount taken from another; defalcation; abatement. 3. That which is drawn from premises; fact, opinion or hypothesis, collected from principles or facts stated, or established data; inference; consequence drawn; conclusion.
DE-DUϵT′IVE, *a.* Deducible; that is or may be deduced from premises. *Glanville.*
DE-DUϵT′IVE-LY, *adv.* By regular deduction; by way of inference; by consequence. *Brown.*
DEED, *n.* [Sax. *dæd.*] 1. That which is done, acted or effected; an act; a fact. 2. Exploit; achievement; illustrious act. 3. Power of action; agency. 4. A writing containing some contract or agreement, and the evidence of its execution; *particularly*, an instrument on paper or parchment, conveying real estate to a purchaser or donee. —*Indeed*, in fact; in reality. These words are united, and called an adverb.
DEED, *v. t.* To convey or transfer by deed; *a popular use of the word in America.*
DEED′-A-CHIĒV′ING, *a.* That accomplishes great deeds.
DEED′LESS, *a.* Inactive; not performing or having performed deeds or exploits. *Pope.*
DEED′-PŌLL, *n.* A deed not indented, that is, shaved or even, made by one party only. *Blackstone.*
† DEED′Y, *a.* Active; industrious.
DEEM, *v. t.* [Sax. *deman.*] 1. To think; to judge; to be of opinion; to conclude on consideration. 2. To estimate; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*
DEEM, *v. i.* To judge; to think; to estimate.
† DEEM, *n.* Opinion; judgment; surmise. *Shak.*
DEEMED, *pp.* Thought; judged; supposed.
DEEM′ING, *ppr.* Thinking; judging; believing.
DEEM′STER, *n.* [*deem* and *ster.*] A judge in the Isle of Man, and in Jersey. *Johnson.*
DEEP, *a.* [Sax. *deop, dypa;* D. *diep.*] 1. Extending or being far below the surface; descending far downward; profound; opposed to *shallow.* 2. Low in situation; being or descending far below the adjacent land. 3. Entering far; piercing a great way. 4. Far from the outer part; secreted. 5. Not superficial or obvious; hidden; secret. 6. Remote from comprehension. 7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a subject. 8. Artful; contriving; concealing artifice; insidious; designing. 9. Grave in sound; low. 10. Very still; solemn; profound. 11. Thick; black; not to be penetrated by the sight. 12. Still; sound; not easily broken or disturbed. 13. Depressed; sunk low, *metaphorically.* 14. Dark; intense; strongly colored. 15. Unknown; unintelligible. 16. Heart-felt; penetrating; affecting. 17 Intricate; not easily understood or unraveled.—This word often qualifies a verb, like an adverb.
DEEP, *n.* 1. The sea; the abyss of waters; the ocean. 2. A lake; a great collection of water. 3. That which is profound, not easily fathomed, or incomprehensible. 4. The most still or solemn part; the midst.
DEEP′-DRAW-ING, *a.* Sinking deep into the water.
DEEP′EN, (dee′pn) *v. t.* 1. To make deep or deeper; to sink lower. 2. To make dark or darker; to make more thick or gloomy. 3. To give a darker hue, or a stronger color. 4. To make more poignant or distressing. 5. To make more frightful. 6. To make more sad or gloomy. 7. To make more grave.
DEEP′EN, *v. i.* To become more deep.
DEEP′ENED, *pp.* Made more deep.
DEEP′EN-ING, *ppr.* Sinking lower; making more deep.
DEEP′LY, *adv.* 1. At or to a great depth; far below the surface. 2. Profoundly; thoroughly. 3. To or from the inmost recesses of the heart; with great sorrow; most feelingly. 4. To a great degree. 5. With a dark hue, or strong color. 6. Gravely. 7. With profound skill; with art or intricacy.
DEEP′-MOUTHED, *a.* Having a hoarse, loud, hollow voice. *Shak.*
DEEP′-MŪS-ING, *a.* Contemplative; thinking closely or profoundly. *Pope.*
DEEP′NESS, *n.* 1. Depth; remoteness from the surface in a descending line; interior distance from the surface; profundity. 2. Craft; insidiousness; [*unusual.*]
DEEP′-READ, *a.* Having fully read; profoundly versed *L'Estrange.*
DEEP′-RE-VOLV′ING, *a.* Profoundly revolving or meditating. *Shak.*
DEEP′-THRŌAT-ED, *a.* With deep throats. *Milton.*
DEEP′-TŌNED, *a.* Having a very low or grave tone.
DEEP′-VAULT-ED, *a.* Formed like a deep vault or arch.
DEEP′-WĀIST-ED, *a.* Having a deep waist, as a ship when the quarter deck and forecastle are raised from four to six feet above the level of the main deck.
DEER, *n. sing.* and *plu.* [Sax. *deor.*] A quadruped of the genus *cervus*, of several species; as the stag, the fallow-deer, the roe-buck, the rein, or rein-deer, &c.
DEER′-STĒAL-ER, *n.* One who steals deer.
DEER′-STĒAL-ING, *n.* The act or crime of stealing deer.
† DĒ′ESS, *n.* [Fr. *deesse.*] A goddess. *Croft.*
DE-FĀCE′, *v. t.* [Arm. *difaçza;* L. *de* and *facio.*] 1. To destroy or mar the face or surface of a thing; to injure the superficies or beauty; to disfigure. 2. To injure any thing; to destroy, spoil or mar; to erase or obliterate. 3. To injure the appearance; to disfigure.
DE-FĀ′CED, (de-fāste′) *pp.* Injured on the surface; disfigured; marred; erased.
DE-FĀCE′MENT, *n.* Injury to the surface or beauty; rasure; obliteration; that which mars beauty, or disfigures.
DE-FĀ′CER, *n.* He or that which defaces; one who injures, mars or disfigures.
DE-FĀ′CING, *ppr.* Injuring the face or surface; marring; disfiguring; erasing.
DE FAϵ′TO. [L.] Actually; in fact; existing; as a king *de facto*, distinguished from a king *de jure*, or by right.
† DE-FĀIL′ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Failure; miscarriage.
DE-FAL′ϵATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *defalquer.*] To cut off; to take away or deduct a part; used chiefly of money, accounts, rents, income, &c.
DE-FAL-ϵĀ′TION, *n.* 1. The act of cutting off, or deducting a part; deduction; diminution; abatement. 2. That which is cut off.
† DE-FALK′, *v. t.* To defalcate. *Bp. Hall.*
DEF-A-MĀ′TION, *n.* The uttering of slanderous words with a view to injure another's reputation; the malicious uttering of falsehood respecting another which tends to destroy or impair his good name, character or occupation; slander; calumny.
DE-FAM′A-TO-RY, *a.* Calumnious; slanderous; containing defamation; false, and injurious to reputation.
DE-FĀME′, *v. t.* [Fr. *diffamer.*] 1. To slander; falsely and maliciously to utter words respecting another which tend to injure his reputation or occupation. 2. To speak evil of; to dishonor by false reports; to calumniate; to libel; to impair reputation by acts or words.
DE-FĀM′ED, (de-fāmd′) *pp.* Slandered; dishonored or injured by evil reports.
DE-FĀM′ER, *n.* A slanderer; a detractor; a calumniator.
DE-FĀM′ING, *ppr.* Slandering; injuring the character by false reports.
DE-FĀM′ING, *n.* Defamation; slander. *Jeremiah.*
DE-FAT′I-GA-BLE, *a.* Liable to be wearied. [*Not much used.*] *Glanville.*
DE-FAT′I-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *defatigo.*] To weary or tire. [*Little used.*] *Herbert.*
DE-FAT-I-GĀ′TION, *n.* Weariness. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
DE-FAULT′, *n.* [Fr. *defaut.*] 1. A failing, or failure; an omission of that which ought to be done; neglect to do

what duty or law requires. 2. Defect; want; failure.—3. In *law*, a failure of appearance in court at a day assigned, particularly of the defendant in a suit when called to make answer.—*To suffer a default*, is to permit an action to be called without appearing or answering.

DE-FAULT′, *v. i.* To fail in performing a contract or agreement. *Johnson.*

DE-FAULT′, *v. t.* 1. In *law*, to call out a defendant, [according to the common expression.] To call a defendant officially, to appear and answer in court, and on his failing to answer, to declare him in *default*, and enter judgment against him. 2. To call out a cause, in which the defendant does not appear, and enter judgment on the default. 3. To fail in performance.

† DE-FAULT′, *v. t.* To offend.

DE-FAULT′ED, *pp.* 1. Called out of court, as a defendant or his cause. 2. *a.* Having defect.

DE-FAULT′ER, *n.* 1. One who makes default; one who fails to appear in court when called. 2. One who fails to perform a public duty; *particularly*, one who fails to account for public money intrusted to his care; a delinquent.

DE-FAULT′ING, *ppr.* 1. Failing to fulfil a contract; delinquent. 2. Failing to perform a duty or legal requirement. 3. Calling out of court, and entering judgment against for non-appearance.

DE-FĒAS′ANCE, *n.* [Norm. *defesance.*] 1. *Literally*, a defeating; a rendering null; the preventing of the operation of an instrument.—2. In *law*, a condition, relating to a deed, which being performed, the deed is defeated or rendered void. 3. The writing containing a defeasance. 4. Defeat; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*

DE-FĒAS′I-BLE, *a.* That may be defeated or annulled.

DE-FĒAS′I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being defeasible.

DE-FĒAT′, *n.* [Fr. *defaite.*] 1. Overthrow; loss of battle. The check, rout, or destruction of an army by the victory of an enemy. 2. Successful resistance; as, the *defeat* of an attack. 3. Frustration; a rendering null and void. 4. Frustration; prevention of success.

DE-FĒAT′, *v. t.* 1. To overcome or vanquish, as an army; to check, disperse, or ruin by victory; to overthrow. 2. To frustrate; to prevent the success of; to disappoint. 3. To render null and void. 4. To resist with success.

DE-FĒAT′ED, *pp.* Vanquished; effectually resisted; overthrown; frustrated; disappointed; rendered null or inoperative.

DE-FĒAT′ING, *ppr.* Vanquishing; subduing; opposing successfully; overthrowing; frustrating; disappointing; rendering null and void.

DE-FĒAT′URE, *n.* 1. Change of feature. *Shak.* 2. Overthrow; defeat; [*obs.*] *Beaumont.*

DEF′E-ĊATE, *v. t.* [L. *defæco.*] 1. To purify; to refine; to clear from dregs or impurities; to clarify. 2. To purify from admixture; to clear; to purge of extraneous matter.

DEF′E-ĊA-TED, *pp.* Purified; clarified; refined.

DEF′E-ĊA-TING, *ppr.* Purifying; purging of lees or impurities.

DEF-E-ĊĀ′TION, *n.* The act of separating from lees or dregs; purification from impurities or foreign matter.

DE-FEĊT′, *n.* [L. *defectus.*] 1. Want or absence of something necessary or useful towards perfection; fault; imperfection. 2. Failing; fault; mistake; imperfection in moral conduct, or in judgment. 3. Any want, or imperfection in natural objects; the absence of any thing necessary to perfection; any thing unnatural or misplaced; blemish; deformity.

† DE-FEĊT′, *v. i.* To be deficient. *Brown.*

DE-FEĊT-I-BIL′I-TY, *n.* Deficiency; imperfection. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

DE-FEĊT′I-BLE, *a.* Imperfect; deficient; wanting. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

DE-FEĊ′TION, *n.* [L. *defectio.*] 1. Want or failure of duty; *particularly*, a falling away; apostasy; the act of abandoning a person or cause to which one is bound by allegiance or duty, or to which one has attached himself. 2. Revolt.

DE-FEĊT′IVE, *a.* [L. *defectivus.*] 1. Wanting either in substance, quantity or quality, or in any thing necessary; imperfect. 2. Wanting in moral qualities; faulty; blamable; not conforming to rectitude or rule.—3. In *grammar*, a *defective* noun is one which wants a whole number or a particular case; an indeclinable noun. 4. A *defective* verb is one which wants some of the tenses.

DE-FEĊT′IVE-LY, *adv.* In a defective manner; imperfectly.

DE-FEĊT′IVE-NESS, *n.* Want; the state of being imperfect; faultiness.

† DE-FEĊT-U-OS′I-TY, *n.* Defectiveness; faultiness. *Montagu.*

DE-FEĊT′U-OUS, *a.* Full of defects. [*L. u.*] *Worthington.*

† DEF-E-DĀ′TION, *n.* Pollution. *Bentley.*

DE-FEND′, *v. t.* [L. *defendo.*] 1. To drive from; to thrust back; hence, to deny; to repel a demand, charge, or accusation; to oppose; to resist; the effect of which is to maintain one's own claims. 2. To forbid; to prohibit; that is, to drive from, or back. *Temple.* 3. To drive back a foe or danger; to repel from any thing that which assails or annoys; to protect by opposition or resistance; to support or maintain; to prevent from being injured or destroyed. 4. To vindicate; to assert; to uphold; to maintain uninjured, by force or by argument. 5. To secure against attacks or evil; to fortify against danger or violence; to set obstacles to the approach of any thing that can annoy.

DE-FEND′, *v. i.* To make opposition.

DE-FEND′A-BLE, *a.* That may be defended.

DE-FEND′ANT, *a.* [French participle of *defendre.*] 1. Defensive; proper for defense. 2. Making defense; being in the character of a defendant.

DE-FEND′ANT, *n.* 1. He that defends against an assailant, or against the approach of evil or danger.—2. In *law*, the party that opposes a complaint, demand or charge; he that is summoned into court, and *defends*, denies or opposes the demand or charge.

DE-FEND′ED, *pp.* Opposed; denied; prohibited; maintained by resistance; vindicated; preserved uninjured; secured.

DE-FEND′ER, *n.* One who defends by opposition; one who maintains, supports, protects or vindicates; an assertor; a vindicator, either by arms or by arguments; a champion or an advocate.

DE-FEND′ING, *ppr.* Denying; opposing; resisting; forbidding; maintaining uninjured by force or by reason; securing from evil.

DE-FENS′A-TIVE, *n.* Guard; defense; a bandage, or plaster, to secure a wound from external injury.

DE-FENSE′, (de-fens′) *n.* [L. *defensio.*] 1. Any thing that opposes attack, violence, danger or injury; any thing that secures the persons, the rights or the possessions of men; fortification; guard; protection; security. 2. Vindication; justification; apology; that which repels or disproves a charge or accusation.—3. In *law*, the defendant's reply to the plaintiff's declaration, demands, or charges. 4. Prohibition; [*obs.*] 5. Resistance; opposition. 6. The science of defending against enemies; military skill.—7. In *fortification*, a work that flanks another.

† DE-FENSE′, *v. t.* To defend by fortification.

DE-FENS′ED, (de-fenst′) *pp.* Fortified.

DE-FENSE′LESS, *a.* Being without defense; unarmed; unprotected; unprepared to resist attack; weak; unable to oppose; uncovered; unsheltered.

DE-FENSE′LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being unguarded or unprotected.

DE-FENS′I-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be defended. 2. That may be vindicated, maintained or justified.

DE-FENS′IVE, *a.* [Fr. *defensif.*] 1. That serves to defend; proper for defense. 2. Carried on in resisting attack or aggression. 3. In a state or posture to defend.

DE-FENS′IVE, *n.* Safeguard; that which defends.—*To be on the defensive*, or *to stand on the defensive*, is to be or stand in a state or posture of defense or resistance, in opposition to aggression or attack.

DE-FENS′IVE-LY, *adv.* In a defensive manner; on the defensive; in defense.

† DE-FENST′, *pp.* Defended. *Fairfax.*

DE-FER′, *v. t.* [L. *differo.*] 1. To delay; to put off; to postpone to a future time. 2. To refer; to leave to another's judgment and determination.

DE-FER′, *v. i.* To yield to another's opinion; to submit in opinion.

DEF′ER-ENCE, *n.* 1. A yielding in opinion; submission of judgment to the opinion or judgment of another. Hence, regard; respect. 2. Complaisance; condescension. 3. Submission.

DEF′ER-ENT, *a.* Bearing; carrying; conveying. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

DEF′ER-ENT, *n.* 1. That which carries or conveys. 2. A vessel in the human body for the conveyance of fluids.

DEF-ER-EN′TIAL, *a.* Expressing deference.

DE-FER′MENT, *n.* Delay. *Suckling.*

DE-FER′RER, *n.* One who delays or puts off. *B. Jonson.*

DE-FER′RING, *ppr.* Delaying; postponing.

DEF′FLY, *adv.* Finely; nimbly. *Spenser.* *See* DEFLY.

DE-FĪ′ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A daring; a challenge to fight; invitation to combat; a call to an adversary to encounter, if he dare. 2. A challenge to meet in any contest; a call upon one to make good any assertion or charge; an invitation to maintain any cause or point. 3. Contempt of opposition or danger; a daring or resistance that implies the contempt of an adversary, or of any opposing power.

DE-FĪ′A-TO-RY, *a.* Bidding or bearing defiance.

DE-FĪ″CIEN-CY, or DE-FĪ″CIENCE, *n.* [L. *deficiens.*] 1. A failing; a falling short; imperfection. 2. Want; defect; something less than is necessary.

DE-FĪ″CIENT, *a.* 1. Wanting; defective; imperfect; not sufficient or adequate. 2. Wanting; not having a full or

adequate supply.—*Deficient numbers*, in *arithmetic*, are those numbers, whose parts, added together, make less than the integer, whose parts they are.

DEF'I-CIT, *n.* Want; deficiency; as a *deficit* in the taxes or revenue.

DE-FI'ER, *n.* A challenger; one who dares to combat or encounter; one who braves; one who acts in contempt of opposition, law or authority.

† DE-FIG-U-RĀ'TION, *n.* A disfiguring. *Hall.*

† DE-FIG'URE, *v. t.* To delineate. *Weever.*

DE-FILE', *v. t.* [Sax. *afylan, befylan, gefylan.*] 1. To make unclean; to render foul or dirty. 2. To make impure; to render turbid. 3. To soil or sully; to tarnish; as reputation, &c. 4. To pollute; to make ceremonially unclean. 5. To corrupt chastity; to debauch; to violate. 6. To taint, *in a moral sense;* to corrupt; to vitiate; to render impure with sin.

DE-FILE', *v. i.* [Fr. *defiler.*] To march off in a line, or file by file; to file off. *Roscoe.*

* DE-FILE', *n.* [Fr. *defilé.*] A narrow passage or way, in which troops may march only in a file, or with a narrow front; a long, narrow pass, as between hills, &c.

DE-FIL'ED, (de-fīld') *pp.* Made dirty, or foul; polluted; soiled; corrupted; violated; vitiated.

DE-FILE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of defiling, or state of being defiled; foulness; dirtiness; uncleanness. 2. Corruption of morals, principles or character; impurity; pollution by sin.

DE-FIL'ER, *n.* One who defiles; one who corrupts or violates; that which pollutes.

DE-FIL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Polluting; making impure. 2. Marching in a file, or with a narrow front.

DE-FIN'A-BLE, *a.* 1. *Literally*, that may be limited, or have its limits ascertained. Hence, capable of having its extent ascertained with precision; capable of being fixed and determined. 2. That may be defined or described; capable of having its signification rendered certain, or expressed with certainty or precision. 3. That may be fixed, determined or ascertained.

DE-FINE', *v. t.* [L. *definio.*] 1. To determine or describe the end or limit. 2. To determine with precision; to ascertain. 3. To mark the limit; to circumscribe; to bound. 4. To determine or ascertain the extent of the meaning of a word; to ascertain the signification of a term; to explain what a word is understood to express. 5. To describe; to ascertain or explain the distinctive properties or circumstances of a thing.

† DE-FINE', *v. i.* To determine; to decide. *Bacon.*

DE-FIN'ED, (de-fīnd') *pp.* 1. Determined; having the extent ascertained; having the signification determined. 2. Having the precise limit marked, or having a determinate limit.

DE-FIN'ER, *n.* He who defines; he who ascertains or marks the limits; he who determines or explains the signification of a word, or describes the distinctive properties of a thing.

DE-FIN'ING, *ppr.* Determining the limits; ascertaining the extent; explaining the meaning; describing the properties.

DEF'I-NITE, *a.* [L. *definitus.*] 1. Having certain limits; bounded with precision; determinate. 2. Having certain limits in signification; determinate; certain; precise. 3. Fixed; determinate; exact; precise. 4. Defining; limiting; determining the extent.

DEF'I-NITE, *n.* Thing defined. *Ayliffe.*

DEF'I-NITE-LY, *adv.* Precisely; in a definite manner.

DEF'I-NITE-NESS, *n.* Certainty of extent; certainty of signification; determinateness.

DEF-I-NI''TION, *n.* [L. *definitio.*] 1. A brief description of a thing by its properties.—2. In *logic*, the explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.—3. In *lexicography*, an explanation of the signification of a word or term, or of what a word is understood to express.

DE-FIN'I-TIVE, *a.* [L. *definitivus.*] 1. Limiting the extent; determinate; positive; express. 2. Limiting; ending; determining; final.

DE-FIN'I-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, an adjective used to define or limit the extent of the signification of an appellative or common noun.

DE-FIN'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* 1. Determinately; positively; expressly. 2. Finally; conclusively; unconditionally.

DE-FIN'I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Determinateness; decisiveness; conclusiveness.

† DE-FIX', *v. t.* [L. *defigo.*] To fix; to fasten. *Herbert.*

DEF-LA-GRA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Combustibility; the quality of taking fire and burning away, as a metallic wire. *Boyle.*

DE-FLĀ'GRA-BLE, *a.* Combustible; having the quality of taking fire and burning, as alcohol, oils, &c. *Boyle.*

DEF'LA-GRATE, *v. t.* [L. *deflagro.*] To set fire to; to burn; to consume.

DEF-LA-GRĀ TION, *n.* A kindling or setting fire to a substance; burning; combustion.

DEF'LA-GRA-TOR, *n.* A galvanic instrument for producing combustion, particularly the combustion of metallic substances. *Hare.*

DE-FLECT', *v. i.* [L. *deflecto.*] To turn from or aside; to deviate from a true course or right line; to swerve.

DE-FLECT', *v. t.* To turn aside; to turn or bend from a right line or regular course.

DE-FLECT'ED, *pp.* Turned aside, or from a direct line or course.—In *botany*, bending downward archwise.

DE-FLECT'ING, *ppr.* Turning aside; turning from a right line or regular course.

DE-FLEC'TION, *n.* 1. Deviation; the act of turning aside; a turning from a true line or the regular course. 2. The departure of a ship from its true course. 3. A deviation of the rays of light towards the surface of an opaque body; inflection.

DE-FLEX'URE, *n.* A bending down; a turning aside; deviation.

DEF'LO-RATE, *a.* [L. *defloratus.*] In *botany*, having cast its farin, pollen, or fecundating dust. *Martyn.*

DEF-LO-RĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of deflouring; the act of depriving of the flower or prime beauties; *particularly*, the act of taking away a woman's virginity. 2. A selection of the flower, or of that which is most valuable.

DE-FLOUR', *v. t.* [L. *defloro.*] 1. To deprive a woman of her virginity. 2. To take away the prime beauty and grace of any thing. 3. To deprive of flowers.

DE-FLOUR'ED, (de-flourd') *pp.* Deprived of maidenhood; ravished; robbed of prime beauty.

DE-FLOUR'ER, *n.* One who deprives a woman of her virginity.

DE-FLOUR'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of virginity or maidenhood; robbing of prime beauties.

† DE-FLŌW', *v. i.* [L. *defluo.*] To flow down. *Brown.*

DEF'LU-OUS, *a.* [L. *defluus.*] Flowing down; falling off. [*Little used.*]

DE-FLUX', *n.* [L. *defluxus.*] A flowing down; a running downward. *Bacon.*

DE-FLUX'ION, *n.* [L. *defluxio.*] 1. A flowing, running or falling of humors or fluid matter, from a superior to an inferior part of the body; *properly*, an inflammation of a part, attended with increased secretion. 2. A discharge or flowing off of humors.

† DEF'LY, *adv.* Dextrously; skilfully. *Spenser.*

† DEF-OE-DĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making filthy; pollution.

DE-FO-LI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *de* and *foliatio.*] *Literally*, the fall of the leaf or shedding of leaves; but *technically*, the time or season of shedding leaves in autumn.

DE-FŌRCE', *v. t.* To disseize and keep out of lawful possession of an estate; to withhold the possession of an estate from the rightful owner. *Blackstone.*

DE-FŌRC'ED, (de-fōrst') *pp.* Kept out of lawful possession.

DE-FŌRCE'MENT, *n.* 1. The holding of lands or tenements to which another person has a right.—2. In *Scotland*, a resisting of an officer in the execution of law.

DE-FOR'CIANT, *n.* He that keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate.

DE-FŌRC'ING, *ppr.* Keeping out of lawful possession.

DE-FORM', *v. t.* [L. *deformo.*] 1. To mar or injure the form; to alter that form or disposition of parts which is natural and esteemed beautiful, and thus to render it displeasing to the eye; to disfigure. 2. To render ugly or displeasing, by exterior applications or appendages. 3. To render displeasing. 4. To injure and render displeasing or disgusting; to disgrace; to disfigure moral beauty. 5. To dishonor; to make ungraceful.

DE-FORM', *a.* [L. *deformis.*] Disfigured; being of an unnatural, distorted, or disproportioned form; displeasing to the eye.

DEF-OR-MĀ'TION, *n.* A disfiguring or defacing.

DE-FORM'ED, (de-formd') *pp.* 1. Injured in the form; disfigured; distorted; ugly; wanting natural beauty, or symmetry. 2. Base; disgraceful.

DE-FORM'ED-LY, *adv.* In an ugly manner.

DE-FORM'ED-NESS, *n.* Ugliness; a disagreeable or unnatural form.

DE-FORM'ER, *n.* One who deforms.

DE-FORM'ING, *ppr.* Marring the natural form or figure; rendering ugly or displeasing; destroying beauty.

DE-FORM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *deformitas.*] 1. Any unnatural state of the shape or form; want of that uniformity or symmetry which constitutes beauty; distortion; irregularity of shape or features; disproportion of limbs; defect; crookedness; ugliness. 2. Any thing that destroys beauty, grace or propriety; irregularity; absurdity; gross deviation from order, or the established laws of propriety.

† DE-FŌRS'ER, *n.* One that casts out by force.

† DE-FOUL', *v. t.* To defile.

DE-FRAUD', *v. t.* [L. *defraudo.*] 1. To deprive of right, either by obtaining something by deception or artifice, or by taking something wrongfully, without the knowledge or consent of the owner; to cheat; to cozen; followed by *of* before the thing taken. 2. To withhold wrongfully from another what is due to him. 3. To prevent one

wrongfully from obtaining what he may justly claim. 4. To defeat or frustrate wrongfully.

DE-FRAU-DĀ'TION, *n.* Privation by fraud.

DE-FRAUD'ED, *pp.* Deprived of property or right by trick, artifice or deception; injured by the withholding of what is due.

DE-FRAUD'ER, *n.* One who defrauds; one who takes from another his right by deception, or withholds what is his due; a cheat; a cozener; an embezzler; a peculator.

DE-FRAUD'ING, *ppr.* Depriving another of his property or right by deception or artifice; injuring by withholding wrongfully what is due.

DE-FRAUD'MENT, *n.* The act of defrauding.

DE-FRĀY', *v. t.* [Fr. *defrayer.*] 1. To pay; to discharge, as cost or expense; to bear, as charge, cost or expense. 2. To satisfy; [*obs.*] *Spenser.* 3. To fill; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*

DE-FRĀY'ED, (de-frāde') *pp.* Paid; discharged, as expense, or cost.

DE-FRĀY'ER, *n.* One who pays or discharges expenses.

DE-FRĀY'ING, *ppr.* Paying; discharging.

DE-FRĀY'MENT, *n.* Payment. *Shelton.*

† DEFT, *a.* Neat; handsome; spruce; ready; dextrous; fit; convenient. *Dryden.*

† DEFT'LY, *adv.* Neatly; dextrously; in a skilful manner. *Shak.*

† DEFT'NESS, *n.* Neatness; beauty. *Drayton.*

DE-FUNCT', *a.* [L. *defunctus.*] Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased. *Shak.*

DE-FUNCT', *n.* A dead person; one deceased.

† DE-FUNC'TION, *n.* Death. *Shak.*

DE-FŸ', *v. t.* [Fr. *defier.*] 1. To dare; to provoke to combat or strife, by appealing to the courage of another; to invite one to contest; to challenge. 2. To dare; to brave; to offer to hazard a conflict by manifesting a contempt of opposition, attack or hostile force. 3. To challenge to say or do any thing.

† DE-FŸ', *n.* A challenge. *Dryden.*

DE-FŸ'ER. *See* DEFIER.

DEG, *v. t.* [Sax. *deagan.*] To sprinkle. *Grose.*

DE-GAR'NISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *degarnir.*] 1. To unfurnish; to strip of furniture, ornaments or apparatus. 2. To deprive of a garrison, or troops necessary for defense. *Washington.*

DE-GAR'NISHED, *pp.* Stripped of furniture or apparatus; deprived of troops for defense.

DE-GAR'NISH-ING, *ppr.* Stripping of furniture, dress, apparatus or a garrison.

DE-GAR'NISH-MENT, *n.* The act of depriving of furniture, apparatus or a garrison.

† DE-GEN'DER, *v. i.* To degenerate. *Spenser.*

DE-GEN'DERED, *a.* Degenerated. *Spenser.*

DE-GEN'ER-A-CY, *n.* 1. A growing worse or inferior; a decline in good qualities; or a state of being less valuable. —2. In *morals*, decay of virtue; a growing worse; departure from the virtues of ancestors; desertion of that which is good. 3. Poorness; meanness; as, a *degeneracy* of spirit.

DE-GEN'ER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *degenero.*] To become worse; to decay in good qualities; to pass from a good to a bad or worse state; to lose or suffer a diminution of valuable qualities, either in the natural or moral world.

DE-GEN'ER-ATE, *a.* 1. Having fallen from a perfect or good state into a less excellent or worse state; having lost something of the good qualities possessed; having declined in natural or moral worth. 2. Low; base; mean; corrupt; fallen from primitive or natural excellence; having lost the good qualities of the species.

DE-GEN'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* In a degenerate manner.

DE-GEN'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* A degenerate state; a state in which the natural good qualities of the species are decayed or lost.

DE-GEN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. A growing worse, or losing of good qualities; a decline from the virtue and worth of ancestors; a decay of the natural good qualities of the species; a falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth. 2. The thing degenerated.

DE-GEN'ER-OUS, *a.* 1. Degenerated; fallen from a state of excellence, or from the virtue and merit of ancestors. 2. Low; base; mean; unworthy. *Dryden.*

DE-GEN'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a degenerous manner; basely; meanly.

DEG'GY, *a.* Foggy; applied also to small rain.

DE-GLŪ'TI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *deglutino.*] To unglue; to loosen or separate substances glued together.

DEG-LU-TI'TION, *n.* [L. *deglutio.*] 1. The act of swallowing. 2. The power of swallowing.

DEG-RA-DĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A reducing in rank; the act of depriving one of a degree of honor, of dignity, or of rank; also, deposition; removal or dismission from office. 2. The state of being reduced from an elevated or more honorable station, to one that is low in fact or in estimation; baseness; degeneracy. 3. Diminution or reduction of strength, efficacy or value.—4. In *painting*, a lessening and obscuring of the appearance of distant objects in a landscape, that they may appear as they would do to an eye placed at a distance. 5. Diminution; reduction of altitude or magnitude. *Journ. of Science.*

DE-GRĀDE', *v. t.* [Fr. *degrader.*] 1. To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to deprive one of any office or dignity, by which he loses rank in society; to strip of honors. 2. To reduce in estimation; to lessen the value of; to lower; to sink. 3. To reduce in altitude or magnitude. *Journ. of Science.*

DE-GRĀD'ED, *pp.* Reduced in rank; deprived of an office or dignity; lowered; sunk; reduced in estimation or value.

DE-GRĀDE'MENT, *n.* Deprivation of rank or office.

DE-GRĀD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Reducing in rank; depriving of honors or offices; reducing in value or estimation; lowering. 2. *a.* Dishonoring; disgracing the character.

DE-GRĀD'ING-LY, *adv.* In a degrading manner, or in a way to depreciate.

DE-GREE', *n.* [Fr. *degré.*] 1. A step; a distinct portion of space of indefinite extent; a space in progression. 2. A step or portion of progression, in elevation, quality, dignity or rank.—3. In *genealogy*, a certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood. 4. Measure; extent.—5. In *geometry*, a division of a circle, including a three hundred and sixtieth part of its circumference.—6. In *music*, an interval of sound, marked by a line on the scale. *Busby.*—7. In *arithmetic*, a degree consists of three figures; thus, 270, 360, compose two degrees. 8. A division, space or interval, marked on a mathematical or other instrument.—9. In *colleges* and *universities*, a mark of distinction conferred on students, as a testimony of their proficiency in arts and sciences; giving them a kind of rank, and entitling them to certain privileges.—*Honorary degrees* are those of *doctor of divinity*, *doctor of laws*, &c.—*By degrees*, step by step; gradually; by little and little; by moderate advances.

DEG-US-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *degusto.*] A tasting. *Bp. Hall.*

DE-HIS'CENCE, *n.* [L. *dehiscens.*] A gaping.—In *botany*, the opening of capsules; the season when capsules open.

DE-HIS'CENT, *a.* Opening, as the capsule of a plant.

† DE-HON-ES-TĀ'TION, *n.* Discredit; disgrace. *Bp. Gauden.*

DE-HORT', *v. t.* [L. *dehortor.*] To dissuade; to advise to the contrary. *Wilkins.*

DE-HOR-TĀ'TION, *n.* Dissuasion; advice or counsel against something.

DE-HORT'A-TO-RY, *a.* Dissuading; belonging to dissuasion.

DE-HORT'ER, *n.* A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.

DE-HORT'ING, *ppr.* Dissuading.

DĒ'I-CĪDE, *n.* [It. *deicidio.*] 1. The act of putting to death Jesus Christ, our Savior. *Prior.* 2. One concerned in putting Christ to death.

DE-IF'IC, *a.* [L. *deus* and *facio.*] 1. Divine; pertaining to the gods. 2. Making divine.

DE-IF'I-CAL, *a.* Making divine. *Homilies.*

DE-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of deifying; the act of exalting to the rank of, or enrolling among, the heathen deities.

DĒ'I-FIED, *pp.* Exalted or ranked among the gods; regarded or praised as divine.

DĒ'I-FĪ-ER, *n.* One that deifies.

DĒ'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *deus* and *forma.*] Like a god; of a godlike form.

† DE-I-FORM'I-TY, *n.* Resemblance of deity.

DĒ'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *deus* and *facio.*] 1. To make a god; to exalt to the rank of a heathen deity; to enroll among the deities. 2. To exalt into an object of worship; to treat as an object of supreme regard. 3. To exalt to a deity in estimation; to reverence or praise as a deity.

DĒ'I-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Exalting to the rank of a deity; treating as divine.

DEIGN, (dāne) *v. i.* [Fr. *daigner.*] To think worthy; to vouchsafe; to condescend.

DEIGN, (dāne) *v. t.* To grant or allow; to condescend to give to. *Shak.*

DEIGN'ING, (dā'ning) *ppr.* Vouchsafing; thinking worthy.

† DE-IN'TE-GRATE, *v. t.* To disintegrate.

DE-IP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *deiparus.*] Bearing or bringing forth a god; *an epithet applied to the Virgin Mary.*

DEIP-NOS'O-PHIST, *n.* [Gr. δειπνον and σοφιστης.] One of an ancient sect of philosophers, who were famous for their learned conversation at meals.

DĒ'ISM, *n.* [Fr. *deisme.*] The doctrine or creed of a deist; the belief or system of religious opinions of those who acknowledge the existence of one God, but deny revelation.

DĒ'IST, *n.* [Fr. *deiste*; It. *deista.*] One who believes in the existence of a God, but denies revealed religion; one who professes no form of religion, but follows the light of nature and reason, as his only guides in doctrine and practice; a freethinker.

DE-IST'IC, DE-IST'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to deism or to deists; embracing deism.

† DĒ'I-TATE, *a.* Made God. *Abp. Cranmer.*

DĒ'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *déité.*] 1. Godhead; divinity; the nature

and essence of the Supreme Being. 2. God; the Supreme Being, or infinite self-existing Spirit. 3. A fabulous god or goddess; a superior being, supposed, by heathen nations, to exist, and to preside over particular departments of nature. 4. The supposed divinity or divine qualities of a pagan god. *Raleigh.*

DE-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *dejicio.*] 1. To cast down; *usually*, to cast down the countenance; to cause to fall with grief; to make to look sad or grieved, or to express discouragement. 2. To depress the spirits; to sink; to dispirit; to discourage; to dishearten. *Pope.*

DE-JECT', *a.* [L. *dejectus.*] Cast down; low-spirited.

DE-JECT'ED, *pp.* Cast down; depressed; grieved; discouraged.

DE-JECT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily. *Bacon.*

DE-JECT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being cast down; lowness of spirits.

DE-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Casting down; depressing; dispiriting.

DE-JEC'TION, *n.* 1. A casting down; depression of mind; melancholy; lowness of spirits, occasioned by grief or misfortune. *Milton.* 2. Weakness; [*unusual.*] 3. The act of voiding the excrements; or the matter ejected. *Ray.*

DE-JECT'LY, *adv.* In a downcast manner.

DE-JECT'O-RY, *a.* Having power or tending to cast down, or to promote evacuations by stool.

DE-JECT'URE, *n.* That which is ejected; excrements. *Arbuthnot.*

† DEJ'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *dejero.*] To swear deeply.

† DEJ-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* A taking of a solemn oath.

† DE-JEŪNE', *n.* [Fr. *déjuné.*] A sort of breakfast.

DE-LAC-RY-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *delacrymatio.*] A preternatural discharge of watery humors from the eyes; waterishness of the eyes.

† DEL-AC-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *delactatio.*] A weaning.

DEL-AP-SĀ'TION, *n.* A falling down. *Ray.*

DE-LAPSE', (de-laps') *v. i.* [L. *delabor, delapsus.*] To fall or slide down.

DE-LAP'SION, *n.* A falling down of the uterus, anus, &c.

DE-LAPS'ED, (de-lapst') *pp.* Fallen down.

DE-LĀTE', *v. t.* [L. *delatus.*] 1. To carry; to convey. [*Little used.*] 2. To accuse; to inform against; that is, to bear a charge against. *B. Jonson.*

DE-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Carriage; conveyance. [*Little used.*] 2. Accusation; act of charging with a crime; *a term of the civil law.*

DE-LĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] An accuser; an informer.

DE-LĀY', *v. t.* [Fr. *delai.*] 1. To prolong the time of acting, or proceeding; to put off; to defer. 2. To retard; to stop, detain or hinder for a time; to restrain motion, or render it slow. 3. To allay; [*not in use.*] *Spenser.*

DE-LĀY', *v. i.* To linger; to move slow; or to stop for a time.

DE-LĀY', *n.* 1. A lingering; stay; stop. 2. A putting off or deferring; procrastination. 3. Hinderance for a time.

DE-LĀY'ED, (de-lāde') *pp.* Deferred; detained; hindered for a time; retarded.

DE-LĀY'ER, *n.* One who defers; one who lingers.

DE-LĀY'ING, *ppr.* Putting off; deferring; procrastinating; retarding; detaining.

DE-LĀY'MENT, *n.* Hinderance. *Gower.*

DĒ'LE, *v. t.* [L. imperative of *deleo.*] Blot out; erase.

DEL'E-BLE, *a.* [L. *delebilis.*] That can be blotted out. *More.*

DE-LEC'TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *delectabilis.*] Delightful; highly pleasing; that gives great joy or pleasure.

DE-LEC'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Delightfulness. *Barret.*

DE-LEC'TA-BLY, *adv.* Delightfully.

DEL-EC-TĀ'TION, *n.* Great pleasure; delight. *More.*

† DEL'E-GA-CY, *n.* A number of persons delegated. *Laud.*

DEL'E-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *delego.*] 1. To send away; *appropriately*, to send on an embassy; to send with power to transact business, as a representative. 2. To intrust; to commit; to deliver to another's care and exercise.

DEL'E-GATE, *n.* 1. A person appointed and sent by another with powers to transact business as his representative; a deputy; a commissioner; a vicar.—2. In *Great Britain*, a commissioner appointed by the king, under the great seal, to hear and determine appeals from the ecclesiastical court. Hence, the *court of delegates* is the great court of appeal in all ecclesiastical causes. 3. A layman appointed to attend an ecclesiastical council.

DEL'E-GATE, *a.* Deputed; sent to act for or represent another. *Taylor.*

DEL'E-GA-TED, *pp.* Deputed; sent with a trust or commission to act for another; appointed a judge; committed, as authority.

DEL'E-GA-TING, *ppr.* Deputing; sending with a commission to act for another; appointing; committing; intrusting.

DEL-E-GĀ'TION, *n.* 1. A sending away; the act of putting in commission, or investing with authority to act for another; the appointment of a delegate. *Burke.* 2. The persons deputed to act for another, or for others.—3. In the *civil law*, the assignment of a debt to another, as when a debtor appoints his debtor to answer to the creditor in his place.

† DEL-E-NIF'I-CAL, *a.* Having the virtue to ease or assuage pain.

† DE-LĒTE', *v. t.* [L. *deleo.*] To blot out. *Fuller.*

DEL-E-TĒ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *deleterius.*] 1. Having the quality of destroying, or extinguishing life; destructive; poisonous. 2. Injurious; pernicious.

DEL'E-TER-Y, *a.* Destructive; poisonous. *Hudibras.*

DE-LĒ'TION, *n.* [L. *deletio.*] 1. The act of blotting out or erasing. 2. Destruction; [*little used.*] *Hale.*

DEL'E-TO-RY, *n.* That which blots out. *Taylor.*

DELF, *n.* [Sax. *delfan.*] 1. A mine; a quarry; a pit dug. [*Rarely used.*] 2. Earthen ware, covered with enamel or white glazing in imitation of China-ware or porcelain, made at Delft, in Holland; properly, *Delft-ware.*

DEL'I-BATE, *v. t.* [L. *delibo.*] To taste; to take a sip. [*Little used.*]

DEL-I-BĀ'TION, *n.* A taste; an essay. [*Little used.*]

DE-LIB'ER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *delibero.*] To weigh in the mind; to consider and examine the reasons for and against a measure; to estimate the weight or force of arguments, or the probable consequences of a measure, in order to a choice or decision; to pause and consider.

DE-LIB'ER-ATE, *v. t.* To balance in the mind; to weigh; to consider. *Laud.*

DE-LIB'ER-ATE, *a.* 1. Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of a step; circumspect; slow in determining. 2. Formed with deliberation; well advised or considered; not sudden or rash. 3. Slow. *Bacon.*

DE-LIB'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* With careful consideration, or deliberation; circumspectly; not hastily or rashly; slowly.

DE-LIB'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Calm consideration; circumspection; due attention to the arguments for and against a measure; caution.

DE-LIB-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *deliberatio.*] 1. The act of deliberating; the act of weighing and examining the reasons for and against a choice or measure; consideration. 2. Mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure.

DE-LIB'ER-A-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation, or by mutual discussion and examination. 2. Having a right or power to deliberate or discuss. 3. Apt or disposed to consider.

DE-LIB'ER-A-TĪVE, *n.* A discourse in which a question is discussed or weighed and examined.

DE-LIB'ER-A-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* By deliberation. *Burke.*

DEL'I-CA-CY, *n.* [Fr. *delicatesse.*] 1. Fineness of texture; smoothness; softness; tenderness. 2. Daintiness; pleasantness to the taste. 3. Elegant or feminine beauty. 4. Nicety; minute accuracy. 5. Neatness in dress; elegance proceeding from a nice selection and adjustment of the several parts of dress. 6. Softness of manners; civility or politeness proceeding from a nice observance of propriety, and a desire to please. 7. Indulgence; gentle treatment. 8. Tenderness; scrupulousness; the quality manifested in nice attention to right, and care to avoid wrong, or offense. 9. Acute or nice perception of what is pleasing to the sense of tasting; hence, *figuratively*, a nice perception of beauty and deformity, or the faculty of such nice perception. 10. That which delights the senses, particularly the taste. 11. Tenderness of constitution; weakness; that quality or state of the animal body which renders it very impressible to injury. 12. Smallness; fineness; slenderness; tenuity. 13. Tenderness; nice susceptibility of impression.

DEL'I-CATE, *a.* [Fr. *delicat.*] 1. Of a fine texture; fine; soft; smooth; clear, or fair. 2. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavor. 3. Nice in perception of what is agreeable; dainty. 4. Nice; accurate; fine; soft to the eye. 5. Nice in forms; regulated by minute observance of propriety, or by condescension. 6. Pleasing to the senses. 7. Fine; slender; minute. 8. That cannot be handled without injury or danger; that must be touched with care. 9. Composed of fine threads, or nicely interwoven; soft and smooth to the touch. 10. Tender; effeminate; not able to endure hardship; very impressible to injury. 11. Feeble; not sound or robust.

† DEL'I-CATE, *n.* Any thing nice; a nicety. *Dryden.*

DEL'I-CATE-LY, *adv.* 1. In a delicate manner; with nice regard to propriety and the feelings of others. 2. Daintily; luxuriously. 3. With soft elegance. 4. Tenderly; with indulgence in ease, elegance and luxury.

DEL'I-CATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.

† DEL'I-CATES, *n.* Niceties; rarities. *Jeremiah.*

DE-LĪ'CIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *delicieux.*] 1. Highly pleasing to the taste; most sweet or grateful to the senses; affording exquisite pleasure. 2. Most pleasing to the mind; very grateful; yielding exquisite delight.

DE-LĪ″CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a delicious manner; in a manner to please the taste or gratify the mind; sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully.

DE-LĪ″CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being delicious, or very grateful to the taste or mind. 2. Delight; great pleasure.

DEL-I-GĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *deligatio.*] In *surgery*, a binding up; a bandaging.

DE-LĪGHT′, (de-līte′) *n.* [Fr. *delice.*] 1. A high degree of pleasure, or satisfaction of mind; joy. 2. That which gives great pleasure; that which affords delight.—*Delight* is a more permanent pleasure than *joy*, and not dependent on sudden excitement.

DE-LĪGHT′, *v. t.* [Sp. *deleytar*; Port. *deleitar*; L. *delector*; Fr. *delecter.*] 1. To affect with great pleasure; to please highly; to give or afford high satisfaction or joy. 2. To receive great pleasure in.

DE-LĪGHT′, *v. i.* To have or take great pleasure; to be greatly pleased or rejoiced.

DE-LĪGHT′ED, *pp.* 1. Greatly pleased; rejoiced. 2. *a.* Full of delight. *Shak.*

DE-LĪGHT′ER, *n.* One who takes delight. *Barrow.*

DE-LĪGHT′FUL, *a.* Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction.

DE-LĪGHT′FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to receive great pleasure; very agreeably. 2. In a delightful manner; charmingly; in a manner to afford great pleasure.

DE-LĪGHT′FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being delightful, or of affording great pleasure. 2. Great pleasure; delight.

DE-LĪGHT′LESS, *a.* Affording no pleasure or delight.

DE-LĪGHT′SOME, *a.* Very pleasing; delightful.

DE-LĪGHT′SOME-LY, *adv.* Very pleasantly; in a delightful manner.

DE-LĪGHT′SOME-NESS, *n.* Delightfulness; pleasantness in a high degree.

DE-LIN′E-A-MENT, *n.* Representation by delineation.

DE-LIN′E-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *delineo.*] 1. To draw the lines which exhibit the form of a thing; to mark out with lines; to make a draught; to sketch or design. 2. To paint; to represent in picture; to draw a likeness of. 3. *Figuratively*, to describe; to represent to the mind or understanding; to exhibit a likeness in words.

DE-LIN′E-A-TED, *pp.* Drawn; marked with lines exhibiting the form or figure; sketched; designed; painted; described.

DE-LIN′E-A-TING, *ppr.* Drawing the form; sketching; painting; describing.

DE-LIN-E-Ā′TION, *n.* [L. *delineatio.*] 1. First draught of a thing; outline; representation of a form or figure by lines; sketch; design. 2. Representation in words; description.

† DE-LIN′E-A-TURE, *n.* Delineation.

† DE-LIN′I-MENT, *n.* [L. *delinimentum.*] Mitigation.

DE-LIN′QUEN-CY, *n.* [L. *delinquo.*] Failure or omission of duty; a fault; a misdeed; and, *positively*, an offense; a crime.

DE-LIN′QUENT, *a.* Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty.

DE-LIN′QUENT, *n.* One who fails to perform his duty, *particularly* a public officer who neglects his duty; an offender; one who commits a fault or crime.

DEL′I-QUATE, *v. t.* or *i.* [L. *deliqueo.*] To melt or be dissolved. *See* DELIQUESCE and DELIQUIATE.

DEL-I-QUĀ′TION, *n.* A melting. *See* DELIQUESCENCE and DELIQUIATION.

DEL-I-QUESCE′, (del-e-ques′) *v. i.* [L. *deliquesco. See* LIQUID.] To melt gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air.

DEL-I-QUES′CENCE, *n.* Spontaneous liquefaction in the air; a gradual melting or becoming liquid by absorption of water from the atmosphere.

DEL-I-QUES′CENT, *a.* Liquefying in the air; capable of attracting moisture from the atmosphere and becoming liquid.

DE-LIQ′UI-ATE, *v. i.* To melt and become liquid by imbibing water from the air.

DE-LIQ-UI-Ā′TION, *n.* A melting by attracting water from the air.

DE-LIQ′UI-UM, *n.* [L.] 1. In *chemistry*, a melting or dissolution in the air, or in a moist place. 2. A liquid state. 3. In *medicine*, a swooning or fainting; called also *syncope.*

DE-LIR′A-MENT, *n.* A wandering of the mind; foolish fancy. [*Little used.*]

DEL′I-RATE, *v. i.* [L. *deliro.*] To dote; to rave.

DE-LIR′I-OUS, *a.* [L. *delirus.*] Roving in mind; lightheaded; disordered in intellect; having ideas that are wild, irregular and unconnected.

DE-LIR′I-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being delirious; delirium.

DE-LIR′I-UM, *n.* [L.] A state in which the ideas of a person are wild, irregular and unconnected, or do not correspond with the truth or with external objects; a roving or wandering of the mind; disorder of the intellect.

DEL-I-TES′CENCE, *n.* [L. *delitescentia.*] Retirement; obscurity. *Johnson.*

DE-LIT′I-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *delitigo.*] To scold; to chide vehemently. *Dict.*

DE-LIT-I-GĀ′TION, *n.* A striving; a chiding.

DE-LIV′ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *delivrer.*] 1. To free; to release, as from restraint; to set at liberty. 2. To rescue, or save. 3. To give or transfer; to put into another's hand or power; to commit; to pass from one to another. 4. To surrender; to yield; to give up; to resign. 5. To disburden of a child. 6. To utter; to pronounce; to speak; to send forth in words. 7. To exert in motion; [*not in use.*]—*To deliver to the wind*, or cast away; to reject.—*To deliver over.* 1. To transfer; to give or pass from one to another. 2. To surrender or resign; to put into another's power; to commit to the discretion of; to abandon to.—*To deliver up*, to give up; to surrender.

† DE-LIV′ER, *a.* [L. *liber.*] Free; nimble. *Chaucer.*

DE-LIV′ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be or is to be delivered. *Mer. usage. Amer. Review.*

DE-LIV′ER-ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *delivrance.*] 1. Release from captivity, slavery, oppression, or any restraint. 2. Rescue from danger or any evil. 3. The act of bringing forth children. 4. The act of giving or transferring from one to another. 5. The act of speaking or pronouncing; utterance. 6. Acquittal of a prisoner by the verdict of a jury.

DE-LIV′ERED, *pp.* Freed; released; transferred or transmitted; passed from one to another; committed; yielded; surrendered; rescued; uttered; pronounced.

DE-LIV′ER-ER, *n.* 1. One who delivers; one who releases or rescues; a preserver. 2. One who relates or communicates.

DE-LIV′ER-ING, *ppr.* Releasing; setting free; rescuing; saving; surrendering; giving over; yielding; resigning.

† DE-LIV′ER-LY, *adv.* Nimbly.

DE-LIV′ER-NESS, *n.* Agility.

DE-LIV′ER-Y, *n.* 1. The act of delivering. 2. Release; rescue, as from slavery, restraint, oppression or danger. 3. Surrender; a giving up. 4. A giving or passing from one to another. 5. Utterance; pronunciation; or manner of speaking. 6. Childbirth. 7. Free motion or use of the limbs; [*obs.*] *Sidney.*

DELL, *n.* [qu. *dale*, or W. *dell.*] A pit, or a hollow place; a cavity or narrow opening. *Milton.*

DELPH. *See* DELF, *No.* 2.

DELPH′I-A, DEL-PHIN′I-A, *n.* A vegetable alkali lately discovered in the *Delphinium staphysagria.*

DELPH′I-AN, DELPH′IC, *a.* [from *Delphi.*] Relating to Delphi, and to the celebrated oracle of that place.

DELPH′ĪNE, *a.* [L. *delphinus.*] 1. Pertaining to the dolphin, a genus of fishes. 2. Pertaining to the dauphin of France.

DELPH′IN-ITE, *n.* A mineral, called also *pistacite* and *epidote.*

DEL′TOID, *n.* [Gr. δελτα, the letter Δ, and ειδος.] 1. Resembling the Greek Δ; triangular; an epithet applied to a muscle of the shoulder. *Coxe.*—2. In *botany*, shaped somewhat like a delta or rhomb.

DE-LŪD′A-BLE, *a.* That may be deluded or deceived; liable to be imposed on. *Brown.*

DE-LŪDE′, *v. t.* [L. *deludo.*] 1. To deceive; to impose on; to lead from truth or into error; to mislead the mind or judgment; to beguile. 2. To frustrate or disappoint.

DE-LŪD′ED, *pp.* Deceived; misled; led into error.

DE-LŪD′ER, *n.* One who deceives; a deceiver; an impostor; one who holds out false pretenses.

DE-LŪD′ING, *ppr.* Deceiving; leading astray; misleading the opinion or judgment.

DE-LŪD′ING, *n.* The act of deceiving; falsehood.

DEL′UGE, *n.* [Fr. *deluge.*] 1. Any overflowing of water; an inundation; a flood; a swell of water over the natural banks of a river or shore of the ocean, spreading over the adjacent land. But *appropriately*, the great flood or overflowing of the earth by water, in the days of Noah. 2. A sweeping or overwhelming calamity.

DEL′UGE, *v. t.* 1. To overflow with water; to inundate; to drown. 2. To overwhelm; to cover with any flowing or moving, spreading body. 3. To overwhelm; to cause to sink under the weight of a general or spreading calamity.

DEL′UGE, *v. i.* To become a deluge.

DEL′UGED, *pp.* Overflowed; inundated; overwhelmed.

DEL′U-GING, *ppr.* Overflowing; inundating; overwhelming.

DE-LŪ′SION, *n.* [L. *delusio.*] 1. The act of deluding; deception; a misleading of the mind. 2. False representation; illusion; error or mistake proceeding from false views.

DE-LŪ′SIVE, *a.* Apt to deceive; tending to mislead the mind; deceptive; beguiling.

DE-LŪ′SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being delusive; tendency to deceive.

DE-LŪ′SO-RY, *a.* Apt to deceive; deceptive.

DELVE, (delv) *v. t.* [Sax. *delfan.*] 1. To dig; to open the

ground with a spade. 2. To fathom; to sound; to penetrate; [*not used.*]

DELVE, (delv) *n.* A place dug; a pit; a pit-fall; a ditch; a den; a cave; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*—*Delve of coals*, a quantity of fossil coals dug. [*Not used, or local.*]

DELV'ER, *n.* One who digs, as with a spade.

DELV'ING, *ppr.* Digging.

DEM'A-GOGUE, (dem'a-gog) *n.* [Gr. δημαγωγος.] 1. A leader of the people; an orator who pleases the populace, and influences them to adhere to him. 2. Any leader of the populace; any factious man who has great influence with the great body of people in a city or community.

DE-MAIN', *n.* Written also *demesne* and *demean.* [Norm. *demainer.*] 1. A manor-house and the land adjacent or near, which a lord keeps in his own hands or immediate occupation. 2. Estate in lands. *Shak.*

DE-MAND', *v. t.* [Fr. *demander.*] 1. To ask or call for, as one who has a claim or right to receive what is sought; to claim or seek as due by right. 2. To ask by authority; to require; to seek or claim an answer by virtue of a right in the interrogator. 3. To require as necessary or useful. 4. To ask; to question; to inquire. 5. To ask or require, as a seller of goods. 6. To sue for; to seek to obtain by legal process.

DE-MAND', *n.* 1. An asking for or claim made by virtue of a right, or supposed right, to the thing sought; an asking with authority; a challenging as due. 2. The asking or requiring of a price for goods offered for sale. 3. That which is or may be claimed as due; debt. 4. The calling for in order to purchase; desire to possess. 5. A desire or a seeking to obtain.—6. In *law*, the asking or seeking for what is due, or claimed as due, either expressly, by words, or by implication, as by seizure of goods, or entry into lands.

DE-MAND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be demanded, claimed, asked for, or required.

DE-MAND'ANT, *n.* One who demands; the plaintiff in a real action; any plaintiff.

DE-MAND'ED, *pp.* Called for; claimed; challenged as due; requested; required; interrogated.

DE-MAND'ER, *n.* One who demands; one who requires with authority; one who claims as due; one who asks; one who seeks to obtain.

DE-MAND'ING, *ppr.* Claiming or calling for as due, or by authority; requiring; asking; pursuing a claim by legal process; interrogating.

DE-MAND'RESS, *n.* A female demandant.

† DE-MARCH', *n.* [Fr. *demarche.*] March; walk; gait.

DE-MAR-KA'TION, *n.* [Sp. *demarcacion.*] 1. The act of marking, or of ascertaining and setting a limit. 2. A limit or bound ascertained and fixed; line of separation marked or determined.

DE-MEAN', *v. t.* [Fr. *demener.*] 1. To behave; to carry; to conduct; *with the reciprocal pronoun.* 2. To treat. *Spenser.*

† DE-MEAN', *v. t.* To debase; to undervalue. *Shak.*

† DE-MEAN', *n.* 1. Behavior; carriage; demeanor. *Spenser.* 2. Mien. *Ibm.*

DE-MEAN'. *See* DEMAIN.

DE-MEAN'OR, *n.* Behavior; carriage; deportment.

† DE-MEAN'URE, *n.* Behavior.

† DE'MEN-CY, *n.* [L. *dementia.*] Madness. *Skelton.*

DE-MEN'TATE, *a.* Mad; infatuated. *Hammond.*

DE-MEN'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *dementio.*] To make mad. *Burton.*

DE-MEN-TA'TION, *n.* The act of making frantic. *Whitlock.*

DE-MEPH-I-TI-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of purifying from mephitic or foul air.

DE-MEPH'I-TIZE, *v. t.* To purify from foul, unwholesome air.

DE-MEPH'I-TIZED, *pp.* Purified; freed from foul air.

DE-MEPH'I-TI-ZING, *ppr.* Purifying from foul air.

DE-MER'IT, *n.* [Fr. *demerite.*] 1. That which deserves punishment; the opposite of *merit*; an ill-deserving; that which is blamable or punishable in moral conduct; vice or crime. 2. *Anciently*, merit; desert; *in a good sense. Shak.*

† DE-MER'IT, *v. t.* To deserve blame or punishment.

DE-MERS'ED, *a.* [L. *demersus.*] Plunged; situated or growing under water.

DE-MER'SION, *n.* [L. *demersio.*] 1. A plunging into a fluid; a drowning. 2. The state of being overwhelmed in water or earth. 3. The putting of a medicine in a dissolving liquor.

DE-MESNE', (de-meen') *See* DEMAIN.

DEM'I, a prefix, Fr. *demi*, from the L. *dimidium*, signifies *half.* It is used only in composition.

DEM'I-BRI-GADE', *n.* A half-brigade.

DEM'I-CA'DENCE, *n.* In *music*, an imperfect cadence, or one that falls on any other than the key note.

DEM'I-CAN'NON, *n.* A cannon of different sizes; the *lowest* carries a ball of 30 pounds weight, and 6 inches diameter; the *ordinary* is 12 feet long, and carries a shot of 6 inches and one-sixth diameter, and 32 pounds weight; that of the greatest size is 12 feet long, and carries a ball of 6 inches and five-eighths diameter, and 36 pounds weight. *Dict.*

DEM'I-CROSS, *n.* An instrument for taking the altitude of the sun and stars.

DEM'I-CUL'VER-IN, *n.* A large gun or piece of ordnance; the least is 10 feet long, and carries a ball of 9 pounds weight and 4 inches diameter; that of ordinary size carries a ball of 4 inches and two-eighths diameter, and 10 pounds 11 ounces in weight; the largest size is 10 feet and a third in length, and carries a ball 4 inches and a half in diameter, and of 12 pounds 11 ounces in weight.

DEM'I-DEV'IL, *n.* Half a devil. *Shak.*

DEM'I-DIS'TANCE, *n.* In *fortification*, the distance between the outward polygons and the flank.

DEM'I-DI'TONE, *n.* In *music*, a minor third. *Busby.*

DEM'I-GOD, *n.* Half a god; one partaking of the divine nature. *Pope.*

DEM'I-GORGE, *n.* In *fortification*, that part of the polygon which remains after the flank is raised, and goes from the curtain to the angle of the polygon.

DEM'I-GROAT, *n.* A half-groat. *Shenstone.*

DEM'I-LANCE, *n.* A light lance; a half-pike.

DEM'I-LUNE, *n.* A half-moon.

DEM'I-MAN, *n.* Half a man; *a term of reproach.*

DEM'I-NA-TURED, *a.* Having half the nature of another animal. *Shak.*

DEM'I-PREM'I-SES, *n. plu.* Half-premises. *Hooker.*

DEM'I-QUA-VER, *n.* A note in *music*, of half the length of the quaver.

DEM'I-REP, *n.* A woman of suspicious chastity. [Demi-reputation.]

DEM'I-SEM'I-QUA'VER, *n.* The shortest note in music, two of which are equal to a semi-quaver.

DEM'I-TONE, *n.* In *music*, an interval of half a tone; a semi-tone.

DEM'I-VILL, *n.* A half-vill, consisting of five freemen or frank pledges. *Blackstone.*

DEM'I-VOLT, *n.* One of the seven artificial motions of a horse, in which he raises his fore legs in a particular manner.

DEM'I-WOLF, *n.* Half a wolf; a mongrel dog, between a dog and a wolf; *lycisca. Shak.*

DEM'I-JOHN, *n.* A large glass vessel or bottle.

† DEM'I-GRATE, DEM-I-GRA'TION. *See* MIGRATE.

DE-MIS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be leased.

DE-MISE', *n.* [Fr. *demis, demise.*] 1. In *England*, a laying down or removal, applied to the crown or royal authority. The *demise* of the crown is a transfer of the crown, royal authority or kingdom, to a successor. *Blackstone.* 2. A conveyance or transfer of an estate, by lease or will.—*Demise and redemise*, a conveyance where there are mutual leases made from one to another of the same land, or something out of it.

DE-MISE', *v. t.* 1. To transfer or convey; to lease. 2. To bequeath; to grant by will. *Swift.*

DE-MIS'SION, *n.* A lowering; degradation; depression. *L'Estrange.*

DE-MISS'IVE, or DE-MISS', *a.* Humble. [*Little used.*] *Shenstone.*

† DE-MISS'LY, *adv.* In a humble manner. *Sherwood.*

DE-MIS'SO-RY. *See* DIMISSORY.

† DE-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *demitto.*] To let fall; to depress; to submit.

DEM'I-URGE, *n.* [Gr. δημιουργος.] In the *mythology of Eastern philosophers*, an eon employed in the creation of the world; a subordinate workman.

DEM-I-UR'GIC, *a.* Pertaining to a demiurge, or to creative power.

DE-MOC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. δημοκρατια.] Government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively, or in which the people exercise the powers of legislation.

DEM'O-CRAT, *n.* One who adheres to a government by the people, or favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men.

DEM-O-CRAT'IC, } *a.* Popular; pertaining to democ-
DEM-O-CRAT'I-CAL, } racy or government by the people.

DEM-O-CRAT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a democratical manner. *Sidney.*

DE-MOC'RA-TIST, *n.* The same as democrat.

DE-MOC'RA-TY, *n.* Democracy. *Burton.*

DE-MOL'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *demolir.*] To throw or pull down; to raze; to destroy, as a heap or structure; to separate any collected mass, or the connected parts of a thing; to ruin.

DE-MOL'ISHED, *pp.* Pulled down; thrown down; razed; destroyed, as a fabric or structure.

DE-MOL'ISH-ER, *n.* One who pulls or throws down; one who destroys or lays waste.

DE-MOL'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Pulling or throwing down; destroying.

DE-MOL'ISH-MENT, *n.* Ruin; overthrow. *Beaumont.*

DEM-O-LI'TION, *n.* The act of overthrowing, pulling down or destroying a pile or structure; ruin; destruction.

DĒ'MON, *n.* [L. *dæmon.*] A spirit, or immaterial being, holding a middle place between men and the celestial deities of the pagans. An evil spirit or genius, which is supposed to influence the conduct or direct the fortunes of mankind.

DĒ'MON-ESS, *n.* A female demon. *Mede.*

DE-MŌ'NI-AC, DE-MO-NĪ'A-CAL, or DE-MŌ'NI-AN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to demons or evil spirits. 2. Influenced by demons; produced by demons or evil spirits.

DE-MŌ'NI-AC, *n.* A human being possessed by a demon.

DE-MŌ'NI-ACS, *n.* In *church history*, a branch of the Anabaptists, whose distinguishing tenet is, that at the end of the world the devil will be saved.

DE-MON-OC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. δαιμων and κρατεω.] The power or government of demons.

DE-MON-OL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. δαιμων and λατρεια.] The worship of demons, or of evil spirits.

DE-MON-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. δαιμων and λογος.] A discourse on demons; a treatise on evil spirits.

DE-MON'O-MIST, *n.* [Gr. δαιμων and νομος.] One that lives in subjection to the devil, or to evil spirits.

DE-MON'O-MY, *n.* The dominion of demons, or of evil spirits. *Herbert.*

DĒ'MON-SHIP, *n.* The state of a demon. *Mede.*

DE-MON'STRA-BLE, *a.* That may be demonstrated; that may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; capable of being shown by certain evidence, or by evidence that admits of no doubt.

DE-MON'STRA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being demonstrable

DE-MON'STRA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to preclude doubt; beyond the possibility of contradiction.

* DEM'ON-STRATE, or DE-MON'STRATE, *v. t.* [L. *demonstro.*] 1. To prove beyond the possibility of doubt; to prove in such a manner as to reduce the contrary position to evident absurdity.—2. In *anatomy*, to exhibit the parts when dissected.

* DEM'ON-STRA-TED, *pp.* Proved beyond the possibility of doubt; rendered certain to the mind.

* DEM'ON-STRA-TING, *ppr.* Proving to be certain; evincing beyond the possibility of doubt.

DEM-ON-STRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of demonstrating, or of exhibiting certain proof. 2. The highest degree of evidence; certain proof exhibited, or such proof as establishes a fact or proposition beyond a possibility of doubt, or as shows the contrary position to be absurd or impossible. 3. Indubitable evidence of the senses, or of reason; evidence which satisfies the mind of the certainty of a fact or proposition.—4. In *logic*, a series of syllogisms, all whose premises are either definitions, self-evident truths, or propositions already established. 5. Show; exhibition.—6. In *anatomy*, the exhibition of parts dissected.

DE-MON'STRA-TIVE, *a.* 1. Showing or proving by certain evidence; having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive. 2. Having the power of showing with clearness and certainty.

DE-MON'STRA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With certain evidence; with proof which cannot be questioned; certainly; clearly; convincingly.

* DEM'ON-STRA-TOR, *n.* 1. One who demonstrates; one who proves any thing with certainty, or with indubitable evidence.—2. In *anatomy*, one who exhibits the parts when dissected.

DE-MON'STRA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to demonstrate; having a tendency to prove beyond a possibility of doubt.

DE-MOR-AL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of subverting or corrupting morals; destruction of moral principles.

DE-MOR'AL-IZE, *v. t.* To corrupt or undermine the morals of; to destroy or lessen the effect of moral principles on; to render corrupt in morals. *Grattan.*

DE-MOR'AL-IZED, *pp.* Corrupted in morals.

DE-MOR'AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* 1. Corrupting or destroying morals or moral principles. 2. *a.* Tending to destroy morals or moral principles.

† DE-MULCE', (de-muls') *v. t.* [L. *demulceo.*] To sooth; to soften or pacify.

DE-MUL'CENT, *a.* [L. *demulcens.*] Softening; mollifying; lenient.

DE-MUL'CENT, *n.* Any medicine which lessens acrimony, or the effects of stimulus on the solids; that which softens or mollifies; as gums, roots of marsh-mallows, and other mucilaginous substances.

DE-MUR', *v. i.* [Fr. *demeurer.*] 1. To stop; to pause; to hesitate; to suspend proceeding; to delay determination or conclusion.—2. In *law*, to stop at any point in the pleadings, and rest or abide on that point in law for a decision of the cause.

DE-MUR', *v. t.* To doubt of. [*Not legitimate.*] *Milton.*

DE-MUR', *n.* Stop; pause; hesitation as to the propriety of proceeding; suspense of proceeding or decision.

DE-MŪRE', *a.* Sober; grave; modest; downcast. *Bacon.*

† DE-MŪRE', *v. i.* To look with a grave countenance. *Shak.*

DE-MŪRE'LY, *adv.* With a grave, solemn countenance; with a fixed look; with a solemn gravity.

DE-MŪRE'NESS, *n.* Gravity of countenance; soberness; a modest look. *Sidney.*

DE-MUR'RAGE, *n.* An allowance made to the master of a trading vessel, for delay or detention in port beyond the appointed time of departure.

DE-MUR'RER, *n.* 1. One who demurs.—2. In *law*, a stop at some point in the pleadings, and a resting of the decision of the cause on that point; an issue on matter of law.

DE-MUR'RING, *ppr.* Stopping; pausing; suspending proceedings or decision; resting or abiding on a point in law.

DE-MY', *n.* [Fr. *demi.*] 1. A particular size of paper; a kind of paper of small size. 2. A half fellow at Magdalen college, Oxford.

DEN, *n.* [Sax. *den, denc, denn.*] 1. A cave or hollow place in the earth; usually applied to a cave, pit, or subterraneous recess, used for concealment, shelter, protection or security. 2. As a termination, in names of places, it denotes the place to be in a valley or near a wood.

DEN, *v. i.* To dwell as in a den.

DE-NAR'COT-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of narcotine; to deprive of the narcotic principle or quality. *Journ. of Science.*

DEN'A-RY, *a.* [L. *denarius.*] Containing ten.

DEN'A-RY, *n.* The number ten. *Digby.*

* DE-NA'TION-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To divest of national character or rights, by transferrence to the service of another nation. *See* NATIONAL.

† DE-NĀY', *n.* Denial; refusal. *Shak.*

† DE-NĀY', *v. t.* To deny. *Spenser.*

DEN'DRA-CHATE, *n.* [Gr. δενδρον and αχατης.] Arborescent agate; agate containing the figures of shrubs or parts of plants.

DEN'DRITE, *n.* [Gr. δενδριτις.] A stone or mineral on or in which are the figures of shrubs or trees; an arborescent mineral.

DEN-DRIT'IC, DEN-DRIT'I-CAL, } *a.* Containing the figures of shrubs or trees.

DEN'DROID, *a.* [Gr. δενδρον and ειδος.] Resembling a shrub.

DEN'DROIT, *n.* A fossil which has some resemblance in form to the branch of a tree.

DEN'DRO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. δενδρον and λιθος.] A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant.

DEN-DROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. δενδρον and λογος.] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees.

DEN-DROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. δενδρον and μετρεω.] An instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees.

† DEN'E-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *denego.*] To deny.

† DEN-E-GĀ'TION, *n.* Denial.

DE-NĪ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be denied, or contradicted.

DE-NĪ'AL, *n.* 1. An affirmation to the contrary; an assertion that a declaration or fact stated is not true; negation; contradiction. 2. Refusal to grant; the negation of a request or petition. 3. A rejection, or refusing to acknowledge; a disowning.—4. A *denial of one's self*, is a declining of some gratification; restraint of one's appetites or propensities.

DE-NĪ'ER, *n.* One who denies, or contradicts; one who refuses, or rejects; a disowner; one who does not own, avow or acknowledge.

DE-NIĒR', *n.* [Fr.] A small denomination of French money, the twelfth part of a sol; a small copper coin.

* DEN'I-GRATE, *v. t.* [L. *denigro.*] To blacken; to make black. *Boyle.*

DEN-I-GRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making black; a blackening.

DEN'I-SON, *n.* The same as DENIZEN.

† DEN-I-TRĀ'TION, *n.* A disengaging of nitric acid.

DEN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making one a denizen, subject or citizen.

DEN'I-ZEN, (den'e-zn) *n.* [W. *dinaswr.*] 1. In *England*, an alien who is made a subject by the king's letters patent, holding a middle state between an alien and a natural born subject. 2. A stranger admitted to residence and certain rights in a foreign country. 3. A citizen.

DEN'I-ZEN, *v. t.* To make a denizen; to admit to residence with certain rights and privileges; to infranchise.

DE-NOM'I-NA-BLE, *a.* That may be denominated, or named. *Brown.*

DE-NOM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *denomino.*] To name; to give a name or epithet to.

DE-NOM'I-NA-TED, *pp.* Named; called.

DE-NOM'I-NA-TING, *ppr.* Naming.

DE-NOM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of naming. 2. A name or appellation; a vocal sound, customarily used to express

a thing or a quality, in discourse. 3. A class, society or collection of individuals, called by the same name.

DE-NOM'I-NA-TIVE, *a.* That gives a name; that confers a distinct appellation.

DE-NOM'I-NA-TOR, *n.* 1. He that gives a name. 2. In *arithmetic*, that number placed below the line in vulgar fractions, which shows into how many parts the integer is divided.

DE-NŌT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be denoted or marked.

DEN'O-TATE. *See* DENOTE.

DEN-O-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *denotatio.*] The act of denoting. *Hammond.*

DE-NŌT'A-TIVE, *a.* Having power to denote.

DE-NŌTE', *v. t.* [L. *denoto.*] 1. To mark; to signify by a visible sign; to indicate; to express. 2. To show; to betoken; to indicate.

DE-NŌT'ED, *pp.* Marked; signified; indicated.

DE-NŌTE'MENT, *n.* Sign; indication. *Shak.*

DE-NŌT'ING, *ppr.* Marking; expressing; indicating.

DE-NOUE-MENT, (de-noo'mong') *n.* [Fr.] The unraveling or discovery of a plot. [*Not English.*] *Warton.*

DE-NOUNCE', (de-nouns') *v. t.* [Fr. *denoncer.*] 1. To declare solemnly; to proclaim in a threatening manner; to announce or declare, as a threat. 2. To threaten by some outward sign or expression. 3. To inform against; to accuse.

DE-NOUN'CED, (de-nounst') *pp.* 1. Threatened by open declaration. 2. Accused; proclaimed.

DE-NOUNCE'MENT, (de-nouns'ment) *n.* The declaration of a menace, or of evil; denunciation.

DE-NOUN'CER, *n.* One who denounces, or declares a menace.

DE-NOUN'CING, *ppr.* Declaring, as a threat; threatening; accusing.

DENSE, (dens) *a.* [L. *densus*; Fr. *dense.*] 1. Close; compact; having its constituent parts closely united; applied to solids or fluids. 2. Thick.

DENSE'NESS, (dens'nes) *n.* The same as *density.*

DENS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *densitas.*] 1. Closeness of constituent parts; compactness. 2. Thickness.

DENT, *n.* 1. *Literally*, a tooth or projecting point. But it is used to express a gap or notch, or rather a depression or small hollow in a solid body; a hollow made by the pressure of a harder body on a softer; indentation. In this sense, it is in customary use in the *United States.* 2. A stroke. *Spenser.*

DENT, *v. t.* To make a dent or small hollow. *See* INDENT.

DEN'TAL, *a.* [L. *dentalis.*] Pertaining to the teeth.—In *grammar*, formed or pronounced by the teeth, with the aid of the tongue.

DEN'TAL, *n.* 1. An articulation or letter formed by placing the end of the tongue against the upper teeth, or against the gum that covers the root of the upper teeth. 2. A genus of shell-fish, *dentalium*, of several species.

DEN'TA-LĪTE, *n.* A fossil shell of the genus *dentalium.*

DEN'TATE, } *a.* [L. *dentatus.*] Toothed; notched. In
DEN'TA-TED, } *botany*, a *dentated* root is one that consists of a concatenation of joints, resembling a necklace. A *dentate* leaf is one that has horizontal points, with a space between each, or points in the plane of the disk, or having points like teeth on the margin.

DEN'TA-TO-SIN'U-ATE, *a.* Having points like teeth, with hollows about the edge.

DENT'ED, *a.* Indented; impressed with little hollows.

DEN-TEL'LI, *n.* [It. *dentello.*] Modillions. *Spectator.*

DEN'TI-CLE, *n.* [L. *denticulus.*] A small tooth or projecting point. *Lee.*

DEN-TIC'U-LATE, } *a.* [L. *denticulatus.*] Having small
DEN-TIC'U-LA-TED, } teeth or notches.

DEN-TIC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The state of being set with small teeth, or prominences or points, resembling the teeth of a saw.

DEN'TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *dens* and *forma.*] Having the form of a tooth. *Kirwan.*

DEN'TI-FRICE, *n.* [Fr.] A powder or other substance to be used in cleaning the teeth.

DEN'TIL, *n.* [L. *dens.*] In *architecture*, an ornament in cornices bearing some resemblance to teeth; used particularly in the Ionic and Corinthian orders.

DEN'TIST, *n.* One whose occupation is to clean and extract teeth, or repair the loss of them.

DEN-TĪ''TION, *n.* [L. *dentitio.*] 1. The breeding or cutting of teeth in infancy. 2. The time of breeding teeth.

DEN'TIZE, *v. t.* To renew the teeth, or have them renewed.

DEN'TOID, *a.* [L. *dens*, and Gr. εἰδος.] Having the form of teeth. *Barton.*

DE-NŪ'DATE, } *v. t.* [L. *denudo.*] To strip; to divest of
DE-NŪDE', } all covering; to make bare or naked.

DEN-U-DĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of stripping off covering; a making bare.—2. In *geology*, the act of washing away the surface of the earth by the deluge or other flood.

DE-NŪD'ED, *pp.* Stripped; divested of covering; laid bare.

DE-NŪD'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off covering; making bare.

DE-NUN'CIATE, *v. t.* [L. *denuncio.*] To denounce, *which see.*

DE-NUN-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *denunciatio.*] 1. Publication; proclamation; annunciation; preaching. 2. Solemn or formal declaration, accompanied with a menace; or the declaration of intended evil; proclamation of a threat; a public menace.

DE-NUN-CI-Ā'TOR, *n.* 1. He that denounces; one who publishes or proclaims, especially intended evil; one who threatens. 2. An accuser; one who informs against another.

DE-NŸ', *v. t.* [Fr. *denier.*] 1. To contradict; to gainsay; to declare a statement or position not to be true. 2. To refuse to grant. 3. Not to afford; to withhold. 4. To disown; to refuse or neglect to acknowledge; not to confess. 5. To reject; to disown; not to receive or embrace. 6. Not to afford or yield.—*To deny one's self*, is to decline the gratification of appetites or desires; to refrain from; to abstain.

DE-OB-STRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *de* and *obstruo.*] To remove obstructions, or impediments to a passage; to clear from any thing that hinders the passage of fluids in the proper ducts of the body.

DE-OB-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* Cleared of obstructions; opened.

DE-OB-STRUCT'ING, *ppr.* Removing impediments to a passage.

DE-OB'STRU-ENT, *a.* Removing obstructions; having power to clear or open the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body; resolving viscidities; aperient.

DE-OB'STRU-ENT, *n.* Any medicine which removes obstructions, and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body, as the pores and lacteal vessels; an aperient.

DĒ'O-DAND, *n.* [L. *Deo dandus.*] In *England*, a personal chattel which is the immediate occasion of the death of a rational creature, and, for that reason, *given to God*, that is, forfeited to the king, to be applied to pious uses, and distributed in alms by his high almoner. *Blackstone.*

† DE-ON'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *deonero.*] To unload.

DE-OP'PI-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *de* and *oppilo.*] To free from obstructions; to clear a passage. [*Little used.*]

DE-OP-PI-LĀ'TION, *n.* The removal of obstructions. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

DE-OP'PI-LA-TIVE, *a.* Deobstruent; aperient. *Harvey.*

† DE-OR-DI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *de* and *ordinatio.*] Disorder. *Rawley.*

† DE-OS'CU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *deosculor.*] To kiss.

† DE-OS-CU-LĀ'TION, *n.* A kissing. *Stillingfleet.*

DE-OX'Y-DATE, *v. t.* [*de* and *oxydate.*] To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxyd.

DE-OX'Y-DA-TED, *pp.* Reduced from the state of an oxyd.

DE-OX'Y-DA-TING, *ppr.* Reducing from the state of an oxyd.

DE-OX-Y-DĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxyd.

DE-OX-Y-DI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Deoxydation.

DE-OX'Y-DIZE, *v. t.* To deoxydate.

DE-OX'Y-DIZED, *pp.* Deoxydated.

DE-OX'Y-DIZ-ING, *ppr.* Deoxydating.

DE-OX'Y-GEN-ATE, *v. t.* To deprive of oxygen. *Davy.*

DE-OX'Y-GEN-A-TED, *pp.* Deprived of oxygen.

DE-OX'Y-GEN-A-TING, *ppr.* Depriving of oxygen.

DE-OX-Y-GEN-Ā'TION, *n.* The act or operation of depriving of oxygen.

DE-PAINT', *v. t.* [Fr. *depeindre*, *depeint.*] 1. To paint; to picture; to represent in colors, as by painting the resemblance of. *Spenser.* 2. To describe in words. *Gay.*

DE-PAINT'ED, *pp.* Painted; represented in colors; described.

DE-PAINT'ER, *n.* A painter. *Douglas.*

DE-PAINT'ING, *ppr.* Painting; representing in colors describing.

DE-PART', *v. i.* [Fr. *departir.*] 1. To go or move from. 2. To go from; to leave; to desist, as from a practice. 3. To leave; to deviate from; to forsake; not to adhere to or follow. 4. To desist; to leave; to abandon. 5. To be lost; to perish; to vanish. 6. To die; to decease; to leave this world.—*To depart this life*, is elliptical, *from* being understood. 7. To leave; to forsake; to abandon. 8. To cease. 9. To deviate; to vary from. 10. To vary; to deviate from the title or defense in pleading. 11. To part with; [*not in use.*] *Shak.*—*To depart from God*, is to forsake his service, and live in sin; to apostatize; to revolt; to desert his government and laws.—*God departs from men*, when he abandons them to their own sinful inclinations.

† DE-PART', *v. t.* To divide or separate; to part. *Shak.*

† DE-PART', *n.* 1. The act of going away; death. *Shak.* 2. Division; separation. *Bacon.*

† DE-PART'ER, *n.* One who refines metals by separation.

DE-PART'ING, *ppr.* Going from; leaving; desisting; forsaking; vanishing; dying.

DE-PART'ING, *n.* A going away; separation. *Shak.*

DE-PART'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *departement.*] 1. *Literally*, a separation or division; hence, a separate part, or portion;

a division of territory. 2. A separate allotment or part of business; a distinct province, in which a class of duties are allotted to a particular person. 3. A separate station.

DE-PART-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a department, or division.

DE-PĂRT'URE, *n.* 1. The act of going away; a moving from or leaving a place. 2. Death; decease; removal from the present life. 3. A forsaking; abandonment. 4. A desisting. 5. Ruin; destruction. 6. A deviation from the title or defense in pleading.—7. In *navigation*, the distance of two places on the same parallel, counted in miles of the equator.

DE-PAS'CENT, *a.* [L. *depascens.*] Feeding.

DE-PĂST'URE, *v. t.* [L. *depascor.*] To eat up, to consume. *Spenser.*

DE-PĂST'URE, *v. i.* To feed; to graze. *Blackstone.*

DE-PĂST'U-RING, *ppr.* Feeding; grazing; eating up.

DE-PĄU'PER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *depaupero.*] To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness. *Arbuthnot.*

DE-PĄU'PER-A-TED, *pp.* Impoverished; made poor.

DE-PĄU'PER-A-TING, *ppr.* Impoverishing; making poor.

† DE-PĔC'TI-BLE, *a.* [L. *depecto.*] Tough; thick.

DE-PEC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *depeculatio.*] A robbing of the commonwealth. *Cockeram.*

† DE-PEINCT', (de-pānt') *v. t.* [L. *depingo.*] To paint.

DE-PEND', *v. i.* [L. *dependeo.*] 1. To hang; to be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above. 2. To be connected with any thing, as the cause of its existence or of its operation and effects; to rely on; to have such connection with any thing as a cause, that, without it, the effect would not be produced. 3. To adhere; to hold to; to be retained. 4. To be in suspense; to be undetermined. 5. To rely; to rest with confidence; to trust; to confide; to have full confidence or belief.—*To depend on* or *upon*, to rely; to trust in, with confidence.

† DE-PEND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be depended on. *Pope.*

DE-PEND'ENCE, } *n.* 1. A state of hanging down from a
DE-PEND'EN-CY, } supporter. 2. Any thing hanging down; a series of things hanging to another. 3. Concatenation; connection by which one thing is sustained by another, in its place, operations or effects, or is affected by it. 4. A state of being at the disposal of another; a state of being subject to the will of an intelligent cause, or to the power and operation of any other cause; inability to sustain itself without the aid of. 5. Reliance; confidence; trust; a resting on. 6. Accident; that of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else; that which pertains to something else. 7. That which is attached to, but subordinate to something else. 8. A territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it belongs, but subject to its dominion.

DE-PEND'ENT, *a.* 1. Hanging down. 2. Subject to the power of; at the disposal of; not able to exist or sustain itself without the will or power of. 3. Relying on for support or favor; unable to subsist or to perform any thing, without the aid of.

DE-PEND'ENT, *n.* One who is at the disposal of another; one who is sustained by another, or who relies on another for support or favor; a retainer.

DE-PEND'ER, *n.* One who depends; a dependent.

DE-PEND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Hanging down; relying. 2. *a.* Pending; undecided.

DE-PER'DIT, *a.* [L. *deperditus.*] That which is lost or destroyed. *Paley.*

DEP-ER-DĪ''TION, *n.* Loss; destruction. *Brown.*

DE-PER'DIT-LY, *adv.* In a lost or ruined manner.

DE-PHLEG'MATE, *v. t.* [*de*, and Gr. φλεγμα.] To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation; to clear spirit or acids of aqueous matter; to rectify. [*Dephlegm* is used by *Boyle.*]

DEPH-LEG-MĀ'TION, *n.* The operation of separating water from spirits and acids, by evaporation or repeated distillation.

† DE-PHLEGM'ED-NESS, (de-flem'ed-nes) *n.* A state of being freed from water. *Boyle.*

DEPH-LO-GIS'TI-CATE, *v. t.* [*de*, and Gr. φλογιστος.] To deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability.

DEPH-LO-GIS'TI-CA-TED, *pp.* Deprived of phlogiston.

DE-PICT', *v. t.* [L. *depingo, depictum.*] 1. To paint; to portray; to form a likeness in colours. 2. To describe; to represent in words.

DE-PICT'ED, *pp.* Painted; represented in colors; described.

DE-PICT'ING, *ppr.* Painting; representing in colors, or in words.

DE-PICT'URE, *v. t.* To paint; to picture; to represent in colors. *See* DEPICT.

DEP'I-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *depilo.*] To strip of hair.

DEP-I-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of pulling off the hair.

* DE-PIL'A-TO-RY, *a.* Having the quality or power to take off hair and make bald.

* DE-PIL'A-TO-RY, *n.* Any application which is used to take off the hair of an animal body; such as lime and orpiment. *Encyc.*

† DEP'I-LOUS, *a.* Without hair. *Brown.*

DEP-LAN-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *deplanto.*] The act of taking up plants from beds.

DE-PLĒ'TION, *n.* [L. *depleo.*] The act of emptying; particularly, in the *medical art*, the act of diminishing the quantity of blood in the vessels by venesection; blood-letting.

DE-PLŌR'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be deplored or lamented; lamentable; that demands or causes lamentation; hence, sad; calamitous; grievous; miserable; wretched. *Deplorate*, in a like sense, is not used. 2. In *popular use*, low; contemptible; pitiable.

DE-PLŌR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being deplorable; misery; wretchedness; a miserable state.

DE-PLŌR'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to be deplored; lamentably; miserably.

DEP-LO-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of lamenting.—In *music*, a dirge or mournful strain.

DE-PLŌRE', *v. t.* [L. *deploro.*] To lament; to bewail; to mourn; to feel or express deep and poignant grief for.

DE-PLŌR'ED, (de-plōrd') *pp.* Lamented; bewailed; deeply regretted.

† DE-PLŌR'ED-LY, *adv.* Lamentably. *Taylor.*

† DE-PLŌRE'MENT, *n.* A weeping; a lamenting.

DE-PLŌR'ER, *n.* One who deplores or deeply laments; a deep mourner.

DE-PLŌR'ING, *ppr.* Bewailing; deeply lamenting.

DE-PLOY', *v. t.* [Fr. *deployer.*] To display, to open, to extend; *a military term.*

DE-PLOY', *v. i.* To open; to extend; to form a more extended front or line.

DE-PLOY'ING, *ppr.* Opening; extending; displaying.

DEP-LU-MĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers. 2. A tumor of the eyelids with loss of hair.

DE-PLŪME', *v. t.* [L. *deplumo.*] To strip or pluck off feathers; to deprive of plumage.

DE-PLŪM'ED, (de-plūmd') *pp.* Stripped of feathers or plumes.

DE-PLŪM'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off plumes or feathers.

DE-PŌ'LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of polarity.

† DE-PŌNE', *v. t.* [L. *depono.*] To lay down as a pledge; to wage. *Hudibras.*

DE-PŌ'NENT, *a.* [L. *deponens.*] 1. Laying down.—2. A *deponent verb*, in the *Latin Grammar*, is a verb which has a passive termination, with an active signification.

DE-PŌ'NENT, *n.* 1. One who deposes, or gives a deposition under oath; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice. 2. A deponent verb.

DE-POP'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *depopulor.*] To dispeople; to unpeople; to deprive of inhabitants.

DE-POP'U-LATE, *v. i.* To become dispeopled.

DE-POP'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Dispeopled; deprived of inhabitants.

DE-POP'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Dispeopling; depriving of inhabitants.

DE-POP-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of dispeopling; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants.

DE-POP'U-LA-TOR, *n.* One who depopulates; one who destroys or expels the inhabitants of a city, town or country; a dispeopler.

DE-PŌRT', *v. t.* [Fr. *deporter.*] 1. With the *reciprocal pronoun*, to carry; to demean; to behave. 2. To transport; to carry away, or from one country to another. *Walsh.*

DE-PŌRT', *n.* Behaviour; carriage; demeanor; deportment. [*A poetic word.*] *Milton.*

DEP-OR-TĀ'TION, *n.* Transportation; a carrying away; a removal from one country to another, or to a distant place; exile; banishment.

DE-PŌRT'ED, *pp.* Carried away; transported; banished.

DE-PŌRT'ING, *ppr.* Carrying away; removing to a distant place or country; transporting; banishing.

DE-PŌRT'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *deportement.*] Carriage; manner of acting in relation to the duties of life; behaviour; demeanor; conduct; management.

DE-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be deposed, or deprived of office. *Howell.*

DE-PŌ'SAL, *n.* The act of deposing, or divesting of office. *Fox.*

DE-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *deposer.*] 1. To lay down; to throw; to let fall. 2. To reduce from a throne or other high station; to dethrone; to degrade; to divest of office. 3. To give testimony on oath, especially to give testimony which is committed to writing; to give answers to interrogatories, intended as evidence in a court. 4. To lay aside. *Barrow.* 5. To take away; to strip; to divest; [*not in use.*] *Shak.* 6. To examine on oath; [*not in use.*] *Shak.*

DE-PŌSE', *v. i.* To bear witness. *Sidney.*

DE-PŌS'ED, (de-pōzd') *pp.* Dethroned; degraded; testified.

DE-PŌS'ER, *n.* One who deposes or degrades from office.
DE-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Dethroning; degrading; bearing witness.
DE-PŌS'ING, *n.* The act of dethroning. *Selden.*
DE-POS'IT, *v. t.* [L. *depositum.*] 1. To lay down; to lay; to throw down. 2. To lay up; to lay in a place for preservation. 3. To lodge in the hands of a person for safe-keeping or other purpose; to commit to the care of; to intrust; to commit to one as a pledge. 4. To lay aside; [*little used.*]
DE-POS'IT, *n.* 1. That which is laid or thrown down; any matter laid or thrown down, or lodged. *Kirwan.* 2. Any thing intrusted to the care of another; a pledge; a pawn; a thing given as security, or for preservation. 3. A place where things are deposited; a depository. 4. [Fr. *depôt.*] A city or town where goods are lodged for safe-keeping or for re-shipment.—*In deposit*, in a state of pledge, or for safe-keeping.
DE-POS'I-TA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *depositaire.*] A person with whom any thing is left or lodged in trust; one to whom a thing is committed for safe keeping, or to be used for the benefit of the owner; a trustee; a guardian.
DE-POS'IT-ING, *ppr.* Laying down; pledging; repositing.
DEP-O-SI''TION, *n.* [L. *depositio.*] 1. The act of laying or throwing down. 2. That which is thrown down; that which is lodged. 3. The act of giving testimony under oath. 4. The attested written testimony of a witness; an affidavit. 5. The act of dethroning a king, or the degrading of a person from an office or station; a divesting of sovereignty, or of office and dignity; a depriving of clerical orders.
DE-POS'I-TO-RY, *n.* A place where any thing is lodged for safe-keeping.
DE-POS'I-TUM, *n.* A deposit. [*Not English, nor in use.*]
DE-POT, (de-po') [A French word. *See* DEPOSIT.]
DEP-RA-VĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *depravatio.*] 1. The act of making bad or worse; the act of corrupting. 2. The state of being made bad or worse; degeneracy; a state in which good qualities are lost, or impaired. 3. Censure; defamation; [*not used.*] *Shak.*
DE-PRĀVE', *v. t.* [L. *depravo.*] 1. To make bad or worse; to impair good qualities; to make bad qualities worse; to vitiate; to corrupt. 2. To defame; to vilify; [*not used.*] *Shak.*
DE-PRĀV'ED, (de-prāvd') *pp.* 1. Made bad or worse; vitiated; tainted; corrupted. 2. *a.* Corrupt; wicked; destitute of holiness or good principles.
DE-PRĀV'ED-LY, *adv.* In a corrupt manner.
DE-PRĀV'ED-NESS, *n.* Corruption; taint; a vitiated state. *Hammond.*
DE-PRĀVE'MENT, *n.* A vitiated state. *Brown.*
DE-PRĀV'ER, *n.* A corrupter; he who vitiates; a vilifier.
DE-PRĀV'ING, *ppr.* Making bad; corrupting.
† DE-PRĀV'ING, *n.* A traducing.
DE-PRAV'I-TY, *n.* 1. Corruption; a vitiated state. 2. A vitiated state of the heart; wickedness; corruption of moral principles; destitution of holiness or good principles.
† DEP'RE-ĊA-BLE, *a.* That is to be averted, or begged off.
DEP'RE-ĊATE, *v. t.* [L. *deprecor.*] 1. To pray against; to pray or entreat that a present evil may be removed, or an expected one averted. 2. *More generally*, to regret; to have or to express deep sorrow at a present evil, or at one that may occur. 3. To implore mercy of; [*improper.*] *Prior.*
DEP'RE-ĊA-TED, *pp.* Prayed against; deeply regretted.
DEP'RE-ĊA-TING, *ppr.* Praying against; regretting.
DEP-RE-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* 1. A praying against; a praying that an evil may be removed or prevented. 2. Entreaty; petitioning; an excusing; a begging pardon for.
DEP'RE-ĊA-TOR, *n.* One who deprecates.
DEP'RE-ĊA-TO-RY, } *a.* 1. That serves to deprecate;
DEP'RE-ĊA-TIVE, } tending to remove or avert evil by prayer. 2. Having the form of prayer.
DE-PRĒ'CIATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *depretio.*] 1. To lessen the price of a thing; to cry down the price or value. 2. To undervalue; to represent as of little value or merit, or of less value than is commonly supposed. 3. To lower the value.
DE-PRĒ'CIATE, *v. i.* To fall in value; to become of less worth.
DE-PRĒ'CIA-TED, *pp.* Lessened in value or price; undervalued.
DE-PRĒ'CIA-TING, *ppr.* 1. Lessening the price or worth; undervaluing. 2. Falling in value.
DE-PRE-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of lessening or crying down price or value. 2. The falling of value; reduction of worth.
DEP'RE-DATE, *v. t.* [L. *deprædor.*] 1. To plunder; to rob; to pillage; to take the property of an enemy or of a foreign country by force. 2. To prey upon; to waste; to spoil. 3. To devour; to destroy by eating.
DEP'RE-DATE, *v. i.* To take plunder or prey; to commit waste.
DEP'RE-DA-TED, *pp.* Spoiled; plundered; wasted; pillaged.
DEP'RE-DA-TING, *ppr.* Plundering; robbing; pillaging.
DEP-RE-DĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of plundering; a robbing; a pillaging. 2. Waste; consumption; a taking away by any act of violence.
DEP'RE-DA-TOR, *n.* One who plunders, or pillages; a spoiler; a waster.
DEP'RE-DA-TO-RY, *a.* Plundering; spoiling; consisting in pillaging.
DEP-RE-HEND', *v. t.* [L. *deprehendo.*] 1. To catch; to take unawares or by surprise; to seize, as a person committing an unlawful act. 2. To detect; to discover; to obtain the knowledge of. [*Deprehend* and its derivatives are little used.]
† DEP-RE-HEND', *v. i.* To discover.
DEP-RE-HEND'ED, *pp.* Taken by surprise; caught; seized; discovered.
DEP-RE-HEND'ING, *ppr.* Taking unawares; catching; seizing; discovering.
DEP-RE-HEN'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be caught, or discovered.
DEP-RE-HEN'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capableness of being caught or discovered.
DEP-RE-HEN'SION, *n.* A catching or seizing; a discovery.
DE-PRESS', *v. t.* [L. *depressus.*] 1. To press down; to press to a lower state or position. 2. To let fall; to bring down. 3. To render dull or languid; to limit or diminish. 4. To sink; to lower; to deject; to make sad. 5. To humble; to abase. 6. To sink in altitude; to cause to appear lower or nearer the horizon. 7. To impoverish; to lower in temporal estate. 8. To lower in value.
DE-PRESS'ED, (de-prest') *pp.* 1. Pressed or forced down; lowered; dejected; dispirited; sad; humbled; sunk; rendered languid.—2. In *botany*, a *depressed* leaf is hollow in the middle, or has the disk more depressed than the sides.
DE-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Pressing down; lowering in place; letting fall; sinking; dejecting; abasing; impoverishing; rendering languid.
DE-PRES'SION, *n.* 1. The act of pressing down; or the state of being pressed down; a low state. 2. A hollow; a sinking or falling in of a surface; or a forcing inwards. 3. The act of humbling; abasement. 4. A sinking of the spirits; dejection; a state of sadness; want of courage or animation. 5. A low state of strength; a state of body succeeding debility in the formation of disease. 6. A low state of business or of property. 7. The sinking of the polar star towards the horizon, as a person recedes from the pole towards the equator. Also, the distance of a star from the horizon below.—8. In *algebra*, the *depression of an equation* is the bringing of it into lower and more simple terms by division.
DE-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Able or tending to depress or cast down.
DE-PRESS'OR, *n.* 1. He that presses down; an oppressor.—2. In *anatomy*, a muscle that *depresses* or draws down the part to which it is attached.
DEP'RI-MENT, *n.* An epithet applied to one of the straight muscles that move the globe of the eye.
DE-PRIV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be deprived.
DEP-RI-VĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of depriving; a taking away. 2. A state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement by loss of friends or of goods.—3. In *law*, the act of divesting a bishop or other clergyman of his spiritual promotion or dignity; the taking away of a preferment; deposition.
DE-PRIVE', *v. t.* [L. *de* and *privo.*] 1. To take from; to bereave of something possessed or enjoyed. 2. To hinder from possessing or enjoying; to debar. 3. To free or release from. 4. To divest of an ecclesiastical preferment, dignity or office; to divest of orders.
DE-PRĪV'ED, (de-prīvd') *pp.* Bereft; divested; hindered; stripped of office or dignity; deposed; degraded.
DE-PRIVE'MENT, *n.* The state of losing or being deprived.
DE-PRĪV'ER, *n.* He or that which deprives or bereaves.
DE-PRĪV'ING, *ppr.* Bereaving; taking away what is possessed; divesting; hindering from enjoying; deposing.
DEPTH, *n.* 1. Deepness; the distance or measure of a thing from the surface to the bottom, or to the extreme part downwards or inwards. 2. A deep place. 3. The sea, the ocean. 4. The abyss; a gulf of infinite profundity. 5. The middle or height of a season, as the *depth* of winter; or the middle, the darkest or stillest part, as the *depth* of night; or the inner part, a part remote from the border as the *depth* of a wood. 6. Abstruseness; obscurity; that which is not easily explored. 7. Unsearchableness; infinity. 8. The *breadth* and *depth* of the love of Christ are its vast extent. 9. Profoundness; extent of penetration, or of the capacity of penetrating.—10. The *depth* of a squadron or battalion is the number of men in a file, which forms the extent from the front to the rear.—11. *Depth of a sail*, the extent of the square sails from the

head-rope to the foot-rope, or the length of the after-leech of a stay-sail or a boom-sail.

† DEPTH'EN, *v. t.* To deepen. *Dict.*

† DE-PŪ'CE-LATE, *v. t.* To deflour; to bereave of virginity.

† DE-PULSE', *v. t.* To drive away. *Cockeram.*

DE-PUL'SION, *n.* [L. *depulsio.*] A driving or thrusting away. *See* REPULSION.

DE-PUL'SO-RY, *a.* Driving or thrusting away; averting.

DEP'U-RATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *depurer.*] To purify; to free from impurities, heterogeneous matter or feculence.

DEP'U-RATE, *a.* Cleansed; pure; not contaminated. *Glanville.*

DEP'U-RA-TED, *pp.* Purified from heterogeneous matter, or from impurities. *E. Stiles.*

DEP'U-RA-TING, *ppr.* Purifying; freeing from impurities.

DEP-U-RĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of purifying or freeing fluids from heterogeneous matter. 2. The cleansing of a wound from impure matter.

DEP'U-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Cleansing; purifying; or tending to purify. *Sydenham.*

† DE-PŪRE', *v. t.* To depurate.

DEP-U-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of appointing a substitute or representative to act for another; the act of appointing and sending a deputy or substitute to transact business for another, as his agent. 2. A special commission or authority to act as the substitute of another. 3. The person deputed; the person or persons authorized and sent to transact business for another.

DE-PŪTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *deputer.*] To appoint as a substitute or agent to act for another; to appoint and send with a special commission or authority to transact business in another's name.

DE-PŪT'ED, *pp.* Appointed as a substitute; appointed and sent with special authority to act for another.

DE-PŪT'ING, *ppr.* Appointing as a substitute; appointing and sending with a special commission to transact business for another.

DEP'U-TIZE, *v. t.* To appoint a deputy; to empower to act for another, as a sheriff.

DEP'U-TY, *n.* [Fr. *deputé.*] 1. A person appointed or elected to act for another, especially a person sent with a special commission to act in the place of another; a lieutenant; a viceroy.—2. In *law*, one that exercises an office in another's right, and the forfeiture or misdemeanor of such deputy shall cause the person he represents to lose his office.

DEP'U-TY-COL-LEC'TOR, *n.* A person appointed to perform the duties of a collector of the customs, in place of the collector.

DEP'U-TY-MAR'SHAL, *n.* One appointed to act in the place of the marshal.

DEP'U-TY-PŌST'-MAS-TER, *n.* A person who is appointed to act as post-master, in subordination to the post-master-general.

DEP'U-TY-SHER'IFF, } *n.* A person deputed or authorized
DEP'U-TY-SHER'IF, } to perform the duties of the sheriff, as his substitute. In like manner, we use *deputy-commissary, deputy pay-master*, &c.

† DE-QUAN'TI-TATE, *v. t.* To diminish the quantity of. *Brown.*

DER, prefixed to names of places, may be from Sax. *deor*, a wild beast, or from *dur*, water.

DE-RAC'I-NATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *deraciner.*] To pluck up by the roots; to extirpate. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

DE-RAC'I-NA-TED, *pp.* Plucked up by the roots; extirpated.

DE-RAC'I-NA-TING, *ppr.* Tearing up by the roots; extirpating.

† DE-RĀIGN', } *v. t.* [Norm. *derener, dereigner.*] To prove;
† DE-RĀIN', } to justify; to vindicate, as an assertion; to clear one's self.

DE-RĀIGN'MENT, } *n.* The act of deraigning; proof; justification.
DE-RĀIN'MENT, }

DE-RĀNGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *deranger.*] 1. To put out of order; to disturb the regular order of; to throw into confusion. *Burke. Lavoisier Tran.* 2. To embarrass; to disorder. 3. To disorder the intellect; to disturb the regular operations of reason. 4. To remove from place or office, as the personal staff of a principal military officer. *W. H. Sumner.*

DE-RĀNGED, (de-rānjd') *pp.* Put out of order; disturbed; embarrassed; confused; disordered in mind; delirious; distracted.

DE-RĀNGE'MENT, *n.* 1. A putting out of order; disturbance of regularity or regular course; embarrassment. *Washington.* 2. Disorder of the intellect or reason; delirium; insanity. *Paley.*

DE-RĀNG'ING, *ppr.* 1. Putting out of order; disturbing regularity or regular course; embarrassment; confusion. *Hamilton.* 2. Disordering the rational powers.

† DE-RĀY', *v. t.* Tumult; disorder; merriment.

† DĒRE, *a.* Hurtful.

† DĒRE, *v. t.* [Sax. *derian.*] To hurt.

DER'E-LICT, *a.* [L. *derelictus.*] Left; abandoned.

DER'E-LICT, *n.* 1. In *law*, an article of goods, or any commodity, thrown away, relinquished or abandoned by the owner. 2. A tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation or use.

DER-E-LIC'TION, *n.* [L. *derelictio.*] 1. The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim; an utter forsaking; abandonment. 2. The state of being left or abandoned. 3. A leaving or receding from.

DE-RĪDE', *v. t.* [L. *derideo.*] To laugh at in contempt; to turn to ridicule or make sport of; to mock; to treat with scorn by laughter.

DE-RĪD'ED, *pp.* Laughed at in contempt; mocked; ridiculed.

DE-RĪD'ER, *n.* 1. One who laughs at another in contempt; a mocker; a scoffer. 2. A droll or buffoon.

DE-RĪD'ING, *ppr.* Laughing at with contempt; mocking; ridiculing.

DE-RĪD'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of derision or mockery.

DE-RĪ'SION, *n.* [L. *derisio.*] 1. The act of laughing at in contempt. 2. Contempt manifested by laughter; scorn. 3. An object of derision or contempt; a laughing-stock.

DE-RĪ'SIVE, *a.* Containing derision; mocking; ridiculing.

DE-RĪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* With mockery or contempt.

DE-RĪ'SO-RY, *a.* Mocking; ridiculing. *Shaftesbury.*

DE-RĪV'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be derived; that may be drawn or received, as from a source. 2. That may be received from ancestors. 3. That may be drawn, as from premises; deducible. 4. That may be drawn from a radical word.

DER'I-VATE, *n.* [L. *derivatus.*] A word derived from another. *Stuart.*

DER-I-VĀ'TION, *a.* [L. *derivatio.*] 1. The act of deriving, drawing or receiving from a source.—2. In *grammar*, the drawing or tracing of a word from its root or original. 3. A drawing from, or turning aside from, a natural course or channel. 4. A drawing of humors from one part of the body to another. 5. The thing derived or deduced. *Glanville.*

DE-RIV'A-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Derived; taken or having proceeded from another or something preceding; secondary.—2. A *derivative* chord, in *music*, is one derived from a fundamental chord.

DE-RIV'A-TĪVE, *n.* 1. That which is derived; a word which takes its origin in another word, or is formed from it.—2. In *music*, a chord not fundamental.

DE-RIV'A-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* In a derivative manner; by derivation.

DE-RĪVE', *v. t.* [L. *derivo.*] 1. To draw from, as in a regular course or channel; to receive from a source by a regular conveyance. 2. To draw or receive, as from a source or origin. 3. To deduce or draw, as from a root, or primitive word. 4. To turn from its natural course; to divert. 5. To communicate from one to another by descent. 6. To spread in various directions; to cause to flow.

DE-RĪVE', *v. i.* To come or proceed from. [*Not common.*]

DE-RĪV'ED, (de-rīvd') *pp.* Drawn, as from a source; deduced; received; regularly conveyed; descended; communicated; transmitted.

DE-RĪV'ER, *n.* One who derives, or draws from a source.

DE-RĪV'ING, *ppr.* Drawing; receiving; deducing; communicating; diverting or turning into another channel.

DERM'AL, *a.* [Gr. δερμα.] Pertaining to skin; consisting of skin. *Fleming.*

DERM'OID, *a.* [Gr. δερμα and ειδος.] Pertaining to the skin; *a medical term.*

† DERN, *a.* [Sax. *dearn.*] Solitary; sad; cruel.

† DERN'FUL, *a.* Sad; mournful.

* DER-NIER', *a.* [Fr.] Last; final; ultimate; as, the *dernier* resort.

† DERN'LY, *adv.* Sadly; mournfully. *More.*

DER'O-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *derogo.*] 1. To repeal, annul or destroy the force and effect of some part of a law or established rule; to lessen the extent of a law; [*little used.*] 2. To lessen the worth of a person or thing; to disparage.

DER'O-GATE, *v. i.* 1. To take away; to detract; to lessen by taking away a part. 2. To act beneath one's rank, place or birth. [*Unusual.*]

DER'O-GA-TED, *pp.* Diminished in value; degraded; damaged. [*Shakspeare* uses *derogate* in this sense.]

DER'O-GATE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to lessen or take from.

DER'O-GA-TING, *ppr.* Annulling a part; lessening by taking from.

DER-O-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of annulling or revoking a law, or some part of it. *More generally*, the act of taking away or destroying the value or effect of any thing, or of limiting its extent, or of restraining its operation. 2. The act of taking something from merit, reputation or honor; a lessening of value or estimation; detraction; disparagement.

DE-ROG'A-TIVE, *a.* Derogatory. [*The latter is mostly used.*]

DE-ROG'A-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a detracting manner.

DE-ROG'A-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being derogatory.

DE-ROG'A-TO-RY, *a.* Detracting or tending to lessen by taking something from; that lessens the extent, effect or value.

†DER'RING, *a.* Daring. *Spenser.*

DER'VIS, *n.* [Persian.] A Turkish priest or monk, who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life.

DES'ART. *See* DESERT.

DES'CANT, *n.* [Sp. *discante.*] 1. A song or tune composed in parts. 2. A song or tune with various modulations. 3. A discourse; discussion; disputation; animadversion, comment, or a series of comments. 4. The art of composing music in several parts. Descant is *plain*, *figurative* and *double*.

DES-CANT', *v. i.* 1. To run a division or variety with the voice, on a musical ground in true measure; to sing. 2. To discourse; to comment; to make a variety of remarks; to animadvert freely.

DES-CANT'ING, *ppr.* Singing in parts or with various modulations; discoursing freely; commenting.

DES-CANT'ING, *n.* Remark; conjecture. *Burnet.*

DE-SCEND', *v. i.* [L. *descendo.*] 1. To move or pass from a higher to a lower place; to move, come or go downwards; to fall; to sink; to run or flow down. 2. To go down, or to enter. 3. To come suddenly; to fall violently. 4. To go in; to enter. 5. To rush; to invade, as an enemy. 6. To proceed from a source or original; to be derived. 7. To proceed, as from father to son; to pass from a preceding possessor, in the order of lineage, or according to the laws of succession or inheritance. 8. To pass from general to particular considerations. 9. To come down from an elevated or honorable station.—10. In *music*, to fall in sound; to pass from any note to another less acute or shrill, or from sharp to flat.

DE-SCEND', *v. t.* To walk, move or pass downwards on a declivity.

DE-SCEND'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *descendant.*] Any person proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring, in the line of generation.

DE-SCEND'ENT, *a.* 1. Descending; falling; sinking. 2. Proceeding from an original or ancestor.

DE-SCEND-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being descendible, or capable of being transmitted from ancestors. *Blackstone.*

DE-SCEND'I-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be descended, or passed down. 2. That may descend from an ancestor to an heir.

DE-SCEN'SION, *n.* [L. *descensio.*] 1. The act of going downwards; descent; a falling or sinking; declension; degradation.—2. In *astronomy*, *right descension* is an arch of the equinoctial, intercepted between the next equinoctial point and the intersection of the meridian, passing through the centre of the object, at its setting, in a right sphere.

DE-SCEN'SION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to descent.

DE-SCEN'SIVE, *a.* Tending downwards; having power to descend. *Sherwood.*

DE-SCENT', *n.* [Fr. *descente*; L. *descensus.*] 1. The act of descending; the act of passing from a higher to a lower place, by any form of motion, as by walking, riding, rolling, sliding, sinking or falling. 2. Inclination downward; obliquity; slope; declivity. 3. Progress downward; as, the *descent* from higher to lower orders of beings. 4. Fall from a higher to a lower state or station. 5. A landing from ships; invasion of troops from the sea. 6. A passing from an ancestor to an heir; transmission by succession or inheritance. 7. A proceeding from an original or progenitor. 8. Birth; extraction; lineage. 9. A generation; a single degree in the scale of genealogy; distance from the common ancestor. 10. Offspring; issue; descendants. 11. A rank in the scale of subordination. 12. Lowest place.—13. In *music*, a passing from a note or sound to one more grave or less acute.

DE-SCRIB'A-BLE, *a.* That may be described; capable of description.

DE-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *describo.*] 1. To delineate or mark the form or figure. 2. To make or exhibit a figure by motion. 3. To show or represent to others in words; to communicate the resemblance of a thing, by naming its nature, form or properties. 4. To represent by signs. 5. To draw a plan; to represent by lines and other marks on paper, or other material. 6. To define laxly.

DE-SCRIB'ED, (de-skrībd') *pp.* Represented in form by marks or figures; delineated; represented by words or signs.

DE-SCRIB'ER, *n.* One who describes by marks, words or signs.

DE-SCRIB'ING, *ppr.* Representing the form or figure of, by lines or marks; communicating a view of, by words or signs, or by naming the nature and properties.

DE-SCRI'ED, (de-skrīde') *pp.* Espied; discovered; seen.

DE-SCRI'ER, *n.* One who espies, or discovers; a discoverer; a detecter. *Crashaw.*

DE-SCRIP'TION, *n.* [L. *descriptio.*] 1. The act of delineating, or representing the figure of any thing by a plan, to be presented to the eye. 2. The figure or appearance of any thing delineated, or represented by visible lines, marks, colors, &c. 3. The act of representing a thing by words or by signs, or the passage containing such representation; a representation of names, nature or properties, that gives to another a view of the thing. 4. A definition. 5. The qualities expressed in a representation. 6. The persons having the qualities expressed; a class of persons to whom a description is applicable. *Scott.*

DE-SCRIP'TIVE, *a.* Containing description; tending to describe; having the quality of representing.

†DE-SCRIVE', *v. t.* [It. *descrivere.*] To describe.

DE-SCRY', *v. t.* [Norm. *descrier* or *discriver.*] 1. To espy; to explore; to examine by observation. 2. To detect; to find out; to discover any thing concealed. 3. To see; to behold; to have a sight of from a distance. 4. To give notice of something suddenly discovered; [*not in use.*] *Hall.*

DE-SCRY', *n.* Discovery; thing discovered. [*Unusual.*]

DE-SCRY'ING, *ppr.* Discovering; espying.

†DES'E-CATE, *v. t.* To cut off; to cut away; to mow. *Cockeram.*

DES'E-CRATE, *v. t.* [L. *desecro.*] 1. To divert from a sacred purpose or appropriation; opposed to *consecrate*. 2. To divest of a sacred character or office.

DES'E-CRA-TED, *pp.* Diverted from a sacred purpose or appropriation; divested of a sacred character or office.

DES'E-CRA-TING, *ppr.* Diverting from a purpose to which a thing is consecrated; divested of a sacred character or office.

DES-E-CRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of diverting from a sacred purpose or use to which a thing had been devoted; the act of diverting from a sacred character or office.

DES'ERT, *a.* [L. *desertus.*] 1. *Literally*, forsaken; hence, uninhabited. Hence, wild; untilled; waste; uncultivated. 2. Void; empty; unoccupied.

DES'ERT, *n.* [L. *desertum.*] An uninhabited tract of land; a region in its natural state; a wilderness; a solitude; *particularly*, a vast sandy plain.

DE-SERT', *v. t.* [Fr. *deserter.*] 1. To forsake; to leave utterly; to abandon; to quit with a view not to return to. 2. To leave, without permission, a military band, or a ship, in which one is enlisted; to forsake the service in which one is engaged, in violation of duty.

DE-SERT', *v. i.* To run away; to quit a service without permission.

DE-SERT', *n.* 1. A deserving; that which gives a right to reward or demands, or which renders liable to punishment; merit or demerit; that which entitles to a recompense of equal value, or demands a punishment equal to the offense; good conferred, or evil done, which merits an equivalent return. 2. That which is deserved; reward or punishment merited.

DE-SERT'ED, *pp.* Wholly forsaken; abandoned; left.

DE-SERT'ER, *n.* A person who forsakes his cause, his post, or his party or friend; *particularly*, a soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission, and in violation of his engagement.

DE-SERT'FUL, *a.* High in desert; meritorious.

DE-SERT'ING, *ppr.* Forsaking utterly; abandoning.

DE-SER'TION, *n.* 1. The act of forsaking or abandoning, as a party, a friend, a country, an army or military band, or a ship; the act of quitting, with an intention not to return. 2. The state of being forsaken by God; spiritual despondency.

DE-SERT'LESS, *a.* Without merit or claim to favor or reward. *Dryden.*

DE-SERT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Undeservedly. *Beaumont.*

DE-SERT'RICE, DE-SERT'RIX, } *n.* A female who deserts. *Milton.*

DE-SERVE', (de-zerv') *v. t.* [L. *deservio.*] 1. To merit; to be worthy of; *applied to good or evil.* 2. To merit by labor or services; to have a just claim to an equivalent for good conferred. 3. To merit by good actions or qualities in general; to be worthy of, on account of excellence. 4. To be worthy of, *in a bad sense*; to merit by an evil act.

DE-SERVE', *v. i.* To merit; to be worthy of or deserving.

DE-SERV'ED, (de-zervd') *pp.* Merited; worthy of.

DE-SERV'ED-LY, *adv.* Justly; according to desert, whether of good or evil.

DE-SERV'ER, *n.* He who deserves or merits; one who is worthy of.

DE-SERV'ING, *ppr.* 1. Meriting; having a just claim to reward; justly meriting punishment. 2. *a.* Worthy of reward or praise; meritorious; possessed of good qualities that entitle to approbation.

DE-SERV'ING, *n.* The act of meriting; desert; merit.

DE-SERV'ING-LY, *adv.* Meritoriously; with just desert.

DESH-A-BILLE', DESH-A-BIL', } (desh-a-bil') *n.* [Fr.] An undress; a loose morning dress; hence, any home dress.

DE-SIC'CANT, *a.* Drying.

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* *See Synopsis.* MŌVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BULL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in *this.* † *Obsolete.*

DE-SIC'CANT, *n.* A medicine or application that dries a sore. *Wiseman.*

* DES'IC-CATE, or DE-SIC'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *desicco.*] To dry; to exhale or remove moisture from.

* DES'IC-CATE, *v. i.* To become dry. *Hale.*

* DES'IC-CA-TED, *pp.* Dried.

* DES'IC-CA-TING, *ppr.* Drying; exhausting moisture.

DES-IC-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making dry; the state of being dried. *Bacon.*

DE-SIC'CA-TIVE, *a.* Drying; tending to dry; that has the power to dry.

DE-SIC'CA-TIVE, *n.* A dryer; that which has the quality of absorbing moisture.

† DE-SID'ER-ATE, *v. t.* To want; to miss.

DE-SID-ER-Ā'TUM, *n.*; plu *desiderata.* [L.] That which is desired; that which is not possessed, but which is desirable; any perfection or improvement which is wanted.

† DE-SID-I-ŌSE', *a.* [L. *desidiosus.*] Idle; lazy; heavy.

* DE-SĪGN', (de-sīne') *v. t.* [L. *designo.*] 1. To delineate a form or figure by drawing the outline; to sketch. 2. To plan; to form an outline or representation of any thing. 3. To project; to form in idea, as a scheme 4. To purpose or intend. 5. To mark out by tokens; [*not used.*] *Locke.* 6. To intend to apply or appropriate; with *for.*

* DE-SĪGN', *n.* [Fr. *dessein.*] 1. A plan or representation of a thing by an outline; sketch; general view; first idea represented by visible lines. 2. A scheme or plan in the mind. 3. Purpose; intention; aim; implying a scheme or plan in the mind. 4. The idea or scheme intended to be expressed by an artist.—5. In *manufactories*, the figures with which workmen enrich their stuffs, copied from painting or draughts.—6. In *music*, the invention and conduct of the subject; the disposition of every part, and the general order of the whole.

* DE-SĪGN'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Capable of being designed or marked out. 2. Distinguishable.

DES'IG-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *designo.*] 1. To mark out or show, so as to make known; to indicate by visible lines, marks, description or something known and determinate. 2. To point out; to distinguish from others by indication. 3. To appoint; to select or distinguish for a particular purpose; to assign, with *for.*

DES'IG-NATE, *a.* Appointed; marked out. [*Little used.*]

DES'IG-NA-TED, *pp.* Marked out; indicated; shown; pointed out; appointed.

DES'IG-NA-TING, *ppr.* Marking out; indicating; pointing out; appointing.

DES-IG-NĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of pointing or marking out by signs or objects. 2. Indication; a showing or pointing; a distinguishing from others. 3. Appointment; direction. 4. Appointment; a selecting and appointing; assignment. 5. Import; distinct application.

DES'IG-NA-TIVE, *a.* Serving to designate or indicate.

DES'IG-NA-TOR, *n.* A Roman officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies.

* DE-SĪGN'ED, (de-sīnd') *pp.* Marked out; delineated; planned; intended.

* DE-SĪGN'ED-LY, *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally.

* DE-SĪGN'ER, *n.* 1. One who designs, marks out or plans; one who frames a scheme or project; a contriver. 2. One who plots; one who lays a scheme; *in an ill sense.*

† DE-SĪGN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Abundance of design. *Barrow.*

* DE-SĪGN'ING, *ppr.* 1. Forming a design; planning; delineating the outline; drawing figures on a plane.—2. *a.* In an *ill sense*, artful; insidious; intriguing; contriving schemes of mischief; hence, deceitful.

* DE-SĪGN'ING, *n.* The art of delineating objects.

* DE-SĪGN'LESS, *a.* Without design or intention; inadvertent.

DE-SĪGN LESS-LY, *adv.* Without design; inadvertently; ignorantly.

* DE-SĪGN'MENT, *n.* 1. Design; sketch; delineation. 2. Design; purpose; aim; intent; scheme. *Shak.*

DES'I-NENCE, *n.* [L. *desino.*] End; close. *Hall.*

DES'I-NENT, *a.* Ending; extreme; lowermost.

DE-SIP'I-ENT, *a.* [L. *desipiens.*] Trifling; foolish; playful.

DE-SĪR'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Worthy of desire; that is to be wished for with sincerity or earnestness. 2. Pleasing; agreeable.

DE-SĪR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being desirable. *Goodman.*

DE-SĪRE', *n.* [Fr. *desir.*] 1. An emotion or excitement of the mind, directed to the attainment or possession of an object from which pleasure, sensual, intellectual or spiritual, is expected; a passion excited by the love of an object, or uneasiness at the want of it, and directed to its attainment or possession. 2. A prayer or request to obtain. 3. The object of desire; that which is desired. 4. Love; affection. 5. Appetite; lust.

DE-SĪRE', *v. t.* [Fr. *desirer.*] 1. To wish for the possession or enjoyment of, with a greater or less degree of earnestness; to covet. 2. To express a wish to obtain; to ask; to request; to petition. 3. To require; [*not in use*] *Spenser.*

DE-SĪR'ED, (de-zīrd') *pp.* Wished for; coveted; requested; entreated.

DE-SĪRE'LESS, *a.* Free from desire. *Donne.*

DE-SĪR'ER, *n.* One who desires or asks; one who wishes.

DE-SĪR'ING, *ppr.* Wishing for; coveting; asking; expressing a wish; soliciting.

DE-SĪR'OUS, *a.* Wishing for; wishing to obtain; coveting; solicitous to possess and enjoy; as, Be not *desirous* of his dainties. *Prov.* xxiii. Jesus knew they were *desirous* to ask him. *John*, xvi.

DE-SĪR'OUS-LY, *adv.* With desire; with earnest wishes.

DE-SĪR'OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or affection of being desirous.

DE-SIST', *v. i.* [L. *desisto.*] To stop; to cease to act or proceed; to forbear.

DE-SIST'ANCE, *n.* A ceasing to act; a stopping.

DE-SIST'ING, *ppr.* Ceasing to act or proceed.

† DES'I-TIVE, } *a.* [L. *desitus.*] Final; conclusive.
† DE-SIS'TIVE, }

DE-SĪ''TION, *n.* [L. *desitus.*] End.

DESK, *n.* [D. *disch*; Sax. *disc.*] 1. An inclining table for the use of writers and readers. 2. The pulpit in a church; and, *figuratively*, the clerical profession.

DESK, *v. t.* To shut up in a desk; to treasure. *Hall.*

DES'MĪNE, *n.* A mineral that crystalizes in little silken tufts.

DES'O-LATE, *a.* [L. *desolatus.*] 1. Destitute or deprived of inhabitants; desert; uninhabited; denoting either stripped of inhabitants, or never having been inhabited. 2. Laid waste; in a ruinous condition; neglected; destroyed. 3. Solitary; without a companion; afflicted. 4. Deserted of God; deprived of comfort.

DES'O-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *desolo, desolatus.*] 1. To deprive of inhabitants; to make desert. 2. To lay waste; to ruin; to ravage; to destroy improvements or works of art.

DES'O-LA-TED, *pp.* Deprived of inhabitants; wasted; ruined.

DES'O-LATE-LY, *adv.* In a desolate manner.

DES'O-LA-TER, *n.* One who lays waste or desolates; that which desolates.

DES'O-LA-TING, *ppr.* Depriving of inhabitants; wasting; ravaging.

DES-O-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of desolating; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants; destruction; ruin; waste. 2. A place deprived of inhabitants, or otherwise wasted, ravaged and ruined. 3. A desolate state; gloominess; sadness; destitution.

DES'O-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Causing desolation.

DE-SPĀIR', *n.* [Fr. *desespoir.*] 1. Hopelessness; a hopeless state; a destitution of hope or expectation. 2. That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope. 3. Loss of hope in the mercy of God.

DE-SPĀIR', *v. i.* [Fr. *desesperer.*] To be without hope; to give up all hope or expectation.

† DE-SPĀIR', *v. t.* To cause to despair. *Sir R. Williams.*

† DE-SPĀIR'A-BLE, *a.* Unhopeful.

DE-SPĀIR'ER, *n.* One without hope. *Dryden.*

DE-SPĀIR'FUL, *a.* Hopeless. *Sidney.*

DE-SPĀIR'ING, *ppr.* Giving up all hope or expectation.

DE-SPĀIR'ING-LY, *adv.* In a despairing manner; in a manner indicating hopelessness.

DE-SPATCH'. *See* DISPATCH.

DE-SPEC'TION, *n.* [L. *despectio.*] A looking down; a despising. [*Little used.*]

DES-PE-RĀ'DO, *n.* [from *desperate.*] A desperate fellow; a furious man; a madman; a person urged by furious passions; one fearless, or regardless of safety.

DES'PE-RATE, *a.* [L. *desperatus.*] 1. Without hope. 2. Without care of safety; rash; fearless of danger. 3. Furious, as a man in despair. 4. Hopeless; despaired of; lost beyond hope of recovery; irretrievable; irrecoverable; forlorn.—5. In a *popular sense*, great in the extreme. *Pope.*

DES'PE-RATE-LY, *adv.* 1. In a desperate manner, as in despair; hence, furiously; with rage; madly; without regard to danger or safety.—2. In a *popular sense*, greatly; extremely; violently.

DES'PE-RATE-NESS, *n.* Madness; fury; rash precipitance.

DES-PE-RĀ'TION, *n.* 1. A despairing; a giving up of hope. 2. Hopelessness; despair. 3. Fury; rage; disregard of safety or danger.

DES'PI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Low L. *despicabilis.*] That may be or deserves to be despised; contemptible; mean; vile; worthless.

DES'PI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being despicable; meanness; vileness; worthlessness.

DES'PI-CA-BLY, *adv.* Meanly; vilely; contemptibly.

DES-PĪ''CIEN-CY, *n.* [L. *despicio.*] A looking down; a despising. *Mede.* [*Little used.*]

DE-SPĪS'A-BLE, *a.* Despicable; contemptible.

† DE-SPIS'AL, *n.* Contempt.
DE-SPISE', *v. t.* 1. To contemn; to scorn; to disdain; to have the lowest opinion of. 2. To abhor. *Shak.*
DE-SPIS'ED, (de-spizd') *pp.* Contemned; disdained; abhorred.
DE-SPIS'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being despised.
DE-SPIS'ER, *n.* A contemner; a scorner.
DE-SPIS'ING, *ppr.* Contemning; scorning; disdaining.
DE-SPIS'ING, *n.* Contempt.
DE-SPIS'ING-LY, *adv.* With contempt.
DE-SPITE', *n.* [Fr. *dépit;* Norm. *despite.*] 1. Extreme malice; violent hatred; malignity; malice irritated or enraged; active malignity; angry hatred. 2. Defiance with contempt, or contempt of opposition. 3. An act of malice or contempt.
DE-SPITE', *v. t.* To vex; to offend; to tease. *Raleigh.*
DE-SPITE'FUL, *a.* Full of spite; malicious; malignant.
DE-SPITE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With despite; maliciously; contemptuously.
DE-SPITE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Malice; extreme hatred; malignity.
† DES-PIT'E-OUS, *a.* Malicious. *Milton.*
† DES-PIT'E-OUS-LY, *adv.* Furiously. *Spenser.*
DE-SPOIL', *v. t.* [L. *despolio.*] 1. To strip; to take from by force; to rob; to deprive; followed by *of.* 2. To strip or divest by any means.
DE-SPOIL'ED, (de-spoild') *pp.* Stripped; robbed; bereaved; deprived.
DE-SPOIL'ER, *n.* One who strips by force; a plunderer.
DE-SPOIL'ING, *ppr.* Depriving; stripping; robbing.
DES-PO-LI-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of despoiling; a stripping.
DE-SPOND', *v. i.* [L. *despondeo.*] 1. To be cast down; to be depressed or dejected in mind; to fail in spirits. 2. To lose all courage, spirit or resolution; to sink by loss of hope.
DE-SPOND'EN-CY, *n.* A sinking or dejection of spirits at the loss of hope; loss of courage at the failure of hope, or in deep affliction, or at the prospect of insurmountable difficulties.
DE-SPOND'ENT, *a.* Losing courage at the loss of hope; sinking into dejection; depressed and inactive in despair.
DE-SPOND'ENT-LY, *adv.* Without hope.
DE-SPOND'ER, *n.* One destitute of hope.
DE-SPOND'ING, *ppr.* Losing courage to act, in consequence of loss of hope, or of deep calamity, or of difficulties deemed insurmountable; sinking into dejection; despairing, with depression of spirits.
DE-SPOND'ING-LY, *adv.* In a desponding manner; with dejection of spirits; despairingly.
† DE-SPONS'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *desponso.*] To betroth.
† DES-PON-SĀ'TION, *n.* A betrothing.
DES'POT, *n.* [Gr. δεσποτης.] An emperor, king or prince invested with absolute power, or ruling without any control from men, constitution or laws. Hence, in *a general sense*, a tyrant.
DES-POT'IC, } *a.* 1. Absolute in power; independent
DES-POT'I-CAL, } of control from men, constitution or laws; arbitrary in the exercise of power. 2. Unlimited or unrestrained by constitution, laws or men; absolute. 3. Tyrannical.
DES-POT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* With unlimited power; arbitrarily; in a despotic manner.
DES-POT'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* Absolute authority.
DES'POT-ISM, *n.* [Sp. *despotismo.*] 1. Absolute power; authority unlimited and uncontrolled by men, constitution or laws, and depending alone on the will of the prince. 2. An arbitrary government, as that of Turkey and Persia.
DES'PU-MATE, *v. i.* [L. *despumo.*] To foam; to froth; to form froth or scum.
DES-PU-MĀ'TION, *n.* The act of throwing off excrementitious matter, and forming a froth or scum on the surface of liquor; clarification; scumming.
DES-QUA-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *desquamo.*] A scaling or exfoliation of bone; the separation of the cuticle in small scales.
† DESS, for *desk. Chaucer. Spenser.*
DESS, *v. t.* 1. To cut a section of hay from the stack. 2. To lay close together; to pile up in order. *Grose.*
DES-SERT', (dez-zert') *n.* [Fr. *dessert.*] A service of fruits and sweetmeats, at the close of an entertainment; the last course at the table, after the meat is removed.
DES'TI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *destino, destinatus.*] To design or appoint. [*Seldom used.*] *See* DESTINE.
DES'TI-NATE, *a.* Appointed; destined; determined.
DES-TI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *destinatio.*] 1. The act of destining, or appointing. 2. The purpose for which any thing is intended or appointed; end or ultimate design. 3. The place to which a thing is appointed.
DES'TINE, *v. t.* [L. *destino.*] 1. To set, ordain or appoint to a use, purpose, state or place. 2. To fix unalterably, as by a divine decree. 3. To doom; to devote; to appoint unalterably.
DES'TINED, *pp.* Ordained; appointed by previous determination; devoted; fixed unalterably.
DES'TIN-ING, *ppr.* Ordaining; appointing.
DES'TI-NY, *n.* [Fr. *destin.*] 1. State or condition appointed or predetermined; ultimate fate. 2. Invincible necessity; fate; a necessity or fixed order of things established by a divine decree.—*Destinies*, the fates, or supposed powers which preside over human life, spin it out and determine it.
DES'TI-TUTE, *a.* [L. *destitutus.*] 1. Not having or possessing; wanting. 2. Needy; abject; comfortless; friendless.
DES'TI-TUTE, *n.* One who is without friends or comfort.
† DES'TI-TUTE, *v. t.* 1. To forsake. 2. To deprive.
DES-TI-TŪ'TION, *n.* Want; absence of a thing; a state in which something is wanted or not possessed; poverty. *Hooker.*
DE-STROY', *v. t.* [L. *destruo.*] 1. To demolish; to pull down; to separate the parts of an edifice, the union of which is necessary to constitute the thing. 2. To ruin; to annihilate a thing by demolishing or by burning. 3. To ruin; to bring to naught; to annihilate. 4. To lay waste; to make desolate. 5. To kill; to slay; to extirpate. 6. To take away; to cause to cease; to put an end to. 7. To kill; to eat; to devour; to consume. 8. To put an end to; to annihilate a thing or the form in which it exists.—9. In *chemistry*, to resolve a body into its parts or elements.
DE-STROY'A-BLE, *a.* That may be destroyed.
DE-STROY'ED, (de-stroyd') *pp.* Demolished; pulled down; ruined; annihilated; devoured; swept away, &c.
DE-STROY'ER, *n.* One who destroys, or lays waste; one who kills a man, or an animal, or who ruins a country, cities, &c.
DE-STROY'ING, *ppr.* Demolishing; laying waste; killing; annihilating; putting an end to.
DE-STROY'ING, *n.* Destruction. *Milton.*
† DE-STRUCT', for *destroy*, is not used.
DE-STRUC-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of destruction.
DE-STRUC'TI-BLE, *a.* [L. *destruo, destructum.*] Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.
DE-STRUC'TION, *n.* [L. *destructio.*] 1. The act of destroying; demolition; a pulling down; subversion; ruin, by whatever means. 2. Death; murder; slaughter; massacre. 3. Ruin. 4. Eternal death. 5. Cause of destruction; a consuming plague; a destroyer.
DE-STRUC'TIVE, *a.* Causing destruction; having the quality of destroying; ruinous; mischievous; pernicious.
DE-STRUC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* With destruction; ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy.
DE-STRUC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of destroying or ruining.
† DE-STRUC'TOR, *n.* A destroyer; a consumer.
DES-U-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *desudo.*] A sweating; a profuse or morbid sweating, succeeded by an eruption of pustules, called heat-pimples.
DES'UE-TUDE, (des'swe-tude) *n.* [L. *desuetudo.*] The cessation of use; disuse; discontinuance of practice, custom or fashion.
DE-SUL'PHU-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *de*, and *sulphurate.*] To deprive of sulphur. *Chemistry.*
DE-SUL'PHU-RA-TED, *pp.* Deprived of sulphur.
DE-SUL'PHU-RA-TING, *ppr.* Depriving of sulphur.
DE-SUL-PHU-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act or operation of depriving of sulphur.
* DES'UL-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a desultory manner; without method; loosely.
* DES'UL-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* A desultory manner; unconnectedness; a passing from one thing to another without order or method.
* DES'UL-TO-RY, or DES-UL-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *desultorius.*] 1. Leaping; passing from one thing or subject to another, without order or natural connection; unconnected; immethodical. 2. Coming suddenly; started at the moment; not proceeding from natural order or connection with what precedes.
† DE-SŪME', *v. t.* [L. *desumo.*] To take from; to borrow.
DE-TACH', *v. t.* [Fr. *detacher.*] 1. To separate or disunite; to disengage; to part from. 2. To separate men from their companies or regiments; to draw from companies or regiments, as a party of men, and send them on a particular service. 3. To select ships from a fleet, and send them on a separate service.
DE-TACH'ED, (de-tacht') *pp.* 1. Separated; parted from; disunited; drawn and sent on a separate service. 2. *a.* Separate.
DE-TACH'ING, *ppr.* Separating; parting from; drawing and sending on a separate employment.
DE-TACH'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of detaching or separating. 2. A body of troops, selected or taken from the main army, and employed on some special service or expedition. 3. A number of ships, taken from a fleet, and sent on a separate service.
DE-TAIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *detailler.*] 1. To relate, report or narrate in particulars; to recite the particulars of; to partic-

ularize ; to relate minutely and distinctly. 2. To select, as an officer or soldier from a division. *Law of Mass.*

DE-TĀIL′, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A narration or report of particulars ; a minute and particular account. 2. A selecting of officers or soldiers from the rosters.

DE-TĀIL′ED, (de-tāld′) *pp.* Related in particulars ; minutely recited ; selected.

DE-TĀIL′ER, *n.* One who details.

DE-TĀIL′ING, *ppr.* 1. Relating minutely ; telling the particulars. 2. Selecting from the rosters.

DE-TĀIN′, *v. t.* [L. *detineo.*] 1. To keep back or from ; to withhold ; to keep what belongs to another. 2. To keep or restrain from proceeding, either going or coming ; to stay or stop. 3. To hold in custody.

DE-TĀIN′DER, *n.* A writ. *See* DETINUE.

DE-TĀIN′ED, (de-tānd′) *pp.* Withheld ; kept back ; prevented from going or coming ; held ; restrained.

DE-TĀIN′ER, *n.* 1. One who withholds what belongs to another ; one who detains, stops or prevents from going.—2. In *law*, a holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another ; detention of what is another's, though the original taking may be lawful.

DE-TĀIN′ING, *ppr.* Withholding what belongs to another ; holding back ; restraining from going or coming ; holding in custody.

DE-TĀIN′MENT, *n.* The act of detaining ; detention.

DE-TEĊT′, *v. t.* [L. *detego*, *detectus.*] *Literally*, to uncover ; hence, to discover ; to find out ; to bring to light.

DE-TEĊT′ED, *pp.* Discovered ; found out ; laid open ; brought to light.

DE-TEĊT′ER, *n.* A discoverer ; one who finds out what another attempts to conceal.

DE-TEĊT′ING, *ppr.* Discovering ; finding out.

DE-TEĊ′TION, *n.* 1. The act of detecting ; discovery of a person or thing attempted to be concealed. 2. Discovery of any thing before hidden, or unknown.

† DE-TEN′E-BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *de* and *tenebræ.*] To remove darkness. *Brown.*

DE-TENT′, *n.* [L. *detentus.*] A stop in a clock, which, by being lifted up or let down, locks and unlocks the clock in striking.

DE-TEN′TION, *n.* 1. The act of detaining ; a withholding from another his right ; a keeping what belongs to another, and ought to be restored. 2. Confinement ; restraint. 3. Delay from necessity ; a detaining.

DE-TER′, *v. t.* [L. *deterreo.*] 1. To discourage and stop by fear ; to stop or prevent from acting or proceeding, by danger, difficulty or other consideration which disheartens, or countervails the motive for an act. 2. To prevent by prohibition or danger.

DE-TERGE′, (de-terj′) *v. t.* [L. *detergo.*] To cleanse ; to purge away foul or offending matter, from the body, or from an ulcer.

DE-TERGED′, (de-terjd′) *pp.* Cleansed ; purged.

DE-TERG′ENT, *a.* Cleansing ; purging.

DE-TERG′ENT, *n.* A medicine that has the power of cleansing the vessels or skin from offending matter.

DE-TERG′ING, *ppr.* Cleansing ; carrying off obstructions or foul matter.

DE-TĒ′RI-O-RATE, *v. i.* [Fr. *deteriorer.*] To grow worse ; to be impaired in quality ; to degenerate ; opposed to *meliorate.*

DE-TĒ′RI-O-RATE, *v. t.* To make worse ; to reduce in quality. *Paley.*

DE-TĒ′RI-O-RA-TED, *pp.* Made worse ; impaired in quality.

DE-TĒ′RI-O-RA-TING, *ppr.* Becoming worse or inferior in quality.

DE-TE-RI-O-RĀ′TION, *n.* A growing or making worse ; the state of growing worse.

DE-TE-RI-OR′I-TY, *n.* Worse state or quality. *Ray.*

DE-TER′MENT, *n.* The act of deterring ; the cause of deterring ; that which deters. *Boyle.*

DE-TERM′I-NA-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be decided with certainty. *Boyle.* 2. That may end or be determined.

DE-TERM′I-NATE, *a.* [L. *determinatus.*] 1. Limited ; fixed ; definite. 2. Established ; settled ; positive. 3. Decisive ; conclusive. 4. Resolved on. 5. Fixed ; resolute.

† DE-TERM′I-NATE, *v. t.* To limit.

DE-TERM′I-NATE-LY, *adv.* 1. With certainty. 2. Resolutely ; with fixed resolve ; [*unusual.*]

DE-TERM′I-NATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being determinate, certain or precise.

DE-TERM-I-NĀ′TION, *n.* 1. The act of determining or deciding. 2. Decision of a question in the mind ; firm resolution ; settled purpose. 3. Judicial decision ; the ending of a controversy or suit by the judgment of a court. 4. Absolute direction to a certain end. 5. An ending ; a putting an end to.

DE-TERM′I-NA-TIVE, *a.* 1. That uncontrollably directs to a certain end. 2. Limiting ; that limits or bounds.

DE-TERM′I-NA-TOR, *n.* One who determines.

DE-TERM′INE, *v. t.* [L. *determino.*] 1. To end ; *particularly*, to end by the decision or conclusion of a cause, or of a doubtful or controverted point ; applicable to the decisions of the mind, or to judicial decisions. 2. To end and fix ; to settle ultimately. 3. To fix on ; to settle or establish. 4. To end ; to limit ; to bound ; to confine. 5. To give a direction to ; to influence the choice ; that is, to limit to a particular purpose or direction. 6. To resolve, that is, to end or settle a point in the mind. 7. To destroy ; [*not used.*] *Shak.* 8. To put an end to. 9. To settle or ascertain, as something uncertain.

DE-TERM′INE, *v. i.* 1. To resolve ; to conclude ; to come to a decision. 2. To end ; to terminate.

DE-TERM′INED, *pp.* 1. Ended ; concluded ; decided ; limited ; fixed ; settled ; resolved ; directed. 2. *a.* Having a firm or fixed purpose ; or manifesting a firm resolution.

DE-TERM′IN-ER, *n.* One who makes a determination.

DE-TERM′IN-ING, *ppr.* Ending ; deciding ; fixing ; settling ; resolving ; limiting ; directing.

DE-TER-RĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *de* and *terra.*] The uncovering of any thing which is buried or covered with earth ; taking from out of the earth.

DE-TER′RED, (de-terd′) *pp.* Discouraged or prevented from proceeding or acting, by fear, difficulty or danger.

DE-TER′RING, *ppr.* 1. Discouraging or influencing not to proceed or act, by fear, difficulty, danger, or prospect of evil. 2. *a.* Discouraging ; frightening.

DE-TER′SION, *n.* [L. *detersus.*] The act of cleansing, as a sore.

DE-TER′SIVE, *a.* [It. *detersivo.*] Cleansing ; having power to cleanse from offending matter.

DE-TER′SIVE, *n.* A medicine which has the power of cleansing ulcers, or carrying off foul matter.

DE-TEST′, *v. t.* [L. *detestor.*] To abhor ; to abominate ; to hate extremely.

DE-TEST′A-BLE, *a.* Extremely hateful ; abominable ; very odious ; deserving abhorrence.

DE-TEST′A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Extreme hatefulness.

DE-TEST′A-BLY, *adv.* Very hatefully ; abominably.

DET-ES-TĀ′TION, *n.* Extreme hatred ; abhorrence.

DE-TEST′ED, *pp.* Hated extremely ; abhorred.

DE-TEST′ER, *n.* One who abhors.

DE-TEST′ING, *ppr.* Hating extremely ; abhorring ; abominating.

DE-THRŌNE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *detrôner.*] 1. To remove or drive from a throne ; to depose ; to divest of royal authority and dignity. 2. To divest of rule or power, or of supreme power.

DE-THRŌN′ED, (de-thrōnd′) *pp.* Removed from a throne ; deposed.

DE-THRŌNE′MENT, *n.* Removal from a throne ; deposition of a king, emperor or prince.

DE-THRŌN′ER, *n.* One who dethrones.

DE-THRŌN′ING, *ppr.* Driving from a throne ; depriving of regal power.

† DE-THRŌN′IZE, *v. t.* To unthrone. *Cotgrave.*

* DET′I-NŪE, *n.* [Fr. *detenu.*] In *law*, a writ of *detinue* is one that lies against him who wrongfully *detains* goods or chattels delivered to him, or in his possession.

DET′O-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *detono.*] In *chemistry*, to cause to explode ; to burn or inflame with a sudden report.

DET′O-NATE, *v. i.* To explode ; to burn with a sudden report. Nitre *detonates* with sulphur.

DET′O-NA-TED, *pp.* Exploded ; burnt with explosion.

DET′O-NA-TING, *ppr.* Exploding ; inflaming with a sudden report.

DET-O-NĀ′TION, *n.* An explosion or sudden report made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies, as fulminating gold.

DET-O-NI-ZĀ′TION, *n.* The act of exploding, as certain combustible bodies.

DET′O-NIZE, *v. t.* To cause to explode ; to burn with an explosion ; to calcine with detonation.

DET′O-NIZE, *v. i.* To explode ; to burn with a sudden report.

DET′O-NIZED, *pp.* Exploded, as a combustible body.

DET′O-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Exploding with a sudden report.

DE-TOR′SION, *n.* A turning or wresting ; perversion.

DE-TORT′, *v. t.* [L. *detortus.*] To twist ; to wrest ; to pervert ; to turn from the original or plain meaning.

DE-TORT′ED, *pp.* Twisted ; wrested ; perverted.

DE-TORT′ING, *ppr.* Wresting ; perverting.

DE-TOUR′, *n.* [Fr.] A turning ; a circuitous way.

DE-TRAĊT′, *v. t.* [L. *detractum.*] 1. *Literally*, to draw from. Hence, to take away from reputation or merit ; to *detract from*, is to lessen or depreciate reputation or worth ; to derogate from. 2. To take away ; to withdraw.

DE-TRAĊ′TION, *n.* [L. *detractio.*] The act of taking something from the reputation or worth of another, with the view to lessen him in estimation ; censure ; a lessening of worth ; the act of depreciating another, from envy or malice.

†DE-TRAC'TIOUS, *a.* Containing detraction; lessening reputation.

DE-TRAC'TIVE, *a.* Having the quality or tendency to lessen the worth or estimation.

DE-TRAC'TOR, *n.* One who takes away or impairs the reputation of another injuriously; one who attempts to lessen the worth or honor of another.

DE-TRAC'TO-RY, *a.* Derogatory; defamatory by denial of desert; with *from*. *Boyle.*

DE-TRAC'TRESS, *n.* A female detractor; a censorious woman.

†DE-TREC'T', *v. t.* [L. *detrecto.*] To refuse. *Fotherby.*

†DE-TREC-TĀ'TION, *n.* A refusing to do a thing.

DET'RI-MENT, *n.* [L. *detrimentum.*] Loss; damage; injury; mischief; harm; diminution.

DET-RI-MENT'AL, *a.* Injurious; hurtful; causing loss or damage.

DE-TRĪ''TION, *n.* [L. *detero.*] A wearing off. *Stevens.*

DE-TRĪ'TUS, *n.* [L. *detritus.*] In *geology*, a mass of substances worn off or detached from solid bodies by attrition.

DE-TRŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *detrudo.*] To thrust down; to push down with force. *Locke.*

DE-TRŪD'ED, *pp.* Thrust or forced down.

DE-TRŪD'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting or forcing down.

DE-TRUNC'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *detrunco.*] To cut off; to lop; to shorten by cutting.

DET-RUN-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of cutting off.

DE-TRŪ'SION, *n.* The act of thrusting or driving down.

†DET-UR-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *deturbo.*] Degradation.

DE-TURP'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *deturpo.*] To defile. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

DEUCE, *n.* [Fr. *deux.*] Two; a card with two spots; a die with two spots.

DEUCE, *n.* A demon. *See* DUSE.

DEU-TER-OG'A-MIST, *n.* One who marries the second time. *Goldsmith.*

DEU-TER-OG'A-MY, *n.* [Gr. δευτερος and γαμος.] A second marriage, after the death of the first husband or wife. *Goldsmith.*

DEU-TER-ON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. δευτερος and νομος.] The second law, or second giving of the law by Moses; the name given to the fifth book of the pentateuch.

†DEU-TER-OS'CO-PY, *n.* The second intention; the meaning beyond the literal sense.

DEU-TOX'YD, *n.* [Gr. δευτερος, and *oxyd.*] In *chemistry*, a substance oxydized in the second degree.

DE-VAP-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* The change of vapor into water, as in the generation of rain.

†DE-VĀST', *v. t.* [L. *devasto.*] To lay waste; to plunder.

DEV'AS-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *devasto.*] To lay waste; to waste; to ravage; to desolate; to destroy improvements.

DEV'AS-TA-TED, *pp.* Laid waste; ravaged.

DEV'AS-TA-TING, *ppr.* Laying waste; desolating.

DEV-AS-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *devastatio.*] 1. Waste; ravage; desolation; destruction of works of art and natural productions which are necessary or useful to man; havock. —2. In *law*, waste of the goods of the deceased by an executor, or administrator.

DE-VEL'ÒP, *v. t.* [Fr. *developper.*] 1. To uncover; to unfold; to lay open; to disclose or make known something concealed or withheld from notice. 2. To unravel; to unfold what is intricate.

DE-VEL'ÒPED, *pp.* Unfolded; laid open; unraveled.

DE-VEL'ÒP-ING, *ppr.* Unfolding; disclosing; unraveling.

DE-VEL'ÒP-MENT, *n.* 1. An unfolding; the discovering of something secret or withheld from the knowledge of others; disclosure; full exhibition. 2. The unraveling of a plot.

DEV-E-NUS'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *devenusto.*] To deface; to despoil. *Waterhouse.*

†DE-VERG'ENCE, *n.* [L. *devergentia.*] Declivity; declination.

DE-VEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *devêtir.* Generally written *divest.*] 1. To strip; to deprive of clothing or arms; to take off. 2. To deprive; to take away. [*See* DIVEST.] 3. To free from; to disengage.—4. In *law*, to alienate, as title or right.

DE-VEST', *v. i.* In *law*, to be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate. [This word is generally written *divest*, except in the latter and legal sense.]

DE-VEST'ED, *pp.* Stripped of clothes; deprived; freed from; alienated or lost, as title.

DE-VEST'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of clothes; depriving; freeing from; alienating.

†DE-VEX', *a.* [L. *devexus.*] Bending down.

†DE-VEX', *n.* Devexity. *May.*

DE-VEX'I-TY, *n.* [L. *devexitas.*] A bending downward; a sloping; incurvation downward.

DE'VI-ATE, *v. i.* [It. *deviare.*] 1. To turn aside or wander from the common or right way, course or line, either in a literal or figurative sense. 2. To stray from the path of duty; to wander, in a moral sense; to err; to sin.

DE-VI-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. A wandering or turning aside from the right way, course or line. 2. Variation from a common or established rule, or from analogy. 3. A wandering from the path of duty; want of conformity to the rules prescribed by God; error; sin; obliquity of conduct.—4. In *commerce*, the voluntary departure of a ship, without necessity, from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured.

DE-VICE', *n.* [Fr. *devis, devise.*] 1. That which is formed by design, or invented; scheme; artificial contrivance; stratagem; project. 2. An emblem intended to represent a family, person, action or quality, with a suitable motto; used in painting, sculpture and heraldry. 3. Invention; genius; faculty of devising. 4. A spectacle or show; [*obs.*] *Beaumont.*

DE-VICE'FUL, *a.* Full of devices; inventive. *Spenser.*

DE-VICE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a manner curiously contrived.

DEV'IL, (dev'l) *n.* [Sax. *diafol*; D. *duivel*; G. *teufel.*] 1. In the *Christian theology*, an evil spirit or being; a fallen angel, expelled from heaven for rebellion against God; the chief of the apostate angels; the implacable enemy and tempter of the human race. In the *New Testament*, the word is frequently and erroneously used for *demon*. 2. A very wicked person. 3. An idol, or false god.

DEV'IL-ING, *n.* A young devil. [*Not in use.*] *Beaumont.*

DEV'IL-ISH, *a.* 1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; very evil and mischievous; malicious. 2. Having communication with the devil; pertaining to the devil. 3. Excessive; enormous.

DEV'IL-ISH-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner suiting the devil; diabolically; wickedly. 2. Greatly; excessively.

DEV'IL-ISH-NESS, *n.* The qualities of the devil.

†DEV'IL-ISM, *n.* The state of devils. *Bp. Hall.*

†DEV'IL-IZE, *v. t.* To place among devils. *Bp. Hall.*

DEV'IL-KIN, *n.* A little devil. *Clarissa.*

DEV'IL-SHIP, *n.* The character of a devil.

DE'VI-OUS, *a.* [L. *devius.*] 1. Out of the common way or track. 2. Wandering; roving; rambling. 3. Erring; going astray from rectitude or the divine precepts

DE-VIR'GIN-ATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *devirgino.*] To deflour. *Sandys.*

DE-VĪS'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be bequeathed or given by will. 2. That can be invented or contrived.

DE-VĪSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *deviser.*] 1. To invent; to contrive; to form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, new applications of principles, or new arrangement of parts; to excogitate; to strike out by thought; to plan; to scheme; to project. 2. To give or bequeath by will, as land or other real estate.

DE-VĪSE', *v. i.* To consider; to contrive; to lay a plan; to form a scheme.

DE-VĪSE', *n.* 1. *Primarily*, a dividing or division; hence, the act of bequeathing by will; the act of giving or distributing real estate by a testator. 2. A will or testament. 3. A share of estate bequeathed.

†DE-VĪSE', *n.* Contrivance; scheme invented. *Hooker.*

DE-VĪS'ED, (de-vīzd') *pp.* Given by will; bequeathed; contrived.

DEV-I-SEE', *n.* The person to whom a devise is made; one to whom real estate is bequeathed.

DE-VĪS'ER, *n.* One who contrives or invents; a contriver; an inventor. *Grew.*

DE-VĪS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Contriving; inventing; forming a scheme or plan. 2. Giving by will; bequeathing.

DE-VĪS'OR, *n.* One who gives by will; one who bequeaths lands or tenements. *Blackstone.*

†DEV'I-TA-BLE, *a.* Avoidable.

†DEV-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* An escaping.

†DEV-O-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *devocatio.*] A calling away; seduction. *Hallywell.*

DE-VOID', *a.* [*de* and *void.*] 1. Void; empty; vacant. 2. Destitute; not possessing. 3. Free from.

DE-VOIR', (dev-wor') *n.* [Fr. *devoir.*] *Primarily*, service or duty. Hence, an act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another.

DEV-O-LŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *devolutio.*] 1. The act of rolling down. 2. Removal from one person to another; a passing or falling upon a successor.

DE-VOLVE', (de-volv') *v. t.* [L. *devolvo.*] 1. To roll down; to pour or flow with windings. 2. To move from one person to another; to deliver over, or from one possessor to a successor.

DE-VOLVE', (de-volv') *v. i.* *Literally*, to roll down; hence, to pass from one to another; to fall by succession from one possessor to his successor.

DE-VOLV'ED, (de-volvd') *pp.* Rolled down; passed over to another.

DE-VOLV'ING, *ppr.* Rolling down; falling to a successor.

†DE-VŌ'TA-RY, *n.* A votary. *Gregory.*

DE-VŌTE', *v. t.* [L. *devoveo, devotus.*] 1. To appropriate by vow; to set apart or dedicate by a solemn act; to consecrate. 2. To give up wholly; to addict; to direct the

attention wholly or chiefly; to attach. 3. To give up; to resign. 4. To doom; to consign over. 5. To execrate; to doom to evil.

DE-VŌTE′, *a.* Devoted. *Milton.*

DE-VŌTE′, *n.* A devotee. *Sandys.*

DE-VŌT′ED, *pp.* Appropriated by vow; solemnly set apart or dedicated; consecrated; addicted; given up; doomed, consigned.

DE-VŌT′ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being devoted or given; addictedness. *Milner.*

DEV-O-TEE′, *n.* [Fr. *devot.*] One who is wholly devoted; *particularly*, one given wholly to religion; one who is superstitiously given to religious duties and ceremonies; a bigot.

DE-VŌTE′MENT, *n.* 1. Devotedness; devotion. 2. Vowed dedication. *Mason.*

DE-VŌT′ER, *n.* One that devotes; also, a worshiper.

DE-VŌT′ING, *ppr.* Giving or appropriating by vow; solemnly setting apart or dedicating; consecrating; giving wholly; addicting; dooming; consigning.

DE-VŌ′TION, *n.* 1. The state of being dedicated, consecrated, or solemnly set apart for a particular purpose. 2. A solemn attention to the Supreme Being in worship; a yielding of the heart and affections to God; devoutness. 3. External worship; acts of religion; performance of religious duties. 4. Prayer to the Supreme Being. 5. An act of reverence, respect or ceremony. 6. Ardent love or affection; attachment manifested by constant attention. 7. Earnestness; ardor; eagerness. 8. Disposal; power of disposing of; state of dependence.

DE-VŌ′TION-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to devotion; used in devotion. 2. Suited to devotion.

DE-VŌ′TION-AL-IST, } *n.* A person given to devotion; or
DE-VŌ′TION-IST, } one superstitiously or formally devout.

† DE-VŌ′TO, *n.* [It.] A devotee. *Spenser.*

† DE-VŌ′TOR, *n.* One who reverences or worships.

DE-VOUR′, *v. t.* [L. *devoro.*] 1. To eat up; to eat with greediness; to eat ravenously, as a beast of prey, or as a hungry man. 2. To destroy; to consume with rapidity and violence. 3. To destroy; to annihilate; to consume. 4. To waste; to consume; to spend in dissipation and riot. 5. To consume wealth and substance by fraud, oppression, or illegal exactions. 6. To destroy spiritually; to ruin the soul. 7. To slay. 8. To enjoy with avidity.

DE-VOUR′ED, (de-vourd′) *pp.* Eaten; swallowed with greediness; consumed; destroyed; wasted; slain.

DE-VOUR′ER, *n.* One who devours; he or that which eats, consumes or destroys; he that preys on.

DE-VOUR′ING, *ppr.* Eating greedily; consuming; wasting; destroying; annihilating.

DE-VOUR′ING-LY, *adv.* In a devouring manner.

DE-VOUT′, *a.* [It. *devoto*; Fr. *devot.*] 1. Yielding a solemn and reverential attention to God in religious exercises, particularly in prayer. 2. Pious; devoted to religion; religious. 3. Expressing devotion or piety. 4. Sincere; solemn; earnest.

† DE-VOUT′, *n.* A devotee. *Sheldon.*

DE-VOUT′LESS, *a.* Destitute of devotion.

DE-VOUT′LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of devotion.

DE-VOUT′LY, *adv.* 1. With solemn attention and reverence to God; with ardent devotion. 2. Piously; religiously; with pious thoughts. 3. Sincerely; solemnly; earnestly.

DE-VOUT′NESS, *n.* The quality of being devout.

† DE-VOW′, *v. t.* To give up. *B. Jonson.*

DEW, *n.* [Sax. *deaw.*] The water or moisture collected or deposited on or near the surface of the earth, during the night, by the escape of the heat which held the water in solution.

DEW, *v. t.* To wet with dew; to moisten. *Milton.*

DEW′BENT, *a.* Bent by the dew. *Thomson.*

DEW′-BER-RY, *n.* The fruit of a species of brier or bramble, that creeps along the ground, of the genus *rubus.*

DEW′-BE-SPAN-GLED, *a.* Spangled with dew-drops.

† DEW′-BE-SPRENT′, *a.* Sprinkled with dew. *Milton.*

DEW′-BE-SPRIN′KLED, *a.* Sprinkled with dew.

DEW′-DROP, *n.* A drop of dew, which sparkles at sunrise; a spangle of dew. *Milton.*

DEW′-DROP-PING, *a.* Wetting as with dew.

DEWED, *pp.* Moistened with dew.

DEW′-IM-PEARL′ED, *a.* Covered with dew-drops, like pearls. *Drayton.*

DEW′ING, *ppr.* Wetting or moistening with dew.

DEW′-LAP, *n.* 1. The flesh that hangs from the throat of oxen, which laps or licks the dew in grazing.—2. In *Shakspeare*, a lip flaccid with age.

DEW′-LAPT, *a.* Furnished with a dew-lap.

DEW′-WORM, *n.* A worm, called otherwise *earth-worm*, a species of *lumbricus.*

DEW′Y, *a.* 1. Partaking of dew; like dew. 2. Moist with dew.

DEX′TER, *a.* [L. *dexter.*] Right, as opposed to *left*; a term used in heraldry, to denote the right side of a shield or coat of arms.

DEX-TER′I-TY, *n.* [L. *dexteritas.*] 1. Readiness of limbs; adroitness; activity; expertness; skill; that readiness in performing an action, which proceeds from experience or practice, united with activity or quick motion. 2. Readiness of mind or mental faculties, as in contrivance, or inventing means to accomplish a purpose; promptness in devising expedients; quickness and skill in managing or conducting a scheme of operations.

DEX′TRAL, *a.* Right, as opposed to *left. Brown.*

DEX-TRAL′I-TY, *n.* The state of being on the right side.

DEX-TROR′SAL, *a.* Rising from right to left, as a spiral line or helix.

DEX′TROUS, *a.* 1. Ready and expert in the use of the body and limbs; skilful and active in manual employment; adroit. 2. Ready in the use of the mental faculties; prompt in contrivance and management; expert; quick at inventing expedients. 3. Skilful; artful; done with dexterity; as, *dextrous* management.

DEX′TROUS-LY, *adv.* With dexterity; expertly; skilfully; artfully; adroitly; promptly.

DEX′TROUS-NESS, *n.* Dexterity; adroitness.

DEY, *n.* The title of the governor of Algiers.

DI, a prefix, a contraction of *dis*, denotes *from*, *separation* or *negation*, or *two.*

DIA, Greek, a prefix, denotes *through.*

DI′A-BASE, *n.* Another name of *greenstone.*

DI-AB-A-TE′RI-AL, *a.* [Gr. διαβαινω.] Border-passing. *Mitford.*

DI-A-BE′TES, *n.* [Gr. διαβητης.] A long-continued increased quantity of urine; an excessive and morbid discharge of urine. *Coxe.*

DI-A-BET′IC, *a.* Pertaining to diabetes.

DI-A-BOL′IC, } *a.* [L. *diabolus.*] Devilish; pertaining
DI-A-BOL′I-CAL, } to the devil; hence, extremely malicious; impious; atrocious; nefarious; outrageously wicked; partaking of any quality ascribed to the devil.

DI-A-BOL′I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a diabolical manner; very wickedly; nefariously.

DI-A-BOL′I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The qualities of the devil.

DI-A-BOL′I-FY, *v. t.* To ascribe diabolical qualities to.

DI-AB′O-LISM, *n.* 1. The actions of the devil. 2. Possession by the devil. *Warburton.*

DI-A-CAUS′TIC, *a.* [Gr. διακαιω.] Belonging to curves formed by refraction. *Bailey.*

DI-ACH′Y-LON, *n.* [Gr. δια and χυλος.] An emollient plaster.

DI-AC′O-NAL, *a.* [L. *diaconus.*] Pertaining to a deacon.

DI-A-COUS′TIC, *a.* [Gr. διακουω.] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds.

DI-A-COUS′TICS, *n.* The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; the consideration of the properties of sound refracted by passing through different mediums; called also *diaphonics.*

DI-A-CRIT′I-CAL, or DI-A-CRIT′IC, *a.* [Gr. διακριτικος.] That separates or distinguishes; distinctive.

DI′A-DELPH, *n.* [Gr. δις, δι and αδελφος.] In *botany*, a plant whose stamens are united into two bodies or bundles by their filaments.

DI-A-DELPH′I-AN, *a.* Having its stamens united into two bodies by their filaments.

DI′A-DEM, *n.* [Gr. διαδημα.] 1. *Anciently*, a head-band or fillet worn by kings as a badge of royalty.—2. In *modern usage*, the mark or badge of royalty, worn on the head; a crown; and, *figuratively*, empire; supreme power. 3. A distinguished or principal ornament.

DI′A-DEMED, *a.* Adorned with a diadem; crowned; ornamented. *Pope.*

DI′A-DROM, *n.* [Gr. διαδρομη.] A course or passing; a vibration; the time in which the vibration of a pendulum is performed.

DI-ÆR′E-SIS, DI-ER′E-SIS, or DI-ER′E-SY, *n.* [Gr. διαιρεσις.] The dissolution of a diphthong; the mark (··) placed over two vowels, denoting that they are to be pronounced as distinct letters; as, *aër.*

DI-AG-NOS′TIC, *a.* [Gr. διαγνωστικος.] Distinguishing; characteristic; indicating the nature of a disease.

DI-AG-NOS′TIC, *n.* The sign or symptom by which a disease is known or distinguished from others.

DI-AG′O-NAL, *a.* [Gr. διαγωνιος.] 1. In *geometry*, extending from one angle to another of a quadrilateral figure, and dividing it into two equal parts. 2. Being in an angular direction.

DI-AG′O-NAL, *n.* A right line drawn from angle to angle of a quadrilateral figure, as a square or parallelogram, and dividing it into two equal parts.

DI-AG′O-NAL-LY, *adv.* In a diagonal direction.

DI′A-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. διαγραμμα.] In *geometry*, a figure, draught or scheme, delineated for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any figure, as a square, triangle, circle, &c. *Anciently*, a musical scale.

DĪ-A-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *δια* and *γραφω*.] Descrip-
DĪ-A-GRAPH'I-CAL, } tive.

DĪ-A-GRYD'I-ATES, *n.* Strong purgatives made with diagrydium.

DĪ'AL, *n.* [Ir *diail*.] An instrument for measuring time, by the aid of the sun; being a plate or plain surface, on which lines are drawn in such a manner, that the shadow of a wire, or of the upper edge of another plane, erected perpendicularly on the former, may show the true time of the day.

DĪ'AL-PLATE, *n.* The plate of a dial on which the lines are drawn, to show the hour or time of the day.

DĪ'A-LECT, *n.* [Gr. *διαλεκτος*.] 1. The form or idiom of a language, peculiar to a province, or to a kingdom or state. 2. Language; speech, or manner of speaking.

DĪ-A-LEC'TI-CAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a dialect, or dialects; not radical. 2. Logical; argumental.

DĪ-A-LEC'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a dialect.

DĪ-A-LEC-TĪ'CIAN, *n.* A logician; a reasoner.

DĪ-A-LEC'TICS, *n.* That branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning.

DĪ'AL-ING, *n.* The art of constructing dials, or of drawing dials on a plane. The sciateric science, or knowledge of showing the time by shadows.

DĪ'AL-IST, *n.* A constructer of dials; one skilled in dialing.

DĪ'AL-LAGE, *n.* [Gr. *διαλλαγη*.] A mineral, the *smaragdite* of Saussure. The metalloidal subspecies is called *schillerstein*, or *shiller spar*.

DĪ-AL'O-GISM, *n.* A feigned speech between two or more.

DĪ-AL'O-GIST, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue; also, a writer of dialogues. *Johnson.*

DĪ-AL-O-GIST'IC, } *a.* Having the form of a dialogue.
DĪ-AL-O-GIST'I-CAL, }

DĪ-AL-O-GIST'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of dialogue.

DĪ-AL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To discourse in dialogue.

DĪ'A-LOGUE, (dī'a-log) *n.* [Fr. *dialogue*.] 1. A conversation or conference between two or more persons; *particularly*, a formal conversation in theatrical performances; also, an exercise in colleges and schools, in which two or more persons carry on a discourse. 2. A written conversation, or a composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing on some topic.

† DĪ'A-LOGUE, *v. i.* To discourse together; to confer.

DĪ'A-LOGUE-WRĪT'ER, *n.* A writer of dialogues or feigned conversations.

DĪ-AL'Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *διαλυσις*.] 1. A mark in writing or printing, consisting of two points placed over one of two vowels, to dissolve a diphthong, or to show that the two vowels are to be separated in pronunciation.—2. In *medicine*, debility; also, a solution of continuity.

† DĪ-A-MAN'TINE, for *adamantine*.

DĪ-AM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *διαμετρος*.] 1. A right line passing through the centre of a circle or other curvilinear figure, terminated by the circumference, and dividing the figure into two equal parts. 2. A right line passing through the centre of a piece of timber, a rock or other object, from one side to the other.

DĪ-AM'E-TRAL, *a.* Diametrical, which see.

DĪ-AM'E-TRAL-LY, *adv.* Diametrically.

DĪ-A-MET'RI-CAL, *a.* 1. Describing a diameter. 2. Observing the direction of a diameter; direct.

DĪ-A-MET'RI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a diametrical direction; directly.

* DĪ'A-MOND, (dī'a-mond, or dī'mond) *n.* [Fr. *diamant*.] 1. A mineral, gem or precious stone, of the most valuable kind, remarkable for its hardness, as it scratches all other minerals. When pure, the diamond is usually clear and transparent, but it is sometimes colored. 2. A very small printing letter. 3. A figure, otherwise called a *rhombus*.

DĪ'A-MOND, *a.* Resembling a diamond; consisting of diamonds.

DĪ'A-MOND-ED, *a.* Having the figure of an oblique-angled parallelogram, or rhombus. *Fuller.*

DĪ'A-MOND-MINE, *n.* A mine in which diamonds are found.

DĪ-AN'DER, *n.* [Gr. *δις*, *δι* and *ανηρ*.] In *botany*, a plant having two stamens.

DĪ-AN'DRI-AN, *a.* Having two stamens.

† DĪ'A-PASM, *n.* [Gr. *διαπασσω*.] A perfume.

DĪ-A-PĀ'SON, } *n.* [Gr. *διαπασων*.] 1. In *music*, the octave
DĪ'A-PASE, } or interval which includes all the tones. —2. Among *musical-instrument-makers*, a rule or scale by which they adjust the pipes of organs, the holes of flutes, &c., in due proportion for expressing the several tones and semitones.

DĪ-A-PEN'TE, *n.* [Gr. *δια* and *πεντε*.] 1. A fifth; an interval making the second of the concords, and, with the diatessaron, an octave.—2. In *medicine*, a composition of five ingredients.

DĪ'A-PER, *n.* [Fr. *diapré*; said to be from *Ypres*.] Figured linen cloth; a cloth wove in flowers or figures; much used for towels or napkins. Hence, a towel or napkin.

DĪ'A-PER, *v. t.* To variegate or diversify, as cloth, with figures; to flower. *Spenser.*

DĪ'A-PER, *v. i.* To draw flowers or figures, as upon cloth.

DĪ'A-PHĀNED, *a.* Transparent. [*Little used.*]

DĪ-APH-A-NĒ'I-TY, *n.* [Gr. *διαφανεια*.] The power of transmitting light; transparency; pellucidness.

DĪ-A-PHAN'IC, *a.* [Gr. *διαφανης*.] Having power to transmit light; transparent. *Raleigh.*

DĪ-APH'A-NOUS, *a.* Having power to transmit rays of light, as glass; pellucid; transparent; clear.

DĪ-APH-O-RĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *διαφορησις*.] Augmented perspiration; or an elimination of the humors of the body through the pores of the skin.

DĪ-APH-O-RET'IC, *a.* Having the power to increase perspiration; sudorific; sweating.

DĪ-APH-O-RET'IC, *n.* A medicine which promotes perspiration; a sudorific. *Coxe.*

DĪ'A-PHRAGM, (dī'a-fram) *n.* [Gr. *διαφραγμα*.] 1. In *anatomy*, the midriff, a muscle separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen or lower belly. 2. A partition or dividing substance.

DĪ-A-POR'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *διαπορησις*.] In *rhetoric*, doubt; hesitation. *Bailey.*

DĪ-Ā'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to a diary; daily.

DĪ'A-RIST, *n.* One who keeps a diary.

DĪ-AR-RHĒ'A, *n.* [Gr. *διαρροια*.] Purging or flux; a frequent and copious evacuation of excrement by stool.

DĪ-AR-RHET'IC, *a.* Promoting evacuation by stool; purgative.

DĪ'A-RY, *n.* [L. *diarium*.] An account of daily events or transactions; a journal; a register of daily occurrences or observations.—A *diary fever* is a fever of one day.

DĪ'AS-CHISM, *n.* [Gr. *διασχισμα*.] In *music*, the difference between the comma and enharmonic diesis, commonly called the *lesser comma*.

DĪ'AS-PORE, *n.* [Gr. *διασπειρω*.] A mineral occurring in lamellar concretions.

DĪ-AS-TAL'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *διασταλτικος*.] Dilated; noble; bold; an epithet given by the Greeks to certain intervals in music.

DĪ'A-STEM, *n.* [Gr. *διαστημα*.] In *music*, a simple interval.

DĪ-AS'TO-LE, } *n.* [Gr. *διαστολη*.] 1. Among *physicians*,
DĪ-AS'TO-LY, } a dilatation of the heart, auricles and arteries; opposed to *systole*, or contraction.—2. In *grammar*, the extension of a syllable; or a figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.

DĪ'A-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. *δια* and *στυλος*.] An edifice in which three diameters of the columns are allowed for intercolumniations.

DĪ-A-TES'SA-RON, *n.* [Gr. *δια* and *τεσσαρα*.] Among *musicians*, a concord or harmonic interval, composed of a greater tone, a lesser tone, and one greater semitone.

DĪ-A-TON'IC, *a.* [Gr. *δια* and *τονος*.] Ascending or descending, as in sound, or from sound to sound. *Harris.*

DĪ'A-TRIBE, *n.* [Gr. *διατριβη*.] A continued discourse or disputation. *Bailey.*

DĪ-A-ZEŪ'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *διαζευγνυμι*.] A *diazeutic* tone, in *ancient Greek music*, disjoined two-fourths, one on each side of it, and which, being joined to either, made a fifth. This is, in *our music*, from A to B.

† DIB, *v. i.* To dip. *Barret.*

DIB'BLE, *n.* A pointed instrument, used in gardening and agriculture, to make holes for planting seeds, &c.

DIB'BLE, *v. t.* To plant with a dibble; or to make holes for planting seeds, &c.

DIB'BLE, *v. i.* To dibble or dip; *a term in angling.*

DIB'STONE, *n.* A little stone which children throw at another stone. *Locke.*

DI-CAC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *dicacitas*.] Pertness. [*Little used.*] *Graves.*

DĪ'CAST, *n.* [Gr. *δικαστης*.] In *ancient Greece*, an officer answering nearly to our juryman. *Mitford.*

DICE, *n. plu.* of *die*; also, a game with dice.

DICE, *v. i.* To play with dice. *Shak.*

DICE'-BOX, *n.* A box from which dice are thrown in gaming. *Addison.*

DICE'-MĀ-KER, *n.* A maker of dice.

DĪ'CER, *n.* A player at dice.

DICH. This word seems corrupted from *dit*, for *do it*. *Shak.*

DI-CHOT'O-MIZE, *v. t.* To cut into two parts; to divide into pairs.

DI-CHOT'O-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *διχα* and *τεμνω*.] In *botany*, regularly dividing by pairs from top to bottom.

DI-CHOT'O-MOUS-COR'YMBED, *a.* Composed of corymbs, in which the pedicles divide and subdivide by pairs.

DI-CHOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *διχοτομια*.] 1. Division or distribution of ideas by pairs; [*little used.*]—2. In *astronomy*,

that phase of the moon, in which it appears bisected, or shows only half its disk, as at the quadratures.

DIϵH'ROIT, *n.* *See* IOLITE.

DĪC'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where dice are played; a gaming-house. [*Little used.*]

DIϵK'ER, *n.* In *old authors*, the number or quantity of ten, *particularly*, ten hides or skins.

DĪ-ϵOϵ'ϵOUS, *a.* [Gr. δις and κοκκος.] Two-grained; consisting of two cohering grains or cells, with one seed in each.

DĪ-ϵO-TYL'E-DON, *n.* [Gr. δις and κοτυληδων.] A plant whose seeds divide into two lobes in germinating.

DĪ-ϵOT-Y-LED'O-NOUS, *a.* Having two lobes.

DIϵ'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *dicto.*] 1. To tell with authority; to deliver, as an order, command or direction. 2. To order or instruct what is to be said or written. 3. To suggest; to admonish; to direct by impulse on the mind.

DIϵ'TATE, *n.* 1. An order delivered; a command. 2. A rule, maxim or precept, delivered with authority. 3. Suggestion; rule or direction suggested to the mind.

DIϵ'TA-TED, *pp.* Delivered with authority; ordered; directed; suggested.

DIϵ'TA-TING, *ppr.* Uttering or delivering with authority; instructing what to say or write; ordering; suggesting to the mind.

DIϵ-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of dictating; the act or practice of prescribing. *Paley.*

DIϵ-TĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. One who dictates; one who prescribes rules and maxims for the direction of others. 2. One invested with absolute authority. In *ancient Rome*, a magistrate, created in times of exigence and distress, and invested with unlimited power.

DIϵ-TA-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a dictator; absolute; unlimited; uncontrollable. 2. Imperious; dogmatical; overbearing.

DIϵ-TĀ'TOR-SHIP, *n.* 1. The office of a dictator; the term of a dictator's office. 2. Authority; imperiousness; dogmatism. *Dryden.*

DIϵ'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Overbearing; dogmatical. *Milton.*

DIϵ'TA-TURE, *n.* 1. The office of a dictator; dictatorship. 2. Absolute authority; the power that dictates.

DIϵ'TION, *n.* [L. *dictio.*] Expression of ideas by words; style; manner of expression.

DIϵ'TION-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *dictionnaire.*] A book containing the words of a language arranged in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meanings; a lexicon. *Johnson.*

DID, *pret.* of *do*, contracted from *doed.* I did, thou didst, he did; we did, you or ye did, they did. *Did* is used as the sign of the past tense of verbs, particularly in interrogative and negative sentences.

DI-DAϵ'TIϵ, } *a.* [Gr. διδακτικος.] Adapted to teach;
DI-DAϵ'TIϵ-AL, } preceptive; containing doctrines, precepts, principles or rules; intended to instruct.

DI-DAϵ'TI-ϵAL-LY, *adv.* In a didactic manner; in a form to teach.

DĪ'DAP-PER, *n.* A bird that dives into the water, a species of *colymbus.*

DĪ-DAS'ϵA-LIϵ, *a.* [Gr. διδασκαλικος.] Didactic; preceptive; giving precepts. [*Little used.*]

† DID'DER, *v. i.* [Teut. *diddern.*] To shiver with cold. *Sherwood.*

DID'DLE, *v. i.* To totter, as a child in walking.

DID'DLING, *n.* A word in many places applied in fondness to children.

DĪ-DEϵ-A-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [*di* and *decahedral.*] In *crystalography*, having the form of a decahedral prism with pentahedral summits.

DĪ-DO-DE-ϵA-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [*di* and *dodecahedral.*] In *crystalography*, having the form of a dodecahedral prism with hexahedral summits.

DĪ-DRAϵH'MA, *n.* [Gr.] A piece of money, the fourth of an ounce of silver.

DIDST. The second person of the imperfect tense of *do.*

DI-DUϵ'TION, *n.* [L. *diductio.*] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other. *Boyle.*

DID'Y-NAM, *n.* [Gr. δι, δις and δυναμις.] In *botany*, a plant of four stamens, disposed in two pairs, one being shorter than the other.

DID-Y-NAM'I-AN, *a.* Containing four stamens, disposed in pairs, one shorter than the other.

DIE, *v. i.* [Sw. *dö*; Dan. *döer.*] 1. To cease to live; to expire; to decease; to perish; and, *with respect to man*, to depart from this world. 2. To be punished with death; to lose life for a crime, or for the sake of another. 3. To come to an end; to cease; to be lost; to perish or come to nothing. 4. To sink; to faint. 5. To languish with pleasure or tenderness; followed by *away.* 6. To languish with affection. 7. To recede, as sound, and become less distinct; to become less and less; or to vanish from the sight, or disappear gradually. 8. To lose vegetable life; to wither; to perish, as plants. 9. To become vapid or spiritless, as liquors; *mostly used in the participle.*—10. In *theology*, to perish everlastingly; to suffer divine wrath and punishment in the future world. 11. To become indifferent to, or to cease to be under the power of. 12. To endure great danger and distress. —*To die away*, to decrease gradually; to cease to blow.

DIE, *n.*; *plu.* DICE. [Fr. *dé.*] 1. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, used in gaming, by being thrown from a box. 2. Any cubic body; a flat tablet. 3. Hazard; chance. *Spenser.*

DIE, *n.*; *plu.* DIES. A stamp used in coining money, in founderies, &c.

DĪ-Ē'CIAN, *n.* [Gr. δις and οικος.] In *botany*, one of a class of plants, whose male and female flowers are on different plants of the same species.

DĪ'ER. *See* DYER.

DĪ'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. διεσις.] In *music*, the division of a tone, less than a semitone.

DĪ'ET, *n.* [L. *diæta.*] 1. Food or victuals. 2. Food regulated by a physician, or by medical rules; food prescribed for the prevention or cure of disease, and limited in kind or quantity. 3. Allowance of provision. 4. Board, or boarding.

DĪ'ET, *n.* [D. *ryksdag*; G. *reichstag.*] An assembly of the states or circles of the empire of Germany and of Poland; a convention of princes, electors, ecclesiastical dignitaries and representatives of free cities, to deliberate on the affairs of the empire.

DĪ'ET, *v. t.* 1. To feed; to board; to furnish provisions for. 2. To take food by rules prescribed. 3. To feed; to furnish aliment.

DĪ'ET, *v. i.* 1. To eat according to rules prescribed. 2. To eat; to feed.

DĪ'ET'A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.

DĪ'ET-A-RY, *n.* A medicine of diet. *Huloet.*

DĪ'ET-DRINK, *n.* Medicated liquors; drink prepared with medicinal ingredients.

DĪ'ET-ED, *pp.* Fed; boarded; fed by prescribed rules.

DĪ'ET-ER, *n.* One who diets; one who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by rules.

DĪ-E-TET'Iϵ, } *a.* [Gr. διαιτητικη.] Pertaining to diet,
DĪ-E-TET'I-ϵAL, } or to the rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.

DĪ'E-TINE, *n.* A subordinate or local diet; a cantonal convention.

DĪ'ET-ING, *ppr.* Taking food; prescribing rules for eating; taking food according to prescribed rules.

DIF-FAR-RE-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *dis* and *farreatio.*] The parting of a cake; a ceremony among the Romans, at the divorce of man and wife.

DIF'FER, *v. i.* [L. *differo.*] 1. *Literally*, to be separate Hence, to be unlike, dissimilar, distinct or various, in nature, condition, form or qualities; followed by *from.* 2. To disagree; not to accord; to be of a contrary opinion. 3. To contend; to be at variance; to strive or debate in words; to dispute; to quarrel.

DIF'FER, *v. t.* To cause to be different or various. *Derham.*

DIF'FER-ENCE, *n.* 1. The state of being unlike or distinct; distinction; disagreement; want of sameness; variation; dissimilarity. 2. The quality which distinguishes one thing from another. 3. Dispute; debate; contention; quarrel; controversy. 4. The point in dispute; ground of controversy. 5. A logical distinction. 6. Evidences or marks of distinction. 7. Distinction.—8. In *mathematics*, the remainder of a sum or quantity, after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted.—9. In *logic*, an essential attribute, belonging to some species, and not found in the genus; being the idea that defines the species.— 10. In *heraldry*, a certain figure added to a coat of arms, serving to distinguish one family from another, or to show how distant a younger branch is from the elder or principal branch.

DIF'FER-ENCE, *v. t.* To cause a difference or distinction.

DIF'FER-ENT, *a.* 1. Distinct; separate; not the same. 2. Various or contrary; of various or contrary natures, forms or qualities; unlike; dissimilar.

DIF-FER-EN'TIAL, *a.* An epithet applied to an infinitely small quantity, so small as to be less than any assignable quantity. This is called a *differential* quantity.

DIF'FER-ENT-LY, *adv.* In a different manner; variously.

DIF'FER-ING, *ppr.* Being unlike or distinct; disagreeing; contending.

DIF'FER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a different manner.

† DIF'FI-CILE, *a.* [L. *difficilis.*] Difficult; hard; scrupulous. *Bacon.*

† DIF'FI-CILE-NESS, *n.* Difficulty to be persuaded.

† DIF-FI-CIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* To make difficult.

DIF'FI-ϵULT, *a.* [L. *difficilis*; Sp. *dificultoso.*] 1. Hard to be made, done or performed; not easy; attended with labor and pains. 2. Hard to be pleased; not easily wrought upon; not readily yielding; not compliant; unaccommodating; rigid; austere; not easily managed or persuaded. 3. Hard to be ascended, as a hill, traveled, as a road, or crossed, as a river, &c.

† DIF'FI-CULT, *v. t.* To perplex; to render difficult.

DIF'FI-CUL-TY, *n.* [Fr. *difficulté.*] 1. Hardness to be done or accomplished; the state of any thing which renders its performance laborious or perplexing. 2. That which is hard to be performed or surmounted. 3. Perplexity; embarrassment of affairs; trouble; whatever renders progress or execution of designs laborious. 4. Objection; obstacle to belief; that which cannot be easily understood, explained or believed.—5. In a *popular sense*, bodily complaints; indisposition.

DIF-FIDE', *v. i.* [L. *diffido.*] To distrust; to have no confidence in. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

DIF'FI-DENCE, *n.* [It. *diffidanza;* Sp. *difidencia.*] 1. Distrust; want of confidence; any doubt of the power, ability or disposition of others. 2. *More generally*, distrust of one's self; want of confidence in our own power, competency, correctness or wisdom; a doubt respecting some personal qualification. 3. Modest reserve; a moderate degree of timidity or bashfulness.

DIF'FI-DENT, *a.* 1. Distrustful; wanting confidence; doubting of another's power, disposition, sincerity or intention. 2. Distrustful of one's self; not confident; doubtful of one's own power or competency. 3. Reserved; modest; timid.

DIF'FI-DENT-LY, *adv.* With distrust; in a distrusting manner; modestly.

† DIF'FIND, *v. t.* [L. *diffindo.*] To cleave in two; to split. *Dict.*

DIF-FIN'I-TIVE, *a.* Determinate; definitive.

† DIF-FIS'SION, *n.* The act of cleaving or splitting.

DIF-FLĀ'TION, *n.* The act of scattering by a blast of wind. *Dict.*

DIF'FLU-ENCE, } *n.* [L. *diffluo.*] A flowing or falling
DIF'FLU-EN-CY, } away on all sides.

DIF'FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing away on all sides; not fixed.

DIF'FORM, *a.* [L. *dis* and *forma.*] 1. Irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous. 2. Unlike; dissimilar.

DIF-FORM'I-TY, *n.* Irregularity of form; want of uniformity. *Brown.*

DIF-FRAN'CHISE, } *See* DISFRANCHISE, which is
DIF-FRAN'CHISE-MENT. } the word in use.

DIF-FŪSE', *v. t.* [L. *diffusus.*] 1. To pour out and spread, as a fluid; to cause to flow and spread. 2. To spread; to send out or extend in all directions; to disperse.

DIF-FŪSE', *a.* 1. Widely spread; dispersed. 2. Copious; prolix; using many words; giving full descriptions. 3. Copious; verbose; containing full or particular accounts; not concise.

DIF-FŪS'ED, (dif-fūzd') *pp.* 1. Spread; dispersed. 2. Loose; flowing; wild. *Shak.*

DIF-FŪS'ED-LY, *adv.* In a diffused manner; with wide dispersion.

DIF-FŪS'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being widely spread. *Sherwood.*

DIF-FŪSE'LY, *adv.* 1. Widely; extensively. 2. Copiously; with many words; fully.

DIF-FU-SI-BIL'I-TY *n.* The quality of being diffusible, or capable of being spread.

DIF-FŪ'SI-BLE, *a.* That may flow or be spread in all directions; that may be dispersed.

DIF-FŪ'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Diffusibility.

DIF-FŪ'SION, *n.* 1. A spreading or flowing of a liquid substance or fluid, in a lateral as well as a lineal direction. 2. A spreading or scattering; dispersion. 3. A spreading; extension; propagation. 4. Copiousness; exuberance, as of style; [*little used.*]

DIF-FŪ'SIVE, *a.* 1. Having the quality of diffusing, or spreading by flowing, as liquid substances or fluids; or of dispersing, as minute particles. 2. Extended; spread widely; extending in all directions; extensive.

DIF-FŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Widely; extensively; every way.

DIF-FŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* 1. The power of diffusing, or state of being diffused; dispersion. 2. Extension, or extensiveness. 3. The quality or state of being diffuse, as an author or his style; verboseness; copiousness of words or expression.

DIG, *v. t.*; pret. *digged*, or *dug*; pp. *digged*, or *dug*. [Sw. *dika*; Dan. *diger.*] 1. To open and break or turn up the earth with a spade or other sharp instrument. 2. To excavate; to form an opening in the earth by digging and removing the loose earth. 3. To pierce or open with a snout or by other means, as swine or moles. 4. To pierce with a pointed instrument; to thrust in.—*To dig down*, is to undermine and cause to fall by digging.—*To dig out*, or to *dig from*, is to obtain by digging.—*To dig up*, is to obtain something from the earth by opening it, or uncovering the thing with a spade or other instrument, or to force out from the earth by a bar.

DIG, *v. i.* 1. To work with a spade or other piercing instrument; to do servile work. 2. To work in search of; to search.—*To dig in*, is to pierce with a spade or other pointed instrument.—*To dig through*, to open a passage through; to make an opening from one side to the other.

DI-GAM'MA, *n.* [Gr. δις and γαμμα.] The name of F, most absurdly given to that letter, when first invented or used by the Eolians, on account of its figure.

† DIG'A-MY, *n.* Second marriage. *Herbert.*

DI-GAS'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. δις and γαστηρ.] Having a double belly; an epithet given to a muscle of the lower jaw.

† DIG'ER-ENT, *a.* [L. *digerens.*] Digesting.

DI'GEST, *n.* [L. *digestus.*] 1. A collection or body of Roman laws, digested or arranged under proper titles by order of the emperor Justinian. A pandect. 2. Any collection, compilation, abridgment or summary of laws, disposed under proper heads or titles.

DI-GEST', *v. t.* [L. *digestum.*] 1. To distribute into suitable classes, or under proper heads or titles; to arrange in convenient order; to dispose in due method. 2. To arrange methodically in the mind; to form with due arrangement of parts. 3. To separate or dissolve in the stomach, as food; to reduce to minute parts fit to enter the lacteals and circulate; to concoct; to convert into chyme.—4. In *chemistry*, to soften and prepare by heat; to expose to a gentle heat in a boiler or matrass, as a preparation for chemical operations. 5. To bear with patience; to brook; to receive without resentment; not to reject. 6. To prepare in the mind; to dispose in a manner that shall improve the understanding and heart; to prepare for nourishing practical duties. 7. To dispose an ulcer or wound to suppurate. 8. To dissolve and prepare for manure, as plants and other substances.

DI-GEST', *v. i.* 1. To be prepared by heat. 2. To suppurate; to generate laudable pus; as an ulcer or wound. 3. To dissolve and be prepared for manure, as substances in compost.

DI-GEST'ED, *pp.* Reduced to method; arranged in due order; concocted or prepared in the stomach or by a gentle heat; received without rejection; borne; disposed for use.

DI-GEST'ED-LY, *adv.* In a methodical and regular way.

DI-GEST'ER, *n.* 1. He that digests or disposes in order. 2. One who digests his food. 3. A medicine or article of food that aids digestion, or strengthens the digestive power of the stomach. 4. A strong vessel contrived by Papin, in which to boil bony substances with a strong heat.

DI-GEST-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being digestible.

DI-GEST-I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being digested. *Bacon.*

DI-GEST'ING, *ppr.* Arranging in due order, or under proper heads; dissolving and preparing for circulation in the stomach; softening and preparing by heat; disposing for practice; disposing to generate pus; brooking; reducing by heat to a fluid state.

DI-GES'TION, *n.* [L. *digestio.*] 1. The conversion of food into chyme, or the process of dissolving aliment in the stomach, and preparing it for circulation and nourishment. —2. In *chemistry*, the operation of exposing bodies to a gentle heat, to prepare them for some action on each other; or the slow action of a solvent on any substance. 3. The act of methodizing and reducing to order; the maturation of a design. 4. The process of maturing an ulcer or wound, and disposing it to generate pus; or the generation of matter. 5. The process of dissolution and preparation of substances for manure, as in compost.

DI-GEST'IVE, *a.* 1. Having the power to cause digestion in the stomach. 2. Capable of softening and preparing by heat. 3. Methodizing; reducing to order. 4. Causing maturation in wounds or ulcers. 5. Dissolving.

DI-GEST'IVE, *n.* 1. In *medicine*, any preparation or medicine which increases the tone of the stomach, and aids digestion; a stomachic; a corroborant.—2. In *surgery*, an application which ripens an ulcer or wound, or disposes it to suppurate.—*Digestive salt*, the muriate of potash.

DI-GEST'URE, *n.* Concoction; digestion. [*Little used.*]

DIG'GA-BLE, *a.* That may be digged.

DIGGED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *dig.*

DIG'GER, *n.* One who digs; one who opens, throws up and breaks the earth; one who opens a well, pit, trench, or ditch.

† DIGHT, (dīte) *v. t.* [Sax. *diht.*] To prepare; to put in order; hence, to dress, or put on; to array; to adorn. *Milton.*

DIG'IT, *n.* [L. *digitus.*] 1. The measure of a finger's breadth, or three fourths of an inch. 2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; a term used to express the quantity of an eclipse.—3. In *arithmetic*, any integer under 10; so called from counting on the fingers. Thus, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. are called digits.

DIG'I-TAL, *a.* [L. *digitalis.*] Pertaining to the fingers, or to digits.

DIG'I-TATE, or DIG'I-TA-TED, *a.* In *botany*, a *digitate* leaf is one which branches into several distinct leaflets like fingers.

† DIG'I-TATE, *v. t.* To point out as with a finger.

DI-GLĀ'DI-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *digladior.*] To fence; to quarrel. [*Little used.*]

DI-GLA-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* A combat with swords; a quarrel. *B. Jonson.*

DIG-NI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of dignifying; exaltation; promotion. *Walton.*

DIG'NI-FIED, *pp.* 1. Exalted; honored; invested with dignity. 2. *a.* Marked with dignity; noble.

DIG'NI-FY, *v. t.* [Sp. *dignificar.*] 1. To invest with honor or dignity; to exalt in rank; to promote; to elevate to a high office. 2. To honor; to make illustrious; to distinguish by some excellence, or that which gives celebrity.

DIG'NI-TA-RY, *n.* An ecclesiastic who holds a dignity, or a benefice which gives him some pre-eminence over mere priests and canons.

DIG'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *dignitas.*] 1. True honor; nobleness or elevation of mind, consisting in a high sense of propriety, truth and justice, with an abhorrence of mean and sinful actions; opposed to *meanness.* 2. Elevation; honorable place or rank of elevation; degree of excellence, either in estimation or in the order of nature. 3. Elevation of aspect; grandeur of mein. 4. Elevation of deportment. 5. An elevated office, civil or ecclesiastical, giving a high rank in society; advancement; preferment, or the rank attached to it. 6. The rank or title of a nobleman. —7. In *oratory*, one of the three parts of elocution, consisting in the right use of tropes and figures. 8. In *astrology*, an advantage which a planet has on account of its being in some particular place of the zodiac, or in a particular station in respect to other planets. 9. A general maxim, or principle; [*not used.*] *Brown.*

†DIG-NŌ'TION, *n.* [L. *dignosco.*] Distinguishing mark; distinction. *Brown.*

DIG'O-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. δις and γωνια.] In *botany*, having two angles, as a stem.

DĪ'GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. δις and γραφω.] A union of two vowels, of which one only is pronounced, as in *head. Sheridan.*

DI-GRESS', *v. i.* [L. *digressus.*] 1. *Literally*, to step or go from the way or road; hence, to depart or wander from the main subject, design or tenor of a discourse, argument or narration; *used only of speaking or writing. Locke.* 2. To go out of the right way or common track; to deviate; [*not now in use.*] *Shak.*

DI-GRESS'ING, *ppr.* Departing from the main subject.

DI-GRES'SION, *n.* [L. *digressio.*] 1. The act of digressing; a departure from the main subject under consideration; an excursion of speech or writing. 2. The part or passage of a discourse, argument or narration, which deviates from the main subject, tenor or design, but which may have some relation to it, or be of use to it. 3. Deviation from a regular course; [*little used.*] *Brown.*

DI-GRES'SION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in digression; departing from the main purpose or subject. *Warton.*

DI-GRESS'IVE, *a.* Departing from the main subject; partaking of the nature of digression. *Johnson.*

DI-GRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* By way of digression.

DĪ'GYN, *n.* [Gr. δις and γυνη.] In *botany*, a plant having two pistils.

DĪ-GYN'I-AN, *a.* Having two pistils.

DĪ-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. δις and εδρα.] Having two sides, as a figure.

DĪ-HĒ'DRON, *n.* A figure with two sides or surfaces.

DĪ-HEX-A-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* In *crystalography*, having the form of a hexahedral prism with trihedral summits.

DĪ-JŪ'DI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *dijudico.*] To judge or determine by censure. *Hales.*

DĪ-JU-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* Judicial distinction.

DIKE, *n.* [Sax. *dic*; Sw. *dike*; D. *dyk.*] 1. A ditch; an excavation made in the earth by digging, of greater length than breadth, intended as a reservoir of water, a drain, or for other purpose. 2. A mound of earth, of stones, or of other materials, intended to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river. 3. A vein of basalt, greenstone or other stony substance.

DIKE, *v. t.* To surround with a dike; to secure by a bank.

†DIKE, *v. i.* To dig.

DI-LAC'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *dilacero.*] To tear; to rend asunder; to separate by force.

DI-LAC'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Torn; rent asunder.

DI-LAC'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Tearing; rending in two.

DI-LAC-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of rending asunder; a tearing, or rending. [In lieu of these words, *lacerate*, *laceration*, are generally used.]

DI-LĀ'NI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *dilanio.*] To tear; to rend in pieces; to mangle. [*Little used.*]

DI-LA-NI-Ā'TION, *n.* A tearing in pieces.

DI-LAP'I-DATE, *v. i.* [L. *dilapido.*] To go to ruin; to fall by decay.

DI-LAP'I-DATE, *v. t.* 1. To pull down; to waste or destroy; to suffer to go to ruin. 2. To waste; to squander.

DI-LAP'I-DA-TED, *pp.* Wasted; ruined; pulled down; suffered to go to ruin.

DI-LAP'I-DA-TING, *ppr.* Wasting; pulling down; suffering to go to ruin.

DI-LAP-I-DĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Ecclesiastical waste; a voluntary wasting or suffering to go to decay any building in possession of an incumbent. 2. Destruction; demolition; decay; ruin. 3 Peculation.

DI-LAP'I-DA-TOR, *n.* One who causes dilapidation.

DI-LA-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of admitting expansion by the elastic force of the body itself, or of an another elastic substance acting upon it.

DI-LĀT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of expansion; possessing elasticity; elastic.

DIL-A-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of expanding; expansion; a spreading or extending in all directions; the state of being expanded.

DI-LĀTE', *v. t.* [L. *dilato.*] 1. To expand; to distend; to enlarge or extend in all directions. 2. To enlarge; to relate at large; to tell copiously or diffusely.

DI-LĀTE', *v. i.* 1. To widen; to expand; to swell or extend in all directions. 2. To speak largely and copiously; to dwell on in narration.

DI-LĀTE', *a.* Expanded; expansive.

DI-LĀT'ED, *pp.* Expanded; distended; enlarged so as to occupy a greater space.

DI-LĀT'ER, *n.* One who enlarges; that which expands.

DI-LĀT'ING, *ppr.* Expanding; enlarging; speaking largely.

DI-LĀT'OR, *n.* That which widens or expands; a muscle that dilates.

DIL'A-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* With delay; tardily.

DIL'A-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being dilatory or late; lateness; slowness in motion; delay in proceeding; tardiness.

DIL'A-TO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *dilatoire.*] 1. *Literally*, drawing out or extending in time; hence, slow; late; tardy; *applied to things.* 2. Given to procrastination; not proceeding with diligence; making delay; slow; late; *applied to persons.* 3. In *law*, intended to make delay; tending to delay.

DI-LEC'TION, *n.* [L. *dilectio.*] A loving. *Martin.*

DI-LEM'MA, *n.* [Gr. διλημμα.] 1. In *logic*, an argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions. 2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of things in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue.

DIL-ET-TAN'TE, *n.* [It.] One who delights in promoting science or the fine arts. *Burke.*

DIL'I-GENCE, *n.* [L. *diligentia.*] 1. Steady application in business of any kind; constant effort to accomplish what is undertaken; exertion of body or mind without unnecessary delay or sloth; due attention; industry; assiduity. 2. Care; heed; heedfulness. 3. The name of a stage-coach, used in France.

DIL'I-GENT, *a.* [L. *diligens.*] 1. Steady in application to business; constant in effort or exertion to accomplish what is undertaken; assiduous; attentive; industrious; not idle or negligent; *applied to persons.* 2. Steadily applied; prosecuted with care and constant effort; careful; assiduous.

DIL'I-GENT-LY, *adv.* With steady application and care; with industry or assiduity; not carelessly; not negligently.

DILL, *n.* [Sax. *dil, dile.*] An annual plant.

DILL, *v. t.* To soothe; to blunt; to silence pain or sound. *Grose.*

†DI-LŪ'CID, *a.* [L. *dilucidus.*] Clear.

†DI-LŪ'CI-DATE, *v. t.* To make clear. *See* ELUCIDATE.

DI-LU-CI-DĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making clear.

DI-LŪ'CID-LY, *adv.* Evidently; clearly.

DIL'U-ENT, *a.* [L. *diluens.*] 1. Making liquid, or more fluid; making thin; attenuating. 2. Weakening the strength of, by mixture with water.

DIL'U-ENT, *n.* 1. That which thins or attenuates; that which makes more liquid. 2. That which weakens the strength of; as water, which, mixed with wine or spirit, reduces the strength of it.

DI-LŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *diluo, dilutus.*] 1. *Literally*, to wash; but *appropriately*, to render liquid, or more liquid; to make thin, or more fluid. 2. To weaken, as spirit or an acid, by an admixture of water, which renders the spirit or acid less concentrated. 3. To make weak or weaker, as color, by mixture. 4. To weaken; to reduce the strength or standard of.

DI-LŪTE', *a.* Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength, as spirit or color. *Newton.*

DI-LŪT'ED, *pp.* Made liquid; rendered more fluid; weakened; made thin, as liquids.

DI-LŪT'ER, *n.* That which makes thin, or more liquid.

DI-LŪT'ING, *ppr.* Making thin, or more liquid; weakening.

DI-LŪ'TION, *n.* The act of making thin, weak, or more liquid. *Arbuthnot.*

DI-LŪ'VI-AL, } *a.* [L. *diluvium.*] 1. Pertaining to a flood or
DI-LŪ'VI-AN, } deluge, *more especially* to the deluge in Noah's days. 2. Effected or produced by a deluge, *particularly* by the great flood in the days of Noah. *Buckland.*

DI-LŪ'VI-ATE, *v. i.* To run as a flood. [*Not much used.*] *Sandys.*

DI-LŪ'VI-UM, *n.* [L.] In *geology*, a deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, &c., caused by the deluge.

DIM, *a.* [Sax. *dim.*] 1. Not seeing clearly; having the vision obscured and indistinct. 2. Not clearly seen; obscure; imperfectly seen or discovered. 3. Somewhat dark; dusky; not luminous. 4. Dull of apprehension; having obscure conceptions. 5. Having its lustre obscured; sullied; tarnished.

DIM, *v. t.* 1. To cloud; to impair the powers of vision. 2. To obscure. 3. To render dull the powers of conception. 4. To make less bright; to obscure. 5. To render less bright; to tarnish or sully.

† DIM'BLE, *n.* A bower; a cell or retreat. *B. Jonson.*

DIME, *n.* [Fr.] A silver coin of the *United States*, of the value of ten cents; the tenth of a dollar.

DI-MEN'SION, *n.* [L. *dimensio.*] In *geometry*, the extent of a body, or length, breadth and thickness or depth.

DI-MEN'SION-LESS, *a.* Without any definite measure or extent; boundless. *Milton.*

DI-MEN'SI-TY, *n.* Extent; capacity. *Howell.*

DI-MEN'SIVE, *a.* That marks the boundaries or outlines. *Davies.*

DIM'E-TER, *a.* [L.] Having two poetical measures

DIM'E-TER, *n.* A verse of two measures.

† DIM-I-ЄĀ'TION, *n.* A battle, a contest. *Dict.*

DI-MID'I-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *dimidio.*] To divide into two equal parts.

DI-MID'I-A-TED, *a.* [L. *dimidiatus.*] Divided into two equal parts; halved.

DI-MID-I-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of halving; division into two equal parts.

DI-MIN'ISH, *v. t.* [L. *diminuo.*] 1. To lessen; to make less or smaller, by any means. 2. To lessen; to impair; to degrade.—3. In *music*, to take from a note by a sharp, flat or natural.—*To diminish from*, to take away something; [*obs.*]

DI-MIN'ISH, *v. i.* To lessen; to become or appear less or smaller.

DI-MIN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being diminished.

DI-MIN'ISHED, *pp.* Lessened; made smaller; reduced in size; contracted; degraded.

DI-MIN'ISH-ER, *n.* That which, or one who, impairs or lessens.

DI-MIN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Lessening; contracting; degrading.

DI-MIN'ISH-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to lessen reputation. *Locke.*

DI-MIN'U-ENT, *a.* Lessening. [*Little used.*]

† DIM'I-NUTE, *a.* Small. *Gorges.*

† DIM'I-NUTE-LY, *adv.* In a manner which lessens.

DIM-I-NŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *diminutio.*] 1. The act of lessening; a making smaller. 2. The state of becoming or appearing less. 3. Discredit; loss of dignity; degradation. 4. Deprivation of dignity; a lessening of estimation.—5. In *architecture*, the contraction of the upper part of a column, by which its diameter is made less than that of the lower part.—6. In *music*, the imitation of or reply to a subject in notes of half the length or value of those of the subject itself.

DI-MIN'U-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *diminutif.*] Small; little; narrow; contracted.

DI-MIN'U-TĪVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a word formed from another word, usually an appellative or generic term, to express a little thing of the kind.

DI-MIN'U-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* In a diminutive manner; in a manner to lessen.

DI-MIN'U-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* Smallness; littleness; want of bulk; want of dignity.

DIM'ISH, *a.* Somewhat dim or obscure.

DI-MIS'SION, *n.* Leave to depart. *Huloet.*

* DIM'IS-SO-RY, *a.* [L. *dimissorius.*] 1. Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction. 2. Granting leave to depart.

† DI-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *dimitto.*] To permit to go; to grant to farm; to let.

DIM'I-TY, *n.* [D. *diemit.*] A kind of white cotton cloth, ribbed or figured.

DIM'LY, *adv.* 1. In a dim or obscure manner; with imperfect sight. 2. Not brightly, or clearly; with a faint light.

DIM'MING, *ppr.* Obscuring.

DIM'MING, *n.* Obscurity. *Shak.*

DIM'NESS, *n.* 1. Dullness of sight. 2. Obscurity of vision; imperfect sight. 3. Faintness; imperfection. 4. Want of brightness. 5. Want of clear apprehension; stupidity.

DIM'PLE, *n.* A small natural cavity or depression in the cheek or other part of the face.

DIM'PLE, *v. i.* To form dimples; to sink into depressions or little inequalities. *Dryden.*

DIM'PLED, *a.* Set with dimples.

DIM'PLY, *a.* Full of dimples, or small depressions.

DIM'-SĪGHT-ED, *a.* Having dim or obscure vision.

DIN, *n.* [Sax. *dyn.*] Noise; a loud sound; *particularly*, a rattling, clattering or rumbling sound, long continued.

DIN, *v. t.* To strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise; to harass with clamor.

DINE, *v. i.* [Sax. *dynan.*] To eat the chief meal of the day.

DINE, *v. t.* To give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal; to feed.

† DI-NET'I-ЄAL, *a.* [Gr. *δινητικος.*] Whirling round.

DING, *v. t.*; pret. *dung*, or *dinged.* [Sax. *dencgan.*] To thrust or dash with violence. [*Little used.*]

DING, *v. i.* To bluster; to bounce. [*A low word.*]

DING'DONG. Words used to express the sound of bells. *Shak.*

DIN'GI-NESS, *n.* A dusky or dark hue; brownness.

DIN'GLE, *n.* A narrow dale or valley between hills.

DIN'GLE-DAN'GLE. Hanging loosely, or something dangling. *Warton.*

DIN'GY *a.* Soiled; sullied; of a dark color; brown; dusky; dun

DĪN'ING, *ppr.* Eating the principal meal in the day.

DĪN'ING-ROOM, *n.* A room for a family or for company to dine in; a room for entertainments.

DIN'NER, *n.* [Fr. *diner*; Ir. *dinner.*] 1. The meal taken about the middle of the day; or the principal meal of the day, eaten between noon and evening. 2. An entertainment; a feast.

DIN'NER-TIME, *n.* The usual time of dining.

DIN'T, *n.* [Sax. *dynt.*] 1. A blow; a stroke. 2. Force; violence; power exerted. 3. The mark made by a blow; a cavity or impression made by a blow or by pressure on a substance; often pronounced *dent. Dryden.*

DINT, *v. t.* To make a mark or cavity on a substance by a blow or by pressure. [*See* INDENT.] *Donne.*

DINT'ED, *pp.* Marked by a blow or by pressure.

DINT'ING, *ppr.* Impressing marks or cavities.

DĪ-NU-MER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of numbering singly. [*Little used.*]

* DĪ'O-CE-SAN, *a.* [The accent on the first and on the third syllable is nearly equal.] Pertaining to a diocese.

* DĪ'O-CE-SAN, *n.* A bishop; one in possession of a diocese, and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.

DĪ'O-CESE, } *n.* [Gr. *διοικησις.*] [*Diocess* is an erroneous
DĪ'O-CESS, } orthography.] The circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction; an ecclesiastical division of a kingdom or state, subject to the authority of a bishop.

DĪ-OЄ-TA-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* In *crystalography*, having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.

DĪ'O-DON, *n.* The sun-fish.

DĪ'O-MEDE, *n.* An aquatic fowl of the web-footed kind.

DĪ-OP'SIDE, *n.* [Gr. *διοψις.*] A rare mineral, regarded by Haüy as a variety of augite.

DĪ-OP'TASE, *n.* Emerald copper ore, a translucent mineral, occurring crystalized in six-sided prisms.

DĪ-OP'TIЄ, } *a.* [Gr. *διοπτρικος.*] 1. Affording a me-
DĪ-OP'TI-ЄAL, } dium for the sight; assisting the sight
DĪ-OP'TRIЄ, } in the view of distant objects. 2. Per-
DĪ-OP'TRI-ЄAL, } taining to dioptrics, or the science of refracted light.

DĪ-OP'TRIЄS, *n.* That part of optics which treats of the refractions of light passing through different mediums, as through air, water or glass.

DI-O-RĀ'MA, *n.* [Gr. *δια* and *οραμα.*] A newly invented optical machine giving a variety of light and shade.

DĪ'O-RIS$M, *n.* [Gr. *διορισμα.*] Definition. [*Rarely used.*]

DĪ-O-RIS'TIЄ, *a.* Distinguishing; defining. [*Rarely used.*]

DĪ-O-RIS'TI-ЄAL-LY, *adv.* In a distinguishing manner.

DĪ-OR-THŌ'SIS, *n.* A chirurgical operation, by which crooked or distorted members are restored to their primitive shape.

DIP, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dipped*, or *dipt.* [Sax. *dippan.*] 1. To plunge or immerse, for a moment or short time, in water or other liquid substance; to put into a fluid, and withdraw. 2. To take with a ladle or other vessel by immersing it in a fluid; as, to *dip* water from a boiler. 3. To engage; to take concern. *Dryden.* 4. To engage as a pledge; to mortgage; [*little used.*] *Dryden.* 5. To moisten; to wet; [*unusual.*] *Milton.* 6. To baptize by immersion.

DIP, *v. i.* 1. To sink; to immerge in a liquid. 2. To enter; to pierce. 3. To engage; to take a concern; as, to *dip* into the funds. 4. To enter slightly; to look cursorily, or here and there. 5. To choose by chance; to thrust and take. 6. To incline downward.

DIP, *n.* Inclination downward; a sloping; a direction below a horizontal line; depression.—The *dip of a stratum*, in *geology*, is its greatest inclination to the horizon, or that on a line perpendicular to its direction or course; called also the *pitch.*

DIP'-CHIЄK, *n.* A small bird that dives.

DĪ-PET'A-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *δις* and *πεταλον.*] Having two flower-leaves or petals; two-petaled.

DIPH'THONG, *n.* [Gr. *διφθογγος.*] A coalition or union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable.

DIPH-THONG'AL, *a.* Belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable.

DIPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. δις and φυλλον.] In *botany*, having two leaves, as a calyx, &c.

DIP'LOE, *n.* [Gr. διπλους.] The soft meditullium, medullary substance, or porous part, between the plates of the skull.

DI-PLŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr. διπλωμα.] A letter or writing conferring some power, authority, privilege or honor.

DI-PLŌ'MA-CY, *n.* 1. The customs, rules and privileges of embassadors, envoys, and other representatives of princes and states at foreign courts; forms of negotiation. 2. A diplomatic body; the whole body of ministers at a foreign court. 3. The agency or management of ministers at a foreign court.

DI-PLŌ'MATE, *v. t.* To invest with a privilege.

DIP'LO-MA-TED, *a.* Made by diplomas. *Kennet.*

DIP-LO-MAT'IC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to diplomas; privileged. 2. Furnished with a diploma; authorized by letters or credentials to transact business for a sovereign at a foreign court. 3. Pertaining to ministers at a foreign court, or to men authorized by diploma.

DIP-LO-MAT'IC, *n.* A minister, official agent or envoy to a foreign court.

DIP-LO-MAT'ICS, *n.* The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, &c.

DI-PLŌ'MA-TIST, *n.* One employed or versed in affairs of state.

DIP'PER, *n.* 1. One that dips; he or that which dips. 2. A vessel used to dip water or other liquor; a ladle.

DIP'PING, *ppr.* 1. Plunging or immersing into a liquid, and speedily withdrawing. 2. Engaging or taking a concern in. 3. Looking into, here and there; examining in a cursory, slight or hasty manner. 4. Inclining downward. 5. Breaking; inclining.

DIP'PING, *n.* 1. The act of plunging or immersing. 2. The act of inclining towards the earth; inclination downwards. 3. The interruption of a vein of ore, or stratum of a fossil, in a mine; or a sloping downwards. 4. The act of baptizing by the immersion of the whole body in water.

DIP'PING-NEE'DLE, *n.* A needle that dips; a magnetic needle which dips or inclines to the earth; an instrument which shows the inclination of the magnet, at the different points of the earth's surface.

DI-PRIS-MAT'IC, *a.* Doubly prismatic. *Jameson.*

DIP'SAS, *n.* [Gr. διψας.] A serpent whose bite produces a mortal thirst.

DIP'TER, } *n.* [Gr. δις and πτερον.] The *dipters* are an
DIP'TE-RA, } order of insects having only two wings, and two poisers, as the fly.

DIP'TE-RAL, *a.* Having two wings only.

DIP'TOTE, *n.* [Gr. from δις and πιπτω.] In *grammar*, a noun which has only two cases.

DIP'TYCH, *n.* [Gr. διπτυχος.] A public register of the names of consuls and other magistrates among pagans; and of bishops, martyrs and others, among Christians.

DI-PYRE', *n.* A mineral occurring in minute prisms.

DIRE, *a.* [L. *dirus.*] Dreadful; dismal; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.

DI-RECT', *a.* [L. *directus.*] 1. Straight; right.—2. In *astronomy*, appearing to move forward in the zodiac, in the direction of the signs; opposed to *retrograde.* 3. In the line of father and son; opposed to *collateral.* 4. Leading or tending to an end, as by a straight line or course; not circuitous. 5. Open; not ambiguous or doubtful. 6. Plain; express; not ambiguous.—7. In *music*, a *direct* interval is that which forms any kind of harmony on the fundamental sound which produces it; as the fifth, major, third and octave.—*Direct tax* is a tax assessed on real estate, as houses and lands.

DI-RECT', *v. t.* [L. *directum.*] 1. To point or aim in a straight line, towards a place or object. 2. To point; to show the right road or course. 3. To regulate; to guide or lead; to govern; to cause to proceed in a particular manner. 4. To prescribe a course; to mark out a way. 5. To order; to instruct; to point out a course of proceeding, with authority; to command.

DI-RECT', *n.* In *music*, a character placed at the end of a stave to direct the performer to the first note of the next stave. *Busby.*

DI-RECT'ED, *pp.* Aimed; pointed; guided; regulated; governed; ordered; instructed.

DI-RECT'ER, *n.* A director, which see.

DI-RECT'ING, *ppr.* Aiming; pointing; guiding; regulating; governing; ordering.

DI-REC'TION, *n.* [L. *directio.*] 1. Aim at a certain point; a pointing towards, in a straight line or course. 2. The line in which a body moves by impulse; course. 3. A straight line or course. 4. The act of governing; administration; management; guidance; superintendance. 5. Regularity; adjustment. 6. Order; prescription, either verbal or written; instruction in what manner to proceed. 7. The superscription of a letter, including the name, title and place of abode of the person for whom it is intended. 8. A body or board of directors.

DI-REC'TIVE, *a.* 1. Having the power of direction. *Hooker* 2. Informing; instructing; showing the way.

DI-RECT'LY, *adv.* 1. In a straight line or course; rectilineally; not in a winding course. 2. Immediately; soon; without delay. 3. Openly; expressly; without circumlocution or ambiguity, or without a train of inferences.

DI-RECT'NESS, *n.* Straightness; a straight course; nearness of way. *Bentley.*

DI-REC'TOR, *n.* 1. One who directs; one who superintends, governs or manages; one who prescribes to others, by virtue of authority; an instructor; a counselor. 2. That which directs; a rule; an ordinance. 3. One appointed to transact the affairs of a company. 4. That which directs or controls by influence. *Hamilton.*—5. In *surgery*, a grooved probe, intended to direct the edge of the knife or scissors in opening sinuses or fistulæ; a guide for an incision-knife.

DI-REC-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to directors or direction; containing direction or command.

DI-REC'TO-RY, *a.* Containing directions; enjoining; instructing.

DI-REC'TO-RY, *n.* 1. A guide; a rule to direct; particularly, a book containing directions for public worship, or religious services. 2. A book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, with their places of abode. 3. The supreme council of France, in the late Revolution. 4. A board of directors.

DI-REC'TRESS, *n.* A female who directs or manages.

DI-REC'TRIX, *n.* A female who governs or directs.

DIRE'FUL, *a.* Dire; dreadful; terrible; calamitous. *Dryden.*

DIRE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Dreadfully; terribly; wofully.

DI-REMP'TION, *n.* [L. *diremptio.*] A separation. *Hall.*

DIRE'NESS, *n.* Terribleness; horror; dismalness. *Shak.*

DI-REP'TION, *n.* [L. *direptio.*] The act of plundering.

DIRGE, (durj) *n.* [L. *dirige.*] A song or tune intended to express grief, sorrow and mourning.

DIR'I-GENT, or DI-REC'TRIX, *n.* In *geometry*, the line of motion along which the describent line or surface is carried in the generation of any plane or solid figure.

DIRK, *n.* A kind of dagger or poniard.

† DIRK, *a.* Dark. *Spenser.*

† DIRK, *v. t.* 1. To darken. 2. To poniard; to stab.

DIRT, *n.* [Sax. *gedritan.*] 1. Any foul or filthy substance; excrement; earth; mud; mire; dust; whatever, adhering to any thing, renders it foul or unclean. 2. Meanness; sordidness; [*not in use.*]

DIRT, *v. t.* To make foul or filthy; to soil; to bedaub; to pollute; to defile. *Swift.*

DIRT'I-LY, *adv.* 1. In a dirty manner; foully; nastily; filthily. 2. Meanly; sordidly; by low means.

DIRT'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Filthiness; foulness; nastiness. 2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.

DIRT'Y, *a.* 1. Foul; nasty; filthy; not clean; as *dirty* hands. 2. Not clean; not pure; turbid. 3. Cloudy; dark; dusky. 4. Mean; base; low; despicable; groveling.

DIRT'Y, *v. t.* 1. To foul; to make filthy; to soil. 2. To tarnish; to sully; to scandalize.

DI-RUP'TION, *n.* [L. *diruptio.*] A bursting or rending asunder. *See* DISRUPTION.

DIS, a prefix or inseparable preposition, from the Latin, whence Fr. *des*, Sp. *dis*, and *de* may in some instances be the same word contracted. *Dis* denotes separation, a parting from; hence, it has the force of a privative and negative, as in *disarm*, *disoblige*, *disagree.*

DIS-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Want of competent natural or bodily power, strength or ability; weakness; impotence. 2. Want of competent intellectual power or strength of mind; incapacity. 3. Want of competent means or instruments. 4. Want of legal qualifications; incapacity.

DIS-Ā'BLE, *v. t.* 1. To render unable; to deprive of competent natural strength or power. 2. To deprive of mental power, as by destroying or weakening the understanding. 3. To deprive of adequate means, instruments or resources. 4. To destroy the strength; or to weaken and impair so as to render incapable of action, service or resistance. 5. To destroy or impair and weaken the means which render any thing active, efficacious or useful; to destroy or diminish any competent means. 6. To deprive of legal qualifications, or competent power; to incapacitate; to render incapable.

DIS-Ā'BLED, *pp.* Deprived of competent power, corporeal or intellectual; rendered incapable; deprived of means.

DIS-Ā'BLE-MENT, *n.* Weakness; disability; legal impediment. *Bacon.*

DIS-Ā'BLING, *ppr.* Rendering unable or incapable; depriving of adequate power or capacity, or of legal qualifications.

DIS-A-BŪSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *desabuser.*] To free from mistake; to undeceive; to disengage from fallacy or deception; to set right.

DIS-A-BŪS'ED, (dis-a-būzd') *pp.* Undeceived.

DIS-A-BŪS'ING, *ppr.* Undeceiving.

DIS-AC-COM'MO-DATE, *v. t.* To put to inconvenience.
DIS-AC-COM-MO-DĀ'TION, *n.* A state of being unaccommodated; a state of being unprepared. *Hale.*
† DIS-AC-CORD', *v. i.* To refuse assent. *Spenser.*
DIS-AC-CUS'TOM, *v. t.* To neglect familiar or customary practice; to destroy the force of habit by disuse.
DIS-AC-CUS'TOMED, *pp.* Disused; having neglected practice or familiar use.
DIS-AC-KNOWL'EDGE, *v. t.* To deny; to disown. *South.*
DIS-AC-KNOWL'EDGED, *pp.* Denied; disowned.
DIS-AC-KNOWL'EDG-ING, *ppr.* Denying; disowning.
DIS-AC-QUĀINT', *v. t.* To dissolve acquaintance. [*L. u.*]
DIS-AC-QUĀINT'ANCE, *n.* Neglect or disuse of familiarity, or familiar knowledge of.
DIS-A-DORN', *v. t.* To deprive of ornaments. *Congreve.*
† DIS-AD-VĀNCE', *v. t.* or *i.* To check; to halt.
DIS-AD-VĂN'TAGE, *n.* [Fr. *desavantage.*] 1. That which prevents success, or renders it difficult; a state not favorable to successful operation. 2. Any unfavorable state; a state in which some loss or injury may be sustained. 3. Loss; injury; prejudice to interest, fame, credit, profit or other good.
DIS-AD-VĂN'TAGE, *v. t.* To injure in interest; to prejudice.
† DIS-AD-VĂN'TAGE-A-BLE, *a.* Not advantageous.
DIS-AD-VAN-TĀ'GEOUS, *a.* Unfavorable to success or prosperity; inconvenient; not adapted to promote interest, reputation or other good.
DIS-AD-VAN-TĀ'GEOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner not favorable to success, or to interest, profit or reputation; with loss or inconvenience.
DIS-AD-VAN-TĀ'GEOUS-NESS, *n.* Unfavorableness to success; inconvenience; loss.
† DIS-AD-VENT'URE, *n.* Misfortune. *Raleigh.*
† DIS-AD-VENT'U-ROUS, *a.* Unprosperous. *Spenser.*
DIS-AF-FECT', *v. t.* 1. To alienate affection; to make less friendly to; to make less faithful to a person, party or cause, or less zealous to support it; to make discontented or unfriendly. 2. To disdain, or dislike. *Hall.* 3. To throw into disorder. *Hammond.*
DIS-AF-FECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having the affections alienated; indisposed to favor or support; unfriendly.
DIS-AF-FECT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a disaffected manner.
DIS-AF-FECT'ED-NESS, *n.* The quality of being disaffected.
DIS-AF-FECT'ING, *ppr.* Alienating the affections; making less friendly.
DIS-AF-FEC'TION, *n.* 1. Alienation of affection, attachment or good will; want of affection; or, *more generally*, positive enmity, dislike or unfriendliness; disloyalty. 2. Disorder; bad constitution; [*little used.*] *Wiseman.*
DIS-AF-FEC'TION-ATE, *a.* Not well disposed; not friendly. *Blount.*
DIS-AF-FIRM', *v. t.* 1. To deny; to contradict. 2. To overthrow or annul, as a judicial decision, by a contrary judgment of a superior tribunal.
DIS-AF-FIRM'ANCE, *n.* 1. Denial; negation; disproof; confutation. 2. Overthrow or annulment, by the decision of a superior tribunal.
DIS-AF-FIRM'ED, (dis-af-furmd') *pp.* Denied; contradicted; overthrown.
DIS-AF-FIRM'ING, *ppr.* Denying; contradicting; anulling.
DIS-AF-FOR'EST, *v. t.* To reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground; to strip of forest laws and their oppressive privileges.
DIS-AF-FOR'EST-ED, *pp.* Stripped of forest privileges.
DIS-AF-FOR'EST-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of forest privileges.
DIS-AG'GRE-GATE, *v. t.* To separate an aggregate mass into its component parts.
DIS-AG'GRE-GA-TED, *pp.* Separated, as an aggregate mass.
DIS-AG'GRE-GA-TING, *ppr.* Separating, as the parts of an aggregate body.
DIS-AG-GRE-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act or operation of separating an aggregate body into its component parts.
DIS-A-GREE', *v. i.* 1. To differ; to be not accordant or coincident; to be not the same; to be not exactly similar. 2. To differ, as in opinion. 3. To be unsuitable. 4. To differ; to be in opposition.
DIS-A-GREE'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Contrary; unsuitable; not conformable; not congruous; [*little used.*] 2 Unpleasing; offensive to the mind, or to the senses.
DIS-A-GREE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Unsuitableness; contrariety. 2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness to the mind, or to the senses.
DIS-A-GREE'A-BLY, *adv.* Unsuitably; unpleasantly; offensively.
DIS-A-GREE'ING, *ppr.* Differing; not according or coinciding.
DIS-A-GREE'MENT, *n.* 1. Difference, either in form or essence; dissimilitude; diversity. 2. Difference of opinion or sentiments. 3. Unsuitableness.
† DIS-AL-LIEGE', *v. t.* To alienate from allegiance.
DIS-AL-LOW', *v. t.* [*dis* and *allow.*] To refuse permission, or not to permit; not to grant; not to make or suppose lawful; not to authorize; to disapprove. 2. To testify dislike or disapprobation; to refuse assent. 3. Not to approve; not to receive; to reject. 4. Not to allow or admit as just; to reject.
DIS-AL-LOW', *v. i.* To refuse permission; not to grant.
DIS-AL-LOW'A-BLE, *a.* Not allowable; not to be suffered.
DIS-AL-LOW'ANCE, *n.* Disapprobation; refusal to admit or permit; prohibition; rejection.
DIS-AL-LOW'ED, (dis-al-lowd') *pp.* Not granted, permitted or admitted; disapproved; rejected.
DIS-AL-LOW'ING, *ppr.* Not permitting; not admitting; disapproving; rejecting.
DIS-AL-LY', *v. t.* To form an improper alliance.
DIS-AN'CHOR, *v. t.* To force from its anchors.
† DIS-AN-GEL'I-CAL, *a.* Not angelical. *Coventry.*
DIS-AN'I-MATE, *v. t.* 1. To deprive of life; [*not used.*] 2. To deprive of spirit or courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to deject.
DIS-AN'I-MA-TED, *pp.* Discouraged; dispirited.
DIS-AN'I-MA-TING, *ppr.* Discouraging; disheartening.
DIS-AN-I-MĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of discouraging; depression of spirits. 2. Privation of life; [*not used.*]
DIS-AN-NUL', *v. t.* To annul; to make void; to deprive of authority or force; to nullify; to abolish.
DIS-AN-NUL'LED, (dis-an-nuld') *pp.* Annulled; vacated; made void.
DIS-AN-NUL'LING, *ppr.* Making void; depriving of authority or binding force.
DIS-AN-NUL'MENT, *n.* The act of making void.
DIS-A-NOINT', *v. t.* To render consecration invalid.
DIS-AP-PAR'EL, *v. t.* To disrobe; to strip of raiment.
DIS-AP-PEAR', *v. i.* 1. To vanish from the sight; to recede from the view; to become invisible. 2. To cease. 3. To withdraw from observation.
DIS-AP-PEAR'ANCE, *n.* Cessation of appearance; a removal from sight.
DIS-AP-PEAR'ING, *ppr.* Vanishing; receding from the sight; becoming invisible.
DIS-AP-PEAR'ING, *n.* A vanishing or removal from sight.
DIS-AP-POINT', *v. t.* 1. To defeat of expectation, wish, hope, desire or intention; to frustrate; to balk; to hinder from the possession or enjoyment of that which was intended, desired, hoped or expected. 2. To frustrate; to prevent an effect intended.
DIS-AP-POINT'ED, *pp.* Defeated of expectation, hope, desire or design; frustrated.
DIS-AP-POINT'ING, *ppr.* Defeating of expectation, hope, desire or purpose; frustrating.
DIS-AP-POINT'MENT, *n.* Defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, desire or intention; miscarriage of design or plan.
DIS-AP-PRE'CIATE, *v. t.* To undervalue; not to esteem.
DIS-AP-PRO-BĀ'TION, *n.* A disapproving; dislike; the act of the mind which condemns what is supposed to be wrong.
DIS-AP'PRO-BA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove.
DIS-AP-PRŌ'PRI-ATE, *a.* Not appropriated, or not having appropriated.
DIS-AP-PRŌ'PRI-ATE, *v. t.* 1. To sever or separate, as an appropriation; to withdraw from an appropriate use. 2. To deprive of appropriated property, as a church.
DIS-AP-PRÖV'AL, *n.* Disapprobation; dislike.
DIS-AP-PRÖVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *desapprouver.*] 1. To dislike; to condemn in opinion or judgment; to censure as wrong. 2. To manifest dislike or disapprobation; to reject, as disliked, what is proposed for sanction.
DIS-AP-PRÖV'ED, (dis-ap-proovd') *pp.* Disliked; condemned; rejected.
DIS-AP-PRÖV'ING, *ppr.* Disliking; condemning; rejecting from dislike.
† DIS'ARD, *n.* [Sax. *dysig.*] A prattler; a boasting talker.
DIS-ĂRM', *v. t.* [Fr. *desarmer.*] 1. To deprive of arms; to take the arms or weapons from, usually by force or authority. 2. To deprive of means of attack or defense. 3. To deprive of force, strength, or means of annoyance; to render harmless; to quell. 4. To strip; to divest of any thing injurious or threatening.
DIS-ĂRM'ED, (diz-ärmd') *pp.* Deprived of arms; stripped of the means of defence or annoyance; rendered harmless; subdued.
DIS-ĂRM'ER, *n.* One who deprives of arms.
DIS-ĂRM'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of arms or weapons; subduing; rendering harmless.
DIS-AR-RĀNGE', *v. t.* To put out of order; to unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of parts. [*See* DERANGE.] *Warton.*
DIS-AR-RĀNGE'MENT, *n.* The act of disturbing order or method; disorder. *Baxter.*
DIS-AR-RĀY', *v. t.* 1. To undress; to divest of clothes. *Spenser.* 2. To throw into disorder; to rout, as troops.

DIS-AR-RĀY′, *n.* 1. Disorder; confusion; loss or want of array or regular order. 2. Undress.
DIS-AR-RĀY′ED, (dis-ar-rāde′) *pp.* Divested of clothes or array; disordered.
DIS-AR-RĀY′ING, *ppr.* Divesting of clothes; throwing into disorder.
† DIS-AS-SI-DŪ′I-TY, *n.* Want of assiduity or care.
DIS-AS-SŌ′CIATE, *v. t.* To disunite; to disconnect things associated.
DIS-ĂS′TER, *n.* [Fr. *desastre.*] 1. A blast or stroke of an unfavorable planet; [*obs.*] *Shak.* 2. Misfortune; mishap; calamity; any unfortunate event, especially a sudden misfortune.
DIS-ĂS′TER, *v. t.* To blast by the stroke of an unlucky planet; also, to injure, to afflict. *Shak.*
DIS-ĂS′TERED, *pp.* Blasted; injured; afflicted.
DIS-ĂS′TROUS, *a.* 1. Unlucky; unfortunate; calamitous; occasioning loss or injury. 2. Gloomy; dismal; threatening disaster.
DIS-ĂS′TROUS-LY, *adv.* Unfortunately; in a dismal manner.
DIS-ĂS′TROUS-NESS, *n.* Unfortunateness; calamitousness.
DIS-ĄU′THOR-ĪZE, *v. t.* To deprive of credit or authority. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*
DIS-A-VOUCH′, *v. t.* To retract profession; to deny; to disown. [*Little used.*] *Davies.*
DIS-A-VOW′, *v. t.* 1. To deny; to disown; to deny to be true, as a fact or charge respecting one's self. 2. To deny; to disown; to reject. 3. To dissent from; not to admit as true or justifiable; not to vindicate.
DIS-A-VOW′AL, *n.* 1. Denial; a disowning. 2. Rejection; a declining to vindicate.
DIS-A-VOW′ED, (dis-a-vowd′) *pp.* Denied; disowned.
DIS-A-VOW′ING, *ppr.* Denying; disowning; rejecting as something not to be maintained or vindicated.
DIS-A-VOW′MENT, *n.* Denial; a disowning. *Wotton.*
DIS-BAND′, *v. t.* 1. To dismiss from military service; to break up a band or body of men enlisted. 2. To scatter; to disperse.
DIS-BAND′, *v. i.* 1. To retire from military service; to separate; to break up. 2. To separate; to dissolve connection. *Tillotson.* 3. To be dissolved; [*not used.*] *Herbert.*
DIS-BAND′ED, *pp.* Dismissed from military service; separated.
DIS-BAND′ING, *ppr.* Dismissing from military service; separating; dissolving connection.
DIS-BĂRK′, *v. t.* [Fr. *debarquer.* We now use *debark* and *disembark.*] To land from a ship; to put on shore. *Pope.*
DIS-BE-LIĒF′, *n.* Refusal of credit or faith; denial of belief. *Tillotson.*
DIS-BE-LIĒVE′, *v. t.* Not to believe; to hold not to be true or not to exist; to refuse to credit.
DIS-BE-LIĒV′ED, (dis-be-leevd′) *pp.* Not believed; discredited.
DIS-BE-LIĒV′ER, *n.* One who refuses belief; one who denies to be true or real. *Watts.*
DIS-BE-LIĒV′ING, *ppr.* Withholding belief; discrediting.
DIS-BENCH′, *v. t.* To drive from a bench or seat. *Shak.*
† DIS-BLĀME′, *v. t.* To clear from blame. *Chaucer.*
DIS-BOD′IED, *a.* Disembodied, *which is the word now used.*
DIS-BOW′EL, *v. t.* To take out the intestines.
DIS-BRĂNCH′, *v. t.* 1. To cut off or separate, as the branch of a tree. 2. To deprive of branches. *Evelyn.*
DIS-BUD′, *v. t.* To deprive of buds or shoots.
DIS-BURD′EN, *v. t.* 1. To remove a burden from; to unload; to discharge. 2. To throw off a burden; to disencumber; to clear of any thing weighty, troublesome or cumbersome.
DIS-BURD′EN, *v. i.* To ease the mind; to be relieved.
DIS-BURD′ENED, *pp.* Eased of a burden; unloaded; disencumbered.
DIS-BURD′EN-ING, *ppr.* Unloading; discharging; throwing off a burden; disencumbering.
DIS-BURSE′, (dis-burs′) *v. t.* [Fr. *debourser.*] To pay out, as money; to spend or lay out; *primarily*, to pay money from a public chest or treasury, *but applicable to a private purse.*
DIS-BURS′ED, (dis-burst′) *pp.* Paid out; expended.
DIS-BURSE′MENT, *n.* [Fr. *deboursement.*] 1. The act of paying out; as money from a public or private chest. 2. The money or sum paid out.
DIS-BURS′ER, *n.* One who pays out or disburses money.
DIS-BURS′ING, *ppr* Paying out or expending.
DISC, *n.* [L. *discus.*] The face or breadth of the sun or moon; also, the width of the aperture of a telescope glass.
DIS-CAL′CE-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *discalceatus.*] To pull off the shoes or sandals.
DIS-CAL′CE-A-TED, *pp.* Stripped of shoes.
DIS-CAL-CE-Ā′TION, *n.* The act of pulling off the shoes or sandals. *Brown.*
DIS-CAN′DY, *v. i.* [*dis* and *candy.*] To melt; to dissolve. *Shak.*
DIS-CARD′, *v. t.* [Sp. *descartar.*] 1. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless. 2. To dismiss from service or employment, or from society; to cast off. 3. To thrust away; to reject.
DIS-CĂRD′ED, *pp.* Thrown out; dismissed from service; rejected.
DIS-CĂRD′ING, *ppr.* Throwing out; dismissing from employment; rejecting.
† DIS-CĂRD′URE, *n.* Dismissal. *Hayter.*
DIS-CĂRN′ATE, *a.* [*dis*, and L. *caro.*] Stripped of flesh.
DIS-CĀSE′, *v. t.* [*dis* and *case.*] To take off a covering from; to strip; to undress. *Shak.*
† DIS-CEP-TĀ′TION, *n.* Controversy; disputation. *Fox.*
† DIS-CEP-TĀ′TOR, *n.* [L.] One who arbitrates or decides.
DIS-CERN′, (diz-zern′) *v. t.* [L. *discerno.*] 1. To separate by the eye, or by the understanding. 2. To distinguish; to see the difference between two or more things; to discriminate. 3. To make the difference; [*obs.*] 4. To discover; to see; to distinguish by the eye. 5. To discover by the intellect; to distinguish; hence, to have knowledge of; to judge
DIS-CERN′, (diz-zern′) *v. i.* 1. To see or understand the difference; to make distinction. 2. To have judicial cognizance; [*obs.*]
DIS-CERN′ED, (diz-zernd′) *pp.* Distinguished; seen; discovered.
DIS-CERN′ER, (diz-zern′er) *n.* 1. One who sees, discovers or distinguishes; an observer. 2. One who knows and judges; one who has the power of distinguishing. 3. That which distinguishes; or that which causes to understand.
DIS-CERN′I-BLE, (diz-zern′e-bl) *a.* That may be seen distinctly; discoverable by the eye or the understanding; distinguishable.
DIS-CERN′I-BLE-NESS, (diz-zern′e-bl-nes) *n.* Visibleness.
DIS-CERN′I-BLY, (diz-zern′e-ble) *adv.* In a manner to be discerned, seen or discovered; visibly. *Hammond.*
DIS-CERN′ING, (diz-zern′ing) *ppr.* 1. Distinguishing; seeing; discovering; knowing; judging. 2. *a.* Having power to discern; capable of seeing, discriminating, knowing and judging; sharp-sighted; penetrating; acute.
DIS-CERN′ING, (diz-zern′ing) *n.* The act of discerning; discernment.
DIS-CERN′ING-LY, (diz-zern′ing-ly) *adv.* With discernment; acutely; with judgment; skilfully. *Garth.*
DIS-CERN′MENT, (diz-zern ment) *n.* The act of discerning; also, the power or faculty of the mind, by which it distinguishes one thing from another, as truth from falsehood, virtue from vice; acuteness of judgment; power of perceiving differences of things or ideas.
† DIS-CERP′, *v. t.* [L. *discerpo.*] To tear in pieces; to separate.
DIS-CERP-I-BIL′I-TY, *n.* Capability or liableness to be torn asunder or disunited.
† DIS-CERP′I-BLE, *a.* [L. *discerpo.* In some dictionaries it is written *discerptible.*] That may be torn asunder; separable; capable of being disunited by violence.
DIS-CERP′TION, *n.* The act of pulling to pieces, or of separating the parts.
† DIS-CES′SION, *n.* [L. *discessio.*] Departure.
DIS-CHĂRGE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *decharger.*] 1. To unload, as a ship; to take out, as a cargo. 2. To free from any load or burden; to throw off or exonerate. 3. To throw off a load or charge; to let fly; to shoot. 4. To pay. 5. To send away, as a creditor by payment of what is due to him. 6. To free from claim or demand; to give an acquittance to, or a receipt in full, as to a debtor. 7. To free from an obligation. 8. To clear from an accusation or crime; to acquit; to absolve; to set free; with *of.* 9. To throw off or out; to let fly; to give vent to. 10. To perform or execute, as a duty or office considered as a charge. 11. To divest of an office or employment; to dismiss from service. 12. To dismiss; to release; to send away from any business or appointment. 13. To emit or send out. 14. To release; to liberate from confinement. 15. To put away; to remove; to clear from; to destroy; to throw off; to free.
DIS-CHĂRGE′, *v. i.* To break up.
DIS-CHĂRGE′, *n.* 1. An unloading, as of a ship. 2. A throwing out; vent; emission; a flowing or issuing out, or a throwing out. 3. That which is thrown out; matter emitted. 4. Dismission from office or service; or the writing which evidences the dismission. 5. Release from obligation, debt or penalty; or the writing which is evidence of it; an acquittance. 6. Absolution from a crime or accusation; acquittance. 7. Ransom; liberation; price paid for deliverance. *Milton.* 8. Performance; execution. 9. Liberation; release from imprisonment or other confinement. 10. Exemption; escape. 11. Payment, as of a debt.
DIS-CHĂRG′ED, (dis-chärjd′) *pp.* Unloaded; let off; shot; thrown out; dismissed from service; paid; released; acquitted; freed from debt or penalty; liberated; performed; executed.
DIS-CHĂRG′ER, *n.* 1. He that discharges in any manner.

2. One who fires a gun. 3. In *electricity*, an instrument for discharging a Leyden phial, jar, &c., by opening a communication between the two surfaces.

DIS-CHARG'ING, *ppr.* Unlading; letting fly; shooting; throwing out; emitting; dismissing from service; paying; releasing from debt, obligation or claim; acquitting; liberating; performing; executing.

DIS-CHURCH', *v. t.* To deprive of the rank of a church.

† DIS-CĪDE', *v. t.* To divide; to cut in pieces.

DIS-CINCT', *a.* Ungirded.

† DIS-CIND', *v. t.* To cut in two. *Boyle.*

DIS-CĪ'PLE, *n.* [L. *discipulus.*] 1. A learner; a scholar; one who receives or professes to receive instruction from another. 2. A follower; an adherent to the doctrines of another.

DIS-CĪ'PLE, *v. t.* 1. To teach; to train or bring up. 2. To make disciples of; to convert to doctrines or principles. 3. To punish; to discipline; [*not in use.*] *Spenser.*

DIS-CĪ'PLED, *pp.* Taught; trained; brought up; made a disciple.

DIS-CĪ'PLE-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a disciple. *Milton.*

DIS-CĪ'PLE-SHIP, *n.* The state of a disciple or follower in doctrines and precepts. *Hammond.*

DIS-CI-PLIN'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Capable of instruction and improvement in learning. 2. That may be subjected to discipline. 3. Subject or liable to discipline, as the member of a church.

DIS-CI-PLIN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Capacity of receiving instruction by education. *Hale.* 2. The state of being subject to discipline.

DIS'CI-PLI-NANT, *n.* One of a religious order, so called from their practice of scourging themselves, or other rigid discipline.

DIS-CI-PLI-NĀ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to discipline.

DIS-CI-PLI-NĀ'RI-AN, *n.* 1. One who disciplines; one versed in rules, principles and practice, and who teaches them with precision; *particularly*, one who instructs in military and naval tactics and manœuvres. 2. A Puritan or Presbyterian; so called from his rigid adherence to religious discipline. *Sanderson.*

DIS'CI-PLI-NA-RY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to discipline; intended for discipline or government; promoting discipline. 2. Relating to a regular course of education; intended for instruction.

DIS'CI-PLINE, *n.* [L. *disciplina.*] 1. Education; instruction; cultivation and improvement, comprehending instruction in arts, sciences, correct sentiments, morals and manners, and due subordination to authority. 2. Instruction and government, comprehending the communication of knowledge and the regulation of practice. 3. Rule of government; method of regulating principles and practice. 4. Subjection to laws, rules, order, precepts or regulations. 5. Correction; chastisement; punishment intended to correct crimes or errors.—6. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, the execution of the laws by which the church is governed. 7. Chastisement or bodily punishment inflicted on a delinquent in the Romish church.

DIS'CI-PLINE, *v. t.* 1. To instruct or educate; to inform the mind; to prepare by instructing in correct principles and habits. 2. To instruct and govern; to teach rules and practice, and accustom to order and subordination. 3. To correct; to chastise; to punish. 4. To execute the laws of the church on offenders, with a view to bring them to repentance and reformation of life. 5. To advance and prepare by instruction.

DIS'CI-PLINED, *pp.* Instructed; educated; subjected to rules and regulations; corrected; chastised; punished; admonished.

DIS'CI-PLIN-ING, *ppr.* Instructing; educating; subjecting to order and subordination; correcting; chastising; admonishing; punishing.

DIS-CLAIM', *v. t.* 1. To disown; to disavow; to deny the possession of; to reject as not belonging to one's self. 2. To renounce; to reject; as, to *disclaim* the authority of the pope. 3. To deny all claim.

DIS-CLAIM', *v. i.* To disavow all part or share.

† DIS-CLAIM-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of disclaiming; a disavowing. *Scott.*

DIS-CLAIM'ED, (dis-klāmd') *pp.* Disowned; disavowed; rejected; denied.

DIS-CLAIM'ER, *n.* 1. A person who disclaims, disowns or renounces.—2. In *law*, an express or implied denial, by a tenant, that he holds an estate of his lord; a denial of tenure, by plea or otherwise. *Blackstone.*

DIS-CLAIM'ING, *ppr.* Disowning; disavowing; denying; renouncing.

DIS-CLŌSE', *v. t.* 1. To uncover; to open; to remove a cover from and lay open to the view. 2. To discover; to lay open to the view; to bring to light. 3. To reveal by words; to tell; to utter. 4. To make known; to show in any manner. 5. To open; to hatch; [*not used.*]

DIS-CLŌSE', *n* Discovery. *Young.*

DIS-CLŌS'ED, (dis-klōzd') *pp.* Uncovered; opened to view; made known; revealed; told; uttered.

DIS-CLŌS'ER, *n.* One who discloses or reveals.

DIS-CLŌS'ING, *ppr.* Uncovering; opening to view; revealing; making known; telling.

DIS-CLŌS'URE, (dis-klō'zhur) *n.* 1. The act of disclosing; an uncovering and opening to view; discovery. 2. The act of revealing; utterance of what was secret; a telling. 3. The act of making known what was concealed. 4. That which is disclosed or made known.

DIS-CLŪ'SION, (dis-klū'zhun) *n.* [L. *disclusus.*] An emission; a throwing out. [*Little used.*] *More.*

† DIS-CŌAST', *v. i.* To depart from; to quit the coast.

DIS-CO-HĒ'RENT, *a.* Incoherent.

DIS'COID, *n.* [*discus*, and Gr. *ειδος.*] Something in form of a discus or disk.

DIS'COID, } *a.* Having the form of a disk.—*Discoid* or
DIS-COID'AL, } *discous flowers* are compound flowers, not radiated, but the florets all tabular, as the tansy, southern-wood, &c.

DIS-COL'OR, *v. t.* [L. *discoloro.*] 1. To alter the natural hue or color of; to stain; to tinge. 2. To change any color, natural or artificial; to alter a color partially. 3. *Figuratively*, to alter the complexion; to change the appearance.

DIS-CŌL-OR-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of altering the color; a staining. 2. Alteration of color; stain. 3. Alteration of complexion or appearance.

DIS-CŌL'ORED, *pp.* 1. Altered in color; stained. 2. *a.* Variegated; being of divers colors. *Spenser.*

DIS-CŌL'OR-ING, *ppr.* Altering the color or hue; staining; changing the complexion.

DIS-CŌM'FIT, *v. t.* [Fr. *deconfire*, *deconfit.*] To rout; to defeat; to scatter in fight; to cause to flee; to vanquish.

DIS-CŌM'FIT, *n.* Rout; dispersion; defeat; overthrow.

DIS-CŌM'FIT-ED, *pp.* Routed; defeated; overthrown.

DIS-CŌM'FIT-ING, *ppr.* Routing; defeating.

DIS-CŌM'FIT-URE, *n.* 1. Rout; defeat in battle; dispersion; overthrow. 2. Defeat; frustration; disappointment.

DIS-CŌM'FORT, *n.* Uneasiness; disturbance of peace; pain; grief; inquietude. *South.*

DIS-CŌM'FORT, *v. t.* To disturb peace or happiness; to make uneasy; to pain; to grieve; to sadden; to deject.

DIS-CŌM'FORT-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Causing uneasiness; unpleasant; giving pain; making sad; [*little used.*] 2. Uneasy; melancholy; refusing comfort; [*not used.*] *Shak.*

† DIS-CŌM'FORT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being discomfortable.

DIS-CŌM'FORT-ED, *pp.* Made uneasy; disturbed; pained; grieved.

DIS-CŌM'FORT-ING, *ppr.* Disturbing peace and happiness; making uneasy; grieving.

DIS-COM-MEND', *v. t.* [*dis* and *commend.*] To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation.

DIS-COM-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* Blamable; censurable; deserving disapprobation. *Ayliffe.*

DIS-COM-MEND'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Blamableness; the quality of being worthy of disapprobation.

DIS-COM-MEN-DĀ'TION, *n.* Blame; censure.

DIS-COM-MEND'ER, *n.* One who discommends.

DIS-COM-MEND'ING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.

† DIS-COM'MO-DATE, *v. t.* To molest. *Sir H. Wotton.*

DIS-COM-MŌDE', *v. t.* [*dis*, and Fr. *commode.*] To put to inconvenience; to incommode; to molest; to trouble.

DIS-COM-MŌD ED, *pp.* Put to inconvenience; molested; incommoded.

DIS-COM-MŌD'ING, *ppr.* Putting to inconvenience; giving trouble to.

DIS-COM-MŌ'DI-OUS, *a.* Inconvenient; troublesome. *Spenser.*

DIS-COM-MOD'I-TY, *n.* Inconvenience; trouble; hurt; disadvantage. *Bacon.*

DIS-COM'MON, *v. t.* 1. To appropriate common land; to separate and inclose common. *Cowel.* 2. To deprive of the privileges of a place.

† DIS-COM-PLEX'ION, *v. t.* To change the complexion or color. *Beaumont.*

DIS-COM-PŌSE', *v. t.* 1. To unsettle; to disorder; to disturb. 2. To disturb peace and quietness; to agitate; to ruffle. *Swift.* 3. To displace; to discard; [*not in use.*] *Bacon.*

DIS-COM-PŌS'ED, (dis-kom-pōzd') *pp.* Unsettled; disordered; ruffled; agitated; disturbed.

DIS-COM-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Unsettling; putting out of order; ruffling; agitating; disturbing tranquillity.

† DIS-COM-PO-SĪ'TION, *n.* Inconsistency.

DIS-COM-PŌS'URE, (dis-kom-pō'zhur) *n.* Disorder; agitation; disturbance; perturbation.

DIS-CON-CERT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *concert.*] 1. To break or interrupt any order, plan or harmonious scheme; to defeat; to frustrate. 2. To unsettle the mind; to discompose; to disturb; to confuse.

DIS-CON-CERT'ED, *pp.* Broken; interrupted; disordered; defeated; unsettled; discomposed; confused.

DIS-CON-CERT'ING, *ppr.* Disordering; defeating; discomposing; disturbing.
DIS-CON-CER'TION, *n.* The act of disconcerting. *Hamilton.*
DIS-CON-FORM'I-TY, *n.* Want of agreement or conformity; inconsistency. *Hakewill.*
DIS-CON-GRŪ'I-TY, *n.* Want of congruity; incongruity; disagreement; inconsistency. *Hale.*
DIS-CON-NECT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *connect.*] To separate; to disunite; to dissolve connection. *Burke.*
DIS-CON-NECT'ED, *pp.* Separated; disunited.
DIS-CON-NECT'ING, *ppr.* Separating; disuniting.
DIS-CON-NEC'TION, *n.* The act of separating, or state of being disunited; separation; want of union. *Burke.*
DIS-CON-SENT', *v. i.* [*dis* and *consent.*] To differ; to disagree; not to consent. *Milton.*
† DIS-CON'SO-LAN-CY, *n.* Disconsolateness.
DIS-CON'SO-LATE, *a.* [*dis*, and L. *consolatus.*] 1. Destitute of comfort or consolation; sorrowful; hopeless, or not expecting comfort; sad; dejected; melancholy. 2. Not affording comfort; cheerless.
DIS-CON'SO-LATE-LY, *adv.* In a disconsolate manner; without comfort.
DIS-CON'SO-LATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being disconsolate or comfortless.
DIS-CON-SO-LĀ'TION, *n.* Want of comfort. *Jackson.*
DIS-CON-TENT', *n.* Want of content; uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction.
DIS-CON-TENT', *a.* Uneasy; dissatisfied. *Hayward.*
DIS-CON-TENT', *v. t.* To make uneasy at the present state; to dissatisfy.
DIS-CON-TENT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Uneasy in mind; dissatisfied; unquiet.
DIS-CON-TENT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a discontented manner or mood.
DIS-CON-TENT'ED-NESS, *n.* Uneasiness of mind; inquietude; dissatisfaction. *Addison.*
DIS-CON-TENT'ING, *a.* Giving uneasiness.
DIS-CON-TENT'MENT, *n.* The state of being uneasy in mind; uneasiness; inquietude; discontent.
DIS-CON-TIN'U-ANCE, *n.* 1. Want of continuance; cessation; intermission; interruption of continuance. 2. Want of continued connection or cohesion of parts; want of union; disruption.—3. In *law*, a breaking off or interruption of possession.—4. *Discontinuance of a suit* is when a plaintiff leaves a chasm in the proceedings in his cause, as by not continuing the process regularly from day to day.
DIS-CON-TIN-U-Ā'TION, *n.* Breach or interruption of continuity; disruption of parts; separation of parts.
DIS-CON-TIN UE, *v. t.* 1. To leave off; to cause to cease, as a practice or habit; to stop; to put an end to. 2. To break off; to interrupt. 3. To cease to take or receive.
DIS-CON-TIN'UE, *v. i.* 1. To cease; to leave the possession, or lose an established or long-enjoyed right. 2. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer disruption or separation of substance; [*little used.*]
DIS-CON-TIN'UED, *pp.* Left off; interrupted; broken off.
DIS-CON-TIN'U-ER, *n.* One who discontinues a rule or practice.
DIS-CON-TIN'U-ING, *ppr.* Ceasing; interrupting; breaking off.
DIS-CON-TI-NŪ'I-TY, *n.* Disunion of parts; want of cohesion. *Newton.*
DIS-CON-TIN'U-OUS, *a.* 1. Broken off; interrupted. 2. Separated; wide; gaping. *Milton.*
DIS-CON-VĒN'IENCE, *n.* Incongruity; disagreement. [*Little used.*] *Bramhall.*
DIS-CON-VĒN'IENT, *a.* Incongruous. *Reynolds.*
DIS'CORD, *n.* [L. *discordia.*] 1. Disagreement among persons or things. *Between persons*, difference of opinions; variance; opposition; contention; strife; any disagreement which produces angry passions, contest, disputes, litigation or war. 2. Disagreement; want of order; a clashing.—3. In *music*, disagreement of sounds; dissonance; a union of sounds which is inharmonious, grating and disagreeable to the ear.
† DIS-CORD', *v. i.* To disagree; to jar; to clash; not to suit; not to be coincident. *Bacon.*
DIS-CORD'ANCE, } *n.* [L. *discordans.*] Disagreement; op-
DIS-CORD'AN-CY, } position; inconsistency.
DIS-CORD'ANT, *a.* [L. *discordans.*] 1. Disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory; being at variance. 2. Opposite; contrarious; not coincident. 3. Dissonant; not in unison; not harmonious; not accordant; harsh; jarring.
DIS-CORD'ANT-LY, *adv.* Dissonantly; in a discordant manner; inconsistently; in a manner to jar or clash; in disagreement with another, or with itself.
DIS-CORD'FUL, *a.* Quarrelsome; contentious.
† DIS-COUN'SEL, *v. t.* To dissuade. *Spenser.*
DIS'COUNT, *n.* [Fr. *deconte*, or *decompte.*] 1. A sum deducted for prompt or advanced payment; an allowance or deduction from a sum due, or from a credit; a certain rate per cent. deducted from the credit price of goods sold, on account of prompt payment; or any deduction from the customary price, or from a sum due, or to be due, at a future time.—2. Among *bankers*, the deduction of a sum for advanced payment; *particularly*, the deduction of the interest on a sum lent, at the time of lending. 3. The sum deducted or refunded. 4. The act of discounting.
* DIS'COUNT, or DIS-COUNT', *v. t.* [Sp. *descontar.*] 1. To deduct a certain sum or rate per cent. from the principal sum. 2. To lend or advance the amount of, deducting the interest or other rate per cent. from the principal, at the time of the loan or advance.
* DIS'COUNT, *v. i.* To lend or make a practice of lending money, deducting the interest at the time of the loan.
DIS-COUNT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be discounted.
DIS'COUNT-DAY, *n.* The day of the week on which a bank discounts notes and bills.
* DIS'COUNT-ED, *pp.* 1. Deducted from a principal sum; paid back; refunded or allowed. 2. Having the amount lent on discount or deduction of a sum in advance.
DIS-COUN'TE-NANCE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *countenance.*] 1. To abash; to discompose the countenance; to put to shame; [*not used.*] *Milton.* 2. To discourage; to check; to restrain by frowns, censure, arguments, opposition or cold treatment.
DIS-COUN'TE-NANCE, *n.* Cold treatment; unfavorable aspect; unfriendly regard; disapprobation; whatever tends to check or discourage.
DIS-COUN'TE-NANCED, *pp.* Abashed; discouraged; checked; frowned on.
DIS-COUN'TE-NAN-CER, *n.* One who discourages by cold treatment, frowns, censure or expression of disapprobation; one who checks or depresses by unfriendly regards.
DIS-COUN'TE-NAN-CING, *ppr.* Abashing; discouraging; checking by disapprobation or unfriendly regards.
* DIS'COUNT-ER, *n.* One who advances money on discounts. *Burke.*
* DIS'COUNT-ING, *ppr.* 1. Deducting a sum for prompt or advanced payment. 2. Lending on discount.
DIS'COUNT-ING, *n.* The act or practice of lending money on discounts. *Hamilton.*
DIS-COUR'AGE, (dis-kur'aje) *v. t.* [*dis* and *courage*; Fr. *decourager.*] 1. To extinguish the courage of; to dishearten; to depress the spirits; to deject; to deprive of confidence. 2. To deter from any thing; with *from.* 3. To attempt to repress or prevent; to dissuade from.
DIS-COUR'AGED, (dis-kur'ajd) *pp.* Disheartened; deprived of courage or confidence; depressed in spirits; dejected; checked.
DIS-COUR'AGE-MENT, (dis-kur'aje-ment) *n.* 1. The act of disheartening, or depriving of courage; the act of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking; the act of depressing confidence. 2. That which destroys or abates courage; that which depresses confidence or hope; that which deters or tends to deter from an undertaking, or from the prosecution of any thing.
DIS-COUR'A-GER, (dis-kur'a-jer) *n.* One who discourages; one who disheartens, or depresses the courage; one who impresses diffidence or fear of success; one who dissuades from an undertaking.
DIS-COUR'A-GING, (dis-kur'a-jing) *ppr.* 1. Disheartening; depressing courage. 2. *a.* Tending to dishearten, or to depress the courage.
DIS-COURSE', (dis-kōrs') *n.* [Fr. *discours*; L. *discursus.*] 1. The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences. 2. *Literally*, a running over a subject in speech; hence, a communication of thoughts by words, either to individuals, to companies, or to public assemblies. 3. Effusion of language; speech. 4. A written treatise; a formal dissertation. 5. A sermon, uttered or written.
DIS-CŌURSE', *v. i.* 1. To talk; to converse; but it expresses rather more formality than *talk.* 2. To communicate thoughts or ideas in a formal manner; to treat upon in a solemn, set manner. 3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences.
† DIS-CŌURSE', *v. t.* To treat of; to talk over; to discuss.
DIS-CŌURS'ER, *n.* 1. One who discourses; a speaker; a haranguer. 2. The writer of a treatise.
DIS-CŌURS'ING, *ppr.* Talking; conversing; preaching; discussing; treating at some length or in a formal manner.
DIS-CŌUR'SIVE, *a.* 1. Reasoning; passing from premises to consequences. *Milton.* 2. Containing dialogue or conversation: interlocutory. *Dryden.*
* DIS-CŌUR'TE-OUS, (dis-kur'te-us) [*See* COURTEOUS.] *a.* Uncivil; rude; uncomplaisant; wanting in good manners.
* DIS-CŌUR'TE-OUS-LY, (dis-kur'te-us-ly) *adv.* In a rude or uncivil manner; with incivility.
DIS-CŌUR'TE-SY, (dis-kur'te-sy) *n.* [*dis* and *courtesy.*] Incivility; rudeness of behavior or language; ill manners; act of disrespect.
† DIS-CŌURT'SHIP, *n.* Want of respect. *B. Jonson.*

DISC'OUS, *a.* [L. *discus.*] Broad; flat; wide; *used of the middle plain and flat part of some flowers.*

DIS-COV'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *decouvrir.*] 1. *Literally*, to uncover; to remove a covering. 2. To lay open to the view; to disclose; to show; to make visible; to expose to view something before unseen or concealed. 3. To reveal; to make known. 4. To espy; to have the first sight of. 5. To find out; to obtain the first knowledge of; to come to the knowledge of something sought or before unknown. 6. To detect.

DIS-COV'ER-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be discovered; that may be brought to light, or exposed to view. 2. That may be seen. 3. That may be found out, or made known. 4. Apparent; visible; exposed to view.

DIS-COV'ERED, *pp.* Uncovered; disclosed to view; laid open; revealed; espied or first seen; found out; detected.

DIS-COV'ER-ER, *n.* 1. One who discovers; one who first sees or espies; one who finds out, or first comes to the knowledge of something. 2. A scout; an explorer.

DIS-COV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Uncovering; disclosing to view; laying open; revealing; making known; espying; finding out; detecting.

DIS-COV'ER-TURE, *n.* [Fr. *decouvert.*] A state of being released from coverture; freedom of a woman from the coverture of a husband.

DIS-COV'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The action of disclosing to view, or bringing to light. 2. Disclosure; a making known. 3. The action of finding something hidden. 4. The act of finding out, or coming to the knowledge of. 5. The act of espying; first sight of. 6. That which is discovered, found out or revealed; that which is first brought to light, seen or known.—7. In *dramatic poetry*, the unraveling of a plot, or the manner of unfolding the plot, or fable, of a comedy or tragedy.

DIS-CRED'IT, *n.* [Fr. *discredit.*] 1. Want of credit or good reputation; some degree of disgrace or reproach; disesteem. 2. Want of belief, trust or confidence; disbelief.

DIS-CRED'IT, *v. t.* [Fr. *decrediter.*] 1. To disbelieve; to give no credit to; not to credit or believe. 2. To deprive of credit or good reputation; to make less reputable or honorable; to bring into disesteem; to bring into some degree of disgrace, or into disrepute. 3. To deprive of credibility.

DIS-CRED'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Tending to injure credit: injurious to reputation; disgraceful; disreputable.

DIS-CRED'IT-ED, *pp.* Disbelieved; brought into disrepute; disgraced.

DIS-CRED'IT-ING, *ppr.* Disbelieving; not trusting to; depriving of credit; disgracing.

DIS-CREET', *a.* [Fr. *discret.*] Prudent; wise in avoiding errors or evil, and in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; circumspect; cautious; wary; not rash.

DIS-CREET'LY, *adv.* Prudently; circumspectly; cautiously; with nice judgment of what is best to be done or omitted.

DIS-CREET'NESS, *n.* The quality of being discreet; discretion.

*DIS-CREP'ANCE, } *n.* [L. *discrepantia.*] Difference; dis-
*DIS-CREP'AN-CY, } agreement; contrariety. *Faber.*

*DIS-CREP'ANT, *a.* Different; disagreeing; contrary.

DIS-CRĒTE', *a.* [L. *discretus.*] 1. Separate; distinct; disjunct.—*Discrete proportion* is when the ratio of two or more pairs of numbers or quantities is the same, but there is not the same proportion between all the numbers; as, 3 : 6 : : 8 : 16. *Harris.* 2. Disjunctive.

† DIS-CRĒTE', *v. t.* To separate; to discontinue.

DIS-CRE''TION, (dis-kresh'un) *n.* [Fr. *discretion.*] 1. Prudence, or knowledge and prudence; that discernment which enables a person to judge critically of what is correct and proper, united with caution; nice discernment and judgment, directed by circumspection, and primarily regarding one's own conduct. 2. Liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment.—*To surrender at discretion*, is to surrender without stipulation or terms. 3. Disjunction; separation; [*not much used.*] *Mede.*

DIS-CRE''TION-A-RY, or DIS-CRE''TION-AL, *a.* Left to discretion; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment; that is to be directed or managed by discretion only.

DIS-CRE''TION-A-RI-LY, or DIS-CRE''TION-AL-LY, *adv.* At discretion; according to discretion.

DIS-CRĒ'TIVE, *a.* 1. Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition.—In *logic*, a *discretive* proposition expresses some distinction, opposition or variety, by means of *but*, *though*, *yet*, &c.; as, travelers change their climate, *but* not their temper.—2. In *grammar*, *discretive* distinctions are such as imply opposition or difference; as, not a man, *but* a beast. 3. Separate; distinct.

*DIS-CRĒ'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a discretive manner.

DIS-CRIM'I-NA-BLE, *a.* That may be discriminated.

DIS-CRIM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *discrimino.*] 1. To distinguish; to observe the difference between. 2. To separate; to select from others; to make a distinction between. 3. To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by some note or mark.

DIS-CRIM'I-NATE, *v. i.* 1. To make a difference or distinction. 2. To observe or note a difference; to distinguish.

DIS-CRIM'I-NATE, *a.* Distinguished; having the difference marked. *Bacon.*

DIS-CRIM'I-NA-TED, *pp.* Separated; distinguished.

DIS-CRIM'I-NATE-LY, *adv.* Distinctly; with minute distinction; particularly. *Johnson.*

DIS-CRIM'I-NATE-NESS, *n.* Distinctness; marked difference. *Dict.*

DIS-CRIM'I-NA-TING, *ppr.* 1. Separating; distinguishing; marking with notes of difference. 2. *a.* Distinguishing; peculiar; characterized by peculiar differences. 3. *a.* That discriminates; able to make nice distinctions.

DIS-CRIM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of distinguishing; the act of making or observing a difference; distinction. 2. The state of being distinguished. 3. Mark of distinction.

DIS-CRIM'I-NA-TIVE, *a.* 1. That makes the mark of distinction; that constitutes the mark of difference; characteristic. 2. That observes distinction.

DIS-CRIM'I-NA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With discrimination or distinction. *Foster.*

† DIS-CRIM'I-NOUS, *a.* Hazardous. *Harvey.*

† DIS-CRŪ'CIA-TING, *a.* Painful. *Brown.*

DIS-CŪ'BI-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *discubitorius.*] Leaning; inclining; or fitted to a leaning posture. *Brown.*

DIS-CULP'ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *disculper.*] To free from blame or fault; to exculpate; to excuse. *Ashton.*

DIS-CULP'A-TED, *pp.* Cleared from blame; exculpated.

DIS-CULP'A-TING, *ppr.* Freeing from blame; excusing.

DIS-CUM'BEN-CY, *n.* [L. *discumbens.*] The act of leaning at meat, according to the manner of the ancients.

DIS-CUM'BER, *v. t.* To unburden; to throw off any thing cumbersome; to disengage; to disencumber.

† DIS-CŪRE', *v. t.* To discover; to reveal. *Spenser.*

† DIS-CUR'RENT, *a.* Not current. *Sandys.*

DIS-CUR'SION, *n.* [L. *discurro.*] A running or rambling about. *Bailey.*

† DIS-CURS'IST, *n.* A disputer. *L. Addison.*

DIS-CURS'IVE, *a.* [Sp. *discursivo.*] 1. Moving or roving about; desultory. 2. Argumentative; reasoning; proceeding regularly from premises to consequences; sometimes written *discoursive.*

DIS-CURS'IVE-LY, *adv.* Argumentatively; in the form of reasoning or argument. *Hale.*

DIS-CURS'IVE-NESS, *n.* Range or gradation of argument.

DIS-CURS'O-RY, *a.* Argumental; rational. *Johnson.*

DISC'US, *n.* [L.] 1. A quoit; a piece of iron, copper or stone, to be thrown in play. 2. In *botany*, the middle plain part of a radiated compound flower, generally consisting of small florets. 3. The face or surface of the sun or moon.

DIS-CUSS', *v. t.* [L. *discutio, discussum.*] 1. To disperse; to scatter; to dissolve; to repel. 2. To debate; to agitate by argument; to clear of objections and difficulties, with a view to find or illustrate truth; to sift; to examine by disputation; to ventilate; to reason on. 3. To break in pieces; [*not used.*] *Brown.* 4. To shake off; [*not in use.*] *Spenser.*

DIS-CUSS'ED, (dis-kust') *pp.* Dispersed; dissipated; debated; agitated; argued.

DIS-CUSS'ER, *n.* One who discusses; one who sifts or examines.

DIS-CUSS'ING, *ppr.* Dispersing; resolving; scattering; debating; agitating; examining by argument.

DIS-CUSS'ING, *n.* Discussion; examination.

DIS-CUS'SION, *n.* 1. In *surgery*, resolution; the dispersion of a tumor or any coagulated matter. *Coxe.* 2. Debate; disquisition; the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth; the treating of a subject by argument.

DIS-CUSS'IVE, *a.* Having the power to discuss, resolve or disperse tumors or coagulated matter.

DIS-CUSS'IVE, *n.* A medicine that discusses; a discutient.

DIS-CŪ'TIENT, *a.* [L. *discutiens.*] Discussing; dispersing morbid matter.

DIS-CŪ'TIENT, *n.* A medicine or application which disperses a tumor or any coagulated fluid in the body. *Coxe.*

DIS-DĀIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *dedaigner.*] To think unworthy; to deem worthless; to consider to be unworthy of notice, care, regard, esteem, or unworthy of one's character; to scorn; to contemn.

DIS-DĀIN', *n.* Contempt; scorn; a passion excited in noble minds, by the hatred or detestation of what is mean and dishonorable, and implying a consciousness of superiority of mind, or a supposed superiority.

DIS-DĀIN'ED, (diz-dānd') *pp.* Despised; contemned; scorned.

DIS-DĀIN'FUL-LY, *adv.* Contemptuously; with scorn; in a haughty manner. *South.*

DIS-DĀIN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn. *Sidney.*

DIS-DĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Contemning; scorning.

DIS-DĀIN'ING, *n.* Contempt; scorn.

DIS-DI-A-CLAS'TIC, *a.* An epithet given to a fine pellucid spar, called also *Iceland crystal.*

DIS-DI-A-PA'SON, } *n.* [*See* DIAPASON.] In *music*, a com-
BIS-DI-A-PA'SON, } pound concord in the quadruple ratio of 4 : 1 or 8 : 2.

DIS-ĒASE', (diz-ēze') *n.* [*dis* and *ease.*] 1. In its *primary sense*, pain, uneasiness, distress; *but in this sense obsolete. Spenser.* 2. The cause of pain or uneasiness; distemper; malady; sickness; disorder; any state of a living body, in which the natural functions of the organs are interrupted or disturbed. 3. A disordered state of the mind or intellect, by which the reason is impaired.—4. In *society*, vice; corrupt state of morals. 5. Political or civil disorder, or vices in a state.

DIS-ĒASE', (diz-ēze') *v. t.* 1. To interrupt or impair any or all the natural and regular functions of the several organs of a living body; to afflict with pain or sickness; to make morbid; used chiefly in the passive participle. 2. To interrupt, or render imperfect, the regular functions of the brain, or of the intellect; to disorder; to derange. 3. To infect; to communicate disease to, by contagion. 4. To pain; to make uneasy.

DIS-ĒAS'ED, (diz-ēzd') *pp.* or *a.* Disordered; distempered; sick.

DIS-ĒAS'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being diseased; a morbid state; sickness. *Burnet.*

DIS-ĒASE'FUL, *a.* 1. Abounding with disease; producing diseases. 2. Occasioning uneasiness.

DIS-ĒASE'MENT, *n.* Uneasiness; inconvenience. *Bacon.*

DIS-EDGED', (dis-edjd') *a.* Blunted; made dull. *Shak.*

DIS-EM-BARK', *v. t.* [Fr. *desembarquer.*] To land; to debark; to remove from on board a ship to the land; to put on shore; *applied particularly to the landing of troops and military apparatus.*

DIS-EM-BARK', *v. i.* To land; to debark; to quit a ship for residence or action on shore.

DIS-EM-BARK'ED, (dis-em-bärkt') *pp.* Landed; put on shore.

DIS-EM-BARK'ING, *ppr.* Landing; removing from on board a ship to land.

DIS-EM-BARK'MENT, *n.* The act of disembarking.

DIS-EM-BAR'RASS, *v. t.* To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear; to extricate.

DIS-EM-BAR'RASSED, *pp.* Freed from embarrassment; extricated from difficulty.

DIS-EM-BAR'RASS-ING, *ppr.* Freeing from embarrassment or perplexity; extricating.

DIS-EM-BAR'RASS-MENT, *n.* The act of extricating from perplexity.

DIS-EM-BAY', *v. t.* To clear from a bay. *Sherburne.*

DIS-EM-BIT'TER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *embitter.*] To free from bitterness; to clear from acrimony; to render sweet or pleasant. *Addison.*

DIS-EM-BOD'IED, *a.* 1. Divested of the body. 2. Separated; discharged from keeping in a body.

DIS-EM-BOD'Y, *v. t.* 1. To divest of body; to free from flesh. 2. To discharge from military array.

DIS-EM-BŌGUE', (dis-em-bōg') *v. t.* [*dis*, and Fr. *emboucher.*] To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to vent; to discharge into the ocean or a lake.

DIS-EM-BŌGUE', *v. i.* 1. To flow out at the mouth, as a river; to discharge waters into the ocean, or into a lake. 2. To pass out of a gulf or bay.

DIS-EM-BŌGUE'MENT, *n.* Discharge of waters into the ocean or a lake. *Mease.*

DIS-EM-BŌSOM, *v. t.* To separate from the bosom.

DIS-EM-BOW'EL, *v. t.* To take out the bowels; to take or draw from the bowels.

DIS-EM-BOW'ELED, *pp.* Taken or drawn from the bowels.

DIS-EM-BOW'EL-ING, *ppr.* Taking or drawing from the bowels.

† DIS-EM-BRAN'GLE, *v. t.* To free from litigation.

DIS-EM-BROIL', *v. t.* To disentangle; to free from perplexity; to extricate from confusion. *Dryden.*

DIS-EM-BROIL'ED, (dis-em-broild') *pp.* Disentangled; cleared from perplexity or confusion.

DIS-EM-BROIL'ING, *ppr.* Disentangling; freeing from confusion.

DIS-EN-Ā'BLE, *v. t.* To deprive of power, natural or moral; to disable; to deprive of ability or means.

DIS-EN-Ā'BLED, *pp.* Deprived of power, ability or means.

DIS-EN-Ā'BLING, *ppr.* Depriving of power, ability or means.

DIS-EN-CHANT', *v. t.* To free from enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells.

DIS-EN-CHANT'ED, *pp.* Delivered from enchantment, or the power of charms.

DIS-EN-CHANT'ER, *n.* One who frees from the power of enchantment. *Gayton.*

DIS-EN-CHANT'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from enchantment, or the influence of charms.

DIS-EN-CUM'BER, *v. t.* 1. To free from encumbrance; to deliver from clogs and impediments; to disburden. 2. To free from any obstruction; to free from any thing heavy or unnecessary.

DIS-EN-CUM'BERED, *pp.* Freed from encumbrance.

DIS-EN-CUM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Freeing from encumbrance.

DIS-EN-CUM'BRANCE, *n.* Freedom or deliverance from encumbrance, or any thing burdensome or troublesome.

DIS-EN-GĀGE', *v. t.* 1. To separate, as a substance from any thing with which it is in union; to free; to loose; to liberate. 2. To separate from that to which one adheres, or is attached. 3. To disentangle; to extricate; to clear from impediments, difficulties or perplexities. 4. To detach; to withdraw; to wean. 5. To free from any thing that commands the mind, or employs the attention. 6. To release or liberate from a promise or obligation; to set free by dissolving an engagement.

DIS-EN-GĀGE', *v. i.* To set one's self free from; to withdraw one's affections from.

DIS-EN-GĀGED', (dis-en-gājd') *pp.* 1. Separated; detached; set free; released; disjoined; disentangled. 2. *a.* Vacant; being at leisure; not particularly occupied; not having the attention confined to a particular object.

DIS-EN-GĀGED'-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being disengaged; freedom from connection; disjunction. 2. Vacuity of attention.

DIS-EN-GĀGE'MENT, *n.* 1. A setting free; separation; extrication. 2. The act of separating or detaching. 3. Liberation or release from obligation. 4. Freedom from attention; vacancy; leisure.

DIS-EN-GĀGING, *ppr.* Separating; loosing; setting free; detaching; liberating; releasing from obligation.

DIS-EN-NŌBLE, *v. t.* To deprive of title, or of that which ennobles. *Guardian.*

DIS-EN-RŌLL', *v. i.* To erase from a roll or list.

DIS-EN-SLĀVE', *v. t.* To free from bondage. *South.*

DIS-EN-TAN'GLE, *v. t.* 1. To unravel; to unfold; to untwist; to loose, separate or disconnect things which are interwoven, or united without order. 2. To free; to extricate from perplexity; to disengage from complicated concerns; to set free from impediments or difficulties. 3. To disengage; to separate.

DIS-EN-TAN'GLED, *pp.* Freed from entanglement; extricated.

DIS-EN-TAN'GLING, *ppr.* Freeing from entanglement; extricating.

DIS-EN-TER'. *See* DISINTER.

DIS-EN-THRŌNE', *v. t.* To dethrone; to depose from sovereign authority.

DIS-EN-THRŌN'ED, (dis-en-thrōnd') *pp.* Deposed; deprived of sovereign power.

DIS-EN-THRŌN'ING, *ppr.* Deposing; depriving of royal authority.

DIS-EN-TI'TLE, *v. t.* To deprive of title. *South.*

DIS-EN-TRANCE', *v. t.* To awaken from a trance, or from deep sleep; to arouse from a revery.

DIS-EN-TRAN'CED, (dis-en-tränst') *pp.* Awakened from a trance, sleep or revery.

DIS-EN-TRAN'CING, *ppr.* Arousing from a trance, sleep or revery.

† DIS-ERT', *a.* [L. *disertus.*] Eloquent

† DIS-ERT'LY, *adv.* Eloquently.

DIS-E-SPOUSE', *v. t.* To separate after espousal or plighted faith; to divorce. *Milton.*

DIS-E-SPOUS'ED, (dis-e-spouzd') *pp.* Separated after espousal; released from obligation to marry.

DIS-E-SPOUS'ING, *ppr.* Separating after plighted faith.

DIS-E-STEEM', *n.* Want of esteem; slight dislike; disregard. *Locke.*

DIS-E-STEEM', *v. t.* To dislike in a moderate degree; to consider with disregard, disapprobation, dislike or slight contempt; to slight.

DIS-E-STEEM'ED, (dis-e-steemd') *pp.* Disliked; slighted.

DIS-E-STEEM'ING, *ppr.* Disliking; slighting.

DIS-ES-TI-MĀ'TION, *n.* Disesteem; bad repute.

DIS-EX'ER-CISE, *v. t.* To deprive of exercise. *Milton.*

† DIS-FAN'CY, *v. t.* To dislike. *Hammond.*

DIS-FĀ'VOR, *n.* 1. Dislike; slight displeasure; discountenance; unfavorable regard; disesteem. 2. A state of unacceptableness; a state in which one is not esteemed or favored, or not patronized, promoted or befriended. 3. An ill or disobliging act.

DIS-FĀ'VOR, *v. t.* To discountenance; to withdraw, or withhold from one, kindness, friendship or support; to check or oppose by disapprobation.

DIS-FĀ'VORED, *pp.* Discountenanced; not favored.

DIS-FĀ'VOR-ER, *n.* One who discountenances.

DIS-FĀ'VOR-ING, *ppr.* Discountenancing.

DIS-FIG-U-RA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of disfiguring, or marring external form. 2. The state of being disfigured; some degree of deformity.
DIS-FIG'URE, *v. t.* 1. To change to a worse form; to mar external figure; to impair shape or form, and render it less perfect and beautiful. 2. To mar; to impair; to injure beauty, symmetry or excellence.
DIS-FIG'URED, *pp.* Changed to a worse form; impaired in form or appearance.
DIS-FIG'URE-MENT, *n.* Change of external form to the worse; defacement of beauty.
DIS-FIG'UR-ER, *n.* One who disfigures.
DIS-FIG'UR-ING, *ppr.* Injuring the form or shape; impairing the beauty of form.
DIS-FOR'EST. *See* DISAFFOREST.
DIS-FRAN'CHĪSE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *franchise.*] To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; to deprive of chartered rights and immunities; to deprive of any franchise.
DIS-FRAN'CHĪSED, *pp.* Deprived of the rights and privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular franchise.
DIS-FRAN'CHĪSE-MENT, *n.* The act of disfranchising, or depriving of the privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular immunity.
DIS-FRAN'CHĪS-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of the privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular immunity.
† DIS-FRĪ'AR, *v. t.* To deprive of the state of a friar.
DIS-FUR'NISH, *v. t.* To deprive of furniture; to strip of apparatus, habiliments or equipage.
DIS-FUR'NISHED, *pp.* Deprived of furniture; stripped of apparatus.
DIS-FUR'NISH-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of furniture or apparatus.
† DIS-GAL'LANT, *v. t.* To deprive of gallantry.
DIS-GAR'NISH, *v. t.* [*dis* and *garnish.*] 1. To divest of garniture or ornaments. 2. To deprive of a garrison, guns and military apparatus; to degarnish.
DIS-GAR'RI-SON, *v. t.* To deprive of a garrison.
DIS-GAV'EL, *v. t.* To take away the tenure of gavelkind.
DIS-GAV'ELED, *pp.* Deprived of the tenure by gavelkind.
DIS-GAV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Taking away tenure by gavelkind.
DIS-GLŌ'RI-FY, *v. t.* To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity
DIS-GORGE', (dis-gorj') *v. t.* [Fr. *degorger.*] 1. To eject or discharge from the stomach, throat or mouth; to vomit. 2. To throw out with violence; to discharge violently or in great quantities from a confined place.
DIS-GORGED, (dis-gorjd') *pp.* Ejected; discharged from the stomach or mouth; thrown out with violence and in great quantities.
DIS-GORGE'MENT, *n.* The act of disgorging; a vomiting. *Hall.*
DIS-GORG'ING, *ppr.* Discharging from the throat or mouth; vomiting; ejecting with violence and in great quantities.
† DIS-GOS'PEL, *v. i.* [*dis* and *gospel.*] To differ from the precepts of the gospel. *Milton.*
DIS-GRĀCE', *n.* [*dis* and *grace.*] 1. A state of being out of favor; disfavor; disesteem. 2. State of ignominy; dishonor; shame. 3. Cause of shame. 4. Act of unkindness; [*not used.*] *Sidney.*
DIS-GRĀCE', *v. t.* 1. To put out of favor. 2. To bring a reproach on; to dishonor. 3. To bring to shame; to dishonor; to sink in estimation.
DIS-GRĀCED, (dis-grāst') *pp.* Put out of favor; brought under reproach; dishonored.
DIS-GRĀCE'FUL, *a.* Shameful; reproachful; dishonorable; procuring shame; sinking reputation.
DIS-GRĀCE'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. With disgrace. 2. Shamefully; reproachfully; ignominiously; in a disgraceful manner.
DIS-GRĀCE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Ignominy; shamefulness.
DIS-GRĀ'CER, *n.* One who disgraces; one who exposes to disgrace; one who brings into disgrace, shame or contempt.
DIS-GRĀ'CING, *ppr.* Bringing reproach on; dishonoring.
DIS-GRĀ'CIOUS, *a.* Ungracious; unpleasing.
DIS-GRĀDE', *v. t.* Our old word for *degrade.*
DIS'GRE-GATE, *v. t.* To separate; to disperse.
DIS-GUISE', (dis-gīze') *v. t.* [Fr. *deguiser.*] 1. To conceal by an unusual habit, or mask. 2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloke by a false show, by false language, or an artificial manner. 3. To disfigure; to alter the form, and exhibit an unusual appearance. 4. To disfigure or deform by liquor; to intoxicate.
DIS-GUISE', *n.* 1. A counterfeit habit; a dress intended to conceal the person who wears it. 2. A false appearance; a counterfeit show; an artificial or assumed appearance, intended to deceive the beholder. 3. Change of manner by drink; intoxication.
DIS-GUĪSED, (dis-gīzd') *pp.* Concealed by a counterfeit habit or appearance; intoxicated.
DIS-GUĪS'ED-LY, *adv.* So as to be concealed.
DIS-GUISE'MENT, *n.* Dress of concealment; false appearance.
DIS-GUĪS'ER, *n.* 1. One who disguises himself or another 2. He or that which disfigures.
DIS-GUĪS'ING, *ppr.* Concealing by a counterfeit dress, or by a false show; intoxicating.
DIS-GUĪS'ING, *n.* 1. The act of giving a false appearance. 2. Theatrical mummery or masking.
DIS-GUST', *n.* [Fr. *degoût.*] 1. Disrelish; distaste; aversion to the taste of food or drink; an unpleasant sensation excited in the organs of taste by something disagreeable. 2. Dislike; aversion; an unpleasant sensation in the mind excited by something offensive.
DIS-GUST', *v. t.* 1. To excite aversion in the stomach; to offend the taste. 2. To displease; to offend the mind or moral taste.
DIS-GUST'ED, *pp.* Displeased; offended.
DIS-GUST'FUL, *a.* Offensive to the taste; nauseous; exciting aversion in the natural or moral taste.
DIS-GUST'ING, *ppr.* 1. Provoking aversion; offending the taste. 2. *a.* Provoking dislike; odious; hateful.
DIS-GUST'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to give disgust.
DISH, *n.* [Sax. *disc.*] 1. A broad, open vessel, used for serving up meat and various kinds of food at the table. 2. The meat or provisions served in a dish. Hence, any particular kind of food.—3. Among *miners*, a trough in which ore is measured.
DISH, *v. t.* To put in a dish.
DISH'-CLOTH, } *n.* A cloth used for washing and wiping
DISH'-CLOUT, } dishes. *Swift.*
DISH'-WASH-ER, *n.* The name of a bird, the *mergus.*
DISH'-WA-TER, *n.* Water in which dishes are washed.
DIS-HA-BIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* To disqualify.
DISH-A-BILLE', } (dis-a-bil') } *n.* [Fr. *deshabillé.*] An un-
DISH-A-BIL', } dress; a loose, negligent dress for the morning. But see *deshabille*, the French, and more correct orthography.
† DIS-HAB'IT, *v. t.* To drive from a habitation. *Shak.*
DIS-HAR-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* Incongruous.
† DIS-HAR'MO-NY, *n.* [*dis* and *harmony.*] Want of harmony; discord; incongruity.
DIS-HEART'EN, (dis-härtn) *v. t.* [*dis* and *heart.*] To discourage; to deprive of courage; to depress the spirits; to deject; to impress with fear.
DIS-HEART'ENED, *pp.* Discouraged; depressed in spirits; cast down.
DIS-HEART'EN-ING, *ppr.* Discouraging; depressing the spirits.
DISHED, *pp.* Put in a dish or dishes.
† DIS-HEIR', (diz-are') *v. t.* To debar from inheriting.
† DIS-HEIR'I-SON, *n.* The act of disinheriting, or cutting off from inheritance. *Bp. Hall.*
DIS-HER'IT, *v. t.* [Fr. *desheriter.*] To disinherit; to cut off from the possession or enjoyment of an inheritance.
DIS-HER'I-TANCE, *n.* The state of disheriting or of being disinherited. *Beaumont.*
DIS-HER'IT-ED, *pp.* Cut off from an inheritance or hereditary succession.
DIS-HER'IT-ING, *ppr.* Cutting off from an inheritance.
DI-SHEV'EL, (dish-shev'el) *v. t.* [Fr. *decheveler.*] To spread the hair loosely; to suffer the hair of the head to hang negligently, and to flow without confinement.
DI-SHEV'EL, *v. i.* To spread in disorder. *Herbert.*
DI-SHEV'ELED, *pp.* or *a.* Hanging loosely and negligently, without confinement; flowing in disorder.
DI-SHEV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Spreading loosely.
DISH'ING, *ppr.* 1. Putting in a dish or dishes. 2. *a.* Concave; having the hollow form of a dish.
DIS-HON'EST, (diz-on'est) *a.* 1. Void of honesty; destitute of probity, integrity or good faith; faithless; fraudulent; knavish; having or exercising a disposition to deceive, cheat and defraud. 2. Proceeding from fraud or marked by it; fraudulent; knavish. 3. Disgraced; dishonored; *from the sense in Latin.* 4. Disgraceful; ignominious; *from the Latin sense.* 5. Unchaste; lewd. *Shak.*
DIS-HON'EST-LY, (diz-on'est-ly) *adv.* 1. In a dishonest manner; without good faith, probity or integrity; with fraudulent views; knavishly. 2. Lewdly; unchastely. *Ecclesiasticus.*
DIS-HON'EST-Y, (diz-on'est-y) *n.* 1. Want of probity, or integrity in principle; faithlessness; a disposition to cheat or defraud, or to deceive and betray. 2. Violation of trust or of justice; fraud; treachery; any deviation from probity or integrity. 3. Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness 4. Deceit; wickedness; shame.
DIS-HON'OR, (diz-on'or) *n.* [*dis* and *honor.*] Reproach, disgrace; ignominy; shame; whatever constitutes a stain or blemish in the reputation.
DIS-HON'OR, *v. t.* 1. To disgrace; to bring reproach or shame on; to stain the character of; to lessen reputation. 2. To treat with indignity. 3. To violate the chastity of; to debauch. 4. To refuse or decline to accept or pay.
DIS-HON'OR-A-BLE, (diz-on'or-a-bl) *a.* 1. Shameful; reproachful; base; vile; bringing shame on; staining the character, and lessening reputation. 2. Destitute of honor. 3. In a state of neglect or disesteem.

DIS-HON'OR-A-BLY, *adv.* Reproachfully; in a dishonorable manner.
DIS-HON'OR-A-RY, (diz-on'or-a-ry) *a.* Bringing dishonor on; tending to disgrace; lessening reputation.
DIS-HON'ORED, *pp.* Disgraced; brought into disrepute.
DIS-HON'OR-ER, *n.* One who dishonors or disgraces; one who treats another with indignity.
DIS-HON'OR-ING, *ppr.* Disgracing; bringing into disrepute; treating with indignity.
DIS-HORN', *v. t.* To deprive of horns. *Shak.*
DIS-HORN'ED, (dis-hornd') *pp.* Stripped of horns.
DIS-HŪ'MOR, *n.* Peevishness; ill humor.
DIS-IM-PARK', *v. t.* To free from the barriers of a park; to free from restraints or seclusion.
DIS-IM-PRÖVE'MENT, *n.* [*dis* and *improvement.*] Reduction from a better to a worse state. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*
DIS-IN-CAR'CER-ATE, *v. t.* To liberate from prison; to set free from confinement. [*Not much used.*]
DIS-IN-CLI-NĀ'TION, *n.* Want of inclination; want of propensity, desire or affection; slight dislike; aversion; expressing less than hate.
DIS-IN-CLĪNE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *incline.*] To excite dislike or slight aversion; to make disaffected; to alienate from.
DIS-IN-CLĪN'ED, (dis-in-klīnd') *pp.* Not inclined; averse.
DIS-IN-CLĪN'ING, *ppr.* Exciting dislike or slight aversion.
DIS-IN-COR'PO-RATE, *v. t.* 1. To deprive of corporate powers; to disunite a corporate body. 2. To detach or separate from a corporation or society.
DIS-IN-COR-PO-RĀ'TION, *n.* Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation. *Warton.*
DIS-IN-FECT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *infect.*] To cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter.
DIS-IN-FECT'ED, *pp.* Cleansed from infection.
DIS-IN-FECT'ING, *ppr.* Purifying from infection.
DIS-IN-FEC'TION, *n.* Purification from infecting matter. *Med. Repos.*
DIS-IN-GE-NŪ'I-TY, *n.* [*dis* and *ingenuity.*] Meanness of artifice; unfairness; disingenuousness; want of candor. *Clarendon.* [*Little used.*]
DIS-IN-GEN'U-OUS, *a.* 1. Unfair; not open, frank and candid; meanly artful; illiberal; *applied to persons.* 2. Unfair; meanly artful; unbecoming true honor and dignity; as, *disingenuous* conduct.
DIS-IN-GEN'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a disingenuous manner; unfairly; not openly and candidly; with secret management.
DIS-IN-GEN'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Unfairness; want of candor; low craft. 2. Characterized by unfairness, as conduct or practices.
† DIS-IN-HAB'IT-ED, *a.* Deprived of inhabitants.
DIS-IN-HER'I-SON, *n.* 1. The act of cutting off from hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting. *Bacon.* 2. The state of being disinherited. *Taylor.*
DIS-IN-HER'IT, *v. t.* To cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance; to prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of any property or right.
DIS-IN-HER'IT-ED, *pp.* Cut off from an inheritance.
DIS-IN-HER'IT-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of an hereditary estate or right.
DIS-IN'TE-GRA-BLE, *a.* That may be separated into integrant parts; capable of disintegration.
DIS-IN'TE-GRATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *integer.*] To separate the integrant parts of. *Kirwan.*
DIS-IN'TE-GRA-TED, *pp.* Separated into integrant parts without chemical action.
DIS-IN-TE-GRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of separating *integrant* parts of a substance.
DIS-IN-TER', *v. t.* [*dis* and *inter.*] 1. To take out of a grave, or out of the earth. 2. To take out as from a grave; to bring from obscurity into view.
DIS-IN-TER-ESS'ED. *See* DISINTERESTED.
† DIS-IN-TER-ESS'MENT, *n.* Disinterestedness.
DIS-IN'TER-EST, *n.* [*dis* and *interest.*] 1. What is contrary to the interest or advantage; disadvantage; injury; [*little used.*] 2. Indifference to profit; want of regard to private advantage.
DIS-IN'TER-EST, *v. t.* To disengage from private interest or personal advantage. [*Little used.*] *Feltham.*
DIS-IN'TER-EST-ED, *a.* 1. Uninterested; indifferent; free from self-interest; having no personal interest or private advantage in a question or affair. 2. Not influenced or dictated by private advantage.
DIS-IN'TER-EST-ED-LY, *adv.* In a disinterested manner.
DIS-IN'TER-EST-ED-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of having no personal interest or private advantage in a question or event; freedom from bias or prejudice, on account of private interest; indifference.
DIS-IN'TER-EST-ING, *a.* Uninteresting.
DIS-IN-TER'MENT, *n.* The act of disinterring, or taking out of the earth.
DIS-IN-TER'RED, (dis-in-terd') *pp.* Taken out of the earth or grave.
DIS-IN-TER'RING, *ppr.* Taking out of the earth, or out of a grave.
DIS-IN-THRALL', *v. t.* To liberate from slavery, bondage or servitude; to free or rescue from oppression.
DIS-IN-THRALL'ED, (dis-in-thrawld') *pp.* Set free from bondage.
DIS-IN-THRALL'ING, *ppr.* Delivering from slavery or servitude.
DIS-IN-THRALL'MENT, *n.* Liberation from bondage; emancipation from slavery. *E. Nott.*
† DIS-IN'TRI-CATE, *v. t.* To disentangle. *Dict.*
DIS-IN-ŪRE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *inure.*] To deprive of familiarity or custom. *Milton.*
DIS-IN-VA-LID'I-TY, *n.* Want of validity.
DIS-IN-VĪTE', *v. t.* To recall an invitation. *Finett.*
DIS-IN-VOLVE', (dis-in-volv') *v. t.* To uncover; to unfold or unroll; to disentangle. *More.*
DIS-JEC'TION, *n.* [L. *disjectio.*] A casting down.
DIS-JOIN', *v. t.* [*dis* and *join.*] To part; to disunite; to separate; to sunder.
DIS-JOIN'ED, (dis-joind') *pp.* Disunited; separated.
DIS-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Disuniting; severing.
DIS-JOINT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *joint.*] 1. To separate a joint; to separate parts united by joints. 2. To put out of joint; to force out of its socket; to dislocate. 3. To separate at junctures; to break at the part where things are united by cement. 4. To break in pieces; to separate united parts. 5. To break the natural order and relations of a thing; to make incoherent.
DIS-JOINT', *v. i.* To fall in pieces. *Shak.*
DIS-JOINT', *a.* Disjointed. *Shak.*
DIS-JOINT'ED, *pp.* Separated at the joints; parted limb from limb; carved; put out of joint; not coherent.
DIS-JOINT'ING, *ppr.* Separating joints; disjoining limb from limb; breaking at the seams or junctures; rendering incoherent.
DIS-JOINT'LY, *adv.* In a divided state. *Sandys.*
† DIS-JU-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *dijudicatio.*] Judgment; determination. *Boyle.*
DIS-JUNCT', *a.* [L. *disjunctus.*] Disjoined; separated.
DIS-JUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *disjunctio.*] The act of disjoining; disunion; separation; a parting.
DIS-JUNC'TIVE, *a.* 1. Separating; disjoining. 2. Incapable of union. *Grew.*—3. In *grammar*, a *disjunctive* conjunction is a word which unites sentences in construction, but *disjoins* the sense; as, I love him, *or* I fear him.—4. In *logic*, a *disjunctive proposition* is one in which the parts are opposed to each other, by means of *disjunctives*; as, *it is either day or night.*
DIS-JUNC'TIVE, *n.* A word that disjoins.
DIS-JUNC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a disjunctive manner; separately.
DISK, *n.* [L. *discus.*] 1. The body and face of the sun, moon or a planet, as it appears to us on the earth. 2. A quoit; a piece of stone, iron or copper, inclining to an oval figure, which the ancients hurled by the help of a leathern thong tied round the person's hand, and put through a hole in the middle.—3. In *botany*, the whole surface of a leaf; the central part of a radiate compound flower
DIS-KĪND'NESS, *n.* 1. Want of kindness; unkindness, want of affection. 2. Ill turn; injury; detriment.
DIS-LĪKE', *n.* 1. Disapprobation; disinclination; displeasure; aversion; a moderate degree of hatred. 2. Discord; disagreement; [*not in use.*] *Fairfax.*
DIS-LĪKE', *v. t.* 1. To disapprove; to regard with some aversion or displeasure. 2. To disrelish; to regard with some disgust.
DIS-LĪK'ED, (dis-līkd') *pp.* Disapproved; disrelished.
† DIS-LĪKE'FUL, *a.* Disliking; disaffected. *Spenser.*
DIS-LĪK'EN, *v. t.* To make unlike. *Shak.*
DIS-LĪKE'NESS, *n.* [*dis* and *likeness.*] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude. *Locke.*
DIS-LĪK'ER, *n.* One who disapproves, or disrelishes.
DIS-LĪK'ING, *ppr.* Disapproving; disrelishing.
DIS-LIMB', (dis-lim') *v. t.* To tear the limbs from.
† DIS-LIMN', (dis-lim') *v. t.* To strike out of a picture.
DIS'LO-CATE, *v. t.* [*dis*, and L. *locus.*] To displace; to put out of its proper place; *particularly*, to put out of joint; to disjoint; to move a bone from its socket, cavity or place of articulation.
DIS'LO-CA-TED, *pp.* Removed from its proper place; put out of joint.
DIS'LO-CA-TING, *ppr.* Putting out of its proper place, or out of joint.
DIS-LO-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of moving from its proper place; *particularly*, the act of removing or forcing a bone from its socket; luxation. 2. The state of being displaced. *Burnet.* 3. A joint displaced.—4. In *geology*, the displacement of parts of rocks, or portions of strata, from the situations which they originally occupied.
DIS-LODGE', (dis-lodj') *v. t.* [*dis* and *lodge.*] 1. To remove or drive from a lodge or place of rest; to drive from the place where a thing naturally rests or inhabits. 2. To drive from a place of retirement or retreat. 3. To drive from any place of rest or habitation, or from any station. 4. To remove an army to other quarters.

DIS-LODGE', *v. i.* To go from a place of rest.
DIS-LODG'ED, (dis-lodjd') *pp.* Driven from a lodge or place of rest; removed from a place of habitation, or from any station.
DIS-LODG'ING, *ppr.* Driving from a lodge, from a place of rest or retreat, or from any station.
DIS-LOY'AL, *a.* [*dis* and *loyal.*] 1. Not true to allegiance; false to a sovereign; faithless. 2. False; perfidious; treacherous. 3. Not true to the marriage-bed. *Shak.* 4. False in love; not constant. *Johnson.*
DIS-LOY'AL-LY, *adv.* In a disloyal manner; with violation of faith or duty to a sovereign; faithlessly; perfidiously.
DIS-LOY'AL-TY, *n.* 1. Want of fidelity to a sovereign; violation of allegiance, or duty to a prince or sovereign authority. 2. Want of fidelity in love. *Shak.*
DIS'MAL, *a.* 1. Dark; gloomy. 2. Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; calamitous; unfortunate. 3. Frightful; horrible.
DIS'MAL-LY, *adv.* Gloomily; horribly; sorrowfully; uncomfortably.
DIS'MAL-NESS, *n.* Gloominess; horror.
DIS-MAN'TLE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *mantle.*] 1. To deprive of dress; to strip; to divest. 2. To loose; to throw open. 3. *More generally*, to deprive or strip of apparatus, or furniture; to unrig. 4. To deprive or strip of military furniture. 5. To deprive of outworks or forts. 6. To break down.
DIS-MAN'TLED, *pp.* Divested; stripped of furniture; unrigged.
DIS-MAN'TLING, *ppr.* Stripping of dress; depriving of apparatus or furniture.
DIS-MĀSK', *v. t.* [*dis* and *mask.*] To strip off a mask; to uncover; to remove that which conceals.
DIS-MĀSK'ED, (dis-māskt') *pp.* Divested of a mask; stripped of covering or disguise; uncovered.
DIS-MĀSK'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of a mask or covering.
DIS-MĀST', *v. t.* [*dis* and *mast.*] To deprive of a mast or masts; to break and carry away the masts from.
DIS-MĀST'ED, *pp.* Deprived of a mast or masts.
DIS-MĀST'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of masts.
DIS-MĀST'MENT, *n.* The act of dismasting; the state of being dismasted. *Marshall.*
DIS-MĀY', *v. t.* [Sp. *desmayar.*] To deprive of that strength or firmness of mind which constitutes courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to sink or depress the spirits or resolution; hence, to affright or terrify.
DIS-MĀY', *n.* [Sp. *desmayo.*] Fall or loss of courage; a sinking of the spirits; depression; dejection; a yielding to fear; that loss of firmness which is effected by fear or terror; fear impressed; terror felt.
DIS-MĀY'ED, (dis-māde') *pp.* Disheartened; deprived of courage.
† DIS-MĀY'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being dismayed; dejection of courage; dispiritedness.
DIS-MĀY'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of courage.
DISME, or DIME, *n.* [Fr.] A tenth part; a tithe. *Ayliffe.*
DIS-MEM'BER, *v. t.* 1. To divide limb from limb; to separate a member from the body; to tear or cut in pieces; to dilacerate; to mutilate. 2. To separate a part from the main body; to divide; to sever.
DIS-MEM'BERED, *pp.* Divided member from member; torn or cut in pieces; divided by the separation of a part from the main body.
DIS-MEM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Separating a limb or limbs from the body; dividing by taking a part or parts from the body.
DIS-MEM'BER-ING, *n.* Mutilation. *Blackstone.*
DIS-MEM'BER-MENT, *n.* The act of severing a limb or limbs from the body; the act of tearing or cutting in pieces; mutilation; the act of severing a part from the main body; division; separation.
DIS-MET'TLED, *a.* Destitute of fire or spirit. [*Not much used.*] *Llewellyn.*
DIS-MISS', *v. t.* [L. *dimissus.*] 1. To send away; *properly*, to give leave of departure; to permit to depart; implying authority in a person to retain or keep. 2. To discard; to remove from office, service or employment. 3. To send; to dispatch. 4. To send or remove from a docket; to discontinue.
† DIS-MISS', *n.* Discharge; dismission.
DIS-MISS'AL, *n.* Dismission.
DIS-MISS'ED, (dis-mist') *pp.* Sent away; permitted to depart; removed from office or employment.
DIS-MISS'ING, *ppr.* Sending away; giving leave to depart; removing from office or service.
DIS-MIS'SION, *n.* [L. *dimissio.*] 1. The act of sending away; leave to depart. 2. Removal from office or employment; discharge. 3. An act requiring departure; [*not usual.*] *Shak.* 4. Removal of a suit in equity.
DIS-MISS'IVE, *a.* Giving dismission.
DIS-MORT'GAGE, (dis-mor'gaje) *v. t.* To redeem from mortgage. *Howell.*
DIS-MOUNT', *v. i.* [*dis* and *mount.*] 1. To alight from a horse; to descend or get off, as a rider from a beast. 2. To descend from an elevation
DIS-MOUNT', *v. t.* 1. To throw or remove from a horse; to unhorse. 2. To throw or bring down from any elevation. 3. To throw or remove cannon or other artillery from their carriages; or to break the carriages or wheels, and render guns useless.
DIS-MOUNT'ED, *pp.* 1. Thrown from a horse, or from an elevation; unhorsed, or removed from horses by order. 2. Thrown or removed from carriages.
DIS-MOUNT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing from a horse; unhorsing; removing from an elevation; throwing or removing from carriages.
DIS-NAT'U-RAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.
DIS-NĀ'TURED, *a.* Deprived or destitute of natural feelings; unnatural.
DIS-O-BĒ'DI-ENCE, *n.* [*dis* and *obedience.*] 1. Neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command or prohibition; the omission of that which is commanded to be done, or the doing of that which is forbid; breach of duty prescribed by authority. 2. Non-compliance.
DIS-O-BĒ'DI-ENT, *a.* 1. Neglecting or refusing to obey; omitting to do what is commanded, or doing what is prohibited; refractory; not observant of duty or rules prescribed by authority. 2. Not yielding to exciting force or power.
DIS-O-BEY', *v. t.* [*dis* and *obey.*] To neglect or refuse to obey; to omit or refuse to do what is commanded, or to do what is forbid; to transgress or violate an order or injunction.
DIS-O-BEY'ED, (dis-o-bāde') *pp.* Not obeyed; neglected; transgressed.
DIS-O-BEY'ING, *ppr.* Omitting or refusing to obey; violating; transgressing, as authority or law.
DIS-OB-LI-GĀ'TION, *n.* [*dis* and *obligation.*] The act of disobliging; an offense; cause of disgust. *Clarendon.*
DIS-OB'LI-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Releasing obligation.
* DIS-O-BLIGE', *v. t.* [*See* *OBLIGE.] 1. To do an act which contravenes the will or desires of another; to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to injure in a slight degree. 2. To release from obligation; [*not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*
* DIS-O-BLIG'ED, (dis-o-blījd') *pp.* Offended; slightly injured.
* DIS-O-BLIGE'MENT, *n.* The act of disobliging. *Milton.*
* DIS-O-BLIG'ER, *n.* One who disobliges.
* DIS-O-BLIG'ING, *ppr.* 1. Offending; contravening the wishes of; injuring slightly. 2. *a.* Not obliging; not disposed to gratify the wishes of another; not disposed to please; unkind; offensive; unpleasing; unaccommodating.
* DIS-O-BLIG'ING-LY, *adv.* In a disobliging manner; offensively.
* DIS-O-BLIG'ING-NESS, *n.* Offensiveness; disposition to displease, or want of readiness to please.
† DIS-O-PIN'ION, *n.* Difference of opinion.
DIS-ORB'ED, (dis-orbd') *a.* [*dis* and *orb.*] Thrown out of the proper orbit. *Shak.*
DIS-OR'DER, *n.* [*dis* and *order.*] 1. Want of order or regular disposition; irregularity; immethodical distribution; confusion. 2. Tumult; disturbance of the peace of society. 3. Neglect of rule; irregularity. 4. Breach of laws; violation of standing rules, or institutions. 5. Irregularity, disturbance or interruption of the functions of the animal economy; disease; distemper; sickness. 6. Discomposure of the mind; turbulence of passions. 7. Irregularity in the functions of the brain; derangement of the intellect or reason.
DIS-OR'DER, *v. t.* 1. To break order; to derange; to disturb any regular disposition or arrangement of things; to put out of method; to throw into confusion; to confuse. 2. To disturb or interrupt the natural functions of the animal economy; to produce sickness or indisposition. 3. To discompose or disturb the mind; to ruffle. 4. To disturb the regular operations of reason; to derange. 5. To depose from holy orders; [*unusual.*] *Dryden.*
DIS-OR'DERED, *pp.* Put out of order; deranged; disturbed; discomposed; confused; sick; indisposed.
DIS-OR'DERED, *a.* Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; unrestrained in behavior. *Shak.*
DIS-OR'DER-ED-NESS, *n.* A state of disorder or irregularity; confusion.
DIS-OR'DER-LY, *a.* 1. Confused; immethodical; irregular; being without proper order or disposition. 2. Tumultuous; irregular; as the *disorderly* motions of the spirits. 3. Lawless; contrary to law; violating or disposed to violate law and good order. 4. Inclined to break loose from restraint; unruly.
DIS-OR'DER-LY, *adv.* 1. Without order, rule or method; irregularly; confusedly; in a disorderly manner. 2. In a manner violating law and good order; in a manner contrary to rules or established institutions.
DIS-OR'DI-NATE, *a.* Disorderly; living irregularly.

DIS-OR'DI-NATE-LY, *adv.* Inordinately; irregularly; viciously.
DIS-OR-GAN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of disorganizing; the act of destroying organic structure, or connected system; the act of destroying order. 2. The state of being disorganized.
DIS-OR'GAN-IZE, *v. t.* To break or destroy organic structure or connected system; to dissolve regular system or union of parts.
DIS-OR'GAN-IZED, *pp.* Reduced to disorder; being in a confused state.
DIS-OR'GAN-IZ-ER, *n.* One who disorganizes; one who destroys or attempts to interrupt regular order or system; one who introduces disorder and confusion.
DIS-OR'GAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* 1. Destroying regular and connected system; throwing into confusion. 2. *a.* Disposed or tending to disorganize.
DIS-Ō'RI-ENT-A-TED, *a.* Turned from the east; turned from the right direction.
DIS-ŌWN', *v. t.* 1. To deny; not to own; to refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self. 2. To deny; not to allow.
DIS-ŌWN'ED, (dis-ōnd') *pp.* Not owned; not acknowledged as one's own; denied; disallowed.
DIS-ŌWN'ING, *ppr.* Not owning; denying; disallowing.
DIS-OX'Y-DATE, *v. t.* To reduce from oxydation; to reduce from the state of an oxyd, by disengaging oxygen from a substance.
DIS-OX'Y-DA-TED, *pp.* Reduced from the state of an oxyd.
DIS-OX'Y-DA-TING, *ppr.* Reducing from the state of an oxyd.
DIS-OX-Y-DĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of freeing from oxygen, and reducing from the state of an oxyd. *Med. Repos.*
DIS-OX'Y-GEN-ATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *oxygenate.*] To deprive of oxygen.
DIS-OX'Y-GEN-A-TED, *pp.* Freed from oxygen.
DIS-OX'Y-GEN-A-TING, *ppr.* Freeing from oxygen.
DIS-OX-Y-GEN-Ā'TION, *n.* The act or process of separating oxygen from any substance containing it.
† DIS-PĀCE', *v. i.* To range about. *Spenser.*
DIS-PĀIR', *v. t.* [*dis* and *pair.*] To separate a pair or couple. *Beaumont.*
† DIS-PAND', *v. t.* [L. *dispando.*] To display. *Dict.*
† DIS-PAN'SION, *n.* The act of spreading or displaying.
DIS-PAR'A-DISED, *a.* [*dis* and *paradise.*] Removed from paradise.
DIS-PAR'AGE, *v. t.* [Norm. *desperager.*] 1. To marry one to another of inferior condition or rank; to dishonor by an unequal match or marriage, against the rules of decency. 2. To match unequally; to injure or dishonor by union with something of inferior excellence. 3. To injure or dishonor by a comparison with something of less value or excellence. 4. To treat with contempt; to undervalue; to lower in rank or estimation; to vilify; to bring reproach on; to reproach; to debase by words or actions; to dishonor.
DIS-PAR'AGED, *pp.* Married to one beneath his or her condition; unequally matched; dishonored or injured by comparison with something inferior; undervalued; vilified; debased; reproached.
DIS-PAR'AGE-MENT, *n.* 1. The matching of a man or woman to one of inferior rank or condition, and against the rules of decency. 2. Injury by union or comparison with something of inferior excellence. *Johnson.* 3. Diminution of value or excellence; reproach; disgrace; indignity; dishonor.
DIS-PAR'A-GER, *n.* One who disparages or dishonors; one who vilifies or disgraces.
DIS-PAR'A-GING, *ppr.* Marrying one to another of inferior condition; dishonoring by an unequal union or comparison; disgracing; dishonoring.
DIS-PAR'A-GING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to disparage or dishonor.
DIS'PA-RATE, *a.* [L. *disparata.*] Unequal; unlike; dissimilar. *Robison.*
DIS'PA-RATES, *n. plu.* Things so unequal or unlike, that they cannot be compared with each other.
DIS-PAR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *disparité.*] 1. Irregularity; difference in degree, in age, rank, condition or excellence. 2. Dissimilitude; unlikeness.
DIS-PĀRK', *v. t.* 1. To throw open a park; to lay open. 2. To set at large; to release from confinement.
† DIS-PĀR'KLE, *v. t.* To scatter abroad; to disperse.
DIS-PĀRT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *part*; Fr. *departir.*] To part asunder; to divide; to separate; to sever; to burst; to rend; to rive or split. *Milton.*
DIS-PĀRT', *v. i.* To separate; to open; to cleave.
DIS-PĀRT', *n.* In *gunnery*, the thickness of the metal of a piece of ordnance at the mouth and britch.
DIS-PĀRT', *v. t.* In *gunnery*, to set a mark on the muzzle-ring of a piece of ordnance.
DIS-PĀRT'ED, *pp.* Divided; separated; parted; rent asunder.
DIS-PĀRT'ING, *ppr.* Severing; dividing; bursting; cleaving.
DIS-PAS'SION, *n.* Freedom from passion; an undisturbed state of the mind; apathy.
DIS-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* 1. Free from passion; calm; composed; impartial; moderate; temperate; unmoved by feelings. 2. Not dictated by passion; not proceeding from temper or bias; impartial.
† DIS-PAS'SION-A-TED, *a.* Cool; free from passion.
DIS-PAS'SION-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without passion; calmly; coolly.
† DIS-PAS'SIONED, *a.* Free from passion. *Donne.*
DIS-PATCH', *v. t.* [Fr. *depêcher.*] 1. To send or send away; *particularly* applied to the sending of messengers, agents and letters on special business, and often implying haste. 2. To send out of the world; to put to death. 3. To perform; to execute speedily; to finish.
† DIS-PATCH', *v. i.* To conclude an affair with another; to transact and finish. *Shak.*
DIS-PATCH', *n.* 1. Speedy performance; execution or transaction of business with due diligence. 2. Speed; haste; expedition; due diligence. 3. Conduct; management; [*not used.*] *Shak.* 4. A letter sent or to be sent with expedition, by a messenger express; or a letter on some affair of state, or of public concern; or a packet of letters, sent by some public officer, on public business.
DIS-PATCH'ED, (dis-pacht') *pp.* Sent with haste or by a courier express; sent out of the world; put to death; performed; finished.
DIS-PATCH'ER, *n.* 1. One that dispatches; one that kills. 2. One that sends on a special errand.
DIS-PATCH'FUL, *a.* Bent on haste; indicating haste; intent on speedy execution of business.
DIS-PATCH'ING, *ppr.* Sending away in haste; putting to death; executing; finishing.
DIS-PAU'PER, *v. t.* To deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support; to reduce back from the state of a pauper.
DIS-PEL', *v. t.* [L. *dispello.*] To scatter by driving or force; to disperse; to dissipate; to banish.
DIS-PEL'LED, (dis-peld) *pp.* Driven away; scattered; dissipated.
DIS-PEL'LING, *ppr.* Driving away; dispersing; scattering.
† DIS-PENCE', *n.* Expense; cost; profusion. *Spenser.*
DIS-PEND', *v. t.* [L. *dispendo.*] To spend; to lay out; to consume. *See* EXPEND. *Spenser.*
DIS-PEND'ER, *n.* One that distributes.
DIS-PENS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be dispensed with.
DIS-PENS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The capability of being dispensed with. *Hammond.*
DIS-PENS'A-RY, *n.* A house, place or store, in which medicines are dispensed to the poor, and medical advice given, gratis.
DIS-PEN-SĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *dispensatio.*] 1. Distribution; the act of dealing out to different persons or places. 2. The dealing of God to his creatures; the distribution of good and evil, natural or moral, in the divine government. 3. The granting of a license, or the license itself, to do what is forbidden by laws or canons, or to omit something which is commanded. 4. That which is dispensed or bestowed; a system of principles and rites enjoined.
DIS-PENS'A-TIVE, *a.* Granting dispensation.
DIS-PENS'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By dispensation. *Wotton.*
DIS-PEN-SĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] One whose employment is to deal out or distribute; a distributor; a dispenser.
DIS-PENS'A-TO-RY, *a.* Having power to grant dispensations.
DIS-PENS'A-TO-RY, *n.* A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines.
DIS-PENSE', (dis-pens') *v. t.* [Fr. *dispenser.*] 1. To deal or divide out in parts or portions; to distribute. The steward *dispenses* provisions to every man, according to his directions. 2. To administer; to apply, as laws to particular cases; to distribute justice.—1. *To dispense with*, to permit not to take effect; to neglect or pass by; to suspend the operation or application of something. 2. To excuse from; to give leave not to do or observe what is required or commanded. 3. To permit the want of a thing which is useful or convenient; or, in the *vulgar phrase*, to do without.
† DIS-PENSE', *n.* 1. Dispensation. *Milton.* 2. Expense; profusion. *Spenser.*
DIS-PENS'ED, (dis-penst') *pp.* Distributed; administered.
DIS-PENS'ER, *n.* One who dispenses; one who distributes; one who administers.
DIS-PENS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Distributing; administering. 2. *a.* That may dispense with; granting dispensation; that may grant license to omit what is required by law, or to do what the law forbids.
DIS-PĒO'PLE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *people.*] To depopulate; to empty of inhabitants, as by destruction, expulsion or other means. *Milton.*

DIS-PĒO'PLED, *pp.* Depopulated; deprived of inhabitants.
DIS-PĒO'PLER, *n.* One who depopulates; a depopulator; that which deprives of inhabitants.
DIS-PĒO'PLING, *ppr.* Depopulating.
† DIS-PERGE', (dis-perj') *v. t.* [L. *dispergo.*] To sprinkle.
DIS-PERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. δι, δις, and σπερμα.] In *botany*, two-seeded; containing two seeds only.
DIS-PERSE', (dis-pers') *v. t.* [L. *dispersus.*] 1. To scatter; to drive asunder; to cause to separate into different parts. 2. To diffuse; to spread. 3. To dissipate. 4. To distribute.
DIS-PERSE', *v. i.* 1. To be scattered; to separate; to go or move into different parts. 2. To be scattered; to vanish; as fog or vapors.
DIS-PERS'ED, (dis-perst') *pp.* Scattered; driven apart; diffused; dissipated.
DIS-PERS'ED-LY, *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately. *Hooker.*
DIS-PERS'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being dispersed or scattered.
DIS-PERSE'NESS, *n.* Thinness; a scattered state. [*Little used.*] *Brerewood.*
DIS-PERS'ER, *n.* One who disperses. *Spectator.*
DIS-PERS'ING, *ppr.* Scattering; dissipating.
DIS-PER'SION, *n.* 1. The act of scattering. 2. The state of being scattered, or separated into remote parts.—3. *By way of eminence*, the scattering or separation of the human family, at the building of Babel.—4. In *optics*, the divergency of the rays of light, or rather the separation of the different colored rays, in refraction, arising from their different refrangibilities.—5. In *medicine* and *surgery*, the removing of inflammation from a part, and restoring it to its natural state.
DIS-PERS'IVE, *a.* Tending to scatter or dissipate.
DIS-PIR'IT, *v. t.* [*dis* and *spirit.*] 1. To depress the spirits; to deprive of courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to deject; to cast down. 2. To exhaust the spirits or vigor of the body; [*not usual.*] *Collier.*
DIS-PIR'IT-ED, *pp.* Discouraged; depressed in spirits; dejected; intimidated.
DIS-PIR'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* Want of courage; depression of spirits.
DIS-PIR'IT-ING, *ppr.* Discouraging; disheartening; dejecting; intimidating.
† DIS-PIT'E-OUS, *a.* Having no pity; cruel; furious. *Spenser.*
† DIS-PIT'E-OUS-LY, *adv.* Maliciously.
DIS-PLĀCE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *place.*] 1. To put out of the usual or proper place; to remove from its place. 2. To remove from any state, condition, office or dignity. 3. To disorder.
DIS-PLĀC'ED, (dis-plāst') *pp.* Removed from the proper place; deranged; disordered; removed from an office or state.
DIS-PLĀCE'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *deplacement.*] The act of displacing; the act of removing from the usual or proper place, or from a state, condition or office. *Asiat. Res.*
DIS-PLĀ CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *displicentia.*] Incivility; that which displeases or disobliges.
DIS-PLĀC'ING, *ppr.* Putting out of the usual or proper place; removing from an office, state or condition.
DIS-PLANT', *v. t.* 1. To pluck up or to remove a plant. 2. To drive away or remove from the usual place of residence. 3. To strip of inhabitants.
DIS-PLAN-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The removal of a plant. 2. The removal of inhabitants or resident people.
DIS-PLANT'ED, *pp.* 1. Removed from the place where it grew, as a plant. 2. Removed from the place of residence. 3. Deprived of inhabitants.
DIS-PLANT'ING, *ppr.* Removing, as a plant.
DIS-PLANT'ING, *n.* Removal from a fixed place.
DIS-PLAT', *v. t.* To untwist; to uncurl. *Hakewill.*
DIS-PLĀY', *v. t.* [Fr. *deployer.*] 1. *Literally*, to unfold; hence, to open; to spread wide; to expand. 2. To spread before the view; to show; to exhibit to the eyes, or to the mind; to make manifest. 3. To carve; to dissect and open. 4. To set to view ostentatiously. 5. To discover; [*obs.*] *Spenser.* 6. To open; to unlock; [*obs.*] *B. Jonson.*
DIS-PLĀY', *v. i.* To talk without restraint; to make a great show of words. *Shak.*
DIS-PLĀY', *n.* 1. An opening or unfolding; an exhibition of any thing to the view. 2. Show; exhibition.
DIS-PLĀY'ED, (dis-plāde') *pp.* Unfolded; opened; spread; expanded; exhibited to view; manifested.
DIS-PLĀY'ER, *n.* He or that which displays.
DIS-PLĀY'ING, *ppr.* Unfolding; spreading; exhibiting; manifesting.
† DIS'PLE, *v. t.* To discipline; to chastise. *Spenser.*
† DIS-PLEAS'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *deplaisance.*] Anger; discontent. *Spenser.*
DIS-PLEAS'ANT, (dis-plez'ant) *a.* Unpleasing; offensive; unpleasant.
DIS-PLEASE', (dis-pleez') *v. t.* [*dis* and *please.*] 1. To offend; to make angry, sometimes in a slight degree. 2. To disgust; to excite aversion in. 3. To offend; to be disagreeable to.
DIS-PLEASE', *v. i.* To disgust; to raise aversion.
DIS-PLEAS'ED, (dis-pleezd') *pp.* Offended; disgusted.
DIS-PLEAS'ED-NESS, *n.* Displeasure; uneasiness.
DIS-PLEAS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Offensive to the eye, to the mind, to the smell, or to the taste; disgusting; disagreeable.
DIS-PLEAS'ING-NESS, *n.* Offensiveness; the quality of giving some degree of disgust.
DIS-PLEAS'URE, (dis-plezh'ur) *n.* 1. Some irritation or uneasiness of the mind, occasioned by any thing that counteracts desire or command, or which opposes justice and a sense of propriety. 2. Offense; cause of irritation. 3. State of disgrace or disfavor.
† DIS-PLEAS'URE, *v. t.* To displease. *Bacon.*
† DIS'PLI-CENCE, *n.* [L. *displicentia.*] Dislike.
DIS-PLŌDE', *v. t.* [L. *displodo.*] To vent, discharge or burst with a violent sound. *Milton.*
DIS-PLŌDE', *v. i.* To burst with a loud report; to explode.
DIS-PLŌD'ED, *pp.* Discharged with a loud report.
DIS-PLŌD'ING, *ppr.* Discharging or bursting with a loud report.
DIS-PLŌ'SION, *n.* The act of disploding; a sudden bursting with a loud report; an explosion.
DIS-PLŌ'SIVE, *a.* Noting displosion.
DIS-PLŪME', *v. t.* To strip or deprive of plumes or feathers; to strip of badges of honor. *Burke.*
DIS-PLŪM'ED, (dis-plūmd') *pp.* Stripped of plumes.
DIS-PLŪM'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of plumes.
DIS-PON'DEE, *n.* In *Greek* and *Latin poetry*, a double spondee, consisting of four long syllables.
DIS-PŌNGE'. *See* DISPUNGE.
DIS-PŌRT', *n.* [*dis* and *sport.*] Play; sport; pastime; diversion; amusement; merriment. *Milton.*
DIS-PŌRT', *v. i.* To play; to wanton; to move lightly and without restraint; to move in gayety.
DIS-PŌRT', *v. t.* To divert or amuse. *Shak.*
DIS-PŌRT'ING, *ppr.* Playing; wantoning.
DIS-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* Subject to disposal; not previously engaged or employed; free to be used or employed.
DIS-PŌS'AL, *n.* 1. The act of disposing; a setting or arranging. 2. Regulation, order or arrangement of things, in the moral government of God; dispensation. 3. Power of ordering, arranging or distributing; government, management. 4. Power or right of bestowing. 5. The passing into a new state or into new hands.
DIS-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *disposer.*] 1. To set; to place or distribute; to arrange. 2. To regulate; to adjust; to set in right order. 3. To apply to a particular purpose; to give; to place; to bestow. 4. To set, place or turn to a particular end or consequence. 5. To adapt; to form for any purpose. 6. To set the mind in a particular frame; to incline.

To dispose of.—1. To part with; to alienate. 2. To part with to another; to put into another's hand or power; to bestow. 3. To give away or transfer by authority. 4. To direct the course of a thing. 5. To place in any condition. 6. To direct what to do or what course to pursue. 7. To use or employ. 8. To put away.

† DIS-PŌSE', *v. i.* To bargain; to make terms. *Shak.*
† DIS-PŌSE', *n.* 1. Disposal; power of disposing; management. 2. Dispensation; act of government. 3. Disposition; cast of behavior. 4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination.
DIS-PŌS'ED, (dis-pōzd') *pp.* Set in order; arranged; placed; adjusted; applied; bestowed; inclined.
DIS-PŌS'ER, *n.* 1. One who disposes; a distributor; a bestower; as, a *disposer* of gifts. 2. A director; a regulator. 3. That which disposes.
DIS-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Setting in order; arranging; distributing; bestowing; regulating; adjusting; governing.
DIS-PŌS'ING, *n.* The act of arranging; regulation; direction.
DIS-PO-SI''TION, *n.* [L. *dispositio.*] 1. The act of disposing, or state of being disposed 2. Manner in which things or the parts of a complex body are placed or arranged; order; method; distribution; arrangement. 3. Natural fitness or tendency. 4. Temper or natural constitution of the mind. 5. Inclination; propensity; the temper or frame of mind, as directed to particular objects. 6. Disposal; alienation; distribution; a giving away or giving over to another.
† DIS-POS'I-TIVE, *a.* That implies disposal. *Ayliffe.*
† DIS-POS'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a dispositive manner; distributively. *Brown.*
† DIS-POS'I-TOR, *n.* A disposer.—In *astrology*, the planet which is lord of the sign where another planet is.
DIS-POS-SESS', *v. t.* [*dis* and *possess.*] To put out of possession, by any means; to deprive of the actual occupancy of a thing, particularly of land or real estate; to disseize.

DIS-POS-SESS'ED, (dis-poz-zest') *pp.* Deprived of possession or occupancy.
DIS-POS-SESS'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of possession; disseizing.
DIS-POS-SES'SION, *n.* The act of putting out of possession. *Hall.*
† DIS-PŌS'URE, (dis-pō'zhur) *n.* 1. Disposal; the power of disposing; management; direction. *Sandys.* 2. State; posture; disposition.
DIS-PRĀISE', (dis-prāze') *n.* [*dis* and *praise.*] 1. Blame; censure. 2. Reproach; dishonor.
DIS-PRĀISE', *v. t.* To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation, or some degree of reproach.
DIS-PRĀIS'ED, (dis-prāzd') *pp.* Blamed; censured.
DIS-PRĀIS'ER, *n.* One who blames or dispraises.
† DIS-PRĀIS'I-BLE, *a.* Unworthy of commendation. *Dict.*
DIS-PRĀIS'ING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.
DIS-PRĀIS'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of dispraise; with blame or some degree of reproach.
DIS-PREAD', (dis-pred') *v. t.* To spread in different ways; to extend or flow in different directions. *Pope.*
DIS-PREAD', *v. i.* To expand or be extended.
DIS-PREAD'ER, *n.* A publisher; a divulger.
† DIS-PRIV'I-LEGE, *v. t.* To deprive of a privilege.
DIS-PRIZE', *v. t.* To undervalue. *Cotton.*
DIS-PRO-FESS', *v. i.* To renounce the profession of.
DIS-PROF'IT, *n.* Loss; detriment; damage.
DIS-PROOF', *n.* Confutation; refutation; a proving to be false or erroneous.
† DIS-PROP'ER-TY, *v. t.* To deprive of property; to dispossess. *Shak.*
DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION, *n.* 1. Want of proportion of one thing to another, or between the parts of a thing; want of symmetry. 2. Want of proper quantity, according to rules prescribed. 3. Want of suitableness or adequacy; disparity; inequality; unsuitableness.
DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION, *v. t.* To make unsuitable in form, size, length or quantity; to violate symmetry in; to mismatch: to join unfitly.
DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Disproportional; not in proportion; unsuitable in form, size or quantity to something else; inadequate.
DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitableness to something else.
DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLY, *adv.* With want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitably to something else.
DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION-AL, *a.* Not having due proportion to something else; not having proportion or symmetry of parts; unsuitable in form or quantity; unequal; inadequate. [This is the word which ought to be used for *disproportionable.*]
DIS-PRO-PŌR-TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being disproportional.
DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* Unsuitably with respect to form, quantity or value; inadequately; unequally.
DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE, *a.* Not proportioned; unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else, in bulk, form or value; inadequate.
DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE-LY, *adv.* In a disproportionate degree; unsuitably; inadequately.
DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness in form, bulk or value; inadequacy.
DIS-PRŌ'PRI-ATE, *v. t.* To destroy appropriation; to withdraw from an appropriate use.
DIS-PRÖV'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being disproved or refuted. *Boyle.*
DIS-PRÖVE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *prove.*] 1. To prove to be false or erroneous; to confute. 2. To convict of the practice of error; [*obs.*] *Hooker.* 3. To disallow or disapprove; [*obs.*] *Hooker.*
DIS-PRÖV'ED, (dis-proovd') *pp.* Proved to be false or erroneous; refuted.
DIS-PRÖV'ER, *n.* One that disproves or confutes.
DIS-PRÖV'ING, *ppr.* Proving to be false or erroneous; confuting; refuting.
DIS-PUNGE', *v. t.* To expunge; to erase; also, to discharge as from a spunge. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
DIS-PUN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* [*dis* and *punishable.*] Without penal restraint; not punishable. *Swift.*
† DIS-PURSE', for *disburse. Shak.*
† DIS-PUR-VĒY', *v. t.* To unprovide.
† DIS-PUR-VĒY'ANCE, *n.* Want of provisions. *Spenser.*
* DIS'PU-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be disputed; liable to be called in question, controverted or contested; controvertible; of doubtful certainty.
† DIS-PU-TAC'I-TY, *n.* Proneness to dispute.
DIS'PU-TANT, *n.* One who disputes; one who argues in opposition to another; a controvertist; a reasoner in opposition.
DIS'PU-TANT, *a.* Disputing; engaged in controversy.
DIS-PU-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *disputatio.*] 1. The act of disputing; a reasoning or argumentation in opposition to something, or on opposite sides; controversy in words; verbal contest, respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, proposition or argument. 2. An exercise in colleges, in which parties reason in opposition to each other, on some question proposed.
DIS-PŪ-TĀ'TIOUS, *a.* Inclined to dispute; apt to cavil or controvert.
DIS-PŪ'TA-TIVE, *a.* Disposed to dispute; inclined to cavil or to reason in opposition. *Watts.*
DIS-PŪTE', *v. i.* [L. *disputo.*] 1. To contend in argument; to reason or argue in opposition; to debate; to altercate. 2. To strive or contend in opposition to a competitor.
DIS-PŪTE', *v. t.* 1. To attempt to disprove by arguments or statements; to attempt to prove to be false, unfounded or erroneous; to controvert; to attempt to overthrow by reasoning. 2. To strive or contend for, either by words or actions. 3. To call in question the propriety of; to oppose by reasoning. 4. To strive to maintain.
DIS-PŪTE', *n.* 1. Strife or contest in words or by arguments; an attempt to prove and maintain one's own opinions or claims, by arguments or statements, in opposition to the opinions, arguments or claims of another; controversy in words.—*Dispute* is usually applied to verbal contest; *controversy* may be in words or writing. 2. The possibility of being controverted.
DIS-PŪT'ED, *pp.* Contested; opposed by words or arguments; litigated.
DIS-PŪTE'LESS, *a.* Admitting no dispute; incontrovertible.
DIS-PŪT'ER, *n.* One who disputes, or who is given to disputes; a controvertist.
DIS-PŪT'ING, *ppr.* Contending by words or arguments; controverting.
DIS-PŪT'ING, *n.* The act of contending by words or arguments; controversy; altercation.
DIS-QUAL-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of disqualifying; or that which disqualifies; that which renders unfit, unsuitable or inadequate. 2. The act of depriving of legal power or capacity; that which renders incapable; that which incapacitates in law; disability. 3. Want of qualification. It is used in this sense, though improperly.
DIS-QUAL'I-FIED, *pp.* Deprived of qualifications; rendered unfit.
DIS-QUAL'I-FY, *v. t.* 1. To make unfit; to deprive of natural power, or the qualities or properties necessary for any purpose. 2. To deprive of legal capacity, power or right; to disable.
DIS-QUAL'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Rendering unfit; disabling.
† DIS-QUAN'TI-TY, *v. t.* To diminish. *Shak.*
DIS-QUI'ET, *a.* [*dis* and *quiet.*] Unquiet; restless; uneasy. [*Seldom used.*] *Shak.*
DIS-QUI'ET, *n.* Want of quiet; uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquillity in body or mind; disturbance; anxiety. *Swift.*
DIS-QUI'ET, *v. t.* To disturb; to deprive of peace, rest or tranquillity; to make uneasy or restless; to harass the body; to fret or vex the mind.
DIS-QUI'ET-ED, *pp.* Made uneasy or restless; disturbed; harassed.
DIS-QUI'ET-ER, *n.* One who disquiets; he or that which makes uneasy.
DIS-QUI'ET-FUL, *a.* Producing inquietude. *Barrow.*
DIS-QUI'ET-ING, *ppr.* 1. Disturbing; making uneasy; depriving of rest or peace. 2. *a.* Tending to disturb the mind.
DIS-QUI'ET-LY, *adv.* Without quiet or rest; in an uneasy state; uneasily; anxiously. [*Unusual.*]
DIS-QUI'ET-NESS, *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness; disturbance of peace in body or mind. *Hooker.*
† DIS-QUI'ET-OUS, *a.* Causing uneasiness. *Milton.*
DIS-QUI'E-TUDE, *n.* Want of peace or tranquility; uneasiness; disturbance; agitation; anxiety.
DIS-QUI-SI'TION, *n.* [L. *disquisitio.*] A formal or systematic inquiry into any subject, by arguments, or discussion of the facts and circumstances that may elucidate truth. *Woodward.*
† DIS-RANK', *v. t.* 1. To degrade from rank. 2. To throw out of rank or into confusion.
DIS-RE-GĀRD', *n.* Neglect; omission of notice; slight; implying indifference or some degree of contempt.
DIS-RE-GĀRD', *v. t.* To omit to take notice of; to neglect to observe; to slight as unworthy of regard or notice.
DIS-RE-GĀRD'ED, *pp.* Neglected; slighted; unnoticed.
DIS-RE-GĀRD'FUL, *a.* Neglectful; negligent; heedless.
DIS-RE-GĀRD'FUL-LY, *adv.* Negligently; heedlessly.
DIS-REL'ISH, *n.* 1. Distaste; dislike of the palate; some degree of disgust. 2. Bad taste; nauseousness. 3. Distaste or dislike, in a *figurative sense.*
DIS-REL'ISH, *v. t.* 1. To dislike the taste of. 2. To make nauseous or disgusting; to infect with a bad taste. *Milton.* 3. To dislike; to feel some disgust at.
DIS-REL'ISHED, *pp.* Not relished; disliked; made nauseous.
DIS-REL'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Disliking the taste of; experiencing disgust at; rendering nauseous.
DIS-RE-MEM'BER, *v. t.* To forget. [*Unauthorized.*]

DIS-REP'U-TA-BLE, *a.* 1. Not reputable; not in esteem; not honorable; low; mean. 2. Dishonorable; disgracing the reputation; tending to impair the good name, and bring into disesteem.

DIS-REP-U-TĀ'TION, *n.* Loss or want of reputation or good name; disrepute; disesteem; dishonor; disgrace; discredit.

DIS-RE-PŪTE', *n.* Loss or want of reputation; disesteem; discredit; dishonor.

DIS-RE-SPEC̄T', *n.* 1. Want of respect or reverence; disesteem. 2. *As an act*, incivility; irreverence; rudeness.

DIS-RE-SPEC̄T'FUL, *a.* 1. Wanting in respect; irreverent. 2. Manifesting disesteem or want of respect; uncivil.

DIS-RE-SPEC̄T'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a disrespectful manner; irreverently; uncivilly.

DIS-RŌBE', *v. t.* 1. To divest of a robe; to divest of garments; to undress. 2. To strip of covering; to divest of any surrounding appendage.

DIS-RŌB'ED, (dis-rōbd') *pp.* Divested of clothing; stripped of covering.

DIS-RŌB'ER, *n.* One that strips of robes or clothing.

DIS-RŌB'ING, *ppr.* Divesting of garments; stripping of any kind of covering.

DIS-ROOT', *v. t.* 1. To tear up the roots, or by the roots. 2. To tear from a foundation; to loosen or undermine. *Goldsmith.*

DIS-ROOT'ED, *pp.* Torn up by the roots; undermined.

DIS-ROOT'ING, *ppr.* Tearing up by the roots; undermining.

DIS-RUPT', *a.* [L. *disruptus.*] Rent from; torn asunder; severed by rending or breaking.

DIS-RUP'TION, *n.* [L. *disruptio.*] 1. The act of rending asunder; the act of bursting and separating. 2. Breach; rent; dilaceration.

DIS-RUPT'URE, *v. t.* To rend; to sever by tearing, breaking or bursting.

DIS-RUPT'URED, *pp.* Rent asunder; severed by breaking.

DIS-RUPT'UR-ING, *ppr.* Rending asunder; severing.

DIS-SAT-IS-FAC̄'TION, *n.* The state of being dissatisfied; discontent; uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointed wishes.

DIS-SAT-IS-FAC̄'TO-RI-NESS, *n.* Inability to satisfy or give content; a failing to give content.

DIS-SAT-IS-FAC̄'TO-RY, *a.* Unable to give content; giving discontent; displeasing.

DIS-SAT'IS-FIED, *pp.* 1. Made discontented; displeased. 2. *a.* Discontented; not satisfied; not pleased; offended. *Locke.*

DIS-SAT'IS-FY, *v. t.* To render discontented; to displease; to excite uneasiness by frustrating wishes or expectations.

DIS-SAT'-IS-FY-ING, *ppr.* Exciting uneasiness or discontent.

DIS-SĒAT', *v. t.* To remove from a seat. *Shak.*

DIS-SEC̄T', *v. t.* [L. *disseco, dissectus.*] 1. To cut in pieces; to divide an animal body, with a cutting instrument, by separating the joints. 2. To cut in pieces, as an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure and use of its several parts; to anatomize. 3. To divide into its constituent parts, for the purpose of examination. *Pope.*

DIS-SEC̄T'ED, *pp.* Cut in pieces; separated by parting the joints; divided into its constituent parts; opened and examined.

DIS-SEC̄T'I-BLE, *a.* That may be dissected. *Paley.*

DIS-SEC̄T'ING, *ppr.* Cutting in pieces; dividing the parts; separating constituent parts for minute examination.

DIS-SEC̄'TION, *n.* [L. *dissectio.*] 1. The act of cutting in pieces an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure and uses of its parts; anatomy. 2. The act of separating into constituent parts, for the purpose of critical examination.

DIS-SEC̄T'OR, *n.* One who dissects; an anatomist.

DIS-SĒIZE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *seize*; Fr. *dessaisir.*] In *law*, to dispossess wrongfully; to deprive of actual seizin or possession; followed by *of*.

DIS-SĒIZ'ED, (dis-seezd') *pp.* Put out of possession wrongfully or by force; deprived of actual possession.

DIS-SEI-ZEE', *n.* A person put out of possession of an estate unlawfully.

DIS-SĒIZ'IN, *n.* The act of disseizing; an unlawful dispossessing of a person of his lands, tenements or incorporeal hereditaments; a deprivation of actual seizin.

DIS-SĒIZ'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of actual seizin or possession; putting out of possession.

DIS-SĒIZ'OR, *n.* One who puts another out of possession wrongfully; he that dispossesses another.

DIS-SEM'BLANCE, *n.* Want of resemblance.

DIS-SEM'BLE, *v. t.* [L. *dissimulo.*] 1. To hide under a false appearance; to conceal; to disguise; to pretend that not to be which really is. 2. To pretend that to be which is not; to make a false appearance of.

DIS-SEM'BLE, *v. i.* To be hypocritical; to assume a false appearance; to conceal the real fact, motives, intention or sentiments under some pretense.

DIS-SEM'BLED, *pp.* Concealed under a false appearance; disguised.

DIS-SEM'BLER, *n.* One who dissembles; a hypocrite; one who conceals his opinions or dispositions under a false appearance.

DIS-SEM'BLING, *ppr.* Hiding under a false appearance; acting the hypocrite.

DIS-SEM'BLING-LY, *adv.* With dissimulation; hypocritically; falsely. *Knolles.*

DIS-SEM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *dissemino.*] 1. *Literally*, to sow; to scatter seed; *but seldom or never used in its literal sense.* 2. To scatter for growth and propagation, like seed; to spread. 3. To spread; to diffuse. 4. To spread; to disperse.

DIS-SEM'I-NA-TED, *pp.* 1. Scattered, as seed; propagated; spread.—2. In *mineralogy*, occurring in portions less than a hazel-nut; being scattered.

DIS-SEM'I-NA-TING, *ppr.* Scattering and propagating; spreading.

DIS-SEM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of scattering and propagating, like seed; the act of spreading for growth and permanence.

DIS-SEM-I-NĀ'TOR, *n.* One who disseminates; one who spreads and propagates.

DIS-SEN'SION, *n.* [L. *dissensio.*] Disagreement in opinion, usually a disagreement which is violent, producing warm debates or angry words; contention in words; strife; discord; quarrel; breach of friendship and union.

DIS-SEN'SIOUS, *a.* Disposed to discord; quarrelsome; contentious; factious. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

DIS-SENT', *v. i.* [L. *dissensio.*] 1. To disagree in opinion; to differ; to think in a different or contrary manner. 2. To differ from an established church, in regard to doctrines, rites or government. 3. To differ; to be of a contrary nature. *Hooker.*

DIS-SENT', *n.* 1. Difference of opinion; disagreement. 2. Declaration of disagreement in opinion. 3. Contrariety of nature; opposite quality; [*obs.*] *Bacon.*

DIS-SENT-Ā'NE-OUS, *a.* Disagreeable; contrary.

† DIS'SENT-A-NY, *a.* Dissentaneous; inconsistent.

DIS-SENT'ER, *n.* 1. One who dissents; one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement. 2. One who separates from the service and worship of any established church. The word is in *England* particularly applied to those who separate from, or who do not unite with, the church of England.

DIS-SEN'TIENT, *a.* Disagreeing; declaring dissent.

DIS-SEN'TIENT, *n.* One who disagrees, and declares his dissent.

DIS-SENT'ING, *ppr.* Disagreeing in opinion; separating from the communion of an established church. It is used as an *adjective.*

DIS-SEN'TIOUS, *a.* Disposed to disagreement or discord.

DIS-SEP'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *dissepimentum.*] In *botany*, a partition in dry seed-vessels, as in capsules and pods, which separates the fruit into cells.

DIS-SERT', *v. i.* [L. *dissero, diserto.*] To discourse or dispute. [*Little in use.*]

DIS-SER-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *dissertatio.*] 1. A discourse, or rather a formal discourse, intended to illustrate a subject. 2. A written essay, treatise or disquisition.

DIS'SER-TA-TOR, *n.* One who writes a dissertation; one who debates. *Boyle.*

DIS-SERVE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *serve.*] To injure; to hurt; to harm; to do injury or mischief to.

DIS-SERV'ED, (dis-servd') *pp.* Injured.

DIS-SERV'ICE, *n.* Injury; harm; mischief.

DIS-SERV'ICE-A-BLE, *a.* Injurious; hurtful.

DIS-SERV'ICE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being injurious; tendency to harm. *Norris.*

DIS-SERV'ICE-A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be injurious. *Hackett.*

† DIS-SET'TLE, *v. t.* To unsettle. *More.*

DIS-SEV'ER, *v. t.* To dispart; to part in two; to divide asunder; to separate; to disunite, either by violence or not.

DIS-SEV'ER-ANCE, *n.* The act of dissevering; separation.

DIS-SEV'ERED, *pp.* Disparted; disjoined; separated.

DIS-SEV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Dividing asunder; separating; tearing or cutting asunder.

DIS-SEV'ER-ING, *n.* The act of separating; separation.

DIS'SI-DENCE, *n.* Discord.

DIS'SI-DENT, *a.* [L. *dissideo.*] Not agreeing.

DIS'SI-DENT, *n.* A dissenter; one who separates from the established religion.

DIS-SIL'I-ENCE, *n.* [L. *dissilio.*] The act of leaping or starting asunder.

DIS-SIL'I-ENT, *a.* Starting asunder; bursting and opening with an elastic force, as the dry pod or capsule of a plant.

DIS-SI-LĪ''TION, *n.* The act of bursting open; the act of starting or springing different ways.

DIS-SIM I-LAR, *a.* Unlike, either in nature, properties or external form; not similar; not having the resemblance of; heterogeneous.
DIS-SIM-I-LAR'I-TY, *n.* Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude.
DIS-SIM'I-LE, *n.* Comparison or illustration by contraries. [*Little used.*]
DIS-SI-MIL'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *dissimilitudo.*] Unlikeness; want of resemblance.
DIS-SIM-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *dissimulatio.*] The act of dissembling; a hiding under a false appearance; a feigning; false pretension; hypocrisy.
† DIS-SIM'ULE, *v. t.* To dissemble. *Elyot.*
DIS'SI-PA-BLE, *a.* Liable to be dissipated; that may be scattered or dispersed. *Bacon.*
DIS'SI-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *dissipatus.*] 1. To scatter; to disperse; to drive asunder. 2. To expend; to squander; to scatter property in wasteful extravagance; to waste; to consume. 3. To scatter the attention.
DIS'SI-PATE, *v. i.* To scatter; to disperse; to separate into parts and disappear; to waste away; to vanish.
DIS'SI-PA-TED, *pp.* 1. Scattered; dispersed; wasted; consumed; squandered. 2. *a.* Loose; irregular; given to extravagance in the expenditure of property; devoted to pleasure and vice.
DIS'SI-PA-TING, *ppr.* Scattering; dispersing; wasting; consuming; squandering; vanishing.
DIS-SI-PĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of scattering; dispersion; the state of being dispersed.—2. In *physics*, the insensible loss or waste of the minute parts of a body, which fly off, by which means the body is diminished or consumed. 3. Scattered attention, or that which diverts and calls off the mind from any subject. 4. A dissolute, irregular course of life; a wandering from object to object in pursuit of pleasure.
† DIS-SO-CI-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Want of sociability.
DIS-SŌ'CIA-BLE, *a.* 1. Not well associated, united or assorted. 2. Incongruous; not reconcilable with. *Spectator.*
DIS-SŌ'CIAL, *a.* [*dis* and *social.*] Unfriendly to society; contracted; selfish. *Kames.*
DIS-SŌ'-CIATE, *v. t.* [L. *dissociatus.*] To separate; to disunite; to part. *Boyle.*
DIS-SŌ'CIA-TED, *pp.* Separated; disunited.
DIS-SŌ'CIA-TING, *ppr.* Separating; disuniting.
DIS-SO-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of disuniting; a state of separation; disunion. *Burke.*
DIS-SOL-U-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being dissolved by heat or moisture, and converted into a fluid.
DIS'SO-LU-BLE, *a.* [L. *dissolubilis.*] 1. Capable of being dissolved; that may be melted; having its parts separable by heat or moisture; convertible into a fluid. *Woodward.* 2. That may be disunited.
DIS'SO-LUTE, *a.* [L. *dissolutus.*] 1. Loose in behavior and morals; given to vice and dissipation; wanton; lewd; luxurious; debauched; not under the restraints of law. 2. Vicious; wanton; devoted to pleasure and dissipation.
DIS'SO-LUTE-LY, *adv.* Loosely; wantonly; in dissipation or debauchery; without restraint.
DIS'SO-LUTE-NESS, *n.* Looseness of manners and morals; vicious indulgences in pleasure, as in intemperance and debauchery; dissipation.
DIS-SO-LŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *dissolutio.*] 1. The act of liquefying or changing from a solid to a fluid state by heat; a melting; a thawing. 2. The reduction of a body into its smallest parts, or into very minute parts, by a dissolvent or menstruum. 3. The separation of the parts of a body by putrefaction, or the analysis of the natural structure of mixed bodies, as of animal or vegetable substances; decomposition. 4. The substance formed by dissolving a body in a menstruum. *Bacon.* 5. Death; the separation of the soul and body. *Milton.* 6. Destruction; the separation of the parts which compose a connected system or body. 7. The breaking up of an assembly, or the putting an end to its existence. 8. Looseness of manners; dissipation.—9. *Dissolution of the blood*, in *medicine*, that state of the blood in which it does not readily coagulate, on its cooling, out of the body, as in malignant fevers.
DIS-SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be dissolved; capable of being melted; that may be converted into a fluid.
DIS-SOLVE', (diz-zolv') *v. t.* [L. *dissolvo.*] 1. To melt; to liquefy; to convert from a solid or fixed state to a fluid state by means of heat or moisture. 2. To disunite; to break; to separate. 3. To loose; to disunite. 4. To loose the ties or bonds of any thing; to destroy any connected system. 5. To loose; to break. 6. To break up; to cause to separate; to put an end to. 7. To clear; to solve; to remove; to dissipate, or to explain. 8. To break; to destroy. 9. To loosen or relax; to make languid. 10. To waste away; to consume; to cause to vanish or perish. 11. To annul; to rescind.
DIS-SOLVE', *v. i.* 1. To be melted; to be converted from a solid to a fluid state. 2. To sink away; to lose strength and firmness. 3. To melt away in pleasure; to become soft or languid. 4. To fall asunder; to crumble; to be broken. 5. To waste away; to perish; to be decomposed. 6. To come to an end by a separation of parts.
DIS-SOLV'ED, (diz-zolvd') *pp.* Melted; liquefied; disunited; parted; loosed; relaxed; wasted away; ended.—*Dissolved blood* is that which does not readily coagulate.
DIS-SOLV'EN'T, *a.* Having power to melt or dissolve.
DIS-SOLV'EN'T, *n.* 1. Any thing which has the power or quality of melting, or converting a solid substance into a fluid, or of separating the parts of a fixed body so that they mix with a liquid.—2. In *medicine*, a remedy supposed capable of dissolving concretions in the body, such as calculi, tubercles, &c.
DIS-SOLV'ER, *n.* That which dissolves, or has the power of dissolving.
DIS-SOLV'I-BLE, *a.* Liable to perish by dissolution.
DIS-SOLV'ING, *ppr.* Melting; making or becoming liquid.
DIS'SO-NANCE, *n.* [Fr. *dissonance.*] 1. Discord; a mixture or union of harsh, unharmonious sounds, which are grating or unpleasing to the ear. 2. Disagreement.
DIS'SO-NANT, *a.* 1. Discordant; harsh; jarring; unharmonious; unpleasant to the ear. 2. Disagreeing; incongruous.
DIS-SUĀDE', (dis-swāde') *v. t.* [L. *dissuadeo.*] 1. To advise or exhort against; to attempt to draw or divert from a measure, by reason or offering motives to. 2. To represent as unfit, improper or dangerous.
DIS-SUĀD'ED, *pp.* Advised against; counseled or induced by advice not to do something; diverted from a purpose.
DIS-SUĀD'ER, *n.* He that dissuades; a dehorter.
DIS-SUĀD'ING, *ppr.* Exhorting against; attempting, by advice, to divert from a purpose.
DIS-SUĀ'SION, (dis-swā'zhun) *n.* Advice or exhortation in opposition to something; dehortation.
DIS-SUĀ'SIVE, *a.* Tending to dissuade, or divert from a measure or purpose; dehortatory.
DIS-SUĀ'SIVE, *n.* Reason, argument or counsel, employed to deter one from a measure or purpose; that which is used or which tends to divert the mind from any purpose or pursuit.
DIS-SUN'DER, *v. t.* To separate; to rend. *Chapman.*
† DIS-SWEET'EN, *v. t.* To deprive of sweetness.
DIS-SYL-LAB'IC, *a.* Consisting of two syllables only.
* DIS-SYL'LA-BLE, *n.* [Gr. *δισσυλλαβος.*] A word consisting of two syllables only.
DIS'TAFF, *n.* [Sax. *distæf.*] 1. The staff of a spinning-wheel, to which a bunch of flax is tied, and from which the thread is drawn.—2. *Figuratively*, a woman, or the female sex. *Dryden.*
DIS'TAFF-THIS'TLE, *n.* A species of thistle.
DIS-TĀIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *deteindre.*] 1. To stain; to tinge with any different color from the natural or proper one; to discolor. 2. To blot; to sully; to defile; to tarnish.
DIS-TĀIN'ED, (dis-tānd') *pp.* Stained; tinged; discolored; blotted; sullied.
DIS-TĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Staining; discoloring; blotting; tarnishing.
DIS'TANCE, *n.* [Fr. *distance.*] 1. An interval or space between two objects. 2. Preceded by *at*, remoteness of place. 3. Preceded by *thy*, *his*, *your*, *her*, *their*, a suitable space, or such remoteness as is common or becoming; as, let him keep *his distance*. 4. A space marked on the course where horses run. 5. Space of time; any indefinite length of time, past or future, intervening between two periods or events. 6. Ideal space or separation. 7. Contrariety; opposition. 8. The remoteness which respect requires; hence, respect. 9. Reserve; coldness; alienation of heart. 10. Remoteness in succession or relation.—11. In *music*, the interval between two notes.
DIS'TANCE, *v. t.* 1. To place remote; to throw off from the view. 2. To leave behind in a race; to win the race by a great superiority. 3. To leave at a great distance behind.
DIS'TANCED, *pp.* Left far behind; cast out of the race.
DIS'TANT, *a.* [L. *distans.*] 1. Separate; having an intervening space of any indefinite extent. 2. Remote in place. 3. Remote in time, past or future. 4. Remote in the line of succession or descent, indefinitely. 5. Remote in natural connection or consanguinity. 6. Remote in nature; not allied; not agreeing with or in conformity to. 7. Remote in view; slight; faint; not very likely to be realized. 8. Remote in connection; slight; faint; indirect; not easily seen or understood. 9. Reserved; shy; implying haughtiness, coldness of affection, indifference, or disrespect.
DIS'TANT-LY, *adv.* Remotely; at a distance; with reserve.
DIS-TĀSTE', *n.* 1. Aversion of the taste; dislike of food or drink; disrelish; disgust, or a slight degree of it. 2. Dislike; uneasiness. 3. Dislike; displeasure; alienation of affection.
DIS-TĀSTE', *v. t.* 1. To disrelish; to dislike; to lothe.

2. To offend; to disgust; [*l. u.*] 3. To vex; to displease; to sour; [*l. u.*]

DIS-TĀST'ED, *pp.* Disrelished; disliked; offended.

DIS-TĀSTE'FUL, *a.* 1. Nauseous; unpleasant or disgusting to the taste. 2. Offensive; displeasing. 3. Malevolent.

DIS-TĀSTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Disagreeableness; dislike.

DIS-TĀST'ING, *ppr.* Disrelishing; disliking; offending; displeasing.

DIS-TĀST'IVE, *n.* That which gives disrelish or aversion. *Whitlock.*

DIS-TEM'PER, *n.* 1. *Literally*, an undue or unnatural temper, or disproportionate mixture of parts. 2. Disease; malady; indisposition; any morbid state of an animal body, or of any part of it. 3. Want of due temperature, *applied to climate*; [*not used.*] *Raleigh.* 4. Bad constitution of the mind; undue predominance of a passion or appetite. 5. Want of due balance of parts or opposite qualities and principles; [*not used.*] *Bacon.* 6. Ill-humor of mind; depravity of inclination; [*not used.*] 7. Political disorder; tumult. *Waller.* 8. Uneasiness; ill-humor or bad temper.—9. In *painting*, the mixing of colors with something besides oil and water.

DIS-TEM'PER, *v. t.* 1. To disease; to disorder; to derange the functions of the body or mind. 2. To disturb; to ruffle. 3. To deprive of temper or moderation. 4. To make disaffected, ill-humored or malignant. *Shak.*

DIS-TEM'PER-ANCE, *n.* Distemperature.

DIS-TEM'PER-ATE, *a.* Immoderate. [*Little used.*]

DIS-TEM'PER-A-TURE, *n.* 1. Bad temperature; intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities; a noxious state. 2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness. 3. Perturbation of mind. 4. Confusion; commixture of contrarieties; loss of regularity; disorder. 5. Slight illness; indisposition.

DIS-TEM'PERED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Diseased in body, or disordered in mind. 2. Disturbed; ruffled. 3. Deprived of temper or moderation; immoderate. 4. Disordered; biased; prejudiced; perverted. 5. Disaffected; made malevolent.

DIS-TEM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Affecting with disease or disorder; disturbing; depriving of moderation.

DIS-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *distendo.*] 1. To stretch or spread in all directions; to dilate; to enlarge; to expand; to swell. 2. To spread apart; to divaricate.

DIS-TEND'ED, *pp.* Spread; expanded; dilated by an inclosed substance or force.

DIS-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Stretching in all directions; dilating; expanding.

DIS-TEN-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or capacity of being distensible.

DIS-TEN'SI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being distended or dilated.

DIS-TEN'SION. *See* DISTENTION.

† DIS-TENT', *a.* Spread. *Spenser.*

† DIS-TENT', *n.* Breadth. *Wotton.*

DIS-TEN'TION, *n.* [L. *distentio.*] 1. The act of distending; the act of stretching in breadth or in all directions; the state of being distended. 2. Breadth; extent or space occupied by the thing distended. 3. An opening, spreading or divarication.

† DIS-TER', *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *terra.*] To banish from a country.

† DIS-TERM'I-NATE, *a.* [L. *disterminatus.*] Separated by bounds. *Hale.*

† DIS-TERM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* Separation. *Hammond.*

DIS'THENE, *n.* [Gr. δις and σθενος.] A mineral.

† DIS-THRŌNE', *v. t.* To dethrone.

† DIS-THRŌN'IZE, *v. t.* To dethrone. *Spenser.*

DIS'TIȻH, *n.* [L. *distichon.*] A couplet; a couple of verses or poetic lines, making complete sense; an epigram of two verses.

DIS'TIȻH-OUS, DIS'TIȻH, *a.* Having two rows, or disposed in two rows. *Lee.*

DIS-TILL', *v. i.* [L. *distillo.*] 1. To drop; to fall in drops. 2. To flow gently, or in a small stream. 3. To use a still; to practice distillation.

DIS-TILL', *v. t.* 1. To let fall in drops; to throw down in drops. 2. To extract by heat; to separate spirit or essential oils from liquor by heat or evaporation. 3. To extract spirit from, by evaporation and condensation. 4. To extract the pure part of a fluid. 5. To dissolve or melt.

DIS-TILL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be distilled; fit for distillation.

DIS-TILL-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of falling in drops, or the act of pouring or throwing down in drops. 2. The operation of extracting spirit from a substance by evaporation and condensation; rectification. 3. The substance extracted by distilling. 4. That which falls in drops.

DIS-TILL'A-TO-RY, *a.* Belonging to distillation; used for distilling.

DIS-TILL'ED, *pp.* Let fall or thrown down in drops; subjected to the process of distillation; extracted by evaporation.

DIS-TILL'ER, *n.* One who distills; one whose occupation is to extract spirit by evaporation and condensation.

DIS-TILL'E-RY, *n.* 1. The act or art of distilling. 2. The building and works where distilling is carried on.

DIS-TILL'ING, *ppr.* Dropping; letting fall in drops; extracting by distillation.

DIS-TILL'MENT, *n.* That which is drawn by distillation.

DIS-TINȻT', *a.* [L. *distinctus.*] 1. *Literally*, having the difference marked; separated by a visible sign, or by a note or mark. 2. Different; separate; not the same in number or kind. 3. Separate in place; not conjunct. 4. So separated as not to be confounded with any other thing; clear; not confused. 5. Spotted; variegated.

DIS-TINȻT', *v. t.* To distinguish. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

DIS-TINȻ'TION, *n.* [L. *distinctio.*] 1. The act of separating or distinguishing. 2. A note or mark of difference. 3. Difference made; a separation or disagreement in kind or qualities, by which one thing is known from another. 4. Difference regarded; separation; preference. 5. Separation; division. 6. Notation of difference; discrimination. 7. Eminence; superiority; elevation of rank in society, or elevation of character; honorable estimation. 8. That which confers eminence or superiority; office, rank or public favor. 9. Discernment; judgment.

DIS-TINȻT'IVE, *a.* 1. That marks distinction or difference. 2. Having the power to distinguish and discern; [*less proper.*] *Brown.*

DIS-TINȻT'IVE-LY, *adv.* With distinction; plainly.

DIS-TINȻT'LY, *adv.* 1. Separately; with distinctness; not confusedly; without the blending of one part or thing with another. 2. Clearly; plainly.

DIS-TINȻT'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being distinct; a separation or difference that prevents confusion of parts or things. 2. Nice discrimination; whence, clearness; precision.

DIS-TIN'GUISH, *v. t.* [L. *distinguo.*] 1. To ascertain and indicate difference by some external mark. 2. To separate one thing from another by some mark or quality; to know or ascertain difference. 3. To separate or divide by any mark or quality which constitutes difference. 4. To discern critically; to judge. 5. To separate from others by some mark of honor or preference. 6. To make eminent or known.

DIS-TIN'GUISH, *v. i.* To make a distinction; to find or show the difference.

DIS-TIN'GUISH-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Capable of being distinguished; that may be separated, known or made known. 2. Worthy of note or special regard.

DIS-TIN'GUISHED, *pp.* 1. Separated or known by a mark of difference, or by different qualities. 2. *a.* Separated from others by superior or extraordinary qualities; whence, eminent; extraordinary; transcendent; noted; famous; celebrated.

DIS-TIN'GUISH-ER, *n.* 1. He or that which distinguishes, or that separates one thing from another by marks of diversity. 2. One who discerns accurately the difference of things; a nice or judicious observer.

DIS-TIN'GUISH-ING, *ppr.* 1. Separating from others by a note of diversity; ascertaining difference by a mark. 2. Ascertaining, knowing or perceiving a difference. 3. *a.* Constituting difference, or distinction from every thing else; peculiar.

DIS-TIN'GUISH-ING-LY, *adv.* With distinction; with some mark of preference. *Pope.*

DIS-TIN'GUISH-MEN'T, *n.* Distinction; observation of difference. *Graunt.*

DIS-TĪ'TLE, *v. t.* To deprive of right. *B. Jonson.*

DIS-TORT', *v. t.* [L. *distortus.*] 1. To twist out of natural or regular shape. 2. To force or put out of the true posture or direction. 3. To wrest from the true meaning; to pervert.

DIS-TORT', *a.* Distorted. *Spenser.*

DIS-TORT'ED, *pp.* Twisted out of natural or regular shape; wrested; perverted.

DIS-TORT'ING, *ppr.* Twisting out of shape; wresting; perverting.

DIS-TOR'TION, *n.* [L. *distortio.*] 1. The act of distorting or wresting; a twisting out of regular shape; a twisting or writhing motion. 2. The state of being twisted out of shape; deviation from natural shape or position; crookedness; grimace. 3. A perversion of the true meaning of words.

DIS-TRAȻT', *v. t.* [L. *distractus.* The old participle *distraught* is obsolete.] 1. *Literally*, to draw apart; to pull in different directions, and separate. Hence, to divide; to separate; to throw into confusion. 2. To turn or draw from any object; to divert from any point, towards another point, or toward various other objects. 3. To draw towards different objects; to fill with different considerations; to perplex; to confound; to harass. 4. To disorder the reason; to derange the regular operations of intellect; to render raving or furious.

† DIS-TRAȻT', *a.* Mad.

DIS-TRAȻT'ED, *pp.* 1. Drawn apart; drawn in different

directions; diverted from its object; perplexed; harassed; confounded. 2. *a.* Deranged; disordered in intellect; raving; furious; mad; frantic. *Locke.*

DIS-TRAC'T'ED-LY, *adv.* Madly; furiously; wildly. *Shak.*

DIS-TRAC'T'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being mad; madness.

DIS-TRAC'T'ER, *n.* One who distracts. *More.*

DIS TRAC'T'ING, *ppr.* Drawing apart; separating; diverting from an object; perplexing; harassing; disordering the intellect.

DIS-TRAC'TION, *n.* [L. *distractio.*] 1. The act of distracting; a drawing apart; separation. 2. Confusion from a multiplicity of objects crowding on the mind and calling the attention different ways; perturbation of mind; perplexity. 3. Confusion of affairs; tumult; disorder. 4. Madness; a state of disordered reason; franticness; furiousness. 5. Folly in the extreme, or amounting to insanity.

DIS-TRAC'TIVE, *a.* Causing perplexity. *Dryden.*

DIS-TRĀIN', *v. t.* [L. *distringo.*] 1. To seize for debt; to take a personal chattel from the possession of a wrong-doer into the possession of the injured party, to satisfy a demand, or compel the performance of a duty. 2. To rend; to tear; [*obs.*]

DIS-TRĀIN', *v. i.* To make seizure of goods.

DIS-TRĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That is liable to be taken for distress.

DIS-TRĀIN'ED, (dis-trānd') *pp.* Seized for debt, or to compe' the performance of duty.

DIS-TRĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Seizing for debt, or for neglect of suit and service.

DIS-TRĀIN'OR, *n.* He who seizes goods for debt or service.

† DIS-TRĀINT', *n.* Seizure. *Dict.*

† DIS-TRAUGHT'. *See* DISTRACT.

DIS-TRĒĀM', *v. i.* So spread or flow over.

DIS-TRESS', *n.* [Fr. *detresse.*] 1. The act of distraining; the taking of any personal chattel from a wrong-doer, to answer a demand, or procure satisfaction for a wrong committed. 2. The thing taken by distraining; that which is seized to procure satisfaction. 3. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind. 4. Affliction; calamity; misery. 5. A state of danger.

DIS-TRESS', *v. t.* 1. To pain; to afflict with pain or anguish. 2. To afflict greatly; to harass; to oppress with calamity; to make miserable. 3. To compel by pain or suffering.

DIS-TRESS'ED, (dis-trest') *pp.* Suffering great pain or torture; severely afflicted; harassed; oppressed with calamity or misfortune.

DIS-TRESS'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being greatly pained.

DIS-TRESS'FUL, *a.* 1. Inflicting or bringing distress. 2. Indicating distress; proceeding from pain or anguish. 3. Calamitous. 4. Attended with poverty.

DIS-TRESS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Giving severe pain; oppressing with affliction. 2. *a.* Very afflicting; affecting with severe pain.

DIS-TRIB'U-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be distributed; that may be assigned in portions. *Ramsay.*

DIS-TRIB'UTE, *v. t.* [L. *distribuo.*] 1. To divide among two or more; to deal; to give or bestow in parts or portions. 2. To dispense; to administer. 3. To divide or separate, as into classes, orders, kinds or species. 4. To give in charity.—5. In *printing*, to separate types, and place them in their proper cells in the cases.

DIS-TRIB'U-TED, *pp.* Divided among a number; dealt out; assigned in portions; separated; bestowed.

DIS-TRIB'U-TER, *n.* One who divides or deals out in parts; one who bestows in portions; a dispenser.

DIS-TRIB'U-TING, *ppr.* Dividing among a number; dealing out; dispensing.

DIS-TRI-BŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *distributio.*] 1. The act of dividing among a number; a dealing in parts or portions. 2. The act of giving in charity; a bestowing in parts. 3. Dispensation; administration to numbers; a rendering to individuals. 4. The act of separating into distinct parts or classes.—5. In *architecture*, the dividing and disposing of the several parts of the building, according to some plan, or to the rules of the art.—6. In *rhetoric*, a division and enumeration of the several qualities of a subject.—7. In *general*, the division and disposition of the parts of any thing.—8. In *printing*, the taking a form apart; the separating of the types, and placing each letter in its proper cell in the cases.

DIS-TRIB'U-TIVE, *a.* 1. That distributes; that divides and assigns in portions; that deals to each his proper share. 2. That assigns the various species of a general term. 3. That separates or divides.

DIS-TRIB'U-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a word that divides or distributes.

DIS-TRIB'U-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By distribution; singly; not collectively.

DIS-TRIB'U-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Desire of distributing. *Fell.*

DIS'TRICT, *n.* [L. *districtus.*] 1. *Properly*, a limited extent of country; a circuit within which power, right or authority may be exercised, and to which it is restrained. 2. A region; a territory within given lines. 3. A region; a country; a portion of territory without very definite limits.

DIS'TRICT, *v. t.* To divide into districts or limited portions of territory. *New England.*

DIS'TRICT-COURT, *n.* A court which has cognizance of certain causes within a district defined by law.

DIS'TRICT-JUDGE, *n.* The judge of a district-court. *U. States.*

DIS'TRICT-SCHOOL, *n.* A school within a certain district of a town. *New England.*

DIS'TRICT-ED, *pp.* Divided into districts or definite portions.

DIS'TRICT-ING, *ppr.* Dividing into limited or definite portions.

DIS-TRIC'TION, *n.* Sudden display. [*Unusual.*]

DIS-TRIN'GAS, *n.* In *law*, a writ commanding the sheriff to distrain a person for debt, or for his appearance at a certain day.

DIS-TRUST', *v. t.* 1. To doubt or suspect the truth, fidelity, firmness or sincerity of; not to confide in or rely on. 2. To doubt; to suspect not to be real, true, sincere or firm.

DIS-TRUST', *n.* 1. Doubt or suspicion of reality or sincerity; want of confidence, faith or reliance. 2. Discredit; loss of confidence.

DIS-TRUST'ED, *pp.* Doubted; suspected.

DIS-TRUST'FUL, *a.* 1. Apt to distrust; suspicious. 2. Not confident; diffident. 3. Diffident; modest.

DIS-TRUST'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a distrustful manner.

DIS-TRUST'FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.

DIS-TRUST'ING, *ppr.* Doubting the reality or sincerity of; suspecting; not relying on or confiding in.

DIS-TRUST'LESS, *a.* Free from distrust or suspicion.

† DIS-TŪNE', *v. t.* To put out of tune. *Wotton.*

DIS-TURB', *v. t.* [Sp. *disturbar*; L. *disturbo.*] 1. To stir; to move; to discompose; to excite from a state of rest or tranquillity. 2. To move or agitate; to disquiet; to excite uneasiness or a slight degree of anger in the mind; to move the passions; to ruffle. 3. To move from any regular course or operation; to interrupt regular order; to make irregular. 4. To interrupt; to hinder; to incommode. 5. To turn off from any direction; with *from*; [*unusual.*]

† DIS-TURB', *n.* Confusion; disorder. *Milton.*

DIS-TURB'ANCE, *n.* 1. A stirring or excitement; any disquiet or interruption of peace. 2. Interruption of a settled state of things; disorder; tumult. 3. Emotion of the mind; agitation; excitement of passion; perturbation. 4. Disorder of thoughts; confusion.—5. In *law*, the hindering or disquieting of a person in the lawful and peaceable enjoyment of his right; the interruption of a right.

DIS-TURB'ED, (dis-turbd') *pp.* Stirred; moved; excited; discomposed; disquieted; agitated; uneasy.

DIS-TURB'ER, *n.* 1. One who disturbs or disquiets; a violator of peace. 2. He or that which excites passion or agitation; he or that which causes perturbation.—3. In *law*, one that interrupts or incommodes another in the peaceable enjoyment of his right.

DIS-TURB'ING, *ppr.* Moving; exciting; rendering uneasy; making a tumult; interrupting peace; incommoding the quiet enjoyment of.

† DIS-TURN', *v. t.* To turn aside. *Daniel.*

† DIS-U'NI-FORM, *a.* Not uniform. *Coventry.*

DIS-UN'ION, *n.* Separation; disjunction; or a state of not being united. It sometimes denotes a breach of concord, and its effect, contention.

DIS-U-NITE', *v. t.* To separate; to disjoin; to part.

DIS-U-NITE', *v. i.* To part; to fall asunder; to become separate.

DIS-U-NIT'ED, *pp.* Separated; disjoined.

DIS-U-NIT'ER, *n.* He or that which disjoins.

DIS-U-NIT'ING, *ppr.* Separating; parting.

DIS-U'NI-TY, *n.* A state of separation. *More.*

DIS-U'SAGE, *n.* Gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect of use, exercise or practice.

DIS-USE', *n.* 1. Cessation of use, practice or exercise. 2. Cessation of custom; desuetude.

DIS-USE', *v. t.* 1. To cease to use; to neglect or omit to practice. 2. To disaccustom.

DIS-USED, (dis-yūzd') *pp.* 1. No longer used; obsolete, as words, &c. 2. Disaccustomed.

DIS-US'ING, (dis-yūz'ing) *ppr.* Ceasing to use; disaccustoming.

DIS-VAL-U-Ā'TION, *n.* Disesteem; disreputation.

DIS-VAL'UE, *v. t.* To undervalue; to disesteem.

DIS-VAL'UE, *n.* Disesteem; disregard. *B. Jonson.*

DIS-VOUCH', *v. t.* To discredit; to contradict.

† DIS-WARN', *v. t.* [*dis* and *warn.*] To direct by previous notice.

DIS-WIT'TED, *a.* Deprived of wits or understanding.

DIS-WÒNT', *v. t.* To wean; to deprive of wonted usage.
DIS-WÒR'SHIP, *n.* Cause of disgrace. *Barret.*
† DIT, *n.* A ditty. *Spenser.*
† DIT, *v. t.* [Sax. *dyttan.*] To close up. *More.*
† DI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ditatus.*] The act of making rich.
DITCH, *n.* [Sax. *dic*; D. *dyk.*] 1. A trench in the earth made by digging. 2. Any long, hollow receptacle of water.
DITCH, *v. i.* To dig or make a ditch or ditches.
DITCH, *v. t.* 1. To dig a ditch or ditches in; to drain by a ditch. 2. To surround with a ditch.
DITCH'-DE-LIV'ERED, *a.* Brought forth in a ditch. *Shak.*
DITCH'ER, *n.* One who digs ditches.
DITCH'ING, *ppr.* Digging ditches; also, draining by a ditch or ditches.
DĪ-TET-RA-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* In *crystalography*, having the form of a tetrahedral prism with dihedral summits.
DITH'Y-RAMB, or DITH-Y-RAMB'US, *n.* [Gr. διθυραμβος.] In *ancient poetry*, a hymn in honor of Bacchus.
DITH-Y-RAMB'IC, *n.* 1. A song in honor of Bacchus, in which the wildness of intoxication is imitated. 2. Any poem written in wild, enthusiastic strains.
DITH-Y-RAMB'IC, *a.* Wild; enthusiastic. *Cowley.*
DĪ''TION, *n.* [L. *ditio.*] Rule; power; government; dominion. *Evelyn.*
DĪ''TONE, *n.* [Gr. δις and τονος.] In *music*, an interval comprehending two tones.
DIT-RI-HĒ'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. δις, τρεις and εδρα.] In *mineralogy*, a genus of spars, with six sides or planes.
DIT-TAN'DER, *n.* Pepper-wort, *lepidium*, a genus of plants. *Encyc.*
DIT'TA-NY, *n.* [L. *dictamnus.*] A plant.
DIT'TIED, *a.* Sung; adapted to music. *Milton.*
DIT'TO, contracted into *do*, in books of accounts, is the Italian *detto*, from L. *dictum*, *dictus*, said. It denotes said, aforesaid, or the same thing; an abbreviation used to save repetition.
DIT'TY, *n.* A song; a sonnet; or a little poem to be sung.
DIT'TY, *v. i.* To sing; to warble a little tune. *Herbert.*
DĪ-U-RET'IC, *a.* [Gr. διουρητικος.] Having the power to provoke urine; tending to produce discharges of urine.
DĪ-U-RET'IC, *n.* A medicine that provokes urine.
DĪ-URN'AL, *a.* [L. *diurnus.*] 1. Relating to a day; pertaining to the day time. 2. Daily; happening every day; performed in a day. 3. Performed in 24 hours.—4. In *medicine*, an epithet of diseases whose exacerbations are in the day time.
DĪ-URN'AL, *n.* A day-book; a journal. *See* JOURNAL.
† DĪ-URN'AL-IST, *n.* A journalist. *Hall.*
DĪ-URN'AL-LY, *adv.* Daily; every day.
DĪ-U-TURN'AL, *a.* Lasting; being of long continuance.
DĪ-U-TURN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *diuturnitas.*] Length of time; long duration. *Brown.*
DI-VAN', *n.* [Ar., Pers. *diwan.*] 1. Among the *Turks and other orientals*, a court of justice, or a council. 2. A council-chamber; a hall; a court. 3. Any council assembled.
DI-VAR'I-CATE, *v. i.* [L. *divaricatus.*] To open; to fork; to part into two branches.
DI-VAR'I-CATE, *v. t.* To divide into two branches.
DI-VAR'I-CATE, *a.* In *botany*, standing out wide.
DI-VAR'I-CA-TED, *pp.* Parted into two branches.
DI-VAR'I-CA-TING, *ppr.* Parting into two branches.
DI-VAR-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. A parting; a forking; a separation into two branches. 2. A crossing or intersection of fibres at different angles.
DIVE, *v. i.* [Sax. *dufan.*] 1. To descend or plunge into water, as an animal head first; to thrust the body into water or other liquor, or, if already in water, to plunge deeper. 2. To go deep into any subject. 3. To plunge into any business or condition, so as to be thoroughly engaged in it. 4. To sink; to penetrate.
DIVE, *v. t.* To explore by diving. [*Rare.*] *Denham.*
DĪ'VEL, *n.* A large cartilaginous fish, with a bifurcated snout.
DI-VEL'LENT, *a.* [L. *divellens.*] Drawing asunder; separating.
DI-VEL'LI-CATE, *v. t.* To pull in pieces.
DĪV'ER, *n.* 1. One who dives; one who plunges head first into water; one who sinks by effort. 2. One who goes deep into a subject, or enters deep into study. 3. A fowl, so called from diving.
† DĪ'VERB, *n.* A proverb. *Burton.*
DI-VERGE', (di-verj') *v. i.* [L. *divergo.*] To tend from one point and recede from each other; to shoot, extend or proceed from a point in different directions, or not in parallel lines.
DI-VERG'ENCE, *n.* A receding from each other; a going farther apart. *Gregory.*
DI-VERG'ENT, *a.* Departing or receding from each other, as lines which proceed from the same point.
DI-VERG'ING, *ppr.* Receding from each other, as they proceed.
DI-VERG'ING-LY, *adv.* In a diverging manner.
DĪ'VERS, *a.* [Fr. *divers*; L. *diversus.*] 1. Different; various. [This is now generally written *diverse.*] 2. Several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number.
DĪ'VERS-COL'ORED, *a.* Having various colors. *Shak.*
DĪ'VERSE, *a.* [L. *diversus.*] 1. Different; differing. 2. Different from itself; various; multiform. 3. In different directions.
† DI-VERSE', (di-vers') *v. i.* To turn aside. *Spenser.*
DI-VERS-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of changing forms or qualities, or of making various. 2. Variation; variegation. 3. Variety of forms. 4. Change; alteration.
DI-VERS'I-FIED, *pp.* 1. Made various in form or qualities; variegated; altered. 2. *a.* Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of objects.
DI-VERS'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *diversus* and *forma.*] Of a different form; of various forms. *Dict.*
DI-VERS'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *diversifier.*] 1. To make different or various in form or qualities; to give variety to; to variegate. 2. To give diversity to; to distinguish by different things.—3. In *oratory*, to vary a subject, by enlarging on what has been briefly stated, by brief recapitulation, by adding new ideas, by transposing words or periods, &c.
DI-VERS'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making various in form or qualities; giving variety to; variegating.
DI-VER'SION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of turning aside from any course. 2. That which diverts; that which turns or draws the mind from care, business or study, and thus relaxes and amuses; sport; play; pastime; whatever unbends the mind.—3. In *war*, the act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made.
DI-VERS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *diversitas.*] 1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness. 2. Variety. 3. Distinct being, as opposed to *identity*. 4. Variegation.
DĪ'VERS-LY, *adv.* 1. In different ways; differently; variously. 2. In different directions; to different points.
DI-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *diverto.*] 1. To turn off from any course, direction or intended application; to turn aside. 2. To turn the mind from business or study; hence, to please; to amuse; to entertain; to exhilarate. 3. To draw the forces of an enemy to a different point. 4. To subvert; [*not in use.*] *Shak.*
DI-VERT'ED, *pp.* Turned aside; turned or drawn from any course, or from the usual or intended direction; pleased; amused; entertained.
DI-VERT'ER, *n.* He or that which diverts, turns off, or pleases.
† DI-VERT'I-CLE, *n.* [L. *diverticulum.*] A turning; a by-way. *Hale.*
DI-VERT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Turning off from any course; pleasing; entertaining. 2. *a.* Pleasing; amusing; entertaining.
* † DI-VER-TISE', *v. t.* [Fr. *divertir.*] To divert; to please. *Dryden.*
DI-VERT'ISE-MENT, *n.* Diversion. [*Little used.*] *Originally*, a certain air or dance between the acts of the French opera, or a musical composition.
DI-VERT'IVE, *a.* Tending to divert; amusing.
DI-VEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *devêtir.*] 1. To strip of clothes, arms or equipage; opposed to *invest*. 2. To deprive. 3. To deprive or strip of any thing that covers, surrounds or attends; as, to *divest* one of his glory.
DI-VEST'ED, *pp.* Stripped; undressed; deprived.
DI-VEST'ING, *ppr.* Stripping; putting off; depriving.
DI-VEST'I-TURE, } *n.* The act of stripping, putting off, or
DI-VEST'URE, } depriving. *Boyle.*
DI-VĪD'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be divided. 2. Separate; parted; [*not used.*] *Shak.*
† DĪ-VĪD'ANT, *a.* Different; separate. *Shak.*
DI-VĪDE', *v. t.* [L. *divido.*] 1. To part or separate an entire thing; to part a thing into two or more pieces. 2. To cause to be separate; to keep apart by a partition, or by an imaginary line or limit. 3. To make partition of, among a number. 4. To open; to cleave. 5. To disunite in opinion or interest; to make discordant. 6. To distribute; to separate and bestow in parts or shares. 7. To make dividends; to apportion the interest or profits of stock among proprietors. 8. To separate into two parts, for ascertaining opinions for and against a measure.
DI-VĪDE', *v. i.* 1. To part; to open; to cleave. 2. To break friendship. *Shak.* 3. To vote by the division of a legislative house into two parts. *Gibbon.*
DI-VĪD'ED, *pp.* Parted; disunited; distributed.
DI-VĪD'ED-LY, *adv.* Separately. *Knatchbull.*
DIV'I-DEND, *n.* 1. A part or share; *particularly*, the share of the interest or profit of stock in trade or other employment, which belongs to each proprietor according to his proportion of the stock or capital.—2. In *arithmetic*, the number to be divided into equal parts.
DI-VĪD'ER, *n.* 1. He or that which divides; that which separates into parts. 2. A distributor; one who deals out to each his share. 3. He or that which disunites. 4. A kind of compasses.

DI-VĪD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Parting; separating; distributing; disuniting; apportioning to each his share. 2. *a.* That indicates separation or difference.

DI-VĪD'ING, *n.* Separation.

DI-VID'U-AL, *a.* [L. *dividuus.*] Divided, shared or participated in common with others. [*Little used.*]

DIV-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *divinatio.*] 1. The act of divining; a foretelling future events, or discovering things secret or obscure, by the aid of superior beings, or by other than human means. 2. Conjectural presage; prediction. *Shak.*

DIV'I-NA-TOR, *n.* One who pretends to divination.

DI-VIN'A-TO-RY, *a.* Professing divination.

DI-VĪNE', *a.* [L. *divinus.*] 1. Pertaining to the true God. 2. Pertaining to a heathen deity, or to false gods. 3. Partaking of the nature of God. 4. Proceeding from God; as, *divine* judgments. 5. Godlike; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; extraordinary; apparently above what is human. 6. Presageful; foreboding; prescient; [*not used.*] 7. Appropriated to God, or celebrating his praise.

DI-VĪNE', *n.* 1. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman. 2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian.

DI-VĪNE', *v. t.* [L. *divino.*] 1. To foreknow; to foretell; to presage. 2. To deify; [*not in use.*] *Spenser.*

DI-VĪNE', *v. i.* 1. To use or practice divination. 2. To utter presages or prognostications. 3. To have presages or forebodings. 4. To guess or conjecture.

DI-VĪNE'LY, *adv.* 1. In a divine or godlike manner; in a manner resembling deity. 2. By the agency or influence of God. 3. Excellently; in the supreme degree.

DI-VĪNE'NESS, *n.* 1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature; [*little used.*] 2. Excellence in the supreme degree.

DI-VIN'ER, *n.* 1. One who professes divination; one who pretends to predict events, or to reveal occult things, by the aid of superior beings, or of supernatural means. 2. One who guesses; a conjecturer.

DI-VĪNE'RESS, *n.* A female diviner; a woman professing divination. *Dryden.*

DIV'ING, *ppr.* 1. Plunging or sinking into water or other liquid; *applied to animals only.* 2. Going deep into a subject.

DIV'ING-BELL, *n.* A hollow vessel, in form of a truncated cone or pyramid, with the smaller base close, and the larger one open, in which a person may descend into deep water, and remain till the inclosed air ceases to be respirable.

DI-VIN'I-FIED, *a.* Participating of the divine nature.

DI-VIN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *divinitas.*] 1. The state of being divine; Deity; Godhead; the nature or essence of God. 2. God; the Deity; the Supreme Being. 3. A false god; a pretended deity of pagans. 4. A celestial being, inferior to the Supreme God, but superior to man. 5. Something supernatural. 6. The science of divine things; the science which unfolds the character of God, his laws and moral government, the duties of man, and the way of salvation; theology.

DI-VIS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *divisibilité.*] The quality of being divisible; the property of bodies by which their parts or component particles are capable of separation.

DI-VIS'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *divisibilis.*] Capable of division; that may be separated or disunited; separable.

DI-VIS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Divisibility; capacity of being separated.

DI-VĪ''SION, *n.* [L. *divisio.*] 1. The act of dividing or separating into parts, any entire body. 2. The state of being divided. 3. That which divides or separates; that which keeps apart; partition. 4. The part separated from the rest by a partition or line, real or imaginary. 5. A separate body of men. 6. A part or distinct portion. 7. A part of an army or militia. 8. A part of a fleet, or a select number of ships under a commander, and distinguished by a particular flag or pendant. 9. Disunion; discord; variance; difference. 10. Space between the notes of music, or the dividing of the tones. 11. Distinction. 12. The separation of voters in a legislative house.—13. In *arithmetic*, the dividing of a number or quantity into any parts assigned; or the rule by which is found how many times one number is contained in another.

DI-VĪ'SION-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to division; noting or
DI-VĪ''SION-A-RY, } making division.

† DI-VĪ''SION-ER, *n.* One who divides. *Sheldon.*

DI-VĪ'SIVE, *a.* 1. Forming division or distribution. *Mede.* 2. Creating division or discord. *Burnet.*

DI-VĪ'SOR, *n.* In *arithmetic*, the number by which the dividend is divided.

DI-VŌRCE', *n.* [Fr. *divorce.*] 1. A legal dissolution of the bonds of matrimony, or the separation of husband and wife by a judicial sentence. 2. The separation of a married woman from the bed and board of her husband, *a mensa et thoro.* 3. Separation; disunion of things closely united. 4. The sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved. 5. The cause of any penal separation.

DI-VŌRCE', *v. t.* 1. To dissolve the marriage contract, and thus to separate husband and wife. 2. To separate, as a married woman from the bed and board of her husband. 3. To separate or disunite things closely connected; to force asunder. 4. To take away; to put away.

DI-VŌR'CED, (de-vōrst') *pp.* Separated by a dissolution of the marriage contract; separated from bed and board; parted; forced asunder.

DI-VŌRCE'MENT, *n.* Divorce; dissolution of the marriage tie.

DI-VŌR'CER, *n.* 1. The person or cause that produces divorce. 2. One of a sect called *divorcers*, said to have sprung from Milton.

DI-VŌR'CING, *ppr.* Dissolving the marriage contract; separating from bed and board; disuniting.

DI-VŌR'CIVE, *a.* Having power to divorce. *Milton.*

DI-VUL'GATE, *a.* Published. [*Little used.*]

DIV-UL-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of divulging or publishing.

DI-VULGE', (de-vulj') *v. t.* [L. *divulgo.*] 1. To make public; to tell or make known something before private or secret; to reveal; to disclose. 2. To declare by a public act; to proclaim; [*unusual.*]

DI-VUL'GED, (de-vuljd') *pp.* Made public; revealed; disclosed; published.

DI-VUL'GER, *n.* One who divulges or reveals.

DI-VUL'GING, *ppr.* Disclosing; publishing; revealing.

DI-VUL'SION, *n.* [L. *divulsio.*] The act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder.

DI-VUL'SIVE, *a.* That pulls asunder; that rends.

DIZ'EN, (diz'n) *v. t.* To dress gayly; to deck. *Swift.* This word is nearly obsolete.

† DIZZ, *v. t.* To astonish; to puzzle; to make dizzy.

† DIZ'ZARD, *n.* A blockhead.

DIZ'ZI-NESS, *n.* Giddiness; a whirling in the head; vertigo.

DIZ'ZY, *a.* [Sax. *dysi*, or *dysig.*] 1. Giddy; having a sensation of whirling in the head, with instability or proneness to fall; vertiginous. 2. Causing giddiness. 3. Giddy; thoughtless; heedless.

DIZ'ZY, *v. t.* To whirl round; to make giddy; to confuse.

DŌ, *v. t.* or *auxiliary*; pret. *did*; pp. *done.* This verb, when transitive, is formed in the indicative present tense, thus, I *do*, thou *dost*, he *does*, or *doth*; when auxiliary, the second person is, thou *dost.* [Sax. *don*; D. *doen.*] 1. To perform; to execute; to carry into effect. 2. To practice; to perform. 3. To perform for the benefit or injury of another; with *for* or *to.* 4. To execute; to discharge; to convey. 5. To perform; to practice; to observe. 6. To exert. 7. To transact. 8. To finish; to execute or transact and bring to a conclusion. 9. To perform in an exigency; to have recourse to, as a consequential or last effort; to take a step or measure. 10. To make or cause; [*obs.*] 11. To put; [*obs.*] 12. To answer the purpose.—*To have to do*, to have concern with.—*To do with*, to dispose of; to make use of; to employ.—*To do away*, to remove; to destroy; as, to *do away* imperfections.

DŌ, *v. i.* 1. To act or behave, in any manner, well or ill; to conduct one's self. 2. To fare; to be in a state with regard to sickness or health. 3. To succeed; to accomplish a purpose. Also, to fit; to be adapted.—*To have to do with*, to have concern or business with; to deal with. Also, to have carnal commerce with.—*Do* is used for a verb, to save the repetition of it.—*Do* is also used in the imperative, to express an urgent request or command.—As an auxiliary, *do* is used in asking questions.—*Do* is also used to express emphasis.—*Do* is sometimes a mere expletive.

DO, *n.* *See* DOE and ADO.

DŌ'LIT-TLE, *n.* A term of contempt for him who professes much and performs little.

DŌAT. *See* DOTE.

* DŌ'CI-BLE, *a.* Teachable; docile; tractable; easily taught or managed. *Milton.*

† DŌ'CENT, *a.* [L. *docens.*] Teaching. *Abp. Laud.*

DOC-I-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* Teachableness; docility; readiness
DŌ'CI-BLE-NESS, } to learn.

* DŌ'CĪLE, or DOC'ĪLE, *a.* [L. *docilis.*] Teachable; easily instructed; ready to learn; tractable; easily managed.

DO-CIL'I-TY, *n.* Teachableness; readiness to learn; aptness to be taught.

DŌ'CI-MA-CY, *n.* [Gr. δοκιμασια.] The art or practice of assaying metals; metallurgy.

DO-CI-MAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. δοκιμαστικος.] *Properly*, assaying, proving by experiments, or relating to the assaying of metals.

DOCK, *n.* [Sax. *docce.*] A genus of plants.

DOCK, *v. t.* [W. *tociaw*, and *twciaw.*] 1. To cut off, as the end of a thing; to curtail; to cut short; to clip. 2. To cut off a part; to shorten; to deduct from. 3. To cut off, destroy or defeat; to bar. 4. To bring, draw or place a ship in a dock.

DOCK, *n.* 1. The tail of a beast cut short or clipped; the stump of a tail; the solid part of the tail. 2. A case of leather to cover a horse's dock.

DOCK, *n.* A broad, deep, trench on the side of a harbor, or bank of a river, in which ships are built or repaired. —In *America*, the spaces between wharves are called *docks*.

DOCK'-YARD, *n.* A yard, or magazine, near a harbor, for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber.

DOCK'ET, *n.* [W. *tociaw.*] 1. A small piece of paper or parchment, containing the heads of a writing. Also, a subscription at the foot of letters patent, by the clerk of the dockets. 2. A bill, tied to goods, containing some direction. 3. An alphabetical list of cases in a court, or a catalogue of the names of the parties who have suits depending in a court.

DOCK'ET, *v. t.* 1. To make an abstract or summary of the heads of a writing or writings; to abstract and enter in a book. *Blackstone.* 2. To enter in a docket; to mark the contents of papers on the back of them. 3. To mark with a docket. *Chesterfield.*

DOCK'ING, *ppr.* Clipping; cutting off the end; placing in a dock.

DOCK'ING, *n.* The act of drawing, as a ship, into a dock.

DOC'TOR, *n.* [L., from *doceo.*] 1. A teacher. 2. One who has passed all the degrees of a faculty, and is empowered to practice and teach it; as a *doctor* in divinity, in physic, in law; or, according to *modern usage*, a person who has received the highest degree in a faculty. 3. A learned man; a man skilled in a profession; a man of erudition. 4. A physician; one whose occupation is to cure diseases. 5. The title *doctor* is given to certain fathers of the church, whose opinions are received as authorities.—*Doctors' Commons*, the college of civilians in London.

DOC'TOR, *v. t.* To apply medicines for the cure of diseases. [*A popular use of this word, but not elegant.*]

DOC'TOR, *v. i.* To practice physic. [*Not elegant.*]

DOC'TOR-AL, *a.* Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOC'TOR-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a doctor.

DOC'TOR-ATE, *n.* The degree of a doctor. *Encyc.*

DOC'TOR-ATE, *v. t.* To make a doctor by conferring a degree. *Warton.*

DOC'TOR-LY, *a.* Like a learned man. *Bp. Hall.*

DOC'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The degree or rank of a doctor.

DOC'TRESS, or DOC'TOR-ESS, *n.* A female physician.

DOC'TRI-NAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to doctrine; containing a doctrine or something taught. 2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

DOC'TRI-NAL, *n.* Something that is a part of doctrine.

DOC'TRI-NAL-LY, *adv.* In the form of doctrine or instruction; by way of teaching or positive direction.

DOC'TRINE, *n.* [L. *doctrina.*] 1. Whatever is taught; a principle or position in any science; whatever is laid down as true by an instructor or master. 2. The act of teaching. 3. Learning; knowledge. 4. The truths of the gospel in general. 5. Instruction and confirmation in the truths of the gospel.

DOC'U-MENT, *n.* [L. *documentum.*] 1. Precept; instruction; direction. 2. Dogmatical precept; authoritative dogma.—3. *More generally, in present usage*, written instruction, evidence or proof; any official or authoritative paper containing instructions or proof, for information and the establishment of facts.

DOC'U-MENT, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with documents; to furnish with instructions and proofs, or with papers necessary to establish facts. 2. To teach; to instruct; to direct. *Dryden.*

DOC-U-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to instruction or to documents; consisting in or derived from documents.

DOC-U-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to written evidence; consisting in documents.

DODD, *v. t.* To *dodd* sheep, is to cut the wool away about their tails. *Brockett.*

DOD'DER, *n.* [G. *dotter.*] A plant of the genus *cuscuta.*

DOD'DED, *a.* Without horns; *applied to sheep.* An abbreviation of *doe-headed.*

DOD'DERED, *a.* Overgrown with dodder; covered with supercrescent plants. *Dryden.*

DO-DEC'A-GON, *n.* [Gr. δωδεκα and γωνια.] A regular figure or polygon, having twelve equal sides and angles.

DO-DEC'A-GYN, *n.* [Gr. δωδεκα and γυνη.] In *botany*, a plant having twelve pistils.

DO-DEC-A-GYN'I-AN, *a.* Having twelve pistils.

DO-DEC-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* Pertaining to a dodecahedron; consisting of twelve equal sides.

DO-DEC-A-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. δωδεκα and εδρα.] A regular solid contained under twelve equal and regular pentagons, or having twelve equal bases.

DO-DE-CAN'DER, *n.* [Gr. δωδεκα and ανηρ.] In *botany*, a plant having twelve stamens.

DO-DE-CAN'DRI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the plants or class of plants that have twelve stamens, or from twelve to nineteen.

DO-DEC'A-TE-MO'RI-ON, *n.* [Gr. δωδεκατος and μοριον.] A twelfth part. [*Little used.*] *Creech.*

DO-DEC'A-TEM'O-RY, *n.* A denomination sometimes given to each of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

DODGE, (doj) *v. i.* 1. To start suddenly aside; to shift place by a sudden start. 2. To play tricks; to be evasive; to use tergiversation; to play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them; to quibble.

DODGE, *v. t.* To evade by a sudden shift of place; to escape by starting aside.

DODG'E-RY, *n.* Trick. *Hacket.*

DODG'ER, *n.* One who dodges or evades.

DODG'ING, *ppr.* Starting aside; evading.

DOD'KIN, *n.* A little doit; a small coin.

DOD'MAN, *n.* A fish that casts its shell.

DO'DO, *n.* The *didus*, a genus of fowls of the gallinaceous order.

DOE, (dō) *n.* [Sax. *da*; Dan. *daa.*] A she deer; the female of the fallow-deer. The male is called a *buck*.

† DOE, *n.* A feat. *Hudibras.*

DO'ER, *n.* 1 One who does; one who performs or executes; an actor; an agent. 2. One who performs what is required; one who observes, keeps or obeys, in practice.

DOES. (duz) The third person singular of the verb *do*, indicative mode, present tense.

DOFF, *v. t.* [D. *doffen.*] 1. To put off, as dress. 2. To strip or divest. 3. To put or thrust away, to get rid of. 4. To put off; to shift off; with a view to delay.

DOG, *n.* [Fr. *dogue.*] 1. A species of quadrupeds, belonging to the genus *canis*, of many varieties, as the mastiff, the hound, the spaniel, the shepherd's dog, the terrier, the harrier, the bloodhound, &c. 2. It is used for *male*, when applied to several other animals; as, a *dog-fox*. 3. An andiron, so named from the figure of a dog's head on the top. 4. A term of reproach or contempt given to a man. 5. A constellation called *Sirius* or *Canicula*. 6. An iron hook or bar with a sharp fang, used by seamen. 7. An iron used by sawyers to fasten a log of timber in a saw-pit. 8. A gay young man; a buck; [*not in use.*]—*To give* or *throw to the dogs*, is to throw away, as useless.—*To go to the dogs*, is to be ruined.

DOG, *v. t.* To hunt; to follow insidiously or indefatigably; to follow close; to urge; to worry with importunity.

DO'GATE, *n.* The office or dignity of a doge. *Encyc.*

DOG'BANE, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

DOG'BER-RY, *n.* The berry of the dog-wood.

DOG'BER-RY-TREE, *n.* The dog-wood.

DOG'BOLT, *n.* A word of contempt, applied to persons. *Beaumont.*

DOG'BRI-ER, *n.* The brier that bears the hip.

DOG'CAB-BAGE, *n.* A plant in the south of Europe.

DOG'CHEAP, *a.* Cheap as dog's meat, or offal.

DOG'DAY, *n.* One of the days when Sirius, or the dogstar, rises and sets with the sun.—The dogdays commence the latter part of July, and end the beginning of September.

DOG'DRAW, *n.* A manifest deprehension of an offender against the venison in the forest, when he is found drawing after the deer by the scent of a hound. *Cowel.*

DOGE, *n.* [It.; L. *dux.*] The chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

DOG'FIGHT, *n.* A battle between two dogs.

DOG'FISH, *n.* A name of several species of shark.

DOG'FISH-ER, *n.* A kind of fish. *Walton.*

DOG'FLY, *n.* A voracious, biting fly.

DOG'GED, *pp.* 1. Pursued closely; urged frequently and importunately. 2. *a.* Sullen; sour; morose; surly; severe. *Shak.*

DOG'GED-LY, *adv.* Sullenly; gloomily; sourly; morosely; severely.

DOG'GED-NESS, *n.* Sullenness; moroseness.

DOG'GER, *n.* A Dutch fishing vessel used in the German ocean, particularly in the herring fishery.

DOG'GER-EL, *a.* An epithet given to a kind of loose, irregular measure in burlesque poetry, like that of Hudibras. *Addison.*

DOG'GER-EL, *n.* A loose, irregular kind of poetry; *used in burlesque. Swift.*

DOG GER-MAN, *n.* A sailor belonging to a dogger.

DOG'GERS, *n.* In *English alum works*, a sort of stone found in the mines with the true alum-rock.

DOG'GING, *ppr.* Hunting; pursuing incessantly.

DOG'GISH, *a.* Like a dog; churlish; growling; snappish; brutal.

DOG'HEART-ED, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; malicious.

DOG'HOLE, *n.* A place fit only for dogs. *Dryden.*

DOG'HOUSE, *n.* A kennel for dogs. *Overbury.*

DOG'KEEP-ER, *n.* One who has the management of dogs.

DOG'KEN-NEL, *n.* A kennel or hut for dogs.

DOG'LEACH, *n.* A dog-doctor. *Beaumont.*

DOG'LOUSE, *n.* An insect that is found on dogs.

† DOG'LY, *a.* Like a dog.

DOG'-MAD, *a.* Mad as a dog.

DOG'MA, *n.* [Gr. δογμα.] A settled opinion; a principle, maxim or tenet; a doctrinal notion, particularly in matters of faith and philosophy.

DOG-MAT'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to a dogma, or to set-
DOG-MAT'I-CAL, } tled opinion. 2. Positive; magisterial; asserting or disposed to assert with authority or with overbearing and arrogance. 3. Positive; asserted with authority; authoritative. 4. Arrogant; overbearing in asserting and maintaining opinions.

DOG-MAT'IC, *n.* One of a sect of physicians, called also *dogmatists*, in contradistinction to Empirics and Methodists.

DOG-MAT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* Positively; in a magisterial manner; arrogantly.

DOG-MAT'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being dogmatical; positiveness.

DOG'MA-TISM, *n.* Positive assertion; arrogance; positiveness in opinion.

DOG'MA-TIST, *n.* A positive asserter; a magisterial teacher; a bold or arrogant advancer of principles.

DOG'MA-TIZE, *v. i.* To assert positively; to teach with bold and undue confidence; to advance with arrogance.

DOG'MA-TIZ-ER, *n.* One who dogmatizes; a bold asserter; a magisterial teacher. *Hammond.*

DOG'MA-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Asserting with excess of confidence.

DOG'ROSE, *n.* The flower of the hip. *Derham.*

DOG'S-BANE, *n.* [Gr. *αποκυνον.*] A genus of plants.

DOG'S-EAR, *n.* The corner of a leaf in a book turned down like a dog's ear.

DOG'SICK, *a.* Sick as a dog.

DOG'SKIN, *a.* Made of the skin of a dog. *Tatler.*

DOG'SLEEP, *n.* Pretended sleep. *Addison.*

DOG'S-MEAT, *n.* Refuse; offal; meat for dogs.

DOG'S-RUE, *n.* A plant, a species of *scrophularia.*

DOG'STAR, *n.* *Sirius*, a star of the first magnitude, whose rising and setting with the sun give name to the dogdays.

DOG'STONES, *n.* A plant, the *orchis*, or fool-stones.

DOG'TOOTH, *n.*; *plu.* DOGTEETH. A sharp-pointed human tooth growing between the foreteeth and grinders, and resembling a dog's tooth.

DOG'TOOTH-VI'O-LET, *n.* A plant, the *erythronium.*

DOG'TRICK, *n.* A currish trick; brutal treatment.

DOG'TROT, *n.* A gentle trot like that of a dog.

DOG'VANE, *n.* Among *seamen*, a small vane composed of thread, cork and feathers.

DOG'WATCH, *n.* Among *seamen*, a watch of two hours. The *dogwatches* are two reliefs between 4 and 8 o'clock, P. M.

DOG'WEA-RY, *a.* Quite tired; much fatigued.

DOG'WOOD, *n.* A common name of different species of the *cornus*, or cornelian cherry.

DOG'WOOD-TREE, *n.* The *piscidia erythrina.*

DOI'LY, *n.* 1. A species of woolen stuff. 2. Linen made into a small napkin.

DO'ING, *ppr.* Performing; executing.

DO'INGS, *n. plu.* 1. Things done; transactions; feats; actions, good or bad. 2. Behavior; conduct. 3. Stir; bustle.

DOIT, *n.* [D. *duit.*] 1. A small piece of money. 2. A trifle.

DO-LAB'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *dolabra* and *forma.*] Having the form of an axe or hatchet.

DOLE, *n.* [Sax. *dal*; Russ. *dolia.*] 1. The act of dealing or distributing; [*not in use.*] 2. That which is dealt or distributed; a part, share or portion. 3. That which is given in charity; gratuity. 4. Blows dealt out. 5. Boundary; [*not in use.*] 6. A void space left in tillage; [*local.*]

†DOLE, *n.* [L. *dolor.*] Grief; sorrow. *Milton.*

†DOLE, *v. t.* To deal; to distribute.

DOLE'FUL, *a.* [*dole* and *full.*] 1. Sorrowful; expressing grief. 2. Melancholy; sad; afflicted. 3. Dismal; impressing sorrow; gloomy.

DOLE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismally; sadly.

DOLE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Sorrow; melancholy; querulousness; gloominess; dismalness.

†DO'LENT, *a.* [L. *dolens.*] Sorrowful.

DOLE'SOME, *a.* Gloomy; dismal; sorrowful; doleful.

DOLE'SOME-LY, *adv.* In a dolesome manner.

DOLE'SOME-NESS, *n.* Gloom; dismalness.

DOLL, *n.* [W. *delw.*] A puppet or baby for a child.

DOL'LAR, *n.* [G. *thaler*; D. *daalder.*] A silver coin of Spain and of the United States, of the value of one hundred cents, or four shillings and sixpence sterling.

DOL'O-MITE, *n.* A magnesian carbonate of lime.

DO'LOR, *n.* [L.] Pain; grief; lamentation. *Shak.*

DOL-O-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *dolor* and *fero.*] Producing pain.

DOL-O-RIF'IC, *a.* [L. *dolorificus.*] 1. That causes pain or grief. 2. Expressing pain or grief.

DOL-O-RIF'I-CAL, *a.* Dolorific. *Cockeram.*

DOL'OR-OUS, *a.* 1. Sorrowful; doleful; dismal; impressing sorrow or grief. 2. Painful; giving pain. 3. Expressing pain or grief.

DOL'OR-OUS-LY, *adv.* Sorrowfully; in a manner to express pain.

DOL'PHIN, *n.* [L. *delphin*, or *delphinus.*] 1. A genus of cetaceous fish, with teeth in both jaws, and a pipe in the head, comprehending the *dolphin*, the *porpess*, the *grampus* and the *beluga.*—2. In *ancient Greece*, a machine suspended over the sea, to be dropped on any vessel passing under it.

DOL'PHIN-ET, *n.* A female dolphin. *Spenser.*

DOLT, *n.* [G. *tölpel*; Sax. *dol.*] A heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead; a thick-skull. *Swift.*

DOLT, *v. i.* To waste time foolishly; to behave foolishly.

DOLT'ISH, *a.* Dull in intellect; stupid; blockish.

DOLT'ISH-NESS, *n.* Stupidity.

DOM, used as a termination, denotes jurisdiction, or property and jurisdiction; *primarily*, *doom*, judgment; as in *kingdom.*

DO-MAIN', *n.* [Fr. *domaine.*] 1. Dominion; empire; territory governed, or under the government of a sovereign. 2. Possession; estate. 3. The land about the mansion house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy.

DO'MAL, *a.* [L. *domus.*] Pertaining to house in astrology.

DOME, *n.* [Fr. *dôme.*] 1. A building; a house; a fabric. 2. A cathedral.—3. In *architecture*, a spherical roof, raised over the middle of a building; a cupola.—4. In *chemistry*, the upper part of a furnace, resembling a hollow hemisphere or small dome.

DOMES'DAY. *See* DOOMSDAY.

†DOMES'MAN, *n.* A judge; an umpire.

DO-MES'TIC, *a.* [L. *domesticus.*] 1. Belonging to the house, or home; pertaining to one's place of residence, and to the family. 2. Remaining much at home; living in retirement. 3. Living near the habitations of man; tame; not wild. 4. Pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or to one's own country; intestine; not foreign. 5. Made in one's own house, nation or country.

DO-MES'TIC, *n.* One who lives in the family of another, as a chaplain or secretary. Also, a servant or hired laborer, residing with a family.

DO-MES'TI-CAL. The same as *domestic.*

DO-MES'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In relation to domestic affairs.

DO-MES'TI-CANT, *a.* Forming part of the same family. *Sir E. Dering.*

DO-MES'TI-CATE, *v. t.* 1. To make domestic; to retire from the public; to accustom to remain much at home. 2. To make familiar, as if at home. 3. To accustom to live near the habitations of man; to tame.

DO-MES-TI-CA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of withdrawing from the public notice, and living much at home. 2. The act of taming or reclaiming wild animals.

DOM'I-CIL, *n.* [L. *domicilium.*] An abode or mansion; a place of permanent residence, either of an individual or family.

DOM'I-CIL, or DOM-I-CIL I-ATE, *v. t.* To establish a fixed residence, or a residence that constitutes habitancy. *Kent.*

DOM'I-CILED, or DOM-I-CIL'I-A-TED, *pp.* Having gained a permanent residence or inhabitancy.

DOM-I-CIL'IA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to an abode, or the residence of a person or family.

DOM-I-CIL-I-A'TION, *n.* Permanent residence; inhabitancy.

DOM'I-CIL-ING, or DOM-I-CIL'I-A-TING, *ppr.* Gaining or taking a permanent residence.

†DOM'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *domus* and *facio.*] 1. In *astrology*, to divide the heavens into twelve houses, in order to erect a theme or horoscope. 2. To tame.

DOM'I-NANT, *a.* [L. *dominans.*] 1. Ruling; prevailing; governing; predominant.—2. In *music*, the *dominant* or sensible chord is that which is practiced on the dominant of the tone, and which introduces a perfect cadence.

DOM'I-NANT, *n.* In *music*, of the three notes essential to the tone, the *dominant* is that which is a fifth from the tonic.

DOM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *dominatus.*] To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate over. *Russ.*

DOM'I-NATE, *v. i.* To predominate. [*Little used.*]

DOM'I-NA-TED, *pp.* Ruled; governed.

DOM'I-NA-TING, *ppr.* Ruling; prevailing; predominating.

DOM-I-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *dominatio.*] 1. The exercise of power in ruling; dominion; government. 2. Arbitrary authority; tyranny. 3. One highly exalted in power; or the fourth order of angelic beings.

DOM'I-NA-TIVE, *a.* Governing; also, imperious. *Sandys.*

DOM'I-NA-TOR, *n.* 1. A ruler or ruling power; the presiding or predominant power. 2. An absolute governor.

DOM-I-NEER', *v. i.* [L. *dominor.*] 1. To rule over with insolence or arbitrary sway. 2. To bluster; to hector; to swell with conscious superiority, or haughtiness.

DOM-I-NEER', *v. t.* To govern. *Walpole.*

DOM-I-NEER'ING, *ppr.* 1. Ruling over with insolence; blustering; manifesting haughty superiority. 2. *a.* Overbearing.

DO-MIN'I-CAL, *a.* [Low L. *dominicalis.*] 1. That notes the Lord's day, or Sabbath. The *Dominical* letter is the letter which, in almanacs, denotes the Sabbath, or *dies Domini*, the Lord's day. 2. Noting the prayer of our Lord.

DO-MIN'I-ĊAL, *n.* The Lord's day. *Hammond.*
DO-MIN'I-ĊAN, *a.* or *n.* [from *Dominic.*] The *Dominicans*, or Dominican Friars, are an order of religious or monks, called also *Jacobins.*
DO-MIN'ION, *n.* [L. *dominium.*] 1. Sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling. 2. Power to direct, control, use and dispose of at pleasure; right of possession and use without being accountable. 3. Territory under a government; region; country; district governed, or within the limits of the authority of a prince or state. 4. Government; right of governing. 5. Predominance; ascendant. 6. An order of angels. 7. Persons governed.
DOM'I-NO, *n.* A kind of hood; a long dress; a masquerade dress; a kind of play.
DŌ'MITE, *n.* A mineral named from Dome, in France.
DON. A title in Spain, formerly given to noblemen and gentlemen only, but now common to all classes.—*Dona*, or *duena*, the feminine of *don*, is the title of a lady, in Spain and Portugal.
† DON, *v. t.* [To *do on.*] To put on; to invest with.
DŌ'NA-CITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus *donax.*
DŌ'NA-RY, *n.* [L. *donarium.*] A thing given to a sacred use. [*Little used.*]
DO-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *donatio.*] 1. The act of giving or bestowing; a grant.—2. In *law*, the act or contract by which a thing or the use of it is transferred to a person, or corporation, as a free gift. 3. That which is given or bestowed; that which is transferred to another gratuitously, or without a valuable consideration; a gift; a grant.
DŌ'NA-TIȘM, or DON'A-TIȘM, *n.* The doctrines of the Donatists.
DŌ'NA-TIST, or DON'A-TIST, *n.* One of the sect founded by Donatus.
DON-A-TIS'TIĊ, DON-A-TIS'TI-ĊAL, } *a.* Pertaining to Donatism.
* DŌ'NA-TĪVE, *n.* [Sp., Ital. *donativo.*] 1. A gift; a largess; a gratuity; a present; a dole.—2. In the *canon law*, a benefice given and collated to a person, by the founder or patron, without either presentation, institution or induction by the ordinary.
* DŌ'NA-TĪVE, or DON'A-TĪVE, *a.* Vested or vesting by donation. *Blackstone.*
DÒNE, (dun) *pp.* [*See* Do.] 1. Performed; executed; finished. 2. A word by which agreement to a proposal is expressed; as, in laying a wager, an offer being made, the person accepting or agreeing says, *done.*
† DÒNE. The old infinitive of *do.*
DO-NEE', *n.* [L. *dono.*] 1. The person to whom a gift or donation is made. 2. The person to whom lands or tenements are given or granted.
DÒN'JON, or DÒN'GEON. *See* DUNGEON.
DÒN'KEY, *n.* An ass or mule used for riding.
† DON'NAT, *n.* [*do* and *naught.*] An idle fellow.
DŌ'NOR, *n.* [L. *dono.*] 1. One who gives or bestows; one who confers any thing gratuitously; a benefactor. 2. One who grants an estate.
DON'SHIP, *n.* The quality of a gentleman or knight.
DON'ZEL, *n.* [It.] A young attendant; a page. *Butler*
DOO'DLE, *n.* A trifler; a simple fellow.
DOOLE. *See* DOLE.
DOOM, *v. t.* [Sax. *dom.*] 1. To judge; [*unusual.*] 2. To condemn to any punishment; to consign by a decree or sentence. 3. To pronounce sentence or judgment on. 4. To command authoritatively. 5. To destine; to fix irrevocably the fate or direction of. 6. To condemn, or to punish by a penalty.
DOOM, *v. t.* To tax at discretion. *New England.*
DOOM, *n.* [Sax. *dom.*] 1. Judgment; judicial sentence. 2. Condemnation; sentence; decree; determination affecting the fate or future state of another; *usually*, a determination to inflict evil, sometimes otherwise. 3. The state to which one is doomed, or destined. 4. Ruin; destruction. 5. Discrimination; [*not used.*]
DOOM'AGE, *n.* A penalty or fine for neglect. *New Hampshire.*
DOOMED, (doomd) *pp.* Adjudged; sentenced; condemned; destined; fated.
DOOM'FUL, *a.* Full of destruction. *Drayton.*
DOOM'ING, *ppr.* Judging; sentencing; condemning; destining.
DOOMS'DAY, *n.* [*doom* and *day.*] 1. The day of the final judgment; the great day when all men are to be judged, and consigned to endless happiness or misery. *Dryden.* 2. The day of sentence or condemnation.
DOOMS'DAY-BOOK, or DÖMES'DAY-BOOK, *n.* A book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England.
DOOMS'MAN. *See* DOMESMAN.
DŌOR, (dōre) *n.* [Sax. *dora*, *dur*, *dure.*] 1. An opening or passage into a house, or other building, or into any room, apartment or closet, by which persons enter. 2. The frame of boards, or any piece of board or plank, that shuts the opening of a house, or closes the entrance into an apartment or any inclosure, and usually turning on hinges.—3. In *familiar language*, a house; often in the plural, *doors.* 4. Entrance. *Dryden.* 5. Avenue; passage; means of approach or access.—*To lie at the door*, in a *figurative sense*, is to be imputable or chargeable to one.—*Next door to*, near to; bordering on.—*In doors*, within the house; at home.
DŌOR'-ĊASE, *n.* The frame which incloses a door.
† DŌOR'ING, *n.* A door-case. *Milton.*
DŌOR'-KEEP-ER, *n.* A porter; one who guards the entrance of a house or apartment.
DŌOR'-NĀIL, *n.* The nail on which the knocker formerly struck.
DŌOR'-PŌST, *n.* The post of a door.
DŌOR'-STEAD, *n.* Entrance or place of a door.
DOQ'UET, (dok'et) *n.* A warrant; a paper granting license. *See* DOCKET.
DOR, or DORR, *n.* The name of the black beetle, or the hedge-chafer.
DO-RĀ'DO, *n.* [Sp. *dorado.*] 1. A southern constellation, containing six stars. 2. A large fish resembling the dolphin.
DO-REE', *n.* A fish of the genus *zeus.*
DŌ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Doris in Greece.
DOR'IĊ, *a.* In *general*, pertaining to Doris, or the Dorians, in Greece.—In *architecture*, noting the second order of columns, between the Tuscan and Ionic.
DOR'I-CIȘM, or DŌ'RIȘM, *n.* A phrase of the Doric dialect.
DOR'MAN-CY, *n.* Quiescence. *Horsley.*
DOR'MANT, *a.* [Fr. *dormir.*] 1. Sleeping; hence, at rest; not in action. 2. Being in a sleeping posture. 3. Neglected; not used. 4. Concealed; not divulged; private; [*unusual.*] 5. Leaning; inclining; not perpendicular.
DOR'MANT, DOR'MAR, } *n.* A beam; a sleeper.
DOR'MAR, DOR'MAR-WIN'DŌW, } *n.* A window in the roof of a house, or above the entablature.
DOR'MI-TĪVE, *n.* [L. *dormio.*] A medicine to promote sleep; an opiate. *Arbuthnot.*
DOR'MI-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *dormitorium.*] 1. A place, building or room to sleep in. 2. A gallery in convents, divided into several cells, where the religious sleep. 3. A burial-place.
DOR'MOUSE, *n.*; *plu.* DORMICE. An animal of the mouse kind.
DORN, *n.* [G. *dorn.*] A fish. *Carew.*
DOR'NIĊ, *n.* A species of linen cloth; also linsey-woolsey.
† DŌ'RON, *n.* [Gr. δωρον.] 1. A gift; a present. 2. A measure of three inches.
DORP, *n.* [G. *dorf*; D. *dorp.*] A small village.
DORR. *See* DOR.
† DORR, *v. t.* To deafen with noise.
† DOR'RER, *n.* A drone.
DOR'SAL, *a.* [L. *dorsum.*] Pertaining to the back.
DORSE, *n.* A canopy. *Sutton.*
DOR'SEL. *See* DOSSER.
DOR-SIF'ER-OUS, DOR-SIP'AR-OUS, } *a.* In *botany*, bearing or producing seeds on the back of their leaves.
DOR'SUM, *n.* [L.] The ridge of a hill. *Walton.*
† DOR'TURE, *n.* A dormitory. *Bacon.*
DOSE, *n.* [Fr. *dose.*] 1. The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time. 2. Any thing given to be swallowed; any thing nauseous, that one is obliged to take. 3. A quantity; a portion. 4. As much as a man can swallow.
DOSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *doser.*] 1. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease; to form into suitable doses. 2. To give in doses; to give medicine or physic. 3. To give any thing nauseous.
DOS'SER, *n.* [Fr. *dossier.*] A pannier, or basket, to be carried on the shoulders of men.
DOS'SIL, *n.* In *surgery*, a pledget or portion of lint made into a cylindric form, or the shape of a date.
DÒST. (dust) The second person of *do*, used in the solemn style; thou *dost.*
DOT, *n.* A small point or spot, made with a pen or other pointed instrument; a speck; used in marking a writing or other thing.
DOT, *v. t.* 1. To mark with dots. 2. To mark or diversify with small detached objects.
DOT, *v. i.* To make dots or spots.
DŌ'TAGE, *n.* 1. Feebleness or imbecility of understanding or mind, particularly in old age; childishness of old age. 2. A doting; excessive fondness. 3. Deliriousness.
DŌ'TAL, *a.* [L. *dotalis.*] Pertaining to dower, or a woman's marriage portion; constituting dower or comprised in it.
DŌ'TARD, *n.* 1. A man whose intellect is impaired by age; one in his second childhood. 2. A doting fellow; one foolishly fond.
DŌ'TARD-LY, *a.* Like a dotard; weak. *More.*
DO-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *dotatio.*] 1. The act of endowing, or of bestowing a marriage portion on a woman. 2. Endowment; establishment of funds for support; as of a hospital or eleemosynary corporation.
DOTE, *v. i.* [D. *dutten.*] 1. To be delirious; to have the

intellect impaired by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers; to be silly. 2. To be excessively in love. 3. To decay.

DOTE, *v. i.* To decay; to wither; to impair.

DŌT'ED, *a.* Stupid. *Spenser.*

DŌT'ER, *n.* 1. One who dotes; a man whose understanding is enfeebled by age; a dotard. 2. One who is excessively fond, or weakly in love.

DŎTH. (duth) The third person irregular of *do*, used in the solemn style.

DŌT'ING, *ppr.* Regarding with excessive fondness.

DŌT'ING-LY, *adv.* By excessive fondness. *Dryden.*

DOT'TARD, *n.* A tree kept low by cutting. *Bacon.*

DOT'TED, *pp.* 1. Marked with dots or small spots; diversified with small detached objects.—2. In *botany*, sprinkled with hollow dots or points.

DOT'TER-EL, *n.* The name of different species of fowls, of the genus *charadrius* and the grallic order.

DOT'TING, *ppr.* Marking with dots or spots; diversifying with small detached objects.

DŎU-A-NIĒR', *n.* [Fr.] An officer of the customs. *Gray.*

DOUB'LE, (dub'l) *a.* [Fr. *double.*] 1. Two of a sort together; one corresponding to the other; being in pairs. 2. Twice as much; containing the same quantity or length repeated. 3. Having one added to another. 4. Twofold; also, of two kinds. 5. Two in number. 6. Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret.

DOUB'LE, (dub'l) *adv.* Twice. *Swift.*

DOUB'LE, in composition, denotes two ways, or twice the number or quantity.

DOUB'LE-BANKED, *a.* In *seamanship*, having two opposite oars managed by rowers on the same bench.

DOUB'LE-BIT'ING, *a.* Biting or cutting on either side.

DOUB'LE-BUT'TONED, *a.* Having two rows of buttons.

DOUB'LE-CHARGE, *v. t.* To charge or intrust with a double portion.

DOUB'LE-DĒAL'ER, *n.* One who acts two different parts, in the same business, or at the same time; a deceitful, trickish person; one who says one thing, and thinks or intends another; one guilty of duplicity.

DOUB'LE-DĒAL'ING, *n.* Artifice; duplicity; deceitful practice; the profession of one thing and the practice of another.

DOUB'LE-DYE, *v. t.* To dye twice over. *Dryden.*

DOUB'LE-EDGED, *a.* Having two edges.

DOUB'LE-EN-TEN'DRE, (doo bl-on-tän'dr) *n.* [Fr.] Double meaning of a word or expression.

DOUB'LE-EYED, *a.* Having a deceitful countenance.

DOUB'LE-FACE, *n.* Duplicity; the acting of different parts in the same concern.

DOUB'LE-FĀCED, *a.* Deceitful; hypocritical; showing two faces. *Milton.*

DOUB'LE-FORMED, *a.* Of a mixed form. *Milton.*

DOUB'LE-FOR'TI-FIED, *a.* Twice fortified; doubly strengthened.

DOUB'LE-FOUNT'ED, *a.* Having two sources. *Milton.*

DOUB'LE-GILD, *v. t.* To gild with double coloring. *Shak.*

DOUB'LE-HAND'ED, *a.* Having two hands; deceitful.

DOUB'LE-HEAD'ED, *a.* 1. Having two heads. 2. Having the flowers growing one to another. *Mortimer.*

DOUB'LE-HEART'ED, *a.* Having a false heart; deceitful; treacherous.

DOUB'LE-LOCK, *v. t.* To shoot the bolt twice; to fasten with double security. *Tatler.*

DOUB'LE-MANNED, *a.* Furnished with twice the complement of men, or with two men instead of one.

DOUB'LE-MĒAN'ING, *a.* Having two meanings.

DOUB'LE-MIND'ED, *a.* Having different minds at different times; unsettled; wavering; unstable; undetermined.

DOUB'LE-MOUTHED, *a.* Having two mouths.

DOUB'LE-NĀ'TURED, *a.* Having a two-fold nature.

DOUB'LE-OCTAVE, *n.* In *music*, an interval composed of two octaves or fifteen notes in diatonic progression; a fifteenth.

DOUB'LE-PLĒA, *n.* In *law*, a plea in which the defendant alledges two different matters in bar of the action.

DOUB'LE-QUAR'REL, *n.* A complaint of a clerk to the archbishop against an inferior ordinary, for delay of justice.

DOUB'LE-SHADE, *v. t.* To double the natural darkness of a place. *Milton.*

DOUB'LE-SHIN'ING, *a.* Shining with double lustre.

DOUB'LE-THREAD'ED, *a.* Consisting of two threads twisted together.

DOUB'LE-TONGUED, *a.* Making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times; deceitful.

DOUB'LE, (dub'l) *v. t.* [Fr. *doubler.*] 1. To fold. 2. To increase or extend by adding an equal sum, value, quantity or length. 3. To contain twice the sum, quantity or length, or twice as much. 4. To repeat; to add. 5. To add one to another in the same order.—6. In *navigation*, to *double* a cape or point, is to sail round it, so that the cape or point shall be between the ship and her former situation.—7. In *military affairs*, to unite two ranks or files in one.—*To double and twist*, is to add one thread to another and twist them together.—*To double upon*, in *tactics*, is to inclose between two fires.

DOUB'LE, *v. i.* 1. To increase to twice the sum, number, value, quantity or length; to increase or grow to twice as much. 2. To enlarge a wager to twice the sum laid. 3 To turn back or wind in running. 4. To play tricks; to use sleights.

DOUB'LE, *n.* 1. Twice as much; twice the number, sum, value, quantity or length. 2. A turn in running to escape pursuers. 3. A trick; a shift; an artifice to deceive.

DOUB'LED, (dub'bld) *pp.* Folded; increased by adding an equal quantity, sum or value; repeated; turned or passed round.

DOUB'LE-NESS, (dub'bl-nes) *n.* 1. The state of being doubled. 2. Duplicity.

DOUB'LER, *n.* 1. He that doubles. 2. An instrument for augmenting a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by sparks or the electrometer.

DOUB'LET, *n.* [Fr. *doublet.*] 1. The inner garment of a man; a waistcoat or vest. 2. Two; a pair. 3. Among *lapidaries*, a counterfeit stone.

DOUB'LETS, *n.* 1. A game on dice within tables. 2. The same number on both dice. 3. A double meaning.

DOUB'LING, *ppr.* Making twice the sum, number or quantity; repeating; passing round; turning to escape.

DOUB'LING, *n.* The act of making double; also, a fold; a plait; also, an artifice; a shift.

DOUB-LOON', *n.* [Fr. *doublon*; Sp. *doblon.*] A Spanish and Portuguese coin, being double the value of the pistole.

DOUB'LY, *adv.* In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

DOUBT, (dout) *v. i.* [Fr. *douter.*] 1. To waver or fluctuate in opinion; to hesitate; to be in suspense; to be in uncertainty, respecting the truth or fact; to be undetermined. 2. To fear; to be apprehensive; to suspect.

DOUBT, (dout) *v. t.* 1. To question, or hold questionable; to withhold assent from; to hesitate to believe. 2. To fear; to suspect. 3. To distrust; to withhold confidence from. 4. To fill with fear; [*obs.*]

DOUBT, (dout) *n.* 1. A fluctuation of mind respecting truth or propriety, arising from defect of knowledge or evidence; uncertainty of mind; suspense; unsettled state of opinion. 2. Uncertainty of condition. 3. Suspicion; fear; apprehension. 4. Difficulty objected. 5. Dread; horror and danger; [*obs.*]

DOUBT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be doubted. *Sherwood.*

DOUBT'ED, *pp.* Scrupled; questioned; not certain or settled.

DOUBT'ER, *n.* One who doubts; one whose opinion is unsettled; one who scruples.

DOUBT'FUL, *a.* 1. Dubious; not settled in opinion; undetermined; wavering; hesitating. 2. Dubious; ambiguous; not clear in its meaning. 3. Admitting of doubt; not obvious, clear or certain; questionable; not decided. 4. Of uncertain issue. 5. Not secure; suspicious. 6. Not confident; not without fear; indicating doubt. 7. Not certain or defined. *Milton.*

DOUBT'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a doubtful manner; dubiously. 2. With doubt; irresolutely. 3. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning. 4. In a state of dread; [*obs.*]

DOUBT'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. A state of doubt or uncertainty of mind; dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion. 2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning. 3. Uncertainty of event or issue; uncertainty of condition.

DOUBT'ING, *ppr.* Wavering in mind; calling in question; hesitating.

DOUBT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a doubting manner; dubiously; without confidence.

† DOUBT'LESS, *a.* Free from fear of danger; secure.

DOUBT'LESS, *adv.* Without doubt or question; unquestionably.

DOUBT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Unquestionably. *Beaumont.*

† DŎU'CED, *n.* [Fr. *douce.*] A musical instrument.

† DŎU'CET, *n.* [Fr.] A custard.

DŎU-CEŪR', (doo-sūre', or doo-sāur') *n.* [Fr.] A present or gift; a bribe.

DŎU'CINE, *n.* [Fr.] A molding concave above and convex below; a gula.

DOUCK'ER, *n.* A fowl that dips or dives in water.

DŌUGH, (dō) *n.* [Sax. *dah.*] Paste of bread; a mass composed of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked.—*My cake is dough*, that is, my undertaking has not come to maturity. *Shak.*

DŌUGH'-BĀKED, *a.* Unfinished; not hardened to perfection; soft. *Donne.*

DŌUGH'-KNĒAD'ED, *a.* Soft; like dough. *Milton.*

DŌUGH'-NUT, *n.* A small roundish cake, made of flour, eggs and sugar, moistened with milk and boiled in lard.

DOUGH'TI-NESS, (dou'te-nes) *n.* Valor; bravery.

DOUGH'TY, (dou'ty) *a.* [Sax. *dohtig.*] Brave; valiant; eminent; noble; illustrious.

DŌUGH'Y, (dō'y) *a.* Like dough; soft; yielding to pressure; pale.

DOUSE, *v. t.* 1. To thrust or plunge into water.—2. In *seamen's language*, to strike or lower in haste; to slacken suddenly; as, *douse* the top-sail.
DOUSE, *v. i.* To fall suddenly into water. *Hudibras.*
DOUT, *v. t.* To put out; to extinguish. *Shak.*
DOUT'ER, *n.* An extinguisher for candles.
DŌU'ZĒAVE, (doo'zeve) *n.* [Fr. *douze.*] In *music*, a scale of twelve degrees.
DŌVE, *n.* [Sax. *duua.*] 1. The œnas, or domestic pigeon, a species of *columba.* 2. A word of endearment, or an emblem of innocence.
DŌVE'-ĊOT, *n.* A small building or box in which domestic pigeons breed.
DŌVE'S-FOOT, *n.* A plant, a species of *geranium.*
DŌVE'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shelter for doves.
DŌVE'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a dove. *Milton.*
DŌVE'SHIP, *n.* The qualities of a dove. *Hall.*
DŌVE'-TAIL, *n.* In *carpentry*, the manner of fastening boards and timbers together by letting one piece into another in the form of a dove's tail spread, or wedge reversed.
DŌVE'-TAIL, *v. t.* To unite by a tenon in form of a pigeon's tail spread, let into a board or timber.
DŌVE'-TĀILED, *pp.* United by a tenon in form of a dove's tail.
DŌVE'-TĀIL-ING, *ppr.* Uniting by a dove-tail.
† DŌV'ISH, *a.* Like a dove; innocent.
DOW'A-BLE, *a.* That may be endowed; entitled to dower.
DOW'A-ĠER, *n.* [Fr. *douairiere.*] A widow with a jointure; a title particularly given to the widows of princes and persons of rank. The widow of a king is called *queen dowager.*
DOW'CETS, *n.* The testicles of a hart or stag.
DOW'DY, *n.* [Scot. *dawdie.*] An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman. *Dryden.*
DOW'DY, *a.* Awkward. *Gay.*
DOW'ER, *n.* [W. *dawd.*] 1. That portion of the lands or tenements of a man, which his widow enjoys during her life, after the death of her husband. 2. The property which a woman brings to her husband in marriage. 3. The gift of a husband for a wife. 4. Endowment; gift.
DOW'ERED, *a.* Furnished with dower, or a portion.
DOW'ER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of dower. *Shak.*
DOW'ER-Y, or DOW'RY. A different spelling of *dower*, but little used.
DOW'LAS, *n.* A kind of coarse linen cloth. *Shak.*
† DOWLE, *n.* A feather. *Shak.*
DOW'LY, *a.* Melancholy; sad; *applied to persons;* lonely, *to places. Grose. North of England.* Sometimes written and spoken, *daly.*
DOWN, *n.* [Sw. *dun.*] 1. The fine soft feathers of fowls, *particularly* of the duck kind. 2. The pubescence of plants, a fine hairy substance. 3. The pappus or little crown of certain seeds of plants; a fine feathery or hairy substance, by which seeds are conveyed to a distance by the wind. 4. Any thing that soothes or mollifies.
DOWN, *n.* [Sax. *dun.*] 1. A bank or elevation of sand, thrown up by the sea. 2. A large open plain, *primarily* on elevated land.
DOWN, *prep.* [Sax. *dun, adun.*] 1. Along a descent; from a higher to a lower place. 2. Toward the mouth of a river, or toward the place where water is discharged into the ocean or a lake.—*Down the sound*, in the direction of the ebb-tide towards the sea.—*Down the country*, towards the sea, or towards the part where rivers discharge their waters into the ocean.
DOWN, *adv.* 1. In a descending direction; tending from a higher to a lower place. 2. On the ground, or at the bottom. 3. Below the horizon. 4. In the direction from a higher to a lower condition. 5. Into disrepute or disgrace. 6. Into subjection; into a due consistence. 7. At length; extended or prostrate, on the ground or on any flat surface.—*Up and down*, here and there; in a rambling course.—*Down with a building* is a command to pull it down, to demolish it.—*Down with him* signifies, throw him.—It is often used by *seamen;* as, *down* with the fore sail, &c.
DOWN, *a.* Downright; plain; dejected; as, a *down* look.
DOWN'-BED, *n.* A bed of down.
DOWN'-ĊĂST, *a.* Cast downward; directed to the ground.
† DOWN'-ĊĂST, *n.* Sadness; melancholy look.
DOWN'ĊŌME, *n.* A fall of rain; a fall in the market. *Brockett. Provincial.*
DOWNED, *a.* Covered or stuffed with down. *Young.*
DOWN'FALL, *n.* 1. A falling, or body of things falling. 2. Ruin; destruction; a sudden fall, or ruin by violence, in distinction from slow decay or declension. 3. The sudden fall, depression or ruin of reputation or estate.
DOWN'FALLEN, *a.* Fallen; ruined. *Carew.*
DOWN'ĠŸVED, *a.* Hanging down like the loose cincture of fetters. *Steevens.*
DOWN'-HAUL, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a rope passing along a stay, through the cringles of the stay-sail or jib.
DOWN'HEART-ED, *a.* Dejected in spirits.
DOWN'HILL, *n.* Declivity; descent; slope. *Dryden.*
DOWN'HILL, *a.* Declivous; descending; sloping.
DOWN'LOOKED, *a.* Having a downcast countenance; dejected; gloomy; sullen.
DOWN'LŸ-ING, *n.* The time of retiring to rest; time of repose.
DOWN'LŸ-ING, *a.* About to be in travail of childbirth. *Johnson.*
DOWN'RĪGHT, *adv.* 1. Right down; straight down; perpendicularly. 2. In plain terms; without ceremony or circumlocution. 3. Completely; without stopping short.
DOWN'RĪGHT, *a.* 1. Directly to the point; plain; open; artless; undisguised. 2. Plain; artless; unceremonious; blunt.
DOWN'RĪGHT-LY, *adv.* Plainly; in plain terms; bluntly.
DOWN'RĪGHT-NESS, *n.* Plainness; absence of disguise. *Gomersall.*
DOWN-SIT-TING, *n.* The act of sitting down; repose; a resting.
DOWN'TROD, DOWN'TROD-DEN, *a.* Trodden down; trampled down. *Shak.*
DOWN'WARD, or DOWN'WARDS, *adv.* 1. From a higher place to a lower; in a descending course, whether directly toward the centre of the earth, or not. 2. In a course or direction from a head, spring, origin or source. 3. In a course of lineal descent from an ancestor, considered as a head. 4. In the course of falling or descending from elevation or distinction.
DOWN'WARD, *a.* 1. Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place, as on a slope or declivity, or in the open air; tending towards the earth or its centre. 2. Declivous; bending. 3. Descending from a head, origin or source. 4. Tending to a lower condition or state; depressed; dejected.
DOWN'WEED, *n.* Cottonweed, a downy plant.
DOWN'Y, *a.* 1. Covered with down or nap. 2. Covered with pubescence or soft hairs, as a plant. 3. Made of down or soft feathers. 4. Soft; calm; soothing. 5. Resembling down.
DOWRE. The same as *dowry.*
DOW'RY, *n.* [*See* DOWER.] 1. The money, goods or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; the portion given with a wife 2. The reward paid for a wife. 3. A gift; a fortune given.
† DOWSE, *v. t.* [Sw. *daska.*] To strike on the face.
† DOWST, *n.* A stroke. *Beaumont.*
DOX-O-LOĠ'I-ĊAL, *a.* Pertaining to doxology; giving praise to God. *Howell.*
DOX-OL'O-ĠY, *n.* [Gr. δοξολογια.] In *Christian worship*, a hymn in praise of the Almighty; a particular form of giving glory to God.
DOX'Y, *n.* [qu. Sw. *docka.*] A prostitute. *Shak.*
DOZE, *v. i.* [Dan. *döser.*] 1. To slumber; to sleep lightly. 2. To live in a state of drowsiness; to be dull, or half asleep.
DOZE, *v. t.* To make dull; to stupefy.
DŌZ'EN, (duz'n) *a.* [Fr. *douzaine.*] Twelve in number; *applied to things of the same kind, but rarely or never to that number in the abstract.*
DŌZ'EN, *n.* The number twelve of things of a like kind.
DŌZ'ER, *n.* One that dozes or slumbers.
DŌZ'I-NESS, *n.* Drowsiness; heaviness; inclination to sleep.
DŌZ'ING, *ppr.* Slumbering.
DŌZ'ING, *n.* A slumbering; sluggishness. *Chesterfield.*
DŌZ'Y, *a.* Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish. *Dryden.*
DRAB, *n.* [Sax. *drabbe.*] 1. A strumpet; a prostitute. *Shak.* 2. A low, sluttish woman. 3. A kind of wooden box, used in salt works for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling pans.
DRAB, *n.* [Fr. *drap.*] A kind of thick woolen cloth.
DRAB, *a.* Being of a dun color, like the cloth so called.
DRAB, *v. i.* To associate with strumpets. *Beaumont.*
DRAB'BING, *ppr.* Keeping company with lewd women.
DRAB'BING, *n.* An associating with strumpets. *Beaumont.*
DRAB'BLE, *v. t.* To draggle; to make dirty by drawing in mud and water; to wet and befoul. *New England.*
DRAB'BLE, *v. i.* To fish for barbels with a long line.
DRAB'BLING, *a.* Drawing in mud or water; angling for barbels.
DRAB'BLING, *n.* A method of angling for barbels.
DRAB'LER, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a small additional sail, sometimes laced to the bottom of a bonnet on a square sail.
DRACHM. *See* DRACHMA, and DRAM.
DRAĊH'MA, *n.* [L.] 1. A Grecian coin, of the value of seven pence, three farthings, sterling, or nearly fourteen cents. 2. The eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains, or three scruples; a weight used by apothecaries, but usually written *dram.*
DRĀ'ĊO, *n.* 1. In *astronomy*, a constellation of the northern hemisphere. 2. A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds. 3. A genus of animals of two species.

DRA-CON'TIC, *a.* [L. *draco.*] In *astronomy*, belonging to that space of time in which the moon performs one entire revolution.

DRA-CUN'CU-LUS, *n.* 1. In *botany*, a plant, a species of *arum.*—2. In *medicine*, a long, slender worm, bred in the muscular parts of the arms and legs, called *Guinea worm.*

† DRAD, *a.* Terrible. This was also the old pret. of *dread.*

DRÄFF, *n.* [D. *draf*, *droef.*] Refuse; lees; dregs; the wash given to swine, or grains to cows; waste matter. *Dryden.*

DRÄF'FISH, *a.* Worthless.

DRÄF'FY, *a.* Dreggy; waste; worthless.

DRÄFT, *n.* [corrupted from *draught.*] 1. A drawing. In this sense, *draught* is perhaps most common. 2. A drawing of men from a military band; a selecting or detaching of soldiers from an army, or any part of it, or from a military post. 3. An order from one man to another directing the payment of money; a bill of exchange. 4. A drawing of lines for a plan; a figure described on paper; delineation; sketch; plan delineated. 5. Depth of water necessary to float a ship. 6. A writing composed. *See* DRAUGHT.

DRÄFT, *v. t.* 1. To draw the outline; to delineate. 2. To compose and write; as, to *draft* a memorial or a lease. 3. To draw men from a military band or post; to select; to detach. 4. To draw men from any company, collection or society.

DRÄFT'-HORSE, *n.* A horse employed in drawing, *particularly* in drawing heavy loads, or in ploughing.

DRÄFT'-OX, *n.* An ox employed in drawing.

DRÄFT'ED, *pp.* Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRÄFT'ING, *ppr.* Drawing; delineating; detaching.

DRÄFTS, *n.* A game played on checkers.

DRAG, *v. t.* [Sax. *dragan.*] 1. To pull; to haul; to draw along the ground by main force; *applied particularly* to drawing heavy things with labor, along the ground or other surface. 2. To break land by drawing a drag or harrow over it; to harrow. 3. To draw along slowly or heavily; to draw any thing burdensome. 4. To draw along in contempt, as unworthy to be carried. 5. To pull or haul about roughly and forcibly.—In *seamen's language*, to *drag* an anchor, is to draw or trail it along the bottom when loosened, or when the anchor will not hold the ship.

DRAG, *v. i.* 1. To hang so low as to trail on the ground. 2. To fish with a drag. 3. To be drawn along; as, the anchor *drags.* 4. To be moved slowly; to proceed heavily. 5. To hang or grate on the floor, as a door.

DRAG, *n.* 1. Something to be drawn along the ground, as a net or a hook. 2. A particular kind of harrow. 3. A car; a low cart.—4. In *sea-language*, a machine consisting of a sharp square frame of iron, encircled with a net. 5. Whatever is drawn; a boat in tow; whatever serves to retard a ship's way.

DRAGGED, *pp.* Drawn on the ground; drawn with labor or force; drawn along slowly and heavily; raked with a drag or harrow.

DRAG'GING, *ppr.* Drawing on the ground; drawing with labor or by force; drawing slowly or heavily; raking with a drag.

DRAG'GLE, *v. t.* To wet and dirty by drawing on the ground or mud, or on wet grass; to drabble.

DRAG'GLE, *v. i.* To be drawn on the ground; to become wet or dirty by being drawn on the mud or wet grass.

DRAG'GLE-TAIL, *n.* A slut. *Sherwood.*

DRAG'GLED, *pp.* Drawn on the ground; wet or dirtied by being drawn on the ground or mire.

DRAG'GLING, *ppr.* Drawing on the ground; making dirty by drawing on the ground or wet grass.

DRAG'MAN, *n.* A fisherman that uses a drag-net.

DRAG'-NET, *n.* A net to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish. *Dryden.*

DRAG'O-MAN, DRŌG'MAN, *n.* [It. *dragomanno.*] An interpreter; *a term in general use in the Levant and other parts of the East.*

DRAG'ON, *n.* [L. *draco.*] 1. A kind of winged serpent much celebrated in the romances of the middle ages. 2. A fiery, shooting meteor, or imaginary serpent. 3. A fierce, violent person, male or female. 4. A constellation of the northern hemisphere. [*See* DRACO.]—In *Scripture*, *dragon* seems sometimes to signify a large marine fish or serpent.

DRAG'ON, *n.* A genus of animals, the *draco.*

DRAG'O-NET, *n.* 1. A little dragon. *Spenser.* 2. A fish with a slender round body.

DRAG'ON-FISH, *n.* A species of *trachinus.*

DRAG'ON-FLY, *n.* A genus of insects, the *libella.*

DRAG'ON-ISH, *a.* In the form of a dragon; dragonlike.

DRAG'ON-LIKE, *a.* Like a dragon; fiery; furious.

DRAG'ONS, *n.* A genus of plants, the *dracontium.*

DRAG'ON'S-BLOOD, *n.* [Sax. *dracan-blod.*] A resinous substance, or red juice, extracted from the *dracæna draco.*

DRAG'ON'S-HEAD, *n.* A genus of plants, the *dracocephalum.*—*Dragon's Head* and *Tail*, in *astronomy*, are the nodes of the planets.

DRAG'ON-SHELL, *n.* A species of concamerated patella or limpet.

DRAG'ON'S-WA'TER, *n.* A plant, the African *arum.*

DRAG'ON'S-WORT, *n.* A plant, a species of *artemisia.*

DRAG'ON-TREE, *n.* A species of palm.

DRA-GOON', *n.* [Fr. *dragon.*] A soldier or musketeer who serves on horseback or on foot, as occasion may require. Their arms are a sword, a musket and a bayonet.

DRA-GOON', *v. t.* 1. To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers. 2. To enslave or reduce to subjection by soldiers. 3. To harass; to persecute; to compel to submit by violent measures; to force.

DRAG-OON-ĀDE', *n.* The abandoning of a place to the rage of soldiers. *Burnet.*

DRA-GOON'ED, (dra-goond') *pp.* Abandoned to the violence of soldiers; persecuted; harassed.

DRA-GOON'ING, *ppr.* Abandoning to the rage of soldiers; persecuting; harassing; vexing.

† DRAIL, *v. t.* To trail. *More.*

† DRAIL, *v. i.* To draggle. *South.*

DRAIN, *v. t.* [Sax. *drehnigean.*] 1. To filter; to cause to pass through some porous substance. 2. To empty or clear of liquor, by causing the liquor to drop or run off slowly. 3. To make dry; to exhaust of water or other liquor, by causing it to flow off in channels, or through porous substances. 4. To empty; to exhaust; to draw off gradually.

DRAIN, *v. i.* 1. To flow off gradually. 2. To be emptied of liquor by flowing or dropping; as, let the vessel stand and *drain*; let the cloth hang and *drain.*

DRAIN, *n.* A channel through which water or other liquid flows off; *particularly*, a trench or ditch to convey water from wet land; a water-course; a sewer; a sink.

DRĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being drained. *Sherwood.*

DRĀIN'AGE, *n.* A draining; a gradual flowing off of any liquid.

DRAINED, *pp.* Emptied of water or other liquor by a gradual discharge, flowing or dropping; exhausted; drawn off.

DRĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Emptying of water or other liquor by filtration or flowing in small channels.

DRAKE, *n.* [G. *enterich.*] 1. The male of the duck kind. 2. [L. *draco*, dragon.] A small piece of artillery. 3. The drake-fly.

DRAM, *n.* [contracted from *drachma.*] 1. Among *druggists* and *physicians*, a weight of the eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains.—In *avoirdupois weight*, the sixteenth part of an ounce. 2. A small quantity. 3. As much spirituous liquor as is drank at once. *Swift.* 4. Spirit; distilled liquor.

DRAM, *v. i.* To drink drams; to indulge in the use of ardent spirit. [*A low word.*]

DRAM'-DRINK-ER, *n.* One who habitually drinks spirits.

* DRÄ'MA, or DRĀ'MA, *n.* [Gr. δραμα.] A poem or composition representing a picture of human life, and accommodated to action. The principal species of the drama are tragedy and comedy; inferior species are tragi-comedy, opera, &c.

DRA-MAT'IC, DRA-MAT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the drama; represented by action; theatrical; not narrative.

DRA-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By representation; in the manner of the drama. *Dryden.*

DRAM'A-TIST, *n.* The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays. *Burnet.*

DRAM'A-TIZE, *v. t.* To compose in the form of the drama; or to give to a composition the form of a play.

DRANK, *pret.* and *pp.* of *drink.*

DRANK, *n.* A term for wild oats. *Encyc.*

† DRAPE, *v. t.* [Fr. *draper.*] To make cloth; also, to banter.

DRĀ'PER, *n.* [Fr. *drapier.*] One who sells cloth; a dealer in cloths.

DRĀ'PER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *draperie.*] 1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth. 2. Cloth; stuffs of wool.—3. In *sculpture* and *painting*, the representation of the clothing or dress of human figures; also, tapestry, hangings, curtains, &c.

† DRĀ'PET, *n.* Cloth; coverlet.

DRAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. δραστικος.] Powerful; acting with strength or violence; efficacious.

DRÄUGH. *See* DRAFF.

DRÄUGHT, (dräft) *n.* 1. The act of drawing. 2. The quality of being drawn. 3. The drawing of liquor into the mouth and throat; the act of drinking. 4. The quantity of liquor drank at once. 5. The act of delineating, or that which is delineated; a representation by lines, as the figure of a house, a machine, a fort, &c., described on paper. 6. Representation by picture; figure painted or drawn by the pencil. 7. The act of drawing a net; a sweeping for fish. 8. That which is taken by sweeping with a net. 9. The drawing or bending of a bow; the

act of shooting with a bow and arrow. 10. The act of drawing men from a military band, army or post; also, the forces drawn; a detachment. [*See* DRAFT.] 11. A sink or drain. *Matt.* xv. 12. An order for the payment of money; a bill of exchange. [*See* DRAFT.] 13. The depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden. 14. In *England*, a small allowance on weighable goods, made by the king to the importer, or by the seller to the buyer, to insure full weight. 15. A sudden attack or drawing on an enemy. 16. A writing composed. 17. *Draughts*, a kind of game resembling chess.

DRAUGHT, (draft) *v. t.* To draw out; to call forth. *See* DRAFT.

DRAUGHT'-HOOKS, *n.* Large hooks of iron fixed on the cheeks of a cannon carriage, two on each side.

DRAUGHT'-HORSE, *n.* A horse used in drawing a plough, cart or other carriage, as distinguished from a *saddle-horse*.

DRAUGHT'-HOUSE, *n.* A house for the reception of filth or waste matter.

DRAUGHTS'MAN, (drafts'man) *n.* 1. A man who draws writings or designs, or one who is skilled in such drawings. 2. One who drinks drams; a tippler.

† DRAVE. The old participle of *drive*; now *drove*.

DRAW, *v. t.*; pret. *drew*; pp. *drawn*. [Sax. *dragan*; L. *traho*.] 1. To pull along; to haul; to cause to move forward by force applied in advance of the thing moved, or at the fore-end, as by a rope or chain. 2. To pull out; to unsheathe. Hence, *to draw the sword*, is to wage war. 3. To bring by compulsion; to cause to come. 4. To pull up or out; to raise from any depth. 5. To suck. 6. To attract; to cause to move or tend towards itself. 7. To attract; to cause to turn towards itself; to engage. 8. To inhale; take air into the lungs. 9. To pull or take from a spit. 10. To take from a cask or vat; to cause or to suffer a liquid to run out. 11. To take a liquid from the body; to let out. 12. To take from an oven. 13. To cause to slide, as a curtain, either in closing or unclosing; to open or unclose and discover, or to close and conceal. 14. To extract. 15. To produce; to bring, as an agent or efficient cause. 16. To move gradually or slowly; to extend. 17. To lengthen; to extend in length. 18. To utter in a lingering manner. 19. To run or extend, by marking or forming. 20. To represent by lines drawn on a plain surface; to form a picture or image. 21. To describe; to represent by words. 22. To represent in fancy; to image in the mind. 23. To derive; to have or receive from some source, cause or donor. 24. To deduce. 25. To allure; to entice; to lead by persuasion or moral influence; to excite to motion. 26. To lead, as a motive; to induce to move. 27. To induce; to persuade; to attract towards. 28. To win; to gain. *Shak.* 29. To receive or take, as from a fund. 30. To bear; to produce. 31. To extort; to force out. 32. To wrest; to distort. 33. To compose; to write in due form; to form in writing. 34. To take out of a box or wheel, as tickets in a lottery. 35. To receive or gain by drawing. 36. To extend; to stretch. 37. To sink into the water; or to require a certain depth of water for floating. 38. To bend. 39. To eviscerate; to pull out the bowels. 40. To withdraw; [*not used.*] *Shak.*

To draw back, to receive back, as duties on goods for exportation.—*To draw in.* 1. To collect; to apply to any purpose by violence. 2. To contract; to pull to a smaller compass; to pull back. 3. To entice, allure or inveigle. —*To draw off.* 1. To draw from or away; also, to withdraw; to abstract. 2. To draw or take from; to cause to flow from. 3. To extract by distillation.—*To draw on.* 1. To allure; to entice; to persuade or cause to follow. 2. To occasion; to invite; to bring on; to cause.—*To draw over.* 1. To raise, or cause to come over, as in a still. 2. To persuade or induce to revolt from an opposing party, and to join one's own party.—*To draw out.* 1. To lengthen; to stretch by force; to extend. 2. To beat or hammer out; to extend or spread by beating, as a metal. 3. To lengthen in time; to protract; to cause to continue. 4. To cause to issue forth; to draw off; as liquor from a cask. 5. To extract, as the spirit of a substance. 6. To bring forth; to pump out by questioning or address; to cause to be declared or brought to light. 7. To induce by motive; to call forth. 8. To detach; to separate from the main body. 9. To range in battle; to array in a line.—*To draw together*, to collect or be collected.—*To draw up.* 1. To raise; to lift; to elevate. 2. To form in order of battle; to array. 3. To compose in due form, as a writing; to form in writing.

DRAW, *v. i.* 1. To pull; to exert strength in drawing. 2. To act as a weight. 3. To shrink; to contract into a smaller compass. 4. To move; to advance. 5. To be filled or inflated with wind, so as to press on and advance a ship in her course. 6. To unsheathe a sword. 7. To use or practice the art of delineating figures. 8. To collect the matter of an ulcer or abscess; to cause to suppurate; to excite to inflammation, maturation and discharge.

To draw back. 1. To retire; to move back; to withdraw. 2. To renounce the faith; to apostatize.—*To draw near* or *nigh*, to approach; to come near.—*To draw off*, to retire; to retreat.—*To draw on.* 1. To advance; to approach. 2. To gain on; to approach in pursuit. 3. To demand payment by an order or bill, called a *draught*.—*To draw up*, to form in regular order.

DRAW, *n.* 1. The act of drawing. 2. The lot or chance drawn.

DRAW'A-BLE, *a.* That may be drawn. *More.*

DRAW'BACK, *n.* Money or an amount paid back or remitted.—2. In a *popular sense*, any loss of advantage, or deduction from profit.

DRAW'-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge which may be drawn up or let down to admit or hinder communication.

DRAW'-NET, *n.* A net for catching the larger sorts of fowls, made of pack-thread, with wide meshes.

DRAW'-WELL, *n.* A deep well, from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole.

DRAW'EE, *n.* The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn; the payer of a bill of exchange.

DRAW'ER, *n.* 1. One who draws or pulls; one who takes water from a well; one who draws liquors from a cask. 2. That which draws or attracts, or has the power of attraction. 3. He who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money. 4. A sliding box in a case or table, which is drawn at pleasure. 5. *Drawers*, in the *plural*, a close, under garment, worn on the lower limbs.

DRAW'ING, *ppr.* Pulling; hauling; attracting; delineating.

DRAW'ING, *n.* 1. The act of pulling, hauling or attracting. 2. The act of representing the appearance or figures of objects on a plain surface, by means of lines and shades, as with a pencil, crayon, pen, compasses, &c.; delineation.

DRAW'ING-MAS'TER, *n.* One who teaches the art of drawing.

DRAW'ING-ROOM, *n.* 1. A room appropriated for the reception of company; a room in which distinguished personages hold levees, or private persons receive parties. 2. The company assembled in a drawing room.

DRAWL, *v. t.* [D. *draalen*.] To utter words in a slow, lengthened tone.

DRAWL, *v. i.* To speak with slow utterance.

DRAWL, *n.* A lengthened utterance of the voice.

DRAWL'ING, *ppr.* Uttering words slowly.

DRAWN, *pp.* 1. Pulled; hauled; allured; attracted; delineated; extended; extracted; derived; deduced; written. 2. Equal, where each party takes his own stake. 3. Having equal advantage, and neither party a victory. 4. With a sword drawn. 5. Moved aside, as a curtain; unclosed, or closed. 6. Eviscerated. 7. Induced, as by a motive.—*Drawn and quartered*, drawn on a sled, and cut into quarters.

DRAY, *n.* [Sax. *dræge*.] 1. A low cart or carriage on wheels, drawn by a horse. 2. A sled.

DRĀY'-CART, *n.* A dray.

DRĀY'-HORSE, *n.* A horse used for drawing a dray.

DRĀY'-MAN, *n.* A man who attends a dray.

DRĀY'-PLOUGH, *n.* A particular kind of plough.

DRAZ'EL, (draz'l) *n.* A dirty woman; a slut. [This is a vulgar word; in *New England* pronounced *drŏz'l*.]

DREAD, (dred) *n.* [Sax. *dræd*.] 1. Great fear or apprehension of evil or danger. 2. Awe; fear united with respect. 3. Terror. 4. The cause of fear; the person or the thing dreaded.

DREAD, (dred) *a.* Exciting great fear or apprehension. *Shak.* 2. Terrible; frightful. *Shak.* 3. Awful; venerable in the highest degree.

DREAD, (dred) *v. t.* To fear in a great degree.

DREAD, *v. i.* To be in great fear.

DREAD'A-BLE, *a.* That is to be dreaded.

DREAD'ED, *pp.* Feared.

DREAD'ER, *n.* One that fears, or lives in fear. *Swift.*

DREAD'FUL, (dred'ful) *a.* 1. Impressing great fear; terrible; formidable. 2. Awful; venerable.

DREAD'FUL-LY, *adv.* Terribly; in a manner to be dreaded.

DREAD'FUL-NESS, *n.* Terribleness; the quality of being dreadful; frightfulness.

DREAD'LESS, *a.* Fearless; bold; not intimidated; undaunted; free from fear or terror; intrepid.

DREAD'LESS-NESS, *n.* Fearlessness; undauntedness; freedom from fear or terror; boldness.

DRĒAM, *n.* [D. *droom*.] 1. The thought or series of thoughts of a person in sleep.—2. In *Scripture*, *dreams* were sometimes impressions on the minds of sleeping persons, made by divine agency. 3. A vain fancy; a wild conceit; an unfounded suspicion.

DRĒAM, *v. i.*; pret. *dreamed*, or *dreamt*. [D. *droomen*.] 1. To have ideas or images in the mind, in the state of sleep. 2. To think; to imagine. 3. To think idly. 4. To be sluggish; to waste time in vain thoughts.

DRĒAM, *v. t.* To see in a dream. *Dryden.*
DRĒAM'ER, *n.* 1. One who dreams. 2. A fanciful man; a visionary; one who forms or entertains vain schemes. 3. A man lost in wild imagination; a mope; a sluggard.
DRĒAM'FUL, *a.* Full of dreams. *Johnson.*
DRĒAM'ING, *ppr.* Having thoughts or ideas in sleep.
DRĒAM'ING-LY, *adv.* Sluggishly; negligently. *Huloet.*
DRĒAM'LESS, *a.* Free from dreams. *Camden.*
DREAMT, (dremt) *pp.* From *dream.*
† DRĒAR, *n.* Dread; dismalness. *Spenser.*
DRĒAR, *a.* [Sax. *dreorig.*] Dismal; gloomy with solitude.
† DRĒAR'I-HEAD, *n.* Dismalness; gloominess. *Spenser.*
DRĒAR'I-LY, *adv.* Gloomily; dismally. *Spenser.*
† DRĒAR'I-MENT, *n.* Dismalness; terror.
DRĒAR'I-NESS, *n.* Dismalness; gloomy solitude.
DRĒAR'Y, *a.* [Sax. *dreorig.*] 1. Dismal; gloomy. 2. Sorrowful; distressing.
DREDGE, *n.* [Fr. *drege.*] 1. A dragnet for taking oysters, &c. 2. A mixture of oats and barley sown together.
DREDGE, *v. t.* To take, catch or gather with a dredge.
DREDGE, *v. t.* To sprinkle flour on roast meat.
DREDG'ER, *n.* One who fishes with a dredge; also, an utensil for scattering flour on meat while roasting.
DREDG'ING-BOX, *n.* A box used for dredging meat.
DREDG'ING-MA-CHINE, *n.* An engine used to take up mud or gravel from the bottom of rivers, docks, &c.
† DREE, *v. t.* [Sax. *dreah.*] To suffer. *Ray.*
DREE, *a.* Long in continuance; tedious. *North of England.*
DREG-GI-NESS, *n.* Fullness of dregs or lees; foulness; feculence.
DREG'GISH, *a.* Full of dregs; foul with lees; feculent.
DREG'GY, *a.* Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; muddy; feculent.
DREGS, *n. plu.* [Sw. *drägg.*] 1. The sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; feculence; any foreign matter of liquors that subsides to the bottom of a vessel. 2. Waste or worthless matter; dross; sweepings; refuse.
DRĒIN. *See* DRAIN.
DRENCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *drencean.*] 1. To wet thoroughly; to soak; to fill or cover with water or other liquid. 2. To saturate with drink. 3. To purge violently.
DRENCH, *n.* A draught; a swill; also, a portion of medicine to purge a beast, particularly a horse.
DRENCHED, *pp.* Soaked; thoroughly wet; purged with a dose.
DRENCH'ER, *n.* One who wets or steeps; one who gives a drench to a beast.
DRENCH'ING, *ppr.* Wetting thoroughly; soaking; purging.
† DRENT, *pp.* Drenched. *Spenser.*
DRESS, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dressed*, or *drest.* [Fr. *dresser.*] 1. To make straight or a straight line; to adjust to a right line. 2. To adjust; to put in good order. 3. To put in good order, as a wounded limb; to cleanse a wound, and to apply medicaments. 4. To prepare, *in a general sense*; to put in the condition desired; to make suitable or fit. 5. To curry, rub and comb. 6. To put the body in order, or in a suitable condition; to put on clothes. 7. To put on rich garments; to adorn; to deck; to embellish.—*To dress up*, is to clothe pompously or elegantly.
DRESS, *v. i.* 1. To arrange in a line. 2. To pay particular regard to dress or raiment.
DRESS, *n.* 1. That which is used as the covering or ornament of the body; clothes; garments; habit. 2. A suit of clothes. 3. Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony. 4. Skill in adjusting dress, or the practice of wearing elegant clothing.
DRESSED, *pp.* Adjusted; made straight; put in order; prepared; trimmed; tilled; clothed; adorned; attired.
DRESS'ER, *n.* 1. One who dresses; one who is employed in putting on clothes and adorning another; one who is employed in preparing, trimming or adjusting any thing. 2. [Fr. *dressoir.*] A side-board; a table or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use.
DRESS'ING, *ppr.* Adjusting to a line; putting in order; preparing; clothing; embellishing; cultivating.
DRESS'ING, *n.* 1. Raiment; attire. *B. Jonson.* 2. That which is used as an application to a wound or sore. 3. That which is used in preparing land for a crop; manure spread over land.—4. In *popular language*, correction; a flogging, or beating.
DRESS'ING-ROOM, *n.* An appartment appropriated for dressing the person.
DRESS'-MĀ-KER, *n.* A maker of gowns, or similar garments; a mantua-maker.
DRESS'Y, *a.* Showy in dress; wearing rich or showy dresses.
DREST, *pp.* of *dress.*
DREŪL, *v. i.* To emit saliva; to suffer saliva to issue and flow down from the mouth.
DRIB, *v. t.* To crop or cut off; to defalcate. *Dryden.*
DRIB, *n.* A drop. *Swift.*
DRIB'BLE, *v. i.* 1. To fall in drops or small drops, or in a quick succession of drops. 2. To slaver as a child or an idiot. 3. To fall weakly and slowly.
DRIB'BLE, *v. t.* To throw down in drops. *Swift.*
DRIB'BLET, *n.* [W. *rhib.*] A small piece or part; a small sum; odd money in a sum.
DRIB'BLING, *ppr.* Falling in drops or small drops.
DRIB'BLING, *n.* A falling in drops.
DRĪED, *pp.* of *dry.* Free from moisture or sap.
DRĪ'ER, *n.* That which has the quality of drying; that which may expel or absorb moisture; a desiccative.
DRIFT, *n.* [Dan. *drift.*] 1. That which is driven by wind or water. 2. A heap of any matter driven together. 3. A driving; a force impelling or urging forward; impulse; overbearing power or influence. 4. Course of any thing; tendency; aim; main force. 5. Any thing driven by force. 6. A shower; a number of things driven at once. —7. In *mining*, a passage cut between shaft and shaft; a passage within the earth.—8. In *navigation*, the angle which the line of a ship's motion makes with the nearest meridian, when she drives with her side to the wind and waves. 9. The *drift* of a current is its angle and velocity.
DRIFT, *v. i.* 1. To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; to be driven into heaps. 2. To float or be driven along by a current of water.
DRIFT, *v. t.* To drive into heaps.
DRIFT'ED, *pp.* Driven along; driven into heaps.
DRIFT'ING, *ppr.* Driving by force; driving into heaps.
DRIFT'-SAIL, *n.* In *navigation*, a sail used under water, veered out right ahead by sheets.
DRIFT'-WAY, *n.* A common way for driving cattle in.
DRIFT'-WIND, *n.* A driving wind; a wind that drives things into heaps.
DRILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *thirlian*; G. and D. *drillen.*] 1. To pierce with a drill; to perforate by turning a sharp-pointed instrument of a particular form; to bore and make a hole by turning an instrument. 2. To draw on; to entice; to amuse and put off. 3. To draw on from step to step. 4. To draw through; to drain.—5. In a *military sense*, to teach and train raw soldiers to their duty, by frequent exercise.—6. In *husbandry*, to sow grain in rows, drills or channels.
DRILL, *v. i.* 1. To sow in drills. 2. To flow gently. 3. To muster for exercise. *Beaumont.*
DRILL, *n.* 1. A pointed instrument, used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances. 2. An ape or baboon. 3. The act of training soldiers to their duty. 4. A small stream; now called a *rill.*—5. In *husbandry*, a row of grain, sowed by a drill-plough.
DRILLED, *pp.* Bored or perforated with a drill; exercised; sown in rows.
DRILL'ING, *ppr.* Boring with a drill; training to military duty; sowing in drills.
DRILL-PLOUGH, *n.* A plough for sowing grain in drills.
DRINK, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *drank.* Old pret. and pp. *drunk*; pp. *drunken.* [Sax. *drincan*, *drican*, *drycian.*] 1. To swallow liquor, for quenching thirst or other purpose. 2. To take spirituous liquors to excess; to be intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors; to be a habitual drunkard. 3. To feast; to be entertained with liquors.—*To drink to*, to salute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking first. 2. To wish well to, in the act of taking the cup.
DRINK, *v. t.* 1. To swallow, as liquids; to receive, as a fluid, into the stomach. 2. To suck in; to absorb; to imbibe. 3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to see. 4. To take in air; to inhale.
To drink down, is to act on by drinking; to reduce or subdue. *Shak.*—*To drink off*, to drink the whole at a draught.—*To drink in*, to absorb; to take or receive into any inlet.—*To drink up*, to drink the whole.—*To drink health*, or *to the health*, a customary civility in which a person at taking a glass or cup, expresses his respect or kind wishes for another.
DRINK, *n.* Liquor to be swallowed; any fluid to be taken into the stomach.
DRINK'A-BLE, *a.* That may be drank; fit or suitable for drink; potable.
DRINK'A-BLE, *n.* A liquor that may be drank.
DRINK'ER, *n.* One who drinks, particularly one who practices drinking spirituous liquors to excess; a drunkard; a tippler.
DRINK'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing liquor; sucking in; absorbing.
DRINK'ING, *n.* 1. The act of swallowing liquors, or of absorbing. 2. The practice of drinking to excess.
DRINK'ING-HORN, *n.* A horn cup, such as our rude ancestors used.
DRINK'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house frequented by tipplers; an alehouse.
DRINK'LESS, *a.* Destitute of drink. *Chaucer.*
DRINK'-MON'EY, *n.* Money given to buy liquor for drink.
DRIP, *v. i.* [Sax. *drypan*, *driopan*, *dropian.*] 1. To fall in drops. 2. To have any liquid falling from it in drops.
DRIP, *v. t.* To let fall in drops.

DRIP, *n.* 1. A falling in drops, or that which falls in drops. 2. The edge of a roof; the eaves; a large flat member of the cornice.

DRIP'PING, *ppr.* Falling or letting fall in drops.

DRIP'PING, *n.* The fat which falls from meat in roasting; that which falls in drops.

DRIP'PING-PAN, *n.* A pan for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting.

† DRIP'PLE, *a.* Weak or rare.

DRIVE, *v. t.*; pret. *drove*, [formerly *drave*;] pp. *driven*. [Sax. *drifan*.] 1. To impel or urge forward by force; to force; to move by physical force. 2. To compel or urge forward by other means than absolute physical force, or by means that compel the will. 3. To chase; to hunt. 4. To impel a team of horses or oxen to move forward, and to direct their course; hence, to guide or regulate the course of the carriage drawn by them. 5. To impel to greater speed. 6. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it. 7. To force; to compel; in a general sense. 8. To hurry on inconsiderately; often with *on*. In this sense it is more generally intransitive. 9. To distress; to straighten. 10. To impel by the influence of passion. 11. To urge; to press. 12. To impel by moral influence; to compel. 13. To carry on; to prosecute; to keep in motion. 14. To make light by motion or agitation.

To drive away, to force to remove to a distance; to expel; to dispel; to scatter.—*To drive off*, to compel to remove from a place; to expel; to drive to a distance.—*To drive out*, to expel.

DRIVE, *v. i.* 1. To be forced along; to be impelled; to be moved by any physical force or agent. 2. To rush and press with violence. 3. To pass in a carriage. 4. To aim at or tend to; to urge towards a point; to make an effort to reach or obtain. 5. To aim a blow; to strike at with force.—*Drive*, in all its senses, implies forcible or violent action. It is opposed to *lead*.

DRIVE, *n.* Passage in a carriage. *Boswell.*

DRIV'EL, (driv'l) *v. i.* 1. To slaver; to let spittle drop or flow from the mouth, like a child, idiot or dotard. 2. To be weak or foolish; to dote. *Dryden.*

DRIV'EL, *n.* 1. Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth. 2. A driveler; a fool; an idiot; [*not used.*]

DRIV'EL-ER, *n.* A slaverer; a slabberer; an idiot; a fool.

DRIV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Slavering; foolish.

DRIV'EN, (driv'n) *pp.* Urged forward by force; impelled to move; constrained by necessity. As a *noun*, folly.

DRIV'ER, *n.* 1. One who drives; the person or thing that urges or compels any thing else to move. 2. The person who drives beasts. 3. The person who drives a carriage; one who conducts a team. 4. A large sail occasionally set on the mizzen-yard or gaff, the foot being extended over the stern by a boom.

DRIV'ING, *ppr.* Urging forward by force; impelling.

DRIV'ING, *n.* 1. The act of impelling. 2. Tendency.

DRIZ'ZLE, *v. i.* [G. *rieseln.*] To rain in small drops; to fall as water from the clouds in very fine particles.

DRIZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To shed in small drops or particles.

DRIZ'ZLE, *n.* A small rain.

DRIZ'ZLED, *pp.* Shed or thrown down in small drops or particles.

DRIZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Falling in fine drops or particles; shedding in small drops or particles.

DRIZ'ZLING, *n.* The falling of rain or snow in small drops.

DRIZ'ZLY, *a.* Shedding small rain, or small particles of snow.

DRŌG'MAN. *See* DRAGOMAN.

DROIL, *v. i.* [D. *druilen.*] To work sluggishly or slowly; to plod; [*not much used.*] *Spenser.*

DROIL, *n.* A mope; a drone; a sluggard; a drudge; [*l. u.*]

DRŌLL, *a.* [Fr. *drôle.*] Odd; merry; facetious; comical.

DRŌLL, *n.* 1. One whose occupation or practice is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jester; a buffoon. 2. A farce; something exhibited to raise mirth or sport.

DRŌLL, *v. i.* To jest; to play the buffoon. *South.*

DRŌLL, *v. t.* To cheat. *L'Estrange.*

DRŌLL'ER, *n.* A jester; a buffoon. *Glanville.*

DRŌLL'ER-Y, *n.* 1. Sportive tricks; buffoonery; comical stories; gestures, manners or tales adapted to raise mirth. 2. A puppet-show. *Shak.*

DRŌLL'ING, *n.* Low wit; buffoonery.

DRŌLL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a jesting manner.

DRŌLL'ISH, *a.* Somewhat droll.

DRŌM'E-DA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *dromadaire.*] A species of camel, called also the *Arabian camel*, with one bunch or protuberance on the back, in distinction from the *Bactrian camel*, which has two bunches.

DRONE, *n.* [Sax. *drane*, *dræn.*] 1. The male of the honey bee. It is smaller than the queen bee, but larger than the working bee. 2. An idler; a sluggard; one who earns nothing by industry. 3. A humming or low sound, or the instrument of humming. 4. The largest tube of the bagpipe, which emits a continued deep note.

DRONE, *v. i.* 1. To live in idleness. 2. To give a low, heavy, dull sound. *Dryden.*

DRŌNE'-FLY, *n.* A two-winged insect, resembling the drone-bee.

DRŌN'ING, *ppr.* Living in idleness; giving a dull sound.

DRŌN'ISH, *a.* Idle; sluggish; lazy; indolent; inactive; slow. *Rowe.*

DRŌN'ISH-NESS, *n.* Laziness; inactivity.

DROOP, *v. i.* [Sax. *drepan.*] 1. To sink or hang down; to lean downwards, as a body that is weak or languishing 2. To languish from grief or other cause. 3. To fail or sink; to decline. 4. To faint; to grow weak; to be dispirited.

DROOP'ING, *ppr.* Sinking; hanging or leaning downward; declining; languishing; failing.

DROP, *n.* [Sax. *dropa.*] 1. A small portion of any fluid in a spherical form, which falls at once from any body, or a globule of any fluid which is pendent, as if about to fall; a small portion of water falling in rain. 2. A diamond hanging from the ear; an earring; something hanging in the form of a drop. 3. A very small quantity of liquor. 4. The part of a gallows which sustains the criminal before he is executed, and which is suddenly dropped.

DROPS, *n. plu.* In *medicine*, a liquid remedy, the dose of which is regulated by a certain number of drops.

DROP, *v. t.* [Sax. *dropian.*] 1. To pour or let fall in small portions or globules, as a fluid; to distill. 2. To let fall, as any substance. 3. To let go; to dismiss; to lay aside; to quit; to leave; to permit to subside. 4. To utter slightly, briefly or casually. 5. To insert indirectly, incidentally, or by way of digression. 6. To lay aside; to dismiss from possession. 7. To leave. 8. To set down and leave. 9. To quit; to suffer to cease. 10. To let go; to dismiss from association. 11. To suffer to end or come to nothing. 12. To bedrop; to speckle; to variegate, as if by sprinkling with drops. 13. To lower.

DROP, *v. i.* 1. To distill; to fall in small portions, globules or drops, as a liquid. 2. To let drops fall; to discharge itself in drops. 3. To fall; to descend suddenly or abruptly. 4. To fall spontaneously. 5. To die, or to die suddenly. 6. To come to an end; to cease; to be neglected and come to nothing. 7. To come unexpectedly; with *in* or *into*. 8. To fall short of a mark; [*not usual.*] 9. To fall lower. 10. To be deep in extent.

To drop astern, in *seamen's language*, is to pass or move towards the stern; to move back; or to slacken the velocity of a vessel to let another pass beyond her.—*To drop down*, in *seamen's language*, is to sail, row or move down a river, or toward the sea.

DROP'-SE-RĒNE', *n.* [L. *gutta serena.*] A disease of the eye; *amaurosis*, or blindness from a diseased *retina*. *Milton.*

DROP'-STONE, *n.* Spar in the shape of drops.

DROP'-WORT, *n.* The name of a plant.

DROP'LET, *n.* A little drop. *Shak.*

DROPPED, *pp.* Let fall; distilled; laid aside; dismissed; let go; suffered to subside; sprinkled or variegated.

DROP'PING, *ppr.* Falling in globules; distilling; falling; laying aside; dismissing; quitting; suffering to rest or subside; variegating with ornaments like drops.

DROP'PING, *n.* 1. The act of dropping; a distilling; a falling. 2. That which drops.

DROP'PING-LY, *adv.* By drops. *Huloet.*

DROP'SI-CAL, *a.* 1. Diseased with dropsy; hydropical; inclined to the dropsy. 2. Partaking of the nature of the dropsy.

DROP'SIED, *a.* Diseased with dropsy. *Shak.*

DROP'SY, *n.* [L. *hydrops.*] In *medicine*, an unnatural collection of water, in any part of the body, proceeding from a greater effusion of serum by the exhalant arteries, than the absorbents take up.

DROSS, *n.* [Sax. *dros.*] 1. The recrement or despumation of metals; the scum or extraneous matter of metals, thrown off in the process of melting. 2. Rust; crust of metals; an incrustation formed on metals by oxydation. 3. Waste matter; refuse; any worthless matter separated from the better part; impure matter.

DROSS'I-NESS, *n.* Foulness; rust; impurity; a state of being drossy. *Boyle.*

DROSS'Y, *a.* 1. Like dross; pertaining to dross. 2. Full of dross; abounding with scorious or recrementitious matter. 3. Worthless; foul; impure.

† DROTCH'EL, *n.* An idle wench; a sluggard.

DROUGHT, (drout) } *n.* [contracted from Sax. *drugothe*; D.
DROUTH, } *droogte*; from *drigan*, or *drygan*, to dry. The original word *drouth*, as written in the time of Bacon, is still in common use. 1. Dryness; want of rain or of water; *particularly*, dryness of the weather, which affects the earth, and prevents the growth of plants; aridness; aridity. 2. Dryness of the throat and mouth; thirst; want of drink.

DROUGHT'I-NESS, or DROUTH'I-NESS, *n.* A state of dryness of the weather; want of rain.

DROUGHT'Y, or DROUTH'Y, *a.* 1. Dry as the weather; arid; wanting rain. 2. Thirsty; dry; wanting drink.

†DROUM'Y, *a.* Troubled; dirty. *Bacon.* *Chaucer* has *drovy.*

DROVE, *pret.* of *drive.*

DROVE, *n.* [Sax. *draf.*] 1. A collection of cattle driven; a number of animals, as oxen, sheep or swine, driven in a body. 2. Any collection of irrational animals, moving or driving forward. 3. A crowd of people in motion. 4. A road for driving cattle; [*English.*]

†DRŌV'EN, *part.* from *drive.*

DRŌV'ER, *n.* 1. One who drives cattle or sheep to market. *Usually*, in *New England*, a man who makes it his business to purchase fat cattle and drive them to market. 2. A boat driven by the tide. *Spenser.*

DROWN, *v. t.* [Dan. *drugner.*] 1. To overwhelm in water; and, *appropriately*, to extinguish life by immersion in water or other fluid. 2. To overwhelm in water. 3. To overflow; to deluge; to inundate. 4. To immerse; to plunge and lose; to overwhelm. 5. To overwhelm; to overpower.

DROWN, *v. i.* To be suffocated in water or other fluid; to perish in water.

DROWNED, *pp.* Deprived of life by immersion in a fluid; overflowed; inundated; overwhelmed.

DROWN'ER, *n.* He or that which drowns.

DROWN'ING, *ppr.* Destroying life by submersion in a liquid; overflowing; overwhelming.

DROWSE, (drowz) *v. i.* [Old Belgic, *droosen.*] 1. To sleep imperfectly or unsoundly; to slumber; to be heavy with sleepiness. 2. To look heavy; to be heavy or dull.

DROWSE, *v. t.* To make heavy with sleep; to make dull or stupid. *Milton.*

†DROWS'I-HED, *n.* Sleepiness. *Spenser.*

DROWS'I-LY, *adv.* 1. Sleepily; heavily; in a dull, sleepy manner. 2. Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily.

DROWS'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep; disposition to sleep. 2. Sluggishness; sloth; idleness; inactivity.

DROWS'Y, *a.* 1. Inclined to sleep; sleepy; heavy with sleepiness; lethargic; comatose. 2. Dull; sluggish; stupid. 3. Disposing to sleep; lulling.

DROWS'Y-HEAD'ED, *a.* Heavy; having a sluggish disposition. *Fotherby.*

DRUB, *v. t.* [Sw. *drabba.*] To beat with a stick; to thrash; to cudgel.

DRUB, *n.* A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock.

DRUBBED, *pp.* Beat with a cudgel; beat soundly.

DRUB'BING, *ppr.* Beating with a cudgel; beating soundly.

DRUB'BING, *n.* A cudgeling; a sound beating.

DRUDGE, (druj) *v. i.* [Scot. *drug.*] To work hard; to labor in mean offices; to labor with toil and fatigue.

DRUDGE, *n.* One who works hard, or labors with toil and fatigue; one who labors hard in servile employments; a slave.

DRUDG'ER, *n.* 1. A drudge. 2. A drudging-box. *See* DREDGING-BOX.

DRUDG'ER-Y, *n.* Hard labor; toilsome work; ignoble toil; hard work in servile occupations.

DRUDG'ING, *ppr.* Laboring hard; toiling.

DRUDG'ING-BOX. *See* DREDGING-BOX.

DRUDG'ING-LY, *adv.* With labor and fatigue; laboriously.

DRUG, *n.* [Fr. *drogue.*] 1. The general name of substances used in medicine, sold by the druggist, and compounded by apothecaries and physicians; any substance, vegetable, animal or mineral, which is used in the composition or preparation of medicines. 2. Any commodity that lies on hand, or is not salable; an article of slow sale, or in no demand in market. 3. A *mortal drug*, or a *deadly drug*, is poison. 4. [Scot. *drug.*] A drudge.

DRUG, *v. i.* To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines.

DRUG, *v. t.* 1. To season with drugs or ingredients. 2. To tincture with something offensive.

†DRUG'GER, *n.* A druggist. *Burton.*

DRUG'GER-MAN. *See* DRAGOMAN.

DRUG'GET, *n.* [Fr. *droguet.*] A cloth or thin stuff of wool, or of wool and thread, corded or plain, usually plain.

DRUG'GIST, *n.* [Fr. *droguiste.*] One who deals in drugs; *properly*, one whose occupation is merely to buy and sell drugs, without compounding or preparation.—In *America*, the same person often carries on the business of the druggist and the apothecary.

†DRUG'STER, *n.* A druggist. *Boyle.*

DRŪ'ID, *n.* [Ir. *Draoi*, formerly *Drui*, a magician, a Druid.] A priest or minister of religion, among the ancient Celtic nations in Gaul, Britain and Germany.

DRU-ID'IC, DRU-ID'IC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to the Druids.

DRŪ'ID-ISM, *n.* The system of religion, philosophy and instruction taught by the Druids; or their doctrines, rites and ceremonies.

DRUM, *n.* [D. *trom, trommel.*] 1. A martial instrument of music, in form of a hollow cylinder, and covered at the ends with vellum, which is stretched or slackened at pleasure.—2. In *machinery*, a short cylinder revolving on an axis, generally for the purpose of turning several small wheels, by means of straps passing round its periphery.—3. The *drum of the ear*, the tympanum, or barrel of the ear; the hollow part of the ear, behind the membrane of the tympanum. 4. A round box containing figs.

DRUM, *v. i.* 1. To beat a drum with sticks; to beat or play a tune on a drum. 2. To beat with the fingers, as with drum-sticks; to beat with a rapid succession of strokes. 3. To beat, as the heart.

DRUM, *v. t.* To expel with beat of drum. *Military phrase.*

†DRUM'BLE, *v. i.* To drone; to be sluggish. *Shak.*

DRUM'-FISH, *n.* A fish, found on the coast of N. America.

†DRUM'LY, *a.* [W. *trom.*] Thick; stagnant; muddy.

DRUM'-MĀ-JOR, *n.* The chief or first drummer of a regiment.

DRUM'-MĀ-KER, *n.* One who makes drums.

DRUM'MER, *n.* One whose office is to beat the drum, in military exercises and marching; one who drums.

DRUM'-STICK, *n.* The stick with which a drum is beaten, or a stick shaped for the purpose of beating a drum.

DRUNK, *a.* 1. Intoxicated; inebriated; overwhelmed or overpowered by spirituous liquor; stupified or inflamed by the action of spirit on the stomach and brain. 2. Drenched, or saturated with moisture or liquor.

DRUNK'ARD, *n.* One given to ebriety or an excessive use of strong liquor; a person who habitually or frequently is drunk.

DRUNK'EN, (drunk'n) *a.* 1. Intoxicated; inebriated with strong liquor. 2. Given to drunkenness. 3. Saturated with liquor or moisture; drenched. 4. Proceeding from intoxication; done in a state of drunkenness.

DRUNK'EN-LY, *adv.* In a drunken manner. [*Little used.*]

DRUNK'EN-NESS, *n.* 1. Intoxication; inebriation; a state in which a person is overwhelmed or overpowered with spirituous liquors, so that his reason is disordered, and he reels or staggers in walking. 2. Habitual ebriety or intoxication. 3. Disorder of the faculties resembling intoxication by liquors; inflammation; frenzy; rage.

DRUPE, *n.* [L. *drupæ.*] In *botany*, a pulpy pericarp or fruit without valves, containing a nut or stone with a kernel, as the plum, peach, &c.

DRU-PA'CEOUS, *a.* 1. Producing drupes. 2. Pertaining to drupes; or consisting of drupes.

DRUSE, *n.* [G. *druse.*] Among *miners*, a cavity in a rock, having its interior surface studded with crystals, or filled with water.

DRŪ'SY, *a.* Abounding with very minute crystals.

DRY, *a.* [Sax. *dri*, *drig*, or *dryg.*] 1. Destitute of moisture; free from water or wetness; arid; not moist. 2. Not rainy; free from rain or mist. 3. Not juicy; free from juice, sap or aqueous matter; not green. 4. Without tears. 5. Not giving milk. 6. Thirsty; craving drink. 7. Barren; jejune; plain; unembellished; destitute of pathos, or of that which amuses and interests. 8. Severe; sarcastic; wiping. 9. Severe; wiping. 10. *Dry goods*, in *commerce*, cloths, stuffs, silks, laces, &c., in distinction from *groceries.*

DRY, *v. t.* [Sax. *drigan*, *adrigan*, or *drygan*, *adrygan*, *adrugan*, *gedrigan.*] 1. To free from water, or from moisture of any kind, and by any means. 2. To deprive of moisture by evaporation or exhalation. 3. To deprive of moisture by exposure to the sun or open air. 4. To deprive of natural juice, sap or greenness. 5. To scorch or parch with thirst; with *up*. 6. To deprive of water by draining; to drain; to exhaust.—*To dry up*, to deprive wholly of water.

DRY, *v. i.* 1. To grow dry; to lose moisture; to become free from moisture or juice. 2. To evaporate wholly; to be exhaled.

DRY'AD, *n.* [L. *dryades*, plu.] In *mythology*, a deity or nymph of the woods; a nymph supposed to preside over woods.

DRYED, *pp.* of *dry.* *See* DRIED.

DRY'ER, *n.* He or that which dries; that which exhausts of moisture or greenness.

DRY'EYED, *a.* Not having tears in the eyes.

DRY'FAT, *n.* A dry vat or basket.

DRY'FOOT, *n.* A dog that pursues game by the scent of the foot.

DRY'ING, *ppr.* Expelling or losing moisture, sap or greenness.

DRY'ING, *n.* The act or process of depriving of moisture or greenness.

DRY'ITE, *n.* Fragments of petrified or fossil wood, in which the structure of the wood is recognized.

DRY'LY, *adv.* 1. Without moisture. 2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection. 3. Severely; sarcastically. 4. Barrenly; without embellishment; without any thing to enliven, enrich or entertain.

DRY'NESS, *n.* 1. Destitution of moisture; want of water or other fluid; siccity; aridity; aridness. 2. Want of rain. 3. Want of juice or succulence. 4. Want of succulence or greenness. 5. Barrenness; jejuneness; want of ornament,

or pathos; want of that which enlivens and entertains. 6. Want of feeling or sensibility in devotion; want of ardor.

DRŸ'NURSE, *n.* 1. A nurse who attends and feeds a child without the breast. 2. One who attends another in sickness.

DRŸ'NURSE, *v. t.* To feed, attend and bring up without the breast. *Hudibras.*

DRŸ'RUB, *v. t.* To rub and cleanse without wetting.

DRŸ-SAL'T'ER, *n.* A dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, sauces, &c. *Fordyce.*

DRŸ'SHOD, *a.* Without wetting the feet.

DŪ'AL, *a.* [L. *dualis.*] Expressing the number two.

DU-AL-IS'TIC, *a.* Consisting of two.

DU-AL'I-TY, *n.* 1. That which expresses two in number. 2. Division; separation. 3. The state or quality of being two.

DUB, *v. t.* [Sax. *dubban.*] *Literally*, to strike. Hence, 1. To strike a blow with a sword, and make a knight. 2. To confer any dignity or new character.

DUB, *v. i.* To make a quick noise. *Beaumont.*

DUB, *n.* 1. A blow; [*little used.*] 2. In *Irish*, a puddle.

DUBBED, *pp.* Struck; made a knight.

DUB'BING, *ppr.* Striking; making a knight.

DU-BI'E-TY, *n.* Doubtfulness. [*Little used.*]

DU-BI-OS'I-TY, *n.* A thing doubtful. *Brown.*

DŪ'BI-OUS, *a.* [L. *dubius.*] 1. Doubtful; wavering or fluctuating in opinion; not settled; not determined. 2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not ascertained or known. 3. Not clear; not plain. 4. Of uncertain event or issue.

DŪ'BI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Doubtfully; uncertainly.

DŪ'BI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Doubtfulness; a state of wavering and indecision of mind. 2. Uncertainty.

DŪ'BI-TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *dubito.*] Doubtful; uncertain. [*Little used.*]

DŪ'BI-TAN-CY, *n.* Doubt; uncertainty. [*Little used.*]

DU-BI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *dubitatio.*] The act of doubting; doubt. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

DŪ'CAL, *a.* [Fr.] Pertaining to a duke.

DUC'AT, *n.* A coin of several countries in Europe, struck in the dominions of a duke. It is of silver or gold. The silver ducat is generally of the value of four shillings and sixpence sterling, equal to an American dollar, or to a French crown; and the gold ducat of twice the same value.

DUC-A-TOON', *n.* [Fr. *ducaton.*] A silver coin, struck chiefly in Italy, of the value of about four shillings and eight pence sterling.

DUCH'ESS, *n.* [Fr. *duchesse.*] The consort or widow of a duke. Also, a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy.

DUCH'Y, *n.* [Fr. *duché.*] The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom.

DUCH'Y-COURT, *n.* The court of the duchy of Lancaster in England.

DUCK, *n.* [Sw. *duk.*] A species of coarse cloth or canvas, used for sails, sacking of beds, &c.

DUCK, *n.* 1. A water-fowl, so called from its plunging. 2. An inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water. 3. A stone thrown obliquely on the water, so as to rebound.

DUCK, *n.* [Dan. *dukke.*] A word of endearment.

DUCK, *v. t.* [G. *ducken.*] 1. To dip or plunge in water, and suddenly withdraw. 2. To plunge the head in water, and immediately withdraw it. 3. To bow, stoop or nod.

DUCK, *v. i.* 1. To plunge into water, and immediately withdraw; to dip; to plunge the head in water or other liquid. 2. To drop the head suddenly; to bow; to cringe.

DUCKED, *pp.* Plunged; dipped in water.

DUCK'ER, *n.* A plunger; a diver; a cringer.

DUCK'ING, *ppr.* Plunging; thrusting suddenly into water, and withdrawing; dipping.

DUCK'ING, *n.* The act of plunging or putting in water, and withdrawing.

DUCK'ING-STOOL, *n.* A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water.

DUCK'-LEGGED, *a.* Having short legs, like a duck.

DUCK'LING, *n.* A young duck. *Ray.*

DUCK'-MEAT, or DUCK'S-MEAT, *n.* A plant, the *lemna*, growing in ditches and shallow water.

DUC-KOY'. *See* DECOY.

DUCK'S-FOOT, *n.* A plant, the *podophyllum*; called also *May-apple.*

DUCK'-WEED, *n.* The same as *duck-meat.*

DUCT, *n.* [L. *ductus.*] 1. Any tube or canal by which a fluid or other substance is conducted or conveyed. 2. Guidance; direction; [*little used.*]

DUC'TILE, *a.* [L. *ductilis.*] 1. That may be led; easy to be led or drawn; tractable; complying; obsequious; yielding to motives, persuasion or instruction. 2. Flexible; pliable. 3. That may be drawn out into wire or threads. 4. That may be extended by beating.

DUC'TILE-NESS, *n.* The quality of suffering extension by drawing or percussion; ductility.

DUC-TIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The property of solid bodies, particularly metals, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing without breaking. 2. Flexibility; obsequiousness; a disposition of mind that easily yields to motives or influence; ready compliance.

DUC'TION, *n.* [L. *ductio.*] Conveyance; leading. *Feltham.*

† DUCT'URE, *n.* [L. *duco.*] Guidance. *South.*

DUD'DER, *v. t.* To deafen with noise; to render the head confused. *Jennings.*

DUDG'EON, *n.* [G. *degen.*] A small dagger. *Hudibras.*

DUDG'EON, *n.* [W. *dygcn.*] Anger; resentment; malice; ill-will; discord. *L'Estrange.*

DUDS, *n.* [Scot. *dud.*] Old clothes; tattered garments. [*A vulgar word.*]

DŪE, (dū) *a.* [Fr. *dû*, pp. of *devoir.*] 1. Owed; that ought to be paid or done to another. 2. Proper; fit; appropriate; suitable; becoming; required by the circumstances. 3. Seasonable. 4. Exact; proper. 5. Owing to; occasioned by; [*little used.*] 6. That ought to have arrived, or to be present, before the time specified.

DŪE, *adv.* Directly; exactly; as, a *due* east course.

DŪE, *n.* 1. That which is owed; that which one contracts to pay, do or perform to another; that which law or justice requires to be paid or done. 2. That which office, rank, station, social relations, or established rules of right or decorum, require to be given, paid or done. 3. That which law or custom requires, as toll, tribute, fees of office, or other legal perquisites. 4. Right; just title.

† DŪE, *v. t.* To pay as due. *Shak.*

DŪE'FUL, *a.* Fit; becoming. *Spenser.*

DŪ'EL, *n.* [L. *duellum*; Fr. *duel*; It. *duello.*] 1. Single combat; a premeditated combat between two persons, for the purpose of deciding some private difference or quarrel. 2. Any contention or contest.

DŪ'EL, *v. i.* To fight in single combat. *South.*

DŪ'EL, *v. t.* To attack or fight singly. *Milton.*

DŪ'EL-ER, *n.* A combatant in single fight.

DŪ'EL-ING, *ppr.* Fighting in single combat.

DŪ'EL-ING, *n.* The act or practice of fighting in single combat.

DŪ'EL-IST, *n.* 1. One who fights in single combat. *Dryden.* 2. One who professes to study the rules of honor.

† DU-EL'LO, *n.* Duel; or rule of dueling. *Shak.*

DŪE'NESS, (dū'nes) *n.* Fitness; propriety; due quality.

DU-EN'NA, *n.* [Sp. *dueña. See* DON.] An old woman who is kept to guard a younger; a governess.

DU-ET', DU-ET'TO, } *n.* [Ital. *duetto.*] A song or air in two parts.

DUF'FEL, *n.* [D.] A thick, coarse kind of woolen cloth, having a thick nap or frieze.

DUG, *n.* [Ice. *deggia.*] The pap or nipple of a cow or other beast. It is applied to a human female in contempt.

DUG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *dig*; as, they *dug* a ditch.

DUKE, *n.* [Fr. *duc*; Sp., Port. *duqué*; It. *duca*; Venetian, *doge*; L. *dux.*] 1. In *Great Britain*, one of the highest order of nobility; a title of honor or nobility next below the princes.—2. In *some countries on the continent*, a sovereign prince, without the title of king. 3. A chief; a prince.

DŪKE'DOM, *n.* 1. The seignory or possessions of a duke; the territory of a duke. 2. The title or quality of a duke.

DUL'BRAINED, *a.* Stupid; doltish; of dull intellects.

DUL'CET, *a.* [L. *dulcis.*] 1. Sweet to the taste; luscious. 2. Sweet to the ear; melodious; harmonious.

DUL-CI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltness or acrimony

DUL'CI-FIED, *pp.* Sweetened; purified from salts.—*Dulcified spirits*, a term formerly applied to the different ethers.

DUL'CI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *dulcifier.*] To sweeten; to free from acidity, saltness or acrimony.

DUL'CI-MER, *n.* [It. *dolcimello.*] An instrument of music played by striking brass wires with little sticks.

† DUL'CI-NESS, *n.* [L. *dulcis.*] Softness; easiness of temper.

DUL'CO-RATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *dulco.*] 1. To sweeten. 2. To make less acrimonious.

DUL-CO-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of sweetening. *Bacon.*

DŪ'LI-A, *n.* [Gr. δουλεια.] An inferior kind of worship.

DULL, *a.* [W. *dol, dwl*; Sax. *dol.*] 1. Stupid; doltish; blockish; slow of understanding. 2. Heavy; sluggish; without life or spirit. 3. Slow of motion; sluggish. 4. Slow of hearing or seeing. 5. Slow to learn or comprehend; unready; awkward. 6. Sleepy; drowsy. 7. Sad; melancholy. 8. Gross; cloggy; insensible. 9. Not pleasing or delightful; not exhilarating; cheerless. 10. Not bright or clear; clouded; tarnished. 11. Not bright; not briskly burning. 12. Dim; obscure; not vivid. 13. Blunt; obtuse; having a thick edge. 14. Cloudy; overcast; not clear; not enlivening.—15. With *seamen*, being without wind. 16. Not lively or animated.

DULL, *v. t.* 1. To make dull; to stupify. 2. To blunt. 3. To make sad or melancholy. 4. To hebetate; to make insensible or slow to perceive. 5. To damp; to render lifeless.

6. To make heavy or slow of motion. 7. To sully; to tarnish or cloud.

DULL, *v. i.* To become dull or blunt; to become stupid.

DULL'-BRĀINED, *a.* Stupid; of dull intellect.

DULL'-BROWED, *a.* Having a gloomy look.

DULL'-DIS-PŌS'ED, *a.* Inclined to dullness or sadness.

DULL'-EŸED, *a.* Having a downcast look. *Shak.*

DULL'-HEAD, *n.* A person of dull understanding; a dolt; a blockhead.

DULL'-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Having imperfect sight; purblind.

DULL'-WIT-TED, *a.* Having a dull intellect; heavy.

DULL'ARD, *a.* Doltish; stupid. *Hall.*

DULL'ARD, *n.* A stupid person; a dolt; a blockhead; a dunce.

DULLED, *pp.* Made dull; blunted.

DULL'ER, *n.* That which makes dull.

DULL'ING, *ppr.* Making dull.

DULL'NESS, *n.* 1. Stupidity; slowness of comprehension; weakness of intellect; indocility. 2. Want of quick perception or eager desire. 3. Heaviness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep. 4. Heaviness; disinclination to motion. 5. Sluggishness; slowness. 6. Dimness; want of clearness or lustre. 7. Bluntness; want of edge. 8. Want of brightness or vividness.

DUL'LY, *adv.* Stupidly; slowly; sluggishly; without life or spirit.

DŪ'LY, *adv.* 1. Properly; fitly; in a suitable or becoming manner. 2. Regularly; at the proper time.

DUMB, (dum) *a.* [Sax. *dumb.*] 1. Mute; silent; not speaking. 2. Destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds. 3. Mute; not using or accompanied with speech.—*To strike dumb*, is to confound; to astonish; to render silent by astonishment; or, it may be, to deprive of the power of speech.

DUMB, *v. t.* To silence. *Shak.*

DUMB'LY, (dum'ly) *adv.* Mutely; silently; without words or speech.

DUMB'NESS, (dum'nes) *n.* 1. Muteness; silence, or holding the peace; omission of speech. 2. Incapacity to speak; inability to articulate sounds.

DUM'FOUND, *v. t.* To strike dumb; to confuse. [*A low word.*] *Spectator.*

† DUM'MER-ER, *n.* One who feigns dumbness.

DUM'MY, *n.* One who is dumb. [*A low expression.*]

DUMP, *n.* [D. *dom.*] 1. A dull, gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; sorrow; heaviness of heart. 2. Absence of mind; revery. 3. A melancholy tune or air.

DUMP'ISH, *a.* Dull; stupid; sad; melancholy; depressed in spirits.

DUMP'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a moping manner.

DUMP'ISH-NESS, *n.* A state of being dull, heavy and moping.

DUMP'LING, *n.* A kind of pudding or mass of paste in cookery; *usually*, a cover of paste inclosing an apple and boiled.

DUMP'Y, *a.* Short and thick.

DUN, *a.* [Sax. *dunn.*] 1. Of a dark color; of a color partaking of a brown and black; of a dull brown color; swarthy. 2. Dark; gloomy.

DUN, *v. t.* To cure, as fish, in a manner to give them a dun color. *See* DUNNING.

DUN, *v. t.* [Sax. *dynan.*] 1. To clamor for payment of a debt; to urge for payment; to demand a debt in a pressing manner; to call for payment. 2. To urge importunately.

DUN, *n.* 1. An importunate creditor, who urges for payment. 2. An urgent request or demand of payment in writing. 3. An eminence; a mound.

DUNCE, (duns) *n.* [G. *duns.*] A person of weak intellect; a dullard; a dolt; a thickskull.

DUN'CER-Y, *n.* Dullness; stupidity. *Smith.*

DUNCH, *a.* Deaf. *Grose. West of England.*

† DUN'CI-FŸ, *v. t.* To make stupid in intellect.

DUN'DER, *n.* [Sp. *redundar.*] Lees; dregs; *a word used in Jamaica.*

DUNE, *n.* A hill. *See* DOWN.

DUN'-FISH, *n.* Codfish cured in a particular manner.

DUNG, *n.* [Sax. *dung.*] The excrement of animals.

DUNG, *v. t.* To manure with dung. *Dryden.*

DUNG, *v. i.* To void excrement.

DUNGED, *pp.* Manured with dung.

DUN'GEON, (dun'jun) *n.* [Fr. *dongeon*, or *donjon.*] 1. A close prison, or a deep, dark place of confinement. 2. A subterraneous place of close confinement.

DUN'GEON, *v. t.* To confine in a dungeon. *Hall.*

DUNG'FORK, *n.* A fork used to throw dung.

DUNG'HILL, *n.* 1. A heap of dung. 2. A mean or vile abode. 3. Any mean situation or condition. 4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born; [*not used.*]

DUNG'HILL, *a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base; vile. *Shak.*

DUNG'Y, *a.* Full of dung; filthy; vile. *Shak.*

DUNG'YARD, *n.* A yard where dung is collected.

DUN'LIN, *n.* A fowl, a species of sandpiper. *Pennant.*

DUN'NAGE, *n.* Fagots, boughs or loose wood laid on the bottom of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom.

DUNNED, *pp.* Importuned to pay a debt; urged.

DUN'NER, *n.* [from *dun.*] One employed in soliciting the payment of debts. *Spectator.*

DUN'NING, *ppr.* Urging for payment of a debt, or for the obtaining a request; importuning.

DUN'NING, *ppr.* or *n.* The operation of curing codfish, in such a manner as to give it a particular color and quality.

DUN'NISH, *a.* Inclined to a dun color; somewhat dun.

DUN'NY, *a.* Deaf; dull of apprehension. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

DŪ'O, *n.* [L.; *two.*] A song in two parts.

DU-O-DEC-A-HĒ'DRAL, } *See* DODECAHEDRAL, DODECA-
DU-O-DEC-A-HĒ'DRON, } HEDRON.

DU-O-DEC'IM-FID, *a.* [L. *duodecim* and *findo.*] Divided into twelve parts.

DU-O-DEC'I-MO, *a.* [L. *duodecim.*] Having or consisting of twelve leaves to a sheet.

DU-O-DEC'I-MO, *n.* A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.

DU-O-DEC'U-PLE, *a.* [L. *duo* and *decuplus.*] Consisting of twelves. *Arbuthnot.*

DU-OD'E-NUM, *n.* [L.] The first of the small intestines.

DU-O-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *duo* and *litera.*] Consisting of two letters only; biliteral. *Stuart.*

DUP, *v. t.* [*do* and *up.*] To open. [*A low word.*]

DUPE, *n.* [Fr. *dupe.*] A person who is deceived; or one easily led astray by his credulity.

DUPE, *v. t.* [Fr. *duper.*] To deceive; to trick; to mislead by imposing on one's credulity.

DŪ'PI-ON, *n.* A double cocoon, formed by two or more silk-worms.

DŪ'PLE, *a.* [L. *duplus.*] Double.

DŪ'PLI-CATE, *a.* [L. *duplicatus.*] Double; twofold.—*Duplicate proportion* or *ratio* is the proportion or ratio of squares.

DŪ'PLI-CATE, *n.* 1. Another corresponding to the first; or a second thing of the same kind. 2. A copy; a transcript.

DŪ'PLI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *duplico.*] To double; to fold.

DU-PLI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of doubling; the multiplication of a number by 2. 2. A folding; a doubling; also, a fold.

DŪ'PLI-CA-TURE, *n.* A doubling; a fold.—In *anatomy*, the fold of a membrane or vessel.

DU-PLIC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *duplicité.*] 1. Doubleness; the number two. 2. Doubleness of heart or speech; the act of dissembling one's real opinions, with a design to mislead; double-dealing; dissimulation; deceit.—3. In *law*, duplicity is the pleading of two or more distinct matters or single pleas.

DU-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The power of lasting or continuing, in any given state, without perishing.

DŪ'RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *durabilis.*] Having the quality of lasting or continuing long in being, without perishing or wearing out.

DŪ'RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Power of lasting; durability.

DŪ'RA-BLY, *adv.* In a lasting manner; with long continuance.

DŪ'RANCE, *n.* [L. *duro.*] 1. Imprisonment; restraint of the person; custody of the jailer. 2. Continuance; duration. *See* ENDURANCE.

DU-RANT', *n.* A glazed woolen stuff; called by some *everlasting.*

DU-RĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Continuance in time; length or extension of existence, indefinitely. 2. Power of continuance.

DUR'DUM, *n.* A great noise or uproar. *Grose.*

† DURE, *v. i.* [L. *duro*; Fr. *durer.*] To last; to hold on in time or being; to continue; to endure.

† DŪRE'FUL, *a.* Lasting. *Spenser.*

DŪRE'LESS, *a.* Not lasting; fading. *Raleigh.*

* DU-RESS', *n.* [Norm. *duresse, durette.*] 1. *Literally*, hardship; hence, constraint.—*Technically*, *duress*, in *law*, is of two kinds; *duress of imprisonment*, which is imprisonment or restraint of personal liberty; and *duress by menaces or threats* [per minas,] when a person is threatened with loss of life or limb. 2. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty.

DŪR'ING, *ppr.* of *dure.* [commonly, though not correctly, classed among *prepositions.*] Continuing; lasting; holding on; as, *during* life.

DŪ'RI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *dureté.*] 1. Hardness; firmness. 2. Hardness of mind; harshness; [*little used.*]

† DŪ'ROUS, *a.* Hard. *Smith.*

DUR'RA, *n.* A kind of millet, cultivated in North Africa.

DURST, *pret.* of *dare.* [D. *dorst.*]

DUSE, *n.* A demon or evil spirit. What the *duse* is the matter? The *duse* is in you. [*Vulgar.*]

DUSK, *a.* [D. *duister*; G. *düster.*] 1. Tending to darkness, or moderately dark. 2. Tending to a dark or black color; moderately black. *Milton.*

DUSK, *n.* 1. A tending to darkness; incipient or imperfect

obscurity; a middle degree between light and darkness; twilight. 2. Tendency to a black color; darkness of color. *Dryden.*

DUSK, *v. t.* To make dusky. [*Little used.*]

DUSK, *v. i.* To begin to lose light or whiteness; to grow dark. [*Little used.*]

DUSK'I-LY, *adv.* With partial darkness; with a tendency to blackness or darkness.

DUSK'I-NESS, *n.* Incipient or partial darkness; a slight or moderate degree of darkness or blackness.

DUSK'ISH, *a.* Moderately dusky; partially obscure; slightly dark or black. *Spenser.*

DUSK'ISH-LY, *adv.* Cloudily; darkly. *Bacon.*

DUSK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Duskiness; approach to darkness.

DUSK'Y, *a.* 1. Partially dark or obscure; not luminous. 2. Tending to blackness in color; partially black; dark-colored; not bright. 3. Gloomy; sad. 4. Intellectually clouded.

DUST, *n.* [Sax. *dust, dyst;* Scot. *dust.*] 1. Fine dry particles of earth or other matter, so attenuated that it may be raised and wafted by the wind; powder. 2. Fine dry particles of earth; fine earth. 3. Earth; unorganized earthy matter. 4. The grave. 5. A low condition.

DUST, *v. t.* 1. To free from dust; to brush, wipe or sweep away dust. 2. To sprinkle with dust. 3. To levigate.

DUST'-BRUSH, *n.* A brush for cleaning rooms and furniture.

DUST'ER, *n.* An utensil to clear from dust; also, a sieve.

DUST'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being dusty.

DUST'-MAN, *n.* One whose employment is to carry away dirt and filth. *Gay.*

DUST'Y, *a.* 1. Filled, covered or sprinkled with dust; clouded with dust. 2. Like dust; of the color of dust.

DUTCH, *n.* The people of Holland; also, their language.

DUTCH, *a.* Pertaining to Holland, or to its inhabitants.

DUTCH'Y. *See* DUCHY.

DŪ'TE-OUS, *a.* 1. Performing that which is due, or that which law, justice or propriety requires; obedient. 2. Obedient; obsequious. 3. Enjoined by duty, or by the relation of one to another; [*little used.*]

DŪ'TI-A-BLE, *a.* Subject to the imposition of duty or customs; as *dutiable* goods. *Supreme Court, U. S.*

DŪ'TIED, *a.* Subjected to duties or customs. *Ames.*

DŪ'TI-FUL, *a.* 1. Performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice or propriety; obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; respectful. 2. Expressive of respect or a sense of duty; respectful; reverential; required by duty.

DŪ'TI-FUL-LY, *adv.* In a dutiful manner; with a regard to duty; obediently; submissively; reverently; respectfully. *Swift.*

DŪ'TI-FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Obedience; submission to just authority; habitual performance of duty. 2. Reverence; respect.

DŪ'TY, *n.* 1. That which a person owes to another; that which a person is bound, by any natural, moral or legal obligation, to pay, do or perform. 2. Forbearance of that which is forbid by morality, law, justice or propriety. 3. Obedience; submission. 4. Act of reverence or respect. 5. The business of a soldier or marine on guard. 6. The business of war; military service. 7. Tax, toll, impost, or customs; excise; any sum of money required by government to be paid on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods.

DU-UM'VIR, *n.* [L. *duo* and *vir.*] One of two Roman officers or magistrates united in the same public functions.

DU-UM'VI-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the duumvirs or duumvirate of Rome.

DU-UM'VI-RATE, *n.* The union of two men in the same office; or the office, dignity or government of two men thus associated; as in ancient Rome.

DWALE, *n.* 1. In *heraldry*, a sable or black color. 2. The deadly nightshade, a plant, or a sleepy potion.

DWARF, *n.* [Sax. *dwerg, dweorg.*] 1. A general name for an animal or plant which is much below the ordinary size of the species or kind. A man that never grows beyond two or three feet in height is a *dwarf.* 2. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances.

DWARF, *v. t.* To hinder from growing to the natural size; to lessen; to make or keep small.

DWARF'ISH, *a.* Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; very small; low; petty; despicable.

DWARF'ISH-LY, *adv.* Like a dwarf.

DWARF'ISH-NESS, *n.* Smallness of stature; littleness of size.

† DWAUL, *v. i.* [Sax. *dwelian, dwolian.*] To be delirious.

DWELL, *v. i.;* pret. *dwelled,* usually contracted into *dwelt.* [Dan. *dvæler.*] 1. To abide as a permanent resident, or to inhabit for a time; to live in a place. 2. To be in any state or condition; to continue. 3. To continue; to be fixed in attention; to hang upon with fondness. 4. To continue long.

DWELL, as a verb transitive, is not used.

DWELL'ER, *n.* An inhabitant; a resident.

DWELL'ING, *ppr.* Inhabiting; residing; sojourning; continuing with fixed attention.

DWELL'ING, *n.* 1. Habitation; place of residence; abode. 2. Continuance; residence; state of life.

DWELL'ING-HOUSE, *n.* The house in which one lives.

DWELL'ING-PLACE, *n.* The place of residence.

DWIN'DLE, *v. i.* [Sax. *dwinan.*] 1. To diminish; to become less; to shrink; to waste or consume away. 2. To degenerate; to sink; to fall away.

DWIN'DLE, *v. t.* 1. To make less; to bring low. 2. To break; to disperse.

DWIN'DLED, *a.* Shrunk; diminished in size.

DWIN'DLING, *ppr.* Falling away; becoming less; pining; consuming; moldering away.

DWINE, *v. i.* To faint; to grow feeble; to pine. *North of England.*

DŸE, *v. t.* [Sax. *deagan.*] To stain; to color; to give a new and permanent color to; *applied particularly to cloth or the materials of cloth.*

DŸED, *pp.* Stained; colored.

DŸE'ING, *ppr.* Staining; giving a new and permanent color.

DŸE'ING, *n.* The art or practice of giving new and permanent colors; the art of coloring cloth, hats, &c.

DŸ'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to dye cloth and the like.

DŸ'ING, *ppr.* [from *die.*] 1. Losing life; perishing; expiring; fading away; languishing. 2. *a.* Mortal; destined to death.

DŸ'ING, *n.* Death. 2 *Cor.* 4.

DŸ'ING-LY, *adv.* As at the moment of giving up the ghost.

DY-NAM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. δυναμις and μετρεω.] An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes.

DYN-A-MET'RI-€AL, *a.* Pertaining to a dynameter.

DY-NAM'I-€AL, *a.* [Gr. δυναμις.] Pertaining to strength or power.

DY-NAM'I€S, *n.* The branch of mechanical philosophy which treats of moving powers, or the action of forces, when they give rise to motion.

DYN-A-MOM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the relative strength of men and other animals.

DŸ'NAST, *n.* A ruler; a governor; a prince; a government.

DY-NAST'I€, *a.* Relating to a dynasty or line of kings.

* DŸ'NAS-TY, *n.* [Gr. δυναστεια.] Government; sovereignty; or rather a race or succession of kings of the same line or family, who govern a particular country.

DYS'€RA-SY, *n.* [Gr. δυσκρασια.] In *medicine,* an ill habit or state of the humors; distemperature of the juices.

DYS-EN-TER'I€, *a.* 1. Pertaining to dysentery; accompanied with dysentery; proceeding from dysentery. 2. Afflicted with dysentery.

DYS'EN-TER-Y, *n.* [L. *dysenteria.*] A flux in which the stools consist chiefly of blood and mucus or other morbid matter, accompanied with griping of the bowels, and followed by tenesmus.

DYS'NO-MY, *n.* [Gr. δυσνομια.] Ill ordering of laws; or the enacting bad laws. *Cockeram.*

DYS'O-DILE, *n.* A species of coal

DYS'O-REX-Y, *n.* [Gr. δυς and ορεξις.] A bad or depraved appetite; a want of appetite.

* DYS-PEP'SY, *n.* [Gr. δυσπεψια.] Bad digestion; indigestion, or difficulty of digestion.

DYS-PEP'TI€, *a.* 1. Afflicted with indigestion. 2. Pertaining to or consisting in dyspepsy.

DYS'PHO-NY, *n.* [Gr. δυσφωνια.] A difficulty of speaking, occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs of speech. *Dict.*

DYSP-NOĒ'A, (disp-nē'a) *n.* [Gr. δυσπνοια.] A difficulty of breathing.

DYS'U-RY, *n.* [Gr. δυσουρια.] Difficulty in discharging the urine, attended with pain and a sensation of heat.

E.

E, the second vowel, and the fifth letter, of the English Alphabet. Its long and natural sound in English, as in *here*, *me*, coincides with the sound of *i* in the Italian and French languages. It has a short sound, as in *met*, *men*; and the sound of *a* open or long, in *prey*, *vein*. As a final letter, it is generally quiescent; but it serves to lengthen the sound of the preceding vowel, or at least to indicate that the preceding vowel is to have its long sound, as in *mane*, *cane*, *plume*, which, without the final *e*, would be pronounced *man*, *can*, *plum*. After *c* and *g*, the final *e* serves to change these letters from hard to soft, or to indicate that *c* is to be pronounced as *s*, and *g*, as *j*. As a numeral, E stands for 250. In the calendar, it is the fifth of the dominical letters. As an abbreviation, it stands for *East*, as in charts; E. by S., East by South.

ĒACH, *a.* [Scot. *eik.*] Every one of any number separately considered or treated.

† ĒACH/WHĒRE, *adv.* Every where.

EAD, or ED, in names, is a Saxon word signifying happy, fortunate; as in *Edward*, happy preserver; *Edgar*, happy power; *Edwin*, happy conqueror. *Gibson.*

ĒA/GER, (ē/ger) *a.* [Fr. *aigre.*] 1. Excited by ardent desire in the pursuit of any object; ardent to pursue, perform or obtain; inflamed by desire; ardently wishing or longing. 2. Ardent; vehement; impetuous. 3. Sharp; sour; acid; [*little used.*] 4. Sharp; keen; biting; severe; [*little used.*] *Shak.* 5. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile; [*local.*] *Locke.*

ĒA/GER-LY, *adv.* 1. With great ardor of desire; ardently; earnestly; warmly; with prompt zeal. 2. Hastily; impetuously. 3. Keenly; sharply.

ĒA/GER-NESS, *n.* 1. Ardent desire to do, pursue or obtain any thing; animated zeal; vehement longing; ardor of inclination. 2. Tartness; sourness; [*obs.*]

ĒA/GLE, *n.* [Fr. *aigle.*] 1. A rapacious fowl of the genus *falco*. 2. A gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars. 3. A constellation in the northern hemisphere.

ĒA/GLE-EȲED, *a.* 1. Sharpsighted as an eagle; having an acute sight. 2. Discerning; having acute intellectual vision.

ĒA/GLE-SĪGHT/ED, *a.* Having acute sight. *Shak.*

ĒA/GLE-SPEED, *n.* Swiftness like that of an eagle

ĒA/GLESS, *n.* A female or hen eagle.

ĒA/GLE-STONE, *n.* Etite, a variety of argillaceous oxyd of iron.

ĒA/GLET, *n.* A young eagle, or a diminutive eagle.

ĒA/GLE-WINGED, *a.* Having the wings of an eagle; swift as an eagle. *Milton.*

ĒA/GRE, (ē/gur) *n.* A tide swelling above another tide, as in the Severn. *Dryden.*

EAL/DER-MAN. *See* ALDERMAN.

† ĒAME, *n.* [Sax. *eam.*] Uncle. *Spenser.*

ĒAN, *v. t.* or *i.* To yean. *See* YEAN.

† ĒAN/LING, *n.* A lamb just brought forth.

ĒAR, *n.* [Sax. *ear*, *care.*] 1. The organ of hearing; the organ by which sound is perceived; and, in general, both the external and internal part is understood by the term. 2. The sense of hearing, or rather the power of distinguishing sounds and judging of harmony.—3. In the *plural*, the head or person. 4. The top, or highest part; [*low.*] 5. A favorable hearing; attention; heed; regard. 6. Disposition to like or dislike what is heard; opinion; judgment; taste. 7. Any part of a thing resembling an ear; a projecting part from the side of any thing. 8. The spike of corn; that part of certain plants which contains the flowers and seeds.

To be by the ears,
To fall together by the ears, } to fight or scuffle; to quarrel.
To go together by the ears,

To set by the ears, to make strife; to cause to quarrel.

ĒAR, *v. i.* To shoot, as an ear; to form ears, as corn.

† ĒAR, *v. t.* [L. *aro.*] To plough or till.

† ĒAR/A-BLE, *a.* Used to be tilled. *Barret.*

ĒAR/ĀCHE, *n.* [*See* ACHE.] Pain in the ear.

† ĒAR/AL, *a.* Receiving by the ear. *Hewyt.*

ĒAR/-BŌRED, *a.* Having the ear perforated. *Hall.*

ĒAR/-DEAF/EN-ING, *a.* Stunning the ear with noise. *Shak.*

ĒARED, *pp.* Having ears; having spikes formed, as corn.

ĒAR/-E-RECT/ING, *a.* Setting up the ears. *Cowper.*

ĒAR/ING, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a small rope employed to fasten the upper corner of a sail to its yard.

ĒAR/ING, *n.* A ploughing of land. *Gen.* xliv.

ĒAR/LAP, *n.* The tip of the ear.

ĒAR/LOCK, *n.* [Sax. *ear-loca.*] A lock or curl of hair, near the ear.

ĒAR/MARK, *n.* A mark on the ear, by which a sheep is known.

ĒAR/MARK, *v. t.* To mark, as a sheep by cropping or slitting the ear.

ĒAR PICK, *n.* An instrument for cleansing the ear.

ĒAR/-PIER-CING, *a.* Piercing the ear, as a shrill or sharp sound.

ĒAR/RING, *n.* A pendant; an ornament, sometimes set with diamonds, pearls or other jewels, worn at the ear, by means of a ring passing through the lobe.

ĒAR/SHOT, *n.* Reach of the ear; the distance at which words may be heard. *Dryden.*

ĒAR/WAX, *n.* The cerumen; a thick, viscous substance, secreted by the glands of the ear into the outer passage.

ĒAR/WIG, *n.* [Sax. *ear-wigga*, *ear-wicga.*] A genus of insects of the order of *coleopters*. In *New England*, this name is vulgarly given to a species of centiped.

ĒAR/-WIT/NESS, *n.* One who is able to give testimony to a fact from his own hearing.

EARL, (erl) *n.* [Sax. *eorl.*] A British title of nobility, or a nobleman, the third in rank, being next below a marquis, and next above a viscount.

EARL/DOM, (erl/dum) *n.* The seignory, jurisdiction or dignity of an earl.

EARL/DOR-MAN, *n.* An ealderman. *Burke.*

† EARLES/-PEN-NY, *n.* Money given in part payment.

EARL-MĂR/SHAL, *n.* An officer in Great Britain, who has the superintendence of military solemnities.

ĒAR/LESS, *a.* Destitute of ears; disinclined to hear or listen.

EAR/LI-NESS, (er/le-nes) *n.* A state of advance or forwardness; a state of being before any thing, or at the beginning.

EAR/LY, (er/ly) *a.* [from Sax. *ær*, *er.*] 1. In advance of something else; prior in time; forward. 2. First; being at the beginning. 3. Being in good season.

EAR/LY, (er/ly) *adv.* Soon; in good season; betimes.

EARN, (ern) *v. t.* [Sax. *earnian*, *ærnian*, *gearnian.*] 1. To merit or deserve by labor, or by any performance; to do that which entitles to a reward, whether the reward is received or not. 2. To gain by labor, service or performance; to deserve and receive as compensation.

EARN, *v. i.* [G. *gerinnen.*] To curdle.

EARN, *v. i.* [Sax. *gyrnan.*] To long for; to feel anxiety. *Spenser. See* YEARN.

EARNED, (ernd) *pp.* Merited by labor or performance; gained.

EARN/EST, (ern est) *a.* [Sax. *eornest*, or *geornest.*] 1. Ardent in the pursuit of an object; eager to obtain; having a longing desire; warmly engaged or incited. 2. Ardent; warm; eager; zealous; animated; importunate. 3. Intent; fixed. 4. Important; serious; that is, really intent or engaged.

EARN/EST, (ern/est) *n.* 1. Seriousness; a reality; a real event; as opposed to jesting or feigned appearance. *Sidney.* 2. First fruits; that which is in advance, and gives promise of something to come.

EARN/EST-LY, (ern/est-ly) *adv.* 1. Warmly; zealously; importunately; eagerly; with real desire. 2. With fixed attention; with eagerness.

EARN/EST-NESS, (ern/est-nes) *n.* 1. Ardor or zeal in the pursuit of any thing; eagerness; animated desire. 2. Anxious care; solicitude; intenseness of desire. 3. Fixed desire or attention; seriousness.

† EARN/FUL, (ern/ful) *a.* Full of anxiety. *Fletcher.*

EARN/ING, (ern/ing) *ppr.* Meriting by services; gaining by labor or performance.

EARN/ING, (ern/ing) *n.*; *plu.* EARNINGS. That which is earned; that which is gained or merited by labor, services or performance; wages; reward.

† EARSH, *n.* [*See* EAR, to plough.] A ploughed field. *May.*

EARTH, (erth) *n.* [Sax. *eard*, *eorth*, *yrth.*] 1. *Earth*, in its *primary sense*, signifies the particles which compose the mass of the globe, but *more particularly*, the particles which form the fine mold on the surface of the globe; or it denotes any indefinite mass or portion of that matter. This substance being considered, by ancient philosophers, as simple, was called an element; and, in *popular language*, we still hear of the four elements, *fire*, *air*, *earth*, and *water*.—2. In *chemistry*, the term *earth* was, till lately, employed to denote a simple elementary body or substance, tasteless, inodorous, uninflammable and infusible. But it has also been applied to substances which have a very sensible alkaline taste, as lime. The *primitive earths* are reckoned ten in number, viz., *silex*, *alumin*, *lime*, *magnesia*, *barytes*, *strontian*, *zircon*, *glucin*, *yttria*, and *thorina*. *Silliman.* 3. The terraqueous globe which

we inhabit. 4. The world, as opposed to other scenes of existence. 5. The inhabitants of the globe. 6. Dry land, opposed to the sea. 7. Country; region; a distinct part of the globe. 8. The ground; the surface of the earth.—9. In *Scripture*, *things on the earth* are carnal, sensual, temporary things; opposed to heavenly, spiritual or divine things.—10. *Figuratively*, a low condition. *Rev.* xii. 11. [from *car*, Sax. *erian*, L. *aro*, to plough.] The act of turning up the ground in tillage; [*not used.*]

EARTH, *v. t.* 1. To hide in the earth. *Dryden.* 2. To cover with earth or mold.

EARTH, *v. i.* To retire under ground; to burrow.

EARTH BAG, *n.* A bag filled with earth, used for defense in war.

EARTH'BANK, *n.* A bank or mound of earth.

EARTH'BŌARD, *n.* The board of a plough that turns over the earth; the mold-board.

EARTH'BORN, *a.* 1. Born of the earth; terrigenous; springing originally from the earth. 2. Earthly; terrestrial.

EARTH'BOUND, *a.* Fastened by the pressure of the earth.

EARTH'BRED, *a.* Low; abject; groveling.

EARTH'-ĆRE-ĀT'ED, *a.* Formed of earth. *Young.*

EARTH'EN, (erth'n) *a.* Made of earth; made of clay.

EARTH'FED, *a.* Low; abject. *B. Jonson.*

EARTH'FLAX, *n.* *Amianth*; a fibrous, flexile, elastic mineral substance.

EARTH'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being earthy, or of containing earth; grossness. *Johnson.*

EARTH'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being earthly; grossness. 2. Worldliness; strong attachment to worldly things.

EARTH'LING, *n.* An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a frail creature. *Drummond.*

EARTH'LY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the earth, or to this world. 2. Not heavenly; vile; mean. 3. Belonging to our present state. 4. Belonging to the earth or world; carnal; vile; as opposed to spiritual or heavenly. 5. Corporeal; not mental.

EARTH'LY-MĪND'ED, *a.* Having a mind devoted to earthly things.

EARTH'LY-MĪND'ED-NESS, *n.* Grossness; sensuality; extreme devotedness to earthly objects.

EARTH'NUT, *n.* The groundnut, or root of the *arachis*; a small round bulb or knob, like a nut.

EARTH'NUT, *n.* The pignut, or *bunium*; a globular root.

EARTH'QUAKE, *n.* A shaking, trembling or concussion of the earth; sometimes a slight tremor; at other times a violent shaking or convulsion; at other times a rocking or heaving of the earth.

EARTH'SHĀK-ING, *a.* Shaking the earth; having power to shake the earth. *Milton.*

EARTH'WŌRM, *n.* 1. The dew-worm, a species of *lumbricus*; a worm that lives under ground. 2. A mean, sordid wretch.

EARTH'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of earth. 2. Resembling earth. 3. Partaking of earth; terrene. 4. Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial. 5. Relating to earth. 6. Gross; not refined. 7. *Earthy fracture*, in *mineralogy*, is when the fracture of a mineral is rough.

ĒASE, (ēze) *n.* [Fr. *aise*; Arm. *aez.*] 1. Rest; an undisturbed state. *Applied to the body*, freedom from pain, disturbance, excitement or annoyance.—2. *Applied to the mind*, a quiet state; tranquillity; freedom from pain, concern, anxiety, solicitude, or any thing that frets or ruffles the mind. 3. Rest from labor. 4. Facility; freedom from difficulty or great labor. 5. Freedom from stiffness, harshness, forced expressions, or unnatural arrangement. 6. Freedom from constraint or formality; unaffectedness.—*At ease*, in an undisturbed state; free from pain or anxiety.

ĒASE, *v. t.* 1. To free from pain or any disquiet or annoyance, *as the body*; to relieve; to give rest to. 2. To free from anxiety, care or disturbance, *as the mind.* 3. To remove a burden from, either of body or mind. 4. To mitigate; to alleviate; to assuage; to abate or remove in part any burden, pain, grief, anxiety or disturbance. 5. To quiet; to allay; to destroy.—*To ease off* or *ease away*, in *seamen's language*, is to slacken a rope gradually.—*To ease a ship*, is to put the helm hard alee, to prevent her pitching, when close-hauled.

ĒASE'FUL, *a.* Quiet; peaceful; fit for rest. *Shak.*

ĒASE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With ease or quiet. *Sherwood.*

ĒAS'EL, *n.* The frame on which painters place their canvas.

ĒASE'LESS, *a.* Wanting ease. *Donne.*

ĒASE'MENT, *n.* 1. Convenience; accommodation; that which gives ease, relief or assistance. *Swift.*—2. In *law*, any privilege or convenience which one man has of another, either by prescription or charter, without profit; as a way through his land, &c.

ĒAS'I-LY, *adv.* 1. Without difficulty or great labor; without great exertion, or sacrifice of labor or expense. 2. Without pain, anxiety or disturbance; in tranquillity. 3. Readily; without the pain of reluctance. 4. Smoothly; quietly; gently; without tumult or discord. 5. Without violent shaking or jolting.

ĒAS'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Freedom from difficulty; ease. 2. Flexibility; readiness to comply; prompt compliance; a yielding or disposition to yield without opposition or reluctance. 3. Freedom from stiffness, constraint, effort or formality. 4. Rest; tranquillity; ease; freedom from pain. *Ray.* 5. Freedom from shaking or jolting, as of a moving vehicle. 6. Softness.

ĒAS'INGS, *n. plu.* 1. The eaves of houses. *Grose. North of England.* 2. Dung; as, cow's *easings*. *Craven Dialect.*

ĒAST, *n.* [Sax. *east.*] 1. The point in the heavens, where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox, or when it is in the equinoctial, or the corresponding point on the earth; one of the four cardinal points. 2. The eastern parts of the earth; the regions or countries which lie east of Europe, or other country.

ĒAST, *a.* Towards the rising sun; or towards the point where the sun rises, when in the equinoctial.

ĒAS'TER, *n.* [Sax. *easter.*] A festival of the Christian church, observed in commemoration of our Savior's resurrection. It answers to the *pascha* or *passover* of the Hebrews, and most nations still give it this name, *pascha*, *pask*, *paque.*

ĒAS'TER-LING, *n.* 1. A native of some country eastward of another. 2. A species of waterfowl.

ĒAS'TER-LING. *See* STERLING.

ĒAS'TER-LY, *a.* 1. Coming from the eastward. 2. Situated towards the east. 3. Towards the east. 4. Looking towards the east.

ĒAS'TER-LY, *adv.* On the east; in the direction of east.

ĒAS'TERN, *a.* [Sax. *eastern.*] 1. Oriental; being or dwelling in the east. 2. Situated towards the east; on the east part. 3. Going towards the east, or in the direction of east.

ĒAST'WARD, *adv.* Toward the east; in the direction of east from some point or place.

ĒAS'Y, (ē'zy) *a.* 1. Quiet; being at rest; free from pain, disturbance or annoyance. 2. Free from anxiety, care, solicitude or peevishness; quiet; tranquil. 3. Giving no pain or disturbance. 4. Not difficult; that gives or requires no great labor or exertion; that presents no great obstacles. 5. Not causing labor or difficulty. 6. Smooth; not uneven; not rough or very hilly; that may be traveled with ease. 7. Gentle; moderate; not pressing. 8. Yielding with little or no resistance; complying; credulous. 9. Ready; not unwilling. 10. Contented; satisfied. 11. Giving ease; freeing from labor, care or the fatigue of business; furnishing abundance without toil; affluent. 12. Not constrained; not stiff or formal. 13. Smooth; flowing; not harsh. 14. Not jolting. 15. Not heavy or burdensome.

ĒAT, *v. t.*; pret. *ate*; pp. *eat* or *eaten.* [Sax. *hitan*, *eatan*, *ytan* and *etan.*] 1. To bite or chew and swallow, as food. 2. To corrode; to wear away; to separate parts of a thing gradually. 3. To consume; to waste. 4. To enjoy. 5. To consume; to oppress. 6. To feast.—In *Scripture*, to *eat* the flesh of Christ, is to believe on him and be nourished by faith.—*To eat one's words*, is to swallow back; to take back what has been uttered; to retract. *Hudibras.*

ĒAT, *v. i.* 1. To take food; to feed; to take a meal, or to board. 2. To take food; to be maintained in food.—*To eat*, or *to eat in* or *into*, is to make way by corrosion; to gnaw; to enter by gradually wearing or separating the parts of a substance.—*To eat out*, to consume.

ĒAT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be eaten; fit to be eaten; proper for food; esculent.

ĒAT'A-BLE, *n.* Any thing that may be eaten; that which is fit for food; that which is used as food.

ĒAT'AGE, *n.* Food for horses and cattle from the aftermath. *See* AFTER-EATAGE.

ĒAT'EN, (ē'tn) *pp.* Chewed and swallowed; consumed; corroded.

ĒAT'ER, *n.* One who eats; that which eats or corrodes; a corrosive.

† ĒATH, *a.* and *adv.* Easy; easily.

ĒAT'ING, *ppr.* Chewing and swallowing; consuming; corroding.

ĒAT'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

ĒAV'ER, or EEV'ER, *n.* A corner or quarter of the heavens; as, the wind is in the rainy *eaver*. *Cheshire Gloss.*

ĒAVES, *n. plu.* [Sax. *efese.*] The edge or lower border of the roof of a building, which overhangs the walls, and casts off the water that falls on the roof.

ĒAVES'-DROP, *v. i.* To stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house, to listen and learn what is said within doors.

ĒAVES'-DROP'-PER, *n.* One who stands under the eaves or near the window or door of a house, to listen and hear what is said within doors.

EBB, *n.* [Sax. *ebbe*, *ebba.*] 1. The reflux of the tide; the return of tide water towards the sea; opposed to *flood* or flowing. 2. Decline; decay; a falling from a better to a worse state.

EBB, *v. i.* [Sax. *ebban.*] 1. To flow back; to return, as the

water of a tide towards the ocean; opposed to *flow*. 2. To decay; to decline; to return or fall back from a better to a worse state.

EBB'ING, *ppr.* Flowing back; declining; decaying.

EBB'ING, *n.* The reflux of the tide.

EBB'TIDE, *n.* The reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide.

† EB'EN, or † EB'ON, *n.* The same as *ebony*.

EB'I-O-NITE, *n.* The *Ebionites* were heretics who denied the divinity of Christ, and rejected many parts of the Scriptures.

EB'I-O-NITE, *a.* Relating to the heresy of the Ebionites. *Whiston.*

EB'ON, *a.* Consisting of ebony; like ebony; black.

EB'O-NIZE, *v. t.* To make black or tawny; to tinge with the color of ebony. *Walsh.*

EB'O-NY, *n.* [L. *ebenus.*] A species of hard, heavy and durable wood, which admits of a fine polish or gloss.

EB'O-NY-TREE, *n.* The *ebenus*, a small tree.

E-BRAC'TE-ATE, *a.* In *botany*, without a *bractea* or floral leaf.

E-BRI'E-TY, *n.* [L. *ebrietas.*] Drunkenness; intoxication by spirituous liquors.

E-BRIL'LADE, *n.* [Fr.] A check given to a horse, by a sudden jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

E-BRI-OS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *ebriositas.*] Habitual drunkenness.

E-BUL'LIEN-CY, *n.* [*See* EBULLITION.] A boiling over. *Cudworth.*

E-BUL'LIENT, *a.* Boiling over, as a liquor. *Young.*

EB-UL-LI''TION, *n.* [L. *ebullitio.*] 1. The operation of boiling; the agitation of a liquor by heat, which throws it up in bubbles. 2. Effervescence, which is occasioned by fermentation, or by any other process which causes the extrication of an aeriform fluid, as in the mixture of an acid with a carbonated alkali.

E-CAU'DATE, *a.* In *botany*, without a tail or spur.

EC-CEN'TRIC, } *a.* [L. *eccentricus.*] 1. Deviating or
EC-CEN'TRI-CAL, } departing from the centre.—2. In *geometry*, not having the same centre. 3. Not terminating in the same point, nor directed by the same principle. 4. Deviating from stated methods, usual practice or established forms or laws; irregular; anomalous; departing from the usual course; as, an *eccentric* genius.

EC-CEN'TRIC, *n.* 1. A circle not having the same centre as another. 2. That which is irregular or anomalous.

EC-CEN-TRIC'I-TY, *n.* 1. Deviation from a centre. 2. The state of having a centre different from that of another circle.—3. In *astronomy*, the distance of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun; that is, the distance between the centre of an ellipse and its focus. 4. Departure or deviation from that which is stated, regular or usual. 5. Excursion from the proper sphere.

EC-CHY-MO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. εκχυμωσις.] In *medicine*, an appearance of livid spots on the skin, occasioned by extravasated blood.

EC-CLE-SI-AS'TES, *n.* [Gr.] A canonical book of the Old Testament.

EC-CLE-SI-AS'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. εκκλησιαστικος.] Pertain-
EC-CLE-SI-AS'TI-CAL, } ing or relating to the church.—*Ecclesiastical state* is the body of the clergy.

EC-CLE-SI-AS'TIC, *n.* A person in orders, or consecrated to the service of the church and the ministry of religion.

EC-CLE-SI-AS'TI-CUS, *n.* A book of the Apocrypha.

EC-CO-PROT'IC, *a.* [Gr. εκ and κοπρος.] Having the quality of promoting alvine discharges; laxative; loosening; gently cathartic.

EC-CO-PROT'IC, *n.* A medicine which purges gently; a mild cathartic. *Coxe.*

ECH-E-LON', *n.* [Fr.] In *military tactics*, the position of an army in the form of steps, or with one division more advanced than another. *Wellington.*

ECH'I-NATE, } *a.* [L. *echinus.*] Set with prickles;
ECH'I-NA-TED, } prickly, like a hedgehog; having sharp points; bristled. *Martyn.*

ECH'IN-ITE, *n.* A fossil found in chalk pits, called *centronia*.

E-CHI'NUS, *n.* [L.] 1. A hedgehog. 2. A shell-fish set with prickles or spines.—3. With *botanists*, a prickly head or top of a plant; an echinated pericarp.—4. In *architecture*, a member or ornament near the bottom of Ionic, Corinthian or Composite capitals.

ECH'O, *n.* [L. *echo.*] 1. A sound reflected or reverberated from a solid body; sound returned; repercussion of sound. —2. In *fabulous history*, a nymph, the daughter of the Air and Tellus, who pined into a sound, for love of Narcissus.—3. In *architecture*, a vault or arch for redoubling sounds.

ECH'O, *v. i.* 1. To resound; to reflect sound. 2. To be sounded back.

ECH'O, *v. t.* To reverberate or send back sound; to return what has been uttered.

ECH'OED, *pp.* Reverberated, as sound.

ECH'O-ING, *ppr.* Sending back sound.

E-CHOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ηχος and μετρον.] Among *musicians*, a scale or rule, serving to measure the duration of sounds.

E-CHOM'E-TRY, *n.* 1. The art or act of measuring the duration of sounds. 2. The art of constructing vaults to produce echoes.

E-CLAIR'CISE, *v. t.* [Fr. *eclaircir.*] To make clear; to explain; to clear up what is not understood or misunderstood.

* E-CLAIR'CISSE-MENT, (ek-klāre'seez-mä *n.* [Fr.] Explanation; the clearing up of any thing not before understood.

E-CLAMP'SY, *n.* [Gr. εκλαμψις.] A shining; a flashing of light; a symptom of epilepsy. Hence, epilepsy itself.

* E-CLAT', (e-klä') *n.* [Fr.] 1. A burst of applause; acclamation; applause; approbation; renown. 2. Splendor; show; pomp.

EC-LEC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. εκλεκτικος.] Selecting; choosing; an epithet given to certain philosophers of antiquity, who did not attach themselves to any particular sect, but selected from the opinions and principles of each what they thought solid and good.

EC-LEC'TIC, *n.* 1. A philosopher who selected from the various systems such opinions and principles as he judged to be sound and rational. 2. A Christian who adhered to the doctrines of the Eclectics. Also, one of a sect of physicians.

EC-LEC'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* By way of choosing or selecting; in the manner of the eclectical philosophers.

EC-LEGM', (ek-lem') *n.* [Gr. εκ and λειχω.] A medicine made by the incorporation of oils with sirups.

E-CLIPSE', (e-klips') *n.* [L. *eclipsis.*] 1. *Literally*, a defect or failure; hence, in *astronomy*, an interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon or other luminous body. 2. Darkness; obscuration.

E-CLIPSE', (e-klips') *v. t.* 1. To hide a luminous body, in whole or in part, and intercept its rays. 2. To obscure; to darken, by intercepting the rays of light which render luminous. 3. To cloud; to darken; to obscure. 4. To disgrace. 5. To extinguish.

E-CLIPSE', (e-klips') *v. i.* To suffer an eclipse. *Milton.*

E-CLIPS'ED, (e-klipst') *pp.* Concealed; darkened; obscured; disgraced.

E-CLIPS'ING, *ppr.* Concealing; obscuring; darkening; clouding.

E-CLIP'TIC, *n.* [Gr. εκλειπτικος.] 1. A great circle of the sphere supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial of 23° 30′, which is the sun's greatest declination. The ecliptic is the apparent path of the sun.—2. In *geography*, a great circle on the terrestrial globe, answering to and falling within the plane of the celestial ecliptic.

E-CLIP'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to or described by the ecliptic. 2. Suffering an eclipse. *Herbert.*

EC'LOGUE, (ek'log) *n.* [Gr. εκλογη.] A pastoral poem, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other.

EC-O-NOM'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to the regulation of
EC-O-NOM'I-CAL, } household concerns. 2. Managing domestic or public pecuniary concerns with frugality. 3. Frugal; regulated by frugality; not wasteful or extravagant.

EC-O-NOM'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* With economy; with frugality.

E-CON'O-MIST, *n.* 1. One who manages domestic or other concerns with frugality. 2. One who writes on economy; the writer of a treatise on economy.

E-CON'O-MIZE, *v. i.* To manage pecuniary concerns with frugality; to make a prudent use of money, or of the means of saving or acquiring property.

E-CON'O-MIZE, *v. t.* To use with prudence; to expend with frugality.

E-CON'O-MIZED, *pp.* Used with frugality.

E-CON'O-MIZ-ING, *ppr.* Using with frugality.

E-CON'O-MY, *n.* [L. *œconomia.*] 1. The management, regulation and government of a family or the concerns of a household. 2. The management of pecuniary concerns or the expenditure of money. 3. A frugal and judicious use of money; frugality in the necessary expenditure of money. It differs from *parsimony*, which implies an improper saving of expense.—4. The disposition or arrangement of any work. *Dryden.* 5. A system of rules, regulations, rites and ceremonies. 6. The regular operations of nature in the generation, nutrition and preservation of animals or plants. 7. Distribution or due order of things. 8. Judicious and frugal management of public affairs. 9 System of management; general regulation and disposition of the affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government.

EC-PHRAC'TIC. *a.* [Gr. εκ and φραττω.] In *medicine*, deobstruent; attenuating.

EC-PHRAC'TIC, *n.* A medicine which dissolves or attenuates viscid matter, and removes obstructions.

EC'STA-SIED, *a.* Enraptured; ravished; transported; delighted.

EC'STA-SY, *n.* [Gr. εκστασις.] 1. A fixed state; a trance;

a state in which the mind is arrested and fixed, or, as we say, lost; a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object. 2. Excessive joy; rapture; a degree of delight that arrests the whole mind. 3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of mind; extreme delight. 4. Excessive grief or anxiety; [*not used.*] *Shak.* 5. Madness; distraction; [*not used.*] *Shak.*—6. In *medicine*, a species of *catalepsy*, when the person remembers, after the paroxysm is over, the ideas he had during the fit.

EC'STA-SY, *v. t.* To fill with rapture or enthusiasm.

EC-STAT'IC, EC-STAT'I-CAL, } *a.* 1. Arresting the mind; suspending the senses; entrancing. 2. Rapturous; transporting; ravishing; delightful beyond measure. 3. Tending to external objects; [*not used.*]

EC'TY-PAL, *a.* Taken from the original. *Ellis.*

† EC'TYPE, *n.* [Gr. εκτυπος.] A copy. *Locke.*

EC-U-MEN'IC, EC-U-MEN'I-CAL, } *a.* [Gr. οικουμενικος.] General; universal.

EC'U-RIE, *n.* [Fr.] A stable; a covered place for horses.

E-DA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *edax.*] Eating; given to eating; greedy; voracious.

E-DAC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *edacitas.*] Greediness; voracity; ravenousness; rapacity.

ED'DER, *n.* [qu. Sax. *eder.*] In *husbandry*, such wood as is worked into the top of hedge-stakes to bind them together.

ED'DER, *n.* [Sax. *ætter.*] A viper.

ED'DER, *v. t.* To bind or make tight by edder; to fasten the tops of hedge-stakes, by interweaving edder. *England.*

ED'DISH, or EAD'ISH, *n.* The latter pasture or grass that comes after mowing or reaping; called also *eagrass*, *carsh*, *etch.* [*Not used, I believe, in America.*]

ED'DOES, or ED'DERS, *n.* A name given to a variety of the *arum esculentum*, an esculent root.

ED'DY, *n.* [Sax. *ed* and *ea.*] 1. A current of water running back, or in a direction contrary to the main stream. 2. A whirlpool; a current of water or air in a circular direction.

ED'DY, *v. i.* To move circularly, or as an eddy.

ED'DY, *a.* Whirling; moving circularly. *Dryden.*

ED'DY-WA'TER, *n.* Among *seamen*, the water which falls back on the rudder of a ship under sail, called *dead-water.*

ED'DY-WIND, *n.* The wind returned or beat back from a sail, a mountain or any thing that hinders its passage.

ED'E-LITE, *n.* A siliceous stone of a light gray color.

E-DEM'A-TOUS, *a.* [Gr. οιδημα.] Swelling with a serous humor; dropsical.

E-DEN, *n.* [Heb.] The country and garden in which Adam and Eve were placed by God himself.

E'DEN-IZED, *a.* Admitted into Paradise. *Davies.*

E-DEN'TA-TED, *a.* [L. *edentatus.*] Destitute or deprived of teeth. *Dict.*

† E-DEN-TA'TION, *n.* A pulling out of teeth. *Cockeram.*

EDGE, *n.* [Sax. *ecg*; Dan. *eg.*] 1. In a *general sense*, the extreme border or point of any thing. It is particularly applied to the sharp border, the thin cutting extremity of an instrument.—2. *Figuratively*, that which cuts or penetrates; that which wounds or injures. 3. A narrow part rising from a broader. 4. Sharpness of mind or appetite; keenness; intenseness of desire; fitness for action or operation. 5. Keenness; sharpness; acrimony.—*To set the teeth on edge*, to cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth. *Bacon.*

EDGE, *v. t.* [W. *hogi*; Sax. *eggian.*] 1. To sharpen. 2. To furnish with an edge. 3. To border; to fringe. 4. To border; to furnish with an ornamental border. 5. To sharpen; to exasperate; to embitter. 6 To incite; to provoke; to urge on; to instigate; that is, to push on as with a sharp point; to goad. 7. To move sideways; to move by little and little.

EDGE, *v. i.* 1. To move sideways; to move gradually. 2. To sail close to the wind.—*To edge away*, in *sailing*, is to decline gradually from the shore or from the line of the course.—*To edge in with*, to draw near to, as a ship in chasing.

EDGED, *pp.* 1. Furnished with an edge or border. 2. Incited; instigated. 3. *a.* Sharp; keen.

EDGE'LESS, *a.* Not sharp; blunt; obtuse; unfit to cut or penetrate. *Shak.*

EDGE'TOOL, *n.* An instrument having a sharp edge.

EDGE'WISE, *adv.* 1. With the edge turned forward, or towards a particular point; in the direction of the edge. 2. Sideways; with the side foremost.

EDG'ING, *ppr.* 1. Giving an edge; furnishing with an edge. 2. Inciting; urging on; goading; stimulating; instigating. 3. Moving gradually or sideways. 4. Furnishing with a border.

EDG'ING, *n.* 1. That which is added on the border, or which forms the edge; as lace, fringe, trimming, added to a garment for ornament. 2. A narrow lace.—3. In *gardening*, a row of small plants set along the border of a flower-bed.

ED'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *edo.*] Eatable; fit to be eaten as food; esculent.

* E'DICT, *n.* [L. *edictum.*] That which is uttered or proclaimed by authority as a rule of action; an order issued by a prince to his subjects, as a rule or law requiring obedience; a proclamation of command or prohibition.

ED'I-FI-CANT, or E-DIF'I-CANT, *a.* Building. [*Little used.*]

ED-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *ædificatio.*] 1. A building up, in a moral and religious sense; instruction; improvement and progress of the mind, in knowledge, in morals, or in faith and holiness. 2. Instruction; improvement of the mind in any species of useful knowledge.

ED'I-FI-CA-TO-RY, or E-DIF'I-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to edification. *Hall.*

ED'I-FICE, *n.* [L. *ædificium.*] A building; a structure; a fabric; but *appropriately*, a large or splendid building.

ED-I-FI'CIAL, *a.* Pertaining to edifices or to structure.

ED'I-FIED, *pp.* Instructed; improved in literary, moral or religious knowledge.

ED'I-FI-ER, *n.* One that improves another by instructing him.

ED'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *ædifico.*] 1. To build, *in a literal sense*; [*not now used.*] 2. To instruct and improve the mind in knowledge generally, and particularly in moral and religious knowledge, in faith and holiness. 3. To teach or persuade; [*not used.*]

ED'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Building up in Christian knowledge; instructing; improving the mind.

ED'I-FY-ING-LY, *adv.* In an edifying manner.

E'DILE, *n.* [L. *ædilis.*] A Roman magistrate whose chief business was to superintend buildings of all kinds, more especially public edifices, temples, bridges, aqueducts, &c.

E'DILE-SHIP, *n.* The office of edile in ancient Rome.

ED'IT, *v. t.* [L. *edo.*] 1. *Properly*, to publish; *more usually*, to superintend a publication; to prepare a book or paper for the public eye, by writing, correcting or selecting the matter. 2. To publish.

ED'IT-ED, *pp.* Published; corrected; prepared and published.

ED'IT-ING, *ppr.* Publishing; preparing for publication.

E-DI''TION, *n.* [L. *editio.*] 1. The publication of any book or writing. 2. Republication; sometimes with revision and correction. 3. Any publication of a book before published; also, one impression or the whole number of copies published at once.

† E-DI''TION-ER, *n.* The old word for *editor*. *Gregory.*

ED'I-TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. A publisher; *particularly*, a person who superintends an impression of a book; the person who revises, corrects and prepares a book for publication. 2. One who superintends the publication of a newspaper.

ED-I-TO'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an editor; written by an editor.

ED'I-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The business of an editor.

† E-DIT'U-ATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *ædituor.*] To defend or govern the house or temple.

ED'U-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *educo.*] To bring up, as a child; to instruct; to inform and enlighten the understanding; to instill into the mind principles of arts, science, morals, religion and behavior.

ED'U-CA-TED, *pp.* Brought up; instructed; furnished with knowledge or principles; trained; disciplined.

ED'U-CA-TING, *ppr.* Instructing; enlightening the understanding, and forming the manners.

ED-U-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *educatio.*] The bringing up, as of a child; instruction; formation of manners.

ED-U-CA'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to education; derived from education. *Smith.*

ED'U-CA-TOR, *n.* One who educates. *Beddoes.*

E-DUCE', *v. t.* [L. *educo.*] To bring or draw out; to extract; to produce from a state of occultation.

E-DU'CED, (e-dust') *pp.* Drawn forth; extracted; produced.

E-DU'CING, *ppr.* Drawing forth; producing.

E'DUCT, *n.* [L. *eductum.*] Extracted matter; that which is educed.

E-DUC'TION, *n.* The act of drawing out or bringing into view.

E-DUCT'OR, *n.* That which brings forth, elicits or extracts.

E-DUL'CO-RATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *edulco.*] 1. To purify; to sweeten.—In *chemistry*, to render substances more mild, by freeing them from acids and salts or other soluble impurities, by washing. 2. To sweeten, by adding sugar, sirup, &c.

E-DUL'CO-RA-TED, *pp.* Sweetened; purified from acid or saline substances, and rendered more mild.

E-DUL'CO-RA-TING, *ppr.* Sweetening; rendering more mild.

E-DUL-CO-RA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of sweetening or rendering more mild, by freeing from acid or saline substances, or from any soluble impurities. 2. The act of sweetening by admixture of some saccharine substance.

E-DUL'CO-RA-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of sweetening.
EEK. *See* EKE.
EEL, *n.* [Sax. *æl.*] A species of *muræna*, a genus of fishes belonging to the order of *apodes*.
EEL'-FISH-ING, *n.* The act or art of catching eels.
EEL'POT, *n.* A kind of basket used for catching eels.
EEL'POUT, *n.* A species of *gadus*, resembling an eel.
EEL'SKIN, *n.* The skin of an eel.
EEL'SPĒAR, *n.* A forked instrument used for stabbing eels.
E'EN, contracted from *even*, which see.
EFF, *n.* A lizard.
† EF'FA-BLE, *a.* [L. *effabilis.*] Utterable; that may be uttered or spoken.
EF-FĀCE', *v. t.* [Fr. *effacer.*] 1. To destroy a figure on the surface of any thing, whether painted or carved, so as to render it invisible or not distinguishable. 2. To blot out; to erase, strike or scratch out, so as to destroy or render illegible. 3. To destroy any impression on the mind; to wear away.—To *deface* is to injure or impair a figure; to *efface* is to rub out or destroy, so as to render invisible.
EF-FĀ'CED, (ef-fāste') *pp.* Rubbed or worn out; destroyed, as a figure or impression.
EF-FĀ'CING, *ppr.* Destroying a figure, character or impression, on any thing.
† EF-FAS'CIN-ATE, *v. t.* To bewitch; to charm. *Cockeram.*
EF-FAS-CI-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of being bewitched or deluded. *Shelford.*
EF-FECT', *n.* [L. *effectus.*] 1. That which is produced by an agent or cause. 2. Consequence; event. 3. Purpose; general intent. 4. Consequence intended; utility; profit; advantage. 5. Force; validity. 6. Completion; perfection. 7. Reality; not mere appearance; fact. 8. In the *plural*, *effects* are goods; movables; personal estate.
EF-FECT', *v. t.* 1. To produce, as a cause or agent; to cause to be. 2. To bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish.
EF-FECT'ED, *pp.* Done; performed; accomplished.
EF-FECT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be done or achieved; practicable; feasible. *Brown.*
EF-FECT'ING, *ppr.* Producing; performing; accomplishing.
EF-FEC'TION, *n.* In *geometry*, a construction; a proposition; a problem or praxis, drawn from some general proposition.
EF-FECT'IVE, *a.* 1. Having the power to cause or produce; efficacious. 2. Operative; active; having the quality of producing effects. 3. Efficient; causing to be. 4. Having the power of active operation; able.
EF-FECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* With effect; powerfully; with real operation.
EF-FECT'LESS, *a.* Without effect; without advantage; useless. *Shak.*
EF-FECT'OR, *n.* One who effects; one who produces or causes; a maker or creator. *Derham.*
EF-FECT'U-AL, *a.* 1. Producing an effect, or the effect desired or intended; or having adequate power or force to produce the effect. 2. Veracious; expressive of facts; [*not used.*] *Shak.*
EF-FECT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* With effect; efficaciously; in a manner to produce the intended effect; thoroughly.
EF-FECT'U-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being effectual. *Scott.*
EF-FECT'U-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *effectuer.*] To bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; to fullfil. *Sidney.*
EF-FECT'U-A-TED, *pp.* Accomplished.
EF-FECT'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Achieving; performing to effect.
† EF-FECT'U-OUS, *a.* Effectual. *Barret.*
† EF-FECT'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Effectually. *Stapleton.*
EF-FEM'I-NA-CY, *n.* 1. The softness, delicacy and weakness in men, which are characteristic of the female sex, but which in males are deemed a reproach; unmanly delicacy; womanish softness or weakness. 2. Voluptuousness; indulgence in unmanly pleasures; lasciviousness.
EF-FEM'I-NATE, *a.* [L. *effœminatus.*] 1. Having the qualities of the female sex; soft or delicate to an unmanly degree; tender; womanish; voluptuous. 2. Womanish; weak; resembling the practice or qualities of the sex. 3. Womanlike, tender, in a sense not reproachful.
EF-FEM'I-NATE, *v. t.* To make womanish; to unman; to weaken. *Locke.*
EF-FEM'I-NATE, *v. i.* To grow womanish or weak; to melt into weakness.
EF-FEM'I-NATE-LY, *adv.* 1. In a womanish manner; weakly; softly. 2. By means of a woman.
EF-FEM'I-NATE-NESS, *n.* Unmanlike softness.
EF-FEM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* The state of one grown womanish; the state of being weak or unmanly. [*Little used.*]
† EF'FE-ROUS, *a.* [L. *efferus.*] Fierce; wild; savage. *Bp. King.*
EF-FER-VESCE', (ef-fer-ves') *v. i.* [L. *effervesco.*] To be in natural commotion, like liquor when gently boiling; to bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors, or any fluid, when some part escapes in an elastic form; to work, as new wine.
EF-FER-VES'CENCE, *n.* A kind of natural ebullition; that commotion of a fluid, which takes place when some part of the mass flies off in an elastic form, producing innumerable small bubbles.
EF-FER-VES'CENT, *a.* Gently boiling or bubbling, by means of the disengagement of an elastic fluid.
EF-FER-VES'CI-BLE, *a.* That has the quality of effervescing; capable of producing effervescence.
EF-FER-VES'CING, *ppr.* Boiling; bubbling, by means of an elastic fluid extricated in the dissolution of bodies.
EF-FĒTE', *a.* [L. *effœtus*, *effetus.*] 1. Barren; not capable of producing young, as an animal, or fruit, as the earth. 2. Worn out with age.
EF-FI-CĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *efficax.*] Effectual; productive of effects; producing the effect intended; having power adequate to the purpose intended; powerful.
EF-FI-CĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Effectually; in such a manner as to produce the effect desired.
EF-FI-CĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being efficacious.
EF'FI-CA-CY, *n.* [Sp., It. *efficacia.*] Power to produce effects; production of the effect intended.
EF-FI'CIENCE, } *n.* [L. *efficiens.*] 1. The act of produ-
EF-FI'CIEN-CY, } cing effects; a causing to be or exist; effectual agency. 2. Power of producing the effect intended; active competent power.
EF-FI'CIENT, *a.* Causing effects; producing; that causes any thing to be what it is.
EF-FI'CIENT, *n.* 1. The agent or cause which produces or causes to exist. 2. He that makes.
EF-FI'CIENT-LY, *adv.* With effect; effectively.
† EF-FIERCE' (ef-fers') *v. t.* To make fierce or furious.
EF-FIG'I-AL, *a.* Exhibiting an effigy. *Crit. Hist. Pamphlets.*
† EF-FIG'I-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *effigio.*] To form in semblance; to image. *Dean King.*
† EF-FIG-I-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of imaging. *Dict.*
EF'FI-GY, *n.* [L. *effigies.*] 1. The image or likeness of a person; resemblance; representation; any substance fashioned into the shape of a person. 2. Portrait; likeness; figure, in sculpture or painting. 3. On *coins*, the print or impression representing the head of the prince who struck the coin.—*To burn* or *hang in effigy*, is to burn or hang an image or picture of the person intended to be executed, disgraced or degraded.
EF-FLĀTE', *v. t.* [L. *efflo.*] To fill with breath or air. [*Little used.*]
EF-FLO-RESCE', (ef-flo-res') *v. t.* [L. *efflouresco.*] 1. In *chemistry*, to form a mealy powder on the surface; to become pulverulent or dusty on the surface. 2. To form saline vegetation on the surface; or, rather, to shoot out minute spicular crystals.
EF-FLO-RES'CENCE, *n.* 1. In *botany*, the time of flowering; the season when a plant shows its first blossoms.—2. Among *physicians*, a redness of the skin; eruptions; as in rash, measles, small-pox, scarlatina, &c.—3. In *chemistry*, the formation of small white threads, resembling the sublimated matter, called *flowers*, on the surface of certain bodies, as salts.
EF-FLO-RES'CENT, *a.* Shooting into white threads or *spiculæ*; forming a white dust on the surface.
EF'FLU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *effluens.*] A flowing out; that which flows or issues from any body or substance.
EF'FLU-ENT, *a.* Inflammatory. *Chambers.*
EF-FLŪ'VI-UM, *n.*; *plu.* EFFLUVIA. [L.] The minute and often invisible particles which exhale from most if not all terrestrial bodies; such as the odor or smell of plants, and the noxious exhalations from diseased bodies, or putrefying animal or vegetable substances.
EF'FLUX, *n.* [L. *effluxus.*] 1. The act of flowing out, or issuing in a stream. 2. Effusion; flow. 3. That which flows out; emanation.
† EF-FLUX', *v. i.* To run or flow away. *Boyle.*
EF-FLUX'ION, *n.* [L. *effluxum.*] 1. The act of flowing out. 2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation.
EF-FŌRCE', *v. t.* [Fr. *efforcer.*] 1. To force; to break through by violence. 2. To force; to ravish. 3. To strain; to exert with effort.
† EF-FORM', *v. t.* To fashion; to shape.
† EF-FORM-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of giving shape or form.
EF'FŌRT, *n.* [Fr. *effort.*] A straining; an exertion of strength; endeavor; strenuous exertion to accomplish an object.
EF-FOS'SION, *n.* [L. *effossus.*] The act of digging out of the earth. *Arbuthnot.*
† EF-FRĀY', *v. t.* [Fr. *effrayer.*] To frighten. *Spenser.*
† EF-FRĀY'A-BLE, *a.* Frightful; dreadful. *Harvey.*
† EF-FRE-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *effrænatio.*] Unbridled rashness or license; unruliness.
EF-FRŌNT'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *effronterie.*] Impudence; assurance; shameless boldness; sauciness; boldness transgressing the bounds of modesty and decorum.

EF-FULGE', (ef-fulj') *v. i.* [L. *effulgeo.*] To send forth a flood of light; to shine with splendor.
EF-FUL'GENCE, *n.* A flood of light; great lustre or brightness; splendor.
EF-FUL'GENT, *a.* Shining; bright; splendid; diffusing a flood of light.
EF-FUL'GING, *ppr.* Sending out a flood of light. *Savage.*
EF-FU-MA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of flying off in fumes or vapor. *Boyle.*
†EF-FŪME', *v. t.* To breathe out. *Spenser.*
†EF-FUND', *v. t.* [L. *effundo.*] To pour out.
EF-FŪSE', (ef-fūze') *v. t.* [L. *effusus.*] To pour out, as a fluid; to spill; to shed. *Milton.*
†EF-FŪSE', *a.* Dissipated; profuse. *Richardson.*
†EF-FŪSE', *n.* Waste; effusion. *Shak.*
EF-FŪS'ED, (ef-fūzd') *pp.* Poured out; shed.
EF-FŪS'ING, (ef-fūz'ing) *ppr.* Pouring out; shedding.
EF-FŪ'SION, (ef-fū'zhun) *n.* 1. The act of pouring out as a liquid. 2. The act of pouring out; a shedding or spilling; waste. 3. The pouring out of words. 4. The act of pouring out or bestowing divine influence. 5. That which is poured out. 6. Liberal donation; [*not used.*]
EF-FŪ'SIVE, *a.* Pouring out; that pours forth largely.
EFT, *n.* [Sax. *efeta.*] A newt; an evet; the common lizard.
†EFT, *adv.* [Sax.] After; again; soon; quickly. *Spenser.*
†EFT-SOONS', *adv.* [Sax. *eft*, and *sona*, *sones.*] Soon afterwards; in a short time. *Spenser.*
E. G. [L. *exempli gratia.*] For the sake of an example; for instance.
E-GAD', *exclam.* Good fortune; as we say, *my stars!*
Ē'GER, or ĒA'GRE, *n.* An impetuous flood; an irregular tide. *Brown.*
Ē'GER-AN, *n.* A subspecies of pyramidical garnet.
†E-GERM'I-NATE. *See* GERMINATE.
E-GEST', *v. t.* [L. *egestum.*] To cast or throw out; to void, as excrement.
E-GES'TION, *n.* [L. *egestio.*] The act of voiding digested matter at the natural vent.
EGG, *n.* [Sax. *æg*; Dan. *eg.*] A body formed in the females of fowls and certain other animals, containing an embryo or fetus of the same species, or the substance from which a like animal is produced.
EGG, to incite, is a mere blunder. *See* EDGE.
EGG'BIRD, *n.* A fowl, a species of tern. *Cook's Voyages.*
EG'GER, *n.* One who excites. *Sherwood.*
EG'GER-Y. *See* EYRY.
EG'GING, *n.* Incitement. *Cleaveland.*
E-GI-LOP'I-CAL, *a.* Affected with the egilops.
E'GI-LOPS, *n.* [Gr. αιγιλωψ.] Goat's eye; an abscess in the inner canthus of the eye; *fistula lachrymalis.*
Ē'GIS. *See* ÆGIS.
E-GLAND'U-LOUS, *a.* Destitute of glands.
EG'LAN-TINE, *n.* [Fr. *eglantier.*] A species of rose; the sweet-brier; a plant bearing an odoriferous flower.
EG'LOGUE. *See* ÆGLOGUE.
Ē'GO-ISM, or Ē'GO-MISM, *n.* [L. *ego.*] The opinion of those who profess themselves uncertain of every thing but their own existence. *Baxter.*
Ē'GO-IST, *n.* [from L. *ego.*] A name given to certain followers of Des Cartes, who held the opinion that they were uncertain of every thing except their own existence, and the operations and ideas of their own minds.
E-GŌ'I-TY, *n.* Personality. [*Not authorized.*] *Swift.*
Ē'GO-TISM, *n.* [Fr. *egoisme.*] *Primarily*, the practice of too frequently using the word *I.* Hence, a speaking or writing much of one's self; self-praise; self-commendation; the act or practice of magnifying one's self, or making one's self of importance. *Spectator.*
Ē'GO-TIST, *n.* One who repeats the word *I* very often in conversation or writing; one who speaks much of himself, or magnifies his own achievements; one who makes himself the hero of every tale.
E-GO-TIST'IC, } *a.* 1. Addicted to egotism. 2. Con-
E-GO-TIST'I-CAL, } taining egotism.
Ē'GO-TIZE, *v. i.* To talk or write much of one's self; to make pretensions to self-importance.
E-GRĒ'GIOUS, *a.* [L. *egregius.*] 1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary; distinguished. 2. In a *bad sense*, great; extraordinary; remarkable; enormous; as, an *egregious* mistake.
E-GRĒ'GIOUS-LY, *adv* Greatly; enormously; shamefully; *usually in a bad sense.*
E-GRĒ'GIOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being great or extraordinary.
Ē'GRESS, *n.* [L. *egressus.*] The act of going or issuing out, or the power of departing from any inclosed or confined place.
E-GRES'SION, *n.* [L. *egressio.*] The act of going out from any inclosure or place of confinement.
Ē'GRET, *n.* [Fr. *aigrette.*] 1. The lesser white heron, a fowl of the genus *ardea.*—2. In *botany*, the flying feathery or hairy crown of seeds, as the down of the thistle.
EG'RI-MO-NY, *n.* 1. The herb agrimony. *Cotgrave.* 2. Great sorrow; grief. *Cockeram.*
Ē'GRI-OT, *n.* [Fr. *aigre.*] A kind of sour cherry.
E-GYP'TIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Egypt in Africa.
E-GYP'TIAN, *n.* A native of Egypt; also, a gipsey.
EI'DER, *n.* [G., Sw. *eider.*] A species of duck.
EI'DER-DOWN, *n* Down or soft feathers of the eider duck.
EIGH, (ā) *exclam.* An expression of sudden delight.
EIGHT, *n.* [Sax. *iggat.*] An island in a river.
EIGHT, (āte) *a.* [Sax. *æhta*, *eahta*, or *ehta*; G. *acht.*] Twice four; expressing the number twice four.
EIGH'TEEN, (ā'teen) *a.* Eight and ten united.
EIGH'TEENTH, (ā'teenth) *a.* The next in order after the seventeenth.
EIGHT'FOLD, (āte'fōld) *a.* Eight times the number or quantity.
EIGHTH, (āth) *a.* Noting the number eight; the number next after seven; the ordinal of eight.
EIGHTH, *n.* In *music*, an interval composed of five tones and two semitones.
EIGHTH'LY, (āth'ly) *adv.* In the eighth place.
EIGH'TI-ETH, (ā'te-eth) *a.* The next in order to the seventy-ninth; the eighth tenth.
EIGHT'SCORE, (āte'skore) *a.* or *n.* Eight times twenty; a hundred and sixty.
EIGH'TY, (ā'ty) *a.* Eight times ten; fourscore.
EIGNE, (āne) *a.* [Norm. *aisne.*] 1. Eldest; an epithet used in *law* to denote the eldest son. 2. Unalienable; entailed; belonging to the eldest son; [*not used.*]
†EI'SEL, *n.* [Sax.] Vinegar. *More.*
EI'SEN-RAHM, *n.* The red and brown *eisenrahm*, the scaly red and brown hematite.
EI'THER, *a.* or *pron.* [Sax. *ægther*; *egther.*] 1. One or another of any number. 2. One of two. 3. Each; every one, separately considered. 4. This word, when applied to sentences or propositions, is called a *distributive* or a *conjunction.* It precedes the first of two or more alternatives, and is answered by *or* before the second or succeeding alternatives.
E-JAC'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *ejaculor.*] To throw out; to cast; to shoot; to dart.
E-JAC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of throwing or darting out with a sudden force and rapid flight. *Bacon.* 2. The uttering of a short prayer; or a short occasional prayer uttered. *Taylor.*
E-JAC'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences. 2. Sudden; hasty. 3. Casting; throwing out.
E-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *ejicio*, *ejectum.*] 1. To throw out; to cast forth; to thrust out, as from a place inclosed or confined. 2. To discharge through the natural passages or emunctories; to evacuate. 3. To throw out or expel from an office; to dismiss from an office; to turn out. 4. To dispossess of land or estate. 5. To drive away; to expel; to dismiss with hatred. 6. To cast away; to reject; to banish.
E-JECT'ED, *pp.* Thrown out; thrust out; discharged; evacuated; expelled; dismissed; dispossessed; rejected.
E-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Casting out; discharging; evacuating; expelling; dispossessing; rejecting.
E-JEC'TION, *n.* [L. *ejectio.*] 1. The act of casting out; expulsion. 2. Dismission from office. 3. Dispossession; a turning out from possession by force or authority. 4. The discharge of any excrementitious matter through the pores or other emunctories; evacuation; vomiting. 5. Rejection.
E-JECT'MENT, *n.* 1. *Literally*, a casting out; a dispossession.—2. In *law*, a writ or action which lies for the recovery of possession of land from which the owner has been ejected, and for trial of title.
E-JECT'OR, *n.* One who ejects, or dispossesses another of his land. *Blackstone.*
EJ-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ejulatio.*] Outcry; a wailing; a loud cry expressive of grief or pain; mourning; lamentation.
EKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *eacan.*] 1. To increase; to enlarge. 2. To add to; to supply what is wanted; to enlarge by addition. 3. To lengthen; to prolong. *Shak.*
EKE, *adv.* [Sax. *eac.*] Also; likewise; in addition. [*Nearly obsolete.*]
EK-E-BERG'ITE, *n.* [from *Ekeberg.*] A mineral.
ĒKED, *pp.* Increased; lengthened.
ĒK'ING, *ppr.* Increasing; augmenting; lengthening.
ĒK'ING, *n.* Increase or addition.
E-LÄ, *n.* The highest note in the scale of music.
E-LAB'O-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *elaboro.*] 1. To produce with labor. 2. To improve or refine by successive operations
E-LAB'O-RATE, *a.* [L. *elaboratus.*] Wrought with labor; finished with great diligence; studied; executed with exactness.
E-LAB'O-RA-TED, *pp.* Produced with labor or study; improved.
E-LAB'O-RATE-LY, *adv.* With great labor or study; with nice regard to exactness.

E-LAB'O-RATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being elaborate, or wrought with great labor.

E-LAB'O-RA-TING, *ppr.* Producing with labor; improving; refining by successive operations.

E-LAB-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* Improvement or refinement by successive operations. *Ray.*

E-LĀIN', *n.* [Gr. ελαιον.] The oily or liquid principle of oils and fats. *Chevreul.*

† E-LAMP'ING, *a.* Shining.

E-LANCE', *v. t.* [Fr. *elancer.*] To throw or shoot; to hurl; to dart.

E'LAND, *n.* A species of clumsy antelope in Africa.

E-LĀ'O-LITE, *n.* A mineral, called also *fettstein* [fat-stone] from its greasy appearance.

E-LAPSE', (e-laps') *v. i.* [L. *elapsus.*] To slide away; to slip or glide away; to pass away silently, as time.

E-LAPS'ED, (e-lapst') *pp.* Slid or passed away, as time.

E-LAPS'ING, *ppr.* Sliding away; gliding or passing away silently, as time.

E-LAS'TIC, } *a.* [Fr. *elastique*; It., Sp. *clastico.*]
E-LAS-TI-CAL, } Springing back; having the power of returning to the form from which it is bent, extended, pressed or distorted; having the inherent property of recovering its former figure, after any external pressure, which has altered that figure, is removed; rebounding; flying back.

E-LAS'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In an elastic manner; by an elastic power; with a spring. *Lee.*

E-LAS-TIC'I-TY, *n.* The inherent property in bodies, by which they recover their former figure or state, after external pressure, tension or distortion.

E-LĀTE', *a.* [L. *elatus.*] Raised; elevated in mind; flushed, as with success; lofty; haughty.

E-LĀTE', *v. t.* 1. To raise or swell, as the mind or spirits; to elevate with success; to puff up; to make proud. 2. To raise; to exalt; [*unusual.*]

E-LĀT'ED, *pp.* Elevated in mind or spirits; puffed up, as with honor, success or prosperity.

E-LĀT'ED-LY, *adv.* With elation.

EL-A-TĒ'RI-UM, *n.* A substance deposited from the very acrid juice of the *momordica elaterium*, wild cucumber.

EL'A-TE-RY, *n.* [Gr. ελατειρα.] Acting force or elasticity. [*Unusual.*] *Ray.*

EL'A-TIN, *n.* The active principle of the *elaterium.*

E-LĀ'TION, *n.* An inflation or elevation of mind proceeding from self-approbation; self-esteem, vanity or pride, resulting from success. Hence, haughtiness; pride of prosperity.

E-LĀ'TOR, *n.* One who or that which elates. *Cudworth.*

EL'BŌW, *n.* [Sax. *elnboga*, or *elneboga.*] 1. The outer angle made by the bend of the arm. 2. Any flexure or angle; the obtuse angle of a wall, building or road.—*To be at the elbow*, is to be very near; to be by the side; to be at hand.

EL'BŌW, *v. t.* 1. To push with the elbow. *Dryden.* 2. To push or drive to a distance; to encroach on.

EL'BŌW, *v. i.* To jut into an angle; to project; to bend.

EL'BŌW-CHAIR, *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows; an arm-chair. *Gay.*

EL'BŌW-ROOM, *n.* Room to extend the elbows on each side; hence, in its *usual acceptation*, perfect freedom from confinement; ample room for motion or action.

† ELD, *n.* [Sax. *eld*, or *ald.*] 1. Old age; decrepitude. *Spenser.* 2. Old people; persons worn out with age.

ELD'ER, *a.* [Sax. *ealdor*, the comparative degree of *eld*, now written *old. See* OLD.] 1. Older; senior; having lived a longer time; born, produced or formed before something else. 2. Prior in origin; preceding in the date of a commission.

ELD'ER, *n.* 1. One who is older than another or others. 2. An ancestor. 3. A person advanced in life, and who, on account of his age, experience and wisdom, is selected for office.

ELD'ER, *n.* [Sax. *ellarn.*] A tree or genus of trees, the *sambucus*, of several species.

ELD'ER-LY, *a.* Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age.

ELD'ER-SHIP, *n.* 1. Seniority; the state of being older. 2. The office of an elder. 3. Presbytery; order of elders.

ELD'EST, *a.* [Sax. *ealdest*, superlative of *eld*, old.] Oldest; most advanced in age; that was born before others.

ELD'ING, *n.* [Sax. *ælan.*] Fuel. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

EL-E-AT'IC, *a.* An epithet given to a certain sect of philosophers, so called from the town of Elea.

EL-E-CAM-PĀNE', *n.* A genus of plants, the *inula*, of many species.

E-LECT', *v. t.* [L. *electus.*] 1. To pick out; to select, from among two or more, that which is preferred. 2. To select or take from an office or employment; to choose from among a number; to select or manifest preference by vote or designation.—3. In *theology*, to designate, choose or select as an object of mercy or favor. 4. To choose; to prefer; to determine in favor of.

E-LECT', *a.* 1. Chosen; taken by preference from among two or more.—2. In *theology*, chosen as the object of mercy; chosen, selected or designated to eternal life; predestinated in the divine counsels. 3. Chosen, but not inaugurated, consecrated or invested with office.

E-LECT', *n.* 1. One chosen or set apart. 2. Chosen or designated by God to salvation; predestinated to glory as the end, and to sanctification as the means. 3. Chosen; selected; set apart as a peculiar church and people.

† E-LECT'ANT, *n.* One who has the power of choosing. *Search.*

E-LECT'ED, *pp.* Chosen; preferred; designated to office by some act of the constituents, as by vote; chosen or predestinated to eternal life.

E-LECT'ING, *ppr.* Choosing; selecting from a number; preferring; designating to office by choice or preference; designating or predestinating to eternal salvation.

E-LEC'TION, *n.* [L. *electio.*] 1. The act of choosing; choice; the act of selecting one or more from others. 2. The act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment, by any manifestation of preference, as by ballot, uplifted hands, or *viva voce.* 3. Choice; voluntary preference; free will; liberty to act or not. 4. Power of choosing or selecting. 5. Discernment; discrimination; distinction.—6. In *theology*, divine choice; predetermination of God, by which persons are distinguished as objects of mercy, become subjects of grace, are sanctified and prepared for heaven. 7. The public choice of officers. 8. The day of a public choice of officers. 9. Those who are elected.

E-LEC-TION-EER', *v. i.* To make interest for a candidate at an election; to use arts for securing the election of a candidate.

E-LEC-TION-EER'ING, *ppr.* Using influence to procure the election of a person.

E-LEC-TION-EER'ING, *n.* The arts or practices used for securing the choice of one to office.

E-LECT'IVE, *a.* 1. Dependent on choice. 2. Bestowed or passing by election. 3. Pertaining to or consisting in choice or right of choosing. 4. Exerting the power of choice. 5. Selecting for combination.

E-LECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By choice; with preference of one to another.

E-LECT'OR, *n.* One who elects, or one who has the right of choice; a person who has, by law or constitution, the right of voting for an officer.

E-LECT'O-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to election or electors.

† E-LEC-TO-RAL'I-TY, *n.* Electorate.

E-LECT'O-RATE, *n.* 1. The dignity of an elector in the German empire. 2. The territory of an elector, in the German empire.

E-LEC'TOR-ESS, *n.* The same as *electress.*

† E-LEC'TRE, *n.* [L. *electrum.*] Amber.

E-LECT'RESS, *n.* The wife or widow of an elector in the German empire. *Chesterfield.*

E-LEC'TRIC, or E-LEC'TRI-CAL, *a.* [Fr. *electrique.*] 1. Containing electricity, or capable of exhibiting it when excited by friction.—2. In *general*, pertaining to electricity. 3. Derived from or produced by electricity. 4. Communicating a shock like electricity.

E-LEC'TRIC, *n.* Any body or substance capable of exhibiting electricity by means of friction or otherwise, and of resisting the passage of it from one body to another.

E-LEC'TRI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of electricity, or by means of it.

E-LEC-TRĬ'CIAN, *n.* A person who studies electricity, and investigates its properties, by observation and experiments; one versed in the science of electricity.

E-LEC-TRIC'I-TY, *n.* The operations of a very subtil fluid, which appears to be diffused through most bodies, remarkable for the rapidity of its motion, and one of the most powerful agents in nature. The name is given to the operations of this fluid, and to the fluid itself.

E-LEC'TRI-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it; that may become electric. 2. Capable of receiving, and transmitting the electric fluid.

E-LEC-TRI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of electrifying, or state of being charged with electricity.

E-LEC'TRI-FĪED, *pp.* Charged with electricity.

E-LEC'TRI-FŸ, *v. t.* 1. To communicate electricity to; to charge with electricity. 2. To cause electricity to pass through; to affect by electricity; to give an electric shock to. 3. To excite suddenly; to give a sudden shock.

E-LEC'TRI-FŸ, *v. i.* To become electric.

E-LEC'TRI-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Charging with electricity; affecting with electricity; giving a sudden shock.

E-LEC-TRI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of electrizing.

E-LEC'TRĪZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *electriser.*] To electrify.

E-LEC'TRO-CHEM'IS-TRY, *n.* That science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in affecting chemical changes.

E-LEC'TRO-MAG-NET'IC, *a.* Designating what pertains

to magnetism, as connected with electricity, or affected by it.

E-LEC/TRO-MAG/NET-ISM, *n.* That science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in communicating magnetic properties.

E-LEC-TROM/E-TER, *n.* [L. *electrum*, Gr. μετρεω.] An instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity, or its quality; or an instrument for discharging it from a jar.

E-LEC-TRO-MET/RI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to an electrometer; made by an electrometer.

E-LEC/TRO-MŌ/TION, *n.* The motion of electricity or galvanism, or the passing of it from one metal to another.

E-LEC/TRO-MŌ/TIVE, *a.* Producing electro-motion.

E-LEC/TRO-MO-TOR, *n.* [L. *electrum* and *motor*.] A mover of the electric fluid; an instrument or apparatus so called.

E-LEC/TRON, *n.* Amber; also, a mixture of gold with a fifth part of silver. *Coxe.*

E-LEC/TRO-NEG/A-TIVE, *a.* Repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified.

E-LEC/TRO-PHOR, } *n.* [L. *electrum*, and Gr. φορεω.]
E-LEC-TROPH/O-RUS, } An instrument for preserving electricity a long time.

E-LEC/TRO-POS/I-TIVE, *a.* Attracted by bodies negatively electrified, or by the negative pole of the galvanic arrangement.

E-LEC/TRUM, *n.* [L.] In *mineralogy*, an argentiferous gold ore, or native alloy, of a pale brass yellow color.

E-LECT/U-A-RY, *n.* [Low L. *electarium*.] In *pharmacy*, a form of medicine, composed of powders, or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey, or sirup, and made into due consistence to be taken in doses, like boluses.

EL-EE-MOS/Y-NA-RY, *a.* [Gr. ελεημοσυνη.] 1. Given in charity; given or appropriated to support the poor. 2. Relating to charitable donations; intended for the distribution of alms, or for the use and management of donations, whether for the subsistence of the poor or for the support and promotion of learning.

EL-EE-MOS/Y-NA-RY, *n* One who subsists on charity.

EL/E-GANCE, } *n.* [L. *elegantia*; Fr. *elegance*.] 1. "The
EL/E-GAN-CY, } beauty of propriety, not of greatness," says *Johnson*. Applied to *manners*, it denotes politeness; to *speaking*, propriety of diction and utterance; to *style of composition*, perspicuity, purity, neatness, and a happy choice and arrangement of words; to *architecture*, a due symmetry and distribution of parts. 2. That which pleases by its nicety, symmetry, purity or beauty. In this sense it has a plural. *Spectator.*

EL/E-GANT, *a.* [L. *elegans*.] 1. Polished; polite; refined; graceful; pleasing to good taste. 2. Polished; neat; pure; rich in expressions; correct in arrangement. 3. Uttering or delivering elegant language with propriety and grace. 4. Symmetrical; regular; well formed in its parts, proportions and distribution. 5. Nice; sensible to beauty; discriminating beauty from deformity or imperfection. 6. Beautiful in form and colors; pleasing. 7. Rich; costly and ornamental.

EL/E-GANT-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to please; with elegance; with beauty; with pleasing propriety. 2. With due symmetry; with well formed and duly proportioned parts. 3. Richly; with rich or handsome materials well disposed.

* E-LĒ/GI-AC, *a.* [Low L. *elegiacus*.] 1. Belonging to elegy; plaintive; expressing sorrow or lamentation. 2. Used in elegies.

* E-LĒ/GI-AC, *n.* Elegiac verse. *Warton.*

EL-E-GI/A-CAL, *a.* Belonging to an elegy. *Cotgrave.*

* E-LĒ/GI-AST, *n.* The same with *elegist*.

EL/E-GIST, *n.* A writer of elegies. *Goldsmith.*

E-LĒ/GIT, *n.* [L. *eligo*.] 1. A writ of execution, by which a defendant's goods are apprized, and delivered to the plaintiff. 2. The title to estate by elegit.

EL/E-GY, *n.* [L. *elegia*.] 1. A mournful or plaintive poem, or a funeral song; a poem or a song expressive of sorrow and lamentation. *Shak.* 2. A short poem without points or affected elegancies.

EL/E-MENT, *n.* [L. *elementum*; Fr. *element*.] 1. The first or constituent principle or minutest part of any thing. 2. An ingredient; a constituent part of any composition.—3. In a *chemical sense*, an atom; the minutest particle of a substance; that which cannot be divided by chemical analysis, and therefore considered as a simple substance, as oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, &c.—4. In *the plural*, the first rules or principles of an art or science; rudiments.—5. In *popular language*, fire, air, earth and water are called the four *elements*, as formerly it was supposed that these were simple bodies, of which the world is composed. 6. *Element*, in the singular, is sometimes used for the air. 7. The substance which forms the natural or most suitable habitation of an animal. 8. The proper state or sphere of any thing; the state of things suited to one's temper or habits. 9. The matter or substances which compose the world. 10. The outline or sketch. 11. Moving cause or principle; that which excites action.

EL/E-MENT, *v. t.* 1. To compound of elements or first principles. 2. To constitute; to make as a first principle. [*Rarely or never used.*]

EL-E-MENT/AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to elements. 2. Produced by some of the four supposed elements. 3. Produced by elements. 4. Arising from first principles.

EL-E-MENT-AL/I-TY, *n.* Composition of principles or ingredients. *Whitlock.*

EL-E-MENT/AL-LY, *adv.* According to elements; literally.

EL-E-MENT-AR/I-TY, } *n.* The state of being element
EL-E-MENT/A-RI-NESS, } ary; the simplicity of nature; uncompounded state.

EL-E-MENT/A-RY, *a.* 1. Primary; simple; uncompounded; uncombined; having only one principle or constituent part. 2. Initial; rudimental; containing, teaching or discussing first principles, rules or rudiments. 3. Treating of elements; collecting, digesting or explaining principles.

EL/E-MI, *n.* The *gum elemi*, so called; but said to be a resinous substance.

E-LENCH/, *n.* [L. *elenchus*.] 1. A vicious or fallacious argument, which is apt to deceive under the appearance of truth; a sophism; [*little used.*]—2. In *antiquity*, a kind of earring set with pearls.

E-LENCH/I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to an elench.

† E-LENCH/I-CAL-LY, *adv.* By means of an elench.

† E-LENCH/IZE, *v. i.* To dispute. *B. Jonson.*

† E-LENCH/TI-CAL, *a.* Serving to confute. *Wilkins.*

E-LENGE/. *See* ELLINGE.

E-LĒ/OTS, *n.* Apples in request in the cider countries *Mortimer.*

EL/E-PHANT, *n.* [Sax. *elp*, *ylp*; Gr. ελεφας.] 1. The largest of all quadrupeds, belonging to the order of *bruta*. 2. Ivory; the tusk of the elephant. *Dryden.*

EL/E-PHANT-BEE/TLE, *n.* A large species of *scarabæus*, or beetle, found in South America.

EL/E-PHANT'S-FOOT, *n.* A plant, the *elephantopus*.

EL-E-PHAN-TI/A-SIS, *n.* [L.] A species of leprosy, so called from covering the skin with incrustations, like those of an elephant.

EL-E-PHANT/INE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the elephant; huge; resembling an elephant; or perhaps white, like ivory.—2. In *antiquity*, an appellation given to certain books in which the Romans registered the transactions of the senate, magistrates, emperors and generals.

EL-EU-SIN/I-AN, *a.* Relating to Eleusis in Greece.

EL/E-VATE, *v. t.* [L. *elevo*.] 1. To raise, in a literal and general sense; to raise from a low or deep place to a higher. 2. To exalt; to raise to higher state or station. 3. To improve, refine or dignify; to raise from or above low conceptions. 4. To raise from a low or common state; to exalt. 5. To elate with pride. 6. To excite; to cheer; to animate. 7. To take from; to detract; to lessen by detraction; [*not used.*] 8. To raise from any tone to one more acute. 9. To augment or swell; to make louder, as sound.

EL/E-VATE, *a.* [L. *elevatus*.] Elevated; raised aloft.

EL/E-VA-TED, *pp.* Raised; exalted; dignified; elated; excited; made more acute or more loud, as sound.

EL/E-VA-TING, *ppr.* Raising; exalting; dignifying; elating; cheering.

EL-E-VĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *elevatio*.] 1. The act of raising or conveying from a lower or deeper place to a higher. 2. The act of exalting in rank, degree or condition. 3. Exaltation; an elevated state; dignity. 4. Exaltation of mind by more noble conceptions. 5. Exaltation of style; lofty expressions; words and phrases expressive of lofty conceptions. 6. Exaltation of character or manners. 7. Attention to objects above us; a raising of the mind to superior objects. 8. An elevated place or station. 9. Elevated ground; a rising ground; a hill or mountain. 10. A passing of the voice from any note to one more acute; also, a swelling or augmentation of voice—11. In *astronomy*, altitude; the distance of a heavenly body above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon.—12. In *gunnery*, the angle which the chase of a cannon or mortar, or the axis of the hollow cylinder, makes with the plane of the horizon.—13. In *dialing*, the angle which the style makes with the substylar line. —*Elevation of the host*, in *Catholic countries*, that part of the mass in which the priest raises the host above his head for the people to adore.

EL/E-VA-TOR, *n.* 1. One who raises, lifts or exalts.—2. In *anatomy*, a muscle which serves to raise a part of the body, as the lip or the eye. 3. A surgical instrument for raising a depressed portion of a bone.

EL/E-VA-TO-RY, *n.* An instrument used in trepanning, for raising a depressed or fractured part of the skull. *Coxe.*

EL-ĒVE/, *n.* [Fr.] One brought up or protected by another. *Chesterfield.*

E-LEV'EN, (e-lev'n) *a.* [Sax. *ændlefene, endleof, endlufa.*] Ten and one added.

E-LEV'ENTH, *a.* [Sax. *ændlyfta, endlefta.*] The next in order to the tenth.

ELF, *n.; plu.* ELVES. [Sax. *ælf,* or *elfenne.*] 1. A wandering spirit; a fairy; a hobgoblin. 2. An evil spirit; a devil. 3. A diminutive person.

ELF, *v. t.* To entangle hair in so intricate a manner, that it cannot be disentangled.

ELF'-AR-RŌW, *n.* A name given to flints in the shape of arrow-heads, vulgarly supposed to be shot by fairies.

ELF'-LOCK, *n.* A knot of hair twisted by elves. *Shak.*

ELF'IN, *a.* Relating or pertaining to elves. *Spenser.*

ELF'IN, *n.* A little urchin. *Shenstone.*

ELF'ISH, *a.* Resembling elves; clad in disguise.

E-LIC'IT, *v. t.* [L. *elicio.*] 1. To draw out; to bring to light; to deduce by reason or argument. 2. To strike out.

E-LIC'IT, *a.* Brought into act; brought from possibility into real existence. [*Little used.*]

† E-LIC'I-TATE, *v. t.* To elicit. *More.*

E-LIC-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of eliciting; the act of drawing out. *Bramhall.*

E-LIC'IT-ED, *pp.* Brought or drawn out; struck out.

E-LIC'IT-ING, *ppr.* Drawing out; bringing to light; striking out.

E-LIDE', *v. t.* [L. *elido.*] 1. To break or dash in pieces; to crush. [*not used.*] 2. To cut off a syllable. *Brit. Crit.*

EL-I-GI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Worthiness or fitness to be chosen; the state or quality of a thing which renders it preferable to another, or desirable. 2. The state of being capable of being chosen to an office. *United States.*

EL'I-GI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable. 2. Suitable; proper; desirable. 3. Legally qualified to be chosen.

EL'I-GI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Fitness to be chosen in preference to another; suitableness; desirableness.

EL'I-GI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to be worthy of choice; suitably.

E-LIM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *elimino.*] 1. To thrust out of doors. *Lovelace.* 2. To expel; to thrust out; to discharge, or throw off; to set at liberty.

E-LIM'I-NA-TED, *pp.* Expelled; thrown off; discharged.

E-LIM'I-NA-TING, *ppr.* Expelling; discharging; throwing off.

E-LIM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of expelling or throwing off; the act of discharging, or secreting by the pores.

EL-I-QUĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *eliquo.*] In *chemistry*, the operation by which a more fusible substance is separated from one that is less so, by means of heat.

E-LĪ'SION, *n.* [L. *elisio.*] 1. In *grammar*, the cutting off or suppression of a vowel at the end of a word, for the sake of sound or measure, when the next word begins with a vowel; as, th' embattled plain. 2. Division; separation; [*not used.*] *Bacon.*

E-LĪ'SOR, *n.* [Norm. *eliser.*] In *law*, a sheriff's substitute for returning a jury.

E-LITE', *n.* [Fr.] A military word, denoting the flower or chosen part of an army.

E-LIX'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *elixo.*] To extract by boiling.

EL-IX-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *elixus.*] 1. The act of boiling or stewing; also, concoction in the stomach; digestion.—2. In *pharmacy*, the extraction of the virtues of ingredients by boiling or stewing; also, lixiviation.

E-LIX'IR, *n.* [Fr., Sp., Port. *elixir.*] 1. In *medicine*, a compound tincture, extracted from two or more ingredients. 2. A liquor for transmuting metals into gold. 3. Quintessence; refined spirit. 4. Any cordial; that substance which invigorates.

ELK, *n.* [Sax. *elch;* Sw. *elg.*] A quadruped of the *cervine* genus, with palmated horns.

ELKE, *n.* [W. *alarch.*] A wild swan.

ELK'-NUT, *n.* A plant, the *hamiltonia*, called also *oil-nut.*

ELL, *n.* [Sax. *elne;* Sw. *aln;* D. *ell, elle.*] A measure of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for measuring cloth.

EL'LER, *n.* [G. *eller.*] The alder-tree. *Craven dialect.*

EL'LINGE, *a.* [Sax. *ælenge.*] Cheerless; sad.

EL'LING-NESS, *n.* Loneliness; dullness; cheerlessness. *Henry VIII.*

EL-LĪPSE', (el-lips') *n.* An ellipsis.

EL-LIP'SIS, *n.; plu.* ELLIP'SES. [Gr. ελλειψις.] 1. In *geometry*, an oval figure generated from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of it, but not parallel to the base.—2. In *grammar*, defect; omission; a figure of syntax, by which one or more words are omitted.

EL-LIPS'OID, *n.* [*ellipsis*, and Gr. ειδος.] In *conics*, a solid or figure formed by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis; an elliptic conoid; a spheroid.

EL-LIP-SOID'AL, *a.* Pertaining to an ellipsoid; having the form of an ellipsoid.

EL-LIP'TIC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to an ellipsis; having
EL-LIP'TI-CAL, } the form of an ellipse; oval. 2. Defective.

EL-LIP'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. According to the figure called an *ellipsis.* 2. Defectively.

ELM, *n.* [Sax. *elm*, or *ulm-treou;* D. *olm.*] A tree of the genus *ulmus.*

ELM'EN, *a.* Of or belonging to elms. *Jennings.*

ELM'Y, *a.* Abounding with elms. *Warton.*

EL-O-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *eloco.*] 1. A removal from the usual place of residence. *Bp. Hall.* 2. Departure from the usual method; an ecstasy.

EL-O-CŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *elocutio.*] 1. Pronunciation; the utterance or delivery of words, particularly in public discourses and arguments.—2. In *rhetoric*, *elocution* consists of elegance, composition and dignity; and *Dryden* uses the word as nearly synonymous with *eloquence*, the act of expressing thoughts with elegance or beauty. 3. Speech; the power of speaking.—4. In ancient *treatises on oratory*, the wording of a discourse; the choice and order of words; composition; the act of framing a writing or discourse.

EL-O-CŪ'TIVE, *a.* Having the power of eloquent speaking.

EL'OGE, *n.* [Fr.] A funeral oration; a panegyric on the dead. *Atterbury.*

† EL'O-GIST, *n.* An eulogist.

EL'O-GY, or E-LŌ'GI-UM, *n.* [Fr. *eloge;* L. *elogium.* *See* EULOGY.] The praise bestowed on a person or thing; panegyric. *Wotton.*

E-LOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *eloigner.*] 1. To separate and remove to a distance. 2. To convey to a distance, and withhold from sight.

E-LOIN'ATE, *v. t.* To remove. *Howell.*

E-LOIN'ED, (e-loind') *pp.* Removed to a distance; carried far off.

E-LOIN'ING, *ppr.* Removing to a distance from another, or to a place unknown.

E-LOIN'MENT, *n.* Removal to a distance; distance.

† E-LONG', *v. t.* [Low L. *elongo.*] To put far off; to retard.

E-LON'GATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *elongo.*] 1. To lengthen; to extend. 2. To remove farther off.

E-LON'GATE, *v. i.* To depart from; to recede; to move to a greater distance; *particularly*, to recede apparently from the sun, as a planet in its orbit.

E-LON'GA-TED, *pp.* Lengthened; removed to a distance.

E-LON'GA-TING, *ppr.* 1. Lengthening; extending. 2. Receding to a greater distance.

E-LON-GĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of stretching or lengthening. 2. The state of being extended. 3. Distance; space which separates one thing from another. 4. Departure; removal; recession. 5. Extension; continuation.—6. In *astronomy*, the recess of a planet from the sun, as it appears to the eye of a spectator on the earth; apparent departure of a planet from the sun in its orbit.—7. In *surgery*, an imperfect luxation, occasioned by the stretching or lengthening of the ligaments; or the extension of a part beyond its natural dimensions.

E-LŌPE', *v. i.* [D. *loopen, wegloopen.*] To run away; to quit one's station, without permission or right; to escape privately; to depart without permission. *Particularly*, to run away from a husband, or to quit a father's house, privately, or without permission.

E-LŌPE'MENT, *n.* Private or unlicensed departure from the place or station to which one is assigned by duty or law.

E-LŌP'ING, *ppr.* Running away; departing privately, or without permission, from a husband, father or master.

Ē'LOPS, *n.* [Gr. ελλοψ.] 1. A fish, inhabiting the seas of America and the West Indies. 2. The sea-serpent.

EL'O-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *eloquentia.*] 1. Oratory; the act or the art of speaking well, or with fluency and elegance. *Eloquence* comprehends a good elocution or utterance; correct, appropriate and rich expressions, with fluency, animation and suitable action. Hence, *eloquence* is adapted to please, affect and persuade. 2. The power of speaking with fluency and elegance. 3. Elegant language, uttered with fluency and animation. 4. It is sometimes applied to written language.

EL'O-QUENT, *a.* 1. Having the power of oratory; speaking with fluency, propriety, elegance and animation. 2. Composed with elegance and spirit; elegant and animated; adapted to please, affect and persuade.

EL'O-QUENT-LY, *adv.* With eloquence; in an eloquent manner; in a manner to please, affect and persuade.

ELSE, (els) *a.* or *pron.* [Sax. *elles.*] Other; one or something beside; as, who *else* is coming?

ELSE, (els) *adv.* 1. Otherwise; in the other case; if the fact were different. 2. Beside; except that mentioned.

EL'SEN, or EL'SIN, *n.* [Teut. *ælsene.*] A shoemaker's awl. *Grose.*

ELSE'WHERE, *adv.* 1. In any other place. 2. In some other place; in other places, indefinitely.

E-LŪ'CI-DATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *elucido.*] To make clear or manifest; to explain; to remove obscurity from, and render intelligible; to illustrate.

E-LŪ'CI-DA-TED, *pp.* Explained; made plain, clear or intelligible.
E-LŪ'CI-DA-TING, *ppr.* Explaining; making clear or intelligible.
E-LU-CI-DĀ'TION, *n.* The act of explaining or throwing light on any obscure subject; explanation; exposition; illustration.
E-LŪ'CI-DA-TIVE, *a.* Throwing light; explanatory.
E-LŪ'CI-DA-TOR, *n.* One who explains; an expositor.
EL-UC-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *eluctatus.*] The act of bursting forth; escape.
E-LŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *eludo.*] 1. To escape; to evade; to avoid by artifice, stratagem, wiles, deceit or dexterity. 2. To mock by an unexpected escape. 3. To escape being seen; to remain unseen or undiscovered.
E-LŪD'I-BLE, *a.* That may be eluded or escaped.
† E-LUM'BA-TED, *a.* [L. *elumbis.*] Weakened in the loins. *Dict.*
E-LŪ'SION, *n.* [L. *elusio.*] An escape by artifice or deception; evasion.
E-LŪ'SIVE, *a.* Practising elusion; using arts to escape.
E-LŪ'SO-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being elusory.
E-LŪ'SO-RY, *a.* Tending to elude; tending to deceive; evasive; fraudulent; fallacious; deceitful.
E-LŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *eluo.*] To wash off; to cleanse.
E-LŪ'TRI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *elutrio.*] To purify by washing; to cleanse by separating foul matter, and decanting or straining off the liquor.
E-LŪ'TRI-A-TED, *pp.* Cleansed by washing and decantation.
E-LŪ'TRI-A-TING, *ppr.* Purifying by washing and decanting.
E-LU-TRI-Ā'TION, *n.* The operation of pulverizing a solid substance, mixing it with water, and pouring off the liquid, while the foul or extraneous substances are floating, or after the coarser particles have subsided, and while the finer parts are suspended in the liquor.
E-LUX'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *eluxatus.*] To dislocate. *See* LUXATE.
E-LUX-Ā'TION, *n.* The dislocation of a bone. *See* LUXATION.
ELVE'LOCKS. *See* ELF-LOCK.
ELV'ERS, *n.* Young eels; young congers or sea-eels.
ELVES, *plu.* of *elf.*
ELV'ISH, *a.* More properly *elfish*, which see.
E-LYS'IAN, (e-lizh'ya) *a.* [L. *elysius.*] Pertaining to elysium or the seat of delight; yielding the highest pleasures; deliciously soothing; exceedingly delightful.
E-LYS'IUM, (e-lizh'yum) *n.* [L. *elysium.*] In *ancient mythology*, a place assigned to happy souls after death; a place in the lower regions, furnished with rich fields, groves, shades, streams, &c., the seat of future happiness. Hence, any delightful place.
'EM. A contraction of *them. Hudibras.*
† E-MAC'ER-ATE, *v. t.* To make lean.
† E-MAC-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Leanness or falling away in flesh. *Bullokar.*
E-MĀ'CIATE, *v. i.* [L. *emacio.*] To lose flesh gradually; to become lean by pining with sorrow, or by loss of appetite or other cause; to waste away, as flesh; to decay in flesh.
E-MĀ'CIATE, *v. t.* To cause to lose flesh gradually; to waste the flesh and reduce to leanness.
E-MĀ'CIATE, *a.* Thin; wasted. *Shenstone.*
E-MĀ'CIA-TED, *pp.* Reduced to leanness by a gradual loss of flesh; thin; lean.
E-MĀ'CIA-TING, *ppr.* Wasting the flesh gradually; making lean.
E-MA-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of making lean or thin in flesh; or a becoming lean by a gradual waste of flesh. 2. The state of being reduced to leanness.
E-MAC'U-LATE, *v. t.* To take spots from. [*Little used.*]
E-MAC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *emaculo.*] The act or operation of freeing from spots. [*Little used.*]
EM'A-NANT, *a.* [L. *emanans.*] Issuing or flowing from. *Hale.*
EM'A-NATE, *v. i.* [L. *emano.*] 1. To issue from a source; to flow from. 2. To proceed from a source or fountain.
EM'A-NA-TING, *ppr.* Issuing or flowing from a fountain.
EM-A-NĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of flowing or proceeding from a fountain-head or origin. 2. That which issues, flows or proceeds from any source, substance or body; efflux; effluvium.
EM'A-NA-TIVE, *a.* Issuing from another.
E-MAN'CI-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *emancipo.*] 1. To set free from servitude or slavery, by the voluntary act of the proprietor; to liberate; to restore from bondage to freedom. 2. To set free, or restore to liberty. 3. To free from bondage or restraint of any kind; to liberate from subjection, controlling power or influence.—4. In *ancient Rome*, to set a son free from subjection to his father, and give him the capacity of managing his affairs, as if he was of age.
E-MAN'CI-PATE, *a.* Set at liberty. *Cowper.*
E-MAN'CI-PA-TED, *pp.* Set free from bondage, slavery, servitude, subjection or dependence; liberated.
E-MAN'CI-PA-TING, *ppr.* Setting free from bondage, servitude or dependence; liberating.
E-MAN-CI-PĀ'TION, *n.* The act of setting free from slavery, servitude, subjection or dependence; deliverance from bondage or controlling influence; liberation.
E-MAN'CI-PA-TOR, *n.* One who emancipates or liberates from bondage or restraint.
E-MĀNE', *v. i.* [L. *emano.*] To issue or flow from. *See* EMANATE.
† E-MĀR'GIN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *emargino.*] To take away the margin.
E-MĀR'GIN-ATE, } *a.* [Fr. *marge.*] 1. In *botany*, notch-
E-MĀR'GIN-A-TED, } ed at the end.—2. In *mineralogy*, having all the edges of the primitive form truncated, each by one face.
E-MĀR'GIN-ATE-LY, *adv.* In the form of notches.
E-MĀS'CU-LATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *emasculo.*] 1. To castrate; to deprive a male of certain parts which characterize the sex; to geld; to deprive of virility. 2. To deprive of masculine strength or vigor; to weaken; to render effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness.
E-MĀS'CU-LATE, *a.* Unmanned; deprived of vigor.
E-MĀS'CU-LA-TED, *pp.* Castrated; weakened.
E-MĀS'CU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Castrating; gelding; depriving of vigor.
E-MAS-CU-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of depriving a male of the parts which characterize the sex; castration. 2. The act of depriving of vigor or strength; effeminacy; unmanly weakness.
EM-BĀLE', *v. t.* [Fr. *emballer.*] 1. To make up into a bundle, bale or package; to pack. 2. To bind; to inclose.
EM-BĀLM', (em-bäm') *v. t.* [Fr. *embaumer.*] 1. To open a dead body, take out the intestines, and fill their place with odoriferous and desiccative spices and drugs, to prevent its putrefaction. 2. To fill with sweet scent. 3. To preserve, with care and affection, from loss or decay.
EM-BĀLM'ED, (em-bämd') *pp.* Filled with aromatic plants for preservation; preserved from loss or destruction.
EM-BĀLM'ER, *n.* One who embalms bodies for preservation.
EM-BĀLM'ING, *ppr.* Filling a dead body with spices for preservation; preserving with care from loss, decay or destruction.
EM-BĀR', *v. t.* 1. To shut, close or fasten with a bar; to make fast. 2. To inclose so as to hinder egress or escape. *Spenser.* 3. To stop; to shut from entering; to hinder; to block up. *Bacon.*
EM-BAR-CĀ'TION, *n.* Embarkation, which see.
EM-BĀR'GO, *n.* [Sp. *embargo;* Port., Fr. *id.*] In *commerce*, a restraint on ships, or prohibition of sailing, either out of port, or into port, or both; which prohibition is by public authority, for a limited time. *Most generally*, it is a prohibition of ships to leave a port.
EM-BĀR'GO, *v. t.* [Sp., Port. *embargar.*] 1. To hinder or prevent ships from sailing out of port, or into port, or both, by some law or edict of sovereign authority, for a limited time. 2. To stop; to hinder from being prosecuted by the departure or entrance of ships.
EM-BĀR'GOED, *pp.* Stopped; hindered from sailing; hindered by public authority, as ships or commerce.
EM-BĀR'GO-ING, *ppr.* Restraining from sailing by public authority; hindering.
EM-BĀRK', *v. t.* [Sp. *embarcar.*] 1. To put or cause to enter on board a ship or other vessel or boat. 2. To engage a person in any affair.
EM-BĀRK', *v. i.* 1. To go on board of a ship, boat or vessel. 2. To engage in any business; to undertake in; to take a share in.
EM-BAR-KĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of putting on board of a ship or other vessel, or the act of going aboard. 2. That which is embarked. 3. [Sp. *embarcacion.*] A small vessel or boat; [*unusual.*]
EM-BĀRK'ED, (em-bärkt') *pp.* Put on shipboard; engaged in any affair.
EM-BĀRK'ING, *ppr.* Putting on board of a ship or boat; going on shipboard.
EM-BAR'RASS, *v. t.* [Fr. *embarrasser.*] 1. To perplex; to render intricate; to entangle. 2. To perplex, as the mind or intellectual faculties; to confuse. 3. To perplex, as with debts, or demands, beyond the means of payment. 4. To perplex; to confuse; to disconcert; to abash.
EM-BAR'RASSED, *pp.* Perplexed; rendered intricate; confused; confounded.
EM-BAR'RASS-ING, *ppr.* Perplexing; entangling; confusing; confounding; abashing.
EM-BAR'RASS-MENT, *n.* 1. Perplexity; intricacy; entanglement. 2. Confusion of mind. 3. Perplexity arising from insolvency, or from temporary inability to discharge debts. 4. Confusion; abashment.
EM-BĀSE', *v. t.* 1. To lower in value; to vitiate; to deprave; to impair. 2. To degrade; to vilify.
EM-BĀSE'MENT, *n.* Act of depraving; depravation; deterioration. *South.*

† EM'BAS-SADE, *n.* An embassy. *Spenser.*

EM-BAS'SA-DOR, *n.* [Sp. *embaxador;* Port. *id.;* Fr. *ambassadeur.*] 1. A minister of the highest rank, employed by one prince or state, at the court of another, to manage the public concerns of his own prince or state, and representing the power and dignity of his sovereign.—2. In *ludicrous language,* a messenger. *Ash.*

EM-BAS'SA-DRESS, *n.* 1. The consort of an embassador. 2. A woman sent on a public message.

† EM'BAS-SAGE, *n.* An embassy.

EM'BAS-SY, *n.* [Sp., Port. *embaxada;* Fr. *ambassade.*] 1. The message or public function of an embassador; the charge or employment of a public minister, whether embassador or envoy. 2. A solemn message.—3. *Ironically,* an errand.

EM-BAT'TLE, *v. t.* 1. To arrange in order of battle; to array troops for battle. 2. To furnish with battlements.

EM-BAT'TLE, *v. i.* To be ranged in order of battle.

EM-BAT'TLED, *pp.* 1. Arrayed in order of battle. 2. Furnished with battlements; and, in *heraldry,* having the outline resembling a battlement, as an ordinary. 3. *a.* Having been the place of battle.

EM-BAT'TLING, *ppr.* Ranging in battle array.

EM-BĀY', *v. t.* 1. To inclose in a bay or inlet; to landlock; to inclose between capes or promontories. 2. [Fr. *baigner.*] To bathe; to wash; [*not used.*]

EM-BĀY'ED, (em-bāde') *pp.* Inclosed in a bay, or between points of land, as a ship.

EM-BED', *v. t.* To lay as in a bed; to lay in surrounding matter.

EM-BED'DED, *pp.* Laid as in a bed; deposited or inclosed in surrounding matter.

EM-BED'DING, *ppr.* Laying, depositing or forming, as in a bed.

EM-BEL'LISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *embellir.*] 1. To adorn; to beautify; to decorate; to make beautiful or elegant by ornaments. 2. To make graceful or elegant.

EM-BEL'LISHED, *pp.* Adorned; decorated; beautified.

EM-BEL'LISH-ER, *n.* One who embellishes; one who graces with ornaments.

EM-BEL'LISH-ING, *ppr.* Adorning; decorating; adding grace, ornament or elegance to a person or thing.

EM-BEL'LISH-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of adorning. 2. Ornament; decoration; any thing that adds beauty or elegance; that which renders any thing pleasing to the eye, or agreeable to the taste, in dress, furniture, manners, or in the fine arts.

EM'BER, in *ember-days, ember-weeks,* is the Saxon *emb-ren,* or *ymb-ryne,* a circle.—*Ember-days* are the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday after Quadragesima Sunday, after Whitsunday, after Holyrood day in September, and after St. Lucia's day in December.—*Ember-days* are days returning at certain seasons; *Ember-weeks,* the weeks in which these days fall; and our ancestors used the words *Ember-fast* and *Ember-tide* or season. *Lye.*

EM'BER-GOOSE, *n.* A fowl of the genus *colymbus.*

† EM'BER-ING, *n.* The ember-days. *Tusser.*

EM'BERS, *n. plu.* [Sax. *æmyrian.*] Small coals of fire with ashes; the residuum of wood, coal or other combustibles not extinguished; cinders.

EM'BER-WEEK. *See* EMBER.

EM-BEZ'ZLE, *v. t.* [Norm. *embeasiler.*] 1. To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use what is intrusted to one's care and management. It differs from *stealing* and *robbery* in this, that the latter imply a wrongful taking of another's goods, but *embezzlement* denotes the wrongful appropriation and use of what came into possession by right. 2. To waste; to dissipate in extravagance.

EM-BEZ'ZLED, *pp.* Appropriated wrongfully to one's own use.

EM-BEZ'ZLE-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of fraudulently appropriating to one's own use the money or goods intrusted to one's care and management. 2. The thing appropriated.

EM-BEZ'ZLER, *n.* One who embezzles.

EM-BEZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Fraudulently applying to one's own use what is intrusted to one's care and employment.

EM-BLĀZE', *v. t.* [Fr. *blasonner.*] 1. To adorn with glittering embellishments. 2. To blazon; to paint or adorn with figures armorial.

EM-BLĀZ'ED, (em-blāzd') *pp.* Adorned with shining ornaments, or with figures armorial.

EM-BLĀZ'ING, *ppr.* Embellishing with glittering ornaments, or with figures armorial.

EM-BLĀ'ZON, (em-blā'zn) *v. t.* [Fr. *blasonner.*] 1. To adorn with figures of heraldry or ensigns armorial. 2. To deck in glaring colors; to display pompously.

EM-BLĀ'ZONED, *pp.* Adorned with figures or ensigns armorial; set out pompously.

EM-BLĀ'ZON-ER, *n.* 1. A blazoner; one that emblazons; a herald. 2. One that publishes and displays with pomp.

EM-BLĀ'ZON-ING, *ppr.* Adorning with ensigns or figures armorial; displaying with pomp.

EM-BLĀ'ZON-MENT, *n.* An emblazoning. *Roscoe.*

EM-BLĀ'ZON-RY, *n.* Pictures on shields; display of figures.

EM'BLEM, *n.* [Gr. εμβλημα.] 1. Inlay; inlaid or mosaic work; something inserted in the body of another. 2. A picture representing one thing to the eye, and another to the understanding; a painted enigma. 3. A painting or representation, intended to hold forth some moral or political instruction; an allusive picture; a typical designation. 4. That which represents another thing in its predominant qualities.

EM'BLEM, *v. t.* To represent by similar qualities.

EM-BLE-MAT'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to or comprising
EM-BLE-MAT'I-CAL, } an emblem. 2. Representing by some allusion or customary connection. 3. Representing by similar qualities. 4. Using emblems.

EM-BLE-MAT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* By way or means of emblems; in the manner of emblems; by way of allusive representation.

EM-BLEM'A-TIST, *n.* A writer or inventor of emblems.

EM-BLEM'A-TIZE, *v. t.* To represent by an emblem.

EM'BLE-MENT, *n.* used mostly in the plural. [Norm. *emblear.*] The produce or fruits of land sown or planted. *Blackstone.*

EM'BLE-MIZE, *v. t.* To represent by an emblem.

EM'BLE-MIZED, *pp.* Represented by an emblem.

EM'BLE-MIZ-ING, *ppr.* Representing by an emblem.

EM-BLOOM', *v. t.* To cover or enrich with bloom. *Good.*

EM-BOD'IED, *pp.* Collected or formed into a body.

EM-BOD'Y, *v. t.* To form or collect into a body or united mass; to collect into a whole; to incorporate; to concentrate.

EM-BOD'Y-ING, *ppr.* Collecting or forming into a body.

EM-BŌGU'ING, (em-bōg'ing) *n.* The mouth of a river, or place where its waters are discharged into the sea.

EM-BŌLD'EN, *v. t.* To give boldness or courage; to encourage.

EM-BŌLD'ENED, *pp.* Encouraged.

EM-BŌLD'EN-ING, *ppr.* Giving courage or boldness.

EM'BO-LISM, *n.* [Gr. εμβολισμος.] 1. Intercalation; the insertion of days, months or years, in an account of time, to produce regularity. 2. Intercalated time.

EM-BO-LIS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to intercalation; intercalated; inserted.

EM-BO-LIS'MIC, *a.* Intercalated; inserted.

EM'BO-LUS, *n.* [Gr. εμβολος.] Something inserted or acting in another; that which thrusts or drives; a piston.

EM-BOR'DER, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *emborder.*] To adorn with a border.

EM-BOSS', *v. t.* 1. In *architecture* and *sculpture,* to form bosses or protuberances; to fashion in relievo or raised work; to cut or form with prominent figures. 2. To form with bosses; to cover with protuberances. 3. To drive hard in hunting, till a deer foams, or a dog's knees swell.

† EM-BOSS', *v. t.* [Fr. *emboîter.*] To inclose as in a box; to include; to cover. *Spenser.*

† EM-BOSS', *v. t.* [It. *imboscare.*] To inclose in a wood; to conceal in a thicket. *Milton.*

EM-BOSS'ED, (em-bost') *pp.* Formed with bosses or raised figures.

EM-BOSS'ING, *ppr.* Forming with figures in relievo.

EM-BOSS'MENT, *n.* 1. A prominence, like a boss; a jut. 2. Relief; figures in relievo; raised work.

EM-BOT'TLE, *v. t.* To put in a bottle; to bottle; to include or confine in a bottle.

EM-BOT'TLED, *pp.* Put in or included in bottles. *Philips.*

EM-BŌW', *v. t.* To form like a bow; to arch; to vault.

EM-BOW'EL, *v. t.* 1. To take out the entrails of an animal body; to eviscerate. 2. To take out the internal parts. 3. To sink or inclose in another substance.

EM-BOW'ELED, *pp.* Deprived of intestines; eviscerated; buried.

EM-BOW'EL-ER, *n.* One that takes out the bowels.

EM-BOW'EL-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of entrails; eviscerating; burying.

EM-BOW'ER, *v. i.* To lodge or rest in a bower.

EM-BRĀCE', *v. t.* [Fr. *embrasser.*] 1. To take, clasp or inclose in the arms; to press to the bosom, in token of affection. 2. To seize eagerly; to lay hold on; to receive or take with willingness that which is offered. 3. To comprehend; to include or take in. 4. To comprise; to inclose; to encompass; to contain; to encircle. 5. To receive; to admit. 6. To find; to take; to accept. 7. To have carnal intercourse with. 8. To put on. 9 To attempt to influence a jury corruptly.

EM-BRĀCE', *v. i.* To join in an embrace. *Shak.*

EM-BRĀCE', *n.* 1. Inclosure or clasp with the arms; pressure to the bosom with the arms. 2. Reception of one thing into another. 3. Sexual intercourse; conjugal endearment.

EM-BRĀ'CED, (em-brāste') *pp.* 1. Inclosed in the arms; clasped to the bosom; seized; laid hold on; received; comprehended; included; contained; accepted. 2. Influenced corruptly; biassed; as a juror.

EM-BRĀCE'MENT, *n.* 1. A clasp in the arms; a hug; embrace. 2. Hostile hug; grapple. 3. Comprehension;

state of being contained; inclosure. 4. Conjugal endearment; sexual commerce. 5. Willing acceptance.

EM-BRĀ'CER, *n.* 1. The person who embraces. 2. One who attempts to influence a jury corruptly.

EM-BRĀ'CER-Y, *n.* In *law*, an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side, by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments, or the like.

EM-BRĀ'CING, *ppr.* 1. Clasping in the arms; pressing to the bosom; seizing and holding; comprehending; including; receiving; accepting; having conjugal intercourse. 2. Attempting to influence a jury corruptly.

† EM-BRĀID', *v. t.* To upbraid. *Elyot.*

* EM-BRA-SŪRE', (em-bra-zhūre') *n.* [Fr.] 1. An opening in a wall or parapet, through which cannon are pointed and discharged.—2. In *architecture*, the enlargement of the aperture of a door or window, on the inside of the wall.

† EM-BRĀVE', *v. t.* 1. To embellish; to make showy. 2. To inspire with bravery; to make bold.

EM'BRO-ĊATE, *v. t.* [Gr. εμβρεχω.] In *surgery* and *medicine*, to moisten and rub a diseased part of the body with a liquid substance.

EM'BRO-ĊA-TED, *pp.* Moistened and rubbed with a wet cloth or spunge.

EM'BRO-ĊA-TING, *ppr.* Moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a wet cloth or spunge.

EM-BRO-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a cloth or spunge dipped in some liquid substance. 2. The liquid with which an affected part is washed.

EM-BROID'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *broder.*] To border with ornamental needle-work, or figures; to adorn with raised figures of needle-work, as cloth, stuffs or muslin.

EM-BROID'ERED, *pp.* Adorned with figures of needle-work.

EM-BROID'ER-ER, *n.* One who embroiders.

EM-BROID'ER-ING, *ppr.* Ornamenting with figured needle-work.

EM-BROID'ER-Y, *n.* 1. Work in gold, silver or silk thread, formed by the needle on cloth, stuffs and muslin, into various figures; variegated needle-work. 2. Variegation or diversity of figures and colors.

EM-BROIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *embrouiller.*] 1. To perplex or entangle; to intermix in confusion. 2. To involve in troubles or perplexities; to disturb or distract by connection with something else; to throw into confusion or commotion; to perplex.

EM-BROIL'ED, (em-broild') *pp.* Perplexed; entangled; intermixed and confused; involved in trouble.

EM-BROIL'ING, *ppr.* Perplexing; entangling; involving in trouble.

EM-BROIL'MENT, *n.* Confusion; disturbance.

EM-BROTH'EL, *v. t.* To inclose in a brothel. *Donne.*

EM'BRY-O, } *n.* [Gr. εμβρυον; L. *embryon.*] 1. In *physi-*
EM'BRY-ON, } *ology*, the first rudiments of an animal in the womb, before the several members are distinctly formed; after which it is called a *fetus*. 2. The rudiments of a plant. 3. The beginning or first state of any thing not fit for production.

EM'BRY-O, } *a.* Pertaining to or noting any thing in its
EM'BRY-ON, } first rudiments or unfinished state.

EM-BRY-OT'O-MY, *n.* [*embryo*, and Gr. τομη.] A cutting or forcible separation of the fetus in utero.

† EM-BUS'Y, (em-biz'y) *v. t.* To employ.

† EME, *n.* [Sax. *eame.*] Uncle. *See* EAME.

E-MEN'A-GOGUE. *See* EMMENAGOGUE.

† E-MEND', *v. t.* To amend.

E-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *emendabilis.*] Capable of being amended or corrected. *See* AMENDABLE.

† E-MEN'DATE-LY, *adv.* Without fault; correct. *Taverner.*

EM-EN-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *emendatio.*] 1. The act of altering for the better, or correcting what is erroneous or faulty; correction. When we speak of life and manners, we use *amend*, *amendment*, the French orthography. 2. An alteration for the better; correction of an error or fault.

EM-EN-DĀ'TOR, *n.* A corrector of errors or faults in writings; one who corrects or improves.

E-MEND'A-TO-RY, *a.* Contributing to emendation.

† E-MEN'DI-ĊATE, *v. t.* [L. *emendico.*] To beg. *See* MENDICATE.

EM'E-RALD, *n.* [Sp. *esmeralda.*] A mineral and a precious stone, whose colors are a pure, lively green, varying to a pale, yellowish, bluish, or grass green.

E-MERGE', (e-merj') *v. i.* [L. *emergo.*] 1. To rise out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance. 2. To issue; to proceed from. 3. To reappear, after being eclipsed; to leave the sphere of the obscuring object. 4. To rise out of a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view.

E-MERĠ'ENCE, } *n.* 1. The act of rising out of a fluid or
E-MERĠ'EN-CY, } other covering or surrounding matter. 2. The act of rising or starting into view; the act of issuing from, or quitting. 3. That which comes suddenly; a sudden occasion; an unexpected event. 4. Exigence; any event or occasional combination of circumstances which calls for immediate action or remedy; pressing necessity.

E-MERĠ'ENT, *a.* 1. Rising out of a fluid or any thing that covers or surrounds. 2. Issuing or proceeding from. 3. Rising out of a depressed state or from obscurity. 4. Coming suddenly; sudden; casual; unexpected; urgent; pressing.

E-MER'IT-ED, *a.* [L. *emeritus.*] Allowed to have done sufficient public service. *Evelyn.*

EM'E-RODS, *n.* with a plural termination. [Corrupted from *hemorrhoids*; Gr. αιμορροιδες.] Hemorrhoids; piles; a dilatation of the veins about the rectum, with a discharge of blood.

E-MER'SION, *n.* [L. *emergo.*] 1. The act of rising out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance.—2. In *astronomy*, the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse. 3. The reappearance of a star, which has been hid by the effulgence of the sun's light. 4. Extrication.

EM'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *emeril*, *emeri.*] A mineral.

E-MET'IĊ, *a.* [It., Sp. *emetico.*] Inducing to vomit; exciting the stomach to discharge its contents by the œsophagus and mouth.

E-MET'IĊ, *n.* A medicine that provokes vomiting.

E-MET'I-ĊAL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to excite vomiting. *Boyle.*

EM'E-TIN, *n.* A substance obtained from the root of ipecacuana.

Ē'MEU, } *n.* A name of the *cassowary.*
Ē'MEW, }

EM-I-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *emicatio.*] A sparkling; a flying off in small particles, as from heated iron or fermenting liquors.

E-MIĊ'TION, *n.* [L. *mingo.*] The discharging of urine; urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.

EM'I-GRANT, *a.* Removing from one place or country to another distant place with a view to reside.

EM'I-GRANT, *n.* One who removes his habitation, or quits one country or region to settle in another.

EM'I-GRATE, *v. i.* [L. *emigro.*] To quit one country, state or region and settle in another; to remove from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence.

EM'I-GRA-TING, *ppr.* Removing from one country or state to another for residence.

EM-I-GRĀ'TION, *n.* Removal of inhabitants from one country or state to another, for the purpose of residence.

EM'I-NENCE, } *n.* [L. *eminentia.*] 1. Elevation; height;
EM'I-NEN-CY, } a rising ground; a hill. 2. Summit; highest part. 3. A part rising or projecting beyond the rest, or above the surface. 4. An elevated situation among men; a place or station above men in general, either in rank, office or celebrity. 5. Exaltation; high rank; distinction; celebrity; fame; preferment; conspicuousness. 6. Supreme degree. 7. Notice; distinction. 8. A title of honor given to cardinals and others.

EM'I-NENT, *a.* [L. *eminens.*] 1. High; lofty. 2. Exalted in rank; high in office; dignified; distinguished. 3. High in public estimation; conspicuous; distinguished above others; remarkable.

EM'I-NENT-LY, *adv.* In a high degree; in a degree to attract observation.

Ē'MIR, *n.* [Ar.] A title of dignity among the Turks, denoting a prince.

EM'IS-SA-RY, *n.* [L. *emissarius.*] 1. A person sent on a mission; a missionary employed to preach the gospel. 2. A person sent on a private message or business; a secret agent; a spy.—An *emissary* may differ from a *spy*. A *spy*, in *war*, is one who enters an enemy's camp or territories to learn the condition of the enemy; an *emissary* may be a secret agent employed not only to detect the schemes of an opposing party, but to influence their councils. 3. That which sends out or emits; [*not used.*]

EM'IS-SA-RY, *a.* Exploring; spying. *B. Jonson.*

E-MIS'SION, *n.* [L. *emissio.*] 1. The act of sending or throwing out. 2. The act of sending abroad, or into circulation, notes of a state or of a private corporation. 3. That which is sent out or issued at one time; an impression or a number of notes issued by one act of government.

EM-IS-SI''TIOUS, *a.* Prying; narrowly examining. *Bp. Hall.*

E-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *emitto.*] 1. To send forth; to throw or give out. 2. To let fly; to discharge; to dart or shoot. 3. To issue forth, as an order or decree. 4. To issue, as notes or bills of credit; to print, and send into circulation.

EM-MEN'A-GOGUE, *n.* [Gr. εμμηνος.] A medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge.

EM'MET, *n.* [Sax. *æmet.*] An ant or pismire.

EM-MEW', *v. t.* To mew; to coop up; to confine in a coop or cage. *Shak.*

† EM-MŌVE', *v. t.* To move; to rouse; to excite. *Spenser.*

EM-OL-LES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *emollescens.*] In *metallurgy*

that degree of softness in a fusible body, which alters its shape; the first or lowest degree of fusibility.

E-MOL'LI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *emollio.*] To soften; to render effeminate.

E-MOL'LI-A-TED, *pp.* Softened; rendered effeminate.

E-MOL'LI-A-TING, *ppr.* Softening; rendering effeminate.

E-MOL'LI-ENT, *a.* Softening; making supple; relaxing the solids. *Arbuthnot.*

E-MOL'LI-ENT, *n.* A medicine which softens and relaxes, or sheaths the solids. *Coxe.*

EM-OL-LI''TION, *n.* The act of softening or relaxing.

E-MOL'U-MENT, *n.* [L. *emolumentum.*] 1. The profit arising from office or employment; that which is received as a compensation for services. 2. Profit; advantage; gains in general.

E-MOL-U-MENT'AL, *a.* Producing profit; useful; profitable; advantageous. *Evelyn.*

E-MÖNGST', for *among*, in *Spenser*, is a mistake.

E-MŌ'TION, *n.* [L. *emotio.*] 1. A moving of the mind; any agitation of mind, or excitement of sensibility.—2. In a *philosophical sense*, an internal motion or agitation of the mind, which passes away without desire; when desire follows, the motion or agitation is called a *passion.*

† EM-PAIR' *v. t.* To impair. *See* IMPAIR.

† EM-PAIR', *v. i.* To become less; to grow worse. *Spenser.*

EM-PĀLE', *v. t.* [Port. *empalar*; Fr. *empaler.*] 1. To fence or fortify with stakes; to set a line of stakes or posts for defense. 2. To inclose; to surround. 3. To inclose; to shut in. 4. To thrust a stake up the fundament, and thus put to death; to put to death by fixing on a stake.

EM-PĀL'ED, (em-pāld') *pp.* Fenced or fortified with stakes; inclosed; shut in; fixed on a stake.

EM-PĀLE'MENT, *n.* 1. A fencing, fortifying or inclosing with stakes; a putting to death by thrusting a stake into the body.—2. In *botany*, the calyx or flower-cup of a plant, which surrounds the fructification, like a fence of pales.—3. In *heraldry*, a conjunction of coats of arms, pale-wise.

EM-PĀL'ING, *ppr.* Fortifying with pales or stakes; inclosing; putting to death on a stake.

EM-PAN'NEL, *n.* [Fr. *panneau.*] A list of jurors; a small piece of paper or parchment containing the names of the jurors summoned by the sheriff; now written *pannel.*

EM-PAN'NEL, *v. t.* To form a list of jurors. It is now written *impannel*, which see.

EM-PÄRK', *v. t.* To inclose as with a fence. *King.*

EM-PAR'LANCE. *See* IMPARLANCE.

EM-PASM', *n.* [Gr. *εμπασσω.*] A powder used to prevent the bad scent of the body.

EM-PAS'SION, *v. t.* To move with passion; to affect strongly. *See* IMPASSION. *Milton.*

EM-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* Strongly affected. *Spenser.*

EM-PĒACH'. *See* IMPEACH.

EM-PEĪ'RAL. *See* EMPIRIC.

EM-PĒO'PLE, (em-pee'pl) *v. t.* To form into a people or community. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

EM'PER-ESS. *See* EMPRESS.

† EM-PER'IL, *v. t.* To endanger. *Spenser.*

† EM-PER'ISHED, *a.* Decayed. *Spenser.*

EM'PER-OR, *n.* [Fr. *empereur*; Sp. *emperador*; It. *imperadore*; L. *imperator.*] *Literally*, the commander of an army.—In *modern times*, the sovereign or supreme monarch of an empire; a title of dignity superior to that of king.

† EM'PER-Y, *n.* Empire. *Shak.*

EM'PHA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *εμφασις.*] In *rhetoric*, a particular stress of voice, given to certain words or parts of a discourse, or a distinctive utterance of words specially significant.

EM'PHA-SIZE, *v. t.* To utter or pronounce with a particular or more forcible stress of voice.

EM-PHAT'IC, } *a.* 1. Forcible; strong; impressive.
EM-PHAT'I-CAL, } 2. Requiring emphasis. 3. Uttered with emphasis. 4. Striking to the eye.

EM-PHAT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. With emphasis; strongly; forcibly. 2. According to appearance; [*not used.*] *Brown.*

EM-PHY-SĒ'MA, } *n.* [Gr. *εμφυσημα.*] In *surgery*, a puffy
EM'PHY-SEM, } tumor, easily yielding to pressure.

EM-PHY-SEM'A-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to emphysema; swelled, bloated, but yielding easily to pressure.

EM-PHY-TEŪ'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *εμ, εν* and *φυτευσις.*] Taken on hire; that for which rent is to be paid.

† EM-PIERCE', (em-pers') *v. t.* To pierce into; to penetrate. *See* PIERCE. *Spenser.*

† EM-PĪGHT', *a.* [from *pight*, to fix.] Fixed. *Spenser.*

EM'PĪRE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *imperium.*] 1. Supreme power in governing; supreme dominion; sovereignty; imperial power. 2. The territory, region or countries under the jurisdiction and dominion of an emperor. An *empire* is usually a territory of greater extent than a kingdom. 3. Supreme control; governing influence; rule; sway. 4. Any region, land or water, over which dominion is extended.

* EM'PI-RIC, *n.* [Gr. *εμπειρικος.*] *Literally*, one who makes experiments. A physician who enters on practice without a regular professional education. A quack; an ignorant pretender to medical skill; a charlatan.

EM-PIR'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to experiments or expe-
EM-PIR'I-CAL, } rience. 2. Versed in experiments. 3. Known only by experience; derived from experiment; used and applied without science.

EM-PIR'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* By experiment; according to experience; without science; in the manner of quacks.

EM-PIR'I-CISM, *n.* 1. Dependence of a physician on his experience in practice, without the aid of a regular medical education. 2. The practice of medicine without a medical education; quackery.

EM-PLÄS'TER, *n.* [Gr. *εμπλαστρον.*] *See* PLASTER.

EM-PLÄS'TER, *v. t.* To cover with a plaster. *Mortimer.*

EM-PLÄS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *εμπλαστικος.*] *See* PLASTIC. Viscous; glutinous; adhesive; fit to be applied as a plaster.

EM-PLĒAD', *v. t.* To charge with a crime; to accuse. It is now written *implead.*

EM-PLOY', *v. t.* [Fr. *employer.*] 1. To occupy the time, attention and labor of; to keep busy, or at work; to use. 2. To use as an instrument or means. 3. To use as materials in forming any thing. 4. To engage in one's service; to use as an agent or substitute in transacting business. 5. To occupy; to use; to apply or devote to an object; to pass in business.—*To employ one's self*, is to apply or devote one's time and attention; to busy one's self.

EM-PLOY', *n.* 1. That which engages the mind, or occupies the time and labor of a person; business; object of study or industry; employment. 2. Occupation, as art, mystery, trade, profession. 3. Public office; agency; service for another.

EM-PLOY'A-BLE, *a.* That may be employed; capable of being used; fit or proper for use. *Boyle.*

EM-PLOY'ED, (em-ploydˈ) *pp.* Occupied; fixed or engaged; applied in business; used in agency.

EM-PLOY'ER, *n.* One who employs; one who uses; one who engages or keeps in service.

EM-PLOY'ING, *ppr.* Occupying; using; keeping busy.

EM-PLOY'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of employing or using. 2. Occupation; business; that which engages the head or hands. 3. Office; public business or trust; agency or service for another or for the public.

EM-PLUNGE'. *See* PLUNGE.

EM-POIS'ON, *v. t.* [Fr. *empoisonner.*] 1. To poison; to administer poison to. 2. To taint with poison or venom; to render noxious or deleterious by an admixture of poisonous substance. 3. To imbitter; to deprive of sweetness.

EM-POIS'ONED, *pp.* Poisoned; tainted with venom; imbittered.

EM-POIS'ON-ER, *n.* One who poisons; one who administers a deleterious drug; he or that which imbitters.

EM-POIS'ON-ING, *ppr.* Poisoning; imbittering.

EM-POIS'ON-MENT, *n.* The act of administering poison, or causing it to be taken; the act of destroying life by a deleterious drug.

EM-PO-RET'IC, *a.* [Gr. *εμπορετικος.*] Used in markets, or in merchandise.

EM-PŌ'RI-UM, *n.* [L.] 1. A place of merchandise; a town or city of trade; *particularly*, a city or town of extensive commerce.—2. In *medicine*, the common sensory in the brain.

EM-POV'ER-ISH. *See* IMPOVERISH.

EM-POW'ER, *v. t.* 1. To give legal or moral power or authority to; to authorize, either by law, commission, letter of attorney, natural right, or by verbal license. 2. To give physical power or force; to enable.

EM-POW'ERED, *pp.* Authorized; having legal or moral right.

EM-POW'ER-ING, *ppr.* Authorizing; giving power.

EM'PRESS, *n.* [contracted from *emperess.*] 1. The consort or spouse of an emperor. 2. A female who governs an empire; a female invested with imperial power or sovereignty.

EM-PRĪSE', *n.* [Norm.; *em*, *en* and *prise.*] An undertaking; an enterprise. *Spenser.*

EMP'TI-ER, *n.* One that empties or exhausts.

EMP'TI-NESS, *n.* 1. A state of being empty; a state of containing nothing except air; destitution; absence of matter. 2. Void space; vacuity; vacuum. 3. Want of solidity or substance. 4. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to satisfy desire. 5. Vacuity of head; want of intellect or knowledge. *Pope.*

EMP'TION, *n.* [L. *emptio.*] The act of buying; a purchasing. [*Not much used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

EMP'TY, *a.* [Sax. *æmtig*, or *æmti.*] 1. Containing nothing, or nothing but air. 2. Evacuated; not filled. 3. Unfurnished. 4. Void; devoid. 5. Void; destitute of solid matter. 6. Destitute of force or effect. 7. Unsubstantial; unsatisfactory; not able to fill the mind or the desires. 8. Not supplied; having nothing to carry. 9. Hungry. 10. Unfurnished with intellect or knowledge; vacant of head; ignorant. 11. Unfruitful; producing nothing. 12. Wanting substance; wanting solidity. 13. Destitute;

waste; desolate. 14. Without effect. 15. Without a cargo; in ballast.

EMP'TY, *v. t.* 1. To exhaust; to make void or destitute; to deprive of the contents. 2. To pour out the contents. 3. To waste; to make desolate.

EMP'TY, *v. i.* 1. To pour out or discharge its contents. 2. To become empty.

EMP'TY-ING, *ppr.* Pouring out the contents; making void.

EMP'TY-INGS, *n.* The lees of beer, cider, &c.

EM-PUR'PLE, *v. t.* To tinge or dye of a purple color; to discolor with purple. *Philips.*

EM-PUR'PLED, *pp.* Stained with a purple color.

EM-PUR'PLING, *ppr.* Tinging or dyeing of a purple color.

† EM-PŪSE', *n.* [Gr. εμπουσα.] A phantom or spectre.

EM-PUZ'ZLE. *See* PUZZLE.

EM-PY-Ē'MA, *n.* [Gr. εμπυημα.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever; generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only. *Quincy.*

EM-PYR'E-AL, *a.* [Fr. *empyrée.*] 1. Formed of pure fire or light; refined beyond aerial substance; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven. 2. Pure; vital; dephlogisticated.

* EM-PY-RĒ'AN, *a.* Empyreal. *Akenside.*

* EM-PY-RĒ'AN, *n.* The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire has been supposed to subsist.

EM-PYR'E-UM, *n.* The same as *empyreuma.*

EM-PY-REŪ'MA, *n.* [Gr.] In *chemistry*, a disagreeable smell produced from burnt oils.

EM-PY-REU-MAT'IC, EM-PY-REU-MAT'I-CAL, } *a.* Having the taste or smell of burnt oil, or of burning animal and vegetable substances.

EM-PYR'I-CAL, *a.* Containing the combustible principle of coal. *Kirwan.*

EM-PY-RŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. εμπυροω.] A general fire; a conflagration. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

EM'RODS. *See* EMERODS.

Ē'MU, *n.* A large fowl of South America, with wings unfit for flight.

EM'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *æmulor.*] 1. To strive to equal or excel, in qualities or actions; to imitate, with a view to equal or excel; to vie with; to rival. 2. To be equal to. 3. To imitate; to resemble; [*unusual.*]

EM'U-LATE, *a.* Ambitious. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

EM'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Rivaled; imitated.

EM'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Rivaling; attempting to equal or excel; imitating; resembling.

EM-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of attempting to equal or excel in qualities or actions; rivalry; desire of superiority, attended with effort to attain to it; *generally in a good sense.* 2. An ardor kindled by the praise-worthy examples of others, inciting to imitate them, or to equal or excel them. 3. Contest; contention; strife; competition; rivalry accompanied with a desire of depressing another.

EM'U-LA-TIVE, *a.* Inclined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to competition.

EM'U-LA-TOR, *n.* One who emulates; a rival; a competitor.

EM'U-LA-TRESS, *n.* A female who emulates another.

† E-MŪLE', *v. t.* To emulate.

E-MULG'ENT, *a.* [L. *emulgeo.*] Milking or draining out. In *anatomy*, the *emulgent* or renal arteries are those which supply the kidneys with blood. The *emulgent* veins return the blood, after the urine is secreted.

E-MULG'ENT, *n.* An emulgent vessel.

EM'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *æmulus.*] 1. Desirous or eager to imitate, equal or excel another; desirous of like excellence with another; with *of.* 2. Rivaling; engaged in competition. 3. Factious; contentious.

EM'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* With desire of equalling or excelling another. *Granville.*

E-MUL'SION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *emulsus.*] A soft liquid remedy of a color and consistence resembling milk.

E-MUL'SIVE, *a.* 1. Softening; milk-like. 2. Producing or yielding a milk-like substance.

E-MUNC'TO-RY, *n.* [L. *emunctorium.*] In *anatomy*, any part of the body which serves to carry off excrementitious matter; a secretory gland; an excretory duct.

EM-US-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *emuscor.*] A freeing from moss. [*Not much used.*] *Evelyn.*

EN, a prefix to many English words, chiefly borrowed from the French. It coincides with the Latin *in*, Greek εν, and some English words are written indifferently with *en* or *in*. For the ease of pronunciation, it is changed to *em*, particularly before a labial, as in *employ.*—*En* was formerly a plural termination of nouns and of verbs, as in *housen*, *escapen*. It is retained in *oxen* and *children.*

EN-Ā'BLE, *v. t.* [Norm. *enhabler.*] 1. To make able; to supply with power, physical or moral; to furnish with sufficient power or ability. 2. To supply with means. 3. To furnish with legal ability or competency; to authorize. 4. To furnish with competent knowledge or skill, and, in general, with adequate means.

EN-Ā'BLED, *pp.* Supplied with sufficient power, physical, moral or legal.

EN-Ā'BLE-MENT, *n.* The act of enabling; ability.

EN-Ā'BLING, *ppr.* Giving power to; supplying with sufficient power, ability or means; authorizing.

EN-ACT', *v. t.* [*en* and *act.*] 1. To make, as a law; to pass, as a bill into a law; to perform the last act of a legislature to a bill, giving it validity as a law; to give legislative sanction to a bill. 2. To decree; to establish as the will of the supreme power. 3. To act; to perform; to effect; [*not used.*] 4. To represent in action; [*not used.*] *Shak.*

† EN-ACT', *n.* Purpose; determination.

EN-ACT'ED, *pp.* Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

EN-ACT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Passing into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law. 2. *a.* Giving legislative forms and sanction.

EN-ACT'IVE, *a.* Having the power to establish or decree. *Bp. Bramhall.*

EN-ACT'MENT, *n.* The passing of a bill into a law; the act of voting, decreeing, and giving validity to a law. *Chr. Observer.*

EN-ACT'OR, *n.* 1. One who enacts or passes a law; one who decrees or establishes, as a law. 2. One who performs any thing; [*not used.*] *Shak.*

† EN-ACT'URE, *n.* Purpose. *Shak.*

E-NAL'LA-GE, *n.* [Gr. εναλλαγη.] A figure, in *grammar*, by which some change is made in the common mode of speech, or when one word is substituted for another.

EN-AM'BUSH, *v. t.* 1. To hide in ambush. 2. To ambush.

EN-AM'BUSHED, *pp.* Concealed in ambush, or with hostile intention; ambushed.

EN-AM'EL, *n.* [*en*, and Fr. *email.*] 1. In *mineralogy*, a substance imperfectly vitrified.—In the *arts*, a substance of the nature of glass, differing from it by a greater degree of fusibility or opacity. 2. That which is enameled; a smooth, glossy surface of various colors, resembling enamel.—3. In *anatomy*, the smooth, hard substance, which covers the crown of a tooth.

EN-AM'EL, *v. t.* 1. To lay enamel on a metal, as on gold, silver, copper, &c. 2. To paint in enamel. 3. To form a glossy surface like enamel.

EN-AM'EL, *v. i.* To practice the use of enamel.

EN-AM'EL-AR, *a.* Consisting of enamel; resembling enamel; smooth; glossy.

EN-AM'ELED, *pp.* Overlaid with enamel; adorned with any thing resembling enamel.

EN-AM'EL-ER, *n.* One who enamels; one whose occupation is to lay enamels, or inlay colors.

EN-AM'EL-ING, *ppr.* Laying enamel.

EN-AM'EL-ING, *n.* The act or art of laying enamels.

EN-AM[illegible]R, *v. t.* [Fr. *amour.*] To inflame with love; to charm; to captivate.

EN-AM-O-RĀ'DO, *n.* One deeply in love. *Herbert.*

EN-AM'ORED, *pp.* Inflamed with love; charmed; delighted.

EN-AM'OR-ING, *ppr.* Inflaming with love; charming; captivating.

EN-ĀRM'ED, (en-ärmd') *a.* In *heraldry*, having arms, that is, horns, hoofs, &c. of a different color from that of the body.

EN-AR-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *enarro.*] Recital; relation; account; exposition. [*Little used.*]

EN-AR-THRŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. εναρθρωσις.] In *anatomy*, that species of articulation, which consists in the insertion of the round end of a bone in the cup-like cavity of another, forming a movable joint; the ball and socket.

E-NĀTE', *a.* [L. *enatus.*] Growing out. *Smith.*

† E-NAUN'TER, *adv.* Lest that. *Spenser.*

EN-CĀGE', *v. t.* To shut up or confine in a cage; to coop. *Shak.*

EN-CĀGED, (en-kājd') *pp.* Shut up or confined in a cage.

EN-CĀG'ING, *ppr.* Cooping; confining in a cage.

EN-CAMP', *v. i.* 1. To pitch tents or form huts, as an army; to halt on a march, spread tents and remain for a night or for a longer time, as an army or company. 2. To pitch tents for the purpose of a siege; to besiege.

EN-CAMP', *v. t.* To form into a camp; to place a marching army or company in a temporary habitation or quarters.

EN-CAMP'ED, (en-kampt') *pp.* Settled in tents or huts for lodging or temporary habitation.

EN-CAMP'ING, *ppr.* Pitching tents or forming huts, for a temporary lodging or rest.

EN-CAMP'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of pitching tents or forming huts, as an army or traveling company, for temporary lodging or rest. 2. The place where an army or company is encamped; a camp.

EN-CANK'ER, *v. t.* To corrode; to canker. *Shelton.*

EN-CĀSE', *v. t.* To inclose or confine in a case or cover.

EN-CAUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. εν and καυστικος.] Pertaining to the art of enameling, and to painting in burnt wax.

EN-CAUS'TIC, *n.* 1. Enamel or enameling. 2. The method of painting in burnt wax.

EN-CAVE', *v. t.* To hide in a cave or recess. *Shak.*
EN-CEINT', (än-saint') *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, inclosure; the wall or rampart which surrounds a place.
EN-CEINT', (än-saint') *a.* In *law*, pregnant; with child.
EN-CE'NI-A, *n. plu.* [Gr. *ενγκαινια.*] Festivals anciently kept on the days on which cities were built, or churches consecrated; and, in later times, ceremonies renewed at certain periods, as at Oxford, at the celebrations of founders and benefactors. *Oldisworth.*
EN-CHAFE', *v. t.* To chafe or fret; to provoke; to enrage; to irritate. *See* CHAFE.
EN-CHAF'ED, (en-chāft') *pp.* Chafed; irritated; enraged.
EN-CHAF'ING, *ppr.* Chafing; fretting; enraging.
EN-CHAIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *enchaîner.*] 1. To fasten with a chain; to bind or hold in chains; to hold in bondage. 2. To hold fast; to restrain; to confine. 3. To link together; to connect.
EN-CHAIN'ED, (en-chānd') *pp.* Fastened with a chain; held in bondage; held fast; restrained; confined.
EN-CHAIN'ING, *ppr.* Making fast with a chain; binding; holding in chains; confining.
EN-CHANT', *v. t.* [Fr. *enchanter.*] 1. To practice sorcery or witchcraft on any thing; to give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery, or fascination. 2. To subdue by charms or spells. 3. To delight to the highest degree; to charm; to ravish with pleasure.
EN-CHANT'ED, *pp.* 1. Affected by sorcery; fascinated; subdued by charms; delighted beyond measure. 2. Inhabited or possessed by elves, witches, or other imaginary mischievous spirits.
EN-CHANT'ER, *n.* 1. One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician; one who has spirits or demons at his command; one who practices enchantment. 2. One who charms or delights.—*Enchanter's nightshade*, a genus of plants, the *circæa.*
EN-CHANT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Affecting with sorcery, charms or spells. 2. Delighting highly; ravishing with delight; charming. 3. *a.* Charming; delighting; ravishing.
EN-CHANT'ING-LY, *adv.* With the power of enchantment; in a manner to delight or charm.
EN-CHANT'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of producing certain wonderful effects by the invocation or aid of demons, or the agency of certain supposed spirits; the use of magic arts, spells or charms; incantation. 2. Irresistible influence; overpowering influence of delight.
EN-CHANT'RESS, *n.* 1. A sorceress; a woman who pretends to effect wonderful things by the aid of demons; one who pretends to practice magic. 2. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence.
† EN-CHARGE', *v. t.* To give in charge or trust.
EN-CHASE', *v. t.* [Fr. *enchasser.*] 1. To infix, or inclose in another body so as to be held fast, but not concealed. 2. *Technically*, to adorn by embossed work; to enrich or beautify any work in metal, by some design. 3. To adorn by being fixed on it. 4. To mark by incision. 5. To delineate.
EN-CHAS'ED, (en-chāst') *pp.* Enclosed as in a frame or in another body; adorned with embossed work.
EN-CHAS'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in another body; adorning with embossed work.
† EN-CHEAS'ON, *n.* [Old Fr.] Cause; occasion.
† EN-CHI-RID'I-ON, *n.* [Gr. *εν* and *χειρ.*] A manual; a book to be carried in the hand.
† EN-CIN'DERED, *a.* Burnt to cinders. *Cockeram.*
EN-CIR'CLE, *v. t.* 1. To inclose or surround with a circle or ring, or with any thing in a circular form. 2. To encompass; to surround; to environ. 3. To embrace.
EN-CIR'CLED, *pp.* Surrounded with a circle; encompassed; environed; embraced.
EN-CIR'CLET, *n.* A circle; a ring. *Sidney.*
EN-CIR'CLING, *ppr.* Surrounding with a circle or ring; encompassing; embracing.
EN-CLIT'IC, EN-CLIT'I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *εγκλιτικος.*] 1. Leaning; inclining, or inclined.—In *grammar*, an *enclitic* particle or word is one which is so closely united to another as to seem to be a part of it; as *que*, *ne*, and *ve*, in *virumque*, *nonne*, *aliusve.* 2. Throwing back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.
EN-CLIT'IC, *n.* 1. A word which is joined to the end of another; as *que*, in *virumque.* 2. A particle or word that throws the accent or emphasis back upon the former syllable.
EN-CLIT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In an enclitic manner; by throwing the accent back. *Walker.*
EN-CLI'TICS, *a.* In *grammar*, the art of declining and conjugating words.
EN-CLOSE'. *See* INCLOSE.
EN-CLOUD'ED, *a.* Covered with clouds. *Spenser.*
EN-COACH', *v. t.* To carry in a coach. *Davies.*
EN-COF'FIN, *v. t.* To put in a coffin.
EN-COF'FINED, *pp.* Inclosed in a coffin. *Spenser.*
EN-COM'BER. *See* ENCUMBER.
† EN-COM'BER-MENT, *n.* Molestation. *Spenser.*
EN-CO'MI-AST, *n.* [Gr. *εγκωμιαστης.*] One who praises another; a panegyrist; one who utters or writes commendations.
EN-CO-MI-AS'TIC, EN-CO-MI-AS'TI-CAL, *a.* Bestowing praise; praising; commending; laudatory.
EN-CO-MI-AS'TIC, *n.* A panegyric.
† EN-CO'MI-ON, *n.* Panegyric. *Fotherby.*
EN-CO'MI-UM, *n.*; *plu.* ENCOMIUMS. [L.] Praise; panegyric; commendation.
EN-COM'PASS, *v. t.* 1. To encircle; to surround. 2. To environ; to inclose; to surround; to shut in. 3. To go or sail round.
EN-COM'PASSED, *pp.* Encircled; surrounded; inclosed.
EN-COM'PASS-ING, *ppr.* Encircling; surrounding.
EN-COM'PASS-MENT, *n.* 1. A surrounding. 2. A going round; circumlocution in speaking. *Shak.*
* EN-CORE', a French word pronounced nearly *än-kōre'* and signifying *again*, *once more*; used by the auditors and spectators of plays and other sports, when they call for a repetition of a particular part.
* EN-CORE', (än-kōre') *v. t.* To call for a repetition of a particular part of an entertainment.
EN-COUNT'ER, *n.* [Fr. *encontre.*] 1. A meeting, particularly a sudden or accidental meeting of two or more persons. 2. A meeting in contest; a single combat, on a sudden meeting of parties; sometimes, less properly, a *duel.* 3. A fight; a conflict; a skirmish; a battle; but more generally, a fight between a small number of men. 4. Eager and warm conversation, either in love or anger. 5. A sudden or unexpected address or accosting. 6. Occasion; casual incident; [*unusual.*]
EN-COUNT'ER, *v. t.* [Sp., Port. *encontrar*; Fr. *rencontrer.*] 1. To meet face to face; *particularly*, to meet suddenly or unexpectedly. 2. To meet in opposition, or in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict; to engage with in battle. 3. To meet and strive to remove or surmount. 4. To meet and oppose; to resist; to attack and attempt to confute. 5. To meet, as an obstacle. 6. To oppose; to oppugn. 7. To meet in mutual kindness; [*little used.*]
EN-COUNT'ER, *v. i.* 1. To meet face to face; to meet unexpectedly. 2. To rush together in combat; to fight; to conflict. 3. To meet in opposition or debate.
EN-COUNT'ERED, *pp.* Met face to face; met in opposition or hostility; opposed.
EN-COUNT'ER-ER, *n.* One who encounters; an opponent; an antagonist. *Atterbury.*
EN-COUNT'ER-ING, *ppr.* Meeting; meeting in opposition, or in battle; opposing; resisting.
EN-COUR'AGE, (en-kur'raje) *v. t.* [Fr. *encourager.*] To give courage to; to give or increase confidence of success; to inspire with courage, spirit, or strength of mind; to embolden; to animate; to incite; to inspirit.
EN-COUR'AGED, *pp.* Emboldened; inspirited; animated; incited.
EN-COUR'AGE-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of giving courage, or confidence of success; incitement to action or to practice; incentive. 2. That which serves to incite, support, promote or advance, as favor, countenance, rewards, profit.
EN-COUR'A-GER, *n.* One who encourages, incites or stimulates to action; one who supplies incitements, either by council, reward or means of execution.
EN-COUR'A-GING, *ppr.* 1. Inspiring with hope and confidence; exciting courage. 2. *a.* Furnishing ground to hope for success.
EN-COUR'A-GING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to give courage, or hope of success.
EN-CRA'DLE, *v. t.* To lay in a cradle. *Spenser.*
EN-CRIM'SON, *v. t.* To cover with a crimson color.
EN-CRIM'SONED, *pp.* Covered with a crimson color.
EN'CRI-NITE, *n.* [Gr. *κρινον.*] Stone-lily; a fossil zoophyte, formed of many joints, all perforated by some starry form.
EN-CRISP'ED, (en-krispt') *a.* [Sp. *encrespar.*] Curled; formed in curls. *Skelton.*
EN-CROACH', *v. i.* [Fr. *accrocher.*] 1. To enter on the rights and possessions of another; to intrude; to take possession of what belongs to another, by gradual advances into. 2. To creep on gradually, without right. 3. To pass the proper bounds, and enter on another's rights.
EN-CROACH'ER, *n.* 1. One who enters on and takes possession of what is not his own, by gradual steps. 2. One who makes gradual advances beyond his rights.
EN-CROACH'ING, *ppr.* Entering on and taking possession of what belongs to another.
EN-CROACH'ING, *a.* Tending or apt to encroach.
EN-CROACH'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of encroachment.
EN-CROACH'MENT, *n.* 1. The entering gradually on the rights or possessions of another, and taking possession, unlawful intrusion; advance into the territories or jurisdiction of another, by silent means, or without right. 2.

That which is taken by encroaching on another.—3. In *law*, if a tenant owes two shillings rent-service to the lord, and the lord takes three, it is an *encroachment*.

EN-CRUST′, *v. t.* To cover with a crust.

EN-CUM′BER, *v. t.* [Fr. *encombrer*. *See* INCUMBER.] 1. To load; to clog; to impede motion with a load, burden, or any thing inconvenient to the limbs; to render motion or operation difficult or laborious. 2. To embarrass; to perplex; to obstruct. 3. To load with debts.

EN-CUM′BERED, *pp.* Loaded; impeded in motion or operation, by a burden or difficulties; loaded with debts.

EN-CUM′BER-ING, *ppr.* Loading; clogging; rendering motion or operation difficult; loading with debts.

EN-CUM′BRANCE, *n.* 1. A load; any thing that impedes motion, or renders it difficult and laborious; clog; impediment. 2. Useless addition or load. 3. Load or burden on an estate; a legal claim on an estate, for the discharge of which the estate is liable.

†EN-CY-CLI-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *εγκυκλικος.*] Circular; sent to many persons or places; intended for many, or for a whole order of men.

EN-CY′CLO-PEDE, *n.* The round of learning. *Mannyngham.*

EN-CY-CLO-PĒ′DI-A, or EN-CY-CLO-PĒ′DY, *n.* [Gr. *εν, κυκλος* and *παιδεια.*] The circle of sciences; a general system of instruction or knowledge. A collection of the principal facts, principles and discoveries, in all branches of science and the arts, digested under proper titles, and arranged in alphabetical order.

EN-CY-CLO-PĒ′DI-AN, *a.* Embracing the whole circle of learning.

EN-CY-CLO-PĒ′DIST, *n.* The compiler of an encyclopedia, or one who assists in such compilation.

EN-CYST′ED, *a.* Inclosed in a bag, bladder, or vesicle.

END, *n.* [Sax. *end, ende*, or *ænde*; G. *ende.*] 1. The extreme point of a line, or of any thing that has more length than breadth. 2. The extremity or last part, *in general*; the close or conclusion, *applied to time*. 3. The conclusion or cessation of an action. 4. The close or conclusion; as the *end* of a chapter. 5. Ultimate state or condition; final doom. 6. The point beyond which no progression can be made. 7. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation. 8. Close of life; death; decease. 9. Cessation; period; close of a particular state of things. 10. Limit; termination. 11. Destruction. 12. Cause of death; a destroyer. 13. Consequence; issue; result; conclusive event; conclusion. 14. A fragment or broken piece. *Shak.* 15. The ultimate point or thing at which one aims or directs his views; purpose intended; scope; aim; drift.—16. *An end*, for *on end*, upright; erect; as, his hair stands *an end*.—17. *The ends of the earth*, in *Scripture*, are the remotest parts of the earth.

END, *v. t.* 1. To finish; to close; to conclude; to terminate. 2. To destroy; to put to death.

END, *v. i.* 1. To come to the ultimate point; to be finished. 2. To terminate; to close; to conclude. 3. To cease; to come to a close.

† END′-ALL, *n.* Final close. *Shak.*

EN-DAM′AGE, *v. t.* To bring loss or damage to; to harm; to injure; to mischief; to prejudice.

EN-DAM′AGED, *pp.* Harmed; injured.

EN-DAM′AGE-MENT, *n.* Damage; loss; injury. *Shak.*

EN-DAM′A-GING, *ppr.* Harming; injuring.

EN-DĀN′GER, *v. t.* 1. To put in hazard; to bring into danger or peril; to expose to loss or injury. 2. To incur the hazard of. *Bacon.*

EN-DĀN′GERED, *pp.* Exposed to loss or injury.

EN-DĀN′GER-ING, *ppr.* Putting in hazard; exposing to loss or injury.

EN-DĀN′GER-ING, *n.* Injury; damage. *Milton.*

EN-DĀN′GER-MENT, *n.* Hazard; danger. *Spenser.*

EN-DĒAR′, *v. t.* 1. To make dear; to make more beloved. 2. To raise the price; [*not in use.*]

EN-DĒAR′ED, (en-deerd′) *pp.* Rendered dear, beloved, or more beloved.

EN-DĒAR′ING, *ppr.* Making dear or more beloved.

EN-DĒAR′MENT, *n.* 1. The cause of love; that which excites or increases affection, *particularly*, that which excites tenderness of affection. 2. The state of being beloved; tender affection.

EN-DEAV′OR, (en-dev′ur) *n.* [Norm. *devoyer.*] An effort; an essay; an attempt; an exertion of physical strength, or the intellectual powers, towards the attainment of an object.

EN-DEAV′OR, (en-dev′ur) *v. i.* 1. To exert physical strength or intellectual power, for the accomplishment of an object; to try; to essay; to attempt. 2. *v. t.* To attempt to gain; to try to effect.

EN-DEAV′ORED, *pp.* Essayed; attempted.

EN-DEAV′OR-ER, *n.* One who makes an effort or attempt.

EN-DEAV′OR-ING, *ppr.* Making an effort or efforts; striving; essaying; attempting.

EN-DEC′A-GON, *n.* [Gr. *εν, δεκα* and *γωνια.*] A plain figure of eleven sides and angles. *Bailey.*

EN-DEIC′TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ενδεικνυμι*, to show.] Showing; exhibiting. *Enfield.*

EN-DEM′IC, EN-DEM′I-CAL, EN-DĒ′MI-AL, } *a.* [Gr. *ενδημιος.*] Peculiar to a people or nation. An *endemic* disease is one to which the inhabitants of a particular country are peculiarly subject.

EN-DEN′IZE, *v. t.* To make free; to naturalize; to admit to the privileges of a denizen. [*Little used.*]

EN-DEN′I-ZEN, *v. t.* To naturalize. *B. Jonson.*

EN-DICT′, EN-DICT′MENT. *See* INDICT, INDICTMENT.

END′ING, *ppr.* Terminating; closing; concluding.

END′ING, *n.* 1. Termination; conclusion.—2. In *grammar*, the terminating syllable or letter of a word.

END-IR-ONS, *n. plu.* Irons on each side of the fire. *See* ANDIRONS.

EN-DITE′. *See* INDITE.

EN′DIVE, *n.* [Fr. *endive.*] A species of plant, of the genus *cichorium* or succory; used as a salad.

END′LESS, *a.* 1. Without end; having no end or conclusion; applied to length, and to duration. 2. Perpetual; incessant; continual.

END′LESS-LY, *adv.* 1. Without end or termination. 2. Incessantly; perpetually; continually.

END′LESS-NESS, *n.* 1. Extension without end or limit. 2. Perpetuity; endless duration.

END′LONG, *adv.* In a line; with the end forward; [*little used.*] *Dryden.*

EN-DOC′TRINE, *v. t.* To teach; to indoctrinate.

EN-DORSE′, EN-DORSE′MENT. *See* INDORSE, INDORSEMENT.

EN-DOSS′, *v. t.* [Fr. *endosser.*] To engrave or carve. *Spenser.*

EN-DOW′, *v. t.* [Norm. *endouer.*] 1. To furnish with a portion of goods or estate, called *dower*; to settle a dower on. 2. To settle on, as a permanent provision; to furnish with a permanent fund of property. 3. To enrich or furnish with any gift, quality or faculty; to indue.

EN-DOW′ED, (en-dowd′) *pp.* Furnished with a portion of estate; having dower settled on; supplied with a permanent fund; indued.

EN-DOW′ER, *v. t.* To endow; to enrich with a portion. *Waterhouse.*

EN-DOW′ER, *n.* One who enriches with a portion. *Sherwood.*

EN-DOW′ING, *ppr.* Settling a dower on; furnishing with a permanent fund; induing.

EN-DOW′MENT, *n.* 1. The act of settling a dower on a woman, or of settling a fund for the support of a parson or vicar, or of a professor, &c. 2. That which is bestowed or settled on; property, fund or revenue permanently appropriated to any object. 3. That which is given or bestowed on the person or mind by the Creator; gift of nature; any quality or faculty bestowed by the Creator.

EN-DRUDGE′, (en-druj′) *v. t* To make a drudge or slave; [*not used.*] *Hall.*

EN-DŪE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *enduire*; L. *induo.*] To indue.

EN-DŪR′A-BLE, *a.* That can be borne or suffered.

EN-DŪR′ANCE, *n.* 1. Continuance; a state of lasting or duration; lastingness. 2. A bearing or suffering; a continuing under pain or distress without resistance, or without sinking or yielding to the pressure; sufferance; patience. 3. Delay; a waiting for; [*not used.*]

EN-DŪRE′, *v. i.* [Fr. *endurer.*] 1. To last; to continue in the same state without perishing; to remain; to abide. 2. To bear; to brook; to suffer without resistance, or without yielding.

EN-DŪRE′, *v. t.* 1. To bear; to sustain; to support without breaking or yielding to force or pressure. 2. To bear with patience; to bear without opposition or sinking under the pressure. 3. To undergo; to sustain. 4. To continue in; [*not used.*]

EN-DŪR′ED, (en-dūrd′) *pp.* Borne; suffered; sustained.

EN-DŪR′ER, *n.* 1. One who bears, suffers or sustains. 2. He or that which continues long.

EN-DŪR′ING, *ppr.* 1. Lasting; continuing without perishing; bearing; sustaining; supporting with patience, or without opposition or yielding. 2. *a.* Lasting long; permanent.

END′WISE, *adv.* On the end; erectly; in an upright position. 2. With the end forward.

† EN′E-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *eneco.*] To kill. *Harvey.*

E-NĒ′ID, *n.* [L. *Æneis.*] A heroic poem, written by Virgil.

EN′E-MY, *n.* [Fr. *ennemi.*] 1. A foe; an adversary. A *private enemy* is one who hates another and wishes him injury. A *public enemy* or foe is one who belongs to a nation or party at war with another. 2. One who hates or dislikes.—3. In *theology*, and by way of eminence, *the enemy* is the devil; the archfiend.—4. In *military affairs*, the opposing army or naval force in war is called the *enemy*.

EN-ER-GET′IC, EN-ER-GET′I-CAL, } *a.* [Gr. *ενεργητικος.*] 1. Operating with force, vigor and effect; forcible; powerful; efficacious. 2. Moving; working; active; operative.

EN-ER-GET'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* With force and vigor; with energy and effect.
† EN-ER'GIC, *a.* Powerful in effect. *Collins.*
† EN-ER'GI-CAL, *a.* Vigorous; active; powerful in effect.
EN'ER-GIZE, *v. i.* To act with force; to operate with vigor; to act in producing an effect.
EN'ER-GIZE, *v. t.* To give strength or force to; to give active vigor to.
EN'ER-GIZED, *pp.* Invigorated.
EN'ER-GIZ-ER, *n.* He or that which gives energy; he or that which acts in producing an effect.
EN'ER-GIZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving energy, force or vigor; acting with force.
EN'ER-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ενεργεια.*] 1. Internal or inherent power; the power of operating, whether exerted or not. 2. Power exerted; vigorous operation; force; vigor. 3. Effectual operation; efficacy; strength or force producing the effect. 4. Strength of expression; force of utterance; life; spirit; emphasis.
EN-ERV'ATE, *a.* Weakened; weak; without strength or force.
* EN'ER-VATE, or EN-ER'VATE, *v. t.* [L. *enervo.*] 1. To deprive of strength; to weaken; to render feeble. 2. To cut the nerves.
* EN'ER-VA-TED, *pp.* Weakened; enfeebled; emasculated.
* EN'ER-VA-TING, *ppr.* Depriving of strength, force or vigor; weakening; enfeebling.
EN-ER-VA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of weakening, or reducing strength. 2. The state of being weakened; effeminacy.
EN-ERVE', (en-erv') *v. t.* To weaken; the same as *enervate.*
EN-FAM'ISH, *v. t.* To famish. *See* FAMISH.
EN-FEE'BLE, *v. t.* To deprive of strength; to reduce the strength or force of; to weaken; to debilitate; to enervate.
EN-FEE'BLED, *pp.* Weakened; deprived of strength or vigor.
EN-FEE'BLE-MENT, *n.* The act of weakening; enervation. *Spectator.*
EN-FEE'BLING, *ppr.* Weakening; debilitating; enervating.
EN-FEL'ONED, *a.* Fierce; cruel. *Spenser.*
* EN-FEOFF', (en-fef') *v. t.* [Law L. *feoffo.*] 1. To give one a feud; hence, to invest with a fee; to give to another any corporeal hereditament, in fee simple or fee tail, by livery of seizin. 2. To surrender or give up; [*not used.*]
* EN-FEOFF'ED, (en-feft') *pp.* Invested with the fee of any corporeal hereditament.
* EN-FEOFF'ING, *ppr.* Giving to one the fee simple of any corporeal hereditament.
* EN-FEOFF'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of giving the fee simple of an estate. 2. The instrument or deed by which one is invested with the fee of an estate.
EN-FET'TER, *v. t.* To fetter; to bind in fetters. *Shak.*
EN-FE'VER, *v. t.* To excite fever in. *Seward.*
† EN-FIERCE', (en-fers') *v. t.* To make fierce. *Spenser.*
EN-FI-LADE', *n.* [Fr.] A line or straight passage; or the situation of a place which may be seen or scoured with shot all the length of a line, or in the direction of a line.
EN-FI-LADE', *v. t.* To pierce, scour or rake with shot, in the direction of a line, or through the whole length of a line.
EN-FI-LAD'ED, *pp.* Pierced or raked in a line.
EN-FI-LAD'ING, *ppr.* Piercing or sweeping in a line.
† EN-FIRE', *v. t.* To inflame; to set on fire. *Spenser.*
EN-FLESH', *v. t.* To harden; to establish in any practice. *Florio.*
EN-FORCE', *v. t.* [Fr. *enforcir.*] 1. To give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate. 2. To make or gain by force; to force. 3. To put in act by violence; to drive. 4. To instigate; to urge on; to animate. 5. To urge with energy; to give force to; to impress on the mind. 6. To compel; to constrain; to force. 7. To put in execution; to cause to take effect. 8. To press with a charge. 9. To prove; to evince.
† EN-FORCE', *v. i.* To attempt by force.
† EN-FORCE', *n.* Force; strength; power. *Milton.*
EN-FORCE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be enforced.
EN-FORCED, (en-forst') *pp.* Strengthened; gained by force; driven; compelled; urged; carried into effect.
EN-FOR'CED-LY, *adv.* By violence; not by choice. *Shak.*
EN-FORCE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of enforcing; compulsion; force applied. 2. That which gives force, energy or effect; sanction. 3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence. 4. Pressing exigence; that which urges or constrains.—5. In a *general sense*, any thing which compels or constrains. 6. A putting in execution.
EN-FOR'CER, *n.* One who compels, constrains or urges; one who effects by violence; one who carries into effect.
EN-FOR'CING, *ppr.* Giving force or strength; compelling; urging; constraining; putting in execution.
EN-FORM', *v. t.* To form; to fashion. *See* FORM.
EN-FOUL'DERED, *a.* [Fr. *foudroyer.*] Mixed with lightning. *Spenser.*

EN-FRAN'CHISE, *v. t.* 1. To set free; to liberate from slavery. 2. To make free of a city, corporation or state; to admit to the privileges of a freeman. 3. To free or release from custody. 4. To naturalize; to denizen; to receive as denizens.
EN-FRAN'CHISED, *pp.* 1. Set free; released from bondage. 2. Admitted to the rights and privileges of freemen.
EN-FRAN'CHISE-MENT, *n.* 1. Release from slavery or custody. 2. The admission of persons to the freedom of a corporation or state; investiture with the privileges of free citizens.
EN-FRAN'CHIS-ER, *n.* One who enfranchises.
EN-FRAN'CHIS-ING, *ppr.* Setting free from slavery or custody; admitting to the privileges of free citizens.
† EN-FRO'WARD, *v. t.* To make froward or perverse.
† EN-FRO'ZEN, *a.* Frozen; congealed. *Spenser.*
EN-GAGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *engager.*] 1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor; to bind one's self as surety. 2. To pawn; to stake as a pledge. 3. To enlist; to bring into a party. 4. To embark in an affair. 5. To gain; to win and attach; to draw to. 6. To unite and bind by contract or promise. 7. To attract and fix. 8. To occupy; to employ assiduously. 9. To attack in contest; to encounter.
EN-GAGE', *v. i.* 1. To encounter; to begin to fight; to attack in conflict. 2. To embark in any business; to take a concern in; to undertake. 3. To promise or pledge one's word; to bind one's self.
EN-GAGED', (en-gājd') *pp.* or *a.* Pledged; promised; enlisted; gained and attached; attracted and fixed; embarked; earnestly employed; zealous.
EN-GAGED'-LY, *adv.* With earnestness; with attachment.
EN-GAGED'-NESS, *n.* The state of being seriously and earnestly occupied; zeal; animation. *Flint's Massillon.*
EN-GAGE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of pawning, pledging or making liable for debt. 2. Obligation by agreement or contract. 3. Adherence to a party or cause; partiality. 4. Occupation; employment of the attention. 5. Employment in fighting; the conflict of armies or fleets; battle; a general action. 6. Obligation; motive; that which engages.
EN-GAG'ER, *n.* One that enters into an engagement or agreement.
EN-GAG'ING, *ppr.* 1. Pawning; making liable for debt; enlisting; bringing into a party or cause; promising; binding. 2. *a.* Winning; attractive; tending to draw the attention or the affections; pleasing.
EN-GAG'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to win the affections.
† EN-GAL'LANT, *v. t.* To make a gallant of. *B. Jonson.*
† EN-GAOL', (en-jāle') *v. t.* To imprison. *Shak.*
† EN-GAR'BOIL, *v. t.* To disorder.
EN-GAR'LAND, *v. t.* To encircle with a garland.
EN-GAR'RI-SON, *v. t.* To furnish with a garrison; to defend or protect by a garrison. *Bp. Hall.*
† EN-GAS'TRI-MUTH, *n.* [Gr. *εν, γαστηρ* and *μυθος.*] A ventriloquist.
EN-GEN'DER, *v. t.* [Fr. *engendrer.*] 1. To beget between the different sexes; to form in embryo. 2. To produce; to cause to exist; to cause to bring forth.
EN-GEN'DER, *v. i.* To be caused or produced.
EN-GEN'DERED, *pp.* Begotten; caused; produced.
EN-GEN'DER-ER, *n.* He or that which engenders.
EN-GEN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Begetting; causing to be; producing.
EN-GILD', *v. t.* To gild; to brighten. *Shak.*
EN'GINE, *n.* [Fr. *engin.*] 1. In *mechanics*, a compound machine, or artificial instrument, composed of different parts, and intended to produce some effect by the help of the mechanical powers; as a pump, a windlas, a capstan, a fire engine, a steam engine. 2. A military machine; as a battering ram, &c. 3. Any instrument; that by which any effect is produced. 4. A machine for throwing water to extinguish fire. 5. Means; any thing used to effect a purpose. 6. An agent for another; *usually in an ill sense.*
EN-GI-NEER', *n.* [Fr. *ingenieur.*] 1. In the *military art*, a person skilled in mathematics and mechanics, who forms plans of works for offense or defense, and marks out the ground for fortifications.—*Civil engineers* are also employed in delineating plans and superintending the construction of other public works, as aqueducts and canals. 2. One who manages engines or artillery.
EN'GINE-RY, (en'jin-ry) *n.* 1. The act of managing engines or artillery. 2. Engines in general; artillery; instruments of war. 3. Machination.
EN-GIRD', *v. t.* To surround; to encircle; to encompass.
EN-GIRD'ED, or EN-GIRT', *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed.
EN-GIRD'ING, *ppr.* Encircling; surrounding.
EN-GLAD', *v. t.* To make glad; to cause to rejoice.
† EN-GLAIM'ED, (en-glāmd') *a.* Furred; clammy.
ENG'LAND. *See* ENGLISH.
EN'GLE, *n.* A gull; a put; a bubble.
EN'GLISH, (ing'glish) *a.* [Sax. *Englisc*, from *Engles, Angles*, a tribe of Germans who settled in Britain, and

gave it the name of *England.*] Belonging to England, or to its inhabitants.

EN'GLISH, (ing'glish) *n.* 1. The people of England. 2. The language of England or of the English nation.

EN'GLISH, *v. t.* To translate into the English language.

EN'GLISHED, *pp.* Rendered into English.

EN'GLISH-RY, *n.* The state of being an Englishman.

EN-GLUT', *v. t.* [Fr. *engloutir.*] 1. To swallow. *Shak.* 2. To fill; to glut. *Spenser.*

EN-GŌRE', *v. t.* To pierce; to gore. [*See* GORE.] *Spenser.*

EN-GORGE', (en-gorj') *v. t.* [Fr. *engorger.*] To swallow; to devour; to gorge; *properly*, to swallow with greediness, or in large quantities.

EN-GORGE', (en-gorj') *v. i.* To devour; to feed with eagerness or voracity. *Milton.*

EN-GORGED', (en-gorjd') *pp.* Swallowed with greediness, or in large draughts.

EN-GORGE'MENT, (en-gorj'ment) *n.* The act of swallowing greedily; a devouring with voracity.

EN-GORG'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing with voracity.

EN-GRĀFT', *v. t.* To ingraft, which see.

EN-GRĀIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *engrêler.*] In *heraldry*, to variegate; to spot, as with hail; to indent or make ragged at the edges; to indent in curve lines.

EN GRĀIL'ED, (en-grāild') *pp.* Variegated; spotted.

EN-GRĀIN', *v. t.* To dye in grain, or in the raw material; to dye deep.

EN-GRĀIN'ED, (en-grāind') *pp.* Dyed in the grain.

EN-GRĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Dyeing in the grain.

EN-GRAP'PLE, *v. t.* To grapple; to seize and hold; to close in and hold fast.

EN-GRĀSP', *v. t.* To seize with a clasping hold; to hold fast by inclosing or embracing; to gripe.

EN-GRĀVE', *v. t.*; pret. *engraved*; pp. *engraved* or *engraven.* [Fr. *graver.*] 1. To cut, as metals, stones or other hard substances, with a chisel or graver; to cut figures, letters or devices, on stone or metal; to mark by incisions. 2. To picture or represent by incisions. 3. To imprint; to impress deeply; to infix. 4. To bury; to deposit in the grave; to inter; to inhume; [*obs.*]

EN-GRĀV'ED, or EN-GRĀV'EN, *pp.* Cut or marked, as with a chisel or graver; imprinted; deeply impressed.

EN-GRĀVE'MENT, *n.* Engraved work; act of engraving.

EN-GRĀV'ER, *n.* One who engraves; a cutter of letters, figures or devices, on stone, metal or wood; a sculptor; a carver.

EN-GRĀV'ER-Y, *n.* The work of an engraver. [*Little used.*]

EN-GRĀV'ING, *ppr.* Cutting or marking stones or metals, with a chisel or graver; imprinting.

EN-GRĀV'ING, *n.* The act or art of cutting stones, metals and other hard substances, and representing thereon figures, letters, characters and devices; a branch of sculpture; a print.

EN-GRIĒVE', *v. t.* To grieve; to pain. *See* GRIEVE.

EN-GRŌSS', *v. t.* [Fr. *engrossir.*] 1. *Primarily*, to make thick or gross; to thicken; [*not used.*] 2. To make larger; to increase in bulk; [*not used.*] 3. To seize in the gross; to take the whole. 4. To purchase, with a view to sell again, either the whole or large quantities of commodities in market, for the purpose of making a profit by enhancing the price. 5. To copy in a large hand; to write a fair, correct copy, in large or distinct, legible characters. 6. To take or assume in undue quantities or degrees.

EN-GRŌSS'ED, (en-grōst') *pp.* Made thick; taken in the whole; purchased in large quantities for sale; written in large, fair characters.

EN-GRŌSS'ER, *n.* He or that which takes the whole; a person who purchases the whole or such quantities of articles in a market as to raise the price. 2. One who copies a writing in large, fair characters.

EN-GRŌSS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Taking the whole; buying commodities in such quantities as to raise the price in market. 2. Writing correct copies in large, fair characters.

EN-GRŌSS'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of engrossing; the act of taking the whole. 2. The appropriation of things in the gross, or in exorbitant quantities; exorbitant acquisition.

EN-GUARD', *v. t.* To guard; to defend. *Shak.*

EN-GULF', *v. t.* To throw or to absorb in a gulf.

EN-GULF'ED, (en-gulft') *pp.* Absorbed in a whirlpool, or in a deep abyss or gulf.

EN-GULF'MENT, *n.* An absorption in a gulf, or deep cavern, or vortex.

EN-HANCE', (en-hans') *v. t.* [Norm. *enhauncer.*] 1. To raise; to lift; [*obs.*] 2. To raise; to advance; to heighten. 3. To increase; to aggravate.

EN-HANCE', *v. i.* To be raised; to swell; to grow larger.

EN-HAN'CED, (en-hanst') *pp.* Raised; advanced; heightened; increased.

EN-HANCE'MENT, *n.* 1. Rise; increase; augmentation. 2. Increase; aggravation.

EN-HAN'CER, *n.* One who enhances; he or that which raises price, &c.

EN-HAN'CING, *ppr.* Raising; increasing; augmenting; aggravating.

EN-HAR'BOR, *v. i.* To dwell in or inhabit. *Browne.*

EN-HARD'EN, *v. t.* To harden; to encourage. *Howell.*

EN-HAR-MON'IC, *a.* In *music*, an epithet applied to such a species of composition, as proceeds on very small intervals.

E-NIG'MA, *n.* [L. *ænigma.*] A dark saying, in which some known thing is concealed under obscure language; an obscure question; a riddle. *Johnson. Encyc.*

EN-IG-MAT'IC, EN-IG-MAT'I-CAL, } *a.* 1. Relating to or containing a riddle; obscure; darkly expressed; ambiguous. 2. Obscurely conceived or apprehended.

EN-IG-MAT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In an obscure manner.

E-NIG'MA-TIST, *n.* A maker or dealer in enigmas and riddles. *Addison.*

E-NIG'MA-TIZE, *v. i.* To utter or form enigmas; to deal in riddles.

E-NIG-MA-TOG'RA-PHY, E-NIG-MA-TOL'O-GY, } *n.* [Gr. *αινιγμα* and *γραφω*, or *λογος.*] The art of making and solving riddles.

EN-JOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *enjoindre.*] 1. To order or direct with urgency; to admonish or instruct with authority; to command. Says *Johnson*, "This word is more authoritative than *direct*, and less imperious than *command.*"—2. In *law*, to forbid judicially; to issue or direct a legal injunction to stop proceedings.

EN-JOIN'ED, (en-joind') *pp.* Ordered; directed; admonished with authority; commanded.

EN-JOIN'ER, *n.* One who enjoins.

EN-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Ordering; directing. *Brown.*

EN-JOIN'MENT, *n.* Direction; command; authoritative admonition.

EN-JOY', *v. t.* [Fr. *jouir.*] 1. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of. 2. To possess with satisfaction; to take pleasure or delight in the possession of. 3. To have, possess and use with satisfaction; to have, hold or occupy, as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable.

EN-JOY', *v. i.* To live in happiness. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

EN-JOY'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being enjoyed. *Pope.*

EN-JOY'ED, (en-joyd') *pp.* Perceived with pleasure or satisfaction; possessed or used with pleasure; occupied with content.

EN-JOY'ER, *n.* One who enjoys.

EN-JOY'ING, *ppr.* Feeling with pleasure; possessing with satisfaction.

EN-JOY'MENT, *n.* 1. Pleasure; satisfaction; agreeable sensations; fruition. 2. Possession with satisfaction; occupancy of any thing good or desirable.

EN-KIN'DLE, *v. t.* 1. To kindle; to set on fire; to inflame. 2. To excite; to rouse into action; to inflame.

EN-KIN'DLED, *pp.* Set on fire; inflamed; roused into action; excited.

EN-KIN'DLING, *ppr.* Setting on fire; inflaming; rousing; exciting.

EN-LARD', *v. t.* To cover with lard or grease; to baste.

EN-LARGE', (en-lärj') *v. t.* 1. To make greater in quantity or dimensions; to extend in limits, breadth or size; to expand in bulk. 2. To dilate; to expand; as with joy or love. 3. To expand; to make more comprehensive. 4. To increase in appearance; to magnify to the eye. 5. To set at liberty; to release from confinement or pressure. 6. To extend in a discourse; to diffuse in eloquence. 7. To augment; to increase; to make large or larger.

EN-LARGE', (en-lärj') *v. i.* 1. To grow large or larger; to extend; to dilate; to expand. 2. To be diffuse in speaking or writing; to expatiate. 3. To exaggerate.

EN-LARGED', (en-lärjd') *pp.* Increased in bulk; extended in dimensions; expanded; dilated; augmented; released from confinement or straits.

EN-LARG'ED-LY, *adv.* With enlargement. *Mountagu.*

EN-LARGE'MENT, *n.* 1. Increase of size or bulk, real or apparent; extension of dimensions or limits; augmentation; dilatation; expansion. 2. Expansion or extension, *applied to the mind, to knowledge, or to the intellectual powers, by which the mind comprehends a wider range of ideas or thought.* 3. Expansion of the heart, by which it becomes more benevolent and charitable. 4. Release from confinement, servitude, distress or straits. *Esther*, iv. 5. Diffusiveness of speech or writing; an expatiating on a particular subject; a wide range of discourse or argument.

EN-LARG'ER, *n.* He or that which enlarges, increases, extends or expands; an amplifier.

EN-LARG'ING, *ppr.* Increasing in bulk; extending in dimensions; expanding; making free or liberal; speaking diffusively.

EN-LARG'ING, *n.* Enlargement.

EN-LIGHT', (en-līte') *v. t.* To illuminate; to enlighten. [*Rarely used.*] *Pope.*

EN-LIGHT'EN, (en-lī'tn) *v. t.* [Sax. *enlihtan.*] 1. To make light; to shed light on; to supply with light; to illuminate. 2. To quicken in the faculty of vision; to enable to see more clearly. 3. To give light to; to give clearer views; to illuminate; to instruct; to enable to see or

comprehend truth. 4. To illuminate with divine knowledge, or a knowledge of the truth.

EN-LĪGHT'ENED, *pp.* Rendered light; illuminated; instructed; informed; furnished with clear views.

EN-LĪGHT'EN-ER, *n.* One who illuminates; he or that which communicates light to the eye, or clear views to the mind.

EN-LĪGHT'EN-ING, *ppr.* Illuminating; giving light to; instructing.

EN-LINK', *v. t.* To chain to; to connect. *Shak.*

EN-LIST', *v. t.* 1. To enroll; to register; to enter a name on a list. 2. To engage in public service, by entering the name in a register.

EN-LIST', *v. i.* To engage in public service, by subscribing articles, or enrolling one's name.

EN-LIST'MENT, *n.* The act of enlisting; the writing by which a soldier is bound.

† EN-LĪVE', *v. t.* [from *life*, *live*.] To animate; to make alive. *Bp. Hall.*

EN-LĪ'VEN, (en-lī'vn) *v. t.* 1. To give action or motion to; to make vigorous or active; to excite. 2. To give spirit or vivacity to; to animate; to make sprightly. 3. To make cheerful, gay or joyous.

EN-LĪ'VENED, *pp.* Made more active; excited; animated; made cheerful or gay.

EN-LĪ'VEN-ER, *n.* He or that which enlivens or animates; he or that which invigorates.

EN-LĪ'VEN-ING, *ppr.* Giving life, spirit or animation; inspiriting; invigorating; making vivacious, sprightly or cheerful.

EN-LŪ'MĪNE, *v. t.* To illumine; to enlighten.

EN-MAR'BLE, *v. t.* To make hard as marble; to harden.

EN-MESH', *v. t.* To net; to entangle; to entrap. *Shak.*

EN-MEW'. *See* EMMEW.

EN'MI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *inimitié*.] 1. The quality of being an enemy; the opposite of *friendship*; ill will; hatred; unfriendly dispositions; malevolence. It expresses more than *aversion*, and less than *malice*, and differs from *displeasure* in denoting a fixed or rooted hatred, whereas *displeasure* is more transient. 2. A state of opposition.

† EN-MÖVE'. *See* EMMOVE.

EN-NE-A-CON-TA-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. εννενηκοντα and εδρα.] Having ninety faces. *Cleaveland.*

EN'NE-A-GON, *n.* [Gr. εννεα and γωνια.] In *geometry*, a polygon or figure with nine sides or nine angles.

EN-NE-AN'DER, *n.* [Gr. εννεα and ανηρ.] In *botany*, a plant having nine stamens.

EN-NE-AN'DRI-AN, *a.* Having nine stamens.

EN-NE-A-PET'A-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. εννεα and πεταλον.] Having nine petals or flower-leaves.

EN-NE-AT'I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. εννεα.] *Enneatical days* are every ninth day of a disease.—*Enneatical years* are every ninth year of a man's life.

† EN-NEW', *v. t.* To make new. *Skelton.*

EN-NŌ'BLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ennoblir*.] 1. To make noble; to raise to nobility. 2. To dignify; to exalt; to aggrandize; to elevate in degree, qualities or excellence. 3. To make famous or illustrious. *Bacon.*

EN-NŌ'BLED, *pp.* Raised to the rank of nobility; dignified; exalted in rank, excellence or value.

EN-NŌ'BLE-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of advancing to nobility. 2. Exaltation; elevation in degree or excellence.

EN-NŌ'BLING, *ppr.* Advancing to the rank of a nobleman; exalting; dignifying.

ENNUI, (än-wee') *n.* [Fr.] Weariness; heaviness; lassitude of fastidiousness.

E-NO-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *enodatio*.] 1. The act of clearing of knots, or of untying. 2. Solution of a difficulty; [*l. u.*]

E-NŌDE', *a.* [L. *enodis*.] In *botany*, destitute of knots or joints; knotless.

E-NOM'O-TARCH, *n.* The commander of an enomoty.

E-NOM'O-TY, *n.* [Gr. ενωμοτια.] In *Lacedæmon*, *anciently*, a body of soldiers, supposed to be thirty-two. *Mitford.*

† E-NORM'. *See* ENORMOUS.

E-NOR'MI-TY, *n.* [L. *enormitas*.] 1. Any wrong, irregular, vicious or sinful act, either in government or morals. 2. Atrocious crime; flagitious villany. 3. Atrociousness; excessive degree of crime or guilt.

E-NOR'MOUS, *a.* [L. *enormis*.] 1. Going beyond the usual measure or rule. 2. Excursive; beyond the limits of a regular figure. 3. Great beyond the common measure; excessive. 4. Exceeding, in bulk or height, the common measure. 5. Irregular; confused; disordered; unusual.

E-NOR'MOUS-LY, *adv.* Excessively; beyond measure.

E-NOR'MOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being enormous or excessive; greatness beyond measure.

E-NOUGH', (e-nuf') *a.* [Sax. *genog*, *genoh*.] That satisfies desire, or gives content; that may answer the purpose; that is adequate to the wants.

E-NOUGH', (e-nuf') *n.* 1. A sufficiency; a quantity of a thing which satisfies desire, or is adequate to the wants. 2. That which is equal to the powers or abilities.

E-NOUGH', (e-nuf') *adv.* 1. Sufficiently; in a quantity or degree that satisfies, or is equal to the desires or wants. 2. Fully; quite; denoting a slight augmentation of the positive degree. 3. Sometimes it denotes diminution, delicately expressing rather less than is desired; such a quantity or degree as commands acquiescence, rather than full satisfaction. 4. An exclamation denoting sufficiency.

E-NOUNCE', (e-nouns') *v. t.* [Fr. *enoncer*.] To utter; to pronounce; to declare. [*Little used.*]

E-NOUN'CED, (e-nounst') *pp.* Uttered; pronounced.

ENOUN'CING, *ppr.* Uttering; pronouncing.

E-NOW', the old plural of *enough*, is nearly obsolete.

EN PAS-SANT'. (än-päs-sä') [Fr.] In passing; by the way.

EN-PIERCE'. *See* EMPIERCE.

† EN-QUICK'EN, *v. t.* To quicken; to make alive

EN-QUĪRE', usually written *inquire*, which see, and its derivatives.

† EN-RĀCE', *v. t.* To implant. *Spenser.*

EN-RĀGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *enrager*.] To excite rage in; to exasperate; to provoke to fury or madness; to make furious.

EN-RĀ'GED, (en-rājd') *pp.* Made furious; exasperated; provoked to madness.

EN-RĀ'GING, *ppr.* Exasperating; provoking to madness.

† EN-RĀNGE', *v. t.* To put in order; to rove over. *Spenser.*

EN-RANK', *v. t.* To place in ranks or order. *Shak.*

EN-RAPT'URE, *v. t.* To transport with pleasure; to delight beyond measure.—*Enrapt*, in a like sense, is little used.

EN-RAPT'URED, *pp.* Transported with pleasure.

EN-RAPT'UR-ING, *ppr.* Transporting with pleasure.

EN-RAV'ISH, *v. t.* To throw into ecstasy; to transport with delight; to enrapture. *Spenser.*

EN-RAV'ISHED, *pp.* Transported with delight.

EN-RAV'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Throwing into ecstasy.

EN-RAV'ISH-MENT, *n.* Ecstasy of delight; rapture.

EN-REG'IS-TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *enregistrer*.] To register; to enroll or record. *Spenser.*

EN-RHEŪM', *v. i.* [Fr. *enrhumer*.] To have rheum through cold.

EN-RICH', *v. t.* [Fr. *enrichir*.] 1. To make rich, wealthy or opulent; to supply with abundant property. 2. To fertilize; to supply with the nutriment of plants, and render productive. 3. To store; to supply with an abundance of any thing desirable. 4. To supply with any thing splendid or ornamental.

EN-RICH'ED, (en-richt') *pp.* Made rich or wealthy; fertilized; supplied with that which is desirable, useful or ornamental.

EN-RICH'ER, *n.* One that enriches.

EN-RICH'ING, *ppr.* Making opulent; fertilizing; supplying with what is splendid, useful or ornamental.

EN-RICH'MENT, *n.* Augmentation of wealth; amplification; improvement; the addition of fertility or ornament.

EN-RIDGE', (en-rij') *v. t.* To form into ridges. *Shak.*

EN-RING', *v. t.* To encircle; to bind. *Shak.*

EN-RĪ'PEN, (en-rī'pn) *v. t.* To ripen; to bring to perfection.

EN-RĪVE', *v. t.* To rive; to cleave. *Spenser.*

EN-RŌBE', *v. t.* To clothe with rich attire; to invest.

EN-RŌB'ED, (en-rōbd') *pp.* Attired; invested.

EN-RŌB'ING, *ppr.* Investing; attiring.

EN-RŌLL', *v. t.* [Fr. *enrôler*.] 1. To write in a roll or register; to insert a name or enter in a list or catalogue. 2. To record; to insert in records; to leave in writing. 3. To wrap; to involve; [*not used.*]

EN-RŌLL'ED, (en-rōld') *pp.* Inserted in a roll or register; recorded.

EN-RŌLL'ER, *n.* He that enrolls or registers.

EN-RŌLL'ING, *ppr.* Inserting in a register; recording.

EN-RŌLL'MENT, *n.* 1. A register; a record; a writing in which any thing is recorded. 2. The act of enrolling.

EN-ROOT', *v. t.* To fix by the root; to fix fast.

EN-ROOT'ED, *pp.* Fixed by the root; planted or fixed deep.

EN-ROOT'ING, *ppr.* Fixing by the root; planting deep.

† EN-ROUND', *v. t.* To environ; to surround; to inclose.

ENS, *n.* [L. *ens*.] Entity; being; existence.—Among the *old chemists*, the power, virtue or efficacy, which certain substances exert on our bodies. [*Little used.*]

† EN-SĀFE', *v. t.* To render safe. *W. Bell.*

EN-SAM'PLE, *n.* [L. *exemplum*.] An example; a pattern or model for imitation. [*Rarely used.*]

EN-SAM'PLE, *v. t.* To exemplify; to show by example. [*Seldom used.*]

EN-SAN'GUINE, *v. t.* [L. *sanguis*.] To stain or cover with blood; to smear with gore.

EN-SAN'GUINED, *pp.* Suffused or stained with blood.

EN'SATE, *a.* [L. *ensis*.] Having sword-shaped leaves.

EN-SCHED'ULE, *v. t.* To insert in a schedule. *See* SCHEDULE. *Shak.*

EN-SCONCE', (en-skons') *v. t.* To cover or shelter, as with a sconce or fort; to protect; to secure.

EN-SCONCED, (en-skonst') *pp.* Covered or sheltered, as by a sconce or fort; protected; secured.
EN-SCONCING, *ppr.* Covering or sheltering, as by a fort.
EN-SEAL', *v. t.* To seal; to fix a seal on; to impress.
EN-SEAL'ED, (en-seeld') *pp.* Impressed with a seal.
EN-SEAL'ING, *ppr.* Sealing; affixing a seal to.
EN-SEAL'ING, *n.* The act of affixing a seal to.
EN-SEAM', *v. t.* To sew up; to inclose by a seam.
EN-SEAM'ED, *a.* Greasy. *Shak.*
EN-SEAR', *v. t.* To sear; to cauterize; to close or stop by burning to hardness. *Shak.*
† EN-SEARCH', (en-serch') *v. i.* To search for; to try to find.
EN-SEM'BLE, *n.* [Fr.] One with another; on an average.
EN-SHIELD', *v. t.* To shield; to cover; to protect.
EN-SHRINE', *v. t.* To inclose in a shrine or chest; to deposit for safe-keeping in a cabinet.
EN-SHRIN'ED, (en-shrīnd') *pp.* 1. Inclosed or preserved in a shrine or chest. 2. Inclosed; placed as in a shrine.
EN-SHRIN'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a shrine or cabinet.
EN-SIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ensis* and *fero.*] Bearing or carrying a sword.
EN'SI-FORM, *a.* [L. *ensiformis.*] Having the shape of a sword.
EN'SIGN, (en'sīne) *n.* [Fr. *enseigne.*] 1. The flag or banner of a military band; a banner of colors; a standard. 2. Any signal to assemble or to give notice. 3. A badge; a mark of distinction, rank or office. 4. The officer who carries the flag or colors, being the lowest commissioned officer in a company of infantry.—5. *Naval ensign* is a large banner hoisted on a staff, and carried over the poop or stern of a ship.
EN'SIGN-BEAR-ER, *n.* He that carries the flag; an ensign.
EN'SIGN-CY, *n.* The rank, office or commission of an ensign.
† EN-SKI'ED, (en-skīde') *a.* Placed in heaven; made immortal.
EN-SLAVE', *v. t.* 1. To reduce to slavery or bondage; to deprive of liberty, and subject to the will of a master. 2. To reduce to servitude or subjection.
EN-SLAV'ED, (en-slāvd') *pp.* Reduced to slavery or subjection.
EN-SLAVE'MENT, *n.* The state of being enslaved; slavery; bondage; servitude. *South.*
EN-SLAV'ER, *n.* He who reduces another to bondage.
EN-SLAV'ING, *ppr.* Reducing to bondage.
EN-SNARE'. *See* INSNARE.
EN-SNARL', *v. t.* To entangle. *Spenser.*
EN-SNARL', *v. i.* To snarl, to gnash the teeth. *Cockeram.*
EN-SO'BER, *v. t.* To make sober. *Taylor.*
EN-SPHERE', *v. t.* 1. To place in a sphere. 2. To make into a sphere.
EN-STAMP', *v. t.* To impress as with a stamp; to impress deeply.
EN-STAMP'ED, (en-stampt') *pp.* Impressed deeply.
EN-STAMP'ING, *ppr.* Impressing deeply.
EN-STYLE', *v. t.* To style; to name; to call. [*Little used.*]
EN-SUE', *v. t.* [Fr. *ensuivre.*] To follow; to pursue. [*Nearly obs.*]
EN-SUE', *v. i.* 1. To follow as a consequence of premises. 2. To follow in a train of events or course of time; to succeed; to come after.
EN-SU'ING, *ppr.* Following as a consequence; succeeding.
EN-SURE', and its derivatives. *See* INSURE.
EN-SWEEP', *v. t.* To sweep over; to pass over rapidly.
EN-TAB'LA-TURE, EN-TA'BLE-MENT, *n.* [Sp. *entablamento*; Fr. *entablement.*] In *architecture*, that part of the order of a column, which is over the capital, including the architrave, frieze and cornice.
† EN-TACKLE, *v. t.* To supply with tackle. *Skelton.*
EN-TAIL', *n.* [Fr. *entailler.*] 1. An estate or fee entailed, or limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs. 2. Rule of descent settled for an estate. 3. Engraver's work; inlay; [*obs.*]
EN-TAIL', *v. t.* 1. To settle the descent of lands and tenements, by gift to a man and to certain heirs specified, so that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it. 2. To fix unalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants. 3. To cut; to carve for ornament; [*obs.*]
EN-TAIL'ED, (en-tāld') *pp.* 1. Settled on a man and certain heirs specified. 2. Settled on a person and his descendants.
EN-TAIL'ING, *ppr.* Settling the descent of an estate; giving, as lands and tenements, and prescribing the mode of descent.
EN-TAIL'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of giving, as an estate, and directing the mode of descent. 2. The act of settling unalienably on a man and his heirs.
EN-TAME', *v. t.* To tame; to subdue. *Gower.*
EN-TAN'GLE, *v. t.* 1. To twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to make confused or disordered. 2. To involve in any thing complicated, and from which it is difficult to extricate one's self. 3. To lose in numerous or complicated involutions. 4. To involve in difficulties; to perplex; to embarrass. 5. To puzzle; to bewilder. 6. To insnare by captious questions; to catch; to perplex. 7. To perplex or distract, as with cares. 8. To multiply intricacies and difficulties.
EN-TAN'GLED, *pp.* or *a.* Twisted together; interwoven in a confused manner; intricate; perplexed; involved; embarrassed; insnared.
EN-TAN'GLE-MENT, *n.* Involution; a confused or disordered state; intricacy; perplexity. *Locke.*
EN-TAN'GLER, *n.* One who entangles.
EN-TAN'GLING, *ppr.* Involving; interweaving or interlocking in confusion; perplexing; insnaring.
EN-TEN'DER, *v. t.* To treat with tenderness.
EN'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *entrer.*] 1. To move or pass into a place, in any manner whatever; to come or go in; to walk or ride in; to flow in; to pierce or penetrate. 2. To advance into, in the progress of life. 3. To begin in a business, employment or service; to enlist or engage in. 4. To become a member of. 5. To admit or introduce. 6. To set down in writing; to set an account in a book or register. 7. To set down, as a name; to enroll. 8. To lodge a manifest of goods at the custom-house, and gain admittance or permission to land.
EN'TER, *v. i.* 1. To go or come in; to pass into. 2. To flow in. 3. To pierce; to penetrate. 4. To penetrate mentally. 5. To engage in. 6. To be initiated in. 7. To be an ingredient; to form a constituent part.
† EN'TER-DEAL, *n.* Mutual dealings. *Spenser.*
EN'TERED, *pp.* Moved in; come in; pierced; penetrated; admitted; introduced; set down in writing.
EN'TER-ER, *n.* One who is making a beginning. *Seward.*
EN'TER-ING, *ppr.* Coming or going in; flowing in; piercing; penetrating; setting down in writing; enlisting; engaging.
EN'TER-ING, *n.* Entrance; a passing in.
EN'TER-LACE. *See* INTERLACE.
EN-TER'O-CELE, *n.* [Gr. εντερον and κηλη.] In *surgery*, intestinal hernia; a rupture of the intestines.
EN-TER-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. εντερον and λογος.] A treatise or discourse on the bowels or internal parts of the body, usually including the contents of the head, breast and belly.
EN-TER-OM'PHA-LOS, *n.* [Gr. εντερον and ομφαλος.] Navel rupture; umbilical rupture.
EN-TER-PAR'LANCE, *n.* [Fr. *entre* and *parler.*] Parley; mutual talk or conversation; conference.
EN'TER-PLEAD. *See* INTERPLEAD.
EN'TER-PRISE, *n.* [Fr.] That which is undertaken, or attempted to be performed; an attempt; a project attempted; *particularly*, a bold, arduous or hazardous undertaking, either physical or moral.
EN'TER-PRISE, *v. t.* To undertake; to begin and attempt to perform. *Dryden.*
EN'TER-PRISED, *pp.* Undertaken; attempted.
EN'TER-PRIS-ER, *n.* An adventurer; one who undertakes any projected scheme, especially a bold or hazardous one.
EN'TER-PRIS-ING, *ppr.* 1. Undertaking, especially a bold design. 2. *a.* Bold or forward to undertake; resolute, active or prompt to attempt great or untried schemes.
EN-TER-TAIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *entretenir.*] 1. To receive into the house, and treat with hospitality, either at the table only, or with lodging also. 2. To treat with conversation; to amuse or instruct by discourse; *properly*, to engage the attention and retain the company of one, by agreeable conversation, discourse or argument. 3. To keep in one's service; to maintain. 4. To keep, hold or maintain in the mind with favor; to reserve in the mind; to harbor; to cherish. 5. To maintain; to support; as, to *entertain* a hospital; [*obs.*] 6. To please; to amuse; to divert. 7. To treat; to supply with provisions and liquors, or with provisions and lodging, for reward.
† EN-TER-TAIN', *n.* Entertainment. *Spenser.*
EN-TER-TAIN'ED, (en-ter-tānd') *pp.* Received with hospitality; amused; pleased and engaged; kept in the mind.
EN-TER-TAIN'ER, *n.* 1. He who entertains; he who receives company with hospitality, or for reward. 2. He who retains others in his service. 3. He that amuses, pleases or diverts.
EN-TER TAIN'ING, *ppr.* 1. Receiving with hospitality; receiving and treating with provisions and accommodations, for reward; keeping or cherishing with favor; engaging the attention; amusing. 2. *a.* Pleasing; amusing; diverting.
EN-TER-TAIN'ING-LY, *adv.* In an amusing manner.
EN-TER-TAIN'MENT, *n.* 1. The receiving and accommodating of guests, either with or without reward. 2. Provisions of the table; hence also, a feast; a superb dinner or supper. 3. The amusement, pleasure or instruction, derived from conversation, discourse, argument, oratory, music, dramatic performances, &c.; the pleasure which

the mind receives from any thing interesting, and which holds or arrests the attention. 4. Reception; admission. 5. The state of being in pay or service; [*obs.*] 6. Payment of those retained in service; [*obs.*] 7. That which entertains; that which serves for amusement; the lower comedy; farce.

EN-TER-TIS'SUED, *a.* Interwoven; having various colors intermixed. *Shak.*

EN-THE-AS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *εν* and *θεος.*] Having the energy of God.

EN-THE-AS'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to deific energy.

† EN'THEAT, *a.* [Gr. *ενθεος.*] Enthusiastic.

EN-THRALL', *v. t.* To enslave. *See* INTHRALL.

EN-THRILL', *v. t.* To pierce. *See* THRILL.

EN-THRONE', *v. t.* 1. To place on a throne; to exalt to the seat of royalty. 2. To exalt to an elevated place or seat. 3. To invest with sovereign authority.

EN-THRON'ED, (en-thrōnd') *pp.* Seated on a throne; exalted to an elevated place.

EN-THRON'ING, *ppr.* Seating on a throne; raising to an exalted seat.

EN-THUN'DER, *v. i.* To make a loud noise, like thunder.

EN-THU'SI-ASM, (en-thū'ze-azm) *n.* [Gr. *ενθουσιασμος.*] 1. A belief or conceit of private revelation; the vain confidence or opinion of a person, that he has special divine communications from the Supreme Being, or familiar intercourse with him. 2. Heat of imagination; violent passion or excitement of the mind, in pursuit of some object, inspiring extravagant hope and confidence of success.

EN-THU'SI-AST, (en-thū'ze-ast) *n.* [Gr. *ενθουσιαστες.*] 1. One who imagines he has special or supernatural converse with God, or special communications from him. 2. One whose imagination is warmed; one whose mind is highly excited with the love, or in the pursuit of an object; a person of ardent zeal. 3. One of elevated fancy or exalted ideas. *Dryden.*

† EN-THU-SI-AS'TIC, *n.* An enthusiast. *Sir T. Herbert.*

EN-THU-SI-AS'TIC, } *a.* 1. Filled with enthusiasm,
EN-THU-SI-AS'TI-CAL, } or the conceit of special intercourse with God or revelations from him. 2. Highly excited; warm and ardent; zealous in pursuit of an object; heated to animation. 3. Elevated; warm; tinctured with enthusiasm.

EN-THU-SI-AS'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* With enthusiasm.

EN-THY-ME-MAT'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to an enthymeme; including an enthymeme.

EN'THY-MEME, *n.* [Gr. *ενθυμημα.*] In *rhetoric*, an argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent deduced from it.

EN-TICE', *v. t.* [Sp. *atizar;* Fr. *attiser.*] 1. To incite or instigate, by exciting hope or desire; to seduce; to lead astray; to induce to sin. 2. To tempt; to incite; to urge or lead astray. 3. To incite; to allure; *in a good sense. Enfield.*

EN-TI'CED, (en-tīst') *pp.* Incited; instigated to evil; seduced by promises or persuasions; persuaded; allured.

EN-TICE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act or practice of inciting to evil; instigation. 2. Means of inciting to evil; that which seduces by exciting the passions. 3. Allurement.

EN-TI'CER, *n.* One who entices; one who incites or instigates to evil; one who seduces.

EN-TI'CING, *ppr.* 1. Inciting to evil; urging to sin by motives, flattery or persuasion; alluring. 2. *a.* Having the qualities that entice or allure.

EN-TI'CING-LY, *adv.* Charmingly; in a winning manner.

† EN-TIER'TY, *n.* [Old Fr. *entiertie.*] The whole. *Bacon.*

EN-TIRE', *a.* [Fr. *entier;* Sp. *entero;* Port. *inteiro;* It. *intero.*] 1. Whole; undivided; unbroken; complete in its parts. 2. Whole; complete; not participated with others. 3. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself. 4. Sincere; hearty. 5. Firm; solid; sure; fixed; complete; undisputed. 6. Unmingled; unalloyed. 7. Wholly devoted; firmly adherent; faithful. 8. In full strength; unbroken.—9. In *botany*, an *entire* stem is one without branches.

EN-TIRE'LY, *adv.* 1. Wholly; completely; fully. 2. In the whole; without division. 3. With firm adherence or devotion; faithfully.

EN-TIRE'NESS, *n.* 1. Completeness; fulness; totality; unbroken form or state. 2. Integrity; wholeness of heart; honesty.

EN-TIRE'TY, *n.* 1. Wholeness; completeness. *Blackstone.* 2. The whole. *Bacon.*

EN'TI-TA-TIVE, *a.* Considered by itself. [This word, and *entitatively*, rarely or never used.]

EN-TI'TLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *intituler.*] 1. To give a title to; to give or prefix a name or appellation. 2. To superscribe or prefix as a title. Hence, as titles are evidences of claim or property, to give a claim to; to give a right to demand or receive. 3. To assign or appropriate by giving a title. 4. To qualify; to give a claim by the possession of suitable qualifications. 5. To dignify by a title or honorable appellation. 6. To ascribe; [*obs.*]

EN-TI'TLED, *pp.* Dignified or distinguished by a title; having a claim.

EN-TI'TLING, *ppr.* Dignifying or distinguishing by a title; giving a title; giving a claim.

EN'TI-TY, *n.* [Low L. *entitas.*] 1. Being; existence. 2. A real being, or species of being.

EN-TOIL', *v. t.* To take with toils; to insnare.

EN-TOMB', (en-toom') *v. t.* 1. To deposit in a tomb, as a dead body. 2. To bury in a grave; to inter.

EN-TOMB'ED, (en-toomd') *pp.* Deposited in a tomb; buried.

EN-TOMB'ING, *ppr.* Depositing in a tomb; burying.

EN-TOMB'MENT, *n.* Burial. *Barrow.*

EN'TO-MO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *εντομα* and *λιθος.*] A fossil substance bearing the figure of an insect, or a petrified insect.

EN-TO-MO-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the science of insects.

EN-TO-MOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the science of insects.

EN-TO-MOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *εντομα* and *λογος.*] That part of zoology which treats of insects; the science or history and description of insects.

EN-TOR-TI-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *entortillement.*] A turning into a circle. *Donne.*

EN'TRAIL, or EN'TRAILS, *n.* [Fr. *entrailles.*] 1. The internal parts of animal bodies; *particularly*, the guts or intestines; the bowels; used chiefly in the plural. 2. The internal parts.

† EN-TRAIL', *v. t.* [It. *intralciare.*] To interweave; to diversify.

EN-TRAM'MEL, *v. t.* To catch; to entangle; to trammel. *Hacket.*

† EN-TRAM'MELED, *a.* Curled; frizzled.

EN'TRANCE, *n.* [L. *intrans.*] 1. The act of entering into a place. 2. The power of entering. 3. The door, gate, passage or avenue, by which a place may be entered. 4. Commencement; initiation; beginning. 5. The act of taking possession, as of land. 6. The act of taking possession, as of an office. 7. The act of entering a ship or goods at the custom-house. 8. The beginning of any thing.

EN-TRANCE', *v. t.* or *i.* [from *transe*, Fr.] 1. To put in a trance; to withdraw the soul, and leave the body in a kind of dead sleep or insensibility. 2. To put in an ecstasy; to ravish the soul with delight or wonder.

EN-TRANCED, (en-tränst') *pp.* Put in a trance; having the soul withdrawn, and the body left in a state of insensibility; enraptured; ravished.

EN-TRANC'ING, *ppr.* Carrying away the soul; enrapturing; ravishing.

EN-TRAP', *v. t.* [Fr. *attraper.*] To catch, as in a trap; to insnare; to catch by artifices; to involve in difficulties or distresses; to entangle; to catch or involve in contradictions.

EN-TRAP'PED, (en-trapt') *pp.* Insnared; entangled.

EN-TRAP'PING, *ppr.* Insnaring; involving in difficulties.

EN-TREAT', *v. t.* [Fr. *en* and *traiter.*] 1. To ask earnestly; to beseech; to petition or pray with urgency; to supplicate; to solicit pressingly; to importune. 2. To prevail on by prayer or solicitation; to yield to entreaty. 3. To treat, in any manner; *properly*, to use or manage. *Entreat* is always applied to *persons*, as *treat* is to *persons* or *things*. 4. To entertain; to amuse; [*obs.*] 5. To entertain; to receive; [*obs.*]

EN-TREAT', *v. i.* 1. To make an earnest petition or request. 2. To offer a treaty; [*not used.*] 3. To treat; to discourse; [*not used.*]

EN-TREAT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be entreated, or is soon entreated.

† EN-TREAT'ANCE, *n.* Entreaty; solicitation.

EN-TREAT'ED, *pp.* 1. Earnestly supplicated, besought or solicited; importuned; urgently requested. 2. Prevailed on by urgent solicitation; consenting to grant what is desired. 3. Used; managed; [*obs.*]

EN-TREAT'ER, *n.* One that entreats or asks earnestly.

EN-TREAT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Earnestly asking; pressing with request or prayer, importuning. 2. Treating; using;

EN-TREAT'FUL, *a.* Full of entreaty.

EN-TREAT'IVE, *a.* Pleading; treating. *Brewer.*

EN-TREAT'Y, *n.* Urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation; supplication.

EN-TRE-METS', (än-tr-mā') *n.* [Fr.] Small plates set between the principal dishes at table, or dainty dishes. *Mortimer.*

EN-TRE-POT', (än-tr-pō') *n.* [Fr.] A warehouse, staple, or magazine, for the deposit of goods.

† EN-TRICK', *v. t.* To trick; to deceive; to entangle.

EN'TRO-CHITE, *n.* [Gr. *τροχος.*] A kind of extraneous fossil, usually about an inch in length.

EN'TRY, *n.* [Fr. *entrée.*] 1. The passage by which per-

sons enter a house or other building. 2. The act of entering; entrance; ingress. 3. The act of entering and taking possession of lands or other estate. 4. The act of committing to writing, or of recording in a book. 5. The exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the custom-house, to procure license to land goods.

EN-TŪNE′, *v. t.* To tune. *Chaucer.*

EN-TWĪNE′, *v. t.* To twine; to twist round.

EN-TWĪNE′MENT, *n.* Union; conjunction. *Hacket.*

EN-TWIST′, *v. t.* To twist or wreath round.

† E-NŪ′BI-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *e* and *nubila.*] To clear from mist, clouds or obscurity.

E-NŪ′BI-LOUS, *a.* Clear from fog, mist or clouds.

E-NŪ′ϹLE-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *enucleo.*] 1. To clear from knots or lumps; to clear from intricacy; to disentangle. 2. To open as a nucleus; hence, to explain; to clear from obscurity; to make manifest.

E-NŪ′ϹLE-A-TED, *pp.* Cleared from knots; explained.

E-NŪ′ϹLE-A-TING, *ppr.* Clearing from knots; explaining.

E-NU-ϹLE-Ā′TION, *n.* 1. The act of clearing from knots; a disentangling. 2. Explanation; full exposition.

E-NŪ′ME-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *enumero.*] To count or tell, number by number; to reckon or mention a number of things, each separately.

E-NŪ′ME-RA-TED, *pp.* Counted or told, number by number, reckoned or mentioned by distinct particulars.

E-NŪ′ME-RA-TING, *ppr.* Counting or reckoning any number, by the particulars which compose it.

E-NU-ME-RĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *enumeratio.*] 1. The act of counting or telling a number, by naming each particular. 2. An account of a number of things, in which mention is made of every particular article.—3. In *rhetoric*, a part of a peroration, in which the orator recapitulates the principal points or heads of the discourse or argument.

E-NŪ′ME-RA-TĪVE, *a.* Counting; reckoning up.

E-NUN′CIATE, *v. t.* [L. *enuncio.*] To utter; to declare; to proclaim; to relate. *Bp. Barlow.*

E-NUN′CIA-TED, *pp.* Uttered; declared; pronounced.

E-NUN′CIA-TING, *ppr.* Uttering; declaring; pronouncing.

E-NUN-CI-Ā′TION, *n.* 1. The act of uttering or pronouncing; expression; manner of utterance. 2. Declaration; open proclamation; public attestation. 3. Intelligence; information.

E-NUN′CIA-TĪVE, *a.* Declarative; expressive.

E-NUN′CIA-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* Declaratively.

E-NUN′CIA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing utterance or sound.

EN-VAS′SAL, *v. t.* 1. To reduce to vassalage. 2. To make over to another as a slave. *More.*

EN-VEL′OP, } *v. t.* [Fr. *envelopper.*] 1. To cover by
EN-VEL′OPE, } wrapping or folding; to inwrap. 2. To surround entirely; to cover on all sides; to hide. 3. To line; to cover on the inside.

* EN-VEL′OP, } *n.* 1. A wrapper; an integument.—2. In
EN-VEL′OPE, } *fortification*, a work of earth in form of a parapet, or of a small rampart with a parapet.

EN-VEL′OPED, *pp.* Inwrapped; covered on all sides; surrounded on all sides; inclosed.

EN-VEL′OP-ING, *ppr.* Inwrapping; folding around; covering or surrounding on all sides, as a case or integument.

EN-VEL′OP-MENT, *n.* A wrapping; an inclosing or covering on all sides.

EN-VEN′OM, *v. t.* 1. To poison; to taint or impregnate with venom, or any substance noxious to life. 2. To taint with bitterness or malice. 3. To make odious. 4. To enrage; to exasperate.

EN-VEN′OMED, *pp.* Tainted or impregnated with venom or poison; imbittered; exasperated.

EN-VEN′OM-ING, *ppr.* Tainting with venom; poisoning; imbittering; enraging.

EN-VER′MEIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *vermeil.*] To dye red. *Milton.*

EN′VI-A-BLE, *a.* That may excite envy; capable of awakening ardent desire of possession.

EN′VIED, *pp.* Subjected to envy.

EN′VI-ER, *n.* One who envies another.

EN′VI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *envieux.*] Feeling or harboring envy; repining or feeling uneasiness at a view of the excellence, prosperity or happiness of another. 2. Tinctured with envy. 3. Excited or directed by envy.

EN′VI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With envy; with malignity excited by the excellence or prosperity of another.

EN-VĪ′RON, *v. t.* [Fr *environner.*] 1. To surround; to encompass; to encircle. 2. To involve; to envelop. 3. To besiege. 4. To inclose; to invest.

EN-VĪ′RONED, *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed; besieged; involved; invested.

EN-VĪ′RON-ING, *ppr.* Surrounding; encircling; besieging; inclosing; involving; investing.

* EN-VĪ′RONS, *n. plu.* The parts or places which surround another place, or lie in its neighborhood on different sides.

EN′VOY, *n.* [Fr. *envoyé.*] 1. A person deputed by a prince or government, to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business. with a foreign prince or government. 2. A common messenger; [*obs.*] 3. [Fr. *envoi.*] *Formerly*, a postscript sent with compositions to enforce them.

EN′VOY-SHIP, *n.* The office of an envoy. *Coventry.*

EN′VY, *v. t.* [Fr. *envier.*] 1. To feel uneasiness, mortification or discontent, at the sight of superior excellence, reputation or happiness enjoyed by another; to repine at another's prosperity. 2. To grudge; to withhold maliciously.

EN′VY, *n.* 1. Pain; uneasiness, mortification or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success, accompanied with some degree of hatred or malignity.—*Emulation* differs from *envy* in not being accompanied with hatred and a desire to depress a more fortunate person. 2. Rivalry; competition; [*little used.*] 3. Malice; malignity. 4. Public odium; ill repute; invidiousness.

EN′VY-ING, *ppr.* Feeling uneasiness at the superior condition and happiness of another.

EN′VY-ING, *n.* 1. Mortification experienced at the supposed prosperity and happiness of another. 2. Ill will at others, on account of some supposed superiority. *Gal.* v. 21.

EN-WAL′LŌWED, *a.* Being wallowed or wallowing.

EN-WHEEL′, *v. t.* [from *wheel.*] To encircle. *Shak.*

† EN-WĪD′EN, *v. t.* [from *wide.*] To make wider.

EN-WŌMB′, (en-woom′) *v. t.* 1. To make pregnant; [*obs.*] 2. To bury; to hide as in a gulf, pit or cavern.

EN-WŌMB′ED, (en-woomd′) *pp.* Impregnated; buried in a deep gulf or cavern.

EN-WRAP′, (en-rap′) *v. t.* To envelop. *See* INWRAP.

EN-WRAP′MENT, *n.* A covering; a wrapper.

E-Ō′LI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Æolia or Æolis, in Asia Mi-
E-OL′IϹ, } nor, inhabited by Greeks.—*Eolian lyre* or *harp* is a simple stringed instrument, that sounds by the impulse of air, from *Æolus*, the deity of the winds.

E-OL′I-PĪLE, *n.* [L. *Æolus* and *pila.*] A hollow ball of metal, with a pipe or slender neck, used in hydraulic experiments.

Ē′ON, *n.* [Gr. αιων.] In the *Platonic philosophy*, a virtue, attribute or perfection.

EP, EP′I, Gr. επι, in composition, usually signifies *on.*

Ē′PAϹT, *n.* [Gr. επακτος.] In *chronology*, the excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical month, and of the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months.

EP′ARϹH, *n.* [Gr. επαρχος.] The governor or prefect of a province. *Ash.*

EP′AR-ϹHY, *n.* [Gr. επαρχια.] A province, prefecture or territory under the jurisdiction of an eparch.

EP′AU-LET, *n.* [Fr. *epaulette.*] A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder by military men.

E-PAUL′MENT, *n.* [from Fr. *epaule.*] In *fortification*, a side-work, or work to cover sidewise, made of gabions, fascines, or bags of earth.

EP-E-NET′IϹ, *a.* [Gr. επαινητικος.] Laudatory; bestowing praise. *Phillips.*

E-PEN′THE-SIS, } *n.* [Gr. επενθεσις.] The insertion of a
E-PEN′THE-SY, } letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as *alituum* for *alitum.*

EP-EN-THET′IϹ, *a.* Inserted in the middle of a word.

Ē′PHA, *n.* [Heb. אפה.] A Hebrew measure of three pecks and three pints, or, according to some, of seven gallons and four pints, or about 15 solid inches.

E-PHEM′E-RA, *n.* [L.] 1. A fever of one day's continuance only. 2. The day-fly; *strictly*, a fly that lives one day only; *but the word is applied also to insects that are very short-lived.*

E-PHEM′E-RAL, } *a.* 1. Diurnal; beginning and ending
E-PHEM′E-RIϹ, } in a day; continuing or existing one day only. 2. Short-lived; existing or continuing for a short time only. [*Ephemeral* is generally used. *Ephemerous* is not analogically formed.]

E-PHEM′E-RIS, *n.*; *plu.* EPHEMER′IDES. [Gr. εφημερις.] 1. A journal or account of daily transactions; a diary.—2. In *astronomy*, an account of the daily state or positions of the planets or heavenly orbs; a table, or collection of tables, exhibiting the places of all the planets every day at noon.

E-PHEM′E-RIST, *n.* One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; an astrologer.

E-PHEM′E-RON-WORM, *n.* A worm that lives one day only. *Derham.*

E-PHEM′E-ROUS, *a.* Beginning and ending in a day. *Burke.*

E-PHĒ′SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Ephesus in Asia Minor.—As a *noun*, a native of Ephesus.

EPH-I-AL′TES, *n.* [Gr.] The night-mare.

* EPH′OD, *n.* [Heb. אפוד.] In *Jewish antiquity*, a part of the sacerdotal habit, being a kind of girdle.

EPH′OR, *n.* [Gr. εφορος.] In *ancient Sparta*, a magistrate chosen by the people.

EPH'OR-AL-TY, *n.* The office, or term of office, of an ephor.
EP'IC, *a.* [L. *epicus.*] Narrative; containing narration; rehearsing. An *epic* poem, otherwise called *heroic*, is a poem which narrates a story, real or fictitious, or both, representing, in an elevated style, some signal action or series of actions and events, usually the achievements of some distinguished hero.
EP'IC, *n.* An epic poem.
EP'I-CEDE, *n.* [Gr. *επικηδιος.*] A funeral song or discourse.
EP-I-CĒ'DI-AN. *a.* Elegiac; mournful.
EP-I-CĒ'DI-UM, *n.* An elegy.
EP'I-CENE, *a.* [Gr. *επικοινος.*] Common to both sexes; of both kinds.
EP-IC-TĒ'TIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Epictetus.
EP'I-CURE, *n.* [L. *epicurus.*] *Properly*, a follower of Epicurus; a man devoted to sensual enjoyments; one who indulges in the luxuries of the table.
* EP-I-CŪ'RE-AN, } *a.* [L. *Epicureus.*] 1. Pertaining to
* EP-I-CU-RĒ'AN, } Epicurus. 2. Luxurious; given to luxury; contributing to the luxuries of the table.
* EP-I-CŪ'RE-AN, } *n.* A follower of Epicurus. *Shaftes-*
* EP-I-CU-RĒ'AN, } *bury.*
* EP-I-CŪ'RE-AN-ISM, *n.* Attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus. *Harris.*
EP'I-CU-RISM, *n.* 1. Luxury; sensual enjoyments; indulgence in gross pleasure; voluptuousness. 2. The doctrines of Epicurus.
EP'I-CU-RIZE, *v. i.* 1. To feed or indulge like an epicure; to riot; to feast. 2. To profess the doctrines of Epicurus.
EP'I-CY-CLE, *n.* [Gr. *επι* and *κυκλος.*] A little circle, whose centre is in the circumference of a greater circle; or a small orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with it, and yet by its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round its proper centre.
EP-I-CYC'LOID, or EP-I-CY'CLOID, *n.* [Gr. *επικυκλοειδης.*] In *geometry*, a curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave side of the periphery of another circle.
EP-I-CY-CLOID'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the epicycloid.
EP-I-DEM'IC, or EP-I-DEM'I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *επι* and *δημος.*] 1. Common to many people. An *epidemic* disease is one which seizes a great number of people, at the same time, or in the same season. 2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers.
EP-I-DEM'IC, *n.* A popular disease; a disease generally prevailing.
EP-I-DERM'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle; covering
EP-I-DERM'I-DAL, } the skin.
EP-I-DERM'IS, *n.* [Gr. *επιδερμις.*] In *anatomy*, the cuticle or scarf-skin of the body; a thin membrane covering the skin of animals, or the bark of plants.
EP'I-DOTE, *n.* A mineral.
EP-I-GAS'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. *επι* and *γαστηρ.*] Pertaining to the upper part of the abdomen.
EP'I-GEE, } *See* PERIGEE.
EP-I-GĒ'UM. }
EP'I-GLOT, } *n.* [Gr. *επιγλωττις.*] In *anatomy*, one of
EP-I-GLOT'TIS, } the cartilages of the larynx, whose use is to cover the glottis when food or drink is passing into the stomach.
EP'I-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. *επιγραμμα.*] A short poem treating only of one thing, and ending with some lively, ingenious and natural thought.
EP-I-GRAM-MAT'IC, } *a.* 1. Writing epigrams; deal-
EP I-GRAM-MAT'I-CAL, } ing in epigrams. 2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams; like an epigram; concise; pointed; poignant.
EP-I-GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* One who composes epigrams, or deals in them.
EP'I-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. *επιγραφη.*] Among *antiquaries*, an inscription on a building.
EP'I-LEP-SY, *n.* [Gr. *επιληψια.*] The falling sickness, so called because the patient falls suddenly to the ground; a disease accompanied with spasms or convulsions and loss of sense.
EP-I-LEP'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the falling sickness; affected with epilepsy; consisting of epilepsy.
EP-I-LEP'TIC, *n.* One affected with epilepsy.
EP-I-LEP'TI-CAL, *a.* Convulsed; disordered as by an epilepsy.
EP'I-LO-GISM, *n.* [Gr. *επιλογισμος.*] Computation; enumeration. *Gregory.*
EP-I-LO-GIS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to epilogue; of the nature of an epilogue.
EP'I-LOGUE, (ep'e-log) *n.* [L. *epilogus.*] 1. In *oratory*, a conclusion; the closing part of a discourse, in which the principal matters are recapitulated.—2. In the *drama*, a speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors, after the conclusion of the play.
EP'I-LO-GUIZE, or EP'I-LO-GIZE, *v. i.* To pronounce an epilogue.
EP'I-LO-GUIZE, *v. t.* To add to, in the manner of an epilogue.
† EP-I-NI'CION, *n.* [Gr. *επινικιον.*] A song of triumph. *Warton.*
E-PIPH'A-NY, *n.* [Gr. *επιφανεια.*] A Christian festival celebrated on the 6th day of January, the 12th day after Christmas, in commemoration of the appearance of our Savior to the magians or philosophers of the East, who came to adore him with presents.
E-PIPH'O-NEM, } *n.* [Gr. *επιφωνημα.*] In *oratory*, an
EP-I-PHO-NĒ'MA, } exclamation; an ecphonesis; a vehement utterance of the voice to express strong passion.
E-PIPH'O-RA, *n.* [Gr. *επι* and *φερω.*] The watery eye; a disease in which the tears accumulate.
EP-I-PHYL-LO-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *επι*, *φυλλον*, and *σπερμα.*] In *botany*, bearing their seeds on the back of the leaves, as ferns.
E-PIPH'Y-SIS, } *n.* [Gr. *επιφυσις.*] Accretion; the growing
E-PIPH'Y-SY, } of one bone to another by simple contiguity.
E-PIP'LO-CE, or E-PIP'LO-CY, *n.* [Gr. *επιπλοκη.*] A figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation or striking circumstance is added in due gradation to another.
E-PIP'LO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. *επιπλοκηλη.*] A rupture of the caul or omentum. *Coxe.*
E-PIP'LO-IC, *a.* [Gr. *επιπλοον.*] Pertaining to the caul or omentum.
E-PIP'LOON, *n.* [Gr. *επιπλοον.*] The caul or omentum.
E-PIS'CO-PA-CY, *n.* [L. *episcopatus.*] Government of the church by bishops.
E-PIS'CO-PAL, *a.* 1. Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates. 2. Governed by bishops.
E-PIS-CO-PĀ'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to bishops or government by bishops; episcopal.
E-PIS-CO-PĀ'LI-AN, *n.* One who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline.
E-PIS'CO-PAL-LY, *adv.* By episcopal authority; in an episcopal manner.
E-PIS'CO-PATE, *n.* 1. A bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop. 2. The order of bishops.
E-PIS'CO-PATE, *v. i.* To act as a bishop; to fill the office of a prelate. *Milner.*
E-PIS'CO-PY, *n.* Survey; superintendence; search.
EP'I-SODE, *n.* [Gr. *επισωδη.*] In *poetry*, a separate incident, story or action, introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related in the poem; an incidental narrative, or digression.
EP-I-SOD'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to an episode; contained
EP-I-SOD'I-CAL, } in an episode or digression.
EP-I-SOD'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* By way of episode. *Scott.*
EP-I-SPAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *επισπαστικα.*] In *medicine*, drawing; attracting the humors to the skin; exciting action in the skin; blistering.
EP-I-SPAS'TIC, *n.* A topical remedy applied to the external part of the body, for the purpose of drawing the humors to the part, or exciting action in the skin; a blister.
EP-I-STIL'BITE, *n.* A mineral.
E-PIS'TLE, (e-pis'l) *n.* [L. *epistola*, Gr. *επιστολη.*] A writing, sent, communicating intelligence to a distant person; a letter; a letter missive.
E-PIS'TLER, *n.* 1. A writer of epistles; [*little used.*] 2. *Formerly*, one who attended the communion table, and read the epistles.
E-PIS'TO-LA-RY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters and correspondence; familiar. 2. Contained in letters.
EP-IS-TOL'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to letters or epistles.
EP-IS-TOL'I-CAL, } 2. Designating the method of representing ideas by letters and words.
E-PIS'TO-LIZE, *v. i.* To write epistles or letters.
E-PIS'TO-LIZ-ER, *n.* A writer of epistles. *Howel.*
E-PIS-TO-LO-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the writing of letters.
E-PIS-TO-LOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *επιστολη* and *γραφω.*] The art or practice of writing letters.
E-PIS'TRO-PHE, } *n.* [Gr. *επιστροφη.*] A figure, in *rhet-*
E-PIS'TRO-PHY, } *oric*, in which several successive sentences end with the same word or affirmation.
EP'I-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. *επι* and *στυλος.*] In *ancient architecture*, a term used by the Greeks for what is now called the *architrave*, a massive piece of stone or wood laid immediately over the capital of a column or pillar.
EP'I-TAPH, *n.* [Gr. *επι* and *ταφος.*] 1. An inscription on a monument, in honour or memory of the dead. 2. A eulogy, in prose or verse, composed without any intent to be engraven on a monument.
EP-I-TAPH'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to an epitaph. *Milton.*

E-PIT'A-SIS, *n.* [Gr. επιτεινω.] In the *ancient drama*, the progress of the plot.

EP-I-THA-LĀ'MI-UM, } *n.* [Gr. επιθαλαμιον.] A nuptial
EP-I-THAL'A-MY, } song or poem, in praise of the bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity.

EP'I-THEM, *n.* [Gr. επιθημα.] In *pharmacy*, a kind of fomentation or poultice, to be applied externally to strengthen the part.

EP'I-THET, *n.* [Gr. επιθετον.] An adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or an attribute expressing some quality ascribed to it.

EP'I-THET, *v. t.* To entitle; to describe by epithets.

EP-I-THET'IC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to an epithet or epithets. 2. Abounding with epithets.

EP-I-THU-MET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. επιθυμητικος.] Inclined
EP-I-THU-MET'I-CAL, } to lust; pertaining to the animal passion. *Brown.*

E-PIT'O-ME, } *n.* [Gr. επιτομη.] An abridgment; a brief
E-PIT'O-MY, } summary or abstract of any book or writing; a compendium.

E-PIT'O-MIST, *n.* An epitomizer.

E-PIT'O-MIZE, *v. t.* 1. To shorten or abridge, as a writing or discourse; to abstract, in a summary, the principal matters of a book; to contract into a narrower compass. 2. To diminish; to curtail.

E-PIT'O-MIZED, *pp.* Abridged; shortened; contracted into a smaller compass, as a book or writing.

E-PIT'O-MIZ-ER, *n.* One who abridges; a writer of an epitome.

E-PIT'O-MIZ-ING, *ppr.* Abridging; shortening; making a summary.

EP'I-TRITE, *n.* [Gr. επιτριτος.] In *prosody*, a foot consisting of three long syllables and one short one; as īncāntārĕ. *Encyc.*

E-PIT'RO-PE, } *n.* [Gr. επιτροπη.] In *rhetoric*, concession;
E-PIT'RO-PY, } a figure by which a thing is granted with a view to obtain an advantage.

EP-I-ZO-OT'IC, *a.* [Gr. επι and ζωον.] In *geology*, an epithet given to such mountains as contain animal remains in their natural or in a petrified state, or the impressions of animal substances.

EP-I-ZŌ'O-TY, *n.* A murrain or pestilence among irrational animals.

* Ē'POCH, or EP'OCH, *n.* [L. *epocha.*] 1. A fixed point of time, from which succeeding years are numbered; a point from which computation of years begins. 2. Any fixed time or period; the period when any thing begins or is remarkably prevalent.

EP'O-CHA, *n.* The same as *epoch.*

* EP'ODE, *n.* [Gr. επωδη.] In *lyric poetry*, the third or last part of the ode; that which follows the strophe and antistrophe. [The word is now used as the name of any little verse or verses, that follow one or more great ones.]

EP-O-PEE', *n.* [Gr. επος and ποιεω.] An epic poem. *More properly*, the history, action or fable, which makes the subject of an epic poem.

Ē'POS, *n.* [Gr. επος.] An epic poem, or its fable or subject.

EP'SOM-SALT. The sulphate of magnesia, a cathartic.

EP'U-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *epularis.*] Pertaining to a feast or banquet. *Bailey.*

EP-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *epulatio.*] A feasting or feast.

EP-U-LOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. επουλωτικα.] Healing; cicatrizing.

EP-U-LOT'IC, *n.* A medicament or application which tends to dry, cicatrize and heal wounds or ulcers, to repress fungous flesh, and dispose the parts to recover soundness.

E-QUA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Equality in motion; continued equality, at all times, in velocity or movement; uniformity. 2. Continued equality; evenness or uniformity.

Ē'QUA-BLE, *a.* [L. *æquabilis.*] 1. Equal and uniform at all times, as motion. 2. Even; smooth; having a uniform surface or form.

Ē'QUA-BLY, *adv.* With an equal or uniform motion; with continued uniformity; evenly.

Ē'QUAL, *a.* [L. *æqualis.*] 1. Having the same magnitude or dimensions; being of the same bulk or extent. 2. Having the same value. 3. Having the same qualities or condition. 4. Having the same degree. 5. Even; uniform; not variable. 6. Being in just proportion. 7. Impartial; neutral; not biased. 8. Indifferent; of the same interest or concern. 9. Just; equitable; giving the same or similar rights or advantages. 10. Being on the same terms; enjoying the same or similar benefits. 11. Adequate; having competent power, ability or means.

Ē'QUAL, *n.* One not inferior or superior to another; having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, &c.

Ē'QUAL, *v. t.* 1. To make equal; to make one thing of the same quantity, dimensions or quality as another. 2. To raise to the same state, rank, or estimation with another; to become equal to. 3. To be equal to. 4. To make equivalent to; to recompense fully; to answer in full proportion. 5. To be of like excellence or beauty.

E-QUAL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *æqualitas.*] 1. An agreement of things in dimensions, quantity or quality; likeness; similarity in regard to two things compared. 2. The same degree of dignity or claims. 3. Evenness; uniformity; sameness in state or continued course. 4. Evenness; plainness; uniformity.

E-QUAL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of equalizing, or state of being equalized.

Ē'QUAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make equal.

Ē'QUAL-IZED, *pp.* Made equal; reduced to equality.

Ē'QUAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making equal.

Ē'QUAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In the same degree with another; alike. 2. In equal shares or proportions. 3. Impartially; with equal justice.

Ē'QUAL-NESS, *n.* 1. Equality; a state of being equal. 2. Evenness; uniformity.

E-QUAN'GU-LAR, *a.* [L. *æquus* and *angulus.*] Consisting of equal angles.

E-QUA-NIM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *æquanimitas.*] 1. Evenness of mind; that calm temper or firmness of mind, which is not easily elated or depressed.

E-QUAN'I-MOUS, *a.* Of an even, composed frame of mind; of a steady temper, not easily elated or depressed.

E-QUĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *æquatio.*] 1. *Literally*, a making equal, or an equal division.—2. In *algebra*, a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, and expressed by the sign = between them; or an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value, as 3*s.* = 36*d.*—3. In *astronomy*, the reduction of the apparent time or motion of the sun to equable, mean or true time 4. The reduction of any extremes to a mean proportion. *Harris.*

E-QUĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] In *astronomy* and *geography*, a great circle of the sphere, equally distant from the two poles of the world, or having the same poles as the world.

E-QUA-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the equator.

* Ē'QUE-RY, *n.* [Fr. *ecuyer.*] 1. An officer of princes, who has the care and management of his horses. 2. A stable or lodge for horses.

E-QUES'TRI-AN, *a.* [L. *equester.*] 1. Pertaining to horses or horsemanship; performed with horses. 2. Being on horseback. 3. Skilled in horsemanship. 4. Representing a person on horseback. 5. Celebrated by horse-races. 6. Belonging to knights.

E-QUI-AN'GU-LAR, *a.* [L. *æquus*, and *angulus.*] In *geometry*, consisting of or having equal angles.

E-QUI-BAL'ANCE, *n.* [L. *æquus* and *bilanx.*] Equal weight.

E-QUI-BAL'ANCE, *v. t.* To have equal weight with something.

E-QUI-CRŪ'RAL, *a.* [L. *æquus* and *crus.*] 1. Having legs of equal length. 2. Having equal legs, but longer than the base; isosceles.

E-QUI-CRŪRE', *a.* The same as *equicrural.*

E-QUI-DIF'FER-ENT, *a.* Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.

E-QUI-DIS'TANCE, *n.* Equal distance. *Hall.*

E-QUI-DIS'TANT, *n.* Equal distance or remoteness.

E-QUI-DIS'TANT, *a.* [L. *æquus*, and *distans.*] Being at an equal distance from some point or place.

E-QUI-DIS'TANT-LY, *adv.* At the same or an equal distance.

E-QUI-FORM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *æquus* and *forma.*] Uniform equality. *Brown.*

E-QUI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *æquus* and *lateralis.*] Having all the sides equal.

E-QUI-LAT'ER-AL, *n.* A side exactly corresponding to others. *Herbert.*

E-QUI-LĪ'BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *æquus* and *libro.*] To balance equally two scales, sides or ends; to keep even with equal weight on each side.

E-QUI-LĪ'BRA-TED, *pp.* Balanced equally on both sides or ends.

E-QUI-LĪ'BRA-TING, *ppr.* Balancing equally on both sides or ends.

E-QUI-LI-BRĀ'TION, *n.* Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even, or the state of being equally balanced.

E-QUI-LIB'RI-OUS, *a.* Equally poised.

E-QUI-LIB'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In equal poise.

E-QUIL'I-BRIST, *n.* One that balances equally.

E-QUI-LIB'RI-TY, *n.* [L. *æquilibritas.*] The state of being equally balanced; equal balance on both sides; equilibrium. *Gregory.*

E-QUI-LIB'RI-UM, *n.* [L.] 1. In *mechanics*, equipose; equality of weight; the state of the two ends of a lever or balance, when both are charged with equal weight, and they maintain an even or level position, parallel to the horizon. 2. Equality of powers. 3. Equal balancing of the mind between motives or reasons.

E-QUI-MUL'TI-PLE, *a.* [L. *æquus* and *multiplico.*] Multiplied by the same number or quantity.

E-QUI-MUL'TI-PLE, *n.* In *arithmetic* and *geometry*, a number multiplied by the same number or quantity.

E-QUĪ'NAL, *a.* Relating to a horse. *Heywood.*

Ē/QUINE, *a.* [L. *equinus.*] Pertaining to a horse, or to the genus.

E-QUI-NEC/ES-SA-RY, *a.* Necessary or needful in the same degree. *Hudibras.*

E-QUI-NOC/TIAL, *a.* [L. *æquus* and *nox.*] 1. Pertaining to the equinoxes; designating an equal length of day and night. 2. Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator; in or near that line. 3. Pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points. —4. *Equinoctial flowers*, flowers that open at a regular, stated hour.

E-QUI-NOC/TIAL, *n.* In *astronomy*, a great circle of the sphere, under which the equator moves in its diurnal course.—*Equinoctial points* are the two points wherein the equator and ecliptic intersect each other.

E-QUI-NOC/TIAL-LY, *adv.* In the direction of the equinox. *Brown.*

Ē/QUI-NOX, *n.* [L. *æquus* and *nox.*] The precise time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, or the first point of Aries, about the 21st of March, and the first point of Libra, about the 23d of September, making the day and the night of equal length.

E-QUI-NŪ/ME-RANT, *a.* [L. *æquus* and *numerus.*] Having or consisting of the same number. [*Little used.*]

E-QUIP', *v. t.* [Fr. *equiper.*] 1. To dress; to habit. To furnish with arms, or a complete suit of arms, for military service. 2. To furnish with men, artillery and munitions of war, as a ship. To fit for sea.

EQ/UI-PAGE, *n.* 1. The furniture of a military man, particularly arms and their appendages. 2. The furniture of an army or body of troops, infantry or cavalry. 3. The furniture of an armed ship, or the necessary preparations for a voyage. 4. Attendance, retinue, as persons, horses, carriages, &c. 5. Carriage of state; vehicle. 6. Accouterments; habiliments; ornamental furniture.

EQ/UI-PĀGED, *a.* Furnished with equipage; attended with a splendid retinue. *Cowper.*

E-QUI-PEN/DEN-CY, *n.* [L. *æquus* and *pendeo.*] The act of hanging in equipoise; a being not inclined or determined either way.

E-QUIP/MENT, *n.* 1. The act of equipping, or fitting for a voyage or expedition. 2. Any thing that is used in equipping; furniture; habiliments; warlike apparatus; necessaries for an expedition, or for a voyage.

Ē/QUI-POISE, *n.* [L. *æquus*, and Fr. *poids.*] Equality of weight or force; equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced.

E-QUI-POL/LENCE, } *n.* [L. *æquus* and *pollentia.*] 1.
E-QUI-POL/LEN-CY, } Equality of power or force.—2. In *logic*, an equivalence between two or more propositions.

E-QUI-POL/LENT, *a.* Having equal power or force; equivalent.—In *logic*, having equivalent signification.

E-QUI-POL/LENT-LY, *adv.* Equivalently. *Barrow.*

E-QUI-PON/DER-ANCE, *n.* [L. *æquus* and *pondus.*] Equality of weight; equipoise.

E-QUI-PON/DER-ANT, *a.* Being of the same weight.

E-QUI-PON/DER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *æquus* and *pondero.*] To be equal in weight; to weigh as much as another thing.

E-QUI-PON/DI-OUS, *a.* Having equal weight on both sides. *Glanville.*

E-QUIP/PED, (e-quipt') *pp.* Furnished with habiliments, arms, and whatever is necessary for a military expedition, or for a voyage or cruise.

E-QUIP/PING, *ppr.* Furnishing with habiliments or warlike apparatus; supplying with things necessary for a voyage.

E-QUI-SŌ/NANCE, *n.* An equal sounding.

EQ/UI-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *equitable.*] 1. Equal in regard to the rights of persons; distributing equal justice; giving each his due; assigning to one or more what law or justice demands; just; impartial. 2. Having the disposition to do justice, or doing justice; impartial. 3. Held or exercised in equity, or with chancery powers.

EQ/UI-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being just. 2. Equity; the state of doing justice, or distributing to each according to his legal or just claims.

EQ/UI-TA-BLY, *adv.* In an equitable manner; justly; impartially.

EQ/UI-TANT, *a.* [L. *equitans.*] In *botany*, riding, as *equitant* leaves.

EQ-UI-TĀ/TION, *n.* A riding on horseback. *Barrow.*

EQ/UI-TY, *n.* [L. *æquitas.*] 1. Justice; right. 2. Justice; impartiality; a just regard to right or claim.—3. In *law*, an equitable claim.—4. In *jurisprudence*, the correction or qualification of law, when too severe or defective; or the extension of the words of the law to cases not expressed, yet coming within the reason of the law.—5. *Equity of redemption*, in *law*, the advantage, allowed to a mortgager, of a reasonable time to redeem lands mortgaged.

E-QUIV/A-LENCE, *n.* [L. *æquus* and *valens.*] 1. Equality of value; equal value or worth. 2. Equal power or force.

† E-QUIV/A-LENCE, *v. t.* To equiponderate; to be equal to. *Brown.*

E-QUIV/A-LENT, *a.* 1. Equal in value or worth. 2. Equal in force, power or effect. 3. Equal in moral force, cogency or effect on the mind. 4. Of the same import or meaning. 5. Equal in excellence or moral worth.

E-QUIV/A-LENT, *n.* 1. That which is equal in value, weight, dignity or force, with something else.—2. In *chemistry*, *equivalent* is the particular weight or quantity of any substance which is necessary to saturate any other with which it can combine. *Silliman.*

E-QUIV/A-LENT-LY, *adv.* In an equal manner.

† E-QUIV/O-CA-CY, *n.* Equivocalness. *Brown.*

E-QUIV/O-CAL, *a.* [Low L. *æquivocus.*] 1. Being of doubtful signification; that may be understood in different senses; capable of a double interpretation; ambiguous. 2. Doubtful; ambiguous; susceptible of different constructions; not decided. 3. Uncertain; proceeding from some unknown cause, or not from the usual cause.

E-QUIV/O-CAL, *n.* A word or term of doubtful meaning, or capable of different meanings.

E-QUIV/O-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. Ambiguously; in a doubtful sense; in terms susceptible of different senses. 2. By uncertain birth; by equivocal generation.

E-QUIV/O-CAL-NESS, *n.* Ambiguity; double meaning.

E-QUIV/O-CATE, *v. i.* [It. *equivocare*; Fr. *equivoquer.*] To use words of a doubtful signification; to express one's opinions in terms which admit of different senses; to use ambiguous expressions.

E-QUIV/O-CATE, *v. t.* To render capable of a double interpretation.

E-QUIV/O-CA-TING, *ppr.* Using ambiguous words or phrases.

E-QUIV-O-CĀ/TION, *n.* Ambiguity of speech; the use of words or expressions that are susceptible of a double signification.

E-QUIV/O-CA-TOR, *n.* One who equivocates.

Ē/QUI-VOKE, *n.* [Fr. *equivoque.*] 1. An ambiguous term. 2. Equivocation.

E-QUIV/OR-OUS, *a.* [L. *equus* and *voro.*] Feeding or subsisting on horse flesh. *Quart. Rev.*

ER, the termination of many English words, is the Teutonic form of the Latin *or*; the one contracted from *wer*, the other from *vir*, a man. It denotes an agent, originally of the masculine gender, but now applied to men or things indifferently; as in *hater*, *farmer*, *heater*, *grater*. At the end of names of places, *er* signifies a man of the place; *Londoner* is the same as *Londonman.*

Ē/RA, *n.* [L. *æra*; Fr. *ere*; Sp. *era.*] 1. In *chronology*, a fixed point of time, from which any number of years is begun to be counted; as, the Christian *era.* It differs from *epoch* in this; *era* is a point of time fixed by some nation or denomination of men; *epoch* is a point fixed by historians and chronologists. 2. A succession of years proceeding from a fixed point, or comprehended between two fixed points.

E-RĀ/DI-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *e* and *radio.*] To shoot as rays of light; to beam.

E-RA-DI-Ā/TION, *n.* Emission of rays or beams of light; emission of light or splendor.

E-RAD/I-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *eradico.*] To pull up the roots, or by the roots; to destroy any thing that grows; to extirpate; to destroy thoroughly.

E-RAD/I-CA-TED, *pp.* Plucked up by the roots; extirpated; destroyed.

E-RAD/I-CA-TING, *ppr.* Pulling up the roots of any thing; extirpating.

E-RAD-I-CĀ/TION, *n.* 1. The act of plucking up by the roots; extirpation; excision; total destruction. 2. The state of being plucked up by the roots.

E-RAD/I-CA-TIVE, *a.* That extirpates; that cures or destroys thoroughly.

E-RAD/I-CA-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that effects a radical cure. *Whitlock.*

E-RĀ/SA-BLE, *a.* That may or can be erased.

E-RĀSE', *v. t.* [L. *erado.*] 1. To rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved or painted; to efface. 2. To obliterate; to expunge; to blot out. 3. To efface; to destroy. 4. To destroy to the foundation. [*See* RAZE.]

E-RĀS/ED, (e-rāst') *pp.* Rubbed or scratched out; obliterated; effaced.

E-RĀSE/MENT, *n.* The act of erasing; a rubbing out; expunction; obliteration; destruction.

E-RĀS/ING, *ppr.* Rubbing or scraping out; obliterating; destroying.

E-RĀ/SION, *n.* The act of erasing; obliteration.

E-RAS/TIAN, *n.* A follower of Erastus.

E-RAS/TIAN-ISM, *n.* The principles of the Erastians.

E-RĀ/SURE, (e-rā/zhur) *n.* 1. The act of erasing; a scratching out; obliteration. 2. The place where a word or letter has been erased or obliterated.

ERE, (air) *adv.* [Sax. *ær.*] Before; sooner than.

ERE, (air) *prep.* Before. *Dryden.*

ERE/LONG, (air/long) *adv.* 1. Before a long time *had elapsed*; [*obs. or little used.*] 2. Before a long time *shall elapse*; before long. *Milton.*

ERE'NOW, (air'now) *adv.* Before this time. *Dryden.*
†ERE'WHILE, (air'whīle) } *adv.* Some time ago; before
†ERE'WHILES, (air'whīlz) } a little while. *Shak.*
ER'E-BUS, *n.* [L. *erebus.*] In *mythology*, darkness; hence, the region of the dead; a deep and gloomy place; hell.
E-REC'T', *a.* [L. *erectus.*] 1. Upright, or in a perpendicular posture. 2. Directed upward. 3. Upright and firm; bold; unshaken. 4. Raised; stretched; intent; vigorous. 5. Stretched; extended.
E-REC'T', *v. t.* 1. To raise and set in an upright or perpendicular direction, or nearly such. 2. To raise, as a building; to set up; to build. 3. To set up or establish anew; to found; to form. 4. To elevate; to exalt. 5. To raise; to excite; to animate; to encourage. 6. To raise a consequence from premises. 7. To extend; to distend.
E-REC'T', *v. i.* To rise upright. *Bacon.*
E-REC'T'A-BLE, *a.* That can be erected. *Montagu.*
E-REC'T'ED, *pp.* Set in a straight and perpendicular direction; set upright; raised; built; established; elevated.
E-REC'T'ER, *n.* One that erects; one that raises or builds.
E-REC'T'ING, *ppr.* Raising and setting upright; building; founding; establishing; elevating; inciting; extending and distending.
E-REC'TION, *n.* 1. The act of raising and setting perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; a setting upright. 2. The act of raising or building, as an edifice or fortification. 3. The state of being raised, built or elevated. 4. Establishment; settlement; formation. 5. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments. 6. Act of rousing; excitement. 7. Any thing erected. 8. Distension and extension.
E-REC'T'IVE, *a.* Setting upright; raising.
E-REC'T'LY, *adv.* In an erect posture. *Brown.*
E-REC'T'NESS, *n.* Uprightness of posture or form.
E-REC'T'OR, *n.* A muscle that erects; one that raises.
ER'E-MI-TAGE, *n.* *See* HERMITAGE.
ER'E-MITE, *n.* [L. *eremita.*] One who lives in a wilderness, or in retirement, secluded from an intercourse with men. It is generally written *hermit. Milton.*
ER-E-MIT'I-CAL, *a.* Living in seclusion from the world.
E-REP'TION, *n.* [L. *ereptio.*] A taking or snatching away by force.
†ER'GAT, *v. i.* [L. *ergo.*] To infer; to draw conclusions.
ER'GO, *adv.* [L.] Therefore.
ER'GOT, *n.* [Fr.] 1. In *farriery*, a stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the bigness of a chestnut, situated behind and below the pastern joint. 2. A morbid excrescence in grain, particularly in rye.
ER'GO-TISM, *n.* [L. *ergo.*] A logical inference.
ER'I-ACH, *n.* [Irish.] A pecuniary fine. *Spenser.*
†ER'I-GI-BLE, *a.* That may be erected. *Shaw's Zoology.*
E-RIN'GO. *See* ERYNGO.
†E-RIST'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ερις and ερισ̣τικος.] Pertaining
†E-RIST'I-CAL, } to disputes; controversial.
†ERKE, *n.* [Gr. αεργος.] Idle; slothful. *Chaucer.*
ER'ME-LIN. *See* ERMIN.
ER'MINE, } *n.* [Fr. *hermine.*] 1. An animal of the genus
ER'MIN, } *mustela.* 2. The fur of the ermine.
ER'MINED, *a.* Clothed with ermine; adorned with the fur of the ermine. *Pope.*
ERNE, or ÆRNE, a Saxon word, signifying a place or receptacle, forms the termination of some English words, as well as Latin; as in *barn*, *lantern.*
E-RODE', *v. t.* [L. *erodo.*] To eat in or away; to corrode.
E-RODED', *pp.* Eaten; gnawed; corroded.
E-RODING, *ppr.* Eating into; eating away; corroding.
†ER'O-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *erogo.*] To lay out; to give; to bestow upon. *Elyot.*
†ER-O-GA'TION, *n.* The act of conferring. *Elyot.*
E-ROSE', *a.* [L. *erosus.*] In *botany*, an *erose* leaf has small sinuses in the margin, as if gnawed.
E-RO'SION, *n.* [L. *erosio.*] 1. The act or operation of eating away. 2. The state of being eaten away; corrosion; canker.
E-ROT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ερως.] Pertaining to love; treating
E-ROT'I-CAL, } of love.
E-ROT'IC, *n.* An amorous composition or poem.
ER-PE-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* [Gr. ερπετος and λογος.] One who writes on the subject of reptiles, or is versed in the natural history of reptiles.
ER-PE-TOL'O-GY, *n.* That part of natural history which treats of reptiles.
ERR, *v. i.* [L. *errо.*] 1. To wander from the right way; to deviate from the true course or purpose. 2. To miss the right way, in morals or religion; to deviate from the path or line of duty; to stray by design or mistake. 3. To mistake; to commit error. 4. To wander; to ramble.
ERR, *v. t.* To mislead; to cause to err. *Burton.*
ERR'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to mistake; fallible. [*Little used.*]
ERR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liableness to mistake or error.
*ER'RAND, *n.* [Sax. *ærend.*] 1. A verbal message; a mandate or order; something to be told or done. 2. Any special business to be transacted by a messenger.
ER'RANT, *a.* [Fr. *errant.*] 1. Wandering; roving; rambling; applied *particularly* to knights, who, in the middle ages, wandered about to seek adventures and display their heroism and generosity, called *knights errant.* 2. Deviating from a certain course. 3. Itinerant; [*obs.*]
ER'RANT-RY, *n.* 1. A wandering; a roving or rambling about. *Addison.* 2. The employment of a knight errant.
ER-RAT'IC, *a.* [L. *erraticus.*] 1. Wandering; having no certain course; roving about without a fixed destination. 2. Moving; not fixed or stationary. 3. Irregular; mutable.
ER-RAT'IC, *n.* A rogue. *Cockeram.*
ER-RAT'I-CAL, *a.* Uncertain; keeping no regular order. *Bp. Hall.*
ER-RAT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* Without rule; irregularly. *Brown.*
†ER-RA'TION, *n.* A wandering.
ER-RA'TUM, *n.*; *plu.* ERRATA. An error or mistake in writing or printing.
ER'RHINE, (er'rīne) *a.* [Gr. ερρινον.] Affecting the nose, or to be snuffed into the nose; occasioning discharges from the nose.
ER'RHINE, (er'rīne) *n.* A medicine to be snuffed up the nose, to promote discharges of mucus.
ERR'ING, *ppr.* Wandering from the truth or the right way; mistaking; irregular.
ER-RO'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *erroneus.*] 1. Wandering; roving; unsettled. 2. Deviating; devious; irregular. 3. Mistaking; misled; deviating, by mistake, from the truth. 4. Wrong; false; mistaken; not conformable to truth; erring from truth or justice.
ER-RO'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* By mistake; not rightly.
ER-RO'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being erroneous; deviation from right; inconformity to truth.
ER'ROR, *n.* [L. *error.*] 1. A wandering or deviation from the truth; a mistake in judgment, by which men assent to or believe what is not true. 2. A mistake made in writing or other performance. 3. A wandering; irregular course. 4. Deviation from law, justice or right; oversight; mistake in conduct.—5. In *Scripture* and *theology*, sin; iniquity; transgression.—6. In *law*, a mistake in pleading or in judgment. A *writ of error* is a writ founded on an alledged error in judgment, which carries the suit to another tribunal for redress.
ER'ROR, *v. t.* To determine a judgment of court to be erroneous. [*Not well authorized.*]
ERS, or *Bitter Vetch*, *n.* A plant.
ERSE, *n.* The language of the descendants of the Gaels or Celts, in the highlands of Scotland.
ERSH, or EARSH, *n.* The stubble after corn is cut.
ERST, *adv.* [Sax. *ærest.*] 1. First; at first; at the beginning. 2. Once; formerly; long ago. 3. Before; till then or now; hitherto; [*obsolete, except in poetry.*]
†ERST'WHILE, *adv.* Till then or now; formerly.
ER-U-BES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *erubescens*, *erubesco*, from *rubeo*, to be red.] A becoming red; redness of the skin or surface of any thing; a blushing.
ER-U-BES'CENT, *a.* Red, or reddish; blushing.
E-RUCT', } *v. t.* [L. *eructo.*] To belch; to eject from
E-RUCT'ATE, } the stomach, as wind. [*Little used.*]
E-RUC-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *eructatio.*] 1. The act of belching wind from the stomach; a belch. 2. A violent bursting forth or ejection of wind or other matter from the earth. *Woodward.*
*ER'U-DITE, *a.* [L. *eruditus.*] Instructed; taught; learned. *Chesterfield.*
ER-U-DI''TION, *n.* Learning; knowledge gained by study, or from books and instruction; *particularly*, learning in literature, as distinct from the sciences.
E-RU'GIN-OUS, *a.* [L. *æruginosus.*] Partaking of the substance or nature of copper, or the rust of copper; resembling rust.
†E-RUPT', *v. i.* To burst forth.
E-RUP'TION, *n.* [L. *eruptio.*] 1. The act of breaking or bursting forth from inclosure or confinement; a violent emission of any thing, particularly of flames and lava from a volcano. 2. A sudden or violent rushing forth of men or troops for invasion; sudden excursion. 3. A burst of voice; violent exclamation.—4. In *medical science*, a breaking out of humors; a copious excretion of humors on the skin, in pustules.
E-RUP'TIVE, *a.* 1. Bursting forth. 2. Attended with eruptions or efflorescence, or producing it.
E-RYN'GO, *n.* [Gr. ηρυγγιον.] The sea-holly, *eryngium.*
ER-Y-SIP'E-LAS, *n.* [Gr. ερυσιπελας.] A disease called *St. Anthony's fire*; an eruption of a fiery acrid humor, on some part of the body, but chiefly on the face.
ER-Y-SI-PEL'A-TOUS, *a.* Eruptive; resembling erysipelas, or partaking of its nature.
ES-CA-LADE', *n.* [Fr.] In the *military art*, a furious attack made by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to pass a ditch, or mount a rampart.
ES-CA-LADE', *v. t.* To scale; to mount and pass or enter by means of ladders. *Life of Wellington.*
ES-CAL'OP, (skol'lup) or SCOL'LOP, *n.* [D. *schulp.*] 1. A

family of bivalvular shell-fish. 2. A regular curving indenture in the margin of any thing. *See* SCALLOP and SCOLLOP.

ES-CA-PĀDE', *n.* [Fr.] The fling of a horse.

E-SCĀPE', *v. t.* [Fr. *echapper.*] 1. To flee from and avoid; to get out of the way; to shun; to obtain security from; to pass without harm. 2. To pass unobserved; to evade. 3. To avoid the danger of.

E-SCĀPE', *v. i.* 1. To flee, shun and be secure from danger; to avoid an evil. 2. To be passed without harm.

E-SCĀPE', *n.* 1. Flight to shun danger or injury; the act of fleeing from danger. 2. A being passed without receiving injury. 3. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion.—4. In *law*, an evasion of legal restraint or the custody of the sheriff, without due course of law. 5. Sally; flight; irregularity. 6. Oversight; mistake.

E-SCĀPE'MENT, *n.* That part of a clock or watch, which regulates its movements.

E-SCĀP'ER, *n.* One who gets out of danger.

E-SCĀP'ING, *ppr.* Fleeing from and avoiding danger or evil; being passed unobserved or unhurt; shunning; evading; securing safety; quitting the custody of the law, without warrant.

E-SCĀP'ING, *n.* Avoidance of danger. *Ezra* ix.

ES-CĂR'GA-TOIRE, *n.* [Fr.] A nursery of snails.

ES-CĂRP', *v. t.* [Fr. *escarper.*] To slope; to form a slope; *a military term. Carleton.*

ES-CĂRP'MENT, *n.* A slope; a steep declivity.

ES-CHA-LŌT', (shal-lōte') *n.* [Fr. *echalote.*] A species of small onion or garlic, belonging to the genus *allium.*

ES'CHAR, *n.* [Gr. εσχαρα.] 1. In *surgery*, the crust or scab occasioned by burns or caustic applications. 2. A species of *coralline.*

ES-CHA-ROT'IC, *a.* Caustic; having the power of searing or destroying the flesh.

ES-CHA-ROT'IC, *n.* A caustic application. *Coxe.*

ES-CHĒAT', *n.* [Fr. *echeoir.*] 1. Any land or tenements which casually fall or revert to the lord within his manor, through failure of heirs.—2. In the *United States*, the falling or passing of lands and tenements to the state, through failure of heirs or forfeiture, or in cases where no owner is found. 3. The place or circuit within which the king or lord is entitled to escheats. 4. A writ to recover escheats from the person in possession. 5. The lands which fall to the lord or state by escheat.—6. In *Scots law*, the forfeiture incurred by a man's being denounced a rebel.

ES-CHĒAT', *v. i.* 1. In *England*, to revert, as land, to the lord of a manor, by means of the extinction of the blood of the tenant.—2. In *America*, to fall or come, as land, to the state, through failure of heirs or owners, or by forfeiture for treason.

† ES-CHĒAT', *v. t.* To forfeit. *Bp. Hall.*

ES-CHĒAT'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to escheat.

ES-CHĒAT'AGE, *n.* The right of succeeding to an escheat.

ES-CHĒAT'ED, *pp.* Having fallen to the lord through want of heirs, or to the state for want of an owner, or by forfeiture.

ES-CHĒAT'ING, *ppr.* Reverting to the lord through failure of heirs, or to the state for want of an owner, or by forfeiture.

ES-CHĒAT'OR, *n.* An officer who observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator.

ES-CHEW', *v. t.* [Norm. *eschever.*] To flee from; to shun; to avoid. [*Nearly obs.*]

ES-CHEW'ED, (es-chewd') *pp.* Shunned; avoided.

ES-CHEW'ING, *ppr.* Shunning; avoiding.

ES-CŌ'CHEON, *n.* [Fr.] The shield of the family.

ES'CORT, *n.* [Fr. *escorte.*] A guard; a body of armed men which attends an officer, or baggage, provisions or munitions conveyed by land from place to place, to protect them.—This word is rarely, and never properly, used for *naval* protection or protectors; the latter we call a *convoy.*

ES-CORT', *v. t.* To attend and guard by land.

ES-CORT'ED, *pp.* Attended and guarded by land.

ES-CORT'ING, *ppr.* Attending and guarding by land.

ES-COT'. *See* SCOT.

ES-COU-ĀDE'. *See* SQUAD.

ES-COUT'. *See* SCOUT.

† ES-CRIPT', *n.* [Fr. *escript.*] A writing; a schedule. *Cockeram.*

ES-CRI-TOIR', (es-kre-twor') *n.* [Sp. *escritorio*; Fr. *ecritoire.*] A box with instruments and conveniences for writing. It is often pronounced *scrutoir.*

ES'CROW, *n.* [Fr. *ecrou.*] In *law*, a deed of lands or tenements delivered to a third person, to hold till some condition is performed by the grantee.

ES'CU-AGE, *n.* [from Fr. *ecu.*] In *feudal law*, service of the shield, called also *scutage*; a species of tenure by knight service, by which a tenant was bound to follow his lord to war; afterwards exchanged for a pecuniary satisfaction.

ES-CU-LĀ'PI-AN, *a.* [from *Æsculapius.*] Medical; pertaining to the healing art. *Young.*

ES'CU-LENT, *a.* [L. *esculentus.*] Eatable; that is or may be used by man for food.

ES'CU-LENT, *n.* Something that is eatable.

ES-CŪ'RI-AL, *n.* The palace of the king of Spain. The *Escurial* is a famous monastery built by Philip II. in the shape of a gridiron, in honor of St. Laurence.

ES-CUTCH'EON, *n.* [Fr. *ecusson.*] The shield on which a coat of arms is represented; the shield of a family; the picture of ensigns armorial.

ES-CUTCH'EONED, *a.* Having a coat of arms or ensign.

ESH, *n.* Ash. *Craven dialect.*

ESH'LAR, *n.* [Fr. *echeler.*] Ashlar; stones walled in course by scale. *Craven dialect.*

† ES-LOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *eloigner.*] To remove.

E-SOPH-A-GOT'O-MY, *n.* [L. *esophagus*, and Gr. τομη.] In *surgery*, the operation of making an incision into the esophagus, for the purpose of removing any foreign substance.

E-SOPH'A-GUS, *n.* [Gr. οισοφαγος.] The gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach.

E-SŌ'PI-AN, *a.* [from *Æsop.*] Pertaining to Æsop.

ES-O-TER'IC, *a.* [Gr. εσωτερος.] Private; *an epithet applied to the private instructions and doctrines of Pythagoras*; opposed to *exoteric*, or public.

E-SOT'ER-Y, *n.* Mystery; secrecy. [*Little used.*]

ES-PAL'IER, *n.* [Fr. *espalier.*] A row of trees planted about a garden or in hedges.

ES-PAL'IER, *v. t.* To form an espalier.

ES-PĂR'CET, *n.* A kind of sainfoin. *Mortimer.*

E-SPE'CIAL, *a.* [Fr. *special.*] Principal; chief; particular

E-SPE'CIAL-LY, *adv.* Principally; chiefly; particularly; in an uncommon degree.

E-SPE'CIAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being especial.

† ES'PE-RANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Hope. *Shak.*

E-SPĪ'AL, *n.* A spy; the act of espying. *Elyot.*

E-SPĪ'ER, *n.* One who watches like a spy. *Harmar.*

ES'PI-NEL, *n.* A kind of ruby. *See* SPINEL.

ES'PI-O-NAGE, *n.* [Fr.] The practice or employment of spies; the practice of watching others without being suspected, and giving intelligence of discoveries made.

ES-PLA-NĀDE', *n.* [Fr.] 1. In *fortification*, the glacis of the counterscarp, or the sloping of the parapet of the covered-way towards the country; or the void space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town.—2. In *gardening*, a grass-plat.

E-SPOUS'AL, *a.* Used in or relating to the act of espousing or betrothing. *Bacon.*

E-SPOUS'AL, *n.* 1. The act of espousing or betrothing. 2. Adoption; protection.

E-SPOUS'ALS, *n. plu.* The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; a contract or mutual promise of marriage.

E-SPOUSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *epouser.*] 1. To betroth. 2. To betroth; to promise or engage in marriage, by contract in writing, or by some pledge. 3. To marry; to wed. 4. To unite intimately or indissolubly. 5. To embrace; to take to one's self, with a view to maintain.

E-SPOUS'ED, (e-spowzd') *pp.* Betrothed; affianced; promised in marriage by contract; married; united intimately; embraced.

E-SPOUS'ER, *n.* One who espouses.

E-SPOUS'ING, *ppr.* Betrothing; marrying; uniting indissolubly; taking part in.

E-SPY', *v. t.* [Fr. *epier, espier.*] 1. To see at a distance; to have the first sight of a thing remote. 2. To see or discover something intended to be hid. 3. To discover unexpectedly. 4. To inspect narrowly; to examine and make discoveries.

E-SPY', *v. i.* To look narrowly; to look about; to watch.

E-SPY', *n.* A spy; a scout.

E-SQUIRE', *n.* [Fr. *ecuyer.*] *Properly*, a shield-bearer or armor-bearer, *scutifer*; an attendant on a knight. Hence, in *modern times*, a title of dignity next in degree below a knight. In the *United States*, the title is given to public officers of all degrees, from governors down to justices and attorneys. Indeed the title, in addressing letters, is bestowed on any person at pleasure, and is merely an expression of respect.

E-SQUIRE', *v. t.* To attend; to wait on.

ES-SAY', *v. t.* [Fr. *essayer.*] 1. To try; to attempt; to endeavor; to exert one's power. 2. To make experiment of. 3. To try the value and purity of metals. *See* ASSAY.

ES'SAY, *n.* 1. A trial; attempt; endeavor; an effort made, or exertion of body or mind, for the performance of any thing.—2. In *literature*, a composition intended to prove or illustrate a particular subject. 3. A trial or experiment. 4. Trial or experiment to prove the qualities of a metal. [*See* ASSAY.] 5. First taste of any thing.

ES-SĀY'ED, (es-sāde') *pp.* Attempted; tried.

ES-SĀY'ER, *n.* One who writes essays. *Addison.*

ES-SĀY'ING, *ppr.* Trying; making an effort.

* ES-SĀY'IST, *n.* A writer of an essay, or of essays.

ES'SENCE, *n.* [L. *essentia*; Fr. *essence.*] 1. That which constitutes the particular nature of a being or substance, or of a genus, and which distinguishes it from all others. 2. Formal existence; that which makes any thing to be what it is; or, rather, the peculiar nature of a thing; the very substance. 3. Existence; the quality of being. 4. A being; an existent person. 5. Species of being. 6. Constituent substance. 7. The predominant qualities or virtues of any plant or drug, extracted, refined or rectified from grosser matter; or, *more strictly*, a volatile essential oil. 8. Perfume, odor, scent; or the volatile matter constituting perfume.

ES'SENCE, *v. t.* To perfume; to scent.

ES'SENCED, *pp.* Perfumed. *Addison.*

ES-SĒNES', *n.* Among the *Jews*, a sect remarkable for their strictness and abstinence.

ES-SEN'TIAL, *a.* [L. *essentialis.*] 1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing. 2. Important in the highest degree. 3. Pure; highly rectified.

ES-SEN'TIAL, *n.* 1. Existence; being; [*little used.*] 2. First or constituent principles. 3. The chief point; that which is most important.

ES-SEN-TI-AL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being essential; first or constituent principles. *Swift.*

ES-SEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* 1. By the constitution of nature; in essence. 2. In an important degree.

† ES-SEN'TIAL-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being essential. *Ld. Digby.*

ES-SEN'TIATE, *v. i.* To become of the same essence.

ES-SEN'TIATE, *v. t.* To form the essence or being of.

ES-SOIN', *n.* [Old Fr. *exonier, essonier.*] 1. An excuse; the alledging of an excuse for him who is summoned to appear in court. 2. Exemption. 3. He that is excused for non-appearance in court, at the day appointed.

ES-SOIN', *v. t.* To allow an excuse for non-appearance in court; to excuse for absence. *Cowel.*

ES-SOIN'ER, *n.* An attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of another.

E-STAB'LISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *etablir.*] 1. To set and fix firmly or unalterably; to settle permanently. 2. To found permanently; to erect and fix or settle. 3. To enact or decree by authority and for permanence; to ordain; to appoint. 4. To settle or fix; to confirm. 5. To make firm; to confirm; to ratify. 6. To settle or fix what is wavering, doubtful or weak; to confirm. 7. To confirm; to fulfill; to make good. 8. To set up in the place of another, and confirm.

E-STAB'LISHED, *pp.* Set; fixed firmly; founded; ordained; enacted; ratified; confirmed.

E-STAB'LISH-ER, *n.* He who establishes or confirms.

E-STAB'LISH-ING, *ppr.* Fixing; settling permanently; founding; ratifying; confirming; ordaining.

E-STAB'LISH-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *etablissement.*] 1. The act of establishing. 2. Settlement; fixed state. 3. Confirmation; ratification. 4. Settled regulation; form; ordinance; system of laws; constitution of government. 5. Fixed or stated allowance for subsistence; income; salary. 6. That which is fixed or established; as a permanent military force, a fixed garrison, a local government, an agency, a factory, &c. 7. The episcopal form of religion, *so called in England.* 8. Settlement or final rest.

ES-TA-FET', *n.* [Sp. *estafeta.*] A military courier.

E-STĀTE', *n.* [Fr. *etat.*] 1. In a *general sense*, fixedness; a fixed condition; *now generally written and pronounced* state. 2. Condition or circumstances of any person or thing, whether high or low. 3. Rank; quality.—4. In *law*, the interest, or quantity of interest, a man has in lands, tenements, or other effects. 5. Fortune; possessions; property in general. 6. The general business or interest of government; a political body; a commonwealth; a republic. [*See* STATE.]—*Estates*, in the plural. 1. Dominions; possessions of a prince. 2. Orders or classes of men in society or government.

E-STĀTE', *v. t.* 1. To settle as a fortune. *Shak.* 2. To establish; [*little used.*]

E-STĀT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Possessing an estate. *Swift.*

E-STEEM', *v. t.* [Fr. *estimer.*] 1. To set a value on, whether high or low; to estimate; to value. 2. To prize; to set a high value on; to regard with reverence, respect or friendship. 3. To hold in opinion; to repute; to think. 4. To compare in value; to estimate by proportion.

E-STEEM', *v. i.* To consider as to value. *Spenser.*

E-STEEM', *n.* 1. Estimation; opinion or judgment of merit or demerit. 2. High value or estimation; great regard; favorable opinion.

E-STEEM'A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of esteem; estimable.

E-STEEM'ED, (e-steemd') *pp.* Valued; estimated; highly valued; thought; held in opinion.

E-STEEM'ER, *n.* One who esteems. *Locke.*

E-STEEM'ING, *ppr.* Valuing; estimating; valuing highly; prizing; thinking; deeming.

ES'TI-MA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. That is capable of being estimated or valued. 2. Valuable; worth a great price. 3. Worthy of esteem or respect; deserving our good opinion or regard.

ES'TI-MA-BLE, *n.* That which is worthy of regard.

ES'TI-MA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of deserving esteem.

ES'TI-MATE, *v. t.* [L. *æstimo.*] 1. To judge and form an opinion of the value of; to rate by judgment. 2. To compute; to calculate; to reckon.

ES'TI-MATE, *n.* 1. A valuing or rating in the mind; a judgment or opinion of the value, degree, extent or quantity of any thing. 2. Value. *Shak.*

ES'TI-MA-TED, *pp.* Valued; rated in judgment.

ES'TI-MA-TING, *ppr.* Valuing; rating; forming an opinion or judgment of the value, extent, quantity or degree of worth of any object; calculating; computing.

ES-TI-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *æstimatio.*] 1. The act of estimating. 2. Calculation; computation; an opinion or judgment of any thing. 3. Esteem; regard; favorable opinion; honor.

ES'TI-MA-TIVE, *a.* 1. Having the power of comparing and adjusting the worth or preference; [*little used.*] 2. Imaginative.

ES'TI-MA-TOR, *n.* One who estimates or values.

ES'TI-VAL, *a.* [L. *æstivus.*] Pertaining to summer.

ES'TI-VATE, *v. i.* To pass the summer.

ES-TI-VĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *æstivatio.*] 1. The act of passing the summer.—2. In *botany*, the disposition of the petals within the floral gem or bud.

ES-TOP', *v. t.* [Fr. *etouper.*] In *law*, to impede or bar, by one's own act.

ES-TOP'PED, (e-stopt') *pp.* Hindered; barred.

ES-TOP'PING, *ppr.* Impeding; barring by one's own act.

ES-TOP'PEL, *n.* In *law*, a stop; a plea in bar, grounded on a man's own act or deed, which *estops* or precludes him from averring any thing to the contrary.

ES-TŌ'VERS, *n.* [Norm. *estoffer.*] In *law*, necessaries, or supplies; a reasonable allowance out of lands or goods for the use of a tenant.

ES-TRĀDE', *n.* [Fr.] An even or level place. *Dict.*

ES-TRĀNGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *etranger.*] 1. To keep at a distance; to withdraw; to cease to frequent and be familiar with. 2. To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor. 3. To alienate, as the affections; to turn from kindness to indifference or malevolence. 4. To withdraw; to withhold.

ES-TRĀNG'ED, (e-strānjd') *pp.* Withdrawn; alienated.

ES-TRĀNG'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being estranged. *Prynne.*

ES-TRĀNGE'MENT, *n.* Alienation; a keeping at a distance; removal; voluntary abstraction.

ES-TRĀNG'ING, *ppr.* Alienating; withdrawing; keeping at or removing to a distance.

ES-TRA-PĀDE', *n.* [Fr. *strappado.*] The defense of a horse that will not obey, and which, to get rid of his rider, rises before and yerks furiously with his hind legs.

ES-TRĀY', *v. i.* To stray. *See* STRAY.

ES-TRĀY', *n.* [Norm. *estrayer.*] A tame beast, as a horse, ox or sheep, which is found wandering or without an owner. *See* STRAY.

ES-TRĒAT', *n.* [Norm. *estraite.*] In *law*, a true copy of an original writing.

ES-TRĒAT', *v. i.* To extract; to copy. *Blackstone.*

ES-TRĒAT'ED, *pp.* Extracted; copied.

ES-TRĒPE'MENT, *n.* [Norm. *estreper.*] In *law*, spoil; waste; a *stripping* of land by a tenant, to the prejudice of the owner.

ES'TRICH, *n.* The ostrich, which see.

† ES'TU-ANCE, *n.* [L. *æstus.*] Heat. *Brown.*

ES'TU-A-RY, *n.* [L. *æstuarium.*] 1. An arm of the sea; a frith; a narrow passage, or the mouth of a river or lake, where the tide meets the current, or flows and ebbs. 2. A vapor-bath.

ES'TU-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *æstuo.*] To boil; to swell and rage; to be agitated.

ES-TU-Ā'TION, *n.* A boiling; agitation. *Brown.*

† EST-URE', *n.* [L. *æstuo.*] Violence; commotion.

E-SŪ'RI-ENT, *a.* [L. *esuriens.*] Inclined to eat; hungry.

ES'U-RINE, *a.* Eating; corroding. [*Little used.*]

ET CÆT'E-RA, and the contraction *etc.*, denote the rest, or others of the kind; and so on; and so forth.

ETCH, *v. t.* [G. *etzen.*] 1. To make prints on copper-plate by means of lines or strokes first drawn, and then eaten or corroded by nitric acid. 2. To sketch; to delineate; [*not in use.*] *Locke.*

ETCH, *v. i.* To practice etching.

ETCH, or ED'DISH, *n.* Ground from which a crop has been taken. *Mortimer.*

ETCH'ED, (etcht) *pp.* Marked and corroded by nitric acid.

ETCH'ING, *ppr.* Marking or making prints with nitric acid.

ETCH'ING, *n.* The impression taken from an etched copper-plate.

ET-E-OS'TIC, *n.* [Gr. ετεος and στιχος.] A chronogrammatical composition. *B. Jonson.*

† E-TERN', *a.* Eternal; perpetual; endless. *Shak.*

E-TER/NAL, *a.* [Fr. *eternel;* L. *æternus.*] 1. Without beginning or end of existence. 2. Without beginning of existence. 3. Without end of existence or duration; everlasting; endless; immortal. 4. Perpetual; ceaseless; continued without intermission. 5. Unchangeable; existing at all times without change.

E-TER/NAL, *n.* An appellation of God. *Milton.*

E-TER/NAL-IST, *n.* One who holds the past existence of the world to be infinite. *Burnet.*

† E-TER/NAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make eternal; to give endless duration to. [We now use *eternize.*]

E-TER/NAL-LY, *adv.* 1. Without beginning or end of duration, or without end only. 2. Unchangeably; invariably; at all times. 3. Perpetually; without intermission.

E-TER/NI-FY, *v. t.* To make famous; to immortalize.

E-TER/NI-TY, *n.* [L. *æternitas.*] Duration or continuance without beginning or end.

E-TER/NIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *eterniser.*] 1. To make endless. 2. To continue the existence or duration of indefinitely; to perpetuate. 3. To make forever famous; to immortalize.

E-TER/NIZED, *pp.* Made endless; immortalized.

E-TER/NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving endless duration to.

E-TE/SIAN, (e-tē/zhan) *a.* [L. *etesius.*] Stated; blowing at stated times of the year; periodical. *Encyc.*

† ĒTHE, *a.* Easy. *Chaucer.*

† Ē/THEL, *a.* Noble.

Ē/THER, *n.* [L. *æther.*] 1. A thin, subtil matter, much finer and rarer than air, which, some philosophers suppose, begins from the limits of the atmosphere, and occupies the heavenly space. *Newton.*—2. In *chemistry*, a very light, volatile and inflammable fluid, produced by the distillation of alcohol or rectified spirit of wine, with an acid.

E-THĒ/RE-AL, *a.* 1. Formed of ether; containing or filled with ether. 2. Heavenly; celestial. 3. Consisting of ether or spirit.

E-THĒ/RE-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into ether, or into a very subtil fluid.

E-THĒ/RE-AL-IZED, *pp.* Converted into ether.

E-THĒ/RE-OUS, *a.* Formed of ether; heavenly. *Milton.*

Ē/THER-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into ether. *Med. Rep.*

Ē/THER-IZED, *pp.* Converted into ether.

Ē/THER-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Converting into ether.

ETH/IC, } *a.* [L. *ethicus.*] Relating to manners or
ETH/I-CAL, } morals; treating of morality; delivering precepts of morality.

ETH/I-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to the doctrines of morality.

ETH/ICS, *n.* 1. The doctrines of morality; the science of moral philosophy. 2. A system of moral principles; a system of rules for regulating the actions of men.

Ē THI-OP, *n.* A native of Ethiopia; a blackamoor. *Shak.*

Ē/THI-OPS MAR/TIAL. Black oxyd of iron.

Ē/THI-OPS MIN/ER-AL. A combination of mercury and sulphur.

ETH/MOID, } *a.* [Gr. *ηθμος* and *ειδος.*] Resembling a
ETH-MOID/AL, } sieve.

ETH/MOID, *n.* A bone at the top of the root of the nose.

ETH/NIC, } *a.* [L. *ethnicus.*] 1. Heathen; pagan; per-
ETH/NI-CAL, } taining to the gentiles or nations not converted to Christianity. 2. Relating to the races or classes of mankind.

ETH/NIC, *n.* A heathen; a pagan.

ETH/NI-CISM, *n.* Heathenism; paganism; idolatry.

ETH-NO-GRAPH/I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *εθνος* and *γραφω.*] Relating to a description of nations, or races of mankind.

ETH-NOL/O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *εθνος* and *λογος.*] A treatise on nations.

ETH-O-LOG/I-CAL, *a.* Treating of ethics.

E-THOL/O-GIST, *n.* One who writes on morality.

E-THOL/O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ἐθος*, or *ηθος*, and *λογος.*] A treatise on morality, or the science of ethics.

Ē/TIO-LATE, *v. i.* [Gr. *αιθω.*] To become white or whiter; to be whitened.

Ē/TIO-LATE, *v. t.* To blanch; to whiten by excluding the sun's rays.

Ē/TIO-LA-TED, *pp.* Blanched; whitened by excluding the sun's rays.

Ē/TIO-LA-TING, *ppr.* Blanching; whitening by excluding the sun's rays.

E-TIO-LĀ/TION, *n.* The operation of being whitened, or of becoming white, by excluding the light of the sun.

E-TIO-LOG/I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to etiology. *Arbuthnot.*

E-TI-OL/O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αιτια* and *λογος.*] An account of the causes of any thing, particularly of diseases.

ET-I-QUET/, (et-e-ket/) *n.* [Fr. *etiquette.*] Forms of ceremony or decorum; the forms which are observed towards particular persons, or in particular places.

Ē/TITE, *n.* [Gr. *αετος.*] Eaglestone.

ET-NĒ/AN, *a.* [from *Ætna.*] Pertaining to Etna.

† ET/TIN, *n.* A giant. *Beaumont.*

† ET/TLE, *v. t.* To earn. *Boucher.*

ET-UI/, (et-wē/) } *n.* [Fr. *etui.*] A case for pocket instru-
ET-WEE/, } ments.
ET-WEE/-CASE, }

† ET-Y-MOL/O-GER, *n.* An etymologist. *Griffith.*

ET-Y-MO-LOG/I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to etymology or the derivation of words; according to or by means of etymology.

ET-Y-MO-LOG/I-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to etymology.

ET-Y-MOL/O-GIST, *n.* One versed in etymology; one who searches into the original of words.

ET-Y-MOL/O-GIZE, *v. i.* To search into the origin of words; to deduce words from their simple roots.

ET-Y-MOL/O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ετυμος* and *λογος.*] 1. That part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words.—In *grammar*, *etymology* comprehends the various inflections and modifications of words. 2. The deduction of words from their originals; the analysis of compound words into their primitives.

ET/Y-MON, *n.* [Gr. *ετυμον.*] An original root, or primitive word.

EU/CHA-RIST, *n.* [Gr. *ευχαριστια.*] 1. The sacrament of the Lord's supper. 2. The act of giving thanks.

EU-CHA-RIS/TIC, } *a.* 1. Containing expressions of
EU-CHA-RIS/TI-CAL, } thanks. 2. Pertaining to the Lord's supper.

EU-CHLŌ/RIC GAS. The same as *euchlorine. Davy.*

EU-CHLŌ/RINE, *n.* In *chemistry*, protoxyd of chlorine.

EU-CHOL/O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ευχολογιον.*] A formulary of prayers; the Greek ritual.

EU/CHY-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ευχυμια.*] A good state of the blood and other fluids of the body.

EU-CHY-SID/ER-ITE, *n.* A mineral.

EU/CLASE, *n.* A mineral, a species of emerald.

EU/CRA-SY, *n.* [Gr. *ευ* and *κρασις.*] In *medicine*, such a due or well proportioned mixture of qualities in bodies, as tends to constitute health or soundness.

EU/CTI-CAL, *a.* Containing acts of thanksgiving. *Mede.*

EU/DI-AL-YTE, *n.* A mineral of a brownish-red color.

EU-DI-OM/E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ευδιος, ευ, διος* and *μετρον.*] An instrument for ascertaining the purity of the air.

EU-DI-O-MET/RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a eudiometer;
EU-DI-O-MET/RI-CAL, } performed or ascertained by a eudiometer.

EU-DI-OM/E-TRY, *n.* The art or practice of ascertaining the purity of the air by the eudiometer.

† EU/GE, *n.* Applause. *Hammond.*

EUGH, *n.* A tree. *See* YEW.

EU-HAR-MON/IC, *a.* [Gr. *ευ*, and *harmonic.*] Producing harmony or concordant sounds.

EU-KAI/RITE, *n.* [Gr. *ευκαιρος.*] Cupreous seleniuret of silver, a mineral of a shining lead-gray color.

EU-LOG/IC, } *a.* Containing praise; commendatory.
EU-LOG/I-CAL, }

EU-LOG/I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner which conveys encomium or praise.

EU/LO-GIST, *n.* One who praises and commends another.

EU-LŌ/GI-UM, *n.* A eulogy.

EU/LO-GIZE, *v. t.* To praise; to speak or write in commendation of another; to extol.

EU/LO-GIZED, *pp.* Praised; commended.

EU/LO-GIZ-ING, *ppr.* Writing or speaking in praise of.

EU/LO-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ευλογια.*] Praise; encomium; panegyric; a speech or writing in commendation of a person.

EU/NO-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ευνομια.*] Equal law, or a well adjusted constitution of government. *Mitford.*

EU/NUCH, *n.* [Gr. *ευνουχος.*] A male of the human species castrated.

† EU/NUCH, *v. t.* To make a eunuch. *Creech.*

EU/NUCH-ATE, *v. t.* To make a eunuch; to castrate.

EU/NUCH-ISM, *n.* The state of being a eunuch.

EU-ON/Y-MUS, *n.* [L.] A shrub called *spindle-tree.*

EU/PA-THY, *n.* [Gr. *ευπαθεια.*] Right feeling. *Harris.*

EU/PA-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *eupatorium.*] The hemp agrimony.

EU-PEP/SY, *n.* [Gr *ευπεψια.*] Good concoction in the stomach; good digestion.

EU-PEP/TIC, *a.* Having good digestion.

EU/PHE-MISM, *n.* [Gr. *ευφημισμος.*] A representation of good qualities; *particularly*, in *rhetoric*, a figure by which a delicate word or expression is substituted for one which is offensive.

EU-PHON/IC, } *a.* Agreeable in sound; pleasing to the
EU-PHON/I-CAL, } ear.

EU/PHO-NY, *n.* [Gr. *ευφωνια.*] An agreeable sound; an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds.

EU-PHOR/BI-A, *n.* [Gr. *ευφορβια.*] In *botany*, spurge, or bastard spurge, a genus of plants of many species.

EU-PHOR/BI-UM, *n.* [L.] In *materia medica*, a gummi-resinous substance, exuding from an oriental tree.

EU/PHO-TIDE, *n.* A name given by the French to the aggregate of diallage and saussurite.

EU/PHRA-SY, *n.* Eyebright, a genus of plants.

EU-RI/PUS, *n.* [Gr. *ευριπος.*] A strait; a narrow tract of water.

EŪ'RITE, *n.* The white stone [weiss stein] of Werner.
EU-ROĊ'LY-DON, *n.* [Gr. *ευρος* and *κλυδων.*] A tempestuous wind, which drove ashore, on Malta, the ship in which St. Paul was sailing to Italy.
EŪ'ROPE, *n.* The great quarter of the earth that lies between the Atlantic ocean and Asia, and between the Mediterranean sea and the North sea.
EU-RO-PĒ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Europe.
EU-RO-PĒ'AN, *n.* A native of Europe.
EŪ'RUS, *n.* [L.] The east wind.
EŪ'RYTH-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ευ* and *ρυθμος.*] In *architecture*, *painting* and *sculpture*, ease, majesty and elegance of the parts of a body, arising from just proportions.
EU-SĒ'BI-AN, *n.* An Arian, so called from Eusebius.
EŪ'STYLE, *n.* [Gr. *ευ* and *στυλος.*] In *architecture*, a sort of building in which the columns are placed at the most convenient distances from each other.
† EŪ'TAX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *ευταξια.*] Established order. *Waterhouse.*
EŪ'THA-NA-SY, or EU-THAN'A-SY, *n.* [Gr. *ευθανασια*; L. *euthanasia.*] An easy death.
EU-TYĊH'I-AN, *n.* A follower of Eutychius.
EU-TYĊH'I-AN, *a.* Denoting the heretics called *Eutychians. Tillotson.*
EU-TYĊH'I-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of Eutychius, who denied the two natures of Christ.
† E-VĀ'ĊATE, *v. t.* [L. *vaco.*] To empty. *Harvey.*
E-VAĊ'U-ANT, *a.* [L. *evacuans.*] Emptying; freeing from.
E-VAĊ'U-ANT, *n.* A medicine which procures evacuations, or promotes the natural secretions and excretions.
E-VAĊ'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *evacuo.*] 1. To make empty; to free from any thing contained. 2. To throw out; to eject; to void; to discharge. 3. To empty; to free from contents. 4. To quit; to withdraw from a place. 5. To make void; to nullify.
E-VAĊ'U-A-TED, *pp.* Emptied; cleared; freed from the contents; quitted, as by an army or garrison; ejected; discharged; vacated.
E-VAĊ'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Emptying; making void or vacant; withdrawing from.
E-VAĊ-U-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of emptying or clearing of the contents; the act of withdrawing from, as an army or garrison. 2. Discharges by stool or other natural means; a diminution of the fluids of an animal body. 3. Abolition; nullification.
E-VAĊ'U-A-TĪVE, *a.* That evacuates.
E-VAĊ'U-A-TOR, *n.* One that makes void. *Hammond.*
E-VĀDE', *v. t.* [L. *evado.*] 1. To avoid by dexterity. 2. To avoid or escape by artifice or stratagem; to slip away; to elude. 3. To elude by subterfuge, sophistry, address or ingenuity. 4. To escape as imperceptible.
E-VĀDE', *v. i.* 1. To escape; to slip away. 2. To attempt to escape; to practice artifice or sophistry for the purpose of eluding.
E-VĀD'ED, *pp.* Avoided; eluded.
E-VĀD'ING, *ppr.* Escaping; avoiding; eluding; slipping away from danger, pursuit or attack.
EV-A-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *evagatio.*] The act of wandering; excursion; a roving or rambling.
† Ē'VAL, *a.* [L. *ævum.*] Relating to time or duration.
EV-A-NES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *evanescens.*] 1. A vanishing; a gradual departure from sight or possession. 2. The state of being liable to vanish.
EV-A-NES'CENT, *a.* Vanishing; subject to vanishing; fleeting; passing away; liable to dissipation.
† E-VAN'ĠEL, *n.* [L. *evangelium.*] The gospel. *Chaucer.*
† EV-AN-ĠE'LI-AN, *a.* Rendering thanks for favors.
E-VAN-ĠEL'IĊ, } *a.* [Low L. *evangelicus.*] 1. Ac-
E-VAN-ĠEL'I-ĊAL, } cording to the gospel; consonant to the doctrines and precepts of the gospel. 2. Contained in the gospel. 3. Sound in the doctrines of the gospel; orthodox.
E-VAN-ĠEL'I-ĊAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner according to the gospel.
E-VAN'ĠE-LISM, *n.* The promulgation of the gospel.
E-VAN'ĠEL-IST, *n.* 1. A writer of the history of our blessed Savior, Jesus Christ. 2. A preacher of the gospel licensed to preach, but not having charge of a particular church.
E-VAN'ĠE-LIST-A-RY, *n.* A selection of passages from the Gospels, as a lesson in divine service.
EV-AN-ĠEL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of evangelizing.
E-VAN'ĠEL-ĪZE, *v. t.* [Low L. *evangelizo.*] To instruct in the gospel; to preach the gospel to, and convert to a belief of the gospel.
E-VAN'ĠEL-ĪZE, *v. i.* To preach the gospel.
E-VAN'ĠEL-ĪZED, *pp.* Instructed in the gospel; converted to a belief of the gospel, or to Christianity.
E-VAN'ĠEL-ĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Instructing in the doctrines and precepts of the gospel; converting to Christianity.
† E-VAN'ĠEL-Y, *n.* Good tidings; the gospel. *Spenser.*
E-VAN'ID, *a.* [L. *evanidus.*] Faint; weak; evanescent; liable to vanish or disappear. *Bacon.*
E-VAN'ISH, *v. i.* [L. *evanesco.*] To vanish; to disappear; to escape from sight or perception.
E-VAN'ISH-MENT, *n.* A vanishing; disappearance.
E-VAP'O-RA-BLE, *a.* That may be converted into vapor; that may be dissipated by evaporation.
E-VAP'O-RATE, *v. i.* [L. *evaporo.*] 1. To pass off in vapor, as a fluid; to escape and be dissipated. 2. To escape or pass off without effect; to be dissipated; to be wasted.
E-VAP'O-RATE, *v. t.* 1. To convert or resolve a fluid into vapor, which is specifically lighter than the air; to dissipate in fumes, steam, or minute particles. 2. To give vent to; to pour out in words or sound.
E-VAP'O-RATE, *a.* Dispersed in vapors.
E-VAP'O-RA-TED, *pp.* Converted into vapor or steam and dissipated; dissipated in insensible particles, as a fluid.
E VAP'O-RA-TING, *ppr.* Resolving into vapor.
E-VAP-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The conversion of a fluid into vapor. 2. The act of flying off in fumes; vent; discharge.—3. In *pharmacy*, the operation of drawing off a portion of a fluid in steam, that the remainder may be of a greater consistence, or more concentrated.
E-VAP-O-ROM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *evaporo*, and Gr. *μετρον.*] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a fluid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer.
E-VĀ'SION, *n.* [L. *evasio.*] The act of eluding or avoiding; excuse; subterfuge; equivocation; artifice to elude; shift.
E-VĀ'SIVE, *a.* 1. Using evasion or artifice to avoid; elusive; shuffling; equivocating. 2. Containing evasion; artfully contrived to elude a question, charge or argument.
E-VĀ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By evasion or subterfuge; elusively; in a manner to avoid a direct reply or a charge.
E-VĀ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being evasive.
EVE, *n.* The consort of Adam, and mother of the human race; so called by Adam, because she was the mother of all living.
E-VEĊ'TION, *n.* [L. *eveho.*] A carrying out or away; also, a lifting or extolling; exaltation. *Pearson.*
Ē'VEN, (ē'vn) or EVE, *n.* [Sax. *æfen, efen.*] 1. The decline of the sun; the latter part or close of the day, and beginning of the night. *Shak.* 2. *Eve* is used also for the fast or the evening before a holiday. *Johnson.*
Ē'VEN-SONG, *n.* 1. A song for the evening; a form of worship for the evening. 2. The evening.
Ē'VEN-TIDE, *n.* [*even*, and Sax. *tid.*] The time of evening; evening. *This word is nearly obsolete.*
Ē'VEN, (ē'vn) *a.* [Sax. *efen*; D. *even.*] 1. Level; smooth; of an equal surface; flat; not rough or waving. 2. Uniform; equal; calm; not easily ruffled or disturbed, elevated or depressed. 3. Level with; parallel to. 4. Not leaning. 5. Equally favorable; on a level in advantage; fair. 6. Owing nothing on either side; having accounts balanced. 7. Settled; balanced. 8. Equal. 9. Capable of being divided into equal parts, without a remainder.
Ē'VEN, (ē'vn) *v. t.* 1. To make even or level; to level; to lay smooth. 2. To place in an equal state, as to obligation, or in a state in which nothing is due on either side; to balance accounts.
† Ē'VEN, *v. i.* To be equal to. *Carew.*
Ē'VEN, (ē'vn) *adv.* 1. Noting a level or equality; or, *emphatically*, a like manner or degree. 2. Noting equality or sameness of time; hence, *emphatically*, the very time. 3. Noting, *emphatically*, identity of person. 4. Likewise; in like manner. 5. So much as. 6. Noting the application of something to that which is less probably included in the phrase; or bringing something within a description, which is unexpected.
† E-VĒNE', *v. i.* [L. *evenio.*] To happen. *Hewyt.*
Ē'VENED, *pp.* Made even or level.
Ē'VEN-ER, *n.* One that makes even.
Ē'VEN-HAND, *n.* Equality. *Bacon.*
Ē'VEN-HAND-ED, *a.* Impartial; equitable; just. *Shak.*
Ē'VEN-ING, *n.* 1. The latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night; *properly*, the decline or fall of the day, or of the sun. 2. The decline or latter part of life. 3. The decline of any thing.
Ē'VEN-ING, *a.* Being at the close of day.
Ē'VEN-ING-HYMN, } *n.* A hymn or song to be sung at
Ē'VEN-ING-SONG, } evening.
Ē'VEN-ING-STAR, *n.* Hesperus, or Vesper; Venus, when visible in the evening.
Ē'VEN-LY, (ē'vn-ly) *adv.* 1. With an even, level or smooth surface; without roughness. 2. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoise. 3. In a level position; horizontally. 4. Impartially; without bias from favor or enmity.
Ē'VEN-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being even, level or smooth; equality of surface. 2. Uniformity; regularity. 3. Freedom from inclination to either side; equal distance from either extreme. 4. Horizontal position; levelness of surface. 5. Impartiality between parties; equal respect. 6. Calmness; equality of temper; freedom from

perturbation, a state of mind not subject to elevation or depression; equanimity.

E-VENT', *n.* [L. *eventus.*] 1. That which comes, arrives or happens; that which falls out; any incident, good or bad. 2. The consequence of any thing; the issue; conclusion; end; that in which an action, operation or series of operations terminates.

† E-VENT', *v. i.* To break forth.

E-VENT'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *eventrer.*] To open the bowels; to rip open; to disembowel. *Brown.*

E-VENT'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Having the bowels opened.

E-VENT'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Opening the bowels.

E-VENT'FUL, *a.* Full of events or incidents; producing numerous or great changes, either in public or private affairs.

E-VEN'TI-LATE, *v. t.* To winnow; to fan; to discuss.

E-VEN-TI-LĀ'TION, *n.* A fanning; discussion.

E-VENT'U-AL, *a.* 1. Coming or happening as a consequence or result of any thing; consequential. 2. Final; terminating; ultimate.

E-VENT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* In the event; in the final issue.

E-VENT'U-ATE, *v. i.* To issue; to come to an end; to close; to terminate. *J. Lloyd.*

E-VENT'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Issuing; terminating.

EV'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *æfre, efre.*] 1. At any time; at any period or point of time, past or future. 2. At all times; always; continually.—3. *Forever*, eternally; to perpetuity; during everlasting continuance.—4. *Ever and anon*, at one time and another; now and then. 5. In any degree. 6. A word of enforcement or emphasis. 7. In *poetry*, and sometimes in *prose*, *ever* is contracted into *e'er.*

EV-ER-BUB'BLING, *a.* Continually boiling or bubbling. *Crashaw.*

EV-ER-BURN'ING, *a.* Burning continually or without intermission; never extinct.

EV-ER-DŪR'ING, *a.* Enduring forever. *Raleigh.*

EV'ER-GREEN, *a.* Always green; verdant throughout the year.

EV'ER-GREEN, *n.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons.

EV-ER-HON'ORED, *a.* Always honored. *Pope.*

EV-ER-LĂST'ING, *a.* 1. Lasting or enduring for ever; eternal; continuing without end; immortal. 2. Perpetual; continuing indefinitely, or during the present state of things.—3. In *popular usage*, endless; continual; uninterrmitted.

EV-ER-LĂST'ING, *n.* 1. Eternity; eternal duration, past and future. 2. A plant, the *gnaphalium;* also, the *xeranthemum.*

EV-ER-LĂST'ING-LY, *adv.* Eternally; perpetually; continually. *Swift.*

EV-ER-LĂST'ING-NESS, *n.* Eternity; endless duration; indefinite duration. [*Little used.*] *Donne.*

EV-ER-LĂST'ING-PĒA, *n.* A plant.

EV-ER-LIV'ING, *a.* 1. Living without end; eternal; immortal; having eternal existence. 2. Continual; incessant; unintermitted.

EV-ER-MŌRE', *adv.* 1. Always; eternally. 2. Always; at all times.

EV-ER-Ō'PEN, *a.* Always open; never closed.

EV-ER-PLĒAS'ING, *a.* Always pleasing; ever giving delight. *Sidney.*

† E-VERSE', (e-vers') *v. t.* [L. *eversus.*] To overthrow or subvert. *Glanville.*

E-VER'SION, *n.* [L. *eversio.*] An overthrowing; destruction. *Taylor.*

E-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *everto.*] To overturn; to overthrow; to destroy. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*

EV-ER-WĀK'ING, *a.* Always awake.

EV-ER-WATCH'FUL, *a.* Always watching or vigilant.

EV'ER-Y, *a.* [Old Eng. *everich;* Sax. *æfre* and *ælc.*] Each individual of a whole collection or aggregate number.

EV'ER-Y-DĀY, *a.* Used or being every day; common; usual.

EV'ER-Y-WHERE, *adv.* In every place; in all places.

EV-ER-YOUNG', *a.* Always young or fresh; not subject to old age or decay; undecaying.

ĒVES'-DROP. *See* EAVES-DROP.

ĒVES'-DROP-PER, *n.* One who stands under the eaves to listen privately. *See* EAVES-DROPPER.

† E-VES'TI-GATE, *v. t.* *See* INVESTIGATE.

EV'ET. *See* EFT.

† E-VI'BRATE. *See* VIBRATE.

E-VICT', *v. t.* [L. *evinco, evictum.*] 1. To dispossess by a judicial process, or course of legal proceedings; to recover lands or tenements by law. 2. To take away by sentence of law. 3. To evince; to prove; [*not used.*]

E-VICT'ED, *pp.* Dispossessed by sentence of law; recovered by legal process.

E-VICT'ING, *ppr.* Dispossessing by course of law.

E-VIC'TION, *n.* 1. Dispossession by judicial sentence; the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession by due course of law. 2. Proof; conclusive evidence.

EV'I-DENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *evidentia.*] 1. That which elucidates, and enables the mind to see truth; proof arising from our own perceptions by the senses, or from the testimony of others, or from inductions of reason 2. Any instrument or writing which contains proof. 3. A witness; one who testifies to a fact.

EV'I-DENCE, *v. t.* To elucidate; to prove; to make clear to the mind; to show.

EV'I-DENCED, *pp.* Made clear to the mind; proved.

EV'I-DEN-CING, *ppr.* Proving clearly; manifesting.

EV'I-DENT, *a.* Plain; open to be seen; clear to the mental eye; apparent; manifest.

EV-I-DEN'TIAL, *a.* Affording evidence; clearly proving. *Scott.*

EV'I-DENT-LY, *adv.* Clearly; obviously; plainly; in a manner to be seen and understood; in a manner to convince the mind; certainly; manifestly.

E-VIG-I-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *evigilatio.*] A waking.

Ē'VIL, (ē'vl) *a.* [Sax. *efel, yfel.*] 1. Having bad qualities of a natural kind; mischievous; having qualities which tend to injury, or to produce mischief. 2. Having bad qualities of a moral kind; wicked; corrupt; perverse; wrong. 3. Unfortunate; unhappy; producing sorrow, distress, injury or calamity.

Ē'VIL, *n.* 1. *Evil* is *natural* or *moral.*—*Natural evil* is any thing which produces pain, distress, loss or calamity, or which in any way disturbs the peace, impairs the happiness, or destroys the perfection of natural beings.—*Moral evil* is any deviation of a moral agent from the rules of conduct prescribed to him by God, or by legitimate human authority. 2. Misfortune; mischief; injury. 3. Depravity; corruption of heart, or disposition to commit wickedness; malignity. 4. Malady; as the *king's evil*, or scrofula.

Ē'VIL, *adv.* [generally contracted to *ill.*] 1. Not well; not with justice or propriety; unsuitably. 2. Not virtuously; not innocently. 3. Not happily; unfortunately. *Deut.* 4. Injuriously; not kindly.

Ē'VIL-AF-FECT'ED, *a.* Not well disposed; unkind.

Ē'VIL-DŌ'ER, *n.* One who does evil; one who commits sin, crime or any moral wrong.

Ē'VIL-EŸED, *a.* Looking with an evil eye, or with envy, jealousy or bad design.

Ē'VIL-FĀ'VORED, *a.* Having a bad countenance or external appearance; ill-favored.

Ē'VIL-FĀ'VORED-NESS, *n.* Deformity. *Deut.*

Ē'VIL-LY, *adv.* Not well. [*Little used.*] *Bp. Taylor.*

Ē'VIL-MIND'ED, *a.* Having evil dispositions or intentions; disposed to mischief or sin; malicious; malignant; wicked.

Ē'VIL-NESS, *n.* Badness; viciousness; malignity.

Ē'VIL-SPĒAK'ING, *n.* Slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness.

Ē'VIL-WISH'ING, *a.* Wishing harm to. *Sidney.*

Ē'VIL-WORK'ER, *n.* One who does wickedness.

E-VINCE', (e-vins') *v. t.* [L. *evinco.*] 1. To show in a clear manner; to prove beyond any reasonable doubt; to manifest; to make evident. 2. To conquer; [*not in use.*]

E-VINCE', *v. i.* To prove. *Bp. Hall.*

E-VIN'CED, (e-vinst') *pp.* Made evident; proved.

E-VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* Capable of proof; demonstrable.

E-VIN'CI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to force conviction.

E-VIN'CIVE, *a.* Tending to prove; having the power to demonstrate.

† Ē'VI-RATE, or EV'I-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *eviratus.*] To emasculate.

EV-I-RĀ'TION, *n.* Castration. *Cockeram.*

E-VIS'CER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *eviscero.*] To embowel or disembowel; to take out the entrails; to search the bowels.

E-VIS'CER-A-TED, *pp.* Deprived of the bowels.

E-VIS'CER-A-TING, *ppr.* Disemboweling.

EV'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *evitabilis.*] That may be shunned; avoidable. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*

EV'I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *evito.*] To shun; to avoid; to escape. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

EV-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* An avoiding; a shunning. *Bacon.*

† E-VĪTE', *v. t.* [L. *evito.*] To shun. *Drayton.*

EV-I-TER'NAL, *a.* [L. *æviternus.*] Eternal in a limited sense; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EV-I-TER'NI-TY, *n.* Duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EV'O-CATE, or E-VŌKE', *v. t.* [L. *evoco.*] 1. To call forth. 2. To call from one tribunal to another; to remove.

EV-O-CĀ'TION, *n.* A calling forth; a calling from one tribunal to another.

EV-O-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *evolo.*] The act of flying away. *Bp. Hall.*

EV'O-LUTE, *n.* An original curve from which another curve is described; the origin of the evolvent.

EV-O-LŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *evolutio.*] 1. The act of unfolding. 2. A series of things unrolled or unfolded. 3. In *geometry*, the unfolding or opening of a curve, and making it describe an evolvent.—4. In *algebra*, *evolution* is the extraction of roots from powers; the reverse of *involu-*

lution.—5. In *military tactics*, the doubling of ranks or files, wheeling, countermarching, or other motion by which the disposition of troops is changed.

E-VOLVE', (e-volv') *v. t.* [L. *evolvo.*] 1. To unfold; to open and expand. 2. To throw out; to emit.

E-VOLVE', *v. i.* To open itself; to disclose itself.

E-VOLV'ED, (e-volvd') *pp.* Unfolded; opened; expanded; emitted.

E-VOLV'ENT, *n.* In *geometry*, a curve formed by the evolution of another curve.

E-VOLV'ING, *ppr.* Unfolding; expanding; emitting.

EV-O-MĬ''TION, *n.* A vomiting. *Swift.*

E-VUL'GATE, *v. t.* [L. *evulgo.*] To spread abroad.

† EV-UL-GĀ'TION, *n.* A divulging.

E-VUL'SION, *n.* [L. *evulsio.*] The act of plucking or pulling out by force. *Brown.*

EWE, (yu) *n.* [Sax. *eowa, eowe.*] A female sheep; the female of the ovine race of animals.

EW'ER, (yū'er) *n.* [Sax. *huer*, or *hwer.*] A kind of pitcher, used to bring water for washing the hands.

EW'RY, (yū'ry) *n.* In *England*, an office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in ewers after dinner.

EX. A Latin preposition or prefix, Greek εξ or εκ, signifying *out of, out, proceeding from.* Hence, in *composition*, it signifies sometimes *out of*, as in *exclude;* sometimes *off, from* or *out*, as in L. *excindo*, to cut off or out; sometimes *beyond*, as in *excess, excel.* In some words it is merely emphatical; in others it has little effect on the signification.

* EX-A-CERB'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *exacerbo.*] 1. To irritate; to exasperate; to inflame angry passions; to imbitter; to increase malignant qualities. 2. To increase the violence of a disease.

EX-AC-ER-BĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of exasperating; the irritation of angry or malignant passions or qualities; increase of malignity.—2. Among *physicians*, the increased violence of a disease; a paroxysm. 3. Increased severity.

EX-AC-ER-BES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *exacerbesco.*] Increase of irritation or violence of a fever or disease.

EX-AC-ER-VĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *acervus.*] The act of heaping up. *Dict.*

EX-ACT', (egz-akt') *a.* [L. *exactus.*] 1. Closely correct or regular; nice; accurate; conformed to rule. 2. Precise; not different in the least. 3. Methodical; careful; not negligent; correct; observing strict method, rule or order. 4. Punctual. 5. Strict.

EX-ACT', (egz-akt') *v. t.* [L. *exigo, exactum.*] 1. To force or compel to pay or yield; to demand or require authoritatively; to extort by means of authority. 2. To demand of right. 3. To demand of necessity; to enforce a yielding or compliance; or to enjoin with pressing urgency.

EX-ACT', *v. i.* To practice extortion.

EX-ACT'ED, *pp.* Demanded by authority; extorted.

EX-ACT'ING, *ppr.* Demanding and compelling; requiring authoritatively; extorting; compelling by necessity.

EX-AC'TION, *n.* 1. The act of demanding with authority, and compelling to pay or yield; authoritative demand; a levying or drawing from by force; a driving to compliance. 2. Extortion; a wresting from one unjustly. 3. That which is exacted; tribute, fees, rewards or contributions demanded or levied with severity or injustice.

EX-ACT'I-TUDE, *n.* Exactness. [*Little used.*]

EX-ACT'LY, *adv.* 1. Precisely according to rule or measure; nicely; accurately. 2. Precisely according to fact. 3. Precisely according to principle, justice or right.

EX-ACT'NESS, *n.* 1. Accuracy; nicety; precision. 2. Regularity; careful conformity to law or rules of propriety. 3. Careful observance of method and conformity to truth.

EX-ACT'OR, *n.* 1. One who exacts; an officer who collects tribute, taxes or customs. 2. An extortioner; one who compels another to pay more than is legal or reasonable. 3. He that demands by authority. 4. One who is unreasonably severe in his demands. *Tillotson.*

EX-ACT'RESS, *n.* A female who exacts. *B. Jonson.*

† EX-AC'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *exacuo.*] To whet or sharpen.

EX-AC-U-Ā'TION, *n.* Whetting or sharpening. *Cockeram.*

EX-AG'GER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *exaggero.*] 1. To heap on; to accumulate. 2. To heighten; to enlarge beyond the truth; to amplify; to represent as greater than strict truth will warrant.—3. In *painting*, to heighten in coloring or design.

EX-AG'GER-A-TED, *pp.* Enlarged beyond the truth.

EX-AG'GER-A-TING, *ppr.* Enlarging or amplifying beyond the truth.

EX-AG-GER-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. A heaping together; heap; accumulation; [*little used.*]—2. In *rhetoric*, amplification; a representation of things beyond the truth; hyperbolical representation, whether of good or evil.—3. In *painting*, a method of giving a representation of things too strong for the life.

EX-AG'GER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Containing exaggeration.

† EX-AG'I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *exagito.*] To shake; to agitate; to reproach. *Arbuthnot.*

EX-ALT', (egz-olt') *v. t.* [Fr. *exalter.*] 1. To raise high; to elevate. 2. To elevate in power, wealth, rank or dignity. 3. To elevate with joy or confidence. 4. To raise with pride; to make undue pretensions to power, rank or estimation; to elevate too high, or above others. 5. To elevate in estimation and praise; to magnify; to praise; to extol. 6. To raise, as the voice; to raise in opposition. 7. To elevate in diction or sentiment; to make sublime.—8. In *physics*, to elevate; to purify; to subtilize; to refine.

EX-AL-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of raising high. 2. Elevation to power, office, rank, dignity or excellence. 3. Elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.—4. In *pharmacy*, the refinement or subtilization of bodies or their qualities and virtues, or the increase of their strength.—5. In *astrology*, the dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased.

EX-ALT'ED, *pp.* and *a.* Raised to a lofty height; elevated; honored with office or rank; extolled; magnified; refined; dignified; sublime.

EX-ALT'ED-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being elevated. 2. Conceited dignity or greatness.

EX-ALT'ER, *n.* One who exalts or raises to dignity.

EX-ALT'ING, *ppr.* Elevating; raising to an eminent station; praising; extolling; magnifying; refining.

EX-Ā'MEN, (egz-ā'men) *n.* [L. *examen.*] Examination; disquisition; inquiry. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

EX-AM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be examined; proper for judicial examination or inquiry.

EX-AM'I-NANT, *n.* One who is to be examined.

EX-AM'I-NATE, *n.* The person examined. *Bacon.*

EX-AM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *examinatio.*] 1. The act of examining; a careful search or inquiry, with a view to discover truth or the real state of things; careful and accurate inspection of a thing and its parts. 2. Mental inquiry; disquisition; careful consideration of the circumstances or facts which relate to a subject or question. 3. Trial by a rule or law.—4. In *judicial proceedings*, a careful inquiry into facts by testimony.—5. In *seminaries of learning*, an inquiry into the acquisitions of the students.—6. In *chemistry* and *other sciences*, a searching for the nature and qualities of substances by experiments.

† EX-AM'I-NA-TOR, *n.* An examiner. *Brown.*

EX-AM'INE, (egz-am'in) *v. t.* [L. *examino.*] 1. To inspect carefully, with a view to discover truth or the real state of a thing. 2. To search or inquire into facts and circumstances by interrogating. 3. To look into the state of a subject; to view in all its aspects; to weigh arguments and compare facts, with a view to form a correct opinion or judgment. 4. To inquire into the improvements or qualifications of students, by interrogatories, proposing problems, or by hearing their recitals. 5. To try or assay by experiments. 6. To try by a rule or law. 7. *In general*, to search; to scrutinize; to explore, with a view to discover truth.

EX-AM'INED, *pp.* Inquired into; searched; inspected; interrogated; tried by experiment.

EX-AM'IN-ER, *n.* 1. One who examines, tries or inspects; one who interrogates a witness or an offender.—2. In *chancery*, in *Great Britain*, the *examiners* are two officers of that court, who examine, on oath, the witnesses for the parties.

EX-AM'IN-ING, *ppr.* Inspecting carefully; searching or inquiring into; interrogating; trying or assaying by experiment.

EX'AM-PLA-RY, *a.* Serving for example; proposed for imitation. [It is now written *exemplary.*] *Hooker.*

EX-AM'PLE, (egz-am'pl) *n.* [L. *exemplum.*] 1. A pattern; a copy; a model; that which is proposed to be imitated. 2. A pattern, in morals or manners; a copy or model. 3. Precedent; a former instance. 4. Precedent or former instance, *in a bad sense, intended for caution.* 5. A person fit to be proposed for a pattern; one whose conduct is worthy of imitation. 6. Precedent which disposes to imitation. 7. Instance serving for illustration of a rule or precept; or a particular case or proposition illustrating a general rule, position or truth.—8. In *logic* or *rhetoric*, the conclusion of one singular point from another; an induction of what may happen from what has happened.

† EX-AM'PLE, *v. t.* To exemplify; to set an example.

† EX-AM'PLE-LESS, *a.* Having no example. *B. Johnson.*

EX-AM'PLER, *n.* A pattern; now *sample* or *sampler.*

† EX-AN'GUI-OUS, *a.* Having no blood. *See* EXSANGUIOUS.

EX-AN'I-MATE, (egz-an'e-mate) *a.* [L. *exanimatus.*] Lifeless; spiritless; disheartened; depressed in spirits.

EX-AN'I-MATE, *v. t.* To dishearten; to discourage.

EX-AN-I-MĀ'TION, *n.* Deprivation of life or of spirits.

EX-AN'I-MOUS, *a.* [L. *exanimis.*] Lifeless; dead.

EX-AN'THE-MA, *n.*; *plu.* EXANTHEM'ATA. Among *physicians*, eruption; a breaking out; pustules, petechiæ or vibices; any efflorescence on the skin.

EX-AN-THE-MAT'IC, } *a.* Eruptive; efflorescent; noting
EX-AN-THEM'A-TOUS, } morbid redness of the skin.
† EX-ANT'LATE, *v. t.* [L. *exantlo.*] To draw out.
† EX-ANT-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of drawing out.
EX-AR-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *exaro.*] The act of writing.
EX'ARCH, *n.* [Gr. ἀρχος.] A prefect or governor under the eastern emperors. Also, a deputy or legate in the Greek church.
EX'AR-CHATE, *n.* The office, dignity or administration of an exarch. *Taylor.*
EX-AR-TIC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* Dislocation of a joint.
EX-ĂS'PER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *exaspero.*] 1. To anger; to irritate to a high degree; to provoke to rage; to enrage; to excite anger, or to inflame it to an extreme degree. 2. To aggravate; to imbitter. 3. To augment violence; to increase malignity; to exacerbate.
EX-ĂS'PER-ATE, *a.* Provoked; imbittered; inflamed.
EX-ĂS'PER-A-TED, *pp.* Highly angered or irritated; provoked; enraged; imbittered.
EX-ĂS'PER-A-TER, *n.* One who exasperates or inflames anger, enmity or violence.
EX-ĂS'PER-A-TING, *ppr.* Exciting keen resentment; inflaming anger; irritating; increasing violence.
EX-ĂS-PER-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. Irritation; the act of exciting violent anger; provocation. 2. Extreme degree of anger; violent passion. 3. Increase of violence or malignity; exacerbation.
EX-ĄUC'TO-RATE, } *v. t.* [L. *exauctoro.*] To dismiss
EX-ĄU'THO-RATE, } from service; to deprive of a benefice.
EX-ĄUC-TO-RĀ'TION, } *n.* Dismission from service; de-
EX-ĄU-THO-RĀ'TION, } privation; degradation.
EX-ĄU'THO-RIZE, *v. t.* To deprive of authority.
EX-CAL'CE-A-TED, *a.* [L. *excalceo.*] Deprived of shoes; unshod; barefooted.
EX-CAN-DES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *excandescentia.*] 1. A growing hot; or a white heat; glowing heat. 2. Heat of passion; violent anger; or a growing angry.
EX-CAN-DES'CENT, *a.* White with heat.
EX-CAN-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *excanto.*] Disenchantment by a countercharm. [*Little used.*]
EX-CĂR'NATE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *caro.*] To deprive or clear of flesh. *Grew.*
EX-CAR-NI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *excarnifico.*] The act of cutting off flesh, or of depriving of flesh.
EX'CA-VATE, *v. t.* [L. *excavo.*] To hollow; to cut, scoop, dig or wear out the inner part of any thing, and make it hollow.
EX'CA-VA-TED, *pp.* Hollowed; made hollow.
EX'CA-VA-TING, *ppr.* Making hollow.
EX-CA-VĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of making hollow. 2. A hollow or a cavity formed by removing the interior substance.
EX'CA-VA-TOR, *n.* One who excavates.
† EX-CĀVE', *v. t.* To hollow. *Cockeram.*
† EX'CE-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *excæco.*] To make blind.
EX-CE-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making blind.
EX-CĒ'DENT, *n.* Excess. [*Not authorized.*]
EX-CEED', *v. t.* [L. *excedo.*] 1. To pass or go beyond; to proceed beyond any given or supposed limit, measure or quantity, or beyond any thing else. 2. To surpass; to excel.
EX-CEED', *v. i.* 1. To go too far; to pass the proper bounds; to go over any given limit, number or measure. 2. To bear the greater proportion; to be more or larger.
EX-CEED'A-BLE, *a.* That may surmount or exceed.
EX-CEED'ED, *pp.* Excelled; surpassed; outdone.
EX-CEED'ER, *n.* One who exceeds or passes the bounds of fitness. *Montagu.*
EX-CEED'ING, *ppr.* 1. Going beyond; surpassing; excelling; outdoing. 2. *a.* Great in extent, quantity or duration. 3. *adv.* In a very great degree; unusually.
EX-CEED'ING, *n.* Excess; superfluity. *Smollett.*
EX-CEED'ING-LY, *adv.* To a very great degree; in a degree beyond what is usual; greatly; very much.
† EX-CEED'ING-NESS, *n.* Greatness in quantity, extent, or duration.
EX-CEL', *v. t.* [L. *excello.*] 1. To go beyond; to exceed; to surpass in good qualities or laudable deeds; to outdo. 2. To exceed or go beyond in bad qualities or deeds. 3. To exceed; to surpass.
EX-CEL', *v. i.* To have good qualities, or to perform meritorious actions, in an unusual degree; to be eminent, illustrious or distinguished.
EX-CELL'ED, (ek-seld') *pp.* Surpassed; outdone.
EX'CEL-LENCE, } *n.* [Fr.; L. *excellentia.*] 1. The state of
EX'CEL-LEN-CY, } possessing good qualities in an unusual or eminent degree; the state of excelling in any thing. 2. Any valuable quality; any thing highly laudable, meritorious or virtuous, in persons, or valuable and esteemed, in things. 3. Dignity; high rank in the scale of beings. 4. A title of honor formerly given to kings and emperors, now given to embassadors, governors, and other persons, below the rank of kings.

EX'CEL-LENT, *a.* 1. Being of great virtue or worth; eminent or distinguished for what is amiable, valuable or laudable. 2. Being of great value or use, *applied to things*; remarkable for good properties. 3. Distinguished for superior attainments. 4. Consummate; complete.
EX'CEL-LENT-LY, *adv.* In an excellent manner; well in a high degree; in an eminent degree.
EX-CEPT', *v. t.* [Fr. *excepter.*] 1. To take or leave out of any number specified; to exclude. 2. To take or leave out any particular or particulars, from a general description.
EX-CEPT', *v. i.* To object; to make objection.
EX-CEPT', *pp.* [contracted from *excepted.*] Taken out; not included. All were involved in this affair, *except* one, that is, *one excepted*, the case absolute, or independent clause. It is equivalent to *without*, *unless*, and denotes exclusion.—*Except* and *excepting* are commonly, though incorrectly, classed among *prepositions.*
EX-CEPT'ED, *pp. See* EXCEPT.
EX-CEPT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Taking or leaving out; excluding. 2. This word is also used in the sense of *except*, as above explained. The prisoners were all condemned, *excepting* three.
EX-CEP'TION, *n.* 1. The act of excepting, or excluding from a number designated, or from a description; exclusion. 2. Exclusion from what is comprehended in a general rule or proposition. 3. That which is excepted, excluded, or separated from others in a general description; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included. 4. An objection; that which is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, proposition, statement or allegation; with *to.* 5. Objection with dislike; offense; slight anger or resentment.—6. In *law*, the denial of what is alledged and considered as valid by the other party, either in point of law or in pleading. 7. A saving clause in a writing.—*Bill of exceptions*, in *law*, is a statement of exceptions to evidence.
EX-CEP'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to objection.
EX-CEP'TION-ER, *n.* One who makes objections. *Milton.*
EX-CEP'TIOUS, *a.* Peevish; disposed or apt to cavil.
EX-CEP'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to cavil.
EX-CEPT'IVE, *a.* 1. Including an exception. *Watts.* 2. Making or being an exception. *Milton.*
† EX-CEPT'LESS, *a.* Omitting all exception. *Shak.*
EX-CEPT'OR, *n.* One who objects, or makes exceptions.
EX-CERN', *v. t.* [L. *excerno.*] To separate and emit through the pores, or through small passages of the body; to strain out; to excrete.
EX-CERN'ED, (ek-sernd') *pp.* Separated; excreted; emitted through the capillary vessels of the body.
EX-CERN'ING, *ppr.* Emitting through the small passages; excreting.
EX-CERP', *v. t.* [L. *excerpo.*] To pick out. [*Little used.*]
† EX-CERPT', *v. t.* [L. *excerpo.*] To select. *Barnard.*
EX-CERP'TION, *n.* [L. *excerptio.*] 1. A picking out; a gleaning; selection. 2. That which is selected.
EX-CERP'TOR, *n.* A picker; a culler. *Barnard.*
EX-CERPTS', *n.* Extracts from authors. [*A bad word.*]
EX-CESS', *n.* [L. *excessus.*] 1. Superfluity; that which is beyond necessity or wants. 2. That which is beyond the common measure, proportion, or due quantity. 3. Superabundance of any thing. 4. Any transgression of due limits.—5. In *morals*, any indulgence of appetite, passion or exertion, beyond the rules of God's word, or beyond any rule of propriety; intemperance.—6. In *arithmetic* and *geometry*, the difference between any two unequal numbers or quantities.
EX-CESS'IVE, *a.* 1. Beyond any given degree, measure or limit, or beyond the common measure or proportion. 2. Beyond the established laws of morality and religion, or beyond the bounds of justice, fitness, propriety, expedience or utility. 3. Extravagant; unreasonable. 4. Vehement; violent.
EX-CESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* 1. In an extreme degree; beyond measure; exceedingly. 2. Vehemently; violently.
EX-CESS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being excessive; excess.
EX-CHĀNGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *echanger.*] 1. In *commerce*, to give one thing or commodity for another; to barter. 2. To lay aside, quit or resign one thing, state or condition, and take another in the place of it. 3. To give and receive reciprocally: to give and receive in compensation the same thing. 4. To give and receive the like thing.
EX-CHĀNGE', *n.* 1. In *commerce*, the act of giving one thing or commodity for another; barter; traffick by permutation, in which the thing received is supposed to be equivalent to the thing given. 2. The act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another, without contract. 3. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally. 4. The contract by which one commodity is transferred to another for an equivalent commodity. 5. The thing given in return for something received, or the thing received in return for what is given. 6. The form of exchanging one debt or credit for another; or the receiving or paying of money in one place, for an equal sum in another, by order,

draft or bill of exchange.—7. In *mercantile language*, a bill drawn for money is called *exchange*, instead of a *bill of exchange*. 8. The *course of exchange* is the current price between two places, which is above or below par, or at par.—9. In *law*, a mutual grant of equal interests, the one in consideration of the other. 10. The place where the merchants, brokers and bankers of a city meet to transact business, at certain hours; often contracted into *change*.

EX-CHĀNGE-A-BIL/I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being exchangeable. *Washington.*

EX-CHĀNGE/A-BLE, *a.* That may be exchanged; capable, fit, or proper to be exchanged. *Marshall.*

EX-CHĀNĠ/ED, (ex-chānjd/) *pp.* Given or received for something else; bartered.

EX-CHĀNĠ/ER, *n.* One who exchanges; one who practices exchange.

EX-CHĀNĠ/ING, *ppr.* Giving and receiving one commodity for another; giving and receiving mutually; laying aside or relinquishing one thing or state for another.

EX-CHEQ/UER, (ex-chek/er) *n.* [Fr. *echiquier.*] In *England*, an ancient court of record, intended principally to collect and superintend the king's debts and duties or revenues.—*Exchequer bills*, in *England*, bills for money, or promissory bills, issued from the exchequer.

EX-CHEQ/UER, *v. t.* To institute a process against a person in the court of exchequer. *Pegge.*

EX-CĪS/A-BLE, *a.* Liable or subject to excise.

EX-CĪSE/, *n.* [L. *excisum.*] An inland duty or impost, laid on commodities consumed, or on the retail, which is the last stage before consumption.

EX-CĪSE/, *v. t.* To lay or impose a duty on articles consumed.

EX-CĪS/ED, (ek-sīzd/) *pp.* Charged with the duty of excise.

EX-CĪSE/MAN, *n.* An officer who inspects commodities, and rates the excise duty on them. *Johnson.*

EX-CĪS/ING, *ppr.* Imposing the duty of excise.

EX-CIS/ION, *n.* [L. *excisio.*] 1. In *surgery*, a cutting out or cutting off any part of the body; amputation. 2. The cutting off of a person from his people; extirpation; destruction.

EX-CI-TA-BIL/I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of excitement; susceptibility of increased vital action.

EX-CĪT/A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being excited.

EX-CĪT/ANT, *n.* That which produces or may produce increased action in a living body; a stimulant.

† EX/CI-TATE, *v. t.* To excite. *Bacon.*

EX-CI-TĀ/TION, *n.* The act of exciting or putting in motion; the act of rousing or awakening.

EX-CĪT/A-TĪVE, *a.* Having power to excite. *Barrow.*

EX-CĪT/A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to excite. *Miller.*

EX-CĪTE/, *v. t.* [L. *excito.*] 1. To rouse; to call into action; to animate; to stir up; to cause to act. 2. To stimulate; to give new or increased action to. 3. To raise; to create; to put in motion. 4. To rouse; to inflame.

EX-CĪT/ED, *pp.* Roused; awakened; animated; put in motion; stimulated; inflamed.

EX-CĪTE/MENT, *n.* 1. The act of exciting; stimulation. 2. The state of being roused into action. 3. Agitation; a state of being roused into action. 4. That which excites or rouses; that which moves, stirs, or induces action; a motive. *Shak.*

EX-CĪT/ER, *n.* 1. He or that which excites; he that puts in motion, or the cause which awakens and moves.—2. In *medicine*, a stimulant.

EX-CĪT/ING, *ppr.* Calling or rousing into action; stimulating.

EX-CĪT/ING, *n.* Excitation. *Herbert.*

EX-ЄLĀIM/, *v. i.* [L. *exclamo.*] 1. To utter the voice with vehemence; to cry out; to make a loud outcry in words. 2. To declare with loud vociferation.

† EX-ЄLĀIM/, *n.* Clamor; outcry. *Shak.*

EX-ЄLĀIM/ER, *n.* One who cries out with vehemence; one who speaks with passion or much noise.

EX-ЄLĀIM/ING, *ppr.* Crying out; vociferating.

EX-ЄLA-MĀ/TION, *n.* 1. Outcry; noisy talk; clamor. 2. Vehement vociferation. 3. Emphatical utterance; a vehement extension or elevation of voice; ecphonesis. 4. A note by which emphatical utterance or outcry is marked: thus, !—5. In *grammar*, a word expressing outcry; an interjection; a word expressing some passion, as wonder, fear or grief.

EX-ЄLAM/A-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Using exclamation. 2. Containing or expressing exclamation.

EX-ЄLŪDE/, *v. t.* [L. *excludo.*] *Properly*, to thrust out or eject; but used as synonymous with *preclude*. 1. To thrust out; to eject. 2. To hinder from entering or admission; to shut out. 3. To debar; to hinder from participation or enjoyment. 4. To except.

EX-ЄLŪD/ED, *pp.* Thrust out; shut out; hindered or prohibited from entrance or admission; debarred.

EX-ЄLŪD/ING, *ppr.* Ejecting; hindering from entering; debarring; not comprehending.

EX-ЄLŪ/ŞION, *n.* 1. The act of excluding; ejection. 2. The act of denying admission; a shutting out. 3. The act of debarring. 4. Rejection. 5. Exception. 6. Ejection.

EX-ЄLŪ/ŞION-IST, *n.* One who would preclude another from some privilege. *Fox.*

EX-ЄLŪ/SIVE, *a.* 1. Having the power of preventing entrance. 2. Debarring from participation; possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others. 3. Not taking into the account; not including or comprehending.

EX-ЄLŪ/SIVE-LY, *adv.* 1. Without admission of others to participation; with the exclusion of all others. 2. Without comprehension in; not inclusively.

EX-ЄLŪ/SO-RY, *a.* Exclusive; excluding; able to exclude. [*Little used.*] *Walsh.*

† EX-ЄOЄT/, *v. t.* [L. *excoctus.*] To boil. *Bacon.*

EX-ЄOĠ/I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *excogito.*] To invent; to strike out by thinking; to contrive. *Hale.*

EX-ЄOĠ-I-TĀ/TION, *n.* Invention; contrivance; the act of devising in the thoughts.

EX-ЄOM/MIS-SA-RY, *n.* A commissary dismissed from office; one formerly a commissary.

† EX-ЄOM-MŪNE/, *v. t.* To exclude. *Gayton.*

EX-ЄOM-MŪ/NI-ЄA-BLE, *a.* Liable or deserving to be excommunicated. *Hooker.*

EX-ЄOM-MŪ/NI-ЄATE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *communicó.*] To expel from communion; to eject from the communion of the church.

EX-ЄOM-MŪ/NI-ЄATE, *n.* One who is excluded from the fellowship of the church; one cut off from any advantage. *Carew.*

EX-ЄOM-MŪ/NI-ЄA-TED, *pp.* Expelled or separated from communion with a church.

EX-ЄOM-MŪ/NI-ЄA-TING, *ppr.* Expelling from the communion of a church.

EX-ЄOM-MU-NI-ЄĀ/TION, *n.* The act of ejecting from a church; expulsion from the communion of a church, and deprivation of its rights, privileges and advantages.

EX-ЄŌ/RI-ATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *excorio.*] To flay; to strip or wear off the skin; to abrade; to gall; to break and remove the cuticle.

EX-ЄŌ/RI-A-TED, *pp.* Flayed; galled; stripped of skin.

EX-ЄŌ/RI-A-TING, *ppr.* Flaying; galling; stripping of the cuticle.

EX-ЄO-RI-Ā/TION, *n.* 1. The act of flaying, or the operation of wearing off the skin or cuticle; a galling; abrasion. 2. Plunder.

EX-ЄOR-TI-ЄĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *ex* and *cortex.*] The act of stripping off bark. *Coxe.*

EX/ЄRE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be discharged by spitting.

EX/ЄRE-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *excreo.*] To hawk and spit.

EX-ЄRE-Ā/TION, *n.* A spitting out.

EX/ЄRE-MENT, *n.* [L. *excrementum.*] Matter excreted and ejected; that which is discharged from the animal body after digestion; alvine discharges.

EX-ЄRE-MENT/AL, *a.* Excreted or ejected by the natural passages of the body.

EX-ЄRE-MEN-TĪ/TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to excrement.

EX-ЄRE-MEN-TĪ/TIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to excrement; containing excrement. *Harvey.*

EX-ЄRES/ЄENCE, *n.* [L. *excrescens.*] 1. In *surgery*, a preternatural protuberance growing on any part of the body; a superfluous part. 2. Any preternatural enlargement of a plant, like a wart or tumor. 3. A preternatural production.

EX-ЄRES/ЄENT, *a.* Growing out of something else, in a preternatural manner; superfluous.

EX-ЄRĒTE/, *v. t.* [L. *excretus.*] To separate and throw off; to discharge.

EX-ЄRĒ/TION, *n.* [L. *excretio.*] 1. A separation of some fluid from the blood, by means of the glands; a throwing off or discharge of animal fluids from the body. 2. That which is excreted.

EX/ЄRE-TĪVE, *a.* Having the power of separating and ejecting fluid matter from the body.

EX/ЄRE-TO-RY, *a.* Having the quality of excreting or throwing off excrementitious matter by the glands.

EX/ЄRE-TO-RY, *n.* A little duct or vessel, destined to receive secreted fluids, and to excrete them; also, a secretory vessel.

EX-ЄRŪ/ЄIA-BLE, *a.* Liable to torment.

EX-ЄRŪ/ЄIATE, *v. t.* [L. *excrucio.*] To torture; to torment; to inflict most severe pain on.

EX-ЄRŪ/ЄIA-TED, *pp.* Tortured; racked; tormented.

EX-ЄRŪ/ЄIA-TING, *ppr.* 1. Torturing; tormenting; putting to most severe pain. 2. *a.* Extremely painful; distressing.

EX-ЄRU-ЄI-Ā/TION, *n.* Torment; vexation. *Feltham.*

EX-ЄU-BĀ/TION, *n.* The act of watching all night.

EX-ЄUL/PATE, *v. t.* [It. *scolpare*; L. *ex* and *culpo.*] To clear by words from a charge or imputation of fault or guilt; to excuse.

EX-ЄUL/PA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being cleared from the imputation of blame or fault. *Sir G. Buck.*

EX-ЄUL/PA-TED, *pp.* Cleared by words from the imputation of fault or guilt.

EX-CUL'PA-TING, *ppr.* Clearing by words from the charge of fault or crime.
EX-CUL-PĀ'TION, *n.* The act of vindicating from a charge of fault or crime; excuse.
EX-CUL'PA-TO-RY, *a.* Able to clear from the charge of fault or guilt; excusing; containing excuse.
EX-CUR'SION, *n.* [L. *excursio.*] 1. A rambling; a deviating from a stated or settled path. 2. Progression beyond fixed limits. 3. Digression; a wandering from a subject or main design. 4. An expedition or journey; any rambling from a point or place, and return to the same point or place.
EX-CUR'SIVE, *a.* Rambling; wandering; deviating.
EX-CUR'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a wandering manner.
EX-CUR'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The act of wandering or of passing usual limits.
EX-CŪ'SA-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be excused; pardonable. 2. Admitting of excuse or justification.
EX-CŪ'SA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being excusable; pardonableness; the quality of admitting of excuse.
EX-CU-SĀ'TION, *n.* Excuse; apology. [*Little used.*]
EX-CU-SĀ'TOR, *n.* One who makes an excuse.
EX-CŪ'SA-TO-RY, *a.* Making excuse; containing excuse or apology; apologetical.
EX-CŪSE', *v. t.* [L. *excuso.*] 1. To pardon; to free from the imputation of fault or blame; to acquit of guilt. 2. To pardon, as a fault; to forgive entirely, or to admit to be little censurable, and to overlook. 3. To free from an obligation or duty. 4. To remit; not to exact. 5. To pardon; to admit an apology for. 6. To throw off an imputation by apology. 7. To justify; to vindicate.
EX-CŪSE', *n.* 1. A plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment; apology. 2. The act of excusing or apologizing. 3. That which excuses.
EX-CŪSE'LESS, *a.* Having no excuse; that for which no excuse or apology can be offered. [*Little used.*]
EX-CŪS'ER, *n.* 1. One who offers excuses, or pleads for another. 2. One who excuses or forgives another.
EX-CŪS'ING, *ppr.* Acquitting of guilt or fault; forgiving; overlooking.
† EX-CUSS', *v. t.* [L. *excussus.*] To shake off; also, to seize and detain by law.
† EX-CUS'SION, *n.* A seizing by law. *Ayliffe.*
EX-DI-RECT'OR, *n.* One who has been a director, but is displaced.
EX'E-CRA-BLE, *a.* [L. *execrabilis.*] Deserving to be cursed; very hateful; detestable; abominable.
EX'E-CRA-BLY, *adv.* Cursedly; detestably.
EX'E-CRATE, *v. t.* [L. *execror.*] 1. To curse; to denounce evil against, or to imprecate evil on. 2. To detest utterly; to abhor; to abominate.
EX-E-CRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of cursing; a curse pronounced; imprecation of evil; detestation expressed.
EX'E-CRA-TO-RY, *n.* A formulary of execration.
EX-ECT', *v. t.* [L. *execo.*] To cut off or out.
EX-EC'TION, *n.* A cutting off or out. [*Little used.*]
EX'E-CUTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *executer.*] 1. To perform; to do; to effect; to carry into complete effect; to complete; to finish. 2. To inflict. 3. To carry into effect. 4. To carry into effect the law, or the judgment or sentence on a person; to inflict capital punishment on; to put to death. 5. To kill. 6. To complete, as a legal instrument; to perform what is required to give validity to a writing, as by signing and sealing.
EX'E-CUTE, *v. i.* To perform the proper office.
EX'E-CU-TED, *pp.* Done; performed; accomplished; carried into effect; put to death.
EX'E-CU-TER, *n.* One who performs or carries into effect.
EX'E-CU-TING, *ppr.* Doing; performing; finishing; accomplishing; inflicting; carrying into effect.
EX-E-CŪ'TION, *n.* 1. Performance; the act of completing or accomplishing.—2. In *law*, the carrying into effect a sentence or judgment of court. 3. The instrument, warrant or official order, by which an officer is empowered to carry a judgment into effect. 4. The act of signing and sealing a legal instrument, or giving it the forms required to render it a valid act. 5. The last act of the law in the punishment of criminals; capital punishment; death inflicted according to the forms of law. 6. Effect; something done or accomplished. 7. Destruction; slaughter.
EX-E-CŪ'TION-ER, *n.* 1. One who executes; one who carries into effect a judgment of death; one who inflicts a capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant. 2. He that kills; he that murders. 3. The instrument by which any thing is performed.
EX-EC'U-TĪVE, (egz-ek'u-tiv) *a.* Having the quality of executing or performing.
EX-EC'U-TĪVE, *n.* The person who administers the government; executive power or authority in government. *J. Quincy.*
EX-EC'U-TOR, *n.* The person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see it carried into effect.
EX-EC-U-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an executor; executive.
EX-EC'U-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of an executor.
EX-EC'U-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Performing official duties.—2. In *law*, to be executed or carried into effect in future.
EX-EC'U-TRESS, } *n.* A female executor; a woman ap-
EX-EC'U-TRIX, } pointed by a testator to execute his will.
EX-E-GĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. εξηγησις.] 1. Exposition; explanation; interpretation. 2. A discourse intended to explain or illustrate a subject. *Encyc.*
EX-E-GET'I-CAL, *a.* Explanatory; tending to unfold or illustrate; expository. *Walker.*
EX-E-GET'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* By way of explanation.
EX-EM'PLAR, (egz-em'plar) *n.* 1. A model, original or pattern, to be copied or imitated. 2. The idea or image of a thing, formed in the mind of an artist, by which he conducts his work; the ideal model which he attempts to imitate.
* EX'EM-PLA-RI LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to deserve imitation; in a worthy or excellent manner. 2. In a manner that may warn others, by way of terror; in such a manner that others may be cautioned to avoid an evil.
* EX'EM-PLA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being a pattern for imitation.
† EX-EM-PLAR'I-TY, *n.* A pattern worthy of imitation; goodness.
* EX'EM-PLA-RY, *a.* 1. Serving for a pattern or model for imitation; worthy of imitation. 2. Such as may serve for a warning to others; such as may deter from crimes or vices. 3. Such as may attract notice and imitation. 4. Illustrating.
*† EX'EM-PLA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *exemplaire.*] A copy of a book or writing. *Donne.*
EX-EM-PLI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by example. 2. A copy; a transcript; an attested copy.
EX-EM'PLI-FIED, *pp.* Illustrated by example or copy.
EX-EM'PLI-FI-ER, *n.* One that exemplifies.
EX-EM'PLI-FY, (egz-em'ple-fī) *v. t.* [Low L. *exemplo.*] 1. To show or illustrate by example. 2. To copy; to transcribe; to take an attested copy. 3. To prove or show by an attested copy.
EX-EM'PLI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Illustrating by example; transcribing; taking an attested copy; proving by an attested copy.
EX-EMPT', (egz-emt') *v. t.* [Fr. *exempter.*] To free, or permit to be free, from any charge, burden, restraint, duty, evil or requisition, to which others are subject; to privilege; to grant immunity from.
EX-EMPT', *a.* 1. Free from any service, charge, burden, tax, duty, evil or requisition, to which others are subject; not subject; not liable to. 2. Free by privilege. 3. Free; clear; not included. 4. Cut off from; [*obs.*]
EX-EMPT', *n.* One who is exempted or freed from duty; one not subject.
EX-EMPT'ED, *pp.* Freed from charge, duty, tax or evils, to which others are subject; privileged.
† EX-EMPT'I-BLE, *a.* Free; privileged.
EX-EMPT'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from charge, duty, tax or evil; granting immunity to.
EX-EMP'TION, *n.* 1. The act of exempting; the state of being exempt. 2. Freedom from any service, charge, burden, tax, evil or requisition, to which others are subject; immunity; privilege.
† EX-EMP-TĪ''TIOUS, *a.* Separable; that may be taken from.
EX-EN'TER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *exentero.*] To take out the bowels or entrails; to embowel. *Brown.*
EX-EN-TER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of taking out the bowels.
EX-E-QUĀ'TUR, *n.* [L.] A written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent.
EX-Ē'QUI-AL, *a.* [L. *exequialis.*] Pertaining to funerals.
EX'E-QUIES, *n. plu.* [L. *exequiæ.*] Funeral rites; the ceremonies of burial; funeral procession.
EX-ER'CENT, *a.* [L. *exercens.*] Using; practising; following. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*
EX'ER-CĪS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be exercised.
EX'ER-CĪSE, *n.* [L. *exercitium.*] 1. Use; practice; the exertions and movements customary in the performance of business. 2. Practice; performance. 3. Use; employment; exertion. 4. Exertion of the body, as conducive to health; action; motion, by labor, walking, riding, or other exertion. 5. Exertion of the body; the habitual use of the limbs. 6. Exertion of the body and mind or faculties for improvement. 7. Use or practice to acquire skill; preparatory practice. 8. Exertion of the mind; application of the mental powers. 9. Task; that which is appointed for one to perform. 10. Act of divine worship. 11. A lesson or example for practice.
EX'ER-CĪSE, *v. t.* [L. *exerceo.*] 1. In a *general sense*, to move; to exert; to cause to act, in any manner. 2. To use; to exert. 3. To use for improvement in skill. 4. To exert one's powers or strength; to practice habitually. 5. To practice; to perform the duties of. 6. To train to

use; to discipline. 7. To task; to keep employed; to use efforts. 8. To use; to employ. 9. To busy; to keep busy in action, exertion or employment. 10. To pain or afflict; to give anxiety to; to make uneasy.

EX'ER-CĪSE, *v. i.* To use action or exertion.

EX'ER-CĪSED, *pp.* Exerted; used; trained; disciplined; employed; practised; pained; afflicted; rendered uneasy.

EX'ER-CĪS-ER, *n.* One who exercises.

EX'ER-CĪS-ING, *ppr.* Exerting; using; employing; training; practicing.

EX-ER-CI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *exercitatio.*] Exercise; practice; use. *Brown.*

EX-ERGUE', (egz-erg') *n.* [Gr. εξ and εργον.] A little space around or without the figures of a medal, left for the inscription, cipher, device, date, &c.

EX-ERT', (egz-ert') *v. t.* [L. *exero.*] 1. *Literally*, to thrust forth; to emit; to push out. 2. To bring out; to cause to come forth; to produce. 3. To put or thrust forth, as strength, force or ability; to strain; to put in action; to bring into active operation. 4. To put forth; to do or perform. *South.*

EX-ERT'ED, *pp.* Thrust or pushed forth; put in action.

EX-ERT'ING, *ppr.* Putting forth; putting in action.

EX-ER'TION, *n.* The act of exerting or straining; the act of putting into motion or action; effort; a striving or struggling.

EX-Ē'SION, *n.* [L. *exesus.*] The act of eating out or through. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

EX-ES-TU-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *exæstuatio.*] A boiling; ebullition; agitation caused by heat; effervescence.

EX-FŌ'LI-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *exfolio.*] In *surgery* and *mineralogy*, to separate and come off in scales; to scale off.

EX-FŌ'LI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Separated in thin scales.

EX-FŌ'LI-A-TING, *ppr.* Separating and coming off in scales.

EX-FO-LI-Ā'TION, *n.* The scaling of a bone; desquamation.

EX-FŌ'LI-A-TĪVE, *a.* That has the power of causing exfoliation or the desquamation of a bone.

EX-FŌ'LI-A-TĪVE, *n.* That which has the power or quality of procuring exfoliation. *Wiseman.*

EX-HĀ'LA-BLE, *a.* That may be exhaled.

EX-HĀ'LANT, *a.* Having the quality of exhaling or transmitting a fluid or vapor.

EX-HA-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *exhalatio.*] 1. The act or process of exhaling, or sending forth fluids in the form of steam or vapor; evaporation. 2. That which is exhaled; that which is emitted, or which rises in the form of vapor; fume or steam; effluvia.

EX-HĀLE', (egz-hāle') *v. t.* [L. *exhalo.*] 1. To send out; to emit; as vapor, or minute particles of a fluid or other substance. 2. To draw out; to cause to be emitted in vapor or minute particles; to evaporate.

EX-HĀL'ED, (egz-hāld') *pp.* Sent out; emitted, as vapor; evaporated.

EX-HĀLE'MENT, *n.* Matter exhaled; vapor. *Brown.*

EX-HĀL'ING, *ppr.* Sending out in vapor or effluvia.

EX-HAUST', (egz-hawst') *v. t.* [L. *exhaurio, exhaustum.*] 1. To draw out or drain off the whole of any thing; to draw out, till nothing of the matter drawn is left. 2. To empty by drawing out the contents. 3. To draw out or to use and expend the whole; to consume. 4. To use or expend the whole by exertion.

EX-HAUST', *a.* Drained; exhausted. [*Little used.*]

EX-HAUST'ED, *pp.* Drawn out; drained off; emptied by drawing, draining or evaporation; wholly used or expended; consumed.

EX-HAUST'ER, *n.* He or that which exhausts.

EX-HAUST'I-BLE, *a.* That may be exhausted.

EX-HAUST'ING, *ppr.* 1. Drawing out; draining off; emptying; consuming. 2. *a.* Tending to exhaust.

EX-HAUST'ION, *n.* 1. The act of drawing out or draining off; the act of emptying completely of the contents. 2. The state of being exhausted.—3. In *mathematics*, a method of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad absurdum.*

EX-HAUST'LESS, *a.* Not to be exhausted; not to be wholly drawn off or emptied; inexhaustible.

EX-HAUST'MENT, *n.* Exhaustion; drain.

EX-HĒR'E-DATE, *v. t.* To disinherit.

EX-HER-E-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *exhæredatio.*] In the *civil law*, a disinheriting.

EX-HIB'IT, (egz-hib'it) *v. t.* [L. *exhibeo.*] 1. To offer or present to view; to present for inspection; to show. 2. To show; to display; to manifest publicly. 3. To present; to offer publicly or officially.

EX-HIB'IT, *n.* 1. Any paper produced or presented to a court or to auditors, referees or arbitrators, as a voucher, or in proof of facts; a voucher or document produced. —2. In *chancery*, a deed or writing produced in court, sworn to by a witness, and a certificate of the oath indorsed on it by the examiner or commissioner.

EX-HIB'IT-ED, *pp.* Offered to view; presented for inspection; shown; displayed.

EX-HIB'IT-ER, *n.* One who exhibits; one who presents a petition or charge. *Shak.*

EX-HIB'IT-ING, *ppr.* Offering to view; presenting; showing; displaying.

EX-HI-BĬ'TION, *n.* [L. *exhibitio.*] 1. The act of exhibiting for inspection; a showing or presenting to view; display. 2. The offering, producing or showing of titles, authorities or papers of any kind before a tribunal, in proof of facts. 3. Public show; representation of feats or actions in public; display of oratory in public; any public show. 4. Allowance of meat and drink; pension; salary. 5. Payment; recompense.

EX-HI-BĬ'TION-ER, *n.* In *English universities*, one who has a pension or allowance, granted for the encouragement of learning.

EX-HIB'I-TĪVE, *a.* Serving for exhibition; representative. *Norris.*

EX-HIB'I-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* By representation.

EX-HIB'I-TO-RY, *a.* Exhibiting; showing; displaying.

EX-HIL'A-RATE, (egz-hil'a-rate) *v. t.* [L. *exhilaro.*] To make cheerful or merry; to enliven; to make glad or joyous; to gladden; to cheer.

EX-HIL'A-RATE, *v. i.* To become cheerful or joyous.

EX-HIL'A-RA-TED, *pp.* Enlivened; animated; cheered; gladdened; made joyous or jovial.

EX-HIL'A-RA-TING, *ppr.* Enlivening; giving life and vigor to the spirits; cheering; gladdening.

EX-HIL-A-RĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of enlivening the spirits; the act of making glad or cheerful. 2. The state of being enlivened or cheerful.

EX-HORT', (egz-hort') *v. t.* [L. *exhortor.*] 1. To incite by words or advice; to animate or urge by arguments to a good deed. 2. To advise; to warn; to caution. 3. To incite or stimulate to exertion.

EX-HORT', *v. i.* To deliver exhortation; to use words or arguments to incite to good deeds.

† EX-HORT', *n.* Exhortation. *Pope.*

EX-HOR-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act or practice of exhorting; the act of inciting to laudable deeds; incitement. 2. The form of words intended to incite and encourage. 3. Advice; counsel.

EX-HORT'A-TĪVE, *a.* Containing exhortation.

EX-HORT'A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to exhort.

EX-HORT'ED, *pp.* Incited by words to good deeds; animated to a laudable course of conduct; advised.

EX-HORT'ER, *n.* One who exhorts or encourages.

EX-HORT'ING, *ppr.* Inciting to good deeds by words or arguments; encouraging; counseling.

EX-HU-MĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from *exhumer.*] 1. The digging up of a dead body interred; the disinterring of a corpse. 2. The digging up of any thing buried.

EX'IC-CATE, EX-IC-CĀ'TION. *See* EXSICCATE.

EX'I-GENCE, } *n.* [L. *exigens.*] 1. Demand; urgency;
EX'I-GEN-CY, } urgent need or want. 2. Pressing necessity; distress; any case which demands immediate action, supply or remedy.

EX'I-GENT, *n.* 1. Pressing business; occasion that calls for immediate help; [*not used.*]—2. In *law*, a writ which lies where the defendant is not to be found, or after a return of *non est inventus* on former writs. 3. End; extremity; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

EX'I-GENT, *a.* Pressing; requiring immediate aid. *Burke.*

EX'I-GENT-ER, *n.* An officer in the court of common pleas in England, who makes out exigents and proclamations, in cases of outlawry.

EX'I-GI-BLE, *a.* That may be exacted; demandable.

EX-I-GŪ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *exiguitas.*] Smallness; slenderness. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

EX-IG'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *exiguus.*] Small; slender; minute; diminutive. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

EX'ILE, *n.* [L. *exilium, exul.*] 1. Banishment; the state of being expelled from one's country or place of residence. 2. An abandonment of one's country, or removal to a foreign country for residence. 3. The person banished, or separated from his country.

EX-ILE', (egz-ile') *v. t.* 1. To banish from a country or home; to drive away, expel or transport from one's country. 2. To drive from one's country by misfortune, necessity or distress.

EX-ILE' *a.* [L. *exilis.*] Slender; thin; fine.

EX'ILED, *pp.* Banished; expelled from one's country by authority.

EX'ILE-MENT, *n.* Banishment.

EX'IL-ING, *ppr.* Banishing; expelling from one's country; departing from one's country.

EX-I-LĬ'TION, *n.* [L. *exilio.*] A sudden springing or leaping out. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

EX-IL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *exilitas.*] Slenderness; thinness.

EX-IM'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *eximius.*] Excellent. [*Little used.*]

† EX-IN'A-NITE, *v. t.* [L. *exinanio.*] To make empty; to weaken.

EX-IN-A-NĬ″TION, *n.* [L. *exinanitio.*] An emptying or evacuation; hence, privation; loss; destitution. [*L. u.*]

EX-IST′, (egz-ist′) *v. i.* [L. *existo.*] 1. To be; to have an essence or real being. 2. To live; to have life or animation. 3. To remain; to endure; to continue in being.

EX-IST′ENCE, *n.* 1. The state of being or having essence. 2. Life; animation. 3. Continued being; duration; continuation.

EX-IST′ENT, *a.* Being; having being or existence.

EX-IS-TEN′TIAL, *a.* Having existence. *Bp. Barlow.*

EX-IS-TI-MĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *existimatio.*] Opinion; esteem.

EX′IT, *n.* [L.; the 3d person of *exeo.*] 1. The departure of a player from the stage. 2. Any departure; the act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; decease. 3. A way of departure; passage out of a place. 4. A going out; departure.

EX-Ĭ″TIAL, EX-Ĭ″TIOUS, *a.* [L. *exitialis.*] Destructive to life. *Homilies.*

EX-LEG′IS-LA-TOR, *n.* One who has been a legislator, but is not at present.

EX-MIN′IS-TER, *n.* One who has been minister, but is not in office.

EX′ODE, *n.* [Gr. εξοδιον.] In the *Greek drama*, the concluding part of a play.

EX′O-DUS, EX′O-DY, *n.* [Gr. εξοδος.] 1. Departure from a place; *particularly*, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the conduct of Moses. 2. The second book of the Old Testament.

EX OF-FĬ″CI-O. [L.] By virtue of office, and without special authority.

EX′O-GLOSS, *n.* [Gr. εξω and γλωσσα.] A genus of fishes.

† EX-O-LĒTE′, *a.* [L. *exoletus.*] Obsolete.

† EX-O-LŪ′TION, *n.* Laxation of the nerves. *Brown.*

† EX-OLVE′, *v. t.* To loose.

EX-OM′PHA-LOS, *n.* [Gr. εξ and ομφαλος.] A navel rupture.

EX-ON′ER-ATE, (egz-on′er-ate) *v. t.* [L. *exonero.*] 1. To unload; to disburden. *Ray.* 2. To cast off, as a charge, or as blame resting on one; to clear of something that lies upon the character. 3. To cast off, as an obligation; to discharge.

EX-ON′ER-A-TED, *pp.* Unloaded; disburdened; freed from a charge, imputation or responsibility.

EX-ON′ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Unloading; disburdening; freeing from any charge or imputation.

EX-ON-ER-Ā′TION, *n.* The act of disburdening or discharging; the act of freeing from a charge.

EX-ON′ER-A-TĬVE, *a.* Freeing from an obligation.

EX′O-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *exorabilis.*] That may be moved or persuaded by entreaty.

EX-ORB′I-TANCE, (egz-or′be-tans) EX-ORB′I-TAN-CY, (egz-or′be-tan-sy) *n.* [L. *exorbitans.*] *Literally*, a going beyond or without the track or usual limit. Hence, enormity; extravagance; a deviation from rule or the ordinary limits of right or propriety.

EX-ORB′I-TANT, *a.* [L. *exorbitans.*] 1. *Literally*, departing from an orbit or usual track. Hence, deviating from the usual course; excessive; extravagant; enormous. 2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.

EX-ORB′I-TANT-LY, *adv.* Enormously; excessively.

EX-ORB′I-TATE, *v. i.* To go beyond the usual track or orbit; to deviate from the usual limit.

EX′OR-CĪSE, *v. i.* [Gr. εξορκιζω.] 1. To adjure by some holy name; but *chiefly*, to expel evil spirits by conjurations, prayers and ceremonies. 2. To purify from unclean spirits by adjurations and ceremonies; to deliver from the influence of malignant spirits or demons.

EX′OR-CĪSED, *pp.* Expelled from a person or place by conjurations and prayers; freed from demons in like manner.

EX′OR-CĪS-ER, *n.* One who pretends to cast out evil spirits by adjurations and conjuration.

EX′OR-CĪS-ING, *ppr.* Expelling evil spirits by prayers and ceremonies.

EX′OR-CISM, *n.* [L. *exorcismus.*] The expulsion of evil spirits from persons or places by certain adjurations and ceremonies.

EX′OR-CIST, *n.* One who pretends to expel evil spirits by conjuration, prayers and ceremonies.

EX-ORD′I-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the exordium.

EX-OR′DI-UM, *n.*; *plu.* EXORDIUMS. [L.] In *oratory*, the beginning; the introductory part of a discourse; the preface or proemial part of a composition.

EX-OR-NĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *exornatio.*] Ornament; decoration; embellishment. *Hooker.*

EX-ORT′IVE, *a.* [L. *exortivus.*] Rising; relating to the east.

EX-OS′SA-TED, *a.* Deprived of bones.

EX-OS′SE-OUS, *a.* [L. *ex* and *ossa.*] Without bones; destitute of bones.

EX-OS-TŌ′SIS, *n.* [Gr. εξ and οστεον.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural.

EX-O-TER′IC, EX-O-TER′I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. εξωτερος.] External; public; opposed to *esoteric* or secret. The *exoteric* doctrines of the *ancient philosophers* were those which were openly professed and taught.

EX′O-TER-Y, *n.* What is obvious or common.

EX-OT′IC, EX-OT′I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. εξωτικος.] Foreign; pertaining to or produced in a foreign country; not native; extraneous.

EX-OT′IC, *n.* 1. A plant, shrub or tree not native; a plant produced in a foreign country. 2. A word of foreign origin.

EX-PAND′, *v. t.* [L. *expando.*] 1. To open; to spread. 2. To spread; to enlarge a surface; to diffuse. 3. To dilate; to enlarge in bulk; to distend. 4. To enlarge; to extend.

EX-PAND′, *v. i.* 1. To open; to spread. 2. To dilate; to extend in bulk or surface. 3. To enlarge.

EX-PAND′ED, *pp.* Opened; spread; extended; dilated; enlarged; diffused.

EX-PAND′ING, *ppr.* Opening; spreading; extending; dilating; diffusing.

EX-PANSE′, (ex-pans′) *n.* [L. *expansum.*] A spreading; extent; a wide extent of space or body.

EX-PAN-SI-BIL′I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being expanded; capacity of extension in surface or bulk.

EX-PANS′I-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Capable of being expanded or spread; capable of being extended, dilated or diffused.

EX-PANS′ILE, *a.* Capable of being expanded.

EX-PAN′SION, *n.* [L. *expansio.*] 1. The act of expanding. 2. The state of being expanded; the enlargement of surface or bulk; dilatation. 3. Extent; space to which any thing is enlarged; also, pure space or distance between remote bodies. 4. Enlargement.

EX-PANS′IVE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Having the power to expand, to spread, or to dilate. 2. Having the capacity of being expanded. 3. Widely extended.

EX-PANS′IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being expansive.

EX PĂR′TE. [L.] On one part; as a hearing or a council *ex parte*, on one side only.

EX-PĀ′TIATE, *v. i.* [L. *expatior.*] 1. To move at large; to rove without prescribed limits; to wander in space without restraint. 2. To enlarge in discourse or writing; to be copious in argument or discussion.

EX-PĀ′TIA-TING, *ppr.* Roving at large; enlarging in discourse or writing.

EX-PĀ′TIA-TOR, *n.* One who amplifies in language.

EX-PAT′RI-ATE, or EX-PĀ′TRI-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *expatrier.*] In a *general sense*, to banish.—*To expatriate one's self*, is to quit one's country, renouncing citizenship and allegiance in that country.

EX-PAT′RI-A-TED, or EX-PĀ′TRI-A-TED, *pp.* Banished; removed from one's native country, with renunciation of citizenship and allegiance.

EX-PAT′RI-A-TING, or EX-PĀ′TRI-A-TING, *ppr.* Banishing; abandoning one's country, with renunciation of allegiance.

EX-PAT-RI-Ā′TION, or EX-PĀ-TRI-Ā′TION, *n.* Banishment. *More generally*, the forsaking of one's own country, with a renunciation of allegiance.

EX-PECT′, *v. t.* [L. *expecto.*] 1. To wait for. 2. To look for; to have a previous apprehension of something future, whether good or evil; to entertain at least a slight belief that an event will happen.

† EX-PECT′, *v. i.* To wait; to stay. *Sandys.*

EX-PECT′A-BLE, *a.* That may be expected.

EX-PECT′ANCE, EX-PECT′AN-CY, *n.* 1. The act or state of expecting; expectation. 2. Something expected. 3. Hope.

EX-PECT′AN-CY, *n.* In *law*, a state of waiting or suspension.

EX-PECT′ANT, *a.* 1. Waiting; looking for. *Swift.* 2. An *expectant* estate is one which is suspended till the determination of a particular estate.

EX-PECT′ANT, *n.* One who expects; one who waits in expectation; one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good.

EX-PEC-TĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *expectatio.*] 1. The act of expecting or looking forward to a future event with at least some reason to believe the event will happen. *Expectation* differs from *hope*. *Hope* originates in desire, and may exist with little or no ground of belief that the desired event will arrive. *Expectation* is founded on some reasons which render the event probable. *Hope* is directed to some good; *expectation* is directed to good or evil. 2. The state of expecting, either with hope or fear. 3. Prospect of good to come. 4. The object of expectation; the expected Messiah. 5. A state or qualities in a person which excite expectations in others of some future excellence.—6. In *chances*, *expectation* is applied to contingent events, and is reducible to computation.

† EX-PECT′A-TĬVE, *n.* That which is expected.

† EX-PECT′A-TĬVE, *a.* Expecting. *Cotgrave.*

EX-PECT′ER, *n.* One who expects; one who waits for something, or for another person. *Swift.*

EX-PEC'TING, *ppr.* Waiting or looking for the arrival of.
EX-PEC'TO-RANT, *a.* Having the quality of promoting discharges from the lungs.
EX-PEC'TO-RANT, *n.* A medicine which promotes discharges from the lungs.
EX-PEC'TO-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *expectoro.*] To eject from the trachea or lungs; to discharge phlegm or other matter, by coughing.
EX-PEC'TO-RA-TED, *pp.* Discharged from the lungs.
EX-PEC'TO-RA-TING, *ppr.* Throwing from the lungs.
EX-PEC-TO-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of discharging phlegm or mucus from the lungs, by coughing.
EX-PEC'TO-RA-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration.
† EX-PĒ'DI-ATE, *v. t.* To expedite.
EX-PĒ'DI-ENCE, } *n.* 1. Fitness or suitableness to effect
EX-PĒ'DI-EN-CY, } some good end, or the purpose intended; propriety under the particular circumstances of a case. 2. Expedition; adventure; [*obs.*] 3. Expedition; haste; dispatch; [*obs.*]
EX-PĒ'DI-ENT, *a.* [L. *expediens.*] 1. Tending to promote the object proposed; fit or suitable for the purpose; proper under the circumstances. 2. Useful; profitable. 3. Quick; expeditious; [*obs.*]
EX-PĒ'DI-ENT, *n.* 1. That which serves to promote or advance; any means which may be employed to accomplish an end. 2. Shift; means devised or employed in an exigency.
EX-PĒ'DI-ENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Fitly; suitably; conveniently. 2. Hastily; quickly; [*obs.*]
EX-PED'I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *pes.*] In the *forest laws of England*, to cut out the balls or claws of a dog's fore feet, for the preservation of the king's game.
EX-PED-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of cutting out the balls or claws of a dog's fore feet.
EX'PE-DITE, *v t.* [L. *expedio.*] 1. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate motion or progress. 2. To dispatch; to send from. 3. To hasten by rendering easy.
EX'PE-DITE, *a.* [L. *expeditus.*] 1. Quick; speedy; expeditious. 2. Easy; unencumbered. 3. Active; nimble; ready; prompt. 4. Light-armed; [*obs.*]
EX'PE-DITE-LY, *adv.* Readily; hastily; speedily; promptly.
EX-PE-DI''TION, *n.* [L. *expeditio.*] 1. Haste; speed; quickness; dispatch. 2. The march of an army, or the voyage of a fleet, to a distant place, for hostile purposes. 3. Any enterprise, undertaking or attempt by a number of persons; or the collective body which undertakes.
EX-PE-DI''TIOUS, *a.* 1. Quick; hasty; speedy. 2. Nimble; active; swift; acting with celerity.
EX-PE-DI''TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Speedily; hastily; with celerity or dispatch.
EX-PED'I-TIVE, *a.* Performing with speed. *Bacon.*
EX-PEL', *v. t.* [L. *expello.*] 1. To drive or force out from any inclosed place. 2. To drive out; to force to leave. 3. To eject; to throw out. 4. To banish; to exile. 5. To reject; to refuse. 6. To exclude; to keep out or off. —7. In *college government*, to command to leave; to dissolve the connection of a student.
EX-PEL'LA-BLE, *a.* That may be expelled or driven out.
EX-PEL'LED, (ex-peld') *pp.* Driven out or away; forced to leave; banished; exiled; excluded.
EX-PEL'LER, *n.* He or that which drives out or away.
EX-PEL'LING, *ppr.* Driving out; forcing away; compelling to quit or depart; banishing; excluding.
EX-PEND', *v. t.* [L. *expendo.*] 1. To lay out; to disburse; to spend; to deliver or distribute, either in payment or in donations. 2. To lay out; to use; to employ; to consume. 3. To use and consume. 4. To consume; to dissipate; to waste.
EX-PEND', *v. i.* To be laid out, used or consumed.
EX-PEND'ED, *pp.* Laid out; spent; disbursed; used.
EX-PEND'ING, *ppr.* Spending; using; employing.
EX-PEND'I-TURE, *n.* 1. The act of expending; a laying out, as of money; disbursement. *Price.* 2. Money expended; expense.
EX-PENSE', (ex-pens') *n.* [L. *expensum.*] 1. A laying out or expending; the disbursing of money, or the employment and consumption, as of time or labor. 2. Money expended; cost; charge; that which is disbursed in payment or in charity. 3. That which is used, employed, laid out or consumed.
EX-PENSE'FUL, (ex-pens'ful) *a.* Costly; expensive. [*L. u.*]
† EX-PENSE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a costly manner. *Weever.*
EX-PENSE'LESS, (ex-pens'les) *a.* Without expense.
EX-PENS'IVE, *a.* 1. Costly; requiring much expense. 2. Given to expense; free in the use of money; extravagant; lavish. 3. Liberal; generous.
EX-PENS'IVE-LY, *adv.* With great expense; at great cost or charge. *Swift.*
EX-PENS'IVE-NESS, *n.* 1. Costliness; the quality of incurring or requiring great expenditures of money. 2. Addictedness to expense; extravagance.
EX-PĒ'RI-ENCE, *n.* [L. *experientia.*] 1. Trial, or a series of trials or experiments; active effort or attempt to do or to prove something, or repeated efforts. A single trial is usually denominated an *experiment*; *experience* may be a series of trials, or the result of such trials. 2. Observation of a fact or of the same facts or events happening under like circumstances. 3. Trial from suffering or enjoyment; suffering itself; the use of the senses. 4. Knowledge derived from trials, use, practice, or from a series of observations.
EX-PĒ'RI-ENCE, *v. t.* 1. To try by use, by suffering or by enjoyment. 2. To know by practice or trial; to gain knowledge or skill by practice or by a series of observations.
EX-PĒ'RI-ENCED, *pp.* 1. Tried; used; practiced. 2. *a.* Taught by practice or by repeated observations; skilful or wise by means of trials, use or observation.
EX-PĒ'RI-EN-CER, *n.* One who makes trials or experiments.
EX-PĒ'RI-EN-CING, *ppr.* Making trial; suffering or enjoying.
EX-PĒ'RI-ENT, *a.* Having experience. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
EX-PER'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *experimentum.*] A trial; an act or operation designed to discover some unknown truth, principle or effect, or to establish it when discovered.
EX-PER'I-MENT, *v. i.* 1. To make trial; to make an experiment; to operate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish it when known. 2. To try; to search by trial. 3. To experience; [*obs.*]
EX-PER'I-MENT, *v. t.* To try; to know by trial.
EX-PER-I-MENT'AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to experiment. 2. Known by experiment or trial; derived from experiment. 3. Built on experiments; founded on trial and observations, or on a series of results, the effects of operations. 4. Taught by experience; having personal experience. 5. Known by experience; derived from experience.
EX-PER-I-MENT'AL-IST, *n.* One who makes experiments.
EX-PER-I-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* 1. By experiment; by trial; by operation and observation of results. 2. By experience; by suffering or enjoyment.
EX-PER'I-MENT-ER, *n.* One who makes experiments; one skilled in experiments.
EX-PER'I-MENT-ING, *ppr.* Making experiments or trials.
EX-PERT', *a.* [L. *expertus.*] 1. *Properly*, experienced; taught by use, practice or experience; hence, skilful; well instructed; having familiar knowledge of. 2. Dextrous; adroit; ready; prompt; having a facility of operation or performance from practice.
† EX-PERT', *v. t.* To experience. *Spenser.*
EX-PERT'LY, *adv.* In a skilful or dextrous manner; adroitly; with readiness and accuracy.
EX-PERT'NESS, *n.* Skill derived from practice; readiness; dexterity; adroitness.
† EX-PĒ'TI-BLE, *a.* [L. *expetibilis.*] That may be wished for; desirable.
EX'PI-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *expiabilis.*] That may be expiated; that may be atoned for and done away.
EX'PI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *expio.*] 1. To atone for; to make satisfaction for; to extinguish the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety or worship, by which the obligation to punish the crime is canceled. 2. To make reparation for. 3. To avert the threats of prodigies.
EX'PI-A-TED, *pp.* Atoned for; done away by satisfaction offered and accepted.
EX'PI-A-TING, *ppr.* Making atonement or satisfaction for; destroying or removing guilt, and canceling the obligation to punish.
EX-PI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *expiatio.*] 1. The act of atoning for a crime; the act of making satisfaction for an offense; atonement; satisfaction. 2. The means by which atonement for crimes is made; atonement.—3. Among *ancient heathens*, an act by which the threats of prodigies were averted.
EX'PI-A-TO-RY, *a.* Having the power to make atonement or expiation.
EX-PI-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *expilatio.*] A stripping; the act of committing waste on land; waste. [*Little used.*]
EX-PIR'A-BLE, *a.* That may expire; that may come to an end.
EX-PI-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *expiratio.*] 1. The act of breathing out, or forcing the air from the lungs. 2. The last emission of breath; death. 3. The emission of volatile matter from any substance; evaporation; exhalation. 4. Matter expired; exhalation; vapor; fume. 5. Cessation; close; end; conclusion; termination of a limited time.
EX-PĪRE', *v. t.* [L. *expiro.*] 1. To breathe out; to throw out the breath from the lungs. 2. To exhale; to emit in minute particles, as a fluid or volatile matter. 3. To conclude; [*obs.*]
EX-PĪRE', *v. i.* 1. To emit the last breath, as an animal; to die; to breathe the last. 2. To perish; to end; to fail or be destroyed; to come to nothing; to be frustrated. 3. To fly out; to be thrown out with force. 4. To come

to an end; to cease; to terminate; to close or conclude, as a given period.

EX-PĪR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Breathing out air from the lungs; emitting fluid or volatile matter; exhaling; dying; ending; terminating. 2. *a.* Pertaining to or uttered at the time of dying.

†EX-PIS-ĆĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ex* and *piscatio.*] A fishing. *Chapman.*

EX-PLĀIN', *v. t.* [L. *explano.*] To make plain, manifest or intelligible; to clear of obscurity; to expound; to illustrate by discourse, or by notes.

EX-PLĀIN', *v. i.* To give explanations.

EX-PLĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be cleared of obscurity; capable of being made plain to the understanding; capable of being interpreted.

EX-PLĀIN'ED, (ex-plānd') *pp.* Made clear or obvious to the understanding; expounded; illustrated.

EX-PLĀIN'ER, *n.* One who explains; an expositor; a commentator; an interpreter. *Harris.*

EX-PLĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Expounding; illustrating; interpreting; opening to the understanding; clearing of obscurity.

EX-PLA-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *explanatio.*] 1. The act of explaining, expounding or interpreting; exposition; illustration; interpretation; the act of clearing from obscurity and making intelligible. 2. The sense given by an expounder or interpreter. 3. A mutual exposition of terms, meaning or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding, and reconcile differences; reconciliation.

EX-PLAN'A-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to explain; containing explanation.

EX-PLĒ'TION, *n.* [L. *expletio.*] Accomplishment; fulfilment. [*Little used.*] *Killingbeck.*

EX'PLE-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *expletif.*] Filling; added for supply or ornament.

EX'PLE-TĪVE, *n.* In *language*, a word or syllable inserted to fill a vacancy, or for ornament.

EX'PLI-ĆA-BLE, *a.* [L. *explicabilis.*] 1. Explainable; that may be unfolded to the mind; that may be made intelligible. 2. That may be accounted for.

EX'PLI-ĆATE, *v. t.* [L. *explico.*] 1. To unfold; to expand; to open. 2. To unfold the meaning or sense; to explain; to clear of difficulties or obscurity; to interpret.

EX'PLI-ĆA-TED, *pp.* Unfolded; explained.

EX'PLI-ĆA-TING, *ppr.* Unfolding; explaining; interpreting.

EX-PLI-ĆĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of opening or unfolding. 2. The act of explaining; explanation; exposition; interpretation. 3. The sense given by an expositor or interpreter.

EX'PLI-ĆA-TĪVE, or EX'PLI-ĆA-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to unfold or explain; tending to lay open to the understanding.

EX'PLI-ĆA-TOR, *n.* One who unfolds or explains.

EX-PLIC'IT, *a.* [L. *explicitus.*] *Literally*, unfolded. Hence, plain in language; clear, not obscure or ambiguous; express, not merely implied; open; unreserved; having no disguised meaning or reservation.

†EX'PLIC-IT. [L.] A word found at the conclusion of our old books, signifying *the end*, or *it is finished*, as we now find *finis*.

EX-PLIC'IT-LY, *adv.* Plainly; expressly; without duplicity; without disguise or reservation of meaning.

EX-PLIC'IT-NESS, *n.* Plainness of language or expression; clearness; direct expression.

EX-PLŌDE', *v. i.* [L. *explodo.*] To utter a report with sudden violence; to burst and expand with force and a violent report.

EX-PLŌDE', *v. t.* 1. To decry or reject with noise; to express disapprobation of, with noise or marks of contempt. 2. To reject with any marks of disapprobation or disdain; to treat with contempt, and drive from notice; to drive into disrepute; or, *in general*, to condemn; to reject; to cry down. 3. To drive out with violence and noise.

EX-PLŌD'ED, *pp.* Driven away by hisses or noise; rejected; condemned; cried down.

EX-PLŌD'ER, *n.* One who explodes or rejects.

EX-PLŌD'ING, *ppr.* Bursting and expanding with force and a violent report; rejecting; condemning.

EX-PLOIT', *n.* [Fr. *exploit.*] 1. A deed or act; *more especially*, a heroic act; a deed of renown; a great or noble achievement. [EXPLOITURE, in a like sense, is not in use.]—2. In a *ludicrous sense*, a great act of wickedness.

†EX-PLOIT', *v. t.* To achieve. *Camden.*

†EX-PLŌ'RATE, *v. t.* To explore. *See* EXPLORE.

EX-PLO-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of exploring; close search; strict or careful examination.

EX-PLO-RĀ'TOR, *n.* One who explores.

EX-PLŌR'A-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to explore; examining.

EX-PLŌRE', *v. t.* [L. *exploro.*] 1. To search for making discovery; to view with care; to examine closely by the eye. 2. To search by any means; to try. 3. To search or pry into; to scrutinize; to inquire with care; to examine closely with a view to discover truth.

EX-PLŌR'ED, (ex-plōrd') *pp.* Searched; viewed; examined closely.

EX-PLŌRE'MENT, *n.* Search; trial. [*Little used.*]

EX-PLŌR'ING, *ppr.* Searching; viewing; examining.

EX-PLŌ'SION, *n.* 1. A bursting with noise; a bursting or sudden expansion of any elastic fluid, with force and a loud report. 2. The discharge of a piece of ordnance. 3. The sudden burst of sound in a volcano, &c.

EX-PLŌ'SIVE, *a.* Driving or bursting out with violence and noise; causing explosion.

EX-PO-LI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *expoliatio.*] A spoiling; a wasting. *See* SPOLIATION.

†EX-POL'ISH, for *polish*, a *useless word.*

EX-PŌ'NENT, *n.* [L. *exponens.*] 1. In *algebra*, the number or figure which, placed above a root at the right hand, denotes how often that root is repeated, or how many multiplications are necessary to produce the power. 2. The *exponent* of the ratio or proportion between two numbers or quantities, is the quotient arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent.

EX-PO-NEN'TIAL, *a.* *Exponential* curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraic and transcendental ones.

EX-PŌRT', *v. t.* [L. *exporto.*] To carry out; to convey or transport, in traffic, produce and goods from one country to another.

EX'PORT, *n.* A commodity actually conveyed from one country or state to another in traffick, or a commodity which may be exported.

EX-PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be exported.

EX-POR-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of exporting; the act of conveying goods and productions from one country or state to another. 2. The act of carrying out.

EX-PŌRT'ED, *pp.* Carried out of a country or state in traffick.

EX-PŌRT'ER, *n.* The person who exports.

EX-PŌRT'ING, *ppr.* Conveying to a foreign country.

EX'PORT-TRADE, *n.* The trade which consists in the exportation of commodities.

†EX-PŌS'AL, *n.* Exposure. *Swift.*

EX-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *exposer.*] 1. To lay open; to set to public view; to disclose; to uncover or draw from concealment. 2. To make bare; to uncover; to remove from any thing that which guards or protects. 3. To remove from shelter; to place in a situation to be affected or acted on. 4. To lay open to attack, by any means. 5. To make liable; to subject. 6. To put in the power of. 7. To lay open to censure, ridicule or contempt. 8. To lay open, in almost any manner. 9. To put in danger. 10. To cast out to chance; to place abroad, or in a situation unprotected. 11. To lay open; to make public. 12. To offer; to place in a situation to invite purchasers. 13. To offer to inspection.

EX-PŌZ'ED, (ex-pōzd') *pp.* Laid open; laid bare; uncovered; unprotected; made liable to attack; offered for sale; disclosed; made public; offered to view.

EX-PŌS'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being exposed, open to attack, or unprotected. *Edwards.*

EX-PŌS'ER, *n.* One who exposes.

EX-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Lying or laying open; making bare; putting in danger; disclosing; placing in any situation without protection; offering to inspection or to sale.

EX-PŌ-SĪ'TION, *n.* 1. A laying open; a setting to public view. 2. A situation in which a thing is exposed or laid open, or in which it has an unobstructed view, or in which a free passage to it is open. 3. Explanation; interpretation.

EX-POS'I-TĪVE, *a.* Explanatory; laying open.

EX-POS'I-TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. One who expounds or explains; an interpreter. 2. A dictionary or vocabulary which explains words.

EX-POS'I-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to explain or illustrate.

EX PŌST FAĆ'TO. [L.] In *law*, done after another thing. An *ex post facto* law, in criminal cases, consists in declaring an act penal or criminal, which was innocent when done.—An *ex post facto* law is one that renders an act punishable in a manner in which it was not punishable at the time it was committed.

EX-POS'TU-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *expostulo.*] To reason earnestly with a person, on some impropriety of his conduct.

†EX-POS'TU-LATE, *v. t.* To discuss; to examine.

EX-POS'TU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Reasoning or urging arguments against any improper conduct.

EX-POS-TU-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Reasoning with a person in opposition to his conduct.—2. In *rhetoric*, an address containing expostulation.

EX-POS'TU-LA-TOR, *n.* One who expostulates.

EX-POS'TU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing expostulation.

EX-PŌ'SURE, (ex-pō'zhur) *n.* 1. The act of exposing or laying open. 2. The state of being laid open to view, to danger, or to any inconvenience. 3. The situation of a

place in regard to points of compass, or to a free access of air or light.

EX-POUND', *v. t.* [L. *expono.*] 1. To explain; to lay open the meaning; to clear of obscurity; to interpret. 2. To lay open; to examine; [*obs.*]

EX-POUND'ED, *pp.* Explained; interpreted.

EX-POUND'ER, *n.* An explainer; one who interprets.

EX-POUND'ING, *ppr.* Explaining; laying open; making clear to the understanding; interpreting.

EX-PRĒ'FECT, *n.* A prefect out of office.

EX-PRES'I-DENT, *n.* One who has been president, but is no longer in the office.

EX-PRESS', *v. t.* [Sp. *expresar.*] 1. To press or squeeze out; to force out by pressure. 2. To utter; to declare in words; to speak. 3. To write or engrave; to represent in written words or language. 4. To represent; to exhibit by copy or resemblance. 5. To represent or show by imitation or the imitative arts; to form a likeness. 6. To show or make known; to indicate. 7. To denote; to designate. 8. To extort; to elicit.

EX-PRESS', *a.* 1. Plain; clear; expressed; direct; not ambiguous. 2. Given in direct terms; not implied or left to inference. 3. Copied; resembling; bearing an exact representation. 4. Intended or sent for a particular purpose, or on a particular errand.

EX-PRESS', *n.* 1. A messenger sent on a particular errand or occasion. 2. A message sent. 3. A declaration in plain terms; [*obs.*]

EX-PRESS'ED, (ex-prest') *pp.* Squeezed or forced out, as juice or liquor; uttered in words; set down in writing or letters; declared; represented; shown.

EX-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be expressed; that may be uttered, declared, shown or represented. 2. That may be squeezed out.

EX-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Forcing out by pressure; uttering; declaring; showing; representing.

EX-PRES'SION, *n.* 1. The act of expressing; the act of forcing out by pressure. 2. The act of uttering, declaring or representing; utterance; declaration; representation. 3. A phrase, or mode of speech.—4. In *rhetoric*, elocution; diction; the peculiar manner of utterance, suited to the subject and sentiment.—5. In *painting*, a natural and lively representation of the subject.—6. In *music*, the tone, grace or modulation of voice or sound suited to any particular subject; that manner which gives life and reality to ideas and sentiments.—7. *Theatrical expression* is a distinct, sonorous and pleasing pronunciation, accompanied with action suited to the subject.

EX-PRESS'IVE, *a.* 1. Serving to express; serving to utter or represent. 2. Representing with force; emphatical. 3. Showing; representing.

EX-PRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In an expressive manner; clearly; fully; with a clear representation.

EX-PRESS'IVE-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being expressive; the power of expression or representation by words. 2. The power or force of representation; the quality of presenting a subject strongly to the senses or to the mind.

EX-PRESS'LY, *adv.* In direct terms; plainly.

† EX-PRESS'NESS, *n.* The power of expression. *Hammond.*

EX-PRESS'URE, *n.* Expression; utterance; representation; mark; impression. [*Little used.*]

* EX'PRO-BRATE, or EX-PRŌ'BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *exprobro.*] To upbraid; to censure as reproachful; to blame; to condemn.

EX-PRO-BRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of charging or censuring reproachfully; reproachful accusation; the act of upbraiding.

EX-PROB'RA-TIVE, *a.* Upbraiding; expressing reproach.

EX-PRŌ'PRI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *proprius.*] To disengage from appropriation; to hold no longer as one's own; to give up a claim to exclusive property.

EX-PRO-PRI-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of discarding appropriation, or declining to hold as one's own.

EX-PŪGN', (ex-pūne') *v. t.* [L. *expugno.*] To conquer; to take by assault. *Johnson.*

EX-PUG'NA-BLE, *a.* That may be forced.

EX-PUG-NĀ'TION, *n.* Conquest; the act of taking by assault.

EX-PŪGN'ER, (ex-pūn'er) *n.* One who subdues.

EX-PULSE', (ex-puls') *v. t.* [Fr. *expulser.*] To drive out; to expel. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

† EX-PUL'SER, *n.* An expeller. *Cotgrave.*

EX-PUL'SION, *n.* 1. The act of driving out or expelling; a driving away by violence. 2. The state of being driven out or away.

EX-PUL'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of driving out or away; serving to expel. *Wiseman.*

EX-PUNC'TION, *n.* The act of expunging; the act of blotting out or erasing. *Milton.*

EX-PUNGE', (ex-punj') *v. t.* [L. *expungo.*] 1. To blot out, as with a pen; to rub out; to efface, as words; to obliterate. 2. To efface; to strike out; to wipe out or destroy; to annihilate.

EX-PUNG'ED, (ex-punjd') *pp.* Blotted out; obliterated; destroyed.

EX-PUNG'ING, *ppr.* Blotting out; erasing; effacing.

EX'PUR-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *expurgo.*] To purge; to cleanse; to purify from any thing noxious, offensive or erroneous.

EX'PUR-GA-TED, *pp.* Purged; cleansed; purified.

EX'PUR-GA-TING, *ppr.* Purging; cleansing; purifying.

EX-PUR-GĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of purging or cleansing; evacuation. 2. A cleansing; purification.

EX'PUR-GA-TOR, *n.* One who expurgates or purifies.

† EX-PUR-GA-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* Expunging. *Milton.*

EX-PURG'A-TO-RY, *a.* Cleansing; purifying; serving to purify from any thing noxious or erroneous.

† EX-PURGE', (ex-purj') *v. t.* [L. *expurgo.*] To purge away. *Milton.*

† EX-QUĪRE', *v. t.* [L. *exquiro.*] To search into or out.

EX'QUI-SITE, *a.* [L. *exquisitus.*] 1. Nice; exact; very excellent; complete; capable of nice perception; capable of nice discrimination. 2. Being in the highest degree; extreme. 3. Very sensibly felt.

EX'QUI-SITE-LY, *adv.* 1. Nicely; accurately; with great perfection. 2. With keen sensation or with nice perception.

EX'QUI-SITE-NESS, *n.* 1. Nicety; exactness; accuracy; completeness; perfection. 2. Keenness; sharpness; extremity.

† EX-QUIS'I-TIVE, *a.* Curious; eager to discover.

† EX-QUIS'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Curiously; minutely.

EX-REP-RE-SENT'A-TIVE, *n.* One who has been formerly a representative, but is no longer one.

EX-SAN'GUI-OUS, *a.* [L. *exsanguis.*] Destitute of blood, or rather of red blood.

EX-SCIND', *v. t.* [L. *exscindo.*] To cut off. [*Little used.*]

† EX-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *exscribo.*] To copy; to transcribe.

† EX'SCRIPT, *n.* A copy; a transcript.

EX-SEC'RE-TA-RY, *n.* One who has been secretary, but is no longer in office.

EX-SEC'TION, *n.* [L. *exsectio.*] A cutting off.

EX-SEN'A-TOR, *n.* One who has been a senator, but is no longer one.

EX-SERT', } *a.* [L. *exsero.*] Standing out; protruded
EX-SERT'ED, } from the corol.

EX-SERT'ILE, *a.* That may be thrust out.

EX-SIC'CANT, *a.* Drying; evaporating moisture; having the quality of drying.

* EX'SIC-CATE, or EX-SIC'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *exsicco.*] To dry; to exhaust or evaporate moisture. *Brown.*

* EX'SIC-CA-TED, or EX-SIC'CA-TED, *pp.* Dried.

* EX'SIC-CA-TING, or EX-SIC'CA-TING, *ppr.* Drying; evaporating moisture.

EX-SIC-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act or operation of drying; evaporation of moisture; dryness. *Brown.*

EX-SIC'CA-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of drying.

EX-SPU-I''TION, } *n.* [L. *expuo.*] A discharge of saliva by
EX-PU-I''TION, } spitting.

EX-STIP'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *ex* and *stipula.*] In *botany*, having no stipules.

EX-SUC'COUS, *a.* [L. *exsuccus.*] Destitute of juice; dry. *Brown.*

EX-SUC'TION, *n.* [L. *exugo.*] The act of sucking out. *Boyle.*

EX-SU-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *exudo.*] 1. A sweating; a discharge of humors or moisture from animal bodies. 2. The discharge of the juices of a plant, moisture from the earth, &c.

EX-SŪDE', *v. t.* To discharge the moisture or juices of a living body through the pores; also, to discharge the liquid matter of a plant by incisions.

EX-SŪDE', *v. i.* To flow from a living body through the pores, or by a natural discharge, as juice.

EX-SŪD'ED, *pp.* Emitted, as juice.

EX-SŪD'ING, *ppr.* Discharging, as juice.

EX-SUF-FLĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ex* and *sufflo.*] 1. A blowing or blast from beneath. 2. A kind of exorcism.

† EX-SUF'FO-LATE, *a.* Contemptible. *Shak.*

† EX-SUS'CI-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *exsuscito.*] To rouse; to excite.

† EX-SUS-CI-TĀ'TION, *n.* A stirring up; a rousing.

† EX'TANCE, *n.* [L. *extans.*] Outward existence.

EX'TAN-CY, *n.* [L. *exstans.*] 1. The state of rising above others. 2. Parts rising above the rest; [*little used.*] *Boyle.*

EX'TANT, *a.* [L. *exstans, extans.*] 1. Standing out or above any surface; protruded. 2. In being; now subsisting; not suppressed, destroyed or lost.

EX'TA-SY, EX-TAT'IC. *See* ECSTASY, ECSTATIC.

EX-TEM'PO-RAL, *a.* [L. *extemporalis.*] 1. Made or uttered at the moment, without premeditation. 2. Speaking without premeditation. Instead of this word, *extemporaneous* and *extemporary* are now used.

EX-TEM'PO-RAL-LY, *adv.* Without premeditation.

† EX-TEM-PO-RĀ'NE-AN. *See* EXTEMPORANEOUS.

EX-TEM-PO-RĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *extemporaneus.*] Com-

posed, performed or uttered at the time the subject occurs, without previous study; unpremeditated.

EX-TEM-PO-RĀ/NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without previous study.

EX-TEM/PO-RA-RI-LY, *adv.* Without previous study.

EX-TEM/PO-RA-RY, *a.* [L. *ex* and *temporarius.*] Composed, performed or uttered without previous study or preparation.

EX-TEM/PO-RE, *adv.* [L.] 1. Without previous study or meditation; without preparation; suddenly. 2. It is used as an *adjective*, improperly, or at least without necessity.

EX-TEM/PO-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being unpremeditated; the state of being composed, performed or uttered without previous study.

EX-TEM/PO-RĪZE, *v. i.* 1. To speak extempore; to speak without previous study or preparation. 2. To discourse without notes or written composition.

EX-TEM/PO-RĪZ-ER, *n.* One who speaks without previous study, or without written composition.

EX-TEM/PO-RĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Speaking without previous study, or preparation by writing.

EX-TEND/, *v. t.* [L. *extendo.*] 1. To stretch in any direction; to carry forward, or continue in length, as a line; to spread in breadth; to expand or dilate in size. 2. To stretch; to reach forth. 3. To spread; to expand; to enlarge; to widen. 4. To continue; to prolong; as, to *extend* the time of payment. 5. To communicate; to bestow on; to use or exercise towards. 6. To impart; to yield or give.—7. In *law*, to value lands taken by a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt; or to levy on lands, as an execution.

EX-TEND/, *v. i.* To stretch; to reach; to be continued in length or breadth.

EX-TEND/ED, *pp.* Stretched; spread; expanded; enlarged; bestowed on; communicated; levied.

EX-TEND/ER, *n.* He or that which extends or stretches.

EX-TEND/I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being extended.

EX-TEND/ING, *ppr.* Stretching; reaching; continuing in length; spreading; enlarging; valuing.

† EX-TEND/LESS-NESS, *n.* Unlimited extension.

EX-TENS-I-BIL/I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being extended, or of suffering extension.

EX-TENS/I-BLE, *a.* That may be extended; susceptible of enlargement.

EX-TENS/I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Extensibility.

EX-TENS/ILE, *a.* Capable of being extended.

EX-TEN/SION, *n.* [L. *extensio.*] 1. The act of extending; a stretching. 2. The state of being extended; enlargement in breadth, or continuation of length.—3. In *philosophy*, that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space.

† EX-TEN/SION-AL, *a.* Having great extent. *More.*

EX-TENS/IVE, *a.* 1. Wide; large; having great enlargement or extent. 2. That may be extended; [*obs.*]

EX-TENS/IVE-LY, *adv.* Widely; to a great extent.

EX-TENS/IVE-NESS, *n.* 1. Wideness; largeness; extent. 2. Extent; diffusiveness. 3. Capacity of being extended. *Ray.*

EX-TENS/OR, *n.* In *anatomy*, a muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body.

EX-TENT/, *a.* Extended. *Spenser.*

EX-TENT/, *n.* [L. *extentus.*] 1. Space or degree to which a thing is extended; compass; bulk; size. 2. Length. 3. Communication; distribution.—4. In *law*, a writ of execution, or *extendi facias*, commanding a sheriff to value the lands of a debtor.

EX-TEN/U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *extenuo.*] 1. To make thin, lean or slender. 2. To lessen; to diminish, as a crime or guilt. 3. To lessen in representation; to palliate. 4. To lessen or diminish in honor. 5. To make thin or rare.

† EX-TEN/U-ATE, *a.* Thin; slender.

EX-TEN/U-A-TED, *pp.* Made thin, lean or slender; made smaller; lessened; diminished; palliated.

EX-TEN/U-A-TING, *ppr.* Making thin or slender; lessening; diminishing; palliating; making rare.

EX-TEN-U-Ā/TION, *n.* 1. The act of making thin; the process of growing thin or lean; the losing of flesh. 2. The act representing any thing less wrong, faulty or criminal than it is in fact; palliation. 3. Mitigation; alleviation.

EX-TĒ/RI-OR, *a.* [L.] 1. External; outward; applied to the outside or outer surface of a body, and opposed to *interior*. 2. External; on the outside, with reference to a person; extrinsic. 3. Foreign; relating to foreign nations.

EX-TĒ/RI-OR, *n.* 1. The outward surface; that which is external. 2. Outward or visible deportment; appearance.

† EX-TE-RI-OR/I-TY, *n.* Outwardness; the superficies. *Cotgrave.*

EX-TĒ/RI-OR-LY, *adv.* Outwardly; externally.

EX-TĒ/RI-ORS, *n. plu.* 1. The outward parts of a thing. 2. Outward or external deportment, or forms and ceremonies; visible acts.

EX-TERM/I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *extermino.*] 1. To destroy utterly; to drive away; to extirpate. 2. To eradicate; to root out; to extirpate. 3. To root out, as plants; to extirpate.—4. In *algebra*, to take away.

EX-TERM/I-NA-TED, *pp.* Utterly driven away or destroyed; eradicated; extirpated.

EX-TERM/I-NA-TING, *ppr.* Driving away, or totally destroying; eradicating; extirpating.

EX-TERM-I-NĀ/TION, *n.* 1. The act of exterminating; total expulsion or destruction; eradication; extirpation; excision.—2. In *algebra*, a taking away.

EX-TERM/I-NA-TOR, *n.* He or that which exterminates.

EX-TERM/I-NA-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to exterminate.

† EX-TERM/INE, *v. t.* To exterminate. *Shak.*

EX-TERN/, *a.* [L. *externus.*] 1. External; outward; visible. 2. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsic.

EX-TERN/AL, *a.* [L. *externus.*] 1. Outward; exterior; as the *external* surface of a body; opposed to *internal*. 2. Outward; not intrinsic; not being within. 3. Exterior; visible; apparent. 4. Foreign; relating to or connected with foreign nations.

EX-TER-NAL/I-TY, *n.* External perception. *A. Smith.*

EX-TERN/AL-LY, *adv.* 1. Outwardly; on the outside. 2. In appearance; visibly.

EX-TERN/ALS, *n. plu.* 1. The outward parts; exterior form. 2. Outward rites and ceremonies; visible forms.

EX-TER-RĀ/NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *exterraneus.*] Foreign; coming from abroad.

EX-TER/SION, *n.* [L. *extersio.*] The act of wiping or rubbing out.

EX-TILL/, *v. i.* [L. *extillo.*] To drop or distil from.

EX-TIL-LĀ/TION, *n.* The act of falling in drops.

† EX-TIM/U-LATE. *See* STIMULATE.

EX-TIM-U-LĀ/TION. *See* STIMULATION.

EX-TINCT/, *a.* [L. *extinctus.*] 1. Extinguished; put out; quenched. 2. Being at an end; having no survivor. 3. Being at an end; having ceased. 4. Being at an end, by abolition or disuse; having no force.

† EX-TINCT/, *v. t.* To make extinct; to put out. *Acts of Parl.*

EX-TINC/TION, *n.* [L. *extinctio.*] 1. The act of putting out or destroying light or fire. 2. The state of being extinguished, quenched or suffocated. 3. Destruction; excision. 4. Destruction; suppression; a putting an end to.

EX-TIN/GUISH, *v. t.* [L. *extinguo.*] 1. To put out; to quench; to suffocate; to destroy. 2. To destroy; to put an end to. 3. To cloud or obscure by superior splendor.

EX-TIN/GUISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be quenched, destroyed or suppressed.

EX-TIN/GUISHED, *pp.* Put out; quenched; stifled; suppressed; destroyed.

EX-TIN/GUISH-ER, *n.* 1. He or that which extinguishes. 2. A hollow conical utensil to be put on a candle to extinguish it.

EX-TIN/GUISH-ING, *ppr.* Putting out; quenching; suppressing; destroying.

EX-TIN/GUISH-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of putting out or quenching; extinction; suppression; destruction. 2. Abolition; nullification. 3. Extinction; a putting an end to, or a coming to an end; termination. 4. The putting an end to a right or estate, by consolidation or union.

† EX-TIRP/, *v. t.* To extirpate. *Spenser.*

EX-TIRP/A-BLE, *a.* That may be eradicated.

* EX/TIR-PATE, or EX-TIR/PATE, *v. t.* [L. *extirpo.*] 1. To pull or pluck up by the roots; to root out; to eradicate; to destroy totally. 2. To eradicate; to root out; to destroy wholly.—3. In *surgery*, to cut out; to cut off; to eat out; to remove.

* EX/TIR-PA-TED, or EX-TIR/PA-TED, *pp.* Plucked up by the roots; rooted out; eradicated; totally destroyed.

* EX/TIR-PA-TING, or EX-TIR/PA-TING, *ppr* Pulling up or out by the roots; eradicating; totally destroying.

EX-TIR-PĀ/TION, *n.* The act of rooting out; eradication; excision; total destruction.

EX/TIR-PA-TOR, *n.* One who roots out; a destroyer.

† EX-TI-SPĬ/CIOUS, *a.* [L. *extispicium.*] Augurial; relating to the inspection of entrails in order to prognostication. *Brown.*

EX-TOL/, *v. t.* [L. *extollo.*] To raise in words or eulogy; to praise; to exalt in commendation; to magnify.

EX-TOL/LED, (ex-told/) *ppr.* Exalted in commendation; praised; magnified.

EX-TOL/LER, *n.* One who praises or magnifies; a praiser or magnifier.

EX-TOL/LING, *ppr.* Praising; exalting by praise or commendation; magnifying.

EX-TORS/IVE, *a.* Serving to extort; tending to draw from by compulsion.

EX-TORS/IVE-LY, *adv.* In an extorsive manner.

EX-TORT/. *v. t.* [L. *extortus.*] 1. To draw from by force or compulsion; to wrest or wring from. 2. To gain by violence or oppression.

EX-TORT/, *v. i.* To practice extortion. *Spenser.*

† EX-TORT/, *pp.* for *extorted*. *Spenser.*

EX-TORT'ED, *pp.* Drawn from by compulsion.
EX-TORT'ER, *n.* One who extorts. *Camden.*
EX-TORT'ING, *ppr.* Wresting from by force.
EX-TOR'TION, *n.* 1. The act of extorting; the act or practice of wresting any thing from a person by force, duress, menaces, authority, or by any undue exercise of power; illegal exaction; illegal compulsion. 2. Force or illegal compulsion, by which any thing is taken from a person.
EX-TOR'TION-ER, *n.* One who practices extortion.
EX-TOR'TIOUS, *a.* Oppressive; violent; unjust.
EX'TRA, *a Latin preposition*, denoting beyond or excess; as, *extra-work*, *extra-pay*, work or pay beyond what is usual or agreed on.
EX-TRACT', *v. t.* [L. *extractus.*] 1. To draw out. 2. To draw out, as the juices or essence of a substance, by distillation, solution or other means. 3. To take out; to take from. 4. To take out or select a part; to take a passage or passages from a book or writing.—5. In a *general sense*, to draw from by any means or operation.
EX'TRACT, *n.* 1. That which is extracted or drawn from something.—2. In *literature*, a passage taken from a book or writing.—3. In *pharmacy*, any thing drawn from a substance, as essences, tinctures, &c.—4. In *chemistry*, a peculiar principle, supposed to form the basis of all vegetable extracts; called also the *extractive principle.* 5. Extraction; descent; [*obs.*]
EX-TRACT'ED, *pp.* Drawn or taken out.
EX-TRACT'ING, *ppr.* Drawing or taking out.
EX-TRAC'TION, *n.* [L. *extractio.*] 1. The act of drawing out. 2. Descent; lineage; birth; derivation of persons from a stock or family.—3. In *pharmacy*, the operation of drawing essences, tinctures, &c. from a substance.—4. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, the *extraction* of roots is the operation of finding the root of a given number or quantity; also, the method or rule by which the operation is performed.
EX-TRAC'TIVE, *a.* That may be extracted. *Kirwan.*
EX-TRAC'TIVE, *n.* The proximate principle of vegetable extracts.
EX-TRAC'TOR, *n.* In *midwifery*, a forceps or instrument for extracting children.
† EX-TRA-DIC'TION-A-RY, *a.* [L. *extra* and *dictio.*] Consisting not in words, but in realities. *Brown.*
EX-TRA-DŌ'TAL, *a.* Not belonging to dower; paraphernal. *Kent.*
EX-TRA-FO-LI-Ā'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *extra* and *folium.*] In *botany*, growing on the outside of a leaf.
EX-TRA-GĒ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *extra* and *genus.*] Belonging to another kind
EX-TRA-JU-DĬ'CIAL, *a.* Out of the proper court, or the ordinary course of legal procedure.
EX-TRA-JU-DĬ'CIAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner out of the ordinary course of legal proceedings.
EX-TRA-LIM'I-TA-RY, *a.* [*extra* and *limit.*] Being beyond the limit or bounds. *Mitford.*
EX-TRA-MIS'SION, *n.* A sending out; emission.
EX-TRA-MUN'DANE, *a.* [L. *extra* and *mundus.*] Beyond the limit of the material world.
EX-TRĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *extraneus.*] Foreign; not belonging to a thing; existing without; not intrinsic.
EX-TRAOR'DI-NA-RIES, *n. plu.* Things which exceed the usual order, kind or method.
EX-TRAOR'DI-NA-RI-LY, (ex-tror'de-na-ri-ly) *adv.* In a manner out of the ordinary or usual method; beyond the common course, limits or order; in an uncommon degree; remarkably; particularly; eminently.
EX-TRAOR'DI-NA-RI-NESS, *n.* Uncommonness; remarkableness.
EX-TRAOR'DI-NA-RY, (ex-tror'de-na-ry) *a.* [L. *extraordinarius.*] 1. Beyond or out of the common order or method; not in the usual, customary or regular course; not ordinary. 2. Exceeding the common degree or measure; hence, remarkable; uncommon; rare; wonderful. 3. Special; particular; sent for a special purpose, or on a particular occasion.
EX-TRAOR'DI-NA-RY, *n.* Any thing which exceeds ordinary method or computation. *Uncommon in the singular number.*
EX-TRAOR'DI-NA-RY, *adv.* Extraordinarily.
EX-TRA-PA-RŌ'CHI-AL, *a.* [*extra* and *parochial.*] Not within the limits of any parish.
EX-TRA-PRO-FES'SION-AL, *a.* Foreign to a profession; not within the ordinary limits of professional duty.
EX-TRA-PRO-VIN'CIAL, *a.* Not within the same province.
EX-TRA-REG'U-LAR, *a.* [*extra* and *regular.*] Not comprehended within a rule or rules. *Taylor.*
EX-TRA-TER-RI-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Being beyond or without the limits of a territory or particular jurisdiction.
† EX-TRAUGHT, old *pp.* of *extract.*
EX-TRAV'A-GANCE, } *n.* [L. *extra* and *vagans.*] 1. *Lit-*
EX-TRAV'A-GAN-CY, } *erally*, a wandering beyond a limit. 2. A going beyond the limits of strict truth, or probability. 3. Excess of affection, passion or appetite. 4. Excess in expenditures of property; the expending of money without necessity, or beyond what is reasonable or proper; dissipation. 5. Any excess or wandering from prescribed limits; irregularity; wildness.
EX-TRAV'A-GANT, *a.* 1. *Literally*, wandering beyond limits. 2. Excessive; exceeding due bounds; unreasonable. 3. Irregular; wild; not within ordinary limits of truth or probability, or other usual bounds. 4. Exceeding necessity or propriety; wasteful. 5. Prodigal; profuse in expenses.
EX-TRAV'A-GANT, *n.* One who is confined to no general rule. *L'Estrange.*
EX-TRAV'A-GANT-LY, *adv.* 1. In an extravagant manner; wildly; not within the limits of truth or probability. 2. Unreasonably; excessively. 3. In a manner to use property without necessity or propriety, or to no good purpose; expensively, or profusely to an unjustifiable degree.
EX-TRAV'A-GANT-NESS, *n.* Excess; extravagance.
EX-TRAV'A-GANTS, *n.* In *church history*, certain decretal epistles or constitutions of the popes.
† EX-TRAV'A-GATE, *v. i.* To wander beyond limits.
EX-TRAV-A-GĀ'TION, *n.* Excess; a wandering beyond limits. *Smollet.*
EX-TRAV'A-SA-TED, *a.* [L. *extra* and *vasa.*] Forced or let out of its proper vessels. *Arbuthnot.*
EX-TRAV-A-SĀ'TION, *n.* The act of forcing or letting out of its proper vessels or ducts, as a fluid; the state of being forced or let out of its containing vessels; effusion.
† EX-TRA-VĒ'NATE, *a.* Let out of the veins.
EX-TRA-VER'SION, *n.* The act of throwing out; the state of being turned or thrown out. [*Little used.*]
† EX-TRĒAT', *n.* Extraction. *Spenser.*
EX-TRĒME', *a.* [L. *extremus.*] 1. Outermost; utmost; farthest; at the utmost point, edge, or border. 2. Greatest; most violent; utmost. 3. Last; beyond which there is none. 4. Utmost; worst or best that can exist or be supposed. 5. Most pressing.—*Extreme unction*, among the *Romanists*, is the anointing of a sick person with oil, when decrepit with age, or affected with some mortal disease, and usually just before death.
EX-TRĒME', *n.* 1. The utmost point or verge of a thing; that part which terminates a body; extremity. 2. Utmost point; furthest degree.—3. In *logic*, the *extremes* or *extreme terms* of a syllogism are the predicate and subject.—4. In *mathematics*, the *extremes* are the first and last terms of a proportion.
EX-TRĒME'LY, *adv.* 1. In the utmost degree; to the utmost point.—2. In *familiar language*, very much; greatly.
EX-TREM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *extremitas.*] 1. The utmost point or side; the verge; the point or border that terminates a thing. 2. The utmost parts. 3. The utmost point; the highest or furthest degree. 4. Extreme or utmost distress, straits or difficulties. 5. The utmost rigor or violence. 6. The most aggravated state.
EX'TRI-CA-BLE, *a.* That can be extricated.
EX'TRI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *extrico.*] 1. To disentangle; to free from difficulties or perplexities; to disembarrass. 2. To send out; to cause to be emitted or evolved.
EX'TRI-CA-TED, *pp.* Disentangled; freed from difficulties and perplexities; disembarrassed; evolved.
EX'TRI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Disentangling; disembarrassing; evolving.
EX-TRI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of disentangling; a freeing from perplexities; disentanglement. 2. The act of sending out or evolving.
EX-TRIN'SIC, } *a.* [L. *extrinsecus.*] External; out-
EX-TRIN'SI-CAL, } ward; not contained in or belonging to a body.
EX-TRIN'SI-CAL-LY, *adv.* From without; externally.
† EX-TRUCT, *v. t.* [L. *extructus.*] To build; to construct.
† EX-TRUC'TION, *n.* A building.
EX-TRUCT'IVE, *a.* Forming into a structure. *Fulke.*
† EX-TRUCT'OR, *n.* A builder; a fabricator; a contriver.
EX-TRŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *extrudo.*] 1. To thrust out; to urge, force or press out; to expel. 2. To drive away; to drive off.
EX-TRŪD'ED, *pp.* Thrust out; driven out; expelled.
EX-TRŪD'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting out; expelling.
EX-TRŪ'SION, *n.* The act of thrusting or throwing out; a driving out; expulsion.
EX-TŪ'BER-ANCE, } *n.* [L. *extuberans.*] 1. In *medicine*,
EX-TŪ'BER-AN-CY, } a swelling or rising of the flesh; a protuberant part. 2. A knob or swelling part of a body.
EX-TŪ'BE-RANT, *a.* Swelled; standing out.
† EX-TŪ'BER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *extubero.*] To swell.
EX-TU-MES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *extumescens.*] A swelling or rising. [*Little used.*]
EX-U'BER-ANCE, } *n.* [L. *exuberans.*] 1. An abundance;
EX-U'BER-AN-CY, } an overflowing quantity; richness. 2. Superfluous abundance; luxuriance. 3. Overgrowth; superfluous shoots, as of trees.

EX-U'BER-ANT, *a.* 1. Abundant; plenteous; rich. 2. Over-abundant; superfluous; luxuriant. 3. Pouring forth abundance; producing in plenty.

EX-U'BER-ANT-LY, *adv.* Abundantly; very copiously; in great plenty; to a superfluous degree.

EX-U'BER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *exubero.*] To abound; to be in great abundance. [*Little used.*]

EX-U€'€OUS, *a.* [L. *exsuccus.*] Without juice; dry. *Brown.*

*EX'U-DATE, or EX-UDE', *v. t.* and *i.* *See* EXSUDE, *the preferable orthography.*

EX-U-DĀ'TION, *n.* *See* EXSUDATION.

EX-UD'ED, *pp.* *See* EXSUDED.

EX-UD'ING, *ppr.* *See* EXSUDING.

EX-UL'CER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *exulcero.*] 1. To cause an ulcer. 2. To afflict; to corrode; to fret or anger.

EX-UL'CER-ATE, *v. i.* To become an ulcer, or ulcerous.

EX-UL'CER-ATE, *a.* Wounded; vexed; enraged. *Brown.*

EX-UL'CER-A-TED, *pp.* Affected with ulcers.

EX-UL'CER-A-TING, *ppr.* Producing ulcers on; fretting; becoming ulcerous.

EX-UL-CER-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of causing ulcers on a body, or the process of becoming ulcerous; the beginning erosion which wears away the substance, and forms an ulcer. 2. A fretting; exacerbation; corrosion.

EX-UL'CER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Having a tendency to form ulcers.

EX-ULT', (egz-ult') *v. i.* [L. *exulto.*] To rejoice in triumph; to rejoice exceedingly at success or victory; to be glad above measure; to triumph.

†EX-ULT'ANCE, †EX-ULT'AN-CY, } *n.* Exultation. *Hammond.*

EX-ULT'ANT, *a.* Rejoicing triumphantly. *More.*

EX-UL-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of exulting; lively joy at success or victory, or at any advantage gained; great gladness; rapturous delight; triumph.

EX-ULT'ING, *ppr.* Rejoicing greatly or in triumph.

†EX-UN'DATE, *v. i.* To overflow.

EX-UN-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *exundatio.*] An overflowing abundance, [*Little used.*] *Ray.*

†EX-U'PER-ATE, *v. t.* To excel; to surmount.

†EX-UR'GENT, *a.* [L. *exurgens.*] Arising; commencing. *Dr. Favour.*

†EX-US'CI-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *exsuscito.*] To stir up; to rouse.

†EX-UST', *v. t.* [L. *exustus.*] To burn. *Cockeram.*

EX-US'TION, *n.* [L. *exustus.*] The act or operation of burning up.

EX-U'VI-Æ, *n. plu.* [L.] 1. Cast skins, shells or coverings of animals. 2. The spoils or remains of animals found in the earth.

EY, in *old writers*, Sax. *ig*, signifies an isle.

EY'AS, *n.* [Fr. *niais.*] A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself. *Shak.*

†EY'AS, *a.* Unfledged. *Spenser.*

EY'AS-MUS'KET, *n.* A young unfledged male hawk, of the musket kind, or sparrow-hawk. *Shak.*

EŸE, (ī) *n.* [Sax. *eag, eah.*] 1. The organ of sight or vision; *properly*, the globe or ball movable in the orbit. 2. sight; view; ocular knowledge. 3. Look; countenance. 4. Front; face. 5. Direct opposition. 6. Aspect; regard; respect; view. 7. Notice; observation; vigilance; watch. 8. View of the mind; opinion formed by observation or contemplation. 9. Sight; view, either in a *literal* or *figurative sense.* 10. Something resembling the eye in form. 11. A small hole or aperture; a perforation. 12. A small catch for a hook; as we say, hooks and *eyes.* 13. The bud of a plant; a shoot. 14. A small shade of color; [*little used.*] 15. The power of perception. 16. Oversight; inspection.—The *eyes of a ship* are the parts which lie near the hawse-holes, *particularly*, in the lower apartments.—*To set the eyes on* is to see; to have a sight of.—*To find favor in the eyes* is to be graciously received and treated.

EŸE, *n.* A brood; as, an *eye* of pheasants.

EŸE, *v. t.* To fix the eye on; to look on; to view; to observe; *particularly*, to observe or watch narrowly.

EŸE, *v. i.* To appear; to have an appearance. *Shak.*

EŸE'BALL, *n.* The ball, globe or apple of the eye.

EŸE'BĒAM, *n.* A glance of the eye. *Shak.*

EŸE'BŌLT, *n.* In *ships*, a bar of iron or bolt, with an eye, formed to be driven into the deck or sides.

EŸE BRĪGHT, *n.* A genus of plants, the *euphrasia.*

EŸE'BRĪGHT-EN-ING, *n.* A clearing of the sight.

EŸE'BROW, *n.* The brow or hairy arch above the eye.

EŸED, *pp.* 1. Viewed; observed; watched. 2. *a.* Having eyes; *used in composition.*

EŸE'DROP, *n.* A tear. *Shak.*

EŸE'GLĀNCE, *n.* A glance of the eye; a rapid look.

EŸE'GLĀSS, *n.* A glass to assist the sight; spectacles.

†EŸE'-GLUT-TING, *n.* A feasting of the eyes. *Spenser.*

EŸE'LASH, *n.* The line of hair that edges the eyelid.

EŸE'LESS, *a.* Wanting eyes; destitute of sight.

EŸE'LET, *n.* [Fr. *œillet.*] A small hole or perforation, to receive a lace or small rope or cord.

EŸE'LI-AD, *n.* [Fr. *œillade.*] A glance of the eye.

EŸE'LID, *n.* The cover of the eye; that portion of movable skin with which an animal covers the eyeball, or uncovers it, at pleasure.

EŸE'-OF-FEND'ING, *a.* That hurts the eyes. *Shak.*

EŸE'-PLĒAS-ING, *a.* Pleasing the eye. *Davies.*

EŸ'ER, *n.* One who eyes another. *Gayton.*

EŸE'-SĂLVE, *n.* Ointment for the eye. *Revelation.*

EŸE'-SER-VANT, *n.* A servant who attends to his duty only when watched.

EŸE'-SER-VĪCE, *n.* Service performed only under inspection or the eye of an employer.

EŸE'SHOT, *n.* Sight; view; glance of the eye. *Dryden.*

EŸE'SĪGHT, *n.* 1. The sight of the eye; view; observation. 2. The sense of seeing.

EŸE'SORE, *n.* Something offensive to the eye or sight.

EŸE'SPLĪCE, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a sort of eye or circle at the end of a rope. *Mar. Dict.*

EŸE'SPOT-TED, *a.* Marked with spots like eyes. *Spenser.*

EŸE'STONE, *n.* A small calcarious stone, used for taking substances from between the lid and ball of the eye.

EŸE'STRING, *n.* The tendon by which the eye is moved.

EŸE'TOOTH, *n.* A tooth under the eye; a pointed tooth in the upper jaw next to the grinders, called also a *canine tooth*; a fang.

EŸE'WINK, *n.* A wink, or motion of the eyelid.

EŸE'-WIT-NESS, *n.* One who sees a thing done; one who has ocular view of any thing.

EŸ'OT, *n.* A little isle. *Blackstone.*

*EŸRE, (īre) *n.* [Old Fr.] 1. *Literally*, a journey or circuit. In *England*, the justices in *eyre* were itinerant judges, who rode the circuit to hold courts in the different counties. 2. A court of itinerant justices.

*EŸ'RY, *n.* The place where birds of prey construct their nests and hatch. It is written also *eyrie.* *See* AERIE.

F.

F, the sixth letter of the English Alphabet, is a labial articulation, formed by placing the upper teeth on the under lip, and accompanied with an emission of breath. Its kindred letter is *v*, which is chiefly distinguished from *f* by being more vocal, or accompanied with more sound, as may be perceived by pronouncing *ef, ev.* F, in English, has one uniform sound, as in *father, after.* F stands for *fellow*; F. R. S., *Fellow of the Royal Society.*

F or FĂ, in *music*, is the fourth note rising in this order in the gamut, *ut, re, mi, fa.*

FA-BĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [Low L. *fabaceus.*] Having the nature of a bean; like a bean.

FĀ'BI-AN, *a.* Delaying; dilatory; avoiding battle, in imitation of Q. Fabius Maximus.

FĀ'BLE, *n.* [L. *fabula*; Fr. *fable.*] 1. A feigned story or tale, intended to instruct or amuse; a fictitious narration intended to enforce some useful truth or precept. 2. Fiction in general. 3. An idle story; vicious or vulgar fictions. 4. The plot, or connected series of events, in an epic or dramatic poem. 5. Falsehood; a softer term for a lie.

FĀ'BLE, *v. i.* 1. To feign; to write fiction. 2. To tell falsehoods.

FĀ'BLE, *v. t.* To feign; to invent; to devise and speak of as true or real.

FĀ'BLED, *pp.* 1. Feigned; invented, as stories. 2. *a.* Told or celebrated in fables. *Tickel.*

FĀ'BLER, *n.* A writer of fables or fictions; a dealer in feigned stories. *Johnson.*

FĀ'BLING, *ppr.* Feigning; devising, as stories; writing or uttering false stories.

*FAB'RI€, *n.* [L. *fabrica.*] 1. The structure of any thing; the manner in which the parts of a thing are united by art and labor; workmanship; texture. 2. The frame or structure of a building; construction; the building itself; an edifice; a house; a temple; a church; a bridge, &c. 3. Any system composed of connected parts. 4. Cloth manufactured.

*FAB'RI€, *v. t.* To frame; to build; to construct.

FAB'RI-€ATE, *v. t.* [L. *fabrico.*] 1. To frame; to build; to construct; to form a whole by connecting its parts. 2.

To form by art and labor; to manufacture. 3. To invent and form; to forge; to devise falsely. 4. To coin.

FAB'RI-CA-TED, *pp.* Framed; constructed; built; manufactured; invented; devised falsely; forged.

FAB'RI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Framing; constructing; manufacturing; devising falsely; forging.

FAB-RI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of framing or constructing; construction. 2. The act of manufacturing. 3. The act of devising falsely; forgery. 4. That which is fabricated; a falsehood.

FAB'RI-CA-TOR, *n.* One that constructs or makes.

†FAB'RILE, *a.* [L. *fabrilis.*] Pertaining to handicrafts.

FAB'U-LIST, *n.* The inventor or writer of fables.

FAB'U-LIZE, *v. t.* To invent, compose or relate fables.

FAB-U-LOS'I-TY, *n.* Fabulousness; fullness of fables.

FAB'U-LOUS, *a.* 1. Feigned, as a story; devised; fictitious. 2. Related in fable; described or celebrated in fables; invented; not real. 3. The *fabulous* age of Greece and Rome was the early age of those countries.

FAB-U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a fabulous manner.

FAB'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being fabulous.

FAB'UR-DEN, *n.* [Fr. *fauxbourdon.*] In *music*, simple counterpoint.

FAC-ADE', (fas-sād') *n.* [Fr.] Front. *Warton.*

FACE, *n.* [Fr. *face*; It. *faccia.*] 1. In a *general sense*, the surface of a thing, or the side which presents itself to the view of a spectator. 2. A part of the surface of a thing; or the plane surface of a solid. 3. The surface of the fore part of an animal's head, *particularly*, of the human head; the visage. 4. Countenance; cast of features; look; air of the face. 5. The front of a thing; the fore part; the flat surface that presents itself first to view. 6. Visible state; appearance. 7. Appearance; look. 8. State of confrontation. 9. Confidence; boldness; impudence; a bold front. 10. Presence; sight. 11. The person. 12. In *Scripture*, *face* is used for anger or favor.—*To set the face against*, is to oppose. 13. A distorted form of the face.—*Face to face*, nakedly; without the interposition of any other body.

FACE, *v. t.* 1. To meet in front; to oppose with firmness; to resist, or to meet for the purpose of stopping or opposing. 2. To stand opposite to; to stand with the face or front towards. 3. To cover with additional superficies; to cover in front.—*To face down*, to oppose boldly or impudently.

FACE, *v. i.* 1. To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite. 2. To turn the face.

FĀCE'CLOTH, *n.* A cloth laid over the face of a corpse. *Brand.*

FĀ'CED, (fāste) *pp.* Covered in front.—In *composition*, denoting the kind of face, as *full-faced. Bailey.*

FĀCE'LESS, *a.* Without a face.

FĀCE'PAINT-ER, *n.* A painter of portraits; one who draws the likeness of the face.

FĀCE'PAINT-ING, *n.* The act or art of painting portraits.

FAC'ET, *n.* [Fr. *facette.*] A little face; a small surface; as, the *facets* of a diamond.

†FA-CĒTE', *a.* [L. *facetus.*] Gay; cheerful. *Burton.*

†FA-CĒTE'NESS, *n.* Wit; pleasant representation.

†FA-CĒTE'LY, *adv.* Wittily; merrily. *Burton.*

FA-CĒ'TIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *facetieux.*] 1. Merry; sportive; jocular; sprightly with wit and good humor. 2. Witty; full of pleasantry; playful; exciting laughter.

FA-CĒ'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Merrily; gayly; wittily; with pleasantry.

FA-CĒ'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Sportive humor; pleasantry; the quality of exciting laughter or good humor.

FA'CIAL, *a.* [L. *facies.*] Pertaining to the face; as, the *facial* artery, vein or nerve.

†FĀ'CIENT, *n.* A doer; one that does any thing, good or bad.

FAC'ILE, *a.* [Fr. *facile.*] 1. *Properly*, easy to be done or performed; easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labor. 2. Easy to be surmounted or removed; easily conquerable. 3. Easy of access or converse; mild; courteous; not haughty, austere, or distant. 4. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; yielding; ductile to a fault.

†FAC'ILE-LY, *adv.* Easily. *Herbert.*

FAC'ILE-NESS, *n.* Easiness to be persuaded.

FA-CIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *faciliter.*] To make easy or less difficult; to free from difficulty or impediment, or to diminish it; to lessen the labor of.

FA-CIL'I-TA-TED, *pp.* Made easy or easier.

FA-CIL'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Rendering easy or easier.

FA-CIL-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making easy.

FA-CIL'I-TIES, *n. plu.* The means by which the performance of any thing is rendered easy.

FA-CIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *facilité*; L. *facilitas.*] 1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty; ease. 2. Ease of performance; readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity. 3. Pliancy; ductility; easiness to be persuaded; readiness of compliance, *usually in a bad sense.* 4. Easiness of access; complaisance; condescension; affability.

FAC-I-NĒ'RI-OUS. *See* FACINOROUS.

FĀ'CING, *ppr.* 1. Fronting; having the face towards; opposite. 2. Covering the fore part. 3. Turning the face.

FĀ'CING, *n.* A covering in front for ornament or defense.

FA-CIN'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *facinus.*] Atrociously wicked.

FA-CIN'O-ROUS-NESS, *n.* Extreme wickedness.

FAC-SIM'I-LE, *n.* [L. *facio* and *similis.*] An exact copy or likeness, as of handwriting.

FACT, *n.* [L. *factum.*] 1. Any thing done, or that comes to pass; an act; a deed; an effect produced or achieved; an event. 2. Reality; truth.

FAC'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A party, in *political society*, combined or acting in union, in opposition to the prince, government or state. 2. Tumult; discord; dissension.

FAC'TION-A-RY, *n.* A party man; one of a faction.

†FAC'TION-ER, *n.* One of a faction. *Bp. Bancroft.*

FAC'TION-IST, *n.* One who promotes faction.

FAC'TIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *factieux*; L. *factiosus.*] 1. Given to faction; addicted to form parties and raise dissensions in opposition to government; turbulent; prone to clamor against public measures or men. 2. Pertaining to faction; proceeding from faction.

FAC'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a factious manner; by means of faction; in a turbulent or disorderly manner.

FAC'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Inclination to form parties in opposition to the government or to the public interest; disposition to clamor and raise opposition; clamorousness for a party.

FAC-TI''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *factitius.*] Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature; artificial.

†FAC'TIVE, *a.* Making; having power to make.

FAC'TOR, *n.* [L. *factor.*] 1. In *commerce*, an agent employed by merchants, residing in other places, to buy and sell, and to transact business on their account. 2. An agent; a substitute.—3. In *arithmetic*, the multiplier and multiplicand, from the multiplication of which proceeds the product.

FAC'TOR-AGE, *n.* The allowance given to a factor by his employer, as a compensation for his services; called also a *commission.*

FAC'TOR-SHIP, *n.* A factory; the business of a factor.

FAC'TO-RY, *n.* 1. A house or place where factors reside, to transact business for their employers. 2. The body of factors in any place. 3. Contracted from *manufactory*, a building or collection of buildings, appropriated to the manufacture of goods.

FAC-TŌ'TUM, *n.* [L.] A servant employed to do all kinds of work. *B. Jonson.*

FAC'TURE, *n.* [Fr.] The art or manner of making.

FAC'UL-TY, *n.* [Fr. *faculté*; L. *facultas.*] 1. That power of the mind or intellect which enables it to receive, revive or modify perceptions. 2. The power of doing any thing; ability. 3. The power of performing any action, natural, vital or animal. 4. Facility of performance; the peculiar skill derived from practice, or practice aided by nature; habitual skill or ability; dexterity; adroitness; knack. 5. Personal quality; disposition or habit, good or ill. 6. Power; authority. 7. Mechanical power. 8. Natural virtue; efficacy. 9. Privilege; a right or power granted to a person.—10. In *colleges*, the masters and professors of the several sciences; one of the members or departments of a university.—In *America*, the *faculty* of a college or university consists of the president, professors and tutors.—The *faculty of advocates*, in *Scotland*, is a respectable body of lawyers who plead in all causes before the courts of session, justiciary and exchequer.

*FAC'UND, *a.* [L. *facundus.*] Eloquent. [*Little used.*]

FA-CUND'I-TY, *n.* [L. *facunditas.*] Eloquence; readiness of speech.

FAD'DLE, *v. i.* To trifle; to toy; to play. [*A low word.*]

†FADE, *a.* [Fr.] Weak; slight; faint. *Berkeley.*

FADE, *v. i.* [Fr. *fade.*] 1. To lose color; to tend from a stronger or brighter color to a more faint shade of the same color, or to lose a color entirely. 2. To wither, as a plant; to decay. 3. To lose strength gradually; to vanish. 4. To lose lustre; to grow dim. 5. To decay; to perish gradually. 6. To decay; to decline; to become poor and miserable. 7. To lose strength, health or vigor; to decline; to grow weaker. 8. To disappear gradually; to vanish.

FADE, *v. t.* To cause to wither; to wear away; to deprive of freshness or vigor.

FĀD'ED, *pp.* Become less vivid, as color; withered; decayed; vanished.

FADGE, (faj) *v. i.* [Sax. *fægen, gefegen.*] 1. To suit; to fit; to come close, as the parts of things united; to have one part consistent with another. 2. To agree; to live in amity. 3. To succeed; to hit.

FADGE, *n.* [Swed. *fagga.*] A bundle, as of sticks. *Craven dialect.*

FĀD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Losing color; becoming less vivid; decaying; declining; withering. 2. *a.* Subject to decay;

liable to lose freshness and vigor; liable to perish; not durable; transient.

FĀD'ING, *n.* Decay; loss of color, freshness or vigor.

FĀD'ING-NESS, *n.* Decay; liableness to decay.

FĀD'Y, *a.* Wearing away; losing color or strength.

FÆ'CAL. *See* FECAL.

FÆ'CES, *n.* [L.] Excrement; also, settlings; sediment after infusion or distillation. *Quincy.*

FAFF. *See* FUFF.

† FAF'FEL, *v. i.* To stammer. *Barret.*

† FAG, *v. t.* To beat.

† FAG, *n.* A slave; one who works hard.

FAG, *v. i.* [Scot. *faik.*] To become weary; to fail in strength; to be faint with weariness.

† FAG, *n.* A knot in cloth.

FAG-END', *n.* 1. The end of a web of cloth, generally of coarser materials. 2. The refuse or meaner part of any thing.—3. Among *seamen*, the untwisted end of a rope; hence, to *fag out*, is to become untwisted and loose.

FAG'OT, *n.* [W. *fagod.*] 1. A bundle of sticks, twigs or small branches of trees, used for fuel, or for raising batteries, filling ditches, and other purposes in fortification. 2. A person hired to appear at musters in a company not full, and hide the deficiency.

FAG'OT, *v. t.* To tie together; to bind in a bundle; to collect promiscuously. *Dryden.*

FĀH'LERZ, *n.* Gray copper, or gray copper ore.

FĀH'LUN-ITE, *n.* [from *Fahlun.*] Automalite.

FAIL, *v. i.* [Fr. *faillir.*] 1. To become deficient; to be insufficient; to cease to be abundant for supply; or to be entirely wanting. 2. To decay; to decline; to sink; to be diminished. 3. To decline; to decay; to sink; to become weaker. 4. To be extinct; to cease; to be entirely wanting; to be no longer produced. 5. To be entirely exhausted; to be wanting; to cease from supply. 6. To cease; to perish; to be lost. 7. To die. 8. To decay; to decline. 9. To become deficient or wanting. 10. To miss; not to produce the effect. 11. To be deficient in duty; to omit or neglect. 12. To miss; to miscarry; to be frustrated or disappointed. 13. To be neglected; to fall short; not to be executed. 14. To become insolvent or bankrupt.

FAIL, *v. t.* 1. To desert; to disappoint; to cease or to neglect or omit to afford aid, supply or strength. 2. To omit; not to perform. 3. To be wanting to.

FAIL, *n.* 1. Omission; non-performance. 2. Miscarriage; failure; deficience; want; death.

† FĀIL'ANCE, *n.* Fault; failure.

FĀIL'ER. *See* FAILURE.

FĀIL'ING, *ppr.* Becoming deficient or insufficient; becoming weaker; decaying; declining; omitting; not executing or performing; miscarrying; neglecting; wanting; becoming bankrupt or insolvent.

FĀIL'ING, *n.* 1. The act of failing; deficiency; imperfection; lapse; fault. 2. The act of failing or becoming insolvent.

FĀIL'URE, (fāil'yur) *n.* 1. A failing; deficience; cessation of supply, or total defect. 2. Omission; non-performance. 3. Decay, or defect from decay. 4. A breaking, or becoming insolvent. 5. A failing; a slight fault.

FAIN, *a.* [Sax. *fagen, fægan.*] Glad; pleased; rejoiced.

FAIN, *adv.* Gladly; with joy or pleasure.

† FAIN, *v. i.* To wish or desire.

FĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Wishing; desiring fondly. *Spenser.*

FAINT, *a.* [Ir. *faine.*] 1. Weak; languid; inclined to swoon. 2. Weak; feeble; languid; exhausted. 3. Weak, as color; not bright or vivid; not strong. 4. Feeble; weak, as sound; not loud. 5. Imperfect; feeble; not striking. 6. Cowardly; timorous. 7. Feeble; not vigorous; not active. 8. Dejected; depressed; dispirited.

FAINT, *v. i.* 1. To lose the animal functions; to lose strength and color, and become senseless and motionless; to swoon. 2. To become feeble; to decline or fail in strength and vigor; to be weak. 3. To sink into dejection; to lose courage or spirit. 4. To decay; to disappear; to vanish; as, gilded clouds, while we gaze on them, *faint* before the eye. *Pope.*

FAINT, *v. t.* To deject; to depress; to weaken. [*Little u.*]

FAINT-HEART'ED, *a.* Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed, or yielding to fear.

FAINT-HEART'ED-LY, *adv.* In a cowardly manner.

FAINT-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Cowardice; timorousness; want of courage.

FĀINT'ING, *ppr.* Falling into a swoon; failing; losing strength or courage; becoming feeble or timid.

FĀINT'ING, *n.* A temporary loss of strength, color and respiration; syncope; deliquium; leipothymy; a swoon.

FĀINT'ISH, *a.* Slightly faint.

FĀINT'ISH-NESS, *n.* A slight degree of faintness.

† FĀINT'LING, *a.* Timorous; feeble-minded.

FĀINT'LY, *adv.* 1. In a feeble, languid manner; without vigor or activity. 2. With a feeble flame. 3. With a feeble light. 4. With little force. 5. Without force of representation; imperfectly. 6. In a low tone; with a feeble voice. 7. Without spirit or courage; timorously.

FĀINT'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration. 2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength. 3. Inactivity; want of vigor. 4. Feebleness, as of color or light. 5. Feebleness of representation. 6. Feebleness of mind; timorousness; dejection; irresolution.

FAINTS, *n. plu.* The gross, fetid oil remaining after distillation, or the last runnings of spirits distilled.

FĀINT'Y, *a.* Weak; feeble; languid. *Dryden.*

FAIR, *a.* [Sax. *fæger.*] 1. Clear; free from spots; free from a dark hue; white. 2. Beautiful; handsome; *properly*, having a handsome face. 3. Pleasing to the eye; handsome or beautiful, in general. 4. Clear; pure; free from feculence or extraneous matter. 5. Clear; not cloudy or overcast. 6. Favorable; prosperous; blowing in a direction towards the place of destination. 7. Open; direct, as a way or passage. 8. Open to attack or access; unobstructed. 9. Open; frank; honest; hence, equal; just; equitable. 10. Not effected by insidious or unlawful methods; not foul. 11. Frank; candid; not sophistical or insidious. 12. Honest; honorable; mild; opposed to *insidious* and *compulsory*. 13. Frank; civil; pleasing; not harsh. 14. Equitable; just; merited. 15. Liberal; not narrow. 16. Plain; legible. 17. Free from stain or blemish; unspotted; untarnished.

FAIR, *adv.* 1. Openly; frankly; civilly; complaisantly. 2. Candidly; honestly; equitably. 3. Happily; successfully. 4. On good terms.—*To bid fair*, is to be likely, or to have a fair prospect.—*Fair* and square, just dealing; honesty.

FAIR, *n.* 1. *Elliptically*, a fair woman; a handsome female.—*The fair*, the female sex. 2. Fairness; [*obs.*]

FAIR, *n.* [Fr. *foire*; W. *fair.*] A stated market in a particular town or city; a stated meeting of buyers and sellers for trade.

FAIR'-HAND, *a.* Having a fair appearance. *Shak.*

FAIR'ING, *n.* A present given at a fair. *Gay.*

FAIR'ISH, *a.* Reasonably fair. *Cotgrave.*

FAIR'LY, *adv.* 1. Beautifully; handsomely. 2. Commodiously; conveniently. 3. Frankly; honestly; justly; equitably; without disguise or fraud. 4. Openly; ingenuously; plainly. 5. Candidly. 6. Without perversion or violence. 7. Without blots; in plain letters; plainly; legibly. 8. Completely; without deficience. 9. Softly; gently.

FAIR'NESS, *n.* 1. Clearness; freedom from spots or blemishes; whiteness. 2. Clearness; purity. 3. Freedom from stain or blemish. 4. Beauty; elegance. 5. Frankness; candor; hence, honesty; ingenuousness. 6. Openness; candor; freedom from disguise, insidiousness or prevarication. 7. Equality of terms; equity. 8. Distinctness; freedom from blots or obscurity.

FAIR'-SPŌK-EN, *a.* Using fair speech; bland; civil; courteous; plausible.

FAI'RY, *n.* [G. *fee*; Fr. *fée, féerie.*] 1. A *fay*; an imaginary being or spirit, supposed to assume a human form, dance in meadows, steal infants, and play a variety of pranks. 2. An enchantress.

† FAI'RY, *a.* 1. Belonging to fairies. 2. Given by fairies.

FAI'RY-LIKE, *a.* Imitating the manner of fairies. *Shak.*

FAI'RY-STONE, *n.* A stone found in gravel pits.

FAITH, *n.* [W. *fyz*; Arm. *feiz.*] 1. Belief; the assent of the mind to the truth of what is declared by another, resting on his authority and veracity, without other evidence. 2. The assent of the mind to the truth of a proposition advanced by another; belief, on probable evidence. —3. In *theology*, the assent of the mind or understanding to the truth of what God has revealed.—4. *Evangelical, justifying*, or *saving faith*, is the assent of the mind to the truth of divine revelation, on the authority of God's testimony, accompanied with a cordial assent of the will, or approbation of the heart. 5. The object of belief; a doctrine or system of doctrines believed; a system of revealed truths received by Christians. 6. The promises of God, or his truth and faithfulness. 7. An open profession of gospel truth. 8. A persuasion or belief of the lawfulness of things indifferent. 9. Faithfulness; fidelity; a strict adherence to duty and fulfillment of promises. 10. Word or honor pledged; promise given; fidelity. 11. Sincerity; honesty; veracity; faithfulness. 12. Credibility or truth.

FAITH, *adv.* A colloquial expression, meaning *in truth, verily.*

FĀITH'-BRĒACH, *n.* Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy. *Shak.*

† FĀITH'ED, (fāitht) *a.* Honest; sincere. *Shak.*

FĀITH'FUL, *a.* 1. Firm in adherence to the truth and to the duties of religion. 2. Firmly adhering to duty; of true fidelity; loyal; true to allegiance. 3. Constant in the performance of duties or services; exact in attending to commands. 4. Observant of compacts, treaties, contracts, vows or other engagements; true to one's word.

5. True; exact; in conformity to the letter and spirit. 6. True to the marriage covenant. 7. Conformable to truth. 8. Constant; not fickle. 9. True; worthy of belief. 2 *Tim.* ii.

FĀITH'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a faithful manner; with good faith. 2. With strict adherence to allegiance and duty. 3. With strict observance of promises, vows, covenants or duties; without failure of performance; honestly; exactly. 4. Sincerely; with strong assurances. 5. Honestly; truly; without defect, fraud, trick or ambiguity. 6. Confidently; steadily.

FĀITH'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Fidelity; loyalty; firm adherence to allegiance and duty. 2. Truth; veracity. 3. Strict adherence to injunctions, and to the duties of a station. 4. Strict performance of promises, vows or covenants; constancy in affection.

FĀITH'LESS, *a.* 1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unbelieving. 2. Not believing; not giving credit to. 3. Not adhering to allegiance or duty; disloyal; perfidious; treacherous. 4. Not true to a master or employer; neglectful. 5. Not true to the marriage covenant; false. 6. Not observant of promises. 7. Deceptive.

FĀITH'LESS-NESS, *n.* 1. Unbelief, as to revealed religion. 2. Perfidy; treachery; disloyalty. 3. Violation of promises or covenants; inconstancy.

† FĀI'TOUR, *n.* [Norm.] An evildoer; a scoundrel; a mean fellow. *Spenser.*

FAKE, *n.* [Scot. *faik.*] One of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser, as it lies in a coil; a single turn or coil.

FĀ'KIR, or FĀ'QUIR, *n.* A monk in India. The fakirs subject themselves to servere austerities and mortifications.

FAL-ĆĀDE', *n.* [L. *falx.*] A horse is said to make a *falcade*, when he throws himself on his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets; that is, a *falcade* is a bending very low.

FALĆ'ATE, } *a.* [L. *falcatus.*] Hooked; bent like a
FALĆ'A-TED, } sickle or sythe; an epithet applied to the new moon.

FAL-ĆĀ'TION, *n.* Crookedness; a bending in the form of a sickle. *Brown.*

* FAL'CHION, (fal'chun) *n.* [Fr. *fauchon.*] A short, crooked sword; a cimiter.

FAL'CI-FORM, *a.* [L. *falx*, and *form.*] In the shape of a sickle; resembling a reaping-hook.

* FAL'ĆON, (sometimes pronounced *faw'kn.*) *n.* [Fr. *faucon.*] 1. A hawk; but *appropriately*, a hawk trained to sport, as in *falconry.*—This term, in *ornithology*, is applied to a division of the genus *falco.* 2. A sort of cannon.

* FAL'ĆON-ER, *n.* [Fr. *fauconnier.*] A person who breeds and trains hawks for taking wild fowls.

FAL'ĆO-NET, *n.* [Fr. *falconette.*] A small cannon.

* FAL'ĆON-RY, *n.* [Fr. *fauconnerie.*] 1. The art of training hawks to the exercise of hawking. 2. The practice of taking wild fowls by means of hawks.

FALD'AGE, *n.* [W. *fald.*] In *England*, a privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors.

FALD'FEE, *n.* A fee or composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage.

† FALD'ING, *n.* A kind of coarse cloth. *Chaucer.*

FALD'STOOL, *n.* 1. A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation. 2. The chair of a bishop inclosed by the railing of the altar. 3. An arm chair or folding chair.

FALL, *v. i.*; pret *fell*; pp. *fallen.* [Sax. *feallan*; G. *fallen.*] 1. To drop from a higher place; to descend by the power of gravity alone. 2. To drop from an erect posture. 3. To disembogue; to pass at the outlet; to flow out of its channel into a pond, lake or sea, as a river. 4. To depart from the faith, or from rectitude; to apostatize. 5. To die, particularly by violence. 6. To come to an end suddenly; to vanish; to perish. 7. To be degraded; to sink into disrepute or disgrace; to be plunged into misery. 8. To decline in power, wealth or glory; to sink into weakness; to be overthrown or ruined. 9. To pass into a worse state than the former; to come. 10. To sink; to be lowered. 11. To decrease; to be diminished in weight or value. 12. To sink; not to amount to the full. 13. To be rejected; to sink into disrepute. 14. To decline from violence to calmness, from intensity to remission. 15. To pass into a new state of body or mind; to become. 16. To sink into an air of dejection, discontent, anger, sorrow or shame; *applied to the countenance or look.* 17. To happen; to befall; to come. 18. To light on; to come by chance. 19. To come; to rush on; to assail. 20. To come; to arrive. 21. To come unexpectedly. 22. To begin with haste, ardor or vehemence; to rush or hurry to. 23. To pass or be transferred by chance, lot, distribution, inheritance or otherwise, as possession or property. 24. To become the property of; to belong or appertain to. 25. To be dropped or uttered carelessly. 26. To sink; to languish; to become feeble or faint. 27. To be brought forth. 28. To issue; to terminate. *To fall aboard of*, to strike against another ship.—*To fall astern*, to move or be driven backward; or to remain behind.—*To fall away.* 1. To lose flesh; to become lean or emaciated; to pine. 2. To renounce or desert allegiance; to revolt or rebel. 3. To renounce or desert the faith; to apostatize; to sink into wickedness. 4. To perish; to be ruined; to be lost. 5. To decline gradually; to fade; to languish, or become faint.—*To fall back.* 1. To recede; to give way. 2. To fail of performing a promise or purpose; not to fulfill.—*To fall calm*, to cease to blow; to become calm.—*To fall down.* 1. To prostrate one's self in worship. 2. To sink; to come to the ground. 3. To bend or bow as a suppliant. 4. To sail or pass towards the mouth of a river, or other outlet.—*To fall foul*, to attack; to make an assault.—*To fall from.* 1. To recede from; to depart; not to adhere. 2. To depart from allegiance or duty; to revolt.—*To fall in.* 1. To concur; to agree with. 2. To comply; to yield to. 3. To come in; to join; to enter.—*To fall in with*, to meet, as a ship; also, to discover or come near, as land.—*To fall off.* 1. To withdraw; to separate; to be broken or detached. 2. To perish; to die away. 3. To apostatize; to forsake; to withdraw from the faith, or from allegiance or duty. 4. To forsake; to abandon. 5. To drop. 6. To depreciate; to depart from former excellence; to become less valuable or interesting. 7. To deviate or depart from the course directed, or to which the head of the ship was before directed; to fall to leeward.—*To fall on.* 1. To begin suddenly and eagerly. 2. To begin an attack; to assault; to assail. 3. To drop on; to descend on.—*To fall out.* 1. To quarrel; to begin to contend. 2. To happen; to befall; to chance.—*To fall over.* 1. To revolt; to desert from one side to another. 2. To fall beyond.—*To fall short*, to be deficient.—*To fall to.* 1. To begin hastily and eagerly. 2. To apply one's self to.—*To fall under.* 1. To come under, or within the limits of; to be subjected to. 2. To come under; to become the subject of. 3. To come within; to be ranged or reckoned with.—*To fall upon.* 1. To attack. 2. To attempt. 3. To rush against.

FALL, *v. t.* 1. To let fall; to drop; [*obs.*] 2. To sink; to depress. 3. To diminish; to lessen or lower; [*little used.*] 4. To bring forth; as, to *fall* lambs; [*little used.*] 5. To fell; to cut down; as, to *fall* a tree. [This use is now common in *America.*]

FALL, *n.* 1. The act of dropping or descending from a higher to a lower place by gravity; descent. 2. The act of dropping or tumbling from an erect posture. 3. Death; destruction; overthrow. 4. Ruin; destruction. 5. Downfall; degradation; loss of greatness or office. 6. Declension of greatness, power or dominion; ruin. 7. Diminution; decrease of price or value; depreciation. 8. Declination of sound; a sinking of tone; cadence. 9. Declivity; the descent of land or a hill; a slope. 10. Descent of water; a cascade; a cataract; a rush of water down a steep place. 11. The outlet or discharge of a river or current of water into the ocean, or into a lake or pond. 12. Extent of descent; the distance which any thing falls. 13. The fall of the leaf; the season when leaves *fall* from trees; autumn. 14. That which falls; a falling. 15. The act of felling or cutting down. 16. *Fall*, or *the fall*, by way of distinction, the apostasy; the act of our first parents in eating the forbidden fruit; also, the apostasy of the rebellious angels.—17. *Formerly*, a kind of vail.—18. In *seamen's language*, the loose end of a tackle.—19. In *Great Britain*, a term applied to several measures, linear, superficial and solid.

FAL-LĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *fallacieux.*] 1. Deceptive; deceiving; deceitful; wearing a false appearance; misleading; producing error or mistake; sophistical. 2. Deceitful; false; not well founded; producing disappointment; mocking expectation.

FAL-LĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a fallacious manner; deceitfully; sophistically; with purpose or in a manner to deceive.

FAL-LĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Tendency to deceive or mislead; inconclusiveness.

FAL'LA-CY, *n.* [L. *fallacia.*] 1. Deceptive or false appearance; deceitfulness; that which misleads the eye or the mind. 2. Deception; mistake.

† FAL'LAX, *n.* [L.] Cavillation. *Abp. Cranmer.*

FALL'EN, (fawl'n) *pp.* or *a.* Dropped; descended; degraded; decreased; ruined.

† FAL'LEN-CY, *n.* Mistake.

FALL'ER, *n.* One that falls.

FAL-LI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *fallibilitd.*] 1. Liableness to deceive; the quality of being fallible; uncertainty; possibility of being erroneous. 2. Liableness to err or to be deceived in one's own judgment.

FAL'LI-BLE, *a.* [It. *fallibile.*] 1. Liable to fail or mistake; that may err or be deceived in judgment. 2. Liable to error; that may deceive.

FAL'LI-BLY, *adv.* In a fallible manner. *Huloet.*

FALL'ING, *ppr.* Descending; dropping; disemboguing; apostatizing; declining; decreasing; sinking; coming.

FALL'ING, } *n.* An indenting or hollow; opposed to
FALL'ING IN, } rising or prominence.—*Falling away*, apostasy.—*Falling off*, departure from the line or course; declension.—*Falling down*, prostration. 2 *Mac.*

FALL'ING-SICK-NESS, *n.* The epilepsy.

FALL'ING-STAR, *n.* A luminous meteor, suddenly appearing and darting through the air.

FALL'ING-STONE, *n.* A stone falling from the atmosphere; a meteorite; an aerolite.

FAL-LŌ'PI-AN, *a.* Belonging to two ducts, arising from the womb, usually called *tubes*.

FAL'LŌW, *a.* [Sax. *falewe.*] 1. Pale red, or pale yellow; as, a *fallow* deer. 2. Unsowed; not tilled; left to rest after a year or more of tillage. 3. Left unsowed after ploughing. 4. Unploughed; uncultivated. 5. Unoccupied; neglected; [*obs.*]

FAL'LŌW, *n.* 1. Land that has lain a year or more untilled or unseeded. 2. The ploughing or tilling of land, without sowing it, for a season.

† FAL'LŌW, *v. i.* To fade; to become yellow.

FAL'LŌW, *v. t.* To plough, harrow and break land without seeding it.

FAL'LŌW-CROP, *n.* The crop taken from fallowed ground. *Sinclair.*

FAL'LŌWED, *pp.* Ploughed and harrowed for a season, without being sown.

FAL'LŌW-FINCH, *n.* A small bird, the wheat-ear.

FAL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Ploughing and harrowing land without sowing it.

FAL'LŌW-ING, *n.* The operation of ploughing and harrowing land without sowing it.

FAL'LŌW-IST, *n.* One who favors the practice of fallowing land.

FAL'LŌW-NESS, *n.* A fallow state; barrenness; exemption from bearing fruit. *Donne.*

† FALS'A-RY, *n.* A falsifier of evidence. *Sheldon.*

FALSE, *a.* [L. *falsus.*] 1. Not true; not conformable to fact; expressing what is contrary to that which exists, is done, said or thought. 2. Not well founded. 3. Not true; not according to the lawful standard. 4. Substituted for another; succedaneous; supposititious. 5. Counterfeit; forged; not genuine. 6. Not solid or sound; deceiving expectations. 7. Not agreeable to rule or propriety. 8. Not honest or just; not fair. 9. Not faithful or loyal; treacherous; perfidious; deceitful. 10. Unfaithful; inconstant. 11. Deceitful; treacherous; betraying secrets. 12. Counterfeit; not genuine or real. 13. Hypocritical; feigned; made or assumed for the purpose of deception.—*False imprisonment*, the arrest and imprisonment of a person without warrant or cause, or contrary to law.

FALSE, *adv.* Not truly; not honestly; falsely.

† FALSE, *v. t.* 1. To violate by failure of veracity; to deceive. 2. To defeat; to balk; to evade.

FALSE'-FĀCED, *a.* Hypocritical; deceitful. *Shak.*

† FALSE'-HEART, } *a.* Hollow; treacherous; deceitful;
FALSE'-HEART-ED, } perfidious.

FALSE'-HEART-ED-NESS, *n.* Perfidiousness; treachery.

FALSE'HOOD, (fols'hud) *n.* 1. Contrariety or inconformity to fact or truth. 2. Want of truth or veracity; a lie; an untrue assertion. 3. Want of honesty; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy. 4. Counterfeit; false appearance; imposture.

FALSE'LY, (fols'ly) *adv.* 1. In a manner contrary to truth and fact; not truly. 2. Treacherously; perfidiously. 3. Erroneously; by mistake.

FALSE'NESS, (fols'nes) *n.* 1. Want of integrity and veracity, either in principle or in act. 2. Duplicity; deceit; double-dealing. 3. Unfaithfulness; treachery; perfidy; traitorousness.

FALS'ER, *n.* A deceiver.

FAL-SET'TO, *n.* [It.] A feigned voice. *Burke.*

FALS'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be falsified, counterfeited or corrupted.

FAL-SI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of making false; a counterfeiting; the giving to a thing an appearance of something which it is not. 2. Confutation.

FALS-I-FI-CĀ'TOR, *n.* A falsifier. *Bp. Morton.*

FALS'I-FIED, *pp.* Counterfeited.

FALS'I-FI-ER, *n.* 1. One who counterfeits, or gives to a thing a deceptive appearance; or one who makes false coin. 2. One who invents falsehood; a liar. 3. One who proves a thing to be false.

FALS'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *falsifier.*] 1. To counterfeit; to forge; to make something false, or in imitation of that which is true. 2. To disprove; to prove to be false. 3. To violate; to break by falsehood. 4. To show to be unsound, insufficient, or not proof; [*not in use.*]

FALS'I-FY, *v. i.* To tell lies; to violate the truth.

FALS'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Counterfeiting; forging; lying; proving to be false; violating.

FALS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *falsitas.*] 1. Contrariety or inconformity to truth; the quality of being false. 2. Falsehood; a lie; a false assertion.

FAL'TER, *v. i.* [Sp. *faltar.*] 1. To hesitate, fail or break in the utterance of words; to speak with a broken or trembling utterance; to stammer. 2. To fail, tremble or yield in exertion; not to be firm and steady. 3. To fail in the regular exercise of the understanding.

† FAL'TER, *v. t.* To sift. *Mortimer.*

FAL'TER-ING, *ppr.* Hesitating; speaking with a feeble, broken, trembling utterance; failing.

FAL'TER-ING, *n.* Feebleness; deficiency.

FAL'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* With hesitation; with a trembling, broken voice; with difficulty or feebleness.

FAME, *n.* [L. *fama.*] 1. Public report or rumor. 2. Favorable report; report of good or great actions; report that exalts the character; celebrity; renown.

FAME, *v. t.* 1. To make famous. *B. Jonson.* 2. To report.

FĀMED, *a.* Much talked of; renowned; celebrated; distinguished and exalted by favorable reports.

FĀME'-GIV-ING, *a.* Bestowing fame.

FĀME'LESS, *a.* Without renown. *Beaumont.*

FA-MIL'IAR, (fa-mil'yar) *a.* [L. *familiaris.*] 1. Pertaining to a family; domestic. 2. Accustomed by frequent converse; well acquainted with; intimate; close. 3. Affable; not formal or distant; easy in conversation. 4. Well acquainted with; knowing by frequent use 5. Well known; learned or well understood by frequent use. 6. Unceremonious; free; unconstrained; easy. 7. Common; frequent and intimate. 8. Easy; unconstrained; not formal. 9. Intimate in an unlawful degree.

FA-MIL'IAR, *n.* 1. An intimate; a close companion; one long acquainted. 2. A demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call.—3. In the *court of Inquisition*, a person who assists in apprehending and imprisoning the accused.

FA-MIL-IAR'I-TY, *n.* 1. Intimate and frequent converse, or association in company. 2. Easiness of conversation; affability; freedom from ceremony. 3. Intimacy; intimate acquaintance; unconstrained intercourse.

FA-MIL'IAR-IZE, *v. t.* 1. To make familiar or intimate; to habituate; to accustom; to make well known, by practice or converse. 2. To make easy by practice or customary use, or by intercourse. 3. To bring down from a state of distant superiority.

FA-MIL'IAR-IZED, *pp.* Accustomed; habituated; made easy by practice, custom or use.

FA-MIL'IAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Accustoming; rendering easy by practice, custom or use.

FA-MIL'IAR-LY, *adv.* 1. In a familiar manner; unceremoniously; without constraint; without formality. 2. Commonly; frequently; with the ease and unconcern that arises from long custom or acquaintance.

FAM'I-LISM, *n.* The tenets of the Familists.

FAM'I-LIST, *n.* [from *family.*] One of the religious sect, called the *Family of love.*

FA-MILLE'. [Fr. *en famille.*] In a family way; domestically. *Swift. This word is never used without* en *before it.*

FAM'I-LY, *n.* [L., Sp. *familia*; Fr. *famille.*] 1. The collective body of persons who live in one house and under one head or manager; a household, including parents, children and servants. 2. Those who descend from one common progenitor; a tribe or race; kindred; lineage. 3. Course of descent; genealogy; line of ancestors. 4. Honorable descent; noble or respectable stock. 5. A collection or union of nations or states.—6. In *popular language*, an order, class or genus of animals or of other natural productions, having something in common, by which they are distinguished from others.

FAM'INE, *n.* [Fr. *famine.*] 1. Scarcity of food; dearth; a general want of provisions sufficient for the inhabitants of a country or besieged place. 2. Want; destitution.

FAM'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *affamer.*] 1. To starve; to kill or destroy with hunger. 2. To exhaust the strength of, by hunger or thirst; to distress with hunger. 3. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary for life.

FAM'ISH, *v. i.* 1. To die of hunger. 2. To suffer extreme hunger or thirst; to be exhausted in strength, or to come near to perish, for want of food or drink. 3. To be distressed with want; to come near to perish by destitution.

FAM'ISHED, *pp.* Starved; exhausted by want of sustenance.

FAM'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Starving; killing; perishing by want of food.

FAM'ISH-MENT, *n.* The pain of extreme hunger or thirst; extreme want of sustenance. *Hakewill.*

† FA-MOS'I-TY, *n.* Renown. *Dict.*

FĀ'MOUS, *a.* [L. *famosus.*] 1. Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; much talked of and praised; distinguished in story. 2. Sometimes in a bad sense.

FĀ'MOUSED, *a.* Renowned. *Shak.*

FĀ'MOUS-LY, *adv.* With great renown or celebration.

FĀ'MOUS-NESS, *n.* Renown; great fame; celebrity.

† FAM'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *famulor.*] To serve. *Cockeram.*

FAN, *n.* [Sax. *fann.*] 1. An instrument used by ladies to

agitate the air, and cool the face in warm weather. 2. Something in the form of a woman's fan when spread. 3. An instrument for winnowing grain. 4. Something by which the air is moved; a wing. 5. An instrument to raise the fire or flame.

FAN'-LIGHT, *n.* A window in form of an open fan.

FAN, *v. t.* 1. To cool and refresh, by moving the air with a fan; to blow the air on the face with a fan. 2. To ventilate; to blow on; to affect by air put in motion. 3. To move as with a fan. 4. To winnow; to ventilate; to separate chaff from grain, and drive it away by a current of air.

FA-NAT'IC, FA-NAT'I-CAL, *a.* [L. *fanaticus.*] Wild and extravagant in opinions, particularly in religious opinions; excessively enthusiastic; possessed by a kind of frenzy.

FA-NAT'IC, *n.* A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; one who indulges wild and extravagant notions of religion.

FA-NAT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* With wild enthusiasm.

FA-NAT'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* Fanaticism.

FA-NAT'I-CISM, *n.* Excessive enthusiasm; wild and extravagant notions of religion; religious frenzy.

FA-NAT'I-CIZE, *v. t.* To make fanatic.

FAN'CIED, *pp.* Imagined; conceived; liked.

FAN'CI-FUL, *a.* 1. Guided by the imagination, rather than by reason and experience; subject to the influence of fancy; whimsical. 2. Dictated by the imagination; full of wild images; chimerical; whimsical; ideal; visionary.

FAN'CI-FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a fanciful manner; wildly; whimsically. 2. According to fancy.

FAN'CI-FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being fanciful, or influenced by the imagination, rather than by reason and experience; the habit of following fancy. 2. The quality of being dictated by imagination.

FAN'CY, *n.* [L. *phantasia.*] 1. The faculty by which the mind forms images or representations of things at pleasure. It is often used as synonymous with *imagination;* but imagination is rather the power of combining and modifying our conceptions. 2. An opinion or notion. 3. Taste; conception. 4. Image; conception; thought. 5. Inclination; liking. 6. Love. 7. Caprice; humor; whim. 8. False notion. 9. Something that pleases or entertains without real use or value.

FAN'CY, *v. i.* To imagine; to figure to one's self; to believe or suppose without proof.

FAN'CY, *v. t.* 1. To form a conception of; to portray in the mind; to imagine. 2. To like; to be pleased with, particularly on account of external appearance or manners.

FAN'CY-FRAMED, *a.* Created by the fancy.

FAN'CY-FREE, *a.* Free from the power of love.

FAN'CY-ING, *ppr.* Imagining; conceiving; liking.

FAN'CY-MONG-ER, *a.* One who deals in tricks of imagination. *Shak.*

FAN'CY-SICK, *a.* One whose imagination is unsound, or whose distemper is in his own mind.

† FAND, old *pret.* of *find. Spenser.*

FAN-DAN'GO, *n.* [Sp.] A lively dance.

FANE, *n.* [L. *fanum.*] A temple; a place consecrated to religion; a church; *used in poetry. Pope.*

FAN'FARE, *n.* [Fr.] A coming into the lists with sound of trumpets; a flourish of trumpets.

* FAN'FA-RON, *n.* [Fr. *fanfaron.*] A bully; a hector; a swaggerer; an empty boaster; a vain pretender.

FAN-FAR-O-NADE', *n.* A swaggering; vain boasting; ostentation; a bluster. *Swift.*

† FANG, *v. t.* [Sax. *fengan.*] To catch; to seize; to lay hold; to gripe; to clutch. *Shak.*

FANG, *n.* [Sax. *fang.*] 1. The tusk of a boar or other animal, by which the prey is seized and held; a pointed tooth. 2. A claw or talon. 3. Any shoot or other thing, by which hold is taken.

FANGED, *a.* Furnished with fangs, tusks, or something long and pointed. *Shak.*

† FAN'GLE, (fang'gl) *n.* [from Sax. *fengan.*] A new attempt; a trifling scheme.

FAN'GLED, *a. Properly,* begun, new-made; hence, gaudy; showy; vainly decorated. [Seldom used, except with *new. See* NEW-FANGLED.]

FANG'LESS, *a.* Having no fangs or tusks; toothless.

FAN'GOT, *n.* A quantity of wares, as raw silk, &c., from one to two hundred weight and three quarters.

FAN'ION, (fan'yun) *n.* [Fr.] In *armies,* a small flag carried with the baggage. *Encyc.*

FANNED, *pp.* Blown with a fan; winnowed; ventilated.

FAN'NEL, or FAN'ON, *n.* [Fr. *fanon.*] A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mass-priest, when he officiates.

FAN'NER, *n.* One who fans. *Jeremiah.*

FAN'NING, *ppr.* Blowing; ventilating.

† FAN'TA-SIED, *a.* Filled with fancies or imaginations; whimsical. *Shak.*

FAN'TASM, *n.* [Gr. φαντασμα. Usually written *phantasm.*] That which appears to the imagination; a phantom; something not real.

FAN-TAS'TIC, FAN-TAS'TI-CAL, *a.* [Fr. *fantastique.*] 1. Fanciful; produced or existing only in imagination; imaginary; not real; chimerical. 2. Having the nature of a phantom; apparent only. 3. Unsteady; irregular. 4. Whimsical; capricious; fanciful; indulging the vagaries of imagination. 5. Whimsical; odd.

FAN-TAS'TIC, *n.* A fantastic or whimsical person. *Dr Jackson.*

FAN-TAS'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. By the power of imagination. 2. In a fantastic manner; capriciously; unsteadily. 3. Whimsically; in compliance with fancy. *Grew.*

FAN-TAS'TI-CAL-NESS, *n.* Compliance with fancy; humorousness; whimsicalness; caprice.

FAN-TAS'TIC-LY, *adv.* Irrationally; whimsically. *B. Jonson.*

FAN-TAS'TIC-NESS. The same as *fantasticalness.*

FAN'TA-SY, *n.* and *v.* Now written *fancy,* which see.

FAN'TOM, *n.* [Fr. *fantôme.*] Something that appears to the imagination; also, a spectre; a ghost; an apparition. It is generally written *phantom.*

FAN'TOM-CORN, *n.* Lank, or light corn. *North of England. Grose.*

† FAP, *a.* Fuddled. *Shak.*

FA'QUIR. *See* FAKIR.

FAR, *a.* [Sax. *feor, fior* or *fyr.*] 1. Distant, in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is, or from any given place remote.—2. *Figuratively,* remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes. 3. Remote in affection or obedience; at enmity with; alienated. 4. More or most distant of the two.

FAR, *adv.* 1. To a great extent or distance of space.—2. *Figuratively,* distantly in time from any point; remotely. —3. In *interrogatories,* to what distance or extent. 4. In great part. 5. In a great proportion; by many degrees; very much. 6. To a certain point, degree or distance.—*From far,* from a great distance; from a remote place.—*Far from,* at a great distance.—*Far off.* 1. At a great distance. 2. To a great distance.—3. In a *spiritual sense,* alienated; at enmity; in a state of ignorance and alienation.—*Far other,* very different.

† FAR-A-BOUT', *n.* A going out of the way. *Fuller.*

FAR'-FAMED, *a.* Widely celebrated. *Pope.*

FAR'-FETCH, *n.* A deep-laid stratagem. [*Little used.*]

FAR'-FETCHED, *a.* 1. Brought from a remote place. 2. Studiously sought; not easily or naturally deduced or introduced; forced; strained. [FAR FET, the same, is not used.]

FAR-PIER'CING, *a.* Striking or penetrating a great way. *Pope.*

FAR-SHOOT'ING, *a.* Shooting to a great distance. *Dryden.*

FAR, *n.* [Sax. *fœrh, fearh.*] The young of swine; or a litter of pigs. [*Local.*] *Tusser.*

FAR'ANT-LY, *a.* 1. Orderly; decent; respectable. *Craven dialect.* 2. Comely; handsome. *Ray.*

FARCE, (färs) *v. t.* [L. *farcio;* Fr. *farcir.*] 1. To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients. 2. To extend; to swell out.

FARCE, (färs) *n.* [Fr. *farce;* It. *farsa.*] A dramatic composition, originally exhibited by charlatans or buffoons, in the open street, for the amusement of the crowd, but now introduced upon the stage.

FAR'CI-CAL, *a.* 1. Belonging to a farce; appropriated to farce. 2. Droll; ludicrous; ridiculous. 3. Illusory; deceptive.

FAR'CI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner suited to farce; hence, ludicrously.

FAR'CI-LITE, *n.* Pudding-stone.

FAR'CIN, or FAR'CY, *n.* A disease of horses, sometimes of oxen, of the nature of a scabies or mange.

FAR'CING, *n.* Stuffing composed of mixed ingredients.

FARC'TATE, *a.* [L. *farctus.*] In *botany,* stuffed; crammed, or full; without vacuities.

† FARD, *v. t.* [Fr.] To paint. *Shenstone.*

FAR'DEL, *n.* [It. *fardello;* Fr. *fardeau.*] A bundle or little pack. *Shak.*

FAR'DEL, *v. t.* To make up in bundles. *Fuller.*

FARE, *v. i.* [Sax. and Goth. *faran.*] 1. To go; to pass; to move forward; to travel. *Milton.* 2. To be in any state, good or bad; to be attended with any circumstances or train of events, fortunate or unfortunate. 3. To feed; to be entertained. 4. To proceed in a train of consequences, good or bad. 5. To happen well or ill; with *it,* impersonally.

FARE, *n.* 1. The price of passage or going; the sum paid or due, for conveying a person by land or water. 2. Food; provisions of the table. 3. The person conveyed in a vehicle. *Drummond.*

* FARE'WELL. A compound of *fare,* in the imperative, and *well. Go well;* originally applied to a person departing, but by custom now applied both to those who depart and those who remain. It expresses a kind wish, a wish of happiness to those who leave or those who are left. The verb and adverb are often separated by the pronoun; as, *fare you well.*

*FARE'WELL, *n.* 1. A wish of happiness or welfare at parting; the parting compliment; adieu. 2. Leave; act of departure. *Shak.*

FA-RĪ'NA, } *n.* [L. *farina.*] 1. In *botany*, the pollen, fine
FAR'IN, } dust or powder, contained in the anthers of plants, and which is supposed to fall on the stigma, and fructify the plant.—2. In *chemistry*, starch or fecula, one of the proximate principles of vegetables.

FAR-I-NĀ'CEOUS, *a.* 1. Consisting or made of meal or flour. 2. Containing meal. 3. Like meal; mealy; pertaining to meal.

FAR'LIES, *n.* Unusual, unexpected things. *Cumberland dialect.*

FĂRM, *n.* [Sax. *farma, fearm* or *feorm.*] 1. In *Great Britain*, a tract of land leased on rent reserved; ground let to a tenant on condition of his paying a certain sum, annually or otherwise, for the use of it.—2. In the *United States*, a portion or tract of land, consisting usually of grass land, meadow, pasture, tillage and woodland, cultivated by one man, and usually owned by him in fee. 3. The state of land leased on rent reserved; a lease.

FĂRM, *v. t.* 1. To lease, as land, on rent reserved; to let to a tenant on condition of paying rent. 2. To take at a certain rent or rate. 3. To lease or let, as taxes, impost or other duties, at a certain sum or rate per cent. 4. To take or hire for a certain rate per cent. 5. To cultivate land.

FĂRM'HOUSE, *n.* A house attached to a farm, and for the residence of a farmer.

FĂRM'-OF-FICE, *n.* *Farm-offices* are the out buildings pertaining to a farm.

FĂRM'YARD, *n.* The yard or inclosure attached to a barn; or the inclosure surrounded by the farm buildings.

FĂRM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be farmed. *Sherwood.*

FĂRMED, *pp.* Leased on rent; let out at a certain rate or price.

FĂRM'ER, *n.* 1. In *Great Britain*, a tenant; a lessee; one who hires and cultivates a farm; a cultivator of leased ground. 2. One who takes taxes, customs, excise or other duties, to collect for a certain rate per cent.—3. In the *United States*, one who cultivates a farm; a husbandman, whether a tenant or the proprietor.—4. In *mining*, the lord of the field, or one who farms the lot and cope of the king.

FĂRM'ING, *ppr.* 1. Letting or leasing land on rent reserved, or duties and imposts at a certain rate per cent. 2. Taking on lease. 3. Cultivating land; carrying on the business of agriculture.

FĂRM'ING, *n.* The business of cultivating land.

FĂR'MŌST, *a.* Most distant or remote. *Dryden.*

FĂR'NESS, *n.* Distance; remoteness. *Carew.*

FĀ'RO, *n.* A game at cards.

FAR-RAG'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *farrago.*] Formed of various materials; mixed. *Kirwan.*

FAR-RĀ'GO, *n.* [L.] A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

FAR'RAND, or FĀ'RAND, *n.* Manner; custom; humor. *Grose.*

FAR-RE-Ā'TION. *See* CONFARREATION.

FAR'RI-ER, *n.* [Fr. *ferrant*; It. *ferraio.*] 1. A shoer of horses; a smith who shoes horses. 2. One who professes to cure the diseases of horses.

FAR'RI-ER, *v. i.* To practice as a farrier.

FAR'RI-ER-Y, *n.* The art of preventing, curing or mitigating the diseases of horses. Now called the *veterinary* art.

FAR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *fearh, færh.*] A litter of pigs.

FAR'RŌW, *v. t.* To bring forth pigs. *Tusser.*

FAR'RŌW, *a.* [D. *vaare*; "een vaare koe," a dry cow.] Not producing young in a particular season or year; *applied to cows only. New England.*

FĂRT, *v. i.* To break wind behind.

FĂRT, *n.* Wind from behind.

FĂR'ŦHER, *a.* comp. [Sax. *forther*, from *feor*, far, or rather from *forth.*] 1. More remote; more distant than something else. 2. Longer; tending to a greater distance.

FĂR'ŦHER, *adv.* 1. At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond. 2. Moreover; by way of progression in a subject.

FĂR'ŦHER, *v. t.* To promote; to help forward.

† FĂR'ŦHER-ANCE, *n.* A helping forward; promotion.

FĂR'ŦHER-MORE, *adv.* Besides; moreover.—Instead of the last three words, we now use *furtherance, furthermore, further*; which see.

FĂR'ŦHEST, *a.* superl. [Sax. *feorrest. See* FURTHEST.] Most distant or remote.

FĂR'ŦHEST, *adv.* At or to the greatest distance. *See* FURTHEST.

FĂR'ŦHING, *n.* [Sax. *feorthung.*] 1. The *fourth* of a penny; a small copper coin of Great Britain. 2. *Farthings*, in the *plural*, copper coin. 3. Very small price or value. 4. A division of land; [*obs.*]

FĂR'ŦHIN-GALE, *n.* A hoop petticoat; or circles of hoops, formed of whalebone, used to extend the petticoat.

FĂR'ŦHINGS-WŌRTH, *n.* As much as is sold for a farthing. *Arbuthnot.*

FAS'CES, *n. plu.* [L. *fascis.*] In *Roman antiquity*, a bundle of rods, bound round the helve of an axe, and borne before the Roman magistrates as a badge of their authority.

FAS'CI-A, (fash'e-a) *n.* [L.] 1. A band, sash or fillet.—In *architecture*, any flat member with a small projecture.—2. In *astronomy*, the belt of a planet.—3. In *surgery*, a bandage, roller or ligature.—4. In *anatomy*, a tendinous expansion or *aponeurosis.*

FAS'CI-AL, (fash'e-al) *a.* Belonging to the fasces.

FAS'CI-A-TED, (fash'e-a-ted) *a.* Bound with a fillet, sash or bandage.

FAS-CI-Ā'TION, (fash-e-ā'shun) *n.* The act or manner of binding up diseased parts; bandage.

FAS'CI-CLE, *n.* [L. *fasciculus.*] In *botany*, a bundle, or little bundle; a species of inflorescence.

FAS-CIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *fascicularis.*] United in a bundle.

FAS-CIC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In the form of bundles.

FAS-CIC'U-LATE, FAS-CIC'U-LA-TED, or FAS'CI-CLED, *a.* Growing in bundles or bunches from the same point.

FAS-CIC'U-LITE, *n.* A variety of fibrous hornblend.

FAS'CI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *fascino.*] 1. To bewitch; to enchant; to operate on by some powerful or irresistible influence. 2. To charm; to captivate; to excite and allure irresistibly or powerfully.

FAS'CI-NA-TED, *pp.* Bewitched; enchanted; charmed.

FAS'CI-NA-TING, *ppr.* Bewitching; enchanting; charming; captivating.

FAS-CI-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of bewitching or enchanting; enchantment; witchcraft; a powerful or irresistible influence on the affections or passions; unseen, inexplicable influence.

*FAS'CINE, or FAS-CINE', *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, a fagot, a bundle of rods or small sticks of wood.

† FAS'CI-NOUS, *a.* Caused or acting by witchcraft. *Harvey.*

FASH, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *fascher.*] To vex; to tease.

FASH'ION, (fash'un) *n.* [Fr. *façon.*] 1. The make or form of any thing; the state of any thing with regard to its external appearance; shape. 2. Form; model to be imitated; pattern. 3. The form of a garment; the cut or shape of clothes. 4. The prevailing mode of dress or ornament. 5. Manner; sort; way; mode. 6. Custom; prevailing mode or practice. 7. Genteel life or good breeding. 8. Any thing worn; [*obs.*] 9. Genteel company. 10. Workmanship.

FASH'ION, (fash'un) *v. t.* [Fr. *façonner.*] 1. To form; to give shape or figure to; to mold. 2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate. 3. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom. 4. To forge or counterfeit; [*obs.*]

FASH'ION-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Made according to the prevailing form or mode. 2. Established by custom or use; current; prevailing at a particular time. 3. Observant of the fashion or customary mode; dressing or behaving according to the prevailing fashion. 4. Genteel; well bred.

FASH'ION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being fashionable; modish elegance; such appearance as is according to the prevailing custom.

FASH'ION-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner according to fashion, custom or prevailing practice.

FASH'IONED, *pp.* Made; formed; shaped; adapted.

FASH'ION-ER, *n.* One who forms or gives shape to.

FASH'ION-ING, *ppr.* Forming; giving shape to; fitting; adapting.

FASH'ION-IST, *n.* A follower of the mode; a fop; a coxcomb. *Dict.*

FASH'ION-MŎN'GER, *n.* One who studies the fashion; a fop.

FASH'ION-MŎN'GER-ING, *a.* Behaving like a fashionmonger. *Shak.*

FAS'SA-ITE, *n.* A mineral, a variety of augite.

FĂST, *a.* [Sax. *fæst, fest.*] 1. Close; tight. 2. Firm; immovable. 3. Close; strong. 4. Firmly fixed; closely adhering. 5. Close, as sleep; deep; sound. 6. Firm in adherence.—*Fast and loose*, variable; inconstant; as, to play *fast and loose.*

FĂST, *adv.* Firmly; immovably.—*Fast by*, or *fast beside*, close or near to.

FĂST, *a.* [W. *fêst.*] Swift; moving rapidly; quick in motion.

FĂST, *adv.* Swiftly; rapidly; with quick steps.

FĂST, *v. i.* [Sax. *fæstan.*] 1. To abstain from food, beyond the usual time; to omit to take the usual meals, for a time. 2. To abstain from food voluntarily. 3. To abstain from food partially, or from particular kinds of food.

FĂST, *n.* 1. Abstinence from food; *properly*, a total abstinence, but it is used also for an abstinence from particular kinds of food, for a certain time. 2. Voluntary abstinence from food, as a religious mortification or humiliation. 3. The time of fasting, whether a day, week or longer time.

FĂST, *n.* That which fastens or holds.

FĂST'-DĀY, *n.* The day on which fasting is observed.

FĂS'TEN, (fās'n) *v. t.* [Sax. *fæstnian.*] 1. To fix firmly; to make fast or close. 2. To lock, bolt or bar; to secure.

3. To hold together; to cement or to link; to unite closely. 4. To affix or conjoin. 5. To fix; to impress. 6. To lay on with strength.

FAS'TEN, *v. i.* *To fasten on*, is to fix one's self; to seize and hold on; to clinch.

FAS'TENED, *pp.* Made firm or fast; impressed.

FAS'TEN-ER, *n.* One that makes fast or firm.

FAS'TEN-ING, *ppr.* Making fast.

FAS'TEN-ING, *n.* Any thing that binds and makes fast; or that which is intended for that purpose.

FAST'ER, *n.* One who abstains from food.

FAST'-HAND-ED, *a.* Closehanded; covetous; closefisted; avaricious. *Bacon.*

†FAS-TID-I-OS'I-TY, *n.* Fastidiousness. *Swift.*

FAS-TID'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *fastidiosus.*] 1. Disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a fault; over nice; difficult to please. 2. Squeamish; rejecting what is common or not very nice; suited with difficulty.

FAS-TID'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* Disdainfully; squeamishly; contemptuously.

FAS-TID'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* Disdainfulness; contemptuousness; squeamishness of mind, taste or appetite.

FAS-TIG'I-ATE, FAS-TIG'I-A-TED, *a.* [L. *fastigiatus.*] 1. In *botany*, a *fastigiate* stem is one whose branches are of an equal height. 2. Roofed; narrowed to the top.

FAST'ING, *ppr.* Abstaining from food.

FAST'ING, *n.* The act of abstaining from food.

FAST'ING-DAY, *n.* A day of fasting; a fast-day.

FAST'LY, *adv.* Surely. *Barret.*

FAST'NESS, *n.* [Sax. *fæstenesse.*] 1. The state of being fast and firm; firm adherence. 2. Strength; security. 3. A strong hold; a fortress or fort; a place fortified; a castle. 4. Closeness; conciseness of style; [*obs.*]

FAS'TU-OUS, *a.* [L. *fastuosus.*] Proud; haughty; disdainful. *Barrow.*

FAT, *a.* [Sax. *fæt, fett.*] 1. Fleshy; plump; corpulent. 2. Coarse; gross. 3. Dull; heavy; stupid; unteachable. 4. Rich; wealthy; affluent. 5. Rich; producing a large income. 6. Rich; fertile. 7. Abounding in spiritual grace and comfort. *Ps.* xcii.

FAT, *n.* 1. An oily concrete substance, deposited in the cells of the adipose or cellular membrane of animal bodies. 2. The best or richest part of a thing.

FAT, *v. t.* To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food.

FAT, *v. i.* To grow fat, plump and fleshy.

FAT, or VAT, *n.* [Sax. *fæt, fat, fet*; D. *vat.*] A large tub, cistern or vessel used for various purposes, as by brewers to run their wort in, by tanners for holding their bark and hides, &c.

FAT, *n.* A measure of capacity, but indefinite.

FĀ'TAL, *a.* [L. *fatalis.*] 1. Proceeding from fate or destiny; necessary; inevitable. 2. Appointed by fate or destiny. 3. Causing death or destruction; deadly; mortal. 4. Destructive; calamitous.

FĀ'TAL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or that they take place by inevitable necessity.

FĀ'TAL-IST, *n.* One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity. *Watts.*

FĀ-TAL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *fatalité.*] 1. A fixed, unalterable course of things, independent of God or any controlling cause; an invincible necessity existing in things themselves; a doctrine of the Stoics. 2. Decree of fate. 3. Tendency to danger, or to some great or hazardous event. 4. Mortality.

FĀ'TAL-LY, *adv.* 1. By a decree of fate or destiny; by inevitable necessity or determination. 2. Mortally; destructively; in death or ruin.

FĀ'TAL-NESS, *n.* Invincible necessity.

FAT'BRAINED, *a.* Dull of apprehension. *Shak.*

FATE, *n.* [L. *fatum.*] 1. *Primarily*, a decree or word pronounced by God. Hence, inevitable necessity; destiny depending on a superior cause, and uncontrollable. 2. Event predetermined; lot; destiny. 3. Final event; death; destruction. 4. Cause of death.

FĀ'TED, *a.* 1. Decreed by fate; doomed; destined. 2. Modeled or regulated by fate. 3. Endued with any quality by fate. 4. Invested with the power of fatal determination.

FĀTE'FUL, *a.* Bearing fatal power; producing fatal events. *J. Barlow.*

FĀTES, *n. plu.* In *mythology*, the destinies or *parcæ*; goddesses supposed to preside over the birth and life of men. They were three in number, *Clotho*, *Lachesis* and *Atropos.*

FĀ'THER, *n.* [Sax. *fæder, feder*; G. *vater*; D. *vader*; Ice., Sw. and Dan. *fader*; Gr. πατηρ; L. *pater.*] 1. He who begets a child. 2. The first ancestor; the progenitor of a race or family. 3. The appellation of an old man, and a term of respect. 4. The grandfather, or more remote ancestor. 5. One who feeds and supports, or exercises paternal care over another. 6. He who creates, invents, makes or composes any thing; the author, former or contriver; a founder, director or instructor. God, as Creator, is the *Father* of all men. 7. *Fathers*, in the plural, ancestors. 8. A father-in-law. 9. The appellation of the first person in the adorable Trinity. 10. The title given to dignitaries of the church, superiors of convents, and to popish confessors. 11. The appellation of the ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries, as *Polycarp*, *Jerome*, &c. 12. The title of a senator in ancient Rome; as, conscript *fathers.*

Adoptive father, he who adopts the children of another, and acknowledges them as his own.—*Natural father*, the father of illegitimate children.—*Putative father*, one who is only reputed to be the father; the supposed father.

FĀ'THER-IN-LAW, *n.* The father of one's husband or wife.

FĀ'THER, *v. t.* 1. To adopt; to take the child of another as one's own. 2. To adopt any thing as one's own; to profess to be the author. 3. To ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production.

FĀ'THERED, *pp.* 1. Adopted; taken as one's own; ascribed to one as the author. 2. Having had a father of particular qualities.

FĀ'THER-HOOD, *n.* The state of being a father, or the character or authority of a father.

FĀ'THER-ING, *pp.* Adopting; taking or acknowledging as one's own; ascribing to the father or author.

FĀ'THER-LASH-ER, *n.* A fish of the genus *cottus.*

FĀ'THER-LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of a living father. 2. Without a known author.

FĀ'THER-LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being without a father.

FĀ'THER-LI-NESS, *n.* The qualities of a father; parental kindness, care and tenderness.

FĀ'THER-LY, *a.* 1. Like a father in affection and care; tender; paternal; protecting; careful. 2. Pertaining to a father.

FĀ'THER-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a father.

FATH'OM, *n.* [Sax. *fathem.*] 1. A measure of length containing six feet, the space to which a man may extend his arms. 2. Reach; penetration; depth of thought or contrivance

FATH'OM, *v. t.* 1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling. 2. To reach; to master; to comprehend. 3. To reach in depth; to sound; to try the depth. 4. To penetrate; to find the bottom or extent.

FATH'OMED, *pp.* Encompessed with the arms; reached; comprehended.

FATH'OM-ER, *n.* One who fathoms.

FATH'OM-ING, *ppr.* Encompassing with the arms; reaching; comprehending; sounding; penetrating.

FATH'OM-LESS, *a.* 1. That of which no bottom can be found; bottomless. 2. That cannot be embraced, or encompassed with the arms. 3. Not to be penetrated or comprehended.

FA-TID'I-CAL, *a.* [L. *fatidicus.*] Having power to foretell future events; prophetic.

FA-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *fatifer.*] Deadly; mortal; destructive. *Dict.*

FAT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be wearied; easily tired.

FAT'I-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *fatigo.*] To weary; to tire.

FAT'I-GATE, *a.* Wearied; tired. [*Little used.*]

FAT-I-GĀ'TION, *n.* Weariness. *W. Mountagu.*

FA-TIGUE', (fa-teeg') *n.* [Fr.] 1. Weariness with bodily labor or mental exertion; lassitude or exhaustion of strength. 2. The cause of weariness; labor; toil. 3. The labors of military men, distinct from the use of arms.

FA-TIGUE', (fa-teeg') *v. t.* [L. *fatigo.*] 1. To tire; to weary with labor or any bodily or mental exertion; to harass with toil; to exhaust the strength by severe or long-continued exertion. 2. To weary by importunity; to harass.

FA-TIGU'ED, (fa-teegd') *pp.* Wearied; tired; harassed.

FA-TIGU'ING, (fa-teeg'ing) *ppr.* 1. Tiring; wearying; harassing. 2. *a.* Inducing weariness or lassitude.

FA-TIS'CENCE, *n.* [L. *fatisco.*] A gaping or opening; a state of being chinky.

FAT-KID'NEYED, *a.* Fat; gross. *Shak.*

FAT'LING, *n.* A lamb, kid or other young animal, fattened for slaughter; a fat animal.

FAT'LY, *adv.* Grossly; greasily.

FAT'NER, *n.* That which fattens.

FAT'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed; corpulency; fullness of flesh. 2. Unctuous or greasy matter. 3. Unctuousness; sliminess; hence, richness; fertility; fruitfulness. 4. That which gives fertility. 5. The privileges and pleasures of religion; abundant blessings. *Is.* lv.

FAT'TEN, (fat'tn) *v. t.* 1. To make fat; to feed for slaughter; to make fleshy, or plump with fat. 2. To make fertile and fruitful; to enrich. 3. To feed grossly; to fill.

FAT'TEN, (fat'tn) *v. i.* To grow fat or corpulent; to grow plump, thick or fleshy; to be pampered.

FAT'TENED, (fat'tnd) *pp.* Made fat, plump or fleshy.

FAT'TEN-ER, *n.* *See* FATNER.

FAT'TEN-ING, (fat'tn-ing) *ppr.* Making fat; growing fat; making or growing rich and fruitful.
FAT'TI-NESS, *n.* The state of being fat; grossness.
FAT'TISH, *a.* Somewhat fat. *Sherwood.*
FAT'TY, *a.* Having the qualities of fat; greasy.
FA-TŪ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *fatuitas.*] Weakness or imbecility of mind; feebleness of intellect; foolishness.
FAT'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *fatuus.*] 1. Feeble in mind; weak; silly; stupid; foolish. 2. Impotent; without force or fire; illusory.
FAT'WIT-TED, *a.* Heavy; dull; stupid. *Shak.*
FAU'CET, *n.* [Fr. *fausset.*] A pipe to be inserted in a cask for drawing liquor, and stopped with a peg or spigot.
FAU'CHION. *See* FALCHION.
FAU'FEL, *n.* [said to be Sanscrit.] The fruit of a species of the palm-tree.
FAUGH. (foh) An interjection of abhorrence.
FAULT, *n.* [Fr. *faute.*] 1. An error or mistake; a blunder; a defect; a blemish; whatever impairs excellence.—2. In *morals* or *deportment*, any error or defect; an imperfection; any deviation from propriety; a slight offense; a neglect of duty or propriety. 3. Defect; want; absence; [*obs. See* DEFAULT.] 4. Puzzle; difficulty.—5. In *mining*, a fissure in strata, causing a dislocation of the same, and thus interrupting the course of veins.—*To find fault*, to express blame; to complain.—*To find fault with*, to blame; to censure.
† FAULT, *v. i.* To fail; to be wrong. *Spenser.*
FAULT, *v. t.* To charge with a fault; to accuse.
FAULT'ED, *pp.* Charged with a fault; accused.
FAULT'ER, *n.* An offender; one who commits a fault.
FAULT'-FIND-ER, *n.* One who censures or objects.
FAULT'FUL, *a.* Full of faults or sins. *Shak.*
FAULT'I-LY, *adv.* Defectively; erroneously; imperfectly; improperly; wrongly.
FAULT'I-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being faulty, defective or erroneous; defect. 2. Badness; vitiousness; evil disposition. 3. Delinquency; actual offenses.
FAULT'ING, *ppr.* Accusing.
FAULT'LESS, *a.* 1. Without fault; not defective or imperfect; free from blemish; free from incorrectness; perfect. 2. Free from vice or imperfection.
FAULT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from faults or defects.
FAULT'Y, *a.* 1. Containing faults, blemishes or defects; defective; imperfect. 2. Guilty of a fault or of faults; hence, blamable; worthy of censure. 3. Wrong; erroneous. 4. Defective; imperfect; bad.
FAUN, *n.* [L. *faunus.*] Among the *Romans*, a kind of demigod, or rural deity, called also *sylvan.*
FAUN'IST, *n.* One who attends to rural disquisitions; a naturalist. *White.*
FAUSSE'-BRAYE, *n.* A small mount of earth, four fathoms wide, erected on the level around the foot of the rampart.
FAU'SEN, *n.* A large eel. *Chapman.*
FAU'TOR, *n.* [L.] A favorer; a patron; one who gives countenance or support. [*Little used.*]
FAU'TRESS, *n.* A female favorer; a patroness.
† FAV'EL, *n.* [Fr. *favele.*] Deceit. *Old Morality of Hycke-Scorner.*
† FAV'EL, *a.* [Fr. *faveau.*] Yellow; fallow; dun.
FA-VIL'LOUS, *a.* [L. *favilla.*] 1. Consisting of or pertaining to ashes. 2. Resembling ashes.
FĀ'VOR, *n.* [L. *favor;* Fr. *faveur.*] 1. Kind regard; kindness; countenance; propitious aspect; friendly disposition. 2. Support; defense; vindication; or disposition to aid, befriend, support, promote or justify. 3. A kind act or office; kindness done or granted; benevolence shown by word or deed; any act of grace or good will. 4. Lenity; mildness or mitigation of punishment. 5. Leave; good will; a yielding or concession to another; pardon. 6. The object of kind regard; the person or thing favored. 7. A gift or present; something bestowed as an evidence of good will; a token of love; a knot of ribbons; something worn as a token of affection. 8. A feature; countenance; [*not used.*] 9. Advantage; convenience afforded for success. 10. Partiality; bias.
FĀ'VOR, *v. t.* 1. To regard with kindness; to support; to aid or have the disposition to aid, or to wish success to; to be propitious to; to countenance; to befriend; to encourage. 2. To afford advantages for success; to facilitate. 3. To resemble in features. 4. To ease; to spare.
FĀ'VOR-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *favorabilis;* Fr., Sp. *favorable;* It. *favorabile*, or *favorevole.*] 1. Kind; propitious; friendly; affectionate. 2. Palliative; tender; averse to censure. 3. Conducive to; contributing to; tending to promote. 4. Convenient; advantageous; affording means to facilitate, or affording facilities. 5. Beautiful; well favored; [*obs.*]
FĀ'VOR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Kindness; kind disposition or regard. 2. Convenience; suitableness; that state which affords advantages for success; conduciveness.
FĀ'VOR-A-BLY, *adv.* Kindly; with friendly dispositions; with regard or affection; with an inclination to favor.
FĀ'VORED, *pp.* 1. Countenanced; supported; aided; supplied with advantages; eased; spared. 2. *a.* Regarded with kindness. 3. With *well* or *ill* prefixed, featured; as, *well-favored*, *ill-favored.*—*Well-favoredly*, with a good appearance; [*little used.*] *Ill-favoredly*, with a bad appearance; [*little used.*]
FĀ'VOR-ED-NESS, *n.* Appearance. *Deut.*
FĀ'VOR-ER, *n.* One who favors; one who regards with kindness or friendship; a well-wisher.
† FĀ'VOR-ESS, *n.* She who countenances, or favors.
FĀ'VOR-ING, *ppr.* Regarding with friendly dispositions; countenancing; wishing well to; facilitating.
FĀ'VOR-ITE, *n.* [Fr. *favori, favorite.*] A person or thing regarded with peculiar favor, preference and affection; one greatly beloved.
FĀ'VOR-ITE, *a.* Regarded with particular kindness, affection, esteem or preference.
FĀ'VOR-IT-ISM, *n.* 1. The act or practice of favoring. 2. The disposition to favor. *Paley.* 3. Exercise of power by favorites. *Burke.*
FĀ'VOR-LESS, *a.* 1. Unfavored; not regarded with favor. 2. Not favoring; unpropitious. *Spenser.*
FAV'O-SITE, *n.* [L. *favus.*] A genus of fossil zoophytes.
FAWN, *n.* [Fr. *faon.*] A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year.
FAWN, *v. i.* [Fr. *faonner.*] To bring forth a fawn.
FAWN, *v. i.* [Sax. *fægenian.*] 1. To court favor, or show attachment to, by frisking about one. 2. To soothe; to flatter meanly; to blandish; to court servilely; to cringe and bow to gain favor.
FAWN, *n.* A servile cringe or bow; mean flattery.
FAWN'ER, *n.* One who fawns; one who cringes and flatters meanly.
FAWN'ING, *ppr.* Courting servilely; flattering by cringing and meanness; bringing forth a fawn.
FAWN'ING, *n.* Gross flattery. *Shak.*
FAWN'ING-LY, *adv.* In a cringing, servile way; with mean flattery.
† FAX'ED, *a.* [Sax. *feax.*] Hairy. *Camden.*
FAY, *n.* [Fr. *fée.*] A fairy; an elf. *Pope.*
FAY, *v. i.* [Sax. *fægan.*] To fit; to suit; to unite closely with. *See* FADGE.
FAY, *v. t.* [Su. Goth. *feia.*] 1. To cleanse, as a ditch or pond. *Cheshire Gloss.* 2. To cast up; to cleanse; to remove earth. *Craven dialect.*
† FĒA'BER-RY, *n.* A gooseberry. *Dict.*
† FĒAGUE, (feeg) *v. t.* [G. *fegen.*] To beat or whip.
FĒ'AL, *a.* Faithful.
FĒAL, *v. t.* [Icel. *fel.*] To hide; to conceal. *N. of Eng.*
* FĒ'AL-TY, *n.* [Fr. *feal;* It. *fedeltà.*] Fidelity to a lord; a faithful adherence of a tenant or vassal to the superior of whom he holds his lands; loyalty.
FĒAR, *n.* 1. A painful emotion or passion excited by an expectation of evil, or the apprehension of impending danger. *Fear* expresses less apprehension than *dread*, and *dread* less than *terror* and *fright.* 2. Anxiety; solicitude. 3. The cause of fear. 4. The object of fear. 5. Something set or hung up to terrify wild animals, by its color or noise.—6. In *Scripture*, *fear* is used to express a *filial* or a *slavish* passion. 7. The worship of God. 8. The law and word of God. 9. Reverence; respect; due regard.
FĒAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *færan, afæran.*] 1. To feel a painful apprehension of some impending evil; to be afraid of; to consider or expect with emotions of alarm or solicitude. 2. To reverence; to have a reverential awe; to venerate. 3. To affright; to terrify; to drive away by fear; [*obs.*]
FĒAR, *v. i.* To be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid; to feel anxiety on account of some expected evil.
† FĒAR, *n.* [Sax. *fera, gefera.*] A companion. *See* PEER.
FĒARED, *pp.* Apprehended or expected with painful solicitude; reverenced.
* FĒAR'FUL, *a.* 1. Affected by fear; feeling pain in expectation of evil. 2. Timid; timorous; wanting courage. 3. Terrible; impressing fear; frightful; dreadful. 4. Awful; to be reverenced.
* FĒAR'FUL, *adv.* Used adverbially in the *North of England.*
* FĒAR'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. Timorously; in fear. 2. Terribly; dreadfully; in a manner to impress terror. 3. In a manner to impress admiration and astonishment.
* FĒAR'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Timorousness; timidity. 2. State of being afraid; awe; dread. 3. Terror; alarm; apprehension of evil.
FĒAR'LESS, *a.* 1. Free from fear. 2. Bold; courageous; intrepid; undaunted.
FĒAR'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without fear; in a bold or courageous manner; intrepidly.
FĒAR'LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from fear; courage; boldness; intrepidity.
FĒAS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of execution; practicability.
FĒAS'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *faisable.*] 1. That may be done, performed, executed or effected; practicable. 2. That may be used or tilled, as land. *B. Trumbull.*

FĒAS'I-BLE, *n.* That which is practicable; that which can be performed by human means.
FĒAS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Feasibility; practicability.
FĒAS'I-BLY, *adv.* Practicably.
FĒAST, *n.* [L. *festum*; Fr. *fête.*] 1. A sumptuous repast or entertainment, of which a number of guests partake. 2. A rich or delicious repast or meal; something delicious to the palate. 3. A ceremony of feasting; an anniversary, periodical or stated celebration of some event; a festival; 4. Something delicious and entertaining to the mind or soul. 5. That which delights and entertains.
FĒAST, *v. i.* 1. To eat sumptuously; to dine or sup on rich provisions. *Job*, i. 2. To be highly gratified or delighted.
FĒAST, *v. t.* 1. To entertain with sumptuous provisions; to treat at the table magnificently. 2. To delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously.
FĒAST'ED, *pp.* Entertained sumptuously; delighted.
FĒAST'ER, *n.* 1. One who fares deliciously. 2. One who entertains magnificently. *Johnson.*
FĒAST'FUL, *a.* 1. Festive; joyful. *Milton.* 2. Sumptuous; luxurious. *Pope.*
FĒAST'ING, *ppr.* 1. Eating luxuriously. 2. Delighting; gratifying. 3. Entertaining with a sumptuous table.
FĒAST'ING, *n.* An entertainment.
FĒAST'RITE, *n.* Custom observed in entertainments.
FĒAT, *n.* [Fr. *fait.*] 1. An act; a deed; an exploit.—2. In a *subordinate sense*, any extraordinary act of strength, skill or cunning.
† FĒAT, *a.* Ready; skilful; ingenious. *Shak.*
† FĒAT, *v. t.* To form; to fashion. *Shak.*
† FĒAT'E-OUS, *a.* Neat; dextrous.
† FĒAT'E-OUS-LY, *adv.* Neatly; dextrously.
FEATH'ER, FETH'ER, *n.* [Sax. *fether*; G. *feder.* The latter orthography is more accordant with etymology.] 1. A plume; a general name of the covering of fowls. 2. Kind; nature; species; from the proverbial phrase, "birds of a *feather.*" 3. An ornament; an empty title. —4. On *a horse*, a sort of natural frizzling of the hair.—*A feather in the cap* is an honor or mark of distinction.
FEATH'ER, *v. t.* 1. To dress in feathers; to fit with feathers, or to cover with feathers. 2. To tread, as a cock. 3. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.—*To feather one's nest*, to collect wealth.
FEATH'ER-BED, *n.* A bed filled with feathers; a soft bed.
FEATH'ER-DRĪV'ER, *n.* One who beats feathers to make them light or loose.
FEATH'ERED, *pp.* 1. Covered with feathers; enriched. 2. *a.* Clothed or covered with feathers. 3. Fitted or furnished with feathers. 4. Smoothed, like down or feathers. 5. Covered with things growing from the substance.
FEATH'ER-EDGE, *n.* An edge like a feather.
FEATH'ER-EDGED, *a.* Having a thin edge.
FEATH'ER-FEW. A corruption of *fever-few.*
FEATH'ER-GRASS, *n.* A plant, *gramen plumosum. Johnson.*
FEATH'ER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of feathers; unfledged. *Howel.*
† FEATH'ER-LY, *a.* Resembling feathers. *Brown.*
FEATH'ER-SEL'LER, *n.* One who sells feathers for beds.
FEATH'ER-Y, *a.* 1. Clothed or covered with feathers. *Milton.* 2. Resembling feathers.
FĒAT'LY, *adv.* Neatly; dextrously; adroitly.
FĒAT'NESS, *n.* Dexterity; adroitness; skilfulness. [*Little used.*]
† FĒAT'OUS. *See* FEATEOUS.
FĒAT'URE, *n.* [Norm. *faiture.*] 1. The make, form, or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament. 2. The make or cast of the face. 3. The fashion; the make; the whole turn or cast of the body. 4. The make or form of any part of the surface of a thing. 5. Lineament; outline; prominent parts.
FĒAT'URED, *a.* Having features or good features.
FĒAZE, *v. t.* To untwist the end of a rope.
† FE-BRIC'I-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *febricitor.*] To be in a fever. *Dict.*
† FE-BRIC'U-LOSE, *a.* Troubled with a fever. *Dict.*
FEB'RI-FĀ-CIENT, *a.* Causing fever. *Beddoes.*
FEB'RI-FĀ-CIENT, *n.* That which produces fever.
FE-BRIF'IC, *a.* [L. *febris* and *facio.*] Producing fever; feverish.
FEB'RI-FUGE, *n.* [L. *febris* and *fugo.*] Any medicine that mitigates or removes fever.
FEB'RI-FUGE, *a.* Having the quality of mitigating or subduing fever; antifebrile. *Arbuthnot.*
* FĒ'BRILE, or FEB'RILE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *febrilis.*] Pertaining to fever; indicating fever, or derived from it.
FEB'RU-A-RY, *n.* [L. *Februarius.*] The name of the second month in the year.
FEB-RU-Ā'TION, *n.* Purification. *Spenser.*
FĒ'CAL, *a.* Containing or consisting of dregs, lees, sediment or excrement.
FĒ'CES, *n. plu.* [L. *fæces.*] 1. Dregs; lees; sediment; the matter which subsides in casks of liquor. 2. Excrement.
FĒ'CIAL, *a.* [L. *fecialis.*] Pertaining to heralds and the denunciation of war to an enemy. *Kent.*
† FEC'K'LESS, *a.* Spiritless; feeble; weak; perhaps a corruption of *effectless.*
FEC'U-LA, *n.* 1. The green matter of plants; *chlorophyl. Ure.* 2. Starch or farina.
FEC'U-LENCE, FEC'U-LEN-CY, *n.* [L. *fæculentia.*] 1. Muddiness; foulness; the quality of being foul. 2. Lees; sediment; dregs.
FEC'U-LENT, *a.* Foul with extraneous or impure substances; muddy; thick; turbid.
FEC'U-LUM, *n.* A dry, dusty substance obtained from plants.
* FĒ'CUND, *a.* [L. *fœcundus.*] Fruitful in children; prolific. *Graunt.*
* FĒ'CUN-DATE, *v. t.* 1. To make fruitful or prolific. 2. To impregnate.
* FĒ'CUN-DA-TED, *pp.* Rendered prolific or fruitful.
* FĒ'CUN-DA-TING, *ppr.* Rendering fruitful.
FE-CUN-DĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making fruitful or prolific; impregnation.
FE-CUND'I-FŸ, *v. t.* To make fruitful; to fecundate.
FE-CUND'I-TY, *n.* [L. *fœcunditas.*] 1. Fruitfulness; the quality of producing fruit; *particularly*, the quality in female animals of producing young in great numbers. 2. The power of producing or bringing forth. *Ray.* 3. Fertility; the power of bringing forth in abundance; richness of invention.
FED, *pret* and *pp.* of *feed*, which see.
FED'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *fœdus.*] 1. Pertaining to a league or contract. *Grew.* 2. Consisting in a compact between parties; founded on alliance by contract or mutual agreement. 3. Friendly to the constitution of the United States.
FED'ER-AL-IST, *n.* An appellation, *in America*, given to the friends of the constitution of the United States, at its formation and adoption, and to the political party which favored the administration of President Washington.
† FED'ER-A-RY, or † FED'A-RY, *n.* A partner; a confederate; an accomplice. *Shak.*
FED'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *fœderatus.*] Leagued; united by compact, as sovereignties, states or nations; joined in confederacy.
FED-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of uniting in a league. 2. A league; a confederacy. *Burke.*
FED'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Uniting; joining in a league; forming a confederacy.
† FED'I-TY, *n.* [L. *fœditas.*] Turpitude; vileness.
FEE, *n.* [Sax. *feo, feoh.*] 1. A reward or compensation for services; recompense, either gratuitous, or established by law.
FEE, *n.* [a contraction of *feud* or *fief.*] *Primarily*, a loan of land, an estate in trust, granted by a prince or lord, to be held by the grantee on condition of personal service, or other condition; and if the grantee or tenant failed to perform the conditions, the land reverted to the lord or donor, called the *landlord*, or *lend-lord*, the lord of the loan. A fee, then, is any land or tenement held of a superior on certain conditions. It is synonymous with *fief* and *feud.* —In the *United States*, an estate in *fee* or *fee-simple* is what is called in *English law* an *allodial estate*, an estate held by a person in his own right, and descendible to the heirs in general.
FEE'-FĀRM, *n.* A kind of tenure of estates without homage, fealty or other service, except that mentioned in the feoffment.
FEE'-TĀIL, *n.* An estate entailed; a conditional fee.
FEE, *v. t.* 1. To pay a fee to; to reward. Hence, 2. To engage in one's service by advancing a fee or sum of money to. 3. To hire; to bribe. 4. To keep in hire.
FEE'BLE, *a.* [Fr. *foible*; Sp. *feble.*] 1. Weak, destitute of much physical strength. 2. Infirm; sickly; debilitated by disease. 3. Debilitated by age or decline of life. 4. Not full or loud. 5. Wanting force or vigor. 6. Not bright or strong; faint; imperfect. 7. Not strong or vigorous. 8. Not vehement or rapid; slow; as, *feeble* motion.
† FEE'BLE, *v. t.* To weaken. *See* ENFEEBLE.
FEE'BLE-MIND-ED, *a.* Weak in mind; wanting firmness or constancy; irresolute.
FEE'BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Weakness of body or mind, from any cause; imbecility; infirmity; want of strength, physical or intellectual. 2. Want of fullness or loudness. 3. Want of vigor or force. 4. Defect of brightness.
FEE'BLY, *adv.* Weakly; without strength.
FEED, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fed.* [Sax. *fedan.*] 1. To give food to. 2. To supply with provisions. 3. To supply; to furnish with any thing of which there is constant consumption, waste or use. 4. To graze; to cause to be cropped by feeding, as herbage by cattle. 5. To nourish; to cherish; to supply with nutriment. 6. To keep in hope or expectation. 7. To supply fuel. 8. To delight; to supply with something desirable; to entertain. 9. To give food or fodder for fattening; to fatten. 10. To supply with food, and to lead, guard and protect.

FEED, *v. i.* 1. To take food; to eat. 2. To subsist by eating; to prey. 3. To pasture; to graze; to place cattle to feed. 4. To grow fat.

FEED, *n.* 1. Food; that which is eaten; pasture; fodder. 2. Meal, or act of eating.

FEED'ER, *n.* 1. One that gives food, or supplies nourishment. 2. One who furnishes incentives; an encourager. 3. One that eats or subsists. 4. One that fattens cattle for slaughter. *U. States.* 5. A fountain stream or channel that supplies a main canal with water.—*Feeder of a vein*, in *mining*, a short cross vein. *Cyc.*

FEED'ING, *ppr.* Giving food or nutriment; furnishing provisions; eating; taking food or nourishment; grazing; nourishing; supplying.

FEED'ING, *n.* Rich pasture. *Drayton.*

FEEL, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *felt.* [Sax. *felan, fælan, gefelan.*] 1. To perceive by the touch; to have sensation excited by contact of a thing with the body or limbs. 2. To have the sense of; to suffer or enjoy. 3. To experience; to suffer. 4. To be affected by; to perceive mentally. 5. To know; to be acquainted with; to have a real and just view of. 6. To touch; to handle; with or without *of.*—*To feel*, or *to feel out*, is to try; to sound; to search for; to explore.—*To feel after*, to search for; to seek to find.

FEEL, *v. i.* 1. To have perception by the touch. 2. To have the sensibility or the passions moved or excited. 3. To give perception; to excite sensation. 4. To have perception mentally; as, to *feel* hurt.

FEEL, *n.* The sense of feeling, or the perception caused by the touch.

FEEL'ER, *n.* 1. One who feels. 2. One of the *palpi* of insects.

FEEL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Perceiving by the touch; having perception. 2. *a.* Expressive of great sensibility; affecting; tending to excite the passions. 3. Possessing great sensibility; easily affected or moved. 4. Sensibly or deeply affected.

FEEL'ING, *n.* 1. The sense of touch; one of the five senses. 2. Sensation; the effect of perception. 3. Faculty or power of perception; sensibility. 4. Nice sensibility. 5. Excitement; emotion.

FEEL'ING-LY, *adv.* 1. With expression of great sensibility; tenderly. 2. So as to be sensibly felt.

† FEESE, *n.* A race. *Barret.*

FEET, *n.*; *plu.* of *foot.* *See* FOOT.

FEET'LESS, *a.* Destitute of feet.

FEIGN, (fane) *v. t.* [Fr. *feindre.*] 1. To invent or imagine; to form an idea or conception of something not real. 2. To make a show of; to pretend; to assume a false appearance; to counterfeit. 3. To represent falsely; to pretend; to form and relate a fictitious tale. 4. To dissemble; to conceal; [*obs.*]

FEIGN, *v. i.* To relate falsely; to image from the invention. *Shak.*

FEIGNED, *pp.* Invented; imagined; assumed.

FEIGN'ED-LY, *adv.* In fiction; in pretense; not really.

FEIGN'ED-NESS, *n.* Fiction; pretense; deceit.

FEIGN'ER, *n.* One who feigns; an inventor.

FEIGN'ING, *ppr.* Imagining; inventing; pretending; making a false show.

FEIGN'ING, *n.* A false appearance; artful contrivance.

FEIGN'ING-LY, *adv.* With false appearance.

FEINT, *n.* [Fr. *feinte.*] 1. An assumed or false appearance; a pretense of doing something not intended to be done. 2. A mock attack. *Prior. Encyc.*

† FEINT, *a.* or *pp.* Counterfeit; seeming. *Locke.*

FE'LAND-ERS, *n.* [*See* FILANDERS.] *Ainsworth.*

FELD'SPAR, FEL'SPAR, FELD'SPATH, FEL'SPATH, } *n.* [G. *feld* and *spar.*] A mineral widely distributed, and usually of a foliated structure.

FELD-SPATH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to feldspar.

FE-LIC'I-TATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *feliciter.*] 1. To make very happy. 2. To congratulate; to express joy or pleasure to.

FE-LIC'I-TATE, *a.* Made very happy. *Shak.*

FE-LIC'I-TA-TED, *pp.* Made very happy; congratulated.

FE-LIC'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Making very happy; congratulating.

FE-LIC-I TA'TION, *n.* Congratulation. *Dict.*

FE-LIC'I-TOUS, *a.* Very happy; prosperous; delightful. *Dict.*

FE-LIC'I-TOUS-LY, *adv.* Happily. *Dict.*

FE-LIC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *felicitas.*] 1. Happiness, or rather great happiness; blessedness; blissfulness. 2. Prosperity; blessing; enjoyment of good.

FE'LINE, *a.* [L. *felinus.*] Pertaining to cats, or to their species; like a cat.

FELL, *pret.* of *fall.*

FELL, *a.* [Sax. *fell.*] 1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman. 2. Fierce; savage; ravenous; bloody. *Pope.*

FELL, *n.* [Sax. *fell.*] A skin of a beast.

FELL, *n.* [G. *fels.*] A barren or stony hill. [*Local.*]

† FELL, *n.* [Sax. *felle.*] Anger; melancholiness. *Spenser.*

FELL, *v. t.* [D. *vellen*; G. *fällen.*] To cause to fall; to prostrate; to bring to the ground.

FELLED, *pp.* Knocked or cut down.

FELL'ER, *n.* One who hews or knocks down.

FEL-LIF'LU-OUS, *a.* Flowing with gall. *Dict.*

FELL'ING, *ppr.* Cutting or beating to the ground.

FELL'MONG-ER, *n.* A dealer in hides.

FELL'NESS, *n.* Cruelty; barbarity; rage.

FELL'OE. *See* FELLY.

FEL'LŌW, *n.* [Sax. *felaw.*] 1. A companion; an associate. 2. One of the same kind. 3. An equal. 4. One of a pair, or of two things used together and suited to each other. 5. One equal or like another. 6. An appellation of contempt; a man without good breeding or worth; an ignoble man; as, a mean *fellow.* 7. A member of a college that shares its revenues; or a member of any incorporated society. 8. A member of a corporation; a trustee. *U. States.*

FEL'LŌW, *v. t.* To suit with; to pair with; to match.—In *composition*, *fellow* denotes community of nature, station or employment.

FEL'LŌW-CIT'I-ZEN, *n.* A citizen of the same state or nation. *Eph.* ii.

FEL'LŌW-COM'MON-ER, *n.* 1. One who has the same right of common.—2. In *Cambridge, England*, one who dines with the fellows.

FEL'LŌW-COUN'SEL-OR, *n.* An associate in council.

FEL'LŌW-CRĒAT'URE, *n.* One of the same race or kind.

FEL'LŌW-FEEL'ING, *n.* 1. Sympathy; a like feeling. 2. Joint interest; [*not in use.*]

FEL'LŌW-HEIR, *n.* A co-heir, or joint-heir; one entitled to a share of the same inheritance.

FEL'LŌW-HELP'ER, *n.* A co-adjutor; one who concurs or aids in the same business.

FEL'LŌW-LĀ'BOR-ER, *n.* One who labors in the same business or design.

FEL'LŌW-LĪKE, } *a.* Like a companion; companionable;
FEL'LŌW-LY, } on equal terms. *Carew.*

FEL'LŌW-MĀID'EN, *n.* A maiden who is an associate.

FEL'LŌW-MEM'BER, *n.* A member of the same body.

FEL'LŌW-MIN'IS-TER, *n.* One who officiates in the same ministry or calling. *Shak.*

FEL'LŌW-PEER, *n.* One who has the like privileges of nobility. *Shak.*

FEL'LŌW-PRIS'ON-ER, *n.* One imprisoned in the same place. *Rom.* xvi.

FEL'LŌW-RĀKE, *n.* An associate in vice.

FEL'LŌW-SCHOL'AR, *n.* An associate in studies.

FEL'LŌW-SERV'ANT, *n.* One who has the same master. *Milton.*

FEL'LŌW-SHIP, *n.* 1. Companionship; society; consort; mutual association of persons on equal and friendly terms; familiar intercourse. 2. Association; confederacy; combination. 3. Partnership; joint interest. 4. Company; a state of being together. 5. Frequency of intercourse. 6. Fitness and fondness for festive entertainments. 7. Communion; intimate familiarity.—8. In *arithmetic*, the rule of proportions, by which the accounts of partners in business are adjusted. 9. An establishment in colleges, for the maintenance of a fellow.

FEL'LŌW-SŌL'DIER, *n.* One who fights under the same commander, or is engaged in the same service.

FEL'LŌW-STRĒAM, *n.* A stream in the vicinity.

FEL'LŌW-STŪ'DENT, *n.* One who studies in the same company or class with another.

FEL'LŌW-SUB'JECT, *n.* One who is subject to the same government with another.

FEL'LŌW-SUF'FER-ER, *n.* One who shares in the same evil, or partakes of the same sufferings with another.

FEL'LŌW-TRAV'EL-ER, *n.* One who travels in company with another.

FEL'LŌW-WRĪT'ER, *n.* One who writes at the same time. *Addison.*

FEL'LŌW-WORK'ER, *n.* One employed in the same occupation.

FEL'LY, *adv.* Cruelly; fiercely; barbarously.

FEL'LY, *n.* [Sax. *fælge.*] The exterior part or rim of a wheel, supported by the spokes.

FE-LO DE SE, in *law*, one who commits felony by suicide.

FEL'ON, *n.* [Fr. *félon.*] 1. In *law*, a person who has committed felony. 2. A whitlow; a painful swelling formed in the periosteum at the end of the finger.

FEL'ON, *a.* 1. Malignant; fierce; malicious; proceeding from a depraved heart. 2. Traitorous; disloyal.

FE-LŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* 1. Malignant; malicious; indicating or proceeding from a depraved heart or evil purpose; villainous; traitorous; perfidious.—2. In *law*, proceeding from an evil heart or purpose; done with the deliberate purpose to commit a crime.

FE-LŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a felonious manner; with the deliberate intention to commit a crime.

† FEL'ON-OUS, *a.* Wicked; felonious. *Spenser.*

FEL'ON-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *solanum.*

FEL'O-NY, *n.* In *common law*, any crime which incurs the

forfeiture of lands or goods. All offenses punishable with death are felonies; and so are some crimes not thus punished, as suicide, homicide by chance-medley, or in self-defense, and petty larceny.

FEL'SITE, *n.* A species of compact feldspar.

FELT, *pret.* of *feel.*

FELT, *n.* [Sax. *felt.*] 1. A cloth or stuff made of wool, or wool and hair, fulled or wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure with lees or size. 2. A hat made of wool. 3. Skin.

FELT, *v. t.* To make cloth or stuff of wool by fulling.

FELT'ER, *v. t.* To clot or meet together like felt.

FELT'MĀ-KER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make felt.

FE-LUC'CA, *n.* [It. *feluca.*] A boat or vessel, with oars and lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean.

FEL'WORT, *n.* A plant, a species of *gentian.*

FĒ'MALE, *n.* [Fr. *femelle.*] 1. Among *animals*, one of that sex which conceives and brings forth young.—2. Among *plants*, that which produces fruit; that which bears the pistil, and receives the pollen of the male flowers.

FĒ'MALE, *a.* 1. Noting the sex which produces young; not male. 2. Pertaining to females. 3. Feminine; soft; delicate; weak.—*Female rhymes*, double rhymes, *so called from the French, in which language they end in* e *feminine.*

FĒ'MALE-FLOW'ER, *n.* In *botany*, a flower which is furnished with the pistil.

FĒ'MALE-PLANT, *n.* A plant which produces female flowers.

FĒ'MALE-SCREW, *n.* A screw with grooves.

FEME-CO-VERT, or FEMME-CO-VERT, (fam-koo-vāre') *n.* [Fr.] A married woman, who is under covert of her baron or husband.

FEME-SOLE, or FEMME-SOLE, (fām-sōle') *n.* An unmarried woman.—*Femme-sole merchant*, a woman who uses a trade alone, or without her husband.

FEM-I-NAL'I-TY, *n.* The female nature. *Brown.*

† FEM'I-NATE, *a.* Feminine. *Ford.*

FEM'I-NĪNE, *a.* [Fr. *feminin.*] 1. Pertaining to a woman, or to women, or to females. 2. Soft; tender; delicate. 3. Effeminate; destitute of manly qualities.—4. In *grammar*, denoting the gender, or words which signify females, or the terminations of such words.

† FEM'I-NĪNE, *n.* A female. *Milton.*

† FE-MIN'I-TY, *n.* The quality of the female sex.

† FEM'I-NIZE, *v. t.* To make womanish. *More.*

FEM'O-RAL, *a.* [L. *femoralis.*] Belonging to the thigh.

FEN, *n.* [Sax. *fen*, or *fenn.*] Low land overflowed, or covered wholly or partially with water, but producing sedge, coarse grasses, or other aquatic plants; boggy land; a moor or marsh.

FEN'-BER-RY, *n.* A kind of blackberry. *Skinner.*

FEN'-BORN, *a.* Born or produced in a fen. *Milton.*

FEN'-CRESS, *n.* [Sax. *fen-cerse.*] Cress growing in fens.

FEN'-CRICK-ET, *n.* [*gryllotalpa.*] An insect that digs for itself a little hole in the ground.

FEN'-DUCK, *n.* A species of wild duck.

FEN'-FOWL, *n.* Any fowl that frequents fens.

FEN'-LAND, *n.* Marshy land.

FEN'-SUCKED, *a.* Sucked out of marshes. *Shak.*

FENCE, (fens) *n.* 1. A wall, hedge, ditch, bank, or line of posts and rails, or of boards or pickets, intended to confine beasts from straying, and to guard a field from encroachment. 2. A guard; any thing to restrain entrance; that which defends from attack, approach or injury; security; defense. 3. Fencing, or the art of fencing; defense. 4. Skill in fencing or defense.

FENCE, (fens) *v. t.* 1. To inclose with a hedge, wall, or any thing that prevents the escape or entrance of cattle; to secure by an inclosure. 2. To guard; to fortify.

FENCE, *v. i.* 1. To practice the art of fencing. 2. To fight and defend by giving and avoiding blows or thrusts. 3. To raise a fence; to guard.

FENCED, *pp.* Inclosed with a fence; guarded; fortified.

FENCE'FUL, (fens'ful) *a.* Affording defense.

FENCE'LESS, (fens'les) *a.* 1. Without a fence; uninclosed; unguarded. 2. Open; not inclosed. *Rowe.*

FENCE'-MONTH, *n.* The month in which hunting in any forest is prohibited. *Bullokar.*

FEN'CER, *n.* One who fences; one who teaches or practices the art of fencing with sword or foil.

FEN'CI-BLE, *a.* 1. Capable of defense. *Addison.* 2. *n.* A soldier for defense of the country.

FEN'CING, *ppr.* Inclosing with fence; guarding; fortifying.

FEN'CING, *n.* 1. The art of using skilfully a sword or foil in attack or defense. 2. The materials of fences for farms. *N. England.*

FEN'CING-MĀS'TER, *n.* One who teaches the art of attack and defense with sword or foil.

FEN'CING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school in which the art of fencing is taught.

FEND, *v. t.* To keep off; to prevent from entering; to ward off; to shut out.

FEND, *v. i.* To act in opposition; to resist; to parry; to shift off. *Locke.*

FEND'ED, *pp.* Kept off; warded off; shut out.

FEND'ER, *n.* 1. That which defends; a utensil employed to hinder coals of fire from rolling forward to the floor. 2. A piece of timber or other thing hung over the side of a vessel to keep off violence.

FEND'ING, *ppr.* Keeping or warding off.

† FEN'ER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *fœnero.*] To put to use; to lend on interest.

FEN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of lending on use; or the interest or gain of that which is lent.

FE-NES'TRAL, *a.* [L. *fenestralis.*] Pertaining to a window. *Nicholson.*

FEN'NEL, *n.* [Sax. *fenol.*] A fragrant plant.

FEN'NEL-FLOW'ER, *n.* A plant of the genus *nigella.*

FEN'NEL-GĪ'ANT, *n.* A plant of the genus *ferula.*

FEN'NY, *a.* 1. Boggy; marshy; moorish. 2. Growing in fens. 3. Inhabiting marshy ground.

FEN'NY-STONES, *n.* A plant.

† FEN'ŌWED, *a.* Corrupted; decayed.

FEN'U-GREEK, *n.* [L. *fœnum græcum.*] A plant.

FEOD, (fūde) *n.* A feud. So written by *Blackstone*, and other authors; but more generally *feud*, which see.

FEO'DAL, (fū'dal) *a.* Feudal, which see.

FEO-DAL'I-TY, (fu-dal'e-ty) *n.* Feudal tenures; the feudal system.

FEO'DA-RY, (fū'da-ry) *n.* One who holds lands of a superior, on condition of suit and service. *See* FEUDATORY.

FEO'DA-TO-RY, (fū'da-to-ry) *See* FEUDATORY.

* FEOFF, (feff) *v. t.* [Norm. *feffre.*] To invest with a fee or feud; to give or grant to one any corporeal hereditament. The compound *infeoff* is more generally used.

* FEOFF, *n.* A fief. *See* FIEF.

* FEOF-FEE', (fef-fee') *n.* A person who is infeoffed, that is, invested with a fee or corporeal hereditament.

* FEOF'FOR, or * FEOF'FER, (feff'er) *n.* One who infeoffs or grants a fee.

FEOFF'MENT, (feff'ment) *n.* [Law L. *feoffamentum.*] The gift or grant of a fee or corporeal hereditament.

FE-RĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *ferax.*] Fruitful; producing abundantly. *Thomson.*

FE-RAC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *feracitas.*] Fruitfulness.

FĒ'RAL, *a.* [L. *feralis.*] Funereal; mournful.

† FERE, *n.* [Sax. *fera.*] A fellow; a mate; a peer.

FER'E-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *feretrum.*] A place in a church for a bier.

FĒ'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *ferialis.*] Pertaining to holydays, or to common days. *Gregory.*

FE-RI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *feriatio.*] The act of keeping holyday; cessation from work.

† FĒ'RIE, *n.* Any day of the week not kept holy.

FĒ'RINE, *a.* [L. *ferinus.*] Wild; untamed; savage.

FĒ'RINE-NESS, or FE-RĪNE'NESS, *n.* Wildness; savageness. *Hale.*

FER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *feritas.*] Wildness; savageness; cruelty. *Woodward.*

† FERM, *n.* A farm or rent; a lodging-house. *See* FARM.

FER'MENT, *n.* [L. *fermentum.*] 1. A gentle boiling; or the internal motion of the constituent parts of a fluid. 2. Intestine motion; heat; tumult; agitation. 3. That which causes fermentation, as yeast, barm, or fermenting beer.

FER-MENT', *v. t.* [L. *fermento.*] To set in motion; to excite internal motion; to heat; to raise by intestine motion.

FER-MENT', *v. i.* To work; to effervesce; to be in motion, or to be excited into sensible internal motion.

FER-MENT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of fermentation.

FER-MENT'AL, *a.* Having the power to cause fermentation. *Brown.*

FER-MEN-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *fermentatio.*] The sensible internal motion of the constituent particles of animal and vegetable substances, occasioned by a certain degree of heat and moisture, and accompanied by an extrication of gas and heat.

FER-MENT'A-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Causing fermentation. 2. Consisting in fermentation.

FER-MENT'A-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being fermentative.

FER-MENT'ED, *pp.* Worked; having undergone the process of fermentation.

FER-MENT'ING, *ppr.* Working; effervescing.

FER'MIL-LET, *n.* [Old Fr. *fermaillet.*] A buckle or clasp.

FERN, *n.* [Sax. *fearn.*] A plant of several species.

FERN-OWL, *n.* The goatsucker.

FERN'TI-CLES, *n. plu.* Freckles on the skin, resembling the seeds of the fern. Pronounced *farnticles. Craven dialect.*

FERN'Y, *a.* Abounding or overgrown with fern. *Barret.*

FE-RŌ'CIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *feroce*; L. *ferox.*] 1. Fierce; savage; wild; indicating cruelty. 2. Ravenous; rapacious. 3. Fierce; barbarous; cruel.

FE-RŌ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Fiercely; with savage cruelty.
FE-RŌ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Savage fierceness; cruelty; ferocity.
FE-ROC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *ferocitas.*] 1. Savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty. 2. Fierceness indicating a savag heart.
FER'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *ferreus.*] Partaking of iron; pertaining to iron; like iron; made of iron. *Brown.*
FER'RET, *n.* [D. *vret*; Fr. *furet.*] 1. An animal of the genus *mustela*, or *weasel* kind. 2. A kind of narrow woolen tape.—3. Among *glass-makers*, the iron used to try the melted matter.
FER'RET, *v. t.* To drive out of a lurking place.
FER'RET-ED, *pp.* Driven from a lurking place.
FER'RET-ER, *n.* One that hunts another in his private retreat.
FER'RET-ING, *ppr.* Driving from a lurking place.
FER'RI-AGE, *n.* The fare to be paid at a ferry.
FER'RIC, *a.* Pertaining to or extracted from iron. *Lavoisier.*
FER-RI-CAL'CITE, *n.* [L. *ferrum* and *calx.*] A species of calcarious earth.
FER-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ferrum* and *fero.*] Producing or yielding iron. *Phillips.*
FER'RI-LITE, *n.* [L. *ferrum*, and Gr. λιθος.] Rowley ragg; a variety of trap.
FER-RO-CY'A-NATE, *n.* A compound of the ferro-cyanic acid with a base.
FER-RO-CY-AN'IC, *a.* [L. *ferrum* and *cyanic.*] The same as *ferro-prussic.*
FER-RO-PRUS'SIATE, *n.* A compound of the ferro-prussic acid with a base.
FER-RO-PRUS'SIC, *a.* [L. *ferrum* and *prussic.*] Designating a peculiar acid.
FER-RO-SIL'I-CATE, *n.* A compound of ferro-silicic acid with a base.
FER-RO-SI-LIC'IC, *a.* [L. *ferrum* and *silex*] Designating a compound of iron and silex.
FER-RŪ'GI-NA-TED, *a.* Having the color or properties of the rust of iron.
FER-RŪ'GI-NOUS, *a.* [L. *ferrugo.*] 1. Partaking of iron; containing particles of iron. 2. Of the color of the rust or oxyd of iron.—*Ferrugineous* is less used.
FER'RULE, *n.* [Sp. *birola.*] A ring of metal put round a cane or other thing to strengthen it.
FER'RY, *v. t.* [Sax. *feran, ferian.*] To carry or transport over a river, strait or other water, in a boat.
FER'RY, *v. i.* To pass over water in a boat. *Milton.*
FER'RY, *n.* 1. A boat or small vessel in which passengers and goods are conveyed over rivers or other narrow waters; sometimes called a *wherry.* 2. The place or passage where boats pass over water to convey passengers. 3. The right of transporting passengers over a lake or stream.
FER'RY-BŌAT, *n.* A boat for conveying passengers over streams and other narrow waters.
FER'RY-MAN, *n.* One who keeps a ferry, and transports passengers over a river.
FERTH, or FORTH. Common terminations, the same as in *English*, an army; coming from the *Saxon* word *fyrth.*
FER'TILE, *a.* [Fr. *fertile.*] 1. Fruitful; rich; producing fruit in abundance; as, *fertile* land. 2. Rich; having abundant resources; prolific; productive; inventive; able to produce abundantly; as, a *fertile* genius.
FER'TILE-LY, *adv.* Fruitfully; abundantly.
FER'TILE-NESS. *See* FERTILITY.
† FER-TIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* To fecundate; to fertilize. *Brown.*
FER-TIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *fertilitas.*] 1. Fruitfulness; the quality of producing fruit in abundance. 2. Richness; abundant resources; fertile invention.
FER'TIL-IZE, *v. t.* To enrich; to supply with the pabulum of plants; to make fruitful or productive.
FER'TIL-IZED, *pp.* Enriched; rendered fruitful.
FER'TIL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* 1. Enriching; making fruitful or productive. 2. *a.* Enriching; furnishing the nutriment of plants.
FER-U-LĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *ferula.*] Pertaining to reeds or canes; having a stalk like a reed.
FER'ULE, *n.* [L. *ferula.*] 1. A little wooden pallet or slice, used to punish children in school, by striking them on the palm of the hand. [*Ferular* is not used.] 2. Under the Eastern empire, the *ferula* was the emperor's sceptre.
FER'ULE, *v. t.* To punish with a ferule.
FERV'EN-CY, *n.* 1. Heat of mind; ardor; eagerness. 2. Pious ardor; animated zeal; warmth of devotion.
FERV'ENT, *a.* [L. *fervens.*] 1. Hot; boiling. 2. Hot in temper; vehement. 3. Ardent; very warm; earnest; excited; animated; glowing.
FERV'ENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Earnestly; eagerly; vehemently; with great warmth. 2. With pious ardor; with earnest zeal; ardently.
FERV'ENT-NESS, *n.* Ardor; zeal. *Bale.*
FERV'ID, *a.* [L. *fervidus.*] 1. Very hot; burning; boiling. 2. Very warm in zeal; vehement; eager; earnest.
FERV'ID-LY, *adv.* Very hotly; with glowing warmth.
FERV'ID-NESS, *n.* Glowing heat; ardor of mind; warm zeal.
FERV'OR, *n.* [L. *fervor.*] 1. Heat or warmth. 2. Heat of mind; ardor; warm or animated zeal and earnestness.
FES'CEN-NINE, *a.* Pertaining to *Fescennium*, in Italy; licentious. *Kennet.*
FES'CEN-NINE, *n.* A nuptial song, or a licentious song.
FES'CUE, *n.* [Fr. *fétu.*] A small wire used to point out letters to children, when learning to read.
FES'CUE-GRASS, *n.* The *festuca*, a genus of grasses.
FĒ'SELS, *n.* A kind of base grain. *May.*
FESSE, (fes) *n.* [L. *fascia.*] In *heraldry*, a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon; one of the nine honorable ordinaries.
FESSE-POINT, *n.* The exact centre of the escutcheon.
FES'TAL, *a.* [L. *festus.*] Pertaining to a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful. *Chesterfield.*
FES'TER, *v. i.* [qu. L. *pestis*, *pus* or *pustula.*] To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent.
FES'TER-ING, *ppr.* Rankling; growing virulent.
† FES'TI-NATE, *a.* [L. *festinatus.*] Hasty; hurried.
† FES'TI-NATE-LY, *adv.* Hastily. *Shak.*
† FES-TI-NĀ'TION, *n.* Haste.
FES'TI-VAL, *a.* [L. *festivus.*] Pertaining to a feast; joyous; mirthful. *Atterbury.*
FES'TI-VAL, *n.* The time of feasting; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious.
FES'TIVE, *a.* [L. *festivus.*] Pertaining to or becoming a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful.
FES-TIV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *festivitas.*] 1. *Primarily*, the mirth of a feast; hence, joyfulness; gayety; social joy or exhilaration of spirits at an entertainment. *Taylor.* 2. A festival; [*obs.*] *Brown.*
FES-TOON', *n.* [Fr. *feston.*] Something in imitation of a garland or wreath.—In *architecture* and *sculpture*, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath of flowers, fruits and leaves intermixed or twisted together.
FES'TU-CINE, *a.* [L. *festuca.*] Being of a straw-color.
FES'TU-COUS, *a.* Formed of straw. *Brown.*
† FET, *n.* [Fr. *fait.*] A piece.
† FET, *v. t.* or *i.* To fetch; to come to. *Tusser.*
FĒ'TAL, *a.* [from *fetus.*] Pertaining to a fetus.
FETCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *feccan*, or *feccean.*] 1. To go and bring, or, simply, to bring. 2. To derive; to draw, as from a source. 3. To strike at a distance; [*not used.*] 4. To bring back; to recall; to bring to any state. 5. To bring or draw. 6. To make; to perform. 7. To draw; to heave. 8. To reach; to attain or come to; to arrive at. 9. To bring; to obtain as its price.—*To fetch out*, to bring or draw out; to cause to appear.—*To fetch to*, to restore; to revive, as from a swoon.—*To fetch up*, to bring up; to cause to come up or forth.—*To fetch a pump*, to pour water into it to make it draw water.
FETCH, *v. i.* To move or turn. *Shak.*
FETCH, *n.* A stratagem, by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass, or by which one thing seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.
FETCH'ER, *n.* One that brings.
FETCH'ING, *ppr.* Bringing; going and bringing; deriving; drawing; reaching; obtaining as price.
FET'I-CHISM, } *n.* The worship of idols among the ne-
FET'I-CISM, } groes of Africa, among whom *fetich* is an idol.
* FET'ID, *a.* [L. *fœtidus.*] Having an offensive smell; having a strong or rancid scent.
FET'ID-NESS, *n.* The quality of smelling offensively; a fetid quality.
FE-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *fœtifer.*] Producing young, as animals.
FET'LOCK, *n.* A tuft of hair growing behind the pastern joint of many horses.
FĒ'TOR, *n.* [L. *fœtor.*] Any strong, offensive smell; stench. *Arbuthnot.*
FET'TER, *n.* [Sax. *fetor.*] 1. A chain for the feet. 2. Any thing that confines or restrains from motion.
FET'TER, *v. t.* 1. To put on fetters; to shackle or confine the feet with a chain. 2. To bind; to enchain; to confine; to restrain motion; to impose restraints on.
FET'TERED, *pp.* Bound or confined by fetters.
FET'TER-ING, *ppr.* Binding or fastening by the feet with a chain; confining; restraining motion.
FET'TER-LESS, *a.* Free from fetters or restraint.
FET'TLE, *n.* Order; good condition. *Craven dialect.*
FET'TLE, *v. t.* 1. To repair; to mend any thing which is broken or defective. *Chesh. Gloss.* 2. To do trifling business. *Bp. Hall.*
FETT'STEIN, *n.* A mineral, called also *elaolite.*
FĒ'TUS, *n.*; *plu.* FETUSES. [L. *fœtus.*] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, after it is perfectly formed; before which time it is called *embryo.*

† FEŪ, *n.* [Sax. *feoh.*] A fee, or feudal tenure.
FEU DE JOIE, (fu'de-zwä') *fire of joy*, a French phrase for a bonfire.
FEŪD, *n.* [Sax. *fæhth*, or *fægth.*] 1. *Primarily*, a deadly quarrel. 2. A contention or quarrel; *particularly*, an inveterate quarrel between families or parties in a state.
FEŪD, *n.* [*Feud*, and *fee*, which is a contraction of it, is a word formed from the L. *fides*, It. *fede*, Sp. *fe*, Norm. *fei*, faith, trust, with *had*, state, or *ead* or *odh*, estate; and a *feud* is an estate in trust.] A fief; a fee; a right to lands or hereditaments held in trust, or on the terms of performing certain conditions.
FEŪ'DAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to feuds, fiefs or fees. 2. Consisting of feuds or fiefs; embracing tenures by military services.
† FEŪ'DAL, *n.* A dependance; something held by tenure.
FEU-DAL'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being feudal; feudal form or constitution. *Burke.*
FEŪ'DAL-ISM, *n.* The feudal system; the principles and constitution of feuds, or lands held by military services. *Whitaker.*
FEŪ'DA-RY, *a.* Holding land of a superior.
FEŪ'DA-TA-RY, *n.* A feudatory, which see.
FEŪ'DA-TO-RY, *n.* [Sp. *feudatorio.*] A tenant or vassal who holds his lands of a superior, on condition of military service; the tenant of a feud or fief. *Blackstone.*
FEŪ'DIST, *n.* A writer on feuds. *Spelman.*
FEŪIL'LAGE, (fu̇l'laje) *n.* [Fr.] A bunch or row of leaves.
FEŪ'ILLE-MORT, (fū'il-mort) *n.* [Fr.] The color of a faded leaf.
† FEŪ'TER, *v. t.* To make ready. *Spenser.*
† FEŪ'TER-ER, *n.* A dog keeper. *Massenger.*
FĒ'VER, *n.* [Fr. *fievre.*] 1. A disease, characterized by an accelerated pulse, with increase of heat, impaired functions, diminished strength, and often with preternatural thirst. 2. Heat; agitation; excitement by any thing that strongly affects the passions.
FĒ'VER, *v. t.* To put in a fever. *Dryden.*
FĒ'VER-COOL-ING, *a.* Allaying febrile heat.
† FĒ'VER-ET, *n.* A slight fever. *Ayliffe.*
FĒ'VER-FEW, *n.* [Sax. *feferfuge.*] A plant.
FĒ'VER-ISH, *a.* 1. Having a slight fever. 2. Diseased with fever or heat. 3. Uncertain; inconstant; fickle; now hot, now cold. 4. Hot; sultry; burning.
FĒ'VER-ISH-NESS, *n.* The state of being feverish; a slight febrile affection.
FĒ'VER-OUS, *a.* 1. Affected with fever or ague. 2. Having the nature of fever. 3. Having a tendency to produce fever.
FĒ'VER-LY, *a.* Like a fever.
FĒ'VER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a feverish manner. *Donne.*
FĒ'VER-ROOT, *n.* A plant of the genus *triosteum.*
FĒ'VER-SICK, *a.* [Sax. *fefer-seoc.*] Diseased with fever.
FĒ'VER-WĒAK'ENED, *a.* Debilitated by fever.
FĒ'VER-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *eryngium.*
FĒ'VER-WORT. *See* FEVER-ROOT.
FĒ'VER-Y, *a.* Affected with fever. *B. Jonson.*
FEW, *a.* [Sax. *fea*, or *feawa.*] Not many; small in number.
FEW'EL, *n.* Combustible matter. *See* FUEL.
FEW'EL, *v. t.* To feed with fewel. *Cowley.*
FEW'NESS, *n.* 1. Smallness of number; paucity. 2. Paucity of words; brevity; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
FĒY, *v. t.* [D. *veghen.*] To cleanse a ditch of mud. *Tusser.*
FĪ'ANCE, *v. t.* To betroth. *See* AFFIANCE.
FĪ'AT. [L. from *fio*; let it be done.] A decree; a command to do something.
FIB, *n.* A lie or falsehood. *A word used among children.*
FIB, *v. i.* To lie; to speak falsely.
FIB'BER, *n.* One who tells lies or fibs.
FIB'BING, *ppr.* Telling fibs; *as a noun*, the telling of fibs.
FĪ'BRE, } *n.* [Fr. *fibre.*] 1. A thread; a fine, slender body
FĪ'BER, } which constitutes a part of the frame of animals. 2. A filament or slender thread in plants or minerals; the small, slender root of a plant. 3. Any fine, slender thread.
FĪ'BRIL, *n.* [Fr. *fibrille.*] A small fibre; the branch of a fibre; a very slender thread. *Cheyne.*
FI-BRIL'LOUS, *a.* Relating to the fibres. *Dr. Kinnier.*
FĪ'BRIN, *n.* A peculiar organic compound substance found in animals and vegetables.
FIB'RO-LĪTE, *n.* A mineral.
FĪ'BROUS, *a.* 1. Composed or consisting of fibres. 2. Containing fibres.
FIB'U-LA, *n.* [L.] 1. The outer and lesser bone of the leg. *Quincy.* 2. A clasp or buckle.
FIC'KLE, *a.* [Sax. *ficol.*] 1. Wavering; inconstant; unstable; of a changeable mind; irresolute; not firm in opinion or purpose; capricious. 2. Not fixed or firm; liable to change or vicissitude.
FIC'KLE-NESS, *n.* 1. A wavering; wavering disposition; inconstancy; instability; unsteadiness in opinion or purpose. 2. Instability; changeableness.
FIC'KLY, *adv.* Without firmness or steadiness.
FĪ'CO, *n.* [It.] An act of contempt done with the fingers, expressing *a fig for you.*
FIC'TILE, *a.* [L. *fictilis.*] Molded into form by art; manufactured by the potter.
FIC'TION, *n.* [L. *fictio.*] 1. The act of feigning, inventing or imagining. 2. That which is feigned, invented or imagined.
† FIC'TIOUS, for *fictitious.*
FIC-TĪ'TIOUS, *a.* [L. *fictitius.*] 1. Feigned; imaginary; not real. 2. Counterfeit; false; not genuine.
FIC-TĪ'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* By fiction; falsely; counterfeitly.
FIC-TĪ'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Feigned representation.
† FIC'TIVE, *a.* Feigned.
FID, *n.* 1. A square bar of wood or iron, with a shoulder at one end, used to support the top-mast. 2. A pin of hard wood or iron, tapering to a point, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing.
FID'DLE, *n.* [G. *fiedel.*] A stringed instrument of music; a violin.
FID'DLE, *v. i* 1. To play on a fiddle or violin. 2. To trifle; to shift the hands often and do nothing, like a fellow that plays on a fiddle.
FID'DLE, *v. t.* To play a tune on a fiddle.
FID'DLE-FAD'DLE, *n.* A trifle. [*A low cant word.*]
FID'DLE-FAD'DLE, *a.* Trifling; making a bustle about nothing. [*Vulgar.*]
FID'DLER, *n.* One who plays on a fiddle or violin.
FID'DLE-STICK, *n.* The bow and string with which a fiddler plays on a violin.
FID'DLE-STRING, *n.* The string of a fiddle.
FID'DLE-WOOD, *n.* A plant of the genus *citharexylon.*
FID'DLING, *ppr.* Playing on a fiddle.
FID'DLING, *n.* The act of playing on a fiddle.
FI'DE-JUS'SION, *n.* [L. *fidejussio.*] Suretiship; the act of being bound for another. *Farindon.*
FĪ'DE-JUS-SOR, *n.* [L.] A surety; one bound for another. *Blackstone.*
FI-DEL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *fidelitas.*] 1. Faithfulness; careful and exact observance of duty, or performance of obligations. 2. Firm adherence to a person or party with which one is united, or to which one is bound; loyalty. 3. Observance of the marriage covenant. 4. Honesty; veracity; adherence to truth.
FIDGE, } *v. i.* To move one way and the other; to move
FIDG'ET, } irregularly, or in fits and starts. [*A low word.*]
FIDG'ET, *n.* Irregular motion; restlessness. [*Vulgar.*]
FIDG'ET-Y, *a.* Restless; uneasy. [*Vulgar.*]
FI-DŪ'CIAL, *a.* [L. *fiducia.*] 1. Confident; undoubting; firm. 2. Having the nature of a trust.
FI-DŪ'CIAL-LY, *adv.* With confidence. *South.*
FI-DŪ'CIA-RY, *a.* [L. *fiduciarius.*] 1. Confident; steady; undoubting; unwavering; firm. 2. Not to be doubted. 3. Held in trust.
FI-DŪ'CIA-RY, *n.* 1. One who holds a thing in trust; a trustee. 2. One who depends on faith for salvation, without works; an antinomian.
FĪE, (fī) An exclamation denoting contempt or dislike.
FIEF, (feef) *n.* [Fr. *fief.*] A fee; a feud; an estate held of a superior on condition of military service.
FIELD, (feeld) *n.* [Sax. *feld*; G. *feld*; D. *veld.*] 1. A piece of land inclosed for tillage or pasture. 2. Ground not inclosed. 3. The ground where a battle is fought. 4. A battle; action in the field.—5. *To keep the field*, is to keep the campaign open; to live in tents, or to be in a state of active operations. 6. A wide expanse. 7. Open space for action or operation; compass; extent. 8. A piece or tract of land. 9. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn.—10. In *heraldry*, the whole surface of the shield, or the continent.—11. In *Scripture*, *field* often signifies the open country, ground not inclosed. 12. *A field of ice*, a large body of floating ice.
FIELD'ED, *a.* Being in the field of battle; encamped. *Shak.*
FIELD'-BAS-IL, *n.* A plant of several kinds.
FIELD'-BED, *n.* A bed for the field. *Shak.*
FIELD'-BOOK, *n.* A book used in surveying.
FIELD'-COL-ORS, *n. plu.* In *war*, small flags.
FIELD'-DUCK, *n.* A species of bustard.
FIELD'FARE, *n.* A bird, the thrush.
FIELD-MAR'SHAL, *n.* The commander of an army; a military officer of the highest rank in England.
FIELD'MOUSE, *n.* A species of mouse that lives in the field, burrowing in banks, &c. *Mortimer.*
FIELD'-OF'FI-CER, *n.* A military officer above the rank of captain, as a major or colonel.
FIELD'-PIECE, *n.* A small cannon which is carried along with armies, and used in the field of battle.
FIELD'-PREACH-ER, *n.* One who preaches in the open air. *Lavington.*
FIELD'-PREACH-ING, *n.* A preaching in the field or open air. *Warburton.*
† FIELD'ROOM, *n.* Open space. *Drayton.*
FIELD'-SPORTS, *n. plu.* Diversions of the field, as shooting and hunting. *Chesterfield.*

FIĒLD'-STĂFF, *n.* A weapon carried by gunners.
FIĒLD'-WÓRKS, *n.* In the *military art*, works thrown up for defense.
† FIĒLD'Y, *a.* Open like a field. *Wicklife.*
* FIĒND, (feend) *n.* [Sax. *feond.*] An enemy in the worst sense; an implacable or malicious foe; the devil; an infernal being.
* FIĒND'FŬL, *a.* Full of evil or malignant practices.
* FIĒND'LĪKE, *a.* Resembling a fiend; maliciously wicked; diabolical.
* FIERCE, (fers, *or* feers) *a.* [Fr. *fier.*] 1. Vehement; violent; furious; rushing; impetuous. 2. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged. 3. Vehement in rage; eager for mischief. 4. Violent; outrageous; not to be restrained. 5. Passionate; angry; furious. 6. Wild; staring; ferocious. 7. Very eager; ardent; vehement.
* FIERCE'LY, (fers'ly, *or* feers'ly) *adv.* 1. Violently; furiously; with rage. 2. With a wild aspect.
* FIERCE'-MIND-ED, *a.* Vehement; of a furious temper.
* FIERCE'NESS, (fers'nes, *or* feers'nes) *n.* 1. Ferocity; savageness. 2. Eagerness for blood; fury. 3. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger and resentment. 4. Violence; outrageous passion. 5. Vehemence; fury; impetuosity.
FI'E-RI FĂ'CIAS, *n.* [L.] In *law*, a judicial writ that lies for him who has recovered in debt or damages.
FI'ER-I-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being fiery; heat; acrimony. 2. Heat of temper; irritability.
FI'ER-Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of fire. 2. Hot like fire. 3. Vehement; ardent; very active; impetuous. 4. Passionate; easily provoked; irritable. 5. Unrestrained; fierce. 6. Heated by fire. 7. Like fire; bright; glaring.
FIFE, *n.* [Fr. *fifre.*] A small pipe, used as a wind instrument, chiefly in martial music with drums.
FIFE, *v. i.* To play on a fife.
FIF'ER, *n.* One who plays on a fife.
FIF-TEEN', *a.* [Sax. *fiftyn.*] Five and ten.
FIF-TEENTH', *a.* [Sax. *fiftyntha.*] 1. The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth. 2. Containing one part in fifteen.
FIF-TEENTH', *n.* A fifteenth part.
FIFTH, *a.* [Sax. *fifta.*] 1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth. 2. *Elliptically*, a fifth part.
FIFTH, *n.* In *music*, an interval consisting of three tones and a semitone.
FIFTH'LY, *adv.* In the fifth place.
FIF'TI-ETH, *a.* [Sax. *fiftegetha.*] The ordinal of fifty.
FIF'TY, *a.* [Sax. *fiftig.*] Five tens; five times ten.
FIG, *n.* [L. *ficus*; Sp. *figo.*] 1. The fruit of the fig-tree. 2. The fig-tree.
FIG, *v. t.* 1. To insult with ficoes or contemptuous motions of the fingers; [*little used.*] 2. To put something useless into one's head; [*not used.*]
FIG, *v. i.* [Su. Goth. *fika.*] To move suddenly or quickly. *Sylvester.*
FIG'-AP-PLE, *n.* A species of apple. *Johnson.*
FIG'-GNAT, *n.* An insect of the fly kind. *Johnson.*
FIG'-LĒAF, *n.* The leaf of a fig-tree; also, a thin covering.
FIG-MAR'I-GŌLD, *n.* The *mesembryanthemum*, a succulent plant, resembling houseleek.
FIG'-PĔCK-ER, *n.* [L. *ficedula.*] A bird.
FIG'-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus *ficus.*
FIG'-WÓRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *scrophularia.*
FI-GĀ'RY, *n.* [a corruption of *vagary.*] A frolic; a wild project. *M. Geddes.*
FĪGHT, (fīte) *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fought*, pronounced *fawt.* [Sax. *feahtan, feohtan.*] 1. To strive or contend for victory, in battle or in single combat; to contend in arms. 2. To contend; to strive; to struggle to resist or check. 3. To act as a soldier.
FĪGHT, (fīte) *v. t.* 1. To carry on contention; to maintain a struggle for victory over enemies. 2. To contend with in battle; to war against.
FĪGHT, *n.* 1. A battle; an engagement; a contest in arms. 2. Something to screen the combatants in ships.
FĪGHT'ER, *n.* One that fights; a combatant; a warrior.
FĪGHT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Contending in battle; striving for victory or conquest. 2. *a.* Qualified for war; fit for battle. 3. Occupied in war; being the scene of war.
FĪGHT'ING, *n.* Contention; strife; quarrel.
FIG'MENT, *n.* [L. *figmentum.*] An invention; a fiction; something feigned or imagined.
FIG'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *figulo.*] Made of potter's clay; molded; shaped. [*Little used.*]
FIG-U-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of a certain fixed or stable form.
FIG'U-RA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being brought to a certain fixed form or shape.
FIG'U-RAL, *a.* Represented by figure or delineation.
FIG'U-RATE, *a.* [L. *figuratus.*] 1. Of a certain determinate form. 2. Resembling any thing of a determinate form; as, *figurate* stones, stones or fossils resembling shells. 3. Figurative; [*not used.*]
FIG'U-RA-TED, *a* Having a determinate form.
FIG-U-RĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of giving figure or determinate form. 2. Determination to a certain form. *Bacon.* 3. Mixture of concords and discords in music.
FIG'U-RA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *figuratif.*] 1. Representing something else; representing by resemblance; typical. 2. Representing by resemblance; not literal or direct. 3. Abounding with figures of speech.
FIG'U-RA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By a figure; in a manner to exhibit ideas by resemblance; in a sense different from that which words originally imply.
FIG'URE, (fig'ur) *n.* [Fr. *figure*; L. *figura.*] 1. The form of any thing as expressed by the outline or terminating extremities. 2. Shape; form; person. 3. Distinguished appearance; eminence; distinction; remarkable character. 4. Appearance of any kind. 5. Magnificence; splendor. 6. A statue; an image; that which is formed in resemblance of something else. 7. Representation in painting; the lines and colors which represent an animal, particularly a person.—8. In *manufactures*, a design or representation wrought on damask, velvet and other stuffs. —9. In *logic*, the order or disposition of the middle term in a syllogism with the parts of the question.—10. In *arithmetic*, a character denoting a number, as 2. 7. 9.—11. In *astrology*, the horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses. *Shak.*—12. In *theology*, type; representative.—13. In *rhetoric*, a mode of speaking or writing, in which words are deflected from their ordinary signification. In strictness, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a sentence a *figure*; but these terms are often confounded.—14. In *grammar*, any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.—15. In *dancing*, the several steps which the dancer makes in order and cadence.
FIG'URE, (fig'ur) *v. t.* 1. To form or mold into any determinate shape. 2. To show by a corporeal resemblance, as in picture or statuary. 3. To cover or adorn with figures or images; to mark with figures; to form figures in by art. 4. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms of matter. 5. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance. 6. To imagine; to image in the mind. *Temple.* 7. To prefigure; to foreshow. *Shak.* 8. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal. 9. To note by characters.—10. In *music*, to pass several notes for one; to form runnings or variations.
FIG'URE, *v. i.* To make a figure; to be distinguished.
† FIG'URE-CĂST-ER, † FIG'URE-FLING-ER, *n.* A pretender to astrology.
FIG'URE-STONE, *n.* A name of the *agalmatolite.*
FIG'URED, *pp.* 1. Represented by resemblance; adorned with figures; formed into a determinate figure.—2. In *music*, free and florid.
FIG'UR-ING, *ppr.* Forming into determinate shape; representing by types or resemblances.
FI-LĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *filum.*] Composed or consisting of threads. *Bacon.*
FIL'A-CER, *n.* [Norm. *filicer.*] An officer in the English court of common pleas, so called from filing the writs on which he makes process.
FIL'A-MENT, *n.* [Fr.] A thread; a fibre.—In *anatomy* and *natural history*, a fine thread, of which flesh, nerves, skin, plants, roots, &c., are composed.
FIL-A-MENT'OUS, *a.* Like a thread; consisting of fine filaments.
FIL'AN-DERS, *n.* [Fr. *filandres.*] A disease in hawks.
FIL'A-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *filum.*] A machine which forms or spins threads.
FIL'BERT, *n.* The fruit of the corylus or hazel.
FILCH, *v. t.* To steal something of little value; to pilfer; to steal; to pillage; to take wrongfully. *Dryden.*
FILCHED, *pp.* Stolen; taken wrongfully from another; pillaged; pilfered.
FILCH'ER, *n.* A thief; one guilty of petty theft.
FILCH'ING, *ppr.* Stealing; taking from another wrongfully; pilfering.
FILCH'ING-LY, *adv.* By pilfering; in a thievish manner.
FILE, *n.* [Fr. *file*; L. *filum.*] 1. A thread, string or line; *particularly*, a line or wire on which papers are strung. 2. The whole number of papers strung on a line or wire. 3. A bundle of papers tied together, with the title of each indorsed. 4. A roll, list or catalogue. 5. A row of soldiers ranged one behind another, from front to rear.
FILE, *v. t.* 1. To string; to fasten, as papers, on a line or wire for preservation. 2. To arrange or insert in a bundle, as papers, indorsing the title on each paper. 3. To present or exhibit officially, or for trial.
FILE, *v. i.* To march in a file or line, as soldiers, not abreast, but one after another.
FILE, *n.* [Sax. *feol.*] An instrument used in smoothing and polishing metals.
FILE, *v. t.* [Russ. *opilevayu.*] 1. To rub and smooth with a file; to polish. 2. To cut as with a file; to wear off or away. 3. [from *defile.*] To foul or defile; [*obs.*]
FĪLE'-CUT-TER, *n.* A maker of files. *Moxon.*

FĪLED, *pp.* Placed on a line or wire; placed in a bundle and indorsed; smoothed with a file.
FILE-LĒAD'ER, *n.* The soldier placed in the front of a file.
FIL'E-MOT, *n.* [Fr. *feuille-morte.*] A yellowish-brown color; the color of a faded leaf. *Swift.*
FĪL'ER, *n.* One who uses a file.
FIL'IAL, (fil'yal) *a.* [Fr. *filial.*] 1. Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming a child in relation to his parents. 2. Bearing the relation of a son.
FIL-I-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The relation of a son or child to a father; correlative to *paternity.* 2. Adoption.
FIL'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *filum.*] Having the form of a thread or filament.
FIL'I-GRANE, or FIL'I-GREE, *n.* [L. *filum* and *granum.*] A kind of enrichment on gold and silver, wrought delicately in the manner of little threads or grains, or of both intermixed.
FIL'I-GRANED, FIL'I-GREED, } *a.* Ornamented with filigrane. *Tatler.*
FĪL'ING, *ppr.* Placing on a string or wire, or in a bundle of papers; presenting for trial; marching in a file; smoothing with a file.
FĪL'INGS, *n. plu.* Fragments or particles rubbed off by the act of filing.
FILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *fyllan, gefillan.*] 1. To put or pour in, till the thing will hold no more. 2 To store; to supply with abundance. 3. To cause to abound; to make universally prevalent. 4. To satisfy; to content. 5. To glut; to surfeit. 6. To make plump. 7. To press and dilate on all sides or to the extremities. 8. To supply with liquor; to pour into. 9. To supply with an incumbent. 10. To hold; to possess and perform the duties of; to officiate in, as an incumbent.—11. In *seamanship*, to brace the sails so that the wind will bear upon them and dilate them.
To fill out, to extend or enlarge to the desired limit.—*To fill up.* 1. To make full. 2. To occupy; to fill. 3. To fill; to occupy the whole extent. 4. To engage or employ. 5. To complete. 6. To accomplish.
FILL, *v. i.* 1. To fill a cup or glass for drinking; to give to drink. 2. To grow or become full. 3. To glut; to satiate.—*To fill up*, to grow or become full.
FILL, *n.* Fullness; as much as supplies want.
FIL'LA-GREE. *See* FILIGRANE.
FILLED, *pp.* Made full; supplied with abundance.
FILL'ER, *n.* 1. One who fills; one whose employment is to fill vessels. 2. That which fills any space. 3. One that supplies abundantly.
FIL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *filet.*] 1. A little band to tie about the hair of the head. 2. The fleshy part of the thigh. 3. Meat rolled together and tied round.—4. In *architecture*, a little square member or ornament used in divers places. —5. In *heraldry*, a kind of orle or bordure, containing only the third or fourth part of the breadth of the common bordure.—6. Among *painters* and *gilders*, a little rule or reglet of leaf-gold.—7. In the *manege*, the loins of a horse.
FIL'LET, *v. t.* 1. To bind with a fillet or little band. 2. To adorn with an astragal.
FIL'LI-BEG, *n.* [Gael. *filleadh-beg.*] A little plaid; a dress reaching only to the knees, worn in the highlands of Scotland.
FILL'ING, *ppr.* Making full; supplying abundantly; growing full.
FILL'ING, *n.* 1. A making full; supply. 2. The woof in weaving.
FIL'LIP, *v. t.* To strike with the nail of the finger, forced with some violence.
FIL'LIP, *n.* A jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb.
FIL'LY, *n.* [W. *filawg.*] 1. A female or mare colt; a young mare. 2. A young horse; [*not used.*] 3. A wanton girl.
FILM, *n.* [Sax. *film.*] A thin skin; a pellicle, as on the eye.
FILM, *v. t.* To cover with a thin skin or pellicle.
FILM'Y, *a.* Composed of thin membranes or pellicles.
FIL'TER, *n.* [Fr. *filtre.*] A strainer; a piece of woolen cloth, paper or other substance, through which liquors are passed for defecation.
FIL'TER, *v. t.* To purify or defecate liquor, by passing it through a filter, or a porous substance.
FIL'TER, *v. i.* To percolate; to pass through a filter.
FIL'TER. *See* PHILTER.
FIL'TERED, *pp.* Strained; defecated by a filter.
FIL'TER-ING, *ppr.* Straining; defecating.
FILTH, *n.* [Sax. *fylth.*] 1. Dirt; any foul matter; any thing that soils or defiles; waste matter; nastiness. 2. Corruption; pollution; any thing that sullies or defiles the moral character.
FILTH'I-LY, *adv.* In a filthy manner; foully; grossly.
FILTH'I-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being filthy. 2. Foulness; dirtiness; filth; nastiness. 3. Corruption; pollution; defilement by sin; impurity.
FILTH'Y, *a.* 1. Dirty; foul; unclean; nasty. 2. Polluted; defiled by sinful practices; morally impure. 3. Obtained by base and dishonest means.
FIL'TRATE, *v. t.* [Sp. *filtrar.*] To filter; to defecate, as liquor, by straining or percolation.
FIL-TRĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of filtering.
FIM'BLE-HEMP, *n.* [*female-hemp.*] Light, summer hemp, that bears no seed. *Mortimer.*
FIM'BRI-ATE, *a.* [L. *fimbria.*] In *botany*, fringed; having the edge surrounded by hairs or bristles.
FIM'BRI-ATE, *v. t.* To hem; to fringe. *Fuller.*
FIM'BRI-A-TED, *a.* In *heraldry*, ornamented, as an ordinary, with a narrow border of another tincture.
FIN, *n.* [Sax. *finn.*] The fin of a fish consists of a membrane supported by rays, or little bony or cartilaginous ossicles.
FIN, *v. t.* To carve or cut up a chub.
FĪN'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That admits a fine. 2. Subject to a fine or penalty.
FĪ'NAL, *a.* [Fr., Sp. *final*; L. *finalis.*] 1. Pertaining to the end or conclusion; last; ultimate. 2. Conclusive; decisive; ultimate; as, a *final* judgment. 3. Respecting the end or object to be gained; respecting the purpose or ultimate end in view, as a *final* cause.
FĪ'NAL-LY, *adv.* 1. At the end or conclusion; ultimately; lastly. 2. Completely; beyond recovery.
FI-NANCE', (fi-nans') *n.* [Fr.] Revenue; income of a king or state.
FI-NAN'CES, *n. plu.* Revenue; funds in the public treasury, or accruing to it; public resources of money. 2. The income or resources of individuals.
FI-NAN'CIAL, *a.* Pertaining to public revenue.
FI-NAN'CIAL-LY, *adv.* In relation to finances.
FIN-AN-CIĒR', (fin-an-seer') *n.* 1. An officer who receives and manages the public revenues; a treasurer. 2. One who is skilled in the principles or system of public revenue. 3. One who is intrusted with the collection and management of the revenues of a corporation. 4. One skilled in banking operations.
FĪ'NA-RY, *n.* In *iron works*, the second forge at the iron mill. *See* FINERY.
FINCH, *n.* [Sax. *finc*; G. *fink.*] A bird.
FIND, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *found.* [Sax. *findan*; G. *finden.*] 1. To discover by the eye; to gain first sight or knowledge of something lost; to recover. 2. To meet; to discover something not before seen or known. 3. To obtain by seeking. 4. To meet with. 5. To discover or know by experience. 6. To reach; to attain to; to arrive at. 7. To discover by study, experiment or trial. 8. To gain; to have. 9. To perceive; to observe; to learn. 10. To catch; to detect. 11. To meet. 12. To have; to experience; to enjoy. 13. To select; to choose; to designate. 14. To discover and declare the truth of disputed facts; to come to a conclusion, and decide between parties, as a jury. 15. To determine and declare by verdict. 16. To establish or pronounce charges alledged to be true. 17. To supply; to furnish. 18. To discover or gain knowledge of, by touching or by sounding.
To find one's self, to be; to fare in regard to ease or pain, health or sickness.—*To find in*, to supply; to furnish; to provide.—*To find out.* 1. To invent; to discover something before unknown. 2. To unriddle; to solve. 3. To discover; to obtain knowledge of what is hidden. 4. To understand; to comprehend. 5. To detect; to discover; to bring to light.—*To find fault with*, to blame; to censure.
FIND'ER, *n.* One who meets or falls on any thing; one who discovers by searching, or by accident.
FIND'FAULT, *n.* A censurer; a caviler. *Shak.*
FIND-FAULT'ING, *a.* Apt to censure; captious.
FIND'ING, *ppr.* Discovering.
FIND'ING, *n.* 1. Discovery; the act of discovering.—2. In *law*, the return of a jury to a bill; a verdict.
† FIN'DY, *a.* [Sax. *findig.*] Full; heavy; or firm, solid, substantial.
FINE, *a.* [Fr. *fin.*] 1. Small; thin; slender; minute; of very small diameter. 2. Subtil; thin; tenuous. 3. Thin; keen; smoothly sharp. 4. Made of fine threads; not coarse. 5. Clear; pure; free from feculence or foreign matter. 6. Refined. 7. Nice; delicate; perceiving or discerning minute beauties or deformities. 8. Subtil; artful; dextrous. 9. Subtil; sly; fraudulent. 10. Elegant; beautiful in thought. 11. Very handsome; beautiful with dignity. 12. Accomplished; elegant in manners. 13. Accomplished in learning; excellent. 14. Excellent; superior; brilliant or acute. 15. Amiable; noble; ingenuous; excellent. 16. Showy; splendid; elegant. 17. *Ironically*, worthy of contemptuous notice; eminent for bad qualities.—*Fine arts*, or polite arts, are the arts which depend chiefly on the labors of the mind or imagination, and whose object is pleasure, as *poetry*, *music*, *painting* and *sculpture.*
FINE, *n.* 1. In a *feudal sense*, a final agreement between persons concerning lands or rents. 2. A sum of money

paid to the lord by his tenant, for permission to alienate or transfer his lands to another. 3. A sum of money paid by way of penalty for an offense; a mulct; a pecuniary punishment.—*In fine.* [Fr. *enfin;* L. *in* and *finis.*] In the end or conclusion; to conclude; to sum up all.

FINE, *v. t.* 1. To clarify; to refine; to purify; to defecate; to free from feculence or foreign matter. 2. To purify, as a metal. 3. To make less coarse; [*obs.*] 4. To decorate; to adorn; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

FINE, *v. t.* 1. To impose on one a pecuniary penalty; to set a fine on by judgment of a court; to punish by fine. 2. *v. i.* To pay a fine; [*obs.*]

FINE'DRAW, *v. t.* To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINE'DRAW-ER, *n.* One who finedraws.

FINE'DRAW-ING, *n.* Rentering; a dextrous or nice sewing up the rents of cloths or stuffs.

FINE'FIN-GERED, *a.* Nice in workmanship.

FINE'SPO-KEN, *a.* Using fine phrases.

FINE'SPUN, *a.* Drawn to a fine thread; minute; subtle.

FINE'STILL, *v. t.* To distill spirit from molasses, treacle or some preparation of saccharine matter.

FINE'STILL-ER, *n.* One who distills spirit from treacle or molasses. *Encyc.*

FINE'STILL-ING, *n.* The operation of distilling spirit from molasses or treacle.

FINED, *pp.* 1. Refined; purified; defecated. 2. Subjected to a pecuniary penalty.

† FINE'LESS, *a.* Endless; boundless. *Shak.*

FINE'LY, *adv.* 1. In minute parts. 2. To a thin or sharp edge. 3. Gayly; handsomely; beautifully; with elegance and taste. 4. With elegance or beauty. 5. With advantage; very favorably. 6. Nicely; delicately. 7. Purely; completely.—8. *By way of irony*, wretchedly; in a manner deserving of contemptuous notice.

FINE'NESS, *n.* [Fr. *finesse.*] 1. Consisting of fine threads. 2. Smallness; minuteness, as of sand or particles. 3. Clearness; purity; freedom from foreign matter. 4. Niceness; delicacy. 5. Keenness; sharpness; thinness. 6. Elegance; beauty. 7. Capacity for delicate or refined conceptions. 8. Show; splendor; gayety of appearance; elegance. 9. Clearness. 10. Subtilty; artfulness; ingenuity. 11. Smoothness.

FIN'ER, *n.* 1. One who refines or purifies. 2. *a.* Comparative of *fine.*

FIN'ER-Y, *n.* 1. Show; splendor; gayety of colors or appearance. 2. Showy articles of dress; gay clothes, jewels, trinkets, &c.—3. In *iron-works*, the second forge at the iron-mills. *See* FINARY.

FI-NESS', FI-NESSE', FI-NESS', *n.* [Fr. *finesse.*] Artifice; stratagem; subtilty of contrivance to gain a point.

FI-NESS', *v. i.* To use artifice or stratagem.

FI-NESS'ING, *ppr.* Practicing artifice to accomplish a purpose.

FIN'-FISH, *n.* A species of slender whale.

FIN'FOOT-ED, *a.* Having palmated feet, or feet with toes connected by a membrane.

FIN'GER, (fing'ger) *n.* [Sax. *finger.*] 1. One of the extreme parts of the hand, a small member shooting to a point. 2. A certain measure. 3. The hand.—4. In *music*, ability; skill in playing on a keyed instrument.

FIN'GER, *v. t.* 1. To handle with the fingers; to touch lightly; to toy. 2. To touch or take thievishly; to pilfer. 3. To touch an instrument of music; to play on an instrument. 4. To perform work with the fingers; to execute delicate work. 5. To handle without violence.

FIN'GER, *v. i.* To dispose the fingers aptly in playing on an instrument.

FIN'GER-BŌARD, *n.* The board at the neck of a violin, guitar or the like, where the fingers act on the strings.

FIN'GERED, *pp.* 1. Played on; handled; touched. 2. *a.* Having fingers.—In *botany*, digitate; having leaflets like fingers.

FIN'GER-FERN, *n.* A plant, *asplenium. Johnson.*

FIN'GER-ING, *ppr.* Handling; touching lightly.

FIN'GER-ING, *n.* 1. The act of touching lightly or handling. 2. The manner of touching an instrument of music. 3. Delicate work made with the fingers.

FIN'GER-SHELL, *n.* A marine shell resembling a finger.

FIN'GER-STONE, *n.* A fossil resembling an arrow.

FIN'GLE-FAN'GLE, *n.* A trifle. [*Vulgar.*]

FIN'GRI-GO, *n.* A plant, of the genus *pisonia.*

FIN'I-CAL, *a.* 1. Nice; spruce; foppish; pretending to superfluous elegance. 2. Affectedly nice or showy.

FIN'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* With great nicety or spruceness; foppishly.

FIN'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* Extreme nicety in dress or manners; foppishness. *Warburton.*

FIN'ING, *ppr.* 1. Clarifying; refining; purifying; defecating. 2. [*See* FINE, the noun.] Imposing a fine.

FIN'ING-POT, *n.* A vessel in which metals are refined.

FI'NIS, *n.* [L.] An end; conclusion.

FIN'ISH, *v. t.* [Arm. *finiçza;* Fr. *finir.*] 1. To arrive at the end of, in performance; to complete. 2. To make perfect. 3. To bring to an end; to end; to put an end to. 4. To perfect; to accomplish; to polish to the degree of excellence intended.

FIN'ISHED, *pp.* 1. Completed; ended; done; perfected. 2. *a.* Complete; perfect; polished to the highest degree of excellence.

FIN'ISH-ER, *n.* 1. One who finishes; one who completely performs. 2. One who puts an end to. 3. One who completes or perfects.

FIN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Completing; perfecting; bringing to an end.

FIN'ISH-ING, or FIN'ISH, *n.* Completion; completeness; perfection; last polish. *Warburton.*

FI'NITE, *a.* [L. *finitus.*] Having a limit; limited; bounded; opposed to *infinite.*

FI'NITE-LY, *adv.* Within limits; to a certain degree only. *Stillingfleet.*

FI'NITE-NESS, *n.* Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

† FIN'I-TUDE, *n.* Limitation. *Cheyne.*

FIN'KLE, *n.* [Teut. *fenckle.*] Fennel. *Craven dialect.*

FIN'LESS, *a.* Destitute of fins. *Shak.*

FIN'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a fin. *Dryden.*

FINN, *n.* A native of *Finland*, in Europe.

FINNED, *a.* Having broad edges on either side.

FIN'NI-KIN, *n.* A sort of pigeon.

FIN'NY, *a.* Furnished with fins; as, *finny* fish.

FIN'-TOED, *a.* Palmiped; palmated; having toes connected by a membrane.

FI-NOCHI-O, *n.* [It. *finocchio.*] A variety of fennel.

FIN'SCALE, *n.* A river fish, called the *rudd.*

† FIP'PLE, *n.* [L. *fibula.*] A stopper. *Bacon.*

FIR, *n.* [W. *pyr.*] The name of several species of the genus *pinus.*

FIR'-TREE. *See* FIR.

FIRE, *n.* [Sax. *fyr.*] 1. Heat and light emanating visibly, perceptibly and simultaneously from any body; caloric.—In the *popular acceptation of the word*, fire is the effect of combustion. 2. The burning of fuel on a hearth, or in any other place. 3. The burning of a house or town; a conflagration. 4. Light; lustre; splendor. 5. Torture by burning. 6. The instrument of punishment; or the punishment of the impenitent in another state. 7. That which inflames or irritates the passions. 8. Ardor of temper; violence of passion. 9. Liveliness of imagination; vigor of fancy; intellectual activity; animation; force of sentiment or expression. 10. The passion of love; ardent affection. 11. Ardor; heat; love. 12. Combustion; tumult; rage; contention. 13. Trouble; affliction.—*To set on fire*, to kindle; to inflame; to excite violent action.—*St. Anthony's fire*, a disease marked by an eruption on the skin, or a diffused inflammation, with fever; the *erysipelas.*—*Wild fire*, an artificial or factitious fire, which burns even under water. It is called, also, *Greek fire.*

FIRE, *v. t.* 1. To set on fire; to kindle. 2. To inflame; to irritate the passions. 3. To animate; to give life or spirit. 4. To drive by fire; [*little used.*] 5. To cause to explode; to discharge. 6. To cauterize.

FIRE, *v. i.* 1. To take fire; to be kindled. 2. To be irritated or inflamed with passion. 3. To discharge artillery or firearms.

FIRE'ARMS, *n. plu.* Arms or weapons which expel their charge by the combustion of powder.

FIRE'-AR-ROW, *n.* A small iron dart, furnished with a match impregnated with powder and sulphur.

FIRE'BALL, *n.* 1. A grenade; a ball filled with powder or other combustibles. 2. A meteor which passes rapidly through the air and displodes.

FIRE'BARE, *n.* In *old writers*, a beacon. *Cyc.*

FIRE'BAR-REL, *n.* A hollow cylinder used in fireships, to convey the fire to the shrouds.

FIRE'BAV-IN, *n.* A bundle of brush-wood, used in fireships.

FIRE'BLAST, *n.* A disease in hops.

FIRE'BOTE, *n.* An allowance of fuel, to which a tenant is entitled. *England.*

FIRE'BRAND, *n.* 1. A piece of wood kindled or on fire. 2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions, or causes contention and mischief.

FIRE'BRICK, *n.* A brick that will sustain intense heat without fusion.

FIRE'BRUSH, *n.* A brush used to sweep the hearth.

FIRE'BUCK-ET, *n.* A bucket to convey water to engines for extinguishing fire.

FIRE'CLAY, *n.* A kind of clay that will sustain intense heat, used in making firebricks.

FIRE'COCK, *n.* A cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fire.

FIRE'-COM'PA-NY, *n.* A company of men for managing an engine to extinguish fires.

FIRE'CROSS, *n.* Something used in *Scotland* as a signal to take arms.

FIRED, *pp.* Set on fire; inflamed; kindled; animated; irritated.
FIRE'DAMP. *See* DAMP.
FIRE'DRAKE, *n.* 1. A fiery serpent. 2. An ignis fatuus.
FIRE'-EN-GINE, *n.* An engine for throwing water to extinguish fire and save buildings.
FIRE'-E-SCAPE, *n.* A machine for escaping from windows, when houses are on fire.
FIRE'FLAIR, *n.* A species of ray-fish or *raja*.
FIRE'FLY, *n.* A species of fly which has on its belly a spot which shines; and another species which emits light from under its wings, as it flies.
FIRE'HOOK, *n.* A large hook for pulling down buildings in conflagrations.
FIRE'LOCK, *n.* A musket, or other gun, with a lock.
FIRE'MAN, *n.* 1. A man whose business is to extinguish fires. 2. A man of violent passions; [*not used.*]
FIRE'MAS-TER, *n.* An officer of artillery who superintends the composition of fireworks.
FIRE'NEW, *a.* Fresh from the forge; bright.
FIRE'-OF-FICE, *n.* An office for making insurance against fire.
FIRE'-OR-DE-AL. *See* ORDEAL.
FIRE'PAN, *n.* A pan for holding or conveying fire.
FIRE'PLACE, *n.* The part of a chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth.
FIRE'PLUG, *n.* A plug for drawing water from a pipe to extinguish fire.
FIRE'POT, *n.* A small earthen pot filled with combustibles, used in military operations.
FIR'ER, *n.* One who sets fire to any thing; an incendiary.
FIRE'SHIP, *n.* A vessel filled with combustibles, and furnished with grappling irons.
FIRE'SHOV-EL, *n.* A shovel or instrument for taking up or removing coals of fire.
FIRE'SIDE, *n.* A place near the fire or hearth; home; domestic life or retirement.
FIRE'STICK, *n.* A lighted stick or brand. *Digby.*
FIRE'STONE, *n.* 1. A fossil, the pyrites. *See* PYRITES. 2. A kind of freestone which bears a high degree of heat.
FIRE'WARD, FIRE'WARD-EN, } *n.* An officer who has authority to direct others in the extinguishing of fires.
FIRE'WOOD, *n.* Wood for fuel.
FIRE'WORK, *n.* Usually in the plural, *fireworks.* Preparations of gun-powder, sulphur and other inflammable materials, used for making explosions in the air, on occasions of public rejoicing; pyrotechnical exhibitions.
FIRE'WORK-ER, *n.* An officer of artillery subordinate to the firemaster.
FIR'ING, *ppr.* Setting fire to; kindling; animating; exciting; inflaming; discharging firearms.
FIR'ING, *n.* 1. The act of discharging firearms. 2. Fuel; firewood or coal. *Mortimer.*
FIR'ING-I-RON, *n.* An instrument used in farriery to discuss swellings and knots. *Encyc.*
† FIRK, *v. t.* To beat; to whip; to chastise. *Hudibras.*
FIRK, *n.* A stroke; written also *ferk;* but rarely used.
FIR'KIN, *n.* A measure of capacity, being the fourth part of a barrel.
FIR'LOT, *n.* A dry measure used in Scotland.
FIRM, *a.* [L. *firmus;* Fr. *ferme.*] 1. Closely compressed; compact; hard; solid. 2. Fixed; steady; constant; stable; unshaken; not easily moved. 3. Solid; not giving way.
FIRM, *n.* A partnership or house; or the name or title under which a company transact business.
FIRM, *v. t.* [L. *firmo.*] To fix; to settle; to confirm; to establish. *Dryden.*
FIRM'A-MENT, *n.* [L. *firmamentum.*] The region of the air; the sky or heavens.—In *Scripture*, the word denotes an expanse, a wide extent.
FIR-MA-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions.
FIR'MAN, *n.* An Asiatic word, denoting a passport, permit, license, or grant of privileges.
FIRMED, *pp.* Established; confirmed.
FIRM'ING, *ppr.* Settling; making firm and stable.
† FIRM'I-TUDE, *n.* Strength; solidity. *Bp. Hall.*
† FIRM'I-TY, *n.* Strength; firmness.
FIRM'LESS, *a.* Detached from substance.
FIRM'LY, *adv.* 1. Solidly; compactly; closely. 2. Steadily; with constancy or fixedness; immovably; steadfastly
FIRM'NESS, *n.* 1. Closeness or denseness of texture or structure; compactness; hardness; solidity. 2. Stability; strength. 3. Steadfastness; constancy; fixedness. 4. Certainty; soundness.
FIRST, *a.* [Sax. *first,* or *fyrst.*] 1. Advanced before or further than any other in progression; foremost in place. 2. Preceding all others in the order of time. 3. Preceding all others in numbers or a progressive series; the ordinal of one. 4. Preceding all others in rank, dignity or excellence.
FIRST, *adv.* 1. Before any thing else in the order of time. 2. Before all others in place or progression. 3. Before any thing else in order of proceeding or consideration. 4. Before all others in rank.—*At first, at the first,* at the beginning or origin.—*First or last,* at one time or another; at the beginning or end.
FIRST-BE-GOT', FIRST-BE-GOT'TEN, } *a.* First produced; the eldest of children. *Milton.*
FIRST'-BORN, *a.* 1. First brought forth; first in the order of nativity; eldest. 2. Most excellent; most distinguished or exalted.
FIRST'-BORN, *n.* The eldest child; the first in the order of birth.
FIRST-CRE-A'TED, *a.* Created before any other.
FIRST'-FRUIT, FIRST'-FRUITS, } *n.* 1. The fruit or produce first matured and collected in any season. 2. The first profits of any thing. 3. The first or earliest effect of any thing, in a good or bad sense.
FIRST'LING, *a.* First produced.
FIRST'LING, *n.* 1. The first produce or offspring; *applied to beasts.* 2. The thing first thought or done; [*not used.*]
FIRST'LY, *adv.* Improperly used instead of *first.*
FIRST'-RATE, *a.* 1. Of the highest excellence; preeminent. 2. Being of the largest size.
FISC, *n.* [L. *fiscus;* Fr. *fisc.*] The treasury of a prince or state.
FISC'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the public treasury.
FISC'AL, *n.* 1. Revenue; the income of a prince or state. 2. A treasurer.
FISH, *n.* [Sax. *fisc.*] 1. An animal that lives in water. 2. The flesh of fish, used as food. 3. A counter.
FISH, *v. i.* 1. To attempt to catch fish; to be employed in taking fish, by any means, as by angling or drawing nets. 2. To attempt or seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly to seek to draw forth.
FISH, *v. t.* 1. To search by raking or sweeping.—2. In *seamanship,* to strengthen, as a mast or yard, with a piece of timber. 3. To catch; to draw out or up.
FISH, *n.* 1. In *ships,* a machine to hoist and draw up the flukes of an anchor, towards the top of the bow. 2. A long piece of timber, used to strengthen a lower mast or a yard, when sprung or damaged.
FISH'ER, *n.* 1. One who is employed in catching fish. 2. A species of weasel.
FISH'ER-BOAT, *n.* A boat employed in catching fish.
FISH'ER-MAN, *n.* 1. One whose occupation is to catch fish. 2. A ship or vessel employed in the business of taking fish.
FISH'ER-TOWN, *n.* A town inhabited by fishermen.
FISH'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The business of catching fish. 2. A place for catching fish.
FISH'FUL, *a.* Abounding with fish. *Carew.*
FISH'GIG, or FIZ'GIG, *n.* An instrument used for striking fish at sea.
FISH'HOOK, *n.* A hook for catching fish.
FISH'I-FY, *v. t.* To turn to fish. *A cant word. Shak.*
FISH'ING, *ppr.* Attempting to catch fish; searching; seeking to draw forth by artifice, or indirectly; adding a piece of timber to a mast or spar to strengthen it.
FISH'ING, *n.* 1. The art or practice of catching fish. 2. A fishery. *Spenser.*
FISH'ING-FROG, *n.* The toad-fish, or *lophius,* whose head is larger than the body. *Encyc.*
FISH'ING-PLACE, *n.* A place where fishes are caught with seines; a fishery.
FISH'KET-TLE, *n.* A kettle for boiling fish whole.
FISH'LIKE, *a.* Resembling fish. *Shak.*
FISH'MAR-KET, *n.* A place where fish are exposed for sale.
FISH'MEAL, *n.* A meal of fish; diet on fish; abstemious diet.
FISH'MON-GER, *n.* A seller of fish.
FISH'POND, *n.* A pond in which fishes are bred.
FISH'ROOM, *n.* An apartment in a ship between the after-hold and the spirit room.
FISH'SPEAR, *n.* A spear for taking fish by stabbing them.
FISH'WIFE, *n.* A woman that cries fish for sale.
FISH'WOM-AN, *n.* A woman who sells fish.
FISH'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of fish. 2. Inhabited by fish. 3. Having the qualities of fish; like fish.
† FISK, *v. i.* [Su. *fiesca.*] To run about. *Cotgrave.*
FIS'SILE, *a.* [L. *fissilis.*] That may be split, cleft or divided in the direction of the grain, or of natural joints.
FIS-SIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of admitting to be cleft.
FIS'SI-PED, *a.* [L. *fissus.*] Having separate toes.
FIS'SI-PED, *n.* An animal whose toes are separate, or not connected by a membrane.
FIS'SURE, (fish'ure) *n.* [Fr., from L. *fissura,* from *findo,* to split.] 1. A cleft; a narrow chasm made by the parting of any substance; a longitudinal opening.—2. In *surgery,* a crack or slit in a bone, either transversely or longitudinally, by means of external force.—3. In *anatomy,* a

deep, narrow sulcus, or depression, dividing the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum on each side.

FIS'SURE, (fish'ure) *v. t.* To cleave; to divide; to crack or fracture.

FIS'SURED, *pp.* Cleft; divided; cracked.

FIST, *n.* [Sax. *fyst.*] The hand clinched; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.

FIST, *v. t.* 1. To strike with the fist. *Dryden.* 2. To gripe with the fist. *Shak.*

FIST'I-CUFFS, *n.* Blows or a combat with the fist; a boxing. *Swift.*

FIS'TI-NUT, *n.* A pistachio nut.

FIS'TU-LA, *n.* [L.] 1. A pipe; a wind instrument of music, originally a reed.—2. In *surgery*, a deep, narrow and callous ulcer, generally arising from abscesses.—*Fistula lachrymalis*, a fistula of the lachrymal sac, a disorder accompanied with a flowing of tears.

FIS'TU-LAR, *a.* Hollow, like a pipe or reed.

FIS'TU-LATE, *v. i.* To become a pipe or fistula.

FIS'TU-LATE, *v. t.* To make hollow like a pipe.

FIS'TU-LI-FORM, *a.* Being in round hollow columns, as a mineral. *Phillips.*

FIS'TU-LOUS, *a.* Having the nature of a fistula. *Wiseman.*

FIT, *n.* [qu. W. *fith.*] 1. The invasion, exacerbation or paroxysm of a disease. 2. A sudden and violent attack of disorder, in which the body is often convulsed, and sometimes senseless. 3. Any short return after intermission; a turn; a period or interval. 4. A temporary affection or attack. 5. Disorder; distemperature. 6. [Sax. *fitt*, a song.] *Anciently*, a song, or part of a song; a strain; a canto.

FIT, *a.* [Flemish, *vitten.*] 1. Suitable; convenient; meet; becoming. 2. Qualified.

FIT, *v. t.* 1. To adapt; to suit; to make suitable. 2. To accommodate a person with any thing. 3. To prepare; to put in order for; to furnish with things proper or necessary. 4. To qualify; to prepare.—*To fit out*, to furnish; to equip; to supply with necessaries or means.—*To fit up*, to prepare; to furnish with things suitable; to make proper for the reception or use of any person.

FIT, *v. i.* 1. To be proper or becoming. 2. To suit or be suitable; to be adapted.

FITCH, *n.* A chick-pea.

FITCH'ET, FITCH'EW, } *n.* [W. *gwicyll* or *gwicyn.*] A polecat; a foumart.

FIT'FUL, *a.* Varied by paroxysms; full of fits.

FIT'LY, *adv.* 1. Suitably; properly; with propriety. 2. Commodiously; coveniently.

† FIT'MENT, *n.* Something adapted to a purpose.

FIT'NESS, *n.* 1. Suitableness; adaptedness; adaptation. 2. Propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness. 3. Preparation; qualification. 4. Convenience; the state of being fit.

† FIT'TA-BLE, *a.* Suitable. *Sherwood.*

FIT'TED, *pp.* Made suitable; adapted; prepared; qualified.

FIT'TER, *n.* One who makes fit or suitable; one who adapts; one who prepares.

FIT'TING, *ppr.* Making suitable; adapting; preparing; qualifying; providing with.

FIT'TING-LY, *adv.* Suitably. *More.*

FITZ, Norm. *fites*, *fiuz* or *fiz*, a son, is used in names, as in *Fitzherbert*, *Fitzroy*, *Carlovitz.*

FIVE, *a.* [Sax. *fif.*] Four and one added; the half of ten.

FIVE'BAR, FIVE'BARRED, } *a.* Having five bars.

FIVE'CLEFT, *a.* Quinquefid; divided into five segments.

FIVE'FOLD, *a.* In fives; consisting of five in one; five-double; five times repeated.

FIVE'LEAF, *n.* Cinquefoil. *Drayton.*

FIVE'LEAFED, *a.* Having five leaves.

FIVE'LOBED, *a.* Consisting of five lobes.

FIVE'PART-ED, *a.* Divided into five parts.

FIVES, *n.* A kind of play with a ball.

FIVES, or VIVES, *n.* A disease of horses, resembling the strangles.

FIVE'TOOTHED, *a.* Having five teeth.

FIVE'VALVED, *a.* Having five valves. *Botany.*

FIX, *v. t.* [Fr. *fixer.*] 1. To make stable; to set or establish immovably. 2. To set or place permanently; to establish. 3. To make fast; to fasten; to attach firmly. 4. To set or place steadily; to direct, as the eye, without moving it; to fasten. 5. To set or direct steadily, without wandering. 6. To set or make firm, so as to bear a high degree of heat without evaporating; to deprive of volatility. 7. To transfix; to pierce; [*little used.*] *Sandys.* 8. To withhold from motion.—9. In *popular use*, to put in order; to prepare; to adjust.

FIX, *v. i.* 1. To rest; to settle or remain permanently; to cease from wandering. 2. To become firm, so as to resist volatilization. 3. To cease to flow or be fluid; to congeal; to become hard and malleable. *Bacon.*—*To fix on*, to settle the opinion or resolution on any thing; to determine on.

FIX'A-BLE, *a.* That may be fixed, established, or rendered firm.

FIX-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of fixing. 2. Stability; firmness; steadiness; a state of being established. 3. Residence in a certain place; or a place of residence; [*little used.*] 4. That firm state of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat. 5. The act or process of ceasing to be fluid and becoming firm; state of being fixed.

FIXED, *pp.* Settled; established; firm; fast; stable.—*Fixed air*, called, generally, *carbonic acid.*—*Fixed stars* are such stars as always retain the same apparent position and distance with respect to each other.

FIX'ED-LY, *adv.* Firmly; in a settled or established manner; steadfastly.

FIX'ED-NESS, *n.* 1. A state of being fixed; stability; firmness; steadfastness. 2. The state of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat. 3. Firm coherence of parts; solidity.

† FIX-ID'I-TY, *n.* Fixedness. *Boyle.*

FIX'I-TY, *n.* Fixedness; coherence of parts; that property of bodies by which they resist dissipation by heat.

FIXT'URE, *n.* 1. Position. 2. Fixedness; firm pressure. 3. Firmness; stable state. 4. That which is fixed to a building.

FIX'URE, *n.* Position; stable pressure; firmness.

FIZ'GIG, *n.* 1. A fishgig, which see. 2. A gadding, flirting girl. 3. A fire-work, made of powder rolled up in a paper.

FIZZ, FIZ'ZLE, } *v. i.* To make a hissing sound.

FLAB'BI-NESS, *n.* A soft, flexible state of a substance, which renders it easily movable and yielding to pressure.

FLAB'BY, *a.* [W. *llib.*] Soft; yielding to the touch; easily bent; hanging loose by its own weight.

† FLAB'EL, *n.* [L. *flabellum.*] A fan. *Hulcet.*

† FLAB'ILE, *a.* [L. *flabilis.*] Subject to be blown. *Dict.*

FLAC'CID, *a.* [L. *flaccidus.*] Soft and weak; limber; lax; drooping; hanging down by its own weight; yielding to pressure.

FLAC'CID-NESS, FLAC-CID'I-TY, } *n.* Laxity; limberness; want of firmness or stiffness.

FLACK'ER, *v. i.* [Teut. *fliggeren.*] To flutter, as a bird. *Grose.*

FLAG, *v. i.* [W. *llacâu*; L. *flaccco.*] 1. To hang loose without stiffness; to bend down as flexible bodies; to be loose and yielding. 2. To grow spiritless or dejected; to droop; to grow languid. 3. To grow weak; to lose vigor. 4. To become dull or languid.

FLAG, *v. t.* To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to drop.

FLAG, *n.* [W. *llec*; Ir. *liag.*] A flat stone, or a pavement of flat stones.

FLAG, *v. t.* To lay with flat stones. *Sandys.*

FLAG, *n.* [W. *llaç.*] An aquatic plant, with a bladed leaf.

FLAG, *n.* [G. *flagge.*] An ensign or colors; a cloth on which are usually painted or wrought certain figures, and borne on a staff.—*To strike* or *lower the flag*, is to pull it down upon the cap in token of respect or submission.—*To strike the flag*, in an engagement, is the signal of surrendering.—*To hang out the white flag*, is to ask quarter, or, in some cases, to manifest a friendly design. The *red flag* is a sign of defiance or battle.—*To hang the flag half mast high*, is a token or signal of mourning.—*Flag-officer*, an admiral; the commander of a squadron.—*Flag-ship*, the ship which bears the admiral, and in which his flag is displayed.—*Flag-staff*, the staff that elevates the flag.

FLAG'BROOM, *n.* A broom for sweeping flags.

FLAG'STONE, *n.* A flat stone for pavement.

FLAG'WORM, *n.* A worm or grub found among flags and sedge.

FLAG'E-LET, *n.* [Fr. *flageolet.*] A little flute; a small wind instrument of music.

FLAG'EL-LANT, *n.* [L. *flagellans.*] One who whips himself in religious discipline. The *Flagellants* were a fanatical sect which arose in Italy, A. D. 1260.

FLAG'EL-LATE, *v. t.* To whip; to scourge.

FLAG-EL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *flagello.*] A beating or whipping; a flogging; the discipline of the scourge.

FLAGGED, *pp.* Laid with flat stones.

FLAG'GI-NESS, *n.* Laxity; limberness; want of tension.

FLAG'GING, *ppr.* Growing weak; drooping; laying with flat stones.

FLAG'GY, *a.* 1. Weak; flexible; limber; not stiff. 2. Weak in taste; insipid. 3. Abounding with flags, the plant.

FLA-GI'TIOUS, *a.* [L. *flagitium.*] 1. Deeply criminal; grossly wicked; villanous; atrocious; scandalous. 2. Guilty of enormous crimes; corrupt; wicked. 3. Marked or infected with scandalous crimes or vices.

FLA-GI'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* With extreme wickedness.

FLA-GI'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Extreme wickedness.
FLAG'ON, *n.* [L. *lagena.*] A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors.
FLĀ'GRANCE, *n.* Notoriousness; glaring offense. *Bp. Hall.*
FLĀ'GRAN-CY, *n.* 1. A burning; great heat; inflammation; [*obs.*] 2. Excess; enormity.
FLĀ'GRANT, *a.* [L. *flagrans.*] 1. Burning; ardent; eager. 2. Glowing; red; flushed. 3. Red; inflamed. 4. Flaming in notice; glaring; notorious; enormous.
FLĀ'GRANT-LY, *adv.* Ardently; notoriously.
FLĀ'GRATE, *v. t.* To burn. [*Little used.*]
FLA-GRĀ'TION, *n.* A burning. [*Little used.*]
FLĀIL, *n.* [D. *vlegel*; G. *flegel.*] An instrument for thrashing or beating corn from the ear.
FLAKE, *n.* [Sax. *flace*; D. *vlaak.*] 1. A small collection of snow, as it falls from the clouds or from the air. 2. A platform of hurdles, or small sticks, on which codfish is dried. *Massachusetts.* 3. A layer or stratum. 4. A collection or little particle of fire, or of combustible matter on fire, separated and flying off. 5. Any scaly matter in layers; any mass cleaving off in scales. 6. A sort of carnations, of two colors only, having large stripes going through the leaves.
FLAKE, *v. t.* To form into flakes. *Pope.*
FLAKE, *v. i.* To break or separate in layers; to peel or scale off.
FLĀKE'-WHITE, *n.* Oxyd of bismuth. *Ure.*
FLĀK'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of flakes or locks. 2. Lying in flakes; consisting of layers, or cleaving off in layers.
FLAM, *n.* [Ice. *flim*; W. *llam.*] A freak or whim; also, a falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext; deception; delusion.
FLAM, *v. t.* To deceive with falsehood; to delude.
FLAM'BEAU, (flam'bo) *n.* [Fr.] A light or luminary made of thick wicks covered with wax.
FLAME, *n.* [Fr. *flamme*; L. *flamma.*] 1. A blaze; burning vapor; vapor in combustion. 2. Fire in general. 3. Heat of passion; tumult; combustion; blaze; violent contention. 4. Ardor of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigor of thought. 5. Ardor of inclination; warmth of affection. 6. The passion of love; ardent love. 7. Rage; violence.
FLAME, *v. t.* To inflame; to excite. *Spenser.*
FLAME, *v. i.* 1. To blaze; to burn in vapor, or in a current. 2. To shine like burning gas. 3. To break out in violence of passion.
FLĀME'ĊOL-OR, *n.* Bright color, as that of flame.
FLĀME'ĊOL-ORED, *a.* Of the color of flame; of a bright yellow color. *Shak.*
FLĀME'EŸED, *a.* Having eyes like a flame.
FLĀME'LESS, *a.* Destitute of flame; without incense.
FLĀ'MEN, *n.* [L.] 1. In *ancient Rome*, a priest. 2. A priest.
FLĀM'ING, *ppr.* 1. Burning in flame. 2. *a.* Bright; red. Also, violent; vehement.
FLĀM'ING, *n.* A bursting out in a flame.
FLĀM'ING-LY, *adv.* Most brightly; with great show or vehemence.
FLA-MIN'GO, *n.* [Sp.] A fowl constituting the genus *phœnicopterus*, of the grallic order.
FLA-MIN'I-ĊAL, *a.* Pertaining to a Roman flamen.
FLAM-MA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of admitting to be set on fire, or enkindled into a flame or blaze; inflammability.
FLAM'MA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being enkindled into flame.
FLAM-MĀ'TION, *n.* The act of setting on flame.
FLAM'ME-OUS, *a.* Consisting of flame; like flame.
FLAM-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *flamma.*] Producing flame.
FLAM-MIV'O-MOUS, *a.* [L. *flamma* and *vomo.*] Vomiting flames, as a volcano.
FLĀM'Y, *a.* 1. Blazing; burning. 2. Having the nature of flame. 3. Having the color of flame.
† FLANG, *old pret.* of the verb *fling. Mirror for Magistrates.*
FLANK, *n.* [Fr. *flanc.*] 1. The fleshy or muscular part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip. 2. The side of an army, or of any division of an army, as of a brigade, regiment or battalion.—3. In *fortification*, that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face.
FLANK, *v. t.* [Fr. *flanquer.*] 1. To attack the side or flank of an army or body of troops. 2. To post so as to overlook or command on the side. 3. To secure or guard on the side.
FLANK, *v. i.* 1. To border; to touch. 2. To be posted on the side.
FLANKED, *pp.* Attacked on the side; covered or commanded on the flank.
FLANK'ER, *n.* A fortification projecting so as to command the side of an assailing body.
FLANK'ER, *v. t.* 1. To defend by lateral fortifications. 2. To attack sideways. *Evelyn.*
FLAN'NEL, *n.* [Fr. *flanelle.*] A soft, nappy, woolen cloth, of loose texture.
FLAP, *n.* [G. *lappen* and *klappe.*] 1. Any thing broad and limber that hangs loose or is easily moved. 2. The motion of any thing broad and loose, or a stroke with it. 3. The *flaps*, a disease in the lips of horses.
FLAP, *v. t.* 1. To beat with a flap. 2. To move something broad. 3. To let fall, as the brim of a hat.
FLAP, *v. i.* 1. To move as wings, or as something broad or loose. 2. To fall, as the brim of a hat or other broad thing.
FLAP'DRAG-ON, *n.* 1. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and, extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them. 2. The thing eaten.
FLAP'DRAG-ON, *v. t.* To swallow or devour.
FLAP'ĒARED, *a.* Having broad, loose ears. *Shak.*
FLAP'JAĊK, *n.* An apple-puff. *Shak.*
FLAP'MOUTHED, *a.* Having loose, hanging lips.
FLAPPED, *pp.* Struck with something broad; let down; having the brim fallen.
FLAP'PER, *n.* One who flaps another. *Chesterfield.*
FLAP'PING, *ppr.* Striking; beating; moving something broad. *L'Estrange.*
FLARE, *v. i.* 1. To waver; to flutter; to burn with an unsteady light. 2. To flutter with splendid show; to be loose and waving as a showy thing. 3. To glitter with transient lustre. 4. To glitter with painful splendor. 5. To be exposed to too much light. 6. To open or spread outward.
FLĀR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Burning with a wavering light; fluttering; glittering; showy. 2. Opening; widening outward; as, a *flaring* fireplace.
FLASH, *n.* [Ir. *lasair*, *lasrach.*] 1. A sudden burst of light; a flood of light instantaneously appearing and disappearing. 2. A sudden burst of flame and light; an instantaneous blaze. 3. A sudden burst, as of wit or merriment. 4. A short, transient state. 5. A body of water driven by violence; [*local.*] *Pegge.* 6. A little pool; [*local.*]
FLASH, *v. i.* 1. To break forth, as a sudden flood of light; to burst or open instantly on the sight, as splendor. It differs from *glitter*, *glisten* and *gleam*, in denoting a flood or wide extent of light. A diamond may *glitter* or *glisten*, but it does not *flash.* 2. To burst or break forth with a flood of flame and light. 3. To burst out into any kind of violence. 4. To break out, as a sudden expression of wit, merriment or bright thought.
FLASH, *v. t.* 1. To strike up a body of water from the surface. 2. To strike or to throw like a burst of light.
FLASH'ER, *n.* 1. A man of more appearance of wit than reality. *Dict.* 2. A rower; [*obs.*]
FLASH'I-LY, *adv.* With empty show; with a sudden glare; without solidity of wit or thought.
FLASH'ING, *ppr.* Bursting forth as a flood of light, or of flame and light, or as wit, mirth or joy.
FLASH'Y, *a.* 1. Showy, but empty; dazzling for a moment, but not solid. 2. Showy; gay. 3. Insipid; vapid; without taste or spirit. 4. Washy; plashy; *see* PLASH.
FLĂSK, *n.* [G. *flasche.*] 1. A kind of bottle. 2. A vessel for powder. 3. A bed in a gun-carriage.
FLĂSK'ET, *n.* 1. A vessel in which viands are served up. *Pope.* 2. A long, shallow basket. *Spenser.*
FLAT, *a.* [D. *plat.*] 1. Having an even surface, without risings or indentures, hills or valleys. 2. Horizontal; level; without inclination. 3. Prostrate; lying the whole length on the ground. 4. Not elevated or erect; fallen. 5. Level with the ground; totally fallen.—6. In *painting*, wanting relief or prominence of the figures. 7. Tasteless; stale; vapid; insipid; dead. 8. Dull; unanimated; frigid; without point or spirit; *applied to discourses and compositions.* 9. Depressed; spiritless; dejected. 10. Unpleasing; not affording gratification. 11. Peremptory; absolute; positive; downright. 12. Not sharp or shrill; not acute. 13. Low, as the prices of goods; or dull, as sales.
FLAT, *n.* 1. A level or extended plain.—In *America*, it is applied particularly to low ground or meadow that is level, but it denotes any land of even surface and of some extent. 2. A level ground lying at a small depth under the surface of water; a shoal; a shallow; a strand; a sand-bank under water. 3. The broad side of a blade. 4. Depression of thought or language. 5. A surface without relief or prominences.—6. In *music*, a mark of depression in sound. 7. A boat, broad and flat-bottomed.
FLAT, *v. t.* [Fr. *flatir.*] 1. To level; to depress; to lay smooth or even; to make broad and smooth; to flatten. 2. To make vapid or tasteless. 3. To make dull or unanimated.
FLAT, *v. i.* 1. To grow flat; to fall to an even surface. 2. To become insipid, or dull and unanimated.
FLAT'-BOT-TOMED, *a.* Having a flat bottom, as a boat, or a moat in *fortification.*
FLAT'ĪR-ON, *n.* An instrument used in smoothing clothes.
† FLĀ'TIVE, *a.* [L. *flatus.*] Producing wind; flatulent.

FLAT'LONG, *adv.* With the flat side downward; not edgewise. *Shak.*

FLAT'LY, *adv.* 1. Horizontally; without inclination. 2. evenly; without elevations and depressions. 3. Without spirit; dully; frigidly. 4. Peremptorily; positively; downright.

FLAT'NESS, *n.* 1. Evenness of surface; levelness; equality of surface. 2. Want of relief or prominence. 3. Deadness; vapidness; insipidity. 4. Dejection of fortune; low state. 5. Dejection of mind; a low state of the spirits; depression; want of life. 6. Dullness; want of point; insipidity; frigidity. 7. Gravity of sound, as opposed to sharpness, acuteness or shrillness.

FLAT'NŌSED, *a.* Having a flat nose. *Burton.*

FLAT'TED, *pp.* Made flat; rendered even on the surface; also, rendered vapid or insipid.

FLAT'TEN, (flat'tn) *v. t.* [Fr. *flatir.*] 1. To make flat; to reduce to an equal or even surface; to level. 2. To beat down to the ground; to lay flat. 3. To make vapid or insipid; to render stale. 4. To depress; to deject, as the spirits; to dispirit.—5. In *music*, to reduce, as sound; to render less acute or sharp.

FLAT'TEN, (flat'tn) *v. i.* 1. To grow or become even on the surface. 2. To become dead, stale, vapid or tasteless. 3. To become dull or spiritless.

FLAT'TEN-ING, *ppr.* Making flat.

FLAT'TER, *n.* The person or thing by which any thing is flattened.

FLAT'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *flatter.*] 1. To soothe by praise; to gratify self-love by praise or obsequiousness; to please a person by applause or favorable notice. 2. To please; to gratify. 3. To praise falsely; to encourage by favorable notice. 4. To encourage by favorable representations or indications. 5. To raise false hopes by representations not well founded. 6. To please; to soothe. 7. To wheedle; to coax; to attempt to win.

FLAT'TERED, *pp.* Soothed by praise; pleased by commendation; gratified with hopes, false or well founded; wheedled.

FLAT'TER-ER, *n.* One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who praises another.

FLAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Gratifying with praise; pleasing by applause; wheedling; coaxing. 2. *a.* Pleasing to pride or vanity; gratifying to self love. 3. Pleasing; favorable; encouraging hope. 4. Practicing adulation; uttering false praise.

FLAT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* 1. In a flattering manner. 2. In a manner to favor; with partiality.

FLAT'TER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *flatterie.*] 1. False praise; commendation bestowed to accomplish some purpose. 2. Adulation; obsequiousness; wheedling. 3. Just commendation which gratifies self-love.

FLAT'TISH, *a.* Somewhat flat. *Woodward.*

FLAT'U-LENCE, } *n.* 1. Windiness in the stomach; air
FLAT'U-LEN-CY, } generated in a weak stomach and intestines. 2. Airiness; emptiness; vanity.

FLAT'U-LENT, *a.* [L. *flatulentus.*] 1. Windy; affected with air generated in the stomach and intestines. 2. Turgid with air; windy. 3. Generating or apt to generate wind in the stomach. 4. Empty; vain; big; without substance or reality; puffy.

† FLAT-U-OS'I-TY, *n.* Windiness; flatulence.

† FLAT'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *flatuosus.*] Windy; generating wind. *Bacon.*

FLĀ'TUS, *n.* [L.] 1. A breath; a puff of wind. 2. Wind generated in the stomach; flatulence.

FLAT'WISE, *a.* or *adv.* With the flat side downward or next to another object; not edgewise.

* FLÄUNT, *v. i.* 1. To throw or spread out; to flutter; to display ostentatiously. 2. To carry a pert or saucy appearance.

* FLÄUNT, *n.* Any thing displayed for show.

* FLÄUNT'ING, *ppr.* Making an ostentatious display.

FLĀ'VOR, *n.* [qu. Fr. *flairer.*] The quality of a substance which affects the taste or smell, in any manner; taste, ordor, fragrance, smell.

FLĀ'VOR, *v. t.* To communicate some quality to a thing, that may affect the taste or smell.

FLĀ'VORED, *a.* Having a quality that affects the sense of tasting or smelling.

FLĀ'VOR-LESS, *a.* Without flavor; tasteless.

FLĀ'VOR-OUS, *a.* Pleasant to the taste or smell.

† FLĀ'VOUS, *a.* [L. *flavus.*] Yellow. *Smith.*

FLAW, *n.* [W. *flaw.*] 1. A breach; a crack; a defect made by breaking or splitting; a gap or fissure. 2. A defect; a fault; any defect made by violence or occasioned by neglect. 3. A sudden burst of wind; a sudden gust or blast of short duration. 4. A sudden burst of noise and disorder; a tumult; uproar. 5. A sudden commotion of mind; [*not used.*]

FLAW, *v. t.* 1. To break; to crack. 2. To break; to violate.

FLAWED, *pp.* Broken; cracked.

FLAW'ING, *ppr.* Breaking; cracking.

FLAW'LESS, *a.* Without cracks; without defect.

† FLAWN, *n.* [Sax. *flena.*] A sort of custard or pie.

† FLAW'TER, *v. t.* To scrape or pare a skin.

FLAW'Y, *a.* 1. Full of flaws or cracks; broken; defective; faulty. 2. Subject to sudden gusts of wind.

FLAX, *n.* [Sax. *fleax, flex.*] 1. A plant of the genus *linum*, consisting of a single slender stalk, the skin or herl of which is used for making thread and cloth, called linen, cambric, lawn, lace, &c. 2. The skin or fibrous part of the plant when broken and cleaned.

FLAX'€OMB, *n.* An instrument with teeth, through which flax is drawn for separating from it the tow or coarser part and the shives. In *America*, we call it a *hatchel.*

FLAX'DRESS-ER, *n.* One who breaks and swingles flax.

FLAX'PLANT, *n.* The *phormium*, a plant.

FLAX'RĀIS-ER, *n.* One who raises flax.

FLAX'SEED, *n.* The seed of flax.

FLAX'EN, *a.* 1. Made of flax. 2. Resembling flax; of the color of flax; fair, long, and flowing.

FLAX'-WEED, *n.* A plant.

FLAX'Y, *a.* Like flax; being of a light color; fair.

FLAY, *v. t.* [Sax. *flean.*] 1. To skin; to strip off the skin of an animal. 2. To take off the skin or surface of any thing; [*not used.*]

FLĀYED, *pp.* Skinned; stripped of the skin.

FLĀY'ER, *n.* One who strips off the skin.

FLĀY'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off the skin.

FLĒA, *n.* [Sax. *flea.*] A troublesome insect.

FLĒA'BANE, *n.* A plant of the genus *conyza.*

FLĒA'BITE, } *n.* 1. The bite of a flea, or the red spot
FLĒA'BI-TING, } caused by the bite. 2. A trifling wound or pain, like that of the bite of a flea.

FLĒA'BIT-TEN, *a.* Bitten or stung by a flea. 2. Mean; worthless; of low birth or station.

FLĒA'WORT, *n.* A plant.

FLĒAK, *n.* A lock. *See* FLAKE.

FLĒAM, *n.* [D. *vlym*; W. *flaim.*] In *surgery* and *farriery*, a sharp instrument used for opening veins for letting blood.

FLE€K, } *v. t.* [G. *fleck.*] To spot; to streak or stripe;
FLE€K'ER, } to variegate; to dapple.

FLE€'TION, *n.* [L. *flectio.*] The act of bending, or state of being bent.

FLE€'TOR, *n.* A flexor, which see.

FLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *flee.*

FLEDGE, (flej) *a.* [G. *flügge.*] Feathered; furnished with feathers or wings; able to fly.

FLEDGE, *v. t.* To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGED, *pp.* Furnished with feathers for flight; covered with feathers.

FLEDG'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with feathers for flight.

FLEE, *v. i.* [Sax. *fleam, fleon, fleogan.*] 1. To run with rapidity, as from danger; to attempt to escape; to hasten from danger or expected evil. 2. To depart; to leave; to hasten away. 3. To avoid; to keep at a distance from.

FLEECE, (flees) *n.* [Sax. *fleos, flys, flese.*] The coat of wool shorn from a sheep at one time.

FLEECE, *v. t.* 1. To shear off a covering or growth of wool. 2. To strip of money or property; to take from, by severe exactions. 3. To spread over as with wool; to make white.

FLEECED, *pp.* Stripped by severe exactions.

FLEECED, *a.* Furnished with a fleece or with fleeces.

FLEE'CER, *n.* One who strips or takes by severe exactions.

FLEE'CING, *ppr.* Stripping of money or property by severe demands of fees, taxes or contributions.

FLEE'CY, *a.* 1. Covered with wool; woolly. 2. Resembling wool or a fleece; soft; complicated.

FLEER, *v. i.* [Scot. *flyre*, or *fleyr.*] 1. To deride; to sneer; to mock; to gibe; to make a wry face in contempt, or to grin in scorn. 2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility.

FLEER, *v. t.* To mock; to flout at. *Beaumont.*

FLEER, *n.* 1. Derision or mockery, expressed by words or looks. *Shak.* 2. A grin of civility. *South.*

FLEER'ER, *n.* A mocker; a fawner.

FLEER'ING, *ppr.* Deriding; mocking; counterfeiting an air of civility.

FLEET, in English names, [Sax. *fleot,*] denotes a *flood*, a creek or inlet, a bay or estuary, or a river; as in *Fleet-street, North-flete, Fleet-prison.*

FLEET, *n.* [Sax. *flota, fliet.*] A navy or squadron of ships; a number of ships in company.

FLEET, *a.* [Ice. *fliotr.*] 1. Swift of pace; moving or able to move with rapidity; nimble; light and quick in motion, or moving with lightness and celerity. 2. Moving with velocity. 3. Light; superficially fruitful; or thin; not penetrating deep, as soil. 4. Skimming the surface.

FLEET, *v. i.* 1. To fly swiftly; to hasten; to flit as a light substance. 2. To be in a transient state. 3. To float.

FLEET, *v. t.* 1. To skim the surface; to pass over rapidly. 2. To pass lightly, or in mirth and joy; [*not used.*] 3. To skim milk; [*local, in England.*]

FLEET'FOOT, *a.* Swift of foot; running or able to run with rapidity. *Shak.*

FLEET'ING, *ppr.* 1. Passing rapidly; flying with velocity. 2. *a.* Transient; not durable.

FLEET'ING-DISH, *n.* A skimming bowl. [*Local.*]

FLEET'LY, *adv.* Rapidly; lightly and nimbly; swiftly.

FLEET'NESS, *n.* Swiftness; rapidity; velocity; celerity; speed.

FLEM'ING, *n.* A native of Flanders.

FLEM'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Flanders.

FLESH, *n.* [Sax. *flæc*, *flec*, or *flæsc*.] 1. A compound substance forming a large part of an animal, consisting of the softer solids, as distinguished from the bones and the fluids. 2. Animal food, in distinction from vegetable. 3. The body of beasts and fowls used as food, distinct from *fish*. 4. The body, as distinguished from the soul. 5. Animal nature; animals of all kinds. 6. Men in general; mankind. 7. Human nature. 8. Carnality; corporeal appetites. 9. A carnal state; a state of unrenewed nature. 10. The corruptible body of man, or corrupt nature. 11. The present life; the state of existence in this world. 12. Legal righteousness, and ceremonial services. 13. Kindred; stock; family.—14. In *botany*, the soft pulpy substance of fruit; also, that part of a root, fruit, &c., which is fit to be eaten.—*One flesh*, denotes intimate relation. To *be one flesh*, is to be closely united, as in marriage.

FLESH, *v. t.* 1. To initiate; *a sportsman's use of the word.* 2. To harden; to accustom; to establish in any practice. 3. To glut; to satiate.

FLESH'BROTH, *n.* Broth made by boiling flesh in water.

FLESH'BRUSH, *n.* A brush for exciting action in the skin by friction.

FLESH'COL-OR, *n.* The color of flesh; carnation.

FLESH-COL'ORED, *a.* Being of the color of flesh.

FLESH'DĪ-ET, *n.* Food consisting of flesh.

FLESHED, *pp.* 1. Initiated; accustomed; glutted. 2. Fat; fleshy.

FLESH'FLY, *n.* A fly that feeds on flesh, and deposits her eggs in it. *Ray.*

FLESH'HOOK, *n.* A hook to draw flesh from a pot.

FLESH'I-NESS, *n.* Abundance of flesh or fat; plumpness; corpulence; grossness.

FLESH'ING, *ppr.* Initiating; making familiar; glutting.

FLESH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of flesh; lean.

FLESH'LI-NESS, *n.* Carnal passions and appetites.

† FLESH'LING, *n.* A mortal set wholly upon the carnal state.

FLESH'LY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal. 2. Carnal; worldly; lascivious. 3. Animal; not vegetable. 4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual or divine.

FLESH'MĒAT, *n.* Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared or used for food. *Swift.*

FLESH'MENT, *n.* Eagerness gained by a successful initiation. *Shak.*

FLESH'MON-GER, *n.* One who deals in flesh; a procurer; a pimp. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

FLESH'POT, *n.* A vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence, plenty of provisions. *Ex.* xvi.

† FLESH'QUAKE, *n.* A trembling of the flesh.

FLESH'Y, *a.* 1. Full of flesh; plump; musculous. 2. Fat; gross; corpulent. 3. Corporeal. 4. Full of pulp; pulpous; plump as fruit.

FLET, *pp.* of *fleet.* Skimmed. *Mortimer.*

FLETCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *fleche.*] To feather an arrow.

FLETCH'ER, *n.* [Fr. *fleche.*] An arrow maker; a manufacturer of bows and arrows. Hence the name of *Fletcher.*

FLETZ, *a.* [G. *flötz.*] In *geology*, the fletz formations, so called, consist of rocks which lie immediately over the transition rocks.

FLEUR DE LIS. *See* FLOWER DE LIS.

FLEW, *pret.* of *fly.*

FLEW, *n.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.

FLEWED, *a.* Chapped; mouthed; deep-mouthed.

† FLEX-AN'I-MOUS, *a.* Having power to change the mind.

FLEX-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy; flexibleness. 2. Easiness to be persuaded; the quality of yielding to arguments, persuasion or circumstances; ductility of mind; readiness to comply; facility.

FLEX'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *flexibilis.*] 1. That may be bent; capable of being turned or forced from a straight line or form without breaking; pliant; yielding to pressure; not stiff; 2. Capable of yielding to entreaties, arguments or other moral force; that may be persuaded to compliance; not invincibly rigid or obstinate; not inexorable. 3. Ductile; manageable; tractable. 4. That may be turned or accommodated.

FLEX'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Possibility to be bent or turned from a straight line or form without breaking; easiness to be bent; pliantness; pliancy; flexibility. 2. Facility of mind; readiness to comply or yield; obsequiousness. 3. Ductility; manageableness; tractableness.

FLEX'ILE, *a.* [L. *flexilis.*] Pliant; pliable; easily bent; yielding to power, impulse or moral force.

FLEX'ION, *n.* [L. *flexio.*] 1. The act of bending. 2. A bending; a part bent; a fold. 3. A turn; a cast.

FLEX'OR, *n.* In *anatomy*, a muscle whose office is to bend the part to which it belongs.

FLEX'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *flexuosus.*] 1. Winding; having turns or windings. 2. Bending; winding; wavering; not steady.—3. In *botany*, bending or bent; changing its direction in a curve.

FLEX'URE, *n.* [L. *flexura.*] 1. A winding or bending; the form of bending. 2. The act of bending. 3. The part bent; a joint. 4. The bending of the body; obsequious or servile cringe.

FLICK. *See* FLITCH.

FLICK'ER, *v. i.* [Sax. *fliccerian.*] 1. To flutter; to flap the wings without flying; to strike rapidly with the wings. 2. To fluctuate.

FLICK'ER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Fluttering; flapping the wings without flight. 2. *a.* With amorous motions of the eye.

FLICK'ER-ING, *n.* A fluttering; short irregular movements.

FLICK'ER-MOUSE, *n.* The bat. *B. Jonson.*

FLĪ'ER, *n.* 1. One that flies or flees. 2. A runaway; a fugitive. 3. A part of a machine which, by moving rapidly, equalizes and regulates the motion of the whole.

FLIGHT, (flīte) *n.* [Sax. *fliht.*] 1. The act of fleeing; the act of running away, to escape danger or expected evil; hasty departure. 2. The act of flying; a passing through the air by the help of wings; volitation. 3. The manner of flying. 4. Removal from place to place by flying. 5. A flock of birds flying in company. 6. A number of beings flying or moving through the air together. 7. A number of things passing through the air together; a volley. 8. A periodical flying of birds in flocks.—9. In *England*, the birds produced in the same season. 10. The space passed by flying. 11. A mounting; a soaring; lofty elevation and excursion. 12. Excursion; wandering; extravagant sally. 13. The power of flying.—14. In *certain lead works*, a substance that flies off in smoke.—*Flight of stairs*, the series of stairs from the floor, or from one platform to another.

† FLIGHT'ED, *a.* Taking flight; flying.

FLIGHT'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being flighty; wildness; slight delirium.

FLIGHT'-SHOT, *n.* The distance which an arrow flies.

FLIGHT'Y, *a.* 1. Fleeting; swift. 2. Wild; indulging the sallies of imagination. 3. Disordered in mind; somewhat delirious.

FLIM'FLAM, *n.* [Ice. *flim.*] A freak; a trick.

FLIM'SI-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being flimsy; thin, weak texture; weakness; want of solidity.

FLIM'SY, *a.* [W. *llymsi.*] 1. Weak; feeble; slight; vain; without strength or solid substance. 2. Without strength or force; spiritless. 3. Thin; of loose texture.

FLINCH, *v. i.* 1. To shrink; to withdraw from; to fail of proceeding, or of performing any thing. 2. To fail.

FLINCH'ER, *n.* One who flinches or fails.

FLINCH'ING, *ppr.* Failing to undertake, perform or proceed; shrinking; withdrawing.

FLIN'DER, *n.* [D. *flenter.*] A small piece or splinter; a fragment. *New England.*

FLIN'DER-MOUSE, *n.* A bat. *Googe.*

FLING, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flung.* [Ir. *lingim.*] 1. To cast, send or throw from the hand; to hurl. 2. To dart; to cast with violence; to send forth. 3. To send forth; to emit; to scatter. 4. To throw; to drive by violence. 5. To throw to the ground; to prostrate. 6. To baffle; to defeat.—*To fling away*, to reject; to discard.—*To fling down.* 1. To demolish; to ruin. 2. To throw to the ground.—*To fling off*, to baffle in the chase; to defeat of prey.—*To fling out*, to utter; to speak.—*To fling in*, to throw in; to make an allowance or deduction.—*To fling open*, to throw open; to open suddenly or with violence.—*To fling up*, to relinquish; to abandon.

FLING, *v. i.* 1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions. 2. To cast in the teeth; to utter harsh language; to sneer; to upbraid.—*To fling out*, to grow unruly or outrageous.

FLING, *n.* 1. A throw; a cast from the hand. 2. A gibe; a sneer; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark.

FLING'ER, *n.* One who flings; one who jeers.

FLING'ING, *ppr.* Throwing; casting; jeering.

FLINT, *n.* [Sax. *flint.*] 1. In *natural history*, a sub-species of quartz. It is amorphous, interspersed in other stones, or in nodules or rounded lumps. Its surface is generally uneven, and covered with a rind or crust, is very hard, and strikes fire with steel. 2. A piece of this stone used in firearms to strike fire. 3. Any thing proverbially hard.

FLINT'-HEART, FLINT'-HEART-ED, *a.* Having a hard, unfeeling heart.

FLINT'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of flint. 2. Like flint; very hard; not impressible. 3. Cruel; unmerciful; inexorable. 4. Full of flint-stones.
FLIP, *n.* A mixed liquor consisting of beer and spirit sweetened.
FLIP'DOG, *n.* An iron used, when heated, to warm flip.
FLIP'PAN-CY, *n.* Smoothness and rapidity of speech; volubility of tongue; fluency of speech.
FLIP'PANT, *a.* [W. *llipanu.*] 1. Of smooth, fluent and rapid speech; speaking with ease and rapidity; having a voluble tongue; talkative. 2. Pert; petulant; waggish.
FLIP'PANT-LY, *adv.* Fluently; with ease and volubility of speech.
FLIP'PANT-NESS, *n.* Fluency of speech; volubility of tongue; flippancy.
FLIRE. *See* FLEER.
FLIRT, *v. t.* [qu. Sax. *fleardian.*] 1. To throw with a jerk or sudden effort or exertion. 2. To toss or throw; to move suddenly.
FLIRT, *v. i.* 1. To jeer or gibe; to throw out harsh or sarcastic words. 2. To run and dart about; to be moving hastily from place to place; to be unsteady or fluttering.
FLIRT, *n.* 1. A sudden jerk; a quick throw or cast; a darting motion. 2. A young girl who moves hastily or frequently from place to place; a pert girl.
FLIRT, *a.* Pert; wanton. *Shak.*
FLIR-TA'TION, *n.* 1. A flirting; a quick, sprightly motion. 2. Desire of attracting notice; [*a cant word.*]
FLIRT'ED, *pp.* Thrown with a sudden jerk.
FLIRT'I-GIG, *n.* A wanton, pert girl. *Grose.*
FLIRT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing; jerking; tossing; darting about; rambling and changing place hastily.
FLIT, *v. i.* [D. *vlieden*; Sw. *flyta.*] 1. To fly away with a rapid motion; to dart along; to move with celerity through the air. 2. To flutter; to rove on the wing. 3. To remove; to migrate; to pass rapidly, as a light substance, from one place to another.—4. In *Scotland*, to remove from one habitation to another. 5. To be unstable; to be easily or often moved.
† FLIT, *a.* Nimble; quick; swift. *See* FLEET.
FLITCH, *n.* [Sax. *flicce.*] The side of a hog salted and cured. *Swift.*
FLITE, *v. i.* [Sax. *flytan.*] To scold. *Grose.*
FLIT'TER, *v. i.* To flutter, which see. *Chaucer.*
FLIT'TER, *n.* A rag; a tatter. *See* FRITTER.
FLIT'TER-MOUSE, *n.* A bat.
FLIT'TI-NESS, *n.* Unsteadiness; levity; lightness.
FLIT'TING, *ppr.* Flying rapidly; fluttering.
FLIT'TING, *n.* A flying with celerity; a fluttering.
FLIT'TY, *a.* Unstable; fluttering. *More.*
† FLIX, *n.* [qu. from *flax.*] Down; fur. *Dryden.*
FLIX'WEED, *n.* A species of water-cresses.
FLIX'WOOD, *n.* A plant.
† FLO, *n.* An arrow. *Chaucer.*
FLŌAT, *n.* [Sax. *flota.*] 1. That which swims or is borne on water; a body or collection of timber, boards or planks fastened together and conveyed down a stream; a raft. 2. The cork or quill used on an angling line, to support it and discover the bite of a fish. 3. The act of flowing; flux; flood; [*obs.*] 4. A quantity of earth, eighteen feet square and one deep. 5. [Fr. *flot.*] A wave.
FLŌAT, *v. i.* [Sax. *fleotan, flotan.*] 1. To be borne or sustained on the surface of a fluid; to swim; to be buoyed up; not to sink; not to be aground. 2. To move or be conveyed on water; to swim. 3. To be buoyed up and moved or conveyed in a fluid, as in air. 4. To move with a light irregular course.
FLŌAT, *v. t.* 1. To cause to pass by swimming; to cause to be conveyed on water. 2. To flood; to inundate; to overflow; to cover with water.
FLŌAT'AGE, *n.* Any thing that floats on the water.
FLŌAT'-BŌARD, *n.* A board of a water-wheel.
FLŌAT'ED, *pp.* 1. Flooded; overflowed. 2. Borne on water.
FLŌAT'ER, *n.* One that floats or swims. *Eusden.*
FLŌAT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Swimming; conveying on water; overflowing. 2. Lying flat on the surface of the water.
FLŌAT'ING-BRIDGE, *n.* 1. In the *United States*, a bridge, consisting of logs or timber with a floor of plank, supported wholly by the water.—2. In *war*, a kind of double bridge, used for carrying troops over narrow moats.
FLŌAT'STONE, *n.* Swimming flint, spungiform quartz, a mineral of a spungy texture.
FLŌAT'Y, *a.* Buoyant; swimming on the surface; light.
FLOC'CU-LENCE, *n.* [L. *flocculus.*] The state of being in locks or flocks; adhesion in small flakes.
FLOC'CU-LENT, *a.* Coalescing and adhering in locks or flakes.
FLOCK, *n.* [Sax. *floce.*] 1. A company or collection; *applied to sheep and other small animals.* 2. A company or collection of fowls of any kind, and, *when applied to birds on the wing*, a flight. 3. A body or crowd of people; [*little used.*] 4. A *lock* of wool or hair.
FLOCK, *v. i.* To gather in companies or crowds.
FLOCK'ING, *ppr.* Collecting or running together.
† FLOCK'LY, *adv.* In a body; in a heap. *Hulcet.*
FLOG, *v. t.* [L. *fligo.*] To beat or strike with a rod or whip; to whip; to lash; to chastise with repeated blows.
FLOGGED, *pp.* Whipped or scourged for punishment; chastised.
FLOG'GING, *ppr.* Whipping for punishment; chastising.
FLOG'GING, *n.* A whipping for punishment.
† FLONG, *old part. pass.* from *fling.*
FLOOD, (flud) *n.* [Sax. *flod.*] 1. A great flow of water; a body of moving water; a body of water, rising, swelling and overflowing land not usually covered with water. 2. *The flood*, by way of eminence, the deluge; the great body of water which inundated the earth in the days of Noah. 3. A river; *a sense chiefly poetical.* 4. The flowing of the tide; the semi-diurnal swell or rise of water in the ocean; opposed to *ebb.* 5. A great quantity; an inundation; an overflowing; abundance; superabundance. 6. A great body or stream of any fluid substance. 7. Menstrual discharge.
FLOOD, *v. t.* To overflow; to inundate; to deluge.
FLOOD'ED, *pp.* Overflowed; inundated.
FLOOD'GATE, *n.* 1. A gate to be opened for letting water flow through, or to be shut to prevent it. 2. An opening or passage; an avenue for a flood or great body.
FLOOD'ING, *ppr.* Overflowing; inundating.
FLOOD'ING, *n.* Any preternatural discharge of blood from the uterus.
FLOOD'-MARK, *n.* The mark or line to which the tide rises; high-water mark.
FLOOK. *See* FLUKE, the usual orthography.
FLOOK'ING, *n.* In *mining*, an interruption or shifting of a load of ore, by a cross vein or fissure.
FLŌOR, (flōre) *n.* [Sax. *flor, flore.*] 1. That part of a building or room on which we walk. 2. A platform of boards or planks laid on timbers. 3. A story in a building. 4. The bottom of a ship, or that part which is nearly horizontal.
FLŌOR, *v. t.* To lay a floor; to cover timbers with a floor; to furnish with a floor.
FLŌORED, *pp.* Covered with boards, plank or pavement; furnished with a floor.
FLŌOR'ING, *ppr.* Laying a floor; furnishing with a floor.
FLŌOR'ING, *n.* 1. A platform; the bottom of a room or building; pavement. 2. Materials for floors.
FLŌOR'-TIM-BERS, *n.* The timbers on which a floor is laid.
FLOP, *v. t.* [a different spelling of *flap.*] 1. To clap or strike the wings. 2. To let down the brim of a hat.
FLŌ'RA, *n.* 1. In *antiquity*, the goddess of flowers.—2. In *modern usage*, a catalogue or account of flowers or plants.
FLŌ'RAL, *a.* [L. *floralis.*] 1. Containing the flower; immediately attending the flower. 2. Pertaining to Flora or to flowers.
FLOR'EN, } *n.* An ancient gold coin of Edward III., of
FLOR'ENCE, } six shillings sterling value.
FLOR'ENCE, *n.* 1. A kind of cloth. 2. A kind of wine from Florence, in Italy.
FLOR'EN-TINE, *n.* 1. A native of Florence. 2. A kind of silk cloth, so called.
FLO-RES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *florescens.*] In *botany*, the season when plants expand their flowers.
FLŌ'RET, *n.* [Fr. *fleurette.*] A little flower; the partial or separate little flower of an aggregate flower.
FLŌ'RI-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *flori.*] Bloom; blossom. *J. Scott.*
FLOR'ID, *a.* [L. *floridus.*] 1. *Literally*, flowery; covered or abounding with flowers. 2. Bright in color; flushed with red; of a lively red color. 3. Embellished with flowers of rhetoric; enriched with lively figures; splendid; brilliant.
FLO-RID'I-TY, *n.* Freshness or brightness of color; floridness.
FLOR'ID-LY, *adv.* In a showy and imposing way. *A. Wood.*
FLOR'ID-NESS, *n.* 1. Brightness or freshness of color or complexion. 2. Vigor; spirit. 3. Embellishment; brilliant ornaments; ambitious elegance.
FLO-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *florifer.*] Producing flowers.
FLOR-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act or time of flowering.
FLOR'IN, *n.* [Fr. *florin*; It. *fiorino.*] A coin, originally made at Florence.
FLŌ'RIST, *n.* [Fr. *fleuriste.*] 1. A cultivator of flowers; one skilled in flowers. 2. One who writes a flora, or an account of plants.
† FLOR'U-LENT, *a.* Flowery; blossoming.
FLOS'CU-LAR, or FLOS'CU-LOUS, *a.* In *botany*, a *flosculous* flower is a compound flower, composed of florets.
FLOS'CULE, *n.* [L. *flosculus.*] In *botany*, a partial or lesser floret of an aggregate flower.
FLOS FER-RI, *n.* [L.] A mineral, a variety of arragonite, called *coralloidal arragonite.*
FLOSS, *n.* [L. *flos.*] A downy or silky substance in the husks of certain plants. *Tooke.*

FLOS-SI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* A flowering; expansion of flowers. [*Novel.*] *Med. Repos.*

FLŌ'TA, *n.* [Sp.] A fleet; but *appropriately*, a fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz.

FLŌT'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *flottage.*] That which floats on the sea, or on rivers. [*Little used.*]

† FLOTE, *v. t.* To skim. *Tusser.*

FLO-TIL'LA, *n.* [dim. of *flota.*] A little fleet, or fleet of small vessels.

FLOT'SAM, } *n.* Goods lost by shipwreck, and floating on
FLOT'SON, } the sea.

† FLOT'TEN, *pp.* Skimmed.

FLOUNCE, (flouns) *v. i.* [D. *plonssen.*] 1 To throw the limbs and body one way and the other; to spring, turn or twist with sudden effort or violence; to struggle as a horse in mire. 2. To move with jerks or agitation.

FLOUNCE, *v. t.* To deck with a flounce.

FLOUNCE, *n.* A narrow piece of cloth sewed to a petticoat, frock or gown, with the lower border loose and spreading.

FLOUN'DER, *n.* [Sw. *flundra.*] A flat fish.

FLOUN'DER, *v. i.* To fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to move; to struggle, as a horse in the mire; to roll, toss and tumble.

FLOUN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Making irregular motions; struggling with violence.

FLOUR, *n.* [originally *flower*; Fr. *fleur.*] The edible part of corn; meal.

FLOUR, *v. t.* [Sp. *florear.*] 1. To grind and bolt; to convert into flour. 2. To sprinkle with flour.

FLOURED, *pp.* Converted into flour; sprinkled with flour.

FLOUR'ING, *ppr.* Converting into flour; sprinkling with flour.

FLOUR'ISH, (flur'ish) *v. i.* [L. *floresco.*] 1. To thrive; to grow luxuriantly; to increase and enlarge, as a healthy, growing plant. 2. To be prosperous; to increase in wealth or honor. 3. To grow in grace and in good works; to abound in the consolations of religion. 4. To be in a prosperous state; to grow or be augmented. 5. To use florid language; to make a display of figures and lofty expressions; to be copious and flowery. 6. To make bold strokes in writing; to make large and irregular lines. 7. To move or play in bold and irregular figures.—8. In *music*, to play with bold and irregular notes, or without settled form. 9. To boast; to vaunt; to brag.

FLOUR'ISH, (flur'ish) *v. t.* 1. To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures, either natural or artificial; to ornament with any thing showy. 2. To spread out; to enlarge into figures. 3. To move in bold or irregular figures; to move in circles or vibrations by way of show or triumph; to brandish. 4. To embellish with the flowers of diction; to adorn with rhetorical figures; to grace with ostentatious eloquence; to set off with a parade of words. 5. To adorn; to embellish. *Shak.* 6. To mark with a flourish or irregular stroke.

FLOUR'ISH, (flur'ish) *n.* 1. Beauty; showy splendor. 2. Ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness or amplification; parade of words and figures; show. 3. Figures formed by bold, irregular lines, or fanciful strokes of the pen or graver. 4. A brandishing; the waving of a weapon or other thing.

FLOUR'ISHED, (flur'isht) *pp.* Embellished; adorned with bold and irregular figures or lines; brandished.

FLOUR'ISH-ER, (flur'ish-er) *n.* 1. One who flourishes; one who thrives or prospers. 2. One who brandishes. 3. One who adorns with fanciful figures.

FLOUR'ISH-ING, (flur'ish-ing) *ppr.* or *a.* Thriving; prosperous; increasing; making a show.

FLOUR'ISH-ING-LY, (flur'ish-ing-ly) *adv.* With flourishes; ostentatiously.

FLOUT, *v. t.* [Scot. *flyte.*] To mock or insult; to treat with contempt. *Walton.*

FLOUT, *v. i.* To practice mocking; to sneer; to behave with contempt.

FLOUT, *n.* A mock; an insult.

FLOUT'ED, *pp.* Mocked; treated with contempt.

FLOUT'ER, *n.* One who flouts and flings; a mocker.

FLOUT'ING, *ppr.* Mocking; insulting; fleering.

FLOUT'ING-LY, *adv.* With flouting; insultingly.

FLŌW, *v. i.* [Sax. *flowan.*] 1. To move along an inclined plane, or on descending ground, by the operation of gravity, and with a continual change of place among the particles or parts, as a fluid. 2. To melt; to become liquid. 3. To proceed; to issue. 4. To abound; to have in abundance. 5. To be full; to be copious; as, *flowing* cups or goblets. 6. To glide along smoothly, without harshness or asperity. 7. To be smooth, as composition or utterance. 8. To hang loose and waving. 9. To rise, as the tide; opposed to *ebb.* 10. To move in the arteries and veins of the body; to circulate, as blood. 11. To issue, as rays or beams of light. 12. To move in a stream, as air.

FLŌW, *v. t.* To cover with water; to overflow; to inundate.

FLŌW, *n.* 1. A stream of water or other fluid; a current. 2. A current of water with a swell or rise. 3. A stream of any thing. 4. Abundance; copiousness with action. 5. A stream of diction, denoting abundance of words at command, and facility of speaking; volubility. 6. Free expression or communication of generous feelings and sentiments.

FLŌWED, *pp.* Overflowed; inundated.

FLOW'ER, *n.* [Fr. *fleur*; Sp. *flor.*] 1. In *botany*, that part of a plant which contains the organs of fructification, with their coverings.—2. In *vulgar acceptation*, a blossom or flower is the flower-bud of a plant, when the petals are expanded. 3. The early part of life, or rather of manhood; the prime; youthful vigor; youth. 4. The best or finest part of a thing; the most valuable part. 5. The finest part; the essence. 6. He or that which is most distinguished for any thing valuable. 7. The finest part of grain pulverized. In this sense, it is now always written *flour*, which see.—*Flowers.* 1. In *rhetoric*, figures and ornaments of discourse or composition. 2. Menstrual discharges.

FLOW'ER, *v. i.* 1. To blossom; to bloom; to expand the petals, as a plant. 2. To be in the prime and spring of life; to flourish; to be youthful, fresh and vigorous. 3. To froth; to ferment gently; to mantle, as new beer. 4. To come as cream from the surface.

FLOW'ER, *v. t.* To embellish with figures of flowers; to adorn with imitated flowers.

FLOW'ER-AGE, *n.* Store of flowers. *Dict.*

FLOW'ER-DE-LIS, *n.* [Fr. *fleur de lis.*] 1. In *heraldry*, a bearing representing a lily, the hieroglyphic of royal majesty.—2. In *botany*, the iris, a genus of *monogynian trianders*, called, also, *flag-flower*, and often written, incorrectly, *flower-de-luce.*

FLOW'ERED, *pp.* Embellished with figures of flowers.

FLOW'ER-ET, *n.* [Fr. *fleurette.*] A small flower; a floret. *Dryden.*

FLOW'ER-FENCE, *n.* The name of certain plants.

FLOW'ER-GAR-DEN, *n.* A garden in which flowers are chiefly cultivated.

FLOW'ER-GEN-TLE, *n.* A plant, the amaranth.

FLOW'ER-I-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being flowery, or of abounding with flowers. 2. Floridness of speech; abundance of figures.

FLOW'ER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Blossoming; blooming; expanding the petals, as plants. 2. Adorning with artificial flowers, or figures of blossoms.

FLOW'ER-ING, *n.* 1. The season when plants blossom. 2. The act of adorning with flowers.

FLOW'ER-ING-BUSH, *n.* A plant.

FLOW'ER-IN-WŌ'VEN, *a.* Adorned with flowers.

FLOW'ER-KIR-TLED, *a.* Dressed with garlands of flowers. *Milton.*

FLOW'ER-LESS, *a.* Having no flower. *Chaucer.*

FLOW'ER-STALK, *n.* In *botany*, the peduncle of a plant, or the stem that supports the flower.

FLOW'ER-Y, *a.* 1. Full of flowers; abounding with blossoms. 2. Adorned with artificial flowers, or the figures of blossoms. 3. Richly embellished with figurative language; florid.

FLŌW'ING, *ppr.* Moving as a fluid; issuing; proceeding; abounding; smooth, as style; inundating.

FLŌW'ING, *n.* The act of running or moving as a fluid; an issuing; an overflowing; rise of water.

FLŌW'ING-LY, *adv.* With volubility; with abundance.

FLŌW'ING-NESS, *n.* Smoothness of diction; stream of diction. *Nichols.*

FLOWK, or FLUKE, *n.* [Sax. *floc.*] A flounder. *Carew.*

FLOWK'WORT, *n.* A plant.

FLŌWN, *pp.* of *fly.*

FLŪ'ATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt formed by the fluoric acid combined with a base.

FLUC'TU-ANT, *a.* [L. *fluctuans.*] Moving like a wave; wavering; unsteady. *L'Estrange.*

FLUC'TU-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *fluctuo.*] 1. To move as a wave; to roll hither and thither; to wave. 2. To float backward and forward, as on waves. 3. To move now in one direction and now in another; to be wavering or unsteady. 4. To be irresolute or undetermined. 5. To rise and fall; to be in an unsettled state; to experience sudden vicissitudes.

FLUC'TU-A-TING, *ppr.* 1. Wavering; rolling as a wave; moving in this and that direction; rising and falling. 2. *a.* Unsteady; wavering; changeable.

FLUC-TU-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *fluctuatio.*] 1. A motion like that of waves; a moving in this and that direction. 2. A wavering unsteadiness. 3. A rising and falling suddenly.

FLUD'ER, or FLUD'DER, *n.* An aquatic fowl of the diver kind, nearly as large as a goose.

FLŪE, *n.* A passage for smoke in a chimney.

FLŪE, *n.* [G. *flaum*; L. *pluma.*] Soft down or fur; very fine hair. [*Local.*] *Tooke.*

FLŪ-EL'LEN, *n.* The female speedwell, a plant.
† FLŪ'ENCE, for *fluency.*
FLŪ'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *fluens.*] 1. The quality of flowing, *applied to speech or language;* smoothness; freedom from harshness. 2. Readiness of utterance; facility of words; volubility. 3. Affluence; abundance; [*obs.*]
FLŪ'ENT, *a.* 1. Liquid; flowing. 2. Flowing; passing. 3. Ready in the use of words; voluble; copious; having words at command, and uttering them with facility and smoothness. 4. Flowing; voluble; smooth.
FLŪ'ENT, *n.* 1. A stream; a current of water; [*little used.*] 2. The variable or flowing quantity in fluxions.
FLŪ'ENT-LY, *adv.* With ready flow; volubly; without hesitation or obstruction.
FLŪ'GEL-MAN, *n.* [G.] In *German*, the leader of a file. But *with us*, a soldier who stands on the wing of a body of men, and gives the time for the motions.
FLŪ'ID, *a.* [L. *fluidus.*] Having parts which easily move and change their relative position without separation, and which easily yield to pressure; that may flow; liquid, as water, spirit, air.
FLŪ'ID, *n.* Any substance whose parts easily move and change their relative position without separation, and which yields to the slightest pressure.
FLU-ID'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of flowing; that quality of bodies which renders them impressible to the slightest force, and by which the parts easily move or change their relative position without a separation of the mass; a liquid state.
FLŪ'ID-NESS, *n.* The state of being fluid; fluidity, which see.
FLUKE, *n.* The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground.
FLUKE, or FLOWK, *n.* A flounder.
FLŪKE'-WȮRM, *n.* The gourd-worm, a species of *fasciola.*
FLUME, *n.* [Sax. *flum.*] The passage or channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel.
FLUM'MER-Y, *n.* [W. *llymry.*] 1. A sort of jelly made of flour or meal; pap.—2. In *vulgar use*, any thing insipid or nothing to the purpose; flattery.
FLUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *fling.*
FLU-O-BŌ'RATE, *n.* A compound of fluoboric acid with a base.
FLU-O-BŌ'RIC, *a.* The *fluoboric* acid or gas is a compound of fluorine and boron. *Davy.*
FLŪ'OR, *n.* [Low L.] 1. A fluid state. 2. Menstrual flux.—3. In *mineralogy*, fluate of lime.
FLŪ'OR-AC-ID, *n.* The acid of fluor.
FLŪ'OR-A-TED, *a.* Combined with fluoric acid.
FLU-OR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to fluor.
FLŪ'OR-IN, } *n.* The supposed basis of fluoric acid.
FLŪ'OR-INE, } *Davy.*
FLŪ'OR-OUS, *a.* The *fluorous* acid is the acid of fluor in its first degree of oxygenation.
FLU-O-SIL'I-CATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a compound of fluoric acid, with some other substance. *Silliman.*
FLU-O-SI-LIC'IC, *a.* Composed of or containing fluoric acid with silex.
FLUR. *See* FLURRY.
FLUR'RY, *n.* 1. A sudden blast or gust; or a light, temporary breeze. 2. A sudden shower of short duration. 3. Agitation; commotion; bustle; hurry.
FLUR'RY, *v. t.* To put in agitation; to excite or alarm.
FLUSH, *v. i.* [G. *fliessen.*] 1. To flow and spread suddenly; to rush. 2. To come in haste; to start. 3. To appear suddenly, as redness or a blush. 4. To become suddenly red; to glow. 5. To be gay, splendid or beautiful.
FLUSH, *v. t.* 1. To redden suddenly; to cause the blood to rush suddenly into the face. 2. To elate; to elevate; to excite the spirits; to animate with joy.
FLUSH, *a.* 1. Fresh; full of vigor; glowing; bright. 2. Affluent; abounding; well furnished. 3. Free to spend; liberal; prodigal.
FLUSH, *n.* 1. A sudden flow of blood to the face; or, *more generally*, the redness of face which proceeds from such an afflux of blood. 2. Sudden impulse or excitement; sudden glow. 3. Bloom; growth; abundance. 4. [Fr., Sp. *flux.*] A run of cards of the same suit. 5. A term for a number of ducks. *Spenser.*
FLUSHED, *pp.* 1. Overspread or tinged with a red color from the flowing of blood to the face. 2. Elated; excited; animated.
FLUSH'ER, *n.* The lesser butcher-bird.
FLUSH'ING, *ppr.* Overspreading with red; glowing.
FLUSH'ING, *n.* A glow of red in the face.
FLUSH'NESS, *n.* Freshness. *Bp. Gauden.*
FLUS'TER, *v. t.* To make hot and rosy, as with drinking; to heat; to hurry; to agitate; to confuse.
FLUS'TER, *v. i.* To be in a heat or bustle; to be agitated.
FLUS'TER, *n.* Heat; glow; agitation; confusion; disorder.
FLUS'TERED, *pp.* Heated with liquor; agitated; confused.
FLUTE, *n.* [Fr. *flûte.*] 1. A small wind instrument; a pipe with lateral holes or stops, played by blowing with the mouth, and by stopping and opening the holes with the fingers. 2. A channel in a column or pillar; a perpendicular furrow or cavity, cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster. 3. A long vessel or boat, with flat ribs or floor timbers.
FLU'TE, *v. i.* To play on a flute. *Chaucer.*
FLUTE, *v. t.* To form flutes or channels in a column.
FLŪT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Channeled; furrowed.—2. In *music*, thin; fine; flutelike. *Busby.*
FLŪT'ER, *n.* One who plays on the flute. *Chaucer.*
FLŪT'ING, *ppr.* Channeling; cutting furrows; as in a column.
FLŪT'ING, *n.* A channel or furrow in a column; fluted work.
FLŪT'IST, *n.* A performer on the flute. *Busby.*
FLUT'TER, *v. i.* [Sax. *floteran.*] 1. To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights; to hover. 2. To move about briskly, irregularly or with great bustle and show, without consequence. 3. To move with quick vibrations or undulations. 4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to fluctuate; to be in uncertainty.
FLUT'TER, *v. t.* 1. To drive in disorder. 2. To hurry the mind; to agitate. 3. To disorder; to throw into confusion.
FLUT'TER, *n.* 1. Quick and irregular motion; vibration; undulation. 2. Hurry; tumult; agitation of the mind. 3. Confusion; disorder; irregularity in position.
FLUT'TERED, *pp.* Agitated; confused; disordered.
FLUT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Flapping the wings without flight or with short flights; hovering; agitating.
FLUT'TER-ING, *n.* The act of hovering, or flapping the wings without flight; a wavering; agitation.
FLU-VI-AT'IC, } *a.* [L. *fluviaticus.*] Belonging to rivers;
FLŪ'VI-AL, } growing or living in streams or ponds.
FLŪ'VI-A-TILE, *a.* [L. *fluviatilis.*] Belonging to rivers. *Kirwan.*
FLUX, *n.* [L. *fluxus.*] 1. The act of flowing; the motion or passing of a fluid. 2. The moving or passing of any thing in continued succession. 3. Any flow or issue of matter.—In *medicine*, an extraordinary issue or evacuation.—4. In *hydrography*, the flow of the tide.—5. In *metallurgy*, any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals. 6. Fusion; a liquid state from the operation of heat. 7. That which flows or is discharged. 8. Concourse; confluence; [*little used.*]
FLUX, *a.* Flowing; moving; maintained by a constant succession of parts; inconstant; variable. [*Not well authorized.*]
FLUX, *v. t.* 1. To melt; to fuse; to make fluid. 2. To salivate; [*little used.*] *South.*
FLUX-Ā'TION, *n.* A flowing or passing away, and giving place to others. *Leslie.*
FLUXED, *pp.* Melted; fused; reduced to a flowing state.
FLUX-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of admitting fusion.
FLUX'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being melted or fused.
FLUX-IL'I-TY, *n.* [Low L. *fluxilis.*] The quality of admitting fusion; possibility of being fused or liquefied.
FLUX'ION, *n.* [L. *fluxio.*] 1. The act of flowing. 2. The matter that flows.—3. *Fluxions*, in *mathematics*, the analysis of infinitely small variable quantities, or a method of finding an infinitely small quantity, which being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity given.
FLUX'ION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to mathematical fluxions.
FLUX'ION-IST, *n.* One skilled in fluxions. *Berkeley.*
† FLUX'IVE, *a.* Flowing; wanting solidity. *B. Jonson.*
† FLUX'URE, *n.* A flowing or fluid matter. *Drayton.*
FLȲ, *v. i.*; pret. *flew*; part. *flōwn.* [Sax. *fleogan.*] 1. To move through air by the aid of wings, as fowls. 2. To pass or move in air, by the force of wind or other impulse. 3. To rise in air. 4. To move or pass with velocity or celerity, either on land or water. 5. To move rapidly, in any manner. 6. To pass away; to depart; with the idea of haste, swiftness or escape. 7. To pass rapidly, as time. Swift *fly* the fleeting hours. 8. To part suddenly or with violence; to burst, as a bottle. 9. To spring by an elastic force. 10. To pass swiftly, as rumor or report. 11. To flee; to run away; to attempt to escape; to escape. 12. To flutter; to vibrate or play.
To fly at, to spring towards; to rush on; to fall on suddenly.—*To fly in the face.* 1. To insult. 2. To assail; to resist; to set at defiance; to oppose with violence; to act in direct opposition.—*To fly off.* 1. To separate or depart suddenly. 2. To revolt.—*To fly open*, to open suddenly or with violence.—*To fly out.* 1. To rush out; also, to burst into a passion. 2. To break out into license. 3. To start or issue with violence from any direction.—*To let fly.* 1. To discharge; to throw or drive with violence.—2. In *seamanship*, to let go suddenly.
FLȲ, *v. t.* 1. To shun; to avoid; to decline. 2. To quit by flight. 3. To attack by a bird of prey; [*obs.*] 4. To cause to float in the air.
FLȲ, *n.* [Sax. *fleoge.*] 1. In *zoology*, a winged insect of various species.—2. In *mechanics*, a cross with leaden weights at the ends. 3. That part of a vane which points

and shows which way the wind blows. 4. The extent of an ensign, flag or pendant from the staff to the end that flutters loose in the wind.

FLŸ'BANE, *n.* A plant called *catch-fly.*

FLŸ'BIT-TEN, *a.* Marked by the bite of flies. *Shak.*

FLŸ'BLŌW, *v. t.* To deposit an egg in any thing, as a fly; to taint with the eggs which produce maggots.

FLŸ'BLŌW, *n.* The egg of a fly.

FLŸ'BŌAT, *n.* A large, flat-bottomed Dutch vessel.

FLŸ'ЄATCH-ER, *n.* 1. One that hunts flies.—2. In *zoology*, a genus of birds, the *muscicapa. Encyc.*

FLŸ'ER, *n.* 1. One that flies or flees; usually written *flier.* 2. One that uses wings. 3. The fly of a jack.—4. In *architecture*, stairs that do not wind, but are made of an oblong square figure. 5. A performer in Mexico, who flies round an elevated post.

FLŸ'FISH, *v. i.* To angle with flies for bait.

FLŸ'FISH-ING, *n.* Angling; the art of angling for fish with flies, natural or artificial, for bait.

FLŸ'FLAP, *n.* Something to drive away flies. *Congreve.*

FLŸ-HŎN'EY-SUЄ-KLE, *n.* A plant, the *lonicera.*

FLŸ'ING, *ppr.* 1. Moving in air by means of wings; passing rapidly; springing; bursting; avoiding. 2. *a.* Floating; waving. 3. *a.* Moving; light, and suited for prompt motion.—*Flying colors*, a phrase expressing triumph.

FLŸ'ING-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge of pontoons; also, a bridge composed of two boats.

FLŸ'ING-FISH, *n.* A small fish which flies by means of its pectoral fins. It is of the genus *exocœtus.*

FLŸ'ING-PAR-TY, *n.* In *military affairs*, a detachment of men employed to hover about an enemy.

FLŸ'ING-PIN'ION, *n.* The part of a clock, having a fly or fan, by which it gathers air.

FLŸ'-TRAP, *n.* In *botany*, a species of sensitive plant.

FLŸ'-TREE, *n.* A tree whose leaves are said to produce flies, from a little bag on the surface.

FŌAL, *n.* [Sax. *fola, fole.*] The young of the equine genus of quadrupeds, and of either sex; a colt; a filly.

FŌAL, *v. t.* To bring forth a colt or filly; to bring forth young, as a mare or a she-ass.

FŌAL, *v. i.* To bring forth young, as a mare and certain other beasts.

FŌAL-BIT, *n.* A plant.

FŌAL'FOOT, *n.* The colt's-foot, *tussilago.*

FŌAM, *n.* [Sax. *fæm, fam.*] Froth; spume; the substance which is formed on the surface of liquors by fermentation or violent agitation, consisting of bubbles.

FŌAM, *v. i.* 1. To froth; to gather foam. 2. To be in a rage; to be violently agitated.

FŌAM, *v. t.* To throw out with rage or violence.

FŌAM'ING, *ppr.* Frothing; fuming.

FŌAM'ING-LY, *adv.* Frothily.

FŌAM'Y, *a.* Covered with foam; frothy.

FOB, *n.* [qu. G. *fuppe.*] A little pocket for a watch.

FOB, *v. t.* [G. *foppen.*] To cheat; to trick; to impose on. —*To fob off*, to shift off by an artifice; to put aside; to delude with a trick. [*A low word.*] *Shak.*

FOBBED, *pp.* Cheated; imposed on.

FOB'BING, *ppr.* Cheating; imposing on.

FŌ'ЄAL, *a.* [L. *focus.*] Belonging to a focus.

FŌ'ЄIL, *n.* [Fr. *focile.*] The greater focil is the ulna or tibia, the greater bone of the fore-arm or leg. The lesser focil is the radius or fibula, the lesser bone of the fore-arm or leg.

† FOC-IL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *focillo.*] Comfort; support.

FŌ'ЄUS, *n.*; *plu.* Foсuses, or Foci. [L. *focus.*] 1. In *optics*, a point in which any number of rays of light meet, after being reflected or refracted.—2. In *geometry* and *conic sections*, a certain point in the parabola, ellipsis and hyperbola, where rays reflected from all parts of these curves concur or meet. 3. A central point; point of concentration.

FOD'DER, *n.* [Sax. *foddor*, or *fother.*] 1. Food or dry food for cattle, horses and sheep, as hay, straw and other kinds of vegetables.—2. In *mining*, a measure containing 20 hundred, or 22½ hundred.

FOD'DER, *v. t.* To feed with dry food or cut grass, &c.; to furnish with hay, straw, oats, &c.

FOD'DERED, *pp.* Fed with dry food, or cut grass.

FOD'DER-ER, *n.* He who fodders cattle.

FOD'DER-ING, *ppr.* Feeding with dry food, &c.

FŌ'DI-ENT, *a.* [L. *fodio*, to dig.] Digging; throwing up with a spade. [*Little used.*]

FŌE, (fō) *n.* [Sax. *fah.*] 1. An enemy; one who entertains personal enmity, hatred, grudge or malice against another. 2. An enemy in war; one of a nation at war with another; an adversary. 3. *Foe*, like *enemy*, in the *singular*, is used to denote an opposing army, or nation at war. 4. An opponent; an enemy; one who opposes any thing in principle; an ill-wisher.

† FŌE, *v. t.* To treat as an enemy. *Spenser.*

† FŌE'HOOD, *n.* Enmity. *Bedell.*

FŌE'LIKE, *a.* Like an enemy. *Sandys.*

† FŌE'MAN, *n.* An enemy in war. *Spenser.*

FŒ'TUS. *See* Fetus.

FOG, *n.* [It. *sfogo.*] 1. A dense, watery vapor, exhaled from the earth, or from rivers and lakes, or generated in the atmosphere near the earth. 2. A cloud of dust or smoke.

FOG, *n.* [W. *fwg.*] After-grass; a second growth of grass; but it signifies, also, long grass that remains on land. Dead grass, remaining on land during winter, is called, in *New England*, the *old tore.*

FOG, *v. t.* To overcast; to darken. *Sherwood.*

FOG, *v. i.* [Fr. *vogue.*] To have power. *Milton.*

FOG'BANK, *n.* *At sea*, an appearance, in hazy weather, sometimes resembling land at a distance, but which vanishes as it is approached.

FOG'GAGE, *n.* Rank grass not consumed or mowed in summer. *Encyc.*

FOG'GI-LY, *adv.* Mistily; darkly; cloudily.

FOG'GI-NESS, *n.* The state of being foggy; a state of the air filled with watery exhalations.

FOG'GY, *a.* 1. Filled or abounding with fog or watery exhalations. 2. Cloudy; misty; damp with humid vapors. 3. Producing frequent fogs. 4. Dull; stupid; clouded in understanding.

FOH, an exclamation of abhorrence or contempt; the same as *poh* and *fy.*

† FOI'BLE, *a.* Weak. *Herbert.*

FOI'BLE, *n.* [Fr. *foible.*] A particular moral weakness; a failing.

FOIL, *v. t.* [In Norm. *afolee.*] 1. To frustrate; to defeat; to render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt. 2. To blunt; to dull. 3. To defeat; to interrupt, or to render imperceptible.

FOIL, *n.* Defeat; frustration; the failure of success when on the point of being secured; miscarriage.

FOIL, *n.* [W. *fwyl.*] A blunt sword, or one that has a button at the end covered with leather; *used in fencing.*

FOIL, *n.* [Fr. *feuille*; It. *foglia.*] 1. A leaf or thin plate of metal used in gilding.—2. Among *jewelers*, a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones, to make them appear transparent, and to give them a particular color. 3. Any thing of another color, or of different qualities, which serves to adorn, or set off another thing to advantage. 4. A thin coat of tin, with quicksilver, laid on the back of a looking-glass, to cause reflection.

FOIL'A-BLE, *a.* Which may be foiled. *Cotgrave.*

FOILED, *pp.* Frustrated; defeated.

FOIL'ER, *n.* One who frustrates another, and gains an advantage himself.

FOIL'ING, *ppr.* Defeating; frustrating; disappointing of success.

FOIL'ING, *n.* Among *hunters*, the slight mark of a passing deer on the grass. *Todd.*

FOIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *poindre.*] 1. To push in fencing. *Spenser.* 2. To prick; to sting; [*not in use.*]

FOIN, *v. i.* [Fr. *poindre.*] To push in fencing. *Spenser.*

FOIN, *n.* A push; a thrust. *Robinson.*

FOIN'ING, *ppr.* Pushing; thrusting.

FOIN'ING-LY, *adv.* In a pushing manner.

† FOIS'ON, *n.* [L. *fusio.*] Plenty; abundance.

FOIST, *v. t.* To insert surreptitiously, wrongfully, or without warrant.

† FOIST, *n.* A light and fast-sailing ship. *Beaumont.*

FOIST, *v. i.* To stink; to be fusty.

FOIST'ED, *pp.* Inserted wrongfully.

FOIST'ER, *n.* One who inserts without authority.

FOIST'IED, *a.* Mustied. *See* Fusty.

FOIST'I-NESS, *n.* Fustiness, which see.

FOIST'ING, *ppr.* Inserting surreptitiously or without authority.

FOIST'Y, *a.* Fusty, which see.

FŌLD, *n.* [Sax. *fald, falde.*] 1. A pen or inclosure for sheep; a place where a flock of sheep is kept, whether in the field or under shelter. 2. A flock of sheep. 3. A limit; [*not in use.*]

FŌLD, *n.* [Sax. *feald.*] 1. The doubling of any flexible substance, as cloth; complication; a plait; one part turned or bent and laid on another.—2. In *composition*, the same quantity added; as *four-fold.*

FŌLD, *v. t.* [Sax. *fealdan.*] 1. To double; to lap or lay in plaits. 2. To double and insert one part in another. 3. To double or lay together, as the arms. 4. To confine sheep in a fold.

FŌLD, *v. i.* To close over another of the same kind.

FŌLD'AGE, *n.* The right of folding sheep.

FŌLD'ED, *pp.* Doubled; laid in plaits; kept in a fold.

FŌLD'ER, *n.* 1. An instrument used in folding paper. 2. One that folds.

FŌLD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Doubling; laying in plaits; keeping in a fold. 2. *a.* Doubling; that may close over another, or that consists of leaves which may close one over another.

FŌLD'ING, *n.* 1. A fold; a doubling.—2. Among *farmers*, the keeping of sheep in inclosures.

FO-LI-Ā'ЄEOUS, *a.* [L. *foliaceus.*] 1. Leafy; having leaves intermixed with flowers. *Foliaceous* glands are

those situated on leaves. 2. Consisting of leaves or thin lamins; having the form of a leaf or plate.

FŌ'LI-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *feuillage.*] 1. Leaves in general. 2. A cluster of leaves, flowers and branches.

FŌ'LI-AGE, *v. t.* To work or to form into the representation of leaves. *Drummond.*

FŌ'LI-AGED, *a.* Furnished with foliage. *Shenstone.*

FŌ'LI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *foliatus.*] 1. To beat into a leaf, or thin plate or lamin. 2. To spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver, &c.

FŌ'LI-ATE, *a.* In *botany*, leafy; furnished with leaves.

FŌ'LI-A-TED, *pp.* 1. Spread or covered with a thin plate or foil.—2. In *mineralogy*, consisting of plates; resembling or in the form of a plate; lamellar.

FŌ'LI-A-TING, *ppr.* Covering with a leaf or foil.

FO-LI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *foliatio.*] 1. In *botany*, the leafing of plants; vernation; the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud. 2. The act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf or foil. 3. The act or operation of spreading foil over the back side of a mirror or looking-glass.

FŌ'LI-A-TURE, *n.* The state of being beaten into foil.

FŌ'LI-ER, *n.* Goldsmith's foil.

FO-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *folium*, leaf, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing leaves.

FŌ'LI-O, *n.* [L. *folium.*] 1. A book of the largest size, formed by once doubling a sheet of paper.—2. Among *merchants*, a page, or rather both the right and left hand pages of an account-book, expressed by the same figure.

FŌ'LI-OLE, *n.* A leaflet; one of the single leaves, which together constitute a compound leaf.

FŌ'LI-O-MORT, *a.* [L. *folium mortuum.*] Of a dark yellow color, or that of a faded leaf; filemot.

FŌ'LI-OT, *n.* [It. *foletto.*] A kind of demon. *Burton.*

FŌ'LI-OUS, *a.* 1. Leafy; thin; unsubstantial. *Brown.*—2. In *botany*, having leaves intermixed with the flowers.

FŌLK, (fōke) *n.* [Sax. *folc*; D. *volk*; G. *volk*; Sw. *folck*; Dan. *folk.*] 1. People in general, or any part of them without distinction. 2. Certain people, discriminated from others; as old *folks*, and young *folks.*—3. In *Scripture*, the singular number is used; as, a few sick *folk*. 4. Animals. *Prov.* xxx.

FŌLK'LAND, (fōke'land) *n.* [Sax. *folcland.*] In *English law*, copyhold land; land held by the common people, at the will of the lord.

FŌLK'MOTE, (fōke'mote) *n.* [Sax. *folcmote.*] An assembly of the people, to consult respecting public affairs.

FOL'LI-CLE, *n.* [L. *follículus.*] 1. In *botany*, a univalvular pericarp; a seed vessel. 2. An air bag; a vessel distended with air. 3. A little bag, in animal bodies; a gland; a folding; a cavity.

FOL-LIC'U-LOUS, *a.* Having or producing follicles.

† FOL'LI-FUL, *a.* Full of folly. *Shenstone.*

† FOL'LI-LY, *adv.* Foolishly. *Wickliffe.*

FOL'LŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *folgian, filian, fylgan.*] 1. To go after or behind; to walk, ride or move behind, but in the same direction. 2. To pursue; to chase. 3. To accompany; to attend in a journey. 4. To accompany; to be of the same company; to attend, for any purpose. 5. To succeed in order of time; to come after. 6. To be consequential; to result from, as effect from a cause. 7. To result from, as an inference or deduction. 8. To pursue with the eye; to keep the eyes fixed on a moving body. 9. To imitate; to copy. 10. To embrace; to adopt and maintain; to have or entertain like opinions; to think or believe like another. 11. To obey; to observe; to practice; to act in conformity to. 12. To pursue as an object of desire; to endeavor to obtain. 13. To use; to practice; to make the chief business. 14. To adhere to; to side with. 15. To adhere to; to honor; to worship; to serve. 16. To be led or guided by. 17. To move on in the same course or direction; to be guided by.

FOL'LŌW, *v. i.* 1. To come after another. 2. To attend; to accompany. 3. To be posterior in time. 4. To be consequential, as effect to cause. 5. To result, as an inference.—*To follow on*, to continue pursuit or endeavor; to persevere.

FOL'LŌWED, *pp.* Pursued; succeeded; accompanied; attended; imitated; obeyed; observed; practiced; adhered to.

FOL'LŌW-ER, *n.* 1. One who comes, goes or moves after another, in the same course. 2. One that takes another as his guide in doctrines, opinions or example. 3. One who obeys, worships and honors. 4. An adherent; a disciple; one who embraces the same system. 5. An attendant; a companion; an associate or a dependent. 6. One under the command of another. 7. One of the same faction or party.

FOL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Coming or going after or behind; pursuing; attending; imitating; succeeding in time; resulting from; adhering to; obeying; observing; using; practicing; proceeding in the same course.

FOL'LY, *n.* [Fr. *folie.*] 1. Weakness of intellect; imbecility of mind; want of understanding. 2. A weak or absurd act not highly criminal; an imprudent act. 3. An absurd act which is highly sinful; any conduct contrary to the laws of God or man; sin; scandalous crimes. *Bible.* 4. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind.

FŌ'MA-HANT, *n.* A star of the first magnitude, in the constellation *aquarius.*

FO-MENT', *v. t.* [L. *fomento.*] 1. To apply warm lotions to; to bathe with warm liquors. 2. To cherish with heat; to encourage growth. 3. To encourage; to abet; to cherish and promote by excitements.

FO-MEN-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of applying warm liquors to a part of the body, by means of flannels. 2. The lotion applied, or to be applied, to a diseased part. 3. Excitation; instigation; encouragement.

FO-MENT'ED, *pp.* Bathed with warm lotions; encouraged.

FO-MENT'ER, *n.* One who foments; one who encourages or instigates.

FO-MENT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Applying warm lotions. 2. Encouraging; abetting; promoting.

† FON, *n.* [Chaucer, *fonne.*] A fool; an idiot.

FOND, *a.* [Chaucer, *fonne*, a fool; Scot. *fon.*] 1. Foolish; silly; weak; indiscreet; imprudent. 2. Foolishly tender and loving; doting; weakly indulgent. 3. Much pleased; loving ardently; delighted with. 4. Relishing highly. 5. Trifling; valued by folly; [*little used.*]

FOND, *v. t.* To treat with great indulgence or tenderness; to caress; to cocker.

FOND, *v. i.* To be fond of; to be in love with; to dote on. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

FON'DLE, *v. t.* To treat with tenderness; to caress.

FON'DLED, *pp.* Treated with affection; caressed.

FOND'LER, *n.* One who fondles.

FOND'LING, *ppr.* Caressing; treating with tenderness.

FOND'LING, *n.* A person or thing fondled or caressed.

FOND'LY, *adv.* 1. Foolishly; weakly; imprudently; with indiscreet affection. 2. With great or extreme affection.

FOND'NESS, *n.* 1. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense or judgment; [*obs.*] 2. Foolish tenderness. 3. Tender passion; warm affection. 4. Strong inclination or propensity. 5. Strong appetite or relish.

† FONE, pl. of *foe. Spenser.*

FONT, *n.* [Fr. *fonts*; Sp. *fuente*; It. *fonte*; L. *fons.*] A large basin or stone vessel, in which water is contained for baptizing children or other persons in the church.

FONT, *n.* [Fr. *fonte.*] A complete assortment of printing types of one size.

FONT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a fount, source or origin.

FONT'A-NEL, *n.* 1. An issue for the discharge of humors from the body. 2. A vacancy in the infant cranium.

FON-TÄNGE', (fon-tänj') *n.* [Fr.] A knot of ribbons on the top of a head-dress. *Addison.*

FOOD, *n.* [Sax. *fod, foda.*] 1. In a *general sense*, whatever is eaten by animals for nourishment, and whatever supplies nutriment to plants. 2. Meat; aliment; victuals provisions; whatever is or may be eaten for nourishment 3. Whatever supplies nourishment and growth to plants. 4. Something that sustains, nourishes and augments.

† FOOD, *v. t.* To feed. *Barret.*

FOOD'FUL, *a.* Supplying food; full of food.

FOOD'LESS, *a.* Without food; destitute of provisions; barren.

† FOOD'Y, *a.* Eatable; fit for food. *Chapman.*

FOOL, *n.* [Fr. *fol, fou*; It. *folle.*] 1. One who is destitute of reason, or the common powers of understanding; an idiot.—2. In *common language*, a person who is somewhat deficient in intellect, but not an idiot; or a person who acts absurdly.—3. In *Scripture*, *fool* is often used for a wicked or depraved person. 4. A weak Christian; a godly person who has much remaining sin and unbelief. *Luke*, xxiv. 5. A term of indignity and reproach. 6. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon.

To play the fool. 1. To act the buffoon; to jest; to make sport. 2. To act like one void of understanding.—*To put the fool on*, to impose on; to delude.—*To make a fool of*, to frustrate; to defeat; to disappoint.

FOOL, *v. i.* To trifle; to toy; to spend time in idleness, sport or mirth.

FOOL, *v. t.* 1. To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to defeat; to frustrate; to deceive; to impose on. 2. To infatuate; to make foolish. *Shak.* 3. To cheat.

To fool away. 1. To spend in trifles, idleness, folly, or without advantage. 2. To spend for things of no value or use; to expend improvidently.

FOOL, *n.* A liquid made of gooseberries scalded and pounded, with cream. *Shak.*

† FOOL-BŌLD', *a.* Foolishly bold. *Bale.*

FOOL'BORN, *a.* Foolish from the birth. *Shak.*

FOOLED, *pp.* Disappointed; deceived; imposed on.

FOOL'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The practice of folly; habitual folly; attention to trifles. 2. An act of folly or weakness. 3. Object of folly.

FOOL'HAP-PY, *a.* Lucky without judgment or contrivance. *Spenser.*

FOOL-HÄRD'I-NESS, *n.* Courage without sense or judgment; mad rashness. *Dryden.*

† FOOL-HARD'ISE, *n.* Foolhardiness. *Spenser.*
FOOL-HARD'Y, *a.* Daring without judgment; madly rash and adventurous; foolishly bold.
FOOL'ING, *ppr.* Defeating; disappointing; deceiving.
FOOL'ISH, *a.* 1. Void of understanding or sound judgment; weak in intellect. 2. Unwise; imprudent; acting without judgment or discretion in particular things. 3. Proceeding from folly, or marked with folly; silly; vain; trifling. 4. Ridiculous; despicable.—5. In *Scripture*, wicked; sinful; acting without regard to the divine law and glory, or to one's own eternal happiness. 6. Proceeding from depravity; sinful.
FOOL'ISH-LY, *adv.* 1. Weakly; without understanding or judgment; unwisely; indiscreetly. 2. Wickedly; sinfully.
FOOL'ISH-NESS, *n.* 1. Folly; want of understanding. 2. Foolish practice; want of wisdom or good judgment.—3. In *a Scriptural sense*, absurdity; folly.
FOOLS'-CAP, *n.* A kind of paper of small size.
FOOL'S-PARS'LEY, *n.* A plant of the genus *æthusa.*
FOOL'STONES, *n.* A plant, the *orchis.*
FOOL'TRAP, *n.* A trap to catch fools; as a *flytrap.*
FOOT, *n.*; *plu.* FEET. [Sax. *fot*, *fet.*] 1. In *animal bodies*, the lower extremity of the leg; the part of the leg which treads the earth in standing or walking, and by which the animal is sustained and enabled to step. 2. That which bears some resemblance to an animal's foot in shape or office; the lower end of any thing that supports a body. 3. The lower part; the base. 4. The lower part; the bottom. 5. Foundation; condition; state. 6. Plan of establishment; fundamental principles.—7. In *military language*, soldiers who march and fight on foot; infantry, as distinguished from cavalry. 8. A measure consisting of twelve inches; supposed to be taken from the length of a man's foot.—9. In *poetry*, a certain number of syllables, constituting part of a verse. 10. Step; pace. 11. Level; par; [*obs.*] 12. The part of a stocking or boot which receives the foot.—*By foot*, or, rather, *on foot*, by walking; as, to go or pass *on foot.*—*To set on foot*, to originate; to begin; to put in motion. Hence, to be *on foot*, is to be in motion.
FOOT, *v. i.* 1. To dance; to tread to measure or music; to skip. 2. To walk; opposed to *ride* or *fly.*
FOOT, *v. t.* 1. To kick; to strike with the foot; to spurn. 2. To settle; to begin to fix. 3. To tread. 4. To add the numbers in a column, and set the sum at the foot. 5. To seize and hold with the foot; [*not used.*] 6. To add or make a foot.
FOOT'BALL, *n.* 1. A ball, consisting of an inflated bladder, cased in leather, to be driven by the foot. 2. The sport or practice of kicking the foot-ball.
FOOT'BAND, *n.* A band of infantry.
FOOT'BOY, *n.* A menial; an attendant in livery.
FOOT'BREADTH, *n.* The breadth of the foot.
FOOT'BRIDGE, *n.* A narrow bridge for foot passengers. *Sidney.*
FOOT'CLOTH, *n.* A sumpter cloth. *Shak.*
FOOT'ED, *pp.* Kicked; trod; summed up; furnished with a foot, as a stocking.
FOOT'ED, *a.* Shaped in the foot. *Grew.*
FOOT'FALL, *n.* A trip or stumble. *Shak.*
FOOT'FIGHT, *n.* A conflict by persons on foot.
FOOT'GUARDS, *n. plu.* Guards of infantry.
FOOT'HALT, *n.* A disease incident to sheep.
FOOT'HOLD, *n.* That which sustains the feet firmly; that on which one may tread or rest securely.
FOOT'HOT, *adv.* Immediately; a word borrowed from hunting. *Gower.*
FOOT'ING, *ppr.* Dancing; treading; settling.
FOOT'ING, *n.* 1. Ground for the foot; that which sustains; firm foundation to stand on. 2. Support; root. 3. Basis; foundation. 4. Place; stable position. 5. Permanent settlement. 6. Tread; step; walk. 7. Dance; tread to measure. 8. Steps; road; track. 9. State; condition; settlement.
FOOT'LESS, *a.* Without feet.
FOOT'LICK-ER, *n.* A mean flatterer; a sycophant; a fawner. *Shak.*
FOOT'MAN, *n.* 1. A soldier who marches and fights on foot. 2. A menial servant; a runner; a servant in livery.
FOOT'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The art or faculty of a runner.
FOOT'MAN-TLE, *n.* A garment to keep the gown clean in riding.
FOOT'PACE, *n.* A slow step, as in walking; a broad stair. *Johnson.*
FOOT'PAD, *n.* A highwayman or robber on foot.
FOOT'PATH, *n.* A narrow path or way for foot passengers only.
FOOT'PLOUGH, *n.* A kind of swing-plough.
FOOT'POST, *n.* A post or messenger that travels on foot.
FOOT'ROPE, *n.* The lower boltrope.
FOOT'ROT, *n.* An ulcer in the feet of sheep.
FOOT'SOLD-IER, *n.* A soldier that serves on foot.
FOOT'STALK, *n.* In *botany*, a petiole.
FOOT'STALL, *n.* A woman's stirrup. *Johnson.*
FOOT'STEP, *n.* 1. A track; the mark or impression of the foot. 2. Token; mark; visible sign of a course pursued. —*Footsteps*, plural. 1. Example. 2. Way; course.
FOOT'STOOL, *n.* A stool for the feet; that which supports the feet of one when sitting.
FOOT'WA-LING, *n.* The whole inside planks or lining of a ship.
FOP, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *guapo.*] A vain man, of weak understanding and much ostentation; one whose ambition is to gain admiration by showy dress and pertness; a gay, trifling man; a coxcomb.
† FOP'DOO-DLE, *n.* An insignificant fellow. *Hudibras.*
FOP'LING, *n.* A petty fop. *Tickell.*
FOP'PER-Y, *n.* 1. Affectation of show or importance; showy folly. 2. Folly; impertinence. 3. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation.
FOP'PISH, *a.* 1. Vain of dress; making an ostentatious display of gay clothing; dressing in the extreme of fashion. 2. Vain; trifling; affected in manners.
FOP'PISH-LY, *adv.* With vain ostentation of dress; in a trifling or affected manner.
FOP'PISH-NESS, *n.* Vanity and extravagance in dress; showy vanity.
FOR, *prep.* [Sax. *for*, or *fore*; D. *voor*; G. *für* and *vor*; Sw. *för*; Dan. *for*, *för.*] 1. Against; in the place of. 2. In the place of; instead of; noting substitution. 3. In exchange of; noting one thing taken or given in place of another. 4. In the place of; instead of. 5. In the character of; noting resemblance. 6. Towards; with the intention of going to. 7. In advantage of; for the sake of; on account of. 8. Conducive to; beneficial to; in favor of. 9. Leading or inducing to, as a motive. 10. Noting arrival, meeting, coming or possession. 11. Towards the obtaining of; in order to the arrival at or possession of. 12. Against; in opposition to; with a tendency to resist and destroy. 13. Against or on account of; in prevention of. 14. Because; on account of; by reason of. 15. With respect or regard to; on the part of. 16. Through a certain space; during a certain time. 17. In quest of; in order to obtain. 18. According to; as far as. 19. Noting meeting, coming together, or reception. 20. Towards; of tendency to. 21. In favor of; on the part or side of; that is, towards or inclined to. 22. With a view to obtain; in order to possess. 23. Towards; with tendency to, or in favor of. 24. Notwithstanding; against; in opposition to. 25. For the use of; to be used in; that is, towards, noting advantage. 26. In recompense of; in return of. 27. In proportion to; or, rather, looking towards, regarding. 28. By means of. 29. By the want of.—30. *For my life* or *heart*, though my life were to be given in exchange, or as the price of purchase.—31. *For to*, denoting purpose; now *obsolete*, except in vulgar language.
FOR, *conj.* 1. The word by which a reason is introduced of something before advanced. 2. Because; on this account that; properly, *for that.*—*For as much*, compounded, *forasmuch*, is equivalent to, in regard to that, in consideration of.—*For why*, [Fr. *pour quoi*,] because; for this reason.
FOR, as a prefix to verbs, has usually the force of a negative or privative, denoting *against*, that is, *before*, or *away*, *aside.*
FOR'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *fourrage*; Sp. *forrage.*] 1. Food of any kind for horses and cattle; as, grass, pasture, hay, corn and oats. 2. The act of providing forage. 3. Search for provisions; the act of feeding abroad.
FOR'AGE, *v. i.* 1. To collect food for horses and cattle, by wandering about, and feeding or stripping the country. 2. To wander far; to rove; [*obs.*] 3. To ravage; to feed on spoil.
FOR'AGE, *v. t.* To strip of provisions for horses, &c.
FOR'A-GER, *n.* One that goes in search of food for horses or cattle.
FOR'A-GING, *ppr.* or *a.* Collecting provisions for horses and cattle, or wandering in search of food; ravaging; stripping.
FOR'A-GING, *n.* An incursion for forage or plunder.
FO-RAM'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *foramen.*] Full of holes; perforated in many places; porous. [*Little used.*]
FOR-AS-MUCH. *See* FOR.
FOR-BAD', *pret.* of *forbid.*
† FOR-BATHE', *v. t.* To bathe. *Sackville.*
FOR-BEAR', *v. i.*; pret. *forbore*; pp. *forborne.* [Sax. *forbæran.*] 1. To stop; to cease; to hold from proceeding. 2. To pause; to delay. 3. To abstain; to omit; to hold one's self from motion, or entering on an affair. 4. To refuse; to decline. 5. To be patient; to restrain from action or violence.
FOR-BEAR', *v. t.* 1. To avoid voluntarily; to decline. 2. To abstain from; to omit; to avoid doing. 3. To spare; to treat with indulgence and patience. 4. To withhold.
FOR-BEAR'ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of avoiding, shunning or omitting. 2. Command of temper; restraint of passions. 3. The exercise of patience; long suffering;

indulgence towards those who injure us; lenity; delay of resentment or punishment.

FOR-BEAR'ER, *n.* One that intermits or intercepts.

FOR-BEAR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Ceasing; pausing; withholding from action; exercising patience and indulgence. 2. *a.* Patient; long suffering.

FOR-BEAR'ING, *n.* A ceasing or restraining from action; patience; long suffering.

FOR-BID', *v. t.*; pret. *forbad*; pp. *forbid, forbidden.* [Sax. *forbeodan.*] 1. To prohibit; to interdict; to command to forbear or not to do. 2. To command not to enter. 3. To oppose; to hinder; to obstruct. 4. To accurse; to blast; [*obs.*]

FOR-BID', *v. i.* To utter a prohibition; but, in the intransitive form, there is always an ellipsis.

FOR-BID', or FOR-BID'DEN, *pp.* 1. Prohibited. 2. Hindered; obstructed.

FOR-BID'DANCE, *n.* Prohibition; command or edict against a thing. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

FOR-BID'DEN-LY, *adv.* In an unlawful manner. *Shak.*

† FOR-BID'DEN-NESS, *n.* A state of being prohibited.

FOR-BID'DER, *n.* He or that which forbids or enacts a prohibition.

FOR-BID'DING, *ppr.* 1. Prohibiting; hindering. 2. *a.* Repelling approach; repulsive; raising abhorrence, aversion or dislike; disagreeable.

FOR-BID'DING, *n.* Hinderance; opposition. *Shak.*

FOR-BŌRE', *pret.* of *forbear.*

FOR-BŌRNE', *pp.* of *forbear.*

FŌRCE, *n.* [Fr. *force*; It. *forza.*] 1. Strength; active power; vigor; might; energy that may be exerted. 2. Momentum; the quantity of power produced by motion or the action of one body on another. 3. That which causes an operation or moral effect; strength; energy. 4. Violence; power exerted against will or consent; compulsory power. 5. Strength; moral power to convince the mind. 6. Virtue; efficacy. 7. Validity; power to bind or hold. 8. Strength or power for war; armament; troops; an army or navy. 9. Destiny; necessity; compulsion. 10. Internal power.—11. In *law*, any unlawful violence to person or property.—*Physical force* is the force of material bodies.—*Moral force* is the power of acting on the reason in judging and determining.—*Mechanical force* is the power that belongs to bodies at rest or in motion.

FŌRCE, *v. t.* 1. To compel; to constrain to do or to forbear, by the exertion of a power not resistible. 2. To overpower by strength. 3. To impel; to press; to drive; to draw or push by main strength; *a sense of very extensive use.* 4. To enforce; to urge; to press. 5. To compel by strength of evidence. 6. To storm; to assault and take by violence. 7. To ravish; to violate by force, as a female. 8. To overstrain; to distort. 9. To cause to produce ripe fruit prematurely, as a tree; or to cause to ripen prematurely, as fruit. 10. To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison; [*obs.*]—*To force from*, to wrest from; to extort.—*To force out*, to drive out; to compel to issue out or to leave; also, to extort.—*To force wine*, is to fine it by a short process, or in a short time.—*To force plants*, is to urge the growth of plants by artificial heat.—*To force meat*, is to stuff it.

FŌRCE, *v. i.* 1. To lay stress on; [*obs.*] 2. To strive; [*obs.*] 3. To use violence.

FŌRCED, *pp.* 1. Compelled; impelled; driven by violence; urged; stormed; ravished. 2. *a.* Affected; overstrained; unnatural.

FŌR'CED-LY, *adv.* Violently; constrainedly; unnaturally.

FŌR'CED-NESS, *n.* The state of being forced; distortion.

FŌRCE'FUL, *a.* 1. Impelled by violence; driven with force; acting with power. 2. Violent; impetuous.

FŌRCE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Violently; impetuously.

FŌRCE'LESS, *a.* Having little or no force; feeble; impotent.

FŌRCE'MEAT, *n.* A kind of stuffing in cookery.

FOR'CEPS, *n.* [L.] *Literally*, a pair of pincers or tongs. In *surgery*, an instrument for extracting any thing from a wound, and for like purposes.

FŌR'CER, *n.* 1. He or that which forces, drives or constrains. 2. The embolus of a pump; the instrument by which water is driven up a pump.

FŌR'CI-BLE, *a.* 1. Powerful; strong; mighty. 2. Violent; impetuous; driving forward with force. 3. Efficacious; active. 4. Powerful; acting with force; impressive. 5. Containing force; acting by violence. 6. Done by force; suffered by force. 7. Valid; binding; obligatory; [*obs.*]

FŌR'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Force; violence.

FŌR'CI-BLY, *adv.* 1. By violence or force. 2. Strongly; powerfully; with power or energy; impressively. 3. Impetuously; violently; with great strength.

FŌR'CING, *ppr.* 1. Compelling; impelling; driving; storming; ravishing. 2. Causing to ripen before the natural season, as fruit. 3. Fining wine by a speedy process.

FŌR'CING, *n.* 1. In *gardening*, the art of raising plants, flowers and fruits, at an earlier season than the natural one, by artificial heat. 2. The operation of fining wines by a speedy process.

FOR'CI-PA-TED, *a.* Formed like a pair of pincers, to open and inclose. *Derham.*

FOR-CI-PĀ'TION, *n.* Squeezing or tearing with pincers; *formerly*, a mode of punishment. *Bacon.*

FŌRD, *n.* [Sax. *ford, fyrd.*] 1. A place in a river or other water, where it may be passed by man or beast on foot, or by wading. 2. A stream; a current.

FŌRD, *v. t.* To pass or cross a river or other water by treading or walking on the bottom; to pass through water by wading; to wade through.

FŌRD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be waded or passed through on foot, as water.

FŌRD'ED, *pp.* Passed through on foot; waded.

FŌRD'ING, *ppr.* Wading; passing through on foot.

† FOR-DŎ', *v. t.* [Sax. *fordon.*] To destroy; to undo; to ruin; to weary. *Chaucer.*

FORE, *a.* [Sax. *fore, foran*; G. *vor*; D. *voor*; Sw. *för*; Dan. *for.*] Advanced; being or coming in advance of something; coming first; anterior; preceding; prior; antecedent; being in front or towards the face.

FORE, *adv.* In the part that precedes or goes first.—In *seamen's language*, *fore and aft* signifies the whole length of the ship, or from end to end, from stem to stern.—*Fore*, in composition, denotes, for the most part, priority of time; sometimes, advance in place.

FORE-AD-MON'ISH, *v. t.* To admonish beforehand, or before the act or event.

FORE-AD-VĪSE', *v. t.* To advise or counsel before the time of action or before the event; to preadmonish.

FORE-AL-LEDGE', (fore-al-lej') *v. t.* To alledge before.

FORE-AP-POINT', *v. t.* To appoint beforehand.

FORE-AP-POINT'MENT, *n.* Previous appointment; preordination.

FORE-ARM', *v. t.* To arm or prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need.

FORE-BŌDE', *v. t.* 1. To foretell; to prognosticate. 2. To foreknow; to be prescient of; to feel a secret sense of something future.

FORE-BŌDE'MENT, *n.* A presaging; presagement.

FORE-BŌD'ER, *n.* 1. One who forebodes; a prognosticator; a soothsayer. 2. A foreknower.

FORE-BŌD'ING, *ppr.* Prognosticating; foretelling; foreknowing.

FORE-BŌD'ING, *n.* Prognostication.

FŌRE'BRACE, *n.* A rope applied to the fore yard-arm to change the position of the fore-sail.

† FORE-BY', *prep.* Near; hard by; fast by. *Spenser.*

FORE-CAST', *v. t.* 1. To foresee; to provide against. 2. To scheme; to plan before execution. 3. To adjust, contrive or appoint beforehand.

FORE-CAST', *v. i.* To form a scheme previously; to contrive beforehand.

FŌRE'CAST, *n.* Previous contrivance; foresight, or the antecedent determination proceeding from it.

FORE-CAST'ER, *n.* One who foresees or contrives beforehand.

FORE-CAST'ING, *ppr.* Contriving previously.

FŌRE'CAS-TLE, *n.* A short deck in the forepart of a ship above the upper deck.

FORE-CHŌ'SEN, (fore-chō'zn) *a.* Preelected; chosen beforehand.

FORE-CIT'ED, *a.* Cited or quoted before or above.

FORE-CLŌSE', *v. t.* To shut up; to preclude; to stop; to prevent.—*To foreclose a mortgager*, in *law*, is to cut him off from his equity of redemption.

FORE-CLŌS'URE, (fore-klō'zhur) *n.* 1. Prevention. 2. The act of foreclosing.

FORE-CON-CĒIVE', *v. t.* To preconceive. *Bacon.*

FORE-DĀTE', *v. t.* To date before the true time.

FORE-DĀT'ED, *pp.* Dated before the true time.

FŌRE'DECK, *n.* The forepart of a deck, or of a ship.

FORE-DE-SĪGN', (fore-de-sīne') *v. t.* To plan beforehand; to intend previously. *Cheyne.*

FORE-DE-TERM'INE, *v. t.* To decree beforehand.

FORE-DOOM', *v. t.* To doom beforehand; to predestinate. *Dryden.*

FORE-DOOM', *n.* Previous doom or sentence.

FORE-DŌOR', *n.* The door in the front of a house.

FORE-END', *n.* The anterior part. *Bacon.*

FORE-EL'DER, *n.* [*fore* and *elder.*] An ancestor.

* FORE-FA'THER, *n.* An ancestor; one who precedes another in the line of genealogy, in any degree; usually in a remote degree.

FORE-FEND', *v. t.* 1. To hinder; to fend off; to avert; to prevent approach; to forbid or prohibit. *Dryden.* 2. To defend; to guard; to secure.

* FORE-FIN'GER, *n.* The finger next to the thumb; the index.

FORE-FLŌW′, *v. t.* To flow before. *Dryden.*
FŌRE′FOOT, *n.* 1. One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped. 2. A hand, in contempt. 3. In a *ship*, a piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end.
FORE-FRONT′, *n.* The foremost part
FŌRE′GAME, *n.* A first game; first plan. *Whitlock.*
FORE-GŌ′, *v. t.* 1. To forbear to possess or enjoy; voluntarily to avoid the enjoyment of good. 2. To give up; to renounce; to resign. 3. To lose. 4. To go before; to precede; [*obs.*]
FŌRE-GŌ′ER, *n.* 1. An ancestor; a progenitor; [*obs.*] 2. One who goes before another. 3. One who forbears to enjoy.
FORE-GŌ′ING, *ppr.* 1. Forbearing to have, possess or enjoy. 2. *a.* Preceding; going before, in time or place; antecedent.
FORE-GONE′, *pp.* 1. Forborne to be possessed or enjoyed. 2. Gone before; past; [*obs.*]
FŌRE′GROUND, *n.* The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.
FORE-GUESS′, *v. t.* To conjecture. *Sherwood*
FŌRE′HAND, *n.* 1. The part of a horse which is before the rider. 2. The chief part.
FŌRE′HAND, *a.* Done sooner than is regular.
FŌRE′HAND-ED, *a.* 1. Early; timely; seasonable. *Taylor.*—2. In *America*, in good circumstances as to property; free from debt and possessed of property; as, a *forehanded* farmer. 3. Formed in the foreparts.
FŌRE′HEAD, (for′hed, *or rather*, for′ed) *n.* 1. The part of the face which extends from the hair on the top of the head to the eyes. 2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness.
FORE′HEAD-BALD, *a.* Bald above the forehead.
FORE-HĒAR′, *v. i.* To be informed before.
† FORE-HEND′, *v. t.* To seize. *Spenser.*
FORE-HEW′, *v. t.* To hew or cut in front. *Sackville.*
† FORE-HŌLD′ING, *n.* Predictions; ominous forbodings; superstitious prognostications.
FŌRE′HOOK, *n.* In *ships*, a breast-hook.
FŌRE′HŌRSE, *n.* The horse in a team which goes foremost.
FOR′EIGN, (for′ẹn) *a.* [Fr. *forain.*] 1. Belonging to another nation or country; alien; not of the country in which one resides; extraneous. 2. Produced in a distant country or jurisdiction; coming from another country. 3. Remote; not belonging; not connected. 4. Impertinent; not pertaining; not to the purpose. 5. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance. 6. Extraneous; adventitious; not native or natural.—7. In *law*, a *foreign attachment* is an attachment of the goods of a foreigner, for the satisfaction of a debt due to a citizen; or an attachment of the money or goods of a debtor, in the hands of another person.—*Foreign plea*, a plea or objection to a judge as incompetent to try the question, on the ground that it is not within his jurisdiction.
FOR′EIGN-ER, (for′en-er) *n.* A person born in a foreign country, or without the country or jurisdiction of which one speaks.
FOR′EIGN-NESS, (for′en-nes) *n.* Remoteness; want of relation.
FORE-IM-AG′INE, *v. t.* To conceive or fancy before proof, or beforehand.
FORE-JUDGE′, (fore-juj′) *v. t.* 1. To prejudge; to judge beforehand, or before hearing the facts and proof.—2. In *law*, to expel from a court, for mal-practice or non-appearance.
FORE-JUDG′MENT, *n.* Judgment previously formed.
FORE-KNŌW′, *v. t.* To have previous knowledge of; to foresee.
FORE-KNŌW′A-BLE, *a.* That may be foreknown.
FORE-KNŌW′ER, *n.* One that foreknows.
FORE-KNOWL′EDGE, *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.
FOR′EL, *n.* A kind of parchment for the cover of books.
FŌRE′LAND, *n.* A promontory or cape; a point of land extending into the sea; a head land.
FORE-LĀY′, *v. t.* 1. To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush. 2. To contrive antecedently.
FORE-LĒAD′ER, *n.* One who leads others.
FŌRE-LEND′, *v. t.* To lend or give beforehand.
† FORE-LIFT′, *v. t.* To raise aloft any anterior part. *Spenser.*
FŌRE′LOCK, *n.* 1. The lock or hair that grows from the forepart of the head.—2. In *sea language*, a little flat pointed wedge of iron, used at the end of a bolt, to retain it firmly in its place.
FORE-LOOK′, *v. t.* To look beforehand or forward.
FŌRE′MAN, *n.* 1. The first or chief man; *particularly*, the chief man of a jury. 2. The chief man in a printing office or other establishment.
FŌRE′MAST, *n.* The mast of a ship or other vessel which is placed in the forepart or forecastle, and carries the foresail and foretopsail yards.
FORE-MEANT′, (fore-ment′) *a.* Intended beforehand.
FORE-MEN′TIONED, *a.* Mentioned before; recited or written in a former part of the same discourse.
FŌRE′MOST, *a.* 1. First in place; most advanced. 2 First in dignity.
FŌRE′MŎTH-ER, *n.* A female ancestor. *Prideaux.*
FŌRE′NĀMED, *a.* 1. Named or nominated before. 2 Mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.
FŌRE′NOON, *n.* The former part of the day, from the morning to meridian or noon.
FORE-NŌ′TICE, *n.* Notice or information of an event before it happens. *Rymer.*
FO-REN′SIC, *a.* [L. *forensis.*] Belonging to courts of judicature; used in courts or legal proceedings.
FORE-OR-DĀIN′, *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to preordain; to predestinate; to predetermine.
FORE-OR-DI-NĀ′TION, *n.* Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination.
FŌRE′PART, *n.* 1. The part first in time. 2. The part most advanced in place; the anterior part. 3. The beginning.
FŌRE′PASSED, FŌRE′PAST, *a.* Passed before a certain time. [*Little used.*]
FORE-POS-SESS′ED, (fore-poz-zest′) *a.* Holding formerly in possession; also, preoccupied; prepossessed; preengaged.
FORE-PRĪZE′, *v. t.* To prize or rate beforehand.
FORE-PROM′ISED, *a.* Promised beforehand; preengaged.
FORE-QUŌT′ED, *a.* Cited before; quoted in a foregoing part of the work.
FŌRE′RANK, *n.* The first rank; the front. *Shak.*
FORE-RĒACH′ *upon*, *v. t.* In *navigation*, to gain or advance upon in progression or motion.
† FORE-RĒAD′, *v. t.* To signify by tokens. *Spenser.*
FORE-RĒAD′ING, *n.* Previous perusal. *Hales.*
FORE-RE-CĪT′ED, *a.* Named or recited before.
FORE-RE-MEM′BERED, *a.* Called to mind previously.
FŌRE′RĪGHT, *a.* Ready; forward; quick. *Massinger.*
FŌRE′RĪGHT, *adv.* Right forward; onward.
FORE-RUN′, *v. t.* 1. To advance before; to come before as an earnest of something to follow; to introduce as a harbinger. 2. To precede; to have the start of.
FORE-RUN′NER, *n.* 1. A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others; a harbinger. 2. An ancestor or predecessor; [*obs.*] 3. A prognostic; a sign foreshowing something to follow.
FŌRE′SAID, (fōre′sed) *a.* Spoken before. *See* AFORESAID.
FŌRE′SAIL, *n.* A sail extended on the foreyard, which is supported by the foremast.
FORE-SĀY′, *v. t.* To predict; to foretell. *Shak.*
FORE-SĀY′ING, *n.* A prediction. *Sherwood.*
FORE-SEE′, *v. t.* To see beforehand; to see or know an event before it happens; to have prescience of; to foreknow.
FORE-SEE′ING, *ppr.* Seeing before the event.
FORE-SEEN′, *pp.* Seen beforehand.
FORE-SEER′, *n.* One who foresees or foreknows.
FORE-SĒIZE′, *v. t.* To seize beforehand.
FORE-SHAD′ŌW, *v. t.* To shadow or typify beforehand.
FORE-SHĀME′, *v. t.* To shame; to bring reproach on.
FORE-SHEW′. *See* FORESHOW.
FŌRE′SHIP, *n.* The forepart of a ship. *Acts* xxvii.
FORE-SHORT′EN, *v. t.* In *painting*, to shorten figures for the sake of showing those behind.
FORE-SHORT′EN-ING, *n.* In *painting*, the act of shortening figures for the sake of showing those behind.
FORE-SHŌW′, *v. t.* 1. To show beforehand; to prognosticate. 2. To predict; to foretell. 3. To represent beforehand.
FORE-SHŌW′ER, *n.* One who predicts.
FORE-SHROUDS′, *n.* The shrouds of a ship attached to the foremast.
FŌRE′SIDE, *n.* The front side; also, a specious outside.
FŌRE′SIGHT, *n.* 1. Prescience; foreknowledge; prognostication; the act of foreseeing. 2. Provident care of futurity; foreknowledge accompanied with prudence.
FORE-SIGHT′FUL, *a.* Prescient; provident.
FORE-SIG′NI-FY, *v. t.* To signify beforehand; to betoken previously; to foreshow; to typify.
FŌRE′SKIN, *n.* The skin that covers the glans penis; the prepuce.
FŌRE′SKIRT, *n.* The loose and pendulous part of a coat before. *Shak.*
† FORE-SLACK′, *v. t.* To neglect by idleness. *Spenser.*
† FORE-SLŌW′, *v. t.* 1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct. 2. To neglect; to omit.
† FORE-SLŌW′, *v. i.* To be dilatory; to loiter. *Shak.*
FORE-SPĒAK′, *v. t.* 1. To foresay; to foreshow; to foretell or predict. 2. To forbid; [*not used.*] 3. To bewitch. [*not used.*]
† FORE-SPĒAK′ING, *n.* A prediction; also, a preface.
† FORE-SPEECH′, *n.* A preface. *Sherwood.*
FORE-SPENT′, *a.* 1. Wasted in strength; tired; exhausted. 2. Past; [*little used.*] *Spenser.*

† FORE-SPUR'RER, *n.* One that rides before. *Shak.*

FOR'EST, *n.* [It. *foresta*; Fr. *forêt*; Arm. *forest.*] 1. An extensive wood, or a large tract of land covered with trees.—In *America*, the word is usually applied to a wood of native growth. It differs from wood or woods chiefly in extent.—2. In *law*, in *Great Britain*, a certain territory of woody grounds and pastures, privileged for wild beasts and fowls of forest, chase and warren, to rest and abide in, under the protection of the king, for his pleasure.—*Forest laws*, laws for governing and regulating forests, and preserving game. *England.*

FOR'EST, *v. t.* To cover with trees or wood.

FOR'EST, *a.* Sylvan; rustic. *Sir G. Buck.*

FŌRE'STĂFF, *n.* An instrument used at sea, for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies.

FŌRE'STAGE, *n.* An ancient service paid by foresters to the king; also, the right of foresters.

FORE-STALL', *v. t.* 1. To anticipate; to take beforehand. 2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention.—3. In *law*, to buy or bargain for corn, or provisions of any kind, before they arrive at the market or fair, with intent to sell them at higher prices. 4. To deprive by something prior; [*not in use.*]

FORE-STALL'ED, (fore-stawld') *pp.* Anticipated; hindered purchased before arrival in market.

FORE-STALL'ER, *n.* One who forestalls.

FORE-STALL'ING, *ppr.* Anticipating; hindering; buying provisions before they arrive in market, with intent to sell them at higher prices.

FORE-STALL'ING, *n.* Anticipation; prevention; the act of buying provisions before they are offered in market, with intent to sell them at higher prices.

FŌRE'STAY, *n.* In a *ship's rigging*, a large, strong rope reaching from the foremast head towards the bowsprit end, to support the mast.

FOR'EST-BORN, *a.* Born in a wild. *Shak.*

FOR'EST-ED, *pp.* Covered with trees; wooded.

FOR'EST-ER, *n.* 1. In *England*, an officer appointed to watch a forest and preserve the game. 2. An inhabitant of a forest. 3. A forest tree.

† FŌRE'SWART, † FŌRE'SWĂT, *a.* Exhausted by heat. *Sidney.*

FŌRE'TAĆ-KLE, *n.* The tackle on the foremast.

FŌRE'TASTE, *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation.

FORE-TĀSTE', *v. t.* 1. To taste before possession; to have previous enjoyment or experience of something; to anticipate. 2. To taste before another.

FORE-TĀST'ED, *pp.* Tasted beforehand. *Milton.*

FORE-TĀST'ER, *n.* One that tastes beforehand.

FORE-TĀST'ING, *ppr.* Tasting before.

FORE-TĒACH', *v. t.* To teach beforehand. *Spenser.*

FORE-TELL', *v. t.* 1. To predict; to tell before an event happens; to prophesy. 2. To foretoken; to foreshow. *Warton.*

FORE-TELL', *v. i.* To utter prediction or prophecy.

FORE-TELL'ER, *n.* One who predicts or prophesies; a foreshower. *Boyle.*

FORE-TELL'ING, *n.* Prediction.

FORE-THINK', *v. t.* 1. To think beforehand; to anticipate in the mind. 2. To contrive beforehand.

FŌRE-THINK', *v. i.* To contrive beforehand.

FŌRE-THOUGHT', (fore-thawt') *pret.* of *forethink.*

FŌRE'THOUGHT, (fōre'thawt) *n.* 1. A thinking beforehand; anticipation; prescience; premeditation. 2. Provident care.

FORE-TŌ'KEN, *v. t.* To foreshow; to presignify; to prognosticate.

FORE-TŌ'KEN, *n.* Prognostic; previous sign.

FŌRE'TOOTH, *n.*; *plu.* FORETEETH. One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth; an incisor.

FŌRE'TOP, *n.* 1. The hair on the forepart of the head. 2. That part of a woman's headdress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.—3. In *ships*, the platform erected at the head of the foremast.

FORE-TOP'-MAST, *n.* The mast erected at the head of the foremast, and at the head of which stands the foretop-gallant-mast.

FOR-EV'ER, *adv.* [*for* and *ever.*] Eternally; to perpetuity; during everlasting continuance.

FORE-VOUCH'ED, (fore-voucht') *pp.* Affirmed before; formerly told. *Shak.*

FŌRE'WARD, *n.* The van; the front.

FORE-WĄRN', *v. t.* 1. To admonish beforehand. 2. To inform previously; to give previous notice. 3. To caution beforehand.

FORE-WĄRN'ED, (fore-wornd') *pp.* Admonished, cautioned or informed beforehand.

FORE-WĄRN'ING, *ppr.* Previously admonishing or informing.

FORE-WĄRN'ING, *n.* Previous admonition, caution or notice.

† FORE-WEND', *v. t.* To go before. *Spenser.*

FŌRE'WIND, *n.* A favorable wind. *Sandys.*

FORE-WISH', *v. t.* To wish beforehand. *Knolles.*

FŌRE'WŌM-AN, *n.* A woman who is chief. *Tatler.*

FORE-WŌRN', *pp.* Worn out; wasted or obliterated by time or use. *Sidney.*

FOR'FEIT, (for'fit) *v. t.* [Fr. *forfaire*, *forfait.*] To lose, or render confiscable, by some fault, offense or crime; to lose the right to some species of property, or that which belongs to one; to alienate the right to possess by some neglect or crime.

FOR'FEIT, (for'fit) *n.* [Fr. *forfait*; W. *forfed.*] 1. That which is forfeited or lost, or the right to which is alienated by a crime, offense, neglect of duty, or breach of contract; hence, a fine; a mulct; a penalty. 2. One whose life is forfeited; [*not used.*]

FOR'FEIT, *part. a.* used for *forfeited.* Lost or alienated for an offense or crime; liable to penal seizure.

FOR'FEIT-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.

FOR'FEIT-ED, *pp.* Lost or alienated by an offense, crime or breach of condition.

FOR'FEIT-ER, *n.* One who incurs punishment by forfeiting his bond. *Shak.*

FOR'FEIT-ING, *ppr.* Alienating or losing, as a right, by an offense, crime or breach of condition.

FOR'FEIT-URE, *n.* 1. The act of forfeiting. 2. That which is forfeited; an estate forfeited; a fine or mulct.

† FOR-FEND', *v. t.* To prevent; to forbid.

FOR'FEX, *n.* [L.] A pair of scissors. *Pope.*

FOR-GĀVE', *pret.* of *forgive*, which see.

FŌRĠE, *n.* [Fr. *forge.*] 1. A furnace in which iron or other metal is heated and hammered into form. 2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped. 3. The act of beating or working iron or steel; the manufacture of metalline bodies.

FŌRĠE, *v. t.* 1. To form by heating and hammering; to beat into any particular shape, as a metal. 2. To make by any means. 3. To make falsely; to falsify; to counterfeit; to make in the likeness of something else.

FŌRĠED, *pp.* Hammered; beaten into shape; made; counterfeited.

FŌRĠ'ER, *n.* 1. One that makes or forms. 2. One who counterfeits; a falsifier.

FŌRĠ'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The act of forging or working metal into shape; [*obs.*] 2. The act of falsifying; the crime of counterfeiting. 3. That which is forged or counterfeited.

FOR-GET', *v. t.*; pret. *forgot*; [*forgat*, obs.] pp. *forgot*, *forgotten.* [Sax. *forgetan*, *forgitan*, *forgytan.*] 1. To lose the remembrance of; to let go from the memory. 2. To slight; to neglect.

FOR-GET'FUL, *a.* 1. Apt to forget; easily losing the remembrance of. 2. Heedless; careless; neglectful; inattentive. 3. Causing to forget; inducing oblivion; oblivious.

FOR-GET'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being apt to let any thing slip from the mind. 2. Loss of remembrance or recollection; a ceasing to remember; oblivion. 3. Neglect; negligence; careless omission; inattention.

† FŌRĠ'E-TIVE, *a.* [from *forge.*] That may forge or produce. *Shak.*

FOR-GET'TER, *n.* One that forgets; a heedless person.

FOR-GET'TING, *ppr.* Losing the remembrance of.

FOR-GET'TING, *n.* The act of forgetting; forgetfulness; inattention.

FOR-GET'TING-LY, *adv.* By forgetting or forgetfulness.

FOR-GIV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be pardoned.

FOR-GĬVE, *v. t.*; pret. *forgave*; pp. *forgiven.* [*for* and *give*; Sax. *forgifan.*] 1. To pardon; to remit, as an offense or debt; to overlook an offense, and treat the offender as not guilty. It is to be noted that *pardon*, like *forgive*, may be followed by the name or person, and by the offense; but *remit* can be followed by the offense only. We forgive or pardon the man, but we do not *remit* him. 2. To remit as a debt, fine or penalty.

FOR-GIV'EN, *pp.* Pardoned; remitted.

FOR-GĬVE'NESS, *n.* 1. The act of forgiving; the pardon of an offender, by which he is considered and treated as not guilty. 2. The pardon or remission of an offense or crime. 3. Disposition to pardon; willingness to forgive. 4. Remission of a debt, fine or penalty.

FOR-GIV'ER, *n.* One who pardons or remits.

FOR-GIV'ING, *ppr.* 1. Pardoning; remitting. 2. *a.* Disposed to forgive; inclined to overlook offenses; mild; merciful; compassionate.

FOR-GOT', FOR-GOT'TEN, *pp.* of *forget.*

† FOR-HĀIL', *v. t.* To draw or distress. *Spenser.*

FO-RIN'SE-ĆAL, *a.* [L. *forinsecus.*] Foreign; alien. [*Little used.*]

FO-RIS-FA-MIL'IATE, *v. t.* [L. *foris* and *familia.*] To renounce a legal title to a further share of paternal inheritance.

FO-RIS-FA-MIL-I-Ā'TION, *n.* When a child has received a portion of his father's estate, and renounces all title to a further share, his act is called *forisfamiliation.*

FORK, *n.* [Sax. *forc.*] 1. An instrument consisting of a

handle, and a blade of metal, divided into two or more points or prongs. 2. A point. 3. *Forks*, in the *plural*, the point where a road parts into two; and the point where a river divides, or rather where two rivers meet and unite in one stream. Each branch is called a *fork*.

FORK, *v. i.* 1. To shoot into blades, as corn. *Mortimer.* 2. To divide into two.

FORK, *v. t.* 1. To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay. 2. To dig and break ground with a fork. 3. To make sharp; to point.

FORKED, *pp.* 1. Raised, pitched or dug with a fork. 2. *a.* Opening into two or more parts, points or shoots. 3. Having two or more meanings; [*not in use.*]

FORK'ED-LY, *adv.* In a forked form.

FORK'ED-NESS, *n.* The quality of opening into two or more parts.

FORK'HEAD, *n.* The point of an arrow. *Spenser.*

FORK'TĀIL, *n.* A salmon, in his fourth year's growth. [*Local.*]

FORK'Y, *a.* Forked; furcated; opening into two or more parts, shoots or points. *Pope.*

†FOR-LŌRE', *a.* Forlorn.

FOR-LORN', *a.* [Sax. *forloren.*] 1. Deserted; destitute; stripped or deprived; forsaken. Hence, lost; helpless; wretched; solitary. 2. Taken away; [*obs.*] 3. Small; despicable; *in a ludicrous sense.—Forlorn hope, properly*, a desperate case; hence, in *military affairs*, a detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril.

FOR-LORN', *n.* A lost, forsaken, solitary person.

FOR-LORN'NESS, *n.* Destitution; misery; a forsaken or wretched condition. *Boyle.*

† FOR-LŸE', *v. i.* To lye before. *Spenser.*

FORM, *n.* [L. *forma*; Fr. *forme.*] 1. The shape or external appearance of a body; the figure, as defined by lines and angles. 2. Manner of arranging particulars; disposition of particular things. 3. Model; draught; pattern. 4. Beauty; elegance; splendor; dignity. 5. Regularity; method; order. 6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show. 7. Stated method; established practice; ritual or prescribed mode. 8. Ceremony. 9. Determinate shape. 10. Likeness; image. 11. Manner; system. 12. Manner of arrangement; disposition of component parts. 13. A long seat; a bench without a back.—14. In *schools*, a class; a rank of students. 15. The seat or bed of a hare. 16. A mold; something to give shape, or on which things are fashioned.—17. In *printing*, an assemblage of types, composed and arranged in order, disposed into pages or columns, and inclosed and locked in a chase, to receive an impression.—18. *Essential form* is that mode of existence which constitutes a thing what it is, and without which it could not exist.

FORM, *v. t.* [L. *formo.*] 1. To make or cause to exist. 2. To shape; to mold or fashion into a particular shape or state. 3. To plan; to scheme; to modify. 4. To arrange; to combine in a particular manner. 5. To adjust; to settle. 6. To contrive; to invent. 7. To make up; to frame; to settle by deductions of reason. 8. To mold; to model by instruction and discipline. 9. To combine; to unite individuals into a collective body. 10. To make; to establish. 11. To compile. 12. To constitute; to make. —13. In *grammar*, to make by derivation, or by affixes or prefixes. 14. To enact; to make; to ordain.

FORM, *v. i.* To take a form.

FORM'AL, *a.* 1. According to form; agreeable to established mode; regular; methodical. 2. Strictly ceremonious; precise; exact to affectation. 3. Done in due form, or with solemnity; express; according to regular method; not incidental, sudden or irregular. 4. Regular; methodical. 5. Having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; external. 6. Depending on customary forms. 7. Having the power of making a thing what it is; constituent; essential. 8. Retaining its proper and essential characteristic; regular; proper.

FORM'AL-ISM, *n.* Formality. *Burke.*

FORM'AL-IST, *n.* 1. One who observes forms. 2. One who regards appearances only, or observes the forms of worship, without possessing the life and spirit of religion; a hypocrite.

FOR-MAL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The practice or observance of forms. 2. Ceremony; mere conformity to customary modes. 3. Established order; rule of proceeding; mode; method. 4. Order; decorum to be observed; customary mode of behavior. 5. Customary mode of dress; habit; robe. 6. External appearance. 7. Essence; the quality which constitutes a thing what it is.—8. In the *schools*, the manner in which a thing is conceived.

† FORM'AL-IZE, *v. t.* To model. *Hooker.*

FORM'AL-IZE, *v. i.* To affect formality. [*Little used.*]

FORM'AL-LY, *adv.* 1. According to established form, rule, order, rite or ceremony. 2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely. 3. In open appearance; in a visible and apparent state. 4. Essentially; characteristically.

FOR-MA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *formatio.*] 1. The act of forming or making; the act of creating or causing to exist; the operation of shaping and giving form. 2. Generation; production. 3. The manner in which a thing is formed. —4. In *grammar*, the act or manner of forming one word from another.

FORM'A-TIVE, *a.* 1. Giving form; having the power of giving form; plastic.—2. In *grammar*, serving to form; derivative; not radical; as, a termination merely *formative.*

FORMED, *pp.* Made; shaped; molded; planned; arranged; combined; enacted; constituted.

FORM'E-DON, *n.* [L. *forma doni.*] A writ for the recovery of lands by statute of Westminster. *Eng. law.*

FORM'ER, *n.* He that forms; a maker; an author.

FOR'MER, *a.* comp. deg. [Sax. *form, forma.*] 1. Before in time; preceding another or something else in order of time; opposed to *latter.* 2. Past, and frequently ancient, long past. 3. Near the beginning; preceding. 4. Mentioned before another.

FOR'MER-LY, *adv.* In time past, either in time immediately preceding, or at any indefinite distance; of old; heretofore.

FORM'FUL, *a.* Ready to form; creative; imaginative.

FOR'MI-ATE, *n.* [from L. *formica.*] A neutral salt, composed of the formic acid and a base.

FOR'MIC, *a.* [L. *formica.*] Pertaining to ants; as, the *formic* acid, the acid of ants.

FOR-MI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *formicatio.*] A sensation of the body resembling that made by the creeping of ants on the skin.

FORM'I-DA-BLE, *a.* [L. *formidabilis.*] Exciting fear or apprehension; impressing dread; adapted to excite fear, and deter from approach, encounter or undertaking.

FORM'I-DA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being formidable, or adapted to excite dread.

FORM'I-DA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to impress fear.

FOR'MILL, *v. t.* To order. *Craven dialect.*

FORM'LESS, *a.* Shapeless; without a determinate form; wanting regularity of shape. *Shak.*

† FOR-MOS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *formositas.*] Beauty; fairness. *Cockeram.*

FORM'U-LA, or FORM'ULE, *n.* [L.] 1. A prescribed form; a rule or model.—2. In *medicine*, a prescription.—3. In *church affairs*, a confession of faith.—4. In *mathematics*, a general expression for resolving certain cases or problems.

FORM'U-LA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *formulaire.*] 1. A book containing stated and prescribed forms, as of oaths, declarations, prayers and the like; a book of precedents. 2. Prescribed form.

FORM'U-LA-RY, *a.* Stated; prescribed; ritual.

FORN'I-CATE, or FORN'I-CA-TED, *a.* [L. *fornicatus.*] Arched; vaulted like an oven or furnace.

FORN'I-CATE, *v. i.* [L. *fornicor.*] To commit lewdness, as an unmarried man or woman, or as a married man with an unmarried woman.

FOR-NI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *fornicatio.*] 1. The incontinence or lewdness of unmarried persons, male or female; also, the criminal conversation of a married man with an unmarried woman. 2. Adultery. *Matt.* v. 3. Incest. 4. Idolatry; a forsaking of the true God, and worshiping of idols. 2 *Chron.* xxi. 5. An arching; the forming of a vault.

FORN'I-CA-TOR, *n.* 1. An unmarried person, male or female, who has criminal conversation with the other sex; also, a married man who has sexual commerce with an unmarried woman. [*See* ADULTERY.] 2. A lewd person. 3. An idolater.

FORN'I-CA-TRESS, *n.* An unmarried female guilty of lewdness.

† FOR-PĂSS', *v. i.* To go by; to pass unnoticed. *Spenser.*

† FOR-PĪNE', *v. i.* To pine or waste away. *Spenser.*

† FOR-RĀY', *v. t.* To ravage. *Spenser.*

† FOR-RĀY', *n.* The act of ravaging.

FOR-SĀKE', *v. t.*; pret. *forsook*; pp. *forsaken.* [Sax. *forsacan, forsæcan.*] 1. To quit or leave entirely; to desert; to abandon; to depart from. 2. To abandon; to renounce; to reject. 3. To leave; to withdraw from; to fail.—4. In *Scripture*, God *forsakes* his people, when he withdraws his aid, or the light of his countenance.

FOR-SĀK'ER, *n.* One that forsakes or deserts.

FOR-SĀK'EN, *pp.* Deserted; left; abandoned.

FOR-SĀK'ING, *ppr.* Leaving or deserting.

FOR-SĀK'ING, *n.* The act of deserting; dereliction.

† FOR-SĀY', *v. t.* To forbid; to renounce. *Spenser.*

† FOR-SLACK', *v. t.* To delay. *Spenser.*

FOR-SOOTH', *adv.* [Sax. *forsothe.*] In truth; in fact, certainly; very well.

† FORS'TER, *n.* A forester. *Chaucer.*

FOR-SWEAR', *v. t.*; pret. *forswore*; pp. *forsworn* [Sax. *forswærian.*] 1. To reject or renounce upon oath. 2. To deny upon oath. *Dryden.—To forswear one's self*, is to swear falsely; to perjure one's self.

FOR-SWEAR', *v. i.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

FOR-SWEĀR'ER, *n.* One who rejects on oath; one who is perjured; one that swears a false oath.
FOR-SWEĀR'ING, *ppr.* Denying on oath; swearing falsely.
† FOR-SWÒNK', *a.* [Sax. *swincan.*] Overlabored. *Spenser.*
FOR-SWC̄RE', *pret.* of *forswear.*
FOR-SWŌRN', *pp.* of *forswear.* Renounced on oath; perjured.
FOR-SWŌRN'NESS, *n.* The state of being forsworn.
FŌRT, *n.* [Fr. *fort*; It., Port. *forte.*] 1. A fortified place; a place surrounded with means of defense; any building or place fortified; a castle. 2. A strong side, opposed to *weak side* or *foible.*
FŌR'TE, *adv.* [Ital.] A direction to sing with strength of voice.
FŌRT'ED, *a.* Furnished with forts; guarded by forts.
FŌRTH, *adv.* [Sax. *forth*; G. *fort.*] 1. Forward; onward in time; in advance. 2. Forward in place or order. 3. Out; abroad; noting progression or advance from a state of confinement. 4. Out; away; beyond the boundary of a place. 5. Out into public view, or public character. 6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end; [*obs.*] 7. On to the end; [*obs.*]
FŌRTH, *prep.* Out of. *Shak.*
† FŌRTH, *n.* [Su. Goth. *fort.*] A way.
FŌRTH-C̄ŌM'ING, *a.* Ready to appear; making appearance.
† FOR-THINK', *v. t.* To repent of. *Spenser.*
FŌRTH-IS'SU-ING, *a.* Issuing; coming out; coming forward as from a covert. *Pope.*
† FŌRTH-RĪGHT', *adv.* Straight forward; in a straight direction. *Sidney.*
† FŌRTH-RĪGHT', *n.* A straight path. *Shak.*
FŌRTH'WARD, *adv.* Forward. *Bp. Fisher.*
FŌRTH-WITH', *adv.* Immediately; without delay; directly.
† FŌR'THY, *adv.* [Sax. *forthi.*] Therefore. *Spenser.*
FOR'TI-ETH, *a.* The fourth tenth; noting the number next after the thirty-ninth.
FOR'TI-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be fortified. [*Little used.*]
FOR-TI-FI-C̄Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of fortifying. 2. The art or science of fortifying places to defend them against an enemy. 3. The works erected to defend a place against attack. 4. A fortified place; a fort; a castle. 5. Additional strength.
FOR'TI-FĪ-ER, *n.* 1. One who erects works for defense. 2. One who strengthens, supports and upholds; that which strengthens.
FOR'TI-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *fortifier.*] 1. To strengthen and secure by forts, batteries, and other works of art. 2. To strengthen against any attack. 3. To confirm; to add strength and firmness to. 4. To furnish with strength or means of resisting force, violence or assault.
FOR'TI-FŸ, *v. i.* To raise strong places. *Milton.*
† FŌR'TI-LAGE, *n.* A little fort; a block-house.
FŌRT'IN, *n.* [Fr.] A little fort; a field fort; a sconce.
FOR'TI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *fortitude.*] That strength or firmness of mind which enables a person to encounter danger with coolness and courage, or to bear pain or adversity without murmuring, depression or despondency. We sometimes confound the effect with the cause, and use *fortitude* as synonymous with *courage* or *patience*; but *courage* is an active virtue or vice, and *patience* is the effect of *fortitude.*
FŌRT'LET, *n.* A little fort.
FORT'NIGHT, (fort'nit) *n.* [contracted from *fourteen nights.*] The space of fourteen days; two weeks.
FOR'TRESS, *n.* [Fr. *forteresse.*] 1. Any fortified place; a fort; a castle; a strong hold; a place of defense or security. 2. Defense; safety; security
FOR'TRESS, *v. t.* To furnish with fortresses; to guard; to fortify. *Shak.*
FOR'TRESSED, *a.* Defended by a fortress.
FOR-TŪ'I-TOUS, *a.* [L. *fortuitus.*] Accidental; casual; happening by chance; coming or occurring unexpectedly, or without any known cause.
FOR-TŪ'I-TOUS-LY, *adv.* Accidentally; casually.
FOR-TŪ'I-TOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being accidental; accident; chance.
FOR-TŪ'I-TY, *n.* Chance; accident. *Forbes.*
FOR'TU-NATE, *a.* [L. *fortunatus.*] 1. Coming by good luck or favorable chance; bringing some unexpected good. 2. Lucky; successful; receiving some unforeseen or unexpected good. 3. Successful; happy; prosperous.
FOR'TU-NATE-LY, *adv.* Luckily; successfully; happily; by good fortune, or favorable chance or issue.
FOR'TU-NATE-NESS, *n.* Good luck; success; happiness. *Sidney.*
FOR'TUNE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *fortuna.*] 1. The good or ill that befalls man. 2. Success, good or bad; event. 3. The chance of life; means of living; wealth. 4. Estate; possessions. 5. A large estate; great wealth. 6. The portion of a man or woman; generally of a woman. 7. Futurity; future state or events; destiny.
† FOR'TUNE, *v. t.* 1. To make fortunate. *Chaucer.* 2. To dispose fortunately or not; also, to presage. *Dryden.*
FOR'TUNE, *v. i.* To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass. *Knolles.*
FOR'TUNE-BOOK, *n.* A book to be consulted to discover future events. *Crashaw.*
FOR'TUNED, *a.* Supplied by fortune. *Shak.*
FOR'TUNE-HUNT-ER, *n.* A man who seeks to marry a woman with a large portion, with a view to enrich himself. *Addison.*
FOR'TUNE-LESS, *a.* Luckless; also, destitute of a fortune or portion.
FOR'TUNE-TELL, *v. t.* To tell or pretend to tell the future events of one's life; to reveal futurity.
FOR'TUNE-TELL-ER, *n.* One who tells or pretends to foretell the events of one's life.
FOR'TUNE-TELL-ING, *ppr.* Telling the future events of one's life.
FOR'TUNE-TELL-ING, *n.* The act or practice of foretelling the future fortune or events of one's life.
† FOR'TU-NĪZE, *v. t.* To regulate the fortune of.
FOR'TY, *a.* [Sax. *feowertig.*] 1. Four times ten. 2. An indefinite number; *a colloquial use.*
FŌ'RUM, *n.* [L.] 1. In *Rome*, a public place, where causes were judicially tried, and orations delivered to the people; also, a market-place. 2. A tribunal; a court; any assembly empowered to hear and decide causes; also, jurisdiction.
† FOR-WAN'DER, *v. i.* To wander away; to rove wildly.
† FOR-WÀN'DERED, *a.* Lost; bewildered.
FOR'WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *forweard.*] Toward a part or place before or in front; onward; progressively.—In a *ship*, *forward* denotes toward the forepart.
FOR'WARD, *a.* 1. Near or at the forepart; in advance of something else. 2. Ready; prompt; strongly inclined. 3. Ardent; eager; earnest; violent. 4. Bold; confident; less reserved or modest than is proper. 5. Advanced beyond the usual degree; advanced for the season. 6. Quick; hasty; too ready. 7. Anterior; fore. 8. Advanced; not behindhand.
FOR'WARD, *v. t.* 1. To advance; to help onward; to promote. 2. To accelerate; to quicken; to hasten. 3. To send forward; to send towards the place of destination; to transmit.
FOR'WARD-ED, *pp.* Advanced; promoted; aided in progress; quickened; sent onward; transmitted.
FOR'WARD-ER, *n.* He that promotes, or advances in progress.
FOR'WARD-ING, *ppr.* Advancing; promoting; aiding in progress; accelerating in growth; sending onwards; transmitting.
FOR'WARD-LY, *adv.* Eagerly; hastily; quickly.
FOR'WARD-NESS, *n.* 1. Cheerful readiness; promptness. 2. Eagerness; ardor. 3. Boldness; confidence; assurance; want of due reserve or modesty. 4. A state of advance beyond the usual degree.
† FOR-WĀSTE', *v. t.* To waste; to desolate. *Spenser.*
† FOR-WĒA'RY, *v. t.* To dispirit. *Spenser.*
FOR-WEEP', *v. i.* To weep much. *Chaucer.*
† FOR'WÒRD, *n.* A promise. *Spenser.*
FOSSE, } *n.* [Fr. *fosse.*] 1. A ditch or moat; *a word used*
FOSS, } *in fortification.*—2. In *anatomy*, a kind of cavity in a bone, with a large aperture. *Encyc.*
FOS'SIL, *a.* [Fr. *fossile.*] 1. Dug out of the earth; as, *fossil* coal. 2. That may be taken from the earth by digging.
FOS'SIL, *n.* A substance dug from the earth, or penetrated with earthy or metallic particles.
FOS'SIL-C̄Ō-PAL, *n.* Highgate resin.
FOS'SIL-IST, *n.* One who studies the nature and properties of fossils. *Black.*
FOS-SIL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of converting into a fossil or petrifaction. *Journ. of Science.*
FOS'SIL-ĪZE, *v. t.* To convert into a fossil.
FOS'SIL-ĪZE, *v. i.* To be changed into a fossil.
FOS'SIL-ĪZED, *pp.* Converted into a fossil.
FOS'SIL-Ī-ZING, *ppr.* Changing into a fossil.
FOS-SIL'O-GY, *n.* [*fossil*, and Gr. λογος.] A discourse or treatise on fossils; also, the science of fossils.
FOSS'RŌAD, or FOSS'WĀY, *n.* A Roman military way in England, leading from Totness to Barton. *Encyc.*
FOS'TER, *v. t.* [Sax. *fostrian.*] 1. To feed; to nourish; to support; to bring up. 2. To cherish; to forward; to promote growth. 3. To cherish; to encourage; to sustain and promote.
FOS'TER, *v. i.* To be nourished or trained up together.
FOS'TER, *n.* A forester. *Spenser.*
FOS'TER-AGE, *n.* The charge of nursing. *Raleigh.*
FOS'TER-BRÒTH-ER, *n.* A male nursed at the same breast, or fed by the same nurse.
FOS'TER-CHĪLD, *n.* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.
FOS'TER-DAM, *n.* A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a child.

FOS'TER-EARTH, *n.* Earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil. *Philips.*
FOS'TERED, *pp.* Nourished; cherished; promoted.
FOS'TER-ER, *n.* A nurse; one that feeds and nourishes in the place of parents. *Davies.*
FOS'TER-FĀ-ŦHER, *n.* One who takes the place of a father in feeding and educating a child. *Bacon.*
FOS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Nursing; cherishing; bringing up.
FOS'TER-ING, *n.* 1. The act of nursing, nourishing and cherishing. 2. Nourishment. *Chaucer.*
FOS'TER-LING, *n.* A foster-child. *B. Jonson.*
† FOS'TER-MENT, *n.* Food; nourishment.
FOS'TER-MOŦH-ER, *n.* A nurse.
FOS'TER-NURSE, *n.* A nurse. [*Tautological.*]
FOS'TER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a forester. *Churton.*
FOS'TER-SIS-TER, *n.* A female nursed by the same person. *Swift.*
FOS'TER-SON, *n.* One fed and educated, like a son, though not a son by birth. *Dryden.*
FOS'TRESS, *n.* A female who feeds and cherishes; a nurse. *B. Jonson.*
FOŦH'ER, *n.* [G. *fuder.*] A weight of lead containing eight pigs, and every pig twenty-one stone and a half.
FOŦH'ER, *v. t.* To endeavor to stop a leak in the bottom of a ship, while afloat.
FOŦH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Stopping leaks, as above.
FOŦH'ER-ING, *n.* The operation of stopping leaks in a ship.
FŌU-GĀDE', *n.* [Fr. *fougade.*] In the *art of war*, a little mine, in the form of a well, dug under some work, fortification or post.
FOUGHT, (fawt) *pret.* and *pp.* of *fight.*
† FOUGHT'EN, for *fought.*
FOUL, *a.* [Sax. *ful, faul.*] 1. Covered with or containing extraneous matter which is injurious, noxious or offensive; filthy; dirty; not clean. 2. Turbid; thick; muddy. 3. Impure; polluted; as, a *foul* mouth. *Shak.* 4. Impure; scurrilous; obscene or profane. 5. Cloudy and stormy; rainy or tempestuous. 6. Impure; defiling. 7. Wicked; detestable; abominable. 8. Unfair; not honest; not lawful or according to established rules or customs. 9. Hateful; ugly; loathsome. 10. Disgraceful; shameful. 11. Coarse; gross. 12. Full of gross humors or impurities. 13. Full of weeds.—14. Among *seamen*, entangled; hindered from motion; opposed to *clear.* 15. Covered with weeds or barnacles. 16. Not fair; contrary. 17. Not favorable or safe; dangerous.—*To fall foul*, 1. Is to rush on with haste, rough force and unseasonable violence. 2. To run against.
FOUL, *v. t.* [Sax. *fulian, gefylan.*] To make filthy; to defile; to daub; to dirty; to bemire; to soil.
† FOUL'DER, *v. i.* To emit great heat. *Spenser.*
FOULED, *pp.* Defiled; dirtied.
FOUL'FĀCED, *a.* Having an ugly or hateful visage.
FOUL-FEED'ING, *a.* Gross; feeding grossly. *Hall.*
FOUL'ING, *ppr.* Making foul; defiling.
FOUL'LY, *adv.* 1. Filthily; nastily; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully. 2. Unfairly; not honestly.
FOUL'MOUŦHED, *a.* Using language scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene or profane; uttering abuse, or profane or obscene words; accustomed to use bad language.
FOUL'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being foul or filthy; filthiness; defilement. 2. The quality or state of containing or being covered with any thing extraneous which is noxious or offensive. 3. Pollution; impurity. 4. Hatefulness; atrociousness. 5. Ugliness; deformity. 6. Unfairness; dishonesty; want of candor.
FOUL'SPŌ-KEN, *a.* 1. Slanderous. *Shak.* 2. Using profane, scurrilous or obscene language.
FŌU'MART, *n.* [Scot. *foumarte.*] The polecat.
FOUND, *pret.* and *pp.* of *find.*
FOUND, *v. t.* [L. *fundo*; Fr. *fonder.*] 1. To lay the basis of any thing; to set, or place, as on something solid for support. 2. To begin and build; to lay the foundation, and raise a superstructure. 3. To set or place; to establish, as on something solid or durable. 4. To begin; to form or lay the basis. 5. To give birth to; to originate. 6. To set; to place; to establish on a basis. 7. To fix firmly.
FOUND, *v. t.* [L. *fundo*; Fr. *fondre.*] To cast; to form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mold.
FOUN-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *fundatio.*] 1. The basis of an edifice; that part of a building which lies on the ground. 2. The act of fixing the basis. 3. The basis or ground-work of any thing. 4. Original; rise. 5. Endowment; a donation or legacy appropriated to support an institution. 6. Establishment; settlement.
FOUN-DĀ'TION-LESS, *a.* Having no foundation.
FOUND'ED, *pp.* Set; fixed; established on a basis; begun and built.
FOUND'ER, *n.* 1. One that founds, establishes and erects; one that lays a foundation. 2. One who begins; an author; one from whom any thing originates. 3. One who endows; one who furnishes a permanent fund for the support of an institution.—4. [Fr. *fondeur.*] A caster; one who casts metals.
FOUND'ER, *v. i.* [Fr. *fondre.*] 1. In *seamen's language*, to fill or be filled, and sink, as a ship. 2. To fail; to miscarry. 3. To trip; to fall.
FOUND'ER, *v. t.* To cause internal inflammation and great soreness in the feet of a horse.
FOUND'ERED, *pp.* Made lame in the feet by inflammation and extreme tenderness.
† FOUND'ER-OUS, *a.* Failing; liable to perish; ruinous. *Burke.*
FOUND'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *fonderie.*] 1. The art of casting metals into various forms for use; the casting of statues. 2. The house and works occupied in casting metals.
FOUND'LING, *n.* A deserted or exposed infant; a child found without a parent or owner.
FOUND'RESS, *n.* A female founder; a woman who founds or establishes, or who endows with a fund.
FOUNT, FOUNT'AIN, } *n.* [L. *fons*; Fr. *fontaine*; Sp. *fuente.*] 1. A spring, or source of water; *properly*, a spring or issuing of water from the earth. 2. A small basin of springing water. 3. A jet; a spouting of water; an artificial spring. 4. The head or source of a river. 5. Original; first principle or cause; the source of any thing.—*Fount of types.* *See* FONT.
FOUNT'AIN-HEAD, *n.* Primary source; original; first principle. *Young.*
FOUNT'AIN-LESS, *a.* Having no fountain; wanting a spring. *Milton.*
FOUNT'AIN-TREE, *n.* In the *Canary isles*, a tree which distills water from its leaves.
FOUNT'FUL, *a.* Full of springs. *Chapman.*
FŌUR, *a.* [Sax. *feower*; G. *vier.*] Twice two.
FŌURBE, *n.* [Fr.] A tricking fellow; a cheat.
FŌUR'FŌLD, *a.* Four double; quadruple; four times told.
FŌUR'FŌLD, *n.* Four times as much.
FŌUR'FŌLD, *v. t.* To assess in a fourfold ratio. [*Not authorized.*]
FŌUR'FOOT-ED, *a.* Quadruped; having four feet.
FŌUR'RIER, *n.* [Fr.] A harbinger. [*Not English.*]
FŌUR SCORE, *a.* Four times twenty; eighty. It is used elliptically for fourscore years.
FŌUR'SQUARE, *a.* Having four sides and four angles equal; quadrangular. *Raleigh.*
FŌUR'TEEN, *a.* [*four* and *ten*; Sax. *feowertyn.*] Four and ten; twice seven.
FŌUR'TEENTH, *a.* The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.
FŌURTH, *a.* The ordinal of four; the next after the third.
FŌURTH, *n.* In *music*, an interval composed of two tones and a semitone.
FŌURTH'LY, *adv.* In the fourth place.
FŌUR'WHEELED, *a.* Having or running on four wheels.
FŌU'TER, *n.* A despicable fellow. *Brocket.*
† FŌU-TRĀ', *n.* [Fr. *foutre.*] A fig; a scoff. *Shak.*
FŌU'TY, *a.* [Fr. *foutu.*] Despicable.
FO-VIL'LA, *n.* A fine substance, imperceptible to the naked eye, emitted from the pollen of flowers.
FOWL, *n.* [Sax. *fugel, fugl.*] A flying or winged animal; a bird.—*Fowl* is used as a *collective noun*; as, we dined on fish and *fowl.*
FOWL, *v. i.* To catch or kill wild fowls for game.
FOWL'ER, *n.* A sportsman who pursues wild fowls, or takes or kills them for food.
FOWL'ING, *ppr.* Pursuing or taking wild fowls.
FOWL'ING, *n.* The art or practice of catching or shooting fowls; also, falconry.
FOWL'ING-PIĒCE, *n.* A light gun for shooting fowls.
FOX, *n.* [Sax. *fox.*] 1. An animal of the genus *canis*, with a straight tail, yellowish or straw-colored hair, and erect ears, remarkable for cunning. 2. A sly, cunning fellow.—3. In *seamen's language*, a seizing made by twisting several rope-yarns together. 4. *Formerly*, a cant expression for a sword. *Shak.*
† FOX, *v. t.* To intoxicate; to stupefy. *Boyle.*
† FOX'ĊASE, *n.* The skin of a fox. *L'Estrange.*
FOX'CHASE, *n.* The pursuit of a fox with hounds.
† FOX'ER-Y, *n.* Behavior like that of a fox. *Chaucer.*
FOX'E-VIL, *n.* A disease in which the hair falls off.
FOX'FISH, *n.* A fish.
FOX'GLŌVE, *n.* The name of a plant, the *digitalis.*
FOX'HOUND, *n.* A hound for chasing foxes.
FOX'HUNT, *n.* The chase or hunting of a fox.
FOX'HUNT-ER, *n.* One who hunts or pursues foxes with hounds.
FOX'ISH, FOX'LĪKE, FOX'LY, } *a.* Resembling a fox in qualities; cunning.
FOX'SHIP, *n.* The character or qualities of a fox; cunning. *Shak.*
FOX'TĀIL, *n.* A species of grass, the *alopecurus.*
FOX'TRAP, *n.* A trap, or a gin or snare, to catch foxes.

† FOX'Y, *a.* Pertaining to foxes; wily.
† FOY, *n.* [Fr. *foi.*] Faith. *Spenser.*
FOY, *n.* [Teut. *foey.*] A feast given by one who is about to leave a place. *England's Jests.*
FOY'SON. *See* FOISON.
FRĀ'ĊAS, *n.* [Fr.] An uproar; a noisy quarrel; a disturbance.
† FRAĊT, *v. t.* To break.
FRAĊ'TION, *n.* [L. *fractio*; Fr. *fraction.*] 1. The act of breaking, or state of being broken, especially by violence. —2. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, a broken part of an integral or integer.
FRAĊ'TION-AL, *a.* Belonging to a broken number; comprising a part or the parts of a unit.
FRAĊ'TIOUS, *a.* Apt to break out into a passion; apt to quarrel; cross; snappish.
FRAĊ'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Passionately; snappishly.
FRAĊ'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* A cross or snappish temper.
FRAĊT'URE, *n.* [L. *fractura.*] 1. A breach in any body, especially a breach caused by violence; a rupture of a solid body.—2. In *surgery*, the rupture or disruption of a bone.—3. In *mineralogy*, the manner in which a mineral breaks, and by which its texture is displayed.
FRAĊT'URE, *v. t.* To break; to burst asunder; to crack; to separate continuous parts.
FRAĊT'URED, *pp.* Broken; cracked.
FRAĊT'UR-ING, *ppr.* Breaking; bursting asunder; cracking.
FRAG'ILE, *a.* [L. *fragilis.*] 1. Brittle; easily broken. 2. Weak; liable to fail; easily destroyed. *Milton.*
FRA-ĠIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Brittleness; easiness to be broken. 2. Weakness; liableness to fail. 3. Frailty; liableness to fault.
FRAG'MENT, *n.* [L. *fragmentum.*] 1. A part broken off; a piece separated from any thing by breaking. 2. A part separated from the rest; an imperfect part. 3. A small detached portion.
FRAG'MENT-A-RY, *a.* Composed of fragments.
FRĀ'GOR, *n.* [L.] 1. A loud and sudden sound; the report of any thing bursting; a loud, harsh sound; a crash. 2. A strong or sweet scent; [*obs.*]
FRĀ'GRANCE, } *n.* [L. *fragrantia.*] Sweetness of smell;
FRĀ'GRAN-CY, } that quality of bodies which affects the olfactory nerves with an agreeable sensation; pleasing scent; grateful odor.
FRĀ'GRANT, *a.* Sweet of smell; odorous. *Milton.*
FRĀ'GRANT-LY, *adv.* With sweet scent. *Mortimer.*
FRAIL, *a.* [Fr. *frêle*; It. *frale.*] 1. Weak; infirm; liable to fail and decay; subject to casualties; easily destroyed; perishable; not firm or durable. 2. Weak in mind or resolution; liable to error or deception. 3. Weak; easily broken or overset.
FRAIL, *n.* [Norm. *fraile*] 1. A basket made of rushes. 2. A rush for weaving baskets. 3. A certain quantity of raisins, about 75 pounds.
FRĀIL'NESS, *n.* Weakness; infirmity.
FRĀIL'TY, *n.* 1. Weakness of resolution; infirmity; liableness to be deceived or seduced. 2. Frailness; infirmity of body. 3. Fault proceeding from weakness; foible; sin of infirmity.
FRĀI'SCHEUR, *n.* [Fr.] Freshness; coolness. [*Not English.*] *Dryden.*
FRAISE, *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, a defense consisting of pointed stakes driven into the retrenchments, parallel to the horizon. 2. A pancake with bacon in it; [*obs.*]
FRAM, *a.* [Icel. *framur.*] Tender; brittle. Written also *frem* and *frim*. *Craven dialect.*
FRAME, *v. t.* [Sax. *fremman.*] 1. To fit or prepare and unite several parts in a regular structure or entire thing; to fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts. 2. To fit one thing to another; to adjust; to make suitable. 3. To make; to compose. 4. To regulate; to adjust; to shape; to conform. 5. To form and digest by thought. 6. To contrive; to plan; to devise. 7. To invent; to fabricate.
FRAME, *v. i.* To contrive. *Judges*, xii. 6.
FRAME, *n.* 1. The timbers of an edifice fitted and joined in the form proposed, for the purpose of supporting the covering. 2. Any fabric or structure composed of parts united. 3. Any kind of case or structure made for admitting, inclosing or supporting things.—4. Among *printers*, a stand to support the cases in which the types are distributed.—5. Among *founders*, a kind of ledge, inclosing a board, which, being filled with wet sand, serves as a mold for castings. 6. A sort of loom, on which linen, silk, &c. is stretched for quilting or embroidering. 7. Order; regularity; adjusted series or composition of parts. 8. Form; scheme; structure; constitution; system. 9. Contrivance; projection. 10. Shape; form; proportion.
FRĀME'WŌRK, *n.* Work done in a frame. *Milton.*
FRĀMED, *pp.* Fitted and united in due form; made; composed; devised; adjusted.
FRĀM'ER, *n.* One who frames; a maker; a contriver.
FRĀM'ING, *ppr.* Fitting and joining in due construction; making; fabricating; composing; adjusting; inventing; contriving.
† FRAM'PŌLD, *a.* Peevish; rugged. *Hacket.*
FRAN'CHĪSE, (fran'chiz) *n.* [Fr.] 1. A particular privilege or right granted by a prince or sovereign to an individual, or to a number of persons. 2. Exemption from a burden or duty to which others are subject. 3. The district or jurisdiction to which a particular privilege extends; the limits of an immunity. 4. An asylum or sanctuary, where persons are secure from arrest.
FRAN'CHĪSE, *v. t.* To make free; but *enfranchise* is more generally used. *Shak.*
FRAN'CHĪSE-MENT, *n.* Release from burden or restriction; freedom. *Spenser.*
FRAN'CIĊ, *a.* Pertaining to the Franks or French.
FRAN-CIS'ĊAN, *a.* Belonging to the order of St. Francis.
FRAN-CIS'ĊAN, *n.* One of the order of St. Francis. They are called, also, *Gray Friars.*
FRAN-ĠI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being frangible.
FRAN'ĠI-BLE, *a.* [L. *frango.*] That may be broken; brittle; fragile; easily broken.
† FRAN'ION, *n.* A paramour, or a boon companion. *Spenser.*
FRANK, *a.* [Fr. *franc*; It., Sp. *franco*; G. *frank.*] 1. Open; ingenuous; candid; free in uttering real sentiments; not reserved; using no disguise. 2. Open; ingenuous. 3. Liberal; generous; not niggardly. 4. Free; without conditions or compensation. 5. Licentious; unrestrained; [*obs.*]
FRANK, or FRANĊ, *n.* 1. An ancient coin of France. 2. A letter which is exempted from postage; or the writing which renders it free. 3. A sty for swine; [*not used.*]
FRANK, *n.* 1. A name given by the Turks, Greeks and Arabs to any of the inhabitants of the western parts of Europe. 2. An inhabitant of Franconia in Germany.
FRANK, *v. t.* 1. To exempt, as a letter from the charge of postage. 2. To shut up in a sty or frank; [*not used.*] 3. To feed high; to cram; to fatten; [*obs.*]
FRANK-AL-MOIGNE', (frank-al-moin') *n.* [*frank*, and Norm. *almoignes.*] Free alms; in *English law*, a tenure by which a religious corporation hold lands to them and their successors forever, on condition of praying for the soul of the donor.
FRANK'CHASE, *n.* A liberty of free chase.
FRANKED, *pp.* Exempted from postage.
FRANK'FEE, *n.* Freehold; a holding of lands in fee simple. *Encyc.*
* FRANK-IN'CENSE, or FRANK'IN-CENSE, *n.* [*frank* and *incense.*] A dry, resinous substance, in pieces or drops, of a pale, yellowish-white color, of a bitterish, acrid taste, and very inflammable, used as a perfume.
FRANK'ING, *ppr.* Exempting from postage.
FRANK'ISH, *a.* Relating to the Franks. *Verstegan.*
FRANK'LAW, *n.* Free or common law, or the benefit a person has by it.
† FRANK'LIN, *n.* A freeholder. *Spenser.*
FRANK'LIN-ITE, *n.* A mineral compound.
FRANK'LY, *adv.* 1. Openly; freely; ingenuously; without reserve, constraint or disguise. 2. Liberally; freely; readily.
FRANK'MAR-RIAĠE, *n.* A tenure in tail special.
FRANK'NESS, *n.* 1. Plainness of speech; candor; freedom in communication; openness; ingenuousness. 2. Fairness; freedom from art or craft. 3. Liberality; bounteousness; [*little used.*]
FRANK'PLEDGE, *n.* A pledge or surety for the good behavior of freemen.
FRANK-TEN'E-MENT, *n.* An estate of freehold; the possession of the soil by a freeman.
FRAN'TIĊ, *a.* [L. *phreneticus.*] 1. Mad; raving; furious; outrageous; wild and disorderly; distracted. 2. Characterized by violence, fury and disorder; noisy; mad; wild; irregular.
FRAN'TIĊ-LY, *adv.* Madly; distractedly; outrageously.
FRAN'TIĊ-NESS, *n* Madness; fury of passion; distraction.
FRAP, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to cross and draw together the several parts of a tackle to increase the tension.
FRA-TERN'AL, *a.* [Fr. *fraternel*; L. *fraternus.*] Brotherly; pertaining to brethren; becoming brothers.
FRA-TERN'AL-LY, *adv.* In a brotherly manner.
FRA-TERN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *fraternitas.*] 1. The state or quality of a brother; brotherhood. 2. A body of men associated for their common interest or pleasure; a company; a brotherhood; a society. 3. Men of the same class, profession, occupation or character.
FRA-TER-NI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of associating and holding fellowship as brethren. *Burke.*
FRA-TERN'IZE, *v. i.* To associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation.

* FRAT'RI-CIDE, *n.* [L. *fratricidium.*] 1. The crime of murdering a brother. 2. One who murders a brother.

FRAUD, *n.* [L. *fraus.*] Deceit; deception; trick; artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured.

FRAUD'FUL, *a.* 1. Deceitful in making bargains; trickish; treacherous. 2. Containing fraud or deceit.

FRAUD'FUL-LY, *adv.* Deceitfully; with intention to deceive and gain an undue advantage; trickishly; treacherously; by stratagem.

FRAUD'U-LENCE, } *n.* Deceitfulness; trickishness in
FRAUD'U-LEN-CY, } making bargains, or in social concerns.

FRAUD'U-LENT, *a.* 1. Deceitful in making contracts; trickish. 2. Containing fraud; founded on fraud; proceeding from fraud. 3. Deceitful; treacherous.

FRAUD'U-LENT-LY, *adv.* By fraud; by deceit; by artifice or imposition.

FRAUGHT, (frawt) *a.* [D. *vragt*; G. *fracht.*] 1. Laden; loaded; charged. 2. Filled; stored; full.

† FRAUGHT, *n.* A freight; a cargo. *Dryden.*

† FRAUGHT, *v. t.* To load; to fill; to crowd. *Shak.*

† FRAUGHT'AGE, *n.* Loading; cargo. *Shak.*

FRAY, *n.* [Fr. *fracas.*] 1. A broil, quarrel, or violent riot, that puts men in fear. 2. A combat; a battle; also, a single combat or duel. 3. A contest; contention. 4. A rub; a fret or chafe in cloth; a place injured by rubbing.

† FRAY, *v. t.* To fright; to terrify. *Spenser.*

FRAY, *v. t.* [Fr. *frayer.*] 1. To rub; to fret, as cloth by wearing. 2 To rub.

FRĀYED, *pp.* Frightened; rubbed; worn.

FRĀY'ING, *ppr.* Frightening; terrifying; rubbing.

FRĀY'ING, *n.* Peel of a deer's horn. *B. Jonson.*

FRĒAK, *n.* [Ice. *freka.*] 1. *Literally*, a sudden starting or change of place. 2. A sudden, causeless change or turn of the mind; a whim or fancy; a capricious prank.

FRĒAK, *v. t.* To variegate; to checker.

FRĒAKED, *pp.* Variegated; checkered.

FRĒAK'ING, *ppr.* Variegating.

FRĒAK'ISH, *a.* Apt to change the mind suddenly; whimsical; capricious. *L'Estrange.*

FRĒAK'ISH-LY, *adv.* Capriciously; with sudden change of mind, without cause.

FRĒAK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Capriciousness; whimsicalness.

FREĊ'KLE, *n.* 1. A spot of a yellowish color in the skin. 2. Any small spot or discoloration.

FREĊ'KLED, *a.* 1. Spotted; having small yellowish spots on the skin or surface. 2. Spotted.

FREĊ'KLED-NESS, *n.* The state of being freckled.

FREĊ'KLE-FĀCED, *a.* Having a face full of freckles.

FREĊ'KLY, *a.* Full of freckles; sprinkled with spots.

FRED, Sax. *frith*, Dan. *fred*, Sw. *frid*, G. *friede*, D. *vreede*, peace; as in *Frederic*, dominion of peace, or rich in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace.

FREE, *a.* [Sax. *frig*, *freoh.*] 1. Being at liberty; not being under necessity or restraint, physical or moral.—2. In *government*, not enslaved; not in a state of vassalage or dependence; subject only to fixed laws, made by consent. 3. Instituted by a free people; not arbitrary or despotic. 4. Not imprisoned, confined or under arrest. 5. Unconstrained; unrestrained; not under compulsion or control. 6. Permitted; allowed; open; not appropriated. 7. Not obstructed. 8. Licentious; unrestrained. 9. Open; candid; frank; ingenuous; unreserved. 10. Liberal in expenses; not parsimonious. 11. Gratuitous; not gained by importunity or purchase. 12. Clear of crime or offense; guiltless; innocent. 13. Not having feeling or suffering; clear; exempt. 14. Not encumbered with. 15. Open to all; without restriction or without expense. 16. Invested with franchises; enjoying certain immunities; with *of.* 17. Possessing without vassalage or slavish conditions. 18. Liberated from the government or control of parents, or of a guardian or master. 19. Ready; eager; not dull; acting without spurring or whipping. 20. Genteel; charming; [*not in use.*]

FREE, *v. t.* 1. To remove from a thing any encumbrance or obstruction; to disengage from; to rid; to strip; to clear. 2. To set at liberty; to rescue or release from slavery, captivity or confinement; to loose. 3. To disentangle; to disengage. 4. To exempt. 5. To manumit; to release from bondage. 6. To clear from water; as a ship by pumping. 7. To release from obligation or duty. —*To free from*, or *free of*, is to rid of, by removing in any manner.

FREE-BENCH', *n.* A widow's dower in a copyhold.

FREE'BOOT-ER, *n.* [D. *vrybuiter*; G. *freibeuter.*] One who wanders about for plunder; a robber; a pillager; a plunderer.

FREE'BOOT-ING, *n.* Robbery; plunder; a pillaging.

FREE'BORN, *a.* Born free; not in vassalage; inheriting liberty.

FREE-CHAP'EL, *n.* In *England*, a chapel founded by the king, and not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary.

FREE'ĊOST, *n.* Without expense; freedom from charges. *South.*

FREED, *pp.* Set at liberty; loosed; delivered from restraint; cleared of hinderance or obstruction.

FREE-DEN'I-ZEN, *n.* A citizen. *Jackson.*

FREE-DEN'I-ZEN, *v. t.* [*free* and *denizen.*] To make free. *Bp. Hall.*

FREED'MAN, *n.* A man who has been a slave and is manumitted.

FREE'DOM, *n.* 1. A state of exemption from the power or control of another; liberty; exemption from slavery, servitude or confinement. 2. Particular privileges; franchise; immunity. 3. Power of enjoying franchises. 4. Exemption from fate, necessity, or any constraint in consequence of predetermination or otherwise. 5. Any exemption from constraint or control. 6. Ease or facility of doing any thing. 7. Frankness; boldness. 8. License; improper familiarity; violation of the rules of decorum; with a *plural.*

FREE-FISH'ER-Y, *n.* A royal franchise or exclusive privilege of fishing in a public river.

† FREE'FOOT-ED, *a.* Not restrained in marching.

FREE-HEART'ED, *a.* [*See* HEART.] 1. Open; frank; unreserved. 2. Liberal; charitable; generous.

FREE-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Frankness; openness of heart; liberality. *Burnet.*

FREE'HŌLD, *n.* That land or tenement which is held in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for term of life.—In the *United States*, a *freehold* is an estate which a man holds in his own right, subject to no superior nor to conditions.

FREE'HŌLD-ER, *n.* One who owns an estate in fee-simple, fee-tail or for life; the possessor of a freehold.

FREE'ING, *ppr.* Delivering from restraint; releasing from confinement; removing incumbrances or hinderances from any thing; clearing.

FREE'LY, *adv.* 1. At liberty; without vassalage, slavery or dependence. 2. Without restraint, constraint or compulsion; voluntarily. 3. Plentifully; in abundance. 4. Without scruple or reserve. 5. Without impediment or hinderance. 6. Without necessity, or compulsion from divine predetermination. 7. Without obstruction; largely; copiously. 8. Spontaneously; without constraint or persuasion. 9. Liberally; generously. 10. Gratuitously; of free will or grace, without purchase or consideration.

FREE'MAN, *n.* 1. One who enjoys liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another; one not a slave or vassal. 2. One who enjoys or is entitled to a franchise or peculiar privilege.

FREE'MĀ-SON, *n.* One of the fraternity of masons.

FREE'MĪND-ED, *a.* Not perplexed; free from care.

FREE'NESS, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being free, unconstrained, unconfined, unincumbered or unobstructed. 2. Openness; unreservedness; frankness; ingenuousness; candor. 3. Liberality; generosity. 4. Gratuitousness.

FRĒ'ER, *n.* One who gives freedom.

FREE'SĊHOOL, *n.* 1. A school supported by funds, &c., in which pupils are taught without paying for tuition. 2. A school open to admit pupils without restriction.

FREE'SPO-KEN, *a.* Accustomed to speak without reserve.

FREE'STONE, *n.* Any species of stone composed of sand or grit, so called because it is easily cut or wrought.

FREE'THINK-ER, *n.* A softer name for a deist; an unbeliever; one who discards revelation.

FREE'THINK-ING, *n.* Unbelief. *Berkeley.*

FREE'TŌNGUED, *a.* Speaking without reserve.

FREE-WAR'REN, *n.* A royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits.

FREE-WILL', *n.* 1. The power of directing our own actions without restraint by necessity or fate. 2. Voluntariness; spontaneousness.

FREE'WŌM-AN, *n.* A woman not a slave.

FREEZE, *v. i.*; pret. *froze*; pp. *frozen*, or *froze.* [Sax. *frysan.*] 1. To be congealed by cold; to be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; to be hardened into ice or a like solid body. 2. To be of that degree of cold at which water congeals. 3. To chill; to stagnate, or to retire from the extreme vessels. 4. To be chilled; to shiver with cold. 5. To die by means of cold.

FREEZE, *v. t.* 1. To congeal; to harden into ice; to change from a fluid to a solid form by cold, or abstraction of heat. 2. To kill by cold. 3. To chill; to give the sensation of cold and shivering.

FREEZE, in *architecture.* *See* FRIEZE.

FREIGHT, (frāte) *n.* [D. *vragt*; G. *fracht.*] 1. The cargo, or any part of the cargo of a ship; lading; that which is carried by water. 2. Transportation of goods. 3. The hire of a ship, or money charged or paid for the transportation of goods.

FREIGHT, *v. t.* 1. To load with goods, as a ship or vessel of any kind, for transporting them from one place to another. 2. To load, as the burden.

FREIGHT'ED, *pp.* Loaded, as a ship or vessel.

FREIGHT'ER, *n.* One who loads a ship, or one who charters and loads a ship.

FREIGHT'ING, *ppr.* Loading, as a ship or vessel.
FREIS'LE-BEN, *n.* A mineral of a bluish color.
FREMMED, *a.* [Sax. *frem'd.*] Strange; not related; foreign; uncommon. *Grose.*
† FREN, *n.* A stranger. *Spenser.*
FRENCH, *a.* Pertaining to France, or its inhabitants.
FRENCH, *n.* The language spoken by the people of France.
FRENCH-GRASS, *n.* Saint-foin.
FRENCH-HORN, *n.* A wind instrument of music, made of metal.
FRENCH'I-FY, *v. t.* To make French; to infect with the manner of the French. *Camden.*
FRENCH'LIKE, *a.* Resembling the French. *Bp. Hall.*
FRE-NET'IC. *See* FRANTIC and PHRENETIC.
FREN'ZIED, *part. a.* Affected with madness.
FREN'ZY, *n.* [Fr. *frenesie*; L. *phrenitis.*] Madness; distraction; rage; or any violent agitation of the mind, approaching to distraction.
FRĒ'QUENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *frequentia.*] A crowd; a throng; a concourse; an assembly. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*
FRĒ'QUEN-CY, *n.* 1. A return or occurrence of a thing often repeated at short intervals. 2. A crowd; a throng; [*obs.*]
FRĒ'QUENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *frequens.*] 1. Often seen or done; often happening at short intervals; often repeated or occurring. 2. Used often to practice any thing. 3. Full; crowded; thronged; [*obs.*]
* FRĒ'QUENT, or FRE-QUENT', *v. t.* [L. *frequento.*] To visit often; to resort to often or habitually.
† FRE-QUENT'A-BLE, *a.* Accessible. *Sidney.*
FRE-QUEN-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of frequenting. 2. The habit of visiting often.
FRE-QUENT'A-TIVE, *a.* [It. *frequentativo.*] In *grammar*, signifying the frequent repetition of an action.
* FRĒ'QUENT-ED, *pp.* Often visited.
* FRĒ'QUENT-ER, *n.* One who often visits or resorts to customarily.
FRĒ'QUENT-LY, *adv.* Often; many times; at short intervals; commonly.
FRĒ'QUENT-NESS, *n.* The quality of being frequent or often repeated.
FRES'CO, *n.* [It. *fresco.*] 1. Coolness; shade; a cool, refreshing state of the air; duskiness. 2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk. 3. A method of painting in relief on walls, performed with water-colors on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry. 4. A cool, refreshing liquor.
FRESH, *a.* [Sax. *fersc.*] 1. Moving with celerity; brisk; strong; somewhat vehement. 2. Having the color and appearance of young, thrifty plants; lively; not impaired or faded. 3. Having the appearance of a healthy youth; florid; ruddy. 4. New; recently grown. 5. New; recently made or obtained. 6. Not impaired by time; not forgotten or obliterated. 7. Not salt. 8. Recently from the well or spring; pure and cool; not warm or vapid. 9. In a state like that of recent growth or recentness. 10. Repaired from loss or diminution; having new vigor. 11. New; that has lately come or arrived. 12. Sweet; in a good state; not stale. 13. Unpracticed; unused; not before employed. 14. Moderately rapid.
FRESH, *n.* A freshet. *Beverly, Hist. Virginia.*
FRESH'-BLŌWN, *a.* Newly blown.
FRESH'EN, (fresh'n) *v. t.* 1. To make fresh; to dulcify; to separate, as water from saline particles; to take saltness from any thing. 2. To refresh; to revive; [*not used.*] 3. In *seamen's language*, to apply new service to a cable.
FRESH'EN, *v. i.* 1. To grow fresh; to lose salt or saltness. 2. To grow brisk or strong.
FRESH'ENED, *pp.* Deprived of saltness; sweetened.
FRESH'ES, *n.* 1. The mingling of fresh water with salt water in rivers or bays. *Beverly.* 2. A flood; an overflowing; an inundation; a freshet.
FRESH'ET, *n.* 1. A flood or overflowing of a river, by means of heavy rains or melted snow; an inundation. *New England.* 2. A stream of fresh water. *Browne.*
FRESH-FORCE', *n.* In *law*, a force done within forty days.
FRESH'LY, *adv.* 1. Newly; in the former state renewed; in a new or fresh state. 2. With a healthy look; ruddily. 3. Briskly; strongly. 4. Coolly.
FRESH'MAN, *n.* 1. A novice; one in the rudiments of knowledge.—2. In *colleges*, one of the youngest class of students.
FRESH'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The state of a freshman.
† FRESH'MENT, *n.* Refreshment. *Cartwright.*
FRESH'NESS, *n.* 1. Newness; vigor; spirit; the contrary to vapidness. 2. Vigor; liveliness; the contrary to a faded state. 3. Newness of strength; renewed vigor; opposed to weariness or fatigue. 4. Coolness; invigorating quality or state. 5. Color of youth and health; ruddiness. 6. Freedom from saltness. 7. A new or recent state or quality; rawness. 8. Briskness, as of wind.
† FRESH'NEW, *a.* Unpracticed. *Shak.*
FRESH'WA-TER, *a.* 1. Accustomed to sail on fresh water only, or in the coasting trade. 2. Raw; unskilled.
FRESH'WA-TERED, *a.* Newly watered; supplied with fresh water.
FRET, *v. t.* [Sw. *fråta.*] 1. To rub; to wear away a substance by friction. 2. To corrode; to gnaw; to eat away. 3. To impair; to wear away. 4. To form into raised work. 5. To variegate; to diversify. 6. To agitate violently. 7. To agitate; to disturb; to make rough; to cause to ripple. 8. To tease; to irritate; to vex; to make angry. 9. To wear away; to chafe; to gall.
FRET, *v. i.* 1. To be worn away; to be corroded. 2. To eat or wear in; to make way by attrition or corrosion. 3. To be agitated; to be in violent commotion. 4. To be vexed; to be chafed or irritated; to be angry; to utter peevish expressions.
FRET, *n.* 1. The agitation of the surface of a fluid; a rippling on the surface of water; small undulations continually repeated. 2. Work raised in protuberances; or a kind of knot consisting of two lists or small fillets interlaced, used as an ornament in *architecture.* 3. Agitation of mind; commotion of temper; irritation. 4. A short piece of wire fixed on the finger-board of a guitar, &c., which, being pressed against the strings, varies the tone. *Busby.*—5. In *heraldry*, a bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced.
FRET, *v. t.* To furnish with frets. *As. Res.*
FRET, *n.* [L. *fretum.*] A frith, which see.
† FRET, *a.* Eaten away. *Lev.* xiii.
FRET'FUL, *a.* Disposed to fret; ill-humored; peevish; angry; in a state of vexation.
FRET'FUL-LY, *adv.* Peevishly; angrily.
FRET'FUL-NESS, *n.* Peevishness; ill-humor; disposition to fret and complain.
FRETT, *n.* With *miners*, the worn side of the bank of a river. *Encyc.*
FRET'TED, *pp.* Eaten; corroded; rubbed or worn away; agitated; vexed; made rough on the surface; variegated; ornamented with fretwork; furnished with frets.
FRET'TEN, *a.* Rubbed; marked; as, *pock-fretten*, marked with the small-pox.
FRET'TER, *n.* That which frets.
FRET'TING, *ppr.* Corroding; wearing away; agitating; vexing; making rough on the surface; variegating.
FRET'TING, *n.* Agitation; commotion.
FRET'TY, *a.* Adorned with fretwork.
FRĒ'TUM, *n.* [L.] An arm of the sea. *Ray.*
FRET'WORK, *n.* Raised work; work adorned with frets.
FRI-A-BIL'I-TY, FRĪ'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being easily broken, crumbled and reduced to powder.
FRĪ'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *friable*; L. *friabilis.*] Easily crumbled or pulverized; easily reduced to powder.
FRĪ'AR, *n.* [Fr. *frère.*] 1. An appellation common to the monks of all orders. *Friars* are generally distinguished into four principal branches, viz.: 1. Minors, Gray Friars or Franciscans; 2. Augustines; 3. Dominicans or Black Friars; 4. White Friars or Carmelites.—2. In a *restricted sense*, a monk who is not a priest.
FRĪ'AR-LIKE, *a.* Like a friar; monastic; unskilled in the world. *Knolles.*
FRĪ'AR-LY, *a.* Like a friar; untaught in the affairs of life.
FRĪ'AR'S-COWL, *n.* A plant, a species of *arum*, with a flower resembling a cowl.
FRĪ'AR'S-LAN'TERN, *n.* The *ignus fatuus. Milton.*
FRĪ'AR-Y, *n.* A monastery; a convent of friars.
FRĪ'AR-Y, *a.* Like a friar; pertaining to friars.
FRIB'BLE, *a.* [L. *frivolus*; Fr. *frivole.*] Frivolous; trifling; silly. *Brit. Crit.*
FRIB'BLE, *n.* A frivolous, contemptible fellow.
FRIB'BLE, *v. i.* To trifle; also, to totter. *Tatler.*
FRIB'BLER, *n.* A trifler. *Spectator.*
FRĪ'BORG, FRID'BURGH, *n.* [*free* and *burg.*] The same as *frank-pledge. Cowel.*
† FRIC'ACE, *n.* Meat sliced and dressed with strong sauce; also, an unguent prepared by frying things together.
FRIC-AS-SEE', *n.* [Fr.] A dish of food made by cutting chickens, rabbits, or other small animals into pieces, and dressing them in a frying pan, or a like utensil.
FRIC-AS-SEE', *v. t.* To dress in fricassee.
FRI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *fricatio.*] The act of rubbing; friction. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
FRIC'TION, *n.* [L. *frictio*; Fr. *friction.*] 1. The act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; attrition.—2. In *mechanics*, the effect of rubbing, or the resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves.—3. In *medicine*, the rubbing of the body with the hand, or with a brush, flannel, &c.
FRĪ'DAY, *n.* [Sax. *frig-dæg*; G. *freitag*; from *Frigga*, the Venus of the north.] The sixth day of the week, formerly consecrated to Frigga.
† FRIDGE, *v. t.* [Sax. *frician.*] To move hastily.
FRID-STOLE. *See* FRED.
FRIEND, (frend) *n.* [Sax. *frcond.*] 1. One who is attached to another by affection; opposed to *foe* or *enemy.* 2. One not hostile. *Shak.* 3. One reconciled after enmity. 4. An attendant; a companion. 5. A favorer; one who

is propitious. 6. A favorite. 7. A term of salutation; a familiar compellation. 8. *Formerly*, a paramour.—9. *A friend at court*, one who has sufficient interest to serve another.

FRIEND, (frend) *v. t.* To favor; to countenance; to befriend; to support or aid. [We now use *befriend.*]

FRIEND'ED, (frend'ed) *pp.* 1. Favored; befriended. 2. *a.* Inclined to love; well disposed. *Shak.*

FRIEND'LESS, (frend'les) *a.* Destitute of friends; wanting countenance or support; forlorn. *Pope.*

FRIEND'LIKE, (frend līke) *a.* Having the dispositions of a friend.

FRIEND'LI-NESS, (frend'le-nes) *n.* 1. A disposition to friendship; friendly disposition. 2. Exertion of benevolence or kindness.

FRIEND'LY, (frend'ly) *a.* 1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favorable; disposed to promote the good of another. 2. Disposed to peace. 3. Amicable. 4. Not hostile. 5. Favorable; propitious; salutary; promoting the good of.

FRIEND'LY, (frend'ly) *adv.* In the manner of friends; amicably. [*Not much used.*] *Shak.*

FRIEND'SHIP, (frend'ship) *n.* 1. An attachment to a person, proceeding from intimate acquaintance, and a reciprocation of kind offices, or from a favorable opinion of the amiable and respectable qualities of his mind. *Friendship* differs from *benevolence*, which is good will to mankind in general, and from that *love* which springs from animal appetite. 2. Mutual attachment; intimacy. 3. Favor; personal kindness. 4. Friendly aid; help; assistance. 5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite.

FRIĒZE, or FRĪZE, (freez) *n.* [Sp. *frisa.*] 1. *Properly*, the nap on woolen cloth; hence, a kind of coarse woolen cloth or stuff, with a nap on one side.—2. In *architecture*, that part of the entablature of a column which is between the architrave and cornice.

FRIĒZED, *a.* Napped; shaggy with nap or frieze.

FRIĒZE'LĪKE, *a.* Resembling frieze. *Addison.*

FRIG'ATE, *n.* [Fr. *fregate.*] 1. A ship of war, of a size larger than a sloop or brig, and less than a ship of the line; usually having two decks. 2. Any small vessel on the water; [*obs.*]

FRIG'ATE-BŬILT, *a.* Having a quarter deck and forecastle raised above the main deck.

FRIG-A-TOON', *n.* A Venetian vessel.

FRIG-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *frigus* and *facio.*] The act of making cold. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

FRĪGHT, (frīte) *n.* [Dan. *frygt*; Sax. *fyrhto.*] Sudden and violent fear, terror; a passion excited by the sudden appearance of danger.

FRĪGHT, or FRĪGHT'EN, *v. t.* To terrify; to scare; to alarm suddenly with danger; to shock suddenly with the approach of evil; to daunt; to dismay.

FRĪGHT'ED, FRĪGHT'ENED, *pp.* Terrified; suddenly alarmed with danger.

FRĪGHT'FŬL, *a.* Terrible; dreadful; exciting alarm; impressing terror.

FRĪGHT'FŬL-LY, *adv.* 1. Terribly; dreadfully; in a manner to impress terror and alarm; horribly. 2. Very disagreeably; shockingly.

FRĪGHT'FŬL-NESS, *n.* The quality of impressing terror.

FRIG'ID, *a.* [L. *frigidus.*] 1. Cold; wanting heat or warmth. 2. Wanting warmth of affection; unfeeling. 3. Wanting natural heat or vigor sufficient to excite the generative power; impotent. 4. Dull; jejune; unanimated; wanting the fire of genius or fancy. 5. Stiff; formal; forbidding. 6. Wanting zeal; dull; formal; lifeless.

FRI-GID'I-TY, *n.* 1. Coldness; want of warmth. 2. Want of natural heat, life and vigor of body; impotency; imbecility. 3. Coldness of affection. 4. Dullness; want of animation or intellectual fire.

FRIG'ID-LY, *adv.* Coldly; dully; without affection.

FRIG'ID-NESS, *n.* Coldness; dullness; want of heat or vigor; want of affection. *See* FRIGIDITY.

FRIG-O-RIF'IC, *a.* [Fr. *frigorifique.*] Causing cold; producing or generating cold. *Quincy.*

FRILL, *n.* An edging of fine linen, on the bosom of a shirt or other similar thing; a ruffle.

FRILL, *v. i.* [Fr. *frileux.*] To shake; to quake; to shiver as with cold.

† FRIM, *a.* [Sax. *frcom.*] Flourishing. *Drayton.*

FRĪNGE, (frinj) *n.* [Fr. *frange.*] 1. An ornamental appendage to the borders of garments or furniture, consisting of loose threads. 2. Something resembling fringe; an open, broken border.

FRĪNGE, *v. t.* To adorn or border with fringe or a loose edging.

FRĪNGED, *pp.* Bordered with fringe.

FRĪNGE'MĀ-KER, *n.* One who makes fringe.

FRĪNG'ING, *ppr.* Bordering with fringe.

FRĪNG'Y, *a.* Adorned with fringes. *Shak.*

FRIP'PER, *n.* [Fr. *frippier.*] A dealer in old things; a broker. *James.*

FRIP'PER-ER, *n.* One who deals in old clothes.

FRIP'PER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *friperie.*] 1. Old clothes; cast dresses; clothes thrown aside, after wearing. Hence waste matter; useless things; trifles. 2. The place where old clothes are sold. 3. The trade or traffick in old clothes.

FRIP'PER-Y, *a.* Trifling; contemptible. *Gray.*

FRI-SEŪR', (fre-zūre') *n.* [Fr.] A hair-dresser. *Warton.*

FRISK, *v. i.* [Dan. *frisk.*] 1. To leap; to skip; to spring suddenly one way and the other. 2. To dance, skip and gambol in frolick and gayety.

FRISK, *a.* Lively; brisk; blithe. *Hall.*

FRISK, *n.* A frolick; a fit of wanton gayety.

† FRISK'AL, *n.* A leap or caper. *B. Jonson.*

FRISK'ER, *n.* One who leaps or dances in gayety; a wanton; an inconstant or unsettled person.

FRISK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *frisquette.*] In *printing*, the light frame by which a sheet of paper is confined to the tympan to be laid on the form for impression.

FRISK'FŬL, *a.* Brisk; lively. *Thomson.*

FRISK'I-NESS, *n.* Briskness and frequency of motion; gayety; liveliness; a dancing or leaping in frolick.

FRISK'ING, *ppr.* Leaping; skipping; dancing about; moving with life and gayety.

FRISK'Y, *a.* Gay; lively.

FRIT, *n.* [Fr. *fritte.*] In the *manufacture of glass*, the matter of which glass is made after it has been calcined or baked in a furnace.

FRITH, *n.* [L. *fretum.*] 1. A narrow passage of the sea; a strait. It is used for the opening of a river into the sea. 2. A kind of wear for catching fish.

FRITH, *n.* [W. *frith*, or *friz.*] 1. A forest; a woody place. 2. A small field taken out of a common.

† FRITH'Y, *a.* Woody. *Skelton.*

FRIT'IL-LA-RY, *n.* [L. *fritillus.*] The crown imperial, a genus of plants.

† FRIT'I-NAN-CY, *n.* [L. *fritinnio.*] The scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicada. *Brown.*

FRIT'TER, *n.* [It. *frittella.*] 1. A small pancake; also, a small piece of meat fried. 2. A fragment; a shred; a small piece.

FRIT'TER, *v. t.* 1. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried. 2. To break into small pieces or fragments.—*To fritter away*, is to diminish; to pare off.

FRI-VOL'I-TY. *See* FRIVOLOUSNESS.

FRIV'O-LOUS, *a.* [L. *frivolus.*] Slight; trifling; trivial; of little weight, worth or importance; not worth notice.

FRIV'O-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being trifling, or of very little worth or importance; want of consequence.

FRIV'O-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a trifling manner.

FRIZ, *v. t.* [Sp. *frisar.*] 1. To curl; to crisp; to form into small curls with a crisping-pin. 2. To form the nap of cloth into little hard burs, prominences or knobs.

FRIZED, *pp.* Curled; formed into little burs on cloth.

FRIZ'ING, *ppr.* Curling; forming little hard burs on cloth.

FRIZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To curl; to crisp; as hair. *Gay.*

FRIZ'ZLED, *pp.* Curled; crisped.

FRIZ'ZLER, *n.* One who makes short curls.

FRIZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Curling; crisping.

FRO, *adv.* [Sax. *fra.*] From; away; back or backward; as in the phrase, *to* and *fro.*

FROCK, *n.* [Fr. *froc.*] An upper coat, or an outer garment. The word is now used for a loose garment or shirt, worn by men over their other clothes, and for a kind of gown open behind, worn by females.

FROG, *n.* [Sax. *froga.*] 1. An amphibious animal of the genus *rana.*—2. In *farriery*. *See* FRUSH.

FROG'BIT, *n.* A plant, the *hydrocharis.*

FROG'FISH, *n.* 1. An animal of Surinam. 2. The *lophius*, or fishing-frog.

FROG'LET-TUCE, *n.* A plant.

FROG'GRASS, *n.* A plant.

FROG'GY, *a.* Having frogs. *Sherwood.*

FROISE, *n.* [Fr. *froisser.*] A kind of food made by frying bacon inclosed in a pancake. *Todd.*

FROL'IC, *a.* [G. *fröhlich.*] Gay; merry; full of levity; dancing, playing or frisking about; full of pranks.

FROL'IC, *n.* 1. A wild prank; a flight of levity, or gayety and mirth. 2. A scene of gayety and mirth, as in dancing or play.

FROL'IC, *v. i.* To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity, mirth and gayety.

† FROL'IC-LY, *adv.* With mirth and gayety. *Beaumont.*

† FROL'IC-NESS, *n.* Pranks; wildness of gayety; frolicksomeness.

FROL-IC-SŎME, *a.* Full of gayety and mirth; given to pranks.

FROL'IC-SŎME-LY, *adv.* With wild gayety.

FROL'IC-SŎME-NESS, *n.* Gayety; wild pranks.

FROM, *prep.* [Sax. *fram*; Goth. *fram.*] The sense of *from* may be expressed by the noun *distance*, or by the adjective *distant*, or by the participles, *departing*, removing to a distance.—The sense of *from* is literal or figurative, but it is uniformly the same.—In certain phrases, generally or always elliptical, *from* is followed by certain adverbs,

denoting place, region or position, indefinitely, no precise point being expressed; as, *From above*, from the upper regions; *From afar*, from a distance; *From beneath*, from a place or region below; *From below*, from a lower place; *From behind*, from a place or position in the rear; *From far*, from a distant place; *From high*, *from on high*, from a high place, from an upper region, or from heaven; *From hence*, from this place—but *from* is superfluous before *hence*; *From thence*, from that place, *from* being superfluous; *From whence*, from which place, *from* being superfluous; *From where*, from which place; *From within*, from the interior or inside; *From without*, from the outside, from abroad.—*From* precedes another preposition, followed by its proper object or case; as, *From amidst*, *From among*, *From beneath*, *From beyond*.

FROM'WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *fram* and *weard*.] Away from; the contrary of *toward*.

FROND, *n.* [L. *frons*.] In *botany*, a term which *Linne* applies to the peculiar leafing of palms and ferns.

FRON-DĀ'TION, *n.* A lopping of trees. *Evelyn*.

FRON-DES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *frondesco*.] In *botany*, the precise time of the year and month in which each species of plants unfolds its leaves.

FRON-DIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *frons* and *fero*.] Producing fronds.

FROND'OUS, *a.* A *frondous* flower is one which is leafy.

*FRONT, *n.* [L. *frons*, *frontis*; Fr. *front*.] 1. *Properly*, the forehead, or part of the face above the eyes; hence, the whole face. 2. The forehead or face, as expressive of the temper or disposition. 3. The forepart of any thing. 4. The forepart or van of an army or a body of troops. 5. The part or place before the face, or opposed to it, or to the forepart of a thing. 6. The most conspicuous part or particular. 7. Impudence; as, men of *front*.

FRONT, *v. t.* 1. To oppose face to face; to oppose directly. 2. To stand opposed or opposite, or over against any thing.

FRONT, *v. i.* 1. To stand foremost. *Shak.* 2. To have the face or front towards any point of compass.

FRONT'AL, *n.* [L. *frontale*; Fr. *frontal*.] 1. In *medicine*, a medicament or preparation to be applied to the forehead. —2. In *architecture*, a little pediment or frontpiece, over a small door or window.—3. In *Jewish ceremonies*, a frontal or browband, consisting of four pieces of vellum, laid on leather, and tied round the forehead in the synagogue; each piece containing some text of Scripture.

FRON'TA-TED, *a.* [L. *frons*.] The *frontated* leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last, perhaps, terminates in a right line; in opposition to *cuspated*, which is, when the leaves end in a point. *Quincy*.

FRONT'BOX, *n.* The box in a playhouse before the rest.

FRONT'ED, *a.* Formed with a front. *Milton*.

*FRONT-IĒR', *n.* [Fr. *frontiere*.] The marches; the border, confine or extreme part of a country, bordering on another country.

*FRONT-IĒR', *a.* Lying on the exterior part; bordering; conterminous.

FRONT-IĒR'ED, (front-ērd') *a.* Guarded on the frontiers.

FRON-TI-NAC', } (fron-tin-yak') *n.* A species of French
FRON-TIN-IAC', } wine, named from the place in Languedoc where it is produced.

FRONT'IS-PIECE, *n.* [L. *frontispicium*.] 1. In *architecture*, the principal face of a building; the face that directly presents itself to the eye. 2. An ornamental figure or engraving fronting the first page of a book, or at the beginning.

FRONT'LESS, *a.* Wanting shame or modesty; not diffident. *Dryden*.

FRONT'LET, *n.* A frontal or browband; a fillet or band worn on the forehead. *See* FRONTAL.

FRONT'ROOM, *n.* A room or apartment in the forepart of a house.

†FROP'PISH, *a.* Peevish; froward. *Clarendon*.

†FRORE, *a.* [G. *fror*, *gefroren*.] Frozen. *Milton*.

FRORNE, *a.* Frozen.

†FRŌ'RY, *a.* 1. Frozen. *Spenser*. 2. Covered with a froth resembling hoar-frost. *Fairfax*.

FROST, *n.* [Sax., G., Sw., Dan. *frost*.] 1. A fluid congealed by cold into ice or crystals. 2. The act of freezing; congelation of fluids.—3. In *physiology*, that state or temperature of the air which occasions freezing or the congelation of water. 4. The appearance of plants sparkling with icy crystals.

FROST, *v. t.* 1. In *cookery*, to cover or sprinkle with a composition of sugar, resembling hoar-frost. 2. To cover with any thing resembling hoar-frost.

FROST'BIT-TEN, (frost'bit-tn) *a.* Nipped, withered or affected by frost.

FROST'ED, *pp.* 1. Covered with a composition like white frost. 2. *a.* Having hair changed to a gray or white color, as if covered with hoar-frost.

FROST'I-LY, *adv.* 1. With frost or excessive cold. 2. Without warmth of affection; coldly.

FROST'I-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being frosty; freezing cold.

FROST'ING, *ppr.* Covering with something resembling hoar-frost.

FROST'ING, *n.* The composition resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cake, &c.

FROST'LESS, *a.* Free from frost. *Swift*.

FROST'NAIL, *n.* A nail driven into a horse-shoe, to prevent the horse from slipping on ice.

FROST'WORK, *n.* Work resembling hoar-frost on shrubs.

FROST'Y, *a.* 1. Producing frost; having power to congeal water. 2. Containing frost. 3. Chill in affection; without warmth of affection or courage. 4. Resembling hoar-frost; white; gray-haired.

FROTH, *n.* [Gr. *αφρος*; Sw. *fradga*.] 1. Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in liquors by fermentation or agitation. 2. Any empty, senseless show of wit or eloquence. 3. Light, unsubstantial matter.

FROTH, *v. t.* To cause to foam. *Beaumont*.

FROTH, *v. i.* To foam; to throw up spume; to throw out foam or bubbles.

FROTH'I-LY, *adv.* 1. With foam or spume. 2. In an empty, trifling manner.

FROTH'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being frothy; emptiness; senseless matter.

FROTH'Y, *a.* 1. Full of foam or froth, or consisting of froth or light bubbles. 2. Soft; not firm or solid. 3. Vain; light; empty; unsubstantial.

FROUNCE, *n.* A distemper of hawks, in which white spittle gathers about the bill. *Skinner*.

FROUNCE, *v. t.* [Sp. *fruncir*.] To curl or frizzle the hair about the face.

FROUNCE, *n.* A wrinkle, plait or curl; an ornament of dress. *Beaumont*.

FROUNCED, *pp.* Curled; frizzled.

FROUNCE'LESS, *a.* Having no plait or wrinkle.

FROUN'CING, *ppr.* Curling; crisping.

FROU'ZY, *a.* Fetid; musty; rank; dim; cloudy.

†FROW, *n.* [G. *frau*; D. *vrouw*.] A woman.

FRŌ'WARD, *a.* [Sax. *framweard*.] Perverse, that is, turning from, with aversion or reluctance; not willing to yield or comply with what is required; unyielding; ungovernable; refractory; disobedient; peevish.

FRŌ'WARD-LY, *adv.* Perversely; in a peevish manner.

FRŌ'WARD-NESS, *n.* Perverseness; reluctance to yield or comply; disobedience; peevishness.

FROW'ER, *n.* A sharp edged tool to cleave laths.

FROWN, *v. i.* [Fr. *refrogner*.] 1. To express displeasure by contracting the brow, and looking grim or surly; to look stern. 2. To manifest displeasure in any manner. 3. To lower; to look threatening.

FROWN, *v. t.* To repel by expressing displeasure; to rebuke.

FROWN, *n.* 1. A wrinkled look, particularly expressing dislike; a sour, severe or stern look, expressive of displeasure. 2. Any expression of displeasure.

FROWN'ING, *ppr.* Knitting the brow in anger or displeasure; expressing displeasure by a surly, stern or angry look; lowering; threatening.

FROWN'ING-LY, *adv.* Sternly; with a look of displeasure.

FROW'Y, *a.* [The same as *frouzy*.] Musty; rancid; rank.

FRŌ'ZEN, (frō'zn) *pp.* of *freeze*. 1. Congealed by cold. 2. Cold; frosty; chill. 3. Chill or cold in affection. 4. Void of natural heat or vigor.

†FRŌ'ZEN-NESS, *n.* State of being frozen. *Bp. Gauden*.

F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.

†FRUB'ISH, for *furbish*.

FRUCT'ED, *a.* [L. *fructus*.] In *heraldry*, bearing fruit.

FRUC-TES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *fructus*.] In *botany*, the precise time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity, and its seeds are dispersed; the fruiting season.

FRUC-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *fructus* and *fero*.] Bearing or producing fruit.

FRUC-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of fructifying, or rendering productive of fruit; fecundation.—2. In *botany*, the temporary part of a plant appropriated to generation.

FRUC'TI-FY, *v. t.* [Low L. *fructifico*; Fr. *fructifier*.] To make fruitful; to render productive; to fertilize.

FRUC'TI-FY, *v. i.* To bear fruit. *Hooker*.

†FRUC-TU-Ā'TION, *n.* Produce; fruit. *Pownall*.

FRUC'TU-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *fructueux*.] Fruitful; fertile; also, impregnating with fertility. *Philips*.

†FRUC'TURE, *n.* Use; fruition; enjoyment.

FRŪ'GAL, *a.* [L. *frugalis*; Fr., Sp. *frugal*.] Economical in the use or appropriation of money, goods or provisions of any kind; saving unnecessary expense; sparing; not profuse, prodigal or lavish.

FRUGAL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Prudent economy; good husbandry or housewifery; a sparing use or appropriation of money or commodities; a judicious use of any thing to be expended. 2. A prudent and sparing use or appropriation of any thing.

FRŪ'GAL-LY, *adv.* With economy; with good management; in a saving manner.
FRUG'GIN, *n.* [Fr. *fourgon.*] An oven fork; the pole with which the ashes in the oven are stirred.
FRU-GIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *frugifer.*] Producing fruit or corn.
FRU-GIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *fruges* and *voro.*] Feeding on fruits, seeds or corn, as birds.
FRŪIT, *n.* [Fr. *fruit;* It. *frutto.*] 1. In a *general sense*, whatever the earth produces for the nourishment of animals, or for clothing or profit. 2. The produce of a tree or other plant; the last production for the propagation or multiplication of its kind; the seed of plants, or the part that contains the seeds.—3. In *botany*, the seed of a plant, or the seed with the pericarp. 4. Production; that which is produced. 5. The produce of animals; offspring; young. 6. Effect or consequence. 7. Advantage; profit; good derived. 8. Production, effect or consequence.
FRŪIT, *v. i.* To produce fruit. *Chesterfield.*
FRŪIT'AGE, *n.* [Fr.] Fruit collectively; various fruits. *Milton.*
FRŪIT'BEAR-ER, *n.* That which produces fruit.
FRŪIT'BEAR-ING, *a.* Producing fruit; having the quality of bearing fruit. *Mortimer.*
FRŪIT'ER-ER, *n.* One who deals in fruit.
FRŪIT'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *fruiterie.*] 1. Fruit collectively taken. 2. A fruitloft; a repository for fruit.
FRŪIT'FUL, *a.* 1. Very productive; producing fruit in abundance. 2. Prolific; bearing children; not barren. 3. Plenteous; abounding in any thing. 4. Productive of any thing; fertile. 5. Producing in abundance; generating.
FRŪIT'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. In such a manner as to be prolific. 2. Plenteously; abundantly. *Shak.*
FRŪIT'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of producing fruit in abundance; productiveness; fertility. 2. Fecundity; the quality of being prolific, or producing many young. 3. Productiveness of the intellect. 4. Exuberant abundance.
FRŪIT'-GROVE, *n.* A grove or close plantation of fruit-trees.
FRU-Ĭ'TION, *n.* [L. *fruor.*] Use, accompanied with pleasure, corporeal or intellectual; enjoyment; the pleasure derived from use or possession.
FRŪ'I-TĪVE, *a.* Enjoying. *Boyle.*
FRŪIT'LESS, *a.* 1. Not bearing fruit; barren; destitute of fruit. 2. Productive of no advantage or good effect; vain; idle; useless; unprofitable. 3. Having no offspring.
FRŪIT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without any valuable effect; idly; vainly; unprofitably.
FRŪIT'LESS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being vain or unprofitable.
FRŪIT'-LOFT, *n.* A place for the preservation of fruit.
FRŪIT'-TIME, *n.* The time for gathering fruit.
FRŪIT'-TREE, *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit.
FRU-MEN-TĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *frumentaceus.*] 1. Made of wheat or like grain. 2. Resembling wheat.
FRU-MEN-TĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *frumentarius.*] Pertaining to wheat or grain.
FRU-MEN-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *frumentatio.*] Among the *Romans*, a largess of grain bestowed on the people.
FRŪ'MEN-TY, *n.* [L. *frumentum.*] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.
† FRUMP, *n.* A joke, jeer or flout. *Bp. Hall.*
† FRUMP, *v. t.* To insult. *Beaumont.*
† FRUMP'ER, *n.* A mocker; a scoffer. *Cotgrave.*
† FRUSH, *v. t.* [Fr. *froisser.*] To bruise; to crush.
FRUSH, *n.* [G. *frosch.*] In *farriery*, a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse.
FRUS'TRA-BLE, *a.* That may be frustrated.
FRUS-TRĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* Vain; useless; unprofitable. [*Little used.*] *South.*
FRUS'TRATE, *v. t.* [L. *frustro.*] 1. To defeat; to disappoint; to balk; to bring to nothing. 2. To disappoint. 3. To make null; to nullify; to render of no effect.
FRUS'TRATE, *part. a.* Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable; null; void; of no effect. *Dryden.*
FRUS'TRA-TED, *pp.* Defeated; disappointed; rendered vain or null.
FRUS'TRA-TING, *ppr.* Defeating; disappointing; making vain or of no effect.
FRUS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat. *South.*
FRUS'TRA-TĪVE, *a.* Tending to defeat; fallacious.
FRUS'TRA-TO-RY, *a.* That makes void; that vacates or renders null. *Ayliffe.*
FRUS'TUM, *n.* [L.] A piece or part of a solid body separated from the rest. The *frustum* of a cone is the part that remains after the top is cut off by a plane parallel to the base.
FRU-TES'CENT, *a.* [L. *frutex.*] In *botany*, from herbaceous becoming shrubby. *Martyn.*
FRŪ'TEX, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, a shrub.
FRŪ'TI-CANT, *a.* Full of shoots. *Evelyn.*
FRŪ'TI-COUS, *a.* [L. *fruticosus.*] Shrubby.
FRŸ, *v. t.* [L. *frigo.*] To dress with fat by heating or roasting in a pan over a fire; to cook in a fryingpan.
FRŸ, *v. i.* 1. To be heated and agitated; to suffer the action of fire or extreme heat. 2. To ferment, as in the stomach. 3. To be agitated; to boil.
FRŸ, *n.* [Fr. *frai.*] 1. A swarm or crowd of little fish. 2. A dish of any thing fried. 3. A kind of sieve.
FRŸ'ING, *ppr.* Dressing in a fryingpan; heating; agitating.
FRŸ'ING-PAN, *n.* A pan with a long handle, used for frying meat and vegetables.
† FUB, *n.* A plump boy; a woman. *Todd.*
FUB, *v. t.* To put off; to delay; to cheat. *Shak.*
FUB'BY, *a.* Plump; chubby. *Nichols.*
FŪ'CATE, } *a.* [L. *fucatus.*] Painted; disguised with
FŪ'CA-TED, } paint; also, disguised with false show.
FŪ'CUS, *n.* [L.] 1. A paint; a dye; also, false show. 2. *plu.* FUCUSES, in *botany*, a genus of *algæ*, or sea-weeds; the sea-wrack, &c.
FUD'DER *of lead.* *See* FOTHER.
FUD'DLE, *v. t.* To make drunk; to intoxicate.
FUD'DLE, *v. i.* To drink to excess. *L'Estrange.*
FUD'DLED, *pp.* Drunk; intoxicated.
FUD'DLER, *n.* A drunkard. *Baxter.*
FUD'DLING, *ppr.* Intoxicating; drinking to excess.
FUDGE, a word of contempt.
FŪ'EL, *n.* [Fr. *feu;* Sp. *fuego.*] 1. Any matter which serves as aliment to fire; that which feeds fire; combustible matter. 2. Any thing that serves to feed or increase flame, heat or excitement.
FŪ'EL, *v. t.* 1. To feed with combustible matter. 2. To store with fuel or firing. *Wotton.*
FŪ'ELED, *pp.* Fed with combustible matter; stored with firing.
FŪ'EL-ER, *n.* He or that which supplies fuel.
FŪ'EL-ING, *ppr.* Feeding with fuel; supplying with fuel.
FUFF, *v. i.* [G. *pfuffen.*] To blow or puff. *Brockett.*
FUFF'Y, *a.* Light and soft. *Brockett.*
FU-GĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *fugax.*] Flying or fleeing away; volatile.
FU-GĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of flying away; volatility.
FU-GAC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *fugax.*] 1. Volatility; the quality of flying away. 2. Uncertainty; instability.
FŪGH, or FOH, an exclamation expressing abhorrence.
FŪ'GI-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *fugitif;* L. *fugitivus.*] 1. Volatile; apt to flee away; readily wafted by the wind. 2. Not tenable; not to be held or detained; readily escaping. 3. Unstable; unsteady; fleeting; not fixed or durable. 4. Fleeing; running from danger or pursuit. 5. Fleeing from duty; eloping; escaping. 6. Wandering; vagabond.—7. In *literature*, fugitive compositions are such as are short and occasional, written in haste or at intervals, and considered to be fleeting and temporary.
FŪ'GI-TĪVE, *n.* 1. One who flees from his station or duty; a deserter; one who flees from danger. 2. One who has fled or deserted and taken refuge under another power, or one who has fled from punishment. 3. One hard to be caught or detained.
FŪ'GI-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* 1. Volatility; fugacity; an aptness to fly away. 2. Instability; unsteadiness.
FUGUE, (fūg) *n.* [Fr. *fugue;* L., Sp., It. *fuga.*] In *music*, a chase or succession in the parts; that which expresses the capital thought or sentiment of the piece, in causing it to pass successively and alternately from one part to another.
FŪ'GUIST, *n.* A musician who composes fugues, or performs them extemporaneously. *Busby.*
† FUL'CI-BLE, *a.* [L. *fulcibilis.*] Which may be propped up.
FUL'CI-MENT, *n.* [L. *fulcimentum.*] A prop; a fulcrum; that on which a balance or lever rests. [*Little used.*]
FUL'CRATE, *a.* [L. *fulcrum.*] 1. In *botany*, a *fulcrate* stem is one whose branches descend to the earth. 2. Furnished with fulcres.
FUL'CRUM, } *n.* [L.] 1. A prop or support.—2. In *me-*
FUL'CRE, } *chanics*, that by which a lever is sustained.—3. In *botany*, the part of a plant which serves to support or defend it.
FUL-FILL', *v. t.* [*full* and *fill.*] 1. To accomplish; to perform; to complete; to answer in execution or event what has been foretold or promised. 2. To accomplish what was intended; to answer a design by execution. 3. To accomplish or perform what was desired; to answer any desire by compliance or gratification. 4. To perform what is required; to answer a law by obedience. 5. To complete in time.—6. In *general*, to accomplish; to complete; to carry into effect.
FUL-FILL'ED, (ful-fild') *pp.* Accomplished; performed; completed; executed.
FUL-FILL'ER, *n.* One that fulfills or accomplishes.

FULL-FILL'ING, *ppr.* Accomplishing; performing; completing.
FULL-FILL'MENT, } *n.* 1. Accomplishment; completion.
FULL-FILL'ING, } 2. Execution; performance.
FULL'FRAUGHT, *a.* Full-stored. *Shak.*
FUL'GEN-CY, *n.* [L. *fulgens.*] Brightness; splendor; glitter.
FUL'GENT, *a.* Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright.
† FUL'GID, *a.* [L. *fulgidus.*] Shining; dazzling.
† FUL-GID'I-TY, *n.* Splendor; dazzling glitter. *Dict.*
FUL'GOR, *n.* [L.] Splendor; dazzling brightness. [*Little used.*] *More.*
† FUL'GU-RANT, *a.* Lightening.
† FUL'GU-RATE, *v. i.* To flash as lightning. *Chambers.*
† FUL-GU-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *fulguratio.*] Lightning; the act of lightening.
† FUL'GU-RY, *n.* [L. *fulgur.*] Lightning. *Cockeram.*
FUL'HAM, *n.* A cant word for false dice. *Shak.*
FU-LIG-I-NOS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *fuligo.*] Sootiness; matter deposited by smoke. *Kirwan, Geol.*
FU-LIG'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *fuligineus.*] 1. Pertaining to soot; sooty; dark; dusky. 2. Pertaining to smoke; resembling smoke; dusky.
FU-LIG'I-NOUS-LY, *adv.* By being sooty.
FŪ'LI-MART. *See* FOUMART.
FULL, *a.* [Sax., Sw. *full.*] 1. Replete; having within its limits all that it can contain. 2. Abounding with; having a large quantity or abundance. 3. Supplied; not vacant. 4. Plump; fat. 5. Saturated; sated. 6. Crowded, with regard to the imagination or memory. 7. Large; entire; not partial; that fills. 8. Complete; entire; not defective or partial. 9. Complete; entire; without abatement. 10. Containing the whole matter; expressing the whole. 11. Strong; not faint or attenuated; loud; clear; distinct. 12. Mature; perfect. 13. Entire; complete; denoting the completion of a sentence. 14. Spread to view in all dimensions. 15. Exhibiting the whole disk or surface illuminated. 16. Abundant; plenteous; sufficient. 17. Adequate; equal. 18. Well fed. 19. Well supplied or furnished; abounding. 20. Copious; ample.
FULL, *n.* 1. Complete measure; utmost extent. 2. The highest state or degree. 3. The whole; the total; in the phrase, *at full.* 4. The state of satiety.—The *full* of the moon is the time when it presents to the spectator its whole face illuminated.
FULL, *adv.* 1. Quite; to the same degree; without abatement or diminution. 2. With the whole effect. 3. Exactly. 4. Directly.—*Full* is prefixed to other words, chiefly participles, to express utmost extent or degree.
FULL'-Ā-CORNED, *a.* Fed to the full with acorns.
FULL'-BLOOMED, *a.* Having perfect bloom. *Crashaw.*
FULL'-BLŌWN, *a.* 1. Fully expanded, as a blossom. 2. Fully distended with wind. *Dryden.*
FULL'-BOT-TOM, *n.* A wig with a large bottom.
FULL'-BOT-TOMED, *a.* Having a large bottom, as a wig.
FULL'-BUTT, *adv.* Meeting directly and with violence. [*Vulgar.*] *L'Estrange.*
FULL'-CHARGED, *a.* Charged to fullness. *Shak.*
FULL'-CRAMMED, *a.* Crammed to fullness. *Marston.*
FULL'-DRESSED, *a.* Dressed in form or costume.
FULL'-DRIVE, *a.* Driving with full speed. *Chaucer.*
FULL'-ĒARED, *a.* Having the ears or heads full of grain. *Denham.*
FULL'-EYED, *a.* Having large, prominent eyes.
FULL'-FĀCED, *a.* Having a broad face.
FULL'-FED, *a.* Fed to fullness; plump with fat.
FULL'-FRAUGHT, *a.* Laden or stored to fullness.
FULL'-GORGED, *a.* Over-fed; *a term of hawking.*
FULL'-GROWN, *a.* Grown to full size. *Milton.*
FULL'-HEART-ED, *a.* Full of courage or confidence.
FULL'-HOT, *a.* 1. Heated to the utmost. *Shak.* 2. Quite as hot as it ought to be.
FULL'-LĀ-DEN, *a.* Laden to the full.
FULL'-MANNED, *a.* Completely furnished with men.
FULL'-MOUTHED, *a.* Having a full, strong voice.
FULL'-ORBED, *a.* Having the orb complete or fully illuminated, as the moon; like the full moon.
FULL'-SPREAD, *a.* Extended to the utmost. *Dryden.*
FULL'-STOM-ACHED, *a.* Having the stomach crammed.
FULL'-STUFFED, *a.* Filled to the utmost extent.
FULL'-SUMMED, *a.* Complete in all its parts.
FULL'-WINGED, *a.* 1. Having complete wings, or large strong wings. 2. Ready for flight; eager.
FULL, *v. t.* [Sax. *fullian*; L. *fullo.*] To thicken cloth in a mill; to make compact; or to scour, cleanse and thicken in a mill.
FULL'AGE, *n.* Money paid for fulling cloth.
FULLED, *pp.* Cleansed; thickened; made dense and firm in a mill.
FULL'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to full cloth.
FULL'ER'S-EARTH, *n.* A variety of clay.
FULL'ER'S-THIS-TLE, } *n.* Teasel, a plant of the genus
FULL'ER'S-WEED, } *dipsacus.* The burrs are used in dressing cloth.
FULL'ER-Y, *n.* The place or the works where the fulling of cloth is carried on.
FULL'ING, *ppr.* Thickening cloth in a mill; making compact.
FULL'ING, *n.* The art or practice of thickening cloth, and making it compact and firm, in a mill.
FULL'ING-MILL, *n.* A mill for fulling cloth.
FULL'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being filled, so as to leave no part vacant. 2. The state of abounding or being in great plenty; abundance. 3. Completeness; the state of a thing in which nothing is wanted; perfection. 4. Repletion; satiety; as from intemperance. 5. Repletion of vessels. 6. Plenty; wealth; affluence. 7. Struggling perturbation; swelling. 8. Largeness; extent. 9. Loudness; force of sound, such as fills the ear.
FULL'Y, *adv.* 1. Completely; entirely; without lack or defect; in a manner to give satisfaction; to the extent desired. 2. Completely; perfectly.
FUL'MAR, *n.* 1. A fowl of the genus *procellaria.* 2. The foulemart or fulimart. *See* FOUMART.
FUL'MI-NANT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *fulminans.*] Thundering.
FUL'MI-NATE, *v. i.* [L. *fulmino.*] 1. To thunder. 2. To make a loud, sudden noise, or a sudden sharp crack; to detonate. 3. To hurl papal thunder; to issue forth ecclesiastical censures.
FUL'MI-NATE, *v. t.* 1. To utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure. 2. To cause to explode.
FUL'MI-NA-TING, *ppr.* 1. Thundering; crackling; exploding; detonating. 2. Hurling menaces or censures.
FUL-MI-NĀ'TION, *n.* 1. A thundering. 2. Denunciation of censure or threats, as by papal authority. 3. The explosion of certain chemical preparations; detonation.
FUL'MI-NA-TO-RY, *a.* Thundering; striking terror.
† FUL'MINE, *v. i.* To thunder. *Milton.*
FUL'MINE, *v. t.* To shoot; to dart like lightning.
FUL-MIN'IC, *a. Fulminic* acid, in *chemistry*, is a peculiar acid contained in fulminating silver.
* FUL'SOME, } *a.* [Sax. *ful.*] Gross; disgusting by plain-
* FULL'SOME, } ness, grossness or excess.
* FUL'SOME-LY, *adv.* Grossly; with disgusting plainness or excess.
* FUL'SOME-NESS, *n.* Offensive grossness, as of praise.
FUL'SOME, *a.* [Sax. *ful.*] 1. Nauseous; offensive. 2. Rank; offensive to the smell. 3. Lustful. 4. Tending to obscenity. [These are the *English* definitions of *fulsome*, but I have never witnessed such applications of the word in the *United States.*]
FUL'SOME-LY, *adv.* Rankly; nauseously; obscenely. *Eng.*
FUL'SOME-NESS, *n.* Nauseousness; rank smell; obscenity. *Eng.*
FUL'VID. *See* FULVOUS.
FUL'VOUS, *a.* [L. *fulvus.*] Yellow; tawny; saffron-colored.
FU-MĀ'DO, *n.* [L. *fumus.*] A smoked fish.
FŪ'MAGE, *n.* [L. *fumus.*] Hearth-money. *Dict.*
FŪ'MA-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *fumeterre.*] A plant.
FUM'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *fommelen.*] 1. To feel or grope about; to attempt awkwardly. 2. To grope about in perplexity; to seek awkwardly. *Dryden.* 3. To handle much; to play childishly; to turn over and over.
FUM'BLE, *v. t.* To manage awkwardly; to crowd or tumble together. *Shak.*
FUM'BLER, *n.* One who gropes or manages awkwardly.
FUM'BLING, *ppr.* Groping; managing awkwardly.
FUM'BLING-LY, *adv.* In an awkward manner.
FUME, *n.* [L. *fumus.*] 1. Smoke; vapor from combustion, as from burning wood or tobacco. 2. Vapor; volatile matter ascending in a dense body. 3. Exhalation from the stomach. 4. Rage; heat. 5. Any thing unsubstantial or fleeting. 6. Idle conceit; vain imagination.
FUME, *v. i.* [L. *fumo*; Fr. *fumer.*] 1. To smoke; to throw off vapor, as in combustion. 2. To yield vapor or visible exhalations. 3. To pass off in vapors. 4. To be in a rage; to be hot with anger.
FUME, *v. t.* 1. To smoke; to dry in smoke. 2. To perfume. 3. To disperse or drive away in vapors.
FŪ'MET, *n.* The dung of deer. *B. Jonson.*
FU-METTE', *n.* [Fr.] The stink of meat. *Swift.*
FŪ'MID, *a.* [L. *fumidus.*] Smoky; vaporous.
FŪ'MI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *fumigo.*] 1. To smoke; to perfume. 2. To apply smoke to; to expose to smoke.
FŪ'MI-GA-TED, *pp.* Smoked; exposed to smoke.
FŪ'MI-GA-TING, *ppr.* Smoking; applying smoke to.
FU-MI-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *fumigatio.*] 1. The act of smoking or applying smoke. 2. Vapors; scent raised by fire.
FŪM'ING, *ppr.* Smoking; emitting vapors; raging.
FŪM'ING-LY, *adv.* Angrily; in a rage. *Hooker.*
FŪM'ISH, *a.* Smoky; hot; choleric. [*Little used.*]
FŪ'MI-TER, *n.* A plant.
FŪM'OUS, } *a.* Producing fume; full of vapor. *Dryden.*
FŪM'Y, }
FUN, *n.* Sport; vulgar merriment. *A low word.*
FU-NAM'BU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Performing like a rope-dancer; narrow, like the walk of a rope-dancer.

FU-NAM'BU-LIST, *n.* [L. *funis* and *ambulo.*] A rope-walker or dancer.

†FU-NAM'BU-LO, } *n.* [L. *funambulus.*] A rope-dancer.
†FU-NAM'BU-LUS, } *Bacon.*

FUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *functio.*] 1. In a *general sense*, the doing, executing or performing of any thing; discharge; performance. 2. Office or employment, or any duty or business belonging to a particular station or character. 3. Trade; occupation; [*less proper.*] 4. The office of any particular part of animal bodies. 5. Power; faculty, animal or intellectual.

FUNC'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of the functions. *Lawrence, Lect.*

FUNC'TION-A-RY, *n.* One who holds an office or trust.

FUND, *n.* [Fr. *fond.*] 1. A stock or capital; a sum of money appropriated as the foundation of some commercial or other operation. 2. Money lent to government, constituting a national debt; or the stock of a national debt. 3. Money or income destined to the payment of the interest of a debt. 4. A *sinking fund* is a sum of money appropriated to the purchase of the public stocks or the payment of the public debt. 5. A stock or capital to afford supplies of any kind. 6. Abundance; ample stock or store.

FUND, *v. t.* 1. To provide and appropriate a fund. 2. To place money in a fund.

FUND'A-MENT, *n.* [L. *fundamentum.*] 1. The seat; the lower part of the body, or of the *intestinum rectum.* 2. Foundation; [*not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

FUN-DA-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the foundation or basis; serving for the foundation.

FUN-DA-MENT'AL, *n.* A leading or primary principle, rule, law or article, which serves as the ground-work of a system.

FUN-DA-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* Primarily; originally; essentially; at the foundation.

FUND'ED, *pp.* Furnished with funds for regular payment of the interest of.

FUND'ING, *ppr.* Providing funds for the payment of the interest of.

FU-NĒ'BRI-AL, *a.* [L. *funebris.*] Pertaining to funerals.

†FU-NĒ'BRI-OUS, *a.* [L. *funebris.*] Funereal.

FŪ'NER-AL, *n.* [It. *funerale.*] 1. Burial; the ceremony of burying a dead body; obsequies. 2. The procession of persons attending the burial of the dead. 3. Burial; interment. *Denham.*

FŪ'NER-AL, *a.* Pertaining to burial; used at the interment of the dead.

†FŪ'NER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *funeratus.*] To bury. *Cockeram.*

†FU-NER-Ā'TION, *n.* Solemnization of a funeral.

FU-NĒ'RE-AL, *a.* 1. Suiting a funeral; pertaining to burial. 2. Dark; dismal; mournful. *Taylor.*

†FU-NEST', *a.* [L. *funestus.*] Doleful; lamentable. *Phillips.*

FUN'GATE, *n.* [from *fungus.*] A compound of fungic acid and a base. *Coxe.*

†FUNGE, *n.* [L. *fungus.*] A blockhead; a dolt; a fool. *Burton.*

FUN'GIC, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from mushrooms.

FUN'GI-FORM, *a.* In *mineralogy*, having a termination similar to the head of a fungus.

FUN'GIN, *n.* The fleshy part of mushrooms.

FUN'GITE, *n.* A kind of fossil coral.

FUN-GOS'I-TY, *n.* Soft excrescence.

FUN'GOUS, *a.* [*See* FUNGUS.] 1. Like fungus or a mushroom; excrescent; spungy; soft. 2. Growing suddenly, but not substantial or durable.

FUN'GUS, *n.* [L.] 1. A mushroom, vulgarly called a *toadstool.* 2. A spungy excrescence in animal bodies, as proud flesh formed in wounds.

FŪ'NI-CLE, *n.* [L. *funiculus.*] A small cord; a small ligature; a fibre. *Johnson.*

FU-NIC'U-LAR, *a.* Consisting of a small cord or fibre.

FUNK, *n.* An offensive smell. [*Vulgar.*]

†FUNK, *v. t.* To poison with an offensive smell. *King.*

†FUNK, *v. i.* To stink through fear. *Epigram on J. Burton.*

FUN'NEL, *n.* [W. *fynel.*] 1. A passage or avenue for a fluid or flowing substance, *particularly*, the shaft or hollow channel of a chimney through which smoke ascends. 2. A vessel for conveying fluids into close vessels; a kind of hollow cone with a pipe; a tunnel.

FUN'NEL-FORM, } *a.* Having the form of a funnel or
FUN'NEL-SHĀPED, } inverted hollow cone.

FUN'NY, *a.* [from *fun.*] Droll; comical.

FUN'NY, *n.* A light boat.

FUR, *n.* [Fr. *fourrure.*] 1. The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals, growing thick on the skin, and distinguished from the hair, which is longer and coarser. 2. The skins of certain wild animals with the fur; peltry. 3. Strips of skin with fur, used on garments for lining or for ornament. 4. Hair in general. 5. A coat of morbid matter collected on the tongue in persons affected with fever.

FUR, *v. t.* 1. To line, face or cover with fur. 2. To cover with morbid matter, as the tongue. 3. To line with a board, as in *carpentry.*

†FUR, *adv.* [commonly written *far.*] At a distance. *Sidney*

FUR'-WROUGHT, (fur'rawt) *a.* Made of fur. *Gay.*

FU-RĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *furax.*] Given to theft; inclined to steal; thievish. [*Little used.*]

FU-RAC'I-TY, *n.* Thievishness. [*Little used.*]

FUR'BE-LŌW, *n.* [Fr., It., Sp. *falbala.*] A piece of stuff plaited and puckered, on a gown or petticoat; a flounce; the plaited border of a petticoat or gown.

FUR'BE-LŌW, *v. t.* To put on a furbelow; to furnish with an ornamental appendage of dress.

FUR'BISH, *v. t.* [It. *forbire*; Fr. *fourbir.*] To rub or scour to brightness; to polish; to burnish.

FUR'BISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be polished. *Sherwood.*

FUR'BISHED, *pp.* Scoured to brightness; polished; burnished.

FUR'BISH-ER, *n.* One who polishes or makes bright by rubbing; one who cleans.

FUR'BISH-ING, *ppr.* Rubbing to brightness; polishing.

FUR'CATE, *a.* [L. *furca.*] Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork. *Lee, Botany.*

FUR-CĀ'TION, *n.* A forking; a branching like the tines of a fork. *Brown.*

†FUR'DLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *fardeau.*] To draw up into a bundle. *Brown.*

FUR'FUR, *n.* [L.] Dandruff; scurf; scales like bran.

FUR-FU-RĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *furfuraceus.*] Scaly; branny; scurfy; like bran.

FŪ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *furiosus.*] 1. Rushing with impetuosity; moving with violence. 2. Raging; violent; transported with passion. 3. Mad; phrenetic.

FŪ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With impetuous motion or agitation; violently; vehemently.

FŪ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Impetuous motion or rushing; violent agitation. 2. Madness; phrensy; rage.

FURL, *v. t.* [Fr. *ferler.*] To draw up; to contract; to wrap or roll a sail close to the yard, stay or mast, and fasten it by a gasket or cord.

FURLED, *pp.* Wrapped and fastened to a yard, &c.

FURL'ING, *ppr.* Wrapping or rolling and fastening to a yard, &c.

FUR'LONG, *n.* [Sax. *furlang.*] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile; forty rods, poles or perches.

FUR'LOUGH, } *n.* [D. *verlof.*] 1. Leave of absence; *a*
FUR'LŌW, } *word used only in military affairs.*

FUR'LOUGH, } *v. t.* To furnish with a furlough; to grant
FUR'LŌW, } leave of absence to an officer or soldier.

FUR'MEN-TY. *See* FRUMENTY.

FUR'NACE, *n.* [Fr. *fournaise, fourneau.*] 1. A place where a vehement fire and heat may be made and maintained, for melting ores or metals, &c.—2. In *Scripture*, a place of cruel bondage and affliction. *Deut.* iv. 3. Grievous afflictions by which men are tried. *Ezek.* xxii. 4. A place of temporal torment. *Dan.* iii. 5. Hell; the place of endless torment. *Matt.* xiii.

FUR'NACE, *v. t.* To throw out sparks as a furnace.

†FUR'NI-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *fourniment.*] Furniture. *Spenser.*

FUR'NISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *fournir.*] 1. To supply with any thing wanted or necessary. 2. To supply; to store. 3. To fit up; to supply with the proper goods, vessels or ornamental appendages. 4. To equip; to fit for an expedition; to supply.

†FUR'NISH, *n.* A specimen; a sample. *Greene.*

FUR'NISHED, *a.* Supplied; garnished; fitted with necessaries.

FUR'NISH-ER, *n.* One who supplies or fits out.

FUR'NISH-ING, *ppr.* Supplying; fitting; garnishing.

FUR'NISH-MENT, *n.* A supply. *Cotgrave.*

FUR'NI-TURE, *n.* [Fr. *fourniture.*] 1. Goods, vessels, utensils and other appendages necessary or convenient for housekeeping. 2. Appendages; that which is added for use or ornament. 3. Equipage; ornaments; decorations.

FURRED, *pp.* Lined or ornamented with fur; thickened by the addition of a board.

FUR'RI-ER, *n.* A dealer in furs.

FUR'RI-ER-Y, *n.* Furs in general. *Tooke.*

FUR'RING, *ppr.* Lining or ornamenting with fur; lining with a board.

FUR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *fur*, or *furh.*] 1. A trench in the earth made by a plough. 2. A long, narrow trench or channel in wood or metal; a groove. 3. A hollow made by wrinkles in the face.

FUR'RŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *fyrian.*] 1. To cut a furrow; to make furrows in; to plough. 2. To make long, narrow channels or grooves in. 3. To cut; to make channels in; to plough. 4. To make hollows in by wrinkles.

FUR'RŌW-FĀCED, *a.* Having a wrinkled face.

FUR'RŌW-WEED, *n.* A weed growing on ploughed land.

FUR'RY, *a.* 1. Covered with fur; dressed in fur. 2. Consisting of fur or skins.

FUR'THER, *a.* [Sax. *further*, comparative of *forth.*] 1. More or most distant. 2. Additional.

FUR'THER, *adv.* To a greater distance.

FUR'THER, *v. t.* [Sax. *fyrthrian.*] To help forward; to promote; to advance onward; to forward; hence, to help or assist.
FUR'THER-ANCE, *n.* A helping forward; promotion; advancement.
FUR'THERED, *pp.* Promoted; advanced.
FUR'THER-ER, *n.* One who helps to advance; a promoter.
FUR'THER-MORE, *adv.* Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said.
FUR'THEST, *a.* Most distant either in time or place.
FUR'THEST, *adv.* At the greatest distance.
FUR'TIVE, *a.* [L. *furtivus*; Fr. *furtif.*] Stolen; obtained by theft. *Prior.*
FŪ'RUN-CLE, *n.* [L. *furunculus.*] A small tumor or boil, with inflammation and pain.
FŪ'RY, *n.* [L. *furor, furia.*] 1. A violent rushing; impetuous motion. 2. Rage; a storm of anger; madness; turbulence. 3. Enthusiasm; heat of the mind.—4. In *mythology*, a deity, a goddess of vengeance; hence, a stormy, turbulent, violent woman.
FŪ'RY-LIKE, *a.* Raging; furious; violent. *Thomson.*
FURZ, *n.* [Sax. *fyrs.*] Gorse; whin; a thorny plant of the genus *ulex.*
FURZ'Y, *a.* Overgrown with furz; full of gorse.
FUS-CĀ'TION, *n.* Darkening or obscuring. *Dict.*
FUS'CITE, *n.* A mineral. *Phillips.*
FUS'COUS, *a.* [L. *fuscus.*] Brown; of a dark color.
FUSE, *v. t.* [L. *fundo, fusum.*] To melt; to liquefy by heat; to render fluid; to dissolve.
FUSE, *v. i.* To be melted; to be reduced from a solid to a fluid state by heat.
FŪSED, *pp.* Melted; liquefied.
FU-SEE', *n.* [Fr. *fusée, fuseau.*] The cone or conical part of a watch or clock, round which is wound the chain or cord.
FU-SEE', *n.* [Fr.] 1. A small, neat musket or firelock. But we now use *fusil.* 2. *Fusee* or *fuse* of a bomb or granade, a small pipe filled with combustible matter, by which fire is communicated to the powder in the bomb. 3. The track of a buck.
*FU-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being fusible, or of being convertible from a solid to a fluid state by heat.
*FŪ'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may be melted or liquefied.
FŪ'SI-FORM, *a.* [L. *fusus*, a spindle, and *form.*] Shaped like a spindle. *Pennant.*
FŪ'SIL, *a.* [Fr. *fusile*; L. *fusilis.*] 1. Capable of being melted or rendered fluid by heat. 2. Running; flowing, as a liquid.
*FŪ'SIL, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A light musket or firelock. 2. A bearing, in *heraldry*, of a rhomboidal figure, named from its shape, which resembles that of a spindle.
FU-SIL-EER', *n.* *Properly*, a soldier armed with a fusil; but in *modern times*, a soldier armed like others of the infantry, and distinguished by wearing a cap like a grenadier.
FŪ'SION, *n.* [L. *fusio.*] 1. The act or operation of melting or rendering fluid by heat, without the aid of a solvent. 2. The state of being melted or dissolved by heat; a state of fluidity or flowing in consequence of heat.
FŪ'SOME, *a.* Handsome; neat; notable; tidy. *Grose.*
FUSS, *n.* A tumult; a bustle. [*A vulgar word.*]
FUS'SOCK, *n.* A large, gross woman. *Grose.*
FUS'SLE. *See* FUZZLE.
FUST, *n.* [Fr. *fût.*] The shaft of a column.
FUST, *n.* [Fr. *fût.*] A strong, musty smell.
FUST, *v. i.* To become moldy; to smell ill. *Shak.*
FUST'ED, *a.* Moldy; ill smelling.
FUS'TET, *n.* [Fr.; Sp., Port. *fustete.*] The wood of the *rhus cotinus*, which yields a fine orange color.
FUST'IAN, (fust'yan) *n.* [Fr. *futaine.*] 1. A kind of cotton stuff, or stuff of cotton and linen. 2. An inflated style of writing; a swelling style; bombast.
FUST'IAN, *a.* 1. Made of fustian.—2. In *style*, swelling above the dignity of the thoughts or subject; too pompous; ridiculously tumid; bombastic.
FUST'IAN-IST, *n.* One who writes bombast.
FUS'TIC, *n.* [Sp. *fusto.*] The wood of the *morus tinctoria*, a tree growing in the West Indies.
FUS-TI-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *fustigatio.*] Among the *ancient Romans*, a punishment by beating with a stick or club.
FUST-I-LĀ'RI-AN, *n.* A low fellow; a stinkard; a scoundrel.
FUST'I-LUG, FUST'I-LUGS, *n.* A gross, fat, unwieldy person. *Junius.*
FUST'I-NESS, *n.* A fusty state or quality; an ill smell from moldiness, or moldiness itself.
FUST'Y, *a.* Moldy; musty; ill-smelling; rank; rancid. *Shak.*
FŪ'TILE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *futilis.*] 1. Talkative; loquacious; tattling; [*obs.*] 2. Trifling; of no weight or importance; answering no valuable purpose; worthless. 3. Of no effect.
FU-TIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Talkativeness; loquaciousness; loquacity; [*obs.*] 2. Triflingness; unimportance; want of weight or effect. 3. The quality of producing no valuable effect, or of coming to nothing.
† FŪ'TI-LOUS, *a.* Worthless; trifling. *Howell.*
FUT'TOCK, *n.* [qu. *foot-hook*, or corrupted from *foot-lock.*] In a *ship*, the futtocks are the middle timbers, between the floor and the upper timbers.
FŪ'TURE, *a.* [L. *futurus*; Fr. *futur.*] 1. That is to be or come hereafter.—2. The *future tense*, in *grammar*, is the modification of a verb which expresses a future act or event.
FŪ'TURE, *n.* Time to come; a time subsequent to the present.
† FŪ'TURE-LY, *adv.* In time to come. *Raleigh.*
FU-TU-RĬ''TION, *n.* The state of being to come or exist hereafter. *South.*
FU-TŪ'RI-TY, *n.* 1. Future time; time to come. 2. Event to come. 3. The state of being yet to come.
FUZZ, *v. t.* To make drunk. [*A low word.*] *See* FUZZLE.
FUZZ, *v. i.* To fly off in minute particles.
FUZZ, *n.* Fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter.
FUZZ'BALL, *n.* 1. A kind of fungus, which when pressed bursts and scatters a fine dust. 2. A puff.
FUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To intoxicate. *Burton.*
FUZ'ZY, *a.* Light and spungy. *Craven dialect.* Written also *fozy* by *Brockett.*
FY, *exclam.* A word which expresses blame, dislike, disapprobation, abhorrence or contempt.

G.

G, the seventh letter and the fifth articulation of the English Alphabet, is derived to us, through the Latin and Greek, from the Assyrian languages. It has two sounds, one hard or close, as in *gave*; the other soft, like *j* or *dzh*, as in *gem.* It retains its hard sound in all cases, before *a, o* and *u*; but before *e, i* and *y*, its sound is hard or soft, as custom has dictated, and its different sounds are not reducible to rules. It is silent in some words; as, *benign, condign.*

As a *numeral*, G was anciently used to denote 400, and, with a dash over it, Ḡ, 40,000.—In *music*, it is the mark of the treble cliff; and, from its being placed at the head, or marking the first sound in Guido's scale, the whole scale took the name *Gammut*, from the Greek name of the letter.

GA, in Gothic, is a prefix, answering to *ge* in Saxon and other Teutonic languages.

GAB, *n.* [Scot. *gab.*] The mouth; as in the phrase, the gift of the *gab*, that is, loquaciousness. [*A vulgar phrase.*]

GAB, *v. i.* [Sax. *gabban.*] 1. To talk idly; to prate. *Chaucer.* 2. To lie; to impose upon.

*GAB'AR-DINE, or GAB-AR-DINE', *n.* [Sp. *gabardina.*] A coarse frock or loose upper garment; a mean dress. *Shak.*

GAB'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *gabberen.*] 1. To prate; to talk fast, or to talk without meaning. 2. To utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity.

GAB'BLE, *n.* 1. Loud or rapid talk without meaning. 2. Inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls.

GAB'BLER, *n.* A prater; a noisy talker; one that utters inarticulate sounds.

GAB'BLING, *ppr.* Prating; chattering; uttering unmeaning or inarticulate sounds.

GAB'BRO, *n.* In *mineralogy*, the name given by the Italians to the aggregate of diallage and saussurite.

GĀ'BEL, *n.* [Fr. *gabelle.*] A tax, impost or duty; usually an excise.

GĀ'BEL-ER, *n.* A collector of the gabel or of taxes.

GĀ'BI-ON, *n.* [Fr.; It. *gabbione.*] In *fortification*, a large basket of wicker-work, of a cylindrical form, filled with earth.

GĀ'BLE, *n.* [W. *gavael.*] The triangular end of a house or other building, from the cornice or eaves to the top. In *America*, it is usually called the *gable-end.*

GĀ'BRI-EL-ITES, *n.* In *ecclesiastical history*, a sect of anabaptists in Pomerania, so called from one Gabriel Scherling.

GĀ'BRO-NITE, *n.* A mineral. *Cleaveland.*

GĀ'BY, *n.* A silly, foolish person. *See* GAWBY.

GAD, *n.* [Sax. *gad.*] 1. A wedge or ingot of steel. 2. A

style or graver. 3. A punch of iron with a wooden handle, used by miners.

GAD, *v. i.* [Ir. *gad.*] 1. To walk about; to rove or ramble idly or without any fixed purpose. 2. To ramble in growth. *Milton.*

GAD'A-BOUT, *n.* One who runs much abroad without business. [*A colloquial term.*]

GAD'DER, *n.* A rambler; one that roves about idly.

GAD'DING, *ppr.* Rambling; roving; walking about.

GAD'DING-LY, *adv.* In a rambling, roving manner. *Hulcet.*

GAD'FLY, *n.* [Sax. *gad*, and *fly.*] An insect of the genus *oestrus*, which stings cattle; called also the *breeze.*

† GAD'LING, *a.* Straggling.

GA-DŌ'LI-NITE, *n.* A mineral.

GAD'WALL, *n.* A fowl of the genus *anas.*

GĀE'LIC, or GĀ'LIC, *a.* [from *Gael*, *Gaul*, *Gallia.*] An epithet denoting what belongs to the *Gaels*, tribes of Celtic origin inhabiting the highlands of Scotland.

GĀE'LIC, (gā'lik) *n.* The language of the highlanders of Scotland.

GAFF, *n.* A fool. *See* GOFF.

GAFF, *n.* [Ir. *gaf.*] 1. A harpoon. 2. A sort of boom or pole, used in small ships.

GAF'FER, *n.* [Sax. *gefere.*] A word of respect, which seems to have degenerated into a term of familiarity or contempt. [*Little used.*]

GAF'FLE, *n.* [Sax. *geaflas.*] 1. An artificial spur put on cocks when they are set to fight. 2. A steel lever to bend cross-bows.

GAF'TY, *a.* Doubtful; suspected. *Cheshire.*

GAG, *v. t.* [W. *cegiaw.*] 1. To stop the mouth by thrusting something into the throat, so as to hinder speaking. 2. To keck; to heave with nausea.

GAG, *n.* Something thrust into the mouth and throat to hinder speaking.

GAGE, *n.* [Fr. *gage.*] 1. A pledge or pawn; something laid down or given as a security. 2. A challenge to combat. 3. A measure, or rule of measuring; a standard. [*See* GAUGE.] 4. The number of feet which a ship sinks in the water. 5. Among *letter-founders*, a piece of hard wood variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, &c. of the various sorts of letters. 6. An instrument in *joinery*, made to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board.—A *sliding-gage*, a tool used by mathematical instrument makers for measuring and setting off distances.—*Sea-gage*, an instrument for finding the depth of the sea.—*Tide-gage*, an instrument for determining the height of the tides.—*Wind gage*, an instrument for measuring the force of the wind on any given surface.—*Weather gage*, the windward side of a ship.

GAGE, *v. t.* 1. To pledge; to pawn; to give or deposit as a pledge or security for some other act; to wage or wager; [*obs.*] 2. To bind by pledge, caution or security; to engage. 3. To measure; to take or ascertain the contents of a vessel, cask or ship; written also *gauge.*

GĀGED, *pp.* Pledged; measured.

GĀ'GER, *n.* One who gages or measures the contents.

GAG'GER, *n.* One that gags.

GAG'GLE, *v. i.* [D. *gaggelen.*] To make a noise like a goose.

GAG'GLING, *n.* The noise of geese.

GĀ'GING, *ppr.* Pledging; measuring the contents.

GAH'NITE, *n.* A mineral, called also *automalite.*

GĀI'LY, *adv.* [better written *gayly.*] 1 Splendidly; with finery or showiness. 2. Joyfully; merrily.

GAIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *gagner.*] 1. To obtain by industry or the employment of capital; to get as profit or advantage; to acquire. 2. To win; to obtain by superiority or success. 3. To obtain; to acquire; to procure; to receive. 4. To obtain an increase of any thing. 5. To obtain or receive any thing, good or bad. 6. To draw into any interest or party; to win to one's side; to conciliate. 7. To obtain as a suitor. 8. To reach; to attain to; to arrive at.—*To gain into*, to draw or persuade to join in.—*To gain over*, to draw to another party or interest; to win over.—*To gain ground*, to advance in any undertaking; to prevail; to increase.

GAIN, *v. i.* 1. To have advantage or profit; to grow rich; to advance in interest or happiness. 2. To encroach; to advance on; to come forward by degrees; with *on.* 3. To advance nearer; to gain ground on. 4. To get ground; to prevail against, or have the advantage. 5. To obtain influence with.—*To gain the wind*, in *sea language*, is to arrive on the windward side of another ship.

GAIN, *n.* [Fr. *gain.*] 1. Profit; interest; something obtained as an advantage. 2. Unlawful advantage. 3. Overplus in computation; any thing opposed to *loss.*

GAIN, *n.* [W. *gàn.*] In *architecture*, a beveling shoulder; a lapping of timbers, or the cut that is made for receiving a timber.

† GAIN, *a.* Handy; dextrous.

GĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be obtained or reached.

GĀIN'AGE, *n.* In *old laws*, the same as *wainage*, that is, *guainage*; the horses, oxen and furniture of the wain, or the instruments for carrying on tillage; also the land itself, or the profit made by cultivation.

GĀINED, *pp.* Obtained as profit or advantage; won; drawn over to a party; reached.

GĀIN'ER, *n.* One that gains or obtains profit, interest or advantage.

GĀIN'FUL, *a.* 1. Producing profit or advantage; profitable; advantageous; advancing interest or happiness. 2. Lucrative; productive of money; adding to the wealth or estate.

GĀIN'FUL-LY, *adv.* With increase of wealth; profitably; advantageously.

GĀIN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Profit; advantage.

† GĀIN'GIV-ING, *n.* A misgiving; a giving against or away. *Shak.*

GĀIN'LESS, *a.* Not producing gain; unprofitable; not bringing advantage. *Hammond.*

GĀIN'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unprofitableness; want of advantage. *Decay of Piety.*

† GĀIN'LY, *adv.* Handily; readily; dextrously.

* GAIN-SĀY', *v. t.* [Sax. *gean*, or *ongean*, and *say.*] To contradict; to oppose in words; to deny or declare not to be true what another says; to controvert; to dispute.

GAIN-SĀY'ER, *n.* One who contradicts or denies what is alledged; an opposer. *Tit.* i.

* GAIN-SĀY'ING, *ppr.* Contradicting; denying; opposing.

'GAINST. *See* AGAINST.

† GĀIN'STAND, *v. t.* [Sax. *gean*, and *stand.*] To withstand; to oppose; to resist. *Sidney.*

† GĀIN'STRIVE, *v. i.* To make resistance.

† GĀIN'STRIVE, *v. t.* To withstand.

GAIR'ISH, *a.* [Sax. *gearwian.*] 1. Gaudy; showy; fine; affectedly fine; tawdry. 2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.

GAIR'ISH-LY, *adv.* Gaudily; in a showy manner.

GAIR'ISH-NESS, *n.* Gaudiness; finery; ostentatious show. 2. Flighty or extravagant joy, or ostentation.

GAIT, *n.* 1. A going; a walk; a march; a way. *Shak.* 2. Manner of walking or stepping.

GĀIT'ED, *a.* Having a particular gait, or method of walking.

GĀI'TER, *n.* A covering of cloth for the leg.

GĀI'TER, *v. t.* To dress with gaiters.

GĀ'LA, *n.* [Sp. *gala.*] A *gala day* is a day of pomp, show or festivity, when persons appear in their best apparel.

GA-LAC'TITE, *n.* A fossil substance.

† GA-LĀGE', *n.* [Sp. *galocha. See* GALOCHE.] A wooden shoe. *Spenser.*

GA-LAN'GA, *n.* A plant, a species of the *maranta.*

GA-LAN'GAL, *n.* Zedoary, a species of *kæmpferia.*

GA-LĀ'TIANS, *n.* Inhabitants of Galatia.

* GAL'AX-Y, *n.* [Gr. γαλαξιας.] 1. The milky way; that long, white, luminous track, which seems to encompass the heavens like a girdle. 2. An assemblage of splendid persons or things. *Bp. Hall.*

GAL'BA-NUM, } *n.* The concrete, gummy, resinous juice
GAL'BAN, } of an umbelliferous plant, called *ferula Africana.*

GALE, *n.* [Dan. *gal*; Ir. *gal.*] A current of air; a strong wind. In the *language of seamen*, the word *gale*, unaccompanied by an epithet, signifies a vehement wind, a storm or tempest. *Mar. Dict.*

GALE, *n.* A plant. *Crabbe.*

GALE, *v. i.* In *seamen's language*, to sail, or sail fast.

GĀ'LE-A, *n.* [L. *galea.*] A genus of sea hedge-hogs.

GAL'E-AS, *n.* A Venetian ship, large, but low built.

GĀ'LE-A-TED, *a.* [L. *galeatus.*] 1. Covered as with a helmet.—2. In *botany*, having a flower like a helmet, as the monk's-hood.

GA-LEE'TO, *n.* A fish of the genus *blennius.*

GA-LĒ'NA, *n.* [Gr. γαληνη.] 1. Originally, the name of the *theriaca.* 2. Sulphuret of lead.

GA-LEN'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to or containing galena.
GA-LEN'I-CAL, } 2. [from *Galen*, the physician.] Relating to Galen.

GĀ'LEN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of Galen.

GĀ'LEN-IST, *n.* A follower of Galen.

GĀ'LER-ITE, *n.* A genus of fossil shells.

GAL-I-LĒ'AN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Galilee. Also, one of a sect among the Jews.

GAL-I-MĀ'TIA, *n.* [Fr. *galimatias.*] Nonsense.

GAL'IOT, *n.* [Fr. *galiote.*] 1. A small galley, or sort of brigantine, built for chase. 2. *Galiot*, or *galliott*, a Dutch vessel, carrying a main-mast and a mizzen-mast.

GAL'I-POT, *n.* [Sp.] A white resin or resinous juice.

GALL, *n.* [Sax. *gealla*; G. *galle.*] 1. In the *animal economy*, the bile, a bitter, yellowish-green fluid, secreted in the glandular substance of the liver. 2. Any thing extremely bitter. 3. Rancor; malignity. 4. Anger; bitterness of mind.

GALL'BLAD-DER, *n.* A small membranous sack, shaped like a pear, which receives the bile from the liver by the cystic duct.

GALL'SICK-NESS, *n.* A remitting bilious fever.

GALL'STONE, *n.* A concretion formed in the gallbladder.

GALL, *n.* [L. *galla*; Sax. *gealla.*] A hard, round excrescence on the oak tree in certain warm climates, said to be the nest of an insect called *cynips.*

GALL, *v. t.* [Fr. *galer.*] 1. To fret and wear away by friction; to excoriate; to hurt or break the skin by rubbing. 2. To impair; to wear away. 3. To tease; to fret; to vex; to chagrin. 4. To wound; to break the surface of any thing by rubbing. 5. To injure; to harass; to annoy.

GALL, *v. i.* To fret; to be teased. *Shak.*

GALL, *n.* A wound in the skin by rubbing.

GAL'LANT *a.* [Fr. *galant*; Sp. *galante.*] 1. Gay; well-dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent; [*obs.*] 2. Brave; high-spirited; courageous; heroic; magnanimous. 3. Fine; noble.

GAL-LĂNT', *a.* Courtly; civil; polite and attentive to ladies; courteous.

GAL-LĂNT', *n.* 1. A gay, sprightly man; a courtly or fashionable man. 2. A man who is polite and attentive to ladies; one who attends upon ladies at parties, or to places of amusement. 3. A wooer; a lover; a suitor.—4. In an *ill sense*, one who caresses a woman for lewd purposes.

GAL-LĂNT', *v. t.* 1. To attend or wait on, as a lady. 2. To handle with grace or in a modish manner.

GAL'LANT-LY, *adv.* 1. Gayly; splendidly. 2. Bravely; nobly; heroically; generously.

GAL-LĂNT'LY, *adv.* In the manner of a wooer.

GAL'LANT-NESS, *n.* Elegance or completeness of an acquired qualification. *Howell.*

GAL'LANT-RY, *n.* [Sp. *galantería*; Fr. *galanterie.*] 1. Splendor of appearance; show; magnificence; ostentatious finery. 2. Bravery; courageousness; heroism; intrepidity. 3. Nobleness; generosity. 4. Civility or polite attentions to ladies. 5. Vicious love or pretensions to love; civilities paid to females for the purpose of winning favors; hence, lewdness; debauchery.

GAL'LATE, *n.* A neutral salt formed by the gallic acid combined with a base. *Lavoisier.*

GAL'LE-ASS. *See* GALEAS.

GALLED, *pp.* Having the skin or surface worn or torn by wearing or rubbing; fretted; teased; injured; vexed.

GAL'LE-ON, *n.* [Sp. *galeon.*] A large ship formerly used by the Spaniards, in their commerce with South America, usually furnished with four decks.

GAL'LER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *galerie.*] 1. In *architecture*, a covered part of a building, commonly in the wings, used as an ambulatory or place for walking. 2. An ornamental walk or apartment in gardens, formed by trees.—3. In *churches*, a floor elevated on columns, and furnished with pews or seats. A similar structure in a play-house.—4. In *fortification*, a covered walk across the ditch of a town, made of beams covered with planks and loaded with earth.—5. In a *mine*, a narrow passage or branch of the mine carried under ground to a work designed to be blown up.—6. In a *ship*, a frame like a balcony.

GAL'LE-TYLE, *n.* Gallipot. *Bacon.*

GAL'LEY, *n.*; *plu.* GALLEYS. [Sp. *galera.*] 1. A low, flat-built vessel, with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars; used in the Mediterranean. 2. A place of toil and misery. 3. An open boat used on the Thames by custom-house officers, press-gangs, and for pleasure. 4. The cook room or kitchen of a ship of war. 5. An oblong reverberatory furnace, with a row of retorts.

GAL'LEY-FOIST, *n.* A barge of state. *Hakewell.*

GAL'LEY-SLAVE, *n.* A person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board of a galley.

GALL'FLŸ, *n.* The insect that punctures plants, and occasions galls; the *cynips. Encyc.*

†GAL'LIARD, (gal'yard) *a.* [Fr. *gaillard.*] Gay; brisk; active. *Chaucer.*

†GAL'LIARD, *n.* A brisk, gay man; also, a lively dance. *Bacon.*

†GAL'LIARD-ISE, *n.* Merriment; excessive gayety.

†GAL'LIARD-NESS, *n.* Gayety. *Gayton.*

GAL'LIC, *a.* [*Gallia.*] Pertaining to Gaul or France.

GALL'IC, *a.* [from *gall.*] Belonging to galls or oak apples; derived from galls.

GAL'LI-CAN, *a.* [L. *Gallicus.*] Pertaining to Gaul or France.

GAL'LI-CISM, *n.* [Fr. *Gallicisme.*] A mode of speech peculiar to the French nation.

GAL-LI-GAS'KINS, *n.* [qu. *Caligæ Vasconum.*] Large open hose; *used only in ludicrous language.*

GAL-LI-MĀ'TIA, *n.* Nonsense; talk without meaning.

GAL'LI-MAU-FRY, *n.* [Fr. *galimafrée.*] 1. A hash; a medley; a hodge-podge; [*little used.*] 2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley. 3. A woman; [*obs.*]

GAL-LI-NĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *gallinaceus.*] 1. Designating that order of fowls called *gallinæ*, including the domestic fowls or those of the pheasant kind.

GALL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Fretting the skin; excoriating. 2. *a.* Adapted to fret or chagrin; vexing.

GAL'LI-NULE, *n.* [L. *gallinula.*] A tribe of fowls of the grallic order, included under the genus *fulica.*

GAL'LIOT, or GAL'LEOT. *See* GALIOT.

GAL'LI-POT, *n.* [D. *gleye*, and *pot.*] A small pot or vessel painted and glazed, used for containing medicines.

GAL-LIT'ZIN-ITE, *n.* Rutile, an ore of *titanium.*

GAL'LI-VAT, *n.* A small vessel used on the Malabar coast. *Todd.*

GALL'LESS, *a.* Free from gall or bitterness.

GAL'LON, *n.* [Sp. *galon.*] A measure of capacity for dry or liquid things, but usually for liquids, containing four quarts.

GAL-LOON', *n.* [Fr. *galon.*] A kind of close lace made of gold or silver, or of silk only.

GAL'LOP, *v. i.* [Fr. *galoper.*] 1. To move or run with leaps, as a horse; to run or move with speed. 2. To ride with a galloping pace. 3. To move very fast; to run over.

GAL'LOP, *n.* The movement or pace of a quadruped, particularly of a horse, by springs, reaches or leaps.

GAL'LOP-ER, *n.* 1. A horse that gallops; also, a man that gallops or makes haste.—2. In *artillery*, a carriage which bears a gun of a pound and a half ball.

†GAL'LO-PIN, *n.* [Fr.] A servant for the kitchen.

†GAL'LŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *agælwan.*] To fright or terrify.

GAL'LO-WĀY, *n.* A horse or species of horses of a small size, bred in Galloway in Scotland.

GAL'LŌW-GLĂSS, *n.* An ancient Irish foot soldier.

GAL'LŌWS, *n.*; *plu.* GALLOWSES. [Sax. *galg*, *gealga.*] 1. An instrument of punishment whereon criminals are executed by hanging. 2. A wretch that deserves the gallows; [*not used.*] *Shak.*

GAL'LŌWS-FREE, *a.* Free from danger of the gallows. *Dryden.*

GAL'LŌW-TREE, *n.* The tree of execution.

GALL'Y, *a.* Like gall; bitter as gall. *Cranmer.*

GAL'LY, *n.* [Port. *galé.*] A printer's frame.

GAL'LY-WORM, *n.* An insect of the centiped kind.

GA-LŌCHE', *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *galocha.*] A patten, clog or wooden shoe, or a shoe to be worn over another shoe to keep the foot dry. It is written also *galoshe.*

†GAL'SOME, (gawl'sum) *a.* Angry; malignant.

GAL-VAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to galvanism; containing or exhibiting it.

GAL'VAN-ISM, *n.* [from *Galvani*, of Bologna, the discoverer.] Electrical phenomena, in which the electricity is developed without the aid of friction, and in which a chemical action takes place between certain bodies. *Edin. Encyc.*

GAL'VAN-IST, *n.* One who believes in galvanism; one versed in galvanism.

GAL'VA-NIZE, *v. t.* To affect with galvanism.

GAL-VA-NOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who describes the phenomena of galvanism.

GAL-VA-NOL'O-GY, *n.* A treatise on galvanism, or a description of its phenomena.

GAL-VA-NOM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring minute quantities of electricity.

GA-MASH'ES, *n.* Short spatterdashes worn by ploughmen.

GAM-BĀ'DŌES, *n.* Spatterdashes.

GAM'BET, *n.* A bird of the size of the greenshank.

GAM'BLE, *v. i.* To play or game for money.

GAM'BLE, *v. t.* To *gamble away*, is to squander by gaming. *Ames.*

GAM'BLER, *n.* One who games or plays for money or other stake.

GAM'BLING, *ppr.* Gaming for money.

GAM-BŌGE', *n.* A concrete vegetable juice, or gum-resin, brought from *Cambogia.*

GAM'BOL, *v. i.* [Fr. *gambiller.*] 1. To dance and skip about in sport; to frisk; to leap; to play in frolick. 2. To leap; to start.

GAM'BOL, *n.* A skipping or leaping about in frolick; a skip; a hop; a leap; a sportive prank.

GAM'BOL-ING, *ppr.* Leaping; frisking; playing pranks.

GAM'BREL, *n.* [It. *gamba.*] The hind leg of a horse. Hence, in *America*, a crooked stick used by butchers. A hipped roof is called a *gambrel-roof.*

GAM'BREL, *v. t.* To tie by the leg. *Beaumont.*

GAME, *n.* [Ice. *gaman*; Sax. *gamen.*] 1. Sport of any kind. 2. Jest; opposed to *earnest*; [*not used.*] 3. An exercise or play for amusement or winning a stake. 4. A single match at play. 5. Advantage in play; as, to play the *game* into another's hand. 6. Scheme pursued; measures planned. 7. Field sports; the chase, falconry, &c. 8. Animals pursued or taken in the chase, or in the sports of the field.—9. In *antiquity*, games were public diversions or contests exhibited as spectacles. 10. Mockery; sport; derision.

GAME, *v. i.* [Sax. *gamian.*] 1. To play at any sport or diversion. 2. To play for a stake or prize. 3. To practice gaming.

GĀME'COCK, *n.* A cock bred or used to fight; a cock kept for barbarous sport. *Locke.*

GĀME'-EGG, *n.* An egg from which a fighting cock is bred. *Garth.*
GĀME'KEEP-ER, *n.* One who has the care of game.
GĀME'LEG, *n.* [a corruption of *gam*, or *cam*, crooked, and *leg.*] A lame leg.
GĀME'SŌME, *a.* Gay; sportive; playful; frolicksome.
GĀME'SŌME-NESS, *n.* Sportiveness; merriment.
GĀME'SŌME-LY, *adv.* Merrily; playfully.
GĀME'STER, *n.* 1. A person addicted to gaming; a gambler. 2. One engaged at play. 3. A merry, frolicksome person; [*not used.*] 4. A prostitute; [*not in use.*]
GĀM'ING, *ppr.* Playing; sporting; playing for money.
GĀM'ING, *n.* 1. The act or art of playing any game in a contest for a victory, or for a prize or stake. 2. The practice of gamesters.
GĀM'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where gaming is practiced. *Blackstone.*
GĀM'ING-TA-BLE, *n.* A table appropriated to gaming.
GAM'MER, *n.* [Sw. *gammal.*] The compellation of an old woman, answering to *gaffer*, applied to an old man.
GAM'MER-STANG, *n.* A great, foolish, wanton girl; a hoiden; an awkward girl. *Craven dialect.*
GAM'MON, *n.* [It. *gamba.*] 1. The buttock or thigh of a hog, pickled and smoked or dried; a smoked ham. 2. A game, called, *usually*, *back-gammon.*
GAM'MON, *v. t.* 1. To make bacon; to pickle and dry in smoke. 2. To fasten a bowsprit to the stem of a ship by several turns of a rope.
GAM'MON, *v. t.* In the *game of back-gammon*, the party that, by fortunate throws of the dice, or by superior skill in moving, withdraws all his men from the board before his antagonist has been able to get his men home and withdraw any of them from his table, *gammons* his antagonist.
GAM'MUT, *n.* [Sp. *gamma.*] 1. A scale on which notes in music are written or printed. 2. The first or gravest note in Guido's scale of music, the modern scale.
GAN. A contraction of *began.* [Sax. *gynnan.*]
GANCH, *v. t.* [It. *gancio.*] To drop from a high place on hooks, as the Turks do malefactors.
GAN'DER, *n.* [Sax. *gandra.*] The male of fowls of the goose kind.
GANG, *v. i.* [Sax. *gangan.*] To go; to walk. [*Local, or used only in ludicrous language.*]
GANG, *n.* [Sax., D., Dan., G. *gang*; Goth. *gagg.*] 1. A company, or a number of persons associated for a particular purpose.—2. In *seamen's language*, a select number of a ship's crew, appointed on a particular service, under a suitable officer.—3. In *mining*, *literally*, a course or vein; *appropriately*, an earthy, stony, saline, or combustible substance, which contains the ore of metals. [This is improperly written *gangue.*]
GANG'BŌARD, *n.* A board or plank with cleats for steps, used for walking into or out of a boat.
GANG'DAYS, *n.* Days of perambulation.
GANG'HON, *n.* A flower. *Ainsworth.*
GANG'LI-ON, *n.* [Gr. γαγγλιον.] 1. In *anatomy*, a small circumscribed tumor, found in certain parts of the nervous system.—2. In *surgery*, a movable tumor formed on the tendons.
GAN'GRE-NATE, *v. t.* To produce a gangrene
GAN'GRENE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *gangræna.*] A mortification of living flesh, or of some part of a living animal body.
GAN'GRENE, *v. t.* To mortify, or to begin mortification in.
GAN'GRENE, *v. i.* To become mortified.
GAN-GRE-NES'CENT, *a.* Tending to mortification; beginning to corrupt or putrefy, as living flesh.
GAN'GRE-NOUS, *a.* Mortified; indicating mortification of living flesh.
GANGUE. An incorrect spelling. *See* GANG.
GANG'WĀY, *n.* A passage, way or avenue into or out of any inclosed place, especially a passage into or out of a ship, or from one part of a ship to another.
GANG'WEEK, *n.* Rogation week, when processions are made to lustrate the bounds of parishes.
GAN'IL, *n.* A kind of brittle limestone. *Kirwan.*
GAN'NET, *n.* [Sax. *ganot.*] The solan goose.
GĂNT'LET, } *n.* [Fr. *gantelet.*] A large iron glove with
GĂUNT'LET, } fingers covered with small plates, formerly worn by cavaliers, armed at all points.—*To throw the gantlet*, is to challenge.—*To take up the gantlet*, is to accept the challenge.
GANT'LOPE, or GANT'LET, *n.* A military punishment inflicted on criminals for some heinous offense. A similar punishment is used on board of ships. This word is chiefly used in the phrase, *to run the gantlet* or *gantlope.*
GAN'ZA, *n.* [Sp. *ganso.*] A kind of wild goose.
ĠĀOL, (jāle) *n.* [Fr. *geôle*; Arm. *geol*, or *jol*; W. *geol.*] A prison; a place for the confinement of debtors and criminals.
ĠĀOL, (jāle) *v. t.* To imprison; to confine in prison.
ĠĀOL-DE-LIV'ER-Y, (jāle-de-liv'er-y) *n.* A judicial process for clearing jails of criminals, by trial and condemnation or acquittal.
ĠĀOL'ER, (jā'ler) *n.* The keeper of a gaol or prisoner; a jailor.
GAP, *n.* 1. An opening in any thing made by breaking or parting. 2. A breach. 3. Any avenue or passage; way of entrance or departure. 4. A breach; a defect; a flaw; as, a *gap* in honor or reputation. 5. An interstice; a vacuity. 6. A hiatus; a chasm.—*To stop a gap*, to secure a weak point; to repair a defect.—*To stand in the gap*, to expose one's self for the protection of something.
GĂPE, *v. i.* [Sax. *geapan.*] 1. To open the mouth wide, from sleepiness, drowsiness or dullness; to yawn. 2. To open the mouth for food, as young birds. 3. To *gape for* or *after*, to desire earnestly; to crave; to look and long for.—*To gape at*, in a like sense, is hardly correct. 4. To open in fissures or crevices. 5. To have a hiatus. 6. To open the mouth in wonder or surprise. 7. To utter sound with open throat. 8. To open the mouth with hope or expectation. 9. To open the mouth with a desire to injure or devour.
GĂPE, *n.* A gaping.
GĂP'ER, *n.* 1. One who gapes; a yawner. 2. One who opens his mouth for wonder and stares foolishly. 3. One who longs or craves. 4. A fish with six or seven bands and tail undivided.
GĂP'ING, *ppr.* Opening the mouth wide from sleepiness, dullness, wonder or admiration; yawning; opening in fissures; craving.
GAP'TOOTHED, *a.* Having interstices between the teeth. *Dryden.*
GĂR, in *Saxon*, a dart, a weapon; as in *Edgar*, or *Eadgar*, a happy weapon; *Ethelgar*, noble weapon.
GAR'A-GĀY, *n.* A rapacious fowl of Mexico.
GĂRB, *n.* [Fr. *garbe.*] 1. Dress; clothes; habit. 2. Fashion or mode of dress. 3. Exterior appearance; looks.—4. [Sp. *garba.*] In *heraldry*, a sheaf of corn.
GĂR'BAGE, *n.* The bowels of an animal; refuse parts of flesh; offal. *Dryden.*
GĂR'BAGED, *a.* Stripped of the bowels. *Sherwood.*
GĂR'BEL, *n.* The plank next the keel of a ship. *See* GARBOARD-STREAK.
GĂR'BISH, *v. t.* To exenterate. *Barret.*
GĂR'BISH, *n.* Corrupted from *garbage.* *Mortimer.*
GĂR'BLE, *v. t.* [Sp. *garbillar.*] 1. To sift or bolt; to separate the fine or valuable parts of a substance from the useless parts. 2. To separate; to pick; to cull out. *Dryd.*
GĂR'BLED, *pp.* Sifted; bolted; separated; culled out.
GĂR'BLER, *n.* 1. One who garbles, sifts or separates. 2. One who picks out, culls or selects.
GĂR'BLES, *n. plu.* The dust, soil or filth, severed from good spices, drugs, &c. *Cyc.*
GĂR'BLING, *ppr.* Sifting; separating; sorting; culling.
GĂR'BŌARD, *n.* The *garboard plank*, in a *ship*, is the first plank fastened on the keel on the outside.—*Garboard-streak*, in a *ship*, is the first range or streak of planks laid on a ship's bottom, next the keel.
†GĂR'BOIL, *n.* [Old Fr. *garbouil*; It. *garbuglio.*] Tumult; uproar.
GĂRD. *See* GUARD and WARD.
GĂR'DEN, *n.* [G. *garten*; W. *garth*; It. *giardino*; Sp., Fr. *jardin.*] 1. A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of herbs, or plants, fruits and flowers. 2. A rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country; a delightful spot. —*Garden*, in *composition*, is used adjectively; as, *garden-mold.*
GĂR'DEN, *v. i.* To lay out and to cultivate a garden.
GĂR'DEN-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make, tend and dress a garden.
GĂR'DEN-ING, *ppr.* Cultivating or tilling a garden.
GĂR'DEN-ING, *n.* The act of laying out and cultivating gardens; horticulture. *Encyc.*
GĂR'DEN-MŌLD, *n.* Mold fit for a garden. *Mortimer.*
GĂR'DEN-PLOT, *n.* The plot or plantation of a garden. *Milton.*
GĂR'DEN-STUFF, *n.* Plants growing in a garden; vegetables for the table.
GĂR'DEN-TIL-LAĠE, *n.* Tillage used in cultivating gardens.
†GĂR'DEN-WARE, *n.* The produce of gardens.
GĂR'DON, *n.* A fish of the roach kind.
GARE, *n.* Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.
GĂR'GA-RIȘM, *n.* [L. *gargarismus.*] A gargle; any liquid preparation used to wash the mouth and throat.
GĂR'GA-RĪZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gargariser.*] To wash or rinse the mouth with any medicated liquor.
GĂR'GET, *n.* A distemper in cattle.
GĂR'GIL, *n.* A distemper in geese. *Encyc.*
GĂR'GLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gargouiller.*] 1. To wash the throat and mouth with a liquid preparation, which is kept from descending into the stomach by a gentle expiration of air. 2. To warble; to play in the throat.
GĂR'GLE, *n.* Any liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat. *Wiseman.*

GÄR'GLI-ON, *n.* An exsudation of nervous juice from a bruise, which indurates into a tumor.
GÄR'GOL, *n.* A distemper in swine. *Mortimer.*
GA'RISH. *See* GAIRISH.
GÄR'LAND, *n.* [Fr. *guirlande.*] 1. A wreath or chaplet made of branches or flowers. 2. An ornament of flowers, fruits and leaves intermixed, anciently used at the gates of temples. 3. The top; the principal thing. 4. A collection of little printed pieces.—5. In *ships*, a sort of net used by sailors instead of a locker or cupboard
GÄR'LAND, *v. t.* To deck with a garland. *B Jonson.*
GÄR'LIC, *n.* [Sax. *garlec*, or *garleac.*] A plant of the genus *allium*, having a bulbous root and strong smell.
GÄR'LIC-ĒAT-ER, *n.* A low fellow. *Shak.*
GÄR'LIC-PEĀR-TREE, *n.* A tree in Jamaica.
GÄR'MENT, *n.* [Norm. *garnament.*] Any article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, &c.—*Garments*, in the *plural*, denotes clothing in general; dress.
GÄR'NER, *n.* [Fr. *grenier.*] A granary; a building or place where grain is stored for preservation.
GÄR'NER, *v. t.* To store in a granary. *Shak.*
GÄR'NET, *n.* [It. *granato*; Fr. *grenat.*] 1. A mineral usually occurring in crystals.—2. In *ships*, a sort of tackle fixed to the main-stay.
GÄR'NISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *garnir.*] 1. To adorn; to decorate with appendages; to set off. 2. To fit with fetters; *a cant term.* 3. To furnish; to supply.—4. In *law*, to warn; to give notice. *See* GARNISHEE.
GÄR'NISH, *n.* 1. Ornament; something added for embellishment; decoration.—2. In *jails*, fetters; *a cant term.* 3. *Pensiuncula carceraria*, a fee; an acknowledgment in money when first a prisoner goes to jail.
GÄR'NISHED, *pp.* 1. Adorned; decorated; embellished. 2. Furnished. 3. Warned; notified.
GAR-NISH-EE', *n.* In *law*, one in whose hands the property of an absconding or absent debtor is attached. *Stat. of Connecticut.*
GÄR'NISH-ER, *n.* One who decorates. *Sherwood.*
GÄR'NISH-ING, *ppr.* Adorning; decorating; warning.
GÄR'NISH-MENT, *n.* 1. Ornament; embellishment. 2. Warning; legal notice to the agent or attorney of an absconding debtor. 3. A fee.
GÄR'NI-TURE, *n.* Ornamental appendages; embellishment; furniture; dress. *Addison. Beattie.*
GĀ'ROUS, *a.* [L. *garum.*] Resembling pickle made of fish. *Brown.*
GAR'RAN, or GAR'RON, *n.* [Ir. *garran.*] A small horse; a highland horse; a hack; a jade; a galloway. *Temple.*
GAR'RET, *n.* [Scot. *garret.*] 1. That part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under the roof. 2. Rotten wood; [*obs.*]
GAR'RET-ED, *a.* Protected by turrets. *Carew.*
GAR-RET-EER', *n.* An inhabitant of a garret; a poor author.
GAR'RI-SON, (gar're-sn) *n.* [Fr. *garnison.*] 1. A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town. 2. A fort, castle or fortified town, furnished with troops to defend it. 3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defense.
GAR'RI-SON, *v. t.* 1. To place troops in a fortress for its defense; to furnish with soldiers. 2. To secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops.
GAR-RŪ'LI-TY, *n.* [L. *garrulitas.*] Talkativeness; loquacity; the practice or habit of talking much; a babbling or tattling.
GAR'RU-LOUS, *a.* Talkative; prating. *Thomson.*
GÄR'TER, *n.* [Fr. *jarretiere.*] 1. A string or band used to tie a stocking to the leg. 2. The badge of an order of knighthood in Great Britain, called the *order of the garter*, instituted by Edward III. 3. The principal king at arms. 4. A term in *heraldry*, signifying the half of a bend.
GÄR'TER, *v. t.* 1. To bind with a garter. 2. To invest with the order of the garter. *Warton.*
GÄR'TER-FISH, *n.* A fish having a long body.
GÄRTH, *n.* [W. *garz.*] 1. A dam or wear for catching fish. 2. A close; a little backside; a yard; a croft; a garden; [*obs.*]
GĀ'RUM, *n.* [L.] A pickle in which fish has been preserved.
GAS, *n.* [Sax. *gast*; G. *geist*; D. *geest.*] In *chemistry*, a permanently elastic aeriform fluid, or a substance reduced to the state of an aeriform fluid by its permanent combination with caloric.
GAS'CON, *n.* A native of Gascony, in France.
GAS'CON-ĀDE, *n.* [Fr., from *Gascon*, an inhabitant of Gascony, the people of which are noted for boasting.] A boast or boasting; a vaunt; a bravado; a bragging. *Swift.*
GAS-CON-ĀDE', *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to vaunt; to bluster.
GAS'E-OUS, *a.* In the form of gas or an aeriform fluid.
GASH, *n.* A deep and long cut; an incision of considerable length, particularly in flesh. *Milton.*
GASH, *v. i.* To make a gash, or long, deep incision.
GASHED, *pp.* Cut with a long, deep incision.
GASH'FUL, *a.* Full of gashes; hideous.
GASH'ING, *ppr.* Cutting long, deep incisions.
GAS-I FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of converting into gas.
GAS'I-FIED, *pp.* Converted into an aeriform fluid.
GAS'I-FY, *v. t.* [*gas*, and L. *facio.*] To convert into gas or an aeriform fluid by combination with caloric.
GAS'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Converting into gas.
GAS'KET, *n.* [Sp. *caxeta.*] A plaited cord fastened to the sail-yard of a ship, and used to furl or tie the sail to the yard.
GAS'KINS, *n. plu.* Galligaskins; wide, open hose. *See* GALLIGASKINS. *Shak.*
GAS'LIGHT, *n.* Light produced by the combustion of carbureted hydrogen gas.
GA-SOM'E-TER, *n.* [*gas*, and Gr. μετρον.] In *chemistry*, an instrument or apparatus, intended to measure, collect, preserve or mix different gases.
GA-SOM'E-TRY, *n.* The science, art or practice of measuring gases. *Coxe.*
GÄSP, *v. i.* [Sw. *gispa.*] 1. To open the mouth wide in catching the breath or in laborious respiration, particularly in dying. 2. To long for; [*obs.*]
GÄSP, *v. t.* To emit breath by opening wide the mouth.
GÄSP, *n.* 1. The act of opening the mouth to catch the breath. 2. The short catch of the breath in the agonies of death.
GÄSP'ING, *ppr.* Opening the mouth to catch the breath.
† GÄST, † GÄST'ER, *v. t.* To make aghast; to frighten. *Shak.*
† GÄST'NESS, *n.* Amazement; fright. *Shak.*
GAS'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. γαστηρ.] Belonging to the belly, or rather to the stomach.
GAS-TRIL'O-QUIST, *n.* [Gr. γαστηρ, and L. *loquor.*] One who speaks from his belly or stomach; hence, one who so modifies his voice that it seems to come from another person or place.
GAS'TRO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. γαστηρ and κηλη.] A rupture of the stomach. *Quincy.*
GAS'TRO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. γαστηρ and μαντεια.] A kind of divination among the ancients by means of words seeming to be uttered from the belly.
GAS-TROR'A-PHY, *n.* [Gr. γαστηρ and ραφη.] The operation of sewing up wounds of the abdomen.
GAS-TROT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. γαστηρ and τεμνω.] The operation of cutting into or opening the abdomen.
GAT, *pret.* of *get.*
GATE, *n.* [Sax. *gate, geat.*] 1. A large door which gives entrance into a walled city, a castle, a temple, palace or other large edifice. 2. A frame of timber which opens or closes a passage into any inclosure; also, the passage. 3. The frame which shuts or stops the passage of water through a dam into a flume. 4. An avenue; an opening; a way.
GĀT'ED, *a.* Having gates. *Young.*
GĀTE'VEIN, *n.* The *vena portæ*, a large vein which conveys the blood from the abdominal viscera into the liver. *Bacon.*
GĀTE'WĀY, *n.* 1. A way through the gate of some inclosure. 2. A building to be passed at the entrance of the area before a mansion.
GATH'ER, *v. t.* [Sax. *gaderian*, or *gatherian.*] 1. To bring together; to collect. 2. To get in harvest; to reap or cut and bring into barns or stores. 3. To pick up; to glean; to get in small parcels and bring together. 4. To pluck; to collect by cropping, picking or plucking. 5. To assemble; to congregate; to bring persons into one place. 6. To collect in abundance; to accumulate; to amass. 7. To select and take; to separate from others and bring together. 8. To sweep together. 9. To bring into one body or interest. 10. To draw together from a state of expansion or diffusion; to contract. 11. To gain. 12. To pucker; to plait. 13. To deduce by inference; to collect or learn by reasoning. 14. To coil as a serpent.—*To gather breath*, to have respite; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*
GATH'ER, *v. i.* 1. To collect; to unite; to increase; to be condensed. 2. To increase; to grow larger by accretion of like matter. 3. To assemble. 4. To generate pus or matter.
GATH'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be collected; that may be deduced. [*Unusual.*] *Godwin.*
GATH'ERED, *pp.* Collected; assembled; contracted; plaited; drawn by inference.
GATH'ER ER, *n.* One who gathers or collects; one who gets in a crop.
GATH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Collecting; assembling; drawing together; plaiting; wrinkling.
GATH'ER-ING, *n.* 1. The act of collecting or assembling. 2. Collection; a crowd; an assembly. 3. Charitable contribution. 4. A tumor suppurated or maturated; a collection of pus; an abscess.
GATH'ERS, *n.* Plaits; folds; puckers; wrinkles in cloth. *Hudibras.*

GAT'TER-TREE, *n.* A species of *cornus*, or cornelian cherry. *Fam. of Plants.*
† GAT'-TOOTHED, *a.* Goat-toothed; having a lickerish tooth. *Chaucer.*
† GAUD, *v. i.* [L. *gaudeo.*] To exult; to rejoice.
† GAUD, *n.* [L. *gaudium.*] An ornament; something worn for adorning the person; a fine thing.
† GAUD'ED, *a.* Adorned with trinkets; colored. *Shak.*
GAUD'ER-Y, *n.* Finery; fine things; ornaments.
GAUD'I-LY, *adv.* Showily; with ostentation of fine dress.
GAUD'I-NESS, *n.* Showiness; tinsel appearance; ostentatious finery. *Whitlock.*
GAUD'Y, *a.* 1. Showy; splendid; gay. 2. Ostentatiously fine; gay beyond the simplicity of nature or good taste.
GAUD'Y, *n.* A feast or festival; *a word in the university. Cheyne.*
GAUGE, (gāje) *v. t.* [Fr. *jauger.*] 1. To measure or to ascertain the contents of a cask or vessel. 2. To measure in respect to proportion.
GAUGE, (gāje) *n.* 1. A measure; a standard of measure. 2. Measure; dimensions.
GAUGED, *pp.* Measured.
GAUG'ER, (gā'jer) *n.* One who gauges; an officer whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks.
GAUG'ING, (gā'jing) *ppr.* Measuring a cask; ascertaining dimensions or proportions of quantity.
GAUG'ING, *n.* The art of measuring the contents or capacities of vessels of any form. *Ed. Encyc.*
GAUG'ING-ROD, *n.* An instrument to be used in measuring the contents of casks or vessels.
GAUL, *n.* [L. *Gallia.*] A name of ancient France; also, an inhabitant of Gaul.
GAUL'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to ancient France or Gaul.
GAUM, *v. t.* [Icel. *gaum.*] To understand. *North of England.*
GAUM'LESS, *a.* Stupid; awkward; lubberly; senseless. *North of England.*
GAUNT, } (gänt) *a.* Vacant; hollow; empty, as an animal
GANT, } after long fasting; hence, lean; meager; thin; slender.
GAUNT'LY, (gänt'ly) *adv.* Leanly; meagerly.
GAUNT'LET. *See* GANTLET.
GAUVE, *v. t.* To stare. *Craven dialect.*
† GAU'VI-SON, *n.* A weak, foolish fellow; a silly, staring fellow.
GAUZE, *n.* [Sp. *gasa*; Fr. *gaze.*] A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, of silk or linen.
GAUZE'LOOM, *n.* A loom in which gauze is wove.
GAUZ'Y, *a.* Like gauze; thin as gauze.
GAVE, *pret.* of *give.*
GAV'EL, *n.* In *law*, tribute; toll; custom. *See* GABEL.
GAV'EL, *n.* [Fr. *javelle.*] 1. A small parcel of wheat, rye or other grain, laid together by reapers, consisting of two, three or more handfuls. *New England.*—2. In *England*, a provincial word for ground.
GAV'EL, for *gable* or *gable-end. See* GABLE.
GAV'EL-ET, *n.* 1. An ancient and special *cessavit* in *Kent*, in *England*, by which the tenant, if he withdraws his rent and services due to his lord, forfeits his lands and tenements.—2. In *London*, a writ used in the hustings, given to lords of rents in the city.
GAV'EL-KIND, *n.* [W. *gavael-cenedyl.*] A tenure in *England*, by which land descended from the father to all his sons in equal portions. It still exists in Kent. *Blackstone. Cyc.*
GAV'EL-OCK, *n.* [Sax.] An iron crow.
GAV'I-LAN, *n.* A species of hawk.
GAV'OT, *n.* [Fr. *gavotte.*] A kind of dance.
† GAW'BY, *n.* A dunce.
GAWK, *n.* [Sax. *gæc*, *geac.*] 1. A cuckoo. 2. A fool; a simpleton.
GAWK'Y, *a.* Foolish; awkward; clumsy; clownish.
GAWK'Y, *n.* A stupid, ignorant, awkward fellow.
GAWN, *n.* [corrupted for *gallon.*] A small tub or lading vessel.
GAWN'TREE, *n.* [Scot.] A wooden frame on which beer casks are set when tunned.
GAY, *a.* [Fr. *gai.*] 1. Merry; airy; jovial; sportive; frolicksome. 2. Fine; showy. 3. Inflamed or merry with liquor; intoxicated; *a vulgar use of the word in America.*
† GAY, *n.* An ornament. *L'Estrange.*
GAY'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *gaieté.*] 1. Merriment; mirth; airiness. 2. Act of juvenile pleasure. 3. Finery; show.
GAY'LY, *adv.* 1. Merrily; with mirth and frolick. 2. Finely; splendidly; pompously.
GAY'NESS, *n.* Gayety; finery.
GAY'SOME, *a.* Full of gayety. [*Little used.*]
GAZE, *v. i.* [qu. Gr. *αγαζομαι.*] To fix the eyes, and look steadily and earnestly; to look with eagerness or curiosity.
GAZE, *v. t.* To view with fixed attention. *Milton.*
GAZE, *n.* 1. A fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder or admiration; a continued look of attention. 2. The object gazed on; that which causes one to gaze.
GAZE'FUL, *a.* Looking with a gaze; looking intently.
GAZE'HOUND, *n.* A hound that pursues by the sight rather than by the scent. *Johnson.*
GA-ZEL', *n.* [Fr. *gazelle.*] An animal of Africa and India, of the genus *antilope.*
† GAZE'MENT, *n.* View. *Spenser.*
GAZ'ER, *n.* One who gazes. *Pope.*
GA-ZET', *n.* [It. *gazetta.*] A Venetian half-penny. *Massinger.*
GA-ZETTE', (ga-zet') *n.* [It. *gazzetta*; Fr. *gazette. Gazetta* is said to have been a Venetian coin, which was the price of the first newspaper, and hence the name.] A newspaper.
GA-ZET'TE', (ga-zet') *v. t.* To insert in a gazette; to announce or publish in a gazette.
GA-ZETT'ED, *pp.* Published in a gazette.
GAZ-ET-TEER', *n.* 1. A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news by authority. *Pope.* 2. The title of a newspaper. 3. A book containing a brief description of empires, kingdoms, cities, towns and rivers, in a country or in the whole world, alphabetically arranged; a book of topographical descriptions.
GAZ'ING, *ppr.* Looking with fixed attention.
GAZ'ING-STOCK, *n.* A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence; an object of curiosity or contempt.
GA-ZON', *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, pieces of turf used to line parapets and the traverses of galleries.
GE, [Sax.] A particle often prefixed to Saxon verbs, participles, &c.
† GEAL, *v. i.* [Fr. *geler*; L. *gelo.*] To congeal.
GEAR, *n.* [Sax. *gearwian*, *gyrian.*] 1. Apparatus; whatever is prepared; hence, habit, dress; ornaments.—2 *More generally*, the harness or furniture of beasts; tackle.—3. In *Scotland*, warlike accoutrements; also, goods, riches. 4. Business; matters; [*obs.*] 5. By seamen pronounced *jears*, which see.
GEAR, *v. t.* To dress; to put on gear; to harness
GEARED, *pp.* Dressed; harnessed.
GEAR'ING, *ppr.* Dressing; harnessing.
† GE-A'SON, *a.* Rare; uncommon; wonderful.
GEAT, *n.* [D. *gat.*] The hole through which metal runs into a mold in castings. *Moxon.*
† GECK, *n.* [G. *geck*; Sw. *gäck.*] A dupe. *Shak.*
† GECK, *v. t.* To cheat, trick or gull.
GEE, *v. i.* To fit; to suit. *Craven dialect.*
GEE. } A word used by teamsters, directing their teams to
JEE. } pass further to the right, or from the driver, when on the near side; opposed to *hoi* or *haw.*
GEESE, *n.*; *plu.* of *goose.*
GEEST, *n.* Alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin. *Jameson.*
GE-HEN'NA, *n.* [Gr. γεεννα.] This word has been used by the Jews as equivalent to *hell.*
GEH'LEN-ITE, *n.* [from *Gehlen.*] A mineral.
* GEL'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *gelu.*] That may or can be congealed; capable of being converted into jelly.
GEL'A-TIN, *n.* [It., Sp. *gelatina.*] A concrete animal substance, transparent, and soluble in water.
GEL'A-TIN, or GE-LAT'I-NOUS, *a.* Of the nature and consistence of gelatin; resembling jelly; viscous; moderately stiff and cohesive.
GE-LAT'I-NATE, *v. i.* To be converted into gelatin, or into a substance like jelly.
GE-LAT'I-NATE, *v. t.* To convert into gelatin, or into a substance resembling jelly.
GE-LAT-I-NA'TION, *n.* The act or process of converting or being turned into gelatin.
GEL'A-TI-NIZE, *v. i.* The same as *gelatinate.*
GELD, *n.* [Sax. *gild*; Dan. *gield.*] Money; tribute; compensation. This word is obsolete in English, but it occurs in old laws and law books in composition; as in *Danegeld*, or *Danegelt*, a tax imposed by the Danes.
GELD, *v. t.*; pret. *gelded*, or *gelt*; pp. *gelded*, or *gelt.* [G. *geilen*, *gelten.*] 1. To castrate; to emasculate. 2. To deprive of any essential part. 3. To deprive of any thing immodest or exceptionable.
GELD'ED, or GELT, *pp.* Castrated; emasculated.
GELD'ER, *n.* One who castrates.
GELD'ER-ROSE, *n.* A plant.
GELD'ING, *ppr.* Castrating.
GELD'ING, *n.* A castrated animal, but chiefly a horse.
GEL'ID, *a.* [L. *gelidus.*] Cold; very cold.
GE-LID'I-TY, *n.* Extreme cold.
GEL'ID-NESS, *n.* Coldness.
GEL'LY, *n.* [Fr. *gelée.*] 1. The inspissated juice of fruit boiled with sugar. 2. A viscous or glutinous substance. *See* JELLY.
GELT, *pp.* of *geld.*
† GELT, *n.* for *gelding.*
† GELT, *n.* for *gilt.* Tinsel, or gilt surface. *Spenser.*
GEM, *n.* [L. *gemma*; It. *id.*] 1. A bud. In *botany*, the bud or compendium of a plant, covered with scales. 2. A precious stone.

ĠEM, *v. t.* 1. To adorn with gems. 2. To bespangle. 3. To embellish with detached beauties.
ĠEM, *v. i.* To bud; to germinate. *Milton.*
GE-MAR'A, *n.* The second part of the Talmud.
GE-MAR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Gemara. *Encyc.*
ĠEM'EL, *n.* [L. *gemellus.*] A pair; *a term in heraldry.*
ĠĒ'MEL-RING, *n.* [now written *gimmal* and *gimbal-ring.*] Rings with two or more links.
ĠEM-EL-LIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *gemellus* and *pario.*] Producing twins. *Dict.*
ĠEM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *gemino.*] To double. [*Little used.*]
ĠEM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* A doubling; duplication; repetition. *Boyle.*
ĠEM'I-NĪ, *n. plu.* [L.] Twins. In *astronomy*, a constellation or sign of the zodiac, representing Castor and Pollux.
ĠEM'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *geminus.*] Double; in pairs.
ĠEM'I-NY, *n.* Twins; a pair; a couple. *Shak.*
ĠEM'MA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to gems or jewels.
ĠEM-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *gemmatio.*] In *botany*, budding.
ĠEM'ME-OUS, *a.* [L. *gemmeus.*] Pertaining to gems; of the nature of gems; resembling gems.
ĠEM-MIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *gemma* and *pario.*] Producing buds or gems. *Martyn.*
† ĠEM-MOS'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being a jewel. *Dict.*
ĠEM'MULE, *n.* A little gem or bud. *Eaton.*
ĠEM'MY, *a.* 1. Bright; glittering; full of gems. 2. Neat; spruce; smart.
† GE-MŌTE', *n.* [Sax.] A meeting. *See* MEET.
ĠEMS'BOK, *n.* The name given to a variety of the antelope. *J. Barrow.*
ĠEN-DARM', *n.* In *France*, *gens d'armes* is the denomination given to a select body of troops, destined to watch over the interior public safety.
ĠEN-DARM'ER-Y, *n.* The body of gendarms. *Hume.*
ĠEN'DER, *n.* [Fr. *genre*; It. *genere*; L. *genus.*] 1. *Properly*, kind; sort; [*obs.*] 2. A sex, male or female.—3. In *grammar*, a difference in words to express distinction of sex; usually a difference of termination in nouns, adjectives and participles, to express the distinction of male and female.
ĠEN'DER, *v. t.* To beget. *See* ENGENDER.
ĠEN'DER, *v. i.* To copulate; to breed. *Lev.* xix.
ĠEN-E-A-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the descent of persons or families. 2. According to the descent of a person or family from an ancestor
ĠEN-E-AL'O-ĠIST, *n.* He who traces descents of persons or families.
ĠEN-E-AL'O-ĠIZE, *v. i.* To relate the history of descents. *Trans. of Pausanias.*
ĠEN-E-AL'O-ĠY, *n.* [L. *genealogia.*] 1. An account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor. 2. Pedigree; lineage; regular descent of a person or family from a progenitor.
ĠEN'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be engendered, begotten or produced. *Bentley.*
ĠEN'ER-AL, *a.* [Fr., L. *generalis.*] 1. Relating to a whole class or order. 2. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special or particular. 3. Lax in signification; not restrained or limited to a particular import; not specific. 4. Public; common; relating to or comprehending the whole community. 5. Common to many or the greatest number. 6. Not directed to a single object. 7. Having a relation to all; common to the whole. 8. Extensive, though not universal; common; usual.
ĠEN'ER-AL, *n.* 1. The whole; the total; that which comprehends all, or the chief part.—2. *In general*, in the main; for the most part; not always or universally. 3. The chief commander of an army. 4. The commander of a division of an army or militia, usually called a *major-general.* 5. The commander of a brigade, called a *brigadier-general.* 6. A particular beat of drum or march, being that which, in the morning, gives notice for the infantry to be in readiness to march. 7. The chief of an order of monks, or of all the houses or congregations established under the same rule. 8. The public; the interest of the whole; the vulgar; [*not in use.*]
ĠEN-ER-AL-IS'SI-MO, *n.* [It.] 1. The chief commander of an army or military force. 2. The supreme commander; sometimes a title of honor.
ĠEN-ER-AL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *generalité.*] 1. The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars. 2. The main body; the bulk; the greatest part.
ĠEN-ER-AL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of extending from particulars to generals; the act of making general.
ĠEN'ER-AL-IZE, *v. t.* 1. To extend from particulars or species to genera; to make general, or common to a number. 2. To reduce to a genus.
ĠEN'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In general; commonly; extensively, though not universally; most frequently. 2. In the main; without detail; in the whole taken together.
ĠEN'ER-AL-NESS, *n.* Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness. *Sidney.*
ĠEN'ER-AL-SHIP, *n.* The skill and conduct of a general officer; military skill in a commander.
ĠEN'ER-AL-TY, *n.* The whole; the totality. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*
ĠEN'ER-ANT, *n.* [L. *generans.*] The power that generates; the power or principle that produces.
ĠEN'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *genero.*] 1. To beget; to procreate; to propagate; to produce a being similar to the parent. 2. To produce; to cause to be; to bring into life. 3. To cause; to produce; to form.
ĠEN'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Begotten; engendered; procreated; produced; formed.
ĠEN'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Begetting; procreating; producing; forming.
ĠEN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of begetting; procreation, as of animals. 2. Production; formation. 3. A singl succession in natural descent, as the children of the same parents; hence, an age. 4. The people of the same period, or living at the same time. 5. Genealogy; a series of children or descendants from the same stock. 6. A family; a race. 7. Progeny; offspring.
ĠEN'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* 1. Having the power of generating or propagating its own species. 2. Having the power of producing. 3. Prolific.
ĠEN'ER-A-TOR, *n.* 1. He or that which begets, causes or produces.—2. In *music*, the principal sound or sounds by which others are produced. 3. A vessel in which steam is generated.
ĠE-NER'IC, ĠE-NER'I-CAL, *a.* [It. and Sp. *generico*; Fr. *generique.*] Pertaining to a genus or kind; comprehending the genus.
ĠE-NER'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* With regard to genus.
ĠEN-ER-OS'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *generosité.*] 1. The quality of being generous; liberality in principle; a disposition to give liberally or to bestow favors; a quality of the heart or mind opposed to *meanness* or *parsimony.* 2. Liberality in act; bounty. 3. Nobleness of soul; magnanimity.
ĠEN'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *generosus.*] 1. *Primarily*, being of honorable birth or origin; hence, noble; honorable; magnanimous. *Addison.* 2. Liberal; bountiful; munificent; free to give. 3. Strong; full of spirit. 4. Full; overflowing; abundant. 5. Sprightly; courageous.
ĠEN'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Honorably; not meanly. 2. Nobly; magnanimously. 3. Liberally; munificently.
ĠEN'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being generous; magnanimity; nobleness of mind. 2. Liberality; munificence; generosity.
ĠEN'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. γενεσις.] 1. The first book of the Sacred Scriptures of the Old Testament.—2. In *geometry*, the formation of a line, plane or solid, by the motion or flux of a point, line or surface.
ĠEN'ET, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A small-sized, well-proportioned Spanish horse. 2. An animal of the weasel kind.
ĠEN-ETH-LĪ'A-CAL, or ĠE-NETH'LI-AC, *a.* [Gr. γενεθλιακος.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers; showing the positions of the stars at the birth of any person. [*Little used.*]
ĠE-NETH'LI-ACS, *n.* The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life, from the stars which preside at the birth of persons. [*Little used.*]
ĠE-NETH-LI-AT'IC, *n.* He who calculates nativities. [*Little used.*] *Drummond.*
ĠE-NĒ'VA, *n.* [Fr. *genevre*, or *genievre.*] A spirit distilled from grain or malt, with the addition of juniper berries. The word is usually contracted and pronounced *gin.*
ĠE-NĒ'VA BĪ'BLE, *n.* The whole English Bible printed at Geneva, first in 1560.
ĠE-NĒ'VAN-ISM, *n.* [*Geneva.*] Calvinism.
ĠEN-E-VOIS', (jen-e-vā') *n. plu.* People of Geneva.
ĠĒ'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *genialis.*] 1. Contributing to propagation or production; that causes to produce. 2. Gay; merry. 3. Enlivening; contributing to life and cheerfulness; supporting life. 4. Native; natural; [*not usual.*]
ĠĒ'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. By genius or nature; naturally; [*little used.*] 2. Gayly; cheerfully.
ĠE-NIC'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *geniculo.*] To joint or knot. *Cockeram.*
ĠE-NIC'U-LA-TED, *a.* [L. *geniculatus.*] Kneed; knee-jointed; having joints like the knee a little bent.
ĠE-NIC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* Knottiness; the state of having knots or joints like a knee. *Johnson.*
† ĠĒ'NIE, *n.* [Old Fr. *genie.*] Disposition; inclination; turn of mind.
ĠĒ'NI-Ī, *n.* [L. *plu.*] A sort of imaginary intermediate beings between men and angels; some good and some bad.
ĠĒ'NI-O, *n.* [It., L. *genius.*] A man of a particular turn of mind. *Tattler.*
ĠEN'I-TAL, *a.* [L. *genitalis.*] Pertaining to generation or the act of begetting.
ĠEN'I-TALS, *n. plu.* The parts of an animal which are the immediate instruments of generation.

ĠEN'I-TING, *n.* [Fr. *janeton.*] A species of apple that ripens very early.

ĠEN'I-TIVE, *a.* [L. *genitivus.*] In *grammar*, an epithet given to a case in the declension of nouns, expressing primarily the thing from which something else proceeds.

ĠEN'I-TOR, *n.* One who procreates; a sire; a father.

ĠEN'I-TURE, *n.* Generation; procreation; birth.

ĠĒ'NI-US, *n.* [L.] 1. Among the *ancients*, a good or evil spirit or demon supposed to preside over a man's destiny in life. 2. The peculiar structure of mind which is given by nature to an individual, or that disposition or bent of mind which is peculiar to every man, and which qualifies him for a particular employment; a particular natural talent or aptitude of mind for a particular study or course of life. 3. Strength of mind; uncommon powers of intellect; *particularly*, the power of invention. 4. A man endowed with uncommon vigor of mind; a man of superior intellectual faculties. 5. Mental powers or faculties. 6. Nature; disposition; peculiar character.

ĠEN-O-ĒSE', *n. pl.* The people of Genoa in Italy. *Addison.*

† ĠENT, *a.* Elegant; pretty; gentle. *Spenser.*

ĠEN-TEEL', *a.* [Fr. *gentil.*] 1. Polite; well-bred; easy and graceful in manners or behavior; having the manners of well-bred people. 2. Polite; easy and graceful; becoming well-bred persons. 3. Graceful in mien or form; elegant. 4. Elegantly dressed. 5. Decorous; refined; free from any thing low or vulgar.

ĠEN-TEEL'LY, *adv.* Politely; gracefully; elegantly; in the manner of well-bred people.

ĠEN-TEEL'NESS, *n.* 1. Gracefulness of manners or person; elegance; politeness. 2. Qualities befitting a person of rank.

ĠEN'TIAN, *n.* [L. *gentiana.*] A genus of plants.

ĠEN-TIAN-EL'LA, *n.* A kind of blue color.

ĠEN'TIL, *n.* A species of falcon or hawk.

ĠEN'TILE, *n.* [L. *gentilis.*] In the *Scriptures*, a pagan; a worshiper of false gods; any person not a Jew or a Christian; a heathen.

ĠEN'TILE, *a.* Pertaining to pagans or heathens.

† ĠEN-TI-LESSE', *n.* Complaisance. *Hudibras.*

ĠEN'TIL-ISH, *a.* Heathenish; pagan. *Milton.*

ĠEN'TIL-ISM, *n.* Heathenism; paganism.

ĠEN-TIL-I'TIOUS, *a.* [L. *gentilitius.*] 1. Peculiar to a people or nation; national. 2. Hereditary; entailed on a family. *Arbuthnot.*

ĠEN-TIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *gentilité.*] 1. Politeness of manners; easy, graceful behavior; the manners of well-bred people; genteelness. 2. Good extraction; dignity of birth. 3. Gracefulness of mien. 4. Gentry; [*obs.*] 5. Paganism; heathenism; [*obs.*] *Hooker.*

ĠEN'TIL-IZE, *v. i.* To live like a heathen. *Milton.*

ĠEN'TLE, *a.* 1. Well-born; of a good family or respectable birth, though not noble; [*obs.*] *Milton.* 2. Mild; meek; soft; bland; not rough, harsh or severe. 3. Tame; peaceable; not wild, turbulent or refractory. 4. Soothing; pacific. 5. Treating with mildness; not violent.

ĠEN'TLE, *n.* 1. A gentleman; [*obs.*] 2. A kind of worm.

† ĠEN'TLE, *v. t.* To make genteel; to raise from the vulgar.

ĠEN'TLE-FŌLK, *n.* Persons of good breeding and family. It is now used only in the plural, *gentlefolks*, and this use is vulgar.

ĠEN'TLE-MAN, *n.* [*gentle.*] 1. In its most extensive sense, in *Great Britain*, every man above the rank of yeoman, comprehending noblemen. In a more limited sense, a man, who, without a title, bears a coat of arms, or whose ancestors have been freemen.—2. In the *United States*, where titles and distinctions of rank do not exist, the term is applied to men of education and of good breeding, of every occupation. Indeed this is also the popular practice in Great Britain. 3. A man of good breeding, politeness and civil manners, as distinguished from the vulgar and clownish. 4. A term of complaisance.—5. In *Great Britain*, the servant of a man of rank, who attends his person.

ĠEN'TLE-MAN-LIKE, or ĠEN'TLE-MAN-LY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or becoming a gentleman, or a man of good family and breeding; polite; complaisant. 3. Like a man of birth and good breeding.

ĠEN'TLE-MAN-LI-NESS, *n.* Behavior of a well-bred man. *Sherwood.*

ĠEN'TLE-MAN-SHIP, *n.* Quality of a gentleman. *Lord Halifax.*

ĠEN'TLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Dignity of birth; [*little used.*] 2. Genteel behavior; [*obs.*] 3. Softness of manners; mildness of temper; sweetness of disposition; meekness. 4. Kindness; benevolence; [*obs.*] 5. Tenderness; mild treatment.

† ĠEN'TLE-SHIP, *n.* The deportment of a gentleman.

ĠEN'TLE-WOM-AN, *n.* 1. A woman of good family or of good breeding; a woman above the vulgar. 2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank. 3. A term of civility to a female, sometimes ironical.

† ĠEN'TLE-WOM-AN-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a gentlewoman. *Sherwood.*

ĠEN'TLY, *adv.* 1. Softly; meekly; mildly; with tenderness. 2. Without violence, roughness or asperity.

ĠEN-TOO', *n.* A native of India or Hindostan; one who follows the religion of the Bramins.

ĠEN'TRY, *n.* 1. Birth; condition; rank by birth. 2. People of education and good breeding. In *Great Britain*, the classes of people between the nobility and the vulgar. 3. A term of civility; civility; complaisance; [*obs.*]

ĠE-NU-FLEC'TION, *n.* [L. *genu* and *flectio.*] The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

ĠEN'U-ĪNE, *a.* [L. *genuinus.*] Native; belonging to the original stock; hence, real; natural; true; pure; not spurious, false or adulterated.

ĠEN'U-ĪNE-LY, *adv.* Without adulteration or foreign admixture; naturally. *Boyle.*

ĠEN'U-ĪNE-NESS, *n.* The state of being native, or of the true original; hence, freedom from adulteration or foreign admixture; freedom from any thing false or counterfeit; purity; reality.

ĠĒ'NUS, *n.*; *plu.* GENUSES, or GENERA. [L. *genus.*] 1. In *logic*, that which has several species under it; a class of a greater extent than *species.*—2. In *natural history*, an assemblage of *species* possessing certain characters in common, by which they are distinguished from all others.—3. In *botany*, a genus is a subdivision containing plants of the same class and order, which agree in their parts of fructification.

ĠE-O-CEN'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. γη and κεντρον.] Having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.

ĠĒ'ODE, *n.* [Gr. γαιωδης.] In *mineralogy*, a round or roundish lump of agate or other mineral.

ĠE-OD'E-SY, *n.* [Gr. γεωδαισια.] That part of geometry which respects the doctrine of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plain figures.

ĠE-O-DET'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the art of measuring
ĠE-O-DET'I-CAL, } surfaces.

ĠE-O-DIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing geodes.

ĠĒ'OG-NOST, *n.* One versed in geognosy; a geologist.

ĠE-OG-NOS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to a knowledge of the structure of the earth; geological.

ĠE-OG'NO-SY, *n.* [Gr. γη, the earth, and γνωσις, knowledge.] That part of natural history which treats of the structure of the earth. [This word is nearly synonymous with *geology.* But some writers consider geognosy as only a branch of geology; including in the latter, hydrography, geogony, meteorology, and even geography.]

ĠE-O-GON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to geogony.

ĠE-OG'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. γη and γονη.] The doctrine of the formation of the earth.

ĠE-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who describes that part of this globe or earth, which is exhibited upon the surface. One who is versed in geography, or one who compiles a treatise on the subject.

ĠE-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to or containing a de-
ĠE-O-GRAPH'I-CAL, } scription of the terraqueous globe; pertaining to geography.

ĠE-O-GRAPH'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a geographical manner.

ĠE-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. γη and γραφω.] 1. A description of the earth or terrestrial globe, particularly of the divisions of its surface, natural and artificial, and of the position of the several countries, kingdoms, states, cities, &c. 2. A book containing a description of the earth.

ĠE-O-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to geology; relating to the science of the earth or terraqueous globe.

ĠE-OL'O-ĠIST, *n.* One versed in the science of geology.

ĠE-OL'O-ĠY, *n.* [Gr. γη and λογος.] The doctrine or science of the structure of the earth or terraqueous globe, and of the substances which compose it. *See* GEOGNOSY.

ĠĒ'O-MAN-CER, *n.* One who foretells or divines, by means of lines, figures or points on the ground or on paper.

ĠĒ'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. γη and μαντεια.] A kind of divination by means of figures or lines.

ĠE-O-MAN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to geomancy.

ĠE-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. γεωμετρης.] One skilled in geometry. *See* GEOMETRICIAN.

ĠE-OM'E-TRAL, *a.* Pertaining to geometry.

ĠE-O-MET'RIC, } *a.* [Gr. γεωμετρικος.] 1. Pertaining
ĠE-O-MET'RI-CAL, } to geometry. 2. According to the rules or principles of geometry; done by geometry. 3. Disposed according to geometry.

ĠE-O-MET'RI-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to the rules or laws of geometry.

ĠE-OM-E-TRI'CIAN, *n.* One skilled in geometry; a geometer. *Watts.*

ĠE-OM'E-TRIZE, *v. t.* To act according to the laws of geometry; to perform geometrically.

ĠE-OM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. γεωμετρια.] The science of magnitude in general, comprehending the doctrine and relations

of whatever is susceptible of augmentation and diminution; as the mensuration of lines, surfaces, solids, velocity, weight, &c., with their various relations.

ĠE-O-PON'IC, *a.* [Gr. *γη* and *πονος.*] Pertaining to tillage of the earth, or agriculture.

ĠE-O-PON'ICS, *n.* The art of cultivating the earth.

ĠĒ'O-RA-MA, *n.* [Gr. *γη* and *οραμα.*] An instrument which exhibits a very complete view of the earth.

ĠEORĠE, *n.* 1. A figure of St. George on horseback; worn by knights of the garter. 2. A brown loaf.

ĠEORĠE'-NŌ-BLE, *n.* A gold coin in the time of Henry VIII., of the value of 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling.

ĠEOR'ĠIC, *n.* [Gr. *γεωργικος.*] A rural poem; a poetical composition on the subject of husbandry, containing rules for cultivating lands, in a poetical dress.

ĠEOR'ĠIC, *a.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture and rural affairs.

ĠEOR'ĠI-CAL, *a.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture. *Gay.*

ĠEOR'ĠI-UM SI'DUS. *See* HERSCHEL.

ĠE-OS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *γη* and *σκοπεω.*] Knowledge of the earth, obtained by inspection.

ĠE-OT'IC, *a.* [from Gr. *γη.*] Belonging to the earth; terrestrial.

ĠE-RĀ'NI-UM, *n.* [L.] Crane's-bill, a genus of plants, of numerous species.

ĠĒ'RENT, *a.* [L. *gerens.*] Bearing; used in *vicegerent.*

ĠER'FAL-CON. *See* GYRFALCON.

ĠERM, *n.* [L. *germen.*] 1. In *botany*, the ovary, or seed-bud of a plant. 2. Origin; first principle; that from which any thing springs.

ĠER'MAN, *a.* [L. *germanus.*] 1. Cousins *german* are the sons or daughters of brothers or sisters; first cousins. 2. Related; [*obs.*]

ĠER'MAN, *a.* Belonging to Germany.

ĠER'MAN, *n.* A native of Germany; and, by *ellipsis*, the German language.

ĠER-MAN'DER, *n.* A plant.

ĠER-MAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Germany.

ĠER'MAN-ISM, *n.* An idiom of the German language.

† ĠER-MAN'I-TY, *n.* Brotherhood. *Cockeram.*

ĠERM'EN, *n.*; *plu.* GERMENS. Now contracted to *germ.*

ĠERM'I-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to a germ or seed-bud.

ĠERM'I-NANT, *a.* Sprouting.

ĠERM'I-NATE, *v. i.* [L. *germino.*] To sprout; to bud; to shoot; to begin to vegetate.

ĠERM'I-NATE, *v. t.* To cause to sprout. [*Unusual.*]

ĠERM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of sprouting; the first beginning of vegetation in a seed or plant. 2. The time in which seeds vegetate.

ĠE-RO-COM'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to gerocomy.

ĠE-ROC'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *γερων* and *κομεω.*] That part of medicine which treats of the proper regimen for old people.

GERSE, *n.* [Teut. *gers*, *gars*, *gras.*] Grass. *Cravcn dialect.*

ĠER'UND, *n.* [L. *gerundium.*] In the *Latin grammar*, a kind of verbal noun, partaking of the nature of a participle.

† ĠES'LING, for *gosling.*

ĠEST, *n.* [L. *gestum.*] 1. A deed; action or achievement; [*obs.*] 2. Show; representation; [*obs.*] 3. [Fr. *gîte.*] A stage in traveling; so much of a journey as is made without resting; or, *properly*, a rest; a stop; [*obs.*] 4. A roll or journal of the several days and stages prefixed, in the journeys of the English kings.

ĠES-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *gestatio.*] 1. The act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy. 2. The act of wearing, as clothes or ornaments. 3. The act of carrying sick persons in carriages, as a salutary exercise, by which fevers have often been cured.

ĠES'TA-TO-RY, *a.* That may be carried or worn.

ĠEST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to deeds; legendary.

ĠES-TIC'U-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *gesticulor.*] To make gestures or motions, as in speaking; to use postures.

ĠES-TIC'U-LATE, *v. t.* To imitate; to act. *B. Jonson.*

ĠES-TIC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *gesticulatio.*] 1. The act of making gestures to express passion, or enforce sentiments. 2. Gesture; a motion of the body or limbs in speaking. 3. Antic tricks or motions.

ĠES-TIC'U-LA-TOR, *n.* One that shows postures or makes gestures.

ĠES-TIC'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Representing in gestures.

† ĠES'TOR, *n.* A narrator. *Chaucer.*

ĠEST'URE, *n.* [L. *gestus.*] 1. A motion of the body or limbs, expressive of sentiment or passion; any action or posture intended to express an idea or a passion, or to enforce an argument or opinion. 2. Movement of the body or limbs.

ĠEST'URE, *v. t.* To accompany with gesture or action.

GET, *v. t.*; pret. *got*, [*gat*, obs.] pp. *got*, *gotten.* [Sax. *getan*, *gytan*, or *geatan.*] 1. To procure; to obtain; to gain possession of. *Get* differs from *acquire*, as it does not always express permanence of possession, which is the appropriate sense of *acquire.* 2. To have; as, "thou hast *got* the face of a man." *Herbert.* [*This is a common, but gross abuse of this word.*] 3. To beget; to procreate; to generate. 4. To learn. 5. To prevail on; to induce; to persuade. 6. To procure to be; as, we could not *get* the work done.

To get off. 1. To put off; to take or pull off; also, to remove. 2. To sell; to dispose of.—*To get on*, to put on; to draw or pull on.—*To get in*, to collect and shelter; to bring under cover.—*To get out.* 1. To draw forth. 2. To draw out; to disengage.—*To get the day*, to win; to conquer; to gain the victory.—*To get together*, to collect; to amass.—*To get over*, to surmount; to conquer; to pass without being obstructed.—*To get above*, to surmount; to surpass.—*To get up*, to prepare and introduce upon the stage; to bring forward. With a pronoun following, it signifies to betake; to remove; to go.

GET, *v. i.* To arrive at any place or state; followed by some modifying word.

To get away or *away from*, to depart; to quit; to leave; or to disengage one's self from.—*To get among*, to arrive in the midst of; to become one of a number.—*To get before*, to arrive in front, or more forward.—*To get behind*, to fall in the rear; to lag.—*To get back*, to arrive at the place from which one departed; to return.—*To get clear*, to disengage one's self; to be released, as from confinement, obligation or burden; also, to be freed from danger or embarrassment.—*To get down*, to descend; to come from an elevation.—*To get home*, to arrive at one's dwelling.—*To get in* or *into*, to arrive within an inclosure, or a mixed body; to pass in; to insinuate one's self.—*To get loose* or *free*, to disengage one's self; to be released from confinement.—*To get off*, to escape; to depart; to get clear; also, to alight; to descend from.—*To get out*, to depart from an inclosed place or from confinement; to escape; to free one's self from embarrassment.—*To get along*, to proceed; to advance.—*To get rid of*, to disengage one's self from; also, to shift off; to remove.—*To get together*, to meet; to assemble; to convene.—*To get up*, to arise; to rise from a bed or a seat; also, to ascend; to climb.—*To get through*, to pass through and reach a point beyond any thing; also, to finish; to accomplish.—*To get quit of*, to get rid of; to shift off, or to disengage one's self from.—*To get forward*, to proceed; to advance; also, to prosper; to advance in wealth.—*To get near*, to approach within a small distance.—*To get ahead*, to advance; to prosper.—*To get on*, to proceed; to advance.—*To get a mile*, or *other distance*, to pass over it in traveling.—*To get at*, to reach; to make way to.—*To get asleep*, to fall asleep.—*To get drunk*, to become intoxicated.—*To get between*, to arrive between.—*To get to*, to reach; to arrive.

GET'TER, *n.* 1. One who gets, gains, obtains or acquires. 2. One who begets or procreates.

GET'TING, *ppr.* Obtaining; procuring; gaining; winning; begetting.

GET'TING, *n.* 1. The act of obtaining, gaining or acquiring; acquisition. 2. Gain; profit. *Swift.*

GEW'GAW, *n.* [qu. Sax. *ge-gaf.*] A showy trifle; a pretty thing of little worth; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.

GEW'GAW, *a.* Showy without value. *Law.*

† GHĂST'FUL, *a.* [*See* GHASTLY.] Dreary; dismal; fit for walking ghosts. *Spenser.*

GHĂST'FUL-LY, *adv.* Frightfully. *Pope.*

GHĂST'LI-NESS, *n.* Horror of countenance; a deathlike look; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.

GHĂST'LY, *a.* [Sax. *gastlic.*] 1. Like a ghost in appearance; deathlike; pale; dismal. 2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful.

† GHĂST'NESS, *n.* Ghastliness. *Shak.*

GHER'KIN, *n.* [G. *gurke.*] A small pickled cucumber. *Skinner.*

† GHESS, for *guess.*

GHŌST, *n.* [Sax. *gast*; G. *geist.*] 1. Spirit; the soul of man. *Shak.* 2. The soul of a deceased person; the soul or spirit separate from the body; an apparition.—*To give up the ghost*, is to die; to yield up the breath or spirit; to expire. *Scripture.*—The *Holy Ghost* is the third person in the adorable Trinity. *Scripture.*

† GHŌST, *v. i.* To die; to expire. *Sidney.*

† GHŌST, *v. t.* To haunt with an apparition. *Shak.*

† GHŌST'LESS, *a.* Without spirit; without life. *R. Clarke.*

GHŌST'LIKE, *a.* Withered; having sunken eyes; ghastly. *Sherwood.*

GHŌST'LI-NESS, *n.* Spiritual tendency. [*Little used.*]

GHŌST'LY, *a.* 1. Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal or secular. 2. Spiritual; having a character from religion. 3. Pertaining to apparitions.

ĠI-ĂL-LO-LĪ'NO, *n.* [It. *giallo.*] A fine yellow pigment, much used under the name of *Naples yellow.*

† ĠIAM'BEAUX, (jam'boze) *n.* [Fr. *jambe.*] Greaves; armor for the legs.

ĠĪ'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *geant ;* L. *gigas.*] 1. A man of extraordinary bulk and stature. 2. A person of extraordinary strength or powers, bodily or intellectual.—*Giant's-causey*, a vast collection of basaltic pillars in the county of Antrim, in Ireland.

ĠĪ'ANT, *a.* Like a giant ; extraordinary in size.

ĠĪ'ANT-ESS, *n.* A female giant ; a female of extraordinary size and stature. *Shak.*

ĠĪ'ANT-ĪZE, *v. i.* To play the giant. *Sherwood.*

ĠĪ'ANT-KILL-ING, *a.* Killing or destroying giants.

ĠĪ'ANT-LĪKE, } *a.* Of unusual size ; resembling a giant in
ĠĪ'ANT-LY, } bulk or stature ; gigantic ; huge. [*Giantly* is not much used.]

ĠĪ'ANT-RY, *n.* The race of giants. [*Little used.*]

ĠĪ'ANT-SHIP, *n.* The state, quality or character of a giant.

†GIB, *n.* A cat. *Skelton.*

†GIB, *v. i.* To act like a cat. *Beaumont.*

†GIBBE, *n.* An old, worn-out animal. *Shak.*

†GIBBED, *a.* Having been caterwauling. *Bulwer.*

†GIB'BER, *v. i.* [*See* GABBLE.] To speak rapidly and inarticulately. *Shak.*

GIB'BER-ISH, *n.* Rapid and inarticulate talk ; unintelligible language ; unmeaning words.

GIB'BER-ISH, *a.* Unmeaning, as words. *Swift.*

†GIB'BER-ISH, *v. i.* To prate idly or unintelligibly. *Mountagu.*

ĠIB'BET, *n.* [Fr. *gibet.*] 1. A gallows ; a post or machine in form of a gallows, on which notorious malefactors are hanged in chains, and on which their bodies are suffered to remain. 2. Any traverse beam.

ĠIB'BET, *v. t.* 1. To hang and expose on a gibbet. 2. To hang or expose on any thing going traverse.

ĠIB'BET-ED, *pp.* Hanged and exposed on a gibbet.

ĠIB'BET-ING, *ppr.* Hanging and exposing on a gibbet.

†ĠIB'BĪER, *n.* [Fr.] Wild fowl ; game. *Addison.*

GIB'BLE-GAB'BLE, *n.* Any rude or noisy conversation ; fustian language ; barbarous speech. *Bullokar.*

GIB-BOS'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *gibbosité.*] Protuberance ; a round or swelling prominence ; convexity.

GIB'BOUS, *a.* [L. *gibbus.*] 1. Swelling ; protuberant ; convex. 2. Hunched ; hump-backed ; crook-backed.

GIB'BOUS-LY, *adv.* In a gibbous or protuberant form.

GIB'BOUS-NESS, *n.* Protuberance ; a round prominence ; convexity.

GIBBS'ITE, *n.* A mineral found at Richmond, in Massachusetts.

GIB'ĊAT, *n.* A he-cat, or an old, worn-out cat.

ĠIBE, *v. i.* [Sax. *gabban.*] To cast reproaches and sneering expressions ; to rail at ; to utter taunting, sarcastic words ; to flout ; to fleer ; to scoff.

ĠIBE, *v. t.* To reproach with contemptuous words ; to deride ; to scoff at ; to treat with sarcastic reflections ; to taunt.

ĠIBE, *n.* An expression of censure mingled with contempt ; a scoff ; a railing ; sarcastic scorn.

GIB'E-LINE, *n.* The *Gibelines* were a faction in Italy, that opposed another faction called *Guelfs*, in the 13th century. *J. Adams.*

ĠĪB'ER, *n.* One who utters reproachful, censorious and contemptuous expressions, or who casts cutting, sarcastic reflections ; one who derides ; a scoffer.

ĠĪB'ING, *ppr.* Uttering reproachful, contemptuous and censorious words ; scoffing.

ĠĪB'ING-LY, *adv.* With censorious, sarcastic and contemptuous expressions ; scornfully. *Shak.*

ĠIB'LETS, *n.* [qu. Fr. *gibier ;* Goth. *gibla.*] The entrails of a goose or other fowl.

ĠIB'STAFF, *n.* A staff to gauge water or to push a boat ; *formerly*, a staff used in fighting beasts on the stage.

GID'DI-LY, *adv.* 1. With the head seeming to turn or reel. 2. Inconstantly ; unsteadily ; with various turnings. 3. Carelessly ; heedlessly ; negligently.

GID'DI-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being giddy or vertiginous ; vertigo ; a sensation of reeling or whirling ; a swimming of the head. 2. Inconstancy ; unsteadiness ; mutability. 3. Frolick ; wantonness ; levity.

GID'DY, *a.* [Sax. *gidig.*] 1. Vertiginous ; reeling ; whirling ; having in the head a sensation of a circular motion or swimming. 2. That renders giddy ; that induces giddiness. 3. Rotary ; whirling ; running round with celerity. 4. Inconstant ; unstable ; changeable. 5. Heedless ; thoughtless ; wild ; roving. 6. Tottering ; unfixed. 7. Intoxicated ; elated to thoughtlessness ; rendered wild by excitement or joy.

GID'DY, *v. i.* To turn quick. *Chapman.*

GID'DY, *v. t.* To make reeling or unsteady. *Farindon.*

GID'DY-BRĀINED, *a.* Careless ; thoughtless.

GID'DY-HEAD, *n.* A person without thought or judgment.

GID'DY-HEAD-ED, *a.* Heedless ; unsteady ; volatile ; incautious. *Donne.*

GID'DY-PĀCED, *a.* Moving irregularly. *Shak.*

†GIE. A contraction of *guide*. *Chaucer.*

*ĠIĒR'-ĒA-GLE, *n.* A fowl of the eagle kind.

GIĒ'SEĊK-ITE, *n.* A mineral of a rhomboidal form.

GIF, *v. t.* [Sax. *gifan.*] The old but true spelling of *if.*

GIFT, *n.* 1. A present ; any thing given or bestowed. 2. The act of giving or conferring. 3. The right or power of giving or bestowing. 4. An offering or oblation. 5. A reward. 6. A bribe ; any thing given to corrupt the judgment. 7. Power ; faculty ; some quality or endowment conferred by the Author of our nature.

GIFT, *v. t.* To endow with any power or faculty.

GIFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Endowed by nature with any power or faculty ; furnished with any particular talent.

GIFT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being gifted.

GIFT'ING, *ppr.* Endowing with any power or faculty.

†GIG, *v. t.* [L. *gigno.*] 1. To engender. *Dryden.* 2. To fish with a gig or fishgig.

GIG, *n.* [It. *giga ;* Fr. *gigue.*] 1. Any little thing that is whirled round in play. 2. A light carriage with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse ; a chair or chaise. 3. A fiddle. 4 A dart or harpoon. [*See* FISHGIG.] 5. A ship's boat. 6. A wanton girl.

ĠĪ-GAN-TĒ'AN, *a.* [L. *giganteus.*] Like a giant ; mighty. *More.*

ĠĪ-GAN'TIĊ, *a.* [L. *giganticus.*] 1. Of extraordinary size ; very large ; huge ; like a giant. 2. Enormous ; very great or mighty.—*Gigantical* and *gigantine*, for *gigantic*, are rarely or never used.

ĠĪ-GAN-TOL'O-ĠY, *n.* [Gr. γιγας and λογος.] An account or description of giants.

GIG'GLE, *n.* [Sax. *geagl.*] A kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath.

GIG'GLE, *v. i.* [D. *gichgelen ;* Sax. *geagl.*] To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice ; to laugh in a silly, puerile manner ; to titter.

GIG'GLER, *n.* One that giggles or titters.

GIG'LET, } *n.* [Sax. *geagl.*] A wanton ; a lascivious girl.
GIG'LOT, } *Shak.*

GIG'LOT, *a.* Giddy ; light ; inconstant ; wanton.

ĠIG'OT, *n.* [Fr.] The hip-joint ; also, a slice. [*Not English.*]

GIL'BER-TINE, *n.* One of a religious order so named from Gilbert, lord of Sempringham.

GIL'BER-TINE, *a.* Belonging to the monastic order mentioned above. *Weever.*

GILD, *v. t.* ; pret. and pp. *gilded*, or *gilt.* [Sax. *gildan*, *gyldan*, *geldan.*] 1. To overlay with gold, either in leaf or powder, or in amalgam with quicksilver ; to overspread with a thin covering of gold. 2. To cover with any yellow matter. 3. To adorn with lustre ; to render bright. 4. To illuminate ; to brighten. 5. To give a fair and agreeable external appearance.

GILD'ED, *pp.* Overlaid with gold leaf or liquid ; illuminated.

GILD'ER, *n.* 1. One who gilds ; one whose occupation is to overlay things with gold. 2. A Dutch coin of the value of 20 stivers, about 38 cents ; usually written *guilder.*

GILD'ING, *ppr.* Overlaying with gold ; giving a fair external appearance.

GILD'ING, *n.* 1. The art or practice of overlaying things with gold leaf or liquid. 2. That which is laid on in overlaying with gold.

GILL, *n.* [Sw. *gel.*] 1. The organ of respiration in fishes, consisting of a cartilaginous or bony arch, attached to the bones of the head, and furnished on the exterior convex side with a multitude of fleshy leaves, or fringed vascular fibrils, resembling plumes, and of a red color. 2. The flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl. 3. The flesh under the chin.—4. In *England*, a pair of wheels and a frame on which timber is conveyed ; [*local.*]

GILL'-FLAP, *n.* A membrane attached to the posterior edge of the gill-lid, immediately closing the gill-opening.

GILL'-LID, *n.* The covering of the gills.

GILL'-Ō-PEN-ING, *n.* The aperture of a fish or other animal, by which water is admitted to the gills.

ĠILL, *n.* [Low L. *gilla.*] 1. A measure of capacity, containing the fourth part of a pint. 2. A measure among miners, equal to a pint.

ĠILL, *n.* 1. A plant, ground-ivy, of the genus *glechoma.* 2. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

ĠILL, *n.* [In Sw. *gilja.*] 1. In *ludicrous language*, a female ; a wanton girl. 2. A fissure in a hill ; also, a place between steep banks and a rivulet flowing through it ; a brook. *Grose.*

ĠILL'HOUSE, *n.* A place where gill is sold. *Pope.*

†ĠIL'LI-AN, *n.* A wanton girl. *Beaumont.*

ĠIL'LY-FLOW-ER, *n.* [supposed to be a corruption of *July-flower.*] The name of certain plants.

GILSE, *n.* A young salmon.

GILT, *pp.* of *gild.* Overlaid with gold leaf, or washed with gold ; illuminated ; adorned.

GILT, *n.* 1. Gold laid on the surface of a thing ; gilding. *Shak.*—2. In *England*, a young female pig. *Cyc.*

GILT'HEAD, *n.* [*gilt* and *head.*] 1. In *ichthyology*, a fish or a genus of fishes, the *sparus.* 2. A bird.

GILT'TĀIL, *n.* A worm so called from its yellow tail.

ĠIM, *a.* [contracted from *gemmy.*] Neat; spruce; well-dressed.
GIM'BAL, *n.* A brass ring by which a sea compass is suspended in its box. *Mar. Dict.*
GIMB'LET, or GIM'LET, *n.* [Fr. *gibelet.*] An instrument with a pointed screw at the end, for boring holes in wood.
GIMB'LET, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to turn round an anchor by the stock. *Mar. Dict.*
GIM'ĊRAĊK, *n.* A trivial mechanism; a device; a toy; a pretty thing. *Arbuthnot.*
GIM'MAL, *n.* Some device or machinery. *Shak.*
GIM'MAL, *a.* Consisting of links. *Shak.*
† GIM'MER, *n.* Movement or machinery. *More.*
GIMP, *n.* [Fr. *guiper.*] A kind of silk twist or edging.
† GIMP, *a.* [W. *gwymp.*] Smart; spruce; trim; nice.
ĠIN, *n.* A contraction of *Geneva*, a distilled spirit.
ĠIN, *n.* [a contraction of *engine.*] 1. A machine or instrument by which the mechanical powers are employed in aid of human strength. 2. A trap; a snare.
ĠIN, *v. t.* 1. To clear cotton of its seeds by a machine. 2. To catch in a trap.
GIN, *v. i.* To begin. [Sax. *gynnan.*]
GIN, *conj.* [Sax. *gif.*] If. *Grose.*
† GING, *n.* [for *gang.*] A company. *B. Jonson.*
ĠIN'ĠER, *n.* [It. *gengiovo*; Sp. *gengibre.*] A plant, or the root of a species of *amomum*, a native of the East and West Indies.
ĠIN'ĠER-BREAD, *n.* [*ginger* and *bread.*] A kind of cake, composed of flour with an admixture of butter, pearlash and ginger, sweetened.
† ĠIN'ĠER-LY, *adv.* Nicely; cautiously. *Skelton.*
† ĠIN'ĠER-NESS, *n.* Niceness; tenderness.
GING'HAM, *n.* A kind of striped cotton cloth.
ĠIN'ĠING, *n.* In *mining*, the lining of a mine-shaft.
ĠIN'ĠI-VAL, *a.* [L. *gingiva.*] Pertaining to the gums.
ĠIN'ĠLE, or JIN'ĠLE, *v. i.* [Pers. *zangl.*] 1. To make a sharp, clattering sound; to ring as a little bell, or as small pieces of sonorous metal. 2. To utter affected or chiming sounds in periods or cadence.
ĠIN'ĠLE, *v. t.* To shake so as to make clattering sounds in quick succession; to ring, as a little bell.
ĠIN'ĠLE, *n.* 1. A shrill, clattering sound. 2. Affectation in the sounds of periods in reading or speaking.
GIN'GLY-MOID, *a.* [Gr. γιγγλυμος and ειδος.] Pertaining to or resembling a ginglymus.
GIN'GLY-MUS, *n.* [Gr. γιγγλυμος.] In *anatomy*, a species of articulation resembling a hinge.
ĠIN'NET, *n.* A nag. *See* JENNET.
ĠIN'SENG, *n.* [this word is probably Chinese.] A plant, of the genus *panax*, the root of which is in great demand among the Chinese. It is found in the northern parts of Asia and America, and is an article of export from America to China.
ĠIP, *v. t.* To take out the entrails of herrings.
ĠĪ'PON. *See* JUPPON.
ĠIP'SY, *n.* 1. The *Gipsys* are a race of vagabonds which infest Europe, Africa and Asia, strolling about and subsisting mostly by theft, robbery and fortune-telling. The name is supposed to be corrupted from *Egyptian.* 2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion. 3. A name of slight reproach to a woman; sometimes implying artifice or cunning.
ĠIP'SY, *n.* The language of the *Gipsys.*
ĠIP'SY-IṠM, *n.* 1. The arts and practices of Gipsys; deception; cheating; flattery. 2. The state of a Gipsy.
ĠI-RAFF', *n.* [Sp. *girafa*; It. *giraffa.*] The camelopard, a quadruped. *See* CAMELOPARD.
ĠIR'AN-DOLE, *n.* [It. *girandola.*] A chandelier; a large kind of branched candlestick.
* ĠĬR'A-SOLE, or ĠĬR'A-SOL, *n.* [Fr., Sp.; It. *girasole.*] 1. The turnsole, a plant of the genus *heliotropium.* 2. A mineral.
GIRD, *n.* [Sax. *geard*, *gyrd*, or *gyrda.*] 1. A twitch or pang; a sudden spasm.—2. In *popular language*, a severe stroke of a stick or whip.
GIRD, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *girded*, or *girt.* [Sax. *gyrdan.*] 1. To bind by surrounding with any flexible substance, as with a twig, a cord, bandage or cloth. 2. To make fast by binding; to put on. 3. To invest; to surround. 4. To clothe; to dress; to habit. 5. To furnish; to equip. 6. To surround; to encircle; to inclose; to encompass. 7. To gibe; to reproach severely; to lash.
GIRD, *v. i.* To gibe; to sneer; to break a scornful jest; to utter severe sarcasms.
GIRD'ED, *pp.* Bound; surrounded; invested; put on.
GIRD'ER, *n.* 1. In *architecture*, the principal piece of timber in a floor. 2. A satirist.
GIRD'ING, *ppr.* Binding; surrounding; investing.
GIRD'ING, *n.* A covering. *Is.* iii.
GIR'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *gyrdle*, *gyrdl.*] 1. A band or belt; something drawn round the waist of a person, and tied or buckled. 2. Inclosure; circumference. 3. The zodiac. 4. A round iron plate for baking.—5. Among *jewelers*, the line which encompasses the stone, parallel to the horizon.
GIR'DLE, *v. t.* 1. To bind with a belt or sash; to gird. 2. To inclose; to environ; to shut in. *Shak.*—3. In *America*, to make a circular incision, like a belt, through the bark and alburnum of a tree, to kill it. *Dwight.*
GIR'DLE-BELT, *n.* A belt that encircles the waist.
GIR'DLER, *n.* One who girdles; a maker of girdles.
GIR'DLE-STEAD, *n.* The part of the body where the girdle is worn. *Mason.*
ĠIRE, *n.* [L. *gyrus.*] A circle, or circular motion. *See* GYRE.
GIRL, *n.* [Low L. *gerula.*] 1. A female child, or young woman.—2. Among *sportsmen*, a roebuck of two years old.
GIRL'HOOD, *n.* The state of a girl.
GIRL'ISH, *a.* 1. Like a young woman or child; befitting a girl. 2. Pertaining to the youth of a female.
GIRL'ISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a girl.
† GIRN, *v. i.* A corruption of *grin.* *South.*
GIR'ROĊK, *n.* A species of gar-fish, the *lacertus.*
GIRT, *pret.* and *pp* of *gird.*
GIRT, *v. t.* To gird; to surround. *Thomson.*
GIRT, } *n.* 1. The band or strap by which a saddle or any
GIRTH, } burden on a horse's back is made fast, by passing under his belly. 2. A circular bandage. 3. The compass measured by a girth or inclosing bandage.
GIRTH, *v. t.* To bind with a girth.
ĠISE, *v. t.* To feed or pasture. *See* AGIST.
† GIS'LE, *n.* A pledge.
ĠIST, (jit) *n.* [Fr. *gesir*, *gîte.*] In *law*, the main point of a question; the point on which an action rests.
GITH, *n.* Guinea pepper.
GIT'TERN, *n.* [L. *cithara.*] A guitar. *See* GUITAR.
GIT'TERN, *v. i.* To play on a gittern. *Milton.*
GĬVE, *v. t.*; pret. *gave*; pp. *given.* [Sax. *gifan*, *gyfan.*] 1. To bestow; to confer. 2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech or writing; to deliver. 3. To impart; to bestow. 4. To communicate. 5. To pass or deliver the property of a thing to another for an equivalent; to pay. 6. To yield; to lend; in the phrase to *give ear.* 7. To quit; in the phrase to *give place.* 8. To confer; to grant. 9. To expose; to yield to the power of. 10. To grant; to allow; to permit. *Rowe.* 11. To afford; to supply; to furnish. 12. To empower; to license; to commission. 13. To pay or render. 14. To render; to pronounce. 15. To utter; to vent. 16. To produce; to show; to exhibit as a product or result. 17. To cause to exist; to excite in another. 18. To send forth; to emit. 19. To addict; to apply; to devote one's self, followed by the reciprocal pronoun. 20. To resign; to yield up. 21. To pledge. 22. To present for taking or acceptance. 23. To allow or admit by way of supposition.

To give away, to alienate the title or property of a thing; to make over to another; to transfer.—*To give back*, to return; to restore.—*To give forth*, to publish; to tell; to report publicly.—*To give the hand*, to yield preeminence, as being subordinate or inferior.—*To give in*, to allow by way of abatement or deduction from a claim; to yield what may be justly demanded.—*To give over.* 1. To leave; to quit; to cease; to abandon. 2. To addict; to attach to; to abandon. 3. To despair of recovery; to believe to be lost, or past recovery. 4. To abandon.—*To give out.* 1. To utter publicly; to report; to proclaim; to publish. 2. To issue; to send forth; to publish. 3. To show; to exhibit in false appearance. 4. To send out; to emit.—*To give up.* 1. To resign; to quit; to yield as hopeless. 2. To surrender. 3. To relinquish; to cede. 4. To abandon. 5. To deliver.—*To give one's self up.* 1. To despair of one's recovery; to conclude to be lost. 2. To resign or devote. 3. To addict; to abandon.—*To give way.* 1. To yield; to withdraw to make room for. 2. To fail; to yield to force; to break or fall. 3. To recede; to make room for.—4. In *seamen's language*, *give way* is an order to a boat's crew to row after ceasing, or to increase their exertions.

GĬVE, *v. i.* 1. To yield to pressure. 2. To begin to melt; to thaw; to grow soft, so as to yield to pressure. 3. To move; to recede.

To give in, to go back; to give way; [*obs.*]—*To give into*, to yield assent; to adopt.—*To give off*, to cease; to forbear. *Locke.*—*To give on*, to rush; to fall on; [*obs.*]—*To give out.* 1. To publish; to proclaim. 2. To cease from exertion; to yield; *applied to persons.*—*To give over*, to cease; to act no more; to desert.

GIV'EN, (giv'n) *pp.* Bestowed; granted; conferred; imparted; admitted or supposed.
GIV'ER, *n.* One who gives; a donor; a bestower; a grantor; one who imparts or distributes.
ĠĪVES, *n. plu.* [Ir. *geibhion.*] Fetters or shackles for the feet. *See* GYVES.
GIV'ING, *ppr.* Bestowing; conferring; imparting; granting; delivering.
GIV'ING, *n.* 1. The act of conferring. *Pope.* 2. An alledging of what is not real. *Shak.*
GIZ'ZARD, *n.* [Fr. *gesier.*] The strong, musculous stomach of a fowl. *Dryden.*—*To fret the gizzard*, to harass; to vex one's self, or to be vexed. *Hudibras.*

† GLĀ'BRI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *glabro.*] To make smooth.
† GLĀ'BRI-TY, *n.* Smoothness.
GLĀ'BROUS, *a.* [L. *glaber.*] Smooth; having an even surface.
GLĀ'CIAL, *a.* [Fr. *glacial.*] Icy; consisting of ice; frozen.
GLĀ'CIATE, *v. i.* To turn to ice. *Dict.*
GLA-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of freezing; ice formed. *Brown.*
GLĀ'CIĒR, *n.* [Fr. *glaciere.*] A field or immense mass of ice, formed in deep but elevated valleys, or on the sides of the Alps or other mountains.
GLĀ'CIOUS, *a.* Like ice; icy. *Brown.*
* GLĀ'CIS, *n.* [Fr.] 1. In *building*, or *gardening*, an easy, insensible slope.—2. In *fortification*, a sloping bank.
GLAD, *a.* [Sax. *glæd*, or *glad.*] 1. Pleased; affected with pleasure or moderate joy; moderately happy. 2. Cheerful; joyous. 3. Cheerful; wearing the appearance of joy; 4. Wearing a gay appearance; showy; bright. 5. Pleasing; exhilarating. 6. Expressing gladness or joy; exciting joy.
GLAD, *v. t.* [the pret. and pp. *gladded* is not used.] To make glad; to affect with pleasure; to cheer; to gladden; to exhilarate.
† GLAD, *v. i.* To be glad; to rejoice. *Massinger.*
GLAD'DEN, (glad'n) *v. t.* [Sax. *gladian.*] To make glad; to cheer; to please; to exhilarate.
GLAD'DEN, (glad'n) *v. i.* To become glad; to rejoice.
GLAD'DER, *n.* One that makes glad, or gives joy.
GLAD'DING, *ppr.* Making glad; cheering; giving joy.
GLADE, *n.* [Icel. *hlad.* Qu.] 1. An opening or passage made through a wood by lopping off the branches of the trees. *Locally*, in the *United States*, a natural opening or open place in a forest.—2. In *New England*, an opening in the ice of rivers or lakes, or a place left unfrozen.
GLADE, *n.* [D. *glad.*] Smooth ice. *New England.*
GLĀ'DEN, } *n.* [L. *gladius.*] Sword-grass; the general
GLĀ'DER, } name of plants that rise with a broad blade like sedge.
† GLAD'FUL, *a.* Full of gladness. *Spenser.*
† GLAD'FUL-NESS, *n.* Joy; gladness. *Spenser.*
GLĀ'DI-ATE, *a.* [L. *gladius.*] Sword-shaped.
* GLAD-I-Ā'TOR, *n.* [L. from *gladius.*] A sword-player; a prize-fighter. The *gladiators*, in *Rome*, were men who fought in the arena, for the entertainment of the people.
GLAD-I-A-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to gladiators.
GLĀ'DI-A-TO-RY, or GLAD'I-A-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to gladiators. *Bp. Porteus.*
† GLĀ'DI-A-TURE, *n.* Sword-play; fencing. *Gayton.*
GLAD'I-OLE, *n.* [L. *gladiolus.*] A plant, the *sword-lily*, of the genus *gladiolus.*
GLAD'LY, *adv.* With pleasure; joyfully.
GLAD'NESS, *n.* Joy, or a moderate degree of joy; pleasure of mind; cheerfulness. [*Gladness* is rarely or never equivalent to *mirth*, *merriment*, *gayety* and *triumph*, and it usually expresses less than *delight.*]
† GLAD'SHIP, *n.* State of gladness. *Gower.*
GLAD'SOME, *a.* 1. Pleased; joyful; cheerful. 2. Causing joy; pleasing. *Prior.*
GLAD'SOME-LY, *adv.* With joy; with pleasure.
GLAD'SOME-NESS, *n.* Joy, or moderate joy; pleasure of mind. 2. Showiness. *Johnson.*
GLAD'WIN, *n.* A plant of the genus *iris.*
GLAIR, *n.* [Fr. *glaire.*] 1. The white of an egg. 2. Any viscous, transparent substance, resembling the white of an egg. 3. A kind of halberd.
GLAIR, *v. t.* To smear with the white of an egg; to varnish.
GLAIR'Y, *a.* Like glair, or partaking of its qualities.
GLĂNCE, *n.* [G. *glanz.*] 1. A sudden shoot of light or splendor. 2. A shoot or darting of sight; a rapid or momentary view or cast; a snatch of sight.
GLĂNCE, *v. i.* 1. To shoot or dart a ray of light or splendor. 2. To fly off in an oblique direction; to dart aside. 3. To look with a sudden, rapid cast of the eye; to snatch a momentary or hasty view. 4. To hint; to cast a word or reflection. 5. To censure by oblique hints.
GLĂNCE, *v. t.* To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; to cast for a moment. *Shak.*
GLĂNCE'-ĆŌAL, *n.* Anthracite; a mineral composed chiefly of carbon. *See* ANTHRACITE.
GLĂN'CING, *ppr.* Shooting; darting; casting suddenly; flying off obliquely.
GLĂN'CING-LY, *adv.* By glancing; in a glancing manner; transiently. *Hakewill.*
GLAND, *n.* [L. *glans.*] 1. In *anatomy*, a distinct, soft body, formed by the convolution of a great number of vessels, either constituting a part of the lymphatic system, or destined to secrete some fluid from the blood.—2. In *botany*, a *gland* or *glandule* is an excretory or secretory duct or vessel in a plant.
GLAN'DERED, *a.* Affected with glanders. *Berkeley.*
GLAND'ERS, *n.* In *farriery*, the running of corrupt slimy matter from the nose of a horse.
GLAN-DIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *glandifer.*] Bearing acorns or other nuts; producing nuts or mast.
GLAND'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *glans* and *forma.*] In the shape of a gland or nut; resembling a gland.
GLAND'U-LAR, *a.* Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands.
GLAND-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* In *botany*, the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants.
GLAND'ULE, *n.* [L. *glandula.*] A small gland or secreting vessel.
GLAND-U-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *glandula* and *fero.*] Bearing glands. *Lee.*
GLAND-U-LOS'I-TY, *n.* A collection of glands. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
GLAND'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *glandulosus.*] Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands.
GLARE, *n.* [Dan. *glar.*] 1. A bright, dazzling light; clear, brilliant lustre or splendor, that dazzles the eyes. 2. A fierce, piercing look. 3. A viscous, transparent substance. *See* GLAIR.
GLARE, *v. i.* 1. To shine with a clear, bright, dazzling light. 2. To look with fierce, piercing eyes. 3. To shine with excessive lustre; to be ostentatiously splendid.
GLARE, *v. t.* To shoot a dazzling light.
GLĀR'E-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *glaireux.*] Resembling the white of an egg; viscous and transparent or white.
GLAR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Emitting a clear and brilliant light; shining with dazzling lustre. 2. *a.* Clear; notorious; open and bold; barefaced.
GLAR'ING-LY, *adv.* Openly; clearly; notoriously.
GLĂSS, *n.* [Sax. *glæs*; Sw., Dan., G. and D. *glas.*] 1. A hard, brittle, transparent, factitious substance, formed by fusing sand with fixed alkalies.—In *chemistry*, a substance or mixture, earthy, saline or metallic, brought by fusion to the state of a hard, brittle, transparent mass, whose fracture is conchoidal. 2. A glass vessel of any kind. 3. A mirror. 4. A vessel to be filled with sand for measuring time. 5. The destined time of man's life. 6. The quantity of liquor that a glass vessel contains. 7. A vessel that shows the weight of the air. 8. A perspective glass. 9. The time which a glass runs, or in which it is exhausted of sand. 10. *Glasses*, in the *plural*, spectacles.
GLĂSS, *a.* Made of glass; vitreous; as, a *glass* bottle.
GLĂSS, *v. t.* 1. To see as in a glass; [*obs.*] 2. To case in glass; [*l. u.*] 3. To cover with glass; to glaze. *Boyle.*
GLĂSS'BLŌW-ER, *n.* One whose business is to blow and fashion glass.
GLĂSS'FŪLL, *n.* As much as a glass holds.
GLĂSS'FŬR-NACE, *n.* A furnace in which the materials of glass are melted. *Cyc.*
GLĂSS'-GĀ-ZING, *a.* Addicted to viewing one's self in a glass or mirror; finical. *Shak.*
GLĂSS'-GRĪND-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to grind and polish glass. *Boyle.*
GLĂSS'HOUSE, *n.* A house where glass is made.
GLĂSS'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being glassy or smooth; a vitreous appearance.
GLĂSS'LĪKE, *a.* Resembling glass.
GLĂSS'MAN, *n.* One who sells glass. *Swift.*
GLĂSS'MET-AL, *n.* Glass in fusion. *Boyle.*
GLĂSS'POT, *n.* A vessel used for melting glass.
GLĂSS'WŌRK, *n.* Manufacture of glass.
GLĂSS'WŌRKS, *n. plu.* The place or buildings where glass is made.
GLĂSS'WŌRT, *n.* A plant, the *salsola.*
GLĂSS'Y, *a.* 1. Made of glass; vitreous. 2. Resembling glass in its properties, as in smoothness, brittleness, or transparency. *Dryden.*
GLAS'TON-BUR-Y-THORN', *n.* A species of medlar. *Miller.*
GLAUB'ER-ĪTE, *n.* A mineral. *Ure.*
GLAUB'ER-SALT, *n.* Sulphate of soda, a well known cathartic.
GLAU-ĆŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr.] A fault in the eye, in which the crystaline humor becomes gray, but without injury to the sight. *Quincy.*
GLAUĆ'OUS, *a.* [L. *glaucus.*] Of a sea-green color; of a light green.
† GLAVE, *n.* [Fr. *glaive.*] A broad-sword; a falchion.
GLAV'ER, *v. i.* [W. *glavru.*] To flatter; to wheedle. [*Little used, and vulgar.*] *L'Estrange.*
GLAV'ER-ER, *n.* A flatterer.
GLĀY'MORE, *n.* [Gael. *claidhamh*, and *more.*] A large, two-handed sword, formerly much used by the Highlanders of Scotland. *Johnson.*
GLAZE, *v. t.* [from *glass.*] 1. To furnish with windows of glass. 2. To incrust with a vitreous substance. 3. To cover with any thing smooth and shining; or to render the exterior of a thing smooth, bright and showy. 4. To give a glassy surface; to make glossy.
GLĀZED, *pp.* Furnished with glass windows; incrusted with a substance resembling glass; rendered smooth and shining.

†GLĀ'ZEN, *a.* [Sax. *glasen.*] Resembling glass. *Wickliffe.*
GLĀ'ZIER, (glā'zhur) *n.* One whose business is to set window-glass. *Moxon.*
GLĀZ'ING, *ppr.* 1. Furnishing with window-glass. 2. Crusting with a vitreous substance, as potter's ware. 3. Giving a smooth, glossy, shining surface, as to cloth.
GLĀZ'ING, *n.* The vitreous substance with which potter's ware is incrusted.
GLĒAM, *n.* [Sax. *gleam*, or *glæm.*] 1. A shoot of light; a beam; a ray; a small stream of light. 2. Brightness; splendor.
GLĒAM, *v. i.* 1. To shoot or dart, as rays of light. 2. To shine; to cast light. 3. To flash; to spread a flood of light.—4. Among *falconers*, to disgorge filth, as a hawk.
GLĒAM'ING, *ppr.* Shooting, as rays of light; shining.
GLĒAM'ING, *n.* A shoot or shooting of light.
GLĒAM'Y, *a.* Darting beams of light; casting light in rays.
GLĒAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *glaner.*] 1. To gather the stalks and ears of grain which reapers leave behind them. 2. To collect things thinly scattered; to gather what is left in small parcels or numbers.
GLĒAN, *v. i.* To gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers.
GLĒAN, *n.* A collection made by gleaning, or by gathering here and there a little.
GLĒANED, *pp.* Gathered after reapers; collected from small, detached parcels. 2. Cleared of what is left. 3. Having suffered a gleaning.
GLĒAN'ER, *n.* 1. One who gathers after reapers. 2. One who collects detached parts or numbers, or who gathers slowly with labor. *Locke.*
GLĒAN'ING, *ppr.* Gathering what reapers leave; collecting in small, detached parcels.
GLĒAN'ING, *n.* 1. The act of gathering after reapers. 2. That which is collected by gleaning.
GLEBE, *n.* [L. *gleba.*] 1. Turf; soil; ground. 2. The land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice. 3. A crystal; [*obs.*]—4. Among *miners*, a piece of earth in which is contained some mineral ore.
GLĒB'OUS, *a.* Gleby; turfy. *Dict.*
GLĒB'Y, *a.* Turfy; cloddy.
GLEDE, *n.* [Sax. *glida.*] A fowl of the rapacious kind, the kite, a species of *falco.*
GLEE, *n.* [Sax. *glic.*] 1. Joy; merriment; mirth; gayety; *particularly*, the mirth enjoyed at a feast. 2. A sort of catch or song sung in parts.
GLEE, or GLY, *v. i.* [Teut. *gluyeren.*] To squint.
†GLEED, *n.* [Sax. *gled.*] A glowing coal. *Chaucer.*
GLEE'FUL, *a.* Merry; gay; joyous. *Shak.*
†GLEEK, *n.* 1. Music, or a musician. *Shak.* 2. A scoff; a game at cards.
†GLEEK, *v. i.* To make sport of; to gibe; to sneer; to spend time idly. *Shak.*
†GLEE'MAN, *n.* A musician.
†GLEEN, *v. i.* [W. *glan.*] To shine; to glisten.
†GLEE'SOME, *a.* Merry; joyous.
GLEET, *n.* [Sax. *glidan.*] The flux of a thin humor from the urethra; a thin ichor running from a sore.
GLEET, *v. i.* 1. To flow in a thin, limpid humor; to ooze. *Wiseman.* 2. To flow slowly, as water. *Cheyne.*
GLEET'Y, *a.* Ichorous; thin; limpid.
GLEN, *n.* [W. *glyn.*] A valley; a dale; a depression or space between hills.
GLENE, *n.* [Gr. γληνη.] In *anatomy*, the cavity or socket of the eye, and the pupil.
GLENT, *v. i.* [Icel. *glenta.*] To start aside; to look aside. *North of England.*
GLEW. *See* GLUE.
GLI'A-DINE, *n.* [Gr. γλια.] One of the constituents of gluten.
GLIB, *a.* [D. *glibberen, glippen.*] 1. Smooth; slippery; admitting a body to slide easily on the surface. 2. Smooth; voluble; easily moving.
†GLIB, *n.* A thick curled bush of hair hanging down over the eyes. *Spenser.*
GLIB, *v. t.* 1. To castrate. 2. To make smooth.
GLIB'LY, *adv.* Smoothly; volubly.
GLIB'NESS, *n.* Smoothness; slipperiness. *Chapman.* 2. Volubility of the tongue.
GLIDE, *v. i.* [Sax. *glidan.*] 1. To flow gently; to move without noise or violence; as a river. 2. To move silently and smoothly; to pass along without apparent effort. 3. To move or pass rapidly and with apparent ease.—4. In a *general sense*, to move or slip along with ease, as on a smooth surface.
GLIDE, *n.* The act or manner of moving smoothly, swiftly and without labor or obstruction.
GLID'ER, *n.* He or that which glides. *Spenser.*
GLID'ING, *ppr.* Passing along gently and smoothly; moving rapidly, or with ease.
GLIKE, *n.* [Sax. *glig.*] A sneer; a scoff; a flout.
GLIME, *v. i.* To look out of the corner of the eye; to glance slyly.
GLIM'MER, *v. i.* [G. *glimmen, glimmern.*] 1. To shoot feeble or scattered rays of light. 2. To shine faintly; to give a feeble light.
GLIM'MER, *n.* 1. A faint light; feeble, scattered rays of light.—2. In *mineralogy*, mica, glist, muscovy-glass; a mineral resulting from crystalization, but rarely found in regular crystals.
GLIM'MER-ING, *ppr.* Shining faintly; shooting feeble, scattered rays of light.
GLIM'MER-ING, *n.* 1. A faint beaming of light. 2. A faint view.
GLIMPSE, *n.* [D. *glimp.*] 1. A weak, faint light. 2. A flash of light. 3. Transient lustre. 4. A short, transitory view. 5. Short, fleeting enjoyment. 6. Exhibition of a faint resemblance.
GLIMPSE, *v. i.* To appear by glimpses. *Drayton.*
GLIS'SA, *n.* A fish of the tunny kind, without scales.
GLIST, *n.* Glimmer; mica. *See* GLIMMER.
GLIS'TEN, (glis'n) *v. i.* [Sax. *glisnian.*] To shine; to sparkle with light.
GLIS'TEN-ING, *ppr.* Shining; sparkling; emitting rays of light.
GLIS'TER, *v. i.* To shine; to be bright; to sparkle; to be brilliant. *Shak.*
GLIS'TER. *See* CLYSTER.
GLIS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Shining; sparkling with light.
GLIS'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* With shining lustre.
GLIT'TER, *v. i.* [Sax. *glitenan.*] 1. To shine; to sparkle with light; to gleam; to be splendid. 2. To be showy, specious or striking, and, hence, attractive.
GLIT'TER, *n.* Brightness; brilliancy; splendor; lustre.
†GLIT'TER-AND, *ppr.* or *a.* Sparkling. *Chaucer.*
GLIT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Shining; splendid; brilliant.
GLIT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* With sparkling lustre.
GLŌAM, *v. i.* To be sullen. *See* GLUM.
†GLŌAR, *v. i.* [D. *gluuren.*] To squint; to stare.
†GLŌAT, *v. i.* [Sw. *glutta.*] To cast side glances; to stare with eagerness or admiration. *Rowe.*
GLŌ'BARD, *n.* [from *glow.*] A glow-worm.
GLŌB'ATE, } *a.* [L. *globatus.*] Having the form of a
GLŌB'A-TED, } globe; spherical; spheroidal.
GLOBE, *n.* [L. *globus*; Fr. *globe.*] 1. A round or spherical solid body; a ball; a sphere; a body whose surface is in every part equidistant from the centre. 2. The earth; the terraqueous ball; so called, though not perfectly spherical. 3. An artificial sphere of metal, paper or other matter, on whose convex surface is drawn a map or representation of the earth or of the heavens. 4. A body of soldiers formed into a circle.
GLOBE, *v. t.* To gather round or into a circle.
GLŌBE'-AM-A-RANTH, *n.* A plant. *See* AMARANTH.
GLŌBE'-AN-I-MAL, *n.* A species of animalcule of a globular form.
GLŌBE'-DĀI-SY, *n.* A plant or flower.
GLŌBE'-FISH, *n.* A fish of a globular shape, the *ostracion. Johnson. Encyc.*
GLŌBE'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant or flower.
GLŌBE'-RA-NUN'CU-LUS, *n.* A plant
GLŌBE'-THIS-TLE, *n.* A plant.
GLO-BŌSE', *a.* [L. *globosus.*] Round; spherical; globular. *Milton.*
GLO-BOS'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being round.
GLŌ'BOUS, *a.* [L. *globosus.*] Round; spherical.
GLOB'ULAR, *a.* Round; spherical; having the form of a small ball or sphere. *Grew.*
GLOB-U-LĀ'RI-A, *n.* A flosculous flower. *Miller.*
GLOB'ULE, *n.* [Fr. *globule*; L. *globulus.*] A little globe; a small particle of matter of a spherical form.
GLOB'U-LOUS, *a.* Round; globular; having the form of a small sphere. *Boyle.*
GLŌB'Y, *a.* Round; orbicular. *Sherwood.*
†GLODE, old *pret.* of *glide.*
GLOME, *n.* [L. *glomus.*] In *botany*, a roundish head of flowers. *Martyn.*
GLOM'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *glomero.*] To gather or wind into a ball; to collect into a spherical form or mass.
GLOM'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Gathered into a ball or round mass.
GLOM'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Collecting or winding into a ball or round mass.
GLOM-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *glomeratio.*] 1. The act of gathering into a ball or spherical body. 2. A body formed into a ball. *Bacon.*
GLOM'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *glomerosus.*] Gathered or formed into a ball or round mass.
GLOOM, *n.* [Scot. *gloum.*] 1. Obscurity; partial or total darkness; thick shade. 2. Cloudiness or heaviness of mind; melancholy; aspect of sorrow. 3. Darkness of prospect or aspect. 4. Sullenness.
GLOOM, *v. i.* 1. To shine obscurely or imperfectly. 2. To be cloudy, dark or obscure. 3. To be melancholy or dejected.
GLOOM, *v. t.* To obscure; to fill with gloom; to darken; to make dismal.

GLOOM'I-LY, *adv.* 1. Obscurely; dimly; darkly; dismally. 2. With melancholy aspect; sullenly. *Dryden.*

GLOOM'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of light; obscurity; darkness; dismalness. 2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy.

GLOOM'Y, *a.* 1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; or dark; dismal. 2. Wearing the aspect of sorrow; melancholy; clouded; dejected; depressed; heavy of heart. 3. Of a dark complexion; [*little used.*]

GLOP'PEN, *v. t.* To surprise; to astonish. *N. of England.*

GLORE, *a.* [Icel. *hlyre.*] Fat.

†GLO-RI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *gloriatio.*] Boast; a triumphing. *Richardson.*

†GLŌ'RIED, *a.* Illustrious; honorable. *Milton.*

GLO-RI-FI-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of giving glory, or of ascribing honors to. 2. Exaltation to honor and dignity; elevation to glory.

GLŌ'RI-FIED, *pp.* Honored; dignified; exalted to glory.

GLŌ'RI-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *glorifier.*] 1. To praise; to magnify and honor in worship; to ascribe honor to, in thought or words. 2. To make glorious; to exalt to glory, or to celestial happiness. 3. To praise; to honor; to extol. 4. To procure honor or praise to.

GLŌ'RI-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Praising; honoring in worship; exalting to glory; honoring; extolling.

GLŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *glorieux*; L. *gloriosus.*] 1. Illustrious; of exalted excellence and splendor; resplendent in majesty and divine attributes. 2. Noble; excellent; renowned; celebrated; illustrious; very honorable. 3. Boastful; self-exulting; haughty; ostentatious; [*obs.*]

GLŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Splendidly; illustriously; with great renown or dignity.

GLŌ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being glorious.

GLŌ'RY, *n.* [L. *gloria*; Fr. *gloire.*] 1. Brightness; lustre; splendor. 2. Splendor; magnificence. 3. The circle of rays surrounding the head of a figure in painting. 4. Praise ascribed in adoration; honor. 5. Honor; praise; fame; renown; celebrity. 6. The felicity of heaven prepared for the children of God; celestial bliss.—7. In *Scripture*, the divine presence; or the ark, the manifestation of it. 8. The divine perfections or excellence. 9. Honorable representation of God. 10. Distinguished honor or ornament; that which honors or makes renowned; that of which one may boast. 11. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance; as, vain *glory*. 12. Generous pride.

GLŌ'RY, *v. i.* [L. *glorior.*] 1. To exult with joy; to rejoice. 2. To boast; to be proud of.

GLŌ'RY-ING, *ppr.* Exulting with joy; boasting.

GLŌ'RY-ING, *n.* The act of exulting; exultation; boasting; display of pride.

GLŌSE, GLŌSER. *See* GLOZE.

GLOSS, *n.* [G. *glosse.*] 1. Brightness or lustre of a body, proceeding from a smooth surface. 2. A specious appearance or representation; external show that may mislead opinion. 3. An interpretation artfully specious. 4. Interpretation; comment; explanation; remark intended to illustrate a subject. 5. A literal translation.

GLOSS, *v. t.* 1. To give a superficial lustre to; to make smooth and shining. 2. To explain; to render clear and evident by comments; to illustrate. 3. To give a specious appearance to; to render specious and plausible; to palliate by specious representation.

GLOSS, *v. i.* 1. To comment; to write or make explanatory remarks. 2. To make sly remarks. *Prior.*

GLOS-SĀ'RI-AL, *a.* Containing explanation.

GLOSS'A-RIST, *n.* A writer of glosses or comments.

GLOSS'A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *glossaire.*] A dictionary or vocabulary, explaining obscure or antiquated words found in old authors.

†GLOS-SĀ'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *glossateur.*] A writer of comments; a commentator. *Ayliffe.*

GLOSSED, *pp.* Made smooth and shining; explained.

GLOSS'ER, *n.* 1. A writer of glosses; a scholiast; a commentator. 2. A polisher; one who gives a lustre.

GLOSS'I-NESS, *n.* The lustre or brightness of a smooth surface. *Boyle.*

GLOSS'ING, *ppr.* Giving lustre to; polishing; explaining by comments; giving a specious appearance.

†GLOSS'IST, *n.* A writer of comments. *Wilton.*

GLOSS-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* [*gloss*, and Gr. γραφω.] A writer of glosses; a commentator; a scholiast.

GLOSS-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* The writing of comments for illustrating an author.

GLOSS-OL'O-ĠIST, *n.* [*gloss*, and Gr. λογος.] One who writes glosses; a commentator.

GLOSS-OL'O-ĠY, *n.* [*gloss*, and Gr. λογος.] Glosses or commentaries; explanatory notes.

GLOSS'Y, *a.* Smooth and shining; reflecting lustre from a smooth surface; highly polished.

GLOT'TIS, *n.* [Gr. γλωττα.] The narrow opening at the upper part of the *aspera arteria* or windpipe.

†GLOUT, *v. i.* [Scot.] To pout; to look sullen. *Garth.*

†GLOUT, *v. t.* To view attentively.

GLOVE, *n.* [Sax. *glof.*] A cover for the hand, or for the hand and arm, with a separate sheath for each finger.—*To throw the glove*, with our ancestors, was to challenge to single combat.

GLOVE, *v. t.* To cover with a glove *Shak.*

GLOV'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make and sell gloves.

GLŌW, *v. i.* [Sax. *glowan.*] 1. To shine with intense heat; or, perhaps more correctly, to shine with a white heat; to exhibit incandescence. 2. To burn with vehement heat. 3. To feel great heat of body; to be hot. 4. To exhibit a strong bright color; to be red. 5. To be bright or red with heat or animation, or with blushes. 6. To feel the heat of passion; to be ardent; to be animated. 7. To burn with intense heat; to rage; as passion.

†GLŌW, *v. i.* To heat so as to shine. *Shak.*

†GLŌW, *v. t.* To make hot so as to shine. *Shak.*

GLŌW, *n.* 1. Shining heat, or white heat. 2. Brightness of color; redness. 3. Vehemence of passion.

GLŌW'ING, *ppr.* 1. Shining with intense heat; white with heat. 2. Burning with vehement heat. 3. Exhibiting a bright color; red. 4. Ardent; vehement; animated. 5. Inflamed.

GLŌW'ING-LY, *adv.* With great brightness; with ardent heat or passion.

GLŌW'WORM, *n.* The female of the *lampyris noctiluca*, an insect of the order of *coleopters.*

GLOZE, *v. i.* [Sax. *glesan.*] To flatter; to wheedle; to fawn; to talk smoothly.

GLOZE *over*, *v. t.* To palliate by specious exposition.

GLOZE, *n.* 1. Flattery; adulation. *Shak.* 2. Specious show; gloss; [*obs. See* GLOSS.] *Sidney.*

GLŌZ'ER, *n.* A flatterer. *Gifford.*

GLŌZ'ING, *ppr.* Flattering; wheedling.

GLŌZ'ING, *n.* Specious representation. *Mountagu.*

GLŪ'CIN, *n.* [Gr. γλυκυς.] A soft, white earth or powder obtained from the beryl and emerald.

GLŪE, (glū) *n.* [Fr. *glu.*] Inspissated animal gluten; a tenacious, viscid matter, which serves as a cement to unite other substances.

GLŪE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gluer.*] 1. To join with glue or a viscous substance. 2. To unite; to hold together.

GLŪE'BOIL-ER, *n.* [*glue* and *boil.*] One whose occupation is to make glue.

GLŪED, *pp.* United or cemented with glue.

GLŪ'ER, *n.* One who cements with glue.

GLŪ'EY, *a.* Viscous; glutinous.

GLŪ'EY-NESS, *n.* The quality of being gluey.

GLŪ'ING, *ppr.* Cementing with glue.

GLŪ'ISH, *a.* Having the nature of glue. *Sherwood.*

GLUM, *a.* [Scot. *gloum.*] Frowning; sullen. [*L. u.*]

†GLUM, *n.* Sullenness.

†GLUM, *v. i.* [from *gloom.*] To look sourly; to be sour of countenance.

GLU-MĀ'CEOUS, *a.* Having glumes; consisting of glumes. *Barton.*

GLUME, *n.* [L. *gluma.*] In *botany*, the calyx or corol of corn and grasses; the husk or chaff.

GLUM'MY, *a.* Dark; gloomy; dismal.

GLŪM'OUS, *a.* A *glumous* flower is a kind of aggregate flower, with a common glume at the base.

GLUT, *v. i.* [L. *glutio.*] 1. To swallow, or to swallow greedily; to gorge. *Milton.* 2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to sate; to disgust. 3. To feast or delight even to satiety. 4. To fill or furnish beyond sufficiency. 5. To saturate.

GLUT, *n.* 1. That which is swallowed. 2. Plenty even to loathing. 3. More than enough; superabundance. 4. Any thing that fills or obstructs the passage. 5. A wooden wedge. *New England.*

GLŪ'TE-AL, *a.* [Gr. γλουτος.] The *glutcal artery* is a branch of the hypogastric or internal iliac artery.

GLŪ'TEN, *n.* [L.] A tough, elastic substance, of a grayish color, found in the flour of wheat and other grain. 2. That part of the blood which gives firmness to its texture.

GLŪ'TI-NATE, *v. t.* To unite with glue; to cement.

GLU-TI-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of uniting with glue.

GLŪ'TI-NA-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of cementing; tenacious.

GLU-TI-NOS'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being glutinous; viscousness.

GLŪ'TI-NOUS, *n.* [L. *glutinosus.*] 1. Viscous; viscid; tenacious; having the quality of glue; resembling glue. —2. In *botany*, besmeared with a slippery moisture.

GLŪ'TI-NOUS-NESS, *n.* Viscosity; viscidity; the quality of glue, tenacity. *Cheyne.*

GLUT'TON, (glut'tn) *n.* [Low L. *gluto*; Fr. *glouton.*] 1. One who indulges to excess in eating. 2. One eager of any thing to excess.—3. In *zoology*, an animal of the genus *ursus.*

†GLUT'TON, *v. t.* To load; to glut; to overfill. *Lovelace.*

GLUT'TON-IZE, *v. i.* To eat to excess; to eat voraciously; to indulge the appetite to excess.

GLUT'TON-OUS, *a.* 1. Given to excessive eating. 2. Consisting in excessive eating.
GLUT'TON-OUS-LY, *adv.* With the voracity of a glutton; with excessive eating.
GLUT'TON-Y, *n.* 1. Excess in eating; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food. 2. Luxury of the table. 3. Voracity of appetite. *Encyc.*
GLȲ-ĊŌ'NI-AN, } *a.* [Low L. *glyconium.*] Denoting a kind
GLȲ-ĊON'IĊ, } of verse in Greek and Latin poetry.
GLYN. *See* GLEN.
GLYPH, *n.* [Gr. γλυφη.] In *sculpture* and *architecture*, a canal, channel or cavity intended as an ornament.
GLYPH'IĊ, *n.* A picture or figure by which a word is implied. *See* HIEROGLYPHIC.
GLYP'TIĊ, *n.* The art of engraving figures on precious stones.
GLYP-TO-GRAPH'IĊ, *a.* [Gr. γλυπτος and γραφω.] Describing the methods of engraving on precious stones.
GLYP-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of the art of engraving on precious stones.
GNÄR, (när) } *v. i.* [Sax. *gnyrran, gnornian.*] To growl;
GNÄRL, (närl) } to murmur; to snarl. [*Gnar* is nearly obsolete.]
GNÄRLED, (närld) *a.* Knotty; full of knots.
GNASH, (nash) *v. t.* [Dan. *knasker.*] To strike the teeth together, as in anger or pain. *Dryden.*
GNASH, (nash) *v. i.* 1. To grind the teeth. 2. To rage even to collision with the teeth; to growl.
GNASH'ING, (nash'ing) *ppr.* Striking the teeth together, as in anger, rage or pain.
GNASH'ING, (nash'ing) *n.* A grinding or striking of the teeth in rage or anguish.
GNAT, (nat) *n.* [Sax. *gnæt.*] 1. A small insect, or rather a genus of insects, the *culex*. 2. Any thing proverbially small.
† GNA-THON'I-ĊAL-LY, *adv.* Flatteringly; deceitfully.
GNAT'FLOW-ER, *n.* A flower, called also *bee-flower*.
GNAT'SNAP-PER, *n.* A bird that catches gnats.
GNAT'WȮRM, *n.* A small water insect produced by a gnat; the larva of a gnat.
GNÄW, (naw) *v. t.* [Sax. *gnagan.*] 1. To bite off by little and little; to bite or scrape off with the fore teeth; to wear away by biting. 2. To eat by biting off small portions of food with the fore teeth. 3. To bite in agony or rage. 4. To waste; to fret; to corrode. 5. To pick with the teeth.
GNÄW, (naw) *v. i.* To use the teeth in biting.
GNÄWED, (nawd) *pp.* Bit; corroded.
GNÄW'ER, (naw'er) *n.* He or that which gnaws.
GNÄW'ING, (naw'ing) *ppr.* Biting off by little and little; corroding; eating by slow degrees.
GNĒ'ISS, (nē'is) *n.* [qu. Dan. *gnister.*] In *mineralogy*, a species of aggregated rock, composed of quartz, feldspar and mica.
† GNOFF, (nof) *n.* A miser.
GNOME, (nome) *n.* [Gr. γνωμη.] 1. An imaginary being, supposed by the cabalists to inhabit the inner parts of the earth. *Encyc.* 2. A brief reflection or maxim; [*not used.*]
GNŌM'I-ĊAL, (nō'me-kal) *a.* Sententious; containing maxims. [*Little used.*]
GNOM-I-O-MET'RI-ĊAL, *a.* [Gr. γνωμων and μετρεω.] The *gnomiometrical* telescope and microscope is an instrument for measuring the angles of crystals.
GNOM-O-LOĠ'IĊ, } *a.* Pertaining to gnomology.
GNOM-O-LOĠ'I-ĊAL, }
GNO-MOL'O-ĠY, *n.* [Gr. γνωμη and λογος.] A collection of maxims, grave sentences or reflections. [*Little used.*]
GNŌ'MON, (nō'mon) *n.* [Gr. γνωμων.] 1. In *dialing*, the style or pin, which by its shadow shows the hour of the day.—2. In *astronomy*, a style erected perpendicular to the horizon, in order to find the altitude of the sun. 3. The *gnomon* of a globe is the index of the hour-circle.
GNO-MON'IĊ, } *a.* Pertaining to the art of dialing.
GNO-MON'I-ĊAL, } *Chambers.*
GNO-MON'IĊS, *n.* The art or science of dialing.
GNOS'TIĊ, (nos'tik) *n.* [L. *gnosticus.*] The Gnostics were a sect of philosophers that arose in the first ages of Christianity, who pretended they were the only men who had a true knowledge of the Christian religion.
GNOS'TIĊ, (nos'tik) *a.* Pertaining to the Gnostics.
GNOS'TI-CISM, (nos'te-sizm) *n.* The doctrines or system of philosophy taught by the Gnostics.
GNU, *n.* A species of antelope, in Southern Africa.
GO, *v. i.*; pret. *went*; pp. *gone*. *Went* belongs to the root, Sax. *wendan*, a different word. [Sax. *gan*; G. *gehen.*] 1. In a *general sense*, to move; to pass; to proceed from one place, state or station to another. 2. To walk; to move on the feet, or step by step. 3. To walk leisurely; not to run. 4. To travel; to journey. 5. To depart; to move from a place. 6. To proceed; to pass. 7. To move; to pass in any manner or to any end. 8. To move or pass customarily from place to place, denoting custom or practice. 9. To proceed from one state or opinion to another; to change. 10. To proceed in mental operations; to advance; to penetrate. 11. To proceed or advance in accomplishing an end. 12. To apply; to be applicable. 13. To apply one's self. 14. To have recourse to. 15. To be about to do. 16. To pass; to be accounted in value. 17. To circulate; to pass in report. 18. To pass; to be received; to be accounted or understood to be. 19. To move, or be in motion. 20. To move as a fluid; to flow. 21. To have a tendency. 22. To be in compact or partnership. 23. To be guided or regulated; to proceed by some principle or rule. 24. To be pregnant. 25. To pass; to be alienated in payment or exchange. 26. To be loosed or released; to be freed from restraint. 27. To be expended. 28. To extend; to reach. 29. To extend or lead in any direction. 30. To proceed; to extend. 31. To have effect; to extend in effect; to avail; to be of force or value. 32. To extend in meaning or purport. 33. To have a currency or use, as custom, opinion or manners. 34. To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient. 35. To proceed; to be carried on. 36. To proceed to final issue; to terminate; to succeed. 37. To proceed in a train, or in consequences. 38. To fare; to be in a good or ill state. 39. To have a tendency or effect; to operate.

To go about. 1. To set one's self to a business; to attempt; to endeavor.—2. In *seamen's language*, to tack; to turn the head of a ship.—*To go abroad.* 1. To walk out of a house. 2. To be uttered, disclosed or published.—*To go against.* 1. To invade; to march to attack. 2. To be in opposition; to be disagreeable.—*To go aside.* 1. To withdraw; to retire into a private situation. 2. To err; to deviate from the right way.—*To go astray*, to wander; to break from an inclosure, also, to leave the right course; to depart from law or rule; to sin; to transgress.—*To go away*, to depart; to go to a distance.—*To go between*, to interpose; to mediate; to attempt to reconcile or to adjust differences.—*To go by.* 1. To pass near and beyond. 2. To pass away unnoticed; to omit. 3. To find or get in the conclusion.—*To go down.* 1. To descend in any manner. 2. To fail; to come to nothing. 3. To be swallowed or received, not rejected.—*To go forth*, to issue or depart out of a place.—*To go forward*, to advance.—*To go hard with*, to be in danger of a fatal issue; to have difficulty to escape.—*To go in*, to enter.—*To go in to*, to have sexual commerce with.—*To go in and out.* 1. To do the business of life. 2. To go freely; to be at liberty.—*To go off.* 1. To depart to a distance; to leave a place or station. 2. To die; to decease. 3. To be discharged, as fire-arms; to explode.—*To go on.* 1. To proceed; to advance forward. 2. To be put on, as a garment.—*To go out.* 1. To issue forth; to depart from. 2. To go on an expedition. 3. To become extinct, as light or life; to expire. 4. To become public.—*To go over.* 1. To read; to peruse; to study. 2. To examine; to view or review. 3. To think over; to proceed or pass in mental operation. 4. To change sides; to pass from one party to another. 5. To revolt. 6. To pass from one side to the other, as of a river.—*To go through.* 1. To pass in a substance. 2. To execute; to accomplish; to perform thoroughly; to finish. 3. To suffer; to bear; to undergo; to sustain to the end.—*To go through with*, to execute effectually.—*To go under*, to be talked of or known, as by a title or name.—*To go up*, to ascend; to rise.—*To go upon*, to proceed as on a foundation; to take as a principle supposed or settled.—*To go with.* 1. To accompany; to pass with others. 2. To side with; to be in party or design with.—*To go ill with*, to have ill fortune; not to prosper.—*To go well with*, to have good fortune; to prosper.—*To go without*, to be or remain destitute.—*Go to*, come, move, begin; *a phrase of exhortation; also a phrase of scornful exhortation.*

GŌ'-BE-TWEEN, *n.* An interposer; one who transacts business between parties. *Shak.*
GŌ'-BȲ, *n.* 1. Evasion; escape by artifice. 2. A passing without notice; a thrusting away; a shifting off.
GŌ'-ĊART, *n.* A machine with wheels, in which children learn to walk without danger of falling.
GŌAD, *n.* [Sax. *gad.*] A pointed instrument used to stimulate a beast to move faster.
GŌAD, *v. t.* 1. To prick; to drive with a goad. 2. To incite; to stimulate; to instigate; to urge forward.
GŌAD'ED, *pp.* Pricked; pushed on by a goad; instigated.
GŌAD'ING, *ppr.* Pricking; driving with a goad; inciting; urging on; rousing.
GŌAL, *n.* [Fr. *gaule.*] 1. The point set to bound a race, and to which racers run; the mark. 2. Any starting post. 3. The end or final purpose; the end aimed at.
GŌAR, *n.* More usually *gore*, which see.
† GŌAR'ISH, *a.* Patched; mean. *Beaumont.*
GŌAT, *n.* [Sax. *gæt*; D. *geit.*] An animal or quadruped of the genus *capra*.
GŌAT'-BEARD, *n.* *See* GOAT'S-BEARD.
GŌAT'-CHAF-FER, *n.* An insect, a kind of beetle.
GŌAT'FISH, *n.* A fish of the Mediterranean.

GŌAT'HERD, *n.* One whose occupation is to tend goats. *Spenser.*
GŌAT'ISH, *a.* 1. Resembling a goat in any quality; of a rank smell. *More.* 2. Lustful. *Shak.*
GŌAT-MĂR'JO-RAM, *n.* Goat-beard.
GŌAT'-MILK-ER, *n.* A kind of owl, so called from sucking goats. *Bailey.*
GŌAT'S'-BEARD, *n.* In *botany*, a plant of the genus *tragopogon.*
GŌAT'SKIN, *n.* The skin of a goat. *Pope.*
GŌAT'S'-RŪE, *n.* A plant of the genus *galega.*
GŌAT'S'-STONES, *n.* The *greater goat's-stones* is the *satyrium*; the *lesser*, the *orchis.*
GŌAT'S'-THORN, *n.* A plant of the genus *astragalus.*
GŌAT'-SUCK-ER, *n.* In *ornithology*, a fowl of the genus *caprimulgus*, so called from the opinion that it would suck goats.
GOB, *n.* [Fr. *gobe*; W. *gob.*] A little mass or collection; a mouthful. [*A low word.*]
GOB'BET, *n.* [Fr. *gobe.*] A mouthful; a lump.
GOB'BET, *v. t.* To swallow in large masses or mouthfuls. [*A low word.*] *L'Estrange.*
†GOB'BET-LY, *adv.* In pieces. *Huloet.*
GOB'BLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gober.*] To swallow in large pieces; to swallow hastily. *Swift.*
GOB'BLE, *v. i.* To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey. *Prior.*
†GOB'BLE-GUT, *n.* A greedy feeder. *Sherwood.*
GOB'BLER, *n.* 1. One who swallows in haste; a greedy eater; a gormandizer. 2. A name sometimes given to the turkey cock.
GOB'LET, *n.* [Fr. *gobelet.*] A kind of cup or drinking vessel without a handle.
GOB'LIN, *n.* [Fr. *gobelin.*] 1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom. 2. A fairy; an elf.
GOD, *n.* [Sax. *god*; G. *gott*; D. *god*; Sw. and Dan. *gud*; Goth. *goth*, or *guth.*] 1. The Supreme Being; Jehovah; the Eternal and Infinite Spirit, the Creator, and the Sovereign of the universe. 2. A false god; a heathen deity; an idol. 3. A prince; a ruler; a magistrate or judge; an angel. 4. Any person or thing exalted too much in estimation, or deified and honored as the chief good.
†GOD, *v. t.* To deify. *Shak.*
GOD'CHILD, *n.* One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism, and promises to see educated as a Christian.
GOD'DAUGH-TER, *n.* A female for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism.
GOD'DESS, *n.* 1. A female deity; a heathen deity of the female sex.—2. In the *language of love*, a woman of superior charms or excellence.
GOD'DESS-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a goddess.
GOD'FA-THER, *n.* [Sax. *god* and *fæder.*] The man who is sponsor for a child at baptism.
GOD'FA-THER, *v. t.* To act as godfather. *Burke.*
GOD'HEAD, (god'hed) *n.* [*god*, and Sax. *hade.*] 1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature or essence. *Milton.* 2. A deity in person; a god or goddess.
GOD'LESS, *a.* 1. Having no reverence for God; impious; ungodly; irreligious; wicked. 2. Atheistical; having no belief in the existence of God. *Milton.*
GOD'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being impious.
GOD'LIKE, *a.* 1. Resembling God; divine. 2. Resembling a deity, or heathen divinity. 3. Of superior excellence.
GOD'LI-LY, *adv.* Piously; righteously. *H. Wharton.*
GOD'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Piety; belief in God, and reverence for his character and laws. 2. A religious life. 3. Revelation; the system of Christianity.
GOD'LING, *n.* A little deity; a diminutive god.
GOD'LY, *a.* [*god-like.*] 1. Pious; reverencing God, and his character and laws. 2. Living in obedience to God's commands; religious; righteous. 3. Pious; conformed to God's law.
GOD'LY, *adv.* Piously; righteously.
†GOD'LY-HEAD, *n.* [Sax. *god* and *head.*] Goodness. *Spenser.*
GOD'MŎTH-ER, *n.* [*god* and *mother.*] A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism.
GOD'SHIP, *n.* Deity; divinity; the rank of a god.
GOD'SMITH, *n.* A maker of idols. *Dryden.*
GOD'SŎN, *n.* [Sax. *godsunu.*] One for whom another has been sponsor at the font.
GOD SPEED, *n.* Good speed, that is, success. 2 *John*, 10.
GOD'S'-PEN-NY, *n.* An earnest-penny. *Beaumont.*
GOD'WARD. Toward God. [*An ill-formed word.*]
GOD'WIT, *n.* A fowl of the *grallic* order.
†GOD'YELD, †GOD'YIELD, *adv.* A term of thanks. *Shak.*
†GŌ'EL, *a.* [Sax. *gealew.*] Yellow. *Tusser.*
†GŌ'EN, *part. pret.* of *go*, formerly so written.
GŌ'ER, *n.* 1. One that goes; a runner or walker. 2. One that transacts business between parties. 3. A foot. 4. A term applied to a horse; as, a good *goer.* *Beaumont.*
†GŌ'E-TY, *n.* [Gr. *γοητεια.*] Invocation of evil spirits.
†GOFF, *n.* [qu. W. *gofol.*] A foolish clown; also, a game. *See* GOLF.
†GOFF'ISH, *a.* Foolish; stupid. *Chaucer.*
GOG, *n.* [W. *gog.* *See* AGOG.] Haste; ardent desire to go. *Beaumont.*
GOG'GLE, *v. i.* [W. *gogelu.*] To strain or roll the eyes. *Hudibras.*
GOG'GLE, *a.* Having full eyes; staring. *B. Jonson.*
GOG'GLE, *n.* A strained or affected rolling of the eye.
GOG'GLED, *a.* Prominent; staring, as the eye.
GOG'GLE-ĔYE, *n.* A rolling or staring eye.
GOG'GLE-ĔYED, *a.* Having prominent, distorted or rolling eyes. *Ascham.*
GOG'GLES, *n. plu.* [W. *gogelu.*] 1. In *surgery*, instruments used to cure squinting, or the distortion of the eyes which occasions it. 2. Cylindrical tubes, in which are fixed glasses for defending the eyes from cold, dust, &c. 3. Blinds for horses that are apt to take fright.
GŌ'ING, *ppr.* Moving; walking; traveling; turning; rolling; flying; sailing, &c.
GŌ'ING, *n.* 1. The act of moving. 2. The act of walking. 3. Departure. 4. Pregnancy. 5. Procedure; way; course of life; behavior; deportment. 6. Procedure; course of providential agency or government.
GOI'TRE, GOIT'ER, *n.* [Fr. *goître.*] The bronchocele; a large tumor that forms gradually on the human throat between the trachea and the skin.
GOIT'ROUS, *a.* [Fr. *goîtreux.*] 1. Pertaining to the goitre; partaking of the nature of bronchocele. 2. Affected with bronchocele.
GŌ'LA, *n.* In *architecture*, the same as *cymatium.*
*GŌLD, *n.* [Sax., G. *gold.*] 1. A precious metal of a bright yellow color, the most ductile and malleable of all the metals, and the heaviest except platina. 2. Money. 3. Something pleasing or valuable. 4. A bright yellow color. 5. Riches; wealth.—*Gold of pleasure*, a plant of the genus *myagrum.*
GŌLD, *a.* Made of gold; consisting of gold.
GŌLD'BĒAT-EN, *a.* Gilded. [*Little used.*]
GŌLD'BĒAT-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold for gilding. *Boyle.*—*Goldbeater's skin*, the *intestinum rectum* of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of the metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced very thin, and made fit to be applied to cuts and fresh wounds.
GŌLD'BOUND, *a.* Encompassed with gold. *Shak.*
GŌLD CŌAST, *n.* In *geography*, a part of the coast of Guinea, in Africa, where gold is found.
GŌLD'EN, (gōl'dn) *a.* 1. Made of gold; consisting of gold. 2. Bright; shining; splendid. 3. Yellow; of a gold color. 4. Excellent; most valuable. 5. Happy; pure; as, the *golden* age. 6. Preeminently favorable or auspicious.—*Golden number*, in *chronology*, a number showing the year of the moon's cycle.—*Golden rule*, in *arithmetic*, the rule of three, or rule of proportion.
GŌLD'EN-CUPS, *n.* A plant, the *ranunculus.*
GŌLD'EN-LUNG'-WORT, *n.* A plant.
†GŌLD'EN-LY, *adv.* Splendidly; delightfully. *Shak.*
GŌLD'EN-MAID'EN-HAIR, *n.* A plant.
GŌLD'EN-MOUSE'-EAR, *n.* A plant.
GŌLD'EN-ROD, *n.* A plant, the *solidago.*
GŌLD'EN-ROD'-TREE, *n.* A plant, the *bosea.*
GŌLD'EN-SAM'PHIRE, *n.* A plant.
GŌLD'EN-SAX'I-FRAGE, *n.* A plant.
GŌLD'EN-THIS'TLE, *n.* A plant.
GŌLD'FINCH, *n.* [Sax. *goldfinc.*] The *fringilla carduelis*, a bird so named from the color of its wings.
GŌLD'-FIND-ER, *n.* One who finds gold; one who empties jakes. [*Not much used.*] *Swift.*
GŌLD'FISH, or GŌLD'EN-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus *cyprinus*, of the size of a pilchard.
GŌLD'-HAM-MER, *n.* A kind of bird. *Dict.*
GŌLD'-HILT-ED, *a.* Having a golden hilt.
GŌLD'ING, *n.* A sort of apple. *Dict.*
GŌLD'LACE, *n.* A lace wrought with gold.
GŌLD'LĀCED, *a.* Trimmed with gold lace.
GŌLD'LĒAF, *n.* Gold beaten into a thin leaf.
GŌLD'NEY, *n.* A fish, the *gilthead. Dict.*
GŌLD'-PLEAS-URE, for *gold of pleasure*, a plant.
GŌLD'-PROOF, *a.* Proof against bribery.
GŌLD'-SIZE, *n.* A size or glue for burnishing gilding.
GŌLD'SMITH, *n.* 1. An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold and silver. 2. A banker.
GŌLD'THREAD, *n.* 1. A thread formed of flatted gold laid over a thread of silk. 2. A plant, the *helleborus trifolius*, so called from its fibrous yellow roots. *U. States.*
GŌLD'WIRE, *n.* An ingot of silver, superficially covered with gold, and drawn through small holes.
GŌLD'Y-LOCKS, *n.* A name given to certain plants.
GOLF, *n.* [D. *kolf.*] A game with ball and bat, in which he who drives the ball into a hole with the fewest strokes is the winner.
†GOLL, *n.* [Gr. *γυαλον.*] Hands; paws; claws.

GO-LŌE'-SHŌE, *n.* An over-shoe; a shoe worn over another to keep the foot dry.
GO-LŌRE', *n.* [Irish, *gleire.*] Abundance.
† GOM, *n.* [Sax. *gum*; Goth. *guma.*] A man.
† GŌ'MAN, *n.* A man. *Whiter.*
GOME, *n.* The black grease of a cart-wheel, probably a corruption of *coom.*
GOM-PHŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *γομφωσις.*] A particular form of articulation; the connection of a tooth to its socket. *Wiseman.*
GON'DO-LA, *n.* [It.; Fr. *gondole.*] A flat-bottomed boat, very long and narrow, used at Venice in Italy, on the canals.
GON-DO-LIĒR', *n.* A man who rows a gondola.
GONE, (*pronounced, nearly*, gawn.) *pp.* of *go.* 1. Departed. 2. Advanced; forward in progress. 3. Ruined; undone. 4. Past; sometimes with *by.* 5. Lost. 6. Departed from life; deceased; dead.
† GON'FA-LON, } *n.* [*gonfanon*, Chaucer; Fr. *gonfalon.*]
† GON'FA-NON, } An ensign or standard; colors.
† GON-FAL-O-NIĒR', *n.* A chief standard-bearer.
GONG, *n.* [Sax. *gang.*] 1. A privy or jakes; [*obs.*] *Chaucer.* 2. An instrument made of brass, of a circular form, which the Asiatics strike with a wooden mallet. *Todd.*
GO-NI-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *γωνια* and *μετρον.*] An instrument for measuring solid angles.
GO-NI-O-MET'RI-€AL, *a.* Pertaining to a goniometer.
GON-OR-RHĒ'A, *n.* [Gr. *γονος* and *ρεω.*] A morbid discharge in venereal complaints.
GO̤OD, *a.* [Sax. *god*, or *good*; Goth. *goda, gods, goth*; G. *gut*; D. *goed*; Sw. and Dan. *god.*] 1. Valid; legally firm; not weak or defective. 2. Valid; sound; not weak, false or fallacious. 3. Complete or sufficiently perfect in its kind; having the physical qualities best adapted to its design and use; opposed to *bad, imperfect, corrupted, impaired.* 4. Having moral qualities best adapted to its design and use, or the qualities which God's law requires; virtuous; pious; religious. 5. Conformable to the moral law; virtuous. 6. Proper; fit; convenient; seasonable; well adapted to the end. 7. Convenient; useful; expedient; conducive to happiness. 8. Sound; perfect; uncorrupted; undamaged. 9. Suitable to the taste or to health; wholesome; salubrious; palatable; not disagreeable or noxious. 10. Suited to produce a salutary effect; adapted to abate or cure; medicinal; salutary; beneficial. 11. Suited to strengthen or assist the healthful functions. 12. Pleasant to the taste. 13. Full; complete. 14. Useful; valuable; having qualities or a tendency to produce a good effect. 15. Equal; adequate; competent. 16. Favorable; convenient for any purpose. 17. Convenient; suitable; safe. 18. Well qualified; able; skillful. 19. Ready; dextrous. 20. Kind; benevolent; affectionate. 21. Kind; affectionate; faithful. 22. Promotive of happiness; pleasant; agreeable; cheering; gratifying. 23. Pleasant or prosperous. 24. Honorable; fair; unblemished; unimpeached. 25. Cheerful; favorable to happiness. 26. Great or considerable; not small nor very great. 27. Elegant; polite. 28. Real; serious; not feigned. 29. Kind; favorable; benevolent; humane. 30. Benevolent; merciful; gracious. 31. Seasonable; commendable; proper. 32. Pleasant; cheerful; festive. 33. Companionable; social; merry. 34. Brave; *in familiar language.* 35. In the phrases, the *good* man, applied to the master of the house, and *good* woman, applied to the mistress, *good* sometimes expresses a moderate degree of respect, and sometimes slight contempt. 36. The phrase *good will* is equivalent to *benevolence;* but it signifies, also, an earnest desire, or a hearty wish. 37. Comely; handsome; well formed. 38. Mild; pleasant. 39. Mild; calm; not irritable. 40. Kind; friendly; humane.

Good advice, wise and prudent counsel.—*Good heed*, great care; due caution.—*In good sooth*, in good truth; in reality; [*obs.*]—*To make good.* 1. To perform; to fulfill. 2. To confirm or establish; to prove; to verify. 3. To supply deficiency; to make up a defect or loss. 4. To indemnify; to give an equivalent for damages. 5. To maintain; to carry into effect.—*To stand good*, to be firm or valid.—*To think good, to see good*, is to be pleased or satisfied; to think to be expedient.—*As good as*, equally; no better than; the same as.—*As good as his word*, equaling in fulfillment what was promised; performing to the extent.

GO̤OD, *n.* 1. That which contributes to diminish or remove pain, or to increase happiness or prosperity; benefit; advantage. 2. Welfare; prosperity; advancement of interest or happiness. 3. Spiritual advantage or improvement. 4. Earnest; not jest. 5. Moral works. 6. Moral qualities; virtue; righteousness. 7. The best fruits; richness; abundance.
† GO̤OD, *v. t.* To manure. *Hall.*
GO̤OD, *adv. As good*, as well; with equal advantage; as, had you not *as good* (in *America, as goods*) go with me?
GO̤OD, *interj.* Well! right!
GO̤OD-BREED'ING, *n.* Polite manners, formed by a good education; a polite education.
GO̤OD-BY. *See* BY.
GO̤OD-€ON-DI'TIONED, *a.* Being in a good state; having good qualities or favorable symptoms.
† GO̤OD'DEN, *adv.* A form of wishing; a contraction of *good-dayen*, the Saxon plural of *day.*
GO̤OD-FEL'LŌW, *n.* A jolly companion.
GO̤OD-FEL'LŌW, *v. t.* To make a jolly companion; to besot. [*Little used.*]
GO̤OD-FEL'LŌW-SHIP, *n.* Merry society.
GO̤OD-FRĪ'DAY, *n.* A fast of the Christian church, in memory of our Savior's sufferings.
GO̤OD-HŪ'MOR, *n.* A cheerful temper or state of mind.
GO̤OD-HŪ'MORED, *a.* Being of a cheerful temper.
GO̤OD-HŪ'MORED-LY, *adv.* With a cheerful temper; in a cheerful way.
GO̤OD'ING, *n.* A custom by women only, who ask alms, and in return wish all that is good.
GO̤OD-MAN'NERS, *n.* Propriety of behavior; politeness; decorum.
GO̤OD-NĀT'URE, *n.* Natural mildness and kindness of disposition.
GO̤OD-NĀT'URED, *a.* Naturally mild in temper; not easily provoked.
GO̤OD-NĀT'URED-LY, *adv.* With mildness of temper.
GO̤OD-NOW. 1. An exclamation of wonder or surprise. 2. An exclamation of entreaty; [*not used.*] *Shak.*
GO̤OD'-SPEED, *n.* Good success. *See* SPEED.
GO̤OD'-WIFE, *n.* The mistress of a family. *Burton.*
GO̤OD'-WILL, *n.* Benevolence.
GO̤OD-WO̤M'AN, *n.* The mistress of a family.
† GO̤OD'LESS, *a.* Having no goods. *Chaucer.*
GO̤OD'LI-NESS, *n.* Beauty of form; grace; elegance.
GO̤OD'LY, *adv.* Excellently. *Spenser.*
GO̤OD'LY, *a.* 1. Being of a handsome form; beautiful; graceful. 2. Pleasant; agreeable; desirable. 3. Bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid; [*obs.*]
† GO̤OD'LY-HEAD, *n.* Goodness; grace. *Spenser.*
GO̤OD'MAN, *n.* 1. A familiar appellation of civility; *sometimes used ironically.* 2. A rustic term of compliment. 3. A familiar appellation of a husband; also, the master of a family.
GO̤OD'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being good; the physical qualities which constitute value, excellence or perfection. 2. The moral qualities which constitute Christian excellence; moral virtue; religion. 3. Kindness; benevolence; benignity of heart; but *more generally*, acts of kindness; charity; humanity exercised. 4. Kindness; benevolence of nature; mercy. 5. Kindness; favor shown; acts of benevolence, compassion or mercy.
GO̤ODS, *n. plu.* 1. Movables; household furniture. 2. Personal or movable estate. 3. Wares; merchandise; commodities bought and sold by merchants and traders.
† GO̤OD'SHIP, *n.* Favor; grace.
GO̤OD'Y, *n.* [qu. *goodwife.*] A low term of civility.
GO̤OD'Y-SHIP, *n.* The state or quality of a goody.
GO̤O̤G'INGS, or GO̤OD'INGS, *n.* In *seamen's language*, clamps of iron bolted on the stern-post of a ship, whereon to hang the rudder.
GOOS'AN-DER, *n.* A migratory fowl.
GOOSE, (goos) *n.*; *plu.* GEESE. [Sax. *gos.*] 1. A well-known aquatic fowl of the genus *anas*; but the domestic goose lives chiefly on land, and feeds on grass. 2. A tailor's smoothing iron.
GOOSE'BER-RY, (goos'ber-ry) *n.* [D. *kruisbes*; L. *grossula.* The English word is undoubtedly corrupted from *crossberry, grossberry*, or *gorseberry.*] The fruit of a shrub, and the shrub itself, the *ribes grossularia.*
GOOSE'€AP, (goos'kap) *n.* A silly person. *Beaumont.*
GOOSE'FO̤O̤T, (goos'fut) *n.* A plant.
GOOSE'GRÄSS, (goos'gräss) *n.* A plant.
GOOSE'NE€K, (goos'neck) *n.* In a *ship*, a piece of iron fixed on one end of the tiller.
GOOSE'QUILL, (goos'quil) *n.* The large feather or quill of a goose; or a pen made with it.
GOOSE'TŎNGUE, (goos'tung) *n.* A plant.
GOOSE'WING, (goos'wing) *n.* In *seamen's language*, a sail set on a boom on the lee side of a ship.
† GOP'PISH, *a.* Proud; pettish. *Ray.*
GOR'-BEL-LIED, *a.* Big-bellied. *Shak.*
† GOR'-BEL-LY, *n.* A prominent belly.
† GORCE, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *gors.*] A pool of water to keep fish in; a wear.
GOR'-€O€K, *n.* The moor-cock, red-grouse.
GOR'-€RŌW, *n.* The carrion-crow. *Johnson.*
GORD, *n.* An instrument of gaming.
GORD'I-AN, *a.* Intricate.—*Gordian knot*, in *antiquity*, a knot in the leather or harness of Gordius, a king of Phrygia, so very intricate, that there was no finding where it began or ended.
GORE, *n.* [Sax. *gor.*] 1. Blood; but *generally*, thick or clotted blood. 2. Dirt; mud; [*unusual.*]

GORE, *n.* [Scot. *gore*, or *gair.*] 1. A wedge-shaped or triangular piece of cloth sewed into a garment to widen it in any part. 2. A slip or triangular piece of land.—3. In *heraldry*, an abatement denoting a coward.

GORE, *v. t.* [W. *gyru.*] 1. To stab; to pierce; to penetrate with a pointed instrument, as a spear. 2. To pierce with the point of a horn.

GŌRED, *pp.* Stabbed; pierced with a pointed instrument.

GORGE, (gorj) *n.* [Fr. *gorge*; It. *gorga.*] 1. The throat; the gullet; the canal of the neck by which food passes to the stomach.—2. In *architecture*, the narrowest part of the Tuscan and Doric capitals.—3. In *fortification*, the entrance of the platform of any work. 4. That which is gorged or swallowed.

GORGE, (gorj) *v. t.* 1. To swallow; to swallow with greediness. 2. To glut; to fill the throat or stomach; to satiate.

GORGE, *v. i.* To feed. *Milton.*

GŌRGED, *pp.* Swallowed; glutted.

GŌRGED, *a.* 1. Having a gorge or throat.—2. In *heraldry*, bearing a crown or the like about the neck.

GOR'GEOUS, *a.* Showy; fine; splendid; glittering with gay colors.

GOR'GEOUS-LY, *adv.* With showy magnificence; splendidly; finely.

GOR'GEOUS-NESS, *n.* Show of dress or ornament; splendor of raiment.

GOR'GET, *n.* [Fr. *gorgette.*] 1. A piece of armor for defending the throat or neck; a kind of breast-plate like a half moon. 2. *Formerly*, a ruff worn by females.—3. In *surgery*, *gorget*, or *gorgeret*, is a cutting instrument used in lithotomy.

GOR'GING, *ppr.* Swallowing; eating greedily; glutting.

GOR'GON, *n.* [Gr.] 1. A fabled monster of terrific aspect, the sight of which turned the beholder to stone. 2. Any thing very ugly or horrid.

GOR'GON, *a.* Like a gorgon; very ugly or terrific.

GOR-GŌ'NE-AN, } *a.* Like a gorgon; pertaining to gor-
GOR-GŌ'NI-AN, } gons. *Milton.*

GOR'-HEN, *n.* The female of the gor-cock.

GŌR'ING, *ppr.* [from *gore.*] Stabbing; piercing.

GŌR'ING, *n.* A pricking; puncture. *Dryden.*

GOR'MAND, } *n.* [Fr. *gourmand*; W. *gormant.*] A
GOR'MAND-ER, } greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton.

GOR'MAN-DĪZE, *v. i.* To eat greedily; to swallow voraciously. *Shak.*

† GOR'MAN-DĪZE, *n.* Voraciousness.

GOR'MAN-DĪZ-ER, *n.* A greedy, voracious eater.

GOR'MAN-DĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Eating greedily and voraciously.

GORSE, } *n.* [Sax. *gorst.*] Furz, or whin, a thick, prickly
GORSS, } shrub, of the genus *ulex*.

GŌR'Y, *a.* 1. Covered with congealed or clotted blood. 2. Bloody; murderous. *Shak.*

GOS'HAWK, *n.* [Sax. *goshafoc.*] A voracious fowl.

GOS'LING, *n.* [Sax. *gos* and *ling.*] 1. A young goose; a goose not full grown. 2. A catkin on nut-trees and pines.

GOS'PEL, *n.* [Sax. *godspell*; *god*, good, and *spell*, history.] 1. The history of the birth, life, actions, death, resurrection, ascension and doctrines of Jesus Christ; or a revelation of the grace of God to fallen man through a Mediator. 2. God's word. 3. Divinity; theology. 4. Any general doctrine.

GOS'PEL, *v. t.* To instruct in the gospel; or to fill with sentiments of religion. *Shak.*

GOS'PEL-GOS-SIP, *n.* One who is over-zealous in running about among his neighbors to lecture on religious subjects. *Addison.*

GOS'PEL-LA-RY, *a.* Theological. *The Cloak in its Colors.*

GOS'PEL-ĪZE, *v. t.* 1. To form according to the gospel. *Milton.* 2. To instruct in the gospel; to evangelize.

GOS'PEL-ĪZED, *pp.* Instructed in the Christian religion.

GOS'PEL-ĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Evangelizing; instructing in the Christian religion. *E. Stiles.*

GOS'PEL-LER, *n.* 1. An evangelist; also, a follower of Wickliffe. 2. He who reads the Gospel at the altar.

GOSS, *n.* A kind of low furz or gors. *Shak.*

GOS'SA-MER, *n.* [L. *gossipium.*] A fine, filmy substance, like cobwebs, floating in the air, in calm, clear weather, especially in autumn.

GOS'SA-MER-Y, *a.* Like gossamer; flimsy; unsubstantial. *Pursuits of Literature.*

GOS'SIP, *n.* [Sax. *godsibb.*] 1. A sponsor; one who answers for a child in baptism; a godfather; [*obs.*] 2. A tippling companion. 3. One who runs from house to house, tattling and telling news; an idle tattler. 4. A friend or neighbor; [*obs.*] 5. Mere tattle; idle talk.

GOS'SIP, *v. i.* 1. To prate; to chat; to talk much. 2. To be a pot-companion. 3. To run about and tattle; to tell idle tales.

GOS'SIP-ING, *ppr.* Prating; chatting; running from place to place and tattling.

GOS'SIP-ING, *n.* A prating; a running about to collect tales and tattle.

† GOS'SIP-RED, *n.* Compaternity; spiritual affinity, for which a juror might be challenged.

† GOS-SOON', *n.* [Fr. *garçon.*] A boy; a servant.

GOS'TING, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

GOT, *pret.* of *get.* The old preterit *gat*, pronounced *got*, is nearly obsolete.

GOT, and GOT'TEN, *pp.* of *get.*

GOTE, *n.* A water passage; a channel for water. *Grose.*

GOTH, *n.* 1. One of an ancient and distinguished tribe or nation, which inhabited Scandinavia. 2. One rude or uncivilized; a barbarian. 3. A rude, ignorant person.

GŌ'THAM-IST, *n.* A person deficient in wisdom, so called from Gotham in Nottinghamshire, noted for some pleasant blunders. *Bp. Morton.*

GOTH'IC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Goths. 2. Rude; ancient. 3. Barbarous.

GOTH'IC, *n.* The language of the Goths.

GOTH'I-CISM, *n.* 1. Rudeness of manners; barbarousness. 2. A Gothic idiom. 3. Conformity to the Gothic style of building.

GOTH'I-CIZE, *v. t.* To make Gothic; to bring back to barbarism. *Strutt.*

† GOUD, *n.* Woad.

* GOUGE, (gouj) *n.* [Fr. *gouge.*] A round, hollow chisel, used to cut holes, channels or grooves in wood or stone. *Moxon.*

GOUGE, (gouj) *v. t.* 1. To scoop out with a gouge. 2. To force out the eye of a person with the thumb or finger; *a barbarous practice.*

GOU'JEERS, *n.* [Fr. *gouge*, a camp trull.] The French disease. *Shak.*

GOU'LAND, *n.* A plant or flower. *B. Jonson.*

GOULARD'S EX'TRACT. [So called from the inventor.] A saturated solution of the subacetate of lead, used as a remedy for inflammation.

* GŌURD, *n.* [Fr. *courge.*] A plant and its fruit.

GŌURD'I-NESS, *n.* A swelling on a horse's leg.

GŌURD'Y, *a.* Swelled in the legs.

GŌURD'-TREE, *n.* A tree, the *crescentia.*

GOUR'MAND. *See* GORMAND.

GOUR'NET, *n.* A fish.

GOUT, *n.* [Fr. *goutte.*] 1. The *arthritis*, a painful disease of the small joints, but sometimes affecting the stomach. It is often periodical or intermitting. 2. A drop, [*not used.*]

GOUT, (goo) *n.* [Fr., from L. *gustus.*] Taste; relish.

GOUT'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being subject to the gout; gouty affections.

GOUT'SWELLED, *a.* Swelled with the gout.

GOUT'WŌRT, *n.* A plant, the *ægopodium.*

GOUT'Y, *a.* 1. Diseased with the gout, or subject to the gout. 2. Pertaining to the gout. 3. Swelled; boggy; [*obs.*]

GOVE, *n.* A mow. *Tusser.*

GOVE, *v. t.* To mow; to put in a gove, goff or mow. *Tusser.*

GOV'ERN, *v. t.* [Fr. *gouverner.*] 1. To direct and control, as the actions or conduct of men; to regulate by authority; to keep within the limits prescribed. 2. To regulate; to influence; to direct. 3. To control; to restrain; to keep in due subjection. 4. To direct; to steer; to regulate the course or motion of a ship.—5. In *grammar*, to require to be in a particular case.

GOV'ERN, *v. i.* 1. To exercise authority; to administer the laws. 2. To maintain the superiority; to have the control.

GOV'ERN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be governed, or subjected to authority; controllable; manageable; obedient; submissive to law or rule. *Locke.*

GOV'ERN-ANCE, *n.* Government; exercise of authority; direction; control; management. *Shak.*

GOV'ERN-ANT, *n.* [Fr. *gouvernante.*] A lady who has the care and management of young females; a governess.

GOV'ERNED, *pp.* Directed; regulated by authority; controlled; managed; influenced; restrained.

GOV'ERN-ESS, *n.* A female invested with authority to control and direct; a tutoress; an instructress; a woman who has the care of instructing and directing young ladies.

GOV'ERN-ING, *ppr.* 1. Directing; controlling; regulating by laws or edicts; managing; influencing; restraining. 2. *a.* Holding the superiority; prevalent. 3. Directing; controlling; as, a *governing* motive.

GOV'ERN-MENT, *n.* 1. Direction; regulation. 2. Control; restraint. 3. The exercise of authority; direction and restraint exercised over the actions of men; the administration of public affairs. 4. The exercise of authority by a parent or householder. 5. The system of polity in a state; that form of fundamental rules and principles by which a nation or state is governed. 6. An empire, kingdom or state; any territory over which the right of sove-

reignty is extended. 7. The right of governing or administering the laws. 8. The persons or council which administer the laws of a kingdom or state; executive power. 9. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness. 10. Regularity of behavior; [*obs.*] 11. Management of the limbs or body; [*obs.*]—12. In *grammar*, the influence of a word in regard to construction, as when established usage requires that one word should cause another to be in a particular case or mode.

GŎV-ĔRN-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to government; made by government. *Hamilton.*

GŎV'ERN-OR, *n.* 1. He that governs, rules or directs; one invested with supreme authority. 2. One who is invested with supreme authority to administer or enforce the laws. 3. A tutor; one who has the care of a young man. 4. A pilot; one who steers a ship. 5. One possessing delegated authority.

GŎV'ERN-OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a governor.

GOW'AN, *n.* A plant, a species of *bellis* or daisy.

GOWD, *n.* A gaud; a toy.

GOWK. *See* GAWK.

†GOWK, *v. t.* To stupify. *B. Johnson.*

†GOWL, *v. i.* [Icel. *goela.*] To howl. *Wickliffe.*

GOWN, *n.* [W. *gwn.*] 1. A woman's upper garment. 2. A long loose, upper, garment or robe, worn by professional men. 3. A long, loose, upper garment, worn in sickness, &c. 4. The dress of peace, or the civil magistracy.

GOWNED, *a.* Dressed in a gown. *Dryden.*

GOWN'MAN, *n.* 1. One whose professional habit is a gown. 2. One devoted to the arts of peace. *Rowe.*

GOZ'ZARD, *n.* [a corruption of *gooseherd.*] One who attends geese.

GRAB, *n.* A vessel used on the Malabar coast, having two or three masts. *Dict.*

GRAB, *v. t.* [Dan. *greb.*] To seize; to gripe suddenly. [*Vulgar.*]

GRAB'BLE, *v. i.* [dim. of *grab;* D. *grabbelen.*] 1. To grope; to feel with the hands. 2. To lie prostrate on the belly; to sprawl.

GRAB'BLING, *ppr.* Groping; feeling along; sprawling.

GRACE, *n.* [Fr. *grace;* It. *grazia;* Sp. *gracia.*] 1. Favor; good-will; kindness; disposition to oblige another. 2. *Appropriately*, the free, unmerited love and favor of God. 3. Favorable influence of God; divine influence. 4. The application of Christ's righteousness to the sinner. 5. A state of reconciliation to God. 6. Virtuous or religious affection or disposition. 7. Spiritual instruction, improvement and edification. 8. Apostleship, or the qualifications of an apostle. 9. Eternal life; final salvation. 10. Favor; mercy; pardon. 11. Favor conferred. 12. Privilege. 13. That, in manner, deportment or language, which renders it appropriate and agreeable; suitableness; elegance with appropriate dignity. 14. Natural or acquired excellence. 15. Beauty; embellishment; *in general*, whatever adorns and recommends to favor; *sometimes*, a single beauty. 16. Beauty deified; among *pagans*, a goddess. 17. Virtue physical. [*not used.*] 18. The title of a duke or an archbishop, and formerly of the king of England, meaning *your goodness* or *clemency.* 19. A short prayer before or after meat.—20. In *music*, *graces* signifies turns, trills and shakes introduced for embellishment.—*Day of grace*, in *theology*, time of probation.—*Days of grace*, in *commerce*, the days immediately following the day when a bill or note becomes due, which days are allowed to the debtor or payor to make payment in.

GRACE, *v. t.* 1. To adorn; to decorate; to embellish and dignify. 2. To dignify or raise by an act of favor; to honor. 3 To favor; to honor. 4. To supply with heavenly grace.

GRĀCE'CUP, *n.* The cup or health drank after grace. *Prior.*

GRĀCED, *pp.* 1. Adorned; embellished; exalted; dignified; honored. 2. *a.* Beautiful; graceful; [*obs.*] 3. Virtuous; regular; chaste; [*obs.*]

GRĀCE'FUL, *a.* Beautiful with dignity; elegant; agreeable in appearance, with an expression of dignity or elevation of mind or manner.

GRĀCE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With a pleasing dignity; elegantly; with a natural ease and propriety.

GRĀCE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Elegance of manner or deportment; beauty with dignity in manner, motion or countenance.

GRĀCE'LESS, *a.* Void of grace; corrupt; depraved; unregenerate; unsanctified.

GRĀCE'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without grace.

GRĀCE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of grace; profligacy. *Dr. Favour.*

GRĀ'CES, *n.* *Good graces*, favor; friendship.

†GRAC'ILE, *a.* [L. *gracilis.*] Slender.

†GRAC'I-LENT, *a.* [L. *gracilentus.*] Lean. *Dict.*

†GRA-CIL'I-TY, *n.* Slenderness.

GRĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *gracieux;* L. *gratiosus.*] 1. Favorable; kind; friendly. 2. Favorable; kind; benevolent; merciful; disposed to forgive offenses and impart unmerited blessings. 3. Favorable; expressing kindness and favor. 4. Proceeding from divine grace. 5. Acceptable; favored. 6. Renewed or implanted by grace. 7. Virtuous; good. 8. Excellent; graceful; becoming; [*obs.*]

GRĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Kindly; favorably; in a friendly manner; with kind condescension. 2. In a pleasing manner.

GRĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Kind condescension. 2. Possession of graces or good qualities. 3. Pleasing manner. 4. Mercifulness.

GRAĆ'KLE, *n.* [L. *graculus.*] A genus of birds.

GRA-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *gradatio;* Fr. *gradation.*] 1. A series of ascending steps or degrees, or a proceeding step by step; hence, progress from one degree or state to another; a regular advance from step to step. 2. A degree in any order or series. 3. Order; series; regular process by degrees or steps.

GRAD'A-TO-RY, *a.* Proceeding step by step. *Seward.*

GRAD'A-TO-RY, *n.* Steps from the cloisters into the church. *Ainsworth.*

GRADE, *n.* [Sax. *grade, grad;* Fr. *grade;* Sp., It. *grado;* from L. *gradus.*] 1. A degree or rank in order or dignity, civil, military or ecclesiastical. *Sir W. Scott. R. Southey.* 2. A step or degree in any ascending series. *S. S. Smith.*

GRĀDE'LY, *adv.* Well; handsomely; decently; orderly. *Craven dialect.*

GRĀDE'LY, *a.* Decent; orderly. *Cheshire.*

GRĀ'DI-ENT, *a.* [L. *gradiens.*] Moving by steps; walking. *Wilkins.*

GRAD'U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *graduel.*] 1. Proceeding by steps or degrees; advancing step by step; passing from one step to another; regular and slow. 2. Proceeding by degrees in a descending line or progress.

GRAD'U-AL, *n.* 1. An order of steps. *Dryden.* 2. A grail; an ancient book of hymns and prayers. *Todd.*

GRAD'U-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. By degrees; step by step; regularly; slowly. 2. In degree; [*not used.*]

†GRAD-U-AL'I-TY, *n.* Regular progression. *Brown.*

GRAD'U-ATE, *v. t.* [It. *graduare.*] 1. To honor with a degree or diploma, in a college or university; to confer a degree on. 2. To mark with degrees, regular intervals, or divisions. 3. To form shades or nice differences. 4. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals. 5. To advance by degrees; to improve. 6. To temper; to prepare. 7. To mark degrees or differences of any kind.—8. In *chemistry*, to bring fluids to a certain degree of consistency.

GRAD'U-ATE, *v. i.* 1. To receive a degree from a college or university. *Gilpin.* 2. To pass by degrees; to change gradually. *Kirwan.*

GRAD'U-ATE, *n.* One who has received a degree in a college or university, or from some professional incorporated society.

GRAD'U-A-TED, *pp.* 1. Honored with a degree or diploma from some learned society or college. 2. Marked with degrees or regular intervals; tempered.

GRAD'U-A'TE-SHIP, *n.* The state of a graduate.

GRAD'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Honoring with a degree; marking with degrees.

GRAD-U-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. Regular progression by succession of degrees. 2. Improvement; exaltation of qualities. 3. The act of conferring or receiving academical degrees. 4. The act of marking with degrees. 5. The process of bringing a liquid to a certain consistence by evaporation.

GRAD'U-A'TOR, *n.* An instrument for dividing any line, right or curve, into equal parts. *Journ. of Science.*

GRAFF, *n.* [*See* GRAVE.] A ditch or moat. *Clarendon.*

†GRAFF, superseded by *graft.*

GRĂFT, *n.* [Fr. *greffe.*] A small shoot or cion of a tree, inserted in another tree as the stock which is to support and nourish it.

GRĂFT, *v. t.* [Fr. *greffer.*] 1. To insert a cion or shoot, or a small cutting of it, into another tree. 2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation. 3. To insert in a body to which it did not originally belong. 4. To impregnate with a foreign branch. 5. To join one thing to another so as to receive support from it.

GRĂFT, *v. i.* To practice the insertion of foreign cions on a stock.

GRĂFT'ED, *pp.* Inserted on a foreign stock.

GRĂFT'ER, *n.* One who inserts cions on foreign stocks, or propagates fruit by ingrafting.

GRĂFT'ING, *ppr.* Inserting cions on different stocks.

GRAIL, *n.* [L. *graduale.*] A book of offices in the Romish church. *Warton.*

GRAIL, *n.* [Fr. *grêle.*] Small particles of any kind.

GRAIN, *n.* [Fr. *grain;* L. *granum.*] 1. Any small hard mass. 2. A single seed or hard seed of a plant, particularly of those kinds whose seeds are used for food of man or beast. 3. *Grain*, without a definitive, signifies corn in general, as wheat, rye, barley, oats and maize. 4. A minute particle. 5. A small weight, or the smallest weight ordinarily used, being the twentieth part of the scruple in apothecaries' weight, and the twenty-fourth of a pennyweight troy. 6. A component part of stones and metals. 7. The veins or fibres of wood or other fibrous substance. 8. The body or substance of wood as modified by the fibres.

9. The body or substance of a thing, considered with respect to the size, form or direction of the constituent particles. 10. Any thing proverbially small; a very small particle or portion. 11. Dyed or stained substance. 12. The direction of the fibres of wood or other fibrous substance. 13. The heart or temper. 14. The form of the surface of any thing, with respect to smoothness or roughness; state of the grit of any body composed of grains. 15. A tine, prong or spike.—*A grain of allowance*, a small allowance or indulgence. *Watts.*—*To dye in grain*, is to dye in the raw material.

† GRAIN, *v. i.* To yield fruit. *Gower.*

† GRAIN, or GRANE, for *groan.*

GRĀINED, *a.* 1. Rough; made less smooth. *Shak.* 2. Dyed in grain; ingrained. *Brown.*

GRĀIN'ER, *n.* A lixivium obtained by infusing pigeon's dung in water; used by tanners. *Ure.*

GRĀIN'ING, *n.* 1. Indentation. 2. A fish.

GRAINS, *n.* [in the plural.] The husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation.—*Grains of paradise*, an Indian spice.

GRĀIN'STAFF, *n.* A quarter-staff.

GRĀIN'Y, *a.* Full of grains or corn; full of kernels.

GRAITH, *v. t.* To prepare. *See* GREITH.

GRAITH, *n.* [Sax. *gerædе.*] Furniture; equipage; goods; riches.

GRAL'LIC, *a.* [L. *grallæ.*] Stilted; an epithet given to an order of fowls having long legs.

† GRAM, *a.* [Sax. *gram.*] Angry.

GRAM, *n.* [Fr. *gramme*; Gr. γραμμα.] In *the new system of French weights*, the unity of weights.

† GRA-MER'CY, for Fr. *grand-merci.* It formerly was used to express obligation. *Spenser.*

GRA-MIN'E-AL, } *a.* [L. *gramineus.*] Grassy; like or
GRA-MIN'E-OUS, } pertaining to grass.

GRAM-I-NIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *gramen* and *voro.*] Feeding or subsisting on grass.

GRAM'MAR, *n.* [Fr. *grammaire*; L. *grammatica*; Gr. γραμματικη.] 1. The art of speaking or writing a language with propriety or correctness. 2. A system of general principles and of particular rules for speaking or writing a language. 3. Propriety of speech.

† GRAM'MAR, *v. i.* To discourse according to the rules of grammar.

GRAM'MAR, *a.* Belonging to grammar.

GRAM'MAR-SCHOOL, *n.* A school in which the learned languages are taught; *i. e. Latin* and *Greek.*

GRAM-MĀ'RI-AN, *n.* 1. One versed in grammar, or the construction of languages; a philologist. 2. One who teaches grammar.

GRAM-MAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to grammar. *Milton.*

GRAM-MAT'I-CAL, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Belonging to grammar. 2. According to the rules of grammar.

GRAM-MAT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to the principles and rules of grammar.

GRAM-MAT'I-CAS-TER, *n.* [L.] A low grammarian; a pretender to a knowledge of grammar; a pedant.

GRAM-MAT'I-CIZE, *v. t.* To render grammatical. *Johnson.*

GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* A pretender to a knowledge of grammar. *H. Tooke.*

GRAM'MA-TITE. *See* TREMOLITE.

GRAM'PLE, *n.* A crab-fish.

GRAM'PUS, *n.* [Fr. *grampoise.*] A fish of the cetaceous order, and genus *delphinus.*

GRAN-A-DIL'LA, *n.* [Sp.] A plant. *Cyc.*

GRA-NĀDE', } *See* GRENADE.
GRA-NĀ'DO. }

* GRAN'A-RY, *n.* [L. *granarium.*] A store house or repository of grain after it is thrashed; a corn-house.

GRAN'ATE, *n.* Usually written *garnet*, which see.

GRAN'A-TITE. *See* GRENATITE.

GRAND, *a.* [Fr. *grand*; Sp. and It. *grande*; L. *grandis.*] 1. Great; but mostly in a figurative sense; illustrious; high in power or dignity. 2. Great; splendid; magnificent; as, a *grand* design. 3. Great; principal; chief. 4. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity. 5. Old; more advanced.

GRAN'DAM, *n.* 1. Grandmother. 2. An old woman. *Dryden.*

GRAND'CHILD, *n.* A son's or daughter's child.

GRAND'DAUGH-TER, *n.* The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRAN-DEE', *n.* [Sp. *grande.*] A nobleman; a man of elevated rank or station.

GRAN-DEE'SHIP, *n.* The rank or estate of a grandee.

GRAND'EUR, *n.* [Fr.] 1. In a *general sense*, greatness; that quality or combination of qualities in an object, which elevates or expands the mind, and excites pleasurable emotions in him who views or contemplates it. 2. Splendor of appearance; state; magnificence. 3. Elevation of thought, sentiment or expression. 4. Elevation of mien or air and deportment.

† GRAN-DEV'I-TY, *n.* Great age.

† GRAN-DĒ'VOUS, *a.* Of great age.

GRAND'FA-THER, *n.* A father's or mother's father.

† GRAN-DIF'IC, *a.* [L. *grandis* and *facio.*] Making great *Dict.*

GRAN-DIL'O-QUENCE, *n.* Lofty speaking.

GRAN-DIL'O-QUOUS, *a.* [L. *grandiloquus.*] Speaking in a lofty style.

GRAND'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *grando.*] Consisting of hail.

† GRAND'I-TY, *n.* Greatness; magnificence. *Camden.*

GRAND-JŪ'ROR, *n.* One of a grand jury. In *Connecticut*, a peace-officer.

GRAND-JŪ'RY, *n.* [*grand* and *jury.*] A jury whose duty is to examine into the grounds of accusation against offenders, and, if they see just cause, then to find bills of indictment against them to be presented to the court.

GRAND'LY, *adv.* In a lofty manner; splendidly; sublimely.

GRAND'MOTH-ER, *n.* The mother of one's father or mother.

GRAND'NESS, *n.* Grandeur; greatness with beauty; magnificence. *Wollaston.*

GRAND'SIRE, *n.* 1. A grandfather.—2. In *poetry* and *rhetoric*, any ancestor. *Dryden.*

GRAND'SON, *n.* The son of a son or daughter.

GRĀNGE, (grānj) *n.* [Fr. *grange.*] A farm, with the buildings, stables, &c. *Milton.*

GRAN'I-LITE, *n.* Indeterminate granite.

GRAN'ITE, } *n.* [Fr. *granit.*] In *mineralogy*, an aggregate
GRAN'IT, } stone or rock, composed of crystaline grains of quartz, feldspar and mica.

GRAN'I-TEL, *n.* A binary aggregate of minerals.

GRA-NIT'I-CAL, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to granite; like granite;
GRA-NIT'IC, } having the nature of granite. 2. Consisting of granite.

GRAN'I-TIN, *n.* A granitic aggregate of three species of minerals.

GRA-NIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *granum* and *voro.*] Eating grain; feeding or subsisting on seeds.

GRAN'NAM, for *grandam*, a grandmother. [*Vulgar.*]

GRANT, *v. t.* [Norm. *granter.*] 1. To admit as true what is not proved; to allow; to yield; to concede. 2. To give; to bestow or confer on without compensation, in answer to request. 3. To transfer the title of a thing to another, for a good or valuable consideration; to convey by deed or writing.

GRANT, *n.* 1. The act of granting; a bestowing or conferring. 2. The thing granted or bestowed; a gift; a boon.—3. In *law*, a conveyance in writing, of such things as cannot pass or be transferred by word only, as land, &c. 4. Concession; admission of something as true. 5. The thing conveyed by deed or patent.

GRANT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be granted or conveyed.

GRANT'ED, *pp.* Admitted as true; conceded; yielded; bestowed; conveyed.

GRANT-EE', *n.* The person to whom a conveyance is made.

GRANT'ING, *ppr.* Admitting; conceding; bestowing; conveying.

* GRANT'OR, *n.* The person who grants; one who conveys lands, rents, &c.

GRAN'U-LAR, *a.* [from L. *granum.*] 1. Consisting of grains. 2. Resembling grains.

GRAN'U-LA-RY, *a.* Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed. *Brown.*

GRAN'U-LATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *granuler.*] 1. To form into grains or small masses. 2. To raise into small asperities; to make rough on the surface.

GRAN'U-LATE, *v. i.* To collect or be formed into grains.

GRAN'U-LA-TED, *pp.* 1. Formed into grains. 2. *a.* Consisting of grains; resembling grains.

GRAN'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Forming into grains.

GRAN-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of forming into grains.

GRAN'ULE, *n.* [Sp. *granillo*, from L. *granum.*] A little grain; a small particle.

GRAN'U-LOUS, *a.* Full of grains; abounding with granular substances.

GRAPE, *n.* [Fr. *grappe de raisin.*] 1. *Properly*, a cluster of the fruit of the vine; but *with us*, a single berry of the vine; the fruit from which wine is made.—2. In the *manege*, *grapes* signifies mangy tumors on the legs of a horse.

GRĀPE'HŸ-A-CINTH, *n.* A plant or flower.

GRĀPE'LESS, *a.* Wanting the strength and flavor of the grape. *Jenyns.*

GRĀPE'SHOT, *n.* A cluster of small shot, confined in a canvas bag, forming a kind of cylinder.

GRĀPE'STONE, *n.* The stone or seed of the grape.

GRAPH'IC, } *a.* [L. *graphicus.*] 1. Pertaining to the
GRAPH'I-CAL, } art of writing or delineating. 2. Well delineated. 3. Describing with accuracy.

GRAPH'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* With good delineation; in a picturesque manner. *Brown.*

GRAPH'ITE, *n.* [Gr. γραφω.] Carburet of iron, a substance used for pencils, and very improperly called *black-lead.*

GRAPH'O-LITE, *n.* A species of slate proper for writing on.

GRA-PHOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. γραφω and μετρον.] A mathematical instrument, called also a *semicircle.*

GRAPH-O-MET'RI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to or ascertained by a graphometer.

GRAP'NEL, } *n.* [Fr. *grappin.*] 1. A small anchor fitted
GRAP'LING, } with four or five flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels. 2. A grapling iron, used to seize and hold one ship to another in engagements.

GRAP'PLE, *v. t.* [Goth. *greipan.*] 1. To seize; to lay fast hold on, either with the hands or with hooks. 2. To fasten; to fix, as the mind or heart; [*not in use.*]

GRAP'PLE, *v. i.* To seize; to contend in close fight, as wrestlers. *Milton.*—*To grapple with*, to contend with, to struggle with successfully. *Shak.*

GRAP'PLE, *n.* 1. A seizing; close hug in contest; the wrestler's hold. 2. Close fight. 3. A hook or iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.

GRAP'PLE-MENT, *n.* A grappling; close fight or embrace.

GRĀP'Y, *a.* 1. Like grapes; full of clusters of grapes. *Addison.* 2. Made of grapes. *Gay.*

GRĂSP, *v. t.* [It. *graspare.*] 1. To seize and hold by clasping or embracing with the fingers or arms. 2. To catch; to seize; to lay hold of; to take possession of.

GRĂSP, *v. i.* 1. To catch or seize; to gripe. 2. To struggle; to strive; [*obs.*] 3. To encroach. *Dryden.*—*To grasp at*, to catch at; to try to seize.

GRĂSP, *n.* 1. The gripe or seizure of the hand. 2. Possession; hold. 3. Reach of the arms; and, *figuratively*, the power of seizing.

GRĂSPED, *pp.* Seized with the hands or arms; embraced; held; possessed.

GRĂSP'ER, *n.* One who grasps or seizes; one who catches at; one who holds.

GRĂSP'ING, *ppr.* Seizing; embracing; catching; holding.

GRĂSS, *n.* [Sax. *græs, gærs*, or *græd*; Goth. *gras*; G., D. *gras.*] 1. In *common usage*, herbage; the plants which constitute the food of cattle and other beasts.—2. In *botany*, a plant having simple leaves, a stem generally jointed and tubular, a husky calyx, called *glume*, and the seed single.—*Grass of Parnassus*, a plant, the *Parnassia.*

GRĂSS, *v. t.* To cover with grass or with turf.

GRĂSS, *v. i.* To breed grass; to be covered with grass.

GRAS-SĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *grassatio.*] A wandering about. [*Little used.*]

GRĂSS'GREEN, *a.* 1. Green with grass. *Shenstone.* 2. Dark-green, like the color of grass.

GRĂSS'GRŌWN, *a.* Overgrown with grass.

GRĂSS'HOP-PER, *n.* [*grass* and *hop.*] An animal that lives among grass, a species of *gryllus.*

GRĂSS'I-NESS, *n.* [from *grassy.*] The state of abounding with grass; a grassy state.

GRĂSS'LESS, *a.* Destitute of grass.

GRĂSS'PLOT, *n.* A level spot covered with grass.

GRĂSS'POL-Y, *n.* A plant, a species of *lythrum.*

GRĂSS'VETCH, *n.* A plant of the genus *lathyrus.*

GRĂSS'WRACK, *n.* A plant, the *zostera.*

GRĂSS'Y, *a.* 1. Covered with grass; abounding with grass. 2. Resembling grass; green.

GRATE, *n.* [It. *grata.*] 1. A work or frame, composed of parallel or cross bars, with interstices; a kind of lattice-work. 2. An instrument or frame of iron bars for holding coals used as fuel.

GRATE, *v. t.* To furnish with grates; to make fast with cross bars.

GRATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gratter.*] 1. To rub, as a body with a rough surface against another body; to rub one thing against another. 2. To wear away in small particles, by rubbing with any thing rough or indented. 3. To offend; to fret; to vex; to irritate; to mortify. 4. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing or the friction of rough bodies.

GRATE, *v. i.* 1. To rub hard, so as to offend; to offend by oppression or importunity. 2. To make a harsh sound by the friction of rough bodies.

† GRA'TE, *a.* [L. *gratus.*] Agreeable.

GRĀT'ED, *pp.* 1. Rubbed harshly; worn off by rubbing. 2. Furnished with a grate.

GRĀTE'FUL, *a.* [from L. *gratus.* *See* GRACE.] 1. Having a due sense of benefits; kindly disposed towards one from whom a favor has been received; willing to acknowledge and repay benefits. 2. Agreeable; pleasing; acceptable; gratifying. 3. Pleasing to the taste; delicious; affording pleasure.

GRĀTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. With a due sense of benefits or favors; in a manner that disposes to kindness, in return for favors. 2. In a pleasing manner.

GRĀTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being grateful; gratitude. 2. The quality of being agreeable or pleasant to the mind or to the taste.

GRĀT'ER, *n.* An instrument or utensil with a rough, indented surface, for rubbing off small particles of a body.

GRAT-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *gratificatio.*] 1. The act of pleasing, either the mind, the taste or the appetite. 2. That which affords pleasure; satisfaction; delight. 3. Reward; recompense.

GRAT'I-FIED, *pp.* Pleased; indulged according to desire.

GRAT'I-FI-ER, *n.* One who gratifies or pleases.

GRAT'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *gratificor.*] 1. To please; to give pleasure to; to indulge. 2. To delight; to please; to humor; to soothe; to satisfy; to indulge to satisfaction. 3. To requite; to recompense.

GRAT'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* 1. Pleasing; indulging to satisfaction. 2. *a.* Giving pleasure; affording satisfaction.

GRĀT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Rubbing; wearing off in particles. 2. *a.* Fretting; irritating; harsh.

GRĀT'ING, } *n.* A partition of bars; an open cover for the
GRĀT'INGS, } hatches of a ship, resembling lattice-work.

GRĀT'ING-LY, *adv.* Harshly, offensively; in a manner to irritate.

GRĀ'TIS, *adv.* [L.] For nothing; freely; without recompense.

GRAT'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *gratitudo.*] An emotion of the heart, excited by a favor or benefit received; a sentiment of kindness or good will towards a benefactor; thankfulness.

GRA-TŪ'I-TOUS, *a.* [L. *gratuitus.*] 1. Free; voluntary; not required by justice; granted without claim or merit. 2. Asserted or taken without proof.

GRA-TŪ'I-TOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Freely; voluntarily; without claim or merit; without an equivalent or compensation. 2. Without proof.

GRA-TŪ'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *gratuité.*] 1. A free gift; a present; a donation; that which is given without a compensation or equivalent. 2. Something given in return for a favor; an acknowledgment.

GRAT'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *gratulor.*] 1. To express joy or pleasure to a person, on account of his success, or the reception of some good; to salute with declarations of joy; to congratulate. 2. To wish or express joy to. 3. To declare joy for; to mention with joy.

GRAT'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Addressed with expressions of joy.

GRAT'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Addressing with expressions of joy, on account of some good received.

GRAT-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *gratulatio.*] An address or expression of joy to a person, on account of some good received by him; congratulation.

GRAT'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Expressing gratulation; congratulatory.

GRAVE, a final syllable, is a grove, Sax. *græf*; or it is an officer, Ger. *graf.*

GRAVE, *v. t.*; pret. *graved*; pp. *graven*, or *graved.* [Fr. *graver*; Sax. *grafan.*] 1. To carve or cut letters or figures on stone or other hard substance, with a chisel or edged tool; to engrave. 2. To carve; to form or shape by cutting with a chisel. 3. To clean a ship's bottom. 4. To entomb. *Shak.*

GRAVE, *v. i.* To carve; to write or delineate on hard substances; to practice engraving.

GRAVE, *n.* [Sax. *græf*; G. *grab.*] 1. The ditch, pit or excavated place, in which a dead human body is deposited; a place for the corpse of a human being; a sepulchre. 2. A tomb. 3. Any place where the dead are reposited; a place of great slaughter or mortality.—4. *Graves*, in the *plural*, sediment of tallow melted; [*not in use, or local.*]

GRĀVE'-CLŌTHES, *n.* The clothes or dress in which the dead are interred.

GRĀVE'-DIG-GER, *n.* One whose occupation is to dig graves.

GRĀVE'-MĀ-KER, *n.* A grave-digger. *Shak.*

GRĀVE'-STONE, *n.* A stone laid over a grave, or erected near it, as a monument.

GRAVE, *a.* [Fr., Sp., It. *grave.*] 1. In *music*, low; depressed; solemn; opposed to *sharp*, *acute*, or *high.* 2. Solemn; sober; serious; opposed to *gay*, *light* or *jovial.* 3. Plain; not gay; not showy or tawdry. 4. Being of weight; of a serious character. 5. Important; momentous. *Ld. Eldon.*

GRĀVED, *pp.* Carved; engraved; cleaned, as a ship.

GRAV'EL, *n.* [Fr. *gravelle.*] 1. Small stones or fragments of stone, or very small pebbles, larger than the particles of sand, but often intermixed with them.—2. In *medicine*, small calculous concretions in the kidneys and bladder.

GRAV'EL, *v. t.* 1. To cover with gravel. 2. To stick in the sand. 3. To puzzle; to stop; to embarrass. 4. To hurt the foot of a horse, by gravel lodged under the shoe.

GRAV'ELED, *pp.* Covered with gravel; stopped; embarrassed; injured by gravel.

GRĀVE'LESS, *a.* Without a grave; unburied.

GRAV'EL-LY, *a.* Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel.

GRAV'EL-WALK, *n.* A walk or alley covered with gravel, which makes a hard and dry bottom.

GRĀVE'LY, *adv.* 1. In a grave, solemn manner; soberly; seriously. 2. Without gaudiness or show.

GRĀVE'NESS, *n.* Seriousness; solemnity; sobriety of behavior; gravity of manners or discourse.

GRĀV'ER, *n.* 1. One who carves or engraves; a sculptor. 2. An engraving tool; an instrument for graving.

GRAV'ID, *a.* [L. *gravidus.*] Pregnant; being with child.

† GRAV'I-DA-TED, *a.* Made pregnant; big. *Barrow.*

† GRAV-I-DĀ'TION, *n.* Pregnancy. *Pearson.*

GRA-VID'I-TY, *n.* Pregnancy. *Arbuthnot.*
GRĀV'ING, *ppr.* Engraving; carving; cutting figures on stone, copper, or other hard substance.
GRĀV'ING, *n.* 1. Carved work. 2. Impression.
GRAV'I-TATE, *v. i.* [Fr. *graviter.*] To tend to the centre of a body, or the central point of attraction.
GRAV'I-TĀTING, *ppr.* Tending to the centre of a body or system of bodies.
GRAV-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of tending to the centre. 2. The force by which bodies are pressed or drawn, or by which they tend towards the centre of the earth or other centre, or the effect of that force.
GRAV'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *gravité.*] 1. Weight; heaviness.—2. In *philosophy*, that force by which bodies tend or are drawn towards the centre of the earth.—3. *Specific gravity*, the weight belonging to an equal bulk of every different substance. 4. Seriousness; sobriety of manners; solemnity of deportment or character. 5. Weight; enormity; atrociousness; [*not used.*]—6. In *music*, lowness of sound.
GRĀ'VY, *n.* The fat and other liquid matter that drips from flesh in roasting, or when roasted or baked.
GRĀY, *a.* [Sax. *grig, græg*; G. *grau.*] 1. White, with a mixture of black. 2. White; hoary. 3. Dark; of a mixed color; of the color of ashes. 4. Old; mature.
GRĀY, *n.* 1. A gray color. *Parnel.* 2. A badger.
GRĀY'-BEARD, *n.* An old man. *Shak.*
GRĀY'-EȳED, *a.* Having gray eyes.
GRĀY'FLȳ, *n.* The trumpet-fly. *Milton.*
GRĀY'-HAIRED, *a* Having gray hair.
GRĀY'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a gray head or gray hair.
GRĀY'-HOUND, *n.* [Sax. *grighund.*] A tall, fleet dog, used in the chase.
GRĀY'ISH, *a.* Somewhat gray; gray in a moderate degree.
GRĀY'LING, *n.* A fish of the genus *salmo.*
GRĀY'NESS, *n.* The quality of being gray. *Sherwood.*
GRĀY'WAĆKE, *n.* [G. *grauwacke.*] A species of rock.
GRAZE, *v. t.* [Sax. *grasian*; G. *grasen.*] 1. To rub or touch lightly in passing; to brush lightly the surface of a thing in passing. 2. To feed or supply cattle with grass; to furnish pasture for. 3. To feed on; to eat from the ground, as growing herbage. 4. To tend grazing cattle.
GRAZE, *v. i.* 1. To eat grass; to feed on growing herbage. 2. To supply grass. 3. To move on devouring.
GRĀZED, *pp.* 1. Touched lightly by a passing body; brushed. 2. Fed by growing grass. 3. Eaten, as growing herbage.
GRĀZ'ER, *n.* One that grazes or feeds on growing herbage.
GRĀ'ZIER, (grā'zhur) *n.* One who feeds cattle with grass, or supplies them with pasture. *Bacon.*
GRĀZ'ING, *ppr.* 1. Touching lightly. 2. Feeding on growing herbage. 3. *a.* Supplying pasture.
GRĒASE, *n.* [Fr. *graisse.*] 1. Animal fat in a soft state; oily or unctuous matter of any kind, as tallow, lard. 2. A swelling and gourdiness of a horse's legs.
GRĒAṢE, (greez) *v. t.* 1. To smear, anoint or daub with grease or fat. 2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents. *Dryden.*
GRĒAṢED, *pp.* Smeared with oily matter; bribed.
GRĒAṢ'I-LY, *adv.* With grease or an appearance of it; grossly.
GRĒAṢ'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being greasy; oiliness; unctuousness. *Boyle.*
GRĒAṢ'ING, *ppr.* Smearing with fat or oily matter; bribing.
GRĒAṢ'Y, (greez'y) *a.* 1. Oily; fat; unctuous. 2. Smeared or defiled with grease. 3. Like grease or oil; smooth. 4. Fat of body; bulky. 5. Gross; indelicate; indecent.
GREĀT, *a.* [Sax. *great*; D. *groot*; G. *gross.*] 1. Large in bulk or dimensions. 2. Being of extended length or breadth. 3. Large in number. 4. Expressing a large, extensive or unusual degree of any thing. 5. Long-continued. 6. Important; weighty. 7. Chief; principal. 8. Chief; of vast power and excellence; supreme; illustrious. 9. Vast; extensive; wonderful; admirable. 10. Possessing large or strong powers of mind. 11. Having made extensive or unusual acquisitions of science or knowledge. 12. Distinguished by rank, office or power; elevated; eminent. 13. Dignified in aspect, mien or manner. 14. Magnanimous; generous; of elevated sentiments; high-minded. 15. Rich; sumptuous; magnificent. 16. Vast; sublime. 17. Dignified; noble. 18. Swelling; proud. 19. Chief; principal; much traveled. 20. Pregnant; teeming. 21. Hard; difficult. 22. Familiar; intimate; [*vulgar.*] 23. Distinguished by extraordinary events, or unusual importance. 24. Denoting a degree of consanguinity, in the ascending or descending line; as, *great* grandfather. 25. Superior; preeminent.
GREĀT, *n.* 1. The whole; the gross; the lump or mass. 2. People of rank or distinction.
GREĀT'-BEL-LIED, *a.* Pregnant; teeming. *Shak.*
† GREĀT'EN, *v. t.* To enlarge. *Raleigh.*
† GREĀT'EN, *v. i.* To increase; to become large. *South.*
GREĀT-HEARṬ'ED, *a.* High spirited; undejected.
GREĀT'LY, *adv.* 1. In a great degree; much. 2. Nobly; illustriously. 3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely.
GREĀT'NESS, *n* 1. Largeness of bulk, dimensions, number or quantity. 2. Large amount; extent. 3. High degree. 4. High rank or place; elevation; dignity; distinction; eminence; power; command. 5. Swelling pride; affected state. 6. Magnanimity; elevation of sentiment; nobleness. 7. Strength or extent of intellectual faculties. 8. Large extent or variety. 9. Grandeur; pomp; magnificence. 10. Force; intensity.
GREAVE, for *grove* and *groove.* *Spenser.* *See* GROVE and GROOVE.
GRĒAVES, (greevz) *n. plu.* [Port., Sp. *grevas.*] Armor for the legs; a sort of boots.
GREBE, *n.* A fowl of the genus *colymbus.*
GRĒ'CIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Greece.
GRĒ'CIAN, *n.* 1. A native of Greece. Also, a Jew, who understood Greek. 2. One well versed in the Greek language.
GRĒ'CIAN-FIRE, *n.* [Fr. *feu Gregeois.*] Wild fire; such as will burn within water.
GRE'CIAN-IZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *Grecaniser.*] To play the Grecian; to speak Greek.
GRĒ'CIṢM, *n.* [L. *Græcismus.*] An idiom of the Greek language. *Addison.*
GRĒ'CIZE, *v. t.* 1. To render Grecian. 2. To translate into Greek.
GRĒ'CIZE, *v. i.* To speak the Greek language.
† GREE, *n.* [Fr. *gré.*] 1. Good will. *Spenser.* 2. Step; rank; degree. [*See* DEGREE.] *Spenser.*
† GREE, *v. i.* To agree. *See* AGREE.
† GREECE, *n.* [W. *grâz.*] A flight of steps.
† GREED, *n.* Greediness. *Graham.*
GREED'I-LY, *adv.* 1. With a keen appetite for food or drink; voraciously; ravenously. 2. With keen or ardent desire; eagerly.
GREED'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Keenness of appetite for food or drink; ravenousness; voracity. 2. Ardent desire.
GREED'Y, *a.* [Sax. *grædig.*] 1. Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; very hungry. 2. Having a keen desire of any thing; eager to obtain.
GREED'Y-GUT, *n.* A glutton; a devourer; a belly-god. *Cotgrave.*
GREEK, *a.* Pertaining to Greece.
GREEK, *n.* 1. A native of Greece. 2. The language of Greece.—*Greek-fire*, a combustible composition, the constituents of which are supposed to be asphalt, with nitre and sulphur.
GREEK'ISH, *a.* Peculiar to Greece. *Milton.*
GREEK'LING, *n.* An inferior Greek writer.
GREEK'ROṢE, *n.* The flower campion.
GREEN, *a.* [Sax. *grene.*] 1. Being of the color of herbage and plants when growing, a color composed of blue and yellow rays; verdant. 2. New; fresh; recent. 3. Fresh; flourishing; undecayed. 4. Containing its natural juices; not dry; not seasoned. 5. Not roasted; half raw. 6. Unripe; immature; not arrived to perfection. 7. Immature in age; young. 8. Pale; sickly; wan; of a greenish pale color.
GREEN, *n.* 1. The color of growing plants; a color composed of blue and yellow rays, which, mixed in different proportions, exhibit a variety of shades. 2. A grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage. 3. Fresh leaves or branches of trees or other plants; wreaths. 4. The leaves and stems of young plants used in cookery or dressed for food in the spring; *in the plural. New England.*
GREEN, *v. t.* To make green. *Thomson.*
GREEN'BROOM, or GREEN'WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *genista.*
GREEN'ĆLOTH, *n.* A board or court of justice held in the counting-house of the British king's household, having cognizance of all matters of justice in the king's household.
GREEN'-ĆOL-ORED, *a.* Pale; sickly. *Tourneur.*
GREEN'-ĆROP, *n.* A crop of green vegetables, such as artificial grasses, turneps, &c.
GREEN'-EARTH, *n.* A species of earth or mineral, so called; the mountain green of artists. *Ure.*
GREEN'-EȳED, *a.* Having green eyes. *Shak.*
GREEN'FINCH, *n.* A bird of the genus *fringilla.*
GREEN'FISH, *n.* A fish so called. *Ainsworth.*
GREEN'GAĠE, *n.* A species of plum.
GREEN'GRO-CER, *n.* A retailer of greens.
GREEN'HAIRED, *a.* Having green locks or hair.
GREEN'HOOD, *n.* A state of greenness. *Chaucer.*
GREEN'HORN, *n.* A raw youth.
GREEN'-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather, and preserved green during the winter or cold weather.
GREEN'ISH, *a.* Somewhat green; having a tinge of green. *Newton.*
GREEN'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being greenish.
GREEN'LY, *adv.* With a green color; newly; freshly; immaturely.
GREEN'LY, *a.* Of a green color. *Gascoigne.*
GREEN'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being green; viridity.

2. Immaturity; unripeness. 3. Freshness; vigor. 4. Newness.

GREEN'-ROOM, *n.* A room, near the stage, to which actors retire, during the intervals of their parts in the play.

GREEN'-SICK-NESS, *n.* The *chlorosis*, a disease of maids, so called from the color it occasions in the face.

GREEN'-SICK-NESSED, *a.* Having a sickly taste. *Bp. Rundle.*

GREEN'-STALL, *n.* A stall on which greens are exposed to sale.

GREEN'STONE, *n.* A rock of the trap formation.

GREEN'-SWARD, *n.* Turf green with grass.

GREEN'WEED, *n.* Dyer's weed.

GREEN'WOOD, *n.* Wood when green, as in summer.

GREEN'WOOD, *a.* Pertaining to a green wood.

GREET, *v. t.* [Sax. *gretan, grettan.*] 1. To address with expressions of kind wishes; to salute in kindness and respect. 2. To address at meeting; to address in any manner. 3. To congratulate. 4. To pay compliments at a distance; to send kind wishes to. 5. To meet and address with kindness; or to express kind wishes, accompanied with an embrace. 6. To meet.

GREET, *v. i.* 1. To meet and salute. 2. To weep; written by Spenser *greit*; [*obs.*]

GREET'ED, *pp.* Addressed with kind wishes; complimented.

GREET'ER, *n.* One who greets.

GREET'ING, *ppr.* Addressing with kind wishes or expressions of joy; complimenting; congratulating; saluting.

GREET'ING, *n.* Expression of kindness or joy; salutation at meeting; compliment addressed from one absent.

† GREEZE, *n.* [L. *gressus.*] A step, or flight of steps. *See* GREECE.

GREF'FIER, *n.* [Fr.] A registrar, or recorder.

GRĒ'GAL, *a.* [L. *grex.*] Pertaining to a flock.

GRE-GĀ'RI-AN, *a.* Belonging to a herd.

GRE-GĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *gregarius.*] Having the habit of assembling or living in a flock or herd; not habitually solitary or living alone.

GRE-GĀ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a flock or herd; in a company.

GRE-GĀ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of living in flocks or herds.

GRE-GŌ'RI-AN, *a.* Denoting what belongs to Gregory. —The *Gregorian calendar* is one which shows the new and full moon, with the time of Easter, and the movable feasts depending thereon, by means of epacts.—The *Gregorian year* is the present year, as reformed by Pope Gregory XIII, in 1582; consisting of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 47 seconds, with an additional day every fourth year.

† GREIT, *v. i.* [Goth. *greitan.*] To lament. *Spenser.*

† GREITH, *v. t.* [Sax. *gerædian.*] To make ready.

† GREITH, *n.* Goods; furniture. *Chaucer.*

GRĒ'MI-AL, *a.* [L. *gremium.*] Belonging to the lap or bosom. *Dict.*

GRE-NĀDE', *n.* [Sp. *granada*; Fr. *grenade.*] In the *art of war*, a hollow ball or shell of iron or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, to be filled with powder, which is to be fired by means of a fusee, and thrown by hand among enemies.

GREN-A-DIĒR', *n.* [from Fr. *grenade.*] 1. A foot soldier, wearing a high cap. 2. A fowl found in Angola, in Africa.

GREN'A-TITE, *n.* Staurotide or staurolite, a mineral.

GREW, *pret.* of *grow.*

GREY. *See* GRAY.

GREY'HOUND, *n.* [Sax. *grighund.*] A tall, fleet dog, kept for the chase.

GRICE, *n.* A little pig.

GRID'DLE, *n.* [W. *greidell.*] A pan, broad and shallow, for baking cakes.

GRIDE, *v. t.* [It. *gridare.*] To grate, or to cut with a grating sound; to cut; to penetrate or pierce harshly.

GRID'E-LIN, *n.* [Fr. *gris de lin.*] A color mixed of white and red, or a gray violet.

GRID'IR-ON, (grid'ī-urn) *n.* [W. *grediaw.*] A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over coals.

GRIĒF, *n.* [D. *grief*; Fr. *grief.*] 1. The pain of mind produced by loss, misfortune, injury or evils of any kind; sorrow; regret. 2. The pain of mind occasioned by our own misconduct; sorrow or regret that we have done wrong; pain accompanying repentance. 3. Cause of sorrow; that which afflicts.

GRIĒF'FUL, *a.* Full of grief or sorrow. *Sackville.*

GRIĒF'LESS, *a.* Sorrowless; without grief. *Huloet.*

GRIĒF'SHOT, *a.* Pierced with grief. *Shak.*

† GRIĒV-A-BLE, *a.* Lamentable. *Gower.*

GRIĒV'ANCE, *n.* That which causes grief or uneasiness; that which burdens, oppresses or injures, implying a sense of wrong done.

GRIĒVE, *v. t.* [D. *grieven.*] 1. To give pain of mind to; to afflict; to wound the feelings. 2. To afflict; to inflict pain on. 3. To make sorrowful; to excite regret in. 4. To offend; to displease; to provoke.

GRIĒVE, *v. i.* To feel pain of mind or heart; to be in pain on account of an evil; to sorrow; to mourn.

GRIĒVED, *pp.* Pained; afflicted; suffering sorrow.

GRIĒV'ER, *n.* He or that which grieves.

GRIĒV'ING, *ppr.* 1. Giving pain; afflicting. 2. Sorrowing; exercised with grief; mourning.

GRIĒV'ING-LY, *adv.* In sorrow; sorrowfully.

GRIĒV'OUS, *a.* 1. Heavy; oppressive; burdensome. 2. Afflictive; painful; hard to be borne. 3. Causing grief or sorrow. 4. Distressing. 5. Great; atrocious. 6. Expressing great uneasiness. 7. Provoking; offensive; tending to irritate. 8. Hurtful; destructive; causing mischief.

GRIĒV'OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With pain; painfully; with great pain or distress. 2. With discontent, ill will or grief. 3. Calamitously; miserably; greatly; with great uneasiness, distress or grief. 4. Atrociously.

GRIĒV'OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Oppressiveness; weight that gives pain or distress. 2. Pain; affliction; calamity; distress. 3. Greatness; enormity; atrociousness.

GRIF'FON, *n.* [Fr. *griffon.*] In the *natural history of the ancients*, an imaginary animal said to be generated between the lion and eagle. It is represented with four legs, wings and a beak, the upper part resembling an eagle, and the lower part a lion.

GRIF'FON-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a griffon.

GRIG, *n.* 1. A small eel; the sand eel. 2. A merry creature. 3. Health; [*obs.*]

† GRILL, *v. t.* [Fr. *griller.*] To broil.

† GRILL, *a.* Shaking with cold. *Chaucer.*

GRIL-LĀDE', *n.* Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

† GRIL'LY, *v. t.* To harass. *Hudibras.*

GRIM, *a.* [Sax. *grim.*] 1. Fierce; ferocious; impressing terror; frightful; horrible. 2. Ugly; ill-looking. 3. Sour; crabbed; peevish; surly.

GRIM'-FĀCED, *a.* Having a stern countenance.

GRIM'-GRIN-NING, *a.* Grinning with a fierce countenance. *Shak.*

GRIM'-VIS-AGED, *a.* Grim-faced.

GRI-MĀCE', *n.* [Fr.] 1. A distortion of the countenance, from habit, affectation or insolence. 2. An air of affectation.

GRI-MĀ'CED, (gre-māste') *a.* Distorted; having a crabbed look.

GRI-MAL'KIN, *n.* The name of an old cat.

GRIME, *n.* [Ice. *gryma.*] Foul matter; dirt; sullying blackness, deeply insinuated.

GRIME, *v. t.* To sully or soil deeply; to dirt. *Shak.*

GRIM'LY, *a.* Having a hideous or stern look. *Beaumont.*

GRIM'LY, *adv.* 1. Fiercely; ferociously; with a look of fury or ferocity. 2. Sourly; sullenly.

GRIM'NESS, *n.* Fierceness of look; sternness; crabbedness.

GRĪ'MY, *a.* Full of grime; foul.

GRIN, *v. i.* [Sax. *grinnian.*] 1. To set the teeth together and open the lips, or to open the mouth and withdraw the lips from the teeth, so as to show them, as in laughter or scorn. 2. To fix the teeth, as in anguish.

GRIN, *n.* The act of closing the teeth and showing them, or of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth.

† GRIN, *n.* A snare or trap.

GRIN, *v. t.* To express by grinning. *Milton.*

GRĪND, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ground.* [Sax. *grindan.*] 1. To break and reduce to fine particles or powder by friction; to comminute by attrition; to triturate. 2. To break and reduce to small pieces by the teeth. 3. To sharpen by rubbing or friction; to wear off the substance of a metallic instrument, and reduce it to a sharp edge by the friction of a stone. 4. To make smooth; to polish by friction. 5. To rub one against another. 6. To oppress by severe exactions; to afflict cruelly; to harass. 7. To crush in pieces; to ruin. 8. To grate.

GRĪND, *v. i.* 1. To perform the operation of grinding; to move a mill. 2. To be moved or rubbed together, as in the operation of grinding. 3. To be ground or pulverized by friction. 4. To be polished and made smooth by friction. 5. To be sharpened by grinding.

GRĪND'ER, *n.* 1. One that grinds, or moves a mill. 2. The instrument of grinding. 3. A tooth that grinds or chews food; a double tooth; a jaw-tooth. 4. The teeth in general.

GRĪND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Reducing to powder by friction; triturating; levigating; chewing. 2. Making sharp; making smooth or polishing by friction.

GRIN'DLE-STONE. The same as *grindstone.*

* GRIND'STONE, *n.* A sandstone used for grinding or sharpening tools.

GRIN'NER, *n.* One that grins. *Addison.*

GRIN'NING, *ppr.* Closing the teeth and showing them, as in laughter; showing of the teeth.

GRIN'NING-LY, *adv.* With a grinning laugh.

† GRIP, *n.* The griffon. *Shak.*

GRIP, *n.* [Dan. *greb.*] A grasp; a holding fast.

GRIP, *n.* [D. *groep.*] A small ditch or furrow.

† GRIP, *v. t.* To trench; to drain.

GRIPE, *v. t.* [Sax. *gripan*; Goth. *greipan.*] 1. To seize; to grasp; to catch with the hand, and to clasp closely with the fingers. 2. To hold fast; to hold with the fin-

gers closely pressed. 3. To seize and hold fast in the arms; to embrace closely. 4. To close the fingers; to clutch. *Pope.* 5. To pinch; to press; to compress. 6. To give pain to the bowels. 7. To pinch; to straiten; to distress.

GRIPE, *v. i.* 1. To seize or catch by pinching; to get money by hard bargains or mean exactions. 2. To feel the colic. 3. To lie too close to the wind, as a ship.

GRIPE, *n.* 1. Grasp; seizure; fast hold with the hand or paw, or with the arms. 2. Squeeze; pressure. 3. Oppression; cruel exactions. 4. Affliction; pinching distress; as, the *gripe* of poverty.—5. In *seamen's language*, the fore-foot or piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end.—6. *Gripes*, in the *plural*, distress of the bowels; colic.—7. *Gripes*, in *seamen's language*, an assemblage of ropes, dead-eyes and hooks, fastened to ring-bolts in the deck to secure the boats.

GRĪP'ER, *n.* One who gripes; an oppressor; an extortioner.

GRĪP'ING, *ppr.* Grasping; seizing; holding fast; pinching; oppressing; distressing the bowels.

GRĪP'ING, *n.* 1. A pinching or grasp; a distressing pain of the bowels; colic.—2. In *seamen's language*, the inclination of a ship to run to the windward of her course.

GRĪP'ING-LY, *adv.* With a pain in the bowels.

† GRIP'PLE, *a.* 1. Griping; greedy; covetous; unfeeling. *Spenser.* 2. Grasping fast; tenacious. *Spenser.*

† GRIP'PLE-NESS, *n.* Covetousness. *Bp. Hall.*

† GRIS, *n.* [Fr. *gris.*] A kind of fur. *Chaucer.*

† GRIS'AM-BER, used by *Milton* for *ambergris.*

† GRISE, *n.* 1. A step, or scale of steps. [L. *gressus.* *See* GREECE.] *Shak.* 2. A swine.

† GRI-SETTE', (gre-zet') *n.* [Fr.] A tradesman's wife or daughter. *Sterne.*

† GRIS'KIN, *n.* The spine of a hog.

GRIS'LY, *a.* [Sax. *grislic.*] Frightful; horrible; terrible. *Dryden.*

GRI'SONS, (grē'sunz) *n.* Inhabitants of the eastern Swiss Alps.

GRIST, *n.* [Sax. *grist.*] 1. Corn for grinding, or that which is ground at one time; as much grain as is carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces. 2. Supply; provision. 3. Profit; gain; as in the phrase, it brings *grist* to the mill.

GRIS'TLE, (gris'l) *n.* [Sax. *gristle.*] A cartilage; a smooth, solid, elastic substance in animal bodies.

GRIST'LY, (gris'ly) *a.* Consisting of gristle; like gristle; cartilaginous. *Ray.*

GRIST'MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding grain.

GRIT, *n.* [Sax. *greot*, or *gryt*, *grytta.*] 1. The coarse part of meal. 2. Oats hulled, or coarsely ground; written, also, *groats.* 3. Sand or gravel; rough, hard particles. 4. Sandstone; stone composed of particles of sand agglutinated.

† GRITH, *n.* Agreement. *Chaucer.*

GRIT'STONE. *See* GRIT.

GRIT'TI-NESS, *n.* The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand, or small, hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TY, *a.* Containing sand or grit; consisting of grit; full of hard particles; sandy.

GRIZ'E-LIN. *See* GRIDELIN.

GRIZ'ZLE, *n.* [Fr., Sp., Port. *gris.*] Gray; a gray color; a mixture of white and black. *Shak.*

GRIZ'ZLED, *a.* Gray; of a mixed color.

GRIZ'ZLY, *a.* Somewhat gray. *Bacon.*

GRŌAN, *v. i.* [Sax. *granian*, *grunan.*] 1. To breathe with a deep murmuring sound; to utter a mournful voice, as in pain or sorrow. 2. To sigh; to be oppressed or afflicted; or to complain of oppression.

GRŌAN, *n.* 1. A deep, mournful sound, uttered in pain, sorrow or anguish. 2. Any low, rumbling sound.

GRŌAN'FUL, *a.* Sad; inducing groans. *Spenser.*

GRŌAN'ING, *ppr.* Uttering a low, mournful sound.

GRŌAN'ING, *n.* 1. The act of groaning; lamentation; complaint; a deep sound uttered in pain or sorrow.—2. In *hunting*, the cry or noise of the buck.

GROAT, (grawt) *n.* [D. *groot*; G. *grot.*] 1. An English money of account, equal to four pence. 2. A proverbial name for a small sum.

GROATS, (grawts) *n.* Oats that have the hulls taken off.

GROATS'-WORTH, *n.* The value of a groat.

GRŌ'CER, *n.* A trader who deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, liquors, fruits, &c.

GRŌ'CER-Y, *n.* 1. A grocer's store; [*local.*] 2. The commodities sold by grocers; usually in the plural.

GROES, *n. plu.* Graves. *North of England.*

GROG, *n.* A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened.

GROG'-BLOS-SOM, *n.* A rum bud; a redness on the nose or face of men who drink ardent spirits to excess.

GROG'DRINK-ER, *n.* One addicted to drinking grog.

GROG'GY, *a.* 1. A *groggy* horse is one that bears wholly on his heels in trotting. *Cyc.*—2. In *vulgar language*, tipsy; intoxicated.

GROG'RAM, } *n.* [It. *grossagrana.*] A kind of stuff made
GROG'RAN, } of silk and mohair.

GROIN, *n.* [Ice. and Goth. *grein.*] 1. The depressed part of the human body between the belly and the thigh.—2. Among *builders*, the angular curve made by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches.—3. [Fr. *groin*; Gr. ῥιν.] The snout or nose of a swine.

† GROIN, *v. i.* To groan. *Chaucer.*

GROM'WELL, or GROM'IL, *n.* A plant of the genus *lithospermum.* The *German gromwell* is the *stellera.*

GROM'ET, } *n.* [Arm. *gromm.*] Among *seamen*, a ring
GROM'MET, } formed of a strand of rope laid in three times round; used to fasten the upper edge of a sail to its stay.

GROOM, *n.* [qu. Flemish or Old D. *grom*] 1. A boy or young man; a waiter; a servant. 2. A man or boy who has the charge of horses; one who takes care of horses or the stable.—3. In *England*, an officer of the king's household.

GROOM, or GOOM, *n.* [Sax. and Goth. *guma*, a man.] A man recently married, or one who is attending his proposed spouse in order to be married; used in composition, as in *bridegroom*, which see.

GROOVE, (groov) *n.* [Ice. *groof.*] 1. A furrow, channel, or long hollow cut by a tool.—2. Among *miners*, a shaft or pit sunk into the earth.

GROOVE, *v. t.* [Sw. *gröpa.*] To cut a channel with an edged tool; to furrow.

GROOV'ER, *n.* A miner. [*Local.*]

GROOV'ING, *ppr.* Cutting in channels.

GROPE, *v. i.* [Sax. *gropian*, *grapian.*] 1. To feel along; to search or attempt to find in the dark, or as a blind person, by feeling. 2. To seek blindly in intellectual darkness, without a certain guide or means of knowledge.

GROPE, *v. t.* To search by feeling in the dark.

GRŌP'ER, *n.* One who gropes; one who feels his way in the dark, or searches by feeling.

GRŌP'ING, *ppr.* Feeling for something in darkness; searching by feeling.

GRŌSS, *a.* [Fr. *gros*; It., Port. *grosso.*] 1. Thick; bulky; *particularly applied to animals*; fat; corpulent. 2. Coarse; rude; rough; not delicate. 3. Coarse, in a *figurative sense*; rough; mean; *particularly*, vulgar; obscene; indelicate. 4. Thick; large; opposed to *fine.* 5. Impure; unrefined. 6. Great; palpable. 7. Coarse; large; not delicate. 8. Thick; dense; not attenuated; not refined or pure. 9. Unseemly; enormous; shameful; great. 10. Stupid; dull. 11. Whole; entire.

GRŌSS, *n.* 1. The main body; the chief part; the bulk; the mass. 2. The number of twelve dozen; twelve times twelve.—*In the gross*, *in gross*, in the bulk, or the whole undivided; all parts taken together.—*By the gross*, in a like sense.

GRŌSS'BEAK, *n.* A fowl of the genus *loxia.*

GRŌSS'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a thick skull; stupid.

GRŌSS'LY, *adv.* 1. In bulky or large parts; coarsely. 2. Greatly; palpably; enormously. 3. Greatly; shamefully. 4. Coarsely; without refinement or delicacy. 5. Without art or skill.

GRŌSS'NESS, *n.* 1. Thickness; bulkiness; corpulence; fatness. 2. Thickness; spissitude; density. 3. Coarseness; rudeness; want of refinement or delicacy; vulgarity. 4. Greatness; enormity.

GROSS'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to a gooseberry.

GROSS'U-LAR, *n.* A rare mineral of the garnet kind, so named from its green color.

GROT, or GROT'TO, *n.* [Fr. *grotte*; It. *grotta.*] 1. A large cave or den; a subterraneous cavern; a natural cave or rent in the earth. *Dryden.* 2. A cave for coolness and refreshment.

† GROT'TA. [It.] For *grotto.* Not used in *English.*

GRO-TESQUE', } *a.* [Fr. *grotesque*; Sp., Port. *grutesco.*]
GRO-TESK', } Wildly formed; whimsical; extravagant; of irregular forms and proportions; ludicrous; antic.

GRO-TESQUE', *n.* Whimsical figures or scenery.

GRO-TESQUE'LY, *adv.* In a fantastical manner.

GROUND, *n.* [Sax., G., Dan., Sw. *grund.*] 1. The surface of land or upper part of the earth, without reference to the materials which compose it. 2. Region; territory. 3. Land; estate; possession. 4. The surface of the earth, or a floor or pavement. 5. Foundation; that which supports any thing. 6. Fundamental cause; primary reason or original principle. 7. First principles.—8. In *painting*, the surface on which a figure or object is represented.—9. In *manufactures*, the principal color, to which others are considered as ornamental.—10. *Grounds*, *plural*, the bottom of liquors; dregs; lees; feces; as, coffee *grounds.* 11. The plain song; the tune on which descants are raised.—12. In *etching*, a gummous composition spread over the surface of the metal to be etched. 13. Field or place of action.—14. In *music*, the name given to a composition in which the base, consisting of a few bars of independent notes, is continually repeated to a continually varying melody. 15. The foil to set a thing off; [*obs.*] 16. *Formerly*, the pit of a play-house. *B. Jonson.*—*To*

gain ground. 1. To advance; to proceed forward in conflict. 2. To gain credit; to prevail.—*To lose ground.* 1. To retire; to retreat. 2. To lose credit; to decline.—*To give ground*, to recede; to yield advantage.—*To get ground*, and *to gather ground*, are seldom used.

GROUND, *v. t.* 1. To lay or set on the ground. 2. To found; to fix or set, as on a foundation, cause, reason or principle. 3. To settle in first principles; to fix firmly.

GROUND, *v. i.* To run aground; to strike the bottom and remain fixed.

GROUND, *pret.* and *pp.* of *grind.*

GROUND'AGE. *n.* A tax paid by a ship for standing in port.

GROUND'-ANG-LING, *n.* Fishing without a float, with a bullet placed a few inches from the hook.

GROUND'-ASH, *n.* A sapling of ash; a young shoot from the stump of an ash. *Mortimer.*

GROUND'-BĀIT, *n.* Bait for fish which sinks to the bottom of the water. *Walton.*

GROUND'ED-LY, *adv.* Upon firm principles.

GROUND'-FLŌOR, *n.* The first or lower floor of a house. But the English call the *second* floor from the ground the *first* floor.

GROUND'-I-VY, *n.* A well-known plant.

GROUND'LESS, *a.* 1. Wanting ground or foundation; wanting cause or reason for support. 2. Not authorized; false.

GROUND'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without reason or cause.

GROUND'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of just cause, reason or authority for support. *Tillotson.*

GROUND'LING, *n.* A fish that keeps at the bottom of the water; hence, a low, vulgar person. *Shak.*

† GROUND'LY, *adv.* Upon principles; solidly. *Ascham.*

GROUND'-NUT, *n.* A plant, the *arachis.*

GROUND'-ŌAK, *n.* A sapling of oak. *Mortimer.*

GROUND'-PINE, *n.* A plant, a species of *teucrium.*

GROUND'-PLATE, *n.* In *architecture*, the *ground-plates* are the outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground.

GROUND'-PLOT, *n.* 1. The ground on which a building is placed. 2. The ichnography of a building.

GROUND'-RENT, *n.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land. *Johnson.*

GROUND'-ROOM, *n.* A room on the ground; a lower room. *Tatler.*

GROUND'SEL, *n.* A plant of the genus *senecio*, of several species.

GROUND'SEL, } *n.* [*ground*, and Sax. *syll.*] The timber
GROUND'-SILL, } of a building which lies next to the ground; commonly called a *sill.*

GROUND'-TAĊ-KLE, *n.* In *ships*, the ropes and furniture belonging to anchors.

GROUND'WŌRK, *n.* 1. The work which forms the foundation or support of any thing; the basis; the fundamentals. 2. The ground; that to which the rest are additional. 3. First principle; original reason.

GRŌUP, } *n.* [It. *groppo*; Fr. *groupe.*] 1. A cluster, crowd
GROOP, } or throng; an assemblage; a number collected without any regular form or arrangement.—2. In *painting* and *sculpture*, an assemblage of two or more figures of men, beasts or other things which have some relation to each other.

GRŌUP, *v. t.* [Fr. *grouper.*] To form a group; to bring or place together in a cluster or knot; to form an assemblage.

GRŌUPED, *pp.* Formed or placed in a crowd.

GRŌUP'ING, *ppr.* Bringing together in a cluster or assemblage.

GRŌUP'ING, *n.* The art of composing or combining the objects of a picture or piece of sculpture.

GROUSE, *n.* A heath-cock.

GROUT, *n.* [Sax. *grut.*] 1. Coarse meal; pollard. 2. A kind of wild apple. 3. A thin, coarse mortar. 4. That which purges off.

GROUT'NOL. *See* GROWTHEAD.

GROVE, *n.* [Sax. *græf*, *graf.*] 1. In *gardening*, a small wood or cluster of trees with a shaded avenue, or a wood impervious to the rays of the sun. 2. A wood of small extent.—In *America*, the word is applied to a wood of natural growth in the field, as well as to planted trees in a garden. 3. Something resembling a wood or trees in a wood.

GROV'EL, (grov'l) *v. i.* [Ice. *gruva.*] 1. To creep on the earth, or with the face to the ground; to lie prone, or move with the body prostrate on the earth; to act in a prostrate posture. 2. To be low or mean.

GROV'EL-ER, *n.* One who grovels; an abject wretch.

GROV'EL-ING, *ppr.* 1. Creeping; moving on the ground. 2. *a.* Mean; without dignity or elevation.

GRŌV'Y, *a.* Pertaining to a grove; frequenting groves.

GRŌW, *v. i.*; pret. *grew*; pp. *grown.* [Sax. *growan.*] 1. To enlarge in bulk or stature, by a natural, imperceptible addition of matter; to vegetate, as plants, or to be augmented by natural process, as animals. 2. To be produced by vegetation. 3. To increase; to be augmented; to wax. 4. To advance; to improve; to make progress. 5. To advance; to extend. 6. To come by degrees; to become; to reach any state. 7. To come forward; to advance. 8. To be changed from one state to another; to become. 9. To proceed, as from a cause or reason. 10. To accrue; to come. 11. To swell; to increase; as, the wind *grew* to a tempest.—*To grow out of*, to issue from, as plants from the soil.—*To grow up*, to arrive at manhood, or to advance to full stature.—*To grow up*, or *to grow together*, to close and adhere; to become united by growth.

GRŌW, *v. t.* To produce; to raise; as, a farmer *grows* large quantities of wheat. [This is a modern, abusive use of *grow.*]

GRŌW'ER, *n.* 1. One who grows; that which increases.—2. In *English use*, one who raises or produces.

GRŌW'ING, *ppr.* Increasing; advancing in size or extent; becoming; accruing; swelling; thriving.

GROWL, *v. i.* [Gr. γρυλλη.] To murmur or snarl, as a dog; to utter an angry, grumbling sound.

GROWL, *v. t.* To express by growling. *Thomson.*

GROWL, *n.* The murmur of a cross dog.

GROWL'ER, *n.* A snarling cur; a grumbler.

GROWL'ING, *ppr.* Grumbling; snarling.

GRŌWN, *pp.* of *grow.* 1. Advanced; increased in growth. 2. Having arrived at full size or stature.—*Grown over*, covered by the growth of any thing; overgrown.

† GROWSE, *v. i.* [Sax. *agrisan.*] To shiver; to have chills.

GRŌWTH, *n.* 1. The gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies. 2. Product; produce; that which has grown. 3. Production; any thing produced. 4. Increase in number, bulk or frequency. 5. Increase in extent or prevalence. 6. Advancement; progress; improvement.

GROWT'HEAD, } *n.* 1. A kind of fish. 2. A lazy person;
GROWT'NOL, } a lubber; [*obs.*]

GRUB, *v. i.* [Goth. *graban.*] To dig; to be occupied in digging.

GRUB, *v. t.* To dig; mostly followed by *up.*—*To grub up*, is to dig up by the roots with an instrument; to root out by digging.

GRUB, *n.* 1. A small worm; *particularly*, a hexaped or six-footed worm, produced from the egg of the beetle. 2. A short, thick man; a dwarf, *in contempt.*

GRUB'AXE, *n.* A tool used in grubbing up weeds, and the like.

GRUB'BER, *n.* One who grubs up shrubs, &c.

GRUB'BING-HŌE, *n.* An instrument for digging up trees, shrubs, &c. by the roots; a mattoc.

GRUB'BLE, *v. i.* [G. *grübeln.*] To feel in the dark; to grovel. [*Not much used.*] *Dryden.*

GRUB'STREET, *n.* *Originally*, the name of a street near Moorfields, in London, much inhabited by mean writers; hence, applied to mean writings; as, a *Grub-street* poem. *Johnson.*

GRUDGE, *v. t.* [W. *grwg.*] 1. To be discontented at another's enjoyments or advantages; to envy one the possession or happiness which we desire for ourselves. 2. To give or take unwillingly.

GRUDGE, *v. i.* 1. To murmur; to repine; to complain. 2. To be unwilling or reluctant. 3. To be envious. 4. To wish in secret; [*obs.*] 5. To feel compunction; to grieve; [*obs.*]

GRUDGE, *n.* 1. Sullen malice or malevolence; ill-will; secret enmity; hatred. 2. Unwillingness to benefit. 3. Remorse of conscience; [*obs.*]

† GRUDG'EONS, *n. plu.* Coarse meal. *Beaumont.*

GRUDG'ER, *n.* One that grudges; a murmurer.

GRUDG'ING, *ppr.* Envying; being uneasy at another's possession of something which we have a desire to possess.

GRUDG'ING, *n.* 1. Uneasiness at the possession of something by another. 2. Reluctance; also, a secret wish or desire; [*obs.*] 3. A symptom of disease; [*obs.*]

GRUDG'ING-LY, *adv.* Unwillingly; with reluctance or discontent.

GRŪ'EL, *n.* [W. *grual.*] A kind of light food made by boiling meal in water.

GRUFF, *a.* [D. *grof*; W. *gruf.*] Of a rough or stern countenance; sour; surly; severe; rugged; harsh.

GRUFF'LY, *adv.* Roughly; sternly; ruggedly; harshly.

GRUFF'NESS, *n.* Roughness of countenance; sternness.

GRUM, *a.* [Dan. *grum.*] 1. Morose; severe of countenance; sour; surly. 2. Low; deep in the throat; guttural; rumbling.

GRUM'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *grommelen*, *grommen*; Sax. *grymetan.*] 1. To murmur with discontent; to utter a low voice by way of complaint. 2. To growl; to snarl. 3. To rumble; to roar; to make a harsh and heavy sound.

GRUM'BLER, *n.* One who grumbles or murmurs; one who complains; a discontented man.

GRUM'BLING, *ppr.* Murmuring through discontent; rumbling; growling.

GRUM'BLING, *n.* A murmuring through discontent; a rumbling.

GRUM'BLING-LY, *adv.* With grumbling or complaint.
GRUME, *n.* [Fr. *grumeau.*] A thick, viscid consistence of a fluid; a clot, as of blood, &c.
GRUM'LY, *adv.* Morosely; with a sullen countenance.
GRŪM'OUS, *a.* Thick; concreted; clotted.
GRŪM'OUS-NESS, *n.* A state of being concreted.
GRUN'DEL, *n.* The fish called a *groundling.*
GRUND'SEL. *See* GROUNDSEL. *Milton.*
GRUNT, *v. i.* [Dan. *grynter.*] To murmur like a hog; to utter a short groan, or a deep guttural sound.
GRUNT, *n.* A deep guttural sound, as of a hog.
GRUNT'ER, *n.* 1. One that grunts. 2. A fish.
GRUNT'ING, *ppr.* Uttering the murmuring or guttural sound of swine or other animals.
GRUNT'ING, *n.* The guttural sound of swine and other animals.
† GRUNT'ING-LY, *adv.* Murmuringly; mutteringly. *Sherwood.*
GRUN'TLE, *v. i.* To grunt. [*Not much used.*]
GRUNT'LING, *n.* A young hog.
GRUTCH, for *grudge*, is now vulgar, and not to be used.
GRY, *n.* [Gr. γρυ.] 1. A measure containing one tenth of a line. 2. Any thing very small or of little value.
GRYPH'ITE, *n.* [L. *gryphites.*] Crowstone.
* GUAIA'ĊUM, (guā'cum) *n.* *Lignum vitæ*, or pock wood; a tree produced in the warm climates of America.
GUAI-Ā'VA, *n.* An American fruit. *Miller.* *See* GUAVA.
GUĀ'NA, *n.* A species of lizard, found in America.
GUA-NĀ'ĊO, *n.* The lama, or camel of South America.
GUĀ'NO, *n.* A substance found on many isles in the Pacific, which are frequented by fowls; used as a manure.
GUĀ'RA, *n.* A bird of Brazil, the *tantalus ruber.*
GUAR-AN-TEE', *n.* A warrantor. *See* GUARANTY.
GUAR'AN-TIED, (gar'an-tid) *pp.* Warranted.
GUAR'AN-TOR, (gar'an-tor) *n.* A warrantor; one who engages to see that the stipulations of another are performed.
GUAR'AN-TY, (gar'an-ty) *v. t.* [Fr. *garantir.*] 1. To warrant; to make sure; to undertake or engage that another person shall perform what he has stipulated. 2. To undertake to secure to another, at all events. 3. To indemnify; to save harmless.
GUAR'AN-TY, (gar'an-ty) *n.* [Fr. *garant*; Sp. *garantia.*] 1. An undertaking or engagement by a third person or party, that the stipulations of a treaty shall be observed by the contracting parties or by one of them. 2. One who binds himself to see the stipulations of another performed; written also, *guarantee.*
GUĀRD, (gärd) *v. t.* [Fr. *garder.*] 1. To secure against injury, loss or attack; to protect; to defend; to keep in safety. 2. To secure against objections or the attacks of malevolence. 3. To accompany and protect; to accompany for protection. 4. To adorn with lists, laces or ornaments; [*obs.*] 5. To gird; to fasten by binding.
GUĀRD, (gärd) *v. i.* To watch by way of caution or defense; to be cautious; to be in a state of defense or safety.
GUĀRD, *n.* [Fr. *garde.*] 1. Defense; preservation or security against injury, loss or attack. 2. That which secures against attack or injury; that which defends. 3. A man or body of men occupied in preserving a person or place from attack or injury. 4. A state of caution or vigilance; or the act of observing what passes in order to prevent surprise or attack; care; attention; watch; heed. 5. That which secures against objections or censure; caution of expression. 6. Part of the hilt of a sword, which protects the hand.—7. In *fencing*, a posture of defense. 8. An ornamental lace, hem or border; [*obs.*]—*Advanced-guard*, or *van-guard*, in *military affairs*, a body of troops, either horse or foot, that march before an army or division, to prevent surprise, or give notice of danger.—*Rear-guard*, a body of troops that march in the rear of an army or division, for its protection.—*Life-guard*, a body of select troops, whose duty is to defend the person of a prince or other officer.
GUĀRD'-BŌAT, *n.* A boat appointed to row the rounds among ships of war in a harbor, to observe that their officers keep a good look-out.
GUĀRD'-CHĀM-BER, *n.* A guard-room.
GUĀRD'-ROOM, *n.* A room for the accommodation of guards.
GUĀRD'-SHIP, *n.* A vessel of war appointed to superintend the marine affairs in a harbor.
GUĀRD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be protected.
† GUĀRD'AGE, *n.* Wardship. *Shak.*
GUĀRD'ANT, *a.* 1. Acting as guardian; [*obs.*]—2. In *heraldry*, having the face turned toward the spectator.
† GUĀRD'ANT, *n.* A guardian. *Shak.*
GUĀRD'ED, *pp.* 1. Defended; protected; accompanied by a guard. 2. *a.* Cautious; circumspect. 3. Framed or uttered with caution.
GUĀRD'ED-LY, *adv.* With circumspection.
GUĀRD'ED-NESS, *n.* Caution; circumspection.
GUĀRD'ER, *n.* One that guards.
GUĀRD'FUL, *a.* Wary; cautious.
GUĀRD'I-ĀN, *n.* [Fr. *gardien*; Sp. *guardian.*] 1. A warden; one who guards, preserves or secures; one to whom any thing is committed.—2. In *law*, one who is chosen or appointed to take charge of the estate and education of an orphan.—*Guardian of the spiritualities*, the person to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of a diocese is intrusted, during the vacancy of the see.
GUĀRD'I-AN, *a.* Protecting; performing the office of a protector.
† GUĀRD'I-AN-ESS, *n.* A female guardian. *Beaumont.*
GUĀRD'I-AN-SHIP, *n.* The office of a guardian; protection; care; watch.
GUĀRD'ING, *ppr.* Defending; protecting; securing; attending for protection.
GUĀRD'LESS, *a.* Without a guard or defense.
GUĀRD'SHIP, *n.* Care; protection. [*Little used.*]
† GUA'RISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *guerir.*] To heal. *Spenser.*
GUĀ'RY-MĬR'A-ĊLE, *n.* [Corn. *guare-mirkl.*] A miracle-play.
GUĀ'VA, *n.* An American tree and its fruit.
† GŪ'BER-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *guberno.*] To govern.
GU-BER-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *gubernatio.*] Government; rule; direction. [*Little used.*] *Watts.*
GŪ'BER-NA-TĪVE, *a.* Governing. *Chaucer.*
GU-BER-NA-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *gubernator.*] Pertaining to government, or to a governor.
GUD'ĠEON, (gud'jin) *n.* [Fr. *goujon.*] 1. A small fish, easily caught, and hence, 2. A person easily cheated or insnared. *Swift.* 3. A bait; allurement. 4. An iron pin on which a wheel turns.—*Sea-gudgeon*, the black goby or rock-fish.
GUELF, } *n.* The *Guelfs*, so called from the name of a
GUELPH, } family, composed a faction formerly, in Italy, opposed to the *Gibelines.*
† GUER'DON, (ger'don) *n.* [Fr.] A reward; requital; recompense. *Milton.*
† GUER'DON, *v. t.* To reward. *B. Jonson.*
† GUER'DON-A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of reward. *Sir G. Buck.*
† GUER'DON-LESS, *a.* Unrecompensed. *Chaucer.*
GUESS, (ges) *v. t.* [D. *gissen*; Sw. *gissa.*] 1. To conjecture; to form an opinion without certain principles or means of knowledge. *Pope.* 2. To judge or form an opinion from some reasons that render a thing probable, but fall short of sufficient evidence. 3. To hit upon by accident.
GUESS, *v. i.* To conjecture; to judge at random.
GUESS, *n.* Conjecture; judgment without any certain evidence or grounds. *Dryden.*
GUESSED, *pp.* Conjectured; divined.
GUESS'ER, *n.* One who guesses; a conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.
GUESS'ING, *ppr.* Conjecturing; judging without certain evidence, or grounds of opinion.
GUESS'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of conjecture.
GUEST, (gest) *n.* [Sax. *gest.*] 1. A stranger; one who comes from a distance, and takes lodgings at a place. 2. A visitor; a stranger or friend, entertained in the house or at the table of another.
† GUEST, *v. i.* To be entertained in the house or at the table of another.
GUEST'-CHĀM-BER, *n.* An apartment appropriated to the entertainment of guests.
GUEST'-RITE, *n.* Office due to a guest. *Chapman.*
GUEST'-ROPE, } *n.* A rope to tow with, or to make fast a
GUESS'-ROPE, } boat. *Mar. Dict.*
GUEST'WĪSE, *adv.* In the manner of a guest.
GUG'GLE. *See* GURGLE.
GUHR, *n.* A loose, earthy deposit from water.
GUĪD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be guided or governed by counsel. *Sprat.*
GUĪD'AĠE, *n.* The reward given to a guide for services. [*Little used.*]
GUĪD'ANCE, *n.* The act of guiding; direction; government; a leading.
GUĪDE, (gīde) *v. t.* [Fr. *guider.*] 1. To lead or direct in a way; to conduct in a course or path. 2. To direct; to order. 3. To influence; to give direction to. 4. To instruct and direct. 5. To direct; to regulate and manage; to superintend.
GUĪDE, *n.* [Fr. *guide.*] 1. A person who leads or directs another in his way or course; a conductor. 2. One who directs another in his conduct or course of life. 3. A director; a regulator; that which leads or conducts.
GUĪD'ED, *pp.* Led; conducted; directed in the way; instructed and directed.
GUĪDE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a guide; wanting a director. *Dryden.*
GUĪDE'PŌST, *n.* A post at the forks of a road for directing travelers the way.
GUĪD'ER, *n.* A guide; one who guides or directs.
† GUĪD'ER-ESS, *n.* She who guides or directs. *Caxton.*
GUĪD'ING, *ppr.* Leading; conducting; directing; superintending.

GUI'DON, *n.* [Fr.] The flag or standard of a troop of cavalry; or the standard-bearer. *Lunier.*

GUILD, (gild) *n.* [Sax. *geld, gield, gild,* or *gyld.*] In *England,* a society, fraternity or company, associated for some purpose, particularly for carrying on commerce. Hence the name *Guild-hall,* the great court of judicature in London.

GUILD'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to a tax. *Spelman.*

GUILD'ER. *See* GILDER.

GUĪLE, (gīle) *n.* [qu. Old Fr. *guille,* or *gille.*] Craft; cunning; artifice; duplicity; deceit.

† GUĪLE, *v. t.* To disguise craftily. *Spenser.*

† GUĪLED, *a.* Treacherous; deceiving. *Shak.*

GUĪLE'FUL, *a.* 1. Cunning; crafty; artful; wily; deceitful; insidious. 2. Treacherous; deceitful. 3. Intended to deceive.

GUĪLE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Artfully; insidiously; treacherously.

GUĪLE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Deceit; secret treachery.

GUĪLE'LĔSS, *a.* Free from guile or deceit; artless; frank; sincere; honest.

GUĪLE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Simplicity; freedom from guile.

GUĪL'ER, *n.* One who betrays into danger by insidious arts. *Spenser.*

GUIL'LE-MOT, *n.* [W. *çwilawg.*] A water fowl.

GUIL'LO-TINE, (gil'lo-teen) *n.* [Fr., from the name of the inventor.] An engine or machine for beheading persons at a stroke.

GUIL-LO-TINE', (gil-lo-teen') *v. t.* To behead with the guillotine.

GUILLS, *n.* A plant, the corn marigold.

GUILT, (gilt) *n.* [Sax. *gylt.*] 1. Criminality; that state of a moral agent which results from his actual commission of a crime or offense, knowing it to be a crime, or violation of law. 2. Criminality in a political or civil view; exposure to forfeiture or other penalty. 3. Crime; offense.

† GUILT'I-LĪKE, *adv.* Guilty. *Shak.*

GUILT'I-LY, *adv.* In a manner to incur guilt; not innocently. *Shak.*

GUILT'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being guilty; wickedness; criminality; guilt. *Sidney.*

GUILT'LESS, *a.* 1. Free from guilt, crime or offense; innocent. 2. Not produced by the slaughter of animals.

GUILT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without guilt; innocently.

GUILT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Innocence; freedom from guilt or crime. *Sidney.*

GUILT'-SICK, *a.* Diseased in consequence of guilt.

GUILT'Y, (gilt'y) *a.* [Sax. *gyltig.*] 1. Criminal; having knowingly committed a crime or offense. 2. Wicked; corrupt; sinful. 3. Conscious.

GUIN'EA, (gin'ny) *n.* [from *Guinea,* in Africa, which abounds with gold.] *Formerly,* a gold coin of Great Britain of the value of twenty-one shillings sterling.

GUIN'EA-DROP-PER, *n.* One who cheats by dropping guineas.

GUIN'EA-HEN, *n.* The *Numida meleagris,* a fowl of the gallinaceous order, a native of Africa.

GUIN'EA-PEP'PER, *n.* A plant, the *capsicum.*

GUIN'EA-PIG, *n.* In *zoology,* a quadruped of the genus *cavia* or *cavy,* found in Brazil.

GUIN'IAD, or GWIN'IAD, *n.* [W. *gwen, gwyn.*] The whiting, a fish of the salmon or trout kind.

GUĪSE, (gīze) *n.* [Fr. *guise.*] 1. External appearance; dress; garb. 2. Manner; mien; cast of behavior. 3. Custom; mode; practice.

GUĪS'ER, (gīz'er) *n.* A person in disguise; a mummer who goes about at Christmas. *Eng.*

GUIT-ĂR', (git-är') *n.* [Fr. *guitare.*] A stringed instrument of music.

GŪ'LA, or GŌ'LA, *n.* An ogee or wavy member in a building; the *cymatium.*

GŪ'LAUND, *n.* An aquatic fowl. *Pennant.*

† GULCH, *n.* [D. *gulzig.*] A glutton; a swallowing.

† GULCH, *v. t.* To swallow greedily.

GULCH'IN. The same as *gulch.*

GULES, *n.* [Fr. *gueules.*] In *heraldry,* a term denoting red. *Encyc.*

GULF, *n.* [Fr. *golfe;* It., Sp., Port. *golfo.*] 1. A recess in the ocean from the general line of the shore into the land, or a tract of water extending from the ocean or a sea into the land, between two points or promontories; a large bay. 2. An abyss; a deep place in the earth. 3. A whirlpool; an absorbing eddy. 4. Any thing insatiable.

GULF-IN-DENT'ED, *a.* Indented with gulfs.

GULF'Y, *a.* Full of whirlpools or gulfs.

GULL, *v. t.* [D. *kullen.*] To deceive; to cheat; to mislead by deception; to trick; to defraud.

GULL, *n.* 1. A cheating or cheat; trick; fraud. *Shak.* 2. One easily cheated. *Shak.*

GULL, *n.* [W. *gwylan.*] A marine fowl.

GULL'ĊATCH-ER, *n.* A cheat; a man who cheats or entraps silly people. *Shak.*

GULLED, *pp.* Cheated; deceived; defrauded.

GULL'ER, *n.* A cheat; an impostor.

† GULL'ER-Y, *n.* Cheat. *Burton.*

GUL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *goulet, goulot.*] 1. The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and liquor are taken into the stomach; the esophagus. 2. A stream or lake; [*obs.*]

GUL-LI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Credulity. [*A low word.*]

GUL'LIED, *pp.* Having a hollow worn by water.

† GULL'ISH, *a.* Foolish; stupid.

† GULL'ISH-NESS, *n.* Foolishness; stupidity.

GUL'LY, *n.* A channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water. *Mitford. Hawkesworth.*

GUL'LY, *v. t.* To wear a hollow channel in the earth. *America.*

† GUL'LY, *v. i.* To run with noise.

GUL'LY-GUT, *n.* [L. *gulo.*] A glutton. *Barret.*

GUL'LY-HOLE, *n.* An opening where gutters empty their contents into the subterraneous sewer.

GU-LOS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *gulosus.*] Greediness; voracity; excessive appetite for food. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

GULP, *v. t.* [D. *gulpen.*] To swallow eagerly or in large draughts. *Gay.*—*To gulp up,* to throw up from the throat or stomach; to disgorge.

GULP, *n.* A swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once. 2. A disgorging.

GULPH. *See* GULF.

GUM, *n.* [Sax. *goma.*] The hard, fleshy substance of the jaws which invests the teeth.

GUM, *n.* [Sax. *goma;* L. *gummi.*] The mucilage of vegetables; a concrete juice which exsudes through the bark of trees.—*Gum-elastic,* or *elastic-gum,* [*caoutchouc,*] is a singular substance, obtained from a tree in America by incision.

GUM, *v. t.* 1. To smear with gum. 2. To unite by a viscous substance.

GUM-AR'A-BIC, *n.* A gum which flows from the acacia, in Arabia, Egypt, &c.

GUM'-BOIL, *n.* A boil on the gum.

GUM'LAC, *n.* The produce of an insect, which deposits its eggs on the branches of a tree called *bihar.*

GUM'-RESIN, *n.* A mixed juice of plants.

GUM-SEN'E-GAL, *n.* A gum resembling gum-arabic.

GUM-TRAG'A-CANTH, *n.* The gum of a thorny shrub of that name, in Crete, Asia and Greece.

GUM'MI-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being gummy; viscousness. 2. Accumulation of gum.

GUM-MOS'I-TY, *n.* The nature of gum; gumminess; a viscous or adhesive quality. *Floyer.*

GUM'MOUS, *a.* Of the nature or quality of gum; viscous; adhesive. *Woodward.*

GUM'MY, *a.* 1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; viscous; adhesive. 2. Productive of gum. 3. Covered with gum or viscous matter.

GUMP, *n.* [Dan. and Sw. *gump.*] A foolish person; a dolt. [*Vulgar.*]

GUMP'TION, *n.* [Sax. *gymene.*] Care; skill; understanding. [*Vulgar.*]

GUN, *n.* [W. *gwn;* Corn. *gun.*] An instrument consisting of a barrel or tube of iron or other metal, fixed in a stock, from which balls, shot or other deadly weapons are discharged by the explosion of gunpowder. The larger species of *guns* are called *cannon;* and the smaller species are called *muskets, carbines, fowling-pieces,* &c.

† GUN, *v. i.* To shoot.

GUN'-BAR-REL, *n.* The barrel or tube of a gun.

GUN'BŌAT, *n.* A boat or small vessel fitted to carry a gun or two at the bow. *Mar. Dict.*

GUN'-ĊAR-RIAGE, *n.* A wheel-carriage for bearing and moving cannon.

GUN'NEL. *See* GUNWALE.

GUN'NER, *n.* One skilled in the use of guns; a cannonier; an officer appointed to manage artillery.

GUN'NER-Y, *n.* The act of charging, directing and firing guns, as cannon, mortars and the like.

GUN'NING, *n.* The act of hunting or shooting game with a gun.

GUN'POW-DER, *n.* A composition of saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal, mixed and reduced to a fine powder, then granulated and dried. It is used in artillery, in shooting game, in blasting rocks, &c.

GUN'ROOM, *n.* In *ships,* an apartment occupied by the gunner, or by the lieutenants as a mess-room.

GUN'SHOT, *n.* The distance of the point-blank range of a cannon-shot. *Mar. Dict.*

GUN'SHOT, *a.* Made by the shot of a gun.

GUN'SMITH, *n.* A maker of small fire-arms.

GUN'SMITH-ER-Y, *n.* The business of a gunsmith; the art of making small fire-arms.

GUN'STICK, *n.* A rammer, or ramrod; a stick or rod to ram down the charge of a musket, &c.

GUN'STOCK, *n.* The stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

GUN'STONE, *n.* A stone used for the shot of cannon.

GUN'TAC-KLE, *n.* The tackle used on board of ships to run the guns out of the ports.
GUN'WALE, or GUN'NEL, *n.* The upper edge of a ship's side; the uppermost wale of a ship.
GURGE, *n.* [L. *gurges.*] A whirlpool. [*Little used.*]
† GURGE, *v. t.* To swallow.
† GUR'GION, *n.* The coarser part of meal separated from the bran. *Hollinshed.*
GUR'GLE, *v. i.* [It. *gorgogliare.*] To run as liquor with a purling noise; to run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current.
GURG'LING, *ppr.* Running or flowing with a purling sound.
GUR'HO-FITE, *n.* A subvariety of magnesian carbonate of lime.
GUR'NARD, or GUR'NET, *n.* [Ir. *guirnead.*] A fish.
GUR'RAH, *n.* A kind of plain, coarse, India muslin.
GUSH, *v. i.* [Ir. *gaisim.*] 1. To issue with violence and rapidity, as a fluid; to rush forth as a fluid from confinement. 2. To flow copiously.
GUSH, *v. t.* To emit in copious effusion. *Dryden.*
GUSH, *n.* A sudden and violent issue of a fluid from an inclosed place; the fluid thus emitted.
GUSH'ING, *ppr.* 1. Rushing forth with violence, as a fluid; flowing copiously. 2. Emitting copiously.
GUS'SET, *n.* [Fr. *gousset.*] A small piece of cloth inserted in a garment for the purpose of strengthening or enlarging some part.
GUST, *n.* [L. *gustus*; It., Sp. *gusto.*] 1. Taste; tasting, or the sense of tasting. *More generally*, the pleasure of tasting; relish. 2. Sensual enjoyment. *Dryden.* 3. Pleasure; amusement; gratification. 4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.
GUST, *v. t.* To taste; to have a relish. [*Little used.*]
GUST, *n.* [Dan. *gust.*] 1. A sudden squall; a violent blast of wind. 2. A sudden, violent burst of passion.
GUST'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be tasted; tastable. 2. Pleasant to the taste. [*Little used.*] *Derham.*
† GUST'A-BLE, *n.* Any thing that may be tasted; an eatable.
GUS-TA'TION, *n.* The act of tasting. [*Little used.*]
GUST'FUL, *a.* Tasteful; well-tasted; that relishes.
GUST'FUL-NESS, *n.* Relish; pleasantness to the taste.
GUST'LESS, *a.* Tasteless. *Brown.*
GUST'O, *n.* [It. and Sp.] 1. Relish; that which excites pleasant sensations in the palate or tongue. 2. Intellectual taste; [*little used.*]
GUST'Y, *a.* Subject to sudden blasts of wind; stormy; tempestuous. *Shak.*
GUT, *n.* [G. *kuttel.*] 1. The intestinal canal of an animal; a pipe or tube extending, with many circumvolutions, from the pylorus to the vent. 2. The stomach; the receptacle of food; [*low.*] 3. Gluttony; love of gormandizing; [*low.*]
GUT, *v. t.* 1. To take out the bowels; to eviscerate. 2. to plunder of contents.
GUT'TA SE-RE'NA. In *medicine*, amaurosis; blindness occasioned by a diseased retina.
GUT'TA-TED, *a.* [L. *gutta.*] Besprinkled with drops. *Dict.*
GUT'TED, *pp.* Deprived of the bowels; eviscerated; deprived of contents.
GUT'TER, *n.* [Fr. *gouttiere.*] 1. A channel for water; a hollow piece of timber, or a pipe, for catching and conveying off the water which drops from the eaves of a building. 2. A channel or passage for water; a hollow in the earth for conveying water.
GUT'TER, *v. t.* To cut or form into small hollows.
GUT'TER, *v. i.* 1. To be hollowed or channeled. 2. To run or sweat as a candle; [*local.*]
† GUT'TLE, *v. t.* To swallow. *L'Estrange.*
† GUT'TLE, *v. i.* To swallow greedily.
GUT'TLER, *n.* A greedy eater.
GUT'TU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *guttula.*] In the form of a small drop or of small drops. [*Little used.*]
GUT'TU-RAL, *a.* [Fr. *guttural.*] Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat.
GUT'TU-RAL, *n.* A letter pronounced in the throat, as the Greek χ.
GUT'TU-RAL-LY, *adv.* In a guttural manner; in the throat.
GUT'TU-RAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being guttural.
† GUT'TU-RINE, *a.* Pertaining to the throat. *Ray.*

GUT'TY, *a.* [from L. *gutta.*] In *heraldry*, charged or sprinkled with drops. *Encyc.*
GUT'WORT, *n.* A plant.
GUY, (gī) *n.* [Sp., Port. *guia.*] In *marine affairs*, a rope used to keep a heavy body steady while hoisting or lowering.
GUZ'ZLE, *v. i.* To swallow liquor greedily; to drink much; to drink frequently.
GUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To swallow much or often; to swallow with immoderate gust. *Dryden.*
GUZ'ZLE, *n.* An insatiable thing or person.
GUZ'ZLER, *n.* One who guzzles; an immoderate drinker.
GYBE, *n.* A sneer. *See* GIBE.
GYBE, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to shift a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other.
GYB'ING, *ppr.* Shifting a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other.
† GYE, *v. t.* To guide. *Chaucer.*
* GYM-NA'SI-UM, *n.* [Gr. γυμνασιον.] In *Greece*, a place where athletic exercises were performed. Hence, a place of exercise, a school.
* GYM-NAS'TIC, *a.* [L. *gymnasticus.*] Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body, intended for health, defense or diversion, as running, leaping, wrestling, throwing the discus, the javelin or the hoop, playing with balls, &c.
* GYM-NAS'TIC, *n.* Athletic exercise.
* GYM-NAS'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a gymnastic manner; athletically. *Brown.*
* GYM-NAS'TICS, *n.* The gymnastic art; the art of performing athletic exercises.
* GYM'NIC, *a.* [L. *gymnicus.*] 1. Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body. 2. Performing athletic exercises.
* GYM'NIC, *n.* Athletic exercise.
* GYM'NI-CAL, *a.* [Gr. γυμνικος.] Pertaining to athletic exercises.
GYM'NO-SOPH-IST, *n.* [Gr. γυμνος and σοφιστης.] A philosopher of India, so called from his going with bare feet, or with little clothing.
GYM'NO-SOPH-Y, *n.* The doctrines of the Gymnosophists. *Good.*
GYM'NO-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. γυμνος and σπερμα.] In *botany*, a plant that bears naked seeds.
GYM-NO-SPERM'OUS, *a.* Having naked seeds.
† GYN, *v. t.* To begin.
GY-NÆ'CIAN, *a.* [Gr. γυναικος, genitive of γυνη.] Relating to women.
GY-NÆ-OC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. γυνη and κρατος.] Government over which a woman may preside.
GY-NAN'DER, *n.* [Gr. γυνη and ανηρ.] In *botany*, a plant whose stamens are inserted in the pistil.
GY-NAN'DRI-AN, *a.* Having stamens inserted in the pistil.
GYN'AR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. γυνη and αρχη.] Government by a female. *Chesterfield.*
GY-NE-COC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. γυναικοκρατια.] Petticoat government; female power.
GYPSE, *n.* [Fr. *gypse.*] A kind of stone. *Pocoke.*
GYP'SE-OUS, *a.* Of the nature of gypsum; partaking of the qualities of gypsum.
GYP'SEY, } *See* GIPSEY.
GYP'SY. }
GYP'SUM, *n.* [L.] Plaster-stone; sulphate of lime; a mineral not unfrequently found in crystals, often in amorphous masses, and which is of great use in agriculture and the arts.
GY'RAL, *a.* Whirling; moving in a circular form.
GY-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *gyratio.*] A turning or whirling round; a circular motion. *Newton.*
GYRE, *n.* [L. *gyrus.*] A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn.
GYRE, *v. t.* To turn round. *Bp. Hall.*
GYRED, *a.* Falling in rings. *Shak.*
GYR'FAL-CON, *n.* [Fr. *gerfault.*] A species of *falco* or hawk. *See* * FALCON.
GYR'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. γυρος and μαντεια.] A kind of divination performed by walking round in a circle or ring.
* GYVE, *n.* [W. *gevyn.*] *Gyves* are fetters or shackles for the legs.
GYVE, *v. t.* To fetter; to shackle; to chain. *Shak.*

H.

H is the eighth letter of the English Alphabet. It is not strictly a vowel, nor an articulation, but the mark of a stronger breathing than that which precedes the utterance of any other letter. It is pronounced with an expiration of breath, which, preceding a vowel, is perceptible by the ear at a considerable distance. Thus, *harm* and *arm*, *hear* and *ear*, *heat* and *eat*, are distinguished at almost any distance at which the voice can be heard. In English, *h* is sometimes mute, as in *honor*, *honest*; also when united with *g*, as in *right*, *fight*, *brought*. In *which*, *what*, *who*, *whom*, and some other words in which it follows *w*, it is pronounced before it, *hwich*, *hwat*, &c.

HĂ. An exclamation, denoting surprise, joy or grief. With the first or long sound of *a*, it is used as a question, and is equivalent to "What do you say?" When repeated, *ha*, *ha*, it is an expression of laughter.

HĂ, *v. i.* To express surprise; to hesitate.

HAAK, *n.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

HĀ'BE-AS €OR'PUS. [L. have the body.] A writ for delivering a person from false imprisonment, or for removing a person from one court to another, &c.

HAB'ER-DASH-ER, *n.* A seller of small wares.

HAB'ER-DASH-ER-Y, *n.* The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher.

HAB'ER-DINE, *n.* A dried salt cod. *Ainsworth.*

HA-BER'GE-ON, *n.* [Fr. *haubergeon.*] A coat of mail or armor to defend the neck and breast.

† HAB'ILE, *a.* Fit; proper. *Spenser.*

HA-BIL'I-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *habillement.*] A garment; clothing; usually in the plural, *habiliments.*

† HA-BIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *habiliter.*] To qualify.

† HA-BIL-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* Qualification. *Bacon.*

HA-BIL'I-TY. *See* ABILITY.

HAB'IT, *n.* [Fr. *habit*; Sp. *habito.*] 1. Garb; dress; clothes or garments in general. 2. A coat worn by ladies over other garments. 3. State of any thing, implying some continuance or permanence; temperament or particular state of a body. 4. A disposition or condition of the mind or body, acquired by custom or a frequent repetition of the same act.

HAB'IT, *v. t.* To dress; to clothe; to array.

† HAB'IT, *v. i.* To dwell; to inhabit. *Chaucer.*

HAB'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *habitabilis.*] That may be inhabited or dwelt in; capable of sustaining human beings.

HAB'I-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capacity of being inhabited.

HAB'I-TA-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be habitable. *Forsyth.*

† HAB'I-TANCE, *n.* Dwelling; abode; residence.

HAB'I-TAN-CY, *n.* Legal settlement or inhabitancy.

HAB'I-TANT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *habitans.*] An inhabitant; a dweller; a resident; one who has a permanent abode in a place. *Pope.*

HAB'I-TAT, *n.* Habitation. *Fleming.*

HAB-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *habitatio.*] 1. Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling. 2. Place of abode; a settled dwelling; a mansion; a house or other place in which man or any animal dwells.

† HAB'I-TA-TOR, *n.* [L.] A dweller; an inhabitant.

HAB'IT-ED, *a.* 1. Clothed; dressed. 2. Accustomed; [*not usual.*]

HA-BIT'U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *habituel.*] 1. Formed or acquired by habit, frequent use or custom. 2. Customary; according to habit. 3. Formed by repeated impressions; rendered permanent by continued causes.

HA-BIT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* By habit; customarily; by frequent practice or use.

HA-BIT'U-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *habituer.*] 1. To accustom; to make familiar by frequent use or practice. 2. To settle as an inhabitant in a place. *Temple.*

HA-BIT'U-ATE, *a.* 1. Inveterate by custom. *Hammond.* 2. Formed by habit. *Temple.*

HA-BIT'U-A-TED, *pp.* Accustomed; made familiar by use.

HA-BIT'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Accustoming; making easy and familiar by practice.

HAB'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *habitudo.*] 1. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else; [*little used.*] *South.* 2. Frequent intercourse; familiarity; [*not usual.*] 3. Customary manner or mode of life; repetition of the same acts. 4. Custom; habit. *Dryden.*

† HĀ'BLE, *a.* [L. *habilis.*] Fit; proper. *Spenser.* *See* ABLE.

HAB'NAB, *adv.* [*hap ne hap.*] At random; by chance; without order or rule. *Hudibras.*

HA€K, *v. t.* [Sax. *haccan*; D. *hakken.*] 1. To cut irregularly and into small pieces; to notch; to mangle by repeated strokes of a cutting instrument. 2. To speak with stops or catches; to speak with hesitation.

HA€K, *n.* A notch; a cut. *Shak.*

HA€K, *n.* 1. A horse kept for hire; a horse much used in draught or in hard service; any thing exposed to hire or used in common; [from *hackney.*] 2. A coach or other carriage kept for hire; [from *hackney.*] 3. Hesitating or faltering speech. 4. A rack for feeding cattle; [*local.*]

HA€K, *a.* Hired. *Wakefield.*

HA€K, *v. i.* 1. To be exposed or offered to common use for hire; to turn prostitute. 2. To make an effort to raise phlegm. *See* HAWK.

HA€KED, *pp.* Chopped; mangled.

HA€K'ING, *ppr.* Chopping into small pieces; mangling; mauling.

HA€'KLE, *v. t.* [G. *hecheln.*] 1. To comb flax or hemp; to separate the coarse part of these substances from the fine. 2. To tear asunder. *Burke.*

HA€'KLE, *n.* 1. A hatchel. [*The latter word is used in the U. States.*] 2. Raw silk; any flimsy substance unspun. 3. A fly for angling, dressed with feathers or silk.

HA€K'LY, *a.* Rough; broken as if hacked.—In *mineralogy*, having fine, short and sharp points on the surface.

HA€K'MA-TA€K, *n.* A name of the red larch.

HA€K'NEY, *n.* [Fr. *haquenée*; Sp. *hacanea.*] 1. A pad; a nag; a pony. 2. A horse kept for hire; a horse much used. 3. A coach or other carriage kept for hire, and often exposed in the streets of cities. The word is sometimes contracted to *hack.* 4. Any thing much used or used in common; a hireling; a prostitute.

HA€K'NEY, *a.* 1. Let out for hire; devoted to common use. 2. Prostitute; vicious for hire. 3. Much used; common; trite.

HA€K'NEY, *v. t.* 1. To use much; to practice in one thing; to make trite. 2. To carry in a hackney-coach.

HA€K'NEY-€OACH. *See* HACKNEY.

HA€K'NEY-€OACH'MAN, *n.* A man who drives a hackney-coach.

HA€K'NEYED, *pp.* 1. Used much or in common. 2. Practiced; accustomed.

HA€K'NEY-ING, *ppr.* Using much; accustoming.

HA€K'NEY-MAN, *n.* A man who lets horses and carriages for hire. *Barret.*

† HA€K'STER, *n.* A bully; a ruffian or assassin.

† HA€'QUE-TON, *n.* [Fr. *hoqueton.*] A stuffed jacket.

HAD, *pret.* and *pp.* of *have.*

HAD-I-WIST'. A proverbial expression, *Oh that I had known!*

† HAD'DER, *n.* [G. *heide.*] Heath. *See* HEATH.

HAD'DO€K, *n.* [Ir. *codog.*] A fish.

HADE, *n.* Among *miners*, the steep descent of a shaft.—In *mining*, the inclination or deviation from the vertical of a mineral vein.

HAF'FLE, *v. i.* To speak unintelligibly; to waver; to prevaricate.

HĂFT, *n.* [Sax. *hæft.*] A handle; that part of an instrument or vessel which is taken into the hand.

HĂFT, *v. t.* To set in a haft; to furnish with a handle.

† HĂFT'ER, *n.* [W. *hafiaw.*] A caviler; a wrangler.

HAG, *n.* [Sax. *hægesse.*] 1. An ugly old woman. 2. A witch; a sorceress; an enchantress. 3. A fury; a she-monster. 4. A cartilaginous fish. 5. Appearances of light and fire on horses' manes or men's hair were formerly called *hags.*

HAG, *v. t.* 1. To harass; to torment. *Butler.* 2. To tire; to weary with vexation.

HAG, *v. t.* [a corruption of *hack.*] To cut down. *Craven dialect.*

HAG'BORN, *a.* Born of a hag or witch. *Shak.*

HAG'GARD, } *a.* [G. *hager.*] 1. *Literally*, having a rag-
HAG'ARD, } ged look, as if hacked or gashed. Hence, lean; meager; rough; having eyes sunk in their orbits; ugly. 2. Wild; fierce; intractable.

HAG'GARD, *n.* 1. Any thing wild and intractable. 2. A species of hawk. 3. A hag.

HAG'GARD, *n.* [Sax. *haga.*] A stack-yard.

HAG'GARD-LY, *adv.* In a haggard or ugly manner; with deformity. *Dryden.*

HAG'GED, *a.* Lean; ugly; like a hag. *Gray.*

HAG'GESS, *n.* 1. A mess of meat, generally pork, chopped and inclosed in a membrane. 2. A sheep's head and pluck minced. *Entick.*

HAG'GLE, *v. t.* [W. *hag.*] To cut into small pieces; to notch or cut in an unskilful manner; to make rough by cutting; to mangle.

HAG'GLE, *v. i.* To be difficult in bargaining; to hesitate and cavil. *See* HIGGLE.

HAG'GLED, *pp.* Cut irregularly into notches; made rough by cutting; mangled.

HAG/GLER, *n.* 1. One who haggles. 2. One who cavils, hesitates and makes difficulty in bargaining.
HAG/GLING, *ppr.* Hacking; mangling; caviling and hesitating in bargaining.
HAGHES, or HAGUES, *n. plu.* [Teut. *haegh.*] Haws. *Grose.*
HAG-I-OG/RA-PHAL, *a.* Pertaining to hagiography, which see.
HAG-I-OG/RA-PHER, *n.* A writer of holy or sacred books.
HAG-I-OG/RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ἁγιος and γραφη; L. *hagiographa.*] Sacred writings.
HAG/ISH, *a.* Of the nature of a hag; deformed; ugly; horrid. *Shak.*
HAG/-RID-DEN, *a.* Afflicted with the night-mare.
HAG/SHIP, *n.* The state or title of a hag or witch.
HAGUE/BUT. *See* ARQUEBUSE.
HAH. An exclamation expressing surprise or effort.
HAIL, *n.* [Sax. *hægel*, or *hagel.*] Masses of ice or frozen vapor, falling from the clouds in showers or storms.
HAIL, *v. i.* To pour down masses of ice or frozen vapors.
HAIL, *v. t.* To pour. *Shak.*
HAIL, *a.* [Sax. *hal.*] Sound; whole; healthy. [In this sense, it is usually written *hale.*]
HAIL. An exclamation, or rather a verb in the imperative mode, being the adjective *hail*, used as a verb. *Hail*, be well; be in health; health to you; a term of salutation.
HAIL, *n.* A wish of health; a salutation. *Milton.*
HAIL, *v. t.* To call; to call to a person at a distance, to arrest his attention.
HĀILED, *pp.* Called to from a distance; accosted.
HĀIL/ING, *ppr.* 1. Saluting; calling to from a distance. 2. Pouring down hail.
† HĀIL/SHOT, *n.* Small shot which scatter like hailstones.
HĀIL/STONE, *n.* A single mass of ice falling from a cloud. *Dryden.*
HĀIL/Y, *a.* Consisting of hail. *Pope.*
HĀIN/OUS, *a.* [Fr. *haineux.*] *See* HEINOUS.
HAIR, *n.* [Sax. *hær.*] 1. A small filament issuing from the skin of an animal, and from a bulbous root. 2. The collection or mass of filaments growing from the skin of an animal, and forming an integument or covering. 3. Any thing very small or fine; or a very small distance; the breadth of a hair. 4. A trifling value. 5. Course; order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction; [*obs.*] 6. Long, straight and distinct filaments on the surface of plants; a species of down or pubescence.
HAIR/BELL, *n.* A plant, a species of hyacinth.
HAIR/-BRAINED. *See* HARE-BRAINED.
HAIR/-BREADTH, *n.* The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance.
HAIR/CLOTH, *n.* Stuff or cloth made of hair; or in part with hair.
HAIRED, *a.* Having hair. *Purchas.*
HAIR/HUNG, *a.* Hanging by a hair. *Young.*
HAIR/LACE, *n.* A fillet for tying up the hair of the head.
HAIR/LESS, *a.* Destitute of hair; bald. *Shak.*
HAIR/I-NESS, *n.* [from *hairy.*] The state of abounding or being covered with hair. *Johnson.*
HAIR/NEE-DLE, HAIR/PIN, } *n.* A pin used in dressing the hair.
HAIR/POW-DER, *n.* A fine powder of flour for sprinkling the hair of the head.
HAIR/-SALT, *n.* [G. *haar-salz.*] A mixture of the sulphates of magnesia and iron.
HAIR/WORM, *n.* A genus of worms.
HAIR/Y, *a.* 1. Overgrown with hair; covered with hair; abounding with hair. 2. Consisting of hair. 3. Resembling hair; of the nature of hair.
HAKE, *n.* A kind of fish, the *gadus merlucius.*
HAKE, *v. i.* To sneak; to loiter; to go about idly. *Grose.*
HAK/OT, *n.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*
HAL, in some names, signifies *hall.*
HAL/BERD, *n.* [Fr. *hallebarde.*] A military weapon, consisting of a pole or shaft of wood, having a head armed with a steel point, with a cross-piece of steel.
HAL-BER-DIER/, *n.* One who is armed with a halberd.
* HAL/CYON, (hal/shun) *n.* [L. *halcyon.*] The name anciently given to the *king-fisher*, otherwise called *alcedo*; a bird that was said to lay her eggs in nests, on rocks near the sea, during the calm weather about the winter solstice.
* HAL/CYON, *a.* Calm; quiet; peaceful; undisturbed; happy. *Halcyon days* were seven days before and as many after the winter solstice, when the weather was calm. Hence, by *halcyon days* are now understood days of peace and tranquillity.
HAL-CY-Ō/NI-AN, *a.* Halcyon; calm. *Sheldon.*
HALE, *a.* [Sax. *hal.*] Sound; entire; healthy; robust; not impaired. *See* HAIL.
† HALE, *n.* Welfare. *Spenser.*
* HALE, (hawl) *v. t.* [Sw. *hala*; Fr. *haler.*] To pull or draw with force; to drag. This is now more generally written and pronounced *haul.* *See* HAUL.
HĀLF, (häf) *n.*; *plu.* HALVES, (hävz). [Sax. *half*, or *healf.*] One equal part of a thing which is divided into two parts; a moiety.
HĀLF, (häf) *v. t.* To divide into halves. *See* HALVE.
HĀLF, *adv.* In part, or in an equal part or degree.
HĀLF/-BLOOD, *n.* Relation between persons born of the same father or of the same mother, but not of both. The word is sometimes used as an *adjective.*
HĀLF/-BLOOD-ED, *a.* 1. Mean; degenerate; [*little used.*] 2. Proceeding from a male and female, each of full blood, but of different breeds.
HĀLF/-BRED, *a.* Mixed; mongrel; mean.
HĀLF/-CAP, *n.* A cap not wholly put on.
HĀLF/-DEAD, *a.* Almost dead; nearly exhausted.
† HĀLF/EN, *a.* Wanting half its due qualities. *Spenser.*
† HĀLF/EN-DEAL, *adv.* [Teut. *halfdeel.*] Nearly half. *Spenser.*
HĀLF/ER, *n.* One that possesses half only. 2. A male fallow deer gelded.
HĀLF/-FACED, *a.* Showing only part of the face.
HĀLF/-HATCHED, *a.* Imperfectly hatched.
HĀLF/-HEARD, *a.* Imperfectly heard; not heard to the end.
HĀLF/-LEARNED, *a.* Imperfectly learned. *South.*
HĀLF/-LOST, *a.* Nearly lost. *Milton.*
HĀLF/-MARK, *n.* A coin; a noble, or 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling.
HĀLF/-MOON, *n.* 1. The moon at the quarters, when half its disk appears illuminated. 2. Any thing in the shape of a half moon.—In *fortification*, an outwork composed of two faces, forming a salient angle, whose gorge is in the form of a crescent or *half-moon.*
HĀLF/-PART, *n.* An equal part. *Shak.*
HĀLF/-PAY, *n.* Half the amount of wages or salary; as, an officer retires on *half-pay.*
HĀLF/-PAY, *a.* Receiving or entitled to half-pay.
* HALF/-PEN-NY, (hap/pen-ny, or hā/pen-ny) *n.* A copper coin of the value of half a penny; also, the value of half a penny. It is used in the plural.
* HALF/-PEN-NY, *a.* Of the price or value of half a penny.
* HALF/-PEN-NY-WORTH, *n.* The value of a half-penny.
HĀLF/-PIKE, *n.* 1. A small pike carried by officers. 2. A small pike used in boarding ships. *Mar. Dict.*
HĀLF/-PINT, *n.* The half of a pint or fourth of a quart. *Pope.*
HĀLF/-READ, *a.* Superficially informed by reading. *Dryden.*
HĀLF/-SCHOL-AR, *n.* One imperfectly learned.
HĀLF/-SEAS OV/ER. A low expression denoting half-drunk.
HĀLF/-SIGHT/ED, *a.* Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment. *Bacon.*
HĀLF/-SPHERE, *n.* A hemisphere. *B. Jonson.*
HĀLF/-STARVED, *a.* Almost starved.
HĀLF/-STRAINED, *a.* Half-bred; imperfect.
HĀLF/-SWORD, *n.* Within half the length of a sword; close fight. *Shak.*
HĀLF/-WAY, *adv.* In the middle; at half the distance.
HĀLF/-WAY, *a.* Equally distant from the extremes; as, a *half-way* house.
HĀLF/-WIT, *n.* A foolish person; a dolt; a blockhead.
HĀLF/-WIT-TED, *a.* Weak in intellect; silly; foolish.
HAL/I-BUT, *n.* A fish of the genus *pleuronectes.*
† HAL/I-DOM, *n.* [Sax. *haligdome.*] Adjuration by what is holy. *Spenser.*
HAL/I-MASS, *n.* [Sax. *halig*, and *mass.*] The feast of All-Souls.
HAL/ING. *See* HAULING.
† HA-LIT/U-OUS, *a.* [L. *halitus.*] Like breath; vaporous. *Boyle.*
HALL, *n.* [Sax. *heal.*] 1. In *architecture*, a large room at the entrance of a house or palace. 2. An edifice in which courts of justice are held; as, Westminster *Hall.* 3. A manor-house, in which courts were formerly held. 4. A college, or large edifice belonging to a collegiate institution. 5. A room for a corporation or public assembly; as, a town-*hall.* 6. A collegiate body in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.
HAL-LE-LŪ/JAH, HAL-LE-LŪ/IAH, } (hal-le-lū/ya) { *n.* [Heb. הללו יה praise ye Jah or Jehovah; improperly written *hallelujah.*] Praise ye Jehovah; give praise to God; a word used in songs of praise, as a *noun*, or as an *exclamation.*
† HAL-LE-LU-JAT/IC, *a.* Denoting a song of thanksgiving.
HAL/LIARD, (hal/yard) *n.* A rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering a sail. *Mar. Dict.*
HAL/LI-ER, *n.* A kind of net for catching birds.
* HAL/LOO, *v. i.* [This seems to belong to the family of *call*; Fr. *haler.*] To cry out; to exclaim with a loud voice; to call to by name, or by the word *halloo. Sidney.*
HAL-LOO/, *v. t.* 1. To encourage with shouts. 2. To chase with shouts. 3. To call or shout to.
HAL-LOO/, an *exclamation*, used as a call to invite attention.
HAL/LOO-ING, *ppr.* Crying out; as a *noun*, a loud outcry.

HAL'LŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *haligan*, or *halgian.*] 1. To make holy; to consecrate; to set apart for holy or religious use. 2. To devote to holy or religious exercises; to treat as sacred. 3. To reverence; to honor as sacred.

HAL'LŌWED, *pp.* Consecrated to a sacred use, or to religious exercises; treated as sacred; reverenced.

HAL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Setting apart for sacred purposes; consecrating; devoting to religious exercises; reverencing.

HAL'LŌW-MAS, *n.* The feast of All-Souls.

† HAL-LŪ'CI-NATE, *v. i.* [L. *hallucinatus*] To stumble; to blunder.

HAL-LU-CI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *hallucinatio.*] 1. Error; blunder; mistake. *Addison.*—2. In *medicine*, faulty sense [*dysæsthesia*] or erroneous imagination.

HĄLM, (hawm) *n.* [Sax. *healm.*] *See* HAUM.

HĀ'LO, *n.* A circle appearing round the body of the sun, moon or stars, called also *corona*, or crown.

HA'LOW, or HE'LOW, *a.* Shy; awkward; bashful. *Grose.*

† HALSE, *n.* [Sax. *hals.*] The neck or throat. *Chaucer.*

† HALSE, (hals) *v. i.* To embrace about the neck; to adjure; to greet.

† HAL'SEN-ING, *a.* Sounding harshly in the throat or tongue. *Carew.*

HĄLS'ER, (hawz'er) *n.* A large rope of a size between the cable and the tow-line. *See* HAWSER.

HĄLT, *v. i.* [Sax. *healt.*] 1. To stop in walking; to hold. 2. To limp; that is, to stop with lameness. 3. To hesitate; to stand in doubt whether to proceed, or what to do. 4. To fail; to falter.

HĄLT, *v. t.* To stop; to cause to cease marching; *a military term. Washington.*

HĄLT, *a.* [Sax. *healt.*] Lame; that is, holding or stopping in walking.

HĄLT, *n.* 1. A stopping; a stop in marching. 2. The act of limping.

HĄLT'ER, *n.* One who halts or limps.

HĄLT'ER, *n.* [G. *halter.*] 1. A rope or strap and headstall for leading or confining a horse. 2. A rope for hanging malefactors. 3. A strong cord or string.

HĄLT'ER, *v. t.* To put a halter on. 2. To catch and hold, or to bind with a rope or cord.

HĄLT'ING, *ppr.* Stopping; limping.

HĄLT'ING-LY, *adv.* With limping; slowly.

HĀLVE, (häv) *v. t.* [from *half.*] To divide into two equal parts.

HĀLVED, *a.* In *botany*, hemispherical; covering one side; placed on one side.

HĀLVES, (hävz) *n.; plu.* of *half.* Two equal parts of a thing.—*To cry halves*, is to claim an equal share.—*To go halves*, is to have an equal share.

HAM [Sax. *ham*, a house] is our modern word *home*, [G. *heim.*] It is used in *hamlet*, and in the names of places, as in *Walt-ham*, wood-house, *walt*, a wood, and *ham*, a house.

HAM, *n.* [Sax. *ham.*] 1. The inner or hind part of the knee; the inner angle of the joint which unites the thigh and the leg of an animal. 2. The thigh of a beast, particularly of a hog, salted and dried in smoke.

HAM'A-DRY̆-AD, *n.* [Gr. αμα and δρυς.] A wood nymph. *Spectator.*

HAM'ATE, *a.* [L. *hamatus.*] Hooked; entangled.

HAM'A-TED, *a.* [L. *hamatus.*] Hooked or set with hooks. *Swift.*

† HAM'BLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *hamelan.*] To hamstring.

HAME, *n.; plu.* HAMES. [G. *kummet.*] A kind of collar for a draught horse.

HAM'ITE, *n.* The fossil remains of a curved shell.

HAM'LET, *n.* [Sax. *ham*; Fr. *hameau.*] A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country.

HAM'LET-ED, *a.* Accustomed to a hamlet, or to a country life. *Feltham.*

HAM'MER, *n.* [Sax. *hamer.*] An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like.

HAM'MER, *v. t.* 1. To beat with a hammer. 2. To form or forge with a hammer; to shape by beating. 3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labor.

HAM'MER, *v. i.* 1. To work; to be busy; to labor in contrivance. 2. To be working or in agitation.

HAM'MER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be shaped by a hammer. *Sherwood.*

HAM'MER-CLOTH, *n.* The cloth which covers a coach-box. *Pegge.*

HAM'MERED, *pp.* Beaten with a hammer.

HAM'MER-ER, *n.* One who works with a hammer.

HAM'MER-HARD, *n.* Iron or steel hardened by hammering. *Moxon.*

HAM'MER-ING, *ppr.* Beating with a hammer; working; contriving.

HAM'MER-MAN, *n.* One who beats or works with a hammer.

HAM'MER-WORT, *n.* An herb. *Todd.*

HAM'MITE. *See* AMMITE.

HAM'MOC, *n.* [Sp. *hamaca.*] A kind of hanging bed, suspended between trees or posts, or by hooks.

HAM'OUS, [L. *hamus.*] Hooked; having the end hooked or curved; *a term of botany.*

HAM'PER, *n.* [contracted from *hanaper.*] 1. A large basket for conveying things to market, &c. 2. Fetters, or some instrument that shackles.

HAM'PER, *v. t.* 1. To shackle; to entangle; hence, to impede in motion or progress, or to render progress difficult. *Tillotson.* 2. To insnare; to inveigle; to catch with allurements. 3. To tangle; to render complicated. 4. To perplex; to embarrass.

HAM'PERED, *pp.* Shackled; entangled; insnared; perplexed.

HAM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Shackling; entangling; perplexing.

HAM'STER, *n.* [G. *hamster.*] A species of rat.

HAM'STRING, *n.* The tendons of the ham. *Wiseman.*

HAM'STRING, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hamstrung*, or *hamstringed.* To cut the tendons of the ham, and thus to lame or disable.

HAN, for *have*, in the plural. *Spenser.*

HAN'A-PER, *n.* [Norm. *hanap.*] The *hanaper* was a kind of basket used in early days by the kings of England, for holding and carrying with them their money, as they journeyed from place to place.

† HĂNCE, HĂUNCE, for *enhance.* *See* ENHANCE.

HAN'CES, *n. plu.* [L. *ansa.*] 1. In *architecture*, the ends of elliptical arches.—2. In a *ship*, falls of the fife-rails placed on balusters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway.

HAND, *n.* [Sax. *hand, hond*; G. and D. *hand.*] 1. In *man*, the extremity of the arm, consisting of the palm and fingers, connected with the arm at the wrist.—2. In *falconry*, the foot of a hawk; and, in the *manege*, the fore-foot of a horse. 3. A measure of four inches; a palm. 4. Side; part; right or left; as, on the one *hand* or the other. 5. Act; deed; performance; external action; that is, the effect for the cause, the *hand* being the instrument of action. 6. Power of performance; skill. 7. Power of making or producing. 8. Manner of acting or performance. 9. Agency; part in performing or executing. 10. Conveyance; agency in transmitting. 11. Possession; power. 12. The cards held at a game; hence, a game. 13. That which performs the office of the hand or of a finger in pointing. 14. A person; an agent; a man employed in agency or service. 15. Form of writing; style of penmanship. 16. Agency; service; ministry.

At hand. 1. Near; either present and within reach, or not far distant. 2. Near in time; not distant.—*In hand.* 1. present payment; in respect to the receiver. 2. In a state of execution.—*On hand.* 1. In present possession. 2. Under one's care or management.—*Off hand*, without delay, hesitation or difficulty; immediately; dextrously; without previous preparation.—*Out of hand*, ready payment; with regard to the payer.—*To his hand, to my hand*, &c., in readiness; already prepared; ready to be received.—*Under his hand, under her hand*, &c., with the proper writing or signature of the name.—*Hand over head*, negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does. *Bacon.*—*Hand over hand*, by passing the hands alternately one before or above another, as to climb *hand over hand*; also, rapidly, as to come up with a chase *hand over hand; used by seamen. Mar. Dict.*—*Hand to hand*, in close union; close fight.—*Hand in hand*, in union; conjointly; unitedly.—*To join hand in hand*, is to unite efforts and act in concert.—*Hand in hand*, fit; pat; suitable.—*Hand to mouth.* To live *from hand to mouth*, is to obtain food and other necessaries as want requires.—*To bear a hand*, to hasten; *a seaman's phrase.*—*To be hand and glove*, to be intimate and familiar.—*To set the hand to*, to engage in; to undertake.—*To take in hand*, to attempt; to undertake.—*To have a hand in*, to be concerned in; to have a part or concern in doing; to have an agency in.—*To put the last hand* or *finishing hand to*, to complete; to perfect.—*To change hands*, to change sides; to shift.—*A heavy hand*, severity or oppression.—*A light hand*, gentleness; moderation.—*A strict hand*, severe discipline; rigorous government.—*Hands off*, a vulgar phrase for keep off, forbear.—*To wash the hands*, to profess innocence.—*To kiss the hand*, imports adoration.—*To lean on the hand*, imports familiarity.—*To strike hands*, to make a contract, or to become surety for another's debt or good behavior.—*Putting the hand under the thigh* was an ancient ceremony used in swearing.—*To give the hand*, is to make a covenant with one, or to unite with him in design.—*Clean hands* denotes innocence and a blameless and holy life. *Ps.* xxiv. —*A slack hand* denotes idleness; carelessness; sloth.—*The right hand* denotes power; strength.

HAND, *v. t.* 1. To give or transmit with the hand. 2. To lead, guide and lift with the hand; to conduct. 3. To manage. 4. To seize; to lay hands on; [*not used.*]—5. In *seamanship*, to furl; to wrap or roll a sail close to the yard, stay or mast, and fasten it with gaskets.—*To hand*

down, to transmit in succession, as from father to son, or from predecessor to successor.

† HAND, *v. i.* To go hand in hand; to cooperate with.

HAND'BALL, *n.* An ancient game with a ball.

HAND'BĂR-RŌW, *n.* A barrow or vehicle borne by the hands of men and without a wheel.

HAND'BĂSK-ET, *n.* A small or portable basket.

HAND'BELL, *n.* A small bell rung by the hand; a table bell. *Bacon.*

HAND'BŌW, *n.* A bow managed by the hand.

HAND'BREADTH, *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm. *Ex.* xxv.

HAND'ĊLOTH, *n.* A handkerchief.

HAND'ĊUFF, *n.* [Sax. *handcopse.*] A manacle, consisting of iron rings for the wrists.

HAND'ĊUFF, *v. t.* To manacle; to confine the hands with handcuffs.

HAND'ĊRĂFT, *n.* Work performed by the hands; usually written *handicraft.*

HAND'ED, *pp.* Given or transmitted by the hands; conducted; furled.

HAND'ED, *a.* 1. With hands joined. *Milton.*—2. In *composition*, as *right-handed*, most dextrous or strong with the right hand.—*Left-handed*, having the left hand most strong and convenient for principal use.

HAND'ER, *n.* One who hands or transmits.

† HAND'FĂST, *n.* Hold; custody; power of confining or keeping.

† HAND'FĂST, *a.* Fast by contract; firm.

† HAND'FĂST, *v. t.* [Sax. *handfæstan.*] To pledge; to betroth; to bind; to join solemnly by the hand.

† HAND'FĂST-ING, *n.* A kind of betrothing, or marriage contract.

HAND'-FET-TER, *n.* A fetter for the hand; a manacle.

HAND'FUL, *n.* 1. As much as the hand will grasp or contain. 2. As much as the arms will embrace. 3. A palm; four inches; [*obs.*] 4. A small quantity or number. 5. As much as can be done; full employment.

HAND'GAL-LOP, *n.* A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

HAND'GLĂSS, *n.* In *gardening*, a glass used for placing over, protecting and forwarding various plants, in winter.

HAND-GRE-NĀDE', *n.* A grenade to be thrown by the hand.

HAND'GUN, *n.* A gun to be used by the hand.

HAND'I-ĊRĂFT, *n.* [Sax. *handcræft.*] 1. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand. 2. A man who obtains his living by manual labor; one skilled in some mechanical art.

HAND'I-ĊRĂFTS-MAN, *n.* A man skilled or employed in manual occupation; a manufacturer.

HAND'I-LY, *adv.* 1. With dexterity or skill; dextrously; adroitly. 2. With ease or convenience.

HAND'I-NESS, *n.* The ease of performance derived from practice; dexterity; adroitness. *Chesterfield.*

HAND'I-WŎRK, *n.* [for *hand-work.*] 1. Work of the hands; product of manual labor; manufacture. 2. Work performed by power and wisdom.

HAND'KER-CHIĒF, *n.* [*hand* and *kerchief.*] 1. A piece of cloth, usually silk or linen, carried about the person for the purpose of cleaning the face or hands, as occasion requires. 2. A piece of cloth to be worn about the neck, and sometimes called a *neckerchief.*

† HAND'LAN-GUAĠE, *n.* The art of conversing by the hands.

HAN'DLE, *v. t.* [G. *handeln.*] 1. To touch; to feel with the hand; to use or hold with the hand. 2. To manage; to use; to wield. 3. To make familiar by frequent touching. 4. To treat; to discourse on; to discuss; to use or manage in writing or speaking. 5. To use; to deal with; to practice. 6. To treat; to use well or ill. 7. To manage; to practice on; to transact with.

HAN'DLE, *n.* [Sax.; qu. L. *ansa.*] 1. That part of a vessel or instrument which is held in the hand when used, as the haft of a sword. 2. That of which use is made; the instrument of effecting a purpose.

HAN'DLE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be handled. *Sherwood.*

HAND'LEAD, *n.* A lead for sounding.

HAN'DLED, *pp.* Touched; treated; managed.

HAND'LESS, *a.* Without a hand. *Shak.*

HAND'LING, *ppr.* Touching; feeling; treating; managing.

HAND'MAID, HAND'MAID-EN, *n.* A maid that waits at hand; a female servant or attendant.

HAND'MILL, *n.* A mill moved by the hand. *Dryden.*

HAND'SĀILS, *n.* Sails managed by the hand.

HAND'SAW, *n.* A saw to be used with the hand.

HAND'SĊREW, *n.* An engine for raising heavy timbers or weights; a jack.

HAND'SEL, *n.* [Dan. *handsel.*] 1. The first act of using any thing; the first sale. 2. An earnest; money for the first sale; [*little used.*] *Hooker.*

HAND'SEL, *v. t.* To use or do any thing the first time.

HAND'SŎME, (han'sum) *a.* [D. *handzaam.*] 1. *Properly*, dextrous; ready; convenient. [*See* HANDY.] 2. Moderately beautiful, as the person or other thing; well made; having symmetry of parts; well formed. It expresses less than *beautiful* or *elegant.* 3. Graceful in manner; marked with propriety and ease. 4. Ample; large. 5. Neat; correct; moderately elegant. 6. Liberal; generous.

HAND'SŎME, as a *verb*, to render neat or beautiful, is not an authorized word. *Donne.*

HAND'SŎME-LY, *adv.* 1. Dextrously; cleverly; with skill. 2. Gracefully; with propriety and ease. 3. Neatly; with due symmetry or proportions. 4. With a degree of beauty. 5. Amply; generously; liberally.

HAND'SŎME-NESS, *n.* 1. A moderate degree of beauty or elegance. 2. Grace; gracefulness; ease and propriety in manner.

HAND'SPĪKE, *n.* A wooden bar, used with the hand as a lever, for various purposes.

HAND'STĂFF, *n.* A javelin; *plu.* HANDSTAVES.

HAND'VĪSE, *n.* A vise used by hand.

HAND'WEAP-ON, *n.* Any weapon to be wielded by the hand. *Numb.* xxxv.

HAND'WŎRK, *n.* The same as *handiwork.*

HAND'WŎRKED, *a.* Made with hands.

HAND'WRĪT-ING, *n.* 1. The cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person. 2. Any writing.

HAND'Y, *a.* [D. *handig.*] 1. Performed by the hand; [*obs.*] 2. Dextrous; ready; adroit; skilled to use the hands with ease in performance. 3. Ingenious; performing with skill and readiness. 4. Ready to the hand; near. 5. Convenient; suited to the use of the hand. 6. Near; that may be used without difficulty or going to a distance.

HAND'Y-BLŌW, *n.* A blow with the hand.

HAND'Y-DAN-DY, *n.* A play in which children change hands and places. *Shak.*

HAND'Y-GRIPE, *n.* Seizure by the hand. *Hudibras.*

HAND'Y-STROKE, *n.* A blow inflicted by the hand.

HANG, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hanged*, or *hung.* [Sax. *hangan.*] 1. To suspend; to fasten to some fixed object above, in such a manner as to swing or move. 2. To put to death by suspending by the neck. 3. To place without any solid support or foundation. 4. To fix in such a manner as to be movable. 5. To cover or furnish by any thing suspended or fastened to the walls. *Dryden.*—*To hang out.* 1. To suspend in open view; to display; to exhibit to notice. 2. To hang abroad; to suspend in the open air.—*To hang over*, to project or cause to project above.—*To hang down*, to let fall below the proper situation; to bend down; to decline.—*To hang up.* 1. To suspend; to place on something fixed on high. 2. To suspend; to keep or suffer to remain undecided.

HANG, *v. i.* 1. To be suspended; to be sustained by something above, so as to swing or be movable below. 2. To dangle; to be loose and flowing below. 3. To bend forward or downward; to lean or incline. 4. To float; to play. 5. To be supported by something raised above the ground. 6. To depend; to rest on something for support. 7. To rest on by embracing; to cling to. 8. To hover; to impend; with *over.* 9. To be delayed; to linger. 10. To incline; to have a steep declivity. 11. To be executed by the halter.—*To hang on.* 1. To adhere to, often as something troublesome and unwelcome. 2. To adhere obstinately; to be importunate. 3. To rest; to reside; to continue. 4. To be dependent on.—5. In *seamen's language*, to hold fast without belaying; to pull forcibly.—*To hang in doubt*, to be in suspense, or in a state of uncertainty.—*To hang together.* 1. To be closely united; to cling. 2. To be just united, so as barely to hold together. *Shak.*—*To hang on* or *upon*, to drag; to be incommodiously joined.—*To hang to*, to adhere closely; to cling.

HANG, *n.* A sharp declivity. [*Colloquial.*]

HANG'BY, *n.* A dependent, *in contempt. Ray.*

HANGED, *pp.* Suspended; put to death by being suspended by the neck.

HANG'ER, *n.* 1. That by which a thing is suspended. 2. A short broad sword, incurvated towards the point. 3. One that hangs, or causes to be hanged.

HANG'ER-ON, *n.* 1. One who besets another importunately in soliciting favors. 2. A dependent; one who eats and drinks without payment.

HANG'ING, *ppr.* 1. Suspending to something above. 2. Being suspended; dangling; swinging. 3. *a.* Foreboding death by the halter. 4. Requiring punishment by the halter.

HANG'ING, *n.* 1. Any kind of drapery hung or fastened to the walls of a room, by way of ornament. 2. Death by the halter. 3. Display; exhibition.

† HANG'ING-SLEEVES, *n.* Strips of the same stuff with the gown, hanging down the back from the shoulders.

HANG'ING-SIDE, *n.* In *mining*, the overhanging side of an inclined or hading vein. *Cyc.*

HANG'MAN, *n.* One who hangs another; a public executioner; also, a term of reproach.

HANG'NEST, *n.* The name of certain species of birds.
HANK, *n.* [Dan. *hank.*] 1. A skain of thread; as much thread as is tied together; a tie.—2. In *ships*, a wooden ring fixed to a stay, to confine the stay-sails; used in the place of a grommet. 3. A rope or withy for fastening a gate; [*local.*]
HANK, *v. t.* To form into hanks.
HANK'ER, *v. i.* [D. *hunkeren.*] 1. To long for with a keen appetite and uneasiness 2. To have a vehement desire of something, accompanied with uneasiness.
HANK'ER-ING, *ppr.* Longing for with keen appetite or ardent desire.
HANK'ER-ING, *n.* A keen appetite that causes uneasiness till it is gratified; vehement desire to possess or enjoy.
† HAN'KLE, *v. t.* [*See* HANK.] To twist.
HA'N'T. A contraction of *have not*, or *has not*.
HANSE TOWNS. *Hanse* signifies a society; Goth. *hansa*, a multitude. The *Hanse towns*, in *Germany*, were certain commercial cities which associated for the protection of commerce, as early as the twelfth century.
HAN-SE-AT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Hanse towns.
HAP, *n.* [W. *hap*, or *hab.*] 1. That which comes suddenly or unexpectedly; chance; fortune; accident; casual event. 2. Misfortune; [*obsolescent.*]
† HAP, *v. i.* To happen; to befall; to come by chance.
HAP, } *n.* A rug; a coarse coverlet.
HAP'PIN, }
HAP-HAZ'ARD, *n.* [*See* HAZARD.] Chance; accident.
HAP'LESS, *a.* Luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy. *Dryden.*
HAP'LY, *adv.* 1. By chance; perhaps; it may be. 2. By accident; casually. *Milton.*
HAP'PEN, (hap'n) *v. i.* [W. *hapiaw.*] 1. To come by chance; to come without one's previous expectation; to fall out. 2. To come; to befall. 3. To light; to fall or come unexpectedly.
HAP'PEN, or HAP'PENS, *adv.* Possibly; perhaps. *North of England.*
HAP'PI-LY, *adv.* 1. By good fortune; fortunately; luckily; with success. 2. In a happy state; in a state of felicity. 3. With address or dexterity; gracefully; in a manner to insure success. 4. By chance. *See* HAPLY.
HAP'PI-NESS, *n.* 1. The agreeable sensations which spring from the enjoyment of good; that state of a being in which his desires are gratified; felicity; but *happiness* usually expresses less than *felicity*, and *felicity* less than *bliss*. 2. Good luck; good fortune. 3. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.
HAP'PI-FY-ING, *part. a.* Making happy. [*Unauthorized.*]
HAP'PY, *a.* [from *hap*; W. *hapus.*] 1. Lucky; fortunate; successful. 2. Being in the enjoyment of agreeable sensations from the possession of good; enjoying pleasure from the gratification of appetites or desires. 3. Prosperous; having secure possession of good. 4. That supplies pleasure; that furnishes enjoyment; agreeable. 5. Dextrous; ready; able. 6. Blessed; enjoying the presence and favor of God, in a future life. 7. Harmonious; living in concord; enjoying the pleasures of friendship. 8. Propitious; favorable. *Shak.*
* HA-RANGUE', (ha-rang', *or* har'ang) *n.* [Fr. *harangue.*] 1. A speech addressed to an assembly or an army; a popular oration; a public address. 2. Declamation; a noisy, pompous or irregular address.
HA-RANGUE', (ha-rang') *v. i.* To make an address or speech to a large assembly; to make a noisy speech.
HA-RANGUE', (ha-rang') *v. t.* To address by oration; as, the general *harangued* the troops.
HA-RANGU'ER, (ha-rang'er) *n.* An orator; one who addresses an assembly or army; a noisy declaimer.
HA-RANGU'ING, *ppr.* Declaiming; addressing with noisy eloquence.
HAR'ASS, *v. t.* [Fr. *harasser.*] 1. To weary; to fatigue to excess; to tire with bodily labor. 2. To weary with importunity, care, or perplexity; to tease; to perplex. 3. To waste or desolate; [*obs.*]
HAR'ASS, *n.* Waste; disturbance; devastation.
HAR'ASSED, *pp.* Wearied; tired; teased.
HAR'ASS-ER, *n.* One who harasses or teases; a spoiler.
HAR'ASS-ING, *ppr.* Tiring; fatiguing; teasing.
HÄR'BIN-GER, *n.* 1. In *England*, an officer of the king's household, who rides a day's journey before the court when traveling, to provide lodgings and other accommodations. 2. A forerunner; a precursor; that which precedes and gives notice of the expected arrival of something else.
HÄR'BOR, *n.* [Sax. *here-berga*; D. *herberg*; Dan., Sw., G. *herberge.*] 1. A lodging; a place of entertainment and rest. 2. A port or haven for ships. 3. An asylum; a shelter; a place of safety from storms or danger.
HÄR'BOR, *v. t.* 1. To shelter; to secure; to secrete. 2. To entertain; to permit to lodge, rest or reside.
HÄR'BOR, *v. i.* 1. To lodge or abide for a time; to receive entertainment. 2. To take shelter.
† HÄR'BOR-AGE, *n.* Shelter; entertainment. *Shak.*
HÄR'BORED, *pp.* Entertained; sheltered.
HÄR'BOR-ER, *n.* One who entertains or shelters another.
HÄR'BOR-ING, *ppr.* Entertaining; sheltering.
HÄR'BOR-LESS, *a.* Without a harbor; destitute of shelter or a lodging.
HÄR'BOR-MÄS-TER, *n.* An officer who has charge of the mooring of ships, and executes the regulations respecting harbors. *New York.*
† HÄR'BOR-OUGH, *v. t.* To receive into lodging. *Huloet.*
† HÄR'BOR-OUGH, *n.* A harbor or lodging.
† HÄR'BOR-OUS, *a.* Hospitable.
HÄRD, *a.* [Sax. *heard.*] 1. Firm; solid; compact; not easily penetrated, or separated into parts; not yielding to pressure. 2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect. 3. Difficult of accomplishment; not easy to be done or executed. 4. Full of difficulties or obstacles; not easy to be traveled. 5. Painful; difficult; distressing. 6. Laborious; fatiguing; attended with difficulty or pain, or both. 7. Oppressive; rigorous; severe; cruel. 8. Unfeeling; insensible; not easily moved by pity; not susceptible of tender affections. 9. Severe; harsh; rough; abusive. 10. Unfavorable; unkind; implying blame of another. 11. Severe; rigorous; oppressive. 12. Unreasonable; unjust. 13. Severe; pinching with cold; rigorous; tempestuous. 14. Powerful; forcible; urging; pressing close on. 15. Austere; rough; acid; sour; as liquors. 16. Harsh; stiff; forced; constrained; unnatural. 17. Not plentiful; not prosperous; pressing; distressing. 18. Avaricious; difficult in making bargains; close. 19. Rough; of coarse features. 20. Austere; severe; rigorous. 21. Rude; unpolished or unintelligible. 22. Coarse; unpalatable or scanty.
HÄRD, *adv.* 1. Close; near; as in the phrase, *hard by.* 2. With pressure; with urgency; hence, diligently; laboriously; earnestly; vehemently; importunately. 3. With difficulty. 4. Uneasily; vexatiously. 5. Closely. 6. Fast; nimbly; rapidly; vehemently. 7. Violently; with great force; tempestuously. 8. With violence; with a copious descent of water. 9. With force.—*Hard-a-lee*, in *seamen's language*, an order to put the helm close to the lee side of the ship, to tack or keep her head to the wind; also, that situation of the helm.
HÄRD'-BE-SET'TING, *a.* Closely besetting or besieging. *Milton.*
HÄRD'BOUND, *a.* Costive; fast or tight. *Pope.*
HÄRD'EARNED, *a.* Earned with toil and difficulty. *Burke.*
HÄRD'EN, (här'dn) *v. t.* 1. To make hard or more hard; to make firm or compact; to indurate. 2. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent. 3. To make obstinate, unyielding or refractory. 4. To confirm in wickedness, opposition or enmity; to make obdurate. 5. To make insensible or unfeeling. 6. To make firm; to endue with constancy. 7. To inure; to render firm or less liable to injury, by exposure or use.
HÄRD'EN, (här'dn) *v. i.* 1. To become hard or more hard; to acquire solidity or more compactness. 2. To become unfeeling. 3. To become inured. 4. To indurate, as flesh.
HÄRD'ENED, *pp.* Made hard, or more hard or compact; made unfeeling; made obstinate; confirmed in error or vice.
HÄRD'EN-ER, *n.* He or that which makes hard, or more firm and compact.
HÄRD'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making hard or more compact; making obdurate or unfeeling; confirming; becoming more hard.
HÄRD'EN-ING, *n.* The giving a greater degree of hardness to bodies than they had before. *Encyc.*
HÄRD'FĀ-VORED, *a.* Having coarse features; harsh of countenance. *Dryden.*
HÄRD'FĀ-VOR-ED-NESS, *n.* Coarseness of features.
HÄRD'FĒAT-URED, *a.* Having coarse features.
HÄRD'FIST-ED, *a.* Close-fisted; covetous. *Hall.*
HÄRD'FOUGHT, *a.* Vigorously contested.
HÄRD'GOT-TEN, *a.* Obtained with difficulty.
HÄRD'HAND-ED, *a.* Having hard hands, as a laborer.
HÄRD'HEAD, *n.* Clash or collision of heads in contest.
HÄRD-HEÄRT'ED, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; merciless; unfeeling; inhuman; inexorable. *Dryden.*
HÄRD-HEÄRT'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of feeling or tenderness; cruelty; inhumanity. *South.*
HÄRD'I-HOOD, *n.* Boldness, united with firmness and constancy of mind; dauntless bravery; intrepidity.
HÄRD'I-LY, *adv.* 1. With great boldness; stoutly. *Scott.* 2. With hardship; not tenderly. *Goldsmith.*
HÄRD'I-NESS, *n.* [Fr. *hardiesse.*] 1. Boldness; firm courage; intrepidity; stoutness; bravery. 2. Firmness of body derived from laborious exercises. 3. Hardship; fatigue; [*obs.*] 4. Excess of confidence; assurance; effrontery.
HÄRD-LĀ'BORED, *a.* Wrought with severe labor; elaborate; studied. *Swift.*
HÄRD'LY, *adv.* 1. With difficulty; with great labor. 2. Scarcely; barely; almost not. *South.* 3. Not quite or

wholly. 4. Grudgingly, as an injury. 5. Severely; unfavorably. 6. Rigorously; oppressively. 7. Unwelcomely; harshly. 8. Coarsely; roughly; not softly.

HÄRD'-MOUŦHED, *a.* Not sensible to the bit; not easily governed. *Dryden.*

HÄRD'NESS, *n.* 1. Firmness; close union of the component parts; compactness; solidity; the quality of bodies which resists impression. 2. Difficulty to be understood. 3. Difficulty to be executed or accomplished. 4. Scarcity; penury; difficulty of obtaining money. 5. Obduracy; impenitence; confirmed state of wickedness. 6. Coarseness of features; harshness of look. 7. Severity of cold; rigor. 8. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness. 9. Stiffness; harshness; roughness. 10. Closeness; niggardliness; stinginess. 11. Hardship; severe labor, trials or sufferings.

HÄRD'NIBBED, *a.* Having a hard nib or point.

HÄR'DOȻK, *n.* Probably *hoardock*, dock with whitish leaves. *Shak.*

HÄRDS, *n.* The refuse or coarse part of flax; tow.

HÄRD'SHIP, *n.* 1. Toil; fatigue; severe labor or want. 2. Injury; oppression; injustice.

HÄRD'VIS-AGED, *a.* Having coarse features; of a harsh countenance. *Burke.*

HÄRD'WARE, *n.* Wares made of iron or other metal, as pots, kettles, saws, knives, &c.

HÄRD'WARE-MAN, *n.* A maker or seller of hardwares.

HÄRD'Y, *a.* [Fr. *hardi;* Norm. *hardy.*] 1. Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute; intrepid. 2. Stron ; firm; compact. 3. Confident; full of assurance; impudent; stubborn to excess. 4. Inured to fatigue; rendered firm by exercise, as a veteran soldier.

HAR, HARE, HERE, in *composition*, signify an army, Sax. *here*, G. *heer*, D. *heir*. So *Harold* is a general of an army.

HARE, *n.* [Sax. *hara;* Dan., Sw. *hare.*] 1. A quadruped of the genus *lepus*, with long ears, a short tail, soft hair, and a divided upper lip. It is a timid animal, moves by leaps, and is remarkable for its fecundity. 2. A constellation.

† HARE, *v. t.* [Norm. *harer, harier.*] To fright, or to excite, tease and harass, or worry. *Locke.*

HARE'BELL, *n.* A plant of the genus *hyacinthus*, with campaniform or bell-shaped flowers.

HARE'BRĀINED, *a.* [*hare* and *brain.*] Wild; giddy; volatile; heedless. *Bacon.*

HARE'FOOT, *n.* A bird; a plant. *Ainsworth.*

HARE'HĖÄRT-ED, *a.* Timorous; easily frightened.

HARE'HOUND, *n.* A hound for hunting hares.

HARE'HUNT-ER, *n.* One who hunts or is used to hunting hares.

HARE'HUNT-ING, *n.* The hunting of hares.

HARE'LIP, *n.* A divided upper lip, like that of a hare.

HARE'LIPPED, *a.* Having a harelip.

HARE'MINT, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HARE'PIPE, *n.* A snare for catching hares.

HARE'S'-ĒAR, *n.* A plant of the genus *bupleurum.*

HARE'S'-LET-TUCE, *n.* A plant of the genus *sonchus.*

HARE'WŎRT, *n.* A plant.

HAR'EM, *n.* [Ar. *harama.*] A seraglio; a place where Eastern princes confine their women, who are prohibited from the society of others.

HA-REN'GI-FORM, *a.* Shaped like a herring.

HAR'I-ȻOT, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A kind of ragout of meat and roots.—2. In *French*, beans.

HAR'I-ER, } *n.* A dog for hunting hares; a kind of hound
HAR'RI-ER, } with an acute sense of smelling.

† HAR-I-O-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *hariolatio.*] Soothsaying.

HA'RISH, *a.* Like a hare.

HÄRK, *v. i.* [contracted from *hearken.*] To listen; to lend the ear. *Shak.*

HÄRL, or HERL, *n.* 1. The skin of flax; the filaments of flax or hemp. 2. A filamentous substance. *Mortimer.*

HÄR'LE-QUIN, *n.* [Fr. *harlequin.*] A buffoon, dressed in party-colored clothes, who plays tricks, like a merry-andrew, to divert the populace.

HÄR'LE-QUIN, *v. i.* To play the droll; to make sport by playing ludicrous tricks.

HÄR'LOȻK, *n.* A plant. *Drayton.*

HÄR'LOT, *n.* [W. *herlawd, herlodes.*] 1. A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute; a common woman.—2. In *Scripture*, one who forsakes the true God and worships idols. 3. A servant; a rogue; a cheat; [*obs.*] *Chaucer.*

HÄR'LOT, *a.* Wanton; lewd; low; base. *Shak.*

HÄR'LOT, *v. i.* To practice lewdness. *Milton.*

HÄR'LOT-RY, *n.* The trade or practice of prostitution; habitual or customary lewdness. *Dryden.*

HÄRM, *n.* [Sax. *hearm*, or *harm.*] 1. Injury; hurt; damage; detriment. 2. Moral wrong; evil; mischief; wickedness.

HÄRM, *v. t.* To hurt; to injure; to damage; to impair soundness of body.

HAR-MAT'TAN, *n.* A dry easterly wind in Africa.

HÄRMED, *pp.* Injured; hurt; damaged.

HÄR'MEL, *n.* The wild African rue.

HÄRM'FUL, *a.* Hurtful; injurious; noxious; detrimental; mischievous.

HÄRM'FUL-LY, *adv.* Hurtfully; injuriously.

HÄRM'FUL-NESS, *n.* Hurtfulness; noxiousness.

HÄRM'ING, *ppr.* Hurting; injuring.

HÄRM'LESS, *a.* 1. Not hurtful or injurious; innoxious. 2. Unhurt; undamaged; uninjured. 3. Innocent; not guilty.

HÄRM'LESS-LY, *adv.* 1. Innocently; without fault or crime. 2. Without hurt or damage.

HÄRM'LESS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being innoxious; freedom from a tendency to injure. 2. Innocence.

HAR-MON'IȻ, or HAR-MON'I-ȻAL, *a.* 1. Relating to harmony or music. 2. Concordant; musical; consonant. 3. An epithet applied to the accessary sounds which accompany the predominant and apparently simple tone of any chord or string.

HAR-MON'I-ȻA, *n.* A collection of musical glasses of a particular form, so arranged as to produce exquisite music. *Encyc.*

HAR-MON'IȻS, *n.* 1. Harmonious sounds; consonances. 2. The doctrine or science of musical sounds. 3. Derivative sounds, generated with predominant sounds, and produced by subordinate vibrations of a chord or string, when its whole length vibrates. 4. *Grave harmonics* are low sounds which accompany every perfect consonance of two sounds.

HAR-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* 1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical. 2. Concordant; consonant; symphonious; musical. 3. Agreeing; living in peace and friendship.

HAR-MŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other. 2. With accordance of sounds; musically; in concord. 3. In agreement; in peace and friendship.

HAR-MŌ'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Proportion and adaptation of parts; musicalness. 2. Agreement; concord.

HÄR'MO-NIST, *n.* 1. A musician; a composer of music. 2. One who brings together corresponding passages, to show their agreement.

HÄR'MO-NĪZE, *v. i.* 1. To be in concord; to agree in sounds. 2. To agree; to be in peace and friendship, as individuals or families. 3. To agree in sense or purport.

HÄR'MO-NĪZE, *v. t.* 1. To adjust in fit proportions; to cause to agree. 2. To make musical; to combine according to the laws of counterpoint.

HÄR'MO-NĪZED, *pp.* Made to be accordant.

HÄR'MO-NĪZ-ER, *n.* 1. One that brings together or reconciles.—2. In *music*, a practical harmonist.

HÄR'MO-NĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Causing to agree.

HAR-MO-NOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *αρμονια* and *μετρον.*] An instrument or monochord for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds.

HÄR'MO-NY, *n.* [L. *harmonia.*] 1. The just adaptation of parts to each other, in any system or composition of things, intended to form a connected whole. 2. Just proportion of sound; consonance; musical concord. 3. Concord; agreement; accordance in facts. 4. Concord or agreement; good correspondence; peace and friendship.

HÄR'MOST, *n.* [Gr. *αρμοστηρ.*] In *ancient Greece*, a Spartan governor, regulator or prefect. *Mitford.*

HÄR'MO-TOME, *n.* [Gr. *αρμος.*] In *mineralogy*, cross-stone, or staurolite, called also *pyramidical zeolite.*

HÄR'NESS, *n.* [W. *harnaes;* Fr. *harnois.*] 1. Armor; the whole accoutrements or equipments of a knight or horseman. 2. The furniture of a draught horse, whether for a wagon, coach, gig, chaise, &c.; called, in *some of the American states*, *tackle*, or *tackling.*

HÄR'NESS, *v. t.* 1. To dress in armor; to equip with armor for war, as a horseman. 2. To put on the furniture of a horse for draught. 3. To defend; to equip or furnish for defense.

HÄR'NESSED, *pp.* Equipped with armor; furnished with the dress for draught; defended.

HÄR'NESS-ER, *n.* One who puts on the harness of a horse. *Sherwood.*

HÄR'NESS-ING, *ppr.* Putting on armor or furniture for draught.

HÄRNS, *n. plu.* Brains. *Grose.*

HÄRP, *n.* [Sax. *hearpa;* G. *harfe;* D. *harp.*] 1. An instrument of music of the stringed kind, of a triangular figure, held upright, and commonly touched with the fingers. 2. A constellation.

HÄRP, *v. i.* 1. To play on the harp. 2. To dwell on, in speaking or writing; to continue sounding. 3. To touch as a passion; to affect. *Shak.*

HÄRP'ER, *n.* A player on the harp.

HÄRP'ING, *ppr.* Playing on a harp; dwelling on continually.

HÄRP'ING, *n.* A continual dwelling on. *Irving.*

HÄRP'ING, *n.*; *plu.* HARPINGS. In *ships*, *harpings* are the

fore-parts of the wales, which encompass the bow of the ship.
HÄRP'ING-IR-ON, *n.* A harpoon, which see.
HÄRP'IST, *n.* A harper. *Brown.*
HAR-POON', *n.* [Fr. *harpon.*] A harping-iron; a spear or javelin, used to strike whales for killing them.
HAR-POON', *v. t.* To strike, catch or kill with a harpoon.
HAR-POON'ED, (har-poond') *pp.* Struck, caught or killed with a harpoon.
HAR-POON'ER, } *n.* One who uses a harpoon; the man in
HAR-PO-NEER', } a whale-boat who throws the harpoon.
HAR-POON'ING, *ppr.* Striking with a harpoon.
HÄRP'SI-CHORD, *n.* An instrument of music with strings of wire, played by the fingers, by means of keys.
HÄR'PY, *n.* [Fr. *harpie.*] 1. In *antiquity*, the *harpies* were fabulous winged monsters, having the face of a woman and the body of a vulture, with their feet and fingers armed with sharp claws. 2. Any rapacious or ravenous animal; an extortioner; a plunderer.
HÄR'QUE-BUSE. *See* ARQUEBUSE.
HAR-RA-TEEN', *n.* A kind of stuff or cloth. *Shenstone.*
HÄRR, *n.* A storm proceeding from the sea. *Coles.*
HAR'RI-DAN, *n.* [Fr. *haridelle.*] A decayed strumpet.
HAR'RI-ER, *n.* A hunting hound with a nice sense of smelling.
HAR'RŌW, *n.* [Sw. *harf.*] An instrument of agriculture, formed of pieces of timber sometimes crossing each other, and set with iron teeth.
HAR'RŌW, *v. t.* [Sw. *harfva.*] 1. To draw a harrow over, for the purpose of breaking clods and leveling the surface, or for covering seed sown. 2. To break or tear with a harrow. 3. To tear; to lacerate; to torment. 4. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste by violence; [*obs.*] 5. To disturb; to agitate; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
HAR'RŌW, *interj.* [Old Fr. *harau.*] An exclamation of sudden distress.
HAR'RŌWED, *pp.* Broken or smoothed by a harrow.
HAR'RŌW-ER, *n.* 1. One who harrows. 2. A hawk.
HAR'RŌW-ING, *ppr.* Breaking or leveling with a harrow.
HAR'RY, *v. t.* [Sax. *hergian.*] 1. To strip; to pillage. [*See* HARROW.] 2. To harass; to agitate; to tease.
† HAR'RY, *v. i.* To make harassing incursions.
HÄRSH, *a.* [G. *harsch.*] 1. Rough to the touch; rugged; grating. 2. Sour; rough to the taste. 3. Rough to the ear; grating; discordant; jarring. 4. Austere; crabbed; morose; peevish. 5. Rough; rude; abusive. 6. Rigorous; severe.
HÄRSH'LY, *adv.* 1. Roughly; in a harsh manner. 2. Sourly; austerely. 3. Severely; morosely; crabbedly. 4. Roughly; rudely; with violence. 5. Roughly; with a grating sound; unpleasantly.
HÄRSH'NESS, *n.* 1. Roughness to the touch. 2. Sourness; austereness. 3. Roughness to the ear. 4. Roughness of temper; moroseness; crabbedness; peevishness. 5. Roughness in manner or words; severity.
HÄRS'LET, or HAS'LET, *n.* [Ice. *hasla.* Qu.] The heart, liver, lights, &c. of a hog.
HÄRT, *n.* [Sax. *heort.*] A stag or male deer, an animal of the cervine genus.
HÄRT'BEEST, *n.* The cervine antelope of Africa.
HÄRT'ROY-AL, *n.* A plant.
HÄRTS'HORN, *n.* The horn of the hart or male deer. The scrapings or raspings of this horn are medicinal, and used in decoctions, ptisans, &c.—*Hartshorn plantain*, a species of *plantago.*
HÄRTS'TONGUE, *n.* A plant.
HÄRT'WORT, *n.* The name of certain plants.
HAR'US-PICE, *n.* [L. *haruspex.*] In *Roman history*, a person who pretended to foretell future events by inspecting the entrails of beasts.
HÄ'RUM-SCÄ'RUM, *a.* A low expression applied to flighty persons; persons always in a hurry.
HAR'US-PI-CY, *n.* Divination by the inspection of victims.
HÄR'VEST, *n.* [Sax. *hærfest*, *harfest.*] 1. The season of reaping and gathering in corn or other crops. 2. The ripe corn or grain collected and secured in barns or stacks. 3. The product of labor; fruit or fruits. 4. Fruit or fruits; effects; consequences.—5. In *Scripture*, *harvest* signifies, *figuratively*, the proper season for business.
HÄR'VEST, *v. t.* To reap or gather ripe corn and other fruits for the use of man and beast.
HÄR'VEST-ED, *pp.* Reaped and collected, as ripe corn and fruits.
HÄR'VEST-ER, *n.* A reaper; a laborer in gathering grain.
HÄR'VEST-FLY, *n.* A large, four-winged insect of the cicada kind, common in Italy. *Encyc.*
HÄR'VEST-HOME, *n.* 1. The time of harvest. 2. The song sung by reapers at the feast made at the gathering of corn, or the feast itself. 3. The opportunity of gathering treasure.
HÄR'VEST-ING, *ppr.* Reaping and collecting, as ripe corn and other fruits.
HÄR'VEST-LORD, *n.* The head-reaper at the harvest.
HÄR'VEST-MAN, *n.* A laborer in harvest.
HÄR'VEST-QUEEN, *n.* An image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest.
HAS. The third person sigular of the verb *have.*
HASH, *v. t.* [Fr. *hacher.*] To chop into small pieces; to mince and mix. *Garth.*
HASH, *n.* Minced meat, or a dish of meat and vegetables chopped into small pieces and mixed.
† HASK, *n.* A case made of rushes or flags. *Spenser.*
HASK, *a.* Parched; coarse; rough; dry. *Grose.*
HAS'LET, *n.* *See* HARSLET.
HÄSP, *n.* [Sax. *hæps.*] 1. A clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock. 2. A spindle to wind thread or silk on; [*local.*]
HÄSP, *v. t.* To shut or fasten with a hasp. *Garth.*
HAS'SOCK, *n.* [W. *hesor.*] A thick mat or bass on which persons kneel in church.
HAST. The second person singular of *have.*
HAS'TATE, } *a.* [L. *hastatus.*] In *botany*, spear-shaped;
HAS'TA-TED, } resembling the head of a halberd.
HÄSTE, *n.* [G., Sw., Dan. *hast.*] 1. Celerity of motion; speed; swiftness; dispatch; expedition; applied only to voluntary beings. 2. Sudden excitement of passion. 3. The state of being urged or pressed by business.
HĀSTE, (hāst) } *v. t.* [G. *hasten*; D. *haasten.*] To press;
HĀS'TEN, (hā'sn) } to drive or urge forward; to push on; to precipitate; to accelerate movement.
HĀSTE, } *v. i.* To move with celerity; to be rapid in mo-
HĀS'TEN, } tion; to be speedy or quick.
HĀST'ED, } *pp.* Moved rapidly; accelerated; urged
HĀS'TENED, } with speed.
HĀS'TEN-ER, *n.* One that hastens or urges forward.
HĀST'ING, } *ppr.* Urging forward; pushing on; pro-
HĀS'TEN-ING, } ceeding rapidly.
HĀST'I-LY, *adv.* 1. In haste; with speed or quickness; speedily: nimbly. 2. Rashly; precipitately; without due reflection. 3. Passionately; under sudden excitement of passion.
HĀST'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Haste; speed; quickness or celerity in motion or action, as of animals. 2. Rashness; heedless eagerness; precipitation. 3. Irritability; susceptibility of anger, warmth or temper.
HĀST'ING-PEAR, *n.* An early pear. *Encyc.*
HĀST'INGS, *n.* Peas that come early. *Mortimer.*
HĀST'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *hâtif.*] Forward; early; as fruit. [*Not much used.*] *Encyc.*
HĀST'Y, *a.* 1. Quick; speedy. 2. Eager; precipitate; rash. 3. Irritable; easily excited to wrath; passionate. 4. Early ripe; forward.
HĀST'Y-PUD-DING, *n.* A pudding made of the meal of maize moistened with water and boiled, or of milk and flour boiled.
HAT, *n.* [Sax. *hæt.*] 1. A covering for the head. 2. The dignity of a cardinal.
HAT'-BAND, *n.* A band round the crown of a hat.
HAT'-BOX, } *n.* A box for a hat. But a case for a lady's
HAT'-CASE, } hat is called a *band-box.*
HĀT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be hated; odious.
HATCH, *v. t.* [G. *hecken.*] 1. To produce young from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat. 2. To contrive or plot; to form by meditation, and bring into being; to originate and produce in silence.
HATCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *hacher.*] 1. To shade by lines in drawing and engraving. *Dryden.* 2. To steep; [*obs.*] *Beaum.*
HATCH, *v. i.* To produce young; to bring the young to maturity.
HATCH, *n.* 1. A brood; as many chickens as are produced at once. 2. The act of exclusion from the egg. 3. Disclosure; discovery.
HATCH, or HATCH'ES, *n.* [Sax. *hæca.*] 1. The grate or frame of cross-bars laid over the opening in a ship's deck, now called *hatch-bars*; the lid or cover of a hatchway. 2. The opening in a ship's deck, or the passage from one deck to another. 3. A half-door, or door with an opening over it. 4. Floodgates.—5. In *Cornwall*, *England*, openings into mines, or in search of them.—5. *To be under the hatches*, to be confined, or to be in distress, depression or slavery. *Locke.*
* HATCH'EL, (commonly pronounced, in America, *hetch'el*) *n.* [G. *hechel*; D. *hekel.*] An instrument formed with long iron teeth set in a board, for cleaning flax or hemp.
HATCH'EL, *v. t.* 1. To draw flax or hemp through the teeth of a hatchel, for separating the coarse part and broken pieces of the stalk from the fine fibrous parts. 2. To tease or vex, by sarcasms or reproaches; *a vulgar use of the word.*
HATCH'ELED, *pp.* Cleansed by a hatchel; combed.
HATCH'EL-ER, *n.* One who uses a hatchel.
HATCH'EL-ING, *ppr.* Drawing through the teeth of a hatchel.
HATCH'ET, *n.* [G. *hacke.*] A small axe with a short handle, to be used with one hand.—*To take up the hatchet*, a phrase borrowed from the natives of America, is to make war.—*To bury the hatchet*, is to make peace.
HATCH'ET-FACE, *n.* A prominent face like the edge of a hatchet. *Dryden.*
HATCH'E-TINE, *n.* A mineral substance.
HATCH'ING, *n.* A kind of drawing. [*See* ETCH.] *Harris.*

HATCH'MENT, *n.* [corrupted from *achievement.*] An armorial escutcheon on a hearse at funerals, or in a church.
HATCH'WAY, *n.* In *ships*, a square or oblong opening in the deck, affording a passage from one deck to another, or into the hold or lower apartments.
HATE, *v. t.* [Sax. *hatian.*] 1. To dislike greatly; to have a great aversion to.—2. In *Scripture*, it signifies to love less.
HATE, *n.* Great dislike or aversion; hatred.
HĀT'ED, *pp.* Greatly disliked.
HĀTE'FUL, *a.* 1. Odious; exciting great dislike, aversion or disgust. 2. That feels hatred; malignant; malevolent.
HĀTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. Odiously; with great dislike. 2. Malignantly; maliciously.
HĀTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Odiousness; the quality of being hateful, or of exciting aversion or disgust.
HĀT'ER, *n.* One that hates. *Brown.*
HĀT'ING, *ppr.* Disliking extremely; entertaining a great aversion for.
HĀ'TRED, *n.* Great dislike or aversion; hate; enmity.
HAT'TED, *a.* Covered with a hat; wearing a hat.
† HAT'TER, *v. t.* To harass. *Dryden.*
HAT'TER, *n.* [from *hat.*] A maker of hats.
HAT'TLE, *a.* Wild; skittish. *Grose.*
† HAT'TOC, *n.* [Erse, *attock.*] A shock of corn.
† HAU'BERK, *n.* A coat of mail without sleeves. *See* HABERGEON.
HAUGH, (haw) *n.* A little meadow lying in a valley.
† HAUGHT, (hawt) *a.* [qu. Fr. *haut.*] High; elevated; hence, proud; insolent. *Shak.*
HAUGHT'I-LY, (haw'te-ly) *adv.* Proudly; arrogantly; with contempt or disdain. *Dryden.*
HAUGHT'I-NESS, (haw'te-nes) *n.* The quality of being haughty; pride mingled with some degree of contempt for others; arrogance.
HAUGHT'Y, (haw'ty) *a.* [from *haught;* Fr. *haut.*] 1. Proud and disdainful; having a high opinion of one's self, with some contempt for others; lofty and arrogant; supercilious. 2. Proceeding from excessive pride, or pride mingled with contempt; manifesting pride and disdain. 3. Proud and imperious. 4. Lofty; bold; of high hazard; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*
HAUL, *v. t.* [Fr. *haler.* It is sometimes written *hale*, but *haul* is preferable.] 1. To pull or draw with force; to drag. *Haul* is equivalent to *drag*, and differs sometimes from *pull* and *draw*, in expressing more force and labor. 2. To drag; to compel to go.—*To haul the wind*, in *seamanship*, is to turn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows.
HAUL, *n.* 1. A pulling with force; a violent pull. 2. A draught of a net.
HAUL'ER, *n.* He who pulls or hauls.
HAULED, *pp.* Pulled with force; dragged; compelled to move.
HAUL'ING, *ppr.* Drawing by force or violence; dragging.
HAULM, } *n.* [Sax. *healm.*] 1. The stem or stalk of grain,
HAUM, } of all kinds, or of pease, beans, hops, &c. 2. Straw; the dry stalks of corn, &c. in general.
HAUNCH, *n.* [Fr. *hanche.*] 1. The hip; that part of the body which lies between the last ribs and the thigh. 2. The rear; the hind part; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
* HAUNT, *v. t.* [Fr. *hanter.*] 1. To frequent; to resort to much or often, or to be much about; to visit customarily. 2. To come to frequently; to intrude on; to trouble with frequent visits; to follow importunately. 3. It is particularly applied to spectres or apparitions, which are represented by fear and credulity as frequenting or inhabiting old, decayed and deserted houses.
* HAUNT, *v. i.* To be much about; to visit or be present often.
* HAUNT, *n.* 1. A place to which one frequently resorts. 2. The habit or custom of resorting to a place; [*obs.*] 3. Custom; practice; [*obs.*] *Chaucer.*
* HAUNT'ED, *pp.* 1. Frequently visited or resorted to, especially by apparitions. 2. Troubled by frequent visits.
* HAUNT'ER, *n.* One who frequents a particular place, or is often about it.
* HAUNT'ING, *ppr.* Frequenting; visiting often; troubling with frequent visits.
† HAUST, *n.* [Sax. *hwasta.*] A dry cough. *Ray.*
HAUT'BOY, (hō'boy) *n.* [Fr. *haut* and *bois.*] A wind instrument, somewhat resembling a flute.
HAUT-GOUT', (ho-goo') *n.* [Fr.] Any thing with a strong relish or a strong scent. *Butler.*
HAU-TEUR', (ho-tūre', *or* ho-tāur') *n.* [Fr.] Pride; haughtiness; insolent manner or spirit.
HAUYNE, *n.* A mineral, called by Haüy *latialite.*
HAVE, (hav) *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *had:* indic. present, I *have*, thou *hast*, he *has;* we, ye, they *have.* [Sax. *habban;* Goth. *haban;* G. *haben.*] 1. To possess; to hold in possession or power. 2. To possess, as something that is connected with, or belongs to one. 3. To marry; to take for a wife or husband. 4. To hold; to regard. 5. To maintain; to hold in opinion. 6. To be urged by necessity or obligation; to be under necessity, or impelled by duty. 7. To seize and hold; to catch. 8. To contain; as, the work *has* many beauties and many faults. 9. To gain; to procure; to receive; to obtain; to purchase.
Had rather denotes wish or preference.—*To have after*, to pursue. *Shak.*—*To have away*, to remove; to take away. *Tusser.*—*To have at*, to encounter; to assail; to enter into competition with; to make trial with. *Shak.*—*To have in*, to contain.—*To have on*, to wear; to carry, as raiment or weapons.—*To have out*, to cause to depart.—*To have a care*, to take care; to be on the guard, or to guard.—*To have pleasure*, to enjoy.—*To have pain*, to suffer.—*To have sorrow*, to be grieved or afflicted.—*He would have*, he desires to have, or he requires.—*He should have*, he ought to have.
† HAVE'LESS, (hav'les) *a.* Having little or nothing.
HĀ'VEN, (hā'vn) *n.* [Sax. *hæfan;* D. *haven.*] 1. A harbor; a port; a bay, recess or inlet of the sea; a station for ships. 2. A shelter; an asylum; a place of safety.
† HĀ'VEN-ER, *n.* The overseer of a port; a harbor-master.
HAV'ER, *n.* One who has or possesses; a possessor; a holder. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
HAV'ER, *n.* [G. *hafer;* D. *haver.*] Oats; *a word of local use in the North of England.*
HAV'ER-SACK, *n.* [Fr. *havre-sac.*] A soldier's knapsack.
HAV'ING, *ppr.* Possessing; holding in power or possession; containing; gaining, receiving; taking.
† HAV'ING, *n.* 1. Possession; goods; estate. *Shak.* 2. The act or state of possessing. *Sidney.*
† HĀV'IOR, *n.* Conduct; manners. *Spenser.*
HAV'OC, *n.* [W. *havog.*] Waste; devastation; wide and general destruction.
HAV'OC, *v. t.* To waste; to destroy; to lay waste.
HAV'OC, *exclam.* A word of encouragement to slaughter. *Shak.*
HAW, *n.* [Sax. *hæg, hag.*] 1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn. 2. [Sax. *haga.*] A small piece of ground adjoining a house; a small field.—3. In *farriery*, an excrescence resembling a gristle, growing under the nether eyelid and eye of a horse. 4. A dale; [*obs.*]
HAW, *v. i.* [corrupted from *hawk*, or *hack.*] To stop in speaking with a haw, or to speak with interruption and hesitation.
HAW, *n.* [*See* HA.] An intermission or hesitation of speech.
HAW'FINCH, *n.* A bird, a species of *loxia.*
HAW'HAW, *n.* [duplication of *haw*, a hedge.] A fence or bank that interrupts an alley or walk, sunk between slopes and not perceived till approached. *Todd.*
HAW'ING, *ppr.* Speaking with a haw, or with hesitation.
HAWK, *n.* [Sax. *hafoc.*] A genus of fowls, the *falco*, of many species, most of which are rapacious.
HAWK, *v. i.* 1. To catch or attempt to catch birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose, and let loose on the prey; to practice falconry. 2. To fly at; to attack on the wing.
HAWK, *v. i.* [W. *hoçi;* Scot. *haucgh.*] To make an effort to force up phlegm with noise.—*To hawk up, transitively;* as, *to hawk up* phlegm.
HAWK, *n.* An effort to force up phlegm from the throat, accompanied with noise.
HAWK, *v. t.* [qu. G. *hocken.*] To cry; to offer for sale by outcry in the street, or to sell by outcry.
HAWKED, *pp.* 1. Offered for sail by outcry in the street. 2. *a.* Crooked; curving like a hawk's bill.
HAWK'ER, *n.* 1. One who offers goods for sale by outcry in the street; a pedler. *Swift.* 2. [Sax. *hafcere.*] A falconer.
HAWK'EYED, *a.* Having acute sight; discerning.
HAWK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Catching wild birds by hawks. 2. Making an effort to discharge phlegm. 3. Offering for sale in the street by outcry.
HAWK'ING, *n.* The exercise of taking wild fowls by means of hawks.
HAWK'NOSED, *a.* Having an aquiline nose.
HAWK'WEED, *n.* A name of several species of plants.
HAWSE, (hawz) *n.* [*See* HALSER.] The situation of a ship moored with two anchors from the bows.
HAWSE'HOLE, *n.* A cylindrical hole in the bow of a ship through which a cable passes.
HAWSE'PIECE, *n.* One of the foremost timbers of a ship.
HAWS'ER, *n.* [*See* HALSER.] A small cable; or a large rope, in size between a cable and a tow-line.
HAW'THORN, *n.* [Sax. *hæg-thorn.*] A shrub or tree which bears the *haw:* the white-thorn.
HAW'THORN-FLY, *n.* An insect so called. *Walton.*
HAY, *n.* [Sax. *heg, hig.*] Grass cut and dried for fodder; grass prepared for preservation.—*To dance the hay*, to dance in a ring. *Donne.*
HAY, *v. t.* [G. *heuen.*] To dry or cure grass for preservation.
HAY, *n.* [Sax. *hæg.*] 1. A hedge; [*obs.*] *Chaucer.* 2. A net which incloses the haunt of an animal. *Harmer.*
HAY, *v. t.* To lay snares for rabbits. *Huloet.*

HĀY'BOTE, *n.* Hedge-bote. In *English law*, an allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges or fences.
HĀY'ĊOĊK, *n.* A conical pile or heap of hay, in the field.
HĀY'KNIFE, *n.* A sharp instrument used in cutting hay out of a stack or mow.
HĀY'LOFT, *n.* A loft or scaffold for hay, particularly in a barn.
HĀY'MĀK-ER, *n.* One who cuts and dries grass for fodder.
HĀY'MĀK-ING, *n.* The business of cutting grass and curing it for fodder.
HĀY'MĀR-KET, *n.* A place for the sale of hay.
HĀY'MOW, *n.* A mow or mass of hay laid up in a barn for preservation.
HĀY'RIĊK, *n.* A rick of hay; *usually*, a long pile for preservation in the open air.
HĀY'STAĊK, *n.* A stack or large conical pile of hay in the open air, laid up for preservation.
HĀY'STALK, *n.* A stalk of hay.
HĀY'THORN, *n.* Hawthorn. *Scott.*
HĀY'WARD, *n.* A person who keeps the common herd or cattle of a town, and guards hedges or fences.—In *New England*, the *hayward* is a town officer whose duty is to impound cattle, and particularly swine.
HĀY'DEN-ITE, *n.* A mineral discovered by Dr. Hayden.
HAZ'ARD, *n.* [Fr. *hasard.*] 1. Chance; accident; casualty; a fortuitous event. 2. Danger; peril; risk. 3. A game at dice.—*To run the hazard*, to risk; to take the chance.
HAZ'ARD, *v. t.* [Fr. *hasarder.*] 1. To expose to chance; to put in danger of loss or injury; to venture; to risk. 2. To venture to incur, or bring on.
HAZ'ARD, *v. i.* To try the chance; to adventure; to run the risk or danger.
HAZ'ARD-A-BLE, *a.* That is liable to hazard or chance.
HAZ'ARD-ED, *pp.* Put at risk or in danger; ventured.
HAZ'ARD-ER, *n.* One who ventures or puts at stake.
HAZ'ARD-ING, *ppr.* Exposing to danger or peril; venturing to bring on.
HAZ'ARD-OUS, *a.* Dangerous; that exposes to peril or danger of loss or evil.
HAZ'ARD-OUS-LY, *adv.* With danger of loss or evil; with peril.
† HAZ'ARD-RY, *n.* 1. Rashness; temerity. *Spenser.* 2. Gaming in general. *Chaucer.*
HAZE, *n.* Fog; a watery vapor in the air, or a dry vapor like smoke, which renders the air thick.
HAZE, *v. i.* To be foggy. [*A local word.*] *Ray.*
† HAZE, *v. t.* To frighten. *Ainsworth.*
HĀ'ZEL, (hā'zl) *n.* [Sax. *hæsel.*] A shrub of the genus *corylus*, bearing a nut containing a kernel of a mild, farinaceous taste.
HĀ'ZEL, (hā'zl) *a.* Pertaining to the hazel or like it; of a light-brown color, like the hazel-nut.
HĀ'ZEL-EARTH, *n.* A kind of red loam. *Encyc.*
HĀ'ZEL-NUT, *n.* The nut or fruit of the hazel.
HĀ'ZEL-LY, *a.* Of the color of the hazel-nut; of a light-brown. *Mortimer.*
HĀ'ZY, *a.* Foggy; misty; thick with vapor.
HE, *pronoun*, of the third person; nom. *he;* poss. *his;* obj. *him.* [Sax. masc. *he;* fem. *heo;* neut. *hit.*] 1. A pronoun, a substitute for the third person, masculine gender, representing the man or male person named before. 2. Man; a male. 3. *He* is sometimes prefixed to the names of animals to designate the male kind; as, a *he-goat*, a *he-bear.*
HEAD, (hed) *n.* [Sax. *heafod, hefed, heafd.*] 1. The uppermost part of the human body, or the foremost part of the body of prone and creeping animals. This part of the body contains the organs of hearing, seeing, tasting and smelling, and also the brain. 2. An animal; an individual. 3. A chief; a principal person; a leader; a commander. 4. The first place; the place of honor, or of command. 5. Countenance; presence. 6. Understanding; faculties of the mind; sometimes in a *ludicrous* sense. 7. Face; front; forepart. 8. Resistance; successful opposition. 9. Spontaneous will or resolution. 10. State of a deer's horns by which his age is known. 11. The top of a thing, especially when larger than the rest of the thing. 12. The forepart of a thing, as the *head* of a ship. 13. The blade or cutting part of an axe, distinct from the helve. 14. That which rises on the top. 15. The upper part of a bed or bed-stead. 16. The brain. 17. The dress of the head. 18. The principal source of a stream. 19. Altitude of water in ponds, as applicable to the driving of mill-wheels. 20. Topic of discourse; chief point or subject; a summary. 21. Crisis; pitch; height. 22. Influence; force; strength; pitch. 23. Body; conflux; [*obs.*] *Shak.* 24. Power; armed force. 25. Liberty; freedom from restraint. 26. License; freedom from check, control or restraint. 27. The hair of the head. 28. The top of corn or other plant; the part on which the seed grows. 29. The end, or the boards that form the end. 30. The part most remote from the mouth or opening into the sea. 31. The maturated part of an ulcer or boil.
Head and ears, a phrase denoting the whole person, especially when referring to immersion.—*Head and shoulders*, by force; violently.—*Head or tail*, or *head nor tail*, uncertain; not reducible to certainty.—*Head*, as an *adj.* or in *composition*, chief; principal; as, a *head* workman.—*By the head*, in *seamen's language*, denotes the state of a ship laden too deeply at the fore-end.
HEAD, (hed) *v. t.* 1. To lead; to direct; to act as leader to. 2. To behead; to decapitate. 3. To form a head to; to fit or furnish with a head. 4. To lop. 5. To go in front of; to get into the front. 6. To set on the head. 7. To oppose; to veer round and blow in opposition to the course of a ship.
HEAD, (hed) *v. i.* To originate; to spring; to have its source, as a river.
HEAD'ĀĊHE, (hed'ake) *n.* Pain in the head.
HEAD'BAND, (hed'band) *n.* A fillet; a band for the head; also, the band at each end of a book. *Is.* iii.
HEAD'BOR-OUGH, (hed'bur-ro) *n.* In *England*, formerly, the chief of a frank-pledge, tithing or decennary.
HEAD'DRESS, (hed'dres) *n.* 1. The dress of the head; the covering or ornaments of a woman's head. 2. The crest, or tuft of feathers on a fowl's head.
HEAD'ED, (hed'ed) *pp.* Led; directed; furnished with a head; having a top. This is used in composition; as, *clear-headed*, *thick-headed*, &c.
HEAD'ER, (hed'er) *n.* 1. One who heads nails or pins. 2. One who leads a mob or party. 3. The first brick in the angle of a wall.
HEAD'FAST, (hed'fast) *n.* A rope at the head of a ship to fasten it to a wharf or other fixed object.
HEAD'FIRST, (hed'furst) *adv* With the head foremost.
HEAD'GAR-GLE, (hed'gar-gl) *n.* A disease of cattle.
HEAD'GĒAR, (hed'geer) *n.* The dress of a woman's head.
HEAD'I-LY, (hed'e-ly) *adv.* Hastily; rashly; so as not to be governed.
HEAD'I-NESS, (hed'e-nes) *n.* 1. Rashness; precipitation. 2. Stubbornness; obstinacy.
HEAD'ING, (hed'ing) *n.* Timber for the heads of casks.
HEAD'LAND, (hed'land) *n.* 1. A cape; a promontory. 2. A ridge or strip of unploughed land at the ends of furrows or near a fence.
HEAD'LESS, (hed'les) *a.* 1. Having no head; beheaded. 2. Destitute of a chief or leader. 3. Destitute of understanding or prudence; rash; obstinate.
HEAD'LONG, (hed'long) *adv.* 1. With the head foremost; 2. Rashly; precipitately; without deliberation. 3. Hastily; without delay or respite.
HEAD'LONG, (hed'long) *a.* 1. Steep; precipitous. 2. Rash; precipitate.
HEAD'MAN, (hed'man) *n.* A chief; a leader.
HEAD'MŌLD-SHOT, *n.* A disease in children, in which the sutures of the skull, usually the coronal, have their edges shot over one another.
HEAD'MON-EY, (hed'mun-ny) *n.* A capitation tax.
HEAD'MŌST, (hed'mōst) *a.* Most advanced; most forward; first in a line or order of progression.
† HEAD'PAN, (hed'pan) *n.* The brain-pan.
HEAD'PENCE, (hed'pens) *n.* A kind of poll-tax formerly collected in the English county of Northumberland.
HEAD'PIĒCE, (hed'pēse) *n.* 1. Armor for the head; a helmet; a morion. 2. Understanding; force of mind.
HEAD-QUAR'TERS, *n. plu.* 1. The quarters or place of residence of the commander-in-chief of an army. 2. The residence of any chief, or place from which orders are issued.
HEAD'ROPE, (hed'rope) *n.* That part of a bolt-rope which terminates any sail on the upper edge.
HEAD'SAIL, (hed'sail) *n.* The *head-sails* of a ship are the sails which are extended on the fore-mast and bowsprit.
HEAD'SEA, (hed'see) *n.* Waves that meet the head of a ship or roll against her course.
HEAD'SHAKE, (hed'shake) *n.* A significant shake of the head. *Shak.*
HEAD'SHIP, (hed'ship) *n.* Authority; chief place.
HEADS'MAN, (hedz'man) *n.* One that cuts off heads; an executioner. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*
HEAD'SPRING, (hed'spring) *n.* Fountain; source; origin.
HEAD'STALL, (hed'stawl) *n.* That part of a bridle which encompasses the head.
HEAD'STONE, (hed'stone) *n.* 1. The principal stone in a foundation; the chief or corner stone. 2. The stone at the head of a grave.
HEAD'STRONG, (hed'strong) *a.* 1. Violent; obstinate; ungovernable; resolute to run his own way; bent on pursuing his own will. 2. Directed by ungovernable will, or proceeding from obstinacy.
† HEAD'STRONG-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy. *Gayton.*
HEAD'TIRE, (hed'tire) *n.* Dress or attire for the head.
HEAD'WAY, (hed'wa) *n.* The motion of an advancing ship.
HEAD'WIND, (hed'wind) *n.* A wind that blows in a direction opposite to the ship's course.
HEAD-WŌRK'MAN, *n.* The chief workman of a party; a foreman in a manufactory. *Swift.*
HEAD'Y, (hed'y) *a.* 1. Rash; hasty; precipitate; violent.

2 Apt to affect the head; inflaming; intoxicating; strong. 3. Violent; impetuous.

HĒAL, *v. t.* [Sax. *hælan, helan, gehelan.*] 1. To cure of a disease or wound. 2. To cure; to remove or subdue. 3. To cause to cicatrize. 4. To restore to soundness. 5. To restore purity to; to remove feculence or foreign matter. 6. To remove, as differences or dissension; to reconcile, as parties at variance.—7. In *Scripture*, to forgive; to cure moral disease, and restore soundness. 8. To purify from corruptions, redress grievances, and restore to prosperity. 9. To cover, as a roof with tiles, slate, lead, &c.

HĒAL, *v. i.* To grow sound; to return to a sound state.

HĒAL, *v. t.* To cover *See* HELE.

HĒAL/A-BLE, *a.* That may be healed. *Sherwood.*

HĒALED, *pp.* Restored to a sound state.

HĒAL/ER, *n.* He or that which cures, or restores to soundness.

HĒAL/ING, *ppr.* 1. Curing; restoring to a sound state. 2. *a.* Tending to cure; mild; mollifying.

HĒAL/ING, *n.* 1. The act of curing. 2. The act of covering; [*obs.*]

HEALTH, (helth) *n.* [from *heal.*] 1. That state of an animal or living body, in which the parts are sound, well organized and disposed, and in which they all perform freely their natural functions. In this state the animal feels no pain. 2. Sound state of the mind; natural vigor of faculties. 3. Sound state of the mind, in a moral sense; purity; goodness. 4. Salvation or divine favor, or grace which cheers God's people. 5. Wish of health and happiness; used in drinking.

HEALTH/FUL, (helth/ful) *a.* 1. Being in a sound state, as a living or organized being; free from disease. 2. Serving to promote health; wholesome; salubrious. 3. Indicating health or soundness. 4. Salutary; promoting spiritual health. 5. Well-disposed; favorable.

HEALTH/FUL-LY, *adv.* In health; wholesomely.

HEALTH/FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. A state of being well. 2. Wholesomeness; salubrity; state or qualities that promote health.

HEALTH/I-LY, *a.* Without disease.

HEALTH/I-NESS, *n.* The state of health; soundness; freedom from disease.

HEALTH/LESS, *a.* 1. Infirm; sickly. 2. Not conducive to health; [*little used.*] *Taylor.*

† HEALTH/SOME, *a.* Wholesome. *Shak.*

HEALTH/Y, *a.* 1. Being in a sound state; enjoying health; hale; sound. 2. Conducive to health; wholesome; salubrious. *Locke.*

HĒAM, *n.* In beasts, the same as *after-birth* in women.

HĒAP, *n.* [Sax. *heap, heop.*] 1. A pile or mass; a collection of things laid in a body so as to form an elevation. 2. A crowd; a throng; a cluster; applied to living persons; [*not in use.*] 3. A mass of ruins.

HĒAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *heapian.*] 1. To throw or lay in a heap; to pile. 2. To amass; to accumulate; to lay up; to collect in great quantity. 3. To add something else, in large quantities. 4. To pile; to add till the mass takes a roundish form, or till it rises above the measure.

HĒAPED, *pp.* Piled; amassed; accumulated.

HĒAP/ER, *n.* One who heaps, piles or amasses.

HĒAP/ING, *ppr.* Piling; collecting into a mass.

HĒAP/LY, *adv.* In heaps. *Huloet.*

HĒAP/Y, *a.* Lying in heaps. *Gay.*

HĒAR, *v. t.*; pret. and pp, *heard*, but more correctly *heared.* [Sax. *heoran, hyran.*] 1. To perceive by the ear; to feel an impression of sound by the proper organs. 2. To give audience or allowance to speak. 3. To attend; to listen; to obey. 4. To attend favorably; to regard. 5. To grant an answer to prayer. 6. To attend to the facts, evidence, and arguments in a cause between parties; to try in a court of law or equity. 7. To acknowledge a title. 8. To be a hearer of; to sit under the preaching of. 9. To learn. 10. To approve and embrace.—*To hear a bird sing*, to receive private communication. *Shak.*

HĒAR, *v. i.* 1. To enjoy the sense or faculty of perceiving sound. 2. To listen; to hearken; to attend. 3. To be told; to receive by report.

* HĒARD, HĒARED, (hēērd, *or* hĕrd) *pp.* Perceived by the ear.

HĒAR/ER, *n.* One who hears; one who attends to what is orally delivered by another; an auditor; one of an audience.

HĒAR/ING, *ppr.* 1. Perceiving by the ear, as sound 2. Listening to; attending to; obeying; observing what is commanded. 3. Attending to witnesses or advocates in a judicial trial; trying.

HĒAR/ING, *n.* 1. The faculty or sense by which sound is perceived. 2. Audience; attention to what is delivered; opportunity to be heard. 3. Judicial trial; attention to the facts, testimony and arguments in a cause between parties, with a view to a just decision. 4. The act of perceiving sounds; sensation or perception of sound. 5. Reach of the ear; extent within which sound may be heard.

HEĂRK/EN, (härk/kn) *v. i.* [Sax. *heorcnian, hyrcnian.*] 1. To listen; to lend the ear; to attend to what is uttered, with eagerness or curiosity. 2. To attend; to regard; to give heed to what is uttered; to observe or obey. 3. To listen; to attend; to grant or comply with.

HEĂRK/EN, (härk/kn) *v. t.* To hear by listening. [*L. u.*]

HEĂRK/EN-ER, (härk/kn-er) *n.* A listener; one who hearkens.

HEĂRK/EN-ING, (härk/kn-ing) *ppr.* Listening; attending; observing.

† HEARS/AL, for *rehearsal. Spenser.*

HĒAR/SAY, *n.* Report; rumor; fame; common talk. It is sometimes used as an adjective; as, *hearsay* evidence.

HEARSE, (hers) *n.* [*See* HERSE.] 1. A temporary monument set over a grave. 2. The case or place in which a corpse is deposited. 3. A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave. 4. A hind in the second year of her age.

HEARSE, (hers) *v. t.* To inclose in a hearse. *Shak.*

HEARSE/CLOTH, (hers kloth) *n.* A pall; a cloth to cover a hearse. *Sanderson.*

HEARSE/LIKE, (hers/līke) *a.* Suitable to a funeral.

HEĂRT, (härt) *n.* [Sax. *heort;* G. *herz;* D. *hart.*] 1. A muscular viscus, which is the primary organ of the blood's motion in an animal body, situated in the thorax. 2. The inner part of any thing; the middle part or interior. 3. The chief part; the vital part; the vigorous or efficacious part. 4. The seat of the affections and passions. *Scripture.* 5. By a metonymy, *heart* is used for an affection or passion, and particularly for *love.* 6. The seat of the understanding; as, an understanding *heart. Scripture.* 7. The seat of the will; hence, secret purposes, intentions or designs. *Scripture.* 8. Person; character; used with respect to courage or kindness. *Shak.* 9. Courage; spirit. *Milton.* 10. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind. 11. Disposition of mind. 12. Secret meaning; real intention. 13. Conscience, or sense of good or ill. *Hooker.* 14. Strength; power of producing; vigor; fertility. *Dryden.* 15. The utmost degree. *Shak.*

To get or *learn by heart*, to commit to memory.—*To take to heart*, to be much affected; also, to be zealous about a thing.—*To lay to heart*, is used nearly in the sense of the foregoing.—*To set the heart on*, to fix the desires on; to be very fond of.—*To set the heart at rest*, to make one's self quiet.—*To find in the heart*, to be willing or disposed.—*For my heart*, for tenderness or affection.—*To speak to one's heart*, in *Scripture*, to speak kindly to; to comfort; to encourage.—*To have in the heart*, to purpose; to have design or intention.—*A hard heart*, cruelty; want of sensibility.

HEĂRT, *v. i.* To encourage. [*Not much used.*]

HEĂRT/-ĀCHE, *n.* Sorrow; anguish of mind. *Shak.*

HEĂRT/-AL-LŪR/ING, *a.* Suited to allure the affections. *Parnell.*

HEĂRT/-AP-PALL/ING, *a.* Dismaying the heart.

HEĂRT/-BREĀK, *n.* Overwhelming sorrow or grief. *Shak.*

HEĂRT/-BREĀK-ER, *n.* A lady's curl; a love-lock.

HEĂRT/-BREĀK-ING, *a.* Breaking the heart; overpowering with grief or sorrow. *Spenser.*

HEĂRT/-BREĀK-ING, *n.* Overpowering grief; deep affliction. *Hakewill.*

HEĂRT/-BRED, *a.* Bred in the heart. *Crashaw.*

HEĂRT/-BRŌK-EN, *a.* Deeply afflicted or grieved.

HEĂRT/-BUR-IED, (härt/ber-rid) *a.* Deeply immersed.

HEĂRT/-BURN, *n.* Cardialgy; a disease or affection of the stomach.

HEĂRT/-BURNED, *a.* Having the heart inflamed.

HEĂRT/-BURN-ING, *a.* Causing discontent.

HEĂRT/-BURN-ING, *n.* 1. Heart-burn, which see. 2. Discontent; secret enmity. *Swift.*

HEĂRT/-CHILLED, *a.* Having the heart chilled.

HEĂRT/-CON-SŪM/ING, *a.* Destroying peace of mind.

HEĂRT/-COR-RŌD/ING, *a.* Preying on the heart.

HEĂRT/-DĒAR, *a.* Sincerely beloved. *Shak.*

HEĂRT/-DEEP, *a.* Rooted in the heart. *Herbert.*

HEĂRT/-DIS-ĊOUR/A-GING, *a.* Depressing the spirits.

HEĂRT/-ĒASE, *n.* Quiet; tranquillity of mind.

HEĂRT/-ĒAS-ING, *a.* Giving quiet to the mind.

HEĂRT/-ĒAT-ING, *a.* Preying on the heart.

HEĂRT/-EX-PAND/ING, *a.* Enlarging the heart; opening the feelings. *Thomson.*

HEĂRT/-FELT, *a.* Deeply felt; deeply affecting, either as joy or sorrow.

HEĂRT/-GRIĒF, *n.* Affliction of the heart. *Milton.*

HEĂRT/-HĂRD-ENED, *a.* Obdurate; impenitent; unfeeling. *Harmer.*

HEĂRT/-HĂRD-EN-ING, *a.* Rendering cruel.

HEĂRT/-HEAV-I-NESS, *n.* Depression of spirits.

HEĂRT/-OF-FEND/ING, *a.* Wounding the heart.

HEĂRT/-PĒA, *n.* A plant, the *cardiospermum.*

HEĂRT/-QUELL-ING, *a.* Conquering the affection.

HEĂRT/-REND-ING, *a.* Breaking the heart; overpowering with anguish; deeply afflictive.

HEĂRT/-ROB-BING, *a.* 1. Depriving of thought; ecstatic. 2. Stealing the heart; winning.

HEART'S/-BLOOD, } *n.* The blood of the heart; life; es-
HEART/-BLOOD, } sence.
HEART'S/-EASE, *n.* A plant, a species of *viola*.
HEART/-SEARCH-ING, *a.* Searching the secret thoughts and purposes.
HEART/-SICK, *a.* Sick at heart; pained in mind; deeply afflicted or depressed.
HEART/-SORE, *n.* That which pains the heart.
HEART/-SORE, *a.* Deeply wounded. *Shak.*
HEART/-SOR/ROW-ING, *a.* Sorrowing deeply.
† HEART/-STRIKE, *v. t.* To affect at heart. *B. Jonson.*
HEART/-STRING, *n.* A nerve or tendon, supposed to brace and sustain the heart. *Taylor.*
HEART/-STRUCK, *a.* 1. Driven to the heart; infixed in the mind. 2. Shocked with fear; dismayed.
HEART/-SWELL-ING, *a.* Rankling in the heart.
HEART/-WHOLE, *a.* 1. Not affected with love; not in love, or not deeply affected. 2. Having unbroken spirits, or good courage.
HEART/-WOUND-ED, *a.* Wounded with love or grief; deeply affected with some passion. *Pope.*
HEART/-WOUND-ING, *a.* Piercing with grief.
HEART/ED, *a.* 1. Taken to heart; [*obs.*] 2. Composed of hearts; [*obs.*] 3. Laid up in the heart. *Shak.*—This word is chiefly used in composition; as, *hard-hearted*, *faint-hearted*, &c.
HEART/ED-NESS, *n.* Sincerity; warmth; zeal; *used in composition.*
HEART/EN, (härt/tn) *v. t.* 1. To encourage; to animate; to incite or stimulate courage. *Sidney.* 2. To restore fertility or strength to; [*little used.*] *May.*
HEART/EN-ER, *n.* He or that which gives courage or animation. *Brown.*
HEARTH, (härth) *n.* [Sax. *heorth.*] A pavement or floor of brick or stone in a chimney, on which a fire is made to warm a room.
HEARTH/-MON-EY, } *n.* A tax on hearths. *Blackstone.*
HEARTH/-PEN-NY, }
HEART/I-LY, *adv.* 1. From the heart; with all the heart; with sincerity; really. 2. With zeal; actively; vigorously. 3. Eagerly; freely; largely.
HEART/I-NESS, *n.* 1. Sincerity; zeal; ardor; earnestness. 2. Eagerness of appetite.
HEART/LESS, *a.* Without courage; spiritless; faint-hearted. *Dryden.*
HEART/LESS-LY, *adv.* Without courage or spirit; faintly; timidly; feebly.
HEART/LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind; feebleness. *Bp. Hall.*
HEART/SOME, *a.* Merry; cheerful; lively. *Brockett.*
HEART/Y, *a.* 1. Having the heart engaged in any thing; sincere; warm; zealous. 2. Proceeding from the heart; sincere; warm. 3. Being full of health; sound; strong; healthy. 4. Strong; durable. *Wotton.* 5. Having a keen appetite; eating much. 6. Strong; nourishing.
† HEART/Y-HALE, *a.* Good for the heart. *Spenser.*
HĒAT, *n.* [Sax. *heat*, *hæt.*] 1. Heat, as a cause of sensation, that is, the matter of heat, is considered to be a subtil fluid, contained in a greater or less degree in all bodies. In *modern chemistry*, it is called *caloric.* 2. Heat, as a sensation, is the effect produced on the sentient organs of animals, by the passage of caloric, disengaged from surrounding bodies, to the organs. 3. Hot air; hot weather. 4. Any accumulation or concentration of the matter of heat or caloric. 5. The state of being once heated or hot. 6. A violent action unintermitted; a single effort. 7. A single effort in running; a course at a race. 8. Redness of the face; flush. 9. Animal excitement; violent action or agitation of the system. 10. Utmost violence; rage; vehemence. 11. Violence; ardor. 12. Agitation of mind; inflammation or excitement; exasperation. 13. Ardor; fervency; animation in thought or discourse. 14. Fermentation.
HĒAT, *v. t.* [Sax. *hætan.*] 1. To make hot; to communicate heat to, or cause to be hot. 2. To make feverish. 3. To warm with passion or desire; to excite; to rouse into action. 4. To agitate the blood and spirits with action; to excite animal action.
HĒAT, *v. i.* To grow warm or hot.
HEAT, for *heated*, is in popular use, and pronounced *het*; but it is not elegant.
HĒAT/ED, *pp.* Made hot; inflamed; exasperated.
HĒAT/ER, *n.* 1. He or that which heats. 2. A triangular mass of iron, which is heated and put into a box-iron to heat it for ironing clothes.
HĒAT/FUL, *a.* Full of warmth. *Sylvester.*
HĒATH, *n.* [Sax. *hæth.*] 1. A plant or shrub of the genus *erica*, of many species. 2. A place overgrown with heath. 3. A place overgrown with shrubs of any kind.
HĒATH/COCK, *n.* A large fowl which frequents heaths, a species of grouse. *Carew.*
HĒATH/PEA, *n.* A species of bitter vetch, *orobus.*
HĒATH/POUT, *n.* A bird, the same as the *heath-cock.*
HĒATH/ROSE, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HĒATH/EN, (hē/then) *n.* [Sax. *hæthen*; G. *heide*; D. *heiden*; Gr. ἔθνος.] 1. A pagan; a Gentile; one who worships idols, or is unacquainted with the true God. 2. A rude, illiterate, barbarous person.
HĒATH/EN, *a.* Gentile; pagan. *Addison.*
HĒATH/EN-ISH, *a.* 1. Belonging to Gentiles or pagans. 2. Rude; illiterate; wild; uncivilized. 3. Barbarous; savage; cruel; rapacious.
HĒATH/EN-ISH-LY, *adv.* After the manner of heathens.
HĒATH/EN-ISH-NESS, *n.* A profane state, like that of the heathens.
HĒATH/EN-ISM, *n.* 1. Gentilism; paganism; ignorance of the true God; idolatry. 2. Rudeness; barbarism; ignorance.
HĒATH/EN-IZE, *v. t.* To render heathen or heathenish.
HEATH/ER, *n.* Heath.
HĒATH/Y, *a.* Full of heath; abounding with heath. *Mortimer.*
HĒAT/ING, *ppr.* 1. Making warm or hot; inflaming; rousing the passions; exasperating. 2. *a.* Tending to impart heat to; promoting warmth or heat; exciting action; stimulating.
HĒAT/LESS, *a.* Destitute of heat; cold. *Beaumont.*
HĒAVE, (heev) *v. t.*; pret. *heaved*, or *hove*; pp. *heaved*, *hove*, formerly *hoven.* [Sax. *heafan*, *hefan*, *heofan.*] 1. To lift: to raise; to move upward. 2. To cause to swell. 3. To raise or force from the breast. 4. To raise; to elevate; with *high.* 5. To puff; to elate. 6. To throw; to cast; to send. 7. To raise by turning a windlass; with *up.* 8. To turn a windlass or capstan with bars or levers. —*To heave ahead*, to draw a ship forwards.—*To heave astern*, to cause to recede; to draw back.—*To heave down*, to throw or lay down on one side; to careen.—*To heave out*, to throw out. With *seamen*, to loose or unfurl a sail, particularly the stay-sails.—*To heave to*, to bring the ship's head to the wind, and stop her motion.—*To heave up*, to relinquish; [*vulgar.*]
HĒAVE, (heev) *v. i.* 1. To swell, distend or dilate. 2. To pant; to breathe with labor or pain. 3. To keck; to make an effort to vomit. 4. To rise in billows, as the sea; to swell. 5. To rise; to be lifted. 6. To rise or swell, as the earth at the breaking up of frost.—*To heave in sight*, to appear; to make its first appearance.
HĒAVE, (heev) *n.* 1. A rising or swell; an exertion or effort upward. 2. A rising swell, or distention, as of the breast. 3. An effort to vomit. 4. An effort to rise.
HĒAVE/-OF-FER-ING, *n.* Among the *Jews*, an offering consisting of the tenth of the tithes which the Levites received.
HEAV/EN, (hev/n) *n.* [Sax. *heafen*, *hefen*, *heofen.*] 1. The region or expanse which surrounds the earth, and which appears above and around us, like an immense arch or vault, in which are seen the sun, moon and stars.—2. Among *Christians*, the part of space in which the omnipresent Jehovah is supposed to afford more sensible manifestations of his glory.—3. Among *pagans*, the residence of the celestial gods. 4. The sky or air; the region of the atmosphere; or an elevated place; *in a very indefinite sense.*—5. The *Hebrews* acknowledged three heavens—the air, or aerial heavens; the firmament, in which the stars are supposed to be placed; and the heaven of heavens, or third heaven, the residence of Jehovah. *Brown.*—6. *Modern philosophers* divide the expanse above and around the earth into two parts—the atmosphere, or aerial heaven, and the ethereal heaven, beyond the region of the air, in which there is supposed to be a thin, unresisting medium, called *ether.* 7. The Supreme Power; the Sovereign of heaven; God. 8. The pagan deities; celestials. 9. Elevation; sublimity. 10. Supreme felicity; great happiness.
HEAV/EN-AS-PIR/ING, *a.* Aspiring to heaven.
HEAV/EN-BAN/ISHED, *a.* Banished from heaven.
HEAV/EN-BE-GOT/, *a.* Begot by a celestial being. *Dryden.*
HEAV/EN-BORN, *a.* Born from heaven; native of heaven, or of the celestial regions. *Pope.*
HEAV/EN-BRED, *a.* Produced or cultivated in heaven.
HEAV/EN-BUILT, *a.* Built by the agency or favor of the gods. *Pope.*
HEAV/EN-DI-RECT/ED, *a.* 1. Pointing to the sky. 2. Taught or directed by the celestial powers. *Pope.*
HEAV/EN-FALL/EN, *a.* Fallen from heaven; having revolted from God. *Milton.*
HEAV/EN-GIFT/ED, *a.* Bestowed by heaven. *Milton.*
HEAV/EN-IN-SPIR/ED, *a.* Inspired by heaven. *Milton.*
HEAV/EN-IN-STRUCT/ED, *a.* Taught by heaven. *Crashaw.*
HEAV/EN-IZE, (hev/n-īze) *v. t.* To render like heaven.
HEAV/EN-KISS/ING, *a.* Touching as it were the sky.
HEAV/EN-LI-NESS, *n.* Supreme excellence.
HEAV/EN-LOVED, *a.* Beloved by heaven. *Milton.*
HEAV/EN-LY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to heaven; celestial. 2. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent. 3. Inhabiting heaven.

HEAV'EN-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner resembling that of heaven. 2. By the influence or agency of heaven.
HEAV'EN-LY-MĪND'ED, *a.* Having the affections placed on heaven, and on spiritual things.
HEAV'EN-LY-MĪND'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of having the affections placed on heavenly things.
HEAV'EN-SA-LŪT'ING, *a.* Touching the sky. *Crashaw.*
HEAV'EN-WARD, *adv.* Toward heaven. *Prior.*
HEAV'EN-WAR'RING, *a.* Warring against heaven.
HĒAV'ER, *n.* One who heaves or lifts.—Among *seamen*, a staff for a lever.
HĒAVES, (heevz) *n.* A disease of horses, characterized by difficult and laborious respiration.
HEAV'I-LY, (hev'e-ly) *adv.* 1. With great weight. 2. With great weight of grief; grievously; afflictively. 3. Sorrowfully; with grief. 4. With an air of sorrow or dejection. 5. With weight; oppressively. 6. Slowly and laboriously; with difficulty.
HEAV'I-NESS, (hev'e-nes) *n.* 1. Weight; ponderousness; gravity; the quality of being heavy. 2. Sadness; sorrow; dejection of mind; depression of spirits. 3. Sluggishness; torpidness; dullness of spirit; languidness; languor; lassitude. 4. Weight; burden; oppression. 5. That which it requires great strength to move or overcome; that which creates labor and difficulty. 6. Thickness; moistness; deepness. 7. Thickness; moistness; as of air.
HĒAV'ING, *ppr.* Lifting; swelling; throwing; panting; making an effort to vomit.
HĒAV'ING, *n.* A rising or swell; a panting. *Shak.*
HEAV'I-SOME, *a.* Dark; dull; drowsy. *Craven dialect.*
HEAV'Y, (hev'y) *a.* [Sax. *heafig*, *hefig.*] 1. Weighty; ponderous; having great weight. 2. Sad; sorrowful; dejected; depressed in mind. 3. Grievous; afflictive; depressing to the spirits. 4. Burdensome; oppressive. 5. Wanting life and animation; dull. 6. Drowsy; dull. 7. Wanting spirit or animation; destitute of life or rapidity of sentiment; dull. 8. Wanting activity or vivacity; indolent. 9. Slow; sluggish. 10. Burdensome; tedious. 11. Loaded; encumbered; burdened. 12. Lying with weight on the stomach; not easily digested. 13. Moist; deep; soft; miry. 14. Difficult; laborious. 15. Weary; supported with pain or difficulty. 16. Inflicting severe evils, punishments or judgments. 17. Burdensome; occasioning great care. 18. Dull; not hearing; inattentive. 19. Large, as billows; swelling and rolling with great force. 20. Large in amount. 21. Thick; dense; black. 22. Violent; tempestuous. 23. Large; abundant. 24. Great; violent; forcible. 25. Not raised by leaven or fermentation; not light; clammy. 26. Requiring much labor or much expense. 27. Loud.—*Heavy metal*, in *military affairs*, signifies large guns, carrying balls of a large size.
HEAV'Y, (hev'y) *adv.* With great weight; *used in composition.*
† HEAV'Y, (hev'y) *v. t.* To make heavy. *Wickliffe.*
HEAV'Y-HAND-ED, *a.* Clumsy; not active or dextrous.
HEAV'Y-LĀD'EN, *a.* Laden with a heavy burden.
HEAV'Y-SPAR, *n.* A genus of minerals.
HĒAZ'Y, *a.* [Icel. *hoese.*] Hoarse; taking breath with difficulty. [*Provincial.*]
† HEB'DO-MAD, *n.* [Gr. εβδομας; L. *hebdomada.*] A week; a period of seven days. *Brown.*
HEB-DOM'A-DAL, } *a.* Weekly; consisting of seven
HEB-DOM'A-DA-RY, } days, or occurring every seven days.
HEB-DOM'A-DA-RY, *n.* A member of a chapter or convent, whose week it is to officiate in the choir.
HEB-DO-MAT'I-CAL, *a.* Weekly. *Bp. Morton.*
HEB'EN, *n.* Ebony. *Spenser.*
HEB'E-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *hebeto.*] To dull; to blunt; to stupefy.
HEB'E-TA-TED, *pp.* Made blunt, dull or stupid.
HEB'E-TA-TING, *ppr.* Rendering blunt, dull or stupid.
HEB-E-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of making blunt, dull or stupid. 2. The state of being dulled.
† HE-BĒTE', *a.* Dull; stupid.
HEB'E-TUDE, *n.* [L. *hebetudo.*] Dullness; stupidity.
HE-BRĀ'IC, *a.* [from *Hebrew.*] Pertaining to the Hebrews; designating the language of the Hebrews.
HE-BRĀ'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of the Hebrew language; from right to left. *Swift.*
* HĒ'BRA-ISM, *n.* A Hebrew idiom.
* HĒ'BRA-IST, *n.* One versed in the Hebrew language.
HĒ'BRA-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into the Hebrew idiom; to make Hebrew. *J. P. Smith.*
HĒ'BRA-IZE, *v. i.* To speak Hebrew, or to conform to the Hebrews.
HĒ'BREW, *n.* [Heb. עבר *Eber*, either a proper name, or a name denoting passage, pilgrimage, or coming from beyond the Euphrates.] 1. One of the descendants of Eber or Heber; but *particularly*, a descendant of Jacob, who was a descendant of Eber; an Israelite; a Jew. 2. The Hebrew language.
HĒ'BREW, *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews.
HĒ'BREW-ESS, *n.* An Israelitish woman.
HE-BRĬ'CIAN, *n.* One skilled in the Hebrew language.
HE-BRID'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrides.
HEC'A-TOMB, *n.* [L. *hecatombe.*] In *antiquity*, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen or beasts of the same kind.
HECK, *n.* 1. An engine or instrument for catching fish. 2. A rack for holding fodder for cattle; [*local.*] 3. A bend in a stream. 4. A hatch or latch of a door; [*local.*]
HECK'LE, *v. t.* A different orthography of *hackle*, or *hetchel.*
HEC'TARE, *n.* [Gr. εκατον, and L. *area.*] A French measure containing a hundred *ares.*
HEC'TIC, or HEC'TI-CAL, *a.* [Gr. εκτικος.] 1. Habitual; denoting a slow, continual fever, marked by preternatural, though remitting heat, which precedes and accompanies the consumption or phthisis. 2. Affected with hectic fevers. 3. Troubled with a morbid heat.
HEC'TIC, *n.* A hectic or habitual fever. *Shak.*
HEC'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* Constitutionally. *Johnson.*
HEC'TO-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. εκατον and γραμμα.] In the *French system of weights and measures*, a weight containing a hundred grams.
HEC'TO-LI-TER, *n.* [Gr. εκατον and λιτρα.] A French measure of capacity for liquids, containing a hundred liters.
HEC-TOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. εκατον and μετρον.] A French measure equal to a hundred metres.
HEC'TOR, *n.* [from *Hector*, the son of Priam.] 1. A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow. 2. One who teases or vexes.
HEC'TOR, *v. t.* 1. To threaten; to bully; to treat with insolence. 2. To tease; to vex; to torment by words.
HEC'TOR, *v. i.* To play the bully; to bluster.
HEC'TORED, *pp.* Bullied; teased.
HEC'TOR-ING, *ppr.* Bullying; blustering; vexing.
HEC'TOR-ISM, *n.* The disposition or practice of a hector; a bullying. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*
HEC'TOR-LY, *a.* Blustering; insolent. *Barrow.*
HED-EN-BERG'ITE, *n.* A mineral.
HED-ER-Ā'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *hederaceus.*] 1. Pertaining to ivy. 2. Producing ivy.
HED'ER-AL, *a.* Composed of ivy; belonging to ivy.
HED-E-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *hedera* and *fero.*] Producing ivy.
HEDGE, (hej) *n.* [Sax. *hege*, *heag*, *hæg*, *hegge*; G. *heck*; D. *heg*, *haag.*] *Properly*, a thicket of thorn-bushes or other shrubs or small trees; but *appropriately*, such a thicket planted round a field to fence it, or in rows, to separate the parts of a garden. *Hedge*, prefixed to another word, or in composition, denotes something mean, as a *hedge*-priest.
HEDGE, (hej) *v. t.* 1. To inclose with a hedge; to fence with a thicket of shrubs or small trees; to separate by a hedge. 2. To obstruct with a hedge, or to obstruct in any manner. 3. To surround for defense; to fortify. 4. To inclose for preventing escape.
HEDGE, (hej) *v. i.* To hide, as in a hedge; to skulk.
HEDGE'-BILL, or HEDG'ING-BILL, *n.* A cutting hook used in dressing hedges.
HEDGE'-BORN, *a.* Of low birth, as if born in the woods; outlandish; obscure. *Shak.*
HEDGE'-BOTE, *n.* Wood for repairing hedges.
HEDGE'-CREEP-ER, *n.* One who skulks under hedges.
HEDGE-FŪ'MI-TO-RY, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
HEDGE'HOG, *n.* 1. A quadruped, or genus of quadrupeds, the *erinaceus.* The common hedgehog has round ears, and crested nostrils; his body is about nine inches long, and the upper part is covered with prickles or spines. 2. A term of reproach. *Shak.* 3. A plant of the genus *medicago*, or snail-trefoil. 4. The globe-fish. The *sea-hedgehog*, is the *echinus*, a genus of zoophytes.
HEDGE'HOG-THIS'TLE, *n.* A plant, the *cactus.*
HEDGE'-HYS-SOP, *n.* A plant, the *gratiola.*
HEDGE'-MUS-TARD, *n.* A plant, the *erysimum.*
HEDGE'-NET-TLE, *n.* A plant, the *galeopsis.*
HEDGE'-NOTE, *n.* A term of contempt for low writing.
HEDGE'PIG, *n.* A young hedgehog. *Shak.*
HEDGE'RŌW, *n.* A row or series of shrubs or trees planted for inclosure, or separation of fields.
HEDGE'-SPAR-RŌW, *n.* A bird frequenting hedges.
HEDGE'-WRĪT-ER, *n.* A Grub-street writer, or low author.
HEDG'ER, *n.* One who makes hedges.
HEDG'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with a hedge; confining.
HEED, *v. t.* [Sax. *hedan.*] To mind; to regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to; to observe.
HEED, *n.* 1. Care; attention. 2. Caution; care; watch for danger; notice; circumspection. 3. Notice; observation; regard; attention. 4. Seriousness; a steady look.

HEED, *v. i.* To mind; to consider. *Warton.*
HEED'ED, *pp.* Noticed; observed; regarded.
HEED'FUL, *a.* 1. Attentive; observing; giving heed. 2. Watchful; cautious; circumspect; wary.
HEED'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. Attentively; carefully; cautiously. 2. Watchfully.
HEED'FUL-NESS, *n.* Attention; caution; vigilance; circumspection; care.
† HEED'I-LY, *adv.* Cautiously; vigilantly. *Dict.*
† HEED'I-NESS, *n.* Caution; vigilance. *Spenser.*
HEED'LESS, *a.* Inattentive; careless; negligent; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving.
HEED'LESS-LY, *adv.* Carelessly; negligently; inattentively; without care or circumspection.
HEED'LESS-NESS, *n.* Inattention; carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence. *Locke.*
HEEL, *n.* [Sax. *hel, hela.*] 1. The hind part of the foot. 2. The whole foot. 3. The hind part of a shoe, either for man or beast. 4. The part of a stocking intended for the heel. 5. Something shaped like the human heel; a protuberance or knob. 6. The latter part. 7. A spur. 8. The after end of a ship's keel; the lower end of the sternpost to which it is connected; also, the lower end of a mast.—*To be at the heels*, to pursue closely; to follow hard; also, to attend closely.—*To show the heels*, to flee; to run from.—*To take to the heels*, to flee; to betake to flight.—*To lay by the heels*, to fetter; to shackle; to confine.—*To have the heels of*, to outrun.—*Neck and heels*, the whole length of the body.
HEEL, *v. i.* To dance. *Shak.*
HEEL, *v. t.* 1. To arm a cock. 2. To add a heel to.
HEEL, *v. i.* [Sax. *hyldan.*] To incline; to lean.
HEEL'ER, *n.* A cock that strikes well with his heels.
HEEL'-PIĒCE, *n.* 1. Armor for the heels. *Chesterfield.* 2. A piece of leather on the heel of a shoe.
HEEL'-PIĒCE, *v. t.* To put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.
HEFT, *n.* [Sax. *hefe.*] 1. Heaving; effort; [*obs.*] *Shak.* 2. [D. *heft.*] A handle; a haft; [*obs.*] *Waller.* 3. Weight; ponderousness. [This use is common in popular language in *America*. And we sometimes hear it used as a *verb*, as, to *heft*, to lift for the purpose of feeling or judging of the weight.]
HEFT'ED, *a.* Heaved; expressing agitation. *Shak.*
HEG, *n.* A fairy; a witch. *See* HAG.
HEGE-MON'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ηγεμονικος.] Ruling; pre-
HEGE-MON'I-CAL, } dominant. *Fotherby.*
* HE-GĪ'RA, *n.* [Ar. from *hajara*, to remove, to desert.] In *chronology*, an epoch among the *Mohammedans*, from which they compute time. The event which gave rise to it was the flight of Mohammed from Mecca, July 16, A. D. 622.
HEIF'ER, (hef'er) *n.* [Sax. *heafre.*] A young cow.
HEIGH-HO, (hī'ho). An exclamation expressing some degree of languor or uneasiness. *Dryden* has used it for the voice of exultation.
* HEIGHT, } (hīte) { *n.* [Sax. *heahtho, heatho, hehthe, heotho, hethe, hihth, hyhthe.*]
HIGHT, }
HIGHTH, (hīt-th) { 1. Elevation above the ground; any indefinite distance above the earth. 2. The altitude of an object; the distance which any thing rises above its foot, basis or foundation. 3. Elevation of a star or other celestial luminary above the horizon. 4. Degree of latitude, either north or south. 5. Distance of one thing above another. 6. An eminence; a summit; an elevated part of any thing. 7. A hill or mountain; any elevated ground. 8. Elevation of rank; station of dignity or office. 9. Elevation in excellence of any kind, as in power, learning, arts. 10. Elevation in fame or reputation. 11. Utmost degree in extent or violence. 12. Utmost exertion. 13. Advance; degree; progress towards perfection or elevation. *Addison.*
HEIGHT'EN, (hī'tn) *v. t.* 1. To raise higner; *but not often used in this literal sense.* 2. To advance in progress towards a better state; to improve; to meliorate; to increase in excellence. 3. To aggravate; to advance towards a worse state; to augment in violence. 4. To increase.
HEIGHT'ENED, (hī'tnd) *pp.* Raised higher; elevated; exalted; advanced; improved; aggravated; increased.
HEIGHT'EN-ING, (hī'tn-ing) *ppr.* Raising; elevating; exalting; improving; increasing; aggravating.
HEIGHT'EN-ING, (hī'tn-ing) *n.* 1. The act of elevating; increase of excellence; improvement. 2. Aggravation; augmentation.
* HEI'NOUS, } *a.* [The orthography *hainous* would be pref-
HĀI'NOUS, } erable, as it gives the true pronunciation and derivation of this word, which is from the Fr. *haineux.*] *Properly*, hateful; odious; hence, great, enormous, aggravated.
* HEI'NOUS-LY, *adv.* Hatefully; abominably; enormously.
* HEI'NOUS-NESS, *n.* Odiousness; enormity.
HEIR, (are) *n.* [Norm. *hier, here.*] 1. The man who succeeds, or is to succeed another in the possession of lands, tenements and hereditaments, by descent. 2. One who inherits, or takes from an ancestor. 3. One who succeeds to the estate of a former possessor. 4. One who is entitled to possess.
HEIR, (are) *v. t.* To inherit; to take possession of an estate of inheritance, after the death of the ancestor.
HEIR-AP-PA'RENT, *n.* The man who has an absolute and exclusive title to succeed to his estate or crown.
HEIR-PRE-SUMP'TIVE, *n.* One who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would be heir, but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by any contingency, as by the birth of a nearer relative.
HEIR'DOM, (are'dum) *n.* Succession by inheritance. *Burke.*
HEIR'ESS, (are'es) *n.* A female heir; a female that inherits an estate; an inheritrix.
HEIR'LESS, (are'les) *a.* Destitute of an heir.
HEIR'-LOOM, (are'loom) *n.* [*heir*, and Sax. *loma.*] Any furniture, movable, or personal chattel, which by law descends to the heir with the house or freehold.
HEIR'SHIP, (are'ship) *n.* The state, character or privileges of an heir; right of inheriting.
HELD, *pret.* and *pp.* of *hold.*
† HELE, *v. t.* [L. *celo.*] To hide. *Gower.*
HE-LĪ'A-CAL, *a.* [L. *heliacus.*] Emerging from the light of the sun, or passing into it.
HE-LĪ'A-CAL-LY, *adv.* A star rises *heliacally*, when it emerges from the sun's light, so as to be visible.
HEL'I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. ἑλιξ.] Spiral; winding; moving round. *Wilkins.*
HEL'I-CITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the helix, a shell.
HĒ'LING, *n.* [L. *celo.*] The covering of the roof of a building; written also *hilling.*
HE-LI-O-CENT'RIC, *a.* [Fr. *heliocentrique.*] The *heliocentric* place of a planet is the place of the ecliptic in which the planet would appear to a spectator at the centre of the sun.
HE-LI-OL'A-TER, *n.* [Gr. ἡλιος and λατρευω.] A worshiper of the sun. *Drummond.*
HE-LI-OL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. ἡλιος and λατρεια.] The worship of the sun, a branch of Sabianism.
HE-LI-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ἡλιος and μετρεω.] An instrument for measuring the diameter of the heavenly bodies.
HĒ'LI-O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. ἡλιος and σκοπεω.] A sort of telescope fitted for viewing the sun.
HĒ'LI-O-STATE, *n.* [Gr. ἡλιος and στατος.] An instrument by which a sunbeam may be steadily directed to one spot.
HĒ'LI-O-TROPE, *n.* [Gr. ἡλιος and τρεπω.] 1. Among the *ancients*, an instrument or machine for showing when the sun arrived at the tropics and the equinoctial line. 2. A genus of plants, the turnsole. 3. A mineral.
HEL-IS-PHER'IC, } *a.* Spiral. The *helispherical* line
HEL-IS-PHER'I-CAL, } is the rhomb line in navigation.
HĒ'LIX, *n.* [Gr. ἑλιξ.] 1. A spiral line; a winding; or something that is spiral.—2. In *zoology*, the snail-shell.
HELL, *n.* [Sax. *hell, helle.*] 1. The place or state of punishment for the wicked after death. 2. The place of the dead, or of souls after death; the lower regions, or the grave. 3. The *pains of hell*, temporal death, or agonies that dying persons feel, or which bring to the brink of the grave. 4. The *gates of hell*, the power and policy of Satan and his instruments. 5. The infernal powers. 6. The place at a running play to which are carried those who are caught. 7. A place into which a tailor throws his shreds. 8. A dungeon or prison; [*obs.*]
HELL'BLACK, *a.* Black as hell. *Shak.*
HELL'-BORN, *a.* Born in hell.
HELL'-BRED, *a.* Produced in hell. *Spenser.*
HELL'-BREWED, *a.* Prepared in hell.
HELL'-BROTH, *n.* A composition for infernal purposes.
HELL'-CAT, *n.* A witch; a hag. *Middleton.*
HELL-CON-FOUND'ING, *a.* Defeating the infernal powers.
HELL'-DOOMED, *a.* Doomed or consigned to hell. *Milton.*
HELL'-GOV-ERNED, *a.* Directed by hell. *Shak.*
HELL'-HAG, *n.* A hag of hell.
HELL'-HĀT-ED, *a.* Abhorred as hell. *Shak.*
HELL'-HAUNT-ED, *a.* Haunted by the devil.
HELL'-HOUND, *n.* A dog of hell; an agent of hell.
HELL'-KITE, *n.* A kite of an infernal breed.
HEL'LE-BORE, *n.* [L. *helleborus.*] The name of several plants of different genera, the most important of which are the black hellebore, Christmas rose, or Christmas flower.
HEL'LE-BO-RISM, *n.* A medicinal preparation of hellebore. *Ferrand.*
HEL-LĒ'NI-AN, } *a.* [Gr. ἑλληνικος, ἑλληνιος.] Pertaining
HEL-LEN'IC, } to the Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece.
HEL'LEN-ISM, *n.* [Gr. ἑλληνισμος.] A phrase in the idiom, genius or construction of the Greek language.
HEL'LEN-IST, *n.* [Gr. ἑλληνιστης.] 1. A Grecian Jew; a

Jew who used the Greek language. 2. One skilled in the Greek language.

HEL-LE-NIS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Hellenists.

HEL-LE NIS'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to the Hellenistic dialect. *Gregory.*

HEL'LE-NIZE, *v. i.* To use the Greek language.

HEL'LES-PONT, *n.* A narrow strait between Europe and Asia, now called the *Dardanelles.*

HEL-LES-PONT'INE, *a.* Pertaining to the Hellespont.

†HEL'LI-ER, *n.* A tiler or slater. *See* HELE.

HELL'ISH, *a.* 1. Pertaining to hell. 2. Like hell in qualities; infernal; malignant; wicked; detestable.

HELL'ISH-LY, *adv.* Infernally; with extreme malignity; wickedly; detestably. *Bp. Barlow.*

HELL'ISH-NESS, *n.* The qualities of hell or of its inhabitants; extreme wickedness, malignity or impiety.

HELL'WARD, *adv.* Towards hell. *Pope.*

HELL'Y, *a.* Having the qualities of hell. *Anderson.*

HELM, a termination, denotes defense; as in *Sighelm*, victorious defense.

HELM, *n.* [Sax. *helma*; G. *helm.*] 1 The instrument by which a ship is steered. 2. Station of government; the place of direction or management.

HELM, *v. t.* 1. To steer; to guide; to direct; [*little used.*] *Shak.* 2. To cover with a helmet. *Milton.*

HELM, HELM'ET, *n.* [Sax. *helm.*] 1. Defensive armor for the head; a head-piece; a morion. 2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest. 3. The upper part of a retort.—4. In *botany*, the upper lip of a ringent corol.

HELMED, HELM'ET-ED, *a.* Furnished with a helmet.

HEL-MIN'THIC, *a* [Gr. ἑλμινς.] Expelling worms.

HEL-MIN'THIC, *n* A medicine for expelling worms.

HEL-MIN-THO-LOG'IC, HEL-MIN-THO-LOG'I CAL, *a.* Pertaining to worms or vermes.

HEL-MIN THOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in the natural history of vermes.

HEL-MIN-THOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἑλμινς and λογος.] The science or knowledge of vermes; the description and natural history of vermes.

HELM'LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of a helmet. 2. Without a helm.

HELMS'MAN, *n.* The man at the helm.

HELM'WIND, *n.* A wind in the mountainous parts of England, so called. *Burn.*

HEL'OT-ISM, *n.* Slavery; the condition of the *Helots*, slaves in Sparta. *Stephens.*

HELP, *v. t.* a regular verb; the old past tense and participle *holp* and *holpen* being obsolete. [W. *helpu*; Sax. *helpan*, *hylpan.*] 1. To aid; to assist; to lend strength or means towards effecting a purpose. 2. To assist; to succor; to lend means of deliverance. 3. To relieve; to cure, or to mitigate pain or disease. 4. To remedy; to change for the better. 5. To prevent; to hinder. 6. To forbear; to avoid.—*To help forward*, to advance by assistance.—*To help on*, to forward; to promote by aid.—*To help out*, to aid in delivering from difficulty.—*To help over*, to enable to surmount.—*To help off*, to remove by help.—*To help to*, to supply with; to furnish with.

HELP, *v. i.* To lend aid; to contribute strength or means.—*To help out*, to lend aid; to bring a supply.

HELP, *n.* [W. *help.*] 1. Aid; assistance. 2. That which gives assistance; he or that which contributes to advance a purpose. 3. Remedy; relief. 4. A hired man or woman; a servant. *United States.*

HELP'ER, *n.* 1. One that helps, aids or assists; an assistant; an auxiliary. 2. One that furnishes or administers a remedy. 3. One that supplies with any thing wanted; with *to.* 4. A supernumerary servant.

HELP'FUL, *a.* 1. That gives aid or assistance; that furnishes means of promoting an object; useful. 2. Wholesome; salutary.

HELP'FUL-NESS, *n.* Assistance; usefulness.

HELP'LESS, *a.* 1. Without help in one's self; destitute of the power or means to succor or relieve one's self. 2. Destitute of support or assistance. 3. Admitting no help; irremediable; [*not used.*] 4. Unsupplied; destitute; [*obs.*]

HELP'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without succor. *Kid.*

HELP'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of strength or ability; inability.

HELP'MATE, *n.* A companion; an assistant.

HEL'TER-SKEL'TER. Cant words denoting hurry and confusion. [*Vulgar.*]

HELVE, (helv) *n.* [Sax. *helf.*] The handle of an axe or hatchet.

HELVE, (helv) *v. t.* To furnish with a helve, as an axe.

HEL-VET'IC, *a.* [Sax. *Hæfelden.*] Designating what pertains to the *Helvetii*, or to the Swiss.

HEL'VIN, *n.* A mineral of a yellowish color.

HEM, *n.* [Sax. *hem.*] 1. The border of a garment, doubled and sewed to strengthen it, and prevent the raveling of the threads. 2. Edge; border. 3. A particular sound of the human voice, expressed by the word *hem.*

HEM, *v. t.* 1. To form a hem or border; to fold and sew down the edge of cloth to strengthen it. 2. To border; to edge.—*To hem in*, to inclose and confine; to surround; to environ.

HEM, *v. i.* [D. *hemmen*] To make the sound expressed by the word *hem.*

HEM'A-CHATE, *n.* [Gr. αἱμα and αχατης.] A species of agate, of a blood color.

HEM'A-TIN, *n.* The coloring principle of logwood.

HEM'A-TITE, *n.* [Gr. αἱματιτης.] The name of two ores of iron, the *red hematite*, and the *brown hematite.*

HEM-A-TIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to hematite.

HEM'A-TOPE, *n.* The sea-pye, a fowl.

HEM-ER-O-BAP'TIST, *n.* [Gr. ἡμερα and βαπτω.] One of a sect among the Jews who bathed every day.

HEM'I, in composition, from the Gr. ημισυς, signifies half, like *demi* and *semi.*

HEM'I-CRA-NY, *n.* [Gr. ἡμισυς and κρανιον.] A pain that affects only one side of the head.

HEM'I-CY-CLE, *n.* [Gr. ἡμικυκλος.] A half circle.

HE-MID'I-TONE, *n.* In *Greek music*, the lesser third.

HEM'I-NA, *n.* [L.] 1. In *Roman antiquity*, a measure containing half a sextary.—2. In *medicine*, a measure equal to about ten ounces.

HEM'I-PLE-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἡμισυς and πληγη.] A palsy that affects one half of the body.

HE-MIP'TER, HE-MIP'TE-RA, *n.* [Gr. ἡμισυ and πτερον.] An order of insects.

HE-MIP'TE-RAL, *a.* Having the upper wings half crustaceous and half membranaceous.

HEM'I-SPHERE, *n.* [Gr. ἡμισφαιριον.] 1. A half sphere; one half of a sphere or globe, when divided by a plane passing through its centre.—In *astronomy*, one half the mundane sphere. 2. A map or projection of half the terrestrial globe.

HEM-I-SPHER'IC, HEM-I-SPHER'I-CAL, *a.* Containing half a sphere or globe.

*HEM'I-STICH, *n.* [Gr. ἡμιστιχιον.] Half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed. *Dryden.*

HE-MIS'TI-CHAL, *a.* Pertaining to a hemistich; denoting a division of the verse. *Warton.*

HEM'I-TONE, *n.* [Gr. ἡμιτονιον.] A half tone in *music*; now called a *semitone.*

HEM'I-TROPE, *a.* [Gr. ἡμισυς and τρεπω.] Half turned; a *hemitrope crystal* is one in which one segment is turned through half the circumference of a circle.

HEM'LOCK, *n.* [Sax. *hemleac.*] 1. A plant of the genus *conium*, whose leaves and root are poisonous. 2. A tree of the genus *pinus*, an evergreen. 3. A poison, an infusion or decoction of the poisonous plant.

HEM'MEL, *n.* A shed; a hovel; a covering for cattle.

HE-MOP'TY-SIS, HE-MOP'TO-E, *a.* [Gr. αἱμα and πτυσις.] A spitting of blood.

HEM'OR-RHAGE, HEM'OR-RHA-GY, *n.* [Gr. αἱμορραγια.] A flux of blood, proceeding from the rupture of a blood vessel, or some other cause.

HEM'OR-RHA-GIC, *a.* Pertaining to a flux of blood; consisting in hemorrhage.

HEM'OR-RHOIDS, *n.* [Gr. αἱμορροις.] A discharge of blood from the vessels of the anus; the piles; in *Scripture*, *emerods.*

HEM-OR-RHOID'AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the hemorrhoids. 2. Consisting in a flux of blood from the vessels of the anus.

HEMP, *n.* [Sax. *henep*; G. *hanf.*] 1. A fibrous plant constituting the genus *cannabis*, whose skin or bark is used for cloth and cordage. 2. The skin or rind of the plant, prepared for spinning.

HEMP-AG'RI-MO-NY, *n.* A plant.

HEMP'EN, (hemp'n) *a.* Made of hemp.

HEMP'Y, *a.* Like hemp. [*Unusual.*] *Howell*

HEN, *n.* [Sax. *hen*, *henne.*] The female of any kind of fowl; but it is particularly applied to the female of the domestic fowl of the gallinaceous kind.

HEN'BANE, *n.* A plant, the *hyoscyamus. Encyc.*

HEN'BIT, *n.* A plant, the ivy-leaved speed-well.

HEN'-COOP, *n.* A coop or cage for fowls.

HEN'-DRIV-ER, *n.* A kind of hawk. *Walton.*

HEN'-HARM, HEN'-HAR-RIER, *n.* A species of kite, *pygargus. Ainsworth.*

HEN'HEART-ED, *a.* Cowardly; timid; dastardly.

HEN'HOUSE, *n.* A house or shelter for fowls.

HEN'PECKED, *a.* Governed by the wife. *Dryden.*

HEN'ROOST, *n.* A place where poultry rest at night.

HENS'FEET, *n.* A plant, hedge-fumitory. *Johnson.*

HENCE, (hens) *adv.* [Sax. *heona.*] 1. From this place. 2. From this time; in the future. 3. From this cause or reason, noting a consequence, inference or deduction from something just before stated. 4. From this source or original.—*Hence* signifies *from this*, and *from* before *hence* is

not strictly correct.—*Hence*, as a *verb*, to send off, as used by *Sidney*, is improper.

HENCE'FORTH, (hens'fōrth) *adv.* From this time forward.

HENCE-FOR'WARD, (hens-for'ward) *adv.* From this time forward; henceforth. *Dryden.*

† HENCH'MAN, or † HENCH'BOY, *n.* [Sax. *hinc.*] A page; a servant. *Dryden.*

† HEND, or † HENT, *v. t.* [Sax. *hentan.*] 1. To seize; to lay hold on. 2. To crowd; to press on.

† HEND, or HENDY, *a.* Gentle. *Chaucer.*

HEN-DEC'A-GON, *n.* [Gr. ἑνδεκα and γωνια.] In *geometry*, a figure of eleven sides, and as many angles.

HEN-DEC-A-SYL'LA-BLE, *n.* [Gr. ἑνδεκα and συλλαβη.] A metrical line of eleven syllables.

HEN-DI'A-DIS, *n.* [Gr.] A figure, when two nouns are used instead of a noun and an adjective.

HEP, *n.* [Sax. *heap.*] The fruit of wild brier, or dog-rose; commonly written *hip. Bacon.*

HĒ PAR, *n.* [L. *hepar.*] A combination of sulphur with an alkali.

HE-PAT'IC, } *a.* [I *hepaticus.*] Pertaining to the
HE-PAT'I-CAL, } liver.

HEP'A-TITE, *n.* A gem or mineral; fetid sulphate of barytes.

HEP'A-TIZE, *v. t.* To impregnate with sulphureted hydrogen gas.

HEP'A-TIZED, *pp.* Impregnated or combined with sulphureted hydrogen gas.

HEP-A-TOS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. ἡπαρ and σκοπεω.] The art or practice of divination by inspecting the liver of animals.

HEP'PEN, *a.* [Sax. *hæplic.*] Neat; decent; comfortable. *Grose.*

HEPS, *n.* The berries of the hep-tree.

HEP-TA-CAP'SU-LAR, *a.* [Gr. ἑπτα, and L. *capsula.*] Having seven cells or cavities for seeds.

HEP'TA-CHORD, *n.* [Gr. ἑπτα and χορδη.] A system of seven sounds.—In *ancient poetry*, verses sung or played on seven chords or different notes.

HEP'TA-GON, *n.* [Gr. ἑπτα and γωνια.] In *geometry*, a figure consisting of seven sides and as many angles.—In *fortification*, a place that has seven bastions for defense.

HEP-TAG'O-NAL, *a.* Having seven angles or sides.

HEP'TA-GYN, *n.* [Gr. ἑπτα and γυνη.] In *botany*, a plant that has seven pistils.

HEP-TA-GYN'I-AN, *a.* Having seven pistils.

HEP-TA-HEX-A-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. ἑπτα, and L. *hexahedral.*] Presenting seven ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces.

HEP-TAM'E-RED, *n.* [Gr. ἑπτα and μερις.] That which divides into seven parts. *A. Smith.*

HEP-TAND'ER, *n.* [Gr. ἑπτα and ανηρ.] In *botany*, a plant having seven stamens.

HEP-TAN'DRI-AN, *a.* Having seven stamens.

HEP-TAN'GU-LAR, *a.* [Gr. ἑπτα, and L. *angular.*] Having seven angles.

HEP-TAPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑπτα and φυλλον.] Having seven leaves.

HEP-TAR'CHIC, *a.* Denoting a sevenfold government.

HEP'TAR-CHIST, *n.* A ruler of one division of a heptarchy. *Warton.*

HEP'TAR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. ἑπτα and αρχη.] A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons. But the word is usually applied to England, when under the government of seven Saxon kings.

HEP'TA-TEŪCH, *n.* [Gr. ἑπτα and τευχος.] The first seven books of the Old Testament. [*Little used.*]

HEP'-TREE, *n.* The wild dog-rose, a species of *rosa.*

HER, (hur) an *adjective*, or *pronominal adjective*, of the third person. [Sax. *hire*, sing. *heoru.*] 1. Belonging to a female. 2. It is used before neuter nouns in personification.—*Her* is also used as a pronoun or substitute for a female in the objective case, after a verb or preposition.

HER'ALD, *n.* [Fr. *heraut*, for *herault.*] 1. An officer whose business was to denounce or proclaim war, to challenge to battle, to proclaim peace, and to bear messages from the commander of an army. 2. A proclaimer; a publisher. 3. A forerunner; a precursor; a harbinger. 4. An officer in *Great Britain*, whose business is to marshal, order and conduct royal cavalcades, ceremonies at coronations, royal marriages, installations, creations of dukes and other nobles, embassies, funeral processions, declarations of war, proclamations of peace, &c.; also, to record and blazon the arms of the nobility and gentry, and to regulate abuses therein.—5. *Formerly*, applied by the French to a minstrel.

HER'ALD, *v. t.* To introduce, as by a herald.

HER'AL-DIC, or HE-RAL'DIC, *a.* Pertaining to heralds or heraldry.

HER-ALD'RY, *n.* The art or office of a herald; the art of recording genealogies, and blazoning arms or ensigns armorial.

HER'ALD-SHIP, *n.* The office of a herald. *Selden.*

HERB, (erb) *n.* [L. *herba*; Fr. *herbe.*] 1. A plant or vegetable with a soft or succulent stalk or stem, which dies to the root every year.—2. In the *Linnean botany*, that part of a vegetable which springs from the root and is terminated by the fructification.

HERB'-CHRIST'O-PHER, *n.* A plant.

HERB-ROB'ERT, *n.* A plant, a species of *geranium.*

HER-BĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *herbaceus.*] Pertaining to herbs.

HERB'AGE, (erb'aje) *n.* [Fr.] 1. Herbs collectively; grass; pasture; green food for beasts.—2. In *law*, the liberty or right of pasture in the forest or grounds of another man.

HERB'AGED, (erb'ajd) *a.* Covered with grass. *Thomson.*

HERB'AL, *n.* 1. A book that contains the names and descriptions of plants. 2. A *hortus siccus*, or dry garden; a collection of specimens of plants, dried and preserved.

HERB'AL, *a.* Pertaining to herbs.

HERB'AL-IST, *n.* A person skilled in plants; one who makes collections of plants.

† HERB'AR, *n.* An herb. *Spenser.*

HERB'A-RIST, *n.* A herbalist. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

HER-BĀ'RI-UM, *n.* A collection of dried plants.

HERB'A-RĪZE. *See* HERBORIZE.

HERB'A-RY, *n.* A garden of plants. *Warton.*

HERB'E-LET, *n.* A small herb. *Shak.*

† HERB'ER, *n.* *Formerly*, an arbor. *See* HERBARY.

HER-BES'CENT, *a.* [L. *herbescens.*] Growing into herbs.

HERB'ID, *a.* [L. *herbidus.*] Covered with herbs.

HER-BIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *herba* and *voro.*] Eating herbs; subsisting on herbaceous plants.

HERB'LESS, (erb'les) *a.* Destitute of herbs. *Warton.*

HERB'O-RIST. [*See* HERBALIST.] *Ray.*

HER-BO-RI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of seeking plants in the field; botanical research. 2. The figure of plants in minreal substances. *See* ARBORIZATION.

HERB'O-RĪZE, *v. i.* To search for plants, or to seek new species of plants, with a view to ascertain their characters, and to class them.

HERB'O-RĪZE, *v. t.* To figure; to form the figures of plants in minerals. [*See* ARBORIZE.] *Fourcroy.*

HERB'O-RĪZED, *pp.* Figured; containing the figure of a plant; as a mineral body.

HERB'O-RĪZ-ING, *ppr.* 1. Searching for plants. 2. Forming the figures of plants in minerals.

† HER'BOR-OUGH, *n.* [Germ. *herberg.*] Place of temporary residence.

HEEB'OUS, *a.* [L. *herbosus.*] Abounding with herbs.

HERB'U-LENT, *a.* Containing herbs. *Dict.*

HERB'WOM-AN, (erb'wum-an) *n.* A woman that sells herbs.

HERB'Y, *a.* Having the nature of herbs. [*L. u.*] *Bacon.*

* HER-CŪ'LE-AN, *a.* [from *Hercules.*] 1. Very great, difficult or dangerous; as, *Herculean* labor. 2. Having extraordinary strength and size. 3. Of extraordinary strength, force or power.

HER'CU-LĒS, *n.* A constellation in the northern hemisphere, containing 113 stars.

HER-CYN'I-AN, *a.* [from *Hercynia.*] Denoting an extensive forest in Germany.

HERD, *n.* [Sax. *herd*, *heord.*] 1. A collection or assemblage; *applied to beasts, when feeding or driven together.* 2. A company of men or people, *in contempt or detestation*; a crowd; a rabble.

HERD, *n.* [Sax. *hyrd.*] A keeper of cattle; used by *Spenser*, and still used in *Scotland*, but in *English* now seldom or never used, except in composition.

HERD, *v. i.* 1. To unite or associate, as beasts; to feed or run in collections. 2. To associate.

HERD, *v. t.* To form or put into a herd. *B. Jonson.*

† HERD'ESS, *n.* A shepherdess. *Chaucer.*

† HERD'GROOM, *n.* A keeper of a herd. *Spenser.*

HERD'ING, *ppr.* Associating in companies.

HERD'MAN, } *n.* 1. A keeper of herds; one employed in
HERDS'MAN, } tending herds of cattle. 2. *Formerly*, the owner of a herd.

HERE, *adv.* [Goth. and Sax. *her*; G., D. *hier.*] 1. In this place; in the place where the speaker is present. 2. In the present life or state. 3. It is used in making an offer or attempt. 4. In drinking health.—*It is neither here nor there*, it is neither in this place nor in that; neither in one place nor in another.—*Here and there*, in one place and another; in a dispersed manner or condition; thinly; or irregularly.

HĒRE'A-BOUT, } *adv.* About this place. *Addison.*
HĒRE'A-BOUTS, }

HĒRE-ĂF'TER, *adv.* 1. In time to come; in some future time. 2. In a future state.

HERE-ĂF'TER, *n.* A future state. *Addison*

HERE-AT', *adv.* At this.

HERE-BY', *adv.* By this. *Watts.*

HERE-IN', *adv.* In this.

HERE-IN-TŌ', *adv.* Into this. *Hooker.*

HERE-OF', *adv.* Of this; from this. *Shak.*

HERE-ON', *adv.* On this. *Brown.*

HERE-OUT'', *adv.* Out of this place. *Spenser.*

HERE-TO', *adv.* To this; add to this.

HERE-TO-FŌRE′, *adv.* In times before the present; formerly.
HERE-UN-TO′, *adv.* To this. *Hooker.*
HERE-UP-ON′, *adv.* On this.
HERE-WITH′, *adv.* With this.—Most of the compounds of *here* and a preposition, are obsolete or obsolescent, or at least are deemed inelegant.
HE-RED′IT-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *hæreditas.*] That may be inherited. [*Not much used.*] *Locke.*
HE-RED′IT-A-BLY, *adv.* By inheritance. *Tooke, Russ. Encyc.*
*HER-E-DIT′A-MENT, *n.* [L. *hæres, hæredium.*] Any species of property that may be inherited.
HE-RED′I-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* By inheritance; by descent from an ancestor. *Pope.*
HE-RED′I-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *hereditaire.*] 1. That has descended from an ancestor. 2. That may descend from an ancestor to an heir; descendible to an heir at law. 3. That is or may be transmitted from a parent to a child.
† HER′E-MIT, *n.* A hermit. *Bp. Hall.*
HER-E-MIT′I-ЄAL, *a.* Solitary; secluded from society. *Pope.* *See* HERMITICAL.
*HER′E-SI-ARЄH, or HE-RĒ′SI-ARЄH, *n.* [Gr. αἱρεσις and αρχος.] A leader in heresy; the chief of a sect of heretics.
HER′E-SI-AR-ЄHY, *n.* Chief heresy.
HER′E-SY, *n.* [Gr. αἱρεσις; L. *hæresis.*] 1. A fundamental error in religion, or an error of opinion respecting some fundamental doctrine of religion. But in countries where there is an established church, an opinion is deemed *heresy*, when it differs from that of the church.—In *Scripture*, and *primitive usage*, *heresy* meant merely *sect*, *party*, or the doctrines of a sect, as we now use *denomination*, or *persuasion*, implying no reproach.—2. *Heresy*, in *law*, is an offense against Christianity, consisting in a denial of some of its essential doctrines, publicly avowed and obstinately maintained. 3. An untenable or unsound opinion or doctrine in politics. *Swift.*
HER′E-TIЄ, *n.* [Gr. αἱρετικος.] 1. A person under any religion, but particularly the Christian, who holds and teaches opinions repugnant to the established faith, or that which is made the standard of orthodoxy. 2. Any one who maintains erroneous opinions. *Shak.*
HE-RET′I-ЄAL, *a.* Containing heresy; contrary to the established faith, or to the true faith.
HE-RET′I-ЄAL-LY, *adv.* In an heretical manner; with heresy.
HER′E-TOG, HER′E-TOЄH, *n.* [Sax. *heretoga.*] Among our *Saxon ancestors*, the leader or commander of an army.
HER′I-OT, *n.* [Sax. *heregeat.*] In *English law*, a tribute or fine payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner, landholder, or vassal.
HER′I-OT-A-BLE, *a.* Subject to the payment of a heriot.
HER′IS-SON, *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, a beam or bar armed with iron spikes.
HER′I-TA-BLE, *a.* 1. Capable of inheriting, or taking by descent. 2. That may be inherited. 3. Annexed to estates of inheritance.
HER′I-TAGE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Inheritance; an estate that passes from an ancestor to an heir by descent or course of law; that which is inherited.—2. In *Scripture*, the saints or people of God.
HER-MAPH-RO-DĒ′I-TY, *n.* Hermaphrodism.
HER-MAPH′RO-DISM, *n.* The union of the two sexes in the same individual.
HER-MAPH′RO-DITE, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. ἑρμαφροδιτος.] 1. A human being, having the parts of generation both of male and female.—2. In *botany*, a flower that contains both the anther and the stigma. 3. A plant that has only hermaphrodite flowers.
HER-MAPH′RO-DITE, *a.* Designating both sexes in the same animal, flower or plant.
HER-MAPH-RO-DIT′IЄ, HER-MAPH-RO-DIT′I-ЄAL, *a.* Partaking of both sexes.
HER-MAPH-RO-DIT′I-ЄAL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of hermaphrodites.
HER-ME-NEŪ′TIЄ, HER-ME-NEŪ′TI-ЄAL, *a.* [Gr. ἑρμηνευτικος.] Interpreting; explaining; unfolding the signification.
HER-ME-NEŪ′TI-ЄAL-LY, *adv.* According to the true art of interpreting words. *M. Stuart.*
HER-ME-NEŪ′TIЄS, *n.* The art of finding the meaning of an author's words and phrases, and of explaining it to others.
HER-MET′IЄ, HER-MET′I-ЄAL, *a.* [Fr. *hermetique.*] 1. Designating chemistry; chemical. 2. Designating that species of philosophy which pretends to solve and explain all the phenomena of nature from the three chemical principles, salt, sulphur and mercury. 3. Designating the system which explains the causes of diseases and the operations of medicine, on the principles of the hermetical philosophy. 4. Perfectly close, so that no air can escape.
HER-MET′I-ЄAL-LY, *adv.* According to the hermetic art chemically; closely; accurately.
HER′MIT, *n.* [Fr. *hermite.*] 1. A person who retires from society and lives in solitude; a recluse; an anchoret. 2. A beadsman; one bound to pray for another.
HER′MI-TAGE, *n.* 1. The habitation of a hermit. 2. A cell in a recluse place, but annexed to an abbey. 3. A kind of wine.
HER′MI-TA-RY, *n.* A cell for the religious annexed to some abbey.
HER′MI-TESS, *n.* A female hermit. *Drummond.*
HER-MIT′I-ЄAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a hermit, or to retired life. 2. Suited to a hermit.
HER-MO-DAЄ′TYL, *n.* [Gr. ἑρμης and δακτυλος.] In *materia medica*, a root brought from Turkey. *Encyc.*
HER-MO-ĠĒ′NI-ANS, *n.* A sect of ancient heretics.
HERN, *n.* A heron, which see.
HERN′HILL, *n.* A plant.
HERN′I-A, *n.* [L.] In *surgery*, a rupture; a descent of the intestines or omentum from their natural place.
† HERN′SHAW, *n.* A heron. *Spenser.*
HĒ′RO, *n.* [L. *heros.*] 1. A man of distinguished valor, intrepidity or enterprise in danger. 2. A great, illustrious or extraordinary person.—3. In a *poem*, or *romance*, the principal personage, or the person who has the principal share in the transactions related.—4. In *pagan mythology*, a *hero* was an illustrious person, supposed after his death to be placed among the gods.
HE-RŌ′DI-ANS, *n.* A sect among the Jews.
HE-RŌ′IЄ, *a.* Pertaining to a hero or heroes. 2. Becoming a hero; bold; daring; illustrious. 3. Brave; intrepid; magnanimous; enterprising; illustrious for valor. 4. Productive of heroes. 5. Reciting the achievements of heroes. 6. Used in heroic poetry or hexameter.—*Heroic age*, the age when the *heroes*, or those called the *children of the gods*, are supposed to have lived.
HE-RŌ′I-ЄAL, *a.* The same as *heroic.* [*Little used.*]
HE-RŌ′I-ЄAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a hero; with valor; bravely; courageously; intrepidly.
HE-RO-I-ЄOM′IЄ, HE-RO-I-ЄOM′I-ЄAL, *a.* Consisting of the heroic and the ludicrous; denoting the high burlesque.
* HER′O-INE, (her′o-in) *n.* [Fr. *heroine.*] A female hero; a woman of a brave spirit. [*Heroess* is not in use.]
* HER′O-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *heroisme.*] The qualities of a hero; bravery; courage; intrepidity.
HER′ON, *n.* [Fr.] A large fowl that devours fish.
HER′ON-RY, HER′ON-SHAW, *n.* A place where herons breed. *Derham.*
HĒ′RO-SHIP, *n.* The character of a hero. *Cowper.*
HER′PES, *n.* [Gr. ἑρπης.] Tetters; an eruption on the skin; erysipelas; ringworm, &c.
HER-PET′IЄ, *a.* Pertaining to the herpes or cutaneous eruptions; resembling the herpes.
HER-PET-O-LOĠ′IЄ, HER-PET-O-LOĠ′I-ЄAL, *a.* Pertaining to herpetology.
HER-PE-TOL′O-ĠIST, *n.* A person versed in herpetology, or the natural history of reptiles.
HER-PE-TOL′O-ĠY, *n.* [Gr. ἑρπετος.] A description of reptiles; the natural history of reptiles.
HER′PLE, or HIR′PLE, *v. i.* To limp in walking; to go lame.
HER′RING, *n.* [Sax. *hæring.*] A small sea fish.
HER′RING-FISH′ER-Y, *n.* The fishing for herrings.
HERRN-HUT′ER, *n.* [from the German *huth des herrn*, the assumed name of the habitation of the original *Herrnhutters.*] One of a sect, established by Nicholas Lewis, count of Zinzendorf, called also *Moravians.*
HERS, (hurz) *pron. fem. possessive;* as, this house is *hers*, that is, this is the house *of her.*
HER′SCHEL, (her′shel) *n.* A planet discovered by *Dr. Herschel*, in 1781.
HERSE, (hers) *n.* [Fr. *herse.*] 1. In *fortification*, a lattice or portcullis, in the form of a harrow, set with iron spikes. 2. A carriage for bearing corpses to the grave. 3. A temporary monument set over a grave. 4. A funeral eulogy; [*not used.*]
HERSE, (hers) *v. t.* 1. To put on or in a herse. *Shak.* 2. To carry to the grave.
HER-SELF′, *pron.* [*her* and *self.*] 1. This denotes a female, the subject of discourse before mentioned, and is either in the nominative or objective case. 2. Having the command of herself; mistress of her rational powers, judgment or temper. 3. In her true character.
HERSE′LĪKE, (hers′līke) *a.* Funereal; suitable to funerals. *Bacon.*
HERS′IL-LON, *n.* In the *military art*, a plank or beam.
HERST, or HEURST. The same with *hyrst.*
† HER′Y, *v. t.* [Sax. *herian.*] To regard as holy.
HES′I-TAN-CY, *n.* A doubting; a pausing to consider; dubiousness; suspense.
HES′I-TANT, *a.* Hesitating; pausing; wanting volubility of speech.
HES′I-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *hæsito.*] 1. To stop or pause

respecting decision or action; to be doubtful as to fact, principle or determination; to be in suspense. 2. To stammer; to stop in speaking.

HES'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Doubting; pausing; stammering.

HES'I-TA-TING-LY, *adv.* With hesitation or doubt.

HES-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. A pausing or delay in forming an opinion or commencing action; doubt. 2. A stopping in speech; intermission between words; stammering.

† HEST, *n.* [Sax. *hæse.*] Command; precept; injunction; order.

HES-PĒ'RI-AN, *a.* [L. *hesperius.*] Western; situated at the west.

HES-PĒ'RI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of a western country.

HES'TERN. *See* YESTERN.

HET'E-RAR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. ἑτερος and αρχη.] The government of an alien. *Bp. Hall.*

* HET'E-RO-CLĪTE, *n.* [Gr. ἑτεροκλιτον] 1. In *grammar*, a word which is irregular or anomalous. 2. Any thing or person deviating from common forms.

HET'E-RO-CLITE, HET-E-RO-CLIT'IC, HET-E-RO-CLIT'I-CAL, *a.* Irregular; anomalous; deviating from ordinary forms or rules.

† HET-E-ROC'LI-TOUS, *a.* Heteroclitic.

HET'E-RO-DOX, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος and δοξα.] 1. In *theology*, heretical; contrary to the faith and doctrines of the true church. 2. Repugnant to the doctrines or tenets of any established church. 3. Holding opinions repugnant to the doctrines of the Scriptures, or contrary to those of an established church.

† HET'E-RO-DOX, *n.* An opinion peculiar.

HET'E-RO-DOX-Y, *n.* Heresy; an opinion or doctrine contrary to the doctrines of the Scriptures, or contrary to those of an established church.

† HET'E-RO-GENE, *a.* See the next word.

* HET-E-RO-GĒ'NE-AL, or * HET-E-RO-GĒ'NE-OUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος and γενος.] Of a different kind or nature; unlike or dissimilar in kind.

HET-E-RO-GE-NĒ'I-TY, *n.* 1. Opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities; [*ill formed.*] 2. Dissimilar part; something of a different kind.

* HET-E-RO-GĒ'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Difference of nature and quality; dissimilitude or contrariety in kind.

HET-E-ROPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος and φυλλον.] Producing a diversity of leaves.

HET-E-ROP'TICS, *n.* False optics. *Spectator.*

HET-E-ROS'CIAN, *n.* [Gr. ἑτερος and σκια.] Those inhabitants of the earth are called *Heteroscians*, whose shadows fall one way only. Such are those who live between the tropics and the polar circles.

HET-E-ROS'CIAN, *a.* Having the shadow fall one way only. *Gregory.*

HET'TER, *a.* Eager; earnest; keen. *Grose.*

HEŪ'LAN-DITE, *a.* A mineral.

HEW, *v. t.*; pret. *hewed*; pp. *hewed*, or *hewn.* [Sax. *heawian.*] 1. To cut with an axe, or other like instrument, for the purpose of making an even surface or side. 2. To chop; to cut; to hack. 3. To cut with a chisel; to make smooth. 4. To form or shape with an edged instrument; with *out.* 5. To form laboriously.

HEW, *n.* 1. Destruction by cutting down. *Spenser.* 2. Color. *See* HUE.

HEWED, *pp.* Cut and made smooth or even; chopped; hacked; shaped by cutting, or by a chisel.

HEW'ER, *n.* One who hews wood or stone.

HEW'ING, *ppr.* Cutting and making smooth or even; chopping; hacking; forming by the chisel.

HEWN, *pp.* The same as *hewed.*

HEX'A-CHORD, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ and χορδη.] In *ancient music*, an imperfect chord called a *sixth*; also, an instrument of six chords.

HEX-A-DAC'TY-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑξ and δακτυλος.] Having six fingers or toes.

HEX'ADE, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ.] A series of six numbers.

HEX'A-GON, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ and γωνια.] In *geometry*, a figure of six sides and six angles.

HEX-AG'O-NAL, *a.* Having six sides and six angles.

HEX-AG'O-NY, for *hexagon*, is not used.

HEX'A-GYN, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ and γυνη.] In *botany*, a plant that has six pistils.

HEX-A-GYN'I-AN, *a.* Having six pistils.

HEX-A-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* Of the figure of a hexahedron; having six equal sides.

HEX-A-HĒ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ and εδρα.] A regular solid body of six sides; a cube.

HEX-A-HEM'E-RON, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ and ημερα.] The term of six days. *Good.*

HEX-AM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ and μετρον.] In *ancient poetry*, a verse of six feet.

HEX-AM'E-TER, *a.* Having six metrical feet.

HEX-A-MET'RIC, HEX-A-MET'RI-CAL, *a.* Consisting of six metrical feet. *Warton.*

HEX-AN'DER, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ and ανηρ.] In *botany*, a plant having six stamens.

HEX-AN'DRI-AN, *a.* Having six stamens.

HEX-AN'GU-LAR, *a.* [Gr. ἑξ, and *angular.*] Having six angles or corners.

HEX'A-PED, *a.* [Gr. ἑξ and πους.] Having six feet.

HEX'A-PED, *n.* 1. An animal having six feet. [*Johnson* writes this *hexapod.*] 2. A fathom; [*obs.*]

HEX-A-PET'A-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑξ and πεταλον.] Having six petals or flower-leaves.

HEX-APH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑξ and φυλλον.] Having six leaves.

HEX'A-PLAR, *a.* [Gr. ἑξ and απλοω.] Sextuple; containing six columns.

HEX'A-STICH, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ and στιχος.] A poem consisting of six verses.

HEX'A-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ and στυλος.] A building with six columns in front. *Encyc.*

HEY. An exclamation of joy or mutual exhortation.

HEY'DĀY, *exclam.* An expression of frolick and exultation, and sometimes of wonder. *Shak.*

HEY'DĀY, *n.* A frolick; wildness. *Shak.*

† HEY-DE GUY', *n.* [perhaps from *heyday* and *guise.*] A kind of dance; a country dance or round. *Spenser.*

† HI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *hio.*] The act of gaping.

HI-Ā'TUS, *n.* [L.] 1. An opening; an aperture; a gap; a chasm. 2. The opening of the mouth in reading or speaking. 3. A defect; a chasm in a manuscript, where some part is lost or effaced.

HI'BER-NA-CLE, *n.* [L. *hibernacula.*] 1. In *botany*, the winter-quarters of a plant. 2. The winter-lodge of a wild animal.

HI-BERN'AL, *a.* [L. *hibernus.*] Belonging to winter.

HI'BER-NATE, *v. i.* [L. *hiberno.*] To winter; to pass the season of winter in close quarters or in seclusion. *Darwin.*

HI-BER-NĀ'TION, *n.* The passing of winter in a close lodge, as beasts and fowls. *Darwin.*

HI-BER'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland.

HI-BER'NI-AN, *n.* A native of Ireland.

HI-BERN'I-CISM, *n.* An idiom or mode of speech peculiar to the Irish.

HI-BER'NO-CEL'TIC, *n.* The native language of the Irish; the Gaelic.

HIC'CIUS DOC'CIUS. [qu. *hic est doctus.*] A cant word for a juggler. *Hudibras.*

* HIC'COUGH, or HICK'UP, *n.* [Dan. *hik*, or *hikken.*] A spasmodic affection of the stomach, esophagus, and muscles subservient to deglutition.

HIC'COUGH, or HICK'UP, *v. i.* To have a spasmodic affection of the stomach from repletion or other cause.

HICK'O-RY, *n.* A tree, a species of *juglans* or walnut.

HICK'WALL, HICK'WAY, *n.* [qu. *hitchwall.*] A small species of woodpecker.

HID, or HID'DEN, *pp.* of *hide.* 1. Concealed; placed in secrecy. 2. *a.* Secret; unseen. 3. Mysterious.

HID'AGE, *n.* An extraordinary tax formerly paid to the kings of England for every hide of land.

HI-DAL'GO, *n.* In *Spain*, a man of noble birth.

HID'DEN-LY, *adv.* In a hidden or secret manner.

HIDE, *v. t.*; pret. *hid*; pp. *hid*, *hidden.* [Sax. *hydan.*] 1. To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight. 2. To conceal from knowledge; to keep secret.—3. In *Scripture*, not to confess or disclose; or to excuse and extenuate. 4. To protect; to keep in safety.

HIDE, *v. i.* To lie concealed; to keep one's self out of view; to be withdrawn from sight.—*Hide and seek*, a play of boys, in which some hide themselves and another seeks them.

HIDE, *n.* In the *ancient laws of England*, a certain portion of land.

HIDE, *n.* [Sax. *hyd*, *hyde.*] 1. The skin of an animal. 2. The human skin, *in contempt.*

HIDE'BOUND, *a.* 1. A horse is *hidebound*, when his skin sticks closely to his ribs and back. 2. Harsh; untractable; [*not used.*] 3. Niggardly; penurious; [*obs.*]

* HID'E-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *hideux.*] 1 Frightful to the sight; dreadful; shocking to the eye. 2. Shocking to the ear; exciting terror. 3. Detestable.

* HID'E-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to frighten; dreadfully; shockingly.

* HID'E-OUS-NESS, *n.* Frightfulness to the eye; dreadfulness; horribleness.

HID'ER, *n.* One who hides or conceals.

HID'ING, *ppr.* Concealing; covering or withdrawing from view; keeping close or secret.

HID'ING, *n.* 1. Concealment. 2. Withdrawment; a withholding. *Milner.*

HID'ING-PLACE, *n.* A place of concealment.

HIE, *v. i.* [Sax. *higan*, *higian.*] 1. To hasten; to move of run with haste; to go in haste. 2. With the reciprocal pronoun.

† HĪE, *n.* Haste; diligence. *Chaucer.*

HĪ'E-RARCH, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος and αρχος.] The chief of a sacred order; *particularly*, the chief of an order of angels.

HI-E-RARCH'AL, *a.* Belonging to a hierarch. *Milton.*

HI-E-RARCH'I-CAL, *a.* Belonging to a sacred order, or to ecclesiastical government.

HĪ'E-RAR-CHY, *n.* 1. An order or rank of angels or celestial beings; or a subordination of holy beings. 2. Constitution and government of the Christian church, or ecclesiastical polity, comprehending different orders of clergy.

HĪ'E-RO-GLYPH, } *n.* [Gr. ἱερος and γλυφω.] 1. In *antiquity*, a sacred character; a mystical character or symbol, used in writings and inscriptions, particularly by the Egyptians, as signs of sacred, divine or supernatural things. 2. Pictures intended to express historical facts. 3. The art of writing in picture.
HI-E-RO-GLYPH'IC, } *a.* Emblematic; expressive of some meaning by characters, pictures or figures.
HI-E-RO-GLYPH'I-CAL, }

HI-E-RO-GLYPH'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* Emblematically.

HĪ'E-RO-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος and γραμμα.] A species of sacred writing.

HI-E-RO-GRAM-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἱερος and γραμμα.] Denoting a kind of writing in sacred or sacerdotal characters.

HI-E-RO-GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* A writer of hieroglyphics.

HI-E-RO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to sacred writing.
HI-E-RO-GRAPH'I-CAL, }

HI-E-ROG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος and γραφω.] Sacred writing. [*Little used.*]

HI-E-ROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος and λογος.] A discourse on sacred things.

HĪ'E-RO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος and μαντεια.] Divination by observing the various things offered in sacrifice.

HI-E-ROM'NE-MON, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος and μνημων.] In *ancient Greece*, a magistrate who presided over the sacred rites and solemnities, &c. *Mitford.*

* HĪ'E-RO-PHANT, or HI-ER'O-PHANT, *n.* [Gr. ἱεροφαντης.] A priest; one who teaches the mysteries and duties of religion.

HIG'GLE, *v. i.* 1. To carry provisions about and offer them for sale. 2. To chaffer; to be difficult in making a bargain.

HIG'GLE-DY-PIG'GLE-DY, *adv.* In confusion; *a low word.*

HIG'GLER, *n.* 1. One who carries about provisions for sale. 2. One who chaffers in bargaining.

HIGH, (hī) *a.* [Sax. *heah*, *hig*, *heh*, or *hih.*] 1. Extending a great distance above the surface of the earth; elevated; lofty; of great altitude. 2. Rising, or having risen, or being far above the earth; elevated; lofty. 3. Elevated above the horizon. 4. Raised above any object. 5. Exalted in nature or dignity. 6. Elevated in rank, condition or office. 7. Possessing or governed by honorable pride; noble; exalted; magnanimous; dignified. 8. Exalted in excellence or extent. 9. Difficult; abstruse. 10. Boastful; ostentatious. 11. Arrogant; proud; lofty; loud. 12. Loud; boisterous; threatening or angry. 13. Violent; severe; oppressive. 14. Public; powerful; triumphant; glorious. 15. Noble; illustrious; honorable. 16. Expressive of pride and haughtiness. 17. Powerful; mighty. 18. Possessed of supreme power, dominion or excellence. 19. Great; important; solemn; held in veneration. 20. Violent; rushing with velocity; tempestuous. 21. Tumultuous; turbulent; inflamed; violent. 22. Full; complete. 23. Raised; accompanied by, or proceeding from, great excitement of the feelings. 24. Rich; luxurious; well seasoned. 25. Strong; vivid; deep. 26. Dear; of a great price. 27. Remote from the equator north or south. 28. Remote in past time; early in former time. 29. Extreme; intense. 30. Loud.—31. In *music*, acute; sharp. 32. Much raised. 33. Far advanced in art or science. 34. Great; capital; committed against the king, sovereign or state. 35. Great; exalted.—*High day*, *high noon*, the time when the sun is in the meridian.

HIGH, *adv.* 1. Aloft; to a great altitude. 2. Eminently; greatly. 3. With deep thought; profoundly. 4. Powerfully.

HIGH, *n.* 1. An elevated place; superior region.—*On high*, aloud; [*obs.*] 2. Aloft.

HIGH, *v. i.* To hasten. *See* HIE.

HIGH'-AIMED, *a.* Having grand or lofty designs.

HIGH'-ARCHED, *a.* Having elevated arches. *May.*

HIGH'-AS-PIR'ING, *a.* Having elevated views; aiming at elevated objects. *Bp. Hall.*

HIGH'-BLEST, *a.* Supremely happy. *Milton.*

HIGH'-BLOWN, *a.* Swelled much with wind; inflated.

HIGH'-BORN, *a.* Being of noble birth or extraction.

HIGH'-BUILT, *a.* 1. Of lofty structure. *Milton.* 2. Covered with lofty buildings. *Creech.*

HIGH'-CLIMB-ING, *a.* 1. Climbing to a great height. 2. Difficult to be ascended. *Milton.*

HIGH'-COL-ORED, *a.* 1. Having a strong, deep or glaring color. 2. Vivid; strong or forcible in representation.

HIGH'-DAY, *a.* Fine; befitting a holyday. *Shak.*

HIGH'-DE-SIGN'ING, *a.* Forming great schemes.

HIGH'-EM-BOWED, *a.* Having lofty arches. *Milton.*

HIGH'-EN-GEN'DERED, *a.* Engendered aloft, or in the air. *Shak.*

HIGH'-FED, *a.* Pampered; fed luxuriously. *Milton.*

HIGH'-FLA-MING, *a.* Throwing flame to a great height.

HIGH'-FLI-ER, *n.* One that carries his opinions to extravagance. *Swift.*

HIGH'-FLOWN, *a.* 1. Elevated; swelled; proud. 2. Turgid; swelled; extravagant. *L'Estrange.*

HIGH'-FLUSHED, *a.* Much elated. *Young.*

HIGH'-FLY-ING, *a.* Extravagant in claims or opinions.

HIGH'-GA-ZING, *a.* Looking upwards. *More.*

HIGH'-GO-ING, *a.* Moving rapidly. *Massenger.*

HIGH'-GROWN, *a.* Having the crop considerably grown.

HIGH'-HEAPED, *a.* 1. Covered with high piles. *Pope.* 2. Raised in high piles. *Pope.*

HIGH'-HEART-ED, *a.* Full of courage. *Beaumont.*

HIGH'-HEELED, *a.* Having high heels. *Swift.*

HIGH'-HUNG, *a.* Hung aloft; elevated. *Dryden.*

HIGH'-LIVED, *a.* Pertaining to high life. *Goldsmith.*

HIGH'-MET-TLED, *a.* Having high spirit; ardent.

HIGH'-MIND-ED, *a.* 1. Proud; arrogant. 2. Having honorable pride; magnanimous; opposed to *mean.*

HIGH'-OP-ER-A'TION, *n.* In *surgery*, a method of extracting the stone from the human bladder, by cutting the upper part of it.

HIGH'-PLACE, *n.* In *Scripture*, an eminence or mound on which sacrifices were offered.

HIGH'-PLACED, *a.* Elevated in situation or rank.

HIGH'-PRIEST, *n.* A chief priest. *Scripture.*

HIGH'-PRIN-CI-PLED, *a.* Extravagant in notions of politics. *Swift.*

HIGH'-RAISED, *a.* 1. Elevated; raised aloft. 2. Raised with great expectations or conceptions. *Milton.*

HIGH'-REACH-ING, *a.* 1. Reaching to a great height. 2. Reaching upwards. 3. Ambitious; aspiring.

HIGH'-REARED, *a.* Raised high; of lofty structure.

HIGH'-RED, *a.* Having a strong red color; deeply red.

HIGH'-RE-PENT'ED, *a.* Deeply repented. *Shak.*

HIGH'-RE-SOLVED, *a.* Very resolute. *Tit. Andron.*

HIGH'-ROOFED, *a.* Having a lofty or sharp roof.

HIGH'-SEA-SONED, *a.* Enriched with spices or other seasoning.

HIGH'-SEAT-ED, *a.* Fixed on high; seated in an elevated place. *Milton.*

HIGH'-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Always looking upward.

HIGH'-SOUND-ING, *a.* Pompous; noisy; ostentatious.

HIGH'-SPIR-IT-ED, *a.* 1. Full of spirit or natural fire; easily irritated; irascible. 2. Full of spirit; bold; daring.

HIGH'-STOM-ACHED, *a.* Having a lofty spirit; proud; obstinate. *Shak.*

HIGH'-SWELL-ING, *a.* Swelling greatly; inflated; boastful.

HIGH'-SWOLN, *a.* Greatly swelled. *Shak.*

HIGH'-TA-PER, *n.* A plant of the genus *verbascum.*

HIGH'-TAST-ED, *a.* Having a strong relish; piquant.

HIGH'-TOWERED, *a.* Having lofty towers. *Milton.*

HIGH'-VICED, *a.* Enormously wicked. *Shak.*

HIGH'-WROUGHT, *a.* 1. Wrought with exquisite art or skill; accurately finished. *Pope.* 2. Inflamed to a high degree.

HIGH'LAND, *n.* Elevated land; a mountainous region.

HIGH'LAND-ER, *n.* An inhabitant of the mountains.

HIGH'LAND-ISH, *a.* Denoting high or mountainous land.

HIGH'LY, (hī'ly) *adv.* 1. With elevation in place. 2. In a great degree. 3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously. 4. With elevation of mind or opinion; with great estimation.

† HIGH'MOST, *a.* Highest. *Shak.*

HIGH'NESS, (hī'nes) *n.* 1. Elevation above the surface; loftiness; altitude; height. 2. Dignity; elevation in rank, character or power. 3. Excellence; value. *Howell.* 4. Violence. 5. Great amount. 6. Acuteness. 7. Intenseness, as of heat. 8. A title of honor given to princes or other men of rank.

HIGHTH, } *n.* [*See* HEIGHT.] Elevation; altitude; loftiness.
HIGHT, }

† HIGHT, to call, to promise, to command, &c., is a false orthography from Saxon *hatan.* *Chaucer.*

HIGH'WA-TER, *n.* The utmost flow or greatest elevation of the tide; also, the time of such elevation.

HIGH'WA-TER-MARK, *n.* The line made on the shore by the tide at its utmost height.

HIGH-WAY', *n.* 1. A public road; a way open to all passengers. 2. Course; road; train of action.

HIGH-WĀY'MAN, *n.* One who robs on the public road, or lurks in the highway for the purpose of robbing.
HIG'LA-PER, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
†HIL'A-RATE. *See* EXHILARATE.
HI-LAR'I-TY, *n.* [L. *hilaritas.*] Mirth; merriment; gayety.—*Hilarity* differs from *joy*; the latter, excited by good news or prosperity, is an affection of the mind; the former, by social pleasure, drinking, &c., which rouse the animal spirits.
HIL'A-RY-TERM, *n.* The term of courts, &c. which begins January 23. *England.*
HILD [G. and D. *held*, Dan. *heldt*, a hero] is retained in names; as, *Hildebert*, a bright hero.
†HILD'ING, *n.* [qu. Sax. *hyldan.*] A mean, sorry, paltry man or woman. *Shak.*
HILL, *n.* [Sax. *hill*, or *hyl.*] 1. A natural elevation of land, or a mass of earth rising above the common level of the surrounding land; an eminence. 2. A cluster of plants, and the earth raised about them; as, a *hill* of maize. *U. States.*
HILL, *v. t.* 1. To raise earth about plants; to raise a little mass of earth. Farmers in *New England hill* their maize in July. 2. [Sax. *helan.*] To cover; [*obs.*]
HILLED, *pp.* or *a.* Having hills.
HILL'ING, *n.* 1. A covering; [*obs.*] 2. The act of raising the earth around plants.
HILL'OC, *n.* A small hill. *Milton.*
HILL'SIDE, *n.* The side or declivity of a hill.
HILL'Y, *a.* Abounding with hills; as, a *hilly* country.
HILT, *n.* [Sax. *hilt.*] The handle of any thing.
HILT'ED, *a.* Having a hilt.
HI'LUM, *n.* [L.; W. *hil.*] The eye of a bean or other seed.
HIM, *pron.* The objective case of *he.* [L. *eum.*]
HIM-SELF', *pron.* In the nominative or objective case. 1. He; but *himself* is more emphatical, or more expressive of distinct personality, than *he.* 2. When *himself* is added to *he*, or to a noun, it expresses discrimination of person with particular emphasis. 3. When used as the reciprocal pronoun, it is not usually emphatical. 4. It was formerly used as a substitute for neuter nouns. 5. *Himself* is used to express the proper character, or natural temper and disposition of a person; as, let him act *himself.*—*By himself*, alone; unaccompanied; sequestered.
HIN, *n.* [Heb. הִן.] A Hebrew measure of capacity containing the sixth part of an ephah, or about five quarts, English measure.
HIND, *n.* [Sax., G., D. *hinde.*] The female of the red deer or stag.
HIND, *n.* [Sax. *hine.*] 1. A domestic; a servant; [*obs.*] *Shak.* 2. A peasant; a rustic; or a husbandman's servant. *English.*
HIND, *a.* [Sax. *hyndan.*] Backward; pertaining to the part which follows; in opposition to the *fore part*; as, the *hind* legs of a quadruped.
HIND'BER-RY, *n.* A species of *rubus.*
HIND'ER, *a.*; *comp.* of *hind.* That is in a position contrary to that of the head or fore part.
HIN'DER, *v. t.* [Sax. *henan*, *hynan*, *hindrian.*] 1. To stop; to interrupt; to obstruct; to impede or prevent from moving forward by any means. 2. To retard; to check in progression or motion; to obstruct for a time, or to render slow in motion. 3. To prevent.
HIN'DER, *v. i.* To interpose obstacles or impediments.
HIN'DER-ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of impeding or restraining motion. 2. Impediment; that which stops progression or advance; obstruction.
HIN'DERED, *pp.* Stopped; impeded; obstructed; retarded.
HIND'ER-ENDS, *n.* Refuse of corn, such as remains after it is winnowed. *North of England.*
HIN'DER-ER, *n.* One who stops or retards; that which hinders.
HIN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Stopping; impeding; retarding.
HIND'ER-LING, *n.* A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.
HIND'ER-MŌST, *a.* That which is behind all others; the last. [But we now use *hindmost.*]
HIND'MŌST, *a.* The last; that is in the rear of all others.
HIN'DOO, *n.* An aboriginal of Hindostan.
HINGE, (hinj) *n.* 1. The hook or joint on which a door or gate turns. 2. That on which any thing depends or turns. 3. A cardinal point, as east, west, north or south; [*little used.*]—*To be off the hinges*, is to be in a state of disorder or irregularity. *Tillotson.*
HINGE, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with hinges. 2. To bend; [*l. u.*]
HINGE, *v. i.* To stand, depend or turn, as on a hinge.
HINGE, *a.* Active; supple; pliant. *Cheshire Gloss.*
HING'ING, *ppr.* Depending; turning.
†HIN'NI-ATE, †HIN'NY, } *v. i.* [L. *hinnio.*] To neigh. *B. Jonson.*
HINT, *v. t.* [It. *cenno.*] To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to allude to; to suggest.
HINT, *v. i.* To *hint at*, is to allude to; to mention slightly.
HINT, *n.* 1. A distant allusion; slight mention; intimation; insinuation. 2. Suggestion.
HIP, *n.* [Sax. *hipe*, *hype*, *hypp.*] The projecting part of an animal, formed by the *os ilium*, or haunch bone; the haunch; the joint of the thigh.—*To have on the hip*, to have the advantage over one.—*Hip and thigh*, complete overthrow or defeat. *Judges*, XV.
HIP, *v. t.* To sprain or dislocate the hip.
HIP, or HOP, *n.* The fruit of the dog-rose, or wild brier.
HIP, HIPPED, HIP'PISH. *See* HYP.
HIPE, *v. i.* To push with the head. *Grose.*
†HIP'HALT, *a.* [*hip* and *halt.*] Lame; limping. *Gower.*
HIP'PE-LAPH, *n.* An animal of the deer kind.
HIP'PINS, *n. plu.* Stepping stones over a brook; children's clothes; a kind of towel; a clout. *Craven dialect.*
HIP'PO-CAMP, *n.* [Gr. ἱπποκαμπος.] A name given to the sea-horse. *Browne.*
HIP-PO-CEN'TAUR, *n.* [Gr. ἱπποκενταυρος.] In *ancient fable*, a supposed monster, half man and half horse.
HIP'PO-CRAS, *n.* [Fr.] A medicinal drink, composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients.
HIP-POC'RA-TĒS' SLEEVE. A kind of bag, made by uniting the opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used for straining sirups and decoctions.
HIP-PO-CRAT'IC FACE. [L. *facies hippocratica.*] Pale, sunken, and contracted features, considered as a fatal symptom in diseases. *Parr.*
HIP-POC'RA-TISM, *n.* The philosophy of Hippocrates, as it regards medicine. *Chambers.*
HIP'PO-DAME, *n.* A sea horse. *Spenser.*
HIP'PO-DROME, *n.* [Gr. ἱπποδρομος.] *Anciently*, a circus.
HIP'PO-GRIFF, *n.* [Fr. *hippogriffe.*] A fabulous animal, half horse and half griffon; a winged horse.
HIP'PO-LITH, *n.* [Gr. ἱππος, a horse, and λιθος, a stone.] A stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse. *Quincy.*
HIP'PO-MANE, *n.* [Gr. ἱππος and μανια.] 1. A sort of poisonous substance, used, *anciently*, as a philter or love-charm.—2. In *botany*, the manchineel-tree.
HIP-POPH'A-GOUS, *a.* Feeding on horses, as the Tartars.
HIP-POPH'A-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἱππος and φαγω.] The act or practice of feeding on horses. *Quart. Rev.*
HIP-PO-POT'A-MUS, HIP-PO-POT'A-MY, } *n.* [Gr. ἱππος and ποταμος.] The river-horse, an animal that inhabits the Nile and other rivers in Africa.
HIP'ROOF, *n.* A roof that has an angle.
HIP'SHOT, *a.* Having the hip dislocated.
HIP'WORT, *n.* A plant.
†HIR, [Sax. *hyra*,] in our *old language*, is *their.*
HIRE, *v. t.* [Sax. *hyran.*] 1. To procure from another person and for temporary use, at a certain price. 2. To engage in service for a stipulated reward; to contract with for a compensation. 3. To bribe; to engage in immoral or illegal service for a reward.—*To hire out one's self*, to let; to engage one's service to another for a reward.—*To hire*, or *to hire out*, to let; to lease.
HIRE, *n.* [Sax. *hyre.*] 1. The price, reward or compensation paid or contracted to be given for the temporary use of any thing. 2. Wages; the reward or recompense paid for personal service.
HIRED, *pp.* 1. Procured or taken for use, at a stipulated or reasonable price; as, a *hired* farm. 2. Employed in service for a compensation.
HIRE'LESS, *a.* Without hire; not rewarded. *Davenant.*
HIRE'LING, *n.* 1. One who is hired, or who serves for wages. 2. A mercenary; a prostitute. *Pope.*
HIRE'LING, *a.* Serving for wages; venal; mercenary; employed for money or other compensation.
HIR'ER, *n.* One that hires; one that procures the use of any thing for a compensation; one who employs persons for wages, or contracts with persons for service.
HIR'ING, *ppr.* Procuring the use of for a compensation.
HIR'SLE, *v. i.* To move about. *Craven dialect.*
HIR-SŪTE', *a.* [L. *hirsutus.*] 1. Hairy; rough with hair; shaggy; set with bristles.—2. In *botany*, it is nearly synonymous with *hispid*, but it denotes having more hairs or bristles, and less stiff.
HIR-SŪTE'NESS, *n.* Hairiness. *Burton.*
HIS, (hiz) *pron. possessive* of *he.* [Sax. gen. *hys*, and *hyse*, male.] 1. Of him. 2. The present use of *his* is as a pronominal adjective, in any case indifferently, corresponding to the L. *suus*; as, tell John *his* papers are ready. 3. *His* was formerly used for *its*, but improperly. 4. It was formerly used as the sign of the possessive; as, the man *his* ground, for the *man's* ground. 5. *His* is still used as a substitute for a noun, preceded by *of.*—*Hisself* is no longer used.
HIS'IN-GE-RITE, *n.* A mineral.
HISK, *v. i.* To breathe short through cold or pain; to draw the breath with difficulty. *North of England.*
HIS'PID, *a.* [L. *hispidus.*] 1. Rough.—2. In *botany*, having strong hairs or bristles.
HISS, *v. i.* [Sax. *hysian.*] 1. To make a sound by driving

the breath between the tongue and the upper teeth; to give a strong aspiration resembling the noise made by a serpent. 2. To express contempt or disapprobation by hissing. 3. To whiz, as an arrow or other thing in rapid flight.

HISS, *v. t.* 1. To condemn by hissing; to explode. 2. To procure hisses or disgrace.

HISS, *n.* 1. The sound made by propelling the breath between the tongue and upper teeth; the noise of a serpent, a goose, &c. 2. An expression of contempt or disapprobation, used in places of public exhibition.

HISS'ING, *ppr.* Making the noise of serpents.

HISS'ING, *n.* 1. A hissing sound; an expression of scorn or contempt. 2. The occasion of contempt; the object of scorn and derision.

HISS'ING-LY, *adv.* With a whistling sound. *Sherwood.*

HIST, *exclam.* [Dan. *hyst.*] A word commanding silence; equivalent to *hush*, be silent.

† HIS-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Historical. *Chaucer.*

HIS-TŌ'RI-AN, *n.* [Fr. *historien.*] A writer or compiler of history.

HIS-TOR'IC, } *a.* [L. *historicus.*] 1. Containing history,
HIS-TOR'I-CAL, } or the relation of facts. 2. Pertaining to history. 3. Contained in history; deduced from history. 4. Representing history.

HIS-TOR'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of history; by way of narration.

HIS'TO-RIED, *a.* Recorded in history. [*Not much in use.*]

† HIS-TŌ'RI-ER, *n.* A historian.

* † HIS'TO-RI-FY, or HIS-TŌR'I-FY, *v. t.* To relate; to record in history. *Sidney.*

HIS-TO-RI-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. ἱστορια and γραφω.] A historian; a writer of history; *particularly*, a professed historian; an officer employed to write the history of a prince or state.

HIS-TO-RI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art or employment of a historian.

† HIS-TO-RI-OL'O-GY, *n.* A discourse on history, or the knowledge of history.

HIS'TO-RY, *n.* [Gr. ἱστορια; L., Sp., Port. *historia.*] 1. An account of facts, *particularly* of facts respecting nations or states; a narration of events in the order in which they happened, with their causes and effects. *History* differs from *annals*. *Annals* relate simply the facts and events of each year, in strict chronological order, without any observations of the annalist. *History* regards less strictly the arrangement of events under each year, and admits the observations of the writer. 2. Narration; verbal relation of facts or events; story. 3. Knowledge of facts and events. 4. Description; an account of things that exist. 5. An account of the origin, life and actions of an individual person.

HIS'TO-RY-PIECE, *n.* A representation of any remarkable event in painting.

† HIS'TRI-ON, *n.* A player. *Pope.*

HIS-TRI-ON'IC, } *a.* [L. *histrionicus.*] Pertaining to a
HIS-TRI-ON'I-CAL, } buffoon or comedian, or to a pantomime; belonging to stage-playing; theatrical.

HIS-TRI-ON'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a buffoon or pantomime; theatrically.

HIS'TRI-O-NISM, *n.* The acts or practice of buffoons or pantomimes; stage-playing. *Southey.*

HIT, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hit.* [Sw. *hitta.*] 1. To strike or touch, either with or without force. 2. To strike or touch a mark with any thing directed to that object; not to miss. 3. To reach; to attain to. 4. To suit; to be conformable. 5. To strike; to touch properly; to offer the right bait.—*To hit off.* 1. To strike out; to determine luckily. 2. To represent or describe exactly.—*To hit out*, to perform by good luck. *Spenser.*

HIT, *v. i.* 1 To strike; to meet or come in contact; to clash. 2. To meet or fall on by good luck; to succeed by accident; not to miss. 3. To strike or reach the intended point; to succeed.—*To hit on* or *upon*, to light on; to come to or fall on by chance; to meet or find, as by accident.

HIT, *n.* 1. A striking against; the collision of one body against another. 2. A chance; a casual event. 3. A lucky chance; a fortunate event. 4. A term in back-gammon.

HITCH, *v. i.* [W. *hecian.*] 1. To move by jerks, or with stops. 2. To become entangled; to be caught or hooked. 3. To hit the legs together in going, as horses. 4. To hop; to spring on one leg; [*local.*] 5. To move or walk. *Grose.*

HITCH, *v. t.* 1. To hook; to catch by a hook. 2. To fasten by hitching. *New England.*

HITCH, *n.* 1. A catch; any thing that holds. 2. The act of catching, as on a hook, &c.—3. In *seamen's language*, a knot or noose in a rope for fastening it to a ring or other object. 4. A stop or sudden halt in walking or moving.

HITCHED, *pp.* Caught; hooked; fastened.

† HITCH'EL, *v. t.* To hatchel. *See* HATCHEL.

HITHE, *n.* [Sax. *hyth.*] A port or small haven; as in *Queenhithe.* [*English.*]

HITH'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *hither*, or *hider.*] 1. To this place; used with verbs signifying motion. 2. *Hither and thither*, to this place and that. 3. To this point; to this argumen or topic; to this end.

HITH'ER, *a.* Nearest; towards the person speaking.

HITH'ER-MŌST, *a.* Nearest on this side. *Hale.*

HITH'ER-TŌ, *adv.* 1. To this time; yet. 2. In any time, or every time till now; in time preceding the present. 3. To this place; to a prescribed limit.

HITH'ER-WARD, } *adv.* This way; towards this place.
HITH'ER-WARDS, } *Shak.*

HIVE, *n.* [Sax. *hyfe.*] 1. A box, chest or kind of basket for the reception and habitation of a swarm of honey-bees. 2. A swarm of bees; or the bees inhabiting a hive. 3. A company or society together, or closely connected.

HIVE, *v. t.* 1. To collect into a hive; to cause to enter a hive. *Dryden.* 2. To contain; to receive, as a habitation, or place of deposit.

HIVE, *v. i.* To take shelter or lodgings together; to reside in a collective body. *Pope*

HIVED, *pp.* Lodged in a hive or shelter.

HIV'ER, *n.* One that collects bees into a hive.

HIVES, *n. plu.* Eruptions in the skin. *North of England.*

HIVES, *n.* [Scot. qu. *heave.*] A disease, the croup, or *cynanche trachealis*; rattles.

† HIZZ, *v. i.* To hiss. *Shak.*

† HIZZ'ING, *n.* A hissing or hiss. *May.*

HO, *exclam.* A word used by teamsters, to stop their teams. It has been used as a noun, for *stop*, *moderation*, *bounds*. This word is pronounced, also, *whō*, or *hwō*.

HO, *n.* Stop; bound; limit. *Harvey.*

HO, } *exclam.* [L. *eho.*] A call to excite attention, or to
HOA, } give notice of approach.

HŌAR, *a.* [Sax. *har.*] 1. White; as *hoar* frost. 2. Gray; white with age; hoary.

HŌAR, *n.* Hoariness; antiquity. *Burke.*

HŌAR, *v. i.* To become moldy or musty. [*Little used.*]

HŌAR'-FROST, *n.* The white particles of ice formed by the congelation of dew or watery vapors.

HŌARD, *n.* [Sax. *hord.*] A store, stock or large quantity of any thing accumulated or laid up; a hidden stock; a treasure.

HŌARD, *v. t.* To collect and lay up a large quantity of any thing; to amass and deposit in secret; to store secretly.

HŌARD, *v. i.* To collect and form a hoard; to lay up store.

HŌARD'ED, *pp.* Collected and laid up in store.

HŌARD'ER, *n.* One who lays up in store; one who accumulates and keeps in secret.

HŌARD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Laying up in store. 2. *a.* Instinctively collecting and laying up provisions for winter.

† HŌAR'ED, *a.* Moldy; musty.

HŌAR'HOUND. *See* HOREHOUND.

HŌAR'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being white, whitish or gray.

HŌARSE, (hōrs) *a.* 1. Having a harsh, rough, grating voice, as when affected with a cold. 2. Rough; grating; discordant, as the voice, or as any sound.

HŌARSE'LY, *adv.* With a rough, harsh, grating voice or sound. *Dryden.*

HŌARSE'NESS, *n.* Harshness or roughness of voice or sound; preternatural asperity of voice.

HŌAR'Y, *n.* 1. White or whitish. 2. White or gray with age. 3. Moldy; mossy, or covered with a white pubescence.

HŌAST, *n.* A cough. *See* HAUST.

HŌAX, *n.* [Sax. *hucse*, or *hucx.*] Something done for deception or mockery; a trick played off in sport.

HŌAX, *v. t.* To deceive; to play a trick upon for sport, or without malice. [*A colloquial word.*]

HOB, } *n.* [Dan. *hob.*] The nave of a wheel; a solid piece
HUB, } of timber in which the spokes are inserted. *Washington.*

HOB, *n.* A clown; a fairy.

HOB OR NOB. *See* HOBNOB.

HOB'BISM, *n.* The principles of the sceptical Thomas Hobbes. *Skelton.*

HOB'BIST, *n.* A follower of Hobbes.

HOB'BLE, *v. i.* [W. *hobelu.*] 1. To walk lamely, bearing chiefly on one leg; to limp; to walk with a hitch or hop, or with crutches. 2. To walk awkwardly. 3. To move roughly or irregularly, as verse.

† HOB'BLE, *v. t.* To perplex.

HOB'BLE, *n.* 1. An unequal, halting gait; an encumbered, awkward step. 2. Difficulty; perplexity.

HOB'BLE-DE-HOY, *n.* A cant phrase for a boy at the age of puberty. *Swift.*

HOB'BLER, *n.* One that hobbles.

HOB'BLER, *n.* One who by his tenure was to maintain a hobby for military service; or one who served as a soldier on a hobby with light armor.

HOB'BLING, *ppr.* Walking with a halting or interrupted step.

HOB'BLING-LY, *adv.* With a limping or interrupted step.

HOB'BY, *n.* [W. *hobel.*] A kind of hawk; a hawk of the lure. *Encyc.*

HOB'BY, *n.* [Norm., Fr. *hobyn.*] 1. A strong active horse, of a middle size; a nag; a pacing horse; a garran. 2. A stick, or figure of a horse, on which boys ride. 3. Any favorite object; that which a person pursues with zeal or delight. 4. A stupid fellow.

HOB'BY-HORSE, *n.* [*Tautological.*] 1. A hobby; a wooden horse on which boys ride. 2. A character in the old May games. 3. A stupid or foolish person. 4. The favorite object of pursuit.

HOB'GOB-LIN, *n.* A fairy; a frightful apparition.

HŌ'BIT, *n.* [Sp. *hobus.*] A small mortar, or short gun. *See* HOWITZER, the common orthography.

HOB'LĪKE, *a.* Clownish; boorish. *Cotgrave.*

HOB'NAIL, *n.* [G. *hufnagel.*] 1. A nail with a thick, strong head, for shoeing horses. 2. A clownish person, *in contempt. Milton.*

HOB'NAILED, *a.* Set with hobnails; rough.

HOB'NOB, *adv.* [qu. Sax. *habban.*] Take or not take.

HOB'SON'S CHOICE. A vulgar proverbial expression, denoting a choice in which there is no alternative.

HŌ'BOY. *See* HAUTBOY.

HOCK, *n.* [Sax. *hoh.*] 1. The joint of an animal between the knee and the fetlock. 2. A part of the thigh.

HOCK, or HOCK'KLE, *v. t.* To hamstring; to hough; to disable by cutting the tendons of the ham.

HOCK, *n.* [from *Hochheim*, in Germany.] A sort of Rhenish wine; sometimes called *hockamore.*

† HOCK'A-MORE, *n.* Old, strong Rhenish wine. *Hudibras.*

HOCK'DAY, or HŌKE'DAY, *n.* High day; a day of feasting and mirth, formerly held in England.

† HOCK'EY, *n.* [G. *hoch.*] Harvest-home.

HOCK'HERB, *n.* A plant, the mallows. *Ainsworth.*

HOCK'KLE, *v. t.* 1. To hamstring. 2. To mow.

HŌ'CUS PŌ'CUS, *n.* [W. *hoced*, and perhaps *bwg* or *pwca.*] A juggler; a juggler's trick; a cheat used by conjurers.

HŌ'CUS PŌ'CUS, *v. t.* To cheat. *L'Estrange.*

HOD, *n.* [Fr. *hotte.*] A kind of tray for carrying mortar and brick, used in bricklaying.

HOD'DY, *a.* Well; pleasant; in good spirits. *Grose.*

† HOD'DY-DOD'DY, *n.* An awkward or foolish person

HODGE'-PODGE, or HOTCH'-POTCH, *n.* [qu. Fr. *hocher.*] A mixed mass; a medley of ingredients. [*Vulgar.*] *See* HOTCHPOT.

HO-DI-ERN'AL, *a.* [L. *hodiernus.*] Of this day; belonging to the present day.

HOD'MAN, *n.* A man who carries a hod.

HOD'MAN-DOD, *n.* 1. A shell-fish, otherwise called *dodman.* 2. A shell-snail.

HOE, (ho) *n.* [G. *haue.*] A farmer's instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth in fields and gardens.

HOE, *v. t.* 1. To cut, dig, scrape or clean with a hoe. 2. To clear from weeds.

HOE, *v. i.* To use a hoe.

HŌED, *pp.* Cleared from weeds, or loosened by the hoe.

HŌE'ING, *ppr.* 1. Cutting, scraping or digging with a hoe. 2. Clearing of weeds with a hoe.

† HŌ'FUL, *a.* [Sax. *hohfull, hogfull.*] Careful.

† HŌ'FUL-LY, *adv.* Carefully. *Stapleton.*

HOG, *n.* [W. *hwç.*] 1. A swine; a general name of that species of animal.—2. In *England*, a castrated sheep of a year old. 3. A bullock of a year old. 4. A brutal fellow; one who is mean and filthy.—5. Among *seamen*, a sort of scrubbing-broom for scraping a ship's bottom under water.

HOG, *v. t.* 1. To scrape a ship's bottom under water. 2. [G. *hocken.*] To carry on the back; [*local.*] *Grose.* 3. To cut the hair short, like the bristles of a hog; [*local.*]

HOG, *v. i.* To bend, so as to resemble in some degree a hog's back.

HOG'COTE, *n.* [*hog* and *cote.*] A shed or house for swine; a sty. *Mortimer.*

HOGGED, *pp.* 1. Scraped under water. 2. Curving; having the ends lower than the middle.

HOG'GER-EL, *n.* A sheep of the second year. *Ash.* A two year old ewe. *Ainsworth.*

HOG'GET, *n.* [Norm. *hoget.*] 1. A sheep two years old. 2. A colt of a year old, called, also, *hog-colt*; [*local.*] *Grose.* 3. A young boar of the second year. *Cyc.*

HOG'GISH, *a.* Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; gluttonous; filthy; meanly selfish.

HOG'GISH-LY, *adv.* In a brutish, gluttonous or filthy manner.

HOG'GISH-NESS, *n.* Brutishness; voracious greediness in eating; beastly filthiness; mean selfishness.

† HOGH, *n.* [*See* HIGH.] A hill; a cliff. *Spenser.*

HOG'HERD, *n.* A keeper of swine. *Browne.*

HŌ'GO, *n.* [corrupted from *haut gout.*] High flavor; strong scent.

HOG'PEN, *n.* [*hog* and *pen.*] A hogsty.

HOG'-PLUMB-TREE, *n.* A tree.

HOG'-RING-ER, *n.* One whose business is to put rings in the snouts of swine.

HOG'S'-BEANS, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HOG'S'-BREAD, *n.* A plant.

HOG'S'-FEN-NEL, *n.* A plant of the genus *peucedanum.*

HOG'S'-MUSH-ROOMS, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HOGS'HEAD, *n.* [D. *oxhoofd.*] 1. A measure of capacity, containing 63 gallons.—2. In *America*, this name is often given to a butt, a cask containing from 110 to 120 gallons. 3. A large cask.

HOG'-SHEAR-ING, *n.* A ludicrous term, denoting much ado about nothing.

HOG'-STEER, *n.* [Sax. *steor.*] A wild boar of three years old. *Cockeram.*

HOG'STY, *n.* A pen or inclosure for hogs.

HOG'WASH, *n.* [*hog* and *wash.*] Swill; the refuse matters of a kitchen for swine.

HŌHL'SPATH, *n.* The mineral otherwise called *macle*, and *chiastolite.*

HOI'DEN, *n.* [W. *hoeden.*] 1 A rude, bold girl; a romp. 2. A rude, bold man. *Milton.*

HOI'DEN, *a.* Rude; bold; inelegant; rustic.

HOI'DEN, *v. i.* To romp rudely or indecently.

HOIST, *v. t.* [G. *hissen*; D. *hyssen.*] 1. To raise; to lift. 2. To raise, to lift or bear upwards by means of tackle. 3. To lift and move the leg backwards.

HOIST, *n.* In *marine language*, the perpendicular height of a flag or ensign, as opposed to the *fly*, or breadth from the staff to the outer edge.

HOIST'ED, *pp.* Raised; lifted; drawn up.

HOIST'ING, *ppr.* Raising; lifting.

HOIT, *v. i.* [Icel. *hauta.*] To leap; to caper. *Beaumont.*

HOI'TY TOI'TY, an exclamation, denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt. *Congreve.*

HOLC'AD, *n.* [Gr. ὁλκαδιον.] In *ancient Greece*, a large ship of burden. *Mitford.*

HŌLD, *v. t.*; pret. *held*; pp. *held. Holden* is obsolete in elegant writing. [Sax. *healdan.*] 1. To stop; to confine; to restrain from escape; to keep fast; to retain. 2. To embrace and confine, with bearing or lifting. 3. To connect; to keep from separation. 4. To maintain, as an opinion. 5. To consider; to regard; to think; to judge, that is, to have in the mind. 6. To contain, or to have capacity to receive and contain. 7. To retain within itself; to keep from running or flowing out. 8. To defend; to keep possession; to maintain. 9. To have. 10. To have or possess by title. 11. To refrain; to stop; to restrain; to withhold. 12. To keep. 13. To fix; to confine; to compel to observe or fulfill. 14. To confine; to restrain from motion. 15. To confine; to bind; in a legal or moral sense. 16. To maintain; to retain; to continue. 17. To keep in continuance or practice. 18. To continue; to keep; to prosecute or carry on. 19. To have in session. 20. To celebrate; to solemnize. 21. To maintain; to sustain; to have in use or exercise. 22. To sustain; to support. 23. To carry; to wield. 24. To maintain; to observe in practice. 25. To last; to endure.

To hold forth. 1. To offer; to exhibit; to propose. *Locke.* 2. To reach forth; to put forward to view.—*To hold in.* 1. To restrain; to curb; to govern by the bridle. 2. To restrain in general; to check; to repress.—*To hold off*, to keep at a distance.—*To hold on*, to continue or proceed in.—*To hold out.* 1. To extend; to stretch forth. 2. To propose; to offer. *B. Jonson.* 3. To continue to do or suffer.—*To hold up.* 1. To raise. 2. To sustain; to support. 3. To retain; to withhold. 4. To offer; to exhibit. 5. To sustain; to keep from falling.—*To hold one's own*, to keep good one's present condition.—In *seamen's language*, a ship *holds her own*, when she sails as fast as another ship, or keeps her course.

HŌLD, *v. i.* 1. To be true; not to fail; to stand, as a fact or truth. 2. To continue unbroken or unsubdued. 3. To last; to endure. 4. To continue. 5. To be fast; to be firm; not to give way, or part. 6. To refrain. 7. To stick or adhere.

To hold forth, to speak in public; to harangue; to preach; to proclaim.—*To hold in.* 1. To restrain one's self. 2. To continue in good luck.—*To hold off*, to keep at a distance; to avoid connection.—*To hold of*, to be dependent on; to derive title from.—*To hold on.* 1. To continue; not to be interrupted. 2. To keep fast hold; to cling to. 3. To proceed in a course.—*To hold out.* 1. To last; to endure; to continue. 2. Not to yield; not to surrender; not to be subdued.—*To hold to*, to cling or cleave to; to adhere.—*To hold under*, or *from*, to have title from.—*To hold with*, to adhere to; to side with; to stand up for.—*To hold plough*, to direct or steer a plough by the hands, in tillage.—*To hold together*, to be joined; not to separate; to remain in union.—*To hold up.* 1. To support one's self. 2. To cease raining; to cease, as falling weather. 3. To continue the same speed; to run or move as fast.—*To hold a wager*, to lay, to stake or to hazard a wager.—*Hold*, used imperatively, signifies stop, cease; forbear; be still.

HŌLD, *n.* 1. A grasp with the hand; an embrace with the arms. 2. Something which may be seized for support;

that which supports. 3. Power of keeping. 4. Power of seizing. 5. A prison; a place of confinement. 6. Custody; safe keeping. 7. Power or influence operating on the mind; advantage that may be employed in directing or persuading another. 8. Lurking place; a place of security. 9. A fortified place; a fort; a castle. 10. The whole interior cavity of a ship, between the floor and the lower deck.—11. In *music*, a mark directing the performer to rest on the note over which it is placed.

HŌLD'BAȻK, *n.* Hinderance; restraint. *Hammond.*

HŌLD'ER, *n.* 1. One who holds or grasps in his hand, or embraces with his arms. 2. A tenant; one who holds land under another. 3. Something by which a thing is held. 4. One who owns or possesses.—5. In *ships*, one who is employed in the hold.

HŌLD'ER-FŌRTH, *n.* A haranguer; a preacher.

HŌLD'FAST, *n.* A thing that takes hold; a catch; a hook.

HŌLD'ING, *ppr.* Stopping; confining; restraining; keeping; retaining; adhering; maintaining, &c.

HŌLD'ING, *n.* 1. A tenure; a farm held of a superior. 2. The burden or chorus of a song. *Shak.* 3. Hold; influence; power over. *Burke.*

HOLE, *n.* [Sax. *hol.*] 1. A hollow place or cavity in any solid body, of any shape or dimensions, natural or artificial. 2. A perforation; an aperture; an opening in or through a solid body. 3. A mean habitation; a narrow or dark lodging. 4. An opening or means of escape; a subterfuge.—*Arm-hole.* 1. The arm-pit; the cavity under the shoulder of a person. 2. An opening in a garment for the arm.

HOLE, *v. i.* To go into a hole. *B. Jonson.*

HOLE, *v. t.* 1. To cut, dig or make a hole or holes in. 2. To drive into a bag, as in billiards.

HOLE, *a.* Whole.

HOL'I-BUT. *See* HALIBUT.

HŌ'LI-DAM, *n.* Blessed lady; *an ancient oath.*

HOL'I-DAY. *See* HOLYDAY.

HŌ'LI-LY, *adv.* 1. Piously; with sanctity. 2. Sacredly; inviolably; without breach; [*little used.*] *Shak.*

HŌ'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being holy; purity or integrity of moral character; freedom from sin; sanctity. 2. Purity of heart or dispositions; sanctified affections; piety; moral goodness. 3. Sacredness; the state of any thing hallowed, or consecrated to God or to his worship. 4. That which is separated to the service of God. 5. A title of the pope, and formerly of the Greek emperors.

HŌL'ING-AXE, *n.* A narrow axe for cutting holes in posts.

HOL'LA, or HOL-LŌA, *exclam.* A word used in calling. —Among *seamen*, it is the answer to one that hails, equivalent to *I hear, and am ready.*

HOL-LA', or HOL-LŌ', *v. i.* [Sax. *ahlowan.*] To call out or exclaim. *See* HALLOO.

HOL'LAND, *n.* Fine linen manufactured in Holland.

HOL'LAND-ER, *n.* A native of Holland.

HOL'LANDS, *n.* A kind of cant term for *gin.*

HOL'LEN. *See* HOLLY.

HOL'LŌW, *a.* [Sax. *hol.*] 1. Containing an empty space; not solid. 2. Sunk deep in the orbit. 3. Deep; low; resembling sound reverberated from a cavity, or designating such a sound. 4. Not sincere or faithful; false; deceitful; not sound.

HOL'LŌW, *n.* 1. A cavity, natural or artificial; any depression of surface in a body; concavity. 2. A place excavated. 3. A cave or cavern; a den; a hole; a broad open space in any thing. 4. A pit. 5. Open space of any thing; a groove; a channel; a canal.

HOL'LŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *holian.*] To make hollow, as by digging, cutting or engraving; to excavate.

HOL'LŌW, *v. i.* To shout. *See* HOLLA and HOLLO.

HOL'LŌW, *adv.* He carried it *hollow*, that is, he gained the prize without difficulty. A colloquial expression. *Craven dialect.*

HOL'LŌWED, *pp.* Made hollow; excavated.

HOL'LŌW-EYED, *a.* Having sunken eyes.

HOL'LŌW-HEART-ED, *a.* Insincere; deceitful; not sound and true. *Butler.*

HOL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Making hollow; excavating.

HOL'LŌW-LY, *adv.* Insincerely; deceitfully.

HOL'LŌW-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being hollow; cavity; depression of surface; excavation. 2. Insincerity; deceitfulness; treachery.

HOL'LŌW-ROOT, *n.* A plant, *tuberous moschatel.*

HOL'LŌW-SPAR. The mineral called, also, *chiastolite.*

HOL'LY, *n.* [Sax. *holegn.*] The holm tree, of the genus *ilex*, of several species.

HOL'LY-HOȻK, *n.* [Sax. *holihoc.*] A plant of the genus *alcea.* It is called, also, *rose-mallow.*

HOL'LY-ROSE, *n.* A plant. *Tate.*

HŌLM, *n.* 1. The evergreen oak; the ilex. 2. An islet, or river isle. 3. A low, flat tract of rich land on the banks of a river.

HŌLM'EN, *a.* Made of holm. *West of England.*

HOLM'ITE, *n.* A variety of carbonate of lime.

HOL'O-ȻAUST, *n.* [Gr. ὅλος and καυστος.] A burnt-sacrifice or offering.

HOL'O-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. ὅλος and γραφω.] A deed or testament written wholly by the grantor's or testator's own hand.

HOL-O-GRAPH'IȻ, *a.* Written wholly by the grantor or testator himself.

HO-LOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ὅλος and μετρεω.] An instrument for taking all kinds of measures; a pantometer.

HŌLP, HŌLP'EN, the antiquated *pret.* and *pp.* of *help.*

HŌL'STER, *n.* [Sax. *heolster.*] A leathern case for a pistol, carried by a horseman.

HŌL'STER, *v. i.* To bustle; to make a disturbance. *Grose.*

HŌL'STERED, *a.* Bearing holsters. *Byron.*

HŌLT, *n.* [Sax. *holt.*] A wood or woodland; *obsolete*, except in poetry. *Drayton.*

HŌ'LY, *a.* [Sax. *halig*, G., D. *heilig.*] 1. *Properly*, whole, entire or perfect, in a moral sense. Hence, pure in heart, temper or dispositions; free from sin and sinful affections. 2. Hallowed; consecrated or set apart to a sacred use. 3. Proceeding from pious principles, or directed to pious purposes. 4. Perfectly just and good. 5. Sacred.—*Holy of holies*, in *Scripture*, the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle or temple, where the ark was kept.—*Holy Ghost*, or *Holy Spirit*, the Divine Spirit; the third person in the Trinity; the Sanctifier of souls.—*Holy war*, a war undertaken to rescue the holy land, the ancient Judea, from the infidels; a crusade.

HŌ'LY-ȻROSS *day. n.* The fourteenth of September.

HOL'Y-DAY, *n.* 1. A day set apart for commemorating some important event in history; a festival. 2. A day of joy and gayety. 3. A day of exemption from labor; a day of amusement.

HOL'Y-DAY, *a.* Pertaining to a festival.

HŌ'LY-ONE, *n.* 1. An appellation of the Supreme Being, by way of emphasis. 2. An appellation of Christ. 3. One separated to the service of God.

HŌ'LY-ROOD *day*, *n.* A festival observed by Roman Catholics in memory of the exaltation of our Savior's cross.

HŌ'LY-THIS-TLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *cnicus.*

HŌ'LY-THURS'DAY, *n.* The day on which the ascension of our Savior is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide. *Johnson.*

HŌ'LY-WEEK, *n.* The week before Easter, in which the passion of our Savior is commemorated.

HOM'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *hommage.*] 1. In *feudal law*, the submission, loyalty and service which a tenant promised to his lord or superior. 2. Obeisance; respect paid by external action. 3. Reverence directed to the Supreme Being; reverential worship; devout affection.

HOM'AGE, *v. t.* To pay respect to by external action; to give reverence to; to profess fealty.

HOM'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* Subject to homage. *Howell.*

HOM'A-GER, *n.* One who does homage, or holds land of another by homage. *Bacon.*

HOM'BERG'S PY-ROPH'O-RUS. Ignited muriate of lime.

HOME, *n.* [Sax. *ham*; G., D. *heim.*] 1. A dwelling house; the house or place in which one resides. 2. One's own country. 3. The place of constant residence; the seat. 4. The grave; death; or a future state. 5. The present state of existence.

HOME, *a.* Close; severe; poignant; as, a *home* thrust.

HOME, *adv.* [This is merely elliptical; *to* being omitted.] 1. To one's own habitation; as, go *home.* 2. To one's own country.—*Home* is opposed to *abroad*, or in a foreign country. 3. Close; closely; to the point.

HŌME'BORN, *a.* 1. Native; natural. *Donne.* 2. Domestic; not foreign. *Pope.*

HŌME'BRED, *a.* 1. Native; natural. 2. Domestic; originating at home; not foreign. 3. Plain; rude; artless; uncultivated; not polished by travel.

HŌME'FELT, *a.* Felt in one's own breast; inward; private. *Milton.*

HŌME'KEEP-ING, *a.* Staying at home. *Shak.*

HŌME'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a home.

HŌME'LI-LY, *adv.* Rudely; inelegantly.

HŌME'LI-NESS, *n* 1. Plainness of features; want of beauty. 2. Rudeness; coarseness. *Addison.*

HŌME'LOT, *n.* An inclosure on or near which the mansion house stands.

HŌME'LY, *a.* 1. Of plain features; not handsome. 2. Plain; like that which is made for common domestic use; rude; coarse; not fine or elegant.

HŌME'LY, *adv.* Plainly; rudely; coarsely. [*Little used.*]

HŌME'LYN, *n.* A fish.

HŌME'MADE, *a.* Made at home; being of domestic manufacture. *Locke.*

HŌ'MER, Ō'MER, CHŌ'MER, } *n.* A Hebrew measure containing the tenth part of an ephah, or about six pints.

HO-MER'IȻ, *a.* Pertaining to Homer, or to his poetry; resembling Homer's verse.

HŌME'SPĒAK-ING, *n.* Forcible and efficacious speaking. *Milton.*

HŌME'SPUN, *a.* 1. Spun or wrought at home; of domestic manufacture. 2. Not made in foreign countries. 3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; not elegant.

HŌME'SPUN, *n.* A coarse, unpolished, rustic person.

HŌME'STALL, HŌME'STĒAD, *n.* 1. The place of a mansion house; the inclosure or ground immediately connected with the mansion. 2. Native seat; original station or place of residence.

HŌME'WARD, HŌME'WARDS, *adv.* Toward home; toward one's habitation or country.

HŌME'WARD-BOUND, *a.* Destined for home; returning from a foreign country to the place where the owner resides.

HOM-I-CĪD'AL, *a.* [from *homicide.*] Pertaining to homicide; murderous; bloody.

HOM'I-CĪDE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *homicidium.*] 1. The killing of one man or human being by another. *Homicide* is of three kinds—*justifiable*, *excusable*, and *felonious*. 2. A person who kills another; a manslayer.

HOM-I-LET'IC, HOM-I-LET'I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. ὁμιλητικος.] 1. Pertaining to familiar intercourse; social; conversable; companionable.—2. *Homiletic theology*, a branch of practical theology, also called *pastoral* theology.

HOM'I-LIST, *n.* One that preaches to a congregation.

HOM'I-LY, *n.* [Fr. *homelie.*] A discourse or sermon read or pronounced to an audience.

HOM'MOC, *n.* A hillock or small eminence of a conical form, sometimes covered with trees. *Bartram.*

HOM'MO-NY, *n.* [Indian.] In *America*, maize hulled, or hulled and broken, but coarse, prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled.

HO-MOE-O-MĒ'RI-A, *n.* A likeness of parts.

HO-MO-GĒ'NE-AL, HO-MO-GĒ'NE-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *homogene*; Gr. ὁμογενης.] Of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar parts, or of elements of the like nature.

HO-MO-GĒ'NE-AL-NESS, or HO-MO-GE-NĒ'I-TY. *Words not to be encouraged; equivalent to*

HO-MO-GĒ'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Sameness of kind or nature.

* HOM'O-GE-NY, *n.* Joint nature. *Bacon.*

HO-MOL'O-GATE, *v. t.* [It. *omologare.*] To approve; to allow. *Wheaton's Rep.*

HO-MOL'O-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. ὁμος and λογος.] Proportional to each other; a term in geometry.

HO-MON'Y-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. ὁμωνυμος.] Equivocal; ambiguous; that has different significations.

HO-MON'Y-MOUS-LY, *adv.* In an equivocal manner.

HO-MON'Y-MY, *n.* [Gr. ὁμωνυμια.] Ambiguity; equivocation. *Johnson.*

HO-MOPH'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. ὁμος and φονη.] Likeness of sound.

HO-MOT'O-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. ὁμος and τονος.] Equable; of the same tenor; *applied to diseases. Quincy.*

HONE, *n.* [Sw. *hen.*] A stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments.

HONE, *v. t.* To rub and sharpen on a hone.

† HONE, *v. i.* To pine; to long. [qu. W. *hawn.*]

HŌNE'-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *sison.*

HON'EST, (on'est) *a.* [Fr. *honnête.*] 1. Upright; just; fair in dealing with others. 2. Fair; just; equitable; free from fraud. 3. Frank; sincere; unreserved; according to truth. 4. Sincere; proceeding from pure or just principles, or directed to a good object. 5. Fair; good; unimpeached. 6. Decent; honorable; or suitable. 7. Chaste; faithful.

† HON'EST, (on'est) *v. t.* To adorn; to grace. *Sandys.*

† HON'ES-TATE, *v. t.* To honor. *Cockeram.*

† HON-ES-TĀ'TION, *n.* Adornment; grace.

HON'EST-LY, (on'est-ly) *adv.* 1. Uprightly; justly; with integrity and fairness. 2. With frank sincerity; without fraud or disguise; according to truth. 3. By upright means; with upright conduct. 4. Chastely; with conjugal loyalty and fidelity.

HON'ES-TY, (on'es-ty) *n.* [Fr. *honnêteté*; L. *honestas.*] 1. In *principle*, an upright disposition; moral rectitude of heart; a disposition to conform to justice and correct moral principles, in all social transactions. 2. Fairness; candor; truth. 3. Frank sincerity.

HON'EY, (hun'y) *n.* [Sax. *hunig.*] 1. A sweet vegetable juice, collected by bees from the flowers of plants. 2. Sweetness; lusciousness. 3. A word of tenderness; sweetness; sweet one.

HON'EY, *v. t.* 1. To talk fondly; [*l. u.*] 2. To sweeten.

HON'EY-BAG, *n.* The stomach of a honey-bee. *Grew.*

HON'EY-COMB, *n.* A substance formed by bees into cells for repositories of honey.

HON'EY-COMBED, *a.* Having little flaws or cells.

HON'EY-DEW, *n.* A sweet, saccharine substance, found on the leaves of trees and other plants.

HON'EYED, *a.* 1. Covered with honey. 2. Sweet.

HON'EY-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant.

HON'EY-GNAT, *n.* An insect. *Ainsworth.*

HON'EY-GUIDE, *n.* A species of cuckoo.

HON'EY-HAR'VEST, *n.* Honey collected. *Dryden.*

HON'EY-LESS, *a.* Destitute of honey. *Shak.*

HON'EY-LO-CUST, *n.* A plant, the three-thorned acacia

HON'EY-MOON, HON'EY-MONTH, *n.* The first month after marriage *Addison.*

HON'EY-MOUTHED, *a.* Soft or smooth in speech.

HON'EY-STALK, *n.* Clover-flower. *Mason.*

HON'EY-STONE. *See* MELLITE.

HON'EY-SUCK-LE, *n.* A genus of plants.

HON'EY-SWEET, *a.* Sweet as honey. *Chaucer.*

HON'EY-TONGUED, *a.* Using soft speech. *Shak.*

HON'EY-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *cerinthe.*

HON'IED. *See* HONEYED.

† HON'IED-NESS, *n.* Sweetness; allurement. *Cotgrave.*

HON'OR, (on'ur) *n.* [L. *honor, honos*; Fr. *honneur*; Sp. *honor.*] 1. The esteem due or paid to worth; high estimation. 2. A testimony of esteem; any expression of respect or of high estimation by words or actions. 3. Dignity; exalted rank or place; distinction. 4. Reverence; veneration. 5. Reputation; good name. 6. True nobleness of mind; magnanimity. 7. An assumed appearance of nobleness; scorn of meanness, springing from the fear of reproach, without regard to principle. 8. Any particular virtue much valued; as bravery in men, and chastity in females. *Shak.* 9. Dignity of mien; noble appearance. 10. That which honors; he or that which confers dignity. 11. Privileges of rank or birth; *in the plural.* 12. Civilities paid. 13. That which adorns; ornament; decoration. 14. A noble kind of seignory or lordship, held of the king *in capite.*—*On* or *upon my honor*, words accompanying a declaration which pledge one's honor or reputation for the truth of it.

HON'OR, (on'ur) *v. t.* [L. *honoro*; Fr. *honorer.*] 1. To revere; to respect; to treat with deference and submission, and perform relative duties to. 2. To reverence; to manifest the highest veneration for, in words and actions; to entertain the most exalted thoughts of; to worship; to adore. 3. To dignify; to raise to distinction or notice; to elevate in rank or station; to exalt. 4. To glorify; to render illustrious. 5. To treat with due civility and respect in the ordinary intercourse of life.—6. In *commerce*, to accept and pay when due.

HON'OR-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *honorabilis*; Fr. *honorable.*] 1. Holding a distinguished rank in society; illustrious or noble. 2. Possessing a high mind; actuated by principles of honor. 3. Conferring honor, or procured by noble deeds. 4. Consistent with honor or reputation. 5. Respected; worthy of respect; regarded with esteem. 6. Performed or accompanied with marks of honor, or with testimonies of esteem. 7. Proceeding from an upright and laudable cause, or directed to a just and proper end; not base; not reproachful. 8. Not to be disgraced. 9. Honest; without hypocrisy or deceit; fair. 10. An epithet of respect or distinction. 11. Becoming men of rank and character.

HON'OR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being honorable; eminence; distinction. 2. Conformity to the principles of honor, probity or moral rectitude; fairness.

HON'OR-A-BLY, *adv.* 1. With tokens of honor or respect. 2. Magnanimously; generously; with a noble spirit or purpose. 3. Reputably; without reproach.

HON'OR-A-RY, *a.* 1. Conferring honor, or intended merely to confer honor. 2. Possessing a title or place without performing services or receiving a reward.

HON'OR-A-RY, *n.* 1. A lawyer's fee. 2. The salary of a professor in any art or science.

HON'ORED, *pp.* Respected; revered; reverenced; elevated to rank or office; dignified; exalted; glorified; accepted.

HON'OR-ER, *n.* 1. One that honors; one that reveres, reverences or regards with respect. 2. One who exalts, or who confers honors.

HON'OR-ING, *ppr.* Respecting highly; reverencing; exalting; dignifying; conferring marks of esteem; accepting and paying.

HON'OR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of honor; not honored.

HOOD, in composition, [Sax. *had, hade*, G. *heit*, D. *heid*, Sw. *het*, Dan. *hed*,] as in *manhood*, *childhood*, denotes state or fixedness, hence quality or character, from some root signifying *to set*, [Sax. *hadian*, to ordain.] It is equivalent to the termination *ness* in English, and *tas* in Latin; as, *goodness*, [G. *gutheit*;] *brotherhood*, [L. *fraternitas.*]

HOOD, *n.* [Sax. *hod.*] 1. A covering for the head used by females. 2. A covering for the head and shoulders used by monks; a cowl. 3. A covering for a hawk's head or eyes, used in falconry. 4. Any thing to be drawn over the head to cover it. 5. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate to mark his degree. 6. A low wooden porch over the ladder which leads to the steerage of a ship; the upper part of a galley-chimney; the cover of a pump.

HOOD, *v. t.* 1. To dress in a hood or cowl; to put on a hood. 2. To cover; to blind. 3. To cover.

HOOD'MAN BLIND, *n.* A play in which a person blinded is to catch another and tell his name; blindman's buff.
HOOD'ED, *pp.* Covered with a hood; blinded.
HOOD'WINK, *v. t.* 1. To blind by covering the eyes. 2. To cover; to hide. 3. To deceive by external appearances or disguise; to impose on.
HOOD'-WINKED, *pp.* Blinded; deceived.
HOOD'-WINK-ING, *ppr.* Blinding the eyes; covering; hiding; deceiving.
HOOF, *n.* [Sax. *hof.*] 1. The horny substance that covers or terminates the feet of certain animals. 2. An animal; a beast. *Washington.*
HOOF, *v. i.* To walk, as cattle. [*Little used.*] *Scott.*
HOOF'-BOUND, *a.* A horse is said to be *hoof-bound* when he has a pain in the fore-feet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and often makes him lame. *Far. Dict.*
HOOFED, *a.* Furnished with hoofs. *Grew.*
HOOK, *n.* [Sax. *hoc.*] 1. A piece of iron or other metal bent into a curve for catching, holding and sustaining any thing. 2. A snare; a trap. 3. [W. *hoc*, a sythe.] A curved instrument for cutting grass or grain; a sickle. 4. That part of a hinge which is fixed or inserted in a post. 5. A forked timber in a ship, placed on the keel. 6. A catch; an advantage.—7. In *husbandry*, a field sown two years running; [*local.*] *Ainsworth.*—*By hook and by crook*, one way or other; by any means, direct or indirect. *Dryden.*
HOOK, *v. t.* 1. To catch with a hook. 2. To seize and draw, as with a hook. 3. To fasten with a hook. 4. To entrap; to insnare. 5. To draw by force or artifice.
HOOK, *v. i.* To bend; to be curving.
HOOK'ED, *a.* 1. Bent into the form of a hook; curvated. 2. Bent; curvated; aquiline.
HOOKED, *pp.* Caught with a hook; fastened with a hook.
HOOK'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being bent like a hook.
HOOK'ING, *ppr.* Catching with a hook; fastening with a hook.
HOOK'NOSED, *a.* Having a curvated or aquiline nose. *Shak.*
HOOK'Y, *a.* Full of hooks; pertaining to hooks.
HOOP, *n.* [D. *hoep*, *hoepel.*] 1. A band of wood or metal used to confine the staves of casks, tubs, &c. or for other similar purposes. 2. A piece of whalebone in the form of a circle or ellipsis, used formerly by females to extend their petticoats; a farthingale. 3. Something resembling a hoop; a ring; any thing circular.
HOOP, *v. t.* 1. To bind or fasten with hoops. 2. To clasp; to encircle; to surround. *Shak.*
HOOP, *v. i.* [Sax. *heafian*, *heofian.*] To shout; to utter a loud cry, or a particular sound by way of call or pursuit.
HOOP, *v. t.* 1. To drive with a shout or outcry. *Shak.* 2. To call by a shout or hoop.
HOOP, *n.* [Sw. *hof.*] 1. A shout; also, a measure, equal to a peck. 2. The hoopoe.
HOOP'ER, *n.* One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.
HOOP'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with hoops.
HOOP'ING, *ppr.* Crying out; shouting.
HOOP'ING-COUGH, *n.* A cough in which the patient hoops or whoops, with a deep inspiration of breath.
HOOP'OE, HOOP'OO, } *n.* [Fr. *huppe.*] A bird of the genus *upupa.*
HOO-RÄ', HOO-RAW', } *exclam.* [Sw. *hurra.*] A shout of joy or exultation. [*This is the genuine English word, for which we find in books* HUZZA.]
HOOT, *v. i.* [W. *hwd*, or *hwt.*] 1. To cry out or shout in contempt. 2. To cry, as an owl. *Dryden.*
HOOT, *v. t.* To drive with cries or shouts uttered in contempt. *Swift.*
HOOT, *n.* A cry or shout in contempt. *Glanville.*
HOOT'ING, *n.* A shouting; clamor.
HOP, *v. i.* [Sax. *hoppan.*] 1. To leap, or spring on one leg. 2. To leap; to spring forward by leaps; to skip, as birds. 3. To walk lame; to limp; to halt. [We generally use *hobble.*] 4. To move by leaps or starts, as the blood in the veins; [*obs.*] 5. To spring; to leap; to frisk about. 6. To dance.
HOP, *n.* 1. A leap on one leg; a leap; a jump; a spring. 2. A dance; [*colloquial.*]
HOP, *n.* [D. *hop.*] A plant used in brewing.
HOP, *v. t.* To impregnate with hops. *Mortimer.*
HOP'BIND, *n.* The stalk or vine on which hops grow.
HOP'OAST, *n.* In *Kent*, a kiln for drying hops.
HOP'POLE, *n.* A pole used to support hops.
HOP'-PICK-ER, *n.* One that picks hops.
HOP'VINE, *n.* The stalk of hops.
HOP'-YARD, or HOP'-GAR-DEN, *n.* A field or inclosure where hops are raised.
HOPE, *n.* [Sax. *hopa.*] 1. A desire of some good, accompanied with at least a slight expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable. *Hope* differs from *wish* and *desire* in this, that it implies some expectation of obtaining the good desired, or the possibility of possessing it. *Hope*, therefore, always gives pleasure or joy; whereas *wish* and *desire* may produce or be accompanied with pain and anxiety. 2. Confidence in a future event; the highest degree of well-founded expectation of good. 3. That which gives hope; he or that which furnishes ground of expectation, or promises desired good. 4. An opinion or belief not amounting to certainty, but grounded on substantial evidence.
HOPE, *v. i.* [Sax. *hopian.*] 1. To cherish a desire of good, with some expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable. 2. To place confidence in; to trust in with confident expectation of good.
HOPE, *v. t.* To desire with expectation of good, or a belief that it may be obtained.
† HOPE, *n.* A sloping plain between ridges of mountains.
HOPED, *pp.* Desired with expectation.
HOPE'FUL, *a.* 1. Having qualities which excite hope; promising or giving ground to expect good or success. 2. Full of hope or desire, with expectation.
HOPE'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to raise hope; in a way promising good. 2. In a manner to produce a favorable opinion respecting some good at the present time. 3. With hope; with ground to expect.
HOPE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Promise of good; ground to expect what is desirable. *Wotton.*
HOPE'LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of hope; having no expectation of that which is desirable; despairing. 2. Giving no ground of hope or expectation of good; promising nothing desirable; desperate.
HOPE'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without hope. *Beaumont.*
HOPE'LESS-NESS, *n.* A state of being desperate, or affording no hope.
HOP'ER, *n.* One that hopes. *Shak.*
HOP'ING, *ppr.* 1. Having hope. 2. Confiding in.
HOP'ING-LY, *adv.* With hope or desire of good.
HOP'LITE, *n.* [Gr. ὁπλιτης.] In *ancient Greece*, a heavy-armed soldier. *Mitford.*
HOP'PER, *n.* 1. One who hops, or leaps on one leg. 2. A wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill; so named from its moving or shaking. 3. A vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing.
HOP'PERS, *n.* A play in which persons hop or leap on one leg. *Johnson.*
HOP'PET, *n.* A basket.
HOP'PING, *ppr.* Leaping on one leg; dancing.
HOP'PING, *n.* A dancing; a meeting for dancing.
HOP'PLE, *v. t.* To tie the feet near together to prevent leaping.
HOP'SCOTCH, *n.* A game. *See* HOPPERS.
HŌ'RAL, *a.* [L. *hora.*] Relating to an hour.
† HŌ'RAL-LY, *adv.* Hourly.
HŌ'RA-RY, *a.* [L. *horarius.*] 1. Pertaining to an hour; noting the hours. 2. Continuing an hour.
HŌRD, HŌRDE, } *n.* [D. *horde.*] A company of wandering people dwelling in tents or wagons, and migrating from place to place.
HORE, *n.* [Sax. *hure*; D. *hoer*; Dan. *hore.* The common orthography, *whore*, is corrupt.] A woman, married or single, who indulges unlawful sexual intercourse; also, a prostitute; a common woman; a harlot; a woman of ill fame.
HORE, *v. i.* To indulge unlawful sexual commerce, as a male or female; to be habitually lewd.
HŌRE'DOM, *n.* 1. The practice of unlawful sexual commerce; habitual or customary lewdness of males or females.—2. In *Scripture*, idolatry.
HŌRE'MAS-TER, HŌRE'MON-GER, } *n.* A man who is addicted to lewdness or frequently indulges in unlawful sexual intercourse.
HŌRE'SON, *n.* A bastard; the son of a hore.
HŌR'ISH, *a.* Lewd; unchaste; loose.
HŌR'ISH-LY, *adv.* Lewdly; unchastely.
HŌRE'HOUND, *n.* [Sax. *hara-hune.*] The name of several plants of different genera.
* HOR'I-ZON, or HO-RĪ'ZON, *n.* [Gr. ὁριζων; Fr. *horizon*; Sp. *horizonte.*] The line that terminates the view, when extended on the surface of the earth; or a great circle of the sphere, dividing the world into two parts or hemispheres—the upper hemisphere, which is visible, and the lower, which is hid. The *horizon* is *sensible*, and *rational* or *real.* The *sensible*, *apparent* or *visible horizon* is a lesser circle of the sphere, which divides the visible part of the sphere from the invisible. The *rational*, *true* or *astronomical horizon*, is a great circle whose plane passes through the centre of the earth, and whose poles are the zenith and nadir.
HOR-I-ZON'TAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the horizon, or relating to it. 2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level. 3. Near the horizon.
HOR-I-ZON'TAL-LY, *adv.* In a direction parallel to the horizon; on a level.
HOR-I-ZON-TAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being horizontal.
HORN, *n.* [Sax., G., Sw., Dan. *horn.*] 1. A hard substance

growing on the heads of certain animals, and particularly on cloven-footed quadrupeds, usually projecting to some length, and terminating in a point. *Horns* serve for weapons. 2. A wind instrument of music made of horn; a trumpet.—3. In *modern times*, a wind instrument made of metal. 4. An extremity of the moon, when it is waxing or waning, and forming a crescent. 5. The feeler or *antenna* of an insect. 6. The feeler of a snail, which may be withdrawn. 7. A drinking cup; *horns* being used *anciently* for cups. 8. A winding stream. *Dryden.* 9. *Horns*, in the *plural*, is used to characterize a cuckold. —10. In *Scripture*, *horn* is a symbol of strength or power.

HORN'BĒAK, *n.* A fish. *See* HORNFISH.

HORN'BĒAM, *n.* A genus of trees.

HORN'BILL, *n.* A fowl of the genus *buceros.*

HORN'BLEND, *n.* [G. *horn* and *blende.*] A mineral of several varieties, called, by Haüy, *amphibole.*

HORN'BLŌW-ER, *n.* One that blows a horn.

HORN'BOOK, *n.* The first book of children, or that in which they learn their letters and rudiments; so called from its cover of horn. [*Now little used.*]

HORN'-DIS-TEM-PER, *n.* A disease of cattle, affecting the internal substance of the horn. *Encyc.*

HORNED, *a.* 1. Furnished with horns. 2. Shaped like a crescent or the new moon. *Milton.*

HORN'ED-NESS, *n.* The appearance of horns.

HORN'ER, *n.* 1. One who works or deals in horns. *Grew.* 2. One who winds or blows the horn. *Sherwood.*

HORN'ET, *n.* [Sax. *hyrnett*, *hyrnete.*] An insect, much larger and stronger than the wasp, and whose sting gives severe pain.

HORN'FISH, *n.* The garfish or sea-needle. *Encyc.*

HORN'FOOT, *a.* Having a hoof; hoofed. *Hakewill.*

HORN'I-FŸ, *v. t.* To bestow horns upon. [*Not used, or vulgar.*] *Beaumont.*

HORN'ING, *n.* Appearance of the moon when increasing, or in the form of a crescent. *Gregory.*

HORN'ISH, *a.* Somewhat like horn; hard. *Sandys.*

HORN'LESS, *a.* Having no horns. *Journ. of Science.*

HORN'MER-CU-RY, *n.* Muriate of mercury.

HORN'OWL, *n.* A species of owl.

HORN'PĪPE, *n.* 1. An instrument of music in Wales. 2. An air or tune of triple time, with six crotchets in a bar. 3. A kind of dance.

HORN'SHĀV-INGS, *n.* Scrapings or raspings of the horns of deer. *B. Johnson.*

HORN'SIL-VER, *n.* Muriate of silver.

HORN'SPOON, *n.* A spoon made of horn.

HORN'SLATE, *n.* A gray, siliceous stone. *Kirwan.*

HORN'STONE, *n.* A siliceous stone.

HORN'WŌRK, *n.* In *fortification*, an outwork composed of two demi-bastions joined by a curtain.

HORN'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of horn or horns. 2. Resembling horn. 3. Hard; callous.

HO-ROG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ὡρα and γραφω.] 1. An account of hours. 2. The art of constructing dials. *Cyc.*

* HŌ'RO-LOGE, or HOR'O-LOGE, *n.* [Fr. *horloge.*] An instrument that indicates the hour of the day.

HO-RO-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the horologe, or to horology.

HO-RO-LO-GI-O-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the art of dialing. *Chambers.*

HO-RO-LO-GI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ὡρα, λογος and γραφω.] An account of instruments that show the hour of the day; also, of the art of constructing dials.

* HO-ROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ὡρολογεω.] The art of constructing machines for measuring and indicating portions of time.

HO-RO-MET'RI-CAL, *a.* Belonging to horometry. *Asiat. Res.*

HO-ROM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. ὡρα and μετρον.] The art or practice of measuring time.

HOR'O-SCOPE, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. ὡροσκοπος.] 1. In *astrology*, a scheme or figure of the twelve houses, or twelve signs of the zodiac, in which is marked the disposition of the heavens at a given time, and by which astrologers formerly told the fortunes of persons, according to the position of the stars at the time of their birth. 2. The degree or point of the heavens arising above the eastern point of the horizon at any given time when a prediction is to be made of a future event.

HO-ROS'CO-PY, *n.* The art or practice of predicting future events by the disposition of the stars.

HOR'RENT, *a.* [L *horrens.*] Bristled; standing erect, as bristles; pointing outward. *Milton.*

HOR'RI-BLE, *a.* [L. *horribilis.*] Exciting or tending to excite horror; dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous.

HOR'RI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or qualities that may excite horror; dreadfulness; terribleness; hideousness.

HOR'RI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite horror.

HOR'RID, *a.* [L. *horridus. See* HORROR.] 1. That does or may excite horror; dreadful; hideous; shocking. 2. Rough; rugged. 3. Shocking; very offensive.

HOR'RID-LY, *adv.* In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; shockingly.

HOR'RID-NESS, *n.* The qualities that do or may excite horror; hideousness; enormity. *Hammond.*

HOR-RIF'IC, *a.* [L. *horrificus.*] Causing horror.

HOR-RIS'O-NOUS, *a.* [L. *horrisonus.*] Sounding dreadfully; uttering a terrible sound.

HOR'ROR, *n.* [L.] 1. A shaking, shivering or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever. 2. An excessive degree of fear, or a painful emotion which makes a person tremble; terror; a shuddering with fear; terror, accompanied with hatred. 3. That which may excite horror or dread; gloom; dreariness. *Pope.* 4. Dreadful thoughts. 5. Distressing scenes.

HORSE, (hors) *n.* [Sax. *hors.*] 1. A species of quadrupeds of the genus *equus.* The *horse* is a beautiful animal, and of great use for draught or conveyance on his back. 2. A constellation. 3. Cavalry; a body of troops serving on horseback. 4. A machine by which something is supported; usually a wooden frame with legs. 5. A wooden machine on which soldiers ride by way of punishment.—6. In *seamen's language*, a rope extending from the middle of a yard to its extremity, to support the sailors while they loose, reef or furl the sails.—*To take horse.* 1. To set out to ride on horseback. 2. To be covered, as a mare.

HORSE, *v. t.* 1. To mount on a horse. 2. To carry on the back. 3. To ride astride. 4. To cover a mare, as the male.

HORSE, *v. i.* To get on horseback. *Shelton.*

HORSE'BACK, (hors'bak) *n.* The state of being on a horse; the posture of riding on a horse.

HORSE'BĒAN, *n.* A small bean given to horses.

HORSE'BLOCK, *n.* A block or stage that assists persons in mounting and dismounting from a horse.

HORSE'BŌAT, *n.* 1. A boat used in conveying horses over a river or other water. 2. A boat moved by horses.

HORSE'BOY, *n.* A boy employed in dressing and tending horses; a stable-boy. *Knolles.*

HORSE'BRAM-BLES, *n. plu.* Briars; wild rose. *Grose.*

HORSE'BREĀK-ER, *n.* One whose employment is to break horses, or to teach them to draw or carry.

HORSE'CHEST-NUT, *n.* A large nut, the fruit of a species of *æsculus*; or the tree that produces it.

HORSE'CLOTH, *n.* A cloth to cover a horse.

HORSE'COURS'ER, *n.* 1. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race. 2. A dealer in horses.

HORSE'CRAB, *n.* A crustaceous fish. *Ainsworth.*

HORSE-CU'CUM-BER, *n.* A large green cucumber.

HORSE'DĒAL-ER, *n.* One who buys and sells horses.

HORSE'DRENCH, *n.* A dose of physic for a horse.

HORSE'DUNG, *n.* The dung of horses.

HORSE'-EM-MET, *n.* A species of large ant.

HORSE'FĀCED, *a.* Having a long, coarse face; ugly.

HORSE'FLESH, *n.* The flesh of a horse. *Bacon.*

HORSE'FLŸ, *n.* A large fly that stings horses.

HORSE'FOOT, *n.* A plant, called also *colt's-foot.*

HORSE'GUARDS, *n.* A body of cavalry for guards.

HORSE'HAIR, *n.* The hair of horses.

HORSE'HŌE, *v. t.* To hoe or clean a field by means of horses.

HORSE'KEEP-ER, *n.* One who keeps or takes care of horses.

† HORSE'KNĀVE, *n.* A groom. *Chaucer.*

HORSE'KNOPS, *n. plu.* Heads of knap-weed. *Grose.*

HORSE'LAUGH, *n.* A loud, boisterous laugh.

HORSE'LEECH, *n.* 1. A large leech. 2. A farrier.

HORSE'LIT-TER, *n.* A carriage hung on poles, which are borne by and between two horses. *Milton.*

HORSE'LŌAD, *n.* A load for a horse.

HORSE'LY, *a.* Applied to a horse, as *manly* is to a man.

HORSE'MAN, *n.* 1. A rider on horseback. 2. A man skilled in riding. 3. A soldier who serves on horseback.

HORSE'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The act of riding, and of training and managing horses. *Pope.*

HORSE'MAR-TEN, *n.* A kind of large bee. *Ainsworth.*

HORSE'MATCH, *n.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

HORSE'MĒAT, *n.* Food for horses; provender.

HORSE'MILL, *n.* A mill turned by a horse.

HORSE'-MIL-LI-NER, *n.* [*horse* and *milliner.*] One who supplies ribbons or other decorations for horses. *Pegge.*

HORSE'MINT, *n.* A species of large mint.

HORSE'MUS-CLE, *n.* A large muscle or shell-fish.

HORSE'PĀTH, *n.* A path for horses, as by canals.

HORSE'PLĀY, *n.* Rough, rugged play. *Dryden.*

HORSE'POND, *n.* A pond for watering horses.

HORSE'PURS-LANE, *n.* A plant.

HORSE'RĀCE, *n.* A race by horses; a match of horses in running.

HORSE'RĀ-CING, *n.* The practice or act of running horses.

HORSE'RAD-ISH, *n.* A plant of the genus *cochlearia*, a species of scurvy-grass, having a root of a pungent taste.

HORSE'SHŌE, *n.* A shoe for horses, consisting of a plate of iron of a circular form.

HORSE'SHŌE-HEAD, *n.* A disease of infants, in which the sutures of the skull are too open.
HORSE'STĒAL-ER, or HORSE'THIĒF, *n.* A stealer of horses.
HORSE'STING-ER, *n.* The dragon-fly.
HORSE'TĀIL, *n.* A plant of the genus *equisetum*.
HORSE'TŌNGUE, *n.* A plant of the genus *ruscus*.
HORSE'VETCH, or HORSE'SHŌE-VETCH, *n.* A plant of the genus *hippocrepis*.
HORSE'WĀY, or HORSE'RŌAD, *n.* A way or road in which horses may travel.
HORSE'WHIP, *n.* A whip for driving horses.
HORSE'WHIP, *v. t.* To lash; to strike with a horsewhip.
HORSE'WŌRM, *n.* A worm that infests horses; a bott.
HOR-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *hortatio.*] The act of exhorting or giving advice; exhortation; advice intended to encourage.
HŌR'TA-TĪVE, *a.* Giving exhortation; advisory.
HOR'TA-TĪVE, *n.* Exhortation; a precept given to incite or encourage. *Bacon.*
HOR'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Encouraging; inciting; giving advice.
† HOR-TEN'SIAL, *a.* [L. *hortensis.*] Fit for a garden.
HOR'TI-ĊUL-TOR, *n.* [L. *hortus* and *cultor.*] One who cultivates a garden.
HOR-TI-ĊULT'U-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the culture of gardens.
HOR'TI-ĊULT-URE, *n.* [L. *hortus* and *cultura.*] The art of cultivating gardens.
HOR-TI-ĊULT'U-RIST, *n.* One who is skilled in the art of cultivating gardens.
HOR'TU-LAN, *a.* [L. *hortulanus.*] Belonging to a garden.
HOR'TUS SIĊ'ĊUS, *n.* [L.] *Literally*, a dry garden; an appellation given to a collection of specimens of plants, carefully dried and preserved.
HORT'YARD, *n.* An orchard, which see.
HO-ṠAN'NA, *n.* [Heb.] An exclamation of praise to God, or an invocation of blessings.
HOṠE, *n; plu.* HOṠEN, or HOṠE. [Sax. *hos*; G. *hose.*] 1. Breeches or trowsers. 2. Stockings; coverings for the legs. 3. A leathern pipe, used with fire-engines, for conveying water to extinguish fires.
HŌ'ṠIER, (hō'zhur) *n.* One who deals in stockings and socks, &c.
HŌ'ṠIER-Y, (hō'zhur-y) *n.* Stockings in general; socks.
HOS'PI-TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *hospitalis.*] 1. Receiving and entertaining strangers with kindness and without reward; kind to strangers and guests. 2. Proceeding from or indicating kindness to guests; manifesting generosity. 3. Inviting to strangers; offering kind reception; indicating hospitality.
HOS'PI-TA-BLY, *adv.* With kindness to strangers or guests; with generous and liberal entertainment.
† HOS'PI-TAGE, *n.* Hospitality. *Spenser.*
* HOS'PI-TAL, *n.* [Fr. *hôpital.*] 1. A building appropriated for the reception of sick, infirm and helpless paupers; also, a house for the reception of insane persons, or for seamen, soldiers, foundlings, infected persons, &c. 2. A place for shelter or entertainment; [*obs.*]
† HOS'PI-TAL, *a.* Hospitable. *Howell.*
HOS-PI-TAL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *hospitalité.*] The act or practice of receiving or entertaining strangers or guests.
HOS'PI-TAL-LER, *n.* *Properly*, one residing in a hospital for the purpose of receiving the poor and strangers. The *Hospitallers* were an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem for pilgrims. They were called *knights of St. John*, and are the same as the *knights of Malta.*
† HOS'PI-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *hospitor.*] To reside or lodge under the roof of another. *Grew.*
† HOS'PI-TATE, *v. t.* To lodge a person.
HŌṠT, *n.* [Fr. *hôte*, for *hoste.*] 1. One who entertains another at his own house, without reward. 2. One who entertains another at his house for reward; an innkeeper; a landlord. 3. A guest; one who is entertained at the house of another.
HŌṠT, *n.* [L. *hostis.*] 1. An army; a number of men embodied for war. 2. Any great number or multitude.
HŌṠT, *n.* [L. *hostia.*] In the *Romish church*, the sacrifice of the mass, or the consecrated wafer, representing the body of Christ.
HŌṠT, *v. i.* To lodge at an inn; to take up entertainment. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
† HŌṠT, *v. t.* To give entertainment to. *Spenser.*
HOṠ'TAGE, *n.* [Fr. *otage.*] A person delivered to an enemy or hostile power, as a pledge to secure the performance of conditions.
HOṠTE, *n.* Hoarseness. *Craven dialect.*
HOS'TEL, HOS'TEL-LER. *See* HOTEL.
† HOS'TEL-RY, *n.* [Fr. *hostelerie.*] An inn. *Chaucer.*
HŌṠT'ESS, *n.* 1. A female host; a woman who entertains guests. 2. A woman who keeps an inn.
HŌṠT'ESS-SHIP, *n.* The character or business of a hostess. *Shak.*
HOS'TIE, *n.* [L. *hostia.*] The consecrated wafer. *Burnet.*
HOS'TILE, *a.* [L. *hostilis.*] 1. Belonging to a public enemy; designating enmity, particularly public enmity, or a state of war; inimical. 2. Possessed by a public enemy 3. Adverse; opposite; unfriendly.
HOS'TĪLE-LY, *adv.* In a hostile manner.
HOṠ-TIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *hostilité*; L. *hostilitas.*] 1. The state of war between nations or states; the actions of an open enemy; aggression; attacks of an enemy. 2. Private enmity.
HOS'TIL-IZE, *v. t.* To make an enemy. [*Little used.*]
HŌṠT'ING, *n.* An encounter; a battle; [*little used.*] *Milton.* 2. A muster or review; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*
* HOṠT'LER, (hos'ler, *or* os'ler) *n.* [Fr. *hôtelier.*] The person who has the care of horses at an inn.
† HŌṠT'LESS, *a.* Inhospitable.
HŌṠT'RY, *n.* 1. A stable for horses. 2. A lodging house.
HOT, *a.* [Sax. *hat.*] 1. Having sensible heat; opposed to *cold*. *Hot* expresses more than *warm*. 2. Ardent in temper; easily excited or exasperated; vehement. 3. Violent; furious. 4. Eager; animated; brisk; keen. 5. Lustful; lewd. 6. Acrid; biting; stimulating; pungent.
HOT, *n.* A sort of basket to carry turf or slate in. *Grose.*
† HOT, HOTE, HŌ'TEN, *pp.* Called; named. *Gower.*
HOT'BED, *n.* In *gardening*, a bed of earth and horsedung, covered with glass, intended for raising early plants, or for nourishing exotic plants of warm climates.
HOT'BRĀINED, *a.* Ardent in temper; violent; rash; precipitate. *Dryden.*
HOTCH'POT, HOTCH'POTCH, } *n.* [Fr. *hochepot.*] 1. *Properly*, a mingled mass; a mixture of ingredients.—2. In *law*, a mixing of lands.
HOT'ĊOĊ-KLES, *n. plu.* [qu. Fr. *hautes coquilles.*] A play in which one covers his eyes and guesses who strikes him.
HO-TEL', *n.* [Fr. *hôtel.*] 1. A palace. 2. An inn; a house for entertaining strangers or travelers.
HOT'HEAD-ED, *a.* Of ardent passions; vehement; violent; rash. *Arbuthnot.*
HOT'HOUSE, *n.* 1. A house kept warm to shelter tender plants and shrubs from the cold air. 2. A bagnio, or place to sweat and cup in. 3. A brothel.
HOT'LY, *adv.* 1. With heat. 2. Ardently; vehemently; violently. 3. Lustfully.
HOT'MOUTHED, *a.* Headstrong; ungovernable.
HOT'NESS, *n.* 1. Sensible heat beyond a moderate degree of warmth. 2. Violence; vehemence; fury.
HOT'SPUR, *n.* 1. A man violent, passionate, heady, rash or precipitate. 2. A kind of pea of early growth.
HOT'SPUR, *a.* Violent; impetuous. *Spenser.*
HOT'SPURRED, *a.* Vehement; rash; heady.
HOT'TEN-TOT, *n.* 1. A native of the southern extremity of Africa. 2. A savage, brutal man.
HOT'TEN-TOT-CHER'RY, *n.* A plant.
HOUGH, (hok) *n.* [Sax. *hoh.*] 1. The lower part of the thigh; the ham. 2. An adz; a hoe; [*not in use.*]
HOUGH, (hok) *v. t.* 1. To hamstring. 2. To cut with a hoe; [*obs.*]
HOU'LET, *n.* An owl. *See* HOWLET.
HOULT. *See* HOLT.
HOUND, *n.* [Sax., G., Sw., Dan., Scot. *hund.*] A generic name of the dog; but in *English* it is confined to a particular breed used in the chase.
HOUND, *v. t.* 1. To set on the chase. 2. To hunt; to chase.
HOUND'FISH, *n.* A fish, called also *galeus lævis*.
HOUNDS, *n.* In *seamen's language*, the projecting parts of the head of a mast. *Mar. Dict.*
HOUND'S'TONGUE, *n.* A plant.
HOUND'TREE, *n.* A kind of tree. *Ainsworth.*
HOUP. *See* HOOPOO.
HOUR, (our) *n.* [L., Sp. *hora*; Fr. *heure.*] 1. A space of time equal to one twenty-fourth part of the natural day. It consists of 60 minutes. 2. Time; a particular time. 3. The time marked or indicated by a chronometer, clock or watch; the particular time of the day.—*To keep good hours*, to be at home in good season.—*Hours*, in the *plural*, certain prayers in the Romish church.
HOUR'GLĀSS, (our'glāss) *n.* 1. A chronometer that measures the flux of time by the running of sand from one glass vessel to another through a small aperture. 2. Space of time.
HOUR'HAND, *n.* The hand or pointed pin which shows the hour on a chronometer.
HOU'RĬ, *n.* Among *Mohammedans*, a nymph of paradise. *Johnson.*
HOUR'LY, (our'ly) *a.* 1. Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated. 2. Continual.
HOUR'LY, (our'ly) *adv.* Every hour; frequently.
HOUR'PLATE, (our'plate) *n.* The plate of a time-piece on which the hours are marked; the dial. *Locke.*
† HOUS'AGE, *n.* A fee for keeping goods in a house.
† HOUS'AL, *a.* Domestic. *Cotgrave.*
HOUSE, (hous) *n.* [Sax., Goth., Sw., Scot. *hus.*] 1. A building intended or used as a habitation; a building or edifice for the habitation of man; a dwelling-place, mansion or abode for any of the human species. 2. An edifice or building appropriated to the service of God; a temple;

a church. 3. A monastery; a college. 4. The manner of living; the table.—5. In *astrology*, the station of a planet in the heavens, or the twelfth part of the heavens. 6. A family of ancestors; descendants and kindred; a race of persons from the same stock; a tribe. 7. One of the estates of a kingdom assembled in parliament or legislature; a body of men united in their legislative capacity. 8. The quorum of a legislative body; the number of representatives assembled who are constitutionally empowered to enact laws.—9. In *Scripture*, those who dwell in a house, and compose a family; a household. 10. Wealth; estate. 11. The grave. 12. Household affairs; domestic concerns. 13. The body; the residence of the soul in this world. 14. The church among the Jews. 15. A place of residence. 16. A square or division on a chess board.

HOUSE, (houz) *v. t.* [Sw. *hysa.*] 1. To cover from the inclemencies of the weather; to shelter; to protect by covering. 2. To admit to residence; to harbor. 3. To deposit and cover, as in the grave. 4. To drive to a shelter.

HOUSE, (houz) *v. i.* 1. To take shelter or lodgings; to keep abode; to reside. 2. To have an astrological station in the heavens.

HOUSE'BŌAT, *n.* A covered boat.

HOUSE'BOTE, *n.* [*house*, and Sax. *bot.*] In *law*, a sufficient allowance of wood to repair the house and supply fuel.

HOUSE'-BREĀK-ER, (hous'brā-ker) *n.* One who breaks, opens and enters a house by day with a felonious intent.

HOUSE'-BREĀK-ING, (hous'brā-king) *n.* The breaking, or opening and entering of a house by daylight, with the intent to commit a felony, or to steal or rob.

HOUSE'DOG, *n.* A dog kept to guard the house. *Addison.*

HOUSE'HŌLD, *n.* 1. Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family. 2. Family life; domestic management.

HOUSE'HŌLD, *a.* Belonging to the house and family; domestic.

HOUSE'HŌLD-ER, *n.* The master or chief of a family; one who keeps house with his family.

HOUSE'HŌLD-BREAD, *n.* Bread not of the finest quality.

HOUSE'HŌLD-STUFF, *n.* The furniture of a house; the vessels, utensils and goods of a family.

HOUSE'KEEP-ER, *n.* 1. One who occupies a house with his family; a man or woman who maintains a family state in a house; a householder. 2. A female servant who has the chief care of the family. 3. One who lives in plenty; [*obs.*] 4. One who keeps much at home; [*obs.*] 5. A housedog; [*obs.*]

HOUSE'KEEP-ING, *a.* Domestic; used in a family.

HOUSE'KEEP-ING, *n.* 1. The family state in a dwelling. 2. Hospitality; a plentiful and hospitable table.

HOUS'EL, (houz'l) *n.* [Sax. *husel.*] The eucharist; the sacred bread.

† HOUS'EL, *v. t.* [Sax. *huslian.*] To give or receive the eucharist. *Chaucer.*

HOUSE'LAMB, (hous'lam) *n.* A lamb kept in a house for fatting.

HOUSE'LEEK, *n.* A plant.

HOUSE'LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of a house or habitation. *Goldsmith.* 2. Destitute of shelter.

HOUSE'LINE, } *n.* Among *seamen*, a small line formed of
HOUS'ING, } three strands.

HOUSE'MĀID, *n.* A female servant employed to keep a house clean, &c.

HOUSE'PIG-EON, *n.* A tame pigeon. *Gregory.*

HOUSE'ROOM, *n.* Room or place in a house. *Dryden*

HOUSE'RĀIS-ER, *n.* One who erects a house.

HOUSE'SNĀIL, *n.* A particular kind of snail.

HOUSE'WARM-ING, *n.* A feast or merry-making at the time a family enters a new house.

* HOUSE'WIFE, *n.* [*house* and *wife*; contracted into *huswife*, *hussy.*] 1. The mistress of a family. 2. A female economist; a good manager. 3. One skilled in female business. 4. A little case or bag for articles of female work; pronounced *huz'zif.*

* HOUSE'WIFE-LY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the mistress of a family 2. Taken from housewifery, or domestic affairs.

HOUSE'WIFE-LY, *adv.* With the economy of a careful woman. *Sherwood.*

* HOUSE'WIFE-RY, *n.* The business of the mistress of a family; female business in the economy of a family; female management of domestic concerns.

HOUSE'-WRIGHT, (hous'rīte) *n.* An architect who builds houses.

HOUSED, *pp.* Put under cover; sheltered.

HOUS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Covering; sheltering. 2. Warped; crooked, as a brick.

HOUS'ING, *n.* 1. Houses in general. 2. [Fr. *housse.*] A cloth laid over a saddle. 3. A piece of cloth fastened to the hinder part of a saddle.

† HOUS'LING, *a.* Sacramental; as, *housling* fire, used in the sacrament of marriage. *Spenser.*

HOUSS, *n.* A covering. [*See* HOUSING.] *Dryden.*

† HOVE, *v. i.* [Welsh, *hofio*, *hovio.*] To hover about; to halt; to loiter. *Gower.*

HOVE, *pret.* of *heave.*

HOV'EL, *n.* [Sax. *hof*, *hofe.*] A shed; a cottage: a mean house.

HOV'EL, *v. t.* To put in a hovel; to shelter.

HŌV'EN, *pp.* of *heave.*

* HOV'ER, *v. i.* [W. *hoviaw.*] 1. To flap the wings, as a fowl; to hang over or about, fluttering or flapping the wings. 2. To hang over or around, with irregular motions. 3. To stand in suspense or expectation. 4. To wander about from place to place in the neighborhood.

† HOV'ER, *n.* A protection or shelter by hanging over.

HOV'ER-GROUND, *n.* Light ground. *Ray.*

HOV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Flapping the wings; hanging over or around; moving with short irregular flights.

HOW, *adv.* [Sax. *hu.*] 1. In what manner. 2. To what degree or extent. 3. For what reason; from what cause. 4. By what means. 5. In what state. 6. It is used in a sense marking proportion. 7. It is much used in exclamation; as, *how* are the mighty fallen! 2 *Sam.* i. In some popular phrases, *how* is superfluous or inelegant.

† HOW'BE, *adv.* Nevertheless. *Spenser.*

† HOW-BE'IT, *adv.* [*how*, *be*, and *it.*] Be it as it may; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; but; however.

HOW'DY, *n.* A midwife. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

HOW D'YE, how do you? how is your health?

HOW-EV'ER, *adv.* 1. In whatever manner or degree. 2. At all events; at least. 3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet

HŌ'WITZ, } *n.* [Sp. *hobus*; G. *haubitze.*] A kind of
HŌ'WIT-ZER, } mortar or short gun, mounted on a field carriage, and used for throwing shells.

HOW'KER, *n.* A Dutch vessel with two masts.

HOWL, *v. i.* [D. *huilen.*] 1. To cry as a dog or wolf; to utter a particular kind of loud, protracted and mournful sound. 2. To utter a loud, mournful sound, expressive of distress; to wail. 3. To roar; as a tempest.

HOWL, *v. t.* To utter or speak with outcry.

HOWL, *n.* 1. The cry of a dog or wolf, or other like sound. 2. The cry of a human being in horror or anguish.

HOWL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *hulotte.*] A fowl of the owl kind, which utters a mournful cry.

HOWL'ING, *ppr.* Uttering the cry of a dog or wolf; uttering a loud cry of distress.

HOWL'ING, *a.* Filled with howls, or howling beasts; dreary. *Addison.*

HOWL'ING, *n.* The act of howling; a loud outcry or mournful sound.

† HOW'SO, *adv.* [abbreviation of *howsoever.*] Although. *Daniel.*

HOW-SO-EV'ER, *adv.* [*how*, *so*, and *ever.*] 1. In what manner soever. 2. Although.

† HOWVE. The old word for *hood.*

† HOX, *v. t.* To hough; to hamstring. [*See* HOUGH.] *Shak.*

HOY, *n.* A small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop.

HOY, an exclamation, of no definite meaning.

HUB. *See* HOB.

HUB'BUB, *n.* A great noise of many confused voices; a tumult; uproar; riot. *Clarendon.*

† HUCK, *v. i.* To haggle in trading.

HUCK, *n.* The name of a German river-trout.

HUCK'A-BACK, *n.* A kind of linen with raised figures on it.

HUC'KLE, *n.* [G. *höcker.*] The hip, that is, a bunch.

HUC'KLE-BACKED, *a.* Having round shoulders.

HUC'KLE-BONE, *n.* [G. *höcker.*] The hip bone.

HUCK'STER, *n.* [G. *höcke*, *höcker.*] 1. A retailer of small articles, of provisions, nuts, &c. 2. A mean, trickish fellow.

HUCK'STER, *v. i.* To deal in small articles, or in petty bargains. *Swift.*

HUCK'STER-AGE, *n.* Dealing; business. *Milton.*

HUCK'STER-ESS, *n.* A female pedler.

HUD, *n.* The shell or hull of a nut. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

HUD'DLE, *v. i.* [In Ger. *hudeln.*] 1. To crowd; to press together promiscuously, without order or regularity. 2. To move in a promiscuous throng without order; to press or hurry in disorder.

HUD'DLE, *v. t.* 1. To put on in haste and disorder. 2. To cover in haste or carelessly. 3. To perform in haste and disorder. 4. To throw together in confusion; to crowd together without regard to order.

HUD'DLE, *n.* A crowd; a number of persons or things crowded together without order or regularity; tumult; confusion. *Locke.*

HUD'DLED, *pp.* Crowded together without order.

HUD'DLER, *n.* One who throws things into confusion; a bungler.

HUD'DLING, *ppr.* Crowding or throwing together in disorder; putting on carelessly.

HŪE, *n.* [Sax. *hiewe*, *hiw.*] Color; dye. *Milton.*

HŪE, in the phrase *hue and cry*, signifies a shouting or vociferation.—In *law*, a *hue and cry* is the pursuit of a felon or offender, with loud outcries or clamor to give an alarm.

† HŪED, *a.* Colored. *Chaucer.*
† HŪ'ER, *n.* One whose business is to cry out or give an alarm. *Carew.*
HUFF, *n.* [Sp. *chufa.*] 1. A swell of sudden anger or arrogance. 2. A boaster. *South.*
HUFF, *v. t.* 1. To swell; to enlarge; to puff up. *Grew.* 2. To hector; to bully; to treat with insolence and arrogance; to chide or rebuke with insolence.
HUFF, *v. i.* 1. To swell; to dilate or enlarge. 2. To bluster; to swell with anger, pride or arrogance; to storm.
HUFFED, *pp.* Swelled; puffed up.
HUFF'ER, *n.* A bully; a swaggerer; a blusterer.
HUFF'I-NESS, *n.* Petulance; the state of being puffed up.
HUFF'ING, *ppr.* Swelling; puffing up; blustering
HUFF'ISH, *a.* Arrogant; insolent; hectoring.
HUFF'ISH-LY, *adv.* With arrogance or blustering.
HUFF'ISH-NESS, *n.* Arrogance; petulance; bluster.
HUFF'Y, *a.* Swelled or swelling; petulant.
HUG, *v. t.* [Dan. *heger.*] 1. To press close in an embrace. 2. To embrace closely; to hold fast; to treat with fondness. 3. To gripe in wrestling or scuffling.—*To hug the land*, in sailing, to sail as near the land as possible.—*To hug the wind*, to keep the ship close-hauled.
HUG, *n.* 1. A close embrace. 2. A particular gripe in wrestling or scuffling.
HUGE, *a.* [D. *hoog.*] 1. Very large or great; enormous. 2. It is *improperly* applied to space and distance, in the sense of *great, vast, immense.*—3. In *colloquial language*, very great; enormous.
HŪGE'LY, *adv.* Very greatly; enormously; immensely.
HŪGE'NESS, *n.* Enormous bulk or largeness.
HŪGE'OUS, *a.* A low word for *vast* or *enormous.*
HUG'GER-MUG-GER, *n.* In *hugger mugger*, denotes in privacy or secrecy, and the word, adverbially used, denotes secretly. [*It is a low cant word.*]
HŪ'GUE-NOT, *n.* [The origin of this word is uncertain. It is conjectured to be a corruption of G. *eidgenossen*, confederates.] A name formerly given to a Protestant in France.
HŪ'GUE-NOT-ISM, *n.* The religion of the Huguenots in France. *Sherwood.*
† HŪ'GY, *a.* [from *huge.*] Vast in size. *Carew.*
† HUISH'ER, *n.* [Fr. *huissier.*] An usher. *B. Jonson.*
HUKE, *n.* [W. *hug.*] A cloke; a hyke. *Bacon.*
† HULCH, *n.* A bunch.
† HULCH'-BACKED, *a.* Crooked-backed. *Cotgrave.*
† HULCHED, *a.* Swollen; puffed up. *Cotgrave.*
† HULCH'IS, *a.* Swelling; gibbous.
† HULCH'Y, *a.* Much swollen; gibbous. *Sherwood.*
HULK, *n.* [D. *hulk*; Sax. *hulc.*] 1. The body of a ship, or decked vessel of any kind. 2. Any thing bulky or unwieldy; [*not used.*] *Shak.*
HULK, *v. t.* To take out the entrails. [*Little used.*]
† HULK'Y, *a.* Bulky; unwieldy.
HULL, *n.* [Sax. *hul.*] 1. The outer covering of any thing, particularly of a nut or of grain. 2. The frame or body of a ship.—*To lie a hull*, in *seamen's language*, is to lie as a ship without any sail upon her, and her helm lashed a-lee.—*To strike a hull*, in a storm, is to take in the sails, and lash the helm on the lee-side of a ship.
HULL, *v. t.* 1. To strip off or separate the hull or hulls. 2. To pierce the hull of a ship with a cannon-ball.
HULL, *v. i.* To float or drive on the water without sails.
HULL'Y, *a.* Having husks or pods; siliquous.
HŪ'LO-THE-ISM, *n.* [Gr. ὑλη and θεος.] The doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God, except matter and the universe.
HUL'VER, *n.* [D. *hulst.*] Holly, a tree. *Tusser.*
HUM, *v. i.* [G. *hummen.*] 1. To utter the sound of bees; to buzz. 2. To make an inarticulate buzzing sound. 3. To pause in speaking, and make an audible noise like the humming of bees. 4. To make a dull, heavy noise like a drone. 5. To applaud; [*obs.*]
HUM, *v. t.* 1. To sing in a low voice. 2. To cause to hum; to impose on; [*vulgar.*]
HUM, *n.* 1. The noise of bees or insects. 2. A low, confused noise, as of crowds. 3. Any low, dull noise. 4. A low, inarticulate sound, uttered by a speaker in a pause. 5. An expression of applause.
HUM, *exclam.* A sound with a pause, implying douot and deliberation. *Pope.*
HŪ'MAN, *a.* [L. *humanus*; Fr. *humain.*] 1. Belonging to man or mankind; pertaining or relating to the race of man. 2. Having the qualities of a man. 3. Profane; not sacred or divine; [*obs.*]
† HŪ'MAN-ATE, *a.* Endued with humanity. *Cranmer.*
HU-MĀNE', *a.* 1. Having the feelings and dispositions proper to man; having tenderness and compassion; kind; benevolent. 2. Inclined to treat the lower orders of animals with tenderness.
HU-MĀNE'LY, *adv.* 1. With kindness, tenderness or compassion. 2. In a humane manner; with kind feelings.
HU-MĀNE'NESS, *n.* Tenderness. *Scott.*
HŪ'MAN-IST, *n.* 1. A professor of grammar and rhetoric; a philologist. 2. One versed in the knowledge of human nature.
HU-MAN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *humanitas.*] 1. The peculiar nature of man, by which he is distinguished from other beings. 2 Mankind collectively; the human race. 3. The kind feelings, dispositions and sympathies of man, by which he is distinguished from the lower orders of animals; kindness; benevolence. 4. The exercise of kindness; acts of tenderness. 5. Philology; grammatical studies.—*Humanities*, in the *plural*, signifies grammar, rhetoric and poetry; for teaching which there are professors in the universities of *Scotland.*
HU-MAN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of humanizing.
HŪ'MAN-IZE, *v. t.* To soften; to render humane; to subdue dispositions to cruelty, and render susceptible of kind feelings.
HŪ'MAN-IZED, *pp.* Softened; rendered humane.
HŪ'MAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Softening; subduing cruel dispositions.
HŪ'MAN-KIND, *n.* The race of man; mankind; the human species. *Pope.*
HŪ'MAN-LY, *adv.* 1. After the manner of men; according to the opinions or knowledge of men. 2. Kindly; humanely; [*obs.*] *Pope.*
† HU-MĀ'TION, *n.* Interment.
HUM'BIRD, or HUM'MING-BIRD, *n.* A very small bird of the genus *trochilus*; so called from the sound of its wings in flight.
* HUM'BLE, *a.* [Fr. *humble*; L. *humilis.*] 1. Low; opposed to *high* or *lofty. Cowley.* 2. Low; opposed to *lofty* or *great*; mean; not magnificent. 3. Lowly; modest; meek; submissive; opposed to *proud, haughty, arrogant* or *assuming.*
* HUM'BLE, *v. t.* 1. To abase; to reduce to a low state. 2. To crush; to break; to subdue. 3. To mortify. 4. To make humble or lowly in mind; to abase the pride of; to make meek and submissive. 5. To make to condescend; as, he *humbles* himself to speak to them. 6. To bring down; to lower; to reduce. 7. To deprive of chastity. *Deut.* xxi.—*To humble one's self*, to repent; to afflict one's self for sin; to make contrite.
* HUM'BLE-BEE, *n.* [G. *hummel.* It is often called *bumble-bee.*] 1. A bee of a large species. 2. An herb.
* HUM'BLED, *pp.* Made low; abased; rendered meek and submissive; penitent.
* HUM'BLE-MOUTHED, *a.* Mild; meek; modest.
* HUM'BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being humble or low; humility; meekness. *Bacon.*
* HUM'BLE-PLANT, *n.* A species of sensitive plant.
* HUM'BLER, *n.* He or that which humbles; he that reduces pride or mortifies.
* HUM'BLES, or UM'BLES, *n.* Entrails of a deer. *Johnson.*
† HUM'BLESS, *n.* [Old Fr. *humblesse.*] Humbleness; humility. *Spenser.*
* HUM'BLING, *n.* Humiliation; abatement of pride. *Milton.*
* HUM'BLY, *adv.* 1. In a humble manner; with modest submissiveness; with humility. 2. In a low state or condition; without elevation.
HUM'BOLD-ITE, *n.* [from *Humbold.*] A rare mineral.
HUM'BUG, *n.* An imposition. [*A low word.*]
HUM'DRUM, *a.* [qu. *hum*, and *drone.*] Dull; stupid.
HUM'DRUM, *n.* A stupid fellow; a drone.
HU-MECT', HU-MEC'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *humecto.*] To moisten; to wet; to water. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
HU-MEC-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of moistening, wetting or watering. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
HU-MEC'TIVE, *a.* Having the power to moisten.
HŪ'ME-RAL, *a.* [Fr.] Belonging to the shoulder.
HUM'HUM, *n.* A kind of plain, coarse India cloth, made of cotton.
HU-MI-CU-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *humus* and *cubo.*] A lying on the ground. [*Little used.*] *Bramhall.*
HŪ'MID, *a.* [L. *humidus.*] 1. Moist; damp; containing sensible moisture. 2. Somewhat wet or watery.
HU-MID'ITY, *n.* 1. Moisture; dampness; a moderate degree of wetness. 2. Moisture in the form of visible vapor, or perceptible in the air.
HŪ'MID-NESS, *n.* Humidity.
HU-MIL'I-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *humilio.*] To humble; to lower in condition; to depress. *Eaton.*
HU-MIL'I-A-TED, *pp.* Humbled; depressed; degraded.
HU-MIL'I-A-TING, *ppr.* 1. Humbling; depressing. 2. *a* Abating pride; reducing self-confidence; mortifying.
HU-MIL-I-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of humbling; the state of being humbled. 2. Descent from an elevated state or rank to one that is low or humble. 3. The act of abasing pride; or the state of being reduced to lowliness of mind, meekness, penitence and submission. 4. Abasement of pride; mortification.
† HŪ'MILE, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *humilier.*] To humiliate or humble.
HU-MIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *humilitas.*] 1. In *ethics*, freedom from pride and arrogance; humbleness of mind; a modest estimate of one's own worth.—In *theology*, humility consists in lowliness of mind; a deep sense of one's own unworthiness in the sight of God. 2. Act of submission.
HŪ'MITE, *n.* A mineral of a reddish brown color.

HUM'MER, *n.* One that hums; an applauder.
HUM'MING, *ppr.* Making a low, buzzing or murmuring sound.
HUM'MING, *n.* The sound of bees; a low, murmuring sound.
HUM'MING-ALE, *n.* Sprightly ale. *Dryden.*
HUM'MUMS, *n. plu.* [Persian.] Sweating places, or baths.
*HŪ'MOR, *n* [L.] 1. Moisture; but the word is chiefly used to express the moisture or fluids of animal bodies, as the *humors* of the eye. 2. A disease of the skin; cutaneous eruptions. 3. Turn of mind; temper; disposition, or rather a peculiarity of disposition often temporary. 4. That quality of the imagination which gives to ideas a wild or fantastic turn, and tends to excite laughter or mirth by ludicrous images or representations. *Humor* is less poignant and brilliant than *wit;* hence it is always agreeable. Wit, directed against folly, often offends by its severity; humor makes a man ashamed of his follies, without exciting his resentment. 5. Petulance; peevishness; better expressed by *ill-humor.* 6. A trick; a practice or habit.
*HŪ'MOR, *v. t.* 1. To gratify by yielding to particular inclination, humor, wish or desire; to indulge by compliance. 2. To suit; to indulge; to favor by imposing no restraint, and rather contributing to promote by occasional aids.
*HŪ'MOR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from the humors. *Harvey.*
*HŪ-MORED, *pp.* Indulged; favored.
*HŪ'MOR-ING, *ppr.* Indulging a particular wish or propensity; favoring; contributing to aid by falling into a design or course.
*HŪ'MOR-IST, *n.* 1. One who conducts himself by his own inclination, or bent of mind; one who gratifies his own humor. 2. One that indulges humor in speaking or writing; one who has a playful fancy or genius. 3. One who has odd conceits; also, a wag; a droll.
*HŪ'MOR-OUS, *a.* Containing humor; full of wild or fanciful images; adapted to excite laughter. 2. Having the power to speak or write in the style of humor; fanciful; playful; exciting laughter. 3. Subject to be governed by humor or caprice; irregular; capricious; whimsical; [*obs.*] 4. Moist; humid; [*obs.*]
*HŪ'MOR-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With a wild or grotesque combination of ideas; in a manner to excite laughter or mirth; pleasantly; jocosely. 2. Capriciously; whimsically; in conformity with one's humor.
*HŪ'MOR-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being humorous; oddness of conceit; jocularity. 2. Fickleness; capriciousness. 3. Peevishness; petulence.
*HŪ'MOR-SOME, *a.* 1. Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment. 2. Odd; humorous; adapted to excite laughter.
*HŪ'MOR-SOME-LY, *adv.* 1. Peevishly; petulantly. 2. Oddly; humorously.
HUMP, *n.* [L. *umbo.*] The protuberance formed by a crooked back.
HUMP'BACK, *n.* A crooked back; high shoulders.
HUMP'BACKED, *a.* Having a crooked back.
HUNCH, *n.* 1. A hump; a protuberance. 2. A lump; a thick piece. *New England.* 3. A push or jerk with the fist or elbow.
HUNCH, *v. t.* 1. To push with the elbow; to push or thrust with a sudden jerk. 2. To push out in a protuberance; to crook the back.
HUNCH'BACKED, *a.* Having a crooked back.
*HUND'RED, *a.* [Sax. *hund*, or *hundred.*] Denoting the product of ten multiplied by ten, or the number of ten times ten.
*HUND'RED, *n.* 1. A collection, body or sum, consisting of ten times ten individuals or units; the number 100. 2. A division or part of a county in *England*, supposed to have originally contained a hundred families, or a hundred warriors, or a hundred manors.
HUND'RED-COURT, *n.* In *England*, a court held for all the inhabitants of a hundred. *Blackstone.*
HUND'RED-ER, *n.* 1. In *England*, a man who may be of a jury in any controversy respecting land within the hundred to which he belongs. 2. One having the jurisdiction of a hundred.
HUND'REDTH, *a.* The ordinal of a hundred.
HUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *hang.*
HUN'GA-RY-WA'TER, *n.* A distilled water prepared from the tops of flowers of rosemary; so called from a queen of Hungary, for whose use it was first made.
HUN'GER, *n.* [Sax., G., Dan., Sw. *hunger.*] 1. An uneasy sensation occasioned by the want of food; a craving of food by the stomach; craving appetite. 2. Any strong or eager desire.
HUN'GER, *v. i.* 1. To feel the pain or uneasiness which is occasioned by long abstinence from food; to crave food. 2. To desire with great eagerness; to long for.
†HUN'GER, *v. t.* To famish.
HUN'GER-BIT, HUN'GER-BIT-TEN, *a.* Pained, pinched or weakened by hunger.
HUN'GER-ING, *ppr.* Feeling the uneasiness of want of food; desiring eagerly; longing for; craving.
HUN'GER-LY, *a.* Hungry; wanting food. *Shak.*
HUN'GER-LY, *adv.* With keen appetite. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
HUN'GER-STARVED, *a.* Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food. *Dryden.*
†HUN'GRED, *a.* Hungry; pinched by want of food.
HUN'GRI-LY, *adv.* With keen appetite; voraciously. *Dryden.*
HUN'GRY, *a.* 1. Having a keen appetite; feeling pain or uneasiness from want of food. 2. Having an eager desire. 3. Lean; emaciated, as if reduced by hunger. 4. Not rich or fertile; poor; barren; requiring substances to enrich itself.
HUNKS, *n.* A covetous, sordid man; a miser; a niggard.
HUNS, *n.* [L. *Hunni.*] The Scythians who conquered Pannonia, and gave it its present name, Hungary.
HUNT, *v. t.* [Sax. *huntian.*] 1. To chase wild animals, particularly quadrupeds, for the purpose of catching them for food, or for the diversion of sportsmen; to pursue with hounds for taking, as game. 2. To go in search of, for the purpose of shooting. 3. To pursue; to follow closely. 4. To use, direct or manage hounds in the chase.—*To hunt out* or *after*, to seek; to search for. *Locke.*—*To hunt from*, to pursue and drive out or away.—*To hunt down*, to depress; to bear down by persecution or violence.
HUNT, *v. i.* 1. To follow the chase. 2. To seek wild animals for game, or for killing them by shooting when noxious. 3. To seek by close pursuit; to search.
HUNT, *n.* 1. A chase of wild animals for catching them. 2. A huntsman; [*obs.*] 3. A pack of hounds. 4. Pursuit; chase. 5. A seeking of wild animals of any kind for game.
HUNT'ED, *pp.* Chased; pursued; sought.
HUNT'ER, *n.* 1. One who pursues wild animals with a view to take them, either for sport or for food. 2. A dog that scents game, or is employed in the chase. 3. A horse used in the chase.
HUNT'ING, *ppr.* Chasing for seizure; pursuing; seeking; searching.
HUNT'ING, *n.* 1. The act or practice of pursuing wild animals, for catching or killing them. 2. A pursuit; a seeking.
HUNT'ING-HORN, *n.* A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds in pursuit of game.
HUNT'ING-HORSE, HUNT'ING-NAG, *n.* A horse used in hunting. *Butler.*
HUNT'ING-SEAT, *n.* A temporary residence for the purpose of hunting. *Gray.*
HUNT'RESS, *n.* A female that follows the chase.
HUNTS'MAN, *n.* 1. One who practices hunting. 2. The servant whose office it is to manage the chase.
HUNTS'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The art or practice of hunting.
HUR'DEN, *n.* A coarse kind of linen. [*Local, or obs.*]
HUR'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *hyrdel.*] 1. A texture of twigs, osiers or sticks; a crate of various forms, according to its destination.—2. In *fortification*, a collection of twigs or sticks interwoven closely and sustained by long stakes.—3. In *husbandry*, a frame of split timber or sticks wattled together, serving for gates, inclosures, &c.
HUR'DLE, *v. t.* To make up, hedge, cover, or close with hurdles. *Seward.*
HURDS, *n.* The coarse part of flax or hemp. *See* HARDS.
HUR'DY-GUR'DY, *n.* An instrument of music, said to be used in the streets of London.
HURL, *v. t.* [Arm. *harlua.*] 1. To throw with violence; to drive with great force. 2. To utter with vehemence; [*not in use.*] 3. To play at a kind of game.
HURL, *v. i.* To move rapidly; to whirl. *Thomson.*
HURL, *n.* 1. The act of throwing with violence. 2. Tumult; riot; commotion. *Knolles.*
HURL'BAT, *n.* A whirl-bat; an old kind of weapon.
HURL'BONE, *n.* In *a horse*, a bone near the middle of the buttock. *Encyc.*
HURLED, *pp.* Thrown with violence.
HURL'ER, *n.* One who hurls, or who plays at hurling.
HURL'ING, *ppr.* Throwing with force; playing at hurling.
HURL'WIND, *n.* A whirlwind, which see. *Sandys.*
HURL'Y, HURL'Y-BURL-Y, *n.* [Dan. *hurl om burl;* Fr. *hurlu-burlu.*] Tumult; bustle; confusion *Shak.*
HUR-RAW', HUR-RAH', *exclam.* Hoora; hurra. *See* HOORA.
HUR'RI-CANE, *n.* [Sp. *huracan*, for *furacan.*] 1. A most violent storm of wind. 2. Any violent tempest.
HUR'RIED, *pp.* Hastened; urged or impelled to rapid motion or vigorous action.
HUR'RI-ER, *n.* One who hurries, urges or impels.
HUR'RY, *v. t.* [L. *curro;* Fr. *courir.*] 1. To hasten; to impel to greater speed; to drive or press forward with more rapidity; to urge to act or proceed with more celerity. 2. To drive or impel with violence. 3. To urge or

drive with precipitation and confusion; for confusion is often caused by hurry.—*To hurry away*, to drive or carry away in haste.

HUR'RY, *v. i.* To move or act with haste; to proceed with celerity or precipitation.

HUR'RY, *n.* 1. A driving or pressing forward in motion or business. 2. Pressure; urgency to haste. 3. Precipitation that occasions disorder or confusion. 4. Tumult; bustle; commotion.

HUR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Driving or urging to greater speed; precipitating.

HUR'RY-SKUR'RY, *adv.* Confusedly; in a bustle.

HURST, *n.* [Sax. *hurst*, or *hyrst.*] A wood or grove.

HURT, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hurt.* [Sax. *hyrt.*] 1. To bruise; to give pain by a contusion, pressure, or any violence to the body. 2. To wound; to injure or impair the sound state of the body, as by incision or fracture. 3. To harm; to damage; to injure by occasioning loss. 4. To injure by diminution; to impair. 5. To injure by reducing in quality; to impair the strength, purity or beauty of. 6. To harm; to injure; to damage, in general. 7. To wound; to injure; to give pain to.

HURT, *n.* 1. A wound; a bruise; any thing that gives pain to the body. 2. Harm; mischief; injury. 3. Injury; loss.

HURT'ER, *n.* One who hurts or does harm.

HURT'ERS, *n.* Pieces of wood at the lower end of a platform, to prevent the wheels of gun-carriages from injuring the parapet.

HURT'FUL, *a.* Injurious; mischievous; occasioning loss or destruction; tending to impair or destroy.

HURT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Injuriously; mischievously.

HURT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Injuriousness; tendency to occasion loss or destruction; mischievousness.

† HUR'TLE, *v. i.* [from *hurt.*] To clash or run against; to jostle; to skirmish; to meet in shock and encounter; to wheel suddenly.

† HUR'TLE, *v. t.* 1. To move with violence or impetuosity. *Spenser.* 2. To push forcibly; to whirl.

HUR'TLE-BER-RY, *n.* A whortleberry, which see.

HURT'LESS, *a.* 1. Harmless; innocent; doing no injury; innoxious. 2. Receiving no injury.

HURT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without harm. [*Little used.*]

HURT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from any harmful quality. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

HUS'BAND, *n.* [Sax. *husbonda.*] 1. A man contracted or joined to a woman by marriage. A man to whom a woman is betrothed.—2. In *seamen's language*, the owner of a ship who manages its concerns in person. 3. The male of animals of a lower order. 4. An economist; a good manager; a man who knows and practices the methods of frugality and profit. 5. A farmer; a cultivator; a tiller of the ground.

HUS'BAND, *v. t.* 1. To direct and manage with frugality in expending any thing; to use with economy. 2. To till; to cultivate with good management. 3. To supply with a husband; [*little used.*]

HUS'BAND-A-BLE, *a.* Manageable with economy.

HUS'BAND-ED, *pp.* Used or managed with economy; well-managed.

HUS'BAND-ING, *ppr.* Using or managing with frugality.

HUS'BAND-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a husband.

HUS'BAND-LY, *a.* Frugal; thrifty. [*Little used.*]

HUS'BAND-MAN, *n.* 1. A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground; one who labors in tillage. 2. The master of a family. *Chaucer.*

HUS'BAND-RY, *n.* 1. The business of a farmer. 2. Frugality; domestic economy; good management; thrift. 3. Care of domestic affairs.

HUSH, *a.* [G. *husch.*] Silent; still; quiet; as, they are *hush* as death.

HUSH, *v. t.* 1. To still; to silence; to calm; to make quiet; to repress noise. *Shak.* 2. To appease; to allay; to calm.

HUSH, *v. i.* To be still; to be silent. *Spenser.*

HUSH, *imperative of the verb*, used as an *exclamation*, be still; be silent or quiet; make no noise—*To hush up*, to suppress; to keep concealed. *Pope.*

HUSH'MON-EY, *n.* A bribe to secure silence; money paid to hinder information, or disclosure of facts.

HUSK, *n.* [qu. W. *gwisg.*] The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants.

HUSK, *v. t.* To strip off the external integument or covering of the fruits or seeds of plants.

HUSKED, *pp.* 1. Stripped of its husks. 2. *a.* Covered with a husk.

HUSK'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being dry and rough, like a husk.

HUSK'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off husks.

HUSK'ING, *n.* The act of stripping off husks.

HUSK'Y, *a.* 1. Abounding with husks; consisting of husks. 2. Resembling husks; dry; rough. 3. Rough, as sound; harsh; whizzing.

HŪ'SO, *n.* A fish of the genus *accipenser.*

HUS-SAR', *n.* [Tartar, *uswar.*] A mounted soldier, or horseman, in German cavalry.

HUSS'ITE, *n.* A follower of John Huss, the reformer.

HUSS'Y, *n.* [contracted from *huswife*, housewife.] 1. A bad or worthless woman. 2. An economist; a thrifty woman. *Tusser.*

HUS'TINGS, *n.* [Sax. *hustinge.*] 1. A court held in Guildhall, in London, before the lord mayor and aldermen of the city; the supreme court or council of the city. 2. The place where an election of a member of parliament is held. *Burke.*

HUS'TLE, (hus'l) *v. i.* [D. *hutselen.*] To shake together in confusion; to push or crowd. To shrug up the shoulders. *Grose.*

* HUS'WIFE, *n.* 1. A worthless woman. [*See* Hussy.] *Shak.* 2. A female economist; a thrifty woman. *Shak.*

* HUS'WIFE, *v. t.* To manage with economy and frugality.

* HUS'WIFE-LY, *a.* Thrifty; frugal; becoming a housewife. *Tusser.*

* HUS'WIFE-LY, *adv.* Thriftily; like a good huswife or husband.

* HUS'WIFE-RY, *n.* The business of managing the concerns of a family by a female; female management.

HUT, *n.* [G. *hütte*; D. *hut.*] A small house, hovel or cabin; a mean lodge or dwelling; a cottage.

HUT, *v. t.* To place in huts, as troops encamped in winter quarters. *Smollett.*

HUT, *v. i.* To take lodgings in huts. *T. Pickering.*

HUT'TED, *pp.* Lodged in huts. *Mitford.*

HUT'TING, *ppr.* Placing in huts; taking lodgings in huts.

HUTCH, *n.* [Fr. *huche.*] 1. A chest or box; a corn-chest or bin; a case for rabbits. *Mortimer.* 2. A rat-trap.

HUTCH, *v. t.* To hoard; to lay up as in a chest. *Milton.*

HUTCH-IN-SŌ'NI-AN, *n.* A follower of the opinions of John Hutchinson, of Yorkshire, England.

HUX, *v. t.* To fish for pike with hooks and lines fastened to floating bladders. *Encyc.*

† HUZZ, *v. i.* To buzz. *Barret.*

HUZ-ZĂ', *n.* A shout of joy; *a foreign word, used in writing only, and most preposterously, as it is never used in practice. The word used is our native word* hoora, *or* hooraw. *See* Hoora.

HUZ-ZĂ', *v. i.* To utter a loud shout of joy, or an acclamation in joy or praise.

HUZ-ZĂ', *v. t.* To receive or attend with shouts of joy.

HŸ'A-CINTH, *n.* [L. *hyacinthus.*] 1. In *botany*, a genus of plants, of several species.—2. In *mineralogy*, a mineral, a variety of *zircon.*

HŸ-A-CINTH'INE, *a.* Made of hyacinth; consisting of hyacinth; resembling hyacinth. *Milton.*

HŸ'ADS, *n.* [Gr. ὑαδες.] In *astronomy*, a cluster of seven stars in the Bull's head, supposed by the ancients to bring rain.

HŸ'A-LINE, *a.* [Gr. ὑαλινος.] Glassy; resembling glass; consisting of glass. *Milton.*

HŸ'A-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ὑαλος.] Muller's glass.

HŸ'BER-NA-CLE, HŸ'BER-NATE, HY-BER-NĀ'TION. } *See* HIBERNACLE, HIBERNATE, HIBERNATION.

HYB'RID, *n.* [L. *hybrida.*] A mongrel or mule; an animal or plant, produced from the mixture of two species. *Lee.*

HŸ'BRID, HŸB'RI-DOUS, } *a.* Mongrel; produced from the mixture of two species.

HŸ'DAGE, *n.* In *law*, a tax on lands, at a certain rate by the hide. *Blackstone.*

HŸ'DA-TID, HŸ'DA-TIS, } *n.* [Gr. ὑδατις.] A little transparent vesicle or bladder filled with water, on any part of the body, as in dropsy.

HŸ'DRA, *n.* [L. *hydra.*] 1. A water serpent.—In *fabulous history*, a serpent or monster, represented as having many heads, slain by Hercules. 2. A technical name of a genus of *zoophytes*, called *polypus*, or *polypuses.* 3. A southern constellation, containing 60 stars.

HŸ-DRAC'ID, *a.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, and *acid.*] An acid formed by the union of hydrogen with a substance without oxygen.

HŸ DRA-GOGUE, (hī'dra-gog) *n.* [Gr. ὑδραγωγος.] A medicine that occasions a discharge of watery humors.

HŸ-DRAN'GE-A, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and αγγειον.] A plant.

HŸ'DRANT, *n.* [Gr. ὑδραινω.] A pipe or machine, by which water is raised and discharged.

HŸ-DRAR'GIL-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and αργιλλος.] A mineral, called also *wavellite.*

HŸ'DRATE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ.] In *chemistry*, a compound in definite proportions, of a metallic oxyd with water.

HŸ-DRAUL'IC, HŸ DRAUL'I-CAL, } *a.* [Fr. *hydraulique*; L. *hydraulicus.*] 1. Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes. 2. Transmitting water through pipes.

HŸ-DRAUL'ICS, *n.* The science of the motion and force of fluids, and of the construction of all kinds of instruments and machines by which the force of fluids is applied to practical purposes; a branch of hydrostatics.

HŸ-DREN/TE-RO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ, εντερον* and *κηλη.*] A dropsy of the scrotum with rupture.

HYD-RI-OD/IC, *a.* [*hydrogen* and *iodic.*] Denoting a peculiar acid or gaseous substance.

HYD/RI-O-DATE, *n.* A salt formed by the hydriodic acid with a base. *De Claubry.*

HŸ-DRO-CAR/BO-NATE, *n.* [*hydrogen*, and L. *carbo.*] Carbureted hydrogen gas.

HŸ-DRO-CAR/BU-RET, *n.* Carbureted hydrogen.

HŸ/DRO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. *ὑδροκηλη.*] Any hernia proceeding from water; a watery tumor, particularly one in the scrotum. A dropsy of the scrotum.

HŸ-DRO-CEPH/A-LUS, *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* and *κεφαλη.*] Dropsy of the head. *Coxe.*

HŸ-DRO CHLŌ/RATE, *n.* A compound of hydrochloric acid and a base; a muriate. *Journ. of Science.*

HŸ-DRO-CHLŌ/RIC, *a.* Hydrochloric acid is muriatic acid gas. *Webster's Manual.*

HŸ-DRO-CŸ/A-NATE, *n.* Prussiate; cyanuret.

HŸ-DRO-CY-AN/IC, *a.* [*hydrogen*, and Gr. *κυανος.*] The hydrocyanic acid is the same as the prussic acid.

HŸ-DRO-DY-NAM/IC, *a.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* and *δυναμις.*] Pertaining to the force or pressure of water.

HŸ-DRO-DY-NAM/ICS, *n.* That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the phenomena of water and other fluids.

HŸ-DRO-FLŪ/ATE, *n.* A compound of hydrofluoric acid and a base.

HŸ-DRO-FLU-OR/IC, *a.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ*, and L. *fluor.*] Consisting of fluorin and hydrogen.

HŸ/DRO-GEN, *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* and *γενναω.*] In *chemistry*, a gas which constitutes one of the elements of water.

HŸ/DRO-GE-NATE, *v. t.* To combine hydrogen with any thing.

HŸ/DRO-GE-NA-TED, *pp.* In combination with hydrogen.

HŸ/DRO-GE-NIZE, *v. t.* To combine with hydrogen.

HŸ/DRO-GE-NIZED, *pp.* Combined with hydrogen.

HŸ/DRO-GE-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Combining with hydrogen.

HŸ-DROG/RA-PHER, *n.* One who draws maps of the sea, lakes or other waters; one who describes the sea or other waters.

HŸ-DRO-GRAPH/IC, } *a.* Relating to or containing a
HŸ-DRO-GRAPH/I-CAL, } description of the sea, sea coast, isles, shoals, depth of water, &c., or of a lake.

HŸ-DROG/RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* and *γραφω.*] The art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers and other waters; or the art of forming charts of the sea.

HŸ-DROG/U-RET, *n.* A compound of hydrogen with a base.

HŸ-DROG/U-RET-ED, *a.* Denoting a compound of hydrogen with a base.

HŸ/DRO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* and *λιθος.*] A mineral.

HŸ-DRO-LOG/I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to hydrology.

HŸ-DROL/O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* and *λογος.*] The science of water, its properties and phenomena.

HŸ/DRO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* and *μαντεια.*] A method of divination by water.

HŸ-DRO-MAN/TIC, *a.* Pertaining to divination by water.

HŸ/DRO-MEL, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *ὑδωρ* and *μελι.*] A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water.

HŸ-DROM/E-TER, *n.* An instrument to measure the gravity, density, velocity, force, &c. of water and other fluids, and the strength of spirituous liquors.

HŸ-DRO-MET/RIC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to a hydrometer,
HŸ-DRO-MET/RI-CAL, } or to the measurement of the gravity, &c. of fluids. 2. Made by a hydrometer.

HŸ-DROM/E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* and *μετρον.*] The art of measuring the gravity, density, velocity, force, &c. of fluids, and the strength of rectified spirits.

HŸ-DRO-OX/YD, *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ*, and *oxyd.*] A metallic oxyd combined with water; a metallic hydrate.

HŸ/DRO-PHANE, *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* and *φαινω.*] In *mineralogy*, a variety of opal made transparent by immersion in water. *Kirwan.*

HŸ-DROPH/A-NOUS, *a.* Made transparent by immersion in water. *Kirwan.*

* HŸ-DRO-PHŌ/BI-A, } *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* and *φοβεομαι.*] A pre-
HŸ/DRO-PHO-BY, } ternatural dread of water; a symptom of canine madness, or the disease itself, which is thus denominated.

HŸ-DRO-PHŌ/BIC, *a.* Pertaining to a dread of water, or canine madness. *Med. Repos.*

HŸ-DROP/IC, } *a.* [L. *hydrops*; Gr. *ὑδρωψ.*] 1. Drop-
HŸ-DROP/I-CAL, } sical; diseased with extravasated water. 2. Containing water; caused by extravasated water. 3. Resembling dropsy. *Tillotson.*

HŸ-DRO-PNEU-MAT/IC, (hy-dro-nu-mat/ik) *a.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* and *πνευματικος.*] An epithet given to a vessel of water, with other apparatus for chemical experiments.

HŸ/DROP-SY. *See* DROPSY.

HŸ/DRO-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* and *σκοπεω.*] A kind of water clock.

HŸ-DRO-STAT/IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* and *στατικος.*] Re-
HŸ-DRO-STAT/I-CAL, } lating to the science of weighing fluids, or hydrostatics.

HŸ-DRO-STAT/I-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to hydrostatics, or to hydrostatic principles. *Bentley.*

HŸ-DRO-STAT/ICS, *n.* The science which treats of the weight, motion, and equilibriums of fluids.

HŸ-DRO-SULPH/ATE, *n.* The same as *hydrosulphuret.*

HŸ-DRO-SULPH/U-RET, *n.* A combination of sulphureted hydrogen with an earth, alkali or metallic oxyd.

HŸ-DRO-SULPH/U-RET-ED, *a.* Combined with sulphureted hydrogen.

HŸ-DRO-THŌ/RAX, *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* and *θωραξ.*] Dropsy in the chest. *Coxe.*

HŸ-DROT/IC, *a.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ.*] Causing a discharge of water.

HŸ-DROT/IC, *n.* A medicine that purges off water.

HŸ-DROX-AN/THATE, *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* and *ξανθως.*] In *chemistry*, a compound of hydroxanthic acid with a base.

HŸ-DROX-AN/THIC, *a.* An acid, formed by the action of alkalies on the bisulphuret of carbon.

HŸ/DRU-RET, *n.* A combination of hydrogen with sulphur, or of sulphur and sulphureted hydrogen.

HŸ/DRUS, *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ.*] A water snake.

HŸ-Ē/MAL, *a.* [L. *hiems.*] Belonging to winter; done in winter.

† HŸ/E-MATE, *v. i.* To winter at a place.

HŸ-E-MĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *hiemo.*] The passing or spending of a winter in a particular place.

HŸ-Ē/NA, *n.* [L. *hyæna.*] A quadruped.

HŸ-GROM/E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ὑγρος* and *μετρον.*] An instrument for measuring the moisture of the atmosphere

HŸ-GRO-MET/RI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to hygrometry; made by or according to the hygrometer.

HŸ-GROM/E-TRY, *n.* The act or art of measuring the moisture of the air.

HŸ/GRO-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *ὑγρος* and *σκοπεω.*] The same as *hygrometer.*

HŸ-GRO-SCOP/IC, *a.* Pertaining to the hygroscope.

HŸ-GRO-STAT/ICS, *n.* [Gr. *ὑγρος* and *στατικη.*] The science of comparing degrees of moisture.

HYKE, *n.* [Ar.] A blanket or loose garment.

HŸ-LAR/CHI-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *ὑλη* and *αρχη.*] Presiding over matter. *Hallywell.*

HŸ-LO-ZŌ/IC, *n.* [Gr. *ὑλη* and *ζωη.*] One who holds matter to be animated. *Clarke.*

HYM, *n.* A species of dog. Qu. *Shak.*

HŸ/MEN, *n.* [L.] 1. In *ancient mythology*, a fabulous deity supposed to preside over marriages.—2. In *anatomy*, the virginal membrane.—3. In *botany*, the fine pellicle which incloses a flower in the bud.

* HŸ-ME-NĒ/AL, }
* HŸ-ME-NĒ/AN, } *a.* Pertaining to marriage. *Pope.*
* HŸ-ME-NĒ/AL, }
* HŸ-ME-NĒ/AN, } *n.* A marriage song. *Milton.*

HŸ/ME-NOP-TER, } *n.* [Gr. *ὑμην* and *πτερον.*] In *entomology*, the hymenopters are an order of insects.
HŸ-ME-NOP/TE-RA, }

HŸ-ME-NOP/TE-RAL, *a.* Having four membranous wings.

HYMN, (him) *n.* [L. *hymnus.*] A song or ode in honor of God, and, *among pagans*, in honor of some deity.

HYMN, (him) *v. t.* 1. To praise in song; to worship by singing hymns. *Milton.* 2. To sing; to celebrate in song.

HYMN, (him) *v. i.* To sing in praise or adoration.

HYMNED, (himd) *pp.* Sung; praised; celebrated in song.

HYMN/ING, (him/ing) *ppr.* Praising in song; singing.

HYM/NIC, *a.* Relating to hymns. *Donne.*

HYM-NOL/O-GIST, *n.* A composer of hymns.

HYM-NOL/O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ὑμνος* and *λογος.*] A collection of hymns. *Mede.*

HŸ-OS-CI-Ā/MA, *n.* A vegetable alkali. *Ure.*

HYP, *n.* [a contraction of *hypochondria.*] A disease; depression of spirits.

HYP, *v. t.* To make melancholy; to depress the spirits. *Spectator.*

HŸ-PAL/LA-GE, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπαλλαγη.*] In *grammar*, a figure consisting of a mutual change of cases.

HŸ-PAS/PIST, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπασπιστης.*] A soldier in the armies of Greece, armed in a particular manner.

HŸ/PER, 1. Gr. *ὑπερ*, Eng. *over*, is used in *composition* to

denote excess, or something *over*, or beyond. 2. *n.* A hypercritic; [*not used.*] *Prior.*

HY-PE-RAS/PIST, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερασπιστης.] A defender.

HY-PER/BA-TON, } *n.* [Gr. ὑπερβατον.] In *grammar*, a
HY/PER-BATE, } figurative construction, inverting the natural and proper order of words and sentences.

HY-PER/BO-LA, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερ and βαλλω.] In *conic sections* and *geometry*, a section of a cone, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes. *Webber.*

HY-PER/BO-LE, *n.* [Fr. *hyperbole*; Gr. ὑπερβολη.] In *rhetoric*, a figure of speech which expresses much more or less than the truth, or which represents things much greater or less, better or worse, than they really are.

HY-PER-BOL/IC, } *n.* 1. Belonging to the hyperbola;
HY-PER-BOL/I-CAL, } having the nature of the hyperbola. 2. Relating to or containing hyperbole; exaggerating or diminishing beyond the fact; exceeding the truth.

HY-PER-BOL/I-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In the form of a hyperbola. 2. With exaggeration; in a manner to express more or less than the truth.

HY-PER-BOL/I-FORM, *a.* Having the form or nearly the form of a hyperbola.

HY-PER/BO-LIST, *n.* One who uses hyperboles.

HY-PER/BO-LIZE, *v. i.* To speak with exaggeration.

HY-PER/BO-LIZE, *v. t.* To exaggerate or extenuate.

HY-PER/BO-LOID, *n.* [*hyperbola*, and Gr. ειδος.] A hyperbolic conoid.

HY-PER-BO/RE-AN, *a.* [L. *hyperboreus.*] 1. Northern; belonging to or inhabiting a region very far north; most northern. 2. Very cold; frigid.

HY-PER-BO/RE-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth.

HY-PER-CAR/BU-RET-ED, *a.* Supercarbureted; having the largest proportion of carbon. *Silliman.*

HY-PER-CAT-A-LEC/TIC, *a.* [Gr. ὑπερκαταληκτικος.] A *hypercatalectic verse*, in *Greek and Latin poetry*, is a verse which has a syllable or two beyond the regular and just measure.

HY-PER-CRIT/IC, *n.* [Fr. *hypercritique.*] One who is critical beyond measure or reason; an over-rigid critic; a captious censor.

HY-PER-CRIT/IC, } *a.* 1. Over-critical; critical beyond
HY-PER-CRIT/I-CAL, } use or reason; animadverting on faults with unjust severity. *Swift.* 2. Excessively nice or exact.

HY-PER-CRIT/I-CISM, *n.* Excessive rigor of criticism.

HY-PER-DU/LI-A, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερ and δουλεια.] Super-service in the *Romish church*, performed to the virgin Mary.

HY-PER/I-CON, *n.* John's wort. *Stukely.*

HY-PER/ME-TER, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερ and μετρον.] Any thing greater than the ordinary standard of measure.

HY-PER-MET/RI-CAL, *a.* Exceeding the common measure; having a redundant syllable.

HY-PER-OX/YD, *a.* [Gr. ὑπερ, and *oxyd.*] Acute to excess, as a crystal. *Cleaveland.*

HY-PER-OX/Y-GE-NA-TED, } *a.* Super-saturated with ox-
HY-PER-OX/Y-GE-NIZED, } ygen.

HY-PER-OX-Y-MU/RI-ATE, *n.* The same as *chlorate.*

HY-PER-OX-Y-MU-RI-AT/IC, *a.* The *hyperoxymuriatic* acid is the chloric acid.

HY-PER-PHYS/I-CAL, *a.* Supernatural.

HY-PER-SAR-CO/SIS, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερσαρκωσις.] The growth of fungous or proud flesh.

HY/PER-STENE, } *n.* A mineral, Labrador hornblend,
HY/PER-STHENE, } or schillerspar.

HY/PHEN, *n.* [Gr. ὑφεν.] A mark or short line made between two words to show that they form a compound word, or are to be connected; as in *pre-occupied.*

HYP-NOT/IC, *a.* [Gr. ὑπνος.] Having the quality of producing sleep; tending to produce sleep; narcotic; soporific.

HYP-NOT/IC, *n.* A medicine that produces, or tends to produce sleep; an opiate; a narcotic; a soporific.

HY/PO, a Greek preposition, ὑπο, under, beneath; *used in composition.* Thus, *hyposulphuric* acid is an acid containing less oxygen than sulphuric acid.

HY-POB/O-LE, *n.* [Gr. ὑπο and βαλλω.] In *rhetoric*, a figure in which several things are mentioned that seem to make against the argument or in favor of the opposite side, and each of them is refuted in order.

HYP/O-CAUST, *n.* [Gr. ὑποκαυστον.] 1. Among the *Greeks and Romans*, a subterraneous place where was a furnace to heat baths. 2. Among the *moderns*, the place where a fire is kept to warm a stove or a hot-house.

HYP-O-CHON/DRES, } *See* HYPOCHONDRIA.
HYP-O-CHON/DRY. }

HYP-O-CHON/DRI-A, *n. plu.* [Gr. from ὑπο and χονδρος.] 1. In *anatomy*, the sides of the belly under the cartilages of the spurious ribs; the spaces on each side of the epigastric region. 2. Hypochondriac complaints.

* HYP-O-CHON/DRI-AC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the hypochondria, or the parts of the body so called. 2. Affected by a disease, attended with debility, depression of spirits or melancholy. 3. Producing melancholy or low spirits.

* HYP-O-CHON/DRI-AC, *n.* A person affected with debility, lowness of spirits or melancholy.

HYP-O-CHON-DRI/A-CAL, *a.* The same as *hypochondriac.*

HYP-O-CHON-DRI/A-CISM, *n.* A disease of men, characterized by languor or debility, depression of spirits or melancholy, with dyspepsy.

HYP-O-CHON-DRI/A-SIS, *n.* Hypochondriacism.

HYP/O-CIST, *n.* [Gr. ὑποκιστις.] An inspissated juice obtained from the *sessile asarum.*

HY-PO-CRA-TER/I-FORM, *a.* [Gr. ὑπο, κρατηρ, and *form.*] Salver-shaped; tubular at top.

HY-POC/RI-SY, *n.* [Fr. *hypocrisie*; L. *hypocrisis*; Gr. ὑποκρισις.] 1. Simulation; a feigning to be what one is not; or dissimulation, a concealment of one's real character or motives; a counterfeiting of religion. 2. Simulation; deceitful appearance; false pretense.

HYP/O-CRITE, *n.* [Fr. *hypocrite*; Gr. ὑποκριτες.] 1. One who feigns to be what he is not; one who has the form of godliness without the power, or who assumes an appearance of piety and virtue, when he is destitute of true religion. 2. A dissembler; one who assumes a false appearance.

HYP-O-CRIT/IC, } *a.* 1. Simulating; counterfeiting a
HYP-O-CRIT/I-CAL, } religious character; assuming a false and deceitful appearance. 2. Dissembling; concealing one's real character or motives. 3. Proceeding from hypocrisy, or marking hypocrisy.

HYP-O-CRIT/I-CAL-LY, *adv.* With simulation; with a false appearance of what is good; falsely; without sincerity.

HY-PO-GAS/TRIC, *a.* [Gr. ὑπο and γαστηρ.] 1. Relating to the *hypogastrium*, or middle part of the lower region of the belly. 2. An appellation given to the internal branch of the iliac artery.

HY-PO-GAS/TRO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. ὑπογαστριον and κηλη.] A hernia or rupture of the lower belly. *Coxe.*

HY-PO-GE/UM, *n.* [Gr. ὑπο and γαια.] A name given by ancient architects to all the parts of a building which were under ground.

HY-POG/Y-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. ὑπο and γυνη.] A term applied to plants that have their corols and stamens inserted under the pistil.

HY-PO-PHOS/PHO-ROUS, *a.* The hypophosphorous acid contains less oxygen than the phosphorous.

HY-PO-PHOS/PHITE, *n.* A compound of hypophosphorous acid and a salifiable base. *Ure.*

HY-POS/TA-SIS, } *n.* [L. *hypostasis.*] *Properly*, subsist-
HY-POS/TA-SY, } ence or substance. Hence it is used to denote distinct substance, or subsistence of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, in the Godhead, called by the Greek Christians, three *hypostases.*

HY-PO-STAT/IC, } *a.* 1. Relating to hypostasis; con-
HY-PO-STAT/I-CAL, } stitutive. 2. Personal, or distinctly personal; or constituting a distinct substance.

HY-PO-STAT/I-CAL-LY, *adv.* Personally.

HY-PO-SUL/PHATE, *n.* A compound of hyposulphuric acid and a base.

HY-PO-SUL/PHITE, *n.* A compound of hyposulphurous acid and a salifiable base.

HY-PO-SUL/PHU-RIC, or HY-PO-SUL-PHU/RIC, *a.* Hyposulphuric acid is an acid combination of sulphur and oxygen.

HY-PO-SUL/PHU-ROUS, *a.* Hyposulphurous acid is an acid containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid.

HY-POT/E-NUSE, *n.* [Gr. ὑποτεινουσα.] In *geometry*, the subtense or longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that subtends the right angle.

HY-POTH/E-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *hypotheca.*] 1. To pledge, and, *properly*, to pledge the keel of a ship. 2. To pledge, as goods.

HY-POTH/E-CA-TED, *pp.* Pledged, as security for money borrowed.

HY-POTH/E-CA-TING, *ppr.* Pledging as security.

HY-POTH-E-CA/TION, *n.* The act of pledging.

HY-POTH/E-CA-TOR, *n.* One who pledges a ship or other property, as security for the repayment of money borrowed. *Judge Johnson.*

HY-POTH/E-SIS, *n.* [L.] 1. A supposition; something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of argument. 2. A system or theory imagined or assumed to account for what is not understood.

HY-PO-THET/IC, } *a.* Including a supposition; con-
HY-PO-THET/I-CAL, } ditional; assumed without proof, for the purpose of reasoning and deducing proof.

HY-PO-THET/I-CAL-LY, *adv.* By way of supposition

HYRSE, (hurs) *n.* [G. *hirse.*] Millet.

HYRST, *n.* A wood. *See* HURST.

HY'SON, *n.* A species of green tea from China.

* HYS'SOP, HY'SOP, (hĭ'sup) *n.* [L. *hyssopus.*] A plant, or genus of plants.

HYS-TER'IC, HYS-TER'I-CAL, *a.* [Fr. *hysterique.*] Disordered in the region of the womb; troubled with fits or nervous affections.

HYS-TER'ICS, *n.* A disease of women, proceeding from the womb, and characterized by fits or spasmodic affections of the nervous system.

HYS'TER-O-CELE, *n.* [Gr. *ὑστερα* and *κηλη.*] A species of hernia, caused by a displacement of the womb. A rupture containing the uterus.

HYS'TE-RON PRO'T'E-RON, *n.* [Gr. *ὑστερον* and *προτερον.*] A rhetorical figure, when that is said last which was done first.

HYS-TE-ROT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *υστερα* and *τομη.*] In *surgery*, the Cesarean section.

HY'THE, *n.* A port. *See* HITHE.

I.

I is the ninth letter, and the third vowel, of the English Alphabet. This vowel in French, and in most European languages, has the long fine sound which we express by *e* in *me*, or *ee* in *seen*, *meek*. This sound we retain in some foreign words which are naturalized in our language, as in *machine*, *intrigue*. But in most English words, this long sound is shortened, as in *holiness*, *pity*, *gift*.—The sound of *i* long, as in *fine*, *kind*, *arise*, is diphthongal.—This letter enters into several digraphs, as in *fail*, *field*, *seize*, *feign*, *vein*, *friend*; and with *o* in *oil*, *join*, *coin*, it helps to form a proper diphthong. No English word ends with *i*, but when the sound of the letter occurs at the end of a word, it is expressed by *y*.

As a *numeral*, I signifies *one*, and stands for as many units as it is repeated in times; as, II, two, III, three, &c. Among the *ancient Romans*, Iↀ stood for 500; CIↀ, for 1000; Iↀↀ, for 5000; CCIↀↀ, for 10,000; Iↀↀↀ, for 50,000; and CCCIↀↀↀ, for 100,000.

I, formerly prefixed to some English words, as in *ibuilt*, is a contraction of the Saxon prefix *ge*; and more generally this was written *y*.

I, *pron.* [Sax. *ic*; Goth., D. *ik*; G. *ich*; Sw. *jag*; Dan. *jeg*; Gr. *εγω*; L. *ego*; Port. *eu*; Sp. *yo*; It. *io*; Fr. *je.*] The pronoun of the first person; the word which expresses one's self, or that by which a speaker or writer denotes himself. It is only the nominative case of the pronoun; in the other cases we use *me*; as, *I* am attached to study; study delights *me*. In the *plural*, we use *we*, and *us*, which appear to be words radically distinct from *I*.

I-AM'BIC, *a.* [Fr. *iambique*; L. *iambicus.*] Pertaining to the iambus, a poetic foot.

I-AM'BIC, or I-AM'BUS, *n.* [L. *iambus*; Gr. *ιαμβος.*] In *poetry*, a foot consisting of two syllables, the first short and the last long, as in *delight*.—The following line consists wholly of iambic feet.

He scorns|the force|that dares|his fu|ry stay.

I-AM'BICS, *n. plu.* Verses composed of short and long syllables alternately. *Anciently*, certain songs or satires, supposed to have given birth to ancient comedy.

I-A-TRO-LEP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ιατρος* and *αλειφω.*] That which cures by anointing.

I'BEX, *n.* [L.] The wild goat of the genus *capra.*

I'BIS, *n.* [Gr. and L.] A fowl of the genus *tantalus*, and grallic order, a native of Egypt.

I-CA'RI-AN, *a.* [from *Icarus.*] Adventurous in flight; soaring too high for safety, like Icarus.

ICE, *n.* [Sax. *is*, *isa*; G. *eis.*] 1. Water or other fluid congealed, or in a solid state. 2. Concreted sugar.—*To break the ice*, is to make the first opening to any attempt.

ICE, *v. t.* 1. To cover with ice; to convert into ice. 2. To cover with concreted sugar; to frost. 3. To chill; to freeze.

ICE'BERG, *n.* [*ice*, and G. *berg.*] A hill or mountain of ice, or a vast body of ice accumulated in valleys in high northern latitudes; a vast mass of floating ice.

ICE'BLINK, *n.* A name given by seamen to a bright appearance near the horizon, occasioned by the ice, and observed before the ice itself is seen.

ICE'BŌAT, *n.* A boat constructed for moving on ice.

ICE'BOUND *a.* In *seamen's language*, totally surrounded with ice, so as to be incapable of advancing.

ICE'BUILT, *a.* 1. Composed of ice. 2. Loaded with ice.

ICE'HOUSE, *n.* A repository for the preservation of ice during warm weather.

ICE'ISLE, (īse'īle) *n.* A vast body of floating ice.

ICE'LAND-ER, *n.* A native of Iceland.

ICE'LAND-IC, *a.* Pertaining to Iceland; and, as a *noun*, the language of the Icelanders.

ICE'PLANT, *n.* A plant with icy pimples. *Encyc.*

ICE'SPAR, *n.* A variety of feldspar.

ICH-NEŪ'MON, *n.* [L.] An animal of the genus *viverra*, or weasel kind.

ICH-NO-GRAPH'IC, ICH-NO-GRAPH'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to ichnography; describing a ground-plot.

ICH-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ιχνος* and *γραφω.*] In *perspective*, the view of any thing cut off by a plane parallel to the horizon, just at the base of it; a ground-plot.

I'CHOR, *n.* [Gr. *ιχωρ.*] 1. A thin watery humor, like serum or whey. 2. Sanious matter flowing from an ulcer.

I'CHOR-OUS, *a.* 1. Like ichor; thin; watery; serous. 2. Sanious.

ICH'THY-O-COL, ICH-THY-O-COL'LA, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς* and *κολλα.*] Fish-glue; isinglass; a glue prepared from the sounds of fish.

ICH'THY-O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς* and *λιθος.*] Fossil fish; or the figure or impression of a fish in rock.

ICH-THY-O-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to ichthyology.

ICH-THY-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in ichthyology.

ICH-THY-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς* and *λογος.*] The science of fishes, or that part of zoology which treats of fishes.

ICH-THY-OPH'A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ιχθυς* and *φαγω.*] Eating or subsisting on fish.

ICH-THY-OPH'A-GY, *n.* The practice of eating fish.

ICH-THY-OPH-THAL'MITE, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς* and *οφθαλμος.*] Fish-eye-stone.

I'CI-CLE, *n.* [Sax. *ises-gecel*; D. *yskegel.*] A pendent, conical mass of ice, formed by the freezing of water or other fluid as it flows down an inclined plane, or collects in drops and is suspended.—In the *north of England*, it is called *ickle.*

I'CI-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being icy, or of being very cold. 2. The state of generating ice.

I'CING, *ppr.* Covering with concreted sugar.

IC'KLE, *n.* In the *north of England*, an icicle. *Grose.*

† I'CON, *n.* [Gr. *εικων.*] An image or representation.

I-CON'O-CLAST, *n.* [Fr. *iconoclaste.*] A breaker or destroyer of images.

I-CON-O-CLAS'TIC, *a.* Breaking images.

I-CON-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *εικων* and *γραφω.*] The description of images.

I-CON-OL'A-TER, *n.* [Gr. *εικων* and *λατρευς.*] One that worships images; a name given to the Romanists.

I-CON-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *εικων* and *λογος.*] The doctrine of images or representations. *Johnson.*

I-CO-SA-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *εικοσι* and *ἑδρα.*] Having twenty equal sides.

I-CO-SA-HĒ'DRON, *n.* A solid of twenty equal sides.

I-CO-SAN'DER, *n.* [Gr. *εικοσι* and *ανηρ.*] In *botany*, a plant having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx.

I-CO-SAN'DRI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the class of plants *icosandria.*

IC'TER-IC, IC-TER'I-CAL, *a.* [L. *ictericus.*] 1. Affected with the jaundice. 2. Good in the cure of the jaundice.

IC'TER-IC, *n.* A remedy for the jaundice. *Swift.*

IC-TE-RI''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *icterus.*] Yellow; having the color of the skin when it is affected by the jaundice.

I'CY, *a.* 1. Abounding with ice. 2. Cold; frosty. 3. Made of ice. 4. Resembling ice; chilling. 5. Cold; frigid; destitute of affection or passion. 6. Indifferent; unaffected; backward. *Shak.*

I'CY-PEARLED, *a.* Studded with spangles of ice.

I'D, contracted from *I would*, or *I had.*

I-DĒ'A, *n.* [L. *idea.*] 1. *Literally*, that which is seen; hence, form, image, model of any thing in the mind; that which is held or comprehended by the understanding.—2. In *popular use*, *idea* signifies notion, conception, thought, opinion, and even purpose or intention. 3. Image in the mind. 4. An opinion; a proposition.

I-DĒ'AL, *a.* 1. Existing in idea; intellectual; mental. 2. Visionary; existing in fancy or imagination only. 3. That considers ideas as images, phantasms, or forms in the mind.

I-DĒ'AL-ISM, *n.* The system or theory that makes every thing to consist in ideas, and denies the existence of material bodies. *Walsh.*

I-DĒ'AL-IZE, *v. i.* To form ideas.

I-DĒ'AL-LY, *adv.* Intellectually; mentally; in idea.

† I-DĒ'ATE, *v. t.* To form in idea; to fancy. *Donne.*

I-DEN'TIC, } *a.* [Fr. *identique.*] The same; not differ-
I-DEN'TI-CAL, } ent.
I-DEN'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* With sameness. *Ross.*
I-DEN'TI-CAL-NESS, *n.* Sameness.
I-DEN-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making or proving to be the same.
I-DEN'TI-FIED, *pp.* Ascertained or made to be the same.
I-DEN'TI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *idem* and *facio.*] 1. To ascertain or prove to be the same. 2. To make to be the same; to unite or combine in such a manner as to make one interest, purpose or intention; to treat as having the same use; to consider as the same in effect.
I-DEN'TI-FY, *v. i.* To become the same; to coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, &c.
I-DEN'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* 1. Ascertaining or proving to be the same 2. Making the same in interest, purpose, use, efficacy, &c.
I-DEN'TI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *identité.*] Sameness, as distinguished from similitude and diversity.
IDES, *n. plu.* [L. *idus.*] In the *ancient Roman calendar*, eight days in each month; the first day of which fell on the 13th of January, February, April, June, August, September, November and December, and on the 15th of March, May, July and October.
ID-I-OC'RA-SY, *n.* [Gr. ιδιος and κρασις.] Peculiarity of constitution; that temperament, or state of constitution, which is peculiar to a person.
ID-I-O-CRAT'IC, } *a.* Peculiar in constitution.
ID-I-O-CRAT'I-CAL, }
ID'I-O-CY, *n.* [Gr. ιδιωτεια.] A defect of understanding; *properly*, a natural defect.
ID-I-O-E-LEC'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. ιδιος, and *electric.*] Electric *per se*, or containing electricity in its natural state.
ID'I-OM, *n.* [Fr. *idiome*; L. *idioma.*] 1. A mode of expression peculiar to a language; peculiarity of expression or phraseology. 2. The genius or peculiar cast of a language. 3. Dialect.
ID-I-O-MAT'IC, } *a.* Peculiar to a language; pertain-
ID-I-O-MAT'I-CAL, } ing to the particular genius or modes of expression which belong to a language.
ID-I-O-MAT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to the idiom of a language.
ID-I-O-PATH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to idiopathy; indicating a disease peculiar to a particular part of the body, and not arising from any preceding disease.
ID-I-O-PATH'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* By means of its own disease or affections; not sympathetically.
ID-I-OP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. ιδιος and παθος.] 1. An original disease in a particular part of the body; a disease peculiar to some part of the body, and not proceeding from another disease. 2. Peculiar affection.
ID-I-O-RE-PUL'SIVE, *a.* Repulsive by itself.
ID-I-O-SYN'CRA-SY, *n.* [Gr. ιδιος, συν and κρασις.] A peculiar temperament or organization of a body, by which it is rendered more liable to certain disorders than bodies differently constituted.
ID'I-OT, *n.* [L. *idiota*; Gr. ιδιωτης.] 1. A natural fool, or fool from his birth. 2. A foolish person; one unwise.
ID-I-OT'IC, } *a.* Like an idiot; foolish; sottish.
ID-I-OT'I-CAL, }
ID'I-OT-ISH, *a.* Like an idiot; partaking of idiocy; foolish. *Paley.*
ID'I-OT-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *idiotisme.*] 1. An idiom; a peculiarity of expression; a mode of expression peculiar to a language; a peculiarity in the structure of words and phrases. 2. Idiocy.
ID'I-OT-IZE, *v. i.* To become stupid. *Pers. Letters.*
I'DLE, *a.* [Sax. *idel, ydel.*] 1. Not employed; unoccupied with business; inactive; doing nothing. 2. Slothful; given to rest and ease; averse to labor or employment; lazy. 3. Affording leisure; vacant; not occupied. 4. Remaining unused; unemployed. 5. Useless; vain; ineffectual. 6. Unfruitful; barren; not productive of good. 7. Trifling; vain; of no importance. 8. Unprofitable; not tending to edification.—*Idle* differs from *lazy*; the latter implying constitutional or habitual aversion or indisposition to labor or action; whereas *idle*, in its proper sense, denotes merely unemployed. An industrious man may be *idle*, but he cannot be *lazy*.
I'DLE, *v. i.* To lose or spend time in inaction, or without being employed in business.—*To idle away*, in a transitive sense, to spend in idleness.
I'DLE-HEAD-ED, *a.* 1. Foolish; unreasonable. *Carew.* 2. Delirious; infatuated; [*little used.*]
† I'DLE-LY, *adv.* [Sax. *idelice.*] So our ancestors wrote *idly*.
I'DLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Abstinence from labor or employment; the state of a person who is unemployed; the state of doing nothing. 2. Aversion to labor; reluctance to be employed, or to exertion either of body or mind; laziness; sloth; sluggishness. 3. Unimportance; trivialness. 4. Inefficacy; uselessness; [*little used.*] 5. Barrenness; worthlessness; [*little used.*] 6. Emptiness; foolishness; infatuation; as, *idleness* of brain; [*little used.*] *Bacon.*
I'DLE-PĀ-TED, *a.* Idleheaded; stupid. *Overbury.*
I'DLER, *n.* 1. One who does nothing; one who spends his time in inaction. 2. A lazy person; a sluggard.
† I'DLES-BY, *n.* An idle or lazy person. *Whitlock.*
I'DLY, *adv.* 1. In an idle manner; without employment. 2. Lazily; sluggishly. 3. Foolishly; uselessly; in a trifling way. 4. Carelessly; without attention. 5. Vainly; ineffectually.
ID'O-CRASE, *n.* [Gr. ιδεα and κρασις.] A mineral.
I'DOL, *n.* [Fr. *idole*; It., Sp. *idolo.*] 1. An image, form or representation, usually of a man or other animal, consecrated as an object of worship; a pagan deity. 2. An image. 3. A person loved and honored to adoration. 4. Any thing on which we set our affections. 5. A representation; [*not in use.*]
I-DOL'A-TER, *n.* [Fr. *idolatre*; L. *ididolatra.*] 1. A worshiper of idols; one who worships as a deity that which is not God; a pagan. 2. An adorer; a great admirer.
I-DOL'A-TRESS, *n.* A female worshiper of idols.
† I-DO-LAT'RI-CAL, *a.* Tending to idolatry.
I-DOL'A-TRIZE, *v. i.* To worship idols.
I-DOL'A-TRIZE, *v. t.* To adore; to worship. *Ainsworth.*
I-DOL'A-TROUS, *a.* 1. Pertaining to idolatry; partaking of the nature of idolatry, or of the worship of false gods; consisting in the worship of idols. 2. Consisting in or partaking of an excessive attachment or reverence.
I-DOL'A-TROUS-LY, *adv.* In an idolatrous manner.
I-DOL'A-TRY, *n.* [Fr. *idolatrie*; L. *ididolatria.*] 1. The worship of idols, images, or any thing made by hands, or which is not God. 2. Excessive attachment or veneration for any thing, or that which borders on adoration.
I'DOL-ISH, *a.* Idolatrous. *Milton.*
I'DOL-ISM, *n.* The worship of idols. [*L. u.*] *Milton.*
I'DOL-IST, *n.* A worshiper of images; *a poetical word.*
I'DOL-IZE, *v. t.* To love to excess; to love or reverence to adoration.
I'DOL-IZED, *pp.* Loved or reverenced to adoration.
I'DOL-IZ-ER, *n.* One who idolizes, or loves to reverence.
I'DOL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Loving or revering to an excess bordering on adoration.
† I'DOL-OUS, *a.* Idolatrous. *Bale.*
I-DŌ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *idoneus.*] Fit; suitable; proper; convenient; adequate. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*
I'DYL, *n.* [L. *idyllium.*] A short poem; *properly*, a short pastoral poem; as, the *idyls* of Theocritus.
I. E. stands for L. *id est*, that is.
IF, *v. t.* imperative, contracted from Sax. *gif*, from *gifan*, to give, (commonly, though not correctly, classed among *conjunctions.*) 1. It is used as the sign of a condition, or it introduces a conditional sentence. 2. Whether or not.
I'FAITH, *adv.* [abbreviation of *in faith.*] Indeed; truly. *Shak.*
† IG-NĀ'RO, *n.* [L.] A term formerly used for blockhead.
IG'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *igneus.*] 1. Consisting of fire. 2. Containing fire; having the nature of fire. 3. Resembling fire.
IG-NES'CENT, *a.* [L. *ignescens.*] Emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel; scintillating.
IG-NES'CENT, *n.* A stone or mineral that gives out sparks when struck with steel or iron.
IG'NI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *ignis* and *facio.*] To form into fire.
IG-NIF'LU-OUS, *a.* [L. *ignifluus.*] Flowing with fire.
IG-NIP'O-TENT, *a.* [L. *ignis* and *potens.*] Presiding over fire. *Pope.*
IG'NIS FAT'U-US, *n.* [L.] A meteor or light that appears in the night, over marshy grounds, supposed to be occasioned by phosphoric matter extricated from putrefying animal or vegetable substances, or by some inflammable gas; vulgarly called *Will with the wisp*, and *Jack with a lantern.*
IG-NITE', *v. t.* [L. *ignis.*] 1. To kindle, or set on fire. 2. *More generally*, to communicate fire to, or to render luminous or red by heat.
IG-NITE', *v. i.* To take fire; to become red with heat.
IG-NIT'ED, *pp.* 1. Set on fire. 2. Rendered red or luminous by heat or fire.
IG-NIT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Setting on fire; becoming red with heat. 2. Communicating fire to; heating to redness.
IG-NI''TION, *n.* 1. The act of kindling, or setting on fire. 2. The act or operation of communicating fire or heat, till the substance becomes red or luminous. 3. The state of being kindled; *more generally*, the state of being heated to redness or luminousness. 4. Calcination.
* IG-NIT'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being ignited.
IG-NIV'O-MOUS, *a.* [L. *ignivomus.*] Vomiting fire.
IG-NŌ'BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *ignobilis.*] 1. Of low birth or family; not noble; not illustrious. 2. Mean; worthless. 3. Base; not honorable.
† IG-NO-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Ignobleness. *Ball.*

IG-NŌ'BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of dignity; meanness.
IG-NŌ'BLY, *adv.* 1. Of low family or birth. 2. Meanly; dishonorably; reproachfully; disgracefully; basely.
IG-NO-MIN'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *ignominiosus.*] 1. Incurring disgrace; cowardly; of mean character. 2. Very shameful; reproachful; dishonorable; infamous. 3. Despicable; worthy of contempt.
IG-NO-MIN'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* Meanly; disgracefully; shamefully.
IG'NO-MIN-Y, *n.* [L. *ignominia.*] Public disgrace; shame; reproach; dishonor; infamy.
† IG'NO-MY, *n.* An abbreviation of *ignominy.*
IG-NO-RĀ'MUS, *n.* [L.] 1. The indorsement which a grand jury make on a bill presented to them for inquiry, when there is not evidence to support the charges; on which all proceedings are stopped, and the accused person is discharged. 2. An ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge.
IG'NO-RANCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *ignorantia.*] 1. Want, absence or destitution of knowledge; the negative state of the mind which has not been instructed. 2. *Ignorances*, in the *plural*, is used sometimes for omissions or mistakes.
IG'NO-RANT, *a.* [L. *ignorans.*] 1. Destitute of knowledge; uninstructed or uninformed; untaught; unenlightened. 2. Unknown; undiscovered. 3. Unacquainted with. 4. Unskillfully made or done.
IG'NO-RANT, *n.* A person untaught or uninformed; one unlettered or unskilled.
IG'NO-RANT-LY, *adv.* 1. Without knowledge, instruction or information. 2. Unskillfully; inexpertly.
† IG-NŌRE', *v. t.* To be ignorant of. *Boyle.*
† IG-NOS'CI-BLE, *a.* [L. *ignoscibilis.*] Pardonable.
† IG-NŌTE', *a.* [L. *ignotus.*] Unknown.
I-GUĀ'NA, *n.* A species of lizard, of the genus *lacerta.*
† ILE, *n.* 1. So written by *Pope* for *aile*, a walk or alley in a church or public building. 2. An ear of corn.
I-LĒ'US, *n.* [L.] A circumvolution or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*
I'LEX, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, the generic name of the *holly-tree.*
IL'I-AC, *a.* [L. *iliacus.*] Pertaining to the lower bowels, or to the *ileum.* The *iliac* passion is a violent and dangerous kind of colic.
IL'I-AD, *n.* [from *Ilium*, *Ilion.*] An epic poem, composed by Homer, in twenty-four books.
ILK, *a.* The same; each. This is retained in *Scottish.*
ILL, *a.* [supposed to be contracted from *evil*, Sax. *yfel*; Sw. *illa.*] 1. Bad or evil, in a *general sense*; contrary to good. 2. Producing evil or misfortune. 3. Bad; evil; unfortunate. 4. Unhealthy; insalubrious. 5. Cross; crabbed; surly; peevish. 6. Diseased; disordered; sick or indisposed; *applied to persons.* 7. Diseased; impaired. 8. Discordant; harsh; disagreeable. 9. Homely; ugly. 10. Unfavorable; suspicious. 11. Rude; unpolished. 12. Not proper; not regular or legitimate.
ILL, *n.* 1. Wickedness; depravity; evil. 2. Misfortune; calamity; evil; disease; pain; whatever annoys or impairs happiness, or prevents success.
ILL, *adv.* 1. Not well; not rightly or perfectly. 2. Not easily; with pain or difficulty.
ILL, *v. t.* To reproach. *North of England, and Scotland.*
ILL, *substantive* or *adverb*, and denoting evil or wrong, is much used in composition with participles to express any bad quality or condition; as, *ill-meaning*, *ill-formed*, &c. —*Il*, prefixed to words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*, as used in the Latin language, and usually denotes a negation of the sense of the simple word, as *illegal*, not legal; or it denotes *to* or *on*, and merely augments or enforces the sense, as in *illuminate.*
† IL-LAB'ILE, *a.* [*See* LABILE.] Not liable to fall or err; infallible. *Cheyne.*
† IL-LA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being liable to err, fall or apostatize. *Cheyne.*
IL-LAC'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be torn.
IL-LAC'RY-MA-BLE, *a.* [L. *illacrymabilis.*] Incapable of weeping.
IL-LAPSE', (il-laps') *n.* 1. A sliding in; an immission or entrance of one thing into another. 2. A falling on; a sudden attack.
* IL-LAQ'UE-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *illaqueo.*] To insnare; to entrap; to entangle; to catch. [*Little used.*]
* IL-LAQ'UE-A-TED, *pp.* Insnared.
* IL-LAQ-UE-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of insnaring; a catching or entrapping; [*little used.*] 2. A snare.
IL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *illatio.*] An inference from premises; a conclusion; deduction. [*Little used.*]
IL'LA-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Relating to illation; that may be inferred. 2. That denotes an inference.
IL'LA-TĪVE, *n.* That which denotes illation or inference.
IL'LA-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* By illation or conclusion. *Bp. Richardson.*
IL-LAUD'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not laudable; not worthy of approbation or commendation. 2. Worthy of censure or dispraise.
IL-LAUD'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner unworthy of praise without deserving praise. *Broome.*
ILL-BRED, *a.* Not well-bred; unpolite.
ILL-BREED'ING, *n.* Want of good-breeding; unpoliteness.
ILL-CON-DI''TIONED, *a.* Being in bad order or state.
IL-LĒ'CE-BROUS, *a.* [L. *illecebrosus.*] Alluring; full of allurement. *Elyot.*
IL-LĒ'GAL, *a.* Not legal; unlawful; contrary to law; illicit.
IL-LE-GAL'I-TY, *n.* Contrariety to law; unlawfulness.
IL-LĒ'GAL-IZE, *v. t.* To render unlawful.
IL-LĒ'GAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to law; unlawfully. *Blackstone.*
IL-LĒ'GAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being illegal. *Scott.*
IL-LEG-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being illegible.
IL-LEG'I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be read.
IL-LEG'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be read.
IL-LE-GIT'I-MA-CY, *n.* 1. The state of being born out of wedlock; the state of bastardy. 2. The state of being not genuine, or of legitimate origin.
IL-LE-GIT'I-MATE, *a.* 1. Unlawfully begotten; born out of wedlock; spurious. 2. Unlawful; contrary to law. 3. Not genuine; not of genuine origin. 4. Not authorized by good usage.
IL-LE-GIT'I-MATE, *v. t.* To render illegitimate; to prove to be born out of wedlock; to bastardize.
IL-LE-GIT'I-MATE-LY, *adv.* Not in wedlock; without authority.
IL-LE-GIT-I-MĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The state of one not born in wedlock. 2. Want of genuineness. *Martin.*
IL-LEV'I-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be levied or collected.
ILL'-FĀCED, *a.* Having an ugly face. *Hall.*
ILL-FĀ'VORED, *a.* Ugly; ill-looking; deformed.
ILL-FĀ'VORED-LY, *adv.* 1. With deformity. 2. Roughly; rudely.
ILL-FĀ'VORED-NESS, *n.* Ugliness; deformity.
IL-LIB'ER-AL, *a.* 1. Not liberal; not free or generous. 2. Not noble; not ingenuous; not catholic; of a contracted mind. Cold in charity. 3. Not candid; uncharitable in judging. 4. Not generous; not munificent; sparing of gifts. 5. Not becoming a well-bred man. 6. Not pure; not elegant.
IL-LIB-ER-AL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Narrowness of mind; contractedness; meanness; want of catholic opinions. 2. Parsimony; want of munificence. *Bacon.*
IL-LIB'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. Ungenerously; uncandidly; uncharitably; disingenuously. 2. Parsimoniously.
IL-LIC'IT, *a.* [L. *illicitus.*] Not permitted or allowed; prohibited; unlawful.
IL-LIC'IT-LY, *adv.* Unlawfully.
IL-LIC'IT-NESS, *n.* Unlawfulness.
IL-LIC'IT-OUS, *a.* Unlawful.
† IL-LĪGHT'EN, *v. t.* To enlighten. *Raleigh.*
IL-LIM'I-TA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be limited or bounded. *Thomson.*
IL-LIM'I-TA-BLY, *adv.* 1. Without possibility of being bounded. 2. Without limits.
IL-LIM-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* What admits of no certain determination.
IL-LIM'IT-ED, *a.* Unbounded; not limited.
IL-LIM'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* Boundlessness; the state of being without limits or restriction. *Clarendon.*
IL-LI-NĪ''TION, *n.* [L. *illinitus.*] A thin crust of some extraneous substance formed on minerals.
IL-LIT'ER-A-CY, *n.* The state of being untaught or unlearned; want of a knowledge of letters; ignorance.
† IL-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* Not literal. *Dr. Dawson.*
IL-LIT'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *illiteratus.*] Unlettered; ignorant of letters or books; untaught; unlearned; uninstructed in science.
IL-LIT'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Want of learning; ignorance of letters, books or science. *Boyle.*
IL-LIT'ER-A-TURE, *n.* Want of learning. [*Little used.*]
ILL-LĪV'ED, (ill-līvd') *a.* Leading a wicked life. [*L. u.*]
ILL-NĀT'URE, *n.* Crossness; crabbedness; habitual bad temper, or want of kindness; fractiousness.
ILL-NĀT'URED, *a.* 1. Cross; crabbed; surly; intractable; of habitual bad temper; peevish; fractious. 2. That indicates ill-nature. 3. Intractable; not yielding to culture.
ILL-NĀT'URED-LY, *adv.* In a peevish or froward manner; crossly; unkindly.
ILL-NĀT'URED-NESS, *n.* Crossness; want of a kind disposition.
ILL'NESS, *n.* 1. Badness; unfavorableness; [*not used.*] 2. Disease; indisposition; malady; disorder of health; sickness. 3. Wickedness; iniquity; wrong moral conduct. *Shak.*
IL-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* 1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic or correct reasoning. 2. Contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning.

IL-LOG'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of correct reasoning.
IL-LOG'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* Contrariety to sound reasoning.
ILL'STARRED, *a.* Fated to be unfortunate.
ILL'-TRAINED, *a.* Not well trained or disciplined.
IL-LUDE', *v. t.* [L. *illudo.*] To play upon by artifice; to deceive; to mock; to excite hope and disappoint it.
IL-LUD'ED, *pp.* Deceived; mocked.
IL-LUD'ING, *ppr.* Playing on by artifice; deceiving.
IL-LUME', or IL-LU'MINE, *v. t.* [Fr. *illuminer.*] 1. To illuminate; to enlighten; to throw or spread light on; to make light or bright. 2. To enlighten, as the mind; to cause to understand. 3. To brighten; to adorn.
IL-LU'MI-NANT, *n.* That which illuminates.
IL-LU'MI-NATE, *v. t.* 1. To enlighten; to throw light on; to supply with light. 2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires. 3. To enlighten intellectually. 4. To adorn with pictures, portraits and other paintings. 5. To illustrate; to throw light on, as on obscure subjects.
IL-LU'MI-NATE, *a.* Enlightened. *Bp. Hall.*
IL-LU'MI-NATE, *n.* One of a sect of heretics pretending to possess extraordinary light and knowledge.
IL-LU'MI-NA-TED, *pp.* Enlightened; rendered light or luminous; illustrated; adorned with pictures.
IL-LU'MI-NA-TING, *ppr.* Enlightening; rendering luminous or bright; illustrating.
IL-LU'MI-NA-TING, *n.* The act, practice or art of adorning manuscripts and books by paintings.
IL-LU-MI-NA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of illuminating or rendering luminous; the act of supplying with light. 2. The act of rendering a house or a town light, by placing lights at the windows, or the state of being thus rendered light. 3. That which gives light. 4. Brightness; splendor. 5. Infusion of intellectual light. 6. The act, art or practice of adorning manuscripts and books with pictures. 7. Inspiration; the special communication of knowledge to the mind by the Supreme Being. *Hooker.*
IL-LU'MI-NA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *illuminatif*] Having the power of giving light. *Digby.*
IL-LU'MI-NA-TOR, *n.* 1. He or that which illuminates or gives light. 2. One whose occupation is to decorate manuscripts and books with pictures, portraits and drawings of any kind.
IL-LU-MI-NEE', or IL-LU-MI-NA'TI, *n.* 1. A church term anciently applied to persons who had received baptism. 2. The name of a sect of heretics, who sprung up in Spain about the year 1575. 3. The name given to certain associations of men in modern Europe, who combined to overthrow the existing religious institutions. *Robison.*
IL-LU'MI-NISM, *n.* The principles of the Illuminati.
IL-LU'MI-NIZE, *v. t.* To initiate into the doctrines or principles of the Illuminati. *Am. Review.*
IL-LU'SION, *n.* [Fr. *illusion.*] Deceptive appearance; false show, by which a person is or may be deceived, or his expectations disappointed; mockery.
IL-LU'SIVE, *a.* Deceiving by false show; deceitful. *Thomson.*
IL-LU'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By means of a false show.
IL-LU'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Deception; false show.
IL-LU'SO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *illusoire.*] Deceiving or tending to deceive by false appearances; fallacious.
IL-LUS'TRATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *illustrer.*] 1. To make clear, bright or luminous. 2. To brighten with honor; to make distinguished. 3. To brighten; to make glorious, or to display the glory of. 4. To explain or elucidate; to make clear, intelligible or obvious, what is dark or obscure.
IL-LUS'TRA-TED, *pp.* 1. Made bright or glorious. 2. Explained; elucidated; made clear to the understanding.
IL-LUS'TRA-TING, *ppr.* Making bright or glorious; rendering distinguished; elucidating.
IL-LUS-TRA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of rendering bright or glorious. 2. Explanation; elucidation.
IL-LUS'TRA-TIVE, *a.* 1. Having the quality of elucidating and making clear what is obscure. 2. Having the quality of rendering glorious, or of displaying glory.
IL-LUS'TRA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of illustration or elucidation. *Brown.*
IL-LUS'TRA-TOR, *n.* One who illustrates or makes clear.
IL-LUS'TRI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *illustre.*] 1. Conspicuous; distinguished by the reputation of greatness; renowned; eminent. 2. Conspicuous; renowned; conferring honor. 3. Glorious. 4. A title of honor.
IL-LUS'TRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Conspicuously; nobly; eminently; with dignity or distinction. 2. Gloriously; in a way to manifest glory.
IL-LUS'TRI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Eminence of character; greatness; grandeur; glory.
IL-LUX-U'RI-OUS, *a.* Not luxurious. *Drury.*
ILL-WILL', *n.* Enmity; malevolence.
ILL-WILL'ER, *n.* One who wishes ill to another.
IL'LY, *adv.* A word sometimes used by *American writers*, improperly, for *ill.*
I'M, contracted from *I am.*

IM, in *composition*, is usually the representative of the Latin *in*; *n* being changed to *m*, for the sake of easy utterance, before a labial, as in *imbibe*, *immense*, *impartial.*
IM'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *image*; L. *imago.*] 1. A representation or similitude of any person or thing, formed of a material substance. 2. A statue. 3. An idol; the representation of any person or thing, that is an object of worship. 4. The likeness of any thing on canvas; a picture; a resemblance painted. 5. Any copy, representation or likeness. 6. Semblance; show; appearance. 7. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind; a conception; a picture drawn by fancy.—8. In *rhetoric*, a lively description of any thing in discourse, which presents a kind of picture to the mind.—9. In *optics*, the figure of any object, made by rays of light proceeding from the several points of it.
IM'AGE, *v. t.* To imagine; to copy by the imagination; to form a likeness in the mind.
IM'AGE-RY, (im'aj-ry) *n.* 1. Sensible representations, pictures, statues. 2. Show; appearance. 3. Forms of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms. 4. Representations in writing or speaking; lively descriptions which impress the images of things on the mind; figures in discourse. 5. Form; make.
IM'AGE-WOR'SHIP, *n.* The worship of images; idolatry.
IM-AG'I-NA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may be imagined or conceived.
† IM-AG'I-NANT, *a.* Imagining; conceiving. *Bacon.*
† IM-AG'I-NANT, *n.* One who is prone to form strange ideas.
IM-AG'I-NA-RY, *a.* Existing only in imagination or fancy; visionary; fancied; not real. *Addison.*
IM-AG-I-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *imaginatio.*] 1. The power or faculty of the mind by which it conceives and forms ideas of things communicated to it by the organs of sense. 2. Conception; image in the mind; idea. 3. Contrivance; scheme formed in the mind; device. 4. Conceit; an unsolid or fanciful opinion. 5. First motion or purpose of the mind.
IM-AG'I-NA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *imaginatif.*] 1. That forms imaginations. 2. Full of imaginations; fantastic.
IM-AG'INE, *v. t.* [Fr. *imaginer.*] 1. To form a notion or idea in the mind; to fancy. 2. To form ideas or representations in the mind, by modifying and combining our conceptions. 3. To contrive in purpose; to scheme; to devise.
IM-AG'INE, *v. i.* To conceive; to have a notion or idea.
IM-AG'INED, *pp.* Formed in the mind; fancied; contrived.
IM-AG'IN-ER, *n.* One who forms ideas; one who contrives. *Bacon.*
IM-AG'IN-ING, *ppr.* Forming ideas in the mind; devising.
IM'AM, } *n.* A minister or priest among the *Mohammedans.*
IM'AN, }
IM-BALM'. *See* EMBALM.
IM-BAN', *v. t.* To excommunicate, *in a civil sense*; to cut off from the rights of man. [*Not well authorized.*] *J. Barlow.*
IM-BAND', *v. t.* To form into a band or bands. *J. Barlow.*
IM-BAND'ED, *pp.* Formed into a band or bands.
IM-BANK', *v. t.* To inclose with a bank; to defend by banks, mounds or dikes.
IM-BANK'ED, (im-bankt') *pp.* Inclosed or defended with a bank.
IM-BANK'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing or surrounding with a bank.
IM-BANK'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of surrounding or defending with a bank. 2. Inclosure by a bank; the banks or mounds of earth that are raised to defend a place.
IM-BAR'GO. *See* EMBARGO.
IM-BARK'. *See* EMBARK.
† IM-BARN', *v. t.* To deposit in a barn. *Herbert.*
IM-BASE'. *See* EMBASE.
IM-BAS'TAR-DIZE, *v. t.* To bastardize, which see.
IM-BATHE', *v. t.* To bathe all over. *Milton.*
IM-BEAD', *v. t.* To fasten with a bead. *J. Barlow.*
IM-BEAD'ED, *pp.* Fastened with a bead.
* IM'BE-CILE, (im'be-sil) *a.* [L. *imbecillis*; Fr. *imbecile.*] Weak; feeble; destitute of strength, either of body or of mind; impotent. *Barrow.*
† IM'BE-CILE, *v. t.* To weaken. *Bp. Taylor.*
† IM-BE-CIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* To weaken; to render feeble *A. Wilson.*
IM-BE-CIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *imbecillitas.*] 1. Want of strength; weakness; feebleness of body or of mind. 2. Impotence of males; inability to procreate children.
IM-BED', *v. t.* To sink or lay in a bed; to place in a mass of earth, sand or other substance.
IM-BED'DED, *pp.* Laid or inclosed, as in a bed or mass of surrounding matter.
IM-BED'DING, *ppr.* Laying, as in a bed.
IM-BEL'LIC, *a.* Not warlike or martial. *Junius.*
IM-BENCH'ING, *n.* A raised work like a bench.

IM-BĪBE′, *v. t.* [L. *imbibo.*] 1. To drink in; to absorb. 2. To receive or admit into the mind, and retain. 3. To imbue. *Newton.*

IM-BĪB′ED, (im-bībd′) *pp.* Drank in, as a fluid; absorbed; received into the mind, and retained.

IM-BĪB′ER, *n.* He or that which imbibes.

IM-BĪB′ING, *ppr.* Drinking in; absorbing; receiving and retaining.

IM-BI-BĪ′TION, *n.* The act of imbibing. *Bacon.*

IM-BIT′TER, *v. t.* 1. To make bitter. 2. To make unhappy or grievous; to render distressing. 3. To exasperate; to make more severe, poignant or painful. 4. To exasperate; to render more violent or malignant.

IM-BIT′TERED, *pp.* Made unhappy or painful; exasperated.

IM-BIT′TER-ER, *n* That which makes bitter. *Johnson.*

IM-BIT′TER-ING, *ppr.* Rendering unhappy or distressing; exasperating.

IM-BOD′IED, *pp.* Formed into a body.

IM-BOD′Y, *v. t.* 1. To form into a body; to invest with matter; to make corporeal. 2. To form into a body, collection or system. 3. To bring into a band, company, regiment, brigade, army, or other regular assemblage; to collect.

IM-BOD′Y, *v. i.* To unite in a body, mass or collection; to coalesce. *Milton.*

IM-BOD′Y-ING, *ppr.* 1. Forming into a body; investing with a corporeal body. 2. Collecting and uniting in a body.

IM-BOIL′, *v. i.* To effervesce. *Spenser.*

IM-BŌLD′EN, (im-bōl′dn) *v. t.* To encourage; to give confidence to. *Shak.*

IM-BŌLD′EN, *pp.* Encouraged; having received confidence.

IM-BŌLD′EN-ING, *ppr.* Encouraging; giving confidence.

† IM-BON′I-TY, *n.* [L. *in* and *bonitas.*] Want of goodness. *Burton.*

IM-BORD′ER, *v. t.* 1. To furnish or inclose with a border; to adorn with a border. 2. To terminate; to bound.

IM-BORD′ERED, *pp.* Furnished, inclosed or adorned with a border; bounded.

IM-BORD′ER-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing, inclosing or adorning with a border; bounding.

IM-BOSK′, *v. t.* [It. *imboscare.*] To conceal, as in bushes; to hide. *Milton.*

IM-BOSK′, *v. i.* To lie concealed. *Milton.*

IM-BŌ′SOM, *v. t.* 1. To hold in the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment. 2. To hold in nearness or intimacy. 3. To admit to the heart or affection; to caress. 4. To inclose in the midst; to surround. 5. To inclose in the midst; to cover.

IM-BŌ′SOMED, *pp.* Held in the bosom or to the breast; caressed; surrounded in the midst; inclosed; covered.

IM-BŌ′SOM-ING, *ppr.* Holding in the bosom; caressing; holding to the breast; inclosing or covering in the midst.

IM-BOUND′, *v. t.* To inclose in limits; to shut in. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

IM-BŌW′, *v. t.* 1. To arch; to vault. 2. To make of a circular form. *Bacon.*

IM-BŌWED′, (im-bōde′) *pp.* Arched; vaulted; made of a circular form.

IM-BOW′ER, *v. t.* To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees. *Thomson.*

IM-BOW′ERED, *pp.* Covered with a bower; sheltered with trees.

IM-BOW′ER-ING, *ppr.* Covering with a bower or with trees.

IM-BŌW′ING, *ppr.* Arching; vaulting; making of a circular form.

IM-BŌW′MENT, *n.* An arch; a vault. *Bacon.*

IM-BOX′, *v. t.* To inclose in a box.

IM-BRAN′GLE, *v. t.* To entangle. *Hudibras.*

IM-BREED′, *v. t.* To generate within.

IM′BRI-ĊATE, IM′BRI-ĊA-TED, *a.* [L. *imbricatus.*] 1. Bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter tile.—2. In *botany*, lying over each other, like tiles on a roof.

IM-BRI-ĊĀ′TION, *n.* A concave indenture, like that of tiles; tiling. *Derham.*

IM-BROWN′, *v. t.* 1. To make brown; to darken; to obscure. 2. To darken the color of; to make dirty. 3. To tan; to darken the complexion.

IM-BROWN′ED, (im-brownd′) *pp.* Made brown; darkened; tanned.

IM-BROWN′ING, *ppr.* Rendering brown; darkening; tanning.

IM-BRŪE′, (im-brū′) *v. t.* [Gr. εμβρεχω.] 1. To wet or moisten; to soak; to drench in a fluid, chiefly in blood. 2. To pour out liquor; [*obs.*]

IM-BRŪ′ED, (im-brūde′) *pp.* Wet; moistened; drenched.

IM-BRŪ′ING, *ppr.* Wetting; moistening; drenching.

IM-BRŪTE′, *v. t.* To degrade to the state of a brute; to reduce to brutality.

IM-BRŪTE′, *v. i.* To sink to the state of a brute.

IM-BRŪT′ED, *pp.* Degraded to brutishness.

IM-BRŪT′ING, *ppr.* Reducing to brutishness.

IM-BŪE′, (im-bū′) *v. t.* [L. *imbuo.*] 1. To tinge deeply; to dye. 2. To tincture deeply; to cause to imbibe.

IM-BŪ′ED, (im-būde′) *pp.* Tinged; dyed; tinctured.

IM-BŪ′ING, *ppr.* Tinging; dyeing; tincturing deeply.

IM-BURSE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *bourse.*] To stock with money.

IME, *n.* Rime. *Craven dialect.*

IM-I-TA-BIL′I-TY, *n.* The quality of being imitable.

IM′I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *imitabilis.*] 1. That may be imitated or copied. 2. Worthy of imitation.

IM′I-TATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *imiter.*] 1. To follow in manners; to copy in form, color or quality. 2. To attempt or endeavor to copy or resemble. 3. To counterfeit. 4. To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use like images and examples.

IM′I-TA-TED, *pp.* Followed; copied.

IM′I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Following in manner; copying.

IM-I-TĀ′TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *imitatio.*] 1. The act of following in manner, or of copying in form; the act of making the similitude of any thing, or of attempting a resemblance. 2. That which is made or produced as a copy; likeness; resemblance. 3. A method of translating, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestic for foreign.

IM′I-TA-TIVE, *a.* 1. Inclined to follow in manner. 2. Aiming at resemblance; that is used in the business of forming resemblances. 3. Formed after a model, pattern or original.

IM′I-TA-TOR, *n.* 1. One that follows in manner or deportment. 2. One that copies, or attempts to make the resemblance of any thing.

IM-I-TĀ′TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or state of an imitator.

IM-MAĊ′U-LATE, *a.* [L. *immaculatus.*] 1. Spotless; pure; unstained; undefiled; without blemish. 2. Pure; limpid; not tinged with impure matter.

IM-MAĊ′U-LATE-LY, *adv.* With spotless purity.

IM-MAĊ′U-LATE-NESS, *n.* Spotless purity.

IM-MĀIL′ED, (im-māild′) *a.* Wearing mail or armor.

IM-MAL′LE-A-BLE, *a.* Not malleable; that cannot be extended by hammering. *Med. Repos.*

IM-MAN′A-ĊLE, *v. t.* To put manacles on; to fetter or confine; to restrain from free action.

IM-MAN′A-ĊLED, *pp.* Fettered; confined.

IM-MAN′A-ĊLING, *ppr.* Fettering; confining.

IM-MĀNE′, *a.* [L. *immanis.*] Vast; huge; very great.

IM-MĀNE′LY, *adv.* Monstrously; cruelly. *Milton.*

IM′MA-NEN-CY, *n.* Internal dwelling. *Pearson.*

IM′MA-NENT, *a.* Inherent; intrinsic; internal.

† IM-MAN′I-FEST, *a.* Not manifest; not plain.

IM-MAN′I-TY, *n.* [L. *immanitas.*] Barbarity; savageness. *Shak.*

IM-MAR-CES′SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *marcesco.*] Unfading

IM-MĀR′TIAL, *a.* Not martial; not warlike.

IM-MĀSK′, *v. t.* To cover, as with a mask.

IM-MĀSK′ED, (im-māskt′) *pp.* Covered; masked.

IM-MĀSK′ING, *ppr.* Covering; disguising.

IM-MATCH′A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be matched; peerless.

IM-MA-TĒ′RI-AL, *a.* [Fr. *immateriel.*] 1. Incorporeal; not material; not consisting of matter. 2. Unimportant; without weight; not material; of no essential consequence. *Melmoth.*

IM-MA-TĒ′RI-AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the existence or state of immaterial substances or spiritual beings.

IM-MA-TĒ′RI-AL-IST, *n.* One who professes immateriality. *Swift.*

IM-MA-TE-RI-AL′I-TY, *n.* The quality of being immaterial, or not consisting of matter; destitution of matter.

IM-MA-TĒ′RI-AL-IZED, *a.* Rendered or made immaterial. *Glanville.*

IM-MA-TĒ′RI-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner not depending on matter. 2. In a manner unimportant.

IM-MA-TĒ′RI-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being immaterial; immateriality.

IM-MA-TĒ′RI-ATE, *a.* Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; immaterial; [*little used.*] *Bacon.*

IM-MA-TŪRE′, *a.* [L. *immaturus.*] 1. Not mature or ripe; unripe; that has not arrived to a perfect state. 2. Not perfect; not brought to a complete state. 3. Hasty; too early; that comes before the natural time.

IM-MA-TŪRE′LY, *adv.* Too soon; before ripeness or completion; before the natural time.

IM-MA-TŪRE′NESS, IM-MA-TŪ′RI-TY, *n.* Unripeness; incompleteness; the state of a thing which has not arrived to perfection.

IM-ME-A-BIL′I-TY, *n.* Want of power to pass.

IM-MEAS′U-RA-BLE, (im-mezh′u-ra-bl) *a.* That cannot be measured; immense; indefinitely extensive.

IM-MEAS′U-RA-BLY, *adv.* To an extent not to be measured; immensely; beyond all measure. *Milton.*

IM-MEAS′URED, *a.* Exceeding common measure.

IM-ME-ĊHAN′I-ĊAL, *a.* Not consonant to the laws of mechanics. *Cheyne.*

* IM-MĒ′DI-A-CY, *n.* Power of acting without dependence. *Shak.*

*IM-MĒ'DI-ATE, *a.* [Fr. *immediat.*] 1. Proximate; acting without a medium, or without the intervention of another cause or means; producing its effect by its own direct agency. 2. Not acting by second causes. 3. Instant; present; without the intervention of time.

*IM-MĒ'DI-ATE-LY, *adv.* 1. Without the intervention of any other cause or event. 2. Instantly; at the present time; without delay, or the intervention of time.

IM-MĒ'DI-ATE-NESS, *n.* 1. Presence with regard to time. 2. Exemption from second or intervening causes.

IM-MED'I-CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *immedicabilis.*] Not to be healed; incurable. *Milton.*

IM-ME-LŌ'DI-OUS, *a.* Not melodious. *Drummond.*

IM-MEM'O-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *immemorabilis.*] Not to be remembered; not worth remembering.

IM-ME-MŌ'RI-AL, *a.* [Fr.] Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered.

IM-ME-MŌ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* Beyond memory. *Bentley.*

IM-MENSE', (im-mens') *a.* [Fr.; L. *immensus.*] 1. Unlimited; unbounded; infinite. 2. Vast in extent; very great. 3. Huge in bulk; very large.

IM-MENSE'LY, *adv.* 1. Infinitely; without limits or measure. 2. Vastly; very greatly.

IM-MENSE'NESS, *n.* Unbounded greatness. *More.*

IM-MENS'I-TY, *n.* 1. Unlimited extension; an extent not to be measured; infinity. 2. Vastness in extent or bulk; greatness.

IM-MEN-SU-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being capable of measure; impossibility to be measured.

IM-MEN'SU-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *mensurabilis.*] Not to be measured; immeasurable.

IM-MEN'SU-RATE, *a.* Unmeasured. *W. Mountagu.*

IM-MERGE', (im-merj') *v. t.* [L. *immergo.*] 1. To plunge into or under a fluid. 2. *v. i.* To enter the light of the sun, as a star, or the shadow of the earth, as the moon.

† IM-MER'IT, *n.* Want of worth.

† IM-MER'IT-ED, *a.* Unmerited.

† IM-MER'IT-OUS, *a.* Undeserving.

IM-MERSE', (im-mers') *v. t.* [L. *immersus.*] 1. To put under water or other fluid; to plunge; to dip. 2. To sink or cover deep; to cover wholly. 3. To plunge; to overwhelm; to involve; to engage deeply.

† IM-MERSE', *a.* Buried; covered; sunk deep. *Bacon.*

IM-MERS'ED, (im-merst') *pp.* Put into a fluid; plunged; deeply engaged; enveloped.

IM-MERS'ING, *ppr.* Plunging into a fluid; dipping; overwhelming; deeply engaging.

IM-MER'SION, *n.* 1. The act of putting into a fluid below the surface; the act of plunging into a fluid till covered. 2. The state of sinking into a fluid. 3. The state of being overwhelmed or deeply engaged.—4. In *astronomy*, the act of entering into the light of the sun, or into the shadow of the earth.

IM-MESH', *v. t.* To entangle in the meshes of a net.

IM-MESH'ED, (im-mesht') *pp.* Entangled in meshes or webs.

IM-MESH'ING, *ppr.* Entangling in meshes or webs.

† IM-METH'OD-ED, *a.* Not having method; without regularity.

IM-ME-THOD'I-ĊAL, *a.* Having no method; without systematic arrangement; without order or regularity; confused.

IM-ME-THOD'I-ĊAL-LY, *adv.* Without order or regularity; irregularly.

IM-ME-THOD'I-ĊAL-NESS, *n.* Want of method.

IM'MI-GRANT, *n.* A person that removes into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

IM'MI-GRATE, *v. i.* [L. *immigro.*] To remove into a country for the purpose of permanent residence. *Belknap.*

IM-MI-GRĀ'TION, *n.* The passing or removing into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

IM'MI-NENCE, *n.* [L. *imminentia.*] *Properly*, a hanging over, but used by *Shakspeare* for impending evil or danger. [*Little used.*]

IM'MI-NENT, *a.* [L. *imminens.*] *Literally*, shooting over; hence, hanging over; impending; threatening; near; appearing as if about to fall on; *used of evils.*

IM-MIN'GLE, *v. t.* To mingle; to mix; to unite with.

IM-MIN'GLED, *pp.* Mixed; mingled.

IM-MIN'GLING, *ppr.* Mixing; mingling.

IM-MI-NŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *imminutio.*] A lessening; diminution; decrease.

IM-MIS-CI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *immiscco.*] Incapacity of being mixed.

IM-MIS'CI-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being mixed.

IM-MIS'SION, *n.* [L. *immissio.*] The act of sending or thrusting in; injection.

IM-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *immitto.*] To send in; to inject.

IM-MIT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be mitigated.

IM-MIX', *v. t.* To mix; to mingle.

IM-MIX'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being mixed.

IM-MIX'ED, IM-MIXT', *a.* Unmixed. *Herbert.*

IM-MO-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *immobilité.*] Unmovableness; fixedness in place or state; resistance to motion. *Arbuthnot.*

IM-MOD'ER-A-CY, *n.* Excess. *Brown.*

IM-MOD'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *immoderatus.*] Exceeding just or usual bounds; not confined to suitable limits; excessive; extravagant; unreasonable.

IM-MOD'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* Excessively; to an undue degree; unreasonably.

IM-MOD'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Excess; extravagance.

IM-MOD-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Excess; want of moderation.

IM-MOD'EST, *a.* [Fr. *immodeste.*] 1. Immoderate; exorbitant; unreasonable; arrogant. 2. Wanting in the reserve or restraint which decency requires; wanting in decency and delicacy. 3. Wanting in chastity; unchaste; lewd. 4. Impure; indelicate. 5. Obscene.

IM-MOD'EST-LY, *adv.* Without due reserve; indecently; unchastely; obscenely.

IM-MOD'EST-Y, *n.* [L. *immodestia.*] 1. Want of modesty; indecency; unchastity. 2. Want of delicacy or decent reserve.

IM'MO-LATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *immoler.*] 1. To sacrifice; to kill, as a victim offered in sacrifice. 2. To offer in sacrifice.

IM'MO-LA-TED, *pp.* Sacrificed; offered in sacrifice.

IM'MO-LA-TING, *ppr.* Sacrificing; offering, as a victim.

IM-MO-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of sacrificing. *Brown.* 2. A sacrifice offered.

IM'MO-LA-TOR, *n.* One who offers in sacrifice.

IM-MŌLD', *v. t.* To form; to mold. *G. Fletcher.*

IM-MŌ'MENT, *a.* Trifling. [*Not English.*] *Shak.*

IM-MO-MENT'OUS, *a.* Unimportant. *Seward.*

IM-MOR'AL, *a.* 1. Inconsistent with moral rectitude; contrary to the moral or divine law; wicked; unjust; dishonest; vicious. 2. Wicked or unjust in practice; vicious; dishonest.

IM-MO-RAL'I-TY, *n.* Any act or practice which contravenes the divine commands or the social duties.

IM-MOR'AL-LY, *adv.* Wickedly; viciously; in violation of law or duty.

IM-MO-RIĠ'ER-OUS, *a.* [Low L. *immoriger.*] Rude; uncivil. *Stackhouse.*

IM-MO-RIĠ'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Rudeness; disobedience. *Bp. Taylor.*

IM-MOR'TAL, *a.* [L. *immortalis.*] 1. Having no principle of alteration or corruption; exempt from death; having life or being that shall never end. 2. Never-ending; everlasting; continual. 3. Perpetual; having unlimited existence. 4. Destined to live in all the ages of this world; imperishable.

IM-MOR-TAL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The quality of never ceasing to live or exist; exemption from death and annihilation; life destined to endure without end. 2. Exemption from oblivion. 3. Perpetuity; existence not limited.

IM-MOR-TAL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of immortalizing.

IM-MOR'TAL-ĪZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *immortaliser.*] 1. To render immortal; to make perpetual; to cause to live or exist while the world shall endure. 2. To exempt from oblivion; to make perpetual.

† IM-MOR'TAL-ĪZE, *v. i.* To become immortal. *Pope.*

IM-MOR'TAL-ĪZED, *pp.* Rendered immortal or perpetual.

IM-MOR'TAL-ĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Making immortal.

IM-MOR'TAL-LY, *adv.* With endless existence; with exemption from death.

IM-MOR-TI-FI-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* Want of subjection of the passions. *Bp. Taylor.*

IM-MŌV-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Steadfastness that cannot be moved or shaken.

IM-MŌV'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be moved from its place. 2. Not to be moved from a purpose; steadfast; fixed; that cannot be induced to change or alter. 3. That cannot be altered or shaken; unalterable; unchangeable. 4. That cannot be affected or moved; not impressible; not susceptible of compassion or tender feelings; unfeeling. 5. Fixed; not liable to be removed; permanent in place. 6. Not to be shaken or agitated.

IM-MŌV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being immovable.

IM-MŌV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be moved from its place or purpose; or in a manner not to be shaken; unalterably; unchangeably.

IM-MUND', *a.* [L. *immundus.*] Unclean.

IM-MUN-DIC'I-TY, *n.* Uncleanness. *Mountagu.*

IM-MŪ'NI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *immunité.*] 1. Freedom or exemption from obligation. 2. Exemption from any charge, duty, office, tax or imposition; a particular privilege. 3. Freedom.

IM-MŪRE', *v. t.* [Norm. *emmurrer.*] 1. To inclose within walls; to shut up; to confine. 2. To wall; to surround with walls. 3. To imprison.

† IM-MŪRE', *n.* A wall. *Shak.*

IM-MŪR'ED, (im-mūrd') *pp.* Confined within walls.

IM-MŪ'SI-ĊAL, *a.* Not musical; inharmonious; not accordant; harsh. *Bacon.*

IM-MU-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *immutabilité.*] Unchangeableness; the quality that renders change or alteration impossible; invariableness.

IM-MŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *immutabilis.*] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable; not capable or susceptible of change.
IM-MŪ'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unchangeableness; immutability.
IM-MŪ'TA-BLY, *adv.* Unchangeably; unalterably; invariably; in a manner that admits of no change.
IM-MŪ'TATE, *a.* [L. *immutatus.*] Unchanged.
IM-MU-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *immutatio.*] Change; alteration.
IM-MŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *immuto.*] To change; to alter. *Salkeld.*
IMP, *n.* [W. *imp.*] 1. A son; offspring; progeny. 2. A subaltern or puny devil. *Milton.*
IMP, *v. t.* [W. *impiaw.*] 1. To graft. *Chaucer.* 2. To lengthen; to extend or enlarge by something inserted or added.
IM-PĀ'ϵA-BLE, *a.* Not to be appeased or quieted.
IM-PAϵT', *v. t.* [L. *impactus.*] To drive close; to press or drive firmly together. *Woodward.*
IM'PAϵT, *n.* Touch; impression. *Darwin.*
IM-PAϵT'ED, *pp.* Driven hard; made close by driving.
IM-PĀINT', *v. t.* To paint; to adorn with colors.
IM-PAIR', *v. t.* [Fr. *empirer.*] 1. To make worse; to diminish in quantity, value or excellence. 2. To weaken; to enfeeble.
IM-PAIR', *v. i.* To be lessened or worn out. [*Little used.*]
IM'PAIR, *a.* [L. *impar.*] In *crystalography*, when a different number of faces is presented by the prism, and by each summit; but the three numbers follow no law of progression.
† IM-PAIR', or IM-PAIR'MENT, *n.* Diminution; decrease; injury. *Brown.*
IM-PAIR'ED, (im-paird') *pp.* Diminished; injured; weakened.
IM-PAIR'ER, *n.* He or that which impairs.
IM-PAIR'ING, *ppr.* Making worse; lessening; injuring; enfeebling.
IM-PAL'A-TA-BLE, *a.* Unpalatable. [*Little used.*]
IM-PĀLE', *v. t.* [L. *in* and *palus.*] 1. To fix on a stake; to put to death by fixing on an upright, sharp stake. [*See* EMPALE.] 2. To inclose with stakes, posts or palisades. —3. In *heraldry*, to join two coats of arms pale-wise.
† IM-PAL'LID, *v. t.* To make pallid or pale. *Feltham.*
IM-PĂLM', (im-păm') *v. t.* [L. *in* and *palma.*] To grasp; to take in the hand.
IM-PAL-PA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being palpable, or perceptible by the touch. *Jortin.*
IM-PAL'PA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Not to be felt; that cannot be perceived by the touch. 2. Not coarse or gross.
IM-PAL'SY, *v. t.* To strike with palsy; to paralize; to deaden.
IM'PA-NATE, *a.* [L. *in* and *panis.*] Imbodied in bread. *Cranmer.*
IM'PA-NATE, *v. t.* To imbody with bread. *Waterland.*
IM-PA-NĀ'TION, *n.* The supposed substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ, with the substance of the bread and wine, after consecration, in the eucharist; a tenet of the Lutheran church.
IM-PAN'NEL, *v. t.* To write or enter the names of a jury in a list or on a piece of parchment, called a *pannel;* to form, complete or enroll a list of jurors.
IM-PAN'NELED, *pp.* Having the names entered in a pannel; formed, as a jury.
IM-PAN'NEL-ING, *ppr.* Writing the names on a pannel; forming, as a jury.
IM-PAR'A-DISE, *v. t.* [It. *imparadisare.*] To put in a place of felicity; to make happy.
IM-PAR'A-DISED, *pp.* Placed in a condition resembling that of paradise; made happy.
IM-PAR'A-DI-SING, *ppr.* Making very happy.
† IM-PAR'AL-LELED, *a.* Unparalleled. *Burnet.*
IM-PAR-A-SYL-LAB'Iϵ, *a.* [L. *in*, *par*, and *syllaba.*] Not consisting of an equal number of syllables.
IM-PĂR'DON-A-BLE, *a.* Unpardonable. *South.*
IM-PAR'I-TY, *n.* 1. Inequality; disproportion. 2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts. 3. Difference of degree, rank or excellence.
IM-PĂRK', *v. t.* To inclose for a park; to make a park by inclosure; to sever from a common.
IM-PĂRL', *v. i.* [Norm. *empe, ler.*] To hold mutual discourse; *appropriately*, in *law*, to have license to settle a lawsuit amicably; to have delay for mutual adjustment.
IM-PĂR'LANCE, *n.* 1. *Properly*, leave for mutual discourse; *appropriately*, in *law*, the license or privilege of a defendant to have delay of trial, to see if he can settle the matter amicably. 2. The continuance of a cause till another day.
IM-PAR-SON-EE', *a.* A *parson imparsonee* is a parson presented, instituted and inducted into a rectory.
IM-PĂRT', *v. t.* [L. *impertior.*] 1. To give, grant or communicate; to bestow on another a share or portion of something. 2. To grant; to give; to confer. 3. To communicate the knowledge of something; to make known; to show by words or tokens.
IM-PĂRT'ANCE, *n.* Communication of a share; grant.
IM-PAR-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of imparting or conferring.
IM-PĂRT'ED, *pp.* Communicated; granted; conferred.
IM-PĂR'TIAL, *a.* 1. Not partial; not biased in favor of one party more than another; indifferent; unprejudiced; disinterested. 2. Not favoring one party more than another; equitable; just.
IM-PĂR'TIAL-IST, *n.* One who is impartial.
IM-PAR-TIAL'I-TY, (im-par-shal'e-ty) *n.* 1. Indifference of opinion or judgment; freedom from bias in favor of one side or party more than another; disinterestedness. 2. Equitableness; justice.
IM-PĂR'TIAL-LY, *adv.* Without bias of judgment; without prejudice; equitably; justly.
IM-PAR-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The quality of not being subject to partition. 2. The quality of being capable of being communicated.
IM-PĂRT'I-BLE, *a.* [Sp. *impartible.*] 1. Not partible or subject to partition. 2. [from *impart.*] That may be imparted, conferred, bestowed or communicated.
IM-PĂRT'ING, *ppr.* Communicating; granting; bestowing.
IM-PĂRT'MENT, *n.* The act of imparting; the communication of knowledge; disclosure. *Shak.*
IM-PĂSS'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be passed; not admitting a passage. *Milton.*
IM-PĂSS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being impassable.
IM-PĂSS'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that prevents passing, or the power of passing.
IM-PAS-SI-BIL'I-TY, or IM-PAS'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Exemption from pain or suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things.
IM-PAS'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *impassible.*] Incapable of pain, passion or suffering; that cannot be affected with pain or uneasiness.
IM-PAS'SION, *v. t.* To move or affect strongly with passion.
IM-PAS'SION-ATE, *v. t.* To affect powerfully.
IM-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* 1. Strongly affected. 2. Without passion or feeling. *Burton.*
IM-PAS'SIONED, *a.* 1. Actuated or agitated by passion. 2. Animated; excited; having the feelings warmed. 3. Animated; expressive of passion or ardor.
IM-PAS'SIVE, *a.* [L. *in* and *passus.*] Not susceptible of pain or suffering. *Dryden.*
IM-PAS'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Without sensibility to pain.
IM-PAS'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being insusceptible of pain. *Mountagu.*
IM-PAS-SIV'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being insusceptible of feeling, pain or suffering.
IM-PAS-TĀ'TION, *n.* The mixtion of various materials of different colors and consistences.
IM-PĀSTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *empâter.*] 1. To knead; to make into paste.—2. In *painting*, to lay on colors thick and bold.
IM-PĀST'ED, *a.* 1. Concreted, as into paste. *Shak.* 2. Pasted over; covered with paste, or with thick paint.
IM-PAT'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *impatibilis.*] Intolerable; that cannot be borne.
IM-PĀ'TIENCE, (im-pā'shens) *n.* [Fr.; L. *impatientia.*] Uneasiness under pain or suffering; the not enduring pain with composure; restlessness.
IM-PĀ'TIENT, *a.* [L. *impatiens.*] 1. Uneasy or fretful under suffering; not bearing pain with composure; not enduring evil without fretfulness, uneasiness, and a desire or effort to get rid of the evil. 2. Not suffering quietly; not enduring. 3. Hasty; eager; not enduring delay. 4. Not to be borne.
IM-PĀ'TIENT, *n.* One who is restless under suffering.
IM-PĀ'TIENT-LY, *adv.* 1. With uneasiness or restlessness. 2. With eager desire causing uneasiness. 3. Passionately; ardently.
IM-PAT-RON-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Absolute seignory or possession. *Cotgrave.*
IM-PAT'RON-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *impatroniser.*] To gain to one's self the power of any seignory.
IM-PĄWN', *v. t.* To pawn; to pledge; to deposit as security.
IM-PĒACH', *v. t.* [Fr. *empêcher.*] 1. To hinder; to impede. 2. To accuse; to charge with a crime or misdemeanor. 3. To accuse; to censure; to call in question. 4. To call to account; to charge as answerable.
† IM-PĒACH', *n.* Hinderance.
IM-PĒACH'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Liable to accusation; chargeable with a crime; accusable; censurable. 2. Liable to be called in question; accountable.
IM-PĒACH'ED, (im-peecht') *pp.* Hindered; [*obs.*] 2. Accused; charged with a crime, misdemeanor or wrong; censured.
IM-PĒACH'ER, *n.* An accuser by authority; one who calls in question.
IM-PĒACH'ING, *ppr.* 1. Hindering; [*obs.*] 2. Accusing by authority: calling in question the rectitude of conduct.
IM-PĒACH'MENT, *n.* 1. Hinderance; impediment; stop; obstruction; [*obs.*] *Shak.* 2. An accusation or charge brought against a public officer for maladministration in

his office. 3. The act of impeaching. 4. Censure; accusation; a calling in question the purity of motives or the rectitude of conduct, &c. 5. The act of calling to account, as for waste. 6. The state of being liable to account, as for waste.

IM-PEARL', (im-perl') *v. t.* 1. To form in the resemblance of pearls. 2. To decorate with pearls, or with things resembling pearls.

IM-PEC-CA-BIL'I-TY, or IM-PEC'CAN-CY, *n.* The quality of not being liable to sin; exemption from sin, error or offense. *Pope.*

IM-PEC'CA-BLE, *a.* [Sp. *impecable*; Fr. *impeccable.*] Not liable to sin; not subject to sin; exempt from the possibility of sinning.

IM-PĒDE', *v. t.* [Sp. *impedir*; L. *impedio.*] To hinder; to stop in progress; to obstruct.

IM-PĒD'ED, *pp.* Hindered; stopped; obstructed.

IM-PED'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *impedimentum.*] 1. That which hinders progress or motion; hinderance; obstruction. 2. That which prevents distinct articulation.

† IM-PED'I-MENT, *v. t.* To impede. *Bp. Reynolds.*

IM-PED-I-MENT'AL, *a.* Hindering; obstructing.

IM-PĒD'ING, *ppr.* Hindering; stopping; obstructing.

† IM'PE-DITE, *v. t.* To impede.

IM-PED'I-TIVE, *a.* Causing hinderance. *Sanderson.*

IM-PEL', *v. t.* [Sp. *impeler*; L. *impello.*] To drive or urge forward; to press on; to excite to action.

IM-PELL'ED, (im-pelld') *pp.* Driven forward; urged on; moved by any force or power.

IM-PELL'ENT, *n.* A power or force that drives forward; impulsive power. *Glanville.*

IM-PELL'ER, *n.* He or that which impels.

IM-PELL'ING, *ppr.* Driving forward; urging; pressing.

IM-PEN', *v. t.* To pen; to shut or inclose.

IM-PEND', *v. i.* [L. *impendeo.*] 1. To hang over; to be suspended above; to threaten. 2. To be near; to be approaching and ready to fall on.

IM-PEND'ENCE, } *n.* The state of hanging over; near ap-
IM-PEND'EN-CY, } proach; a menacing attitude.

IM-PEND'ENT, *a.* Hanging over; imminent; threatening; pressing closely. *Hale.*

IM-PEND'ING, *ppr.* Hanging over; approaching near; threatening.

IM-PEN-E-TRA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The quality of being impenetrable.—2. In *philosophy*, that quality of matter which prevents two bodies from occupying the same space at the same time. 3. Insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

IM-PEN'E-TRA-BLE, *a.* [L. *impenetrabilis.*] 1. That cannot be penetrated or pierced; not admitting the passage of other bodies. 2. Not to be affected or moved; not admitting impressions on the mind. 3. Not to be entered by the sight. 4. Not to be entered and viewed by the eye of the intellect.

IM-PEN'E-TRA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Impenetrability, which see.

IM-PEN'E-TRA-BLY, *adv.* 1. With solidity that admits not of being penetrated. 2. With hardness that admits not of impression.

IM-PEN'I-TENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *impenitence.*] Want of peni-
IM-PEN'I-TEN-CY, } tence or repentance; absence of contrition or sorrow for sin; obduracy; hardness of heart.

IM-PEN'I-TENT, *a.* [Fr.] Not penitent; not repenting of sin; not contrite; obdurate; of a hard heart.

IM-PEN'I-TENT, *n.* One who does not repent; a hardened sinner.

IM-PEN'I-TENT-LY, *adv.* Without repentance or contrition for sin; obdurately.

IM-PEN'NOUS, *a.* Wanting wings.

IM-PĒO'PLE, *v. t.* To form into a community. *Beaumont.*

† IM'PE-RATE, *a.* [L. *imperatus.*] Done by impulse or direction of the mind. *South.*

IM-PER'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *imperatif*; L. *imperativus.*] 1. Commanding; expressive of command; containing positive command.—2. In *grammar*, the *imperative* mode of a verb is that which expresses command.

IM-PER'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With command; authoritatively.

† IM-PER-A-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Commanding. *Norris.*

IM-PER-CEP'TI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Not to be perceived; not to be known or discovered by the senses. 2. Very small; fine; minute in dimensions; or very slow in motion or progress.

IM-PER-CEP'TI-BLE, *n.* That which cannot be perceived by the senses on account of its smallness. [*Little used.*]

IM-PER-CEP'TI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being imperceptible. *Hale.*

IM-PER-CEP'TI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be perceived.

IM-PER-CIP'I-ENT, *a.* Not perceiving or having power to perceive. *Baxter.*

IM-PER-DI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being imperdible.

IM-PER'DI-BLE, *a.* Not destructible.

IM-PER'FECT, *a.* [L. *imperfectus.*] 1. Not finished; not complete. 2. Defective; not entire, sound or whole; wanting a part; impaired. 3. Not perfect in intellect; liable to err. 4. Not perfect in a moral view; not according to the laws of God, or the rules of right.—5. In *grammar*, the *imperfect* tense denotes an action in time past, then present, but not finished.—6. In *music*, incomplete; not having all the accessary sounds.

† IM-PER'FECT, *v. t.* To make imperfect. *Brown.*

IM-PER-FEC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *imperfectio.*] Defect; fault; the want of a part or of something necessary to complete a thing.

IM-PER'FECT-LY, *adv.* In an imperfect manner or degree; not fully; not entirely; not completely.

IM-PER'FECT-NESS, *n.* The state of being imperfect.

IM-PER'FO-RA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be perforated.

IM-PER'FO-RATE, *a.* [L. *in* and *perforatus.*] Not perforated or pierced; having no opening. *Sharpe.*

IM-PER'FO-RA-TED, *a.* 1. Not perforated. 2. Having no pores.

IM-PER-FO-RĀ'TION, *n.* The state of being not perforated, or without any aperture.

IM-PĒ'RI-AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *imperialis.*] 1. Pertaining to an empire, or to an emperor. 2. Royal; belonging to a monarch. 3. Pertaining to royalty; denoting sovereignty. 4. Commanding; maintaining supremacy.—*Imperial chamber*, the sovereign court of the German empire.—*Imperial city*, a city in Germany which has no head but the emperor.—*Imperial diet*, an assembly of all the states of the German empire.

IM-PĒ'RI-AL-IST, *n.* One who belongs to an emperor; a subject or soldier of an emperor.

IM-PE-RI-AL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Imperial power. 2. The right of an emperor to a share of the produce of mines, &c.

IM-PĒ'RI-AL-IZED, *a.* Belonging to an emperor. *Fuller.*

IM-PĒ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In a royal manner.

IM-PER'IL, *v. t.* To bring into danger. *Spenser.*

IM-PĒ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *imperiosus.*] 1. Commanding; dictatorial; haughty; arrogant; overbearing; domineering. 2. Commanding; indicating an imperious temper; authoritative. 3. Powerful; overbearing; not to be opposed by obstacles. 4. Commanding; urgent; pressing. 5. Authoritative; commanding with rightful authority.

IM-PĒ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With arrogance of command; with a haughty air of authority; in a domineering manner. 2. With urgency or force not to be opposed.

IM-PĒ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Authority; air of command. *South.* 2. Arrogance of command; haughtiness.

IM-PER'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *imperissable.*] Not subject to decay; not liable to perish; indestructible; enduring permanently.

IM-PER'ISH-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being imperishable.

IM-PER'I-WIGGED, *a.* [Fr. *emperruqué.*] Wearing a periwig.

IM-PER'MA-NENCE, *n.* Want of permanence.

IM-PER'MA-NENT, *a.* Not permanent.

IM-PER-ME-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being impermeable by a fluid. *Cavallo.*

IM-PER'ME-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *permeo.*] Not to be passed through the pores by a fluid.

IM-PER'SON-AL, *a.* [Fr. *impersonnel.*] In *grammar*, an *impersonal* verb is one which is used only with the termination of the third person singular, with *it* for a nominative in English, and without a nominative in Latin; as, *it rains.*

IM-PER-SON-AL'I-TY, *n.* Indistinction of personality.

IM-PER'SON-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an impersonal verb.

IM-PER'SON-ATE, *v. t.* To personify. *Warton.*

IM-PER'SON-A-TED, *a.* Made persons of. *Warton.*

IM-PER-SPI-CŪ'I-TY, *n.* Want of perspicuity, or clearness to the mind.

IM-PER-SPIC'U-OUS, *a.* Not perspicuous; not clear.

IM-PER-SUĀ'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *persuasibilis.*] Not to be moved by persuasion; not yielding to arguments.

IM-PER'TI-NENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *impertinence.*] 1. That
IM-PER'TI-NEN-CY, } which is not pertinent; that which does not belong to the subject in hand; that which is of no weight. 2. The state of not being pertinent. 3. Folly; rambling thought. 4. Rudeness; improper intrusion; interference by word or conduct which is not consistent with the age or station of the person. 5. A trifle; a thing of little or no value.

IM-PER'TI-NENT, *a.* [L. *impertinens.*] 1. Not pertaining to the matter in hand; of no weight; having no bearing on the subject. *Tillotson.* 2. Rude; intrusive; meddling with that which does not belong to the person. 3. Trifling; foolish; negligent of the present purpose.

IM-PER'TI-NENT, *n.* An intruder; a meddler; one who interferes in what does not belong to him.

IM-PER'TI-NENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Without relation to the matter in hand. 2. Officiously; intrusively; rudely.

IM-PER-TRAN-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being capable of being passed through. *Hale.*
IM-PER-TRAN'SI-BLE, *a.* Not to be passed through.
IM-PER-TURB'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be disturbed or agitated; permanently quiet. *Encyc.*
IM-PER-TUR-BĀ'TION, *n.* Freedom from agitation of mind; calmness. *W. Mountague.*
† IM-PER-TURB'ED, (im-per-turbd') *a.* Undisturbed. *Bailey.*
IM-PER'VI-OUS, *a.* [L. *impervius.*] 1. Not to be penetrated or passed through; impenetrable. 2. Not penetrable; not to be pierced by a pointed instrument. 3. Not penetrable by light; not permeable to fluids.
IM-PER'VI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to prevent passage or penetration.
IM-PER'VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of not admitting a passage.
† IM-PES'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *impestrer.*] To trouble; to harass. *Cotgrave.*
IM-PE-TIG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *impetigo.*] Resembling the ring-worm or tetters; covered with scales or scabs; scurfy.
IM'PE-TRA-BLE, *a.* That may be obtained by petition.
IM'PE-TRATE, *v. t.* [L. *impetro.*] To obtain by request or entreaty. *Usher.*
IM-PE-TRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of obtaining by prayer or petition.—2. In *law*, the preobtaining of benefices from the church of Rome, which belonged to the disposal of the king and other lay patrons of the realm.
IM'PE-TRA-TĪVE, *a.* Obtaining; tending to obtain by entreaty. *Bp. Hall.*
IM'PE-TRA-TO-RY, *a.* Beseeching; containing entreaty. *Taylor.*
IM-PET-U-OS'I-TY, *n.* 1. A rushing with violence and great force; fury; violence. 2. Vehemence; furiousness of temper.
IM-PET'U-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *impetueux;* L. *impetuosus.*] 1. Rushing with great force and violence; moving rapidly; furious; forcible; fierce; raging. 2. Vehement of mind; fierce; hasty; passionate; violent.
IM-PET'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Violently; fiercely; forcibly; with haste and force. *Addison.*
IM-PET'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. A driving or rushing with haste and violence; furiousness; fury; violence. 2. Vehemence of temper; violence.
IM'PE-TUS, *n.* [L.] 1. Force of motion; the force with which any body is driven or impelled. 2. The force with which one body in motion strikes another.
IM-PIC'TURED, *a.* Painted; impressed. *Spenser.*
IM'PIER. *See* UMPIRE.
* † IM-PIERCE', *v. t.* To pierce through; to penetrate. *Drayton.*
* IM-PIERCE'A-BLE, (im-pers'a-bl, *or* im-pēērs'a-bl) *a.* Not to be pierced or penetrated. *Spenser.*
IM-PĪ'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *impieté;* L. *impietas.*] 1. Ungodliness; irreverence towards the Supreme Being; contempt of the divine character and authority; neglect of the divine precepts. 2. Any act of wickedness, as blasphemy and scoffing at the Supreme Being, or at his authority; profaneness.
† IM-PIG'NO-RATE, *v. t.* To pledge or pawn.
† IM-PIG-NO-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of pawning.
IM-PINGE', (im-pinj') *v. i.* [L. *impingo.*] To fall against; to strike; to dash against; to clash upon.
IM-PING'ING, *ppr.* Striking against.
† IM-PIN'GUATE, *v. t.* To fatten; to make fat.
IM'PI-OUS, *a.* [L. *impius.*] 1. Irreverent towards the Supreme Being; wanting in veneration for God and his authority; irreligious; profane. 2. Irreverent towards God; proceeding from or manifesting a contempt for the Supreme Being; tending to dishonor God or his laws, and bring them into contempt.
IM'PI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With irreverence for God, or contempt for his authority; profanely; wickedly.
IM'PI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Impiety; contempt of God and his laws.
IM-PLA-CA-BIL'I-TY, or IM-PLĀ'CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not being appeasable; inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity or anger.
IM-PLĀ'CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *implacabilis.*] 1. Not to be appeased; that cannot be pacified and rendered peaceable; inexorable; stubborn or constant in enmity. 2. Not to be appeased or subdued.
IM-PLĀ'CA-BLY, *adv.* With enmity not to be pacified or subdued; inexorably.
IM-PLANT', *v. t.* To set, plant or infix for the purpose of growth.
IM-PLANT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of setting or infixing in the mind or heart, as principles.
IM-PLANT'ED, *pp.* Set; infixed in the mind, as principles or rudiments.
IM-PLANT'ING, *ppr.* Setting or infixing in the mind, as principles.
IM-PLAUS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being plausible or specious.
IM-PLAUS'I-BLE, *a.* Not specious; not wearing the appearance of truth or credibility, and not likely to be believed.
IM-PLAUS'I-BLY, *adv.* Without an appearance of probability.
† IM-PLEACH', *v. t.* To interweave. *Shak.*
IM-PLEAD', *v. t.* To institute and prosecute a suit against one in court; to sue at law.
IM-PLEAD'ED, *pp.* Prosecuted; sued; subject to answer to a suit in court.
IM-PLEAD'ER, *n.* One who prosecutes another.
IM-PLEAD'ING, *ppr.* Prosecuting a suit.
† IM-PLEAS'ING, *a.* Unpleasing.
IM-PLEDGE', *v. t.* To pawn.
IM'PLE-MENT, *n.* [Low L. *implementum.*] Whatever may supply wants; *particularly, as now used*, tools, utensils, vessels, instruments; the tools or instruments of labor.
IM-PLĒ'TION, *n.* [L. *impleo.*] The act of filling; the state of being full.
IM'PLEX, *a.* [L. *implexus.*] Infolded; intricate; entangled; complicated.
IM-PLEX'ION, *n.* The act of infolding or involving; the state of being involved; involution.
IM'PLI-CATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *impliquer;* L. *implico.*] 1. To infold; to involve; to entangle. 2. To involve; to bring into connection with; also, to show or prove to be connected or concerned.
IM'PLI-CA-TED, *pp.* 1. Infolded; involved. 2. Involved; connected; concerned; proved to be concerned or to have had a part.
IM'PLI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Involving; proving to be concerned.
IM-PLI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *implicatio.*] 1. The act of infolding or involving. 2. Involution; entanglement. 3. An implying, or that which is implied, but not expressed; a tacit inference, or something fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words.
IM'PLI-CA-TĪVE, *a.* Having implication.
IM'PLI-CA-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* By implication. *Buck.*
IM-PLĪC'IT, *a.* [L. *implicitus.*] 1. Infolded; entangled; complicated. 2. Implied; tacitly comprised; fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words. 3. Resting on another; trusting to the word or authority of another, without doubting or reserve, or without examining into the truth of the thing itself.
IM-PLĪC'IT-LY, *adv.* 1. By inference deducible, but not expressed in words; virtually; in reality, but not in name. 2. By connection with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence.
IM-PLĪC'IT-NESS, *n.* The state of being implicit; the state of trusting without reserve.
IM-PLĪ'ED, (im-plīde') *pp.* Involved; contained virtually, though not expressed.
IM-PLĪ'ED-LY, *adv.* By implication.
IM-PLO-RĀ'TION, *n.* Earnest supplication. *Bp. Hall.*
IM-PLŌRE', *v. t.* [Fr. *implorer;* L. *imploro.*] 1. To call upon or for, in supplication; to beseech; to pray earnestly; to petition with urgency; to entreat. 2. To ask earnestly; to beg.
IM-PLŌRE', *v. i.* To entreat; to beg.
† IM-PLŌRE', *n.* Earnest supplication. *Spenser.*
IM-PLŌR'ED, (im-plōrd') *pp.* Earnestly supplicated.
IM-PLŌR'ER, *n.* One who prays earnestly.
IM-PLŌR'ING, *ppr.* Beseeching; entreating; praying earnestly.
IM-PLŪM'ED, (im-plūmd') } *a.* Having no plumes or feath-
IM-PLŪ'MOUS, } ers. *Johnson.*
IM-PLUNGE', (im-plunj') *v. t.* To plunge; to immerse.
IM-PLŸ', *v. t.* [Fr. *impliquer;* L. *implico.*] 1. *Literally*, to infold or involve; to wrap up; [*obs.*] 2. To involve or contain in substance or essence, or by fair inference, or by construction of law, when not expressed in words.
IM-PLŸ'ING, *ppr.* Involving; containing in substance, or by fair inference, or by construction of law.
† IM-POCK'ET, *v. t.* To pocket.
IM-POIS'ON, *v. t.* [Fr. *empoisonner.*] 1. To poison; to impregnate with poison; to corrupt with poison. 2. To imbitter; to impair. 3. To kill with poison; [*rare.*]
IM-POIS'ONED, *pp.* Poisoned; corrupted; imbittered.
IM-POIS'ON-ING, *ppr.* Poisoning; corrupting; imbittering.
IM-POIS'ON-MENT, *n.* The act of poisoning.
† IM'PO-LAR-LY, *adv.* Not according to the direction of the poles. *Brown.*
IM-POL'I-CY, *n.* Inexpedience; unsuitableness to the end proposed; bad policy; defect of wisdom.
† IM-POL'ISHED, *a.* Unpolished; rude. *T. Hudson.*
IM-PO-LITE', *a.* Not of polished manners; unpolite; uncivil; rude in manners.
IM-PO-LITE'LY, *adv.* Uncivilly.
IM-PO-LITE'NESS, *n.* Incivility; want of good manners.
IM-POL'I-TIC, *a.* 1. Not wise; devising and pursuing measures adapted to injure the public interest. 2. Unwise; adapted to injure the public interest. 3. Not wise in private concerns; pursuing measures ill suited to

promote private welfare; not prudent. 4. Not suited to promote private interest.

† IM-PO-LIT'I-CAL, for *impolitic*.

† IM-PO-LIT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* Without art or forecast. *Bacon.*

IM-POL'I-TIC-LY, *adv.* Not wisely; not with due forecast and prudence; in a manner to injure public or private interest.

IM-PON-DER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Absolute levity; destitution of sensible weight.

IM-PON'DER-A-BLE, IM-PON'DER-OUS, } *a.* Not having sensible weight. *Brown.*

† IM-POOR', *v. t.* To impoverish. *Browne.*

IM-PO-ROS'I-TY, *n.* Want of porosity; closeness of texture; compactness that excludes pores.

IM-PŌ'ROUS, *a.* Destitute of pores; very close or compact in texture; solid. *Brown.*

IM-PŌRT', *v. t.* [Fr. *importer*; L. *importo.*] 1. To bring from a foreign country or jurisdiction, or from another state, into one's own country, jurisdiction or state. 2. To bear or convey, as signification or meaning; to mean; to signify; to imply. 3. To be of weight to; to be of moment or consequence to; to bear on the interest of, or to have a bearing on.

IM'PŌRT, *n.* 1. That which is borne or conveyed in words; meaning; signification; the sense which words are intended to convey. *Import* differs from *implication* in this, that the meaning of a term or number of words in connection is less obscurely expressed. *Import* depends less on inference or deduction than *implication*, and is also applied more frequently to a single word. 2. That which is imported or brought into a country from another country or state; *generally in the plural.* 3. Importance; weight; consequence; [*formerly accented on the second syllable.*] *Dryden.*

IM-PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be imported. 2. Insupportable; not to be endured; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*

* IM-PORT'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *importancia.*] 1. Weight; consequence; a bearing on some interest; that quality of any thing by which it may affect a measure, interest or result. 2. Weight or consequence in the scale of being. 3. Weight or consequence in self-estimation. 4. Thing implied; matter; subject; importunity; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

* IM-PORT'ANT, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Weighty; momentous; of great consequence; having a bearing on some interest, measure or result by which good or ill may be produced. 2. Bearing on; forcible; driving. 3. Importunate; [*not used.*]

IM-PORT'ANT-LY, *adv.* Weightily; forcibly.

IM-POR-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act or practice of importing, or of bringing from another country or state. 2. The wares or commodities imported. 3. Conveyance.

IM-PŌRT'ED, *pp.* Brought from another country or state.

IM-PŌRT'ER, *n.* He that imports; the merchant who, by himself or his agent, brings goods from another country or state.

IM-PŌRT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Bringing into one's own country or state from a foreign or distant state. 2. Bearing, as a signification; meaning. 3. Having weight or consequence.

† IM-PŌRT'LESS, *a.* Of no weight or consequence.

IM-PORT'U-NA-CY, *n.* The act of importuning; importunateness.

IM-PORT'U-NATE, *a.* [L. *importunus.*] 1. Bearing on; pressing or urging in request or demand; urgent and pertinacious in solicitation. 2. Pressing; urgent. 3. Inciting urgently for gratification.

IM-PORT'U-NATE-LY, *adv.* With urgent request; with pressing solicitation.

IM-PORT'U-NATE-NESS, *n.* Urgent solicitation.

† IM-PORT'U-NA-TOR, *n.* One that importunes.

IM-POR-TŪNE', *v. t.* [Fr. *importuner.*] To request with urgency; to press with solicitation; to urge with frequent or unceasing application.

† IM-POR-TŪNE', *a.* [L. *importunus.*] 1. Pressing in request; urgent; troublesome by frequent demands; vexatious; unreasonable. 2. Unseasonable.

† IM-POR-TŪNE'LY, *adv.* 1. With urgent solicitation; incessantly; continually; troublesomely. 2. Unseasonably; improperly.

IM-POR-TŪN'ER, *n* One who is importunate. *Waterhouse.*

IM-POR-TŪ'NI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *importunité*; L. *importunitas.*] Pressing solicitation; urgent request; application for a claim or favor, which is urged with troublesome frequency or pertinacity.

IM-PŌRT'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *importuosus.*] Without a port, haven or harbor.

IM-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be imposed or laid on.

IM-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *imposer.*] 1. To lay on; to set on; to lay on, as a burden, tax, toll, duty or penalty. 2. To place over by authority or by force. 3. To lay on, as a command; to enjoin, as a duty. 4. To fix on; to impute. 5. To lay on, as hands in the ceremony of ordination, or of confirmation. 6. To obtrude fallaciously.—7. Among *printers*, to put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chase, and thus prepare the form for the press.—*To impose on*, to deceive; to mislead by a trick or false pretense.

† IM-PŌSE', *n.* Command; injunction. *Shak.*

IM-PŌS'ED, (im-pōzd') *pp.* Laid on, as a tax, burden, duty or penalty; enjoined.

IM-PŌS'ER, *n.* One who lays on; one who enjoins.

IM-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Laying on; enjoining; deceiving. 2. *a.* Commanding; adapted to impress forcibly. *Bp. Hobart.*

IM-PŌS'ING-STONE, *n.* Among *printers*, the stone on which the pages or columns of types are imposed or made into forms.

IM-PO-SI'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *impositio.*] 1. In a *general sense*, the act of laying on. 2. The act of laying on hands in the ceremony of ordination. 3. The act of setting on or affixing to. 4. That which is imposed; a tax, toll, duty or excise laid by authority. 5. Injunction, as of a law or duty. 6. Constraint; oppression; burden. 7. Deception; imposture. 8. A supernumerary exercise enjoined on students as a punishment.

IM-POS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. That which cannot be; the state of being not possible to exist. 2. Impracticability; the state or quality of being not feasible or possible to be done.

IM-POS'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *impossibilis.*] 1. That cannot be. 2. Impracticable; not feasible; that cannot be done.

† IM-POS'SI-BLE, *n.* An impossibility. *Chaucer.*

IM'PŌST, *n.* [Sp., It. *imposta.*] 1. Any tax or tribute imposed by authority.—2. In *architecture*, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the building rests.

IM-POS'THU-MATE, (im-pos'tu-mate) *v. i.* To form an abscess; to gather; to collect pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body.

IM-POS'THU-MATE, *v. t.* To affect with an imposthume or abscess.

IM-POS'THU-MA-TED, *pp.* Affected with an imposthume.

IM-POS-THU-MĀ'TION, *n.* The act of forming an abscess; also, an abscess; an imposthume.

IM-POS'THUME, (im-pos'tume) *n.* [This word is a corruption of *apostem*, L. *apostema.*] An abscess; a collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body.

IM-POS'THUME, *v. i.* The same as *imposthumate.*

IM-POS'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *imposteur*; Sp., Port. *impostor*; Low L. *impostor.*] One who imposes on others; a person who assumes a character for the purpose of deception; a deceiver under a false character.

† IM-POST'U-RAGE, *n.* Imposition. *Bp. Taylor.*

IM-POST'URE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *impostura.*] Deception practiced under a false or assumed character; fraud or imposition practiced by a false pretender.

IM-POST'URED, *a.* Having the nature of imposture.

IM-POST'U-ROUS, *a.* Deceitful. *Beaumont.*

IM'PO-TENCE, IM'PO-TEN-CY, } *n.* [L. *impotentia.*] 1. Want of strength or power, animal or intellectual; weakness; feebleness; inability; imbecility; defect of power. 2. Moral inability; the want of power or inclination to resist or overcome habits and natural propensities. 3. Inability to beget. 4. Ungovernable passion. *Milton.*

IM'PO-TENT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *impotens.*] 1. Weak; feeble; wanting strength or power; unable by nature, or disabled by disease or accident to perform any act. 2. Wanting the power of propagation, as males. 3. Wanting the power of restraint; not having the command over.

IM'PO-TENT, *n.* One who is feeble, infirm or languishing under disease. *Shak.*

IM'PO-TENT-LY, *adv.* Weakly; without power over the passions.

IM-POUND', *v. t.* 1. To put, shut or confine in a pound or close pen. 2. To confine; to restrain within limits.

IM-POUND'ED, *pp.* Confined in a pound.

IM-POUND'ER, *n.* One who impounds the beasts of another.

IM-POUND'ING, *ppr.* Confining in a pound; restraining.

IM-POV'ER-ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *appauvrir.*] 1. To make poor; to reduce to poverty or indigence. 2. To exhaust strength, richness or fertility.

IM-POV'ER-ISHED, *pp.* Reduced to poverty; exhausted.

IM-POV'ER-ISH-ER, *n.* 1. One who makes others poor. 2. That which impairs fertility

IM-POV'ER-ISH-ING, *ppr.* Making poor; exhausting.

IM-POV'ER-ISH-MENT, *n.* Depauperation; a reducing to indigence; exhaustion; drain of wealth, richness or fertility.

IM-POW'ER. *See* EMPOWER.

IM-PRAC-TI-CA-BIL'I-TY, IM-PRAC'TI-CA-BLE-NESS *n.* 1. The state or quality of being beyond human power, or the means proposed; infeasibility. 2. Untractableness; stubbornness.

IM-PRAC'TI-CA-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be done or performed; infeasible; not to be effected by the means proposed. 2. Untractable; unmanageable; stubborn. 3. That cannot be passed or traveled.

IM-PRAC'TI-CA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that hinders practice.

IM'PRE-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *imprecor.*] To invoke, as an evil on any one; to pray that a curse or calamity may fall on one's self or on another person.

IM'PRE-CA-TED, *pp.* Invoked on one, as some evil

IM'PRE-CA-TING, *ppr.* Calling for evil on one's self or another.

IM-PRE-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *imprecatio.*] The act of imprecating, or invoking evil on any one; a prayer that a curse or calamity may fall on any one.

*IM'PRE-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing a prayer for evil to befall a person.

IM-PRE-CIS'ION, *n.* Want of precision or exactness; defect of accuracy. *Taylor.*

IM-PRĒGN', (im-preen') *v. t.* [It. *impregnare*; Fr. *impregner.*] To impregnate; to infuse the seed of young or other prolific principle.

IM-PREG'NA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *imprenable.*] 1. Not to be stormed, or taken by assault; that cannot be reduced by force; able to resist attack. 2. Not to be moved, impressed or shaken; invincible.

IM-PREG'NA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to resist penetration or assault; in a manner to defy force.

IM-PREG'NATE, *v. t.* [It. *impregnare.*] 1. To infuse the principle of conception; to make pregnant, as a female animal. 2. To deposit the fecundating dust of a flower on the pistils of a plant; to render prolific. 3. To infuse particles of one thing into another; to communicate the virtues of one thing to another.

IM-PREG'NATE, *a.* Impregnated; rendered prolific or fruitful.

IM-PREG'NA-TED, *a.* Made pregnant or prolific; fecundated; filled with something by mixture, &c.

IM-PREG'NA-TING, *ppr.* Infusing seed or pollen; rendering pregnant; fructifying; fecundating; filling by infusion or mixture.

IM-PREG-NĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of fecundating and rendering fruitful. 2. The communication of the particles or virtues of one thing to another. 3. That with which any thing is impregnated. 4. Saturation.

†IM-PRE-JŪ'DI-CATE, *a.* [L. *in, præ* and *judico.*] Not prejudged; unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial. *Brown.*

IM-PREP-A-RĀ'TION, *n.* Want of preparation; unpreparedness; unreadiness. [*Little used.*]

IM-PRE-SCRIP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *imprescriptibilité.*] The state of being independent of prescription; the state which renders a thing not liable to be lost or impaired by the prescription of another, or by one's own non-user.

IM-PRE-SCRIP'TI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That cannot be lost or impaired by non-user, or by the claims of another founded on prescription.

IM-PRESS', *v. t.* [L. *impressum.*] 1. To imprint; to stamp; to make a mark or figure on any thing by pressure. 2. To print, as books. 3. To mark; to indent. 4. To fix deep. 5. To compel to enter into public service, as seamen; to seize and take into service by compulsion, as nurses in sickness. 6. To seize; to take for public service.

IM'PRESS, *n.* 1. A mark or indentation, made by pressure. 2. The figure or image of any thing made by pressure; stamp; likeness. 3. Mark of distinction; stamp; character. 4. Device; motto. 5. The act of compelling to enter into public service.

IM-PRESS'ED, (im-prest') *pp.* Imprinted; stamped; marked by pressure; compelled to enter public service; seized for public use; fixed in the mind; made sensible; convinced.

IM-PRESS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being impressible.

IM-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be impressed; that yields to pressure; that may receive impressions. 2. That may be impressed; that may have its figure stamped on another body.

IM-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Imprinting; stamping; fixing in the mind; compelling into service.

IM-PRES'SION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *impressio.*] 1. The act of impressing, as one body on another. 2. Mark; indentation; stamp made by pressure. 3. The effect which objects produce on the mind. 4. Image in the mind; idea. 5. Sensible effect. 6. A single edition of a book; the books printed at once. 7. Slight, indistinct remembrance.

IM-PRESS'IVE, *a.* 1. Making or tending to make an impression; having the power of affecting, or of exciting attention and feeling; adapted to touch sensibility or the conscience. 2. Capable of being impressed; susceptible.

IM-PRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to touch sensibility, or to awaken conscience; in a manner to produce a powerful effect on the mind.

IM-PRESS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being impressive.

IM-PRESS'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of impressing men into public service. 2. The act of compelling into any service. 3. The act of seizing for public use.

IM-PRESS'URE, (im-presh'ur) *n.* The mark made by pressure; indentation; dent; impression. *Shak.*

IM'PREST, *n.* [It. *imprestare.*] A kind of earnest-money; loan; money advanced. *Burke.*

IM-PREST', *v. t.* To advance on loan.

IM-PREV'A-LENCE, *n.* Incapability of prevailing.

IM-PRI-MĀ'TUR, *n.* [L., let it be printed.] A license to print a book, &c.

†IM-PRIM'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *imprimerie.*] A print; impression; a printing-house; art of printing.

IM-PRI'MIS, *adv.* [L. *imprimis.*] In the first place; first in order.

IM-PRINT', *v. t.* [It. *imprimere.*] 1. To impress; to mark by pressure. 2. To stamp letters and words on paper by means of types; to print. 3. To fix on the mind or memory; to impress.

IM'PRINT, *n.* Designation of a place where a work is printed.

IM-PRINT'ED, *pp.* Marked by pressure; printed; fixed in the mind or memory.

IM-PRINT'ING, *ppr.* Marking by pressure; printing; fixing on the mind or memory.

IM-PRIS'ON, (im-priz'n) *v. t.* [Fr. *emprisonner.*] 1. To put into a prison; to confine in a prison or jail, or to arrest and detain in custody in any place. 2. To confine; to shut up; to restrain from escape; to deprive of the liberty to move from place to place.

IM-PRIS'ONED, *pp.* Confined in a prison or jail; restrained from escape or from going at large.

IM-PRIS'ON-ER, *n.* One who causes another to be confined in prison. *Clayton.*

IM-PRIS'ON-ING, *ppr.* Shutting up in prison; confining in a place.

IM-PRIS'ON-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of putting and confining in prison; the act of arresting and detaining in custody. 2. Confinement in a place; restraint of liberty; the confinement of a criminal or debtor within the walls of a prison.

IM-PROB-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being improbable or not likely to be true; unlikelihood.

IM-PROB'A-BLE, *a.* [Sp., Fr.; L. *improbabilis.*] Not likely to be true; not to be expected under the circumstances of the case.

IM-PROB'A-BLY, *adv.* 1. In a manner not likely to be true. 2. In a manner not to be approved; [*obs.*]

†IM'PRO-BATE, *v. t.* [L. *improbo.*] To disallow; not to approve. *Ainsworth.*

†IM-PRO-BĀ'TION, *n.* The act of disapproving.

IM-PROB'I-TY, *n.* [L. *improbitas.*] That which is disapproved or disallowed; want of integrity or rectitude of principle; dishonesty.

†IM-PRO-DŪ'CED, *a.* Not produced. *Ray.*

IM-PRO-FI''CIEN-CY, *n.* Want of proficiency.

†IM-PROF'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Unprofitable. *Elyot.*

†IM-PRO-LIF'IC, *a.* Not prolific; unfruitful. *Waterhouse.*

†IM-PRO-LIF'I-CATE, *v. t.* To impregnate; to fecundate.

IM-PROMP'TU, *adv.* [L. *in promptu.*] Off hand; without previous study.

IM-PROMP'TU, *n.* A piece made off hand, at the moment, or without previous study; an extemporaneous composition.

IM-PROP'ER, *a.* [L. *improprius.*] 1. Not proper; not suitable, not adapted to its end; unfit. 2. Not becoming; not decent; not suited to the character, time or place. 3. Not according to the settled usages or principles of a language. 4. Not suited to a particular place or office; unqualified.

IM-PROP'ER-LY, *adv.* 1. Not fitly; in a manner not suited to the end; in a manner not suited to the company, time, place and circumstances; unsuitably; incongruously. 2. In a manner not according with established usages; inaccurately; ungrammatically.

IM-PRO-PI'TIOUS, *a.* Not propitious; unpropitious.

IM-PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Not proportionable.

IM-PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE, *a.* Not proportionate.

IM-PRŌ'PRI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *proprius.*] 1. To appropriate to private use; to take to one's self; [*not used.*] 2. To annex the possessions of the church or a benefice to a layman.

IM-PRŌ'PRI-ATE, *a.* Devolved into the hands of a layman.

IM-PRŌ'PRI-A-TED, *pp.* 1. Appropriated to one's self. 2. Put in possession of a layman.

IM-PRŌ'PRI-A-TING, *ppr.* 1. Appropriating to one's self. 2. Annexing to a lay proprietor.

IM-PRO-PRI-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of putting an ecclesiastical benefice into the hands of a layman. *Ayliffe.* 2. The benefice impropriated.

*IM-PRŌ'PRI-A-TOR, *n.* A layman who has possession of the lands of the church or an ecclesiastical living.

IM-PRO-PRĪ'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *improprieté.*] 1. Unfitness;

unsuitableness to character, time, place or circumstances. 2. Inaccuracy in language; a word or phrase not according with the established usages or principles of speaking or writing.

IM-PROS-PER'I-TY, *n.* Unprosperity; want of success.

IM-PROS'PER-OUS, *a.* Not prosperous; not successful; unfortunate; not yielding profit; not advancing interest.

IM-PROS'PER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Unsuccessfully; unprosperously; unfortunately. *Boyle.*

IM-PROS'PER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Ill success.

IM-PRÖV-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being capable of improvement; susceptibility of being made better.

IM-PRÖV'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Susceptible of improvement; capable of growing or being made better; that may be advanced in good qualities. 2. That may be used to advantage, or for the increase of any thing valuable. 3. Capable of tillage or cultivation.

IM-PRÖV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Susceptibility of improvement; capableness of being made better, or of being used to advantage.

IM-PRÖV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of melioration.

IM-PRÖVE', (im-proov') *v. t.* [Norm. *prover.*] 1. To make better; to advance in value or good qualities. 2. To use or employ to good purpose; to make productive; to turn to profitable account; to use for advantage; to employ for advancing interest, reputation or happiness. *Addison.* 3. To apply to practical purposes. *Owen.* 4. To advance or increase by use; *in a bad sense;* [*ill.*] *Porteus.* 5. To use; to employ. *T. Scott.* 6. To use; to occupy; to cultivate; as, the house or farm is now *improved* by an industrious tenant. This application is perhaps peculiar to some parts of the *U. States.* It however deviates little from that in some of the foregoing definitions.

IM-PRÖVE', (im-proov') *v. i.* To grow better or wiser; to advance in goodness, knowledge, wisdom or other excellence. 2. To advance in bad qualities; to grow worse. *Milner.* 3. To increase; to be enhanced; to rise.—*To improve on,* to make useful additions or amendments to; to bring nearer to perfection.

IM-PRÖV'ED, (im-proovd') *pp.* 1. Made better, wiser or more excellent; advanced in moral worth, knowledge or manners. 2. Made better; advanced in fertility or other good qualities. 3. Used to profit or good purpose. 4. Used; occupied.

IM-PRÖVE'MENT, (im-proov'ment) *n.* 1. Advancement in moral worth, learning, wisdom, skill or other excellence. 2. Melioration; a making or growing better or more valuable. 3. A valuable addition; excellence added, or a change for the better. 4. Advance or progress from any state to a better. 5. Instruction; growth in knowledge or refinement; edification. 6. Use or employment to beneficial purposes; a turning to good account. 7. Practical application. *Tillotson.* 8. The part of a discourse intended to enforce and apply the doctrines, is called the *improvement.* 9. Use; occupancy. 10. *Improvements, plu.;* valuable additions or melioration, as buildings, clearings, drains, fences, &c., on a farm. *Kent.*

IM-PRÖV'ER, *n.* 1. One who improves; one who makes himself or any thing else better. 2. That which improves, enriches or meliorates.

† IM-PRO-VĪD'ED, *a.* [L. *improvisus.*] Unforeseen; unexpected; not provided against.

IM-PROV'I-DENCE, *n.* [L. *in* and *providens.*] Want of providence or forecast; neglect of foresight, or of the measures which foresight might dictate for safety or advantage.

IM-PROV'I-DENT, *a* [L. *in* and *providens.*] Wanting forecast; wanting care to make provision for future exigences.

IM-PROV'I-DENT-LY, *adv.* Without foresight or forecast; without care to provide against future wants.

IM-PRÖV'ING, *ppr.* Making better; growing better; using to advantage.

IM-PRO-VIS'ION, *n.* Want of forecast; improvidence. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

IM-PRŪ'DENCE, *n.* [Fr., from. L. *imprudentia.*] Want of prudence; indiscretion; want of caution, circumspection or a due regard to consequences; heedlessness; inconsiderateness; rashness.

IM-PRŪ'DENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *imprudens.*] Wanting prudence or discretion; indiscrete; injudicious; not attentive to the consequences of words or actions; rash; heedless.

IM-PRŪ'DENT-LY, *adv.* Without the exercise of prudence; indiscretely.

IM'PU-DENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *impudens.*] Shamelessness; want of modesty; effrontery; assurance accompanied with a disregard of the opinions of others.

IM'PU-DENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *impudens.*] Shameless; wanting modesty; bold, with contempt of others; saucy.

IM'PU-DENT-LY, *adv.* Shamelessly; with indecent assurance. *Sandys.*

IM-PU-DIC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *impudicitia.*] Immodesty.

* IM-PŪGN', (im-pūne') *v. t.* [Fr. *impugner;* L. *impugno.*] To oppose; to attack by words or arguments; to contradict.

IM-PUG-NĀ'TION, *n.* Opposition. *Ep. Hall.*

* IM-PŪGN'ED, (im-pūnd') *pp.* Opposed; contradicted.

* IM-PŪGN'ER, (im-pūner) *n.* One who opposes or contradicts.

* IM-PŪGN'ING, (im-pū'ning) *ppr.* Opposing; attacking; contradicting.

* † IM-PU-IS'SANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Impotence; weakness.

IM'PULSE, (im'puls) *n.* [L. *impulsus.*] 1. Force communicated; the effect of one body acting on another. 2. Influence acting on the mind; motive. 3. Impression; supposed supernatural influence on the mind.

IM-PUL'SION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *impulsio.*] 1. The act of driving against or impelling; the agency of a body in motion on another body. 2. Influence on the mind; impulse.

IM-PULS'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *impulsif.*] Having the power of driving or impelling; moving; impellent.

IM-PULS'IVE-LY, *adv.* With force; by impulse.

† IM-PŪ'NI-BLY, *adv.* Without punishment. *Ellis.*

IM-PŪ'NI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *impunité;* L. *impunitas.*] 1. Exemption from punishment or penalty. 2. Freedom or exemption from injury.

IM-PŪRE', *a.* [Fr. *impur;* L. *impurus.*] 1. Not pure; foul; feculent; tinctured; mixed or impregnated with extraneous substance. 2. Obscene. 3. Unchaste; lewd; unclean. 4. Defiled by sin or guilt; unholy. 5. Unhallowed; unholy. 6. Unclean; *in a legal sense;* not purified according to the ceremonial law of Moses.

† IM-PŪRE', *v. t.* To render foul; to defile. *Ep. Hall.*

IM-PŪRE'LY, *adv.* In an impure manner; with impurity.

IM-PŪRE'NESS, } *n.* [Fr. *impureté;* L. *impuritas.*] 1. Want
IM-PŪ'RI-TY, } of purity; foulness; feculence; the admixture of a foreign substance in any thing. 2. Any foul matter. 3. Unchastity; lewdness. 4. Want of sanctity or holiness; defilement by guilt. 5. Want of ceremonial purity; legal pollution or uncleanness. 6. Foul language; obscenity.

IM-PUR'PLE, *v. t.* To color or tinge with purple; to make red or reddish.

IM-PUR'PLING, *ppr.* Tinging or coloring with purple.

IM-PŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be imputed or charged to a person; chargeable. 2. That may be ascribed to; *in a good sense.* 3. Accusable; chargeable with a fault; [*not proper.*] 4. That may be set to the account of another.

IM-PŪ'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being imputable.

IM-PU-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of imputing or charging; attribution; generally in an *ill sense.* 2. Sometimes in a *good sense.* 3. Charge or attribution of evil; censure; reproach. 4. Hint; slight notice. *Shak.*

IM-PŪ'TA-TĪVE, *a.* That may be imputed.

IM-PŪ'TA-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* By imputation. *Encyc.*

IM-PŪTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *imputer;* L. *imputo.*] 1. To charge; to attribute; to set to the account of. 2. To attribute; to ascribe. 3. To reckon to one what does not belong to him. *Milton.*

IM-PŪT'ED, *pp.* Charged to the account of; attributed; ascribed.

IM-PŪT'ER, *n.* One that imputes or attributes.

IM-PŪT'ING, *ppr.* Charging to the account of; attributing; ascribing.

IM-PU-TRES'CI-BLE, *a.* [*in,* and L. *putresco.*] Not subject to putrefaction or corruption.

IN, a prefix, [L. *in,*] is used in *composition* as a particle of negation, like the English *un,* of which it seems to be a dialectical orthography; or it denotes *within, into,* or *among,* as in *inbred, incase;* or it serves only to augment or render emphatical the sense of the word to which it is prefixed, as in *inclose, increase.*—*In,* before *l,* is changed into *il,* as in *illusion;* and before *r,* into *ir,* as in *irregular;* and into *im,* before a labial, as in *imbitter, immaterial, impatient.*

IN, *prep.* [L. *in;* Gr. ἐν; Goth. and Sax. *in;* Fr. *en;* Sp. *en;* It. *in;* G. *in,* or *ein;* D. *in;* Dan. *ind;* Sw. *in;* W. *yn.*] *In* denotes present or inclosed, surrounded by limits; as, *in* a house. It denotes a state of being mixed; as, sugar *in* tea. It denotes present in any state; as, *in* sickness or health. It denotes present in time; as, *in* that hour or day. The uses of *in,* however, cannot, in all cases, be defined by equivalent words, except by explaining the phrase in which it is used; as, *in* fact; *in* reason, &c.—*In the name* is used in phrases of invoking, swearing, declaring, praying, &c.—*In,* in many cases, is equivalent to *on.*—*In* signifies by or through.—*In that* is sometimes equivalent to *because.*—*In as much,* seeing; seeing that; this being the fact; as, I will ride for health, *inasmuch* as I am infirm.—*In* is often used without the noun to which it properly belongs; as, I care not who is *in,* or who is *out;* that is, *in office,* or *out of office.*—*To be* or *keep in with,* to be close or near; as, *keep* the ship *in with* the land.

IN-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *inhabilité.*] 1. Want of sufficient physical power or strength. 2. Want of adequate means.

3. Want of moral power. 4. Want of intellectual strength or force. 5. Want of knowledge or skill.

†IN-Ā'BLE-MENT, *n.* Ability. *Bacon.*

IN-AB'STI-NENCE, *n.* A not abstaining; a partaking; indulgence of appetite. *Milton.*

IN-A-BŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Without abuse. *L. North.*

IN-AC-CESS-I-BIL'I-TY, or IN-AC-CESS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being inaccessible, or not to be reached.

IN-AC-CESS'I-BLE, *a.* 1. Not to be reached; as an *inaccessible* height or rock. 2. Not to be obtained. 3. Not to be approached; forbidding access.

IN-AC-CESS'I-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be approached.

IN-AC'CU-RA-CY, *n.* Want of accuracy or exactness; mistake; fault; defect; error.

IN-AC'CU-RATE, *a.* Not accurate; not exact or correct; not according to truth; erroneous.

IN-AC'CU-RATE-LY, *adv.* Not according to truth; incorrectly; erroneously.

IN-AC'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Want of action; forbearance of labor; idleness; rest. *Pope.*

IN-AC'TIVE, *a.* 1. Not active; inert; having no power to move. 2. Not active; not diligent or industrious; not busy; idle; indolent; sluggish.

IN-AC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* Idly; sluggishly; without motion, labor, or employment.

IN-AC-TIV'I-TY, *n.* 1. Inertness. 2. Idleness, or habitual idleness; want of action or exertion; sluggishness. *Swift.*

†IN-AC'T'U-ATE, *v. t.* To put in action. *Glanville.*

†IN-AC'T-U-Ā'TION, *n.* Operation. *Glanville.*

IN-AD'E-QUA-CY, *n.* 1. The quality of being unequal or insufficient for a purpose. *Dwight.* 2. Inequality. *Burke.* 3. Incompleteness; defectiveness.

IN-AD'E-QUATE, *a.* [L.] 1. Not equal to the purpose; insufficient to effect the object; unequal. 2. Not equal to the real state or condition of a thing; not just or in due proportion; partial; incomplete. 3. Incomplete; defective; not just.

IN-AD'E-QUATE-LY, *adv.* Not fully or sufficiently; not completely.

IN-AD'E-QUATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inadequate; inadequacy; inequality; incompleteness.

IN-AD-E-QUĀ'TION, *n.* Want of exact correspondence.

IN-AD-HĒ'SION, *n.* Want of adhesion; a not adhering.

IN-AD-MISS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being inadmissible, or not proper to be received.

IN-AD-MISS'I-BLE, *a.* Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed or received.

IN-AD-VERT'ENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *inadvertance.*] 1. A not
IN-AD-VERT'EN-CY, } turning the mind to; inattention; negligence; heedlessness. 2. The effect of inattention; any oversight, mistake or fault which proceeds from negligence of thought.

IN-AD-VERT'ENT, *a.* [L. *in* and *advertens.*] Not turning the mind to; heedless; careless; negligent.

IN-AD-VERT'ENT-LY, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly; from want of attention; inconsiderately.

IN-AF-FA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Reservedness in conversation.

IN-AF'FA-BLE, *a.* Not affable; reserved.

IN-AF-FEC-TĀ'TION, *n.* Destitution of affected manner.

†IN-AF-FECT'ED, *a.* Unaffected.

IN-ĀID'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be assisted. *Shak.*

†IN-AF-FECT'ED-LY, *adv.* Without affectation. *Cockeram.*

IN-ĀL'IEN-A-BLE, (in-āle'yen-a-bl) *a.* [Fr.] Unalienable; that cannot be legally or justly alienated or transferred to another.

IN-ĀL'IEN-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inalienable. *Scott.*

IN-ĀL'IEN-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that forbids alienation.

IN-AL-I-MENT'AL, *a.* Affording no nourishment.

IN-AL-TER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being alterable or changeable. *Fourcroy.*

IN-AL'TER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot or may not be altered or changed; unalterable.

†IN-Ā'MI-A-BLE, *a.* Unamiable.

†IN-Ā'MI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unamiableness.

IN-A-MISS'I-BLE, *a.* Not to be lost. *Hammond.*

IN-A-MISS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of not being liable to be lost.

*IN-AM-O-RĀ'TO, *n.* A lover. *Marston.*

IN-ĀNE', *a.* [L. *inanis.*] Empty; void; sometimes used as a *noun*, to express a void space.

IN-AN'GU-LAR, *a.* Not angular. [*Little used.*]

IN-AN'I-MATE, *v. t.* To animate. [*Little used.*]

IN-AN'I-MATE, *a.* [L. *inanimatus.*] 1. Destitute of animal life. 2. Destitute of animation or life.

IN-AN'I-MA-TED, *a.* Destitute of animal life. 2. Not animated; not sprightly.

†IN-AN-I-MĀ'TION, *n.* Animation. *Donne.*

IN-A-NI''TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *inanis.*] Emptiness; want of fullness.

IN-AN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *inanitas.*] Emptiness; void space; vacuity. *Digby.*

IN-AP'PE-TENCE, } *n.* [L.] 1. Want of appetence, or of a
IN-AP'PE-TEN-CY, } disposition to seek, select or imbibe nutriment. 2. Want of desire or inclination.

IN-AP-PLI-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n* The quality of not being applicable; unfitness.

IN-AP'PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* Not applicable; that cannot be applied; not suited or suitable to the purpose.

IN-AP-PLI-CĀ'TION, *n.* Want of application; want of attention or assiduity; negligence; indolence.

IN-AP'PO-SITE, *a.* Not apposite; not fit or suitable; not pertinent.

IN-AP-PRĒ'CIA-BLE, *a.* 1. Not to be appreciated; that cannot be duly valued. 2. That cannot be estimated.

IN-AP-PRE-HENS'I-BLE, *a.* Not intelligible. *Milton.*

IN-AP-PRE-HENS'IVE, *a.* Not apprehensive.

IN-AP-PRŌACH'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be approached.

IN-AP-PRŌ'PRI-ATE, *a.* 1. Not appropriate; unsuited; not proper. *J. P. Smith.* 2. Not appropriate; not belonging to.

IN-APT'I-TUDE, *n.* Want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness. *Burke.*

IN-Ā'QUATE, *a.* Imbodied in water. *Cranmer.*

IN-A-QUĀ'TION, *n.* The state of being inaquate. *Gardner*

IN-AR'A-BLE, *a.* Not arable; not capable of being tilled.

IN-ÄRCH', *v. t.* To graft by appproach.

IN-ÄRCH'ED, (in-ärcht') *pp.* Grafted by approach.

IN-ÄRCH'ING, *ppr.* Grafting by approach.

IN-ÄRCH'ING, *n.* A method of ingrafting, by which a cion, without being separated from its parent tree, is joined to a stock standing near.

IN-AR-TIC'U-LATE, *a.* Not uttered with articulation or junction of the organs of speech; not articulate; not distinct, or with distinction of syllables.

IN-AR-TIC'U-LATE-LY, *adv.* Not with distinct syllables; indistinctly.

IN-AR-TIC'U-LATE-NESS, *n.* Indistinctness of utterance by animal voices; want of distinct articulation.

IN-AR-TIC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* Indistinctness of sounds in speaking.

IN-AR-TI-FI''CIAL, *a.* 1. Not done by art; not made or performed by the rules of art; formed without art. 2. Simple; artless.

IN-AR-TI-FI''CIAL-LY, *adv.* Without art; in an artless manner; contrary to the rules of art. *Collier.*

IN-AS-MUCH', *adv.* [*in*, *as*, and *much.*] Seeing; seeing that; this being the fact.

IN-AT-TEN'TION, *n.* The want of attention, or of fixing the mind steadily on an object; heedlessness; neglect.

IN-AT-TENT'IVE, *a.* Not fixing the mind on an object; heedless; careless; negligent; regardless.

IN-AT-TENT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Without attention; carelessly; heedlessly. *Johnson.*

IN-AUD'I-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be heard. 2. Making no sound. *Shak.*

IN-AUD'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be heard.

IN-AUG'U-RAL, *a.* [L. *inauguro.*] 1. Pertaining to inauguration. 2. Made or pronounced at an inauguration.

IN-AUG'U-RATE, *v. t.* 1. To introduce or induct into an office with solemnity or suitable ceremonies; to invest with an office in a formal manner. 2. To begin with good omens; [*obs.*]

IN-AUG'U-RATE, *a.* Invested with office. *Drayton.*

IN-AUG'U-RA-TED, *pp.* Inducted into office with appropriate ceremonies.

IN-AUG'-U-RA-TING, *ppr.* Inducting into office with solemnities.

IN-AUG-U-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of inducting into office with solemnity; investiture with office by appropriate ceremonies.

IN-AUG'U-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Suited to induction into office; pertaining to inauguration. *Johnson.*

IN-AU-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *inauratus.*] The act or process of gilding, or covering with gold. *Arbuthnot.*

IN-AUS'PI-CATE, *a.* Ill-omened. *Buck.*

IN-AU-SPI''CIOUS, *a.* Ill-omened; unfortunate; unlucky; evil; unfavorable.

IN-AU-SPI''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With ill omens; unfortunately; unfavorably.

IN-AU-SPI''CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Unluckiness; unfavorableness.

IN-BĒ'ING, *n.* Inherence; inherent existence; inseparableness. *Watts.*

IN'BORN, *a.* Innate; implanted by nature. *Dryden.*

IN'BREATHED, *a.* Infused by inspiration. *Milton.*

IN'BRED, *a.* Bred within; innate; natural. *Dryden.*

IN-BREED', *v. t.* To produce or generate within.

IN'CA, *n.* The title formerly given by the natives of Peru to their kings and to the princes of the blood.

IN-CĀGE', *v. t.* To confine in a cage; to coop up; to confine to any narrow limits. *Shak.*

IN-CĀ'GED, (in-kājd') *pp.* Cooped up; confined to a cage or to narrow limits.

IN-CAG'ING, *ppr.* Confining to a cage or to narrow limits.
IN-CAGE'MENT, *n.* Confinement in a cage.
IN-CAL'CU-LA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be calculated.
IN-CAL'CU-LA-BLY, *adv.* In a degree beyond calculation.
IN-CA-LES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *incalescens.*] A growing
IN-CA-LES'CEN-CY, } warm; incipient or increasing heat.
IN-CA-LES'CENT, *a.* Growing warm; increasing in heat.
IN-CAM-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act or process of uniting lands, revenues or other rights to the pope's domain.
IN-CAN-DES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *incandescens.*] A white heat; or the glowing whiteness of a body caused by intense heat.
IN CAN-DES'CENT *a.* White or glowing with heat.
IN-CAN-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *incantatio.*] The act of enchanting; enchantment; the act of using certain formulas of words and ceremonies, for the purpose of raising spirits.
IN-CANT'A-TO-RY, *a.* Dealing by enchantment; magical.
† IN-CANT'ING, *a.* Enchanting.
IN-CAN'TON, *v. t.* [*in* and *canton.*] To unite to a canton or separate community. *Addison.*
IN-CA-PA-BIL'I-TY, or IN-CĀ'PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being incapable; natural incapacity or want of power. 2. Want of legal qualifications or of legal power.
IN-CĀ'PA-BLE, *a.* 1. Wanting capacity sufficient; not having room sufficient to contain or hold. 2. Wanting natural power or capacity to learn, know, understand or comprehend. 3. Not admitting; not in a state to receive; not susceptible of. 4. Wanting power equal to any purpose. 5. Wanting moral power or disposition. 6. Unqualified or disqualified, in a *legal sense;* not having the legal or constitutional qualifications.—*Incapable* properly denotes a want of passive power, the power of receiving, and is applicable particularly to the mind; *unable* denotes the want of active power or power of performing, and is applicable to the body or the mind.
IN-CA-PĀ'CIOUS, *a.* Not capacious; not large or spacious; narrow; of small content.
IN-CA-PĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Narrowness; want of containing space.
IN-CA-PAC'I-TATE, *v. t.* 1. To deprive of capacity or natural power. 2. To render or make incapable. 3. To disable; to weaken; to deprive of competent power or ability. 4. To render unfit. 5. To disqualify; to deprive of legal or constitutional requisites.
IN-CA-PAC-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* Want of capacity. *Burke.*
IN-CA-PAC'I-TY, *n.* 1. Want of capacity. 2. Want of qualification or legal requisites; inability. 3. Disqualification; disability by deprivation of power.
IN-CAR'CE-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *incarcero.*] 1. To imprison; to confine in a jail. 2. To confine; to shut up or inclose.
IN-CAR CE-RATE, *a.* Imprisoned; confined. *More.*
IN-CAR-CE-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of imprisoning or confining; imprisonment.
IN-CARN', *v. t.* [L. *incarno.*] To cover with flesh; to invest with flesh. *Wiseman.*
IN-CARN', *v. i.* To breed flesh. *Wiseman.*
IN-CARN'A-DINE, *a.* [Fr. *incarnadin.*] Flesh-colored; of a carnation color; pale red. *Shak.*
IN-CARN'A-DINE, *v. t.* To dye red or flesh-color.
IN-CARN'ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *incarner;* L. *incarno.*] To clothe with flesh; to imbody in flesh. *Milton.*
IN-CARN'ATE, *a.* 1. Invested with flesh; imbodied in flesh.—2. In *Scotland*, of a red color; flesh-colored.
IN-CARN-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of clothing with flesh. 2. The act of assuming flesh, or of taking a human body and the nature of man.—3. In *surgery*, the process of healing wounds and filling the part with new flesh.
IN-CARN'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *incarnatif.*] Causing new flesh to grow; healing. *Encyc.*
IN-CARN'A-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that tends to promote the growth of new flesh, and assist nature in the healing of wounds.
IN-CASE', *v. t.* 1. To inclose in a case. 2. To inclose; to cover or surround with something solid. *Pope.*
IN-CĀS'ED, (in-kāst') *pp.* Inclosed as in a case, sheath or box.
IN-CĀS'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing as in a case.
IN-CASK', *v. t.* To put into a cask. *Sherwood.*
IN-CAS'TEL-LA-TED, *a.* Confined or inclosed in a castle.
IN-CAT-E-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *catena.*] The act of linking together. *Goldsmith.*
IN-CAU'TIOUS, *a.* Not cautious; unwary; not circumspect; heedless; not attending to the circumstances on which safety and interest depend.
IN-CAU'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Unwarily; heedlessly; without due circumspection.
IN-CAU'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of caution; unwariness; want of foresight.
IN'CA-VA-TED, *a.* Made hollow; bent round or in.
IN-CA-VĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of making hollow. 2. A hollow made.

IN-CEND', *v. t.* [L. *incendo.*] To inflame; to excite *Marston.*
* IN-CEND'I-A-RY, *n.* [L. *incendiarius.*] 1. A person who maliciously sets fire to another man's dwelling-house, or to any out-house, being parcel of the same, as a barn or stable; one who is guilty of arson. 2. Any person who sets fire to a building. 3. A person who excites or inflames factions, and promotes quarrels. 4. He or that which excites.
* IN-CEND'I-A-RY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the malicious burning of a dwelling. 2. Tending to excite or inflame factions, sedition or quarrels.
IN-CEND'I-OUS, *a.* Promoting faction or quarrel. *Lord Bacon.*
IN'CENSE, (in'sens) *n.* [L. *incensum.*] 1. Perfume exhaled by fire; the odors of spices and gums, burnt in religious rites, or as an offering to some deity. 2. The materials burnt for making perfumes. 3. Acceptable prayers and praises.—4. In *materia medica*, a dry, resinous substance, known by the name of *thus* and *olibanum*.
IN'CENSE, (in'sens) *v. t.* To perfume with incense.
IN-CENSE', (in-sense') *v. t.* To enkindle or inflame to violent anger; to excite angry passions; to provoke; to irritate; to exasperate; to heat; to fire.
IN-CENS'ED, (in-senst') *pp.* Inflamed to violent anger; exasperated.
IN-CENSE'MENT, (in-sens'ment) *n.* Violent irritation of the passions; heat; exasperation.
IN-CENS'ING, *ppr.* Inflaming to anger; irritating.
IN-CEN'SION, *n.* [L. *incensio.*] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire. *Bacon.*
IN-CENS'IVE, *a.* Tending to excite or provoke.
IN-CENS'OR, *n.* [L.] A kindler of anger.
* IN-CENS'O-RY, *n.* The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. *Ainsworth.*
IN-CEN'TIVE, *a.* [Low L. *incentivus.*] Inciting; encouraging or moving.
IN-CEN'TIVE, *n.* [Low L. *incentivum.*] 1. That which kindles or inflames. 2. That which moves the mind, or operates on the passions; that which prompts to good or ill; motive; spur.
IN-CEP'TION, *n.* [L. *inceptio.*] Beginning.
IN-CEP'TIVE, *a.* [L. *inceptivus.*] Beginning; noting beginning.
IN-CEP'TOR, *n.* A beginner; one in the rudiments.
IN-CER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *incero.*] The act of covering with wax.
IN-CER'TAIN, *a.* Uncertain; doubtful; unsteady. *Fairfax.*
IN-CER'TAIN-LY, *adv.* Doubtfully.
IN-CER'TAIN-TY, *n.* Uncertainty; doubt. *Davies.*
IN-CER'TI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *incertitudo.*] Uncertainty; doubtfulness; doubt.
IN-CES'SA-BLE, *a.* Unceasing; continual. [*Little used.*] *Shelton.*
IN-CES'SAN-CY, *n.* Unintermitted continuance; unceasingness. *Dwight.*
IN-CES'SANT, *a.* [L. *in* and *cessans.*] Unceasing; unintermitted; uninterrupted; continual. *Pope.*
IN-CES'SANT-LY, *adv.* Without ceasing; continually.
IN'CEST, *n.* [Fr. *inceste;* L. *incestum.*] The crime of cohabitation or sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by the law of a country.
IN-CEST'U-OUS, *a.* 1. Guilty of incest. 2. Involving the crime of incest.
IN-CEST'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an incestuous manner; in a manner to involve the crime of incest.
IN-CEST'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being incestuous. *Bp. Hall.*
INCH, *n.* [Sax. *incc.*] 1. A lineal measure, being the twelfth part of a foot, and equal to the length of three barley corns. 2. *Proverbially*, a small quantity or degree; as, to die by *inches.* 3. A precise point of time; [*unusual.*]
INCH, *v. t.* 1. To drive by inches or small degrees; [*little used.*] *Dryden.* 2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly; [*little used.*]
INCH, *v. i.* To advance or retire by small degrees. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*
INCHED is added to words of number; as, *four-inched. Shak.* But in *America* the common practice is to add only *inch;* as, a *seven-inch* cable.
† IN-CHĀM'BER, *v. t.* [Fr. *enchambrer.*] To lodge in a chamber.
IN-CHAR'I-TA-BLE, *a.* Uncharitable.
IN-CHAS'TI-TY, *n.* [*in* and *chastity.*] Lewdness; impurity; unchastity. *J. Edwards.*
IN-CHEST', *v. t.* To put into a chest. *Sherwood.*
INCH'-MĒAL, *n.* A piece an inch long. *Shak.*
IN'CHO-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *inchoo.*] To begin. [*L. u.*] *More.*
IN'CHO-ATE, *a.* Begun; commenced. *Raleigh.*
IN'CHO-ATE-LY, *adv.* In an incipient degree.
IN-CHO-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of beginning; commencement; inception. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

IN-CHŌ'A-TIVE, *a.* Noting beginning; inceptive.
INCH'PIN, *n.* Some of the inside of a deer. *Ainsworth.*
† IN-CIDE', *v. t.* [L. *incido.*] To cut; to separate; as, medicines. *Arbuthnot.*
IN'CI-DENCE, *n.* [L. *incidens.*] 1. *Literally*, a falling on; whence, an accident or casualty. 2. The manner of falling on, or the direction in which one body falls on or strikes another.
IN'CI-DENT, *a.* 1. Falling; casual; fortuitous; coming or happening occasionally. 2. Happening; apt to happen. 3. Appertaining to or following the chief or principal.
IN'CI-DENT, *n.* 1. That which falls out; an event; casualty. 2. That which happens aside of the main design; an episode or subordinate action. *Dryden.*
IN-CI-DENT'AL, *a.* 1. Happening; coming without design; casual; accidental. 2. Not necessary to the chief purpose; occasional. *Rogers.*
IN-CI-DENT'AL, *n.* An incident. [*Little used.*] *Pope.*
IN-CI-DENT'AL-LY, *adv.* 1. Casually; without intention; accidentally. 2. Beside the main design; occasionally.
† IN'CI-DENT-LY, *adv.* Occasionally; by the way.
IN-CIN'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *cinis.*] To burn to ashes. *Bacon.*
† IN-CIN'ER-ATE, *a.* Burnt to ashes. *Bacon.*
IN-CIN'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Burnt to ashes.
IN-CIN'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Reducing to ashes.
IN-CIN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to ashes.
IN-CIP'I-EN-CY, *n.* Beginning; commencement.
IN-CIP'I-ENT, *a.* [L. *incipiens.*] Beginning; commencing; as, the *incipient* stage of a fever.
IN-CIR'CLET, *n.* A small circle. *Sidney.*
IN-CIR-CUM-SCRIP'TI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be circumscribed or limited. *Cranmer.*
IN-CIR-CUM-SPEC'TION, *n.* Want of circumspection.
IN-CISE', *v. t.* [Fr. *inciser.*] To cut in; to carve.
IN-CIS'ED, (in-sīzd') *a.* [L. *incisus.*] Cut; made by cutting. *Wiseman.*
IN-CĪSE'LY, *adv.* In the manner of incisions.
IN-CIS'ION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *incisio.*] 1. A cutting; the act of cutting into a substance. 2. A cut; a gash; the separation of the surface of any substance made by a sharp instrument. 3. Separation of viscid matter by medicines; [*obs.*]
IN-CI'SIVE, *a.* [Fr. *incisif.*] Having the quality of cutting or separating the superficial part of any thing.—*Incisive teeth*, in animals, are the fore teeth, the cutters.
IN-CI'SOR, *n.* [L.] A cutter; a fore tooth, which cuts, bites or separates.
IN-CI'SO-RY, *a.* Having the quality of cutting.
IN-CIS'URE, (in-sĭzh'ur) *n.* [L. *incisura.*] A cut; a place opened by cutting; an incision. *Derham.*
IN-CI'TANT, *n.* [from *incite.*] That which excites action in an animal body. *Darwin.*
IN-CI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *incitatio.*] 1. The act of inciting or moving to action; incitement. 2. Incitement; incentive; motive; that which excites to action; that which rouses or prompts.
IN-CĪTE', *v. t.* [L. *incito.*] 1. To move the mind to action by persuasion or motives presented; to stir up; to rouse; to spur on. 2. To move to action by impulse or influence. 3. To animate; to encourage.
IN-CĪT'ED, *pp.* Moved to action; stirred up; spurred on.
IN-CĪTE'MENT, *n.* That which incites the mind, or moves to action; motive; incentive; impulse.
IN-CĪT'ER, *n.* He or that which incites or moves to action.
IN-CIT'ING, *ppr.* Exciting to action; stirring up.
IN-CIV'IL, *a.* Uncivil; rude; unpolite.
IN-CI-VIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *incivilité.*] 1. Want of courtesy; rudeness of manners towards others; impoliteness. *Tillotson.* 2. Any act of rudeness or ill-breeding.
IN-CIV'IL-LY, *adv.* Uncivilly; rudely.
IN-CIV'ISM, *n.* Want of civism; want of love to one's country, or of patriotism. *Ames.*
IN-CLASP', *v. t.* To clasp; to hold fast. *Cudworth.*
IN'CLA-VA-TED, *a.* Set; fast fixed. *Dict.*
IN'CLE, *n.* A kind of tape made of linen yarn.
IN-CLEM'EN-CY, *n.* [Fr. *inclemence*; L. *inclementia.*] 1. Want of clemency; want of mildness of temper; unmercifulness; harshness; severity. 2. Roughness; boisterousness; storminess; or simply raininess; severe cold, &c.
IN-CLEM'ENT, *a.* 1. Destitute of a mild and kind temper; void of tenderness; unmerciful; severe; harsh. 2. Rough; stormy; boisterous; rainy; rigorously cold, &c.
IN-CLIN'A-BLE, *a* [L. *inclinabilis.*] 1. Leaning; tending. 2. Having a propension of will; leaning in disposition; somewhat disposed. *Milton.*
IN-CLIN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Favorable disposition. *Brady.*
IN-CLI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *inclinatio.*] 1. A leaning; any deviation of a body or line from an upright position, or from a parallel line, towards another body.—2. In *geometry*, the angle made by two lines or planes that meet. 3. A leaning of the mind or will; propension or propensity; a disposition more favorable to one thing than to another. 4. Love; affection; regard; desire. 5. Disposition of mind. 6. The dip of the magnetic needle, or its tendency to incline towards the earth. 7. The act of decanting liquors by stooping or inclining the vessel.
* IN-CLIN'A-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* Obliquely; with inclination.
* IN-CLIN'A-TO-RY, *a.* Having the quality of leaning or inclining. *Brown.*
IN-CLĪNE', *v. i.* [L. *inclino.*] 1. To lean; to deviate from an erect or parallel line toward any object; to tend. 2. To lean; *in a moral sense*; to have a propension; to be disposed; to have some wish or desire. 3. To have an appetite; to be disposed.
IN-CLĪNE', *v. t.* 1. To cause to deviate from an erect, perpendicular or parallel line; to give a leaning to. 2. To give a tendency or propension to the will or affections; to turn; to dispose. 3. To bend; to cause to stoop or bow.
IN-CLĪN'ED, (in-klīnd') *pp.* or *a.* Having a leaning or tendency; disposed.—*Inclined plane*, in *mechanics*, is a plane that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon; a sloping plane.
IN-CLĪN'ER, *n.* An inclined dial.
IN-CLĪN'ING, *ppr.* Leaning; causing to lean.
IN-CLĪN'ING, *a.* Leaning.
IN-CLIP', *v. t.* To grasp; to inclose; to surround.
IN-CLOIS'TER, *v. t.* To shut up in a cloister.
IN-CLŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *enclos.*] 1. To surround; to shut in; to confine on all sides. 2. To separate from common grounds by a fence. 3. To include; to shut or confine. 4. To environ; to encompass. 5. To cover with a wrapper or envelop; to cover under seal.
IN-CLŌ$'ED, (in-klōzd') *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed; confined on all sides; covered and sealed; fenced.
IN-CLŌS'ER, *n.* He or that which incloses; one who separates land from common grounds by a fence.
IN-CLŌS'ING, *ppr.* Surrounding; encompassing; shutting in; covering and confining.
IN-CLŌ$'URE, (in-klō'zhur) *n.* 1. The act of inclosing. 2. The separation of land from common ground into distinct possessions by a fence. 3. The appropriation of things common. 4. State of being inclosed, shut up or encompassed. *Ray.* 5. A space inclosed or fenced. 6. Ground inclosed or separated from common land. 7. That which is inclosed or contained in an envelop, as a paper. *Washington.*
IN-CLOUD', *v. t.* To darken; to obscure. *Shak.*
IN-CLOUD'ED, *pp.* Involved in obscurity.
IN-CLOUD'ING, *ppr.* Darkening; obscuring.
IN-CLŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *includo.*] 1. To confine within; to hold; to contain. 2. To comprise; to comprehend; to contain.
IN-CLŪD'ED, *pp.* Contained; comprehended.
IN-CLŪD'ING, *ppr.* Containing; comprising.
IN-CLŪ'$ION, *n.* [L. *inclusio.*] The act of including.
IN-CLŪ'SIVE, *a.* [Fr. *inclusif.*] 1. Inclosing; encircling. 2. Comprehended in the number or sum.
IN-CLŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Comprehending the thing mentioned; as, from Monday to Saturday *inclusively.*
† IN-CO-AC'T', † IN-CO-AC'T'ED, } *a.* [L. *incoactus.*] Unrestrained.
IN-CO-AG'U-LA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be coagulated.
IN-CO-ER'CI-BLE, *a.* Not to be coerced or compelled; that cannot be forced. *Black.*
IN-CO-EX-IST'ENCE, *n.* A not existing together.
IN-COG', *adv.* [contracted from *incognito.*] In concealment; in disguise; in a manner not to be known.
† IN-COG'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *incogitabilis.*] Unthought of. *Dean King.*
IN-COG'I-TAN-CY, *n.* [L. *incogitantia.*] Want of thought, or want of the power of thinking. *Decay of Piety.*
IN-COG'I-TANT, *a.* Not thinking; thoughtless.
IN-COG'I-TANT-LY, *adv.* Without consideration.
IN-COG'I-TA-TIVE, *a.* Not thinking; wanting the power of thought.
IN-COG'NI-TO, *adv.* [L. *incognitus.*] In concealment; in a disguise of the real person.
IN-COGN'I-ZA-BLE, (in-kog'ne-za-bl, *or* in-kon'e-za-bl) *a.* That cannot be recognized, known or distinguished.
IN-CO-HĒ'RENCE, IN-CO-HĒ'REN-CY, } *n.* 1. Want of coherence; want of cohesion or adherence; looseness or unconnected state of parts, as of a powder. 2. Want of connection; incongruity; inconsistency; want of agreement or dependence of one part on another. 3. Inconsistency; that which does not agree with other parts of the same thing.
IN-CO-HĒ'RENT, *a.* 1. Wanting cohesion; loose; unconnected; not fixed to each other. 2. Wanting coherence or agreement; incongruous; inconsistent; having no dependence of one part on another.

IN-CO-HE'RENT-LY, *adv.* Inconsistently; without coherence of parts.
IN-CO-IN'CI-DENCE, *n.* Want of coincidence.
IN-CO-IN'CI-DENT, *a.* Not coincident.
IN-CO-LŪ'MI-TY, *n.* [L. *incolumitas.*] Safety.
IN-COM-BĪNE', *v. i.* To differ. [*Ill formed.*] *Milton.*
IN-COM-BUST-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being incapable of being burnt or consumed. *Ray.*
IN-COM-BUST'I-BLE, *a.* Not to be burnt, decomposed or consumed by fire.
IN-COM-BUST'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incombustibility.
IN'COME, (in'kum) *n.* [*in* and *come.*] 1. That gain which proceeds from labor, business or property of any kind; the produce of a farm; the rent of houses; the proceeds of professional business; the profits of commerce or of occupation; the interest of money or stock in funds.—*Income* is often used synonymously with *revenue*, but *income* is more generally applied to the gain of private persons, and *revenue* to that of a sovereign or of a state. We speak of the annual *income* of a gentleman, and the annual *revenue* of the state. 2. A coming in; admission; introduction; [*not in use.*]
IN'COM-ING, *a.* Coming in. *Burke.*
IN'COM-ING, *n.* Income; gain. *Tooke.*
* IN-COM-MEN-SU-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of a thing, when it has no common measure with another thing.
* IN-COM-MEN'SU-RA-BLE, *a.* Having no common measure.
* IN-COM-MEN'SU-RATE, *a.* 1. Not admitting of a common measure. 2. Not of equal measure or extent; not adequate.
* IN-COM-MEN'SU-RATE-LY, *adv.* Not in equal or due measure or proportion. *Cheyne.*
IN-COM-MIS'CI-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *commix.*] That cannot be commixed or mutually mixed.
IN-COM-MIXT'URE, *n.* A state of being unmixed.
† IN-COM'MO-DATE, *v. t.* To incommode.
IN-COM-MO-DĀ'TION, *n.* Inconvenience. *Annot. on Glanville.*
IN-COM-MŌDE', *v. t.* [L. *incommodo.*] To give inconvenience to; to give trouble to; to disturb or molest.
IN-COM-MŌD'ED, *pp.* Put to inconvenience.
† IN-COM-MŌDE'MENT, *n.* Inconvenience. *Cheyne.*
IN-COM-MŌD'ING, *ppr.* Subjecting to trouble.
* IN-COM-MŌ'DI-OUS, *a.* [L. *incommodus.*] Inconvenient; not affording ease or advantage; unsuitable; giving trouble, without much injury.
* IN-COM-MŌ'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to create inconvenience; inconveniently; unsuitably.
* IN-COM-MŌ'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Inconvenience; unsuitableness.
IN-COM-MOD'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *incommodité*; L. *incommoditas.*] Inconvenience; trouble. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
IN-COM-MU-NI-CA-BIL'I-TY, or IN-COM-MŪ'NI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not being communicable.
IN-COM-MŪ'NI-CA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be communicated or imparted to others.
IN-COM-MŪ'NI-CA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be imparted or communicated. *Hakewill.*
IN-COM-MŪ'NI-CA-TED, *a.* Not imparted.
IN-COM-MŪ'NI-CA-TING, *a.* Having no communion or intercourse with each other. *Hale.*
IN-COM-MŪ'NI-CA-TIVE, *a.* 1. Not communicative. 2. Not disposed to hold communion, fellowship or intercourse with. *Buchanan.*
IN-COM-MU-TA-BIL'I-TY, or IN-COM-MŪ'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being incommutable.
IN-COM-MŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* Not to be exchanged or commuted with another.
IN-COM-MŪ'TA-BLY, *adv.* Without reciprocal change.
IN-COM-PACT', } *a.* Not compact; not having the
IN-COM-PACT'ED, } parts firmly united; not solid.
IN-COM'PA-RA-BLE, *a.* That admits of no comparison with others.
IN-COM'PA-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Excellence beyond comparison.
IN-COM'PA-RA-BLY, *adv.* Beyond comparison; without competition.
IN-COM-PAR'ED, (in-kom-pard') *a.* Not matched; peerless. *Spenser.*
† IN-COM-PAS'SION, *n.* Want of compassion or pity.
IN-COM-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* Void of compassion or pity; destitute of tenderness. *Johnson.*
IN-COM-PAS'SION-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without pity.
IN-COM-PAS'SION-ATE-NESS, *n.* Want of pity.
IN-COM-PAT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Inconsistency; that quality or state of a thing which renders it impossible that it should subsist or be consistent with something else. 2. Irreconcilable disagreement.
IN-COM-PAT'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr. It was formerly *incompetible.*] 1. Inconsistent; that cannot subsist with something else. 2. Irreconcilably different or disagreeing; incongruous. 3. Legally or constitutionally inconsistent; that cannot be united in the same person, without violating the law or constitution.
IN-COM-PAT'I-BLY, *adv.* Inconsistently.
IN-COM'PE-TENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *incompetence.*] 1. Inabili-
IN-COM'PE-TEN-CY, } ty; want of sufficient intellectual powers or talents. 2. Want of natural adequate strength of body, or of suitable faculties. 3. Want of legal or constitutional qualifications. 4. Want of adequate means. 5. Insufficiency; inadequacy.
IN-COM'PE-TENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *in* and *competens.*] 1. Wanting adequate powers of mind or suitable faculties. 2. Wanting due strength or suitable faculties; unable. 3. Wanting the legal or constitutional qualifications. 4. Destitute of means; unable. 5. Inadequate; insufficient. 6. Unfit; improper; legally unavailable.
IN-COM'PE-TENT-LY, *adv.* Insufficiently; inadequately; not suitably.
IN-COM-PLĒTE', *a.* [*in* and *complete.*] 1. Not finished. 2. Imperfect; defective.
IN-COM-PLĒTE'LY, *adv.* Imperfectly.
IN-COM-PLĒTE'NESS, *n.* An unfinished state; imperfectness; defectiveness.
IN-COM-PLEX', *a.* Not complex; uncompounded; simple.
IN-COM-PLĪ'ANCE, *n.* 1. Defect of compliance; refusal to comply with solicitations. 2. Untractableness; unyielding temper or constitution. *Tillotson.*
IN-COM-PLĪ'ANT, *a.* Unyielding to request or solicitation; not disposed to comply.
IN-COM-PŌS'ED, (in-kom-pōzd') *a.* Disordered; disturbed.
IN-COM'PO-SITE, (in-kom'po-zit) *a.* Uncompounded; simple.
IN-COM-POS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being possible but by the negation or destruction of something; inconsistency with something. [*Little used.*]
IN-COM-POS'SI-BLE, *a.* Not possible to be or subsist with something else. [*Little used.*]
IN-COM-PRE-HEN-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being incomprehensible; inconceivableness. *Campbell.*
IN-COM-PRE-HENS'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. That cannot be comprehended or understood; that is beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivable. 2. Not to be contained. [*Little used.*]
IN-COM-PRE-HENS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incomprehensibility.
IN-COM-PRE-HENS'I-BLY, *adv.* Inconceivably.
IN-COM-PRE-HEN'SION, *n.* Want of comprehension.
IN-COM-PRE-HENS'IVE, *a.* Not comprehensive.
IN-COM-PRESS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of resisting compression.
IN-COM-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* Not to be compressed; not capable of being reduced by force into a smaller compass; resisting compression.
IN-CON-CĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* Not concealable; not to be hid or kept secret. *Brown.*
IN-CON-CĒIV'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be conceived by the mind; incomprehensible. 2. That cannot be understood.
IN-CON-CĒIV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inconceivable; incomprehensibility.
IN-CON-CĒIV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner beyond comprehension, or beyond the reach of human intellect.
IN-CON-CEP'TI-BLE, *a.* Inconceivable. [*L. u.*] *Hale.*
IN-CON-CIN'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *inconcinnitas.*] Unsuitableness; want of proportion. *More.*
IN-CON-CLŪD'ENT, *a.* [L. *in* and *concludens.*] Not inferring a conclusion or consequence. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*
IN-CON-CLŪD'ING, *a.* Inferring no consequence.
IN-CON-CLŪ'SIVE, *a.* Not producing a conclusion; not closing, concluding or settling a point in debate or a doubtful question.
IN-CON-CLŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Without such evidence as to determine the understanding in regard to truth or falsehood.
IN-CON-CLŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Want of such evidence as to satisfy the mind of truth or falsehood.
IN-CON-COCT', *a.* Inconcocted.
IN-CON-COCT'ED, *a.* Not fully digested; not matured; unripened. *Bacon.*
IN-CON-COC'TION, *n.* The state of being indigested; unripeness; immaturity. *Bacon.*
IN-CON-CUR'RING, *a.* Not concurring; not agreeing.
IN-CON-CUS'SI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be shaken.
IN-CON-DEN-SA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being not condensable.
IN-CON-DENS'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not capable of condensation; that cannot be made more dense or compact. 2. Not to be converted from a state of vapor to a fluid.
* IN-CON'DITE, *a.* [L. *inconditus.*] Rude; unpolished; irregular. [*Little used.*] *Philips.*
† IN-CON-DI''TION-AL, *a.* Without any condition, exception or limitation; absolute. *See* UNCONDITIONAL.
† IN-CON-DI''TION-ATE, *a.* Not limited or restrained by conditions; absolute.

† IN-CON-FIRM'ED, (in-kon-furmd') for *unconfirmed.*
IN-CON-FORM'A-BLE, *a.* Not conformable. *Heylin.*
IN-CON-FORM'I-TY, *n.* Want of conformity; non-conformity. [The latter word is more commonly used.]
IN-CON-FŪS'ED, (in-kon-fūzd') *a.* Not confused; distinct. *Bacon.*
IN-CON-FŪ'SION, *n.* Distinctness. *Bacon.*
IN-CON-GĒ'LA-BLE, *a.* Not to be frozen. *Cockeram.*
IN-CON-GĒ'NIAL, *a.* Not congenial; not of a like nature; unsuitable.
IN-CON-GE-NI-AL'I-TY, *n.* Unlikeness of nature; unsuitableness.
IN-CON'GRU-ENCE, *n.* Want of congruence, adaptation or agreement; unsuitableness. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*
IN-CON'GRU-ENT, *a.* Unsuitable; inconsistent.
IN-CON-GRŪ'I-TY, *n.* 1. Want of congruity; impropriety; inconsistency; absurdity; unsuitableness of one thing to another. 2. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry.
IN-CON'GRU-OUS, *a.* [L. *incongruus.*] Not congruous; unsuitable; not fitting; inconsistent; improper.
IN-CON'GRU-OUS-LY, *adv.* Unsuitably; unfitly.
IN-CON-NEC'TION, *n.* Want of connection; loose, disjointed state. *Bp. Hall.*
† IN-CON-NEX'ED-LY, *adv.* Without any connection or dependence.
IN-CON'SCION-A-BLE, *a.* Having no sense of good and evil. *Spenser.*
IN-CON'SE-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *inconsequentia.*] Want of just inference; inconclusiveness.
IN-CON'SE-QUENT, *a.* Not following from the premises; without regular inference. *Brown.*
IN-CON-SE-QUEN'TIAL, *a.* 1. Not regularly following from the premises. 2. Not of consequence; not of importance; of little moment.
IN-CON-SID'ER-A-BLE, *a.* Not worthy of consideration or notice; unimportant; small; trivial.
IN-CON-SID'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Small importance.
IN-CON-SID'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a small degree; to a small amount; very little.
IN-CON-SID'ER-A-CY, *n.* Thoughtlessness; want of consideration. [*Unusual.*] *Chesterfield.*
IN-CON-SID'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *inconsideratus.*] 1. Not considerate; not attending to the circumstances which regard safety or propriety; hasty; rash; imprudent; careless; thoughtless; heedless; inattentive. 2. Proceeding from heedlessness; rash. 3. Not duly regarding.
IN-CON-SID'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without due consideration or regard to consequences; heedlessly; carelessly; rashly; imprudently.
IN-CON-SID'ER-ATE-NESS, *a.* Want of due regard to consequences; carelessness; thoughtlessness; inadvertence; inattention; imprudence.
IN-CON-SID-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Want of due consideration; want of thought; inattention to consequences.
IN-CON-SIST'ENCE, } *n.* 1. Such opposition or disagree-
IN-CON-SIST'EN-CY, } ment as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety between things that both cannot subsist together. 2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction. 3. Incongruity; want of agreement or uniformity. 4. Unsteadiness; changeableness.
IN-CON-SIST'ENT, *a.* 1. Incompatible; incongruous; not suitable. 2. Not consistent; contrary, or so that the truth of one proves the other to be false. 3. Not uniform; being contrary at different times.
IN-CON-SIST'ENT-LY, *adv.* With absurdity; incongruously; with self-contradiction; without steadiness or uniformity.
† IN-CON-SIST'ENT-NESS, *n.* Inconsistency. *More.*
† IN-CON-SIST'ING, *a.* Inconsistent. *Dryden.*
† IN-CON-SŌL'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be consoled; grieved beyond susceptibility of comfort.
IN-CON-SŌL'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that does not admit of consolation.
IN-CON'SO-NANCE, *n.* Disagreement of sounds; discordance. *Busby.*
IN-CON'SO-NAN-CY, *n.* Disagreement; inconsistency.—In *music*, disagreement of sounds; discordance.
IN-CON'SO-NANT, *a.* Not agreeing; inconsistent; discordant.
IN-CON-SPIC'U-OUS, *a.* 1. Not discernible; not to be perceived by the sight. 2. Not conspicuous.
IN-CON'STAN-CY, *n.* [L. *inconstantia.*] 1. Mutability or instability of temper or affection; unsteadiness; fickleness. 2. Want of uniformity; dissimilitude.
IN-CON'STANT, *a.* [L. *inconstans.*] 1. Mutable; subject to change of opinion, inclination or purpose; not firm in resolution; unsteady; fickle. 2. Mutable; changeable; variable.
IN-CON'STANT-LY, *adv.* In an inconstant manner.
IN-CON-SŪM'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be consumed; that cannot be wasted.
IN-CON-SUM'MATE, *a.* Not consummate; not finished; not complete.
IN-CON-SUM'MATE-NESS, *n.* State of being incomplete.
† IN-CON-SUMP'TI-BLE, *a.* 1. Not to be spent, wasted or destroyed by fire. *Digby.* 2. Not to be destroyed.
† IN-CON-TAM'I-NATE, *a.* Not contaminated; not adulterated.
IN-CON-TEST'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Not contestable; not to be disputed; not admitting debate; too clear to be controverted; incontrovertible.
IN-CON-TEST'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to preclude debate; indisputably; incontrovertibly; indubitably.
IN-CON-TIG'U-OUS, *a.* Not contiguous; not adjoining; not touching; separate. *Boyle.*
IN-CON'TI-NENCE, } *n.* [L. *incontinentia.*] 1. Want of
IN-CON'TI-NEN-CY, } restraint of the passions or appetites. 2. Want of restraint of the sexual appetite; free or illegal indulgence of lust; lewdness; used of either sex, but *appropriately* of the male sex. *Incontinence* in men is the same as *unchastity* in women.—3. Among *physicians*, the inability of any of the animal organs to restrain discharges of their contents, so that the discharges are involuntary.
IN-CON'TI-NENT, *a.* [L. *incontinens.*] Not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; unchaste; lewd. 2. Unable to restrain discharges.—In the sense of *immediate*, or *immediately*, [*obs.*]
IN-CON'TI-NENT, *n.* One who is unchaste. *B. Jonson.*
IN-CON'TI-NENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Without due restraint of the passions or appetites; unchastely. 2. Immediately; [*obs.*]
IN-CON-TRACT'ED, *a.* Not contracted; not shortened.
IN-CON-TRŌLL'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be controlled; that cannot be restrained or governed; uncontrollable.
IN-CON-TRŌLL'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of no control.
IN-CON-TRO-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* Indisputable; too clear or certain to admit of dispute.
IN-CON-TRO-VERT'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or to a degree that precludes debate or controversy.
IN-CON-VĒ'NI-ENCE, } *n.* [L. *inconvenicns.*] 1. Unfit-
IN-CON-VĒ'NI-EN-CY, } ness; unsuitableness; inexpedience. 2. That which gives trouble or uneasiness; disadvantage; any thing that disturbs quiet, impedes prosperity, or increases the difficulty of action or success.
IN-CON-VĒ'NI-ENCE, *v. t.* To trouble; to put to inconvenience.
IN-CON-VĒ'NI-ENT, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Incommodious; unsuitable; disadvantageous; giving trouble or uneasiness; increasing the difficulty of progress or success. 2. Unfit; unsuitable.
IN-CON-VĒ'NI-ENT-LY, *adv.* Unsuitably; incommodiously; in a manner to give trouble; unseasonably.
IN-CON-VERS'A-BLE, *a.* Not inclined to free conversation; incommunicative; unsocial; reserved.
IN-CON'VERS-ANT, *a.* Not conversant; not familiar.
IN-CON-VERT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being changeable or convertible into something else. *Walsh.*
IN-CON-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* Not convertible; that cannot be transmuted or changed into something else.
IN-CON-VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* Not convincible; that cannot be convinced; not capable of conviction.
IN-CON-VIN'CI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not admitting of conviction.
IN-CŌ'NY, *a.* or *n.* [qu. *in*, and *con*, to know.] Unlearned; artless; an accomplished person, *in contempt.* [*Ill.*] *Shak.*
IN-COR'PO-RAL, *a.* Not consisting of matter or body; immaterial. *Raleigh.*
IN-COR-PO-RAL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not consisting of matter; immateriality.
IN-COR'PO-RAL-LY, *adv.* Without matter or a body; immaterially.
IN-COR'PO-RATE, *a.* 1. Not consisting of matter; not having a material body; [*little used.*] 2. Mixed; united in one body; associated.
IN-COR'PO-RATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *incorporer*; L. *incorporo.*] 1. In *pharmacy*, to mix different ingredients in one mass or body; to reduce dry substances to the consistence of paste by the admixture of a fluid, as in making pills, &c. 2. To mix and imbody one substance in another. 3. To unite; to blend; to work into another mass or body. 4. To unite; to associate in another government or empire. 5. To imbody; to give a material form to. 6. To form into a legal body, or body politic.
IN-COR'PO-RATE, *v. i.* To unite so as to make a part of another body; to be mixed or blended; to grow into.
IN-COR'PO-RA-TED, *pp.* Mixed or united in one body; associated in the same political body; united in a legal body.
IN-COR'PO-RA-TING, *ppr.* Mixing or uniting in one body or mass; associating in the same political body; forming a legal body.
IN-COR-PO-RĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of incorporating. 2. Union of different ingredients in one mass. 3. Association

in the same political body. 4. Formation of a legal or political body by the union of individuals, constituting an artificial person.

IN-€OR-PŌ'RE-AL, *a.* [L. *incorporalis.*] Not consisting of matter; not having a material body; immaterial.

IN-€OR-PŌ'RE-AL-LY, *adv.* Without body; immaterially. *Bacon.*

IN-€OR-PO-RĒ'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being not material; immateriality.

IN-€ORPSE', (in-korps') *v. t.* To incorporate. [*Barbarous.*]

IN-€OR-REC€T', *a.* 1. Not correct; not exact; not according to a copy or model, or to established rules; inaccurate; faulty. 2. Not according to truth; inaccurate. 3. Not according to law or morality.

IN-€OR-REC€'TION, *n.* Want of correction. *Arnway.*

IN-€OR-REC€T'LY, *adv.* Not in accordance with truth or other standard; inaccurately; not exactly.

IN-€OR-REC€T'NESS, *n.* Want of conformity to truth or to a standard; inaccuracy.

IN-€OR'RI-ĠI-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be corrected or amended; bad beyond correction. 2. Too depraved to be corrected or reformed.

IN-€OR'RI-ĠI-BLE-NESS, or IN-€OR-RI-ĠI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being bad, erroneous or depraved beyond correction; hopeless depravity in persons and error in things.

IN-€OR'RI-ĠI-BLY, *adv.* To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment. *Roscommon.*

IN-€OR-RUPT', } *a.* [L. *incorruptus.*] Not corrupt; not
IN-€OR-RUPT'ED, } marred, impaired or spoiled; not defiled or depraved; pure; sound; untainted.

IN-€OR-RUPT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being incapable of decay or corruption.

IN-€OR-RUPT'I-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot corrupt or decay; not admitting of corruption. 2. That cannot be bribed; inflexibly just and upright.

IN-€OR-RUPT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay. *Boyle.*

IN-€OR-RUP'TION, *n.* Incapacity of being corrupted.

IN-€OR-RUP'TIVE, *a.* Not liable to corruption.

IN-€OR-RUPT'NESS, *n.* 1. Exemption from decay or corruption. 2. Purity of mind or manners; probity; integrity; honesty.

IN-€RAS'SATE, *v. t.* [L. *incrassatus.*] 1. To make thick or thicker; to thicken; the contrary to *attenuate.*—2. In *pharmacy*, to make fluids thicker by the mixture of other substances less fluid, or by evaporating the thinner parts.

IN-€RAS'SATE, *v. i.* To become thick or thicker.

IN-€RAS'SATE, } *a.* 1. In *botany*, thickened or becom-
IN-€RAS'SA-TED, } ing thicker towards the flower. 2. Fattened.

IN-€RAS'SA-TED, *pp.* Made thick or thicker.

IN-€RAS'SA-TING, *ppr.* Rendering thick or thicker; growing thicker.

IN-€RAS-SĀ'TION, *n.* The act of thickening, or state of becoming thick or thicker. *Brown.*

IN-€RAS'SA-TĪVE, *a.* Having the quality of thickening.

IN-€RAS'SA-TĪVE, *n.* That which has the power to thicken. *Harvey.*

IN-€RĒAS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be increased. *Sherwood.*

IN-€RĒASE', *v. i.* [L. *incresco.*] 1. To become greater in bulk or quantity; to grow; to augment; as plants: to become more in number; to advance in value, or in any quality, good or bad. 2. To become more violent. 3. To become more bright or vivid. 4. To swell; to rise. 5. To swell; to become louder, as sound. 6. To become of more esteem and authority. 7. To enlarge, as the enlightened part of the moon's disk.

IN-€RĒASE', *v. t.* 1. To augment or make greater in bulk, quantity or amount. 2. To advance in quality; to add to any quality or affection. 3. To extend; to lengthen. 4. To extend; to spread. 5. To aggravate.

IN-€RĒASE', *n.* 1. Augmentation; a growing larger; extension. 2. Increment; profit; interest; that which is added to the original stock. 3. Produce, as of land. 4. Progeny; issue; offspring. 5. Generation. 6. The waxing of the moon; the augmentation of the luminous part of the moon, presented to the inhabitants of the earth. 7. Augmentation of strength or violence. 8. Augmentation of degree.

IN-€RĒAS'ED, (in-kreest') *pp.* Augmented; made or grown larger.

IN-€RĒASE'FUL, *a.* Abundant of produce. *Shak.*

IN-€RĒAS'ER, *n.* He or that which increases.

IN-€RĒAS'ING, *ppr.* Growing; becoming larger; advancing in any quality, good or bad.

IN-€RE-ĀTE', } *a.* Uncreated, which see.
IN-€RE-ĀT'ED, }

IN €RED-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *incredibilité.*] The quality of surpassing belief, or of being too extraordinary to admit of belief.

IN-€RED'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *incredibilis.*] That cannot be believed; not to be credited; too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief.

IN-€RED'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incredibility, which see.

IN-€RED'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to preclude belief.

IN-€RE-DŪ'LI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *incredulité.*] The quality of not believing; indisposition to believe; a withholding or refusal of belief.

IN-€RED'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *incredulus.*] Not believing; indisposed to admit the truth of what is related; refusing or withholding belief.

IN-€RED'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Incredulity, which see.

† IN-€REM'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be burnt.

IN'€RE-MENT, *n.* [L. *incrementum.*] 1. Increase; a growing in bulk, quantity, number, value or amount; augmentation. 2. Produce; production. 3. Matter added; increase.—4. In *mathematics*, the quantity by which a variable quantity increases; a differential quantity.

† IN'€RE-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *increpo.*] To chide; to rebuke.

IN-€RE-PĀ'TION, *n.* [It. *increpazione.*] A chiding or rebuking; rebuke; reprehension. *Hammond.*

IN-€RES'CENT, *a.* [L. *increscens.*] Increasing; growing; augmenting; swelling.

IN-€RIM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *criminor.*] To accuse; to charge with a crime or fault.

† IN-€RU-ENT'AL, *a.* [L. *incruentus.*] Unbloody; not attended with blood.

IN-€RUST', *v. t.* [L. *incrusto.*] To cover with a crust or with a hard coat; to form a crust on the surface of any substance.

IN-€RUST'ATE, *v. t.* To incrust.

IN-€RUST-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *incrustatio.*] 1. A crust or rough coat of any thing on the surface of a body. 2. A covering or lining of marble or other stone.

IN-€RYS'TAL-ĪZ-A-BLE, *a.* That will not crystalize; that cannot be formed into crystals.

IN'€U-BATE, *v. i.* [L. *incubo.*] To sit, as on eggs for hatching

IN-€U-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *incubatio.*] The act of sitting on eggs for the purpose of hatching young. *Ray.*

† IN-€Ū'BA-TURE, *n.* Incubation.

IN'€U-BUS, *n.* [L.] 1. The nightmare; an oppression of the breast in sleep, or sense of weight, with an almost total loss of the power of moving the body, while the imagination is frightened or astonished. 2. A demon; an imaginary being or fairy.

IN-€ULC'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *inculco.*] To impress by frequent admonitions; to teach and enforce by frequent repetitions; to urge on the mind.

IN-€ULC'A-TED, *pp.* Impressed or enforced by frequent admonitions.

IN-€ULC'A-TING, *ppr.* Impressing or enforcing by repeated instruction.

IN-€ULC-Ā'TION, *n.* The action of impressing by repeated admonitions.

IN-€ULP'A-BLE, *a.* Without fault; unblamable; that cannot be accused. *South.*

IN-€ULP'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unblamableness. *Mountagu.*

IN-€ULP'A-BLY, *adv.* Unblamably; without blame.

IN-€ULT', *a.* [L. *incultus.*] Untilled; uncultivated.

IN-€UL'TI-VA-TED, *a.* Not cultivated; uncultivated.

IN-€UL-TI-VĀ'TION, *n.* Neglect or want of cultivation.

IN-€ULT'URE, *n.* Want or neglect of cultivation.

IN-€UM'BEN-CY, *n.* 1. A lying or resting on something. 2. The state of holding or being in possession of a benefice, or of an office.

IN-€UM'BENT, *a.* [L. *incumbens.*] 1. Lying or resting on. 2. Supported; buoyed up. 3. Leaning on, or resting against. 4. Lying on, as duty or obligation; imposed and emphatically urging or pressing to performance; indispensable.

IN-€UM'BENT, *n.* The person who is in present possession of a benefice, or of any office.

IN-€UM'BER, *v. t.* [Fr. *encombrer.*] To burden with a load; to embarrass. *See* ENCUMBER, and its derivatives.

IN-€UM'BRANCE, *n.* 1. A burdensome and troublesome load; any thing that impedes motion or action, or renders it difficult or laborious; clog; impediment; embarrassment. 2. A legal claim on the estate of another.

IN-€UM'BRAN-CER, *n.* One who has an incumbrance, or some legal claim on an estate. *Kent.*

† IN-€UM'BROUS, *a.* Cumbersome; troublesome. *Chaucer.*

IN-€UR' *v. t.* [L. *incurro.*] 1. To become liable to; to become subject to. 2. To bring on. 3. To occur; to meet; to press on; [*obs.*]

IN-€U-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *incurabilité.*] The state of being incurable; impossibility of cure; insusceptibility of cure or remedy.

IN-€ŪR'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be cured; not admitting of cure; beyond the power of skill or medicine. 2. Not admitting remedy or correction; irremediable; remediless.

IN-€ŪR'A-BLE, *n.* A person diseased beyond the reach of cure.

IN-€ŪR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of not admitting cure or remedy.

IN-€ŪR'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that renders cure impracticable.

IN-CU'RI-OS'I-TY, *n.* Want of curiosity; inattentiveness; indifference. *Wotton.*

IN-CŪ'RI-OUS, *a.* Destitute of curiosity; not curious or inquisitive; inattentive. *Swift.*

IN-CŪ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without inquisitiveness. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-CŪ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Want of curiosity or inquisitiveness. *Chesterfield.*

IN-CUR'RED, (in-kurrd') *pp.* Brought on.

IN-CUR'RING, *ppr.* Becoming subject or liable to; bringing on.

IN-CUR'SION, *n.* [Fr. *incursion;* L. *incursio.*] 1. An entering into a territory with hostile intention; an inroad; applied to the expeditions of small parties or detachments of an enemy's army, entering a territory for attack, plunder or destruction of a post or magazine. Hence it differs from *invasion*, which is the hostile entrance of an army for conquest. 2. Attack; occurrence; *unusual. South.*

IN-CURV'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *incurvo.*] To bend; to crook; to turn from a right line or straight course.

IN-CURV'ATE, *a.* Curved inwards or upwards.

IN-CURV'A-TED, *pp.* Bent; turned from a rectilinear direction.

IN-CURV'A-TING, *ppr.* Bending; turning from a right line.

IN-CURV-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of bending. 2. The state of being bent, or turned from a rectilinear course; curvity; crookedness. 3. The act of bowing, or bending the body in respect or reverence.

IN-CURVE', (in-kurv') *v. t.* To bend; to make crooked.

IN-CURV'I-TY, *n.* A state of being bent or crooked; crookedness; a bending inward. *Brown.*

† IN'DA-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *indago.*] To seek or search out.

IN-DA-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of searching; search; inquiry; examination. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

IN'DA-GA-TOR, *n.* A searcher; one who seeks or inquires with diligence. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

IN'DART, *v. t.* To dart in; to thrust or strike in

IN-DEBT', a *verb*, is never used.

IN-DEBT'ED, (in-det'ted) *a.* [It. *indebitato.*] 1. Being in debt; having incurred a debt; held or obliged to pay. 2. Obliged by something received, for which restitution or gratitude is due.

IN-DEBT'ED-NESS, (in-det'ted-nes) *n.* The state of being indebted.

IN-DEBT'MENT, (in-det'ment) *n.* The state of being indebted. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

IN-DĒ'CEN-CY, *n.* [Fr. *indecence.*] That which is unbecoming in language or manners; any action or behavior which is deemed a violation of modesty, or an offense to delicacy.

IN-DĒ'CENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *indecens.*] Unbecoming; unfit to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty and delicacy.

IN-DĒ'CENT-LY, *adv.* In a manner to offend modesty or delicacy.

IN-DE-CID'U-OUS, *a.* Not falling, as the leaves of trees in autumn; lasting; evergreen.

IN-DEC'I-MA-BLE, *a.* Not liable to the payment of tithes.

IN-DE-CIS'ION, *n.* Want of decision; want of settled purpose, or of firmness in the determinations of the will; a wavering of mind; irresolution.

IN-DE-CI'SIVE, *a.* 1. Not decisive; not bringing to a final close or ultimate issue. 2. Unsettled; wavering; vacillating; hesitating.

IN-DE-CI'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Without decision.

IN-DE-CI'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being undecided; unsettled state; state of not being brought to a final issue.

IN-DE-CLĪN'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *indeclinabilis.*] Not declinable; not varied by terminations.

IN-DE-CLĪN'A-BLY, *adv.* Without variation. *Mountagu.*

IN-DE-COM-PŌ'SA-BLE, *a.* Not capable of decomposition, or of being resolved into the primary constituent elements.

IN-DE-COM-PŌ'SA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incapableness of decomposition.

* IN-DEC'O-ROUS, or IN-DE-CŌ'ROUS, *a.* [L. *indecorus.*] Unbecoming; violating good manners; contrary to the established rules of good breeding, or to the forms of respect which age and station require.—*Indecorous* is sometimes equivalent to *indecent;* but it is less frequently applied to actions which offend modesty and chastity.

* IN-DEC'O-ROUS-LY, or IN-DE-CŌ'ROUS-LY, *adv.* In an unbecoming manner.

* IN-DEC'O-ROUS-NESS, or IN-DE-CŌ'ROUS-NESS, *n.* Violation of good manners in words or behavior.

IN-DE-CŌ'RUM, *n.* [L.] Impropriety of behavior; that in behavior or manners which violates the established rules of civility, or the duties of respect which age or station requires; an unbecoming action. It is sometimes synonymous with *indecency;* but *indecency*, more frequently than *indecorum*, is applied to words or actions which refer to what nature and propriety require to be concealed or suppressed.

IN-DEED', *adv.* [*in* and *deed.*] In reality; in truth; in fact. *Indeed* is usually emphatical, but in some cases more so than in others; as, this is true; it is *indeed.* It is used as an expression of surprise, or for the purpose of obtaining confirmation of a fact stated; as, *indeed!* is it possible?

IN-DE-FAT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* [L. *indefatigabilis.*] Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labor; not yielding to fatigue.

IN-DE-FAT'I-GA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unweariedness; persistency. *Parnell.*

IN-DE-FAT-I-GA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Unweariness. *Life of Bp. Andrews.*

IN-DE-FAT'I-GA-BLY, *adv.* Without weariness; without yielding to fatigue. *Dryden.*

† IN-DE-FAT-I-GĀ'TION, *n.* Unweariedness.

IN-DE-FĒAS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being not subject to be made void.

IN-DE-FĒAS'I-BLE, *a.* Not to be defeated; that cannot be made void.

IN-DE-FĒAS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be defeated or made void.

IN-DE-FECT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being subject to no defect or decay.

IN-DE-FECT'I-BLE, *a.* Unfailing; not liable to defect, failure or decay.

IN-DE-FECT'IVE, *a.* Not defective; perfect; complete.

† IN-DE-FĒIS'I-BLE, *a.* Indefeasible.

IN-DE-FENS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of not being capable of defense or vindication. *Walsh.*

IN-DE-FENS'I-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be defended or maintained. 2. Not to be vindicated or justified.

IN-DE-FENS'IVE, *a.* Having no defense. *Herbert.*

IN-DE-FI'CIEN-CY, *n.* The quality of not being deficient, or of suffering no delay.

IN-DE-FI'CIENT, *a.* Not deficient; not failing; perfect.

IN-DE-FIN'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be defined.

IN-DEF'I-NITE, *a.* [L. *indefinitus.*] 1. Not limited or defined; not determinate; not precise or certain. 2. That has no certain limits, or to which the human mind can affix none.

IN-DEF'I-NITE-LY, *adv.* 1. Without any settled limitation. 2. Not precisely; not with certainty or precision.

IN-DEF'I-NITE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being undefined, unlimited, or not precise and certain.

† IN-DE-FIN'I-TUDE, *n.* Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite. *Hale.*

IN-DE-LIB'ER-ATE, *a.* Done or performed without deliberation or consideration; sudden; unpremeditated.

† IN-DE-LIB'ER-A-TED. The same as *indeliberate.*

IN-DE-LIB'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without deliberation or premeditation.

IN-DEL-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being indelible.

IN-DEL'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *indelebile.*] 1. Not to be blotted out; that cannot be effaced or canceled. 2. Not to be annulled. 3. That cannot be effaced or lost.

IN-DEL'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be blotted out or effaced; too deeply imprinted to be effaced.

IN-DEL'I-CA-CY, *n.* 1. Want of delicacy; want of decency in language or behavior. 2. Want of a nice sense of propriety, or nice regard to refinement in manners or in the treatment of others; rudeness; coarseness of manners or language.

IN-DEL'I-CATE, *a.* 1. Wanting delicacy; indecent. 2. Offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind.

IN-DEL'I-CATE-LY, *adv.* Indecently; in a manner to offend against good manners or purity of mind.

IN-DEM-NI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of indemnifying, saving harmless, or securing against loss, damage or penalty. 2. Security against loss. 3. Reimbursement of loss, damage or penalty.

IN-DEM'NI-FIED, *pp.* Saved harmless; secured against damage.

IN-DEM'NI-FY, *v. t.* 1. To save harmless; to secure against loss, damage or penalty. 2. To make good; to reimburse to one what he has lost.

IN-DEM'NI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Saving harmless; securing against loss; reimbursing loss.

IN-DEM'NI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *indemnité.*] 1. Security given to save harmless; a writing or pledge by which a person is secured against future loss. 2. Security against punishment.

IN-DE-MON'STRA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be demonstrated.

IN-DEN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of naturalizing, or the patent by which a person is made free.

IN-DEN'IZE, *v. t.* To endenize, which see.

IN-DEN'I-ZEN, *v. t.* To invest with the privileges of a free citizen. *Overbury.*

IN-DENT', *v. t.* [*in*, and Fr. *dent.*] 1. To notch; to jag; to cut any margin into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth. 2. To bind out by indentures or contract.

IN-DENT', *v. i.* To contract; to bargain or covenant.

IN-DENT', *n.* 1. Incisure; a cut or notch in the margin of any thing, or a recess like a notch. 2. A stamp.

IN'DENT, *n.* A certificate, or indented certificate, issued by the government of the United States, at the close of the

revolution, for the principal or interest of the public debt. *Hamilton.*

IN-DENT-Ā'TION, or IN-DENT'MENT, *n.* 1. A notch; a cut in the margin of paper or other things. 2. A recess or depression in any border.

IN-DENT'ED, *pp.* 1. Cut in the edge into points, like teeth. 2. Bound out by indented writings. 3. Bound out by writings, or covenants in writing.

IN-DENT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Cutting into notches. 2. Binding out by covenants in writing.

IN-DENT'MENT, *n.* Indenture.

IN-DENT'URE, *n.* A writing containing a contract.

IN-DENT'URE, *v. t.* To indent; to bind by indentures.

IN-DENT'URE, *v. i.* To run in and out; to indent. *Heywood.*

IN-DE-PEND'ENCE, *n.* 1. A state of being not dependent; complete exemption from control, or the power of others. 2. A state in which a person does not rely on others for subsistence; ability to support one's self. 3. A state of mind in which a person acts without bias or influence from others; exemption from undue influence; self-direction.

IN-DE-PEND'ENT, *a.* 1. Not dependent; not subject to the control of others; not subordinate. 2. Not holding or enjoying possessions at the will of another; not relying on others; not dependent. 3. Affording the means of independence. 4. Not subject to bias or influence; not obsequious; self-directing. 5. Not connected with. 6. Free; easy; self-commanding; bold; unconstrained. 7. Separate from; exclusive. 8. Pertaining to an independent or congregational church.

IN-DE-PEND'ENT, *n.* One who, in religious affairs, maintains that every congregation of Christians is a complete church, subject to no superior authority.

IN-DE-PEND'ENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Without depending or relying on others; without control. 2. Without undue bias or influence; not obsequiously. 3. Without connection with other things.

IN-DEP'RE-CA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be deprecated.

IN-DEP-RE-HENS'I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be found out.

IN-DE-PRĪV'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be deprived.

IN-DE-SCRĪB'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be described.

IN-DE-SCRIP'TIVE, *a.* Not descriptive or containing just description.

IN-DE-SERT', *n.* Want of merit or worth.

IN-DES'I-NENT, *a.* Not ceasing; perpetual.

IN-DES'I-NENT-LY, *adv.* Without cessation. *Ray.*

IN-DE-STRUCT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of resisting decomposition, or of being incapable of destruction.

IN-DE-STRUC'TI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be destroyed; incapable of decomposition; as a material substance.

IN-DE-TERM'I-NA-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be determined, ascertained or fixed. 2. Not to be determined or ended.

IN-DE-TERM'I-NATE, *a.* 1. Not determinate; not settled or fixed; not definite; uncertain. 2. Not certain; not precise.

IN-DE-TERM'I-NATE-LY, *adv.* 1. Not in any settled manner; indefinitely; not with precise limits. 2. Not with certainty or precision of signification.

IN-DE-TERM'I-NATE-NESS, *n.* Indefiniteness; want of certain limits; want of precision. *Paley.*

IN-DE-TERM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Want of determination; an unsettled or wavering state. 2. Want of fixed or stated direction.

IN-DE-TERM'INED, *a.* Undetermined; unsettled; unfixed.

IN-DE-VŌTE', *a.* Not devoted. *Bentley.*

IN-DE-VŌT'ED, *a.* Not devoted. *Clarendon.*

IN-DE-VŌ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *devotion.*] Want of devotion; absence of devout affections.

IN-DE-VOUT', *a.* [Fr. *indevot.*] Not devout; not having devout affections. *Decay of Piety.*

IN-DE-VOUT'LY, *adv.* Without devotion.

IN'DEX, *n.*; *plu.* INDEXES, sometimes INDICES. [L.] 1. That which points out; that which shows or manifests. 2. The hand that points to any thing, as the hour of the day, the road to a place, &c. 3. A table of the contents of a book. *Watts.* A table of references in an alphabetical order.—4. In *anatomy*, the fore finger, or pointing finger.—5. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, that which shows to what power any quantity is involved; the exponent.—6. The *index of a globe*, or the *gnomon*, is a little style fitted on the north pole, which, by turning with the globe, serves to point to certain divisions of the hour circle.—7. In *music*, a direct, which see.—*Index expurgatory*, in *catholic countries*, a catalogue of prohibited books.

IN-DEX'I-CAL, *a.* Having the form of an index; pertaining to an index.

IN-DEX'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an index.

IN-DEX-TER'I-TY, *n.* 1. Want of dexterity or readiness in the use of the hands; clumsiness; awkwardness. 2. Want of skill or readiness in any art or occupation.

IN'DIA, *n.* A country in Asia, so named from the river Indus.

IN'DIAN, (ind'yan) *a.* Pertaining to either of the Indies, East or West.

IN'DIAN, (ind'yan) *n.* A general name of any native of the Indies; a native of the American continent.

IN'DIAN *Arrow Root*, *n.* A plant of the genus *maranta.*

IN'DIAN *Berry*, *n.* A plant.

IN'DIAN *Bread*, *n.* A plant of the genus *jatropha.*

IN'DIAN *Corn*, *n.* A plant, the maize, of the genus *zea*; a native of America.

IN'DIAN *Cress*, *n.* A plant of the genus *tropæolum.*

IN'DIAN *Fig*, *n.* A plant of the genus *cactus.*

IN'DIAN *Ink*, *n.* A substance brought from China, used for water-colors.

IN'DIAN-ITE, *n.* A mineral of the color of white or gray.

IN'DIAN *Reed*, *n.* A plant of the genus *canna*

IN'DIAN *Red*, *n.* A species of ochre. *Hill.*

IN'DIA *Rubber*, *n.* The *caoutchouc*, a substance of extraordinary elasticity, called also *elastic gum* or *resin.*

IN'DI-CANT, *a.* [L. *indicans.*] Showing; pointing out what is to be done for the cure of disease.

IN'DI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *indico.*] 1. To show; to point out; to discover; to direct the mind to a knowledge of something. 2. To tell; to disclose—3. In *medicine*, to show or manifest by symptoms; to point to as the proper remedies.

IN'DI-CA-TED, *pp.* Shown; pointed out; directed.

IN'DI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Showing; pointing out; directing.

IN-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of pointing out. 2. Mark; token; sign; symptom.—3. In *medicine*, any symptom or occurrence in a disease, which serves to direct to suitable remedies. 4. Discovery made; intelligence given. 5. Explanation; display; [*little used.*]

IN-DIC'A-TIVE, *a.* [L. *indicativus.*] 1. Showing; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious.—2. In *grammar*, the *indicative* mode is the form of the verb that *indicates*, that is, which affirms or denies.

IN-DIC'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to show or signify.

IN'DI-CA-TOR, *n.* He or that which shows or points out.

IN'DI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Showing; serving to show or make known.

IN'DICE. *See* INDEX.

IN'DI-CO-LITE, *n.* [*indigo*, or *indico*, and Gr. λιθος.] In *mineralogy*, a variety of shorl or tourmalin.

IN-DICT', (in-dīte') *v. t.* [L. *indictus.*] In *law*, to accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanor, in writing, by a grand jury under oath.

IN-DICT'A-BLE, (in-dīt'a-bl) *a.* 1. That may be indicted. 2. Subject to be presented by a grand jury; subject to indictment.

IN-DĪCT'ED, (in-dīt'ed) *pp.* Accused by a grand jury.

IN-DĪCT'ER, (in-dīt'er), *n.* One who indicts.

IN-DĪCT'ING, (in-dīt'ing) *ppr.* Accusing, or making a formal or written charge of a crime by a grand jury.

IN-DIC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; Low L. *indictio.*] 1. Declaration; proclamation. *Bacon.*—2. In *chronology*, a cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great; it was begun Jan. 1, A. D. 313; *originally*, a period of taxation.

IN-DIC'TIVE, *a.* Proclaimed; declared. *Kennet.*

IN-DĪCT'MENT, (in-dīte'ment) *n.* 1. A written accusation or formal charge of a crime or misdemeanor, preferred by a grand jury under oath to a court. 2. The paper or parchment containing the accusation of a grand jury.

IN'DIES, *n.*; *plu.* of INDIA.

IN-DIF'FER-ENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *indifferentia.*] 1. Equipoise or neutrality of mind between different persons or things; a state in which the mind is not inclined to one side more than the other. 2. Impartiality; freedom from prejudice, prepossession or bias. 3. Unconcernedness; a state of the mind when it feels no anxiety or interest in what is presented to it. 4. State in which there is no difference, or in which no moral or physical reason preponderates.

IN-DIF'FER-ENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *indifferens.*] 1. Neutral; not inclined to one side, party or thing more than to another. 2. Unconcerned; feeling no interest, anxiety or care respecting any thing. 3. Having no influence or preponderating weight; having no difference that gives a preference. 4. Neutral, as to good or evil. 5. Impartial; disinterested; as an *indifferent* judge, juror or arbitrator. 6. Passable; of a middling state or quality; neither good, nor the worst.

IN-DIF'FER-ENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Without distinction or preference. 2. Equally; impartially; without favor, prejudice or bias. 3. In a neutral state; without concern; without wish or aversion. 4. Not well; tolerably; passably.

IN'DI-GENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *indigence.*] Want of estate, or
IN'DI-GEN-CY, } means of comfortable subsistence; penury; poverty.

IN'DI-GENE, *n.* [L. *indigena.*] One born in a country; a native animal or plant. *Evelyn.*

IN-DIG'E-NOUS, *a.* 1. Native; born in a country. 2. Native; produced naturally in a country; not exotic.

IN'DI-GENT, *a.* [L. *indigens*; Fr. *indigent.*] Destitute of property or means of subsistence; needy; poor.

† IN-DI-GEST', *n.* A crude mass. *Shak.*

IN-DI-ĠEST'ED, *a.* [L. *indigestus.*] 1. Not digested; not concocted in the stomach; not changed or prepared for nourishing the body; undigested; crude. 2. Not separated into distinct classes or orders, or into proper form; not regularly disposed and arranged. 3. Not methodized; not reduced to due form; crude. 4. Not prepared by heat. 5. Not brought to suppuration, as the contents of an abscess or boil.

IN-DI-ĠEST'I-BLE, *a* 1. Not digestible; not easily converted into chyme, or prepared in the stomach for nourishing the body. 2. Not to be received or patiently endured.

IN-DI-ĠES'TION, *n.* Want of due coction in the stomach; a failure of that change in food which prepares it for nutriment; crudity.—As *a disease*, dyspepsy.

IN-DIG'I-TATE, *v. t.* To point out with the finger.

IN-DIG-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of pointing out with the finger.

† IN-DIGN', (in-dīne') *a.* [L. *indignus.*] Unworthy; disgraceful. *Chaucer.*

† IN-DIG'NANCE, *n.* Indignation. *Spenser.*

IN-DIG'NANT, *a.* [L. *indignans.*] Affected at once with anger and disdain; feeling the mingled emotions of wrath and scorn or contempt.

IN-DIG'NANT-LY, *adv.* With indignation.

IN-DIG-NĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *indignatio.*] 1. Anger or extreme anger, mingled with contempt, disgust or abhorrence. 2. The anger of a superior; extreme anger. 3. The effects of anger; the dreadful effects of God's wrath; terrible judgments. 4. Holy displeasure at one's self for sin.

† IN-DIG'NI-FY, *v. t.* To treat disdainfully. *Spenser.*

IN-DIG'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *indignitas.*] Unmerited, contemptuous conduct towards another; any action towards another which manifests contempt for him; contumely; incivility or injury, accompanied with insult.

† IN-DIGN'LY, (in-dīne'ly) *adv.* Unworthily. *Hall.*

IN'DI-GO, *n.* [L. *indicum*, from *India*; Fr., It., Sp. *indigo.*] A substance or dye, prepared from the leaves and stalks of the indigo plant.

IN-DI-GOM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of indigo. *Ure.*

IN'DI-GO-PLANT, *n.* A plant of the genus *indigofera*, from which is prepared indigo.

IN-DIL'A-TO-RY, *a.* Not dilatory or slow. *Cornwallis.*

IN-DIL'I-ĠENCE, *n.* Want of diligence; slothfulness.

IN-DIL'I-ĠENT, *a.* Not diligent; idle; slothful.

IN-DIL'I-ĠENT-LY, *adv.* Without diligence. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-DI-MIN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be diminished.

IN-DI-RECT', *a.* [L. *indirectus.*] 1. Not straight or rectilinear; deviating from a direct line or course; circuitous. 2. Not direct, in *a moral sense*; not tending to a purpose by the shortest or plainest course, or by the obvious, ordinary means, but obliquely or consequentially. 3. Wrong; improper. 4. Not fair; not honest; tending to mislead or deceive. 5. *Indirect tax* is a tax or duty on articles of consumption, as an excise, customs, &c.

IN-DI-REC'TION, *n.* 1. Oblique course or means. *Shak.* 2. Dishonest practice; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

IN-DI-RECT'LY, *adv.* 1. Not in a straight line or course; obliquely. 2. Not by direct means. 3. Not in express terms. 4. Unfairly.

IN-DI-RECT'NESS, *n.* 1. Obliquity; devious course. 2. Unfairness; dishonesty. *Mountagu.*

IN-DIS-CERN'I-BLE, (in-diz-zern'e-bl) *a.* That cannot be discerned; not visible or perceptible; not discoverable.

IN-DIS-CERN'I-BLE-NESS, (in-diz-zern'e-bl-nes) *n.* Incapability of being discerned. *Hammond.*

IN-DIS-CERN'I-BLY, (in-diz-zern'e-ble) *adv.* In a manner not to be seen or perceived.

† IN-DIS-CERP'I-BLE, *a.* Indiscerptible. *More.*

IN-DIS-CERP'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being indiscerpible.

IN-DIS-CERP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being incapable of dissolution, or separation of parts.

IN-DIS-CERP'TI-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being destroyed by dissolution, or separation of parts.

IN-DIS'CI-PLIN-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be disciplined or subjected to discipline; not capable of being improved by discipline.

IN-DIS-ĊOV'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be discovered; undiscoverable.

IN-DIS-ĊOV'E-RY, *n.* Want of discovery.

IN-DIS-ĊREET', *a.* 1. Not discreet; wanting in discretion; imprudent; inconsiderate; injudicious. 2. Not according to discretion or sound judgment.

IN-DIS-ĊREET'LY, *adv.* Not discreetly; without prudence; inconsiderately; without judgment.

IN-DIS-ĊRĒTE', *a.* Not discrete or separated.

IN-DIS-ĊRE'TION, *n.* [*in* and *discretion.*] Want of discretion; imprudence.

IN-DIS-ĊRIM'I-NATE, *a.* [L. *indiscriminatus.*] 1. Undistinguishing; not making any distinction. 2. Not having discrimination; confused. 3. Undistinguished or undistinguishable.

IN-DIS-ĊRIM'I-NATE-LY, *adv.* Without distinction; in confusion.

IN-DIS-ĊRIM'I-NA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Not making any distinction.

IN-DIS-ĊRIM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* Want of discrimination or distinction.

IN-DIS-ĊUSS'ED, *a.* Not discussed. *Donne.*

IN-DIS-PENS-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Indispensableness.

IN-DIS-PENS'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be dispensed with; that cannot be omitted, remitted or spared; absolutely necessary or requisite.

IN-DIS-PENS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being absolutely necessary.

IN-DIS-PENS'A-BLY, *adv.* Necessarily; in a manner or degree that forbids dispensation, omission or want.

IN-DIS-PERS'ED, (in-dis-perst') *a.* Not dispersed.

IN-DIS-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *indisposer.*] 1. To disincline; to alienate the mind and render it averse or unfavorable to any thing. 2. To render unfit; to disqualify for its proper functions; to disorder. 3. To disorder slightly, as the healthy functions of the body. 4. To make unfavorable or disinclined.

IN-DIS-PŌS'ED, (in-dis-pōzd') *pp.* or *a.* 1. Disinclined; averse; unwilling; unfavorable. 2. Disordered; disqualified for its functions; unfit. 3. Slightly disordered; not in perfect health.

IN-DIS PŌS'ED-NESS, *n.* 1. Disinclination; slight aversion; unwillingness; unfavorableness. 2. Unfitness; disordered state.

IN-DIS-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Disinclining; rendering somewhat averse, unwilling or unfavorable. 2. Disordering; rendering unfit.

IN-DIS-PO-SI'TION, *n.* 1. Disinclination; aversion; unwillingness; dislike. 2. Slight disorder of the healthy functions of the body; tendency to disease. 3. Want of tendency or natural appetency or affinity.

* IN-DIS'PU-TA-BLE, *a.* Not to be disputed; incontrovertible; incontestible; too evident to admit of dispute.

* IN-DIS'PU-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being indisputable, or too clear to admit of controversy.

* IN-DIS'PU-TA-BLY, *adv.* Without dispute; in a manner or degree not admitting of controversy; unquestionably; without opposition.

IN-DIS-PŪT'ED, *a.* Not disputed or controverted; undisputed. *Encyc.*

IN-DIS-SO-LU-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *indissolubilité.*] 1. The quality of being indissoluble, or not capable of being dissolved, melted or liquefied. 2. The quality of being incapable of a breach; perpetuity of union; obligation or binding force.

IN-DIS'SO-LU-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *indissolubilis.*] 1. Not capable of being dissolved, melted or liquefied, as by heat or water. 2. That cannot be broken or rightfully violated; perpetually binding or obligatory 3. Not to be broken; firm; stable.

IN-DIS'SO-LU-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being incapable of dissolution or breach; indissolubility.

IN-DIS'SO-LU-BLY, *adv.* In a manner resisting separation; in a manner not to be dissolved or broken.

IN-DIS-SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be dissolved; not capable of being melted or liquefied. 2. Indissoluble; that cannot be broken; perpetually firm and binding. 3. Not capable of separation into parts by natural process.

† IN-DIS'TAN-CY, *n.* Want of distance or separation.

IN-DIS-TINCT', *a.* [Fr.; L. *indistinctus.*] 1. Not distinct or distinguishable; not separate in such a manner as to be perceptible by itself. 2. Obscure; not clear; confused. 3. Imperfect; faint; not presenting clear and well-defined images. 4. Not exactly discerning; [*unusual.*] *Shak.*

IN-DIS-TINCT'I-BLE, *a.* Undistinguishable. [*Little used.*] *Warton.*

IN-DIS-TINC'TION, *n.* 1. Want of distinction; confusion; uncertainty. 2. Indiscrimination; want of distinction. 3. Equality of condition or rank.

IN-DIS-TINCT'LY, *adv.* 1. Without distinction or separation. 2. Confusedly; not clearly; obscurely. 3. Not definitely; not with precise limits.

IN-DIS-TINCT'NESS, *n.* 1. Want of distinction or discrimination; confusion; uncertainty. 2. Obscurity; faintness.

IN-DIS-TIN'GUISH-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be distinguished or separated; undistinguishable.

IN-DIS-TIN'GUISH-ING, *a.* Making no difference.

IN-DIS-TURB'ANCE, *n.* Freedom from disturbance; calmness; repose; tranquillity. *Temple.*

IN-DITCH', *v. t.* To bury in a ditch. [*L. u.*] *Bp. Hall.*

IN-DĪTE', *v. t.* [L. *indico, indictum.*] 1. To compose; to write; to commit to words in writing. 2. To direct or dictate what is to be uttered or written.

IN-DĪTE', *v. i.* To compose an account of. *Waller.*

IN-DĪT'ED, *pp.* Composed; written; dictated.

IN-DĪTE'MENT, *n.* The act of inditing.

IN-DIT'ING, *ppr.* Committing to words in writing; dictating what shall be written.
IN-DI-VĪD'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of division.
IN-DI-VĪD'ED, *a.* Undivided. *Patrick.*
IN-DI-VID'U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *individuel.*] 1. Not divided, or not to be divided; single; one. 2. Pertaining to one only.
IN-DI-VID'U-AL, *n.* 1. A single person or human being. 2. A single animal or thing of any kind.
IN-DI-VID-U-AL'I-TY, *n.* Separate or distinct existence; a state of oneness. *Arbuthnot.*
IN-DI-VID'U-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To distinguish; to select or mark as an individual. *Drake.*
IN-DI-VID'U-AL-IZED, *pp.* Distinguished as a particular person or thing. *Drake.*
IN-DI-VID'U-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Distinguishing as an individual.
IN-DI-VID'U-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. Separately; by itself; to the exclusion of others. 2. With separate or distinct existence. 3. Inseparably; incommunicably.
IN-DI-VID'U-ATE, *a.* Undivided.
IN-DI-VID'U-ATE, *v. t.* To make single; to distinguish from others of the species. *More.*
IN-DI-VID-U-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of making single or the same, to the exclusion of others. 2. The act of separating into individuals by analysis.
† IN-DI-VI-DŪ'I-TY, *n.* Separate existence.
IN-DI-VIN'I-TY, *n.* Want of divine power. *Brown.*
IN-DI-VIS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being indivisible.
IN-DI-VIS'I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be divided, separated or broken; not separable into parts.
IN-DI-VIS'I-BLE, *n.* In *geometry*, *indivisibles* are the elements or principles into which a body or figure may be resolved; elements infinitely small.
IN-DI-VIS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Indivisibility.
IN-DI-VIS'I-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be capable of division.
* IN-DŌ'CI-BLE, or IN-DOC'I-BLE, *a.* 1. Unteachable; not capable of being taught, or not easily instructed; dull in intellect. 2. Intractable, as a beast.
* IN-DŌ'CĪLE, or IN-DOC'ĪLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *indocilis.*] 1. Not teachable; not easily instructed; dull. 2. Intractable, as a beast.
IN-DO-CIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *indocilité.*] 1. Unteachableness; dullness of intellect. 2. Intractableness.
IN-DOЄ'TRIN-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *endoctriner.*] To teach; to instruct in rudiments or principles.
IN-DOЄ'TRIN-A-TED, *pp.* Taught; instructed in the principles of any science.
IN-DOЄ'TRIN-A-TING, *ppr.* Teaching; instructing in principles or rudiments.
IN-DOЄ-TRIN-Ā'TION, *n.* Instruction in the rudiments and principles of any science; information.
IN'DO-LENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *indolentia.*] 1. *Literally*, freedom from pain. *Burnet.* 2. Habitual idleness; indisposition to labor; laziness; inaction or want of exertion of body or mind, proceeding from love of ease or aversion to toil. *Indolence*, like *laziness*, implies a constitutional or habitual love of ease; *idleness* does not.
IN'DO-LENT, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Habitually idle or indisposed to labor; lazy; listless; sluggish; indulging in ease. 2. Inactive; idle. 3. Free from pain.
IN'DO-LENT-LY, *adv.* In habitual idleness and ease; without action, activity or exertion; lazily.
† IN-DOM'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *indomabilis.*] Untamable. *Cockeram.*
† IN-DOM'I-TA-BLE, *a.* Untamable. *Herbert.*
† IN-DOM'ITE, *a.* [L. *indomitus.*] Untamed; wild; savage.
IN-DOMPT'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Not to be subdued.
IN-DORS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be indorsed, assigned and made payable to order.
IN-DORSE', (in-dors') *v. t.* [L. *in* and *dorsum.*] 1. To write on the back of a paper or written instrument. 2. To assign by writing an order on the back of a note or bill; to assign or transfer by indorsement.—*To indorse in blank*, to write a name only on a note or bill, leaving a blank to be filled by the indorsee.
IN-DOR-SEE', *n.* The person to whom a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement.
IN-DORSE'MENT, (in-dors'ment) *n.* 1. The act of writing on the back of a note, bill, or other written instrument. 2. That which is written on the back of a note, bill, or other paper.
IN-DORS'ER, *n.* The person who indorses.
† IN'DRAUGHT, (in'dräft) *n.* An opening from the sea into the land; an inlet. *Raleigh.*
IN-DRENCH', *v. t.* To overwhelm with water; to drown; to drench. *Shak.*
IN-DŪ'BI-OUS, *a.* [L. *indubius.*] 1. Not dubious or doubtful; certain. 2. Not doubting; unsuspecting.
IN-DŪ'BI-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *indubitabilis.*] Not to be doubted; unquestionable; evident; apparently certain; too plain to admit of doubt.
IN-DŪ'BI-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being indubitable. *Ash.*
IN-DŪ'BI-TA-BLY, *adv.* Undoubtedly; unquestionably; in a manner to remove all doubt. *Sprat.*
† IN-DŪ'BI-TATE, *a.* [L. *indubitatus.*] Not questioned; evident; certain. *Bacon.*
IN-DŪCE', *v. t.* [L. *induco.*] 1. To lead, as by persuasion or argument; to prevail on; to incite; to influence by motives. 2. To produce by influence. 3. To produce; to bring on; to cause. 4. To introduce; to bring into view. 5. To offer by way of induction or inference; [*not used.*]
IN-DŪ'CED, (in-dūst') *pp.* Persuaded by motives; influenced; produced; caused.
IN-DŪCE'MENT, *n.* Motive; any thing that leads the mind to will or to act.
IN-DŪ'CER, *n.* He or that which induces, persuades or influences.
IN-DŪ'CI-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be induced; that may be offered by induction. 2. That may be caused.
IN-DŪ'CING, *ppr.* Leading or moving by reason or arguments; persuading; producing; causing.
IN-DUЄT', *v. t.* [L. *inductus.*] To introduce, as to a benefice or office; to put in actual possession of an ecclesiastical living or of any other office, with the customary forms and ceremonies.
IN-DUЄT'ED, *pp.* Introduced into office with the usual formalities.
IN-DUЄT'ĪLE, *a.* Not capable of being drawn into threads, as a metal.
IN-DUЄ-TIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being inductile.
IN-DUЄT'ING, *ppr.* Introducing into office with the usual formalities.
IN-DUЄ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *inductio.*] 1. *Literally*, a bringing in; introduction; entrance.—2. In *logic* and *rhetoric*, the act of drawing a consequence from two or more propositions, which are called *premises.* 3. The method of reasoning from particulars to generals, or the inferring of one general proposition from several particular ones. 4 The conclusion or inference drawn from premises. *Encyc.* 5. The introduction of a person into an office by the usual forms and ceremonies.
IN-DUЄT'IVE, *a.* 1. Leading or drawing. 2. Tending to induce or cause. 3. Leading to inferences; proceeding by induction; employed in drawing conclusions from premises.
IN-DUЄT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By induction or inference.
IN-DUЄT'OR, *n.* The person who inducts another into an office or benefice.
IN-DŪE', (in-dū') *v. t.* [L. *induo.*] 1. To put on something; to invest; to clothe. 2. To furnish; to supply with; to endow.
IN-DŪ'ED, (in-dūd') *pp.* Clothed; invested.
IN-DŪE'MENT, (in-dū'ment) *n.* A putting on; endowment.
IN-DŪ'ING, *ppr.* Investing; putting on.
IN-DULGE', (in-dulj') *v. t.* [L. *indulgeo.*] 1. To permit to be or to continue; to suffer; not to restrain or oppose. 2. To gratify, *negatively*; not to check or restrain the will, appetite or desire. 3. To gratify *positively*; to grant something not of right, but as a favor; to grant in compliance with wishes or desire.—4. In *general*, to gratify; to favor; to humor; to yield to the wishes of; to withhold restraint from.
IN-DULGE', (in-dulj') *v. i.* 1. To permit to enjoy or practice; or to yield to the enjoyment or practice of, without restraint or control. 2. To yield; to comply; to be favorable; [*little used.*]
IN-DUL'GED, (in-duljd') *pp.* 1. Permitted to be and to operate without check or control. 2. Gratified; yielded to; humored in wishes or desires. 3. Granted.
IN-DUL'GENCE, } *n.* 1. Free permission to the appetites,
IN-DUL'GEN-CY, } humor, desires, passions or will to act or operate; forbearance of restraint or control. 2. Gratification. 3. Favor granted; liberality; gratification. —4. In the *Romish church*, remission of the punishment due to sins, granted by the pope or church, and supposed to save the sinner from purgatory.
IN-DUL'GENT, *a.* 1. Yielding to the wishes, desires, humor or appetites of those under one's care; compliant; not opposing or restraining. 2. Mild; favorable; not severe. 3. Gratifying; favoring.
IN-DUL-GEN'TIAL, *a.* Relating to the indulgencies of the Romish church. [*Not well authorized.*] *Brevint.*
IN-DUL'GENT-LY, *adv.* 1. With unrestrained enjoyment. *Hammond.* 2. Mildly; favorably; not severely.
IN-DUL'GER, *n.* One who indulges. *Mountagu.*
IN-DUL'GING, *ppr.* Permitting to enjoy or to practice.
IN-DULT', } *n.* [It. *indulto.*] 1. In the *church of Rome*,
IN-DULT'O, } the power of presenting to benefices, granted to certain persons.—2. In *Spain*, a duty, tax or custom, paid to the king for all goods imported from the West Indies in the galleons.
IN'DU-RATE, *v. i.* [L. *induro.*] To grow hard; to harden or become hard.
IN'DU-RATE, *v. t.* 1. To make hard. 2. To make unfeeling; to deprive of sensibility; to render obdurate.

IN/DU-RATE, *a.* Impenitent; hard of heart. Hard; dried.
IN/DU-RA-TED, *pp.* Hardened; made obdurate.
IN/DU-RA-TING, *ppr.* Hardening; rendering insensible.
IN-DU-RĀ/TION, *n.* 1. The act of hardening, or process of growing hard. 2. Hardness of heart; obduracy.
IN-DUS/TRI-OUS, *a.* [L. *industrius.*] 1. Diligent in business or study; constantly, regularly or habitually occupied in business; assiduous. 2. Diligent in a particular pursuit, or to a particular end. 3. Given to industry; characterized by diligence. 4. Careful; assiduous.
IN-DUS/TRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With habitual diligence; with steady application of the powers of body or of mind. 2. Diligently; assiduously; with care.
IN/DUS-TRY, *n.* [L. *industria.*] Habitual diligence in any employment, either bodily or mental; steady attention to business; assiduity.
IN-DWELL/ER, *n.* An inhabitant. *Spenser.*
IN-DWELL/ING, *a.* Dwelling within; remaining in the heart, even after it is renewed. *Macknight.*
IN-DWELL/ING, *n.* Residence within, or in the heart or soul.
IN-Ē/BRI-ANT, *a.* [*See* INEBRIATE.] Intoxicating.
IN-Ē/BRI-ANT, *n.* Any thing that intoxicates, as opium.
IN-Ē/BRI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *inebriatus.*] 1. To make drunk; to intoxicate. 2. To disorder the senses; to stupefy, or to make furious or frantic.
IN-Ē/BRI-ATE, *v. i.* To be or become intoxicated.
IN-Ē/BRI-ATE, *n.* An habitual drunkard. *Darwin.*
IN-Ē/BRI-A-TED, *pp.* Intoxicated.
IN-Ē/BRI-A-TING, *ppr.* Making drunk; intoxicating.
IN-E-BRI-Ā/TION, *n.* Drunkenness, intoxication.
IN-E-BRĪ/E-TY, *n.* Drunkenness; intoxication.
IN-ED/IT-ED, *a.* [*in* and *edited.*] Unpublished. *Warton.*
IN-EF-FA-BIL/I-TY, *n.* Unspeakableness.
IN-EF/FA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *ineffabilis.*] Unspeakable; unutterable; that cannot be expressed in words.
IN-EF/FA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unspeakableness; quality of being unutterable. *Scott.*
IN-EF/FA-BLY, *adv.* Unspeakably; in a manner not to be expressed in words. *Milton.*
IN-EF-FEC/TIVE, *a.* 1. Not effective; not producing any effect, or the effect intended; inefficient; useless. 2. Not able; not competent to the service intended. 3. Producing no effect.
IN-EF-FEC/TU-AL, *a.* Not producing its proper effect, or not able to produce its effect; inefficient; weak.
IN-EF-FEC/TU-AL-LY, *adv.* Without effect; in vain.
IN-EF-FEC/TU-AL-NESS, *n.* Want of effect, or of power to produce it; inefficacy. *Wake.*
IN-EF-FER-VES/CENCE, *n.* Want of effervescence; a state of not effervescing. *Kirwan.*
IN-EF-FER-VES/CENT, *a.* Not effervescing, or not susceptible of effervescence.
IN-EF-FER-VES-CI-BIL/I-TY, *n.* The quality of not effervescing, or not being susceptible of effervescence.
IN-EF-FER-VES/CI-BLE, *a.* Not capable of effervescence.
IN-EF-FI-CĀ/CIOUS, *a.* [L. *inefficax.*] Not efficacious; not having power to produce the effect desired, or the proper effect; of inadequate power or force.—*Ineffectual*, says *Johnson*, rather denotes an actual failure, and *inefficacious*, an habitual impotence to any effect. But the distinction is not always observed.
IN-EF-FI-CĀ CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Without efficacy or effect.
IN-EF-FI-CĀ/CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of power to produce the effect, or want of effect.
IN-EF/FI-CA-CY, *n.* [L. *efficacia.*] 1. Want of power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficiency. 2. Ineffectualness; failure of effect.
IN-EF-FĪ/CIEN-CY, *n.* Want of power or exertion of power to produce the effect; inefficacy.
IN-EF-FĪ/CIENT, *a.* 1. Not efficient; not producing the effect; inefficacious. 2. Not active; effecting nothing.
IN-EF-FĪ/CIENT-LY, *adv.* Ineffectually; without effect.
IN-E-LAB/O-RATE, *a.* Not elaborate; not wrought with care. *Cockeram.*
IN-E-LAS/TIC, *a.* Not elastic; wanting elasticity.
IN-E-LAS-TIC/I-TY, *n.* The absence of elasticity; the want of elastic power.
IN-EL/E-GANCE, } *n.* Want of elegance; want of beauty
IN-EL/E-GAN-CY, } or polish in language, composition or manners; want of symmetry or ornament in building; want of delicacy in coloring, &c.
IN-EL/E-GANT, *a.* [L. *inelegans.*] Not elegant; wanting beauty or polish, as language, or refinement, as manners; wanting symmetry or ornament, as an edifice.
IN-EL/E-GANT-LY, *adv.* In an inelegant or unbecoming manner; coarsely; roughly. *Chesterfield.*
IN-EL-I-GI-BIL/I-TY, *n.* 1. Incapacity of being elected to an office. 2. State or quality of not being worthy of choice.
IN-EL/I-GI-BLE, *a.* 1. Not capable of being elected to an office. 2. Not worthy to be chosen or preferred; not expedient.

IN-EL/O-QUENT, *a.* 1. Not eloquent; not speaking with fluency, propriety, grace and pathos; not persuasive. 2. Not fluent, graceful or pathetic; not persuasive, as language or composition.
IN-EL/O-QUENT-LY, *adv.* Without eloquence.
† IN-E-LUCT/A-BLE, *a.* [L. *ineluctabilis.*] Not to be resisted by struggling; not to be overcome.
IN-E-LŪD/I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be eluded.
IN-E-NAR/RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *inenarrabilis.*] That cannot be narrated or told.
IN-EPT/, *a.* [L. *ineptus.*] 1. Not apt or fit; unfit; unsuitable. 2. Improper; unbecoming; foolish.
IN-EPT/I-TUDE, *n.* Unfitness; inaptitude; unsuitableness.
IN-EPT/LY, *adv.* Unfitly; unsuitably; foolishly.
IN-EPT/NESS, *n.* Unfitness. *More.*
IN-Ē/QUAL, *a.* Unequal; uneven; various. *Shenstone.*
IN-E-QUAL/I-TY, *n.* [L. *inæqualitas.*] 1. Difference or want of equality in degree, quantity, length or quality of any kind. 2. Unevenness; want of levelness; the alternate rising and falling of a surface. 3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy; incompetency. 4. Diversity; want of uniformity in different times or places. 5. Difference of rank, station or condition.
IN-E-QUI-DIS/TANT, *a.* Not being equally distant.
IN-E-QUI-LAT/ER-AL, *a.* Having unequal sides.
IN-EQ/UI-TA-BLE, *a.* Not equitable; not just.
IN-Ē/QUI-VALVE, IN-E-QUI-VAL/VU-LAR, } *a.* Having unequal valves.
IN-ERM/, IN-ERM/OUS, } *a.* [L. *inermis.*] Unarmed; destitute of prickles or thorns, as a leaf.
IN-ER-RA-BIL/I-TY, *n.* Exemption from error or from the possibility of erring; infallibility.
IN-ER/RA-BLE, *a.* That cannot err; exempt from error or mistake; infallible. *Hammond.*
IN-ER/RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Exemption from error; inerrability. *Hammond.*
IN-ER/RA-BLY, *adv.* With security from error; infallibly.
IN-ER-RAT/IC, *a.* Not erratic; fixed.
IN-ER/RING-LY, *adv.* Without error or mistake.
IN-ERT/, *a.* [L. *iners.*] 1. Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed. 2. Dull; sluggish; indisposed to move or act.
IN-ER/TION, *n.* Want of activity; want of exertion.
IN-ERT/I-TUDE, *n.* The state of being inert. *Good.*
IN-ERT/LY, *adv.* Without activity; sluggishly.
IN-ERT/NESS, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being inert. 2. Want of activity or exertion; habitual indisposition to action or motion; sluggishness.
IN ESSE, [L.] In being; actually existing; distinguished from *in posse*, or *in potentia*, which denote that a thing is not, but may be.
IN-ES/CATE, *v. t.* [L. *inesco.*] To bait; to lay a bait for.
IN-ES-CĀ/TION, *n.* The act of baiting. *Hallowell.*
IN-ES/TI-MA-BLE, *a.* [L. *inæstimabilis.*] 1. That cannot be estimated or computed. 2. Too valuable or excellent to be rated; being above all price.
IN-ES/TI-MA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be estimated or rated.
IN-EV/I-DENCE, *n.* Want of evidence; obscurity.
IN-EV/I-DENT, *a.* Not evident; not clear or obvious; obscure. *Brown.*
IN-EV-I-TA-BIL/I-TY, *n.* Impossibility to be avoided; certainty to happen. *Bramhall.*
IN-EV/I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *inevitabilis.*] Not to be avoided; that cannot be shunned; unavoidable; that admits of no escape or evasion.
IN-EV/I-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being unavoidable.
IN-EV/I-TA-BLY, *adv.* Without possibility of escape or evasion; unavoidably; certainly.
IN-EX-ACT/, *a.* Not exact; not precisely correct or true.
IN-EX-ACT/NESS, *n.* Incorrectness; want of precision.
IN-EX-CIT/A-BLE, *a.* Not susceptible of excitement; dull; lifeless; torpid.
IN-EX-CŪ/SA-BLE, *a.* [L. *inexcusabilis.*] Not to be excused or justified.
IN-EX-CŪ/SA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not admitting of excuse or justification. *South.*
IN-EX-CŪ/SA-BLY, *adv.* With a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse or justification.
IN-EX-E-CŪ/TION, *n.* Neglect of execution; non-performance.
IN-EX-ER/TION, *n.* Want of exertion; want of effort; defect of action. *Darwin.*
IN-EX-HĀL/A-BLE, *a.* Not to be exhaled or evaporated; not evaporable. *Brown.*
IN-EX-HAUST/ED, *a.* 1. Not exhausted; not emptied; unexhausted. 2. Not spent; not having lost all strength or resources; unexhausted.
IN-EX-HAUST/I-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be exhausted or emptied; unfailing. 2. That cannot be wasted or spent.
IN-EX-HAUST/I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inexhaustible.

IN-EX-HAUST'IVE, *a.* Not to be exhausted or spent.
IN-EX-IST'ENCE, *n.* 1. Want of being or existence. *Broome.* 2. Inherence.
IN-EX-IST'ENT, *a.* 1. Not having being; not existing. 2. Existing in something else. *Boyle.*
IN-EX-O-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being inexorable or unyielding to entreaty. *Paley.*
IN-EX'O-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *inexorabilis.*] 1. Not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; too firm and determined in purpose to yield to supplication. 2. Unyielding; that cannot be made to bend.
IN-EX'O-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inexorable.
IN-EX'O-RA-BLY, *adv.* So as to be immovable by entreaty.
IN-EX-PEC-TA'TION, *n.* State of having no expectation.
† IN-EX-PECT'ED, *a.* Not expected.
IN-EX-PĒ'DI-ENCE, } *n.* [*in* and *expedience.*] Want of
IN-EX-PĒ'DI-EN-CY, } fitness; impropriety; unsuitableness to the purpose.
IN-EX-PĒ'DI-ENT, *a.* Not expedient; not tending to promote a purpose; not tending to a good end; unfit; improper; unsuitable to time and place.
IN-EX-PĒ'RI-ENCE, *n.* Want of experience or experimental knowledge.
IN-EX-PĒ'RI-ENCED, *a.* Not having experience; unskilled.
IN-EX-PERT', *a.* Not expert; not skilled; destitute of knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.
IN-EX'PI-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *inexpiabilis.*] 1. That admits of no atonement or satisfaction. 2. That cannot be mollified or appeased by atonement.
IN-EX'PI-A-BLY, *adv.* To a degree that admits of no atonement. *Roscommon.*
IN-EX-PLĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be explained; inexplicable.
† IN-EX-PLĒ'A-BLY, or IN-EX'PLE-A-BLY, *adv.* Insatiably. *Sandys.*
IN-EX'PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *inexplicabilis.*] That cannot be explained or interpreted; not capable of being rendered plain and intelligible.
IN-EX'PLI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being inexplicable.
IN-EX'PLI-CA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be explained.
IN-EX-PLŌ'RA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be explored, searched or discovered.
IN-EX-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* Not to be expressed in words; not to be uttered; unspeakable; unutterable.
IN-EX-PRESS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be expressed; unspeakably; unutterably.
IN-EX-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Not tending to express; not expressing; inexpressible.
IN-EX-PŌS'URE, *n.* A state of not being exposed.
IN-EX-PUG'NA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *inexpugnabilis.*] Not to be subdued by force; not to be taken by assault; impregnable.
IN-EX-SŪ'PER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *inexsuperabilis.*] Not to be passed over or surmounted.
IN-EX-TEND'ED, *a.* Having no extension. *Good.*
IN-EX-TEN'SION, *n.* Want of extension.
IN-EX-TER'MI-NA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be exterminated.
IN-EX-TINCT', *a.* Not quenched; not extinct.
IN-EX-TIN'GUISH-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be extinguished; unquenchable.
IN-EX-TIR'PA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be extirpated.
IN-EX'TRI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *inextricabilis.*] 1. Not to be disentangled; not to be freed from intricacy or perplexity. 2. Not to be untied.
IN-EX'TRI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inextricable. *Donne.*
IN-EX'TRI-CA-BLY, *adv.* To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled. *Pope.*
IN-EYE', *v. t.* To inoculate, as a tree or a bud. *Philips.*
† IN-FAB'RI-CA-TED, *a.* Unfabricated; unwrought.
IN-FAL-LI-BIL'I-TY, or IN-FAL'LI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being incapable of error or mistake; entire exemption from liability to error; inerrability.
IN-FAL'LI-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *infaillible.*] 1. Not fallible; not capable of erring. 2. Not liable to fail, or to deceive confidence; certain.
IN-FAL'LI-BLY, *adv.* 1. Without a possibility of erring or mistaking. 2. Certainly; without a possibility of failure.
† IN-FAME', *v. t.* To defame. *Bacon.*
IN'FA-MOUS, *a.* [Fr. *infame;* L. *infamis.*] 1. Of ill report, *emphatically;* having a reputation of the worst kind; publicly branded with odium for vice or guilt; base; scandalous; notoriously vile. 2. Odious; detestable; held in abhorrence; that renders a person infamous. 3. Branded with infamy by conviction of a crime.
IN'FA-MOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner or degree to render infamous; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully. 2. With open reproach.
IN'FA-MOUS-NESS, } *n.* [Fr. *infamie;* L. *infamia.*] 1.
IN'FA-MY, } Total loss of reputation; public disgrace. 2. Qualities which are detested and despised; qualities notoriously bad and scandalous.—3. In *law*, that loss of character or public disgrace which a convict incurs, and by which a person is rendered incapable of being a witness or jurer.
IN'FAN-CY, *n.* [L. *infantia.*] 1. The first part of life, beginning at the birth.—2. In *law*, *infancy* extends to the age of twenty-one years. 3. The first age of any thing; the beginning, or early period of existence.
† IN-FAND'OUS, *a.* [L. *infandus.*] Too odious to be expressed. *Howell.*
IN-FANG'THEF, *n.* [Sax. *in*, *fangan* and *theof.*] In *English law*, the privilege granted to lords to judge thieves taken on their manors, or within their franchises.
IN'FANT, *n.* [Fr. *enfant;* L. *infans.*] 1. A child in the first period of life, beginning at his birth; a young babe. —2. In *law*, a person under the age of twenty-one years, who is incapable of making valid contracts.
IN'FANT, *a.* 1. Pertaining to infancy or the first period of life. 2. Young; tender; not mature; as, *infant* strength.
IN-FANT'A, *n.* In *Spain* and *Portugal*, any princess of the royal blood, except the eldest daughter when heiress apparent.
IN-FANT'E, *n.* In *Spain* and *Portugal*, any son of the king, except the eldest or heir apparent.
IN-FANT'I-CIDE, *n.* [Low L. *infanticidium.*] 1. The intentional killing of an infant. 2. The slaughter of infants by Herod. 3. A slayer of infants.
* IN'FAN-TILE, *a.* [L. *infantilis.*] Pertaining to infancy, or to an infant; pertaining to the first period of life.
IN'FAN-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to infants or to young children.
IN'FANT-LIKE, *a.* Like an infant. *Shak.*
IN'FANT-LY, *a.* Like a child. *Beaumont.*
IN'FANT-RY, *n.* [Fr. *infanterie.*] In *military affairs*, the soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from *cavalry.*
† IN-FARCE', (in-färs') *v. t.* To stuff.
IN-FARC'TION, *n.* [L. *infarcio.*] The act of stuffing or filling; constipation. *Harvey.*
† IN-FASH'ION-A-BLE, *a.* Unfashionable. *Beaumont.*
† IN-FAT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* Indefatigable.
† IN-FAT'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *infatuo.*] 1. To make foolish; to affect with folly; to weaken the intellectual powers, or to deprive of sound judgment. 2. To prepossess or incline to a person or thing in a manner not justified by prudence or reason; to inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion.
† IN-FAT'U-ATE, *a.* Stupefied. *Phillips.*
IN-FAT'U-A-TED, *pp.* Affected with folly.
IN-FAT'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Affecting with folly.
IN-FAT-U-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of affecting with folly. 2. A state of mind in which the intellectual powers are weakened, so that the person affected acts without his usual judgment, and contrary to the dictates of reason.
† IN-FAUST'ING, *n.* [L. *infaustus.*] The act of making unlucky. *Bacon.*
IN-FĒAS-I-BIL'I-TY, or IN-FĒAS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Impracticability; the quality of not being capable of being done or performed.
IN-FĒAS'I-BLE, *a.* Not to be done; that cannot be accomplished; impracticable.
IN-FECT', *v. t.* [Fr. *infecter.*] 1. To taint with disease; to infuse into a healthy body the virus, miasma or morbid matter of a diseased body, or any pestilential or noxious air or substance by which a disease is produced. 2. To taint or affect with morbid or noxious matter. 3. To communicate bad qualities to; to corrupt; to taint by the communication of any thing noxious or pernicious. 4. To contaminate with illegality.
† IN-FECT', *a.* Infected.
IN-FECT'ED, *pp.* Tainted with noxious matter; corrupted by poisonous exhalations; corrupted by bad qualities communicated.
IN-FECT'ER, *n.* He or that which infects.
IN-FECT'ING, *ppr.* Tainting; corrupting.
IN-FEC'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of infecting. The words *contagion* and *infection* are frequently confounded. The proper distinction between them is this. *Contagion* is the virus or effluvium generated in a diseased body, and capable of producing the specific disease in a healthy body by contact or otherwise. *Infection* is any thing that taints or corrupts; hence it includes *contagion*, and any other morbid, noxious matter which may excite disease in a healthy body. 2. The morbid cause which excites disease in a healthy or uninfected body. 3. That which taints, poisons or corrupts by communication from one to another. 4. Contamination by illegality, as in cases of contraband goods. 5. Communication of like qualities.
IN-FEC'TIOUS, *a.* 1. Having qualities that may taint or communicate disease to. 2. Corrupting; tending to taint by communication. 3. Contaminating with illegality; exposing to seizure and forfeiture. 4. Capable of being communicated by near approach.

IN-FEC'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* By infection.
IN-FEC'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being infectious, or capable of communicating disease or taint from one to another.
IN-FECT'IVE, *a.* Having the quality of communicating disease or taint from one to another.
*IN-FĒ'CUND, *a.* [L. *infœcundus.*] Unfruitful; not producing young; barren.
IN-FE-CUND'I-TY, *n.* [L. *infœcunditas.*] Unfruitfulness; barrenness. *Med. Repos.*
IN-FE-LIC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *infelicité.*] 1. Unhappiness; misery; misfortune. 2. Unfortunate state; unfavorableness.
IN-FER', *v. t.* [Fr. *inferer;* L. *infero.*] 1. *Literally*, to bring on; to induce; [*little used.*] 2. To deduce; to draw or derive, as a fact or consequence. 3. To offer; to produce; [*not used.*]
IN-FER'A-BLE, *a.* That may be inferred or deduced from premises. *Burke.*
IN'FER-ENCE, *n.* [Fr.] A truth or proposition drawn from another which is admitted or supposed to be true; a conclusion.
IN-FEOFF'. *See* ENFEOFF.
IN-FĒ'RI-OR, *a.* [L.] 1. Lower in place. 2. Lower in station, age or rank in life. 3. Lower in excellence or value. 4. Subordinate; of less importance.
IN-FĒ'RI-OR, *n.* A person who is younger, or of a lower station or rank in society. *South.*
IN-FE-RI-OR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *infériorité.*] A lower state of dignity, age, value or quality.
IN-FER'NAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *infernus.*] 1. *Properly*, pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead, the Tartarus of the ancients. 2. Pertaining to hell; inhabiting hell. 3. Hellish; resembling the temper of *infernal* spirits; malicious; diabolical; very wicked and detestable.
IN-FER'NAL, *n.* An inhabitant of hell, or of the lower regions.
IN-FER'NAL STONE, [*lapis infernalis.*] A name formerly given to lunar caustic. *Hill.*
IN-FER'NAL-LY, *adv.* In a detestable and infernal way. *Hacket.*
IN-FER'TILE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *infertilis.*] Not fertile; not fruitful or productive; barren.
IN-FER-TIL'I-TY, *n.* Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness. *Hale.*
IN-FEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *infester;* L. *infesto.*] To trouble greatly; to disturb; to annoy; to harass.
IN-FES-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of infesting; molestation.
IN-FEST'ED, *pp.* Troubled; annoyed; harassed; plagued.
IN-FES'TERED, *a.* Rankling; inveterate.
IN-FEST'ING, *ppr.* Annoying; harassing; disturbing.
IN-FEST'IVE, *a.* Having no mirth.
IN-FES-TIV'I-TY, *n.* Want of festivity, or of cheerfulness and mirth at entertainments.
†IN-FEST'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *infestus.*] Mischievous. *Bacon.*
IN-FEU-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *in* and *feudum.*] 1. The act of putting one in possession of an estate in fee. 2. The granting of tithes to laymen.
IN'FI-DEL, *a.* [Fr. *infidele;* L. *infidelis.*] Unbelieving; disbelieving the divine institution of Christianity. *Knox.*
IN'FI-DEL, *n.* One who disbelieves the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the divine origin of Christianity.
IN-FI-DEL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *infidelité;* L. *infidelitas.*] 1. In *general*, want of faith or belief; a withholding of credit. 2. Disbelief of the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine original of Christianity; unbelief. 3. Unfaithfulness, *particularly* in married persons; a violation of the marriage covenant by adultery or lewdness. 4. Breach of trust; treachery; deceit.
IN-FIL'TRATE, *v. i.* [Fr. *filtrer.*] To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance.
IN-FIL'TRA-TING, *ppr.* Penetrating by the pores or interstices.
IN-FIL-TRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act or process of entering the pores or cavities of a body. 2. The substance which has entered the pores or cavities of a body.
IN'FI-NITE, *a.* [L. *infinitus.*] 1. Without limits; unbounded; boundless; not circumscribed. 2. That will have no end. 3. That has a beginning in space, but is infinitely extended. 4. *Infinite* is used *loosely* and *hyperbolically* for indefinitely large, immense, of great size or extent.—*Infinite canon*, in *music*, a perpetual fugue.
IN'FI-NITE-LY, *adv.* 1. Without bounds or limits. 2. Immensely; greatly; to a great extent or degree.
IN'FI-NITE-NESS, *n.* 1. Boundless extent of time, space or qualities; infinity. 2. Immensity; greatness.
IN-FIN-I-TES'I-MAL, *a.* Indefinitely small.
IN-FIN-I-TES'I-MAL, *n.* An indefinitely small quantity.
IN-FIN'I-TIVE, *a.* [L. *infinitivus.*] In *grammar*, the *infinitive* mode expresses the action of the verb, without limitation of person or number; as, *to love.*
IN-FIN'I-TUDE, *n.* 1. Infinity; infiniteness; the quality or state of being without limits; infinite extent. 2. Immensity; greatness. 3. Boundless number.
IN-FIN'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *infinité;* L. *infinitas.*] 1. Unlimited extent of time, space or quantity; boundlessness. 2. Immensity; indefinite extent. 3. Endless or indefinite number.
IN-FIRM', *a.* [Fr. *infirme;* L. *infirmus.*] 1. Not firm or sound; weak; feeble. 2. Weak of mind; irresolute. 3. Not solid or stable.
†IN-FIRM', *v. t.* To weaken. *Raleigh.*
IN-FIRM'A-RY, *n.* A hospital or place where the sick are lodged and nursed.
IN-FIRM'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *infirmatif.*] Weakening; disannulling.
IN-FIRM'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *infirmité;* L. *infirmitas.*] 1. An unsound or unhealthy state of the body; weakness; feebleness. 2. Weakness of mind; failing; fault; foible. 3. Weakness of resolution. 4. Any particular disease; malady. 5. Defect; imperfection; weakness.
IN-FIRM'NESS, *n.* Weakness; feebleness; unsoundness.
IN-FIX', *v. t.* [L. *infixus.*] 1. To fix by piercing or thrusting in. 2. To set in; to fasten in something. 3. To implant or fix, as principles in the mind, or ideas in the memory.
IN-FIX'ED, (in-fixt') *pp.* Thrust in; set in; inserted; deeply implanted.
IN-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting in; setting in; implanting.
IN-FLĀME', *v. t.* [L. *inflammo.*] 1. To set on fire; to kindle; to cause to burn. 2. To excite or increase, as passion or appetite; to enkindle into violent action. 3. To exaggerate; to aggravate in description. 4. To heat; to excite excessive action in the blood. 5. To provoke; to irritate; to anger. 6. To increase; to exasperate. 7. To increase; to augment.
IN-FLĀME', *v. i.* To grow hot, angry and painful.
IN-FLĀM'ED, (in-flāmd') *pp.* Set on fire; enkindled; heated; provoked; exasperated.
IN-FLĀM'ER, *n.* The person or thing that inflames.
IN-FLĀM'ING, *ppr.* Kindling; heating; provoking; exasperating.
IN-FLAM-MA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of taking fire.
IN-FLAM'MA-BLE, *a.* That may be set on fire; easily enkindled; susceptible of combustion.
IN-FLAM'MA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being susceptible of flame, or capable of taking fire; inflammability.
IN-FLAM-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *inflammatio.*] 1. The act of setting on fire or inflaming. 2. The state of being in flame. —3. In *medicine* and *surgery*, a redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain and febrile symptoms. 4. Violent excitement; heat; animosity; turbulence.
IN-FLAM'MA-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Inflaming; tending to excite heat or inflammation. 2. Accompanied with preternatural heat and excitement of arterial action. 3. Tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult or sedition.
IN-FLĀTE', *v. t.* [L. *inflatus.*] 1. To swell or distend by injecting air. 2. To fill with the breath; to blow in. 3. To swell; to puff up; to elate.
IN-FLĀTE', IN-FLĀT'ED, *a.* In *botany*, puffed; hollow and distended.
IN-FLĀT'ED, *pp.* Swelled or distended with air; puffed up.
IN-FLĀT'ING, *ppr.* Distending with air; puffing up.
IN-FLĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *inflatio.*] 1. The act of inflating. 2. The state of being distended with air injected or inhaled. 3. The state of being puffed up, as with vanity. 4. Conceit.
IN-FLECT', *v. t.* [L. *inflecto.*] 1. To bend; to turn from a direct line or course.—2. In *grammar*, to vary a noun or a verb in its terminations; to decline, as a noun or adjective, or to conjugate, as a verb. 3. To modulate, as the voice.
IN-FLECT'ED, *pp.* Bent or turned from a direct line or course; varied in termination.
IN-FLECT'ING, *ppr.* Bending or turning from its course; varying in termination; modulating, as the voice.
IN-FLEC'TION, *n.* [L. *inflectio.*] 1. The act of bending or turning from a direct line or course.—2. In *optics*, a property of light by which its rays, when they approach a body, are bent towards it or from it.—3. In *grammar*, the variation of nouns, &c. by declension, and of verbs by conjugation. 4. Modulation of the voice in speaking.
IN-FLECT'IVE, *a.* Having the power of bending.
IN-FLEX'ED, (in-flext') *a.* [L. *inflexus.*] Turned; bent.
IN-FLEX-I-BIL'I-TY, or IN-FLEX'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being inflexible or not capable of being bent; unyielding stiffness. 2. Obstinacy of will or temper; firmness of purpose that will not yield to importunity or persuasion; unbending pertinacity.
IN-FLEX'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *inflexibilis.*]. 1. That cannot be bent. 2. That will not yield to prayers or arguments; firm in purpose; not to be prevailed on; that cannot be turned. 3. Not to be changed or altered.
IN-FLEX'I-BLY, *adv.* With a firmness that resists all im-

portunity or persuasion; with unyielding pertinaciousness; inexorable.

IN-FLEX'ION. *See* INFLECTION.

IN-FLICT', *v. t.* [L. *inflictus.*] To lay on; to throw or send on; to apply.

IN-FLICT'ED, *pp.* Laid on; applied, as punishments or judgments.

IN-FLICT'ER, *n.* He who lays on or applies.

IN-FLICT'ING, *ppr.* Laying on; applying.

IN-FLIC'TION, *n.* [L. *inflictio.*] 1. The act of laying on or applying. 2. The punishment applied.

IN-FLICT'IVE, *a.* Tending or able to inflict.

IN-FLO-RES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *inflorescens.*] 1. In *botany*, a mode of flowering, or the manner in which flowers are supported on their foot-stalks or peduncles. 2. A flowering; the unfolding of blossoms.

IN'FLU-ENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *influens.*] 1. *Literally*, a flowing in.—2. In a *general sense*, *influence* denotes power whose operation is invisible and known only by its effects. 3. The power which celestial bodies are supposed to exert on terrestrial. 4. Moral power; power of truth operating on the mind. 5. Physical power; power that affects natural bodies by unseen operation. 6. Power acting on sensibility. 7. Spiritual power, or the immediate power of God on the mind.

IN'FLU-ENCE, *v. t.* 1. To move by physical power operating by unseen laws or force; to affect. 2. To move by moral power; to act on and affect, as the mind or will, in persuading or dissuading; to induce. 3. To move, as the passions. 4. To lead or direct.

IN'FLU-ENCED, *pp.* Moved; excited; affected; persuaded; induced.

IN'FLU-EN-CING, *ppr.* Moving; affecting; inducing.

IN'FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing in. [*Little used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

IN-FLU-EN'TIAL, *a.* Exerting influence or power by invisible operation. *Milner.*

IN-FLU-EN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* By means of influence, so as to incline, move or direct.

IN-FLU-EN'ZA, *n.* [It. *influenza.*] An epidemic catarrh.

IN'FLUX, *n.* [L. *influxus.*] 1. The act of flowing in; as an *influx* of light or other fluid. 2. Infusion; intromission. 3. Influence; power; [*obs.*] 4. A coming in; introduction; importation in abundance.

IN-FLUX'ION, *n.* Infusion; intromission. *Bacon.*

† IN-FLUX'IOUS, *a.* Influential.

IN-FLUX'IVE, *a.* Having influence, or having a tendency to flow in. *Halesworth.*

IN-FŌLD', *v. i.* 1. To involve; to wrap up or inwrap; to inclose. 2. To clasp with the arms; to embrace. *Shak.*

IN-FŌLD'ED, *pp.* Involved; inwrapped; inclosed; embraced.

IN-FŌLD'ING, *ppr.* Involving; wrapping up; clasping.

IN-FŌ'LI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *folium.*] To cover or overspread with leaves. [*Not much used.*]

IN-FORM', *v. t.* [Fr. *informer.*] 1. To animate; to give life to; to actuate by vital powers. 2. To instruct; to tell to; to acquaint; to communicate knowledge to; to make known to by word or writing. 3. To communicate a knowledge of facts to one by way of accusation.

IN-FORM', *v. i.* To give intelligence. *Shak.*—*To inform against*, to communicate facts by way of accusation.

IN-FORM', *a.* [L. *informis.*] Without regular form; shapeless; ugly.

IN-FORM'AL, *a.* 1. Not in the regular or usual form. 2. Not in the usual manner; not according to custom. 3. Not with the official forms.

IN-FOR-MAL'I-TY, *n.* Want of regular or customary form.

IN-FORM'AL-LY, *adv.* In an irregular or informal manner; without the usual forms.

IN-FORM'ANT, *n.* 1. One who informs, or gives intelligence. 2. One who offers an accusation.

IN-FOR-MĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *informatio.*] 1. Intelligence; notice, news or advice communicated by word or writing. 2. Knowledge derived from reading or instruction. 3. Knowledge derived from the senses or from the operation of the intellectual faculties. 4. Communication of facts for the purpose of accusation; a charge or accusation exhibited to a magistrate or court.

IN-FORM'A-TIVE, *a.* Having power to animate.

IN-FORM'ED, (in-formd') *pp.* Told; instructed; made acquainted.

IN-FORM'ER, *n.* 1. One who animates, informs or gives intelligence. 2. One who communicates, or whose duty it is to communicate to a magistrate a knowledge of the violations of law, and bring the offenders to trial.

IN-FORM'I-DA-BLE, *a.* Not formidable; not to be feared or dreaded. *Milton.*

IN-FORM'ING, *ppr.* 1. Giving notice or intelligence; telling. 2. Communicating facts by way of accusation.

IN-FORM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *informis.*] Want of regular form; shapelessness. *Brown.*

IN-FORM'OUS, *a.* [Fr. *informe*; L. *informis.*] Of no regular form or figure; shapeless. *Brown.*

IN-FOR'TU-NATE, *a.* Unlucky; unfortunate.

† IN-FOR'TU-NATE-LY, *adv.* Unfortunately.

† IN-FOR'TUNE, *n.* Misfortune. *Elyot.*

IN-FRACT', *v. t.* [L. *infractus.*] To break; to violate.

IN-FRAC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *infractio.*] The act of breaking; breach; violation; non-observance. *Watts.*

IN-FRACT'OR, *n.* One that violates an agreement, &c.

IN-FRA-MUND'ANE, *a.* [L. *infra* and *mundanus.*] Lying or being beneath the world.

IN-FRAN'GI-BLE, *a.* 1. Not to be broken or separated into parts. 2. Not to be violated.

IN-FRĒ'QUENCE, } *n.* [L. *infrequentia.*] Uncommon-
IN-FRĒ'QUEN-CY, } ness; rareness; the state of rarely occurring.

IN-FRĒ'QUENT, *a.* [L. *infrequens.*] Rare; uncommon: seldom happening or occurring to notice; unfrequent.

† IN-FRE-QUENT', *v. t.* Not to frequent; to desert. *A Wood.*

IN-FRIG'I-DATE, *v. t.* To chill; to make cold.

IN-FRIG-I-DĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making cold.

IN-FRINGE', (in-frinj') *v. t.* [L. *infringo.*] 1. To break, as contracts; to violate; to transgress; to neglect to fulfill or obey. 2. To destroy or hinder; [*little used.*]

IN-FRING'ED, (in-frinjd') *pp.* Broken; violated; transgressed.

IN-FRINGE'MENT, (in-frinj'ment) *n.* Act of violating; breach; violation; non-fulfilment.

IN-FRING'ER, *n.* One who violates; a violator.

IN-FRING'ING, *ppr.* Breaking; violating; transgressing; failing to observe or fulfil.

IN-FRŪ'GAL, *a.* Not frugal; careless; extravagant.

IN'FU-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *infuco.*] To stain; to paint; to daub.

IN-FŪM'ED, (in-fūmd') *a.* [L. *infumatus.*] Dried in smoke.

IN-FUN-DIB'U-LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *infundibulum.*] In *botany*, having the shape of a funnel, as the corol of a flower; monopetalous, having a conical border rising from a tube.

IN-FŪ'RI-ATE, *a.* Enraged; mad; raging. *Milton.*

IN-FŪ'RI-ATE, *v. t.* To render furious or mad; to enrage.

IN-FUS'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *infuscatus.*] To darken; to make black.

IN-FUS-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of darkening or blackening.

IN-FŪSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *infuser.*] 1. To pour in, as a liquid. 2. To instill, as principles or qualities. 3. To pour in or instill, as into the mind. 4. To introduce. 5. To inspire with; [*obs.*] 6. To steep in liquor without boiling, for the purpose of extracting medicinal qualities. 7. To make an infusion with an ingredient; [*obs.*]

† IN-FŪSE', *n.* Infusion. *Spenser.*

IN-FŪS'ED, (in-fūzd') *pp.* Poured in; instilled; steeped.

IN-FŪS'ER, *n.* One who infuses.

IN-FU-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The capacity of being infused or poured in. 2. The incapacity of being fused or dissolved.

IN-FŪ'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be infused.

IN-FŪ'SI-BLE, *a.* Not fusible; incapable of fusion; that cannot be dissolved or melted.

IN-FŪS'ING, *ppr.* Pouring in; instilling; steeping.

IN-FŪ'SION, *n.* 1. The act of pouring in, or instilling; instillation. 2. Suggestion; whisper.—3. In *pharmacy*, the process of steeping in liquor, an operation by which the medicinal qualities of plants may be extracted by a liquor without boiling. 4. The liquor in which plants are steeped, and which is impregnated with their virtues or qualities.

IN-FŪ'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of infusion.

IN-FŪ'SO-RY, *a.* The infusory order of worms [*vermes*] comprehends those minute and simple animalcules which are seldom capable of being traced except by the microscope. *Good.*

ING, in Saxon, signifies a pasture or meadow, Goth. *winga.* *See* ENGLISH.

† IN-GAN-NĀ'TION, *n.* [It. *ingannare.*] Cheat; fraud.

† IN'GATE, *n.* Entrance; passage in. *Spenser.*

IN-GATH'ER-ING, *n.* The act or business of collecting and securing the fruits of the earth; harvest.

IN-GEL'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be congealed.

IN-GEM'I-NATE, *a.* [L. *ingeminatus.*] Redoubled.

IN-GEM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *ingemino.*] To double or repeat.

IN-GEM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* Repetition; reduplication.

† IN-GEN'DER, *v. i.* To come together; to join. *Milton.*

IN-GEN'DER. *See* ENGENDER.

IN-GEN-ER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Incapacity of being engendered.

IN-GEN'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be engendered.

IN-GEN'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *ingenero.*] To generate or produce within. *Fellows.*

IN-GEN'ER-ATE, *a.* Generated within; inborn; innate; inbred. *Wotton.*

IN-GEN'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Produced within. *Hale.*

IN-GEN'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Generating or producing within.

* IN-GĒ'NI-OUS, *a.* [L. *ingeniosus.*] 1. Possessed of genius, or the faculty of invention; hence, skillful or prompt to invent; having an aptitude to contrive, or to form new combinations of ideas. 2. Proceeding from genius or ingenuity; of curious design, structure or mechanism. 3.

Witty; well formed; well adapted. 4. Mental; intellectual; [*obs.*]

*IN-GĒ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With ingenuity; with readiness in contrivance; with skill.

*IN-GĒ'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being ingenious or prompt in invention; ingenuity. 2. Curiousness of design or mechanism.

IN-GEN'ITE, *a.* [L. *ingenitus.*] Innate; inborn; inbred; native; ingenerate.

IN-GE-NŪ'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *ingenuité.*] 1. The quality or power of ready invention; quickness or acuteness in combining ideas, or in forming new combinations; ingeniousness; skill. 2. Curiousness in design, the effect of ingenuity. 3. Openness of heart; fairness; candor.

IN-GEN'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *ingenuus.*] 1. Open; frank; fair; candid; free from reserve, disguise, equivocation or dissimulation. 2. Noble; generous. 3. Of honorable extraction; freeborn.

IN-GEN'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Openly; fairly; candidly; without reserve or dissimulation. *Dryden.*

IN-GEN'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Openness of heart; frankness; fairness; freedom from reserve or dissimulation. 2. Fairness; candidness.

†IN'GE-NY, *n.* Wit; ingenuity. *Bacon.*

IN-GEST', *v. t.* [L. *ingestus.*] To throw into the stomach. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

IN-GES'TION, *n.* The act of throwing into the stomach.

†IN'GLE, *n.* [qu. L. *igniculus.*] 1. Flame; blaze. *Ray.*—2. In *Scottish*, a fire, or fireplace. *Burns.*

IN-GLŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *inglorius.*] 1. Not glorious; not bringing honor or glory; not accompanied with fame or celebrity. 2. Shameful; disgraceful.

IN-GLŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With want of glory; dishonorably; with shame.

IN-GLŌ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being inglorious. *Bp. Gauden.*

IN'GOT, *n.* [Fr. *lingot.*] A mass or wedge of gold or silver cast in a mold; a mass of unwrought metal.

IN-GRĀFT', *v. t.* 1. To insert a cion of one tree or plant into another for propagation. 2. To propagate by insition. 3. To plant or introduce something foreign into that which is native, for the purpose of propagation. 4. To set or fix deep and firm.

IN-GRĀFT'ED, *pp.* Inserted into a stock for growth and propagation; introduced into a native stock; set or fixed deep.

IN-GRĀFT'ING, *ppr.* Inserting, as cions in stocks; introducing and inserting on a native stock what is foreign; fixing deep.

IN-GRĀFT'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of ingrafting. 2. The thing ingrafted.

*IN'GRAIN, or IN-GRĀIN', *v. t.* [*in* and *grain.*] To dye in the grain, or before manufacture.

*IN'GRAINED, or IN-GRĀIN'ED, (in-grānd') *pp.* Dyed in the grain or in the raw material.

*IN'GRAIN-ING, or IN-GRĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Dyeing in the raw material.

IN-GRAP'PLED, *a.* Grappled; seized on; intwined.

IN'GRATE, IN-GRĀTE'FUL, *a.* [L. *ingratus.*] 1. Ungrateful; unthankful; not having feelings of kindness for a favor received. 2. Unpleasing to the sense.

IN'GRATE, *n.* [Fr. *ingrat.*] An ungrateful person.

†IN-GRĀTE'LY, *adv.* Ungratefully. *Sylvester.*

IN-GRĀTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Ungratefully.

IN-GRĀTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Ungratefulness.

IN-GRĀ'TIATE, (in-grā'shate) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *gratia.*] 1. To commend one's self to another's good will, confidence or kindness. 2. To recommend; to render easy.

IN-GRĀ'TIA-TING, *ppr.* Commending one's self to the favor of another.

IN-GRĀ'TIA-TING, *n.* The act of commending one's self to another's favor.

IN-GRAT'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *gratitude.*] 1. Want of gratitude or sentiments of kindness for favors received; insensibility to favors, and want of a disposition to repay them; unthankfulness. 2. Retribution of evil for good.

†IN-GRĀVE', *v. t.* To bury.

IN-GRAV'I-DATE, *v. t.* [L. *gravidus.*] To impregnate.

†IN-GREĀT', *v. t.* To make great. *Fotherby.*

IN-GRĒ'DI-ENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *ingrediens.*] That which enters into a compound, or is a component part of any compound or mixture.

IN'GRESS, *n.* [L. *ingressus.*] 1. Entrance. 2. Power of entrance; means of entering.

IN-GRES'SION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *ingressio.*] The act of entering; entrance. *Digby.*

IN'GUI-NAL, *a.* [L. *inguen.*] Pertaining to the groin.

IN-GULF', *v. t.* 1. To swallow up in a vast deep, gulf or whirlpool. *Milton.* 2. To cast into a gulf. *Hayward.*

IN-GULF'ED, (in-gulft') *pp.* Swallowed up in a gulf or vast deep; cast into a gulf.

IN-GULF'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing up in a gulf, whirlpool or vast deep.

IN-GUR'GI-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *ingurgito.*] To swallow greedily or in great quantity. *Dict.*

IN-GUR'GI-TATE, *v. i.* To drink largely; to swill.

IN-GUR-GI-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of swallowing greedily, or in great quantity. *Darwin.*

IN-GUST'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be tasted. [*Little used.*]

*IN-HAB'ILE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *inhabilis.*] 1. Not apt or fit; unfit; not convenient. 2. Unskilled; unready; unqualified; [*little used.*] *See* UNABLE.

IN-HA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Unaptness; unfitness; want of skill. [*Little used.*] *See* INABILITY.

IN-HABIT, *v. t.* [L. *inhabito.*] To live or dwell in; to occupy as a place of settled residence.

IN-HABIT, *v. i.* To dwell; to live; to abide.

IN-HAB'I-TA-BLE, *a.* 1. Habitable; that may be inhabited; capable of affording habitation to animals. 2. [Fr. *inhabitable.*] Not habitable; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

IN-HAB'I-TANCE, *n.* Residence of dwellers. [*L. u.*] *Carew.*

IN-HAB'I-TAN-CY, *n.* Residence; habitancy; permanent or legal residence.

IN-HAB'I-TANT, *n.* 1. A dweller; one who dwells or resides permanently in a place, or who has a fixed residence, as distinguished from an occasional lodger or visitor. 2. One who has a legal settlement in a town, city or parish.

IN-HAB-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of inhabiting, or state of being inhabited. 2. Abode; place of dwelling. 3. Population; whole mass of inhabitants; [*little used.*]

IN-HAB'IT-ED, *pp.* Occupied by inhabitants, human or irrational.

IN-HAB'IT-ER, *n.* One who inhabits; a dweller; an inhabitant. *Derham.*

IN-HAB'IT-ING, *ppr.* Dwelling in; occupying as a settled or permanent inhabitant; residing in.

IN-HAB'IT-RESS, *n.* A female inhabitant.

IN-HĀLE', *v. t.* [L. *inhalo.*] To draw into the lungs; to inspire.

IN-HĀL'ED, (in-hāld') *pp.* Drawn into the lungs.

IN-HĀL'ER, *n.* 1. One who inhales.—2. In *medicine*, a machine for breathing or drawing warm steam into the lungs, as a remedy for coughs and catarrhal complaints.

IN-HĀL'ING, *ppr.* Drawing into the lungs; breathing.

IN-HAR-MON'IC, IN-HAR-MON'I-CAL, *a.* Unharmonious; discordant.

IN-HAR-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* Not harmonious; unmusical; discordant. *Broome.*

IN-HAR-MŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without harmony; discordantly.

IN-HĒRE', *v. i.* [L. *inhæreo.*] To exist or be fixed in something else.

IN-HĒ'RENCE, IN-HĒ'REN-CY, *n.* Existence in something; a fixed state of being in another body or substance.

IN-HĒ'RENT, *a.* 1. Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it. 2. Innate; naturally pertaining to.

IN-HĒ'RENT-LY, *adv.* By inherence. *Bentley.*

IN-HĒR'ING, *ppr.* Existing or fixed in something else.

IN-HERIT, *v. t.* [Sp. *heredar*; Fr. *heriter.*] 1. To take by descent from an ancestor; to take by succession; to receive, as a right or title descendible by law from an ancestor. 2. To receive by nature from a progenitor. 3. To possess; to enjoy; to take as a possession, by gift.

IN-HER'IT, *v. i.* To take or have possession or property.

IN-HER'IT-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be inherited; transmissible or descendible from the ancestor to the heir. 2. That may be transmitted from the parent to the child. 3. Capable of taking by inheritance, or of receiving by descent.

IN-HER'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* By inheritance. *Sherwood.*

IN-HER'IT-ANCE, *n.* 1. An estate derived from an ancestor to an heir by succession. 2. The reception of an estate by hereditary right, or the descent by which an estate or title is cast on the heir. 3. The estate or possession which may descend to an heir, though it has not descended. 4. An estate given or possessed by donation or divine appropriation. 5. That which is possessed or enjoyed.

IN-HER'IT-ED, *pp.* Received by descent from an ancestor; possessed.

IN-HER'IT-ING, *ppr.* Taking by succession or right of representation; receiving from ancestors; possessing.

IN-HER'IT-OR, *n.* An heir; one who inherits or may inherit.

IN-HER'I-TRESS, IN-HER'I-TRIX, *n.* An heiress; a female who inherits, or is entitled to inherit, after the death of her ancestor.

IN-HERSE', (in-hers') *v. t.* [*in* and *herse.*] To inclose in a funeral monument. *Shak.*

IN-HĒ'SION, *n.* [L. *inhæsio.*] Inherence; the state of existing or being fixed in something.

†IN-HI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *inhiatio.*] A gaping after; eager desire.

IN-HIB'IT, *v. t.* [Fr. *inhiber*; L. *inhibeo.*] 1. To restrain; to hinder; to check or repress. 2. To forbid; to prohibit; to interdict.

IN-HIB'IT-ED, *pp.* Restrained; forbid.
IN-HIB'IT-ING, *ppr.* Restraining; repressing; prohibiting.
IN-HI-BI''TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *inhibitio.*] 1. Prohibition; restraint; embargo.—2. In *law*, a writ to forbid or inhibit a judge from farther proceedings in a cause depending before him.
IN-HOLD', *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inheld.* To have inherent; to contain in itself. [*Little used.*] *Raleigh.*
† IN-HOLD'ER, *n.* An inhabitant. *Spenser.*
IN-HOOP', *v. t.* To confine or inclose in any place.
IN-HOS'PI-TA-BLE, *a.* 1. Not hospitable; not disposed to entertain strangers gratuitously. 2. Affording no conveniences, subsistence or shelter to strangers. *Dryden.*
IN-HOS'PI-TA-BLY, *adv.* Unkindly to strangers. *Milton.*
IN-HOS'PI-TA-BLE-NESS, } *n.* Want of hospitality or
IN-HOS-PI-TAL'I-TY, } kindness to strangers.
IN-HU'MAN, *a.* [Fr. *inhumain*; L. *inhumanus.*] 1. Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being; cruel; barbarous; savage; unfeeling. 2. Marked with cruelty.
IN-HU-MAN'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *inhumanité.*] 1. Cruelty in disposition; savageness of heart. 2. Cruelty in act; barbarity.
IN-HU'MAN-LY, *adv.* With cruelty; barbarously. *Swift.*
IN-HU'MATE, } *v. t.* [Fr. *inhumer*; L. *inhumo.*] 1. To
IN-HUME', } bury; to inter; to deposit in the earth, as a dead body. 2. To digest in a vessel surrounded with warm earth.
IN-HU-MA''TION, *n.* 1. The act of burying; interment.—2. In *chemistry*, a method of digesting substances by burying the vessel containing them in warm earth, or a like substance.
IN-HUM'ED, (in-humd') *pp.* Buried; interred.
IN-HUM'ING, *ppr.* Burying; interring.
IN-IM-AG'IN-A-BLE, *a.* Unimaginable; inconceivable. *Pearson.*
* IN-IM'I-CAL, *a.* [L. *inimicus.*] 1. Unfriendly; having the disposition or temper of an enemy. 2. Adverse; hurtful; repugnant. *Ward.*
IN-IM-I-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being incapable of imitation. *Norris.*
IN-IM'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *inimitabilis.*] That cannot be imitated or copied; surpassing imitation.
IN-IM'I-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree beyond imitation. *Broome.*
IN-IQ'UI-TOUS, *a.* Unjust; wicked.
IN-IQ'UI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *iniquité*; L. *iniquitas.*] 1. Injustice; unrighteousness; a deviation from rectitude. 2. Want of rectitude in principle. 3. A particular deviation from rectitude; a sin or crime; wickedness; any act of injustice. 4. Original want of holiness.
† IN-IQ'U-OUS, *a.* Unjust.
IN-IR-RI-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being inirritable, or not susceptible of contraction by excitement.
IN-IR'RI-TA-BLE, *a.* Not irritable; not susceptible of irritation, or contraction by excitement.
IN-IR'RI-TA-TIVE, *a.* Not accompanied with excitement.
† IN-ISLE', (in-ile') *v. t.* To surround; to encircle.
IN-I'TIAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *initialis.*] 1. Beginning; placed at the beginning. 2. Beginning; incipient.
IN-I'TIAL, *n.* The first letter of a name.
IN-I''TIAL-LY, *adv.* In an incipient degree. *Barrow.*
IN-I''TIATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *initio.*] 1. To instruct in rudiments or principles; or to introduce into any society or sect by instructing the candidate in its principles or ceremonies. 2. To introduce into a new state or society. 3. To instruct; to acquaint with. 4. To begin upon.
IN-I''TIATE, *v. i.* To do the first act; to perform the first rite. *Pope.*
IN-I''TIATE, *a.* 1. Unpracticed. 2. Begun; commenced.
IN-I''TIATE, *n.* One who is initiated. *J. Barlow.*
IN-I''TIA-TED, *pp.* Instructed in the first principles; entered.
IN-I''TIA-TING, *ppr.* Introducing by instruction, or by appropriate ceremonies.
IN-I-TI-A''TION, *n.* [L. *initiatio.*] 1. The act or process of introducing one into a new society, by instructing him in its principles, rules or ceremonies. 2. The act or process of making one acquainted with principles before unknown. 3. Admission by application of ceremonies or use of symbols.
IN-I''TIA-TO-RY, *a.* Initiating or serving to initiate; introducing by instruction, or by the use and application of symbols or ceremonies.
IN-I''TIA-TO-RY, *n.* Introductory rite. *L. Addison.*
† IN-I''TION, *n.* Beginning. *Naunton.*
IN-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *injectus.*] 1. To throw in; to dart in. 2. To cast or throw on.
IN-JECT'ED, *pp.* Thrown in or on.
IN-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing in or on.
IN-JEC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *injectio.*] 1. The act of throwing in, particularly that of throwing a liquid medicine into the body by a syringe or pipe. 2. A liquid medicine thrown into the body by a syringe or pipe; a clyster.—3. in *anatomy*, the act of filling the vessels of an animal body with some colored substance, in order to render visible their figures and ramifications
IN-JOIN'. *See* ENJOIN.
IN-JU-CUND'I-TY, *n.* [L. *injucunditas.*] Unpleasantness; disagreeableness. [*Little used.*]
IN-JU'DI-CA-BLE, *a.* Not cognizable by a judge. [*L. u.*]
IN-JU-DI''CIAL, *a.* Not according to the forms of law.
IN-JU-DI''CIOUS, *a.* 1. Not judicous; void of judgment; acting without judgment; unwise. 2. Not according to sound judgment or discretion; unwise.
IN-JU-DI''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Without judgment; unwisely.
IN-JU-DI''CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being injudicious or unwise. *Whitlock.*
IN-JUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *injunctio.*] 1. A command; order; precept; the direction of a superior vested with authority. 2. Urgent advice or exhortation of persons not vested with absolute authority to command.—3. In *law*, a writ or order of the court of chancery, directed to an inferior court, or to parties and their counsel, directing them to stay proceedings, or to do some act, as to put the plaintiff in possession for want of the defendant's appearance, to stay waste or other injury, &c.
IN'JURE, *v. t.* [Fr. *injure.*] 1. To hurt or wound, as the person; to impair soundness. 2. To damage or lessen the value of. 3. To slander, tarnish or impair. 4. To impair or diminish; to annoy. 5. To give pain to; to grieve. 6. To impair, as the intellect or mind. 7. To hurt or weaken. 8. To impair; to violate. 9. To make worse.—10. In *general*, to wrong the person, to damage the property, or to lessen the happiness of ourselves or others.
IN'JURED, *pp.* Hurt; wounded; damaged; impaired; weakened; made worse.
IN'JUR-ER, *n.* One who injures or wrongs.
IN'JUR-ING, *ppr.* Hurting; damaging; impairing; weakening; rendering worse.
IN-JU'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *injurius.*] 1. Wrongful; unjust; hurtful to the rights of another. 2. Hurtful to the person or health. 3. Affecting with damage or loss. 4. Mischievous; hurtful. 5. Lessening or tarnishing reputation. 6. Detractory; contumelious; hurting reputation.
IN-JU'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Wrongfully; hurtfully; with injustice; mischievously.
IN-JU'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being injurious or hurtful; injury.
IN'JU-RY, *n.* [L. *injuria.*] 1. In *general*, any wrong or damage done to a man's person, rights, reputation or goods. 2. Mischief; detriment. 3. Any diminution of that which is good, valuable or advantageous.
IN-JUS'TICE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *injustitia.*] 1. Iniquity; wrong; any violation of another's rights. 2. The withholding from another merited praise, or ascribing to him unmerited blame.
INK, *n.* [D. *inkt*; Fr. *encre.*] 1. A black liquor or substance used for writing. 2. Any liquor used for writing or forming letters, as red ink, &c. 3. A pigment.
INK, *v. t.* To black or daub with ink.
INK'HORN, *n.* [*ink* and *horn.*] 1. A small vessel used to hold ink. 2. A portable case for the instruments of writing.
† INK'HORN, *a.* A reproachful epithet, meaning affected, pedantic or pompous. *Bale.*
INK'I-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being inky.
IN'KLE, *n.* A kind of narrow fillet; tape. *Shak.*
INK'LING, *n.* A hint or whisper; an intimation. [*L. u.*]
INK'MA-KER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ink.
IN-KNOT', (in-not') *v. t.* To bind as with a knot.
INK'STAND, *n.* A vessel for holding ink.
INK'-STONE, *n.* A kind of small round stone used in making ink. *Encyc.*
INK'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black. 2. Tarnished or blackened with ink.
IN-LACE', *v. t.* To embellish with variegations.
IN-LAID', *pp.* of *inlay*, which see.
IN'LAND, *a.* 1. Interior; remote from the sea. 2. Within land; remote from the ocean. 3. Carried on within a country; domestic, not foreign. 4. Confined to a country; drawn and payable in the same country.
IN'LAND, *n.* The interior part of a country. *Milton.*
IN'LAND-ER, *n.* One who lives in the interior of a country, or at a distance from the sea. *Brown.*
IN-LAND'ISH, *a.* Denoting something inland; native.
IN-LAP'I-DATE, *v. t.* To convert into a stony substance; to petrify. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
IN-LAY', *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inlaid.* To veneer; to diversify cabinet or other work by laying in thin slices of fine wood.
IN'LAY, *n.* Matter or pieces of wood inlaid. *Milton.*
IN-LAY'ER, *n.* The person who inlays.
IN-LAY'ING, *ppr.* The operation of diversifying or ornamenting work with thin pieces of wood.
IN-LAW', *v. t.* To clear of outlawry or attainder.
IN'LET, *n.* 1. A passage or opening by which an inclosed

place may be entered; place of ingress; entrance. 2. A bay or recess in the shore of the sea or of a lake or large river, or between isles.

IN LIM'I-NE. [L.] At the threshold; at the beginning or outset.

IN-LIST', *v. i.* To enter into military service by signing articles and receiving a sum of money.

IN-LIST', *v. t.* To engage or procure to enter into military service. *See* ENLIST.

IN-LIST'ED, *pp.* Engaged in military service.

IN-LIST'ING, *ppr.* Entering or engaging in military service.

IN-LIST'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of inlisting. *Marshall.* 2. The writing containing the terms of military service, and a list of names of those who enter into the service.

IN-LOCK', *v. t.* To lock or inclose one thing within another.

IN'LY, *a.* [*in* and *like.*] Internal; interior; secret. *Shak.*

IN'LY, *adv.* Internally; within; in the heart; secretly. *Milton.*

IN'MATE, *n.* [*in* or *inn*, and *mate.*] 1. A person who lodges or dwells in the same house with another. 2. A lodger; one who lives with a family.

IN'MATE, *a.* Admitted as a dweller. *Milton.*

IN'MŌST, *a.* [*in* and *most.*] Deepest within; remotest from the surface or external part. *Addison.*

INN, *n.* [Sax. *inn.*] 1. A house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers. In *America*, it is often a tavern, where liquors are furnished to travelers or others.—2. In *England*, a college of municipal or common law professors and students.—*Inns of court*, colleges in which students of law reside and are instructed. The principal are the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn.—*Inns of chancery*, colleges in which young students formerly began their law studies.

INN-HŌLD'ER, *n.* [*inn* and *hold.*] 1. A person who keeps an inn or house for the entertainment of travelers; also, a taverner. 2. An inhabitant; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*

INN'KEEP-ER, *n.* [*inn* and *keep.*] An innholder. In *America*, the innkeeper is often a tavernkeeper or taverner, as well as an innkeeper.

INN, *v. i.* To take up lodging; to lodge. *Donne.*

INN, *v. t.* To house; to put under cover. *Bacon.*

IN'NATE, *a.* [L. *innatus.*] Inborn; native; natural. *Encyc.*

† IN'NA-TED, for *innate.*

IN'NATE-LY, *adv.* Naturally.

IN'NATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being innate.

IN-NAV'I-GA-BLE, *a.* [L. *innavigabilis.*] That cannot be navigated; impassable by ships or vessels. *Dryden.*

IN'NER, *a.* [from *in.*] 1. Interior; farther inward than something else. 2. Interior; internal; not outward.

IN'NER-LY, *adv.* More within. *Barret.*

IN'NER-MŌST, *a.* Farthest inward; most remote from the outward part. *Prov.* xviii.

IN-NERVE', (in-nerv') *v. t.* [*in* and *nerve.*] To give nerve to; to invigorate; to strengthen. *Dwight.*

IN'NING, *n.* 1. The ingathering of grain. 2. A term in cricket, a turn for using the bat.

INN'INGS, *n.* Lands recovered from the sea.

IN'NO-CENCE, } *n.* [Fr.; L. *innocentia.*] 1. *Properly*,
IN'NO-CEN-CY, } freedom from any quality that can injure; innoxiousness; harmlessness.—2. In a *moral sense*, freedom from crime, sin or guilt; untainted purity of heart and life; unimpaired integrity. 3. Freedom from guilt or evil intentions; simplicity of heart. 4. Freedom from the guilt of a particular sin or crime. 5. The state of being lawfully conveyed to a belligerent, or of not being contraband.

IN'NO-CENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *innocens.*] 1. *Properly*, not noxious; not producing injury; free from qualities that can injure; harmless; innoxious. 2. Free from guilt; not having done wrong or violated any law; not tainted with sin; pure; upright. 3. Free from the guilt of a particular crime or evil action. 4. Lawful; permitted. 5. Not contraband; not subject to forfeiture.

IN'NO-CENT, *n.* 1. One free from guilt or harm. *Shak.* 2. A natural; an idiot; [*unusual.*] *Hooker.*

IN'NO-CENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Without harm; without incurring guilt. 2. With simplicity; without evil design. 3. Without incurring a forfeiture or penalty.

IN-NOC'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *innocuus.*] Harmless; safe; producing no ill effect; innocent.

IN-NOC'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without harm; without injurious effects.

IN-NOC'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Harmlessness; the quality of being destitute of mischievous qualities or effects. *Digby.*

IN-NOM'I-NA-BLE, *a.* Not to be named. *Chaucer.*

IN-NOM'I-NATE, *a.* Having no name; anonymous.

IN'NO-VATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *innover*; L. *innovo.*] 1. To change or alter by introducing something new. 2. To bring in something new.

IN'NO-VATE, *v. i.* To introduce novelties; to make changes in any thing established.

IN'NO-VA-TED, *pp.* Changed by the introduction of something new.

IN'NO-VA-TING, *ppr.* Introducing novelties.

IN-NO-VĀ'TION, *n.* Change made by the introduction of something new; change in established laws, customs, rites or practices.

IN'NO-VA-TOR, *n.* 1. An introducer of changes. 2. One who introduces something new. *South.*

IN-NOX'IOUS, *a.* [L. *innoxius.*] 1. Free from mischievous qualities; innocent; harmless. 2. Not producing evil; harmless in effects. 3. Free from crime; pure; innocent.

IN-NOX'IOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Harmlessly; without mischief. 2. Without harm suffered. *Brown.*

IN-NOX'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Harmlessness. *Tooke.*

IN-NU-END'O, *n.* [L. *innuo.*] 1. An oblique hint; a remote intimation or reference to a person or thing not named.—2. In *law*, a word used to point out the precise person.

IN'NU-ENT, *a.* [L. *innuens.*] Significant. *Burton.*

IN-NU-MER-A-BIL'I-TY, or IN-NŪ'MER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being innumerable. *Fotherby.*

IN-NŪ'MER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *innumerabilis.*] 1. Not to be counted; that cannot be enumerated or numbered for multitude.—2. In a *loose sense*, very numerous.

IN-NŪ'MER-A-BLY, *adv.* Without number.

IN-NŪ'MER-OUS, *a.* [L. *innumerus.*] Too many to be counted or numbered; innumerable. *Pope.*

IN-NU-TRĬ''TION, *n.* [*in* and *nutrition.*] Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment. *Darwin.*

IN-NU-TRĬ''TIOUS, *a.* Not nutritious; not supplying nourishment; not nourishing. *Darwin.*

IN-O-BĒ'DI-ENCE, *n.* Disobedience; neglect of obedience.

IN-O-BĒ'DI-ENT, *a.* Not yielding obedience; neglecting to obey.

IN-OB-SERV'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be seen or observed.

IN-OB-SERV'ANCE, *n.* Want of observance; neglect of observing; disobedience. *Bacon.*

IN-OB-SERV'ANT, *a.* Not taking notice. *Beddoes.*

IN-OB-SER-VĀ'TION, *n.* Neglect or want of observation.

IN-OC'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *inoculo.*] 1. To bud; to insert the bud of a tree or plant in another tree or plant, for the purpose of growth on the new stock. 2. To communicate a disease to a person by inserting infectious matter in his skin or flesh.

IN-OC'U-LATE, *v. i.* To propagate by budding; to practice inoculation.

IN-OC'U-LA-TED, *pp.* 1. Budded. 2. Inserted in another stock, as a bud. 3. Infected by inoculation with a particular disease.

IN-OC'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* 1. Budding; propagating by inserting a bud on another stock. 2. Infecting by inoculation.

IN-OC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *inoculatio.*] 1. The act or practice of inserting buds of one plant under the bark of another for propagation. 2. The act or practice of communicating a disease to a person in health, by inserting contagious matter in his skin or flesh.

IN-OC'U-LA-TOR, *n.* A person who inoculates; one who propagates plants or diseases by inoculation.

† IN-Ō'DI-ATE, *v. t.* To make hateful. *South.*

IN-Ō'DO-RATE, *a.* Having no scent or odor.

IN-Ō'DO-ROUS, *a.* [L. *inodorus.*] Wanting scent; having no smell. *Arbuthnot.*

IN-OF-FENS'IVE, *a.* 1. Giving no offense or provocation. 2. Giving no uneasiness or disturbance. 3. Harmless; doing no injury or mischief. 4. Not obstructing; presenting no hinderance.

IN-OF-FENS'IVE-LY, *adv.* Without giving offense; without harm; in a manner not to offend.

IN-OF-FENS'IVE-NESS, *n.* Harmlessness; the quality of being not offensive either to the senses or to the mind.

IN-OF-FĬ''CIAL, *a.* Not official; not proceeding from the proper officer; not clothed with the usual forms of authority, or not done in an official character.

IN-OF-FĬ''CIAL-LY, *adv.* Without the usual forms, or not in the official character.

IN-OF-FĬ''CIOUS, *a.* 1. Unkind; regardless of natural obligation; contrary to natural duty. 2. Unfit for an office. 3. Not civil or attentive.

† IN-OP-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Agency; influence; production of effects. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-OP'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Not operative; not active; having no operation; producing no effect.

† IN-OP'IN-ATE, *a.* [L. *inopinatus.*] Not expected.

IN-OP-POR-TŪNE', *a.* [L. *inopportunus.*] Not opportune; inconvenient; unseasonable in time.

IN-OP-POR-TŪNE'LY, *adv.* Unseasonably; at an inconvenient time.

IN-OP-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Not oppressive; not burdensome.

IN-OP'U-LENT, *a.* Not opulent; not wealthy.

IN-OR'DI-NA-CY, *n.* Deviation from order or rule pre-

scribed; irregularity; disorder; excess or want of moderation.

IN-OR'DI-NATE, *a.* [L. *inordinatus.*] Irregular; disorderly; excessive; immoderate; not limited to rules prescribed, or to usual bounds.

IN-OR'DI-NATE-LY, *adv.* Irregularly; excessively; immoderately. *Skelton.*

IN-OR'DI-NATE-NESS, *n.* Deviation from order; excess; want of moderation; inordinacy.

IN-OR-DI-NĀ'TION, *n.* Irregularity; deviation from rule or right. *South.*

IN-OR-GAN'IC, } *a.* Devoid of organs; not formed
IN-OR-GAN'I-CAL, } with the organs or instruments of life.

IN-OR-GAN'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* Without organs.

IN-OR'GAN-IZED, *a.* Not having organic structure; void of organs; as earths, metals and other minerals.

IN-OS'CU-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *in* and *osculatus.*] In *anatomy*, to unite by apposition or contact; to unite, as two vessels at their extremities.

IN-OS'CU-LATE, *v. t.* To unite, as two vessels in an animal body.

IN-OS'CU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Uniting, as the extremities of two vessels.

IN-OS-CU-LĀ'TION, *n.* The union of two vessels of an animal body at their extremities, by means of which a communication is maintained; anastomosy.

IN'QUEST, *n.* [Fr. *enquête.*] 1. Inquisition; judicial inquiry; official examination. 2. A jury. 3. Inquiry; search.

† IN-QUĪ'ET, *v. t.* To disturb; to trouble.

† IN-QUI-ET-Ā'TION, *n.* Disturbance.

IN-QUĪ'E-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *inquietudo.*] Disturbed state; want of quiet; restlessness; uneasiness, either of body or mind; disquietude.

IN'QUI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *inquino.*] To defile; to pollute; to contaminate. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

IN-QUI-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of defiling, or state of being defiled; pollution; corruption. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

IN-QUĪR'A-BLE, *a.* That may be inquired into; subject to inquisition or inquest. *Bacon.*

IN-QUĪRE', *v. i.* [Fr. *enquerir;* Sp. *inquirir;* L. *inquiro.*] 1. To ask a question; to seek for truth or information by asking questions. 2. To seek for truth by argument or the discussion of questions, or by investigation.—*To inquire into*, to make examination; to seek for particular information.

IN-QUĪRE', *v. t.* To ask about; to seek by asking.

IN-QUĪR'ENT, *a.* Making inquiry.

IN-QUĪR'ER, *n.* One who asks a question; one who interrogates; one who searches or examines; one who seeks for knowledge or information.

IN-QUĪR'ING, *ppr.* Seeking for information by asking questions; asking; questioning; interrogating; examining.

IN-QUI'RY, *n.* [Norm. *enquerre.*] 1. The act of inquiring; a seeking for information by asking questions; interrogation. 2. Search for truth, information or knowledge; research; examination into facts or principles.

IN-QUI-SĬ''TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *inquisitio.*] 1. Inquiry; examination; a searching or search. 2. Judicial inquiry; official examination; inquest. 3. Examination; discussion. 4. In some *Catholic countries*, a court or tribunal established for the examination and punishment of heretics.

IN-QUI-SĬ''TION-AL, *a.* Making inquiry; busy in inquiry.

IN-QUIS'I-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Apt to ask questions; addicted to inquiry; inclined to seek information by questions. 2. Inclined to seek knowledge by discussion, investigation or observation; given to research.

IN-QUIS'I-TĪVE, *n.* A person who is inquisitive; one curious in research. *Temple.*

IN-QUIS'I-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* With curiosity to obtain information; with scrutiny.

IN-QUIS'I-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* The disposition to obtain information; curiosity to learn what is not known.

IN-QUIS'I-TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. One who inquires; *particularly*, one whose official duty it is to inquire and examine. 2. A member of the court of inquisition in *Catholic countries.*

IN-QUIS-I-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to inquisition. 2. Pertaining to the Catholic court of inquisition.

IN-QUIS-I-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* Making strict inquiry. *Milton.*

IN-RĀIL', *v. t.* To rail in; to inclose with rails. *Gay.*

IN-RĀIL'ED, (in-rāld') *pp.* Inclosed with rails.

IN-RĀIL'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with rails.

IN-REG'IS-TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *enregistrer.*] To register; to record; to enter in a register. *Walsh.*

IN'RŌAD, *n.* 1. The entrance of an enemy into a country with purposes of hostility; a sudden or desultory incursion or invasion. 2. Attack; encroachment.

IN-SĀFE'TY, *n.* Want of safety. [*Ill.*] *Naunton.*

IN-SA-LŪ'BRI-OUS, *a.* Not salubrious; not healthful; unfavorable to health; unwholesome.

IN-SA-LŪ'BRI-TY, *n.* Want of salubrity; unhealthfulness; unwholesomeness.

IN-SAL'U-TA-RY, *a.* 1. Not salutary; not favorable to health or soundness. 2. Not tending to safety; productive of evil.

IN-SAN'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *insanabilis.*] Incurable; that cannot be healed. *Johnson.*

IN-SĀNE', *a.* [L. *insanus.*] 1. Unsound in mind or intellect; mad; deranged in mind; delirious; distracted. 2. Used by or appropriated to insane persons.

IN-SĀNE', *n.* An insane person.

IN-SĀNE'LY, *adv.* Madly; foolishly; without reason.

IN-SĀNE'NESS, } *n.* The state of being unsound in mind;
IN-SAN'I-TY, } derangement of intellect; madness.

† IN-SAP'O-RY, *a.* Tasteless; wanting flavor.

IN-SĀ'TIA-BLE, (in-sā'sha-bl) *a.* [Fr.; L. *insatiabilis.*] Incapable of being satisfied or appeased; very greedy.

IN-SĀ'TIA-BLE-NESS, (in-sā'sha-bl-nes) *n.* Greediness of appetite that cannot be satisfied or appeased.

IN-SĀ'TIA-BLY, (in-sā'sha-bly) *adv.* With greediness not to be satisfied. *South.*

IN-SĀ'TIATE, (in-sā'shate) *a.* [L. *insatiatus.*] Not to be satisfied; insatiable. *Philips.*

IN-SĀ'TIATE-LY, *adv.* So greedily as not to be satisfied.

IN-SA-TĪ'E-TY, *n.* Insatiableness. *Granger.*

IN-SAT-IS-FAC'TION, *n.* Want of satisfaction. *Bacon.*

IN-SAT'U-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *insaturabilis.*] Not to be saturated, filled or glutted. *Johnson.*

IN-SCĪ'ENCE, *n.* Ignorance; want of knowledge.

IN-SCRĪBE', *v. t.* [L. *inscribo.*] 1. To write on; to engrave on for perpetuity or duration. 2. To imprint on. 3. To assign or address to; to commend to by a short address. 4. To mark with letters, characters or words. 5. To draw a figure within another.

IN-SCRĪB'ED, (in-skrībd') *pp.* Written on; engraved; marked; addressed.

IN-SCRĪB'ER, *n.* One who inscribes. *Pownall.*

IN-SCRĪB'ING, *ppr.* Writing on; engraving; marking; addressing.

IN-SCRIP'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *inscriptio.*] 1. Something written or engraved to communicate knowledge to after ages; any character, word, line or sentence written or engraved on a solid substance for duration. 2. A title. 3. An address or consignment of a book to a person.

IN-SCRIP'TIVE, *a.* Bearing inscription.

IN-SCRŌLL', *v. t.* To write on a scroll. *Shak.*

IN-SCRU-TA-BIL'I-TY, or IN-SCRŪ'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inscrutable.

IN-SCRŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *inscrutabilis.*] 1. Unsearchable; that cannot be searched into and understood by inquiry or study. 2. That cannot be penetrated, discovered or understood by human reason.

IN-SCRŪ'TA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be found out or understood.

IN-SCULP', *v. t.* [L. *insculpo.*] To engrave; to carve.

IN-SCULP'TION, *n.* Inscription. [*L. u.*] *Tourneur.*

IN-SCULPT'URE, *n.* An engraving; sculpture. *Shak.*

IN-SĒAM', *v. t.* To impress or mark with a seam or cicatrix.

† IN-SEARCH', (in-serch') *v. t.* To make search. *Elyot.*

IN-SEC'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *insecabilis.*] That cannot be divided by a cutting instrument; indivisible.

IN'SECT, *n.* [L. *insecta.*] 1. In *zoology*, a small invertebral animal, breathing by lateral spiracles, and furnished with articulated extremities and movable *antennæ.* 2. Any thing small or contemptible.

IN'SECT, *a.* Small; mean; contemptible.

IN-SEC-TĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] A persecutor. [*Little used.*]

IN-SECT'ED, *a.* Having the nature of an insect.

IN-SECT'ILE, *a.* Having the nature of insects.

† IN-SECT'ILE, *n.* An insect. *Wotton.*

IN-SEC'TION, *n.* A cutting in; incisure; incision.

IN-SEC-TIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [*insect*, and L. *voro.*] Feeding or subsisting on insects. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

† IN-SEC-TOL'O-GER, *n.* One who studies insects.

IN-SE-CŪRE', *a.* 1. Not secure; not safe; not confident of safety. 2. Not safe; not effectually guarded or protected; unsafe; exposed to danger or loss.

IN-SE-CŪRE'LY, *adv.* Without security or safety.

IN-SE-CŪ'RI-TY, *n.* 1. Want of safety, or want of confidence in safety. 2. Uncertainty. 3. Want of safety; danger; hazard; exposure to destruction or loss.

IN-SE-CŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *insecutio.*] Pursuit. *Chapman.*

IN-SEM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *insemino.*] To sow. [*L. u.*]

IN-SEM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of sowing. [*Little used.*]

IN-SENS'ATE, *a.* [Fr. *insensé.*] Destitute of sense; stupid; foolish; wanting sensibility. *Milton.*

† IN-SENSE', *v. t.* To instruct; to inform; to make to understand.

IN-SENS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Want of sensibility, or the power of feeling or perceiving. 2. Want of the power to be moved or affected; want of tenderness or susceptibility of emotion and passion. 3. Dullness; stupidity; torpor.

IN-SENS'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr., Sp., from L. *in* and *sensus.*] 1. Imperceptible; that cannot be felt or perceived. 2. Destitute of the power of feeling or perceiving; wanting corporeal sensibility. 3. Not susceptible of emotion or passion; void of feeling; wanting tenderness. 4. Dull; stupid; torpid. 5. Void of sense or meaning. *Hale.*

IN-SENS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of sensibility.

IN-SENS'I-BLY, *adv.* 1. Imperceptibly; in a manner not to be felt or perceived by the senses. *Addison.* 2. By slow degrees; gradually.

IN-SEN'TIENT, *a.* Not having perception.

IN-SEP'A-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *inseparabilis.*] That cannot be separated or disjoined; not to be parted.

IN-SEP'A-RA-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being insep-
IN-SEP-A-RA-BIL'I-TY, } arable, or incapable of disjunction.

IN-SEP'A-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that prevents separation; with indissoluble union. *Temple.*

† IN-SEP'A-RATE, *a.* Not separate.

† IN-SEP'A-RATE-LY, *adv.* So as not to be separated.

IN-SERT', *v. t.* [Fr. *inserer*; L. *insero.*] *Literally*, to thrust in; hence, to set in or among.

IN-SERT'ED, *pp.* Set in or among.

IN-SERT'ING, *ppr.* Setting in or among.

IN-SER'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *insertio.*] 1. The act of setting or placing in or among other things. 2. The thing inserted.

† IN-SERVE', *v. t.* [L. *inservio.*] To be of use to an end.

IN-SERV'I-ENT, *a.* Conducive.

IN-SET', *v. t.* To infix or implant. *Chaucer.*

IN-SHĀD'ED, *a.* Marked with different shades.

IN-SHELL', *v. t.* To hide in a shell. *Shak.*

IN-SHEL'TER, *v. i.* To shelter. *Shak.*

IN-SHIP', *v. t.* To ship; to embark. *Shak.*

IN-SHRĪNE'. *See* ENSHRINE.

IN'SIDE, *n.* [*in* and *side.*] The interior part of a thing; internal part; opposed to *outside.*

IN-SID'I-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *insidior.*] To lie in ambush for.

IN-SID'I-A-TOR, *n.* One who lies in ambush. *Barrow.*

* IN-SID'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *insidiosus.*] 1. *Properly*, lying in wait; hence, watching an opportunity to insnare or entrap; deceitful; sly; treacherous. 2. Intended to entrap.

* IN-SID'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* With intention to insnare; deceitfully; treacherously; with artifice or stratagem.

* IN-SID'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* A watching for an opportunity to insnare; deceitfulness; treachery. *Barrow.*

IN'SĪGHT, (in'sīte) *n.* [*in* and *sight.*] Sight or view of the interior of any thing; deep inspection or view; introspection; thorough knowledge or skill. *Spectator.*

IN-SIG'NI-A, *n.* [L. plu.] 1. Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honor. *Burke.* 2. Marks, signs, or visible impressions, by which any thing is known.

IN-SIG-NIF'I-CANCE, } *n.* 1. Want of significance or
IN-SIG-NIF'I-CAN-CY, } meaning. 2. Unimportance; want of force or effect. 3. Want of weight; meanness.

IN-SIG-NIF'I-CANT, *a.* 1. Void of signification; destitute of meaning. 2. Unimportant; answering no purpose; having no weight or effect. 3. Without weight of character; mean; contemptible.

IN-SIG-NIF'I-CANT, *n.* An insignificant thing.

IN-SIG-NIF'I-CANT-LY, *adv.* 1. Without meaning, as words. 2. Without importance or effect; to no purpose.

IN-SIG-NIF'I-CA-TIVE, *a.* Not expressing by external signs.

IN-SIN-CĒRE', *a.* [L. *insincerus.*] 1. Not sincere; not being in truth what one appears to be; dissembling; hypocritical; false. 2. Deceitful; hypocritical; false. 3. Not sound.

IN-SIN-CĒRE'LY, *adv.* Without sincerity; hypocritically.

IN-SIN-CER'I-TY, *n.* 1. Dissimulation; want of sincerity or of being in reality what one appears to be; hypocrisy. 2. Deceitfulness; hollowness.

IN-SIN'EW, *v. t.* To strengthen; to give vigor to.

IN-SIN'U-ANT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *insinuans.*] Insinuating; having the power to gain favor. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

IN-SIN'U-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *insinuer*; L. *insinuo.*] 1. To introduce gently, or into a narrow passage; to wind in. 2. To push or work one's self into favor; to introduce by slow, gentle or artful means. 3. To hint; to suggest by remote allusion. 4. To instill; to infuse gently; to introduce artfully.

IN-SIN'U-ATE, *v. i.* 1. To creep in; to wind in; to flow in; to enter gently, slowly, or imperceptibly, as into crevices. 2. To gain on the affections by gentle or artful means. 3. To wind along.

IN-SIN'U-A-TED, *pp.* Introduced or conveyed gently, imperceptibly or by winding into crevices; hinted.

IN-SIN'U-A-TING, *ppr.* 1. Creeping or winding in; flowing in; gaining on gently; hinting. 2. *a.* Tending to enter gently; insensibly winning favor and confidence.

IN-SIN-U-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *insinuatio.*] 1. The act of insinuating; a creeping or winding in; a flowing into crevices. 2. The act of gaining on favor or affections, by gentle or artful means. 3. The art or power of pleasing and stealing on the affections. 4. A hint; a suggestion or intimation by distant allusion.

IN-SIN'U-A-TIVE, *a.* Stealing on the affections. *Bacon.*

IN-SIN'U-A-TOR, *n.* One who insinuates; one that hints.

IN-SIP'ID, *a.* [Fr. *insipide*; L. *insipidus.*] 1. Tasteless; destitute of taste; wanting the qualities which affect the organs of taste; vapid. 2. Wanting spirit, life or animation; wanting pathos, or the power of exciting emotions; flat; dull; heavy. 3. Wanting power to gratify desire.

IN-SI-PID'I-TY, or IN-SIP'ID-NESS, *n.* [Fr. *insipidité.*] 1. Want of taste, or the power of exciting sensation in the tongue. 2. Want of life or spirit.

IN-SIP'ID-LY, *adv.* Without taste; without spirit or life; without enjoyment. *Locke.*

IN-SIP'I-ENCE, *n.* [L. *insipientia.*] Want of wisdom; folly; foolishness; want of understanding.

IN-SIST', *v. i.* [Fr. *insister*; L. *insisto.*] 1. *Literally*, to stand or rest on; [*rarely used.*]—2. In *geometry*, an angle is said to *insist upon* the arc of the circle intercepted between the two lines which contain the angle. 3. To dwell on in discourse.—*To insist on*, to press or urge for any thing with immovable firmness.

IN-SIST'ENT, *a.* Standing or resting on. [*L. u.*] *Wotton.*

† IN-SIST'URE, *n.* A dwelling or standing on; fixedness.

IN-SĪ'TIEN-CY, *n.* Freedom from thirst. *Grew.*

IN-SĪ''TION, *n.* [L. *insitio.*] The insertion of a cion in a stock; ingraftment. *Ray.*

IN-SNĀRE', *v. t.* 1. To catch in a snare; to entrap; to take by artificial means. 2. To inveigle; to seduce by artifice; to take by wiles, stratagem or deceit. 3. To entangle; to involve in difficulties or perplexities.

IN-SNĀR'ED, (in-snārd') *pp.* Caught in a snare; entrapped; inveigled; involved in perplexities.

IN-SNĀR'ER, *n.* One that insnares.

IN-SNĀR'ING, *ppr.* Catching in a snare; entrapping; seducing; involving in difficulties.

IN-SO-BRĪ'E-TY, *n.* [*in* and *sobriety.*] Want of sobriety; intemperance; drunkenness. *Decay of Piety.*

IN-SŌ'CIA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *insociabilis.*] 1. Not inclined to unite in social converse; not given to conversation; unsociable; taciturn. 2. That cannot be joined or connected; [*obs.*]

IN'SO-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *insolo.*] To dry in the sun's rays; to expose to the heat of the sun; to ripen or prepare by exposure to the sun.

IN'SO-LA-TED, *pp.* Exposed to the sun; dried or matured in the sun's rays.

IN'SO-LA-TING, *ppr.* Exposing to the action of sunbeams.

IN-SO-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of exposing to the rays of the sun. 2. A stroke of the sun; the action of extreme heat on the brain.

IN'SO-LENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *insolentia.*] Pride or haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt; impudence.

† IN'SO-LENCE, *v. t.* To treat with haughty contempt.

IN'SO-LENT, *a.* 1. Proud and haughty, with contempt of others; overbearing; domineering in power. 2. Proceeding from insolence; haughty and contemptuous. 3. Unaccustomed; [*obs.*]

IN'SO-LENT-LY, *adv.* With contemptuous pride; haughtily; rudely; saucily. *Dryden.*

IN-SO-LID'I-TY, *n.* Want of solidity; weakness.

IN-SOL-U-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being soluble or dissolvable, particularly in a fluid.

IN-SOL'U-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *insolubilis.*] 1. That cannot be dissolved, particularly by a liquid. 2. Not to be solved or explained; not to be resolved; as a doubt or difficulty; [*little used.*]

IN-SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Not to be cleared of difficulty or uncertainty; not to be solved or explained; not admitting solution or explication. 2. That cannot be paid or discharged.

IN-SOLV'EN-CY, *n.* 1. Inability of a person to pay all his debts; or the state of wanting property sufficient for such payment. 2. Insufficiency to discharge all debts of the owner.

IN-SOLV'ENT, *a.* [L. *in* and *solvens.*] 1. Not having money, goods or estate sufficient to pay all debts. 2. Not sufficient to pay all the debts of the owner. 3. Respecting insolvent debtors; relieving an insolvent debtor from imprisonment for debt.—*Insolvent law*, or *act of insolvency*, a law which liberates a debtor from imprisonment, or exempts him from liability to arrest and imprisonment on account of any debt previously contracted.

IN-SOLV'ENT, *n.* A debtor unable to pay his debts.

IN-SOM'NI-OUS, *a.* [L. *insomniosus.*] Troubled with dreams; restless in sleep.

IN-SO-MUCH', *adv.* [*in*, *so*, and *much.*] So that; to that degree. [*Obsolescent.*]

IN-SPECT', *v. t.* [L. *inspectum.*] 1. To look on; to view or oversee for the purpose of examination. 2. To look into; to view and examine, for the purpose of ascertaining the quality or condition of a thing. 3. To view and examine

for the purpose of discovering and correcting errors. 4. To superintend.

† IN-SPEC'T, *n.* Close examination. *Thomson.*

IN-SPEC'TED, *pp.* Viewed with care; examined.

IN-SPEC'TING, *ppr.* Looking on or into; viewing with care; examining.

IN-SPEC'TION, *n.* [L. *inspectio.*] 1. A looking on or into; prying examination; close or careful survey. 2. Watch; guardianship. 3. Superintendence; oversight 4. Official view; a careful viewing and examining of commodities or manufactures, to ascertain their quality. 5. Official examination, as of arms, to see that they are in good order for service.

IN-SPEC'TOR, *n.* 1. One who inspects, views or oversees. 2. A superintendent; one to whose care the execution of any work is committed. 3. An officer whose duty is to examine the quality of goods. 4. An officer of the customs. 5. A military officer whose duty is to inspect the troops and examine their arms.

IN-SPEC'TOR-ATE, } *n.* The office of an inspector. *Wash-*
IN-SPEC'TOR-SHIP, } *ington.*

IN-SPERS'ED, (in-sperst') *a.* Sprinkled on.

IN-SPER'SION, *n.* [L. *inspersio.*] The act of sprinkling on. *Ainsworth.*

IN-SPEX'I-MUS, *n.* [L. we have inspected; *the first word of ancient charters*, &c.] An exemplification.

IN-SPHERE', *v. t.* To place in an orb or sphere.

IN-SPIR'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be inspired. 2. That may be drawn into the lungs; inhalable; as air or vapors.

IN-SPI-RA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of drawing air into the lungs; the inhaling of air; a branch of respiration, and opposed to *expiration.* 2. The act of breathing into any thing. 3. The infusion of ideas into the mind by the Holy Spirit; the conveying into the minds of men ideas, notices or monitions by extraordinary or supernatural influence. 4. The infusion of ideas or directions by the supposed deities of pagans. 5. The infusion or communication of ideas or poetic spirit, by a superior being or supposed presiding power.

IN'SPI-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to inspiration, or inhaling air into the lungs. *Med. Repos.*

IN-SPIRE', *v. i.* [L. *inspiro.*] To draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs; opposed to *expire.*

IN-SPIRE', *v. t.* 1. To breathe into. *Pope.* 2. To infuse by breathing. 3. To infuse into the mind; as, to *inspire* with new life. 4. To infuse or suggest ideas or monitions supernaturally; to communicate divine instructions to the mind. 5. To infuse ideas or poetic spirit. 6. To draw into the lungs.

IN-SPIR'ED, (in-spird') *pp.* 1. Breathed in; inhaled; infused. 2. Informed or directed by the Holy Spirit.

IN-SPIR'ER, *n.* He that inspires.

IN-SPIR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Breathing in; inhaling into the lungs; infusing into the mind supernaturally. 2. *a.* Infusing spirit or courage; animating.

IN-SPIR'IT, *v. t.* To infuse or excite spirit in; to enliven; to animate; to give new life to; to encourage; to invigorate. *Pope.*

IN-SPIR'IT-ED, *pp.* Enlivened; animated; invigorated.

IN-SPIR'IT-ING, *ppr.* Infusing spirit; giving new life to.

IN-SPIS'SATE, *v. t.* To thicken, as fluids; to bring to greater consistence by evaporating the thinner parts, &c.

IN-SPIS'SATE, *a.* Thick. *Greenhill.*

IN-SPIS'SA-TED, *pp.* Thickened, as a liquor.

IN-SPIS'SA-TING, *ppr.* Thickening, as a liquor.

IN-SPIS-SA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of rendering a fluid substance thicker by evaporation, &c.

IN-STA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *instabilité*; L. *instabilitas.*] 1. Want of stability; want of firmness in purpose; inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct. 2. Changeableness; mutabiiity.

IN-STA'BLE, *a.* [L. *instabilis.*] 1. Inconstant; prone to change or recede from a purpose; mutable. 2. Not steady or fixed; changeable. *See* UNSTABLE.

IN-STA'BLE-NESS, *n.* Unstableness; instability.

IN-STALL', *v. t.* [Fr. *installer.*] To set, place or instate, in an office, rank or order; to invest with any charge, office or rank, with the customary ceremonies.

IN-STALL-A'TION, *n.* The act of giving possession of an office, rank or order, with the customary ceremonies.

IN-STALL'ED, (in-stawld') *pp.* Placed in a seat, office or order.

IN-STALL'ING, *ppr.* Placing in a seat, office or order.

IN-STALL'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of installing, or giving possession of an office with the usual ceremonies or solemnities. 2. The seat in which one is placed.—3. In *commerce*, a part of a large sum of money paid or to be paid at a particular period.

IN'STANCE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Urgency; a pressing; solicitation; importunity; application. 2. Example; a case occurring; a case offered. 3. Time; occasion; occurrence. 4. Motive; influence; [*obs.*] 5. Process of a suit; [*obs.*]

IN'STANCE, *v. i.* To give or offer an example or case.

IN'STANCE, *v. t.* To mention as an example or case.

IN'STANCED, *pp.* or *a.* Given in proof or as an example.

IN'STANT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *instans.*] 1. Pressing; urgent, importunate; earnest. 2. Immediate; without intervening time; present. 3. Quick; making no delay. 4. Present; current; as, on the tenth of July *instant.*

IN'STANT, *n.* 1. A point in duration; a moment; a part of duration in which we perceive no succession, or a part that occupies the time of a single thought. 2. A particular time.

IN-STAN-TA-NE'I-TY, *n.* Unpremeditated production.

IN-STAN-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *instantané.*] Done in an instant; occurring or acting without any perceptible succession; very speedily.

IN-STAN-TA'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an instant; in a moment; in an indivisible point of duration.

IN-STAN-TA'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being done in an instant.

† IN'STAN-TA-NY, *a.* Formerly used for *instantaneous.*

IN-STANT'ER, *adv.* [L.] In *law*, immediately; at the present time; without delay.

IN'STANT-LY, *adv.* 1. Immediately; without any intervening time; at the moment. 2. With urgent importunity. 3. With diligence and earnestness.

IN-STAR', *v. t.* [*in* and *star.*] To set or adorn with stars, or with brilliants. *J. Barlow.*

IN-STATE', *v. t.* [*in* and *state.*] 1. To set or place; to establish, as in a rank or condition. *South.* 2. To invest; [*obs.*]

IN-STAT'ED, *pp.* Set or placed.

IN-STAT'ING, *ppr.* Setting or placing.

IN-STAU'RATE, *v. t.* [L. *instauro.*] To reform; to repair. *Smith.*

IN-STAU-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *instauratio.*] Renewal; repair; re-establishment; the restoration of a thing.

IN-STAU-RA'TOR, *n.* One who renews or restores to a former condition. *More.*

IN-STEAD', (in-sted') *adv.* [*in* and *stead.*] In the place or room of.

IN-STEEP', *v. t.* 1. To steep or soak; to drench; to macerate in moisture. *Shak.* 2. To keep under or in water.

IN-STEEP'ED, (in-steept') *pp.* Steeped; soaked; drenched; lying under water.

IN-STEEP'ING, *ppr.* Steeping; soaking.

IN'STEP, *n.* 1. The *instep* of the human foot is the fore part of the upper side of the foot near its junction with the leg. 2. The *instep* of a horse is that part of the hind leg, which reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint.

IN'STI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *instigo.*] To incite; to set on; to provoke; to urge.

IN'STI-GA-TED, *pp.* Incited or persuaded, as to evil.

IN'STI-GA-TING, *ppr.* Inciting; tempting to evil.

IN-STI-GA'TION, *n.* 1. Incitement, as to evil or wickedness; the act of encouraging to commit a crime or some evil act. 2. Temptation; impulse to evil.

IN'STI-GA-TOR, *n.* 1. One who incites another to an evil act; a tempter. 2. That which incites; that which moves persons to commit wickedness.

IN-STILL', *v. t.* [L. *instillo.*] 1. To infuse by drops. *Milton.* 2. To infuse slowly, or by small quantities.

IN-STIL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *instillatio.*] 1. The act of infusing by drops or by small quantities. 2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind. 3. That which is instilled or infused.

IN-STILL'ED, (in-stild') *pp.* Infused by drops or by slow degrees.

IN-STILL'ER, *n.* He that instills.

IN-STILL'ING, *ppr.* Infusing by drops or by slow degrees.

IN-STILL'MENT, *n.* Any thing instilled. *Shak.*

† IN-STIM'U-LATE, *v. t.* To stimulate; to excite.

IN-STIM'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Not stimulating. *Cheyne.*

IN-STIM-U-LA'TION, *n.* [*in* and *stimulation.*] The act of stimulating, inciting or urging forward.

† IN-STINCT', *a.* [L. *instinctus.*] Moved; animated; excited; as, *instinct* with spirit. *Milton.*

IN'STINCT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *instinctus.*] A certain power or disposition of mind, by which, independent of all instruction or experience, animals are unerringly directed to do spontaneously whatever is necessary for the preservation of the individual, or the continuation of the kind.

IN-STINCT'ED, *a.* Impressed. [*Little used.*] *Bentley.*

† IN-STINC'TION, *n.* Instinct. *Elyot.*

IN-STINCT'IVE, *a.* Prompted by instinct; spontaneous; acting without reasoning, deliberation, instruction or experience; determined by natural impulse or propensity.

IN-STINCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By force of instinct; without instruction or experience; by natural impulse.

IN'STI-TUTE, *v. t.* [L. *instituo.*] 1. To establish; to appoint; to enact; to form and prescribe. 2. To found; to originate and establish. 3. To ground or establish in principles; to educate; to instruct. 4. To begin; to commence; to set in operation. 5. To invest with the spiritual part of a benefice or the care of souls.

IN'STI-TUTE, *n.* [L. *institutum.*] 1. Established law; settled order. 2. Precept; maxim; principle. 3. A book of elements or principles; *particularly*, a work containing the principles of the Roman law.—4. In *Scots law*, when a number of persons in succession hold an estate in tail, the first is called the *institute*, the others *substitutes*.

IN'STI-TU-TED, *pp.* Established; appointed; founded; enacted; invested with the care of souls.

IN'STI-TU-TING, *ppr.* Establishing; founding; enacting; investing with the care of souls.

IN-STI-TŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *institutio.*] 1. The act of establishing. 2. Establishment; that which is appointed, prescribed or founded by authority, and intended to be permanent. 3. A system, plan or society established, either by law or by the authority of individuals, for promoting any object, public or social. 4. A system of the elements or rules of any art or science. 5. Education; instruction. 6. The act or ceremony of investing a clerk with the spiritual part of a benefice.

IN-STI-TŪ'TION-AL, *a.* Enjoined; instituted by authority.

IN-STI-TŪ'TION-A-RY, *a.* Elemental; containing the first principles or doctrines. *Brown.*

IN'STI-TU-TIST, *n.* A writer of institutes or elementary rules and instructions. *Harvey.*

IN'STI-TU-TIVE, *a.* 1. That establishes; having power to establish. 2. Established; depending on institution.

IN'STI-TU-TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. The person who establishes; one who enacts laws, rites and ceremonies. 2. The person who founds an order, sect, society or scheme. 3. An instructor; one who educates.

IN-STOP', *v. t.* To stop; to close; to make fast. [*L. u.*]

IN-STRAT'I-FIED, *a.* Stratified within something else.

IN-STRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *instruo, instructum.*] 1. To teach; to inform the mind; to educate; to impart knowledge to one who was destitute of it. 2. To direct; to enjoin; to persuade or admonish. 3. To direct or command; to furnish with orders. 4. To inform; to advise or give notice to. 5. To model; to form; to prepare; [*not used.*]

IN-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* Taught; informed; trained up; educated.

IN-STRUCT'I-BLE, *a.* Able to instruct. [*Ill.*] *Bacon.*

IN-STRUCT'ING, *ppr.* Teaching; informing the mind; directing.

IN-STRUC'TION, *n.* [L. *instructio.*] 1. The act of teaching or informing the understanding in that of which it was before ignorant; information. 2. Precepts conveying knowledge. 3. Direction; order; command; mandate.

IN-STRUCT'IVE, *a.* [Sp. *instructivo*; Fr. *instructif.*] Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform.

IN-STRUCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* So as to afford instruction.

IN-STRUCT'IVE-NESS, *n.* Power of instructing.

IN-STRUCT'OR, *n.* 1. A teacher; a person who imparts knowledge to another by precept or information. 2. The preceptor of a school or seminary of learning; any professional man who teaches the principles of his profession.

IN-STRUCT'RESS, *n.* A female who instructs; a preceptress; a tutoress.

IN'STRU-MENT, *n.* [L. *instrumentum.*] 1. A tool; that by which work is performed or any thing is effected. 2. That which is subservient to the execution of a plan or purpose, or to the production of any effect; means used or contributing to an effect. 3. An artificial machine or body constructed for yielding harmonious sounds.—4. In *law*, a writing containing the terms of a contract, as a deed of conveyance, a grant, a patent, an indenture, &c. 5. A person who acts for another.

IN-STRU-MENT'AL, *a.* 1. Conducive as an instrument or means to some end; contributing aid; serving to promote or effect an object; helpful. 2. Pertaining to instruments; made by instruments.

IN-STRU-MENT-AL'I-TY, *n.* Subordinate or auxiliary agency; agency of any thing as means to an end.

IN-STRU-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* 1. By way of an instrument; in the nature of an instrument; as means to an end. 2. With instruments of music.

IN-STRU-MENT'AL-NESS, *n.* Usefulness, as of means to an end; instrumentality. *Hammond.*

† IN-STYLE', *v. t.* To call; to denominate. *Crashaw.*

IN-SUAV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *insuavitas.*] Unpleasantness.

IN-SUB-JEC'TION, *n.* State of disobedience to government.

IN-SUB-MIS'SION, *n.* Defect of submission; disobedience.

IN-SUB-ORD'I-NATE, *a.* Not submitting to authority.

IN-SUB-OR-DI-NĀ'TION, *n.* Want of subordination; disorder; disobedience to lawful authority.

IN-SUB-STAN'TIAL, *a.* Unsubstantial; not real. *Shak.*

IN-SUC-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *insucco.*] The act of soaking or moistening; maceration; solution in the juice of herbs.

IN-SUF'FER-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Intolerable; that cannot be borne or endured. 2. That cannot be permitted or tolerated. 3. Detestable; contemptible; disgusting beyond endurance.

IN-SUF'FER-A-BLY, *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance.

IN-SUF-FI''CIEN-CY, *n.* 1. Inadequateness; want of sufficiency; deficiency. 2. Inadequacy of power or skill; inability; incapacity; incompetency. 3. Want of the requisite strength, value or force; defect.

IN-SUF-FI''CIENT, *a.* 1. Not sufficient; inadequate to any need, use or purpose. 2. Wanting in strength, power, ability or skill; incapable; unfit.

IN-SUF-FI''CIENT-LY, *adv.* With want of sufficiency; with want of proper ability or skill; inadequately.

IN-SUF-FLĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of breathing on. 2. The act of blowing a substance into a cavity of the body.

IN-SUIT'A-BLE, *a.* Unsuitable. [*Little used.*] *Burnet.*

* IN'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *insularis.*] Belonging to an isle; surrounded by water.

* IN'SU-LAR, *n.* One who dwells in an isle. *Berkeley.*

* IN-SU-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The situation of an island, or state of being an island. *Pickering's Vocabulary.*

* IN'SU-LAR-Y, *a.* The same as *insular.*

* IN'SU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *insula.*] 1. To place in a detached situation, or in a state to have no communication with surrounding objects.—2. In *architecture*, to set a column alone or not contiguous to a wall.—3. In *electrical experiments*, to place on a non-conducting substance, or in a situation to prevent communication with the earth. 4. To make an isle; [*little used.*]

* IN'SU-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Standing by itself; not being contiguous to other bodies.

* IN'SU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Setting in a detached position.

* IN-SU-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of insulating; the state of being detached from other objects.—2. In *electrical experiments*, that state in which the communication of electrical fluid is prevented by the interposition of an electric body.

* IN'SU-LA-TOR, *n.* In *electrical experiments*, the substance or body that insulates, or interrupts the communication of electricity to surrounding objects; a non-conductor or electric.

† IN-SULSE', (in-suls') *a.* [L. *insulsus.*] Dull; insipid.

† IN-SULS'I-TY, *n.* Stupidity. *Cockeram.*

IN'SULT, *n.* [Fr. *insulte*; L. *insultus.*] 1. The act of leaping on; [*l. u.*] 2. Any gross abuse offered to another, either by words or actions; act or speech of insolence or contempt.

IN-SULT', *v. t.* [Fr. *insulter*; L. *insulto.*] To treat with gross abuse, insolence or contempt, by words or actions.—*To insult over*, to triumph over with insolence.

IN-SULT', *v. i.* To behave with insolent triumph.

IN-SULT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of insulting; abusive treatment.

IN-SULT'ED, *pp.* Abused or treated with insolence.

IN-SULT'ER, *n.* One who insults. *Rowe.*

IN-SULT'ING, *ppr.* Treating with insolence or contempt.

IN-SULT'ING-LY, *adv.* With insolent contempt; with contemptuous triumph. *Dryden.*

† IN-SŪME', *v. t.* [L. *insumo.*] To take in. *Evelyn.*

IN-SU-PER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being insuperable.

IN-SŪ'PER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *insuperabilis.*] 1. That cannot be overcome or surmounted; insurmountable. 2. That cannot be passed over.

IN-SŪ'PER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being insuperable or insurmountable.

IN-SŪ'PER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be overcome; insurmountably. *Grew.*

IN-SUP-PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. That cannot be supported or borne. 2. That cannot be borne or endured; insufferable; intolerable.

IN-SUP-PŌRT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being insupportable; insufferableness.

IN-SUP-PŌRT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that cannot be supported or endured. *Dryden.*

IN-SUP-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* Not to be suppressed.

IN-SUP-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Not to be suppressed. *Shak.*

IN-SŪR'A-BLE, (in-shūr'a-bl) *a.* That may be insured against loss or damage; proper to be insured.

IN-SŪR'ANCE, (in-shūr'ans) *n.* 1. The act of insuring or assuring against loss or damage; or a contract by which one engages for a stipulated consideration or premium per cent. to make up a loss which another may sustain. 2. The premium paid for insuring property or life.—*Insurance company*, a company or corporation whose business is to insure against loss or damage.

† IN-SŪR'AN-CER, *n.* An underwriter.

IN-SŪRE', (in-shūre') *v. t.* To make sure or secure; to contract or covenant for a consideration to secure a person against loss.

IN-SŪRE', *v. i.* To underwrite; to practice making insurance.

IN-SŪR'ED, (in-shūrd') *pp.* Made sure; assured; secured against loss.

IN-SŪR'ER, (in-shūr'er) *n.* One who insures; an underwriter.

IN-SURG'ENT, *a.* [L. *insurgens.*] Rising in opposition to lawful civil or political authority. *Stephens.*

IN-SURG'ENT, *n.* A person who rises in opposition to civil or political authority, one who openly and actively resists the execution of laws. An *insurgent* differs from a *rebel.* The *insurgent* opposes the execution of a particular law or laws; the *rebel* attempts to overthrow or change the government, or he revolts and attempts to place his country under another jurisdiction. All *rebels* are *insurgents*, but all *insurgents* are not *rebels.*

IN-SŪR'ING, (in-shūr'ing) *ppr.* Making secure; assuring against loss; engaging to indemnify for losses.

IN-SUR-MOUNT'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *insurmontable.*] 1. Insuperable; that cannot be surmounted or overcome. 2. Not to be surmounted; not to be passed by ascending.

IN-SUR-MOUNT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be overcome.

IN-SUR-REC'TION, *n.* [L. *insurgo.*] 1. A rising against civil or political authority; the open and active opposition of a number of persons to the execution of law in a city or state. It is equivalent to *sedition*, except that *sedition* expresses a less extensive rising of citizens. It differs from *rebellion*, for the latter expresses a revolt, or an attempt to overthrow the government, to establish a different one, or to place the country under another jurisdiction. It differs from *mutiny*, as it respects the civil or political government; whereas a *mutiny* is an open opposition to law in the army or navy. 2. A rising in mass to oppose an enemy; [*little used.*]

IN-SUR-REC'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to insurrection; consisting in insurrection. *Amer. Review.*

IN-SUR-REC'TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining or suitable to insurrection. *Burke.*

IN-SUS-CEP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Want of susceptibility, or capacity to feel or perceive. *Med. Repos.*

IN-SUS-CEPT'I-BLE, *a.* 1. Not susceptible; not capable of being moved, affected or impressed. 2. Not capable of receiving or admitting.

IN-SUS-UR-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *insusurro.*] The act of whispering into something.

IN-TAC'T'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *intactum.*] Not perceptible to the touch. *Dict.*

IN-TAGL'IA-TED, (in-tal'ya-ted) *a.* Engraved or stamped on. *Warton.*

IN-TAGL'IO, (in-tal'yo) *n.* [It.] Any thing engraved, or a precious stone with a head or an inscription engraved on it.

IN-TANG'I-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot or may not be touched. 2. Not perceptible to the touch.

IN-TANG'I-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being intangi-
IN-TANG-I-BIL'I-TY, } ble.

IN-TĀST'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be tasted; that cannot affect the organs of taste. *Grew.*

IN'TE-GER, *n.* [L.] The whole of any thing; *particularly*, in *arithmetic*, a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction.

IN'TE-GRAL, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Whole; entire. 2. Making part of a whole, or necessary to make a whole. 3. Not fractional. 4. Uninjured; complete; not defective.

IN'TE-GRAL, *n.* A whole; an entire thing.

† IN-TE-GRAL'I-TY, *n.* Entireness. *Whitaker.*

IN'TE-GRAL-LY, *adv.* Wholly; completely. *Whitaker.*

IN'TE-GRANT, *a.* Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing. *Burke.*

IN'TE-GRATE, *v. t.* [L. *integro.*] To renew; to restore; to perfect; to make a thing entire. *South.*

IN'TE-GRA-TED, *pp.* Made entire.

IN-TE-GRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making entire.

IN-TEG'RI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *integrité*; L. *integritas.*] 1 Wholeness; entireness; unbroken state. 2. The entire, unimpaired state of any thing, particularly of the mind; moral soundness or purity; incorruptness; uprightness; honesty. 3. Purity; genuine, unadulterated, unimpaired state.

IN-TEG-U-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *intego.*] That part of physiology, which treats of the integuments of animals and plants.

IN-TEG'U-MENT, *n.* [L. *integumentum.*] That which naturally invests or covers another thing.

IN'TEL-LECT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *intellectus.*] That faculty of the human soul or mind, which receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it by the senses or by perception, or by other means; the faculty of thinking; the understanding.

IN-TEL-LEC'TION, *n.* [L. *intellectio.*] The act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas. *Bentley.*

IN-TEL-LECT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *intellectif.*] 1. Having power to understand. *Glanville.* 2. Produced by the understanding. 3. To be perceived by the understanding, not by the senses.

IN-TEL-LECT'U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *intellectuel.*] 1. Relating to the intellect or understanding; belonging to the mind; performed by the understanding; mental. 2. Ideal; perceived by the intellect; existing in the understanding. 3. Having the power of understanding. 4. Relating to the understanding; treating of the mind.

IN-TEL-LEC'T'U-AL, *n.* The intellect or understanding, [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

IN-TEL-LEC'T'U-AL-IST, *n.* One who overrates the understanding. *Bacon.*

† IN-TEL-LEC'T-U-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of intellectual power. *Hallywell.*

IN-TEL-LEC'T'U-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of the understanding.

IN-TEL'LI-GENCE, *n.* [L. *intelligentia.*] 1. Understanding; skill. 2. Notice; information communicated; an account of things distant or before unknown. 3. Commerce of acquaintance; terms of intercourse. 4. A spiritual being.

IN-TEL'LI-GENCE, *v. t.* To inform; to instruct. [*L. u.*]

IN-TEL'LI-GENCED, *pp.* Informed; instructed. [*L. u.*]

IN-TEL'LI-GENCE-OF'FICE, *n.* An office or place where information may be obtained.

IN-TEL'LI-GEN-CER, *n.* One who sends or conveys intelligence; a messenger. *Addison.* 2. A public paper; a newspaper.

IN-TEL'LI-GEN-CING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving or conveying notice to from a distance.

IN-TEL'LI-GENT, *a.* [L. *intelligens.*] 1. Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason. 2. Knowing; understanding; well informed; skilled. 3. Giving information; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

IN-TEL-LI-GEN'TIAL, *a.* 1. Consisting of unbodied mind. 2. Intellectual; exercising understanding. *Milton.*

IN-TEL-LI-GI-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality or state of
IN-TEL'LI-GI-BLE-NESS, } being intelligible; the possibility of being understood. *Tooke.*

IN-TEL'LI-GI-BLE, *a.* [L. *intelligibilis.*] That may be understood or comprehended.

IN-TEL'LI-GI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to be understood; clearly; plainly.

† IN-TEM'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *intemeratus.*] Pure; undefiled.

† IN-TEM'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* State of being unpolluted.

IN-TEM'PER-A-MENT, *n.* A bad state or constitution.

IN-TEM'PER-ANCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *intemperantia.*] 1. In a *general sense*, want of moderation or due restraint; excess in any kind of action or indulgence. 2. Habitual indulgence in drinking spirituous liquors, with or without intoxication. *L. Beecher.*

IN-TEM'PER-ATE, *a.* [L. *intemperatus.*] 1. Not moderate or restrained within due limits; indulging to excess any appetite or passion, either habitually or in a particular instance; immoderate in enjoyment or exertion. 2. Addicted to an excessive or habitual use of spirituous liquors. 3. Passionate; ungovernable. 4. Excessive; exceeding the convenient mean or degree.

† IN-TEM'PER-ATE, *v. t.* To disorder. *Whitaker.*

IN-TEM'PER-ATE-LY, *adv.* With excessive indulgence of appetite or passion; with undue exertion; immoderately; excessively.

IN-TEM'PER-ATE-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of moderation; excessive degree of indulgence. 2. Immoderate degree of any quality in the weather, as in cold, heat or storms.

IN-TEM'PER-A-TURE, *n.* Excess of some quality.

† IN-TEM-PEST'IVE, *a.* [L. *intempestivus.*] Untimely.

† IN-TEM-PEST'IVE-LY, *adv.* Unseasonably.

† IN-TEM-PES-TIV'I-TY, *n.* Untimeliness.

IN-TEN'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be held or maintained; that is not defensible. *Warburton.*

IN-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *intendo.*] 1. To stretch; to strain; to extend; to distend. 2. To mean; to design; to purpose, that is, to stretch or set forward in mind. 3. To regard; to fix the mind on; to attend; to take care of; [*obs.*] 4. To enforce; to make intense. *Brown.*

IN-TEND'ANT, *n.* [Fr.] 1. One who has the charge, oversight, direction or management of some public business. 2. In *Charleston, South Carolina*, the mayor or chief municipal officer of the city.

IN-TEND'ED, *pp.* 1. Designed; purposed. 2. Stretched; made intense; [*little used.*]

IN-TEND'ED-LY, *adv.* With intention or purpose; by design. *Milton.*

IN-TEND'ER, *n.* One who intends.

† IN-TEND'I-MENT, *n.* Attention; understanding.

IN-TEND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Meaning; designing; purposing. 2. Stretching; distending; [*little used.*]

IN-TEND'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *entendement.*] Intention; design; in *law*, the true meaning of a person or of a law, or of any legal instrument.

IN-TEN'ER-ATE, *v. t.* To make tender; to soften.

IN-TEN'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Made tender or soft.

IN-TEN'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Making tender.

IN-TEN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of making soft or tender.

† IN-TEN'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *tenible.*] That cannot hold. *Shak.*

IN-TENSE', (in-tens') *a.* [L. *intensus.*] 1. *Literally*, strained, stretched; hence, very close, strict, as when the mind is fixed or bent on a particular subject. 2. Raised to a high degree; violent; vehement. 3. Very severe or

keen. 4. Vehement; ardent. 5. Extreme in degree. 6. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive.

IN-TENSE'LY, (in-tens'ly) *adv.* 1. To an extreme degree; vehemently. 2. Attentively; earnestly.

IN-TENSE'NESS, (in-tens'nes) *n.* 1. The state of being strained or stretched; intensity. 2. The state of being raised or concentrated to a great degree; extreme violence. 3. Extreme closeness.

IN-TEN'SION, *n.* [L. *intensio.*] 1. A straining, stretching or bending; the state of being strained. 2. Increase of power or energy of any quality.

IN-TENS'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *intensité.*] 1. The state of being strained or stretched; intenseness, as of a musical chord. 2. The state of being raised to a great degree; extreme violence. 3. Extreme closeness. 4. Excess; extreme degree.

IN-TENS'IVE, *a.* 1. Stretched, or admitting of extension. 2 Intent; unremitted; assiduous. 3. Serving to give force or emphasis.

IN-TENS'IVE-LY, *adv.* By increase of degree; in a manner to give force. *Bramhall.*

IN-TENT', *a.* [L. *intentus.*] *Literally*, having the mind strained or bent on an object; hence, fixed closely; sedulously applied; eager in pursuit of an object; anxiously diligent.

IN-TENT', *n.* *Literally*, the stretching of the mind towards an object; hence, a design; a purpose; intention; meaning; drift; aim.—*To all intents*, in all senses; whatever may be designed.

IN-TEN'TION, *n.* [L. *intentio.*] 1. *Primarily*, a stretching or bending of the mind towards an object; hence, uncommon exertion of the intellectual faculties; closeness of application; fixedness of attention; earnestness. 2. Design; purpose; the fixed direction of the mind to a particular object, or a determination to act in a particular manner. 3. End or aim; the object to be accomplished. 4. The state of being strained.

IN-TEN'TION-AL, *a.* Intended; designed; done with design.

IN-TEN'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* By design; of purpose; not casually.

IN-TEN'TIONED, in *composition;* as, *well-intentioned*, having good designs; *ill-intentioned*, having ill designs.

IN-TENT'IVE, *a.* Attentive; having the mind closely applied. *Bacon.*

IN-TENT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Closely; with close application.

IN-TENT'IVE-NESS, *n.* Closeness of attention.

IN-TENT'LY, *adv.* With close attention or application; with eagerness or earnestness.

IN-TENT'NESS, *n.* The state of being intent; close application; constant employment of the mind.

IN'TER, a *Latin preposition*, signifying *among* or *between;* used as a prefix.

IN-TER', *v. t.* [Fr. *enterrer.*] 1. To bury; to deposit and cover in the earth. 2. To cover with earth.

IN'TER-ACT, *n.* [*inter* and *act.*] Intermediate employment or time; a short piece between others.

IN-TER-AM'NI-AN, *a.* [L. *inter* and *amnis.*] Situated between rivers. *Bryant.*

IN-TER-AN'I-MATE, *v. t.* To animate mutually. [*Little used.*]

† IN-TER-BAS-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Sp. *bastear.*] Patch-work.

IN-TER'CA-LAR, } *a.* [L. *intercalarius.*] Inserted; an
* IN-TER'CA-LA-RY, } epithet given to the odd day inserted in leap year.

* IN'TER-CAL-ATE, or IN-TER'CAL-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *intercalo.*] To insert an extraordinary day or other portion of time.

* IN'TER-CAL-A-TED, or IN-TER'CAL-A-TED, *pp.* Inserted.

* IN'TER-CAL-A-TING, or IN-TER'CAL-A-TING, *ppr.* Inserting.

IN-TER-CAL-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *intercalatio.*] The insertion of an odd or extraordinary day in the calendar.

IN-TER-CĒDE', *v. i.* [L. *intercedo.*] 1. To pass between. 2. To mediate; to interpose; to make intercession; to act between parties with a view to reconcile those who differ or contend. 3. To plead in favor of one.

IN-TER-CĒD'ENT, *a.* Passing between; mediating; pleading for.

IN-TER-CĒD'ER, *n.* One who intercedes or interposes between parties, to effect a reconciliation; a mediator; an intercessor.

IN-TER-CĒD'ING, *ppr.* Mediating; pleading.

IN-TER-CEPT', *v. t.* [Fr. *intercepter.*] 1. To take or seize on by the way; to stop on its passage. 2. To obstruct; to stop in progress. 3. To stop, as a course or passing 4. To interrupt communication with, or progress towards. 5. To take, include or comprehend between.

IN-TER-CEPT'ED, *pp.* Taken on the way; seized in progress; stopped.

IN-TER-CEPT'ER, *n.* One who intercepts.

IN-TER-CEPT'ING, *ppr.* Seizing on its passage; hindering from proceeding; comprehending between.

IN-TER-CEP'TION, *n.* The act of seizing something on its passage; a stopping; obstruction of a course or proceeding; hinderance.

IN-TER-CES'SION, *n.* [L. *intercessio.*] The act of interceding; mediation; interposition between parties at variance, with a view to reconciliation; prayer or solicitation to one party in favor of another, sometimes against another.

† IN-TER-CES'SION-ATE, *v. i.* To entreat. *Nash.*

IN-TER-CES'SOR, *n.* [L.] 1. A mediator; one who interposes between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them; one who pleads in behalf of another. 2. A bishop who, during a vacancy of the see, administers the bishopric till a successor is elected.

IN-TER-CES'SO-RY, *a.* Containing intercession; interceding.

IN-TER-CHAIN', *v. t.* To chain; to link together.

IN-TER-CHAIN'ED, *pp.* Chained together.

IN-TER-CHAIN'ING, *ppr.* Chaining or fastening together.

IN-TER-CHANGE', *v. t.* 1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange; to reciprocate. 2. To succeed alternately.

IN'TER-CHANGE, *n.* 1. Mutual change, each giving and receiving; exchange; permutation of commodities; barter. 2. Alternate succession; as the *interchange* of light and darkness. 3. A mutual giving and receiving; reciprocation.

IN-TER-CHANGE'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be interchanged; that may be given and taken mutually. 2. Following each other in alternate succession.

IN-TER-CHANGE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being interchangeable.

IN-TER-CHANGE'A-BLY, *adv.* Alternately; by reciprocation; in a manner by which each gives and receives.

IN-TER-CHANGED', (in-ter-chānjd') *pp.* Mutually exchanged; reciprocated.

IN-TER-CHANGE'MENT, *n.* Exchange; mutual transfer. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

IN-TER-CHANG'ING, *ppr.* Mutually giving and receiving; taking each other's place successively; reciprocating.

IN-TER-CI'DENT, *a.* [L. *intercido.*] Falling or coming between. *Boyle.*

IN-TER-CIP'I-ENT, *a.* [L. *intercipiens.*] Intercepting; seizing by the way; stopping.

IN-TER-CIP'I-ENT, *n.* He or that which intercepts or stops on the passage. *Wiseman.*

IN-TER-CIS'ION, *n.* [L. *intercido.*] Interruption. [*L. u.*]

IN-TER-CLŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *intercludo.*] 1. To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept. 2. To cut off; to interrupt.

IN-TER-CLŪD'ED, *pp.* Intercepted; interrupted.

IN-TER-CLŪD'ING, *ppr.* Interrupting.

IN-TER-CLŪ'SION, *n.* Interception; a stopping.

IN-TER-CO-LUM-NI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *inter* and *columna.*] In *architecture*, the space between two columns.

† IN-TER-COME', *v. i.* [*inter* and *come.*] To interpose; to interfere.

IN-TER-COM'MON, *v. i.* [*inter* and *common.*] 1. To feed at the same table. 2. To graze cattle in a common pasture; to use a common with others.

IN-TER-COM'MON-ING, *ppr.* Feeding at the same table, or using a common pasture; enjoying a common field with others.

IN-TER-COM-MŪ'NI-CATE, *v. i.* To communicate mutually; to hold mutual communication.

IN-TER-COM-MŪ-NI-CĀ' TION, *n.* Reciprocal communication.

IN-TER-COM-MŪN'ION, *n.* Mutual communion. *Faber.*

IN-TER-COM-MŪ'NI-TY, *n.* A mutual communication or community.

IN-TER-COST'AL, *a.* [Fr.] Lying between the ribs

IN-TER-COST'AL, *n.* A part lying between the ribs.

IN'TER-COURSE, *n.* [L. *intercursus.*] 1. Communication; commerce; connection by reciprocal dealings between persons or nations. 2. Silent communication or exchange.

IN-TER-CUR', *v. i.* [L. *intercurro.*] To intervene; to come in the mean time. *Shelton.*

IN-TER-CUR'RENCE, *n.* [L. *intercurrens.*] A passing or running between. *Boyle.*

IN-TER-CUR'RENT, *a.* [L. *intercurrens.*] 1. Running between or among. *Boyle.* 2. Occurring; intervening. *Barrow.*

IN-TER-CU-TĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* Being within or under the skin.

IN'TER-DĒAL, *n.* Mutual dealing; traffick.

IN-TER-DICT', *v. t.* [L. *interdico.*] 1. To forbid; to prohibit. 2. To forbid communion; to cut off from the enjoyment of communion with a church.

IN'TER-DICT, *n.* [L. *interdictum.*] 1. Prohibition; a prohibiting order or decree. 2. A papal prohibition by which the clergy are restrained from performing divine service; a species of ecclesiastical censure. 3. A papal prohibition by which persons are restrained from attending divine service, or prevented from enjoying some privilege.

IN-TER-DIC'TED, *pp.* Forbid; prohibited.
IN-TER-DIC'TING, *ppr.* Forbidding; prohibiting; cutting off from the enjoyment of some privilege.
IN-TER-DIC'TION, *n.* [L. *interdictio.*] The act of interdicting; prohibition; prohibiting decree; curse. *Milton.*
IN-TER-DIC'TIVE, *a.* Having power to prohibit.
IN-TER-DIC'TO-RY, *a.* Serving to prohibit.
IN-TER-E-QUI-NOC'TIAL, *a.* [*inter* and *equinox.*] Coming between the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.
† IN-TER-ESS', for *interest.*
IN'TER-EST, *v. t.* [Fr. *interesser.*] 1. To concern; to affect; to excite emotion or passion, usually in favor, but sometimes against a person or thing. 2. To give a share in. 3. To have a share. 4. To engage:—*To interest one's self*, is to take a share or concern in.
† IN'TER-EST, *v. i.* To affect; to move; to touch with passion.
IN'TER-EST, *n.* 1. Concern; advantage; good. 2. Influence over others. 3. Share; portion; part; participation in value. 4. Regard to private profit. 5. Premium paid for the use of money. 6. Any surplus advantage.
IN'TER-EST-ED, *pp.* 1. Made a sharer. 2. Affected; moved; having the passions excited. 3. *a.* Having an interest; concerned in a cause or in consequences; liable to be affected.
IN'TER-EST-ING, *ppr.* 1. Giving a share or concern. 2. Engaging the affections. 3. *a.* Engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting emotions or passions.
IN-TER-FERE', *v. i.* [L. *inter* and *fero.*] 1. To interpose; to intermeddle; to enter into or take a part in the concerns of others. 2. To clash; to come in collision; to be in opposition. 3. A horse is said to *interfere*, when one hoof or shoe strikes against the fetlock of the opposite leg, and breaks the skin or injures the flesh.
IN-TER-FER'ENCE, *n.* 1. Interposition; an intermeddling; mediation. 2. A clashing or collision. 3. A striking of one foot against the other.
IN-TER-FER'ING, *ppr.* 1. Interposing; meddling. 2. Clashing; coming in collision. 3. Striking one foot against the fetlock of the opposite leg.
IN-TER-FER'ING, *n.* Interference. *Bp. Butler.*
IN-TER'FLU-ENT, } *a.* [L. *interfluo.*] Flowing between.
IN-TER'FLU-OUS, } *Boyle.*
IN-TER-FO-LI-A'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *inter* and *folium.*] Being between opposite leaves, but placed alternately with them.
IN-TER-FO'LI-ATE, *v. t.* To interleave. *Evelyn.*
IN-TER-FULG'ENT, *a.* [L. *inter* and *fulgens.*] Shining between. *Johnson.*
IN-TER-FŪS'ED, (in-ter-fūzd') *a.* [L. *interfusus.*] Poured or spread between. *Milton.*
IN'TER-IM, *n.* [L.] The mean time; time intervening.
IN-TĒ'RI-OR, *a.* [L.] 1. Internal; being within any limits, inclosure or substance; inner; opposed to *exterior.* 2. Inland; remote from the limits, frontier or shore.
IN-TĒ'RI-OR, *n.* 1. The internal part of a thing; the inside. 2. The inland part of a country, state or kingdom.
IN-TĒ'RI-OR-LY, *adv.* Internally; inwardly. *Donne.*
IN-TER-JĀ'CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *interjacens.*] 1. A lying between; a being between; intervention. 2. That which lies between; [*little used.*]
IN-TER-JĀ'CENT, *a.* [L. *interjacens.*] Lying or being between; intervening. *Raleigh.*
IN-TER-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *interjicio.*] To throw between; to throw in between other things; to insert.
† IN-TER-JECT', *v. i.* To come between; to interpose. *Sir G. Buck.*
IN-TER-JECT'ED, *pp.* Thrown in or inserted between.
IN-TER-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing or inserting between.
IN-TER-JEC'TION, *n.* 1. The act of throwing between. 2. A word in speaking or writing, thrown in between words connected in construction, to express some emotion or passion.
IN-TER-JEC'TION-AL, *a.* Thrown in between other words or phrases. *Observer.*
IN-TER-JOIN', *v. t.* To join mutually; to intermarry. [*Little used.*]
IN-TER-KNOWL'EDGE, *n.* Mutual knowledge. [*L. u.*]
IN-TER-LĀCE', *v. t.* [Fr. *entrelacer.*] To intermix; to put or insert one thing with another.
IN-TER-LĀ'CED, (in-ter-lāst') *pp.* Intermixed; inserted between other things.
IN-TER-LĀ'CING, *ppr.* Intermixing; inserting between.
IN-TER-LAPSE', (in-ter-laps') *n.* The lapse or flow of time between two events.
IN-TER-LARD', *v. t.* [Fr. *entrelarder.*] 1. *Primarily*, to mix fat with lean; hence, to interpose; to insert between. 2. To mix; to diversify by mixture. *Hale.*
IN-TER-LARD'ED, *pp.* Interposed; inserted between; mixed.
IN-TER-LARD'ING, *ppr.* Inserting between; intermixing.
IN'TER-LĒAF, *n.* A leaf inserted between other leaves; a blank leaf inserted. *Chesterfield.*
IN-TER-LĒAVE', *v. t.* To insert a leaf; to insert a blank leaf or blank leaves in a book, between other leaves.
IN-TER-LĒAV'ED, (in-ter-leevd') *pp.* Inserted between leaves, or having blank leaves inserted between other leaves.
IN-TER-LĒAV'ING, *ppr.* Inserting blank leaves between other leaves.
IN-TER-LĪNE', *v. t.* 1. To write in alternate lines. 2. To write between lines already written or printed.
IN-TER-LIN'E-AR, } *a.* Written between lines before
IN-TER-LIN'E-A-RY, } written or printed.
IN-TER-LIN'E-A-RY, *n.* A book having insertions between the leaves.
IN-TER-LIN-E-Ā'TION, *n.* [*inter* and *lineation.*] 1. The act of inserting words or lines between lines before written or printed. 2. The words, passage or line inserted between lines before written or printed.
IN-TER-LĪN'ED, (in-ter-līnd') *pp.* 1. Written between lines. 2. Containing a line or lines written between lines.
IN-TER-LĪN'ING, *ppr.* Writing between lines already written or printed.
IN-TER-LĪN'ING, *n.* Correction or alteration by writing between the lines. *Burnet.*
IN-TER-LINK', *v. t.* To connect by uniting links; to join one chain to another. *Dryden.*
IN-TER-LINK'ED, (in-ter-linkt') *pp.* Connected by union of links; joined.
IN-TER-LINK'ING, *ppr.* Connecting by uniting links; joining.
IN-TER-LO-CĀ'TION, *n.* A placing between; interposition.
IN-TER-LO-CŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *interlocutio.*] 1. Dialogue; conference; interchange of speech.—2. In *law*, an intermediate act or decree before final decision.
IN-TER-LOC'U-TOR, *n.* [L. *interloquor.*] 1. One who speaks in dialogue; a dialogist.—2. In *Scots law*, an interlocutory judgment or sentence.
IN-TER-LOC'U-TO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *interlocutoire.*] 1. Consisting of dialogue.—2. In *law*, intermediate; not final or definitive.
IN-TER-LŌPE', *v. i.* [*inter*, and D. *loopen.*] To run between parties, and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffick without a proper license; to forestall; to prevent right.
IN-TER-LŌP'ER, *n.* One who runs into business to which he has no right; one who interferes wrongfully; one who enters a country or place to trade without license.
IN-TER-LŌP'ING, *ppr.* Interfering wrongfully.
IN-TER-LŪ'CATE, *v. t.* To let in light by cutting away branches of trees.
IN-TER-LU-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of thinning a wood to let in light. *Evelyn.*
IN-TER-LŪ'CENT, *a.* [L. *interlucens.*] Shining between.
IN'TER-LUDE, *n.* [L. *inter* and *ludus.*] An entertainment exhibited on the stage between the acts of a play, or between the play and the afterpiece. In *ancient tragedy*, the chorus sung the *interludes.*
IN'TER-LU-DER, *n.* One that performs in an interlude.
IN-TER-LŪ'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *interluens.*] A flowing between; water interposed. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*
IN-TER-LŪ'NAR, } *a.* [L. *inter* and *luna.*] Belonging to
IN-TER-LŪ'NA-RY, } the time when the moon, at or near its conjunction with the sun, is invisible. *Milton.*
IN-TER-MAR'RIAGE, (in-ter-mar'ridje) *n.* Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another. *Addison.*
IN-TER-MAR'RIED, *pp.* Mutually connected by marriage.
IN-TER-MAR'RY, *v. i.* 1. To marry one and give another in marriage, as two families. 2. To marry some of each order, family, tribe or nation with the other.
IN-TER-MAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Mutually giving and receiving in marriage; mutually connecting by marriage.
† IN-TER-MĒAN, *n.* [*inter* and *mean.*] Interact; something done in the mean time. *Todd.*
† IN-TER-ME-Ā'TION, *n.* A flowing between.
IN-TER-MED'DLE, *v. i.* To meddle in the affairs of others; to meddle officiously; to interpose or interfere improperly.
† IN-TER-MED'DLE, *v. t.* To intermix; to mingle. *Spenser.*
IN-TER-MED'DLER, *n.* One that interposes officiously; one who intermeddles. *Swift.*
IN-TER-MED'DLING, *ppr.* Interposing officiously.
IN-TER-MED'DLING, *n.* Officious interposition.
IN-TER-MĒ'DI-A-CY, *n.* Interposition; intervention. [*Unauthorized.*]
IN-TER-MĒ'DI-AL, *a.* [L. *inter* and *medius.*] Lying between; intervening; intervenient. *Evelyn.*
IN-TER-MĒ'DI-A-RY, *n.* 1. Interposition; intervention; [*little used.*] 2. Something interposed.
IN-TER-MĒ'DI-ATE, *a.* [Fr. *intermediat.*] Lying or being in the middle place or degree between two extremes; intervening; interposed.

† IN-TER-MĒ'DI-ATE, *v. i.* To intervene; to interpose. *Sir H. Sheere.*

IN-TER-MĒ'DI-ATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a substance which is the intermedium or means of chemical affinity.

IN-TER-MĒ'DI-ATE-LY, *adv.* By way of intervention.

IN-TER-ME-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* Intervention; common means.

IN-TER-MĒ'DI-UM, *n.* 1. Intermediate space. *Ash.* 2. An intervening agent. *Cowper.*

† IN-TER-MELL', *v. t.* or *i.* [Fr. *entremêler.*] To intermix or intermeddle. *Fisher.*

IN-TER'MENT, *n.* The act of depositing a dead body in the earth; burial; sepulture.

† IN-TER-MEN'TION, *v. t.* To mention among other things.

IN-TER-MI-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *intermico.*] A shining between or among.

IN-TER-MI-GRĀ'TION, *n.* Reciprocal migration; removal from one country to another.

IN-TERM'I-NA-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *terminus.*] Boundless; endless; admitting no limit.

† IN-TERM'I-NA-BLE, *n.* He whom no bound or limit can confine.

IN-TERM'I-NA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being interminable; endlessness.

IN-TERM'I-NATE, *a.* [L. *interminatus.*] Unbounded; unlimited; endless. *Chapman.*

† IN-TERM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *interminor.*] To menace.

IN-TERM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *interminor.*] A menace or threat. *Hall.*

IN-TER-MIN'GLE, *v. t.* To mingle or mix together; to put some things with others. *Hooker.*

IN-TER-MIN'GLE, *v. i.* To be mixed or incorporated.

IN-TER-MIN'GLED, *pp.* Intermixed. *Pope.*

IN-TER-MIN'GLING, *ppr.* Mingling or mixing together.

IN-TER-MIS'SION, *n.* [L. *intermissio.*] 1. Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop. 2. Intervenient time. 3. The temporary cessation or subsidence of a fever; the space of time between the paroxysms of a disease. *Intermission* is an entire cessation, as distinguished from *remission* or abatement of fever. 4. The state of being neglected; disuse, as of words; [*little used.*]

IN-TER-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Coming by fits or after temporary cessations; not continual. *Howell.*

IN-TER-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *intermitto.*] To cause to cease for a time; to interrupt; to suspend.

IN-TER-MIT', *v. i.* To cease for a time; to go off at intervals, as a fever.

IN-TER-MIT'TED, *pp.* Caused to cease for a time.

IN-TER-MIT'TENT, *a.* Ceasing at intervals.

IN-TER-MIT'TENT, *n.* A fever which entirely subsides or ceases at certain intervals.

IN-TER-MIT'TING, *ppr.* 1. Ceasing for a time; pausing. 2. Causing to cease.

IN-TER-MIT'TING-LY, *adv.* With intermissions.

IN-TER-MIX', *v. t.* To mix together; to put some things with others; to intermingle *Milton.*

IN-TER-MIX', *v. i.* To be mixed together; to be intermingled.

IN-TER-MIX'ED, (in-ter-mixt') *pp.* Mingled together.

IN-TER-MIX'ING, *ppr.* Intermingling.

IN-TER-MIXT'URE, *n.* 1. A mass formed by mixture; a mass of ingredients mixed. 2. Admixture; something additional mingled in a mass.

IN-TER-MONT'ANE, *a.* Between mountains.

IN-TER-MUND'ANE, *a.* [L. *inter* and *mundanus.*] Being between worlds, or between orb and orb.

IN-TER-MŪ'RAL, *a.* Lying between walls. *Ainsworth.*

IN-TER-MUS'ĊU-LAR, *a.* Between the muscles.

IN-TER-MU-TĀ'TION, *n.* Interchange; mutual change.

IN-TER-MŪ'TU-AL, for *mutual*, is an illegitimate word.

IN-TERN', *a.* Internal. [*Not much used.*] *Howell.*

IN-TERN'AL, *a.* [L. *internus.*] 1. Inward; interior; being within any limit or surface; not external. 2. Pertaining to the heart. 3. Intrinsic; real. 4. Confined to a country; domestic; not foreign.

IN-TERN AL-LY, *adv.* 1. Inwardly; within the body; beneath the surface. 2. Mentally; intellectually. 3. Spiritually.

IN-TER-NĀ'TION-AL, [*See* *NATIONAL.] *a.* [*inter* and *national.*] Existing and regulating the mutual intercourse between different nations. *Baring.*

IN-TER-NĒ'CĪNE, *a.* [L. *internecinus.*] Deadly.

IN-TER-NĒ'CION, *n.* [L. *internecio.*] Mutual slaughter or destruction. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

IN-TER-NEC'TION, *n.* Connection. *W. Mountagu.*

IN'TER-NODE, *n.* [L. *internodium.*] In *botany*, the space between two joints of a plant.

IN-TER-NUN'CIO, *n.* [L. *internuncius.*] A messenger between two parties. *Johnson.*

IN-TER-OS'SE-AL, } *a.* [L. *inter* and *os.*] Situated be-
IN-TER-OS'SE-OUS, } tween bones.

† IN-TER-PĒAL', *v. t.* [L. *interpello.*] To interrupt.

† IN-TER-PEL', *v. t.* To set forth. *B. Jonson.*

IN-TER-PEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *interpellatio.*] 1. A summons, a citation. 2. Interruption. 3. An earnest address; intercession.

IN-TER-PLĒAD', *v. i.* In *law*, to discuss a point incidentally happening, before the principal cause can be tried.

IN-TER-PLĒAD'ER, *n.* A bill of *interpleader*, in *chancery*, is where a person owes a debt or rent to one of the parties in suit, but, till the determination of it he knows not to which.

IN-TER-PLEDGE', (in-ter-plej') *v. t.* To give and take as a mutual pledge. *Davenant.*

IN-TER-POINT', *v. t.* To point; to distinguish by stops.

* IN'TER-PO-LATE, or IN-TER'PO-LATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *interpoler*; L. *interpolo.*] 1. To renew; to begin again; to carry on with intermission; [*obs.*] 2. To foist in; to insert, as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book; to add a spurious word or passage to the original.

* IN'TER-PO-LA-TED, or IN-TER'PO-LA-TED, *pp.* Inserted or added to the original.

* IN'TER-PO-LA-TING, or IN-TER'PO-LA-TING, *ppr.* Foisting in what is spurious.

IN-TER-PO-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of foisting a word or passage into a manuscript or book. 2. A spurious word or passage inserted in the genuine writings of an author. —3. In *mathematics*, a branch of analysis.

* IN'TER-PO-LA-TOR, or IN-TER'PO-LA-TOR, *n.* [L.] One who foists into a book or manuscript spurious words or passages; one who adds something to genuine writings.

IN-TER-POL'ISH, *v. t.* To polish between.

† IN-TER-PŌNE', *v. t.* To set or insert between.

IN-TER-PŌ$'AL, *n.* 1. The act of interposing; interposition; interference; agency between two persons. 2. Intervention; a coming or being between.

IN-TER-PŌ$E', *v. t.* [Fr. *interposer.*] 1. To place between; as, to *interpose* a body between the sun and the earth. 2. To place between or among; to thrust in; to intrude, as an obstruction, interruption or inconvenience. 3. To offer, as aid or services, for relief or the adjustment of differences.

IN-TER-PŌ$E', *v. i.* 1. To step in between parties at variance; to mediate. 2. To put in by way of interruption.

† IN-TER-PŌ$E', *n.* Interposal. *Spenser.*

IN-TER-PŌ$'ED, (in-ter-pōzd') *pp.* Placed between or among; thrust in.

IN-TER-PŌ$'ER, *n.* One that interposes or comes between others; a mediator or agent between parties.

IN-TER-PŌ$'ING, *ppr.* Placing between; coming between; offering aid or services.

IN-TER-PO$'IT, *n.* A place of deposit between one commercial city or country and another. *Mitford.*

IN-TER-PO-SĬ'TION, *n.* [L. *interpositio.*] 1. A being, placing or coming between; intervention. 2. Intervenient agency 3. Mediation; agency between parties. 4. Any thing interposed.

† IN-TER-PŌ$'URE, *n.* Interposal. *Glanville.*

IN-TER'PRET, *v. t.* [Fr. *interpreter*; L. *interpretor.*] 1. To explain the meaning of words to a person who does not understand them; to expound; to translate unintelligible words into intelligible ones. 2. To explain or unfold the meaning of predictions, visions, dreams or enigmas; to expound. 3. To decipher. 4. To explain something not understood. 5. To define; to explain words by other words in the same language.

IN-TER'PRE-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be interpreted.

IN-TER-PRE-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *interpretatio.*] 1. The act of interpreting; explanation of unintelligible words in language that is intelligible. 2. The act of expounding or unfolding what is not understood or not obvious. 3. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition. 4. The power of explaining.

IN-TER'PRE-TA-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Collected or known by interpretation. 2. Containing explanation.

IN-TER'PRE-TA-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* As may be collected by interpretation. *Ray.*

IN-TER'PRET-ED, *pp.* Explained; expounded.

IN-TER'PRET-ER, *n.* 1. One that explains or expounds; an expositor. 2. A translator.

IN-TER'PRET-ING, *ppr.* Explaining; expounding; translating.

IN-TER-PUNĊ'TION, *n.* [L. *interpunctio.*] The making of points between sentences or parts of a sentence.

IN-TER-REG'NUM, *n.* [L. *inter* and *regnum.*] The time in which a throne is vacant, between the death or abdication of a king and the accession of his successor.

IN-TER-REIGN', (in-ter-rāne') *n.* An interregnum, or vacancy of the throne. *Bacon.*

IN-TER'RER, *n.* One that inters or buries.

IN'TER-REX, *n.* [L. *inter* and *rex.*] A regent; a magistrate that governs during an interregnum.

IN-TER'RO-GATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *interroger*; L. *interrogo.*] To question; to examine by asking questions.

IN-TER'RO-GATE, *v. i.* To ask questions. *Bacon.*

† IN-TER'RO-GATE, *n.* Question put; inquiry. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-TER'RO-GA-TED, *pp.* Examined by questions.

IN-TER'RO-GA-TING, *ppr.* Asking questions of one; examining by questions.

IN-TER-RO-GĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of questioning; examination by questions. 2. A question put; inquiry. 3. A note that marks a question.

IN-TER-ROG'A-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *interrogatif.*] Denoting a question, expressed in the form of a question.

IN-TER-ROG'A-TĪVE, *n.* A word used in asking questions; as, *who? what?*

IN-TER-ROG'A-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* In the form of a question.

IN-TER'RO-GA-TOR, *n.* One who asks questions.

IN-TER-ROG'A-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *interrogatoire.*] A question or inquiry.—In *law*, a particular question to a witness, who is to answer it under the solemnities of an oath.

IN-TER-ROG'A-TO-RY, *a.* Containing a question; expressing a question.

IN-TER-RUPT', *v. t.* [L. *interruptus.*] 1. To stop or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of any thing; to break the current or motion of. 2. To divide; to separate; to break continuity or a continued series.

IN-TER-RUPT', *a.* Broken; containing a chasm.

IN-TER-RUPT'ED, *pp.* Stopped; hindered from proceeding.

IN-TER-RUPT'ED-LY, *adv.* With breaks or interruptions.

IN-TER-RUPT'ER, *n.* One that interrupts.

IN-TER-RUPT'ING, *ppr.* Hindering by breaking in upon.

IN-TER-RUP'TION, *n.* [L. *interruptio.*] 1. The act of interrupting, or breaking in upon progression. 2. Breach of any thing extended; interposition. 3. Intervention; interposition. 4. Stop; hinderance; obstruction caused by breaking in upon any course, current, progress or motion. 5. Stop; cessation; intermission.

IN-TER-SCAP'Ū-LAR, *a.* [L. *inter* and *scapula.*] Situated between the shoulders.

IN-TER-SCIND', *v. t.* [L. *inter* and *scindo.*] To cut off.

IN-TER-SCRIBE', *v. t.* To write between. *Dict.*

IN-TER-SĒ'CANT, *a.* [L. *intersecans.*] Dividing into parts; crossing. *Dict.*

IN-TER-SECT', *v. t.* [L. *interseco.*] To cut or cross mutually; to divide into parts.

IN-TER-SECT', *v. i.* To meet and cross each other.

IN-TER-SECT'ED, *pp.* Cut or divided into parts; crossed.

IN-TER-SECT'ING, *ppr.* Cutting; crossing, as lines.

IN-TER-SEC'TION, *n.* [L. *intersectio.*] 1. The act or state of intersecting. 2. The point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.

IN-TER-SEM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *interseminatus.*] To sow between or among. [*Little used.*]

IN-TER-SERT', *v. t.* [L. *intersero.*] To set or put in between other things. *Brerewood.*

IN-TER-SER'TION, *n.* An insertion, or thing inserted between other things. *Hammond.*

IN'TER-SPACE, *n.* A space between other things.

IN-TER-SPERSE', (in-ter-spers') *v. t.* [L. *interspersus.*] To scatter or set here and there among other things.

IN-TER-SPERS'ED, (in-ter-sperst') *pp.* Scattered or situated here and there among other things.

IN-TER-SPERS'ING, *ppr.* Scattering here and there among other things.

IN-TER-SPER'SION, *n.* The act of scattering or setting here and there among other things.

IN-TER-STEL'LAR, *a.* [L. *inter* and *stella.*] Situated beyond the solar system. *Bacon.*

* IN'TER-STICE, or IN-TER'STICE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *interstitium.*] 1. A space between things; but *chiefly*, a narrow or small space between things closely set, or the parts which compose a body. 2. Time between one act and another; interval.

† IN-TER-STINCT'IVE, *a.* Distinguishing. *Wallis.*

IN-TER-STI'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to or containing interstices.

IN-TER-STRAT'I-FIED, *a.* Stratified among or between other bodies. *Encyc.*

† IN-TER-TALK', (in-ter-tawk') *v t.* To exchange conversation.

IN-TER-TAN'GLE, *v. t.* To intertwist; to entangle.

IN-TER-TEXT'URE, *n.* [L. *intertextus.*] The act of interweaving, or the state of things interwoven.

IN'TER-TIE, or IN'TER-DUCE, *n.* In *carpentry*, a small timber between summers.

IN-TER-TROP'I-CAL, *a.* Situated between the tropics.

IN-TER-TWĪNE', *v. t.* To unite by twining or twisting one with another. *Milton.*

IN-TER-TWĪN'ED, (in-ter-twīnd') *pp.* Twined or twisted one with another.

IN-TER-TWĪN'ING, *ppr.* Twining one with another.

IN-TER-TWIST', *v. t.* To twist one with another.

IN-TER-TWIST'ED, *pp.* Twisted one with another.

IN-TER-TWIST'ING, *ppr.* Twisting one with another.

IN'TER-VAL, *n.* [Fr. *intervalle*; L. *intervallum.*] 1. A space between things; a void space intervening between any two objects. 2. Space of time between any two points or events. 3. The space of time between two paroxysms of disease, pain, or delirium; remission. 4. The distance between two given sounds in music, or the difference in point of gravity or acuteness. 5. A tract of low or plain ground between hills, or along the banks of rivers, usually alluvial land of rivers. *Hutchinson.*

IN-TER-VEIN'ED, *a.* Intersected as with veins.

IN-TER-VĒNE', *v. i.* [L. *intervenio.*] 1. To come or be between persons or things; to be situated between. 2. To come between points of time or events. 3. To happen in a way to disturb, cross or interrupt. 4. To interpose or undertake voluntarily for another.

IN-TER-VĒNE', *n.* A coming between. *Wotton.*

IN-TER-VĒN'I-ENT, *a.* Coming or being between; intercedent; interposed. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

IN-TER-VĒN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Coming or being between persons or things, or between points of time.

IN-TER-VEN'TION, *n.* [L. *interventio.*] 1. A state of coming or being between; interposition. 2. Agency of persons between persons; interposition; mediation; any interference that may affect the interests of others. 3. Agency of means or instruments. 4. Interposition in favor of another; a voluntary undertaking of one party for another.

† IN-TER-VEN'UE, *n.* [Fr. *intervenu.*] Interposition.

IN-TER-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *interverto.*] To turn to another course or to another use. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

IN'TER-VIEW, (in'ter-vū) *n.* [*inter* and *view.*] A mutual sight or view; a meeting; a conference or mutual communication of thoughts.

IN-TER-VOLVE', (in-ter-volv') *v. t.* [L. *intervolvo.*] To involve one within another. *Milton.*

IN-TER-VOLV'ED, (in-ter-volvd') *pp.* Involved one within another; wrapped together.

IN-TER-VOLV'ING, *ppr.* Involving one within another.

IN-TER-WĒAVE', *v. t.*; pret. *interwove*; pp. *interwoven.* 1. To weave together; to intermix or unite in texture or construction. 2. To intermix; to set among or together. 3. To intermingle; to insert together.

IN-TER-WĒAV'ING, *ppr.* Weaving together.

IN-TER-WĒAV'ING, *n.* Intertexture. *Milton.*

IN-TER-WISH', *v. t.* To wish mutually to each other. [*Little used.*]

IN-TER-WORK'ING, *n.* The act of working together.

IN-TER-WRĒATH'ED, (in-ter-reethd') *a.* Woven into a wreath.

IN-TEST'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *intestabilis.*] Not capable of making a will; legally unqualified or disqualified to make a testament.

IN-TEST'A-CY, *n.* The state of dying without making a will or disposing of one's effects.

IN-TEST'ATE, *a.* [Fr. *intestat*; L. *intestatus.*] 1. Dying without having made a will. 2. Not devised; not disposed of by will.

IN-TEST'ATE, *n.* A person who dies without making a will. *Blackstone.*

IN-TEST'I-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to the intestines of an animal body. *Arbuthnot.*

IN-TEST'INE, *a.* [Fr. *intestin*; L. *intestinus.*] 1. Internal; inward; opposed to *external*; applied to the human or other animal body. 2. Internal with regard to a state or country; domestic, not foreign; as, *intestine* feuds. This word is usually or always applied to evils.

IN-TEST'INE, *n.*; usually in the *plural*, INTESTINES. The bowels.

† IN-THIRST', *v. t.* To make thirsty. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-THRALL', *v. t.* [*in* and *thrall.*] To enslave; to reduce to bondage or servitude; to shackle.

IN-THRALL'ED, (in-thrawld') *pp.* Enslaved; reduced to servitude.

IN-THRALL'ING, *ppr.* Enslaving.

IN-THRALL'MENT, *n.* Servitude; slavery; bondage. *Milton.*

IN-THRŌNE', *v. t.* To seat on a throne; to raise to royalty or supreme dominion. *See* ENTHRONE.

† IN-THRO-NI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of enthroning.

† IN-THRŌN'IZE, *v. t.* To enthrone.

IN'TI-MA-CY, *n.* Close familiarity or fellowship; nearness in friendship. *Rogers.*

IN'TI-MATE, *a.* [L. *intimus.*] 1. Inmost; inward; internal. 2. Near; close. 3. Close in friendship or acquaintance; familiar.

IN'TI-MATE, *n.* A familiar friend or associate; one to whom the thoughts of another are intrusted without reserve.

† IN'TI-MATE, *v. i.* To share together. *Spenser.*

IN'TI-MATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *intimer.*] To hint; to suggest obscurely, indirectly or not very plainly; to give slight notice of.

IN'TI-MA-TED, *pp.* Hinted; slightly mentioned or signified.

IN'TI-MATE-LY, *adv.* 1. Closely; with close intermixture and union of parts. 2. Closely; with nearness of friendship or alliance. 3. Familiarly; particularly.

IN'TI-MA-TING, *ppr.* Hinting; suggesting.

IN-TI-MĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Hint; an obscure or indirect

suggestion or notice; a declaration or remark communicating imperfect information.

† IN'TIME, *a.* [L. *intimus.*] Inward; internal. *Digby.*

IN-TIM'I-DATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *intimider.*] To make fearful; to inspire with fear; to dishearten; to abash.

IN-TIM'I-DA-TED, *pp.* Made fearful; abashed.

IN-TIM'I-DA-TING, *ppr.* Making fearful; abashing.

IN-TIM-I-DĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making fearful; the state of being abashed.

IN-TINC-TIV'I-TY, *n.* The want of the quality of coloring or tinging other bodies. *Kirwan.*

IN-TIRE', IN-TIRE'LY. *See* ENTIRE and its derivatives.

IN-TI'TLE. *See* ENTITLE.

IN'TO, *prep.* [*in* and *to.*] 1. Noting entrance or a passing from the outside of a thing to its interior parts. It follows verbs expressing motion. 2. Noting penetration beyond the outside or surface, or access to it. 3. Noting insertion. 4. Noting mixture. 5. Noting inclusion. 6. Noting the passing of a thing from one form or state to another.

IN-TOL'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *intolerabilis.*] 1. Not to be borne; that cannot be endured. 2. Insufferable.

IN-TOL'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being not tolerable or sufferable.

IN-TOL'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance.

IN-TOL'ER-ANCE, *n.* Want of toleration; the not enduring at all, or not suffering to exist without persecution.

IN-TOL'ER-ANT, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Not enduring; not able to endure. 2. Not enduring difference of opinion or worship; refusing to tolerate others.

IN-TOL'ER-ANT, *n.* One who does not favor toleration.

IN-TOL'ER-A-TED, *a.* Not endured; not tolerated.

IN-TOL-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Intolerance; refusal to tolerate others in their opinions or worship.

IN-TŌMB', (in-toom') *v. t.* To deposit in a tomb; to bury.

IN-TŌMB'ED, (in-toomd') *pp.* Deposited in a tomb; buried.

IN-TŌMB'ING, (in-toom'ing) *ppr.* Depositing in a tomb.

IN'TO-NATE, *v. i.* [L. *intonatus.*] 1. To sound; to sound the notes of the musical scale. 2. To thunder.

IN'TO-NĀ'TION, *n.* 1. In *music*, the action of sounding the notes of the scale with the voice, or any other given order of musical tones. 2. The manner of sounding or tuning the notes of a musical scale.—3. In *speaking*, the modulation of the voice in expression.

IN-TŌNE', *v. i.* [L. *intono.*] To utter a sound, or a deep protracted sound. *Pope.*

IN-TOR'SION, *n.* [L. *intorsum.*] A winding, bending or twisting.—In *botany*, the bending or twining of any part of a plant.

IN-TORT', *v. t.* [L. *intortus.*] To twist; to wreath; to wind; to wring. *Pope.*

IN-TORT'ED, *pp.* Twisted; made winding. *Pope.*

IN-TORT'ING, *ppr.* Winding; twisting.

IN-TOX'I-CATE, *v. t.* [*in* and L. *toxicum.*] 1. To inebriate; to make drunk; as with spirituous liquor. 2. To excite the spirits to a kind of delirium; to elate to enthusiasm, frenzy or madness.

IN-TOX'I-CATE *a.* Inebriated. *More.*

IN-TOX'I-CA-TED, *pp.* Inebriated; made drunk; excited to frenzy.

IN-TOX'I-CA-TING, *ppr.* 1. Inebriating; elating to excess or frenzy. 2. *a.* Having qualities that produce inebriation.

IN-TOX'I-CA-TION, *n.* Inebriation; ebriety; drunkenness; the act of making drunk. *South.*

IN-TRACT'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *intractabilis.*] 1. Not to be governed or managed; violent; stubborn; obstinate; refractory. 2. Not to be taught; indocile.

IN-TRACT'A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* 1. The quality of being
IN-TRACT-A-BIL'I-TY, } ungovernable; obstinacy; perverseness. 2. Indocility.

IN-TRACT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a perverse, stubborn manner.

IN-TRA-FO-LI-Ā'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *intra* and *folium.*] In *botany*, growing on the inside of a leaf.

IN-TRANCE'. *See* ENTRANCE.

IN-TRAN-QUIL'LI-TY, *n.* Unquietness; want of rest.

IN-TRAN'SIENT, *a.* Not transient; not passing suddenly away. *Killingbeck.*

IN-TRANS'I-TIVE, *a.* [L. *intransitivus.*] In *grammar*, an *intransitive* verb is one which expresses an action or state that is limited to the agent, or, in other words, an action that does not *pass over* to, or operate upon, an object.

IN-TRANS'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Without an object following; in the manner of an intransitive verb.

IN-TRANS-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be transmitted. *J. P. Smith.*

IN-TRANS-MU-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being transmutable. *Ray.*

IN-TRANS-MŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be transmuted or changed into another substance. *Ray.*

IN'TRANT, *a.* [L. *intrans.*] Entering; penetrating.

IN-TREAS'URE, (in-trezh ur) *v. t.* To lay up as in a treasury. [*Little used.*] *Shak*

IN-TREAT'FUL, *a.* *See* ENTREATFUL.

IN-TRENCH', *v. t.* [*in*, and Fr. *trancher.*] 1. To dig or cut a trench around a place, as in fortification; to fortify with a ditch and parapet. 2. To furrow; to make hollows in.—*To intrench on, literally*, to invade; to encroach.

IN-TRENCH', *v. t.* [Fr. *in* and *trancher.*] To invade; to encroach.

† IN-TRENCH'ANT, *a.* Not to be divided or wounded; indivisible. *Shak.*

IN-TRENCH'ED, (in-trencht') *pp.* Fortified with a ditch and parapet.

IN-TRENCH'ING, *ppr.* Fortifying with a trench and parapet.

IN-TRENCH'MENT, *n.* A trench; a ditch and parapet.

IN-TREP'ID, *a.* [L. *intrepidus.*] Fearless; bold; brave; undaunted.

IN-TRE-PID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *intrepidité.*] Fearlessness; fearless bravery in danger; undaunted courage.

IN-TREP'ID-LY, *adv.* Without trembling or shrinking from danger; fearlessly; daringly; resolutely.

† IN'TRI-CA-BLE, *a.* Entangling. *Shelton.*

IN'TRI-CA-CY, *n.* The state of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication. *Addison.*

IN'TRI-CATE, *a.* [L. *intricatus.*] Entangled; involved; perplexed; complicated; obscure.

IN'TRI-CATE, *v. t.* To perplex; to make obscure. [*L. u.*]

IN'TRI-CATE-LY, *adv.* With involution or infoldings; with perplexity or intricacy. *Wotton.*

IN'TRI-CATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being involved; involution; complication; perplexity. *Sidney.*

† IN-TRI-CĀ'TION, *n.* Entanglement.

IN-TRIGUE', (in-treeg') *n.* [Fr.; It. *intrigo.*] 1. A plot or scheme of a complicated nature, intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices; usually applied to affairs of love or government. 2. The plot of a play or romance. 3. Intricacy; complication; [*obs.*] *Hale.*

IN-TRIGUE', (in-treeg') *v. i.* To form a plot or scheme, usually complicated, and intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices.

† IN-TRIGUE', (in-treeg') *v. t.* To perplex or render intricate.

IN-TRIGU'ER, (in-treeg'er) *n.* One who intrigues; one who forms plots, or pursues an object by secret artifices.

IN-TRIGU'ING (in-treeg'ing) *ppr.* 1. Forming secret plots or schemes. 2. *a.* Addicted to intrigue; given to secret machinations.

IN-TRIGU'ING-LY, (in-treeg'ing-ly) *adv.* With intrigue; with artifice or secret machinations.

† IN-TRIN'SE-CATE, *a.* Entangled; perplexed.

IN-TRIN'SIC, } *a.* [Fr. *intrinseque;* L. *intrinsecus.*] 1.
IN-TRIN'SI-CAL, } Inward; internal; hence, true; genuine; real; essential; inherent; not apparent or accidental. 2. Intimate; closely familiar; [*obs.*] *Wotton.*

IN-TRIN'SI-CAL-LY, *adv.* Internally; in its nature; really; truly. *South.*

IN-TRO-DŪCE', *v. t.* [L. *introduco.*] 1. To lead or bring in; to conduct or usher into a place. 2. To conduct and make known; to bring to be acquainted. 3. To bring something new into notice or practice. 4. To bring in; to import. 5. To produce; to cause to exist. 6. To begin to open to notice. 7. To bring before the public by writing or discourse.

IN-TRO-DŪ'CED, (in-tro-dūst') *pp.* Led or conducted in; brought in; made acquainted; imported.

IN-TRO-DŪ'CER, *n.* One who introduces; one who conducts another to a place or person; one who makes strangers known to each other.

IN-TRO-DŪ'CING, *ppr.* Conducting or bringing in; making known, as one stranger to another; bringing any thing into notice or practice.

IN-TRO-DUC'TION, *n.* [L. *introductio.*] 1. The action of conducting or ushering into a place. 2. The act of bringing into a country. 3. The act of bringing something into notice, practice or use. 4. The part of a book which precedes the main work; a preface or preliminary discourse. 5. The first part of an oration or discourse, in which the speaker gives some general account of his design and subject.

IN-TRO-DUC'TIVE, *a.* Serving to introduce; serving as the means to bring forward something.

† IN-TRO-DUC'TOR, *n.* An introducer.

IN-TRO-DUC'TO-RY, *a.* Serving to introduce something else; previous; prefatory; preliminary.

† IN-TRO-GRES'SION, *n.* [L. *introgressio.*] Entrance.

IN-TROIT', *n.* [Old Fr. *introite.*] A psalm which, from its being sung whilst the priest made his entrance within the rails of the altar, was called *introitus* or *introit. Wheatley.*

IN-TRO-MIS'SION, *n.* [L. *intromissus.*] 1. The action of sending in.—2. In *Scottish law*, an intermeddling with the effects of another.

IN-TRO-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *intromitto.*] To send in; to let in; to admit. 2. To allow to enter; to be the medium by which a thing enters.

IN-TRO-MIT', *v. i.* To intermeddle with the effects of another.

IN-TRO-RE-CEP'TION, *n.* The act of admitting into or within.

IN-TRO-SPECT', *v. t.* [L. *introspicio.*] To look into or within; to view the inside.

IN-TRO-SPEC'TION, *n.* A view of the inside or interior.

†IN-TRO-SUME', *v. t.* [L. *intro* and *sumo.*] To sink in. *Evelyn.*

IN-TRO-SUS-CEP'TION, or IN-TUS-SUS-CEP'TION, *n.* The falling of one part of an intestine into another.

IN-TRO-VĒ'NI-ENT, *a.* [L. *intro* and *veniens.*] Coming in or between; entering. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

IN-TRO-VER'SION, *n.* The act of turning inwards.

IN-TRO-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *intro* and *verto.*] To turn inwards. *Cowper.*

IN-TRŪDE', *v. i.* [L. *intrudo.*] 1. To thrust one's self in; to come or go in without invitation or welcome. 2. To encroach; to enter or force one's self in without permission. 3. To enter uncalled or uninvited, or without just right.

IN-TRŪDE', *v. t.* 1. To thrust one's self in, or to enter into some place without right or welcome. 2. To force or cast in.

IN-TRŪD'ED, *pp.* Thrust in.

IN-TRŪD'ER, *n.* One who intrudes; one who thrusts himself in, or enters where he has no right or is not welcome.

IN-TRŪD'ING, *ppr.* Entering without invitation, right or welcome.

IN-TRŪ'SION, *n.* [L. *intrusio.*] 1. The action of thrusting in, or of entering into a place or state without invitation, right or welcome. 2. Encroachment; entrance without right on the property or possessions of another. 3. Voluntary entrance on an undertaking unsuitable for the person.

IN-TRŪ'SIVE, *a.* Thrusting in or entering without right or welcome; apt to intrude.

IN-TRUST', *v. t.* To deliver in trust; to confide to the care of; to commit to another with confidence in his fidelity.

IN-TRUST'ED, *pp.* Delivered in trust; committed to the hands or care of another, in confidence that he will be faithful in discharging his duty.

IN-TRUST'ING, *ppr.* Delivering in trust; confiding to the care of.

IN-TU-Ĭ'TION, *n.* [L. *intuitus.*] A looking on; a sight or view; the act by which the mind perceives the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, or the truth of things, the moment they are presented.

IN-TŪ'I-TĪVE, *a.* [Sp. and It. *intuitivo;* Fr. *intuitif.*] 1. Perceived by the mind immediately, without the intervention of argument or testimony; exhibiting truth to the mind on bare inspection. 2. Received or obtained by intuition or simple inspection. 3. Seeing clearly. 4. Having the power of discovering truth without reasoning.

IN-TŪ'I-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* By immediate perception; without reasoning.

IN-TU-MESCE', (in-tu-mes') *v. i.* [L. *intumesco.*] To swell; to enlarge or expand with heat.

IN-TU-MES'CENCE, *n.* 1. The action of swelling. 2. A swell; a swelling with bubbles; a rising and enlarging; a tumid state.

†IN-TŪ'MU-LA-TED, *a.* [L. *intumulatus.*] Unburied. *Cockeram.*

IN-TUR-GES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *in* and *turgesco.*] A swelling; the action of swelling or state of being swelled.

†IN-TŪSE', *n.* [L. *intusus.*] A bruise. *Spenser.*

IN-TWĪNE', *v. t.* To twine or twist together; to wreath.

IN-TWĪN'ED, (in-twīnd') *pp.* Twisted together.

IN-TWĪN'ING, *ppr.* Wreathing together.

IN-TWIST', *v. t.* To twist together; to interweave.

IN-TWIST'ED, *pp.* Twisted together.

IN-TWIST'ING, *ppr.* Twisting together.

IN'U-LIN, *n.* A peculiar vegetable principle extracted from the *inula helenium*, or elecampane. *Ure.*

IN-UM'BRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *inumbro.*] To shade.

†IN-UNCT'ED, *a.* Anointed. *Cockeram.*

IN-UNCT'ION, *n.* [L. *inunctus.*] The action of anointing; unction. *Ray.*

IN-UNC-TU-OS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *in* and *unctus.*] The want of unctuosity; destitution of greasiness or oiliness which is perceptible to the touch.

IN-UN'DANT, *a.* [L. *inundans.*] Overflowing.

IN-UN'DĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *inundatus.*] 1. To overflow; to deluge; to spread over with a fluid. 2. To fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity.

IN-UN'DA-TED, *pp.* Overflowed; spread over with a fluid; copiously supplied.

IN-UN'DA-TING, *ppr.* Overflowing; deluging; spreading over.

IN-UN-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *inundatio.*] 1. An overflow of water or other fluid; a flood; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds. 2. An overspreading of any kind; an overflowing or superfluous abundance.

† IN-UN-DER-STAND'ING, *a.* Void of understanding.

IN-UR-BAN'I-TY, *n.* Incivility; rude, unpolished manners or deportment; want of courteousness.

IN-URE', *v. t.* [*in* and *ure.*] 1. To habituate; to accustom; to apply or expose in use or practice till use gives little or no pain or inconvenience, or makes little impression.

IN-URE', *v. i.* To pass in use; to take or have effect; to be applied; to serve to the use or benefit of.

IN-URED', (in-yūrd') *pp.* Accustomed; hardened by use.

IN-URE'MENT, *n.* Use; practice; habit; custom.

IN-UR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Habituating; accustoming. 2. Passing in use to the benefit of.

IN-URN', *v. t.* 1. To bury; to inter; to entomb. *Shak.* 2. To put in an urn.

IN-URN'ED, (in-urnd') *pp.* Deposited in a tomb.

IN-URN'ING, *ppr.* Interring; burying.

IN-U-SI-TĀ'TION, *n.* Want of use; disuse. *Paley.*

IN-US'TION, *n.* [L. *inustio.*] 1. The action of burning. 2. A branding; the action of marking by burning.

†IN-U'TILE, *a.* [L. *inutilis.*] Unprofitable; useless.

IN-U-TIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *inutilitas.*] Uselessness; the quality of being unprofitable; unprofitableness.

IN-UT'TER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be uttered.

IN-VĀDE', *v. t.* [L. *invado.*] 1. To enter a country, as an army with hostile intentions; to enter as an enemy; to attack. 2. To attack; to assail; to assault. 3. To attack; to infringe; to encroach on; to violate. 4. To go into; *a Latinism;* [*obs.*] *Spenser.* 5. To fall on; to attack; to seize; as a disease.

IN-VĀD'ED, *pp.* Entered by an army with a hostile design; attacked; assaulted; infringed; violated.

IN-VĀD'ER, *n.* 1. One who enters the territory of another with a view to war, conquest or plunder. *Swift.* 2. An assailant. 3. An encroacher; an intruder; one who infringes the rights of another.

IN-VĀD'ING, *ppr.* Entering on the possessions of another with a view to war, conquest or plunder; assaulting; infringing; attacking.

IN-VA-LES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *invalesco.*] Strength; health.

IN-VAL-E-TŪ'DI-NA-RY, *a.* Wanting health.

IN-VAL'ID, *a.* [L. *invalidus.*] 1. Weak; of no force, weight or cogency.—2. In *law*, having no force, effect or efficacy; void; null.

*IN'VA-LID, *n.* [Fr. *invalide;* L. *invalidus.*] 1. A person who is weak and infirm; a person sickly or indisposed. 2. A person who is infirm, wounded, maimed, or otherwise disabled for active service; a soldier or seaman worn out in service.

IN-VAL'I-DATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *invalider.*] 1. To weaken or lessen the force of; to destroy the strength or validity of; to render of no force or effect. 2. To overthrow; to prove to be of no force.

IN-VAL'I-DA-TED, *pp.* Rendered invalid or of no force.

IN-VAL'I-DA-TING, *ppr.* Destroying the force and effect of.

IN-VA-LID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *invalidité.*] Weakness; want of cogency; want of legal force or efficacy.

IN-VAL'ID-NESS, *n.* Invalidity.

IN-VAL'U-A-BLE, *a.* Precious above estimation; so valuable that its worth cannot be estimated; inestimable.

IN-VAL'U-A-BLY, *adv.* Inestimably. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-VĀ'RI-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Constant in the same state; immutable; unalterable; unchangeable; that does not vary; always uniform.

IN-VĀ'RI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Constancy of state, condition or quality; immutability; unchangeableness.

IN-VĀ'RI-A-BLY, *adv.* Constantly; uniformly; without alteration or change.

IN-VĀ'RIED, *a.* Unvaried; not changing or altering.

IN-VĀ'SION, *n.* [L. *invasio.*] 1. A hostile entrance into the possessions of another; *particularly*, the entrance of a hostile army into a country for the purpose of conquest or plunder, or the attack of a military force. 2 An attack on the rights of another; infringement or violation. 3. Attack of a disease; as the *invasion* of the plague in Egypt.

IN-VĀ'SIVE, *a.* [from *invade.*] 1. Entering on another's possessions with hostile designs; aggressive. 2. Infringing another's rights.

IN-VEC'TION, *n.* Invective, which see.

IN-VEC'TIVE, *n.* [Fr. *invective.*] A railing speech or expression; something uttered or written, intended to cast opprobrium, censure or reproach on another; a harsh or reproachful accusation. It differs from *reproof*, as the latter may come from a friend, and be intended for the good of the person reproved; but *invective* proceeds from an enemy, and is intended to give pain or to injure.

IN-VEC'TIVE, *a.* Satirical; abusive; railing.

IN-VEC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* Satirically; abusively.

IN-VĒIGH', (in-vā') *v. i.* [L. *inveho.*] To exclaim or rail against; to utter censorious and bitter language against any one; to reproach.

IN-VĒIGH'ER, (in-vā'er) *n.* One who rails; a railer.

IN-VĒIGH'ING, (in-vā'ing) *pp.* Exclaiming against; railing at; uttering bitter words.

IN-VĒI'-GLE, *v. t.* [Norm. *envegler.*] To entice; to seduce; to wheedle; to persuade to something evil by deceptive arts or flattery.

IN-VĒI-GLED, *pp.* Enticed; wheedled; seduced from duty.
IN-VĒI'GLE-MENT, *n.* Seduction to evil; enticement.
IN-VĒI'GLER, *n.* One who entices or draws into any design by arts and flattery.
IN-VĒI'GLING, *ppr.* Enticing; wheedling; persuading to any thing bad.
IN-VEIL'ED, (in-vāld') *a.* Covered as with a veil.
IN-VENT', *v. t.* [Fr. *inventer.*] 1. To find out something new; to devise something not before known; to contrive and produce something that did not before exist. 2. To forge; to fabricate; to contrive falsely. 3. To feign; to frame by the imagination. 4. To light on; to meet with. *Spenser.*
IN-VENT'ED, *pp.* Found out; devised; contrived; forged; fabricated.
IN-VENT'ER. *See* INVENTOR.
IN-VENT'FUL, *a.* Full of invention. *Gifford.*
IN-VENT'I-BLE, *a.* Discoverable; capable of being found out.
IN-VENT'ING, *ppr.* Finding out what was before unknown; devising or contriving something new; fabricating.
IN-VEN'TION, *n.* [L. *inventio.*] 1. The action or operation of finding out something new; the contrivance of that which did not before exist. *Invention* differs from *discovery*. *Invention* is applied to the contrivance and production of something that did not before exist. *Discovery* brings to light that which existed before, but which was not known. We are indebted to *invention* for the thermometer and barometer. We are indebted to *discovery* for the knowledge of the isles in the Pacific ocean, and for the knowledge of galvanism. 2. That which is invented. 3. Forgery; fiction.—4. In *painting*, the finding or choice of the objects which are to enter into the composition of the piece.—5. In *poetry*, it is applied to whatever the poet adds to the history of the subject.—6. In *rhetoric*, the finding and selecting of arguments to prove and illustrate the point in view. 7. The power of inventing; that skill or ingenuity which is or may be employed in contriving any thing new. 8. Discovery; the finding of things hidden or before unknown; [*less proper.*] *Ray.*
IN-VENT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *inventif.*] Able to invent; quick at contrivance; ready at expedients. *Dryden.*
IN-VENT'OR, *n.* One who finds out something new; one who contrives and produces any thing not before existing; a contriver.
IN-VEN-TŌ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an inventory.
IN'VEN-TO-RIED, *pp.* Inserted or registered in an inventory.
IN'VEN-TO-RY, *n.* [Sp., It. *inventario.*] 1. An account, catalogue or schedule of all the goods and chattels of a deceased person. 2. A catalogue of movables. 3. A catalogue or account of particular things.
IN'VEN-TO-RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *inventorier.*] 1. To make an inventory of; to make a list, catalogue or schedule of. 2. To insert or register in an account of goods.
IN-VENT'RESS, *n.* A female that invents.
IN-VERSE', (in-vers') *a.* [L. *inversus.*] Inverted; reciprocal.
IN-VERSE'LY, (in-vers'ly) *adv.* In an inverted order or manner; when more produces less, and less produces more; or when one thing is greater or less, in proportion as another is less or greater.
IN-VER'SION, *n.* [L. *inversio.*] 1. Change of order, so that the last becomes first, and the first last; a turning or change of the natural order of things. 2. Change of places, so that each takes the place of the other. 3. A turning backwards; a contrary rule of operation.—4. In *grammar*, a change of the natural order of words.—5. In *music*, the change of position either of a subject or of a chord.
IN-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *inverto.*] 1. To turn into a contrary direction; to turn upside down. 2. To place in a contrary order or method.—3. In *music*, to change the order of the notes which form a chord, or the parts which compose harmony. 4. To divert; to turn into another channel; to embezzle; [*obs.*]
IN-VERT'E-BRAL, *a.* Destitute of a vertebral column.
IN-VERT'E-BRA-TED, *a.* Destitute of a back bone or vertebral chain. *Good.*
IN-VERT'ED, *pp.* Turned to a contrary direction; turned upside down; changed in order.
IN-VERT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a contrary or reversed order.
IN-VERT'ENT, *n.* A medicine intended to invert the natural order of the successive irritative motions.
IN-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning in a contrary direction; changing the order.
IN-VEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *investir*; L. *investio.*] 1. To clothe; to dress; to put garments on; to array. 2. To clothe with office or authority; to place in possession of an office, rank or dignity. 3. To adorn; to grace. 4. To clothe; to surround. 5. To confer; to give; [*l. u.*] 6. To inclose; to surround; to block up; to lay siege to. 7. To clothe money in something permanent or less fleeting.
IN-VEST'ED, *pp.* Clothed; dressed; adorned; inclosed.
IN-VEST'IENT, *a.* Covering; clothing. *Woodward.*
IN-VEST'I-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be investigated or searched out; discoverable by rational search or disquisition.
IN-VEST'I-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *investigo.*] To search into; to inquire and examine into with care and accuracy; to find out by careful disquisition.
IN-VEST'I-GA-TED, *pp.* Searched into; examined with care.
IN-VEST'I-GA-TING, *ppr.* Searching into; inquiring into with care.
IN-VES-TI-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *investigatio.*] The action or process of searching minutely for truth, facts or principles; a careful inquiry to find out what is unknown.
IN-VEST'I-GA-TIVE, *a.* Curious and deliberate in researches. *Pegge.*
IN-VEST'I-GA-TOR, *n.* One who searches diligently into a subject.
IN-VEST'I-TURE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The action of giving possession, or livery of seizin. 2. The right of giving possession of any manor, office or benefice. *Raleigh.*
IN-VEST'IVE, *a.* Clothing; encircling.
IN-VEST'MENT, *n.* 1. The action of investing. 2. Clothes; dress; garment; habit. *Shak.* 3. The act of surrounding, blocking up or besieging by an armed force. 4. The laying out of money in the purchase of some species of property.
IN-VET'ER-A-CY, *n.* [L. *inveteratio.*] Long continuance, or the firmness or deep-rooted obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time.
IN-VET'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *inveteratus.*] 1. Old; long-established. 2. Deep-rooted; firmly established by long continuance; obstinate. 3. Having fixed habits by long continuance. 4. Violent; deep-rooted; obstinate.
IN-VET'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *invetero.*] To fix and settle by long continuance. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
IN-VET'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* With obstinacy; violently.
IN-VET'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy confirmed by time; inveteracy. *Locke.*
IN-VET-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.
*IN-VID'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *invidiosus.*] 1. Envious; malignant. 2. Likely to incur ill-will or hatred, or to provoke envy; hateful.
*IN-VID'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Enviously; malignantly. 2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.
*IN-VID'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of provoking envy or hatred.
IN-VIG'I-LANCE, *n.* Want of vigilance; neglect of watching.
IN-VIG'OR, *v. t.* To invigorate; to animate; to encourage.
IN-VIG'O-RATE, *v. t.* [It. *invigorire.*] To give vigor to; to strengthen; to animate; to give life and energy to.
IN-VIG'O-RA-TED, *pp.* Strengthened; animated.
IN-VIG'O-RA-TING, *ppr.* Giving fresh vigor to; strengthening.
IN-VIG-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* The action of invigorating, or state of being invigorated.
IN-VIL'LAGED, *a.* Turned into a village.
IN-VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *invincible.*] 1. Not to be conquered or subdued; that cannot be overcome; unconquerable. 2. Not to be overcome; insuperable.
IN-VIN'CI-BLE-NESS, or IN-VIN-CI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being unconquerable; insuperableness.
IN-VIN'CI-BLY, *adv.* Unconquerably; insuperably.
IN-VI'O-LA-BLE, *a.* [L. *inviolabilis.*] 1. Not to be profaned; that ought not to be injured, polluted or treated with irreverence. 2. Not to be broken. 3. Not to be injured or tarnished. 4. Not susceptible of hurt or wound.
IN-VI'O-LA-BLE-NESS, or IN-VI-O-LA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being inviolable. 2. The quality of not being subject to be broken.
IN-VI'O-LA-BLY, *adv.* Without profanation; without breach or failure.
IN-VI'O-LATE, *a.* [L. *inviolatus.*] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.
IN-VI'O-LA-TED, *a.* Unprofaned; unbroken; unviolated.
IN'VI-OUS, *a.* [L. *invius.*] Impassable; untrodden.
IN'VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being impassable. *Ward.*
IN-VI-RIL'I-TY, *n.* Absence of manhood. *Prynne.*
IN-VISC'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *viscus.*] 1. To lime; to daub with glue. 2. To catch with glue or birdlime. [*Little used.*]
IN-VIS'CER-ATE, *v. t.* To breed; to nourish. [*A bad word.*]
IN-VIS-I-BIL'I-TY, or IN-VIS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to the sight.
IN-VIS'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *invisibilis.*] That cannot be seen; imperceptible by the sight.

IN-VIS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to escape the sight; imperceptibly to the eye. *Denham.*
IN-VIS'ION, *n.* Want of vision, or the power of seeing.
IN-VI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *invitatio.*] The act of inviting; solicitation.
IN-VĪ'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Using or containing invitations.
IN-VĪ'TA-TO-RY, *n.* A part of the service in the Catholic church; a psalm or anthem sung in the morning.
IN-VĪTE', *v. t.* [L. *invito.*] 1. To ask to do some act or to go to some place; to request the company of a person. 2. To allure; to draw to; to tempt to come; to induce by pleasure or hope. 3. To present temptations or allurements to.
IN-VĪTE', *v. i.* To ask or call to any thing pleasing. *Milton.*
IN-VĪT'ED, *pp.* Solicited; requested to come or go in person; allured.
† IN-VĪTE'MENT, *n.* Act of inviting; invitation. *B. Jonson.*
IN-VĪT'ER, *n.* One who invites. *Pope.*
IN-VĪT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Soliciting the company of; asking to attend. 2. *a.* Alluring; tempting; drawing to.
IN-VĪT'ING, *n.* Invitation. *Shak.*
IN-VĪT'ING-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to invite or allure.
IN-VĪT'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inviting.
IN-VIT'RI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be vitrified or converted into glass. *Kirwan.*
IN'VO-ЄATE, *v. t.* [L. *invoco.*] To invoke; to call on in supplication; to implore; to address in prayer.
IN'VO-ЄA-TED, *pp.* Invoked; called on in prayer.
IN'VO-ЄA-TING, *ppr.* Invoking.
IN-VO-ЄĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *invocatio.*] 1. The act of addressing in prayer. 2. The form or act of calling for the assistance or presence of any being, particularly of some divinity. 3. A judicial call, demand or order. *Wheaton's Rep.*
IN'VOICE, *n.* [Fr. *envoi.*] 1. In *commerce*, a written account of the particulars of merchandise, shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, &c., with the value or prices and charges annexed. 2. A written account of ratable estate. *Laws of New Hampshire.*
IN'VOICE, *v. t.* To make a written account of goods or property with their prices.
IN'VOICED, *pp.* Inserted in a list with the price or value annexed. *Robinson.*
IN'VOIC-ING, *ppr.* Making an account in writing of goods, with their prices or values annexed; inserting in an invoice.
IN-VŌKE', *v. t.* [L. *invoco.*] 1. To address in prayer; to call on for assistance and protection. 2. To order; to call judicially. *Wirt.*
IN-VŌK'ED, (in-vōkt') *pp.* Addressed in prayer for aid; called.
IN-VŌK'ING, *ppr.* Addressing in prayer for aid; calling.
IN-VOL'U-CEL, *n.* [dim. of *involucre.*] A partial involucre; an involucret. *Eaton.*
IN-VO-LŪ'CEL-LATE, *a.* Surrounded with involucels.
IN-VO-LŪ'ЄRUM, } *n.* [L. from *involvo.*] In *botany*, a
IN-VO-LŪ'ЄRE, } calyx remote from the flower.
IN-VO-LŪ'ЄRED, *a.* Having an involucre, as umbels.
IN-VO-LŪ'ЄRET, *n.* A small or partial involucrum.
IN-VOL'UN-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* 1. Not by choice; not spontaneously; against one's will. 2. In a manner independent of the will.
IN-VOL'UN-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of choice or will. *Bp. Hall.* 2. Independence on the will.
IN-VOL'UN-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *involontaire.*] 1. Not having will or choice; unwilling. 2. Independent of will or choice. 3. Not proceeding from choice; not done willingly; opposed to the will.
IN'VO-LUTE, *n.* [L. *involutus.*] A curve traced by the end of a string folded upon a figure, or unwound from it.
IN'VO-LUTE, } *a.* [L. *involutus.*] In *botany*, rolled spi-
IN'VO-LU-TED, } rally inwards.
IN-VO-LŪ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *involutio.*] 1. The action of involving or infolding. 2. The state of being entangled or involved; complication.—3. In *grammar*, the insertion of one or more clauses or members of a sentence between the agent or subject and the verb.—4. In *algebra*, the raising of a quantity from its root to any power assigned.
IN-VOLVE', (in-volv') *v. t.* [L. *involvo.*] 1. To envelop; to cover with surrounding matter. 2. To envelop in any thing which exists on all sides. 3. To imply; to comprise. 4. To intwist; to join; to connect. 5. To take in; to catch; to conjoin. 6. To entangle. 7. To plunge; to overwhelm. 8. To inwrap; to infold; to complicate or make intricate. 9. To blend; to mingle confusedly.—10. In *algebra*, to raise a quantity from the root to any assigned power.
IN-VOLV'ED, (in-volvd') *pp.* Enveloped; implied; inwrapped; entangled.
IN-VOLV'ING, *ppr.* Enveloping; implying; comprising; entangling; complicating.
IN-VUL-NER-A-BIL'I-TY, or IN-VUL'NER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being invulnerable.
IN-VUL'NER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *invulnerabilis.*] That cannot be wounded; incapable of receiving injury.
IN-WALL', *v. t.* To inclose or fortify with a wall.
IN'WĀRD, *a.* [Sax. *inweard.*] 1. Internal; interior; placed or being within. 2. Intimate; domestic; familiar. 3. Seated in the mind or soul. *Shak.*
IN'WARD, or IN'WARDS, *adv.* 1. Toward the inside; as, turn the attention *inward.* 2. Toward the centre or interior. 3. Into the mind or thoughts.
IN'WARD-LY, *adv.* 1. In the inner parts; internally. 2. In the heart; privately; secretly. 3. Towards the centre.
† IN'WARD-NESS, *n.* 1. Intimacy; familiarity. *Shak.* 2. Internal state; [*unusual.*]
IN'WARDS, *n. plu.* The inner parts of an animal; the bowels; the viscera. *Milton.*
IN-WĒAVE', *v. t.*; pret. *inwove*; pp. *inwoven, inwove.* To weave together; to intermix or intertwine by weaving.
IN-WHEEL', *v. t.* [*in* and *wheel.*] To encircle. *Beaumont.*
† IN'WIT, *n.* [*in* and *wit.*] Mind; understanding.
IN-WOOD', *v. t.* To hide in woods. *Sidney.*
IN-WŎRK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Working within.
IN-WŎRK'ING, *n.* Internal operation; energy within.
IN-WŌVE', } *pp.* Woven in; intertwined by weaving.
IN-WŌV'EN, }
IN-WRAP', (in-rap') *v. t.* 1. To involve; to infold; to cover by wrapping. 2. To involve in difficulty or perplexity; to perplex. 3. To ravish or transport.
IN-WRĒATHE', (in-reeth') *v. t.* To surround or encompass as with a wreath, or with something in the form of a wreath.
IN-WROUGHT', (in-rawt') *pp.* or *a.* Wrought or worked in or among other things; adorned with figures.
I'O-DATE, *n.* A compound consisting of oxygen, iodin and a base. *Henry.*
I'O-DIЄ, *a.* *Iodic* acid is a compound of iodin and oxygen.
I'O-DIDE, *n.* A compound of iodin with a metal or other substance.
I'O-DIN, } *n.* [Gr. ιωδης.] In *chemistry*, a peculiar sub-
I'O-DINE, } stance obtained from certain sea-weeds or marine plants.
I'O-DOUS, *a.* *Iodous* acid is a compound of iodin and oxygen, containing less of the latter than *iodic* acid.
I-ŌD'U-RET, *n.* A compound of iodin and a base.
I'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ιον and λιθος.] A mineral.
I-ON'IЄ, *a.* 1. The *Ionic order*, in *architecture*, is that species of column named from Ionia. It is more slender than the Doric and Tuscan. *Encyc.*—2. The *Ionic dialect* of the Greek language is the dialect used in Ionia.—3. The *Ionic sect* of philosophers was that founded by Thales of Miletus, in Ionia. 4. Denoting an airy kind of music.
I-Ō'TA, *n.* A tittle. *Barrow.*
IP-E-ЄAЄ-U-AN'HA, *n.* A root produced in South America, much used as an emetic.
I-RAS-CI-BIL'I-TY, or I-RAS'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being irascible, or easily inflamed by anger; irritability of temper.
I-RAS'CI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Very susceptible of anger; easily provoked or inflamed with resentment; irritable.
IRE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *ira.*] Anger; wrath; keen resentment.
IRE'FUL, *a.* Angry; wroth; furious with anger.
IRE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In an angry manner.
I'RE-NARЄH, *n.* [Gr. ειρηναρχης.] An officer formerly employed in the Greek empire, to preserve the public tranquillity.
I-REN'I-ЄAL, *a.* Pacific; desirous of peace.
I-RI-DES'CENCE, *n.* Exhibition of colors like those of the rainbow.
I-RI-DES'CENT, *a.* Having colors like the rainbow.
I-RID'I-UM, *n.* [from *iris.*] A metal of a whitish color.
I'RIS, *n.*; *plu.* IRISES. [L. *iris.*] 1. The rainbow. 2. An appearance resembling the rainbow. 3. The colored circle which surrounds the pupil of the eye. 4. The changeable colors which sometimes appear in the glasses of telescopes, microscopes, &c. 5. A colored spectrum which a triangular glass prism casts on a wall, when placed at a due angle in the sun-beams. 6. The flower-de-lis, or flag-flower, a genus of many species.
I'RI-SA-TED, *a.* Exhibiting the prismatic colors; resembling the rainbow. *Phillips.*
I'RISED, *a.* Containing colors like those of the rainbow.
I'RISH, *a.* Pertaining to Ireland.
I'RISH, *n.* 1. A native of Ireland. 2. The language of the Irish; the Hiberno-Celtic.
I'RISH-ISM, *n.* A mode of speaking peculiar to the Irish.
I'RISH-RY, *n.* The people of Ireland. *Bryskett.*
IRK, *v. t.* [Scot. *irk.*] To weary; to give pain to; used only impersonally. *Shak.* [*Obsolescent.*]

IRK/SŌME, *a.* Wearisome; tedious; tiresome; giving uneasiness. *Addison.*
IRK/SŌME-LY, *adv.* In a wearisome or tedious manner.
IRK/SŌME-NESS, *n.* Tediousness; wearisomeness.
IR/ON, (ī/urn, *or* ī/rn) *n.* [Sax. *iren;* Scot. *irne, yrn,* or *airn;* Isl. *iarn;* Dan. *iern.*] 1. A metal, the hardest, most common and most useful of all the metals; of a livid whitish color inclined to gray, internally composed, to appearance, of small facets, and susceptible of a fine polish. 2. An instrument or utensil made of iron.—3. *Figuratively,* strength; power. *Dan.* ii. 4. *Irons,* plu., fetters; chains; manacles; handcuffs. *Ps.* cv.
IR/ON, (ī/urn) *a.* 1. Made of iron; consisting of iron. 2. Resembling iron in color. 3. Harsh; rude; severe; miserable. 4. Binding fast; not to be broken. 5. Hard of understanding; dull. 6. Firm; robust.
IR/ON, (ī/urn) *v. t.* 1. To smooth with an instrument of iron. 2. To shackle with irons; to fetter or handcuff. 3. To furnish or arm with iron.
IR/ON-CLAY, (ī/urn-klā) *n.* A substance intermediate between basalt and wacky, of a reddish-brown color, and occurring massive or vesicular.
IR/ONED, (ī/urnd) *pp.* Smoothed with an iron; shackled; armed with iron.
IR/ON-FLINT, *n.* Ferruginous quartz.
IR/ON-HEĂRT/ED, *a.* Hardhearted; unfeeling; cruel.
IR/ON-MŌLD, *n.* A spot on cloth made by applying rusty iron to the cloth when wet.
IR/ON-MŎN-GER, *n.* A dealer in iron wares or hardware.
IR/ON-SICK, *a.* In *seamen's language,* a ship is said to be *ironsick,* when her bolts and nails are so much corroded or eaten with rust that she has become leaky.
IR/ON-STONE, *n.* An ore of iron.
IR/ON-WOOD, *n.* The popular name of a genus of trees called *sideroxylon,* of several species.
IR/ON-WŎRK, *n.* A general name of the parts or pieces of a building which consist of iron; any thing made of iron.
IR/ON-WŎRKS, *n. plu.* The works or establishment where pig-iron is wrought into bars, &c.
IR/ON-WŎRT, *n.* A genus of plants called *sideritis,* of several species.
I-RON/IC, *a.* Ironical. *B. Jonson.*
I-RON/I-CAL, *a.* [Fr. *ironique.*] Expressing one thing and meaning another.
I-RON/I-CAL-LY, *adv.* By way of irony; by the use of irony.
I/RON-IST, *n.* One who deals in irony. *Pope.*
IR/ON-Y, (ī/urn-y) *a.* 1. Made or consisting of iron; partaking of iron. 2. Resembling iron; hard.
I/RON-Y, *n.* [Fr. *ironie;* L. *ironia.*] A mode of speech expressing a sense contrary to that which the speaker intends to convey.
† Ī/ROUS, *a.* [from *ire.*] Apt to be angry. *Chaucer.*
IR-RĀ/DI-ANCE, } *n.* [L. *irradians.*] 1. Emission of rays
IR-RĀ/DI-AN-CY, } of light on an object. 2. Beams of light emitted; lustre; splendor.
IR-RĀ/DI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *irradio.*] 1. To illuminate; to brighten; to make splendid; to adorn with lustre. 2. To enlighten intellectually; to illuminate. 3. To animate by heat or light. 4. To decorate with shining ornaments.
IR-RĀ/DI-ATE, *v. i.* To emit rays; to shine.
IR-RĀ/DI-ATE, *a.* Adorned with shining ornaments.
IR-RĀ/DI-A-TED, *pp.* Illuminated; enlightened; made luminous or bright; decorated with rays of light or with something shining.
IR-RĀ/DI-A-TING, *ppr.* Illuminating; decorating with beams of light.
IR-RA-DI-Ā/TION, *n.* 1. The act of emitting beams of light. 2. Illumination; brightness. 3. Intellectual light. 4. The act of emitting minute particles or effluvia from some substance.
* IR-RĀ/TION-AL, *a.* [L. *irrationalis.*] 1. Not rational; void of reason or understanding. 2. Not according to the dictates of reason; contrary to reason; absurd.
* IR-RA-TION-AL/I-TY, *n.* Want of reason or the powers of understanding.
* IR-RĀ/TION-AL-LY, *adv.* Without reason; in a manner contrary to reason; absurdly.
IR-RE-CLĀIM/A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not to be reclaimed; that cannot be recalled from error or vice; that cannot be brought to reform. 2. That cannot be tamed.
IR-RE-CLĀIM/A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to admit of reformation.
IR-REC-ON-CIL/A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not to be recalled to amity, or a state of friendship and kindness; retaining enmity that cannot be appeased or subdued. 2. That cannot be appeased or subdued. 3. That cannot be made to agree or be consistent; incongruous; incompatible.
IR-REC-ON-CIL/A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being irreconcilable; incongruity; incompatibility.
IR-REC-ON-CIL/A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that precludes reconciliation.
IR-REC/ON-CILE, *v. t.* To prevent from being reconciled.
IR-REC-ON-CIL/ED, (ir-rek-on-sīld/) *a.* [*in* and *reconciled.*] 1. Not reconciled. 2. Not atoned for. *Shak.*
IR-REC-ON-CILE/MENT, *n.* Want of reconciliation; disagreement.
IR-REC-ON-CIL-I-Ā/TION, *n.* Want of reconciliation.
IR-RE-CORD/A-BLE, *a.* Not to be recorded. *Cockeram.*
IR-RE-COV/ER-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not to be recovered or repaired. 2. That cannot be regained. *Rogers.* 3. That cannot be obtained by demand or suit. 4. Not to be remedied.
IR-RE-CŎV/ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being irrecoverable. *Donne.*
IR-RE-CŎV/ER-A-BLY, *adv.* 1. Beyond recovery; beyond the possibility of being regained, repaired or remedied. 2. Beyond the possibility of being reclaimed.
† IR-RE-CŪ/PER-A-BLE, *a.* Irrecoverable.
† IR-RE-CŪ/PER-A-BLY, *adv.* Irrecoverably.
† IR-RE-CŪR/ED, (ir-re-kūrd/) *a.* [*in* and *recured.*] Not to be cured.
IR-RE-DEEM/A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be redeemed. 2. Not subject to be paid at the pleasure of government.
IR-RE-DEEM/A-BLE-NESS, or IR-RE-DEEM-A-BIL/I-TY, *n.* The quality of being not redeemable.
IR-RE-DŪ/CI-BLE, *a.* 1. Not to be reduced; that cannot be brought back to a former state. 2. That cannot be reduced or changed to a different state.
IR-RE-DŪ/CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being irreducible.
* IR-RE-FRĀ/GA-BLE, or IR-REF/RA-GA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be refuted or overthrown; incontestable; undeniable.
* IR-RE-FRĀ/GA-BLE-NESS, or IR-RE-FRA-GA-BIL/I-TY, *n.* The quality of being irrefragable or incapable of refutation.
* IR-RE-FRĀ/GA-BLY, *adv.* With force or strength that cannot be overthrown; with certainty beyond refutation.
* IR-RE-FŪT/A-BLE, *a.* [Low L. *irrefutabilis.*] That cannot be refuted or disproved. *Bp. Hall.*
* IR-RE-FŪT/A-BLY, *adv.* Beyond the possibility of refutation.
IR-RE-GEN/ER-A-CY, *n.* Unregeneracy. *J. M. Mason.*
IR-REG/U-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *irregulier;* L. *irregularis.*] 1. Not regular; not according to common form or rules. 2. Not according to established principles or customs; deviating from usage. 3. Not conformable to nature or the usual operation of natural laws. 4. Not according to the rules of art; immethodical. 5. Not in conformity to laws, human or divine; deviating from the rules of moral rectitude; vicious. 6. Not straight. 7. Not uniform.—8. In *grammar,* an *irregular* noun or verb is one which deviates from the common rules in its inflections.
IR-REG/U-LAR, *n.* A soldier not in regular service.
IR-REG-U-LAR/I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *irregularité.*] 1. Deviation from a straight line or from any common or established rule; deviation from method or order. 2. Deviation from law, human or divine, or from moral rectitude; inordinate practice; vice.
IR-REG/U-LAR-LY, *adv.* Without rule, method or order.
† IR-REG/U-LATE, *v. t.* To make irregular; to disorder.
IR-REL/A-TIVE, *a.* Not relative; unconnected.—*Irrelative chords, in music,* have no common sound.
IR-REL/A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Unconnectedly. *Boyle.*
IR-REL/E-VAN-CY, *n.* Inapplicability; the quality of not being applicable, or of not serving to aid and support.
IR-REL/E-VANT, *a.* [*in,* and Fr. *relever.*] Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; not serving to support.
IR-REL/E-VANT-LY, *adv.* Without being to the purpose.
IR-RE-LIĒV/A-BLE, *a.* Not admitting relief. *Hargrave.*
IR-RE-LIG/ION, (ir-re-lid/jun) *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *religion.*] Want of religion, or contempt of it; impiety. *Dryden.*
IR-RE-LIG/ION-IST, *n.* One who is destitute of religious principles; a despiser of religion. *Nott.*
IR-RE-LIG/IOUS, (ir-re-lid/jus) *a.* [Fr. *irreligieux.*] 1. Destitute of religious principles; contemning religion; impious; ungodly. 2. Contrary to religion; profane; impious; wicked.
IR-RE-LIG/IOUS-LY, *adv.* With impiety; wickedly.
IR-RE-LIG/IOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of religious principles or practices; ungodliness.
IR-RĒ/ME-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *irremeabilis.*] Admitting no return. *Dryden.*
IR-RE-MĒ/DI-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Not to be remedied; that cannot be cured. 2. Not to be corrected or redressed.
IR-RE-MĒ/DI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being irremediable.
IR-RE-MĒ/DI-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes remedy, cure or correction. *Bp. Taylor.*
IR-RE-MIS/SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Not to be pardoned; that cannot be forgiven or remitted. *Whiston.*
IR-RE-MIS/SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being unpardonable. *Hammond.*
IR-RE-MIS/SI-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be pardoned.

IR-RE-MÖV-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being irremovable, or not removable from office.
IR-RE-MÖV'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be moved, removed, or changed. *Shak.*
IR-RE-MŪ'NER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be rewarded.
IR-RE-NOWN'ED, (ir-re-nownd') *a.* Not renowned; not celebrated.
IR-REP-A-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being irreparable, or beyond repair or recovery.
IR-REP'A-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *irreparabilis.*] 1. That cannot be repaired or mended. 2. That cannot be recovered or regained.
IR-REP'A-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes recovery or repair.
IR-RE-PEAL-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being irrepealable.
IR-RE-PĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be repealed.
IR-RE-PĒAL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Irrepealability.
IR-RE-PĒAL'A-BLY, *adv.* Beyond the power of repeal.
IR-RE-PENT'ANCE, *n.* Want of repentance.
IR-RE-PLEV'I-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be replevied.
IR-RE-PLEV'I-SA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be replevied.
IR-REP-RE-HENS'I-BLE, *a.* Not reprehensible; not to be blamed or censured; free from fault.
IR-REP-RE-HENS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being irreprehensible.
IR-REP-RE-HENS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to incur blame; without blame. *Sherwood.*
IR-REP-RE-SENT'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be represented; that cannot be figured or represented by any image.
IR-RE-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be repressed.
IR-RE-PRŌACH'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be justly reproached; free from blame; upright; innocent.
IR-RE-PRŌACH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being not reproachable.
IR-RE-PRŌACH'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to deserve reproach; blamelessly.
IR-RE-PRÖV'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be justly reproved; blameless; upright.
IR-RE-PRÖV'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be liable to reproof or blame. *Weever.*
IR-REP-TI''TIOUS, *a.* Encroaching; privately introduced.
IR-RE-SIST'ANCE, *n.* Forbearance to resist; non-resistance; passive submission. *Paley.*
IR-RE-SIST-I-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being irre-
IR-RE-SIST'I-BLE-NESS, } sistible; power or force beyond resistance or opposition.
IR-RE-SIST'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That cannot be successfully resisted or opposed; superior to opposition.
IR-RE-SIST'I-BLY, *adv.* With a power that cannot be successfully resisted or opposed. *Dryden.*
IR-RES'Ō-LU-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *resolvo.*] Not to be dissolved; incapable of dissolution. *Boyle.*
IR-RES'Ō-LU-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being indissoluble; resistance to separation of parts by heat.
IR-RES'O-LUTE, *a.* Not firm or constant in purpose; not decided; not determined; wavering; given to doubt.
IR-RES'O-LUTE-LY, *adv.* Without firmness of mind; without decision.
IR-RES'O-LUTE-NESS, *n.* Want of firm determination or purpose; vacillation of mind.
IR-RES-O-LŪ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Want of resolution; want of decision in purpose; a fluctuation of mind.
IR-RE-SOLV'ED-LY, *adv.* Without settled determination. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*
IR-RE-SPECT'IVE, *a.* Not regarding circumstances.
IR-RE-SPECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Without regard to circumstances, or not taking them into consideration.
IR-RES'PI-RA-BLE, *a.* Unfit for respiration; not having the qualities which support animal life.
IR-RE-SPONS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Want of responsibility.
IR-RE-SPONS'I-BLE, *a.* Not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences; not answerable.
IR-RE-TEN'TIVE, *a.* Not retentive or apt to retain.
IR-RE-TRIĒV'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be recovered or repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.
IR-RE-TRIĒV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being irretrievable.
IR-RE-TRIĒV'A-BLY, *adv.* Irreparably; irrecoverably; in a manner not to be regained. *Woodward.*
IR-RE-TURN'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be returned.
IR-REV'ER-ENCE, *n.* [L. *irreverentia.*] 1. Want of reverence, or want of veneration; want of a due regard to the authority and character of the Supreme Being. *Irreverence* toward God is analogous to *disrespect* toward man. 2. The state of being disregarded; *applied to men.*
IR-REV'ER-ENT, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Wanting in reverence and veneration; not entertaining or manifesting due regard to the Supreme Being. 2. Proceeding from irreverence; expressive of a want of veneration. 3. Wanting in respect to superiors.
IR-REV'ER-ENT-LY, *adv.* 1. In an irreverent manner. 2. Without due respect to superiors.
IR-RE-VERS'I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be reversed; that cannot be recalled, repealed or annulled.
IR-RE-VERS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being irreversible.
IR-RE-VERS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner which precludes a reversal or repeal.
IR-REV-O-ĊA-BIL'I-TY, or IR-REV'O-ĊA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being irrevocable.
IR-REV'O-ĊA-BLE, *a.* [L. *irrevocabilis.*] Not to be recalled or revoked; that cannot be reversed, repealed or annulled.
IR-REV'O-ĊA-BLY, *adv.* Beyond recall; in a manner precluding repeal.
IR-RE-VŌK'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be recalled; irrevocable.
† IR-REV'O-LU-BLE, *a.* That has no revolution. *Milton.*
IR'RI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *irrigo.*] 1. To water; to wet; to moisten; to bedew. 2. To water, as land, by causing a stream to flow upon it and spread over it.
IR'RI-GA-TED, *pp.* Watered; moistened.
IR'RI-GA-TING, *ppr.* Watering; wetting; moistening
IR-RI-GĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of watering or moistening. —2. In *agriculture*, the operation of causing water to flow over lands for nourishing plants.
IR-RIG'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *irriguus.*] 1. Watered; watery; moist. *Milton.* 2. Dewy; moist. *Philips.*
IR-RIS'ION, *n.* [L. *irrisio.*] The act of laughing at another.
IR-RI-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Susceptibility of excitement; the quality of being easily irritated or exasperated.—2. In *physiology*, one of the four faculties of the sensorium, by which fibrous contractions are caused in consequence of the irritations excited by external bodies.
IR'RI-TA-BLE, *a.* 1. Susceptible of excitement, or of heat and action, as animal bodies. 2. Very susceptible of anger or passion; easily inflamed or exasperated.—3. In *physiology*, susceptible of contraction, in consequence of the appulse of an external body.
IR'RI-TANT, *a.* Irritating.
IR'RI-TANT, *n.* That which excites or irritates. *Rush.*
IR'RI-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *irrito.*] 1. To excite heat and redness in the skin or flesh of living animal bodies, as by friction; to inflame; to fret. 2. To excite anger; to provoke; to tease; to exasperate. 3. To increase action or violence; to heighten excitement in. 4. To cause fibrous contractions in an extreme part of the sensorium, as by the appulse of an external body.
† IR'RI-TATE, *part. a.* Heightened. *Bacon.*
† IR'RI-TATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *irritare.*] To render null and void.
IR'RI-TA-TED, *pp.* Excited; provoked; caused to contract.
IR'RI-TA-TING, *ppr.* Exciting; angering; provoking; causing to contract.
IR-RI-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The operation of exciting heat, action and redness in the skin or flesh of living animals, by friction or other means. 2. The excitement of action in the animal system by the application of food, medicines and the like. 3. Excitement of anger or passion; provocation; exasperation; anger.—4. In *physiology*, an exertion or change of some extreme part of the sensorium residing in the muscles or organs of sense, in consequence of the appulses of external bodies.
IR'RI-TA-TIVE, *a.* 1. Serving to excite or irritate. 2. Accompanied with or produced by increased action or irritation.
IR'RI-TA-TO-RY, *a.* Exciting; stimulating. *Hales.*
IR-RO-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *irroratio.*] The act of bedewing; the state of being moistened with dew.
IR-RUP'TION, *n.* [L. *irruptio.*] 1. A bursting in; a breaking, or sudden, violent rushing into a place. 2. A sudden invasion or incursion; a sudden, violent inroad, or entrance of invaders into a place or country.
IR-RUP'TIVE, *a.* Rushing in or upon.
IS, *v. i.* [Sax. *is;* G. *ist;* D. *is;* L. *est.*] The third person singular of the substantive verb, which is composed of three or four distinct roots, which appear in the words *am*, *be*, *are*, and *is*.
IS'A-BEL, *n.* [Fr. *isabelle.*] *Isabel yellow* is a brownish-yellow, with a shade of brownish-red. *Kirwan.*
IS-A-GOĠ'IĊ, } *a.* [Gr. ισαγωγικος.] Introductory.
IS-A-GOĠ'I-ĊAL, } *Gregory.*
IS'A-GON, *n.* [Gr. ισος and γωνια.] A figure whose angles are equal.
IS'A-TIS, *n.* In *zoology*, the arctic fox or *canis lagopus.*
IS-ĊHI-AD'IĊ, *a.* [L. *ischiadicus.*] Pertaining to the hip. —The *ischiadic passion* is a rheumatic affection of the hip joint. It is called also *sciatica.*
IS-ĊHU-RET'IĊ, *a.* Having the quality of relieving ischury.
IS-ĊHU-RET'IĊ, *n.* A medicine adapted to relieve ischury.
IS'ĊHU-RY, *n.* [Gr. ισχουρια.] A stoppage or suppression of urine. *Coxe.*
IS'E-RIN, } *n.* [G. *eisen.*] A mineral of an iron-black
IS'E-RINE, } color. *Ure.*
ISH, a termination of English words, is in Sax. *isc*, Dan. *isk*, G. *isch.* Annexed to *English adjectives*, *ish* denotes diminution, or a small degree of the quality; as, *whitish*,

from *white*. * *Ish*, annexed to *names*, forms a possessive adjective; as in *Swedish*, *Danish*, *English*. *Ish*, annexed to *common nouns*, forms an adjective denoting a participation of the qualities expressed by the noun; as *foolish*, from *fool*.

I'SI-CLE, a pendant shoot of ice, is more generally written *icicle*. *See* ICE and ICICLE.

I'SIN-GLASS, *n.* [that is, *ise* or *ice-glass*.] A substance consisting chiefly of gelatin, of a firm texture and whitish color, prepared from the sounds or air bladders of certain fresh water fishes. It is used as an agglutinant, and in fining wines.

I'SIN-GLASS-STONE. *See* MICA.

IS'LAM-ISM, *n.* [from the Ar. *salama*, to be free, safe or devoted to God.] The true faith, according to the Mohammedans; Mohammedanism.

ISL'AND, } (ī'land) *n.* [Sax. *ealond*; D., G. *eiland*.] 1. A
I'LAND, } tract of land surrounded by water. 2. A large mass of floating ice is called an *island of ice*.

ISL'AND-ER, (ī'land-er) *n.* An inhabitant of an island.

† ISL'AND-Y, *a.* Full of, or belonging to islands. *Cotgrave*.

ĪSLE, } (īle) *n.* [Fr. *isle*, or *île*.] 1. A tract of land, sur-
ILE, } rounded by water, or a detached portion of land, imbosomed in the ocean, in a lake or river. 2. A passage in a church.

IS'LET, (ī'let) *n.* A little island.

I-SOCH'RO-NAL, } *a.* [Gr. ισος and χρονος.] Uniform in
I-SOCH'RO-NOUS, } time; of equal time; performed in equal times.

IS'O-LATE, *v. t.* [It. *isola*.] To place in a detached situation; to place by itself; to insulate.

IS'O-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* [Fr. *isolé*.] Standing detached from others of a like kind; placed by itself or alone.

IS'O-LA-TING, *ppr.* Placing by itself or detached like an isle.

I-SO-MORPH'ISM, *n.* [Gr. ισος and μορφη.] The quality of a substance by which it is capable of replacing another in a compound, without an alteration of its primitive form.

I-SO-MORPH'OUS, *a.* Capable of retaining its primitive form in a compound. *Ed. Rev.*

IS'O-NO-MY, *n.* [Gr. ισος and νομος.] Equal law; equal distribution of rights and privileges. *Mitford*.

I-SO-PER-I-MET'RI-CAL, *a.* Having equal boundaries.

I-SO-PE-RIM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. ισος, περι and μετρον.] In *geometry*, the science of figures, having equal perimeters or boundaries.

I-SOS'CE-LES, *a.* [Gr. ισοσκελης.] Having two legs only that are equal.

IS'RA-EL-ĪTE, *n.* A descendant of Israel or Jacob; a Jew.

IS-RA-EL-IT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to Israel. *J. P. Smith*.
IS-RA-EL-Ī'TISH, }

IS-O-THERM'AL, *a.* [Gr. ισος and θερμα.] Having an equal degree of heat or a like temperature. *Ure*.

IS-O-TON'IC, *a.* [Gr. ισος and τονος.] Having equal tones.

IS'SU-A-BLE, (ish'u-a-bl) *a.* That may be issued.—In *law*, an *issuable* term is one in which issues are made up.

IS'SUE, (ish'u) *n.* [Fr. *issue*.] 1. The act of passing or flowing out; a moving out of any inclosed place; egress. 2. A sending out. 3. Event; consequence; end or ultimate result. 4. Passage out; outlet. 5. Progeny; a child or children; offspring. 6. Produce of the earth, or profits of land, tenements or other property.—7. In *surgery*, a fontanel; a little ulcer made in some part of an animal body, to promote discharges. 8. Evacuation; discharge; a flux or running.—9. In *law*, the close or result of pleadings; the point of matter depending in suit, on which the parties join, and put the case to trial by a jury. 10. A giving out from a repository; delivery.

IS'SUE, (ish'u) *v. i.* [It. *uscire*.] 1. To pass or flow out; to run out of any inclosed place; to proceed, as from a source. 2. To go out; to rush out. 3. To proceed, as progeny; to spring. 4. To proceed; to be produced; to arise; to grow or accrue.—5. In *legal pleadings*, to come to a point in fact or law, on which the parties join and rest the decision of the cause. 6. To close; to end.

IS'SUE, (ish'u) *v. t.* 1. To send out; to put into circulation. 2. To send out; to deliver from authority. 3. To deliver for use.

IS'SUED, (ish'shūd) *pp.* Descended; sent out. *Shak*.

IS'SUE-LESS, (ish'u-les) *a.* Having no issue or progeny; wanting children.

IS'SU-ING, *ppr.* Flowing or passing out; proceeding from; sending out.

IS'SU-ING, *n.* 1. A flowing or passing out. 2. Emission; a sending out; as of bills or notes.

ISTH'MUS, (ist'mus) *n.* [L.] A neck or narrow slip of land by which two continents are connected, or by which a peninsula is united to the main land.

IT, *pron.* [Sax. *hit*; D. *het*; G. *es*; L. *id*.] 1. A substitute or pronoun of the neuter gender, sometimes called demonstrative, and standing for any thing except males and females. 2. *It* is much used as the nominative case or word to verbs called impersonal; as, *it* rains; *it* snows.

I-TAL'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Italy.

I-TAL'IAN, *n.* 1. A native of Italy. 2. The language used in Italy, or by the Italians.

I-TAL'IAN-ATE, *v. t.* To render Italian, or conformable to Italian customs.

I-TAL'IAN-IZE, *v. i.* To play the Italian; to speak Italian.

I-TAL'IC, *a.* Relating to Italy or its characters.

I-TAL'I-CIZE, *v. t.* To write or print in Italic characters.

I-TAL'ICS, *n. plu.* Italic letters or characters; characters first used in Italy, and which stand inclining.

ITCH, *n.* [Sax. *gictha*.] 1. A cutaneous disease. 2. The sensation in the skin occasioned by the disease. 3. A constant teasing desire.

ITCH, *v. i.* [G. *jucken*.] 1. To feel a particular uneasiness in the skin which inclines the person to scratch the part. 2. To have a constant desire or teasing inclination.

ITCH'ING, *ppr.* 1. Having a sensation that calls for scratching. 2. Having a constant desire.

ITCH'Y, *a.* Infected with the itch.

I'TEM, *adv.* [L.] Also; a word used when something is to be added.

I'TEM, *n.* 1. An article; a separate particular in an account. 2. A hint; an innuendo.

I'TEM, *v. t.* To make a note or memorandum of.

† IT'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be repeated. *Brown*.

IT'ER-ANT, *a.* Repeating. *Bacon*.

IT'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *itero*.] To repeat; to utter or do a second time.

IT'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Repeated.

IT'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Repeating; uttering or doing over again.

IT-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *iteratio*.] Repetition; recital or performance a second time. *Bacon*.

IT'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Repeating.

I-TIN'ER-ANT, *a.* [L. *iter*.] Passing or traveling about a country; wandering; not settled.

I-TIN'ER-ANT, *n.* One who travels from place to place, particularly a preacher; one who is unsettled.

I-TIN'ER-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *itineraire*; Low L. *itinerarium*.] An account of travels or of the distances of places.

I-TIN'ER-A-RY, *a.* Traveling; passing from place to place, or done on a journey. *Bacon*.

I-TIN'ER-ATE, *v. i.* [Low L. *itinero*.] To travel from place to place, particularly for the purpose of preaching; to wander without a settled habitation.

IT-SELF', *pron.* [*it* and *self*.] The neutral reciprocal pronoun, or substitute applied to things.

IT'TRI-UM, *n.* The undecomposable base of *yttria*.

Ī'VO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *ivoire*.] The tusk of an elephant, a hard, solid substance, of a fine white color.

Ī'VO-RY, *a.* Consisting of ivory; as, an *ivory* comb.

Ī'VO-RY-BLACK, *n.* A fine kind of soft blacking.

Ī'VY, *n.* [Sax. *ifig*.] A parasitic plant of the genus *hedera*, which creeps along the ground.

Ī'VYED, *a.* Overgrown with ivy. *Warton*.

J.

J. This letter has been added to the English Alphabet in modern days; the letter *I* being written, formerly, in words where *J* is now used. It seems to have had the sound of *y*, in many words, as it still has in the German. The English sound of this letter may be expressed by *dzh*, or *edzh*, a compound sound coinciding exactly with that of *g* in *genius*.

JAB'BER, *v. i.* [D. *gabberen*, or Fr. *jaboter*.] To talk rapidly or indistinctly; to chatter; to prate. *Swift*.

JAB'BER, *n.* Rapid talk with indistinct utterance.

JAB'BER-ER, *n.* One that talks rapidly, indistinctly or unintelligibly.

JAB'BER-ING, *ppr.* Prating; talking confusedly.

† JAB'BER-MENT, *n.* Idle prate. *Milton*.

JAB'I-RU, *n.* An aquatic fowl of the crane kind.

JAC'A-MAR, *n.* A kind of fowls.

JĀ'CENT, *a.* [L. *jacens*.] Lying at length. *Wotton*.

JĀ'CINTH, *n.* [a different orthography of *hyacinth*.] 1. A genus of plants. [*See* HYACINTH.] 2. A species of pellucid gems.

JAĊK, *n.* 1. A nickname or diminutive of *John*, used as a general term of contempt for any saucy or paltry fellow. 2. The name of an instrument that supplies the place of a boy; an instrument to pull off boots. 3. An engine to turn a spit. 4. A young pike. 5. [Sp. *xaco*, *xaqueta*.] A coat of mail. 6. A pitcher of waxed leather. 7. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers. 8. Part of a musical instrument called a *virginal*. *Bacon*. 9. The male of certain animals, as of the *ass*. 10 A horse or wooden frame on which wood or timber is sawed.—11. In *sea-language*, a flag, ensign or colors, displayed from a staff on the end of a bowsprit.—12. In *Yorkshire*, half a pint. *Grose*. A quarter of a pint. *Pegge*.—*Jack at all trades*, a person who can turn his hand to any kind of business.—*Jack by the hedge*, a plant.—*Jack in a box*. 1. A plant. 2. A large, wooden, male screw, turning in a female one.—*Jack with a lantern*, an ignis fatuus, a meteor that appears in low, moist lands.—*Jack of the clock-house*, a little man that strikes the quarters in a clock.

JAĊK-A-DAN'DY, *n.* A little, impertinent fellow. *See* DANDIPRAT.

JAĊK'A-LENT, *n.* [*Jack in lent.*] A simple, sheepish fellow. *Shak.*

JAĊK'A-NAPES, *n.* [*jack* and *ape*.] 1. A monkey; an ape. 2. A coxcomb; an impertinent fellow.

JAĊK'ASS, *n.* The male of the ass.

JAĊK'-BLOĊK, *n.* A block attached to the top-gallant-tie of a ship, to sway up or to strike the yard.

JAĊK'BOOTS, *n.* Boots that serve as armor for the legs.

JAĊK'DAW, *n.* [*jack* and *daw*.] A fowl.

JAĊK'FLAG, *n.* A flag hoisted at the sprit-sail top-mast-head. *Encyc.*

JAĊK'PUD-DING, *n.* [*jack* and *pudding*.] A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a zany. *Gay.*

JAĊK'SAUCE, *n.* An impudent fellow; a saucy Jack. *Shak.*

JAĊK'SMITH, *n.* A smith who makes jacks for the chimney.

*JAĊK'AL, *n.* [Sp. *chacal*.] An animal of the genus *canis*, resembling a dog and a fox.

JAĊK'ET, *n.* [Sp. *xaqueta*; Fr. *jaquette*.] A short close garment worn by males, extending downwards to the hips; a short coat.

JAĊK'ET-ED, *a.* Wearing a jacket.

JAĊ'O-BIN, *n.* [So named from the place of meeting, which was the monastery of the monks called *Jacobines*.] The *Jacobins*, in France, during the late revolution, were a society of violent revolutionists.

JAĊ'O-BIN, *a.* The same with *jacobinical*.

JAĊ'O-BINE, *n.* 1. A monk of the order of Dominicans. 2. A pigeon with a high tuft. *Ainsworth*.

JAĊ-O-BIN'IĊ, } *a.* Resembling the Jacobins of France;
JAĊ-O-BIN'I-ĊAL, } turbulent.

JAĊ-O-BIN'IṠM, *n.* Jacobinic principles; popular turbulence.

JAĊ'O-BIN-IZE, *v. t.* To taint with Jacobinism. *Burke*.

JAĊ'O-BITE, *n.* [from *Jacobus*.] 1. A partisan or adherent of James II. king of England, after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants. 2. One of a sect of Christians in Syria and Mesopotamia.

JAĊ'O-BITE, *a.* Pertaining to the partisans of James II.

JAĊ'O-BIT-IṠM, *n.* The principles of the partisans of James II. *Mason*.

JĀ'ĊOB'S-LAD'DER, *n.* A plant.

JĀ'ĊOB'S-STĀFF, *n.* 1. A pilgrim's staff. 2. A staff concealing a dagger. 3. A cross staff; a kind of astrolabe.

JA-ĊŌ'BUS, *n.* [*Jacobus*.] A gold coin, value twenty-five shillings sterling, struck in the reign of James I.

JAĊ-O-NET', *n.* A kind of coarse muslin.

†JAĊ'TAN-ĊY, *n.* [L. *jactantia*.] A boasting.

JAĊ-TI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *jactatio*.] 1. A tossing of the body; restlessness. 2. A term in the *canon law*, for a false pretension to marriage; vain boasting.

JAĊ'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *jaculor*.] To dart.

JAĊ-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The action of darting, throwing or lanching, as missive weapons. *Milton*.

JAĊ'U-LA-TOR, *n.* The shooting fish.

JAĊ'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Darting or throwing out suddenly, or suddenly thrown out; uttered in short sentences. *See* EJACULATORY.

JADE, *n.* 1. A mean or poor horse; a tired horse; a worthless nag. 2. A mean woman; a word of contempt, noting sometimes age, but generally vice. 3. A young woman; in irony or slight contempt.

JADE, *n.* A mineral called also *nephrite*.

JADE, *v. t.* 1. To tire; to fatigue; to weary with hard service. 2. To weary with attention or study; to tire. 3. To harass; to crush. 4. To tire or wear out in mean offices. 5. To ride; to rule with tyranny.

JADE, *v. i.* To become weary; to lose spirit; to sink.

JĀD'ED, *pp.* Tired; wearied; fatigued; harassed.

JĀD'ER-Y, *n.* The tricks of a jade. *Beaumont*.

JĀD'ING, *ppr.* Tiring; wearying; harassing.

JĀD'ISH, *a.* 1. Vitious; bad, like a jade. 2. Unchaste.

JAG, *n.* [Sp. *zaga*.] A small load. *New England*.

JAGG, *v. t.* To notch; to cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw.

JAGG, or JAG, *n.* A tooth of a saw; a denticulation.—In *botany*, a cleft or division. *Martyn*.

JAG'GED, *pp.* 1. Notched; uneven. 2. *a.* Having notches or teeth; cleft; divided; laciniate.

JAG'GED-NESS, *n.* The state of being denticulated; unevenness. *Peacham*.

JAG'GING, *ppr.* Notching; cutting into teeth; dividing.

JAG'GY, *a.* Set with teeth; denticulated; uneven.

JAG-U-AR', *n.* The American tiger, or ounce of Brazil.

JAH, *n.* Jehovah.

JĀIL, *n.* [Fr. *geole*; sometimes written, improperly, *gaol*.] A prison; a building or place for the confinement of persons arrested for debt or for crime.

JĀIL'BIRD, *n.* A prisoner; one who has been confined in prison.

JĀIL'ER, *n.* The keeper of a prison.

JĀIL'FE-VER, *n.* A contagious and fatal fever generated in jails and other places crowded with people.

JĀKES, *n.* A house of office or back-house; a privy.

*JAL'AP, *n.* [Port. *jalapa*; Fr. *jalap*; Sp. *xalapa*; so called from *Xalapa*, in Mexico.] The root of a plant, much used as a cathartic.

JAM, *n.* 1. A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water. 2. A kind of frock for children.

JAM, *v. t.* [Russ. *jem*.] 1. To press; to crowd; to wedge in.—2. In *England*, to tread hard or make firm by treading, as land by cattle. *Grose*.

JAM, or JAMB, *n.* Among the lead miners of Mendip, a thick bed of stone which hinders them when pursuing the veins of ore.

JA-MAI'ĊA *Pepper*. *See* ALLSPICE.

JAMB, (jam) *n.* [Fr. *jambe*.] In *architecture*, a supporter; the side-piece or post of a door; the side-piece of a fireplace.

JAM-BEE', *n.* A name formerly given to a fashionable cane. *Tatler*.

†JAM'BEUX, *n.* Armor for the legs. *Dryden*.

JANE, *n.* 1. A coin of Genoa. *Spenser*. 2. A kind of fustian.

JAN'GLE, *v. i.* [G. *zanken*.] To quarrel in words; to altercate; to bicker; to wrangle. *Shak.*

JAN'GLE, *v. t.* To cause to sound discordantly.

JAN'GLE, *n.* [Old Fr. *jangle*.] Prate; babble; discordant sound.

JAN'GLER, *n.* A wrangling, noisy fellow.

JAN'GLING, *ppr.* Wrangling; quarreling; sounding discordantly.

JAN'GLING, *n.* A noisy dispute; a wrangling.

JAN'I-TOR, *n.* [L.] A door-keeper; a porter. *Warton*.

JAN-I-ZĀ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Janizaries.

JAN'I-ZA-RY, *n.* [Turkish, *yeniskeri*.] A soldier of the Turkish foot guards.

JAN'NOĊK, *n.* Oat-bread. [*Local*.]

JAN'SEN-IṠM, *n.* The doctrine of Jansen in regard to free will and grace.

JAN'SEN-IST, *n.* A follower of Jansen, bishop of Ypres, in Flanders.

JÄNT, *v. i.* To ramble here and there; to make an excursion. *Shak.*

JÄNT, *n.* An excursion; a ramble; a short journey.

JÄNT'I-LY, *adv.* Briskly; airily; gayly.

JÄNT'I-NESS, *n.* Airiness; flutter; briskness.

JÄNT'Y, *a.* Airy; showy; fluttering; finical. *Hobbes*.

JAN'U-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *janvier*; Port. *janeiro*; L. *januarius*.] The first month of the year, according to the present computation.

JA-PAN', *n.* This name is given to work varnished and figured in the manner practiced by the natives of Japan.

JA-PAN'-EARTH, *n.* Catechu, a combination of gummy and resinous matter, obtained from the juice of a species of palm tree.

JA-PAN', *v. t.* 1. To varnish in the manner of the Japanese. 2. To black and gloss, as in blacking shoes or boots.

JAP-A-NĒṠE', *a.* Pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants.

JAP-A-NĒṠE', *n.* A native of Japan; or the language of the inhabitants.

JA-PAN'NED, (ja-pand') *pp.* Varnished in a particular manner.

JA-PAN'NER, *n.* 1. One who varnishes in the manner of the Japanese. 2. A shoe-blacker.

JA-PAN'NING, *ppr.* Varnishing in the manner of the Japanese; giving a glossy black surface.

JA-PAN'NING, *n.* The art of varnishing.

†JAPE, *v. i.* [Ice. *geipa*.] To jest. *Chaucer*.

†JAPE, *v. t.* [Sax. *geap*.] To cheat. *Chaucer*.

†JAPE, *n.* A jest; a trick. *Chaucer*.

†JĀP'ER, *n.* A jester.

JA-PHET'IĊ, *a.* Pertaining to Japheth, the eldest son of Noah.

JAP'U, *n.* A bird of Brazil that suspends its nest.

JÄR, *v. i.* 1. To strike together with a short rattle or tremulous sound; to strike untunably or harshly; to strike discordantly. 2. To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition;

to be inconsistent. 3. To quarrel; to dispute; to clash in words. 4. To vibrate regularly; to repeat the same sound.

JÄR, *v. t.* To shake; to cause to tremble; to cause a short tremulous motion in a thing.

JÄR, *n.* 1. A rattling vibration of sound; a shake. 2. A harsh sound; discord. 3. Clash of interests or opinions; collision; discord; debate. 4. The state of a door half open, or ready to move and strike the post. 5. Repetition of the noise made by the pendulum of a clock.

JÄR, *n.* [Sp. *jarra, jarro.*] 1. A vessel with a large belly and broad mouth, made of earth or glass. 2. A certain measure.

JARARAĆA, *n.* A species of serpent in America.

†JÄR/BLE, or †JAV/EL, *v. t.* To bemire. *Spenser.*

JARDES, *n.* [Fr.] Callous tumors on the leg of a horse, below the bend of the ham on the outside.

†JÄR/GLE, *v. i.* To emit a harsh or shrill sound.

JÄR/GON, *n.* [Fr. *jargon.*] 1. Confused, unintelligible talk or language; gabble; gibberish; cant. 2. A mineral.

JAR-GO-NELLE/, (jar-go-nel/) *n.* A species of pear.

JAR-GON/IĆ, *a.* Pertaining to the mineral jargon.

JÄRRED, *pp.* [from *jar.*] Shaken.

JÄRR/ING, *ppr.* Shaking; making a harsh sound; discordant.

JÄRR/ING, *n.* A shaking; discord; dispute.

JĀ/SEY, *n.* [corrupted from *jarsey* or *jersey.*] A worsted wig, and, in some places, a colloquial term for a wig.

JAS/HAWK, *n.* A young hawk. *Ainsworth.*

JAS/MIN, JAS/MINE, } *n.* [Fr. *jasmin.* It is sometimes written *jessamine.*] A plant of the genus *jasminum*, bearing beautiful flowers.

JÄSP. The same as *jasper.*

JAS/PA-ĆHATE, *n.* A name anciently given to some varieties of agate jasper. *Cyc.*

JÄS/PER, *n.* [Fr. *jaspe.*] A mineral which admits of an elegant polish, and is used for vases, seals, snuff-boxes, &c.

JÄS/PER-A-TED, *a.* Mixed with jasper.

JAS-PI-DĒ/AN, *a.* Like jasper; consisting of jasper.

JÄS/PO-NYX, *n.* The purest horn-colored onyx.

†JÄUNCE, *v. i.* [Fr. *jancer.*] To bustle; to jaunt. *Shak.*

JÄUN/DICE, (jän/dis) *n.* [Fr. *jaunisse.*] A disease which is characterized by a suffusion of bile over the coats of the eye and the whole surface of the body, by which they are tinged with a yellow color. Hence its name.

JÄUN/DICED, (jän/dist) *a.* 1. Affected with the jaundice; suffused with a yellow color. 2. Prejudiced; seeing with discolored organs.

JÄUNT. *See* JANT.

†JAV/EL, or JAB/LE, *v. t.* To bemire; and, as a *noun*, a wandering or dirty fellow. *Spenser.*

JAVE/LIN, (jav/lin) *n.* [Fr. *javeline.*] A sort of spear about five feet and a half long, the shaft of which was of wood, but pointed with steel.

JAW, *n.* [Fr. *joue*, the cheek.] 1. The bones of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. 2. The mouth.—3. In *vulgar language*, scolding, wrangling, abusive clamor.

JAW, *v. i.* To scold; to clamor. [*Vulgar.*]

JAW, *v. t.* To abuse by scolding. [*Vulgar.*]

JAWED, *a.* Denoting the appearance of the jaws.

JAW/FALL. *n.* Depression of the jaw; *figuratively*, depression of spirits. *M. Griffith.*

JAW/FALL-EN, *a.* Depressed in spirits; dejected.

†JAWN, *v. i.* To yawn. *See* YAWN.

JAW/Y, *a.* Relating to the jaws. *Gayton.*

JAY, *n.* [Fr. *geai*; Sp. *gayo.*] A bird.

JAYET. *See* JET.

JĀ/ZEL, *n.* A gem of an azure blue color.

JEAL/OUS, (jel/us) *a.* [Fr. *jaloux.*] 1. Suspicious; apprehensive of rivalship; uneasy through fear that another has withdrawn or may withdraw from one the affections of a person he loves, or enjoy some good which he desires to obtain. 2. Suspicious that we do not enjoy the affection or respect of others. 3. Emulous; full of competition. 4. Solicitous to defend the honor of; concerned for the character of. 5. Suspiciously vigilant; anxiously careful and concerned for. 6. Suspiciously fearful.

JEAL/OUS-LY, (jel/us-ly) *adv.* With jealousy or suspicion; emulously; with suspicious fear or vigilance.

JEAL/OUS-NESS, (jel/us-nes) *n.* The state of being jealous; suspicion; suspicious vigilance. *King Charles.*

JEAL/OUS-Y, (jel/us-y) *n.* [Fr. *jalousie.*] 1. That passion or peculiar uneasiness, which arises from the fear that a rival may rob us of the affection of one whom we love, or the suspicion that he has already done it; or it is the uneasiness which arises from the fear that another does or will enjoy some advantage which we desire for ourselves. *Jealousy* is nearly allied to *envy*, for *jealousy*, before a good is lost by ourselves, is converted into *envy*, after it is obtained by others. 2. Suspicious fear or apprehension. 3. Suspicious caution or vigilance; an earnest concern or solicitude for the welfare or honor of others. 4. Indignation.

JĒARS, *n.* In *sea-language*, an assemblage of tackles by which the lower yards of a ship are hoisted or lowered.

JEAT, *n.* A fossil of a fine black color. *See* JET.

JEER, *v. i.* [G. *scheren.*] To utter severe, sarcastic reflections; to scoff; to deride; to flout; to make a mock of.

JEER, *v. t.* To treat with scoffs or derision. *Howell.*

JEER, *n.* Railing language; scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe; mockery; derision; ridicule with scorn.

JEERED, *pp.* Railed at; derided.

JEER/ER, *n.* A scoffer; a railer; a scorner; a mocker.

JEER/ING, *ppr.* Scoffing; mocking; deriding.

JEER/ING, *n.* Derision.

JEER/ING-LY, *adv.* With raillery; scornfully; contemptuously; in mockery. *Derham.*

JEF/FER-SON-ITE, *n.* A mineral. *Phillips.*

†JEG/GET, *n.* A kind of sausage. *Ainsworth.*

JE-HŌ/VAH, *n.* The Scripture name of the Supreme Being; Heb. יהוה.

JE-HŌ/VIST, *n.* Among *critics*, one who maintains that the vowel-points annexed to the word *Jehovah*, in Hebrew, are the proper vowels of the word, and express the true pronunciation.

JE-JŪNE/, *a.* [L. *jejunus.*] 1. Wanting; empty; vacant. 2. Hungry; not saturated. 3. Dry; barren; wanting interesting matter.

JE-JŪNE/NESS, *n.* Poverty; barrenness; *particularly*, want of interesting matter. [*Jejunity* is not used.]

JEL/LIED, *a.* [*See* JELLY and GELLY.] Brought to the consistence of jelly.

JEL/LY, *n.* [Sp. *jalea.*] 1. The inspissated juice of fruit, boiled with sugar. 2. Something viscous or glutinous; something of the consistency of jelly; a transparent, sizy substance, obtained from animal substances by decoction; portable soup.

JEL/LY-BAG, *n.* A bag through which jelly is distilled.

JEM/MI-NESS, *n.* Spruceness.

JEM/MY, *a.* Spruce. *Whiter.* [*A low word.*]

JEN/ITE, *n.* A different orthography of *yenite*, which see.

JEN/NET, *n.* A small Spanish horse, properly *genet.*

JEN/NET-ING, *n.* [said to be corrupted from *juneting*, an apple ripe in June, or at St. Jean.] A species of early apple. *Mortimer.*

JEN/NY, *n.* A machine for spinning, moved by water or steam, and used in manufactories.

JENT/LING, *n.* A fish, the blue chub, found in the Danube.

JEOF/AIL, (jef/fail) *n.* [Fr. *j'ai failli.*] An oversight in pleading or other proceeding at law; or the acknowledgment of a mistake.

JEOP/ARD, (jep/ard) *v. t.* To hazard; to put in danger; to expose to loss or injury.

JEOP/ARD-ER, (jep/ard-er) *n.* One who puts to hazard.

JEOP/ARD-IZE, (jep/ard-ize) *v. t.* To expose to loss or injury; to jeopard. [This is a modern word, used in America, but synonymous with *jeopard*, and therefore useless.]

JEOP/ARD-OUS, (jep/ard-us) *a.* Exposed to danger; perilous; hazardous.

JEOP/ARD-OUS-LY, (jep/ard-us-ly) *adv.* With risk or danger.

JEOP/ARD-Y, (jep/ard-y) *n.* [Fr. *j'ai perdu*, I have lost, or *jeu perdu*, a lost game; G. *gefahr*, danger.] Exposure to death, loss or injury; hazard; danger; peril.

JER/BO-A, *n.* A quadruped having very short fore legs.

JERK, *v. t.* [Sax. *hræcan, herca.*] 1. To thrust out; to thrust with a sudden effort; to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust or push. 2. To throw with a quick, smart motion.

†JERK, *v. t.* To accost eagerly. *Dryden.*

JERK, *n.* 1. A short, sudden thrust, push or twitch; a striking against something with a short, quick motion. 2. A sudden spring.

JERK/ER, *n.* One who strikes with a quick, smart blow.

JERK/IN, *n.* 1. A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat. *South.* 2. A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

JER/SEY, *n.* [from the island so called.] 1. Fine yarn of wool. 2. The finest of wool separated from the rest; combed wool.

JE-RŪ/SA-LEM ĂR/TI-CHOKE, *n.* A plant.

JESS, *n.* 1. A short strap of leather tied round the legs of a hawk, by which she is held on the fist. 2. A ribbon that hangs down from a garland or crown in falconry.

JES/SA-MIN, *n.* A genus of plants and their flowers. *See* JASMIN.

JES/SE, *n.* A large brass candlestick branched into many sconces, hanging down in the middle of a church or choir. *Cowel.*

JESSED, *a.* Having jesses on; *a term in heraldry.*

JEST, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *chiste.*] 1. A joke; something ludicrous uttered and meant only to excite laughter. 2. The object of laughter or sport; a laughing stock. 3. A mask. 4. A deed; an action; [*obs.*]

JEST, *v. i.* 1. To divert or make merry by words or actions; to joke. 2. To utter in sport; to say what is not true, merely for diversion. 3. To play a part in a mask.

JEST/ER, *n.* 1. A person given to jesting, sportive talk and merry pranks. 2. One given to sarcasm. 3. A buffoon; a merry-andrew, a person formerly retained by princes to make sport for them.

JEST'ING, *ppr.* Joking; talking for diversion or merriment.
JEST'ING, *n.* A joking; concise wit. *Encyc.*
JEST'ING-LY, *adv.* In a jocose manner; not in earnest.
JEST'ING-STOCK, *n.* A laughing-stock; a butt of ridicule.
JES'U-IT, *n.* One of the society of Jesus, so called, founded by Ignatius Loyola.
JES'U-IT-ED, *a.* Conforming to the principles of the Jesuits. *White.*
JES'U-IT-ESS, *n.* A female Jesuit in principle. *Bp. Hall.*
JES-U-IT'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Jesuits or their
JES-U-IT'I-CAL, } principles and arts. 2. Designing; cunning; deceitful; prevaricating.
JES-U-IT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* Craftily.
JES'U-IT-ISM, *n.* 1. The arts, principles and practices of the Jesuits. 2. Cunning; deceit; hypocrisy; prevarication; deceptive practices to effect a purpose.
JES'U-ITS'-BARK, *n.* Peruvian bark; the bark of the *cinchona*, a tree of Peru.
JET, *n.* [D. *git*; Fr. *jayet.*] A solid, dry, black, inflammable fossil substance.
JET, *n.* [Fr. *jet*; It. *getto.*] 1. A spout, spouting or shooting of water. 2. A yard. *Tusser.* 3. Drift; scope; [*not in use, or local.*]
JET, *v. i.* 1. To shoot forward; to shoot out; to project; to jut; to intrude. 2. To strut; to throw or toss the body in haughtiness. 3. To jerk; to jolt; to be shaken. *See* Jut.
JET'TEAU, (jet'to) *n.* [Fr. *jet d'eau.*] A throw or spout of water. *Addison.*
JET'SAM, JET'SON, or JET'TI-SON, *n.* [Fr. *jetter.*] In *law* and *commerce*, *properly*, the throwing of goods overboard in order to lighten a ship in a tempest for her preservation.
JET'TEE, *n.* A projection in a building.
JET'TER, *n.* A spruce fellow; one who struts.
JET'TY, *v. i.* To jut.
JET'TY, *n.* A small pier or projection into a river for narrowing it and raising the water above that place.
JET'TY, *a.* Made of jet, or black as jet. *Pope.*
JET'TY-HEAD, *n.* The projecting part of a wharf; the front of a wharf whose side forms one of the cheeks of a dock.
JEW, *n.* [a contraction of *Judas* or *Judah.*] A Hebrew or Israelite.
JEW'EL, *n.* [It. *gioiello*; Fr. *joyau*; Sp. *joya, joyel*; G. *juwel*; D. *juweel.*] 1. An ornament worn by ladies, usually consisting of a precious stone, or set with one or more; a pendant worn in the ear. 2. A precious stone. 3. A name expressive of fondness.
JEW'EL, *v. t.* To dress or adorn with jewels
JEW'EL-HOUSE, or JEW'EL-OF'FICE, *n.* The place where the royal ornaments are reposited. *Shak.*
JEW'EL-LIKE, *a.* Brilliant as a jewel. *Shak.*
JEW'ELED, *pp.* Adorned with jewels.
JEW'EL-ER, *n.* One who makes or deals in jewels and other ornaments.
JEW'EL-ING, *ppr.* Adorning with jewels.
JEW'EL-RY, *n.* Jewels in general.
JEW'ESS, *n.* A Hebrew woman. *Acts*, xxiv.
JEW'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews.
JEW'ISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of the Jews. *Donne.*
JEW'ISH-NESS, *n.* The rights of the Jews. *Martin.*
JEW'RY, *n.* Judea; also, a district inhabited by Jews.
JEWS'-EAR, *n.* The name of a species of fungus.
JEWS-FRANK-IN'CENSE, *n.* A plant.
JEWS'-HARP, *n.* [*Jew* and *harp.*] An instrument of music shaped like a harp, which, placed between the teeth, and by means of a spring struck by the finger, gives a sound which is modulated by the breath into soft melody. It is called, also, *Jews-trump.*
JEWS'-MAL-LOW, *n.* A plant, a species of *corchorus.*
JEWS'-PITCH, *n.* Asphaltum, which see.
JEWS'-STONE, *n.* The clavated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea urchin petrified.
JEZ'E-BEL, *n.* An impudent, daring, vicious woman.
JIB, *n.* The foremost sail of a ship, being a large stay-sail extended from the outer end of the jib-boom towards the fore-topmast-head.
JIB, *v. t.* To shift a boom-sail from one side of the mast to the other.
JIB-BOOM, *n.* A spar which is run out from the extremity of the bowsprit, and which serves as a continuation of it.
JI-BOY'A, *n.* An American serpent of the largest kind.
JICK'A-JOG, *n.* [a cant word from *jog.*] A shake; a push. *B. Jonson.*
JIF'FY, *n.* An instant.
JIG, *n.* [It. *giga*; Fr. *gigue.*] 1. A kind of light dance, or a tune or air. 2. A ballad.
JIG, *v. i.* To dance a jig.
JIG'GER, *n.* In *sea-language*, a machine used to hold on the cable when it is heaved into the ship, by the revolution of the windlass.
JIG'GISH, *a.* Suitable to a jig.
JIG'GUM-BOB, *n.* A trinket; a knick-knack. *Hudibras.*
JIG'MA-KER, *n.* 1. One who makes or plays jigs. *Shak.* 2. A ballad maker. *Dekker.*
JIG'PIN, *n.* A pin used by miners to hold the turn-beams, and prevent them from turning.
JILL, *n.* A young woman, *in contempt. See* GILL.
JILL'-FLIRT, *n.* A light, wanton woman. *Guardian.*
JILT, *n.* 1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and capriciously disappoints him; a woman who trifles with her lover. 2. A name of contempt for a woman.
JILT, *v. t.* To encourage a lover, and then frustrate his hopes; to trick in love; to give hopes to a lover, and then reject him. *Dryden.*
JILT, *v. i.* To play the jilt; to practice deception in love, and discard lovers. *Congreve.*
JIM'MERS, *n.* Jointed hinges. *Bailey.*
JIMP, *a.* Neat; handsome; elegant of shape.
JIN'GLE, *v. i.* To sound with a fine, sharp rattle; to clink.
JIN'GLE, *v. t.* To cause to give a sharp sound, as a little bell, or as pieces of metal. *Pope.*
JIN'GLE, *n.* 1. A rattling or clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal. 2. A little bell or rattle. 3. Correspondence of sound in rhymes.
JIN'GLING, *ppr.* Giving a sharp, fine, rattling sound, as a little bell, or as pieces of metal.
JIP'PO, *n.* [Fr. *jupe.*] A waistcoat or kind of stays for females.
JOB, *n.* 1. A piece of work; any thing to be done, whether of more or less importance. 2. A lucrative business; an undertaking with a view to profit. 3. A sudden stab with a pointed instrument.—*To do the job for one*, to kill him.
JOB, *v. t.* 1. To strike or stab with a sharp instrument. 2. To drive in a sharp-pointed instrument. *Moxon.*
JOB, *v. i.* To deal in the public stocks; to buy and sell as a broker. *Pope.*
JOB'BER, *n.* 1. One who does small jobs. 2. A dealer in the public stocks or funds; usually called a *stock-jobber.* 3. One who engages in a low, lucrative affair.
JOB'BER-NOWL, *n.* [Fl. *jobbe*, and Sax. *knol.*] A loggerhead; a blockhead. [*A low word.*] *Hudibras.*
JŌB'S'-TĒARS, *n.* A plant of the genus *coix.*
JOCK'EY, *n.* [said to be from *Jackey*, a diminutive of *Jack*, John; *primarily*, a boy that rides horses.] 1. A man that rides horses in a race. 2. A dealer in horses; one who makes it his business to buy and sell horses for gain. 3. A cheat; one who deceives or takes undue advantage in trade.
JOCK'EY, *v. t.* 1. To cheat; to trick; to deceive in trade. 2. To jostle by riding against one. *Johnson.*
JOCK'EY-SHIP, *n.* The art or practice of riding horses. *Cowper*
JO-CŌSE', *a.* [L. *jocosus.*] 1. Given to jokes and jesting; merry; waggish. 2. Containing a joke; sportive; merry.
JO-CŌSE'LY, *adv.* In jest; for sport or game; waggishly. *Broome.*
JO-CŌSE'NESS, *n.* The quality of being jocose; waggery; merriment. [*Jocosity* is not used.]
JO-CO-SĒ'RI-OUS, *a.* Partaking of mirth and seriousness. *Green.*
JOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *jocularis.*] 1. Jocose; waggish; merry; given to jesting. 2. Containing jokes; sportive; not serious.
JOC-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* Merriment; jesting. *Brown.*
JOC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In jest; for sport or mirth.
† JOC'U-LAR-Y, *a.* Jocular. *Bacon.*
JOC'U-LA-TOR, *n.* [L.] A jester; a droll; a minstrel.
JOC'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Droll; merrily said.
JOC'UND, *a.* [L. *jocundus.*] Merry; gay; airy; lively; sportive. *Prior.*
JO-CUND'I-TY, or JOC'UND-NESS, *n.* State of being merry; gayety.
JOC'UND-LY, *adv.* Merrily; gayly.
JOG, *v. t.* To push or shake with the elbow or hand; to give notice or excite attention by a slight push.
JOG, *v. i.* 1. To move by jogs or small shocks, like those of a slow trot. *Milton.* 2. To walk or travel idly, heavily or slowly.
JOG, *n.* 1. A push; a slight shake; a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention. 2. A rub; a small stop; obstruction.
JOG'GER, *n.* 1. One who walks or moves heavily and slowly. 2. One who gives a sudden push.
JOG'GING, *ppr.* Pushing slightly.
JOG'GING, *n.* A slight push or shake.
JOG'GLE, *v. t.* [from *jog.*] To shake slightly; to give a sudden but slight push.
JOG'GLE, *v. i.* To shake. *Derham.*
JOG'GLED, *pp.* Slightly shaken.
JOG'GLING, *ppr.* Shaking slightly.
JO-HAN'NES, *n.* [*John*, Latinized.] A Portuguese gold coin of the value of eight dollars; contracted often into *joe*; as, a *joe*, or half-*joe.*

JOHN, *n.* A word often used in contempt; as, a country *John.*

JOHN'AP-PLE, *n.* A sort of apple, good for spring use, when other fruit is spent. *Mortimer.*

JOIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *joindre.*] 1. To set or bring one thing in contiguity with another. 2. To couple; to connect; to combine. 3. To unite in league or marriage. 4. To associate. 5. To unite in any act. 6. To unite in concord.

JOIN, *v. i.* 1. To grow to; to adhere. 2. To be contiguous, close or in contact. 3. To unite with in marriage, league, confederacy, partnership or society.

JOIN'DER, *n.* A joining; as, a *joinder* in demurrer.

JOINED, *pp.* Added; united; set or fastened together; associated; confederated.

JOIN'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to construct things by joining pieces of wood; but *appropriately* and *usually*, a mechanic who does the wood-work in the covering and finishing of buildings.

JOIN'ER-Y, *n.* The art of fitting and joining pieces of timber in the construction of utensils or parts of a building, so as to form one entire piece.

JOIN'HAND, *n.* Writing in which letters are joined in words; as distinguished from writing in single letters.

JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Adding; making contiguous; uniting; confederating.

JOINT, *n.* [Fr. *joint.*] 1. The joining of two or more things.—2. In *anatomy*, the joining of two or more bones; an articulation; as the elbow, the knee, or the knuckle. 3. A knot; the union of two parts of a plant; or the space between two joints; an internode. 4. A hinge; a juncture of parts which admits of motion. 5. The place where two pieces of timber are united.—6. In *joinery*, straight lines are called a *joint*, when two pieces of wood are planed. 7. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.—*Out of joint*, luxated; dislocated.

JOINT, *a.* 1. Shared by two or more; as *joint* property. 2. United in the same profession; having an interest in the same thing. 3. United; combined; acting in concert.

JOINT, *v. t.* 1. To form with joints or articulations. 2. To form many parts into one. 3. To cut or divide into joints or quarters.

JOINT'ED, *pp.* 1. Formed with articulations, as the stem of a plant. 2. Separated into joints or quarters.

JOINT'ER, *n.* A long plane, a joiner's utensil.

JOINT'-HEIR, (joint'-are) *n.* [*joint* and *heir.*] An heir having a joint interest with another.

JOINT'LY, *adv.* 1. Together; unitedly; in concert; with cooperation. 2. With union of interest.

JOINT'RESS, *n.* A woman who has a jointure.

JOINT'-STOCK, *n.* Stock held in company.

JOINT'-STOOL, *n.* A stool consisting of parts united.

JOINT-TEN'AN-CY, *n.* A tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time and possession.

JOINT-TEN'ANT, *n.* [*joint* and *tenant.*] One who holds an estate by joint tenancy.

JOINT'URE, *n.* [Fr.] An estate in lands or tenements, settled on a woman in consideration of marriage, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease.

JOINT'URE, *v. t.* To settle a jointure upon. *Cowley.*

JOINT'URED, *pp.* Endowed with a jointure.

JOIST, *n.* [Scot. *geist*, or *gest.*] A small piece of timber, such as is framed into the girders and summers of a building to support a floor.

JOIST, *v. t.* To fit in joists; to lay joists.

JOKE, *n.* [L. *jocus.*] 1. A jest; something said for the sake of exciting a laugh; something witty or sportive; raillery. 2. An illusion; something not real, or to no purpose.—*In joke*, in jest; for the sake of raising a laugh; not in earnest.

JOKE, *v. i.* [L. *jocor.*] To jest; to be merry in words or actions.

JOKE, *v. t.* To rally; to cast jokes at; to make merry with.

JŌK'ER, *n.* A jester; a merry fellow. *Dennis.*

JŌK'ING, *ppr.* Jesting; making merry with.

JŌK'ING-LY, *adv.* In a jesting, merry way.

JOLE, *n.* 1. The cheek; used in the phrase, *cheek by jole*, that is, with the cheeks together, close, tête à tête. *Dryden.* 2. The head of a fish. *Pope.*

† JOLE, or JŌLL, *v. t.* To strike the head against any thing; to clash with violence. *Shak.*

JOL'LI-LY, *adv.* With noisy mirth; with a disposition to noisy mirth. *Dryden.*

† JOL'LI-MENT, *n.* Mirth; merriment. *Spenser.*

JOL'LI-NESS, } *n.* 1. Noisy mirth; gayety; merriment;
JOL'LI-TY, } festivity. 2. Elevation of spirit; gayety.

JOL'LY, *a.* [Fr. *joli.*] 1. Merry; gay; lively; full of life and mirth; jovial. 2. Expressing mirth or inspiring it. 3. Exciting mirth and gayety. 4. Like one in high health; pretty. *South.*

JOL'LY-BŌAT, *n.* A small boat belonging to a ship.

JŌLT, *v. i.* To shake with short, abrupt risings and fallings.

JŌLT, *v. t.* To shake with sudden jerks, as in a carriage on rough ground, or on a high trotting horse.

JŌLT, *n.* A shock or shake by a sudden jerk. *Swift.*

JŌLT'ER, *n.* He or that which jolts.

JŌLT'HEAD, *n.* A greathead; a dunce; a blockhead.

JŌLT'ING, *ppr.* Giving sudden jerks or shakes.

* JON'QUIL, *n.* [Fr. *jonquille.*] A plant of the genus *narcissus* or *daffodil*, bearing beautiful flowers.

JOR'DEN, *n.* A vessel for chamber uses. *Swift.*

JŌ'RUM, *n.* A colloquial term, in several parts of England, for a bowl or drinking vessel with liquor in it.

JŌ'SEPH, *n.* A riding coat or habit for women, with buttons down to the skirts, formerly much in use.

JŌ'SEPH'S FLOW-ERS, *n.* A plant.

JŌ'SO, *n.* A small fish of the gudgeon kind.

JOS'TLE, (jos'sl) *v. t.* [Fr. *jouter.* Written also *justle.*] To run against; to push.

JOS'TLED, *pp.* Run against; pushed.

JOS'TLING, *ppr.* Running against; pushing.

JOS'TLING, *n.* A running against; a crowding.

JOT, *n.* [Gr. ιωτα.] An iota; a point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.

JOT, *v. t.* To set down; to make a memorandum of.

JOT'TING, *n.* A memorandum. *Todd.*

† JOU-IS'SANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Jollity; merriment. *Spenser.*

JOUNCE, *v. t.* To shake; to jolt. Used as a *noun*, for a jolt or shake.

JOUP, *v. t.* To shake up; to dash. *Grose.*

JOUR'NAL, (jur'nal) *n.* [Fr. *journal*; It. *giornale*; L. *diurnum.*] 1. A diary; an account of daily transactions and events; or the book containing such account.—2. Among *merchants*, a book in which every particular article or charge is fairly entered from the waste-book or blotter.—3. In *navigation*, a daily register of the ship's course and distance, the winds, weather, and other occurrences. 4. A paper published daily, or other newspaper; also, the title of a book or pamphlet published at stated times.

† JOUR'NAL, *a.* [Fr. *journale.*] Daily; quotidian. *Spenser.*

JOUR'NAL-IST, (jur'nal-ist) *n.* The writer of a journal or diary.

JOUR'NAL-IZE, (jur'nal-ize) *v. t.* To enter in a journal.

JOUR'NEY, (jur'ny) *n.* [Fr. *journée.*] 1. The travel of a day; [*obs.*] 2. Travel by land to any distance and for any time, indefinitely. 3. Passage from one place to another. 4. It may sometimes include a passing by water.

JOUR'NEY, (jur'ny) *v. i.* To travel from place to place; to pass from home to a distance.

JOUR'NEY-ING, *ppr.* Traveling; passing from place to place.

JOUR'NEY-ING, *n.* A traveling or passing from one place to another.

JOUR'NEY-MAN, *n.* A mechanic who is hired to work for another in his employment.

JOUR'NEY-WORK, *n.* Work done for hire by a mechanic in his proper occupation.

JOUST. *See* JUST.

JOVE, *n.* [L. *Jovis*, gen. of *Jupiter.*] 1. The name of the supreme deity among the Romans. 2. The planet Jupiter. 3. The air or atmosphere, or the god of the air.

JŌ'VI-AL, *a.* Under the influence of Jupiter, the planet.

JŌ'VI-AL, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *jovial*; It. *gioviale.*] 1. Gay; merry; airy; joyous; jolly. 2. Expressive of mirth and hilarity.

JŌ'VI-AL-IST, *n.* One who lives a jovial life. *Hall.*

JŌ'VI-AL-LY, *adv.* Merrily; gayly; with noisy mirth.

JŌ'VI-AL-NESS, *n.* Noisy mirth; gayety.

JŌ'VI-AL-TY, *n.* Merriment; festivity. *Barrow.*

JOWL, *n.* The cheek. *See* JOLE.

JOWL'ER, *n.* The name of a hunting dog, beagle or other dog. *Dryden.*

JOW'TER, *n.* A fish driver. *Carew.*

JOY, *n.* [Fr. *joie.*] 1. The passion or emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of good; gladness; exultation; exhilaration of spirits. 2. Gayety; mirth; festivity. 3. Happiness; felicity. 4. A glorious and triumphant state. 5. The cause of joy or happiness. 6. A term of fondness; the cause of joy.

JOY, *v. i.* To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

JOY, *v. t.* 1. To give joy to; to congratulate; to entertain kindly. 2. To gladden; to exhilarate. 3. [Fr. *jouir.*] To enjoy; to have or possess with pleasure, or to have pleasure in the possession of; [*little used. See* ENJOY.] *Milton. Dryden.*

† JOY'ANCE, *n.* [Old Fr. *joiant.*] Gayety; festivity.

JOYED, *pp.* Gladdened; enjoyed.

JOY'FUL, *a.* Full of joy; very glad; exulting.

JOY'FUL-LY, *adv.* With joy; gladly. *Dryden.*

JOY'FUL-NESS, *n.* Great gladness; joy.

JOY'LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of joy; wanting joy. 2. Giving no joy or pleasure.

JOY'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without joy. *Milton.*

JOY'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being joyless. *Donne.*

JOY'OUS, *a.* [Fr. *joyeux.*] 1. Glad; gay; merry; joyful. 2. Giving joy.

JOY'OUS-LY, *adv.* With joy or gladness.

JOY'OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being joyous.

† JUB, *n.* A bottle or vessel. *Chaucer.*

JŪ'BI-LANT, *a.* [L. *jubilans.*] Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing; shouting with joy. *Milton.*

JU-BI-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *jubilatio.*] The act of declaring triumph.

JŪ'BI-LEE, *n.* [Fr. *jubilé;* L. *jubilum.*] 1. Among the *Jews*, every fiftieth year, being the year following the revolution of seven weeks of years, at which time all the slaves were liberated, and all lands which had been alienated during the whole period reverted to their former owners. This was a time of great rejoicing. 2. A season of great public joy and festivity. 3. A church solemnity or ceremony celebrated at Rome, in which the pope grants plenary indulgence.

JU-ȻUND'I-TY, *n.* [L. *jucunditas.*] Pleasantness; agreeableness. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

JU-DĀ'IȻ, JU-DĀ'I-ȻAL, } *a.* Pertaining to the Jews. *Milner.*

JU-DĀ'I-ȻAL-LY, *adv.* After the Jewish manner.

JŪ'DA-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *judaisme.*] 1. The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, as enjoined in the laws of Moses. 2. Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.

JŪ'DA-IZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *judaiser.*] To conform to the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews.

JŪ'DA-IZ-ER, *n.* One who conforms to the religion of the Jews. *Macknight.*

JŪ'DA-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Conforming to the doctrines and rites of the Jews.

JŪ'DAS-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus *cercis.*

JUD'DOȻK, *n.* A small snipe, called, also, *jack-snipe.*

JUDGE, *n.* [Fr. *juge.*] 1. A civil officer who is invested with authority to hear and determine causes, civil or criminal, between parties. 2. The Supreme Being. 3. One who presides in a court of judicature. 4. One who has skill to decide on the merits of a question, or on the value of any thing; one who can discern truth and propriety.—5. In the *history of Israel*, a chief magistrate, with civil and military powers. 6. A juryman or juror.

JUDGE, *v. i.* [Fr. *juger.*] 1. To compare facts or ideas, and perceive their agreement or disagreement, and thus to distinguish truth from falsehood. 2. To form an opinion; to bring to issue the reasoning or deliberations of the mind. 3. To hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to pass sentence. 4. To discern; to distinguish; to consider accurately for the purpose of forming an opinion or conclusion.

JUDGE, *v. t.* 1. To hear and determine a case; to examine and decide. 2. To try; to examine and pass sentence on. 3. Rightly to understand and discern. 4. To censure rashly; to pass severe sentence. 5. To esteem; to think; to reckon. 6. To rule or govern. 7. To doom to punishment; to punish.

JUDGED, *pp.* Heard and determined; tried judicially; sentenced; censured; doomed.

JUDG'ER, *n.* One who judges or passes sentence.

JUDGE'SHIP, (judj'ship) *n.* The office of a judge.

JUDG'ING, *ppr.* Hearing and determining; forming an opinion; dooming.

JUDG'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *jugement.*] 1. The act of judging; the act or process of the mind in comparing its ideas, to find their agreement or disagreement, and to ascertain truth. 2. The faculty of the mind by which man is enabled to compare ideas and ascertain the relations of terms and propositions. 3. The determination of the mind, formed from comparing the relations of ideas, or the comparison of facts and arguments.—4. In *law*, the sentence or doom pronounced in any cause, civil or criminal, by the judge or court by which it is tried. 5. The right or power of passing sentence. 6. Determination; decision. 7. Opinion; notion.—8. In *Scripture*, the spirit of wisdom and prudence, enabling a person to discern right and wrong, good and evil. 9. A remarkable punishment; an extraordinary calamity inflicted by God on sinners. 10. The spiritual government of the world. 11. The righteous statutes and commandments of God are called his *judgments.* 12. The doctrines of the gospel, or God's word. 13. Justice and equity. *Luke* xi. *Is.* i. 14. The decrees and purposes of God concerning nations. *Rom.* xi. 15. A court or tribunal. *Matt.* v. 16. Controversies, or decisions of controversies. 1 *Cor.* vi. 17. The gospel, or kingdom of grace. *Matt.* xii. 18. The final trial of the human race, when God will decide the fate of every individual, and award sentence according to justice.

JUDG'MENT-DAY, *n.* The last day, or day when final judgment will be pronounced on the subjects of God's moral government.

JUDG'MENT-HALL, *n.* The hall where courts are held.

JUDG'MENT-SEAT, *n.* 1. The seat or bench on which judges sit in court. 2. A court; a tribunal.

JŪ'DI-ȻA-TIVE, *a.* Having power to judge. *Hammond.*

JŪ'DI-ȻA-TO-RY, *a.* Dispensing justice.

JŪ'DI-ȻA-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *judicatorium.*] 1. A court of justice; a tribunal. 2. Distribution of justice.

JŪ'DI-ȻA-TURE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The power of distributing justice by legal trial and determination. 2. A court of justice; a judicatory.

JU-DĬ''CIAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to courts of justice. 2. Practiced in the distribution of justice. 3. Proceeding from a court of justice. 4. Issued by a court under its seal. 5. Inflicted, as a penalty or in judgment.

JU-DĬ''CIAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In the forms of legal justice. 2. By way of penalty or judgment.

JU-DĬ''CIA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *judiciaire.*] 1. Passing judgment or sentence. 2. Pertaining to the courts of judicature.

JU-DĬ''CIA-RY, *n.* That branch of government which is concerned in the trial and determination of controversies between parties, and of criminal prosecutions; the system of courts of justice in a government. *United States.*

JU-DĬ''CIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *judicieux.*] 1. According to sound judgment; wise; prudent; rational; adapted to obtain a good end by the best means. 2. Acting according to sound judgment; possessing sound judgment; wise; directed by reason and wisdom.

JU-DĬ''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With good judgment; with discretion or wisdom; skillfully.

JU-DĬ''CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of acting or being according to sound judgment.

JUG, *n.* [D. *jugge.*] A vessel, usually earthen, with a swelling belly and narrow mouth, used for holding liquors.

JUG, *v. i.* To emit or pour forth a particular sound, as birds.

JUG, *v. t.* To call or bring together by a particular sound.

JUG'GLE, *v. i.* [D. *guichelen*, or *goochelen;* It. *giocolare.*] 1. To play tricks by slight of hand; to amuse and make sport by tricks, which make a false show of extraordinary powers. 2. To practice artifice or imposture.

JUG'GLE, *v. t.* To deceive by trick or artifice.

JUG'GLE, *n.* 1. A trick by legerdemain. 2. An imposture; a deception. *Tillotson.*

JUG'GLER, *n.* [Sp. *juglar;* Fr. *jongleur.*] 1. One who practices or exhibits tricks by slight of hand; one who makes sport by tricks of extraordinary dexterity. 2. A cheat; a deceiver; a trickish fellow. *Shak.*

JUG'GLING, *ppr.* Playing tricks by slight of hand; deceiving.

JUG'GLING, *n.* The act or practice of exhibiting tricks of legerdemain.

JUG'GLING-LY, *adv.* In a deceptive manner.

JŪ'GU-LAR, *a.* [L. *jugulum.*] Pertaining to the neck or throat; as the *jugular* vein.

JŪ'GU-LAR, *n.* A large vein of the neck.

JŪICE, JUSE, (juse) *n.* [D. *juys;* Fr. *jus.*] The sap of vegetables; the fluid part of animal substances.

JŪICE, *v. t.* To moisten.

JŪICE'LESS, (jūse'les) *a.* Destitute of juice; dry; without moisture. *More.*

JŪI'CI-NESS, (jū'se-nes) *n.* The state of abounding with juice; succulence in plants.

JŪI'CY, (jū'sy) *a.* Abounding with juice; moist; succulent. *Bacon.*

† JUISE, *n.* [L. *jus.*] Judgment; justice. *Gower.*

JŪ'JUB, JŪ'JUBE, } *n.* The name of a plant and of its fruit.

† JUKE, *v. i.* [Fr. *jucher.*] To perch.

JŪ'LEP, *n.* [Fr. *julep.*] In *pharmacy*, a medicine serving as a vehicle to other forms of medicine.

JŪ'LI-AN, *a.* Noting the old account of the year, as regulated by Julius Cesar.

JŪ'LI-AN ALPS, called, also, *Carnian*, between Venetia and Noricum. *D'Anville.*

JŪ'LIS, *n.* A small fish with a green back.

JŪ'LUS, *n.* [Gr. ιουλος.] 1. In *botany*, a catkin or ament, a species of calyx or inflorescence. 2. A genus of multiped insects.

JU-LY', *n.* The seventh month of the year, so called from *Julius*, the surname of Caius Cesar, who was born in this month. Before that time, this month was called *Quintilis*, or the fifth month from March.

JU-LY'-FLOW-ER, *n.* The name of certain species of plants.

JŪ'MART, *n.* [Fr.] The offspring of a bull and a mare.

JUM'BLE, *v. t.* [Chaucer, *jombre.*] To mix in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order.

JUM'BLE, *v. i.* To meet, mix or unite in a confused manner. *Swift.*

JUM'BLE, *n.* Confused mixture, mass or collection without order. *Swift.*

JUM'BLED, *pp.* Mixed or collected in a confused mass.

† JUM'BLE-MENT, *n.* Confused mixture.

JUM'BLER, *n.* One who mixes things in confusion.

JUM'BLING, *ppr.* Putting or mixing in a confused mass.

† JŪ'MENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *jumentum.*] A beast of burden.

JUMP, *v. i.* 1. To leap; to skip; to spring. 2. To spring over any thing; to pass to at a leap. 3. To bound; to pass from object to object; to jolt. 4. To agree; to tally; to coincide.

JUMP, *v. t.* To pass by a leap; to pass over eagerly or hastily.

JUMP, *n.* 1. The act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound. 2. A lucky chance. *Shak.*

JUMP, *n.* [Fr. *jupe;* It. *giubba.*] A kind of loose or limber stays or waistcoat, worn by females.

† JUMP, *adv.* Exactly; nicely. *Hooker.*

JUMP'ER, *n.* One who jumps.

JUMP'ING, *ppr.* Leaping; springing; bounding.

JUNC'ATE, *n.* [It. *giuncata.*] 1. A cheese-cake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar. 2. Any kind of delicate food. 3. A furtive or private entertainment; [it is now written *junket.*]

JUNC'OUS, *a.* [L. *junceus*, or *juncosus.*] Full of bulrushes.

JUNC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *junctio.*] 1. The act or operation of joining. 2. Union; coalition; combination. 3. The place or point of union.

JUNCT'URE, *n.* [L. *junctura.*] 1. A joining; union; amity. 2. A union of two bodies; a seam; *particularly*, a joint or articulation. 3. The line or point at which two bodies are joined. 4. A point of time; *particularly*, a point rendered critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances.

JUNE, *n.* [L. *junius;* Fr. *juin.*] The sixth month of the year, when the sun enters the sign Cancer.

JUN'GLE, *n.* [Hindoo.] In *Hindostan*, a thick wood of small trees or shrubs. *Asiat. Res.*

JUN'GLY, *a.* Consisting of jungles; abounding with jungles. *Asiat. Res.*

* JŪ'NI-OR, *a.* [L.] Younger; not as old as another.

* JŪ'NI-OR, *n.* A person younger than another.

JU-NI-OR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being junior. *Bullokar.*

JŪ'NI-PER, *n.* [L. *juniperus.*] A tree or shrub bearing berries of a bluish color.

JUNK, *n.* [L. *juncus.*] 1. Pieces of old cable or old cordage, used for making points, gaskets, mats, &c., and, when untwisted and picked to pieces, it forms oakum for filling the seams of ships. 2. A small ship used in China; a Chinese vessel; [*an eastern word.*]

JUNK'ET, *n.* [*See* JUNCATE.] 1. A sweetmeat. *Shak.* 2. A stolen entertainment.

JUNK'ET, *v. i.* 1. To feast in secret; to make an entertainment by stealth. *Swift.* 2. To feast.

JUN'TO, *n.* [Sp. *junta;* It. *giunto.*] A cabal; a meeting or collection of men combined for secret deliberation and intrigue for party purposes; a faction.

JŪ'PI-TER, *n.* [L.] 1. The supreme deity among the *Greeks* and *Romans*. 2. One of the superior planets, remarkable for its brightness.

JUP-PON', *n.* [Fr. *jupon.*] A short close coat.

JŪ'RAT, *n.* [Fr.] In *England*, a magistrate in some corporations; an alderman, or an assistant to a bailiff.

JŪ'RA-TO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *juratoire.*] Comprising an oath.

JU-RID'I-CAL, *a.* [L. *juridicus.*] 1. Acting in the distribution of justice; pertaining to a judge. 2. Used in courts of law or tribunals of justice.

JU-RID'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to forms of law, or proceedings in tribunals of justice; with legal authority.

JU-RIS-CON'SULT, *n.* L. *juris consultus.*] Among the *Romans*, a man learned in the law; a counselor at law; a master of Roman jurisprudence.

JU-RIS-DIC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *jurisdictio.*] 1. The legal power or authority of doing justice in cases of complaint; the power of executing the laws and distributing justice. 2. Power of governing or legislating. 3. The power or right of exercising authority. 4. The limit within which power may be exercised.

JU-RIS-DIC'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to jurisdiction.

JU-RIS-DIC'TIVE, *a.* Having jurisdiction. *Milton.*

JU-RIS-PRŪ'DENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *jurisprudentia.*] The science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs and rights of men in a state or community, necessary for the due administration of justice.

JU-RIS-PRŪ'DENT, *a.* Understanding law. *West.*

JU-RIS-PRU-DEN'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to jurisprudence.

JŪ'RIST, *n.* [Fr. *juriste.*] 1. A man who professes the science of law; one versed in the law, or, *more particularly*, in the civil law; a civilian. 2. One versed in the law of nations, or who writes on the subject.

JŪ'ROR, *n.* [L. *jurator.*] One that serves on a jury.

JŪ'RY, *n.* [Fr. *juré.*] A number of freeholders, selected in the manner prescribed by law, empanneled and sworn to inquire into and try any matter of fact, and to declare the truth on the evidence given them in the case.

JŪ'RY-MAN, *n.* One who is empanneled on a jury, or who serves as a juror.

JŪ'RY-MAST, *n.* A mast erected in a ship to supply the place of one carried away in a tempest or an engagement, &c.

JUST, *a.* [Fr. *juste;* L. *justus.*] 1. Regular; orderly; due; suitable. 2. Exactly proportioned; proper. 3. Full; complete to the common standard. 4. Full; true; *a sense allied to the preceding, or the same.*—5. In a *moral sense*, upright; honest; having principles of rectitude; or conforming exactly to the laws, and to principles of rectitude in social conduct; equitable in the distribution of justice.—6. In an *evangelical sense*, righteous; religious; influenced by a regard to the laws of God. 7. Conformed to rules of justice; doing equal justice. 8. Conformed to truth; exact; proper; accurate. 9. True; founded in truth and fact. 10. Innocent; blameless; without guilt. 11. Equitable; due; merited. 12. True to promises; faithful. 13. Impartial; allowing what is due; giving fair representation of character, merit or demerit.

JUST, *adv.* 1. Close or closely; near or nearly, in place. 2. Near or nearly, in time; almost. 3. Exactly; nicely; accurately. 4. Merely; barely; exactly. 5. Narrowly.

JUST, *n.* [Fr. *jouste*, now *joute;* Sp. *justa.*] A mock encounter on horseback; a combat for sport or for exercise, in which the combatants pushed with lances and swords, man to man, in mock fight; a tilt; one of the exercises at tournaments.

JUST, *v. i.* [Fr. *jouter;* Sp. *justar.*] 1. To engage in mock fight on horseback. 2. To push; to drive; to justle.

JUST'ICE, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *justicia;* L. *justitia.*] 1. The virtue which consists in giving to every one what is his due; practical conformity to the laws and to principles of rectitude in the dealings of men with each other; honesty; integrity in commerce or mutual intercourse. 2. Impartiality; equal distribution of right in expressing opinions; fair representation of facts respecting merit or demerit. 3. Equity; agreeableness to right. 4. Vindictive retribution; merited punishment. 5. Right; application of equity.—6. [Low L. *justiciarius.*] A person commissioned to hold courts, or to try and decide controversies and administer justice to individuals.

JUST'ICE, *v. t.* To administer justice. [*L. u.*] *Bacon.*

JUST'ICE-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to account in a court of justice. [*Little used.*] *Hayward.*

† JUST'ICE-MENT, *n.* Procedure in courts.

JUST'I-CER, *n.* An administrator of justice. [*Little used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

JUST'ICE-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of a justice.

JUS-TI'CIA-BLE, *a.* Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

JUS-TI'CIA-RY, or JUS-TI'CIAR, *n.* [L. *justiciarius.*] 1. An administrator of justice. 2. A chief justice. 3. One that boasts of the justice of his own act; [*not used.*]

JUST'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be proved to be just; that may be vindicated on principles of law, reason, rectitude or propriety; defensible; vindicable.

JUST'I-FI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being justifiable; rectitude; possibility of being vindicated.

JUST'I-FI-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of vindication or justification; rightly.

JUST-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of justifying; a showing to be just or conformable to law, rectitude or propriety; vindication; defense. 2. Absolution.—3. In *law*, the showing of a sufficient reason in court, why a defendant did what he is called to answer.—4. In *theology*, remission of sin and absolution from guilt and punishment.

JUS-TIF'I-CA-TIVE, *a.* Justifying; that has power to justify.

JUS-TI-FI-CA'TOR, *n.* One who justifies. [*Little used.*]

JUS-TIF'I-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Vindicatory; defensory. *Johnson.*

JUST'I-FI-ER, *n.* 1. One who justifies; one who vindicates, supports or defends. 2. He who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.

JUST'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *justifier.*] 1. To prove or show to be just, or conformable to law, right, justice, propriety or duty; to defend or maintain; to vindicate as right.—2. In *theology*, to pardon and clear from guilt. 3. To cause another to appear comparatively righteous, or less guilty than one's self. 4. To judge rightly of. 5. To accept as just and treat with favor.

JUST'I-FY, *v. i.* In *printing*, to agree; to suit; to conform exactly; to form an even surface or true line with something else.

JUS'TLE, (jus'sl) *v. i.* [*See* JOSTLE.] To run against; to encounter; to strike against; to clash.

JUS'TLE, (jus'sl) *v. t.* To push; to drive; to force by rushing against.

JUST'LING, *n.* Shock; the act of rushing against each other.

JUST'LY, *adv.* 1. In conformity to law, justice or propriety; by right. 2. According to truth and facts. 3. Honestly; fairly; with integrity. 4. Properly; accurately; exactly.

JUST'NESS, *n.* 1. Accuracy; exactness. 2. Conformity to truth. 3. Justice; reasonableness; equity.

JUT, *v. i.* [a different spelling of *jet.*] To shoot forward; to project beyond the main body.

JUT, *n.* A shooting forward; a projection.

JUT'TING, *ppr.* Shooting out; projecting.

† JUT'TY, *v. i.* To jut. *Shak.*
JUT'TY, *n.* A projection in a building; also, a pier or mole.
JUT'-WIN-DŌW, *n.* A window that projects from the line of a building.
JŪ'VE-NILE, *a.* [L. *juvenilis.*] 1. Young; youthful; as, *juvenile* years or age. 2. Pertaining or suited to youth; as, *juvenile* sports.
JU-VE-NIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Youthfulness; youthful age. 2. Light and careless manner; the manners or customs of youth.
JUX-TA-POS'I-TED, *a.* [L. *juxta*, and *posited.*] Placed near; adjacent or contiguous. *Macquer.*
JUX-TA-PO-SI''TION, *n.* [L. *juxta*, and *position.*] A placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity; as the parts of a substance or of a composition.
JŸ'MOLD. *See* GIMMAL.

K.

K, the eleventh letter of the English Alphabet, is borrowed from the Greeks, being the same character as the Greek *kappa*, answering to the oriental *kaph*. It represents a close articulation, formed by pressing the root of the tongue against the upper part of the mouth, with a depression of the lower jaw and opening of the teeth. It is usually denominated a *guttural*, but is more properly a *palatal*. Before all the vowels it has one invariable sound, corresponding with that of *c* before *a*, *o* and *u*, as in *keel*, *ken*. K is silent before *n*, as in *know*, *knife*, *knee*.

As a *numeral*, K stands for 250; and, with a stroke over it, thus, $\bar{K}$, for 250,000.

KAALING, *n.* A bird, a species of starling.
KAB'BOS, *n.* A fish of a brown color, without scales.
KALE, *n.* [L. *caulis.*] Sea-cale, an esculent plant.
KA-LEI'DO-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. καλος, ειδος, and σκοπεω.] An optical instrument, invented by Dr. Brewster, for the purpose of creating and exhibiting a variety of beautiful colors and perfectly symmetrical forms. *New Ed. Enc.*
KAL'EN-DAR. *See* CALENDAR.
KAL'EN-DER, *n.* A sort of dervise.
KĀ'LI, *n.* A plant, a species of *salsola*, or glass-wort, the ashes of which are used in making glass. Hence *alkali*, which see.
KĀ'LIF. *See* CALIF.
KAL-LIG'RA-PHY. *See* CALLIGRAPHY.
KAL'MI-A, *n.* The name of a genus of evergreen shrubs, natives of North America, called *laurel.*
KAL'O-YER, *n.* A monk of the Greek church. *See* CALOYER.
† KAM, *a.* [W. *cam.*] Crooked. *Shak.*
KAN, KAUN, or KHAN, *n.* In *Persia*, an officer answering to a governor in Europe or America.—Among the *Tartars*, a chief or prince. *See* KHAN.
KAN-GA-ROO', *n.* A singular animal found in New Holland, resembling, in some respects, the opossum.
KĀ'O-LIN, *n.* A species of earth or variety of clay.
KAR'A-GANE, *n.* A species of gray fox. *Tooke.*
KĂRPH'O-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. καρφος and λιθος.] A mineral.
KĀ'TA, *n.* In *Syria*, a fowl of the grous kind.
KAW, *v. i.* [from the sound.] To cry as a raven, crow or rook. *Locke.*
KAW, *n.* The cry of the raven, crow or rook. *Dryden.*
KĂWN, *n.* In *Turkey*, a public inn.
KĀYLE, *n.* [Fr. *quille.*] 1. A nine-pin, a kettle-pin; sometimes written *keel.* 2. A kind of play, in *Scotland*, in which nine holes, ranged in threes, are made in the ground, and an iron ball rolled in among them.
KAZ'ARD-LY, *a.* Unlucky; liable to accident. *North of Eng.*
KECK, *v. i.* [G. *köken.*] To heave the stomach; to reach, as in an effort to vomit. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*
KECK, *n.* A reaching or heaving of the stomach.
KECK'ER, *n.* The gullet; *a provincial term in England.*
KEC'KLE, *v. t.* To wind old rope round a cable to preserve its surface from being fretted, or to wind iron chains round a cable to defend it from the friction of a rocky bottom or from the ice.
KECK'SY, (commonly pronounced *kex*) *n.* [qu. Fr. *cigue.*] Hemloc; a hollow jointed plant. *Shak.*
KECK'Y, *a.* 1. Resembling a kex. 2. *n.* An Indian sceptre.
KEDGE, *n.* A small anchor, used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbor or river.
KEDGE, *v. t.* To warp, as a ship; to move by means of a kedge, as in a river.
KEDGE, or KEDG'Y, *a.* Brisk; lively. *Ray. Suffolk in England.*
KEDG'ER, *n.* [from *kedge.*] 1. A small anchor used in a river. 2. A fish-man. *Grose.*
KED'LACK, *n.* A weed that grows among wheat and rye; charlock. *Tusser.*
KEE, *n.*; *plu.* of Cow. [*Local in England.*] *Gay.*
† KEECH, *n.* A mass or lump. *Percy.*
KEEK, *v. i.* To peep; to look pryingly. *Brockett.*
KEEL, *n.* [Sax. *cæle*; G. and D. *kiel.*] 1. The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame. 2. A low, flat-bottomed vessel, used in the river Tyne, to convey coals from Newcastle for loading the colliers.—3. In *botany*, the lower petal of a papilionaceous corol, inclosing the stamens and pistil.—*On an even keel*, in a level or horizontal position.
† KEEL, *v. t.* [Sax. *cælan.*] To cool. *Gower.*
KEEL, *v. t.* 1. To plough with a keel; to navigate. *J. Barlow.* 2. To turn up the keel; to show the bottom. *Shak.*—*To keel the pot*, in *Ireland*, to scum it. *Shak.*
KEEL'AGE, *n.* Duty paid for a ship entering at Hartlepool, Eng.
KEELED, *a.* In *botany*, carinated; having a longitudinal prominence on the back. *Martyn.*
KEEL'ER, or KEEL'MAN, *n.* One who works in the management of barges or vessels: the old word is *keeler*; the modern, *keelman.*—*Keeler*, a shallow tub. *Ray.*
† KEEL'FAT, *n.* [Sax. *cælan*, and *fat.*] A cooler; a vessel in which liquor is set for cooling.
KEEL'HAUL, *v. t.* [D. *kielhaalen.*] To haul under the keel of a ship. *Keelhauling* is a punishment inflicted in the Dutch navy for certain offenses.
KEEL'ING, *n.* A kind of small cod, of which stock fish is made.
* KEEL'SON, (kel'sun) *n.* A piece of timber in a ship, laid on the middle of the floor-timbers over the keel, fastened with long bolts and clinched.
KEEN, *a.* [Sax. *cene*; D. *koen.*] 1. Eager; vehement. 2. Eager; sharp. 3. Sharp; having a very fine edge. 4. Piercing; penetrating; severe; *applied to cold or to wind.* 5. Bitter; piercing; acrimonious.
KEEN, *v. t.* To sharpen. [*Unusual.*] *Thomson.*
KEEN'LY, *adv.* 1. Eagerly; vehemently. 2. Sharply; severely; bitterly.
KEEN'NESS, *n.* 1. Eagerness; vehemence. 2. Sharpness; fineness of edge. 3. The quality of piercing; rigor; sharpness. 4. Asperity; acrimony; bitterness. 5. Acuteness; sharpness.
KEEP, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kept.* [Sax. *cepan.*] 1. To hold; to retain in one's power or possession; not to lose or part with. 2. To have in custody for security or preservation. 3. To preserve; to retain. 4. To preserve from falling or from danger; to protect; to guard or sustain. 5. To hold or restrain from departure; to detain. 6. To tend; to have the care of. 7. To tend; to feed; to pasture. 8. To preserve in any tenor or state. 9. To regard; to attend to. 10. To hold in any state. 11. To continue any state, course or action. 12. To practice; to do or perform; to obey; to observe in practice; not to neglect or violate. 13. To fulfill; to perform. 14. To practice; to use habitually. 15. To copy carefully. 16. To observe or solemnize. 17. To board; to maintain; to supply with necessaries of life. 18. To have in the house; to entertain. 19. To maintain; not to intermit. 20. To hold in one's own bosom; to confine to one's own knowledge; not to disclose or communicate to others; not to betray. 21. To have in pay.

To keep back. 1. To reserve; to withhold; not to disclose or communicate. 2. To restrain; to prevent from advancing. 3. To reserve; to withhold; not to deliver.—*To keep company with.* 1. To frequent the society of; to associate with. 2. To accompany; to go with—*To keep down*, to prevent from rising; not to lift or suffer to be raised.—*To keep in.* 1. To prevent from escape; to hold in confinement. 2. To conceal; not to tell or disclose. 3. To restrain; to curb.—*To keep off*, to hinder from approach or attack.—*To keep under*, to restrain; to hold in subjection.—*To keep up.* 1. To maintain; to prevent from falling or diminution. 2. To maintain; to continue; to hinder from ceasing.—*To keep out*, to hinder from entering or taking possession.—*To keep bed*, to remain in bed without rising; to be confined to one's bed.—*To keep house.* 1. To maintain a family state. 2. To remain in the house; to be confined.—*To keep from*, to restrain; to prevent approach.—*To keep a school*, to maintain or support it; *more properly*, to govern and instruct or teach a school, as a preceptor.

KEEP, *v. i.* 1. To remain in any state. 2. To last; to en-

dure; not to perish or be impaired. 3. To lodge; to dwell; to reside for a time.—*To keep to*, to adhere strictly; not to neglect or deviate from.—*To keep on*, to go forward; to proceed; to continue to advance.—*To keep up*, to remain unsubdued; or not to be confined to one's bed. —In *popular language*, this word signifies to continue; to repeat continually; not to cease.

KEEP, *n.* 1. Custody; guard; [*little used.*] 2. *Colloquially*, case; condition. 3. Guardianship; restraint; [*little used.*] 4. A place of confinement; in *old castles*, the dungeon.

KEEP'ER, *n.* 1. One who keeps; one that holds or has possession of any thing. 2. One who retains in custody; one who has the care of a prison and the custody of prisoners. 3. One who has the care of a park or other inclosure, or the custody of beasts. 4. One who has the care, custody or superintendence of any thing.

KEEP'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a keeper. [*L. u.*] *Carew.*

KEEP'ING, *ppr.* Holding; restraining; preserving; guarding; protecting; performing.

KEEP'ING, *n.* 1. A holding; restraint; custody; guard; preservation. 2. Feed; fodder.—3. In *painting*, a representation of objects in the manner they appear to the eye at different distances from it, hence just proportion.

KEEP'ING-ROOM, *n.* A parlor; *a provincial term of New England. Pick. Vocab.*

KEEP'SAKE, *n.* Any thing kept or given to be kept for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

KEEVE, *n.* 1. A large vessel to ferment liquors in. *Grose.* 2. A large tub or vessel used in brewing; a mashing-tub.

KEEVE, *v. t.* 1. To put the wort in a *keeve* for some time to ferment. 2. To overturn or lift up a cart, so as to unload it all at once. *Ray.*

KEFFE'KILL, *n.* A stone, white or yellow, which hardens in the fire, and of which Turkey pipes are made.

KEG, *n.* [Fr. *caque.*] A small cask or barrel; written more correctly *cag.*

KELK, *n.* 1. A blow. 2. Large detached stones. *Craven dialect.*

KELK, *v. t.* To beat heartily. *Brockett.*

KELL, *n.* A sort of pottage. *Ainsworth.*

KELL, *n.* 1. The caul or omentum. [*See* CAUL.] 2. The chrysalis of the caterpillar. *B. Jonson.*

KELP, *n.* [Ar. and Pers.] The calcined ashes of sea-weed, used in the manufacture of glass.

KELP'Y, *n.* An imaginary spirit of the waters, in the form of a horse. [*Local and vulgar.*]

KEL'SON. *See* KEELSON.

KELT'ER, *n.* [Dan. *kilter.*] The phrase *he is not in kelter* signifies, he is not in a proper dress or equipage, or not in readiness.

† KEMB, *v. t.* [Sax. *cemban.*] To comb, which see.

† KEM'E-LIN, *n.* A tub; a brewer's vessel. *Chaucer.*

KEN, *v. t.* [W. *ceniaw*; G. *kennen*; D. *kennen*; Sax. *connan, cunnan*; Goth. *kunnan.*] 1. To see at a distance; to descry. 2. To know; to understand; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

KEN, *v. i.* To look round. *Burton.*

KEN, *n.* View; reach of sight. *Dryden.*

KEN'DAL-GREEN, *n.* A species of green cloth; made at Kendal. *Shak.*

KEN'MARKED, or KEN'SPECKED, *part. a.* Marked or branded so as to be known; blemished. *Grose. North of Eng.*

KEN'NEL, *n.* [Fr. *chenil*; It. *canile.*] 1. A house or cot for dogs, or for a pack of hounds. 2. A pack of hounds or their cry. 3. The hole of a fox or other beast; a haunt.

KEN'NEL, *n.* [It. *canale*; Fr. *canal.*] 1. The watercourse of a street; a little canal or channel. 2. A puddle.

KEN'NEL, *v. i.* To lodge; to lie; to dwell; as a dog or a fox.

KEN'NEL, *v. t.* To keep or confine in a kennel. *Tatler.*

KEN'NEL COAL. *See* CANNEL COAL.

KEN'NING, *n.* View; sight. *Bacon.*

KEN'TLE, *n.* [W. *cant*; L. *centum.*] In *commerce*, a hundred pounds in weight. [It is written and pronounced, also, *quintal.*]

KENT'LEDGE, *n.* In *seamen's language*, pigs of iron for ballast, laid on the floor of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

KEP, *v. t.* To catch. *Grose.*

KEPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *keep.*

KERB'-STONE, KIRB'-STONE. *See* CURB-STONE.

KER'CHIEF, *n.* [contracted from *cover-chief*; Fr. *couvrir* and *chef. Chaucer.*] 1. A head-dress; a cloth to cover the head. 2. A cloth used in dress.

KER'CHIEFED, KER'CHIEFT, *a.* Dressed; hooded; covered. *Milton.*

KERF, *n.* [Sax. *cyrf*; D. *kerf.*] The cut of an axe, a saw, or other instrument; the notch or slit made in wood by cutting.

KERM'ES, *n.* In *zoology*, an insect produced in the excrescences of a species of small oak, or the body of an insect transformed into a grain, berry, or husk. This body is full of reddish juice, which is used in dying red.

KERM'ES-MIN'ER-AL, *n.* A mineral substance.

KERN, *n.* 1. An Irish footman or foot-soldier. *Spenser.* 2. In *English laws*, an idle person or vagabond. *Encyc.*

KERN, *n.* 1. A hand-mill consisting of two stones, one of which is turned by the hand; usually written *quern*, which see. 2. A churn; [*obs.*]

KERN, *v. i.* [G. and D. *kern.*] 1. To harden, as corn in ripening. 2. To take the form of corns; to granulate.

KERN'-BA-BY, *n.* [*corn-baby.*] An image dressed with corn, and carried before reapers to their harvest-home.

KERN'EL, *n.* [Sax. *cyrnel*; G. and D. *kern.*] 1. The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut. 2. Any thing included in a shell, husk or integument; a grain or corn. 3. The seed of pulpy fruit. 4. The central part of any thing; a small mass around which other matter is concreted; a nucleus. 5. A hard concretion in the flesh.

KERN'EL, *v. i.* To harden or ripen into kernels, as the seeds of plants.

KERN'EL-LY, *a.* Full of kernels; resembling kernels.

KERN'EL-WORT, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

KER'SEY, *n.* [D. *kerzaai.*] A species of coarse woolen cloth.

† KERVE, *v. t.* To carve.

† KERV'ER, *n.* A carver.

† KĒ'SAR, *n.* [from *Cesar.*] An emperor. *Spenser.*

KES'LOP, *n.* The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet; the substance used in curdling milk. *Grose.*

† KEST. The preter tense of *cast. Spenser.*

KES'TREL, *n.* A fowl of the genus *falco*, or hawk kind.

† KES'TREL, *a.* Like a kestrel; base.

KET, *n.* Carrion; any sort of filth. *Brockett.*

KETCH, *n.* [Fr. *quaiche*; G. and D. *kits.*] A vessel with two masts, a main and mizzen-mast.

KE'TCH'UP, *n.* A sauce. *See* CATCHUP.

KET'TLE, *n.* [Sax. *cetl, cetel*, or *cytel*; D. *ketel.*] A vessel of iron or other metal, with a wide mouth, usually without a cover, used for heating and boiling water or other liquor.

KET'TLE-DRUM, *n.* An instrument of martial music.

KET'TLE-DRUM'MER, *n.* The man who beats the kettle-drum.

KET'TLE-PINS, *n.* Nine-pins; skittles.

KET'TY, *a.* Filthy; dirty; worthless. *Grose.*

KEV'EL, *n.* In *ships*, a piece of timber serving to belay the sheets or great ropes by which the bottoms of the foresail and mainsail are extended.

KEX, *n.* Hemloc; the stem of the teasel; a dry stalk. *See* KECKSY.

KĒY, (kē) *n.* [Sax. *cæg.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a fastener; that which fastens. 2. An instrument for shutting or opening a lock. 3. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned. 4. The stone which binds an arch. [*See* KEYSTONE.] 5. In an *organ* or *harpsichord*, the *key*, or *finger key*, is a little lever or piece in the fore part, by which the instrument is played on by the fingers.—6. In *music*, the *key*, or *key note*, is the fundamental note or tone, to which the whole piece is accommodated. 7. An index, or that which serves to explain a cipher. 8. That which serves to explain any thing difficult to be understood.—9. In the *Romish church*, ecclesiastical jurisdiction, or the power of the pope. 10. A ledge or lay of rocks near the surface of the water. 11. The husk containing the seed of an ash.

KĒY, (kē) *n.* [Ir. *ceigh*; G. *kai*; Fr. *quai.*] A bank or wharf built on the side of a river or harbor, for the convenience of loading and unloading ships, and securing them in their stations. It is sometimes written *quay.*

KĒY'AGE, *n.* Money paid for the use of a key or quay.

† KĒY'-COLD, *a.* Lifeless.

† KĒY'-COLD-NESS, *n.* Want of animation or activity.

KĒY'ED, *a.* 1. Furnished with keys. 2. Set to a key, as a tune.

KĒY'HOLE, *n.* A hole or aperture in a door or lock, for receiving a key.

KĒY'STONE, *n.* The stone on the top or middle of an arch or vault, which, being wider at the top than at the bottom, enters like a wedge and binds the work; *properly*, the *fastening-stone.*

KHAN, (kawn) *n.* 1. In *Asia*, a governor; a king; a prince; a chief. 2. An inn.

KHAN'ATE, (kawn'ate) *n.* The dominion or jurisdiction of a khan. *Tooke.*

KIBE, *n.* A chap or crack in the flesh occasioned by cold; an ulcerated chilblain; as in the heels.

KĪBED, *a.* Chapped; cracked with cold; affected with chilblains. *Darwin.*

KĪ'BY, *a.* Affected with kibes.

KICK, *v. t.* [W. *ciciaw.*] To strike with the foot.

KICK, *v. i.* 1. To practice striking with the foot or feet. 2. To thrust out the foot or feet with violence, either in wantonness, resistance, anger or contempt; to manifest opposition.

KICK, *n.* A blow with the foot or feet; a striking or thrust of the foot.

KICKED, (kikt) *pp.* Struck with the foot or feet.

KIĊK'ER, *n.* One that kicks.
KIĊK'ING, *ppr.* Striking with the foot; thrusting out the foot with violence.
KIĊK'ING, *n.* The act of striking with the foot, or of yerking the foot with violence.
KIĊK'SEY-WIĊK'SEY, *n.* [from *kick* and *wince.*] A made word in ridicule and disdain of a wife.
KIĊK'SHAW, *n.* [corrupted from Fr. *quelque chose.*] 1. Something fantastical or uncommon, or something that has no particular name. 2. A dish so changed by cooking that it can scarcely be known.
†KIĊK'SHOE, *n.* A dancer, *in contempt;* a caperer; a buffoon.
KID, *n.* [Dan. *kid;* Sw. *kid, kidling.*] 1. A young goat. 2. A fagot; a bundle of heath and furze.
KID, *v. t.* or *i.* 1. To bring forth a young goat. 2. To make into a bundle, as fagots.
†KID, *v. t.* [Sax. *cythan.*] To show, discover or make known. *Gower.*
KID'DED, *a.* Fallen as a young kid. *Cotgrave.*
KID'DER, *n.* [Sw. *kyta.*] An engrosser of corn, or one who carries corn, provisions and merchandise about the country for sale.
KID'DLE, *n.* A kind of wear in a river for catching fish; corruptly pronounced *kittle. Mag. Charta.*
KID'DŌW, *n.* A web-footed fowl, called also *guillemot, sea-hen,* or *skout. Chambers.*
KID'LING, *n.* [Sw.] A young kid. *Browne.*
KID'NAP, *v. t.* [G. *kinderdieb.*] To steal a human being, man, woman or child; or to seize and forcibly carry away any person whatever from his own country or state into another.
KID'NAPPED, *pp.* Stolen or forcibly carried away, as a human being.
KID'NAP-PER, *n.* One who steals or forcibly carries away a human being; a man-stealer.
KID'NAP-PING, *ppr.* Stealing or forcibly carrying away human beings.
KID'NAP-PING, *n.* The act of stealing, or forcible abduction of a human being from his own country or state.
KID'NEY, *n.* 1. The *kidneys* are two oblong flattened bodies, extending from the eleventh and twelfth ribs to the fourth lumbar vertebra, behind the intestines. 2. Sort; kind; [*a ludicrous use of the word.*] 3. A cant term for a waiting servant.
KID'NEY-BĒAN, *n.* A sort of bean.
KID'NEY-FORM, } *a.* Having the form or shape of a
KID'NEY-SHĀPED, } kidney. *Kirwan.*
KID'NEY-VETCH, *n.* A plant of the genus *anthyllis.*
KID'NEY-WŌRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *saxifraga.*
†KIE, *n.* Kine. *See also* KEE and KY.
KIF-FE'KILL, or KEF-FE'KILL, *n.* A mineral, the *meerschaum,* which see. *See, also,* KEFFEKILL.
KIL, *n.* A Dutch word, signifying a channel or bed of a river, and, hence, a stream.
KIL'DER-KIN, *n.* [qu. D. *kinderkin.*] A small barrel.
KILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *cwellan.*] 1. To deprive of life, animal or vegetable, in any manner or by any means. 2. To butcher; to slaughter for food. 3. To quell; to appease; to calm; to still.
KIL'LAS, *n.* An argillaceous stone.
KILL'DEE, *n.* A small bird in *America,* so called from its voice or note; a species of plover.
KILLED, *pp.* Deprived of life; quelled; calmed.
KILL'ER, *n.* One who deprives of life; he or that which kills.
KILL'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of life; quelling.
KIL'LI-NITE, *n.* A mineral. *Taylor.*
KIL'LŌW, *n.* An earth of a blackish color.
KILN, (kil) *n.* [Sax. *cyln.*] 1. A large stove or oven; a fabric of brick or stone which may be heated for the purpose of hardening, burning or drying any thing. 2. A pile of brick constructed for burning or hardening.
KILN'-DRIED, *pp.* Dried in a kiln.
KILN'-DRȲ, (kil-drī) *v. t.* To dry in a kiln.
KILN'-DRȲ-ING, *ppr.* Drying in a kiln.
KIL'O-GRAM, *n.* [Fr. *kilogramme.*] In the *new system of French weights and measures,* a thousand grams.
KIL'O-LIT-ER, *n.* [Fr. *kilolitre.*] In the *new French measures,* a thousand liters.
KI-LOM'E-TRE, *n.* [Fr. *kilometre.*] In the *French system of measures,* a thousand metres.
KILT, *n.* A kind of short petticoat worn by the highlanders of Scotland.
†KILT, *pp.* Killed.
KILT, *v. t.* To tuck up; to truss up the clothes. *Brockett.*
KIM'BO, } *a.* [Celtic, *cam.*] Crooked; arched; bent.—
KIM'BŌW, } *To set the arms a kimbo,* is to set the hands on the hips, with the elbows projecting outward.
KIN, *n.* [Sax. *cyn, cynn,* or *cind;* Ir. *cine;* G. *kind;* D. *kind.*] 1. Relation, properly by consanguinity or blood. 2. Relatives; kindred; persons of the same race. 3. A relation; a relative. 4. The same generical class; a thing related. 5. As a termination, *kin* is used as a diminutive, denoting *small,* from the sense of *child;* as in *manikin.*
KIN, *a.* Of the same nature; kindred; congenial.
KIN'ATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of kinic acid with a base. *Ure.*
*KIND, *n.* [Sax. *cyn,* or *cynn. See* KIN.] 1. Race; genus; generic class. 2. Sort, in a sense more loose than *genus.* 3. Particular nature. 4. Natural state; produce or commodity, as distinguished from *money.* 5. Nature; natural propensity or determination. 6. Manner; way. 7. Sort; as, he spoke with a *kind* of scorn or contempt.
*KIND, *a.* [W. and Arm. *cun.*] 1. Disposed to do good to others, and to make them happy by granting their requests, supplying their wants or assisting them in distress; having tenderness or goodness of nature; benevolent; benignant. 2. Proceeding from tenderness or goodness of heart; benevolent.
†KIND'ED, *a.* Begotten. [*See* KIN.] *Spenser.*
KIND-HEART'ED, *a.* [*kind* and *heart.*] Having great benevolence.
KIN'DLE, *v. t.* [W. *cynneu.*] 1. To set on fire; to cause to burn with flame; to light. 2. To inflame, as the passions; to exasperate; to rouse; to provoke; to excite to action; to heat; to fire; to animate. 3. [Sax. *cennan.*] To bring forth; [*obs.*]
KIN'DLE, *v. i.* 1. To take fire; to begin to burn with flame. 2. To begin to rage, or be violently excited; to be roused or exasperated.
KIN'DLED, *pp.* Set on fire; inflamed; excited into action.
KIN'DLER, *n.* He or that which kindles or sets on fire.
KIND'LESS, *a.* Destitute of kindness; unnatural.
KIND'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Affection; affectionate disposition; benignity. 2. Natural disposition. *Milton.*
KIN'DLING, *ppr.* Setting on fire; causing to burn with flame; exciting into action.
KIND'LY, *a.* 1. Homogeneal; congenial; kindred; of the same nature. 2. Mild; bland; softening.
KIND'LY, *adv.* With good-will; with a disposition to make others happy, or to oblige; benevolently; favorable.
KIND'NESS, *n.* 1. Good-will; benevolence; that temper or disposition which delights in contributing to the happiness of others; benignity of nature. 2. Act of good-will; beneficence; any act of benevolence which promotes the happiness or welfare of others.
KIN'DRED, *n.* [from *kin, kind;* Sax. *cynren.*] 1. Relation by birth; consanguinity. 2. Relation by marriage; affinity. 3. Relatives by blood or marriage, more properly the former. 4. Relation; suit; connection in kind.
KIN'DRED, *a.* Related; congenial; of the like nature or properties. *Dryden.*
KINE, *plu.* of Cow; D. *koeyen.* But *cows,* the regular plural, is now in general use.
KING, *n.* [Sax. *cyng, cynig,* or *cyning;* G. *könig;* D. *koning;* Sw. *konung, kung;* Dan. *konge.*] 1. The chief or sovereign of a nation; a man invested with supreme authority over a nation, tribe or country; a monarch. 2. A sovereign; a prince; a ruler. 3. A card having the picture of a king. 4. The chief piece in the game of chess. —*King at arms,* an officer in England of great antiquity, and formerly of great authority, whose business is to direct the heralds, preside at their chapters, and have the jurisdiction of armory. There are three kings at arms, viz. *garter, clarencieux,* and *norroy.*
KING, *v. t.* In *ludicrous language,* to supply with a king, or to make royal; to raise to royalty. *Shak.*
KING'AP-PLE, *n.* A kind of apple, so called.
KING'S-BENCH, *n.* A high court or tribunal in England.
KING'BIRD, *n.* A fowl of the genus *paradisea.*
KING'ĊRAFT, *n.* The craft of kings; the art of governing; *usually in a bad sense. King James.*
KING'ĊUP, *n.* A flower, crowfoot. *Gay.*
KING'S-E-VIL, *n.* A disease of the scrofulous kind.
KING'FISH-ER, *n.* A fowl of the genus *alcedo.*
KING'S-SPĒAR, *n.* A plant of the genus *asphodelus.*
KING'STONE, *n.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*
KING'DŌM, *n.* [*king* and *dom.*] 1. The territory or country subject to a king; an undivided territory under the dominion of a king or monarch. 2. The inhabitants or population subject to a king.—3. In *natural history,* a division; as the animal, vegetable and mineral *kingdoms.* 4. A region; a tract; the place where any thing prevails and holds sway.—5. In *Scripture,* the government or universal dominion of God. 6. The power of supreme administration. 7. A princely nation or state. 8. Heaven. *Matt.* xxvi. 9. State of glory in heaven. *Matt.* v. 10. The reign of the Messiah. *Matt.* iii. 11. Government; rule; supreme administration.
KING'DŌMED, *a.* Proud of royalty. *Shak.*
†KING'HOOD, *n.* State of being a king. *Gower.*
KING'LESS, *a.* Having no king. *Byron.*
KING'LĪKE, *a.* Like a king.
KING'LING, *n.* A little king.
KING'LY, *a.* 1. Belonging to a king; suitable to a king.

Shak. 2. Royal; sovereign; monarchical. 3. Noble; august; splendid; becoming a king.

KING'LY, *adv.* With an air of royalty; with a superior dignity.

KING'SHIP, *n.* Royalty; the state, office or dignity of a king. *King Charles.*

KIN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to cinchona. *Ure.*

KINK, *n.* [Sw. *kink;* D. *kink.*] The twist of a rope or thread, occasioned by a spontaneous winding of the rope or thread when doubled.

KINK, *v. i.* To wind into a kink; to twist spontaneously.

KINK, *v. i.* To labor for breath, as in the hooping cough. *Ray.*

KINK, *n.* A fit of coughing, or a convulsive fit of laughter.

† KINK'HAUST, *n.* The chincough.

KI'NO, *n.* An astringent resin. *Hooper.*

† KINS'FŌLK, (kinz'fōke) *n.* [*kin* and *folk.*] Relations; kindred; persons of the same family.

KINS'MAN, *n.* [*kin* and *man.*] A man of the same race or family; one related by blood. *Dryden.*

KINS'WOM-AN, *n.* A female relation. *Dennis.*

KIP'PER, *n.* A term applied to salmon, when unfit to be taken, and to the time when they are so considered. *England.*

KIRK, *n.* [Sax. *cyrc*, or *ciric.*] In *Scotland*, a church. This is the same word as *church*, differently written and pronounced. *See* CHURCH.

KIRK'MAN, *n.* One of the church of Scotland.

KIR'TLE, *n.* [Sax. *cyrtel.*] 1. An upper garment; a gown; a petticoat; a short jacket; a mantle. 2. A quantity of flax, about a hundred pounds.

KIR'TLED, *a.* Wearing a kirtle.

KISS, *v. t.* [Sax. *cyssan;* G. *küssen.*] 1. To salute with the lips. 2. To treat with fondness; to caress. 3. To touch gently.

KISS, *n.* A salute given with the lips; a common token of affection.

KISSED, *pp.* Saluted with a kiss.

KISS'ER, *n.* One that kisses.

KISS'ING, *ppr.* Saluting with the lips.

KISS'ING-CŌM-FIT, *n.* Perfumed sugar-plums to sweeten the breath. *Shak.*

KISS'ING-CRUST, *n.* In *cookery*, the crust of a loaf that touches another.

† KIST, *n.* A chest.

KIT, *n.* [D. *kit.*] 1. A large bottle. 2. A small fiddle. 3. A kind of fish-tub, and a milk-pail.

KIT'-CAT, *n.* A term applied to a club in London, to which Addison and Steele belonged; so called from Christopher Cat, a pastry cook, who served the club with mutton pies; applied also to a portrait three fourths less than a half length, placed in the club-room. *Todd.*

KITCH'EN, *n.* [Sax. *cycene;* G. *küche.*] 1. A cook-room; the room of a house appropriated to cookery.—2. In *ships*, the galley or caboose. 3. A utensil for roasting meat.

KITCH'EN, *v. t.* To use thriftily. *Grose.*

KITCH'EN-GAR'DEN, *n.* A garden or piece of ground appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table.

KITCH'EN-MAID, *n.* A female servant whose business is to do the work of a kitchen.

KITCH'EN-STUFF, *n.* Fat collected from pots and dripping pans. *Donne.*

KITCH'EN-WENCH, *n.* The woman who cleans the kitchen and utensils of cookery.

KITCH'EN-WORK, *n.* Work done in the kitchen, as cookery, washing, &c.

KITE, *n.* [Sax. *cyta.*] 1. A rapacious fowl of the genus *falco*, or hawk. 2. A name of reproach, denoting rapacity. 3. A light frame of wood and paper constructed for flying in the air for the amusement of boys.

KITE, *n.* In the *north of England*, the belly.

KITE'FOOT, *n.* A sort of tobacco, so called.

KITES'FOOT, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

† KITH, *n.* [Sax. *cyththe.*] Acquaintance. *Gower.*

KIT'LING, *n.* [L. *catulus.*] A whelp; the young of a beast. *B. Jonson.*

KIT'TEN, (kit'n) *n.* [D. *katje.*] A young cat, or the young of the cat.

KIT'TEN, (kit'n) *v. i.* To bring forth young, as a cat.

KIT'TI-WAKE, *n.* A fowl of the gull kind.

† KIT'TLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *citelan.*] To tickle. *Sherwood.*

KIT'TLISH, *a.* Ticklish. *Grose.*

KIVE, *n.* The tub-hole is a hollow place in the ground over which the kive (*mashing fat*) stands. *Petty.*

KIV'ER, *v. t.* To cover. *Huloet.*

KLICK, *v. i.* [a different orthography or diminutive of *clack.*] 1. To make a small, sharp sound by striking two things together.—2. In *Scotland*, to pilfer, by taking with a snatch.

KLICK, *n.* A stroke or blow. [*A word in vulgar use.*]

KNAB, (nab) *v. t.* [D. *knappen.*] To bite; to gnaw; to nibble.

† KNAB'BLE, *v. i.* To bite or nibble. *Brown.*

KNACK, (nak) *n.* 1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy. 2. A readiness; habitual facility of performance; dexterity; adroitness. 3. A nice trick.

KNACK, (nak) *v. i.* [G. *knacken.*] To crack; to make a sharp, abrupt noise. [*Little used.*]

KNACK'ER, (nak'er) *n.* 1. A maker of knacks, toys or small work. 2. A rope-maker, or collar-maker; [*obs.*]

KNACK'ISH, *a.* Trickish; knavishly artful. *More.*

KNACK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Artifice; trickery. *More.*

KNACK'Y, *a.* Handy; having a knack; cunning; crafty. *Provincial in England.*

KNAG, (nag) *n.* [Dan. *knag.*] 1. A knot in wood, or a protuberant knot; a wart. 2. A peg for hanging things on. 3. The shoot of a deer's horns.

KNAG'GY, (nag'gy) *a.* Knotty; full of knots; rough with knots; hence, rough in temper.

KNAP, (nap) *n.* [Sax. *cnæp.*] A protuberance; a swelling. [*Little used. See* KNOB.] *Bacon.*

KNAP, (nap) *v. t.* [D. *knappen. See* KNAB.] 1. To bite; to bite off; to break short; [*little used.*] 2. To strike with a sharp noise; [*little used.*]

KNAP, (nap) *v. i.* To make a short, sharp sound.

KNAP'BOT-TLE, (nap'bot-tl) *n.* A plant.

KNAP'PISH, (nap'pish) *a.* Snappish. *See* SNAP.

KNAP'PLE, (nap'pl) *v. i.* To break off with an abrupt, sharp noise.

KNAP'PY, *a.* Full of knaps or hillocs. *Huloet.*

KNAP'SACK, (nap'sak) *n.* [G. *knappsack.*] A soldier's bag, carried on his back, and containing necessaries of food and clothing.

KNAP'WEED, (nap'weed) *n.* A plant of the genus *centaurea*, so called, probably, from *knap*, a button.

KNAR, (när) *n.* [G. *knor.*] A knot in wood.

KNARLED, *a.* Knotted. *See* GNARLED.

KNAR'RY, *a.* Knotty. *Chaucer.*

KNAVE, (nāve) *n.* [Sax. *cnapa;* G. *knabe.*] 1. A boy; a man-child; [*obs.*] 2. A servant; [*obs.*] 3. A false, deceitful fellow; a dishonest man or boy. 4. A card with a soldier painted on it.

KNĀV'ER-Y, (nā'ver-y) *n.* 1. Dishonesty; deception in traffick; trick; petty villainy; fraud. 2. Mischievous tricks or practices.

KNĀV'ISH, (nā'vish) *a.* 1. Dishonest; fraudulent. 2. Waggish; mischievous.

KNĀV'ISH-LY, (nā'vish-ly) *adv.* 1. Dishonestly; fraudulently. 2. Waggishly; mischievously.

KNĀV'ISH-NESS, (nā'vish-nes) *n.* The quality or habit of knavery; dishonesty.

KNAW'EL, (naw'el) *n.* A species of plant.

KNEAD, (need) *v. t.* [Sax. *cnædan.*] To work and press ingredients into a mass, usually with the hands; *particularly*, to work into a well-mixed mass the materials of bread, cake or paste.

KNEAD'ED, *pp.* Worked and pressed together.

KNEAD'ER, *n.* A baker. *Huloet.*

KNEAD'ING, *ppr.* Working and mixing into a well-mixed mass.

KNEAD'ING-TROUGH, (need'ing-trawf) *n.* A trough or tray in which dough is worked and mixed.

KNEB'EL-ĪTE, (neb'el-īte) *n.* A mineral.

KNEE, (nē) *n.* [Sax. *cneow;* G. *knie;* Dan. *knæ.*] 1. In *anatomy*, the articulation of the thigh and leg bones.—2. In *ship-building*, a piece of timber somewhat in the shape of the human knee, and used to connect the beams of a ship with her sides or timbers.

† KNEE, (nē) *v. t.* To supplicate by kneeling. *Shak.*

KNEE'-CROOK-ING, (nē'kruk-ing) *a.* Obsequious. *Shak.*

KNEED, (need) *a.* 1. Having knees.—2. In *botany*, geniculated; forming an obtuse angle at the joints, like the knee when a little bent.

KNEE'-DEEP, (nē'deep) *a.* 1. Rising to the knees. 2. Sunk to the knees.

KNEED'-GRASS, *n.* An herb.

KNEE'-HIGH, (nē'hī) *a.* Rising to the knees; as water *knee-high.*

KNEE'HOL-LY, (nē'hol-ly) *n.* A plant of the genus *ruscus.*

KNEE'HOLM, (nē'home) *n.* Kneeholly.

KNEE'PAN, (nē'pan) *n.* The round bone on the fore part of the knee.

KNEEL, (neel) *v. i.* [D. *knielen;* Dan. *knæler.*] To bend the knee; to fall on the knees.

KNEEL'ER, (nē'ler) *n.* One who kneels.

KNEEL'ING, (neel'ing) *ppr.* Falling on the knees.

KNEE'TRIB-UTE, (nē'trib-ute) *n.* Tribute paid by kneeling; worship or obeisance by genuflection. *Milton.*

KNELL, (nel) *n.* [Sax. *cnyll.*] The sound of a bell rung at a funeral; a tolling.

KNEW, (nū) *pret.* of *know.*

KNICK'KNACK, *n.* Any trifle or toy.

KNIFE, (nīfe) *n.; plu.* KNIVES, (nīvz) [Sax. *cnif;* Dan. *kniv;* Sw. *knif.*] 1. A cutting instrument with a sharp edge. 2. A sword or dagger.

KNIGHT, (nīte) *n.* [Sax. *cniht, cneoht;* G. *knecht.*] 1. In *feudal times*, a *knight* was a man admitted to military rank by a certain ceremony. This privilege was confer-

red on youths of family and fortune, and hence sprung the honorable title of *knight*, in modern usage. A knight has, in *England*, the title of *Sir*. 2. A pupil or follower. 3. A champion.—*Knight of the post*, a knight dubbed at the whipping-post or pillory; a hireling witness.—*Knight of the shire*, in *England*, one of the representatives of a county in parliament, originally a knight, but now any gentleman having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a year is qualified.

KNĪGHT, (nīte) *v. t.* To dub or create a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and says, *rise, Sir*.

KNĪGHT-ER'RANT, *n.* [*knight*, and L. *errans*, *erro*, to wander.] A wandering knight; a knight who traveled in search of adventures, for the purpose of exhibiting military skill, prowess and generosity.

KNĪGHT-ER'RANT-RY, *n.* The practice of wandering in quest of adventures; the manners of wandering knights.

KNĪGHT-HEADS, *n.* In *ships*, bollard timbers, two pieces of timber rising just within the stem.

KNĪGHT'HOOD, *n.* 1. The character or dignity of a knight. 2. A military order, honor, or degree of ancient nobility, conferred as a reward of valor or merit.

†KNĪGHT'LESS, *a.* Unbecoming a knight. *Spenser*.

KNĪGHT'LI-NESS, *n.* Duties of a knight. *Spenser*.

KNĪGHT'LY, *a.* Pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight. *Sidney*.

KNĪGHT'LY, *adv.* In a manner becoming a knight. *Sherwood*.

KNĪGHT'-MAR-SHAL, *n.* An officer in the household of the British king.

KNĪGHT'-SER-VICE, *n.* In *English feudal law*, a tenure of lands held by knights on condition of performing military service.

KNIT, (nit) *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *knit*, or *knitted*. [Sax. *cnyttan*; Sw. *knyta*.] 1. To unite, as threads by needles; to connect in a kind of net-work. 2. To unite closely. 3. To join or cause to grow together. 4. To tie; to fasten. 5. To draw together; to contract.

KNIT, (nit) *v. i.* 1. To unite or interweave by needles. 2. To unite closely; to grow together.

KNIT, (nit) *n.* Union by knitting; texture; [*little used*.]

KNIT'TA-BLE, (nit'ta-bl) *a.* That may be knit.

KNIT'TER, (nit'ter) *n.* One that knits.

KNIT'TING, (nit'ting) *ppr.* Uniting by needles; forming texture; uniting in growth.

KNIT'TING, *n.* Junction. *Wotton*.

KNIT'TING-NEE-DLE, (nit'ting-nee-dl) *n.* A long needle usually made of wire, used for knitting threads into stockings, garters, &c.

KNIT'TLE, (nit'l) *n.* 1. A string that gathers or draws together a purse. 2. A small line used in ships to sling hammocs.

KNOB, (nob) *n.* [Sax. *cnæp*; G. *knopf*.] A hard protuberance; a hard swelling or rising; a bunch.

KNOB, *v. i.* To bunch out; to grow into knobs. *Hersey*.

KNOB'BED, *a.* Containing knobs; full of knobs.

KNOB'BI-NESS, (nob'be-nes) *n.* The quality of having knobs, or of being full of protuberances.

KNOB'BY, (nob'by) *a.* Full of knobs or hard protuberances; hard.

KNOĊK, (nok) *v. i.* [Sax. *cnucian*; Sw. *knacka*.] 1. To strike or beat with something thick or heavy. 2. To drive or be driven against; to strike against; to clash.—*To knock under*, to yield; to submit; to acknowledge to be conquered.

KNOĊK, (nok) *v. t.* 1. To strike; to drive against. 2. To strike a door for admittance; to rap.—*To knock down*, to strike down; to fell; to prostrate by a blow or by blows.—*To knock out*, to force out by a blow or by blows.—*To knock up*, to arouse by knocking. In *popular use*, to beat out.—*To knock off*, to force off by beating. At *auctions*, to assign to a bidder by a blow on the counter.—*To knock on the head*, to kill by a blow or by blows.

KNOĊK, (nok) *n.* 1. A blow; a stroke with something thick or heavy. 2. A stroke on a door, intended as a request for admittance; a rap.

KNOĊK'ER, (nok'er) *n.* 1. One that knocks. 2. An instrument or kind of hammer, fastened to a door.

KNOĊK'ING, (nok'ing) *ppr.* Beating; striking.

KNOĊK'ING, (nok'ing) *n.* A beating; a rap.

KNŌLL, (nōle) *v. t.* [Sax. *cnyllan*.] To ring a bell, usually for a funeral. *Shak*.

KNŌLL, (nōle) *v. i.* To sound, as a bell. *Shak*.

KNŌLL, (nōle) *n.* [Sax. *cnoll*.] The top or crown of a hill; but *more generally*, a little round hill or mount; a small elevation of earth.

KNŌLL'ER, *n.* One who tolls a bell. *Sherwood*.

KNOP, (nop) *n.* [a different spelling of *knap* or *nob*.] A knob; a tufted top; a bud; a bunch; a button.

KNOP'PED, *a.* Having knops or knobs; fastened as with buttons.

KNOR, *n.* [Ger.] A knot.

KNOT, (not) *n.* [Sax. *cnotta*; D. *knot*.] 1. The complication of threads made by knitting; a tie; union of cords by interweaving. 2. Any figure, the lines of which frequently intersect each other. 3. A bond of association or union. 4. The part of a tree where a branch shoots. 5. The protuberant joint of a plant. 6. A cluster; a collection; a group. 7. Difficulty; intricacy; something not easily solved. 8. Any intrigue or difficult perplexity of affairs. 9. A bird of the genus *tringa*. 10. An epaulet.—11. In *seamen's language*, a division of the logline, which answers to half a minute, as a mile does to an hour, or it is the hundred and twentieth part of a mile.

KNOT, (not) *v. t.* 1. To complicate or tie in a knot or knots; to form a knot. 2. To entangle; to perplex. 3. To unite closely.

KNOT, (not) *v. i.* 1. To form knots or joints, as in plants. 2. To knit knots for fringe.

KNOT'BER-RY, (not'ber-ry) *n.* A plant of the genus *rubus*.

KNOT'GRÄSS, (not'gräs) *n.* The name of several species of plants, so denominated from the joints of the stem.

KNOT'LESS, (not'les) *a.* Free from knots; without knots.

KNOT'TED, (not'ted) *a.* 1. Full of knots; having knots. *Dryden*. 2. Having intersecting figures. *Shak*.

KNOT'TI-NESS, (not'te-nes) *n.* 1. Fullness of knots; the quality of having many knots or swellings. 2. Difficulty of solution; intricacy.

KNOT'TY, (not'ty) *a.* 1. Full of knots; having many knots; as, *knotty* timber. 2. Hard; rugged. *Rowe*. 3. Difficult; intricate; perplexed.

KNOUT, (nout) *n.* A punishment in Russia, inflicted with a whip.

KNŌW, (nō) *v. t.*; pret. *knew*; pp. *known*. [Sax. *cnawan*.] 1. To perceive with certainty; to understand clearly; to have a clear and certain perception of truth, fact, or any thing that actually exists. 2. To be informed of; to be taught. 3. To distinguish. 4. To recognize by recollection, remembrance, representation or description. 5. To be no stranger to; to be familiar.—6. In *Scripture*, to have sexual commerce with. *Gen*. iv. 7. To approve. 8. To learn. *Prov*. i. 9. To acknowledge with due respect. 1 *Thess*. v. 10. To choose; to favor or take an interest in. *Amos* iii. 11. To commit; to have. 2. *Cor*. 12. To have full assurance of; to have satisfactory evidence of any thing, though short of certainty.

KNŌW, (nō) *v. i.* 1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful. 2. To be informed. 3. To take cognizance of; to examine.

KNŌW'A-BLE, (nō'a-bl) *a.* That may be known; that may be discovered, understood or ascertained.

KNŌW'ER, (nō'er) *n.* One who knows.

KNŌW'ING, (nō'ing) *ppr.* 1. Having clear and certain perception of. 2. *a.* Skillful; well informed; well instructed. 3. Conscious; intelligent.

KNŌW'ING, (nō'ing) *n.* Knowledge. *Shak*.

KNŌW'ING-LY, (nō'ing-ly) *adv.* With knowledge.

*KNOWL'EDĠE, (nol'lej) *n.* 1. A clear and certain perception of that which exists, or of truth and fact; the perception of the connection and agreement, or disagreement and repugnancy of our ideas. 2. Learning; illumination of mind. 3. Skill. 4. Acquaintance with any fact or person. 5. Cognizance; notice. *Ruth* ii. 6. Information; power of knowing. 7. Sexual intercourse. But it is usual to prefix *carnal*.

†KNOWL'EDĠE, for *acknowledge* or *avow*. *Bacon*.

†KNUB, †KNUB'BLE, (nub) (nub'bl) *v. t.* To beat; to strike with the knuckle.

KNUĊ'KLE, (nuk'l) *n.* [Sax. *cnucl*; G. *knöchel*.] 1. The joint of a finger, particularly when protuberant by the closing of the fingers. 2. The knee joint of a calf. 3. The joint of a plant; [*obs*.] *Bacon*.

KNUĊ'KLE, (nuk'l) *v. i.* To yield; to submit in contest to an antagonist.

KNUĊ'KLED, *a.* Jointed. *Bacon*.

†KNUFF, (nuff) *n.* A lout; a clown.

KNUR, KNURLE, (nur) (nurl) *n.* [G. *knorren*.] A knot; a hard substance. *Woodward*.

KNURL'ED, *a.* Full of knots.

KNURL'Y, (nur'ly) *a.* Full of knots; hard.

KNUR'RY, (nur'ry) *a.* Full of knots.

KŌ'BA, *n.* An antelope, with horns close at the base.

KŌ'KOB, *n.* A venomous serpent of America.

KOL'LY-RITE, *n.* [Gr. κολλυριον.] A variety of clay.

KOM'MA-NIĊ, *n.* The crested lark of Germany.

KON'IL-ITE, *n.* [Gr. κονις and λιθος.] A mineral.

KŌ'NITE. *See* CONITE.

KŌ'PEĊK, *n.* A Russian coin, about the value of a cent.

KŌ'RAN, *n.* (pronounced by oriental scholars *korawn*) *n.* [Ar.] The Mohammedan book of faith; the alkoran.

KŌ'RET, *n.* A delicious fish of the East Indies.

KŌ'RIN, *n.* An antelope with slender, smooth horns.

KOUPH'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. κουφος and λιθος.] A mineral.

KRAAL, *n.* In the southern part of *Africa*, among the Hottentots, a village; a collection of huts.

KRAG, *n.* A species of argillaceous earth.

KRĀ'KEN, *n.* A supposed enormous sea animal.
KRŪ'KA, *n.* A bird of Russia and Sweden.
KŪ'FIC, *a.* The *Kufic* letters were the ancient letters of the Arabic, so called from Kufa, on the Euphrates.
KŪ'MISS, *n.* A liquor or drink made from mare's milk fermented and distilled; milk spirit. *Tooke.*
KŪ'RIL, *n.* A bird, the black petrel. *Pennant.*
KU-RIL'I-AN, *a.* The *Kurilian* isles are a chain of islands in the Pacific.
† KŸ, *n.* Kine.
KŸ'A-NĪTE, *n.* [It is written, also, *cyanite.*] A mineral.
KŸ-AN'O-GEN, *n.* [Gr. κυανος and γενναω.] Carbureted azote; the compound base of prussic acid, called, also, *prussine.*

L.

L, the twelfth letter of the English Alphabet, is usually denominated a *semi-vowel*, or a *liquid.* It has only one sound in English, as in *like*, *canal.* At the end of monosyllables, it is often doubled, as in *fall*, *full*, *tell*, *bell*; but not after diphthongs and digraphs; *foul*, *fool*, *prowl*, *growl*, *foal*, &c. being written with a single *l.* In English words, the terminating syllable *le* is unaccented, the *e* is silent, and *l* has a feeble sound; as in *able*, *eagle*, pronounced *abl*, *eagl.*

As a *numeral*, L denotes 50, and with a dash, $\overline{L}$, 50,000.
LA, (law) *exclam.* Look; see; behold. *Shak.*
LÄ, in *music*, the syllable by which *Guido* denotes the last sound of each hexachord. *Encyc.*
† LAB, *n.* A great talker; a blabber. *Chaucer.*
LAB'A-DIST, *n.* A follower of *Jean de Labadie.*
LAB'DA-NUM. *See* LADANUM.
LAB-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *labefactio.*] A weakening or loosening; a failing; decay; downfall; ruin.
† LAB'E-FY, *v. t.* To weaken or impair. *Dict.*
LĀ'BEL, *n.* [W. *llab*, a strip; *labed*, a label.] 1. A narrow slip of silk, paper or parchment, containing a name or title, and affixed to any thing, denoting its contents. 2. Any paper annexed to a will by way of addition; as a codicil.—3. In *heraldry*, a fillet usually placed in the middle, along the chief of the coat, without touching its extremities. 4. A long, thin brass rule, with a small sight at one end, and a centre-hole at the other, commonly used with a tangent-line on the edge of a circumferentor, to take altitudes, &c.
LĀ'BEL, *v. t.* To affix a label to.
LĀ'BELED, *pp.* Furnished with a label.
LĀ'BEL-ING, *ppr.* Distinguishing by a label.
LĀ'BENT, *a.* [L. *labens.*] Sliding; gliding. *Dict.*
LĀ'BI-AL, *a.* [Fr.] Pertaining to the lips; formed by the lips.
LĀ'BI-AL, *n.* A letter or character representing an articulation of the lips; as *b*, *f*, *m*, *p*, *v.*
LĀ'BI-ATE, LĀ'BI-A-TED, *a.* [from L. *labium.*] In *botany*, a *labiate* corol is irregular, monopetalous, with two lips, or monopetalous, consisting of a narrow tube with a wide mouth, divided into two or more segments arranged in two opposite divisions or lips.
† LĀ'BILE, *a.* [Low L. *labilis.*] Liable to err, fall or apostatize. *Cheyne.*
LAB-I-O-DENT'AL, *a.* [*labium* and *dens.*] Formed or pronounced by the cooperation of the lips and teeth; as *f* and *v.*
LĀ'BOR, *n.* [L. *labor.*] 1. Exertion of muscular strength, or bodily exertion which occasions weariness; toilsome work; pains; travail; any bodily exertion which is attended with fatigue. 2. Intellectual exertion; application of the mind which occasions weariness. 3. Exertion of mental powers, united with bodily employment. 4. Work done, or to be done; that which requires wearisome exertion. 5. Heroic achievement. 6. Travail; the pangs and efforts of childbirth. 7. The evils of life; trials; persecution, &c.
LĀ'BOR, *v. i.* [L. *laboro.*] 1. To exert muscular strength; to act or move with painful effort, particularly in servile occupations; to work; to toil. 2. To exert one's powers of body or mind, or both, in the prosecution of any design; to strive; to take pains. 3. To toil; to be burdened. 4. To move with difficulty. 5. To move irregularly with little progress; to pitch and roll heavily. 6. To be in distress; to be pressed. 7. To be in travail; to suffer the pangs of childbirth. 8. To journey or march. 9. To perform the duties of the pastoral office. 1 *Tim.* v. 10. To perform Christian offices.—*To labor under*, to be afflicted with; to be burdened or distressed with.
LĀ'BOR, *v. t.* 1. To work at; to till; to cultivate. 2. To prosecute with effort; to urge. 3. To form or fabricate with exertion. 4. To beat; to belabor. 5. To form with toil and care.
† LĀ'BO-RANT, *n.* A chemist. *Boyle.*
LAB'O-RA-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *laboratoire.*] 1. A house or place where operations and experiments in chemistry, pharmacy, pyrotechny, &c., are performed. 2. A place where arms are manufactured or repaired, or fire-works prepared. 3. A place where work is performed, or any thing is prepared for use.
LĀ'BORED, *pp.* Tilled; cultivated; formed with labor.
LĀ'BOR-ER, *n.* One who labors in a toilsome occupation; a man who does work that requires little skill, as distinguished from an artisan.
LĀ'BOR-ING, *ppr.* 1. Exerting muscular strength or intellectual power; toiling; moving with pain or with difficulty; cultivating. 2. A *laboring man*, or *laborer*, is often used for a man who performs work that requires no apprenticeship or professional skill, in distinction from an artisan.
LA-BŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *laboriosus.*] 1. Using exertion; employing labor; diligent in work or service; assiduous. 2. Requiring labor; toilsome; tiresome; not easy. 3. Requiring labor, exertion, perseverance or sacrifices.
LA-BŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With labor, toil or difficulty.
LA-BŌ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being laborious, or attended with toil; toilsomeness; difficulty. 2. Diligence; assiduity.
LĀ'BOR-LESS, *a.* Not laborious. *Brerewood.*
† LĀ'BOR-OUS, *a.* The old word for *laborious. Spenser.*
† LĀ'BOR-OUS-LY, *adv.* Laboriously. *Sir T. Elyot.*
† LĀ'BOR-SOME, *a.* Made with great labor and diligence.
LĀ'BRA, *n.* [Sp.] A lip. *Shak.*
LA-BURN'UM, *n.* A tree of the genus *cytisus.*
LAB'Y-RINTH, *n.* [L. *labyrinthus.*] 1. Among the *ancients*, an edifice or place full of intricacies, or formed with winding passages, which rendered it difficult to find the way from the interior to the entrance. 2. A maze; an inexplicable difficulty.—3. *Formerly*, an ornamental maze or wilderness in gardens. 4. A cavity in the ear.
LAB-Y-RINTH'I-AN, *a.* Winding; intricate; perplexed.
LAC, *n.* [Sp. *laca*; G. *lack.*] Gum-lac, so called, but improperly, not being a gum, but a *resin.*
LAC'CIC, *a.* Pertaining to lac, or produced from it.
LACE, *n.* [Sp. *lazo*; Fr. *lacet*; It. *laccio.*] 1. A work composed of threads interwoven into a net, and worked on a pillow with spindles or pins. 2. A string; a cord. 3. A snare; a gin. 4. A plaited string with which females fasten their clothes.
LACE, *v. t.* 1. To fasten with a string through eyelet holes. 2. To adorn with lace. 3. To embellish with variegations or stripes. 4. To beat; to lash.
LĀCE'-BARK, *n.* A shrub in the West Indies.
LĀCED, *pp.* or *a.* Fastened with lace or a string; also, tricked off with lace.—*Laced coffee*, coffee with spirits in it. *Addison.*—*Laced mutton*, an old word for a whore; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
LĀCE'MAN, *n.* A man who deals in lace. *Addison.*
LĀCE'WOM-AN, *n.* A woman who makes or sells lace.
LAC'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be torn. *Harvey.*
LAC'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *lacero.*] To tear; to rend; to separate a substance by violence or tearing.
LAC'ER-ATE, LAC'ER-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Rent; torn.—2. In *botany*, having the edge variously cut into irregular segments.
LAC-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by rending. *Arbuthnot.*
LAC'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Tearing; having the power to tear.
LAC'ER-TINE, *a.* [L. *lacertus.*] Like a lizard.
LA-CER'TUS, *n.* The girroc, a fish; the lizard-fish.
LACHE, LACH'ES, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *lachesse.*] In *law*, neglect; negligence.
LACH'ES, *n. plu.* Boggy places. *Craven dialect.*
LAC'H'RY-MA-BLE, *a.* Lamentable. *Morley.*
LAC'H'RY-MAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *lachryma.*] 1. Generating or secreting tears. 2. Pertaining to tears; conveying tears.
LAC'H'RY-MA-RY, *a.* Containing tears. *Addison.*
LAC'H-RY-MĀ'TION, *n.* The act of shedding tears.
LAC'H'RY-MA-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *lachrymatoire.*] A vessel found in sepulchres of the ancients, in which it has been supposed the tears of a deceased person's friends were collected and preserved with the ashes and urn.
LĀ'CING, *ppr.* Fastening with a string; adorned or trimmed with lace.
LA-CIN'I-ATE, LA-CIN'I-A-TED, *a.* [L. *lacinia.*] 1. Adorned with fringes.—2. In *botany*, jagged.

LAC̈K, *v. t.* [D. *leeg*, *leegen*; Dan. *lak.*] 1. To want; to be destitute of; not to have or possess. 2. To blame, [*obs.*]

LAC̈K, *v. i.* 1. To be in want. 2. To be wanting.

LAC̈K, *n.* Want; destitution; need; failure.—*Lack of rupees* is one hundred thousand rupees, which, at 55 cents each, amount to fifty-five thousand dollars.

LAC̈K-A-DĀY, *exclamation* of sorrow or regret; alas.

LAC̈K'BRĀIN, *n.* One that wants brains, or is deficient in understanding. *Shak.*

LAC̈K'ER, } *n.* [Fr. *laque.*] A kind of varnish.
LAC̈'QUER, }

LAC̈K'ER, *v. t.* To varnish; to smear over with lacker, for the purpose of improving color or preserving from tarnishing and decay.

LAC̈K'ER, *n.* One who is wanting. *Davies.*

LAC̈K'ERED, *pp.* Covered with lacker; varnished.

LAC̈K'EY, *n.* [Fr. *laquais.*] An attending servant; a footboy or footman.

LAC̈K'EY, *v. t.* To attend servilely. *Milton.*

LAC̈K'EY, *v. i.* To act as footboy; to pay servile attendance.

LAC̈K'LIN-EN, *a.* Wanting shirts. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

LAC̈K'LUS-TRE, *a.* Wanting lustre or brightness.

LA-C̈ON'IC̈, } *a.* [Fr. *laconique*; L. *laconicus*; from
LA-C̈ON'I-C̈AL, } *Laconia.*] 1. Short; brief; pithy; sententious; expressing much in few words. 2. Pertaining to Sparta or Lacedemonia.

LA-C̈ON'I-C̈AL-LY, *adv.* Briefly; concisely.

LA-C̈ON'IC̈S, *n.* A book of Pausanias, which treats of Lacedemonia.

*LĀ'C̈ON-IS̈M, } *n.* [L. *laconismus.*] 1. A concise style.
LA-C̈ON'I-CIS̈M, } 2. A brief, sententious phrase or expression.

LAC̈'TAGE, *n.* The produce of animals yielding milk.

LAC̈'TANT, *a.* [L. *lactans.*] Suckling; giving suck. [*Little used.*]

LAC̈'TA-RY, *a.* [L. *lactarius.*] Milky; full of white juice like milk. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

LAC̈'TA-RY, *n.* [L. *lactarius.*] A dairy-house.

LAC̈'TATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt formed by the lactic acid, or acid of milk, with a base. *Fourcroy.*

LAC̈-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *lacto.*] The act of giving suck; or the time of suckling. *Johnson.*

LAC̈'TE-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to milk. 2. Conveying chyle.

LAC̈'TE-AL, *n.* A vessel or slender tube of animal bodies, for conveying chyle from the intestines to the common reservatory.

LAC̈'TE-AN, *a.* [L. *lacteus.*] Milky; having the color of milk. *Moxon.*

LAC̈'TE-OUS, *a.* [L. *lacteus.*] 1. Milky; resembling milk. 2. Lacteal; conveying chyle.

LAC̈-TES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *lactescens.*] 1. Tendency to milk; milkiness or milky color.—2. In *botany*, milkiness; the liquor which flows abundantly from a plant, when wounded.

LAC̈-TES'CENT, *a.* 1. Producing milk or white juice. 2. Abounding with a thick colored juice.

LAC̈'TIC̈, *a.* Pertaining to milk, or procured from sour milk or whey; as, the *lactic* acid. *Fourcroy.*

LAC̈-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lac* and *fero.*] 1. Bearing or conveying milk or white juice. 2. Producing a thick colored juice.

LAC̈'U-NAR, *n.* [L.] An arched roof or ceiling.

LA-C̈Ū'NOUS, } *a.* [L. *lacunosus.*] Furrowed or pitted.
LAC̈-U-NŌSE', }

LAD, *n.* [W. *llawd*; and Sax. *leod.*] A young man or boy; a stripling.

LAD'A-NUM, *n.* [Ar.] The resinous juice which exsudes from the leaves of the *cistus ladanifera.*

LAD'DER, *n.* [Sax. *hlædder*; D. *ladder*, or *leder.*] 1. A frame of wood, consisting of two side-pieces, connected by rounds inserted in them at suitable distances, and thus forming steps, by which persons may ascend a building, &c. 2. That by which a person ascends or rises; means of ascending. 3. Gradual rise; elevation.

LADE, *v. t.*; pret. *laded*; pp. *laded*, *laden.* [Sax. *ladan*, and *hladan*; G. *laden.*] 1. To load; to put on or in, as a burden or freight. 2. To dip; to throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or dipper; as, to *lade* water out of a tub or into a cistern. 3. To draw water; [*obs.*]

† LADE, *n.* The mouth of a river. *Gibson.*

LĀD'ED, } *pp.* 1. Loaded; charged with a burden or freight.
LĀD'EN, } 2. *a.* Oppressed; burdened.

LĀ'DI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *fio*, and *lady.*] To make a lady of. *Massinger.*

LĀD'ING, *ppr.* Loading; charging with a burden or freight; throwing or dipping out.

LĀD'ING, *n.* That which constitutes a load or cargo; freight; burden.

LAD'KIN, *n.* A little lad; a youth. [*Little used.*]

LĀ'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *hlædle.*] 1. A utensil somewhat like a dish, with a long handle, used for throwing or dipping out liquor from a vessel. 2. The receptacle of a mill-wheel, which receives the water which moves it.—3. In *gunnery*, an instrument for drawing the charge of a cannon.

LĀ'DLE-FUL, *n.* The quantity contained in a ladle.

LĀ'DY, *n.* [Sax. *hlafdig*, *hlæfdiga*, *hlæfdia.*] 1. A woman of distinction.—*Originally*, the title of *Lady* was given to the daughters of earls and others in high rank, but *by custom*, the title belongs to any woman of genteel education. 2. A word of complaisance; used of women. 3. Mistress; the female who presides or has authority over a manor or a family.

LĀ'DY-BIRD, }
LĀ'DY-BUG, }
LĀ'DY-C̈OW, } *n.* A small, red, vaginopennous or sheath-winged insect. *Gay.* A coleopterous insect of the genus *coccinella. Linne.*
LĀ'DY-FLY, }

LĀ'DY'S BED-STRAW, *n.* A plant of the genus *galium.*

LĀ'DY'S BOW-ER, *n.* A plant of the genus *clematis.*

LĀ'DY'S C̈ŌMB, *n.* A plant of the genus *scandix.*

LĀ'DY'S C̈USH-ION, *n.* A plant of the genus *saxifraga.*

LĀ'DY'S FIN-GER, *n.* A plant of the genus *anthyllis.*

LĀ'DY'S MAN-TLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *alchemilla.*

LĀ'DY'S SĒAL, *n.* A plant of the genus *tamus.*

LĀ'DY'S SLIP-PER, *n.* A plant of the genus *cypripedium.*

LĀ'DY'S SMOC̈K, *n.* A plant of the genus *cardamine.*

LĀ'DY'S TRĀ-C̈ES, *n.* A plant of the genus *ophrys.*

LĀ'DY-DĀY, *n.* The day of the annunciation of the holy virgin, March 25th.

LĀ'DY-LĪKE, *a.* 1. Like a lady in manners; genteel; well-bred. 2. Soft; tender; delicate.

LĀ'DY-SHIP, *n.* The title of a lady. *Dryden.*

† LAG, *a.* [Goth. *laggs*; W. *llag*, *llac.*] 1. Coming after or behind; slow; sluggish; tardy. 2. Last; long-delayed. *Shak.*

LAG, *n.* 1. The lowest class; the rump; the fag end. 2. He that comes behind; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

LAG, *v. i.* [W. *llag*, *llac.*] To walk or move slowly; to loiter; to stay behind.

† LAG'GARD, *a.* Slow; sluggish; backward. *Collins.*

LAG'GER, *a.* A loiterer; an idler; one who moves slowly and falls behind.

LAG'GING, *ppr.* Loitering; moving slowly and falling behind. *Dryden.*

LA-GOON', } *n.* [It., Sp. *laguna.*] A fen, moor, marsh,
LA-GŪNE', } shallow pond or lake.

LĀ'IC̈, or LĀ'I-C̈AL, *a.* [It. *laico*, *laicale*; Fr. *laique.*] Belonging to the laity or people, in distinction from the *clergy.*

LĀ'IC̈, *n.* A layman. *Bp. Morton.*

LAID, *pret.* and *pp.* of *lay*; so written for *layed.*

LĀID'LY, *a.* [Sax. *lathlic.*] Ugly; loathsome; foul.

LAIN, *pp.* of *lie.*

LAIR, *n.* [G. *lager.*] 1. A place of rest; the bed or couch of a boar or wild beast. *Dryden.* 2. Pasture; the ground.

LAIRD, *n.* [Sax. *hlaford.*] In the *Scots dialect*, a lord; the proprietor of a manor.

LĀI'TER, or LA.W'TER, *n.* The whole quantity of eggs which a hen lays before she incubates. *Brockett.*

LĀ'I-TY, *n.* [Gr. λαος.] 1. The people, as distinguished from the *clergy*; the body of the people not in orders. 2. The state of a layman, or of not being in orders; [*obs.*]

LAKE, *v. i.* [Sw. *leka.*] To play; to sport. *North of England.*

LAKE, *n.* [G. *lache*; Fr. *lac*; L. *lacus.*] 1. A large and extensive collection of water contained in a cavity or hollow of the earth. It differs from a *pond* in size, the latter being a collection of small extent; but sometimes a collection of water is called a *pond* or a *lake* indifferently. 2. A middle color between ultramarine and vermilion, made of cochineal.

LĀK'Y, *a.* Pertaining to a lake or lakes. *Sherwood.*

LĀ'MA, *n.* 1. The sovereign pontiff, or rather the god of the Asiatic Tartars. 2. A small species of camel.

LAM'AN-TIN, or LAM'EN-TIN, *n.* A species of the walrus or sea-cow, the *trichechus manatus.*

LAMB, (lam) *n.* [Goth. and Sax. *lamb.*] 1. The young of the sheep kind. 2. The *Lamb of God*, in *Scripture*, the Savior Jesus Christ, who was typified by the paschal lamb.

LAMB, *v. t.* To bring forth young, as sheep.

LAMB'ALE, *n.* A feast at the time of shearing lambs. *Warton.*

LAM'BA-TIVE, *a.* [L. *lambo.*] Taken by licking.

LAM'BA-TIVE, *n.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue. *Wiseman.*

LAM'BENT, *a.* [L. *lambens.*] Playing about; touching lightly; gliding over.

LAMB'KIN, (lam'kin) *n.* A small lamb. *Gay.*

LAMB'LIKE, (lam'like) *a.* Like a lamb; gentle; humble; meek.

LAMB'S'-WOOL, *n.* [a corruption of *la mas ubhal*, that is, the day of the apple fruit.] Ale mixed with sugar, nutmeg and the pulp of roasted apples. *Burton.*

LAM-DOID'AL, *a.* [Gr. λαμδα.] In the form of the Greek Λ, the English L. *Sharp.*

LAME, *a.* [Sax. *lame*, or *lama.*] 1. Crippled or disabled in a limb, or otherwise injured so as to be unsound and impaired in strength. 2. Imperfect; not satisfactory. 3. Hobbling; not smooth; as numbers in verse.

LAME, *v. t.* To make lame; to cripple or disable; to render imperfect and unsound. *Dryden.*

LAM'EL, *n.* [L. *lamella.*] A thin plate or scale.

LAM'EL-LAR, *a.* Disposed in thin plates or scales.

LAM'EL-LAR-LY, *adv.* In thin plates or scales.

LAM'EL-LATE, } *a.* Formed in thin plates or scales, or
LAM'EL-LA-TED, } covered with them.

LAM-EL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lamella* and *fero.*] Producing plates.

LAM'EL-LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *lamella* and *form.*] Having the form of a plate. *Journ. of Science.*

LĀME'LY, *adv.* 1. Like a cripple; with impaired strength; in a halting manner. 2. Imperfectly; without a complete exhibition of parts. 3. Weakly; poorly; unsteadily; feebly.

LĀME'NESS, *n.* 1. An impaired state of the body or limbs; loss of natural soundness and strength by a wound or by disease. 2. Imperfection; weakness; as the *lameness* of an argument or of a description.

LA-MENT', *v. i.* [L. *lamentor.*] 1. To mourn; to grieve; to weep or wail; to express sorrow. 2. To regret deeply; to feel sorrow.

LA-MENT', *v. t.* To bewail; to mourn for; to bemoan; to deplore. *Dryden.*

LA-MENT', *n.* [L. *lamentum.*] Grief or sorrow expressed in complaints or cries; lamentation; a weeping.

LAM'EN-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *lamentabilis.*] 1. To be lamented; deserving sorrow. 2. Mournful; adapted to awaken grief. 3. Expressing sorrow. 4. Miserable; pitiful; low; poor.

LAM'EN-TA-BLY, *adv.* 1. Mournfully; with expressions or tokens of sorrow. 2. So as to cause sorrow. 3. Pitifully; despicably.

LAM-EN-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *lamentatio.*] 1. Expression of sorrow; cries of grief; the act of bewailing.—2. In the *plural*, a book of Scripture, containing the lamentations of Jeremiah.

LA-MENT'ED, *pp.* Bewailed; mourned for.

LA-MENT'ER, *n.* One who mourns, or cries out with sorrow.

LAM'EN-TIN. *See* LAMANTIN.

LA-MENT'ING, *ppr.* Bewailing; mourning; weeping.

LA-MENT'ING, *n.* A mourning; lamentation.

LĀ'MI-A, *n.* [L.] A hag; a witch; a demon.

LAM'I-NA, } *n.* [L. *lamina.*] 1. A thin plate or scale; a
LAM'IN, } layer or coat lying over another; *applied to the plates of minerals, bones*, &c. 2. A bone, or part of a bone, resembling a thin plate, such as the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone. 3. The lap of the ear. 4. The border, or the upper, broad or spreading part of the petal, in a polypetalous corol.

LAM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being formed into thin plates.

LAM'I-NAR, *a.* In plates; consisting of thin plates or layers.

LAM'I-NATE, } *a.* Plated; consisting of plates, scales or
LAM'I-NA-TED, } layers, one over another.

LĀM'ISH, *a.* Not quite lame; hobbling. *A. Wood.*

† LAMM, *v. t.* To beat. *Beaumont.*

LAM'MAS, *n.* [Sax. *hlammæsse.*] The first day of August. *Bacon.*

LAMP, *n.* [Fr. *lampe*; L. *lampas.*] 1. A vessel for containing oil to be burned by means of a wick; or a light, a burning wick inserted in a vessel of oil.—2. *Figuratively*, a light of any kind. *Rowe.*—*Lamp of safety*, or *safety lamp*, a lamp for lighting coal mines, without exposing workmen to the explosion of inflammable air. *Davy.*

LAM'PAS, *n.* [Fr.] A lump of flesh of the size of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth, and rising above the teeth.

LAMP'BLACK, *n.* A fine soot formed by the condensation of the smoke of burning pitch or resinous substances, in a chimney terminating in a cone of cloth.

LAMP'I-ATE, *n.* A compound salt, composed of lampic acid and a base. *Ure.*

LAMP'IC, *a.* The *lampic* acid is obtained by the combustion of ether by means of a lamp. *Ure.*

† LAMP'ING, *a.* [It. *lampante.*] Shining; sparkling.

LAM-POON', *n.* [qu. Old Fr. *lamper.*] A personal satire in writing; abuse; censure written to reproach and vex rather than to reform. *Dryden.*

LAM-POON', *v. t.* To abuse with personal censure; to reproach in written satire.

LAM-POON'ER, *n.* One who abuses with personal satire; the writer of a lampoon. *Tatler.*

LAM-POON'ING, *ppr.* Abusing with personal satire.

LAM-POON'RY, *n.* Abuse.

LAM'PREY, *n.* [Fr. *lamproie*; D. *lamprei.*] A genus of anguilliform fishes, resembling the eel. *Encyc.*

LAM'PREL, or LAM'PRON. *See* LAMPREY.

LĀ'NATE, } *a.* [L. *lanatus.*] Wooly.—In *botany*, cover-
LAN'A-TED, } ed with a substance like curled hairs.

LÄNCE, (läns) *n.* [L. *lancea*; Fr. *lance.*] A spear, an offensive weapon in form of a half pike, used by the ancients and thrown by the hand.

LÄNCE, *v. t.* [Arm. *lançza.*] 1. To pierce with a lance or with a sharp-pointed instrument. 2. To pierce or cut; to open with a lancet.

LÄNCE'LY, (läns'ly) *a.* Suitable to a lance. *Sidney.*

LAN'CE-O-LAR, *a.* In *botany*, tapering towards each end.

LAN'CE-O-LATE, } *a.* Shaped like a lance; oblong and
LAN'CE-O-LA-TED, } gradually tapering toward each extremity; spear-shaped.

LANCE-PE-SĀDE', *n.* [It. *lancia-spezzata.*] An officer under the corporal. *J. Hall.*

LÄN'CER, *n.* One who lances; one who carries a lance.

LÄN'CET, *n.* [Fr. *lancette.*] 1. A surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and two-edged; used in venesection, and in opening tumors, abscesses, &c. 2. A pointed window.

LÄNCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *lancer.*] 1. To throw, as a lance; to dart; to let fly. 2. To move, or cause to slide from the land into the water.

LÄNCH, *v. i.* To dart or fly off; to push off.

LÄNCH, *n.* 1. The sliding or movement of a ship from the land into the water, on ways prepared for the purpose. 2. A kind of boat, longer, lower, and more flat-bottomed than a long-boat.

LAN'CI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *lancino.*] To tear; to rend; to lacerate. *Johnson.*

LAN-CI-NĀ'TION, *n.* Tearing; laceration.

LAND, *n.* [Goth., Sax., G., D., Dan., Sw. *land.*] 1. Earth, or the solid matter which constitutes the fixed part of the surface of the globe, in distinction from water. 2. Any portion of the solid, superficial part of the globe, whether a kingdom or country, or a particular region. 3. Any small portion of the superficial part of the earth or ground. 4. Ground; soil, or the superficial part of the earth in respect to its nature or quality. 5. Real estate. 6. The inhabitants of a country or region; a nation or people. 7. The ground left unploughed between furrows is by some of our farmers called a *land.*—*To make the land*, or *to make land*, in *seamen's language*, is to discover land from sea, as the ship approaches it.—*To shut in the land*, to lose sight of the land left, by the intervention of a point or promontory.—*To set the land*, to see by the compass how it bears from the ship.

† LAND, *n.* [Sax. *hland*, or *hlond.*] Urine; whence the old expression *land dam*, to kill. *Shak.*

LAND, *v. t.* To set on shore; to disembark; to debark.

LAND, *v. i.* To go on shore from a ship or boat; to disembark.

LAN'DAU, *n.* A kind of coach or carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back.

LAND'-BREEZE, *n.* [*land* and *breeze.*] A current of air setting from the land towards the sea.

LAND'ED, *pp.* 1. Disembarked; set on shore from a ship or boat. 2. *a.* Having an estate in land. 3. Consisting in real estate or land.

LAND'FALL, *n.* 1. A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.—2. In *seamen's language*, the first land discovered after a voyage.

LAND'FLOOD, *n.* An overflowing of land by water; an inundation.

LAND'-FORCE, *n.* A military force, army or troops serving on land, as distinguished from a *naval force.*

LAND'GRAVE, *n.* [G. *landgraf*; D. *landgraaf.*] In *Germany*, a count or earl.

LAND-GRĀ'VI-ATE, *n.* The territory held by a landgrave, or his office, jurisdiction or authority.

LAND'HOLD-ER, *n.* A holder or proprietor of land.

LAND'ING, *ppr.* Setting on shore; coming on shore.

LAND'ING, } *n.* A place where persons land, or
LAND'ING-PLACE, } where goods are set on shore.

LAND'JOB-BER, *n.* A man who makes a business of buying land on speculation.

LAND'LĀ-DY, *n.* 1. A woman who has tenants holding from her. 2. The mistress of an inn. *Swift.*

LAND'LESS, *a.* Destitute of land; having no land.

LAND'LOCK, *v. t.* To inclose or encompass by land.

LAND'LOCKED, *pp.* Encompassed by land, so that no point of the compass is open to the sea.

LAND'LO-PER, *n.* A landman; *literally*, a *land runner*; a term of reproach among seamen to designate a man who passes his life on land.

LAND'LORD, *n.* [Sax. *land-hlaford.*] 1. The lord of a manor or of land; the owner of land who has tenants under him. 2. The master of an inn or tavern.

† LAND'LORD-RY, *n.* State of a landlord. *Bp. Hall.*

LAND'MAN, *n.* A man who serves on land.

LAND'MARK, *n.* 1. A mark to designate the boundary of land; any mark or fixed object.—2. In *navigation*, any elevated object on land that serves as a guide to seamen.

LAND'-OF-FICE, *n.* In the *United States*, an office in which the sales of new land are registered.
LAND'SCĀPE, *n.* [D. *landschap*; Sw. *landskap.*] 1. A portion of land or territory which the eye can comprehend in a single view, including mountains, rivers, lakes, and whatever the land contains. 2. A picture, exhibiting the form of a district of country, as far as the eye can reach. 3. The view or prospect of a district of country.
† LAND'SCĀPE, *v. t.* To represent in a landscape.
LAND'SLĪDE, } *n.* A portion of a hill or mountain, which
LAND'SLIP, } *slips* or *slides* down; or the sliding down of a considerable tract of land from a mountain. *Goldsmith.*
LANDS'MAN, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a sailor on board a ship, who has not before been at sea.
† LAND'STREIGHT, *n.* A narrow slip of land.
LAND'-TAX, *n.* A tax assessed on land and buildings.
LAND'-TURN, *n.* A land breeze. *Encyc.*
LAND'-WĀIT-ER, *n.* An officer of the customs, whose duty is to *wait* or attend on the landing of goods.
LAND'WARD, *adv.* Toward the land. *Sandys.*
LAND'-WIND, *n.* A wind blowing from the land.
LAND'-WORK-ER, *n.* One who tills the ground.
LANE, *n.* [D. *laan.*] 1. A narrow way or passage, or a private passage, as distinguished from a *public road* or *highway.* 2. A passage between lines of men, or people standing on each side.
LANG, *a.* The word in the *North of England* for *long*; *langsome*, also, for *longsome*, tedious.
LAN'GRAGE, } *n. Langrel shot*, or *langrage*, is a particular
LAN'GREL, } kind of shot used at sea for tearing sails and rigging, and thus disabling an enemy's ship.
LANG'SET-TLE, *n.* A long bench to sit on. *North of Eng.*
LANG-TER-A-LOO', *n.* A game at cards. *Tatler.*
LAN'GUAGE, *n.* [Fr. *langage*; Sp. *lengua*, *lenguage.*] 1. Human speech; the expression of ideas by words or significant articulate sounds, for the communication of thoughts. 2. Words duly arranged in sentences, written, printed or engraved, and exhibited to the eye. 3. The speech or expression of ideas peculiar to a particular nation. 4. Style; manner of expression. 5. The inarticulate sounds by which irrational animals express their feelings and wants. 6. Any manner of expressing thoughts. 7. A nation, as distinguished by their speech. *Dan.* iii.
† LAN'GUAGE, *v. t.* To give language to; to express. *Lovelace.*
LAN'GUAGED, *a.* Having a language. *Pope.*
LAN'GUAGE-MĀS-TER, *n.* One whose profession is to teach languages. *Spectator.*
LAN'GUET, *n.* [Fr. *languette.*] Any thing in the shape of the tongue. [*Not English.*]
LAN'GUID, *a.* [L. *languidus.*] 1. Flagging; drooping; hence, feeble; weak; heavy; dull; indisposed to exertion. 2. Slow. 3. Dull; heartless; without animation.
LAN'GUID-LY, *adv.* Weakly; feebly; slowly.
LAN'GUID-NESS, *n.* 1. Weakness from exhaustion of strength; feebleness; dullness; languor. 2. Slowness.
LAN'GUISH, *v. i.* [Fr. *languir*, *languissant.*] 1. To lose strength or animation; to be or become dull, feeble or spiritless; to pine; to be or to grow heavy. 2. To wither; to fade; to lose the vegetating power. 3. To grow dull; to be no longer active and vigorous. 4. To pine or sink under sorrow or any continued passion. 5. To look with softness or tenderness, as with the head reclined and a peculiar cast of the eye.
LAN'GUISH, *v. t.* To cause to droop or pine. [*L. u.*] *Shak.*
LAN'GUISH, *n.* Act of pining; also, a soft and tender look or appearance. *Pope.*
LAN'GUISH-ER, *n.* One who languishes or pines.
LAN'GUISH-ING, *ppr.* 1. Becoming or being feeble; losing strength; pining; withering; fading. 2. *a.* Having a languid appearance.
LAN'GUISH-ING-LY, *adv.* 1. Weakly; feebly; dully; slowly. 2. With tender softness.
LAN'GUISH-MENT, *n.* 1. The state of pining. 2. Softness of look or mien, with the head reclined.
LAN'GUOR, *n.* [L. *languor*; Fr. *langueur.*] 1. Feebleness; dullness; heaviness; lassitude of body; that state of the body which is induced by exhaustion of strength. 2. Dullness of the intellectual faculty; listlessness. 3. Softness; laxity.
† LAN'GUOR-OUS, *a.* Tedious; melancholy. *Spenser.*
† LAN'GURE, *v. t.* To languish. *Chaucer.*
LAN'IARD, (lan'yard) *n.* [Fr. *laniere.*] A short piece of rope or line, used for fastening something in ships.
† LĀ'NI-A-RY, *n.* [L. *lanio.*] A shambles. *Cockeram.*
LĀ'NI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *lanio.*] To tear in pieces. [*L. .n*]
LA-NI-Ā'TION, *n.* A tearing in pieces. [*Little used.*]
LA-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lanifer.*] Bearing or producing wool.
LAN'I-FICE, *n.* [L. *lanificium.*] Manufacture of wool.
LA-NIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *laniger.*] Bearing or producing wool.
LANK, *a.* [Sax. *hlanca.*] 1. Loose or lax and easily yielding to pressure; not distended; not stiff or firm by distension; not plump. 2. Thin; slender; meager; not full and firm. 3. Languid; drooping.
LANK'LY, *adv.* Thinly; loosely; laxly.
LANK'NESS, *n.* Laxity; flabbiness; leanness; slenderness.
LANK'Y, *a.* Lank. [*Vulgar.*]
LAN'NER, } *n.* [Fr. *lanier.*] A species of hawk.
LAN'NER-ET, }
LANS'QUE-NET, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A common foot soldier. 2. A game at cards.
LANT, *n.* 1. The old name for the game of loo. 2. Urine. *Brockett.*
LAN'TERN, *n.* [Fr. *lanterne*; L. *laterna.*] 1. A case or vessel made of tin perforated with many holes, or of some transparent substance, used for carrying a light. 2. A light-house or light to direct the course of ships.—3. In *architecture*, a little dome raised over the roof of a building to give light, and to serve as a crowning to the fabric. 4. A square cage of carpentry placed over the ridge of a corridor or gallery, between two rows of shops, to illuminate them.—*Magic lantern*, an optical machine, by which painted images are represented so much magnified as to appear like the effect of magic.
LAN'TERN-FLY, *n.* An insect of the genus *fulgora.*
LAN'TERN-JAWS, *n.* A thin visage. *Spectator.*
LA-NŪ'GI-NOUS, *a.* [L. *lanuginosus.*] Downy; covered with down, or fine, soft hair.
LAN'YARD. *See* LANIARD.
LA-OD-I-CĒ'AN, *a.* Like the Christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion.
LA-OD-I-CĒ'AN-ISM, *n.* Lukewarmness in religion. *E. Stiles.*
LAP, *n.* [Sax. *læppe*; D., Dan. *lap.*] 1. The loose part of a coat; the lower part of a garment that plays loosely. 2. The part of clothes that lies on the knees when a person sits down; hence, the knees in this position.
LAP, *v. t.* 1. To fold; to bend and lay over or on. 2. To wrap or twist round. 3. To infold; to involve.
LAP, *v. i.* To be spread or laid; to be turned over.
LAP, *v. i.* [Sax. *lappian.*] To take up liquor or food with the tongue; to feed or drink by licking.
LAP, *v. t.* To take into the mouth with the tongue; to lick up. *Shak.*
LAP'DOG, *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap. *Dryden.*
LA-PEL', *n.* That part of the coat which wraps over the facing.
LAP'FŪLL, *n.* As much as the lap can contain.
† LAP'I-CIDE, *n.* A stone-cutter. *Dict.*
LAP-I-DĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *lapidarius.*] Stony; consisting of stones.
LAP'I-DA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *lapidaire*; L. *lapidarius.*] 1. An artificer who cuts precious stones. 2. A dealer in precious stones. 3. A virtuoso skilled in the nature and kinds of gems or precious stones.
LAP'I-DA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the art of cutting stones.
† LAP'I-DATE, *v. t.* [L. *lapido.*] To stone.
LAP-I-DĀ'TION, *n.* The act of stoning a person to death.
LA-PID'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *lapideus.*] Stony; of the nature of stone. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*
LAP-I-DES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *lapidesco.*] 1. The process of becoming stone; a hardening into a stony substance. 2. A stony concretion.
LAP-I-DES'CENT, *a.* Growing or turning to stone; that has the quality of petrifying bodies. *Encyc.*
LAP-I-DES'CENT, *n.* Any substance which has the quality of petrifying a body, or converting it to stone.
LAP-I-DIF'IC, *a.* [L. *lapis* and *facio.*] Forming or converting into stone.
LA-PID-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The operation of forming or converting into a stony substance.
LA-PID'I-FŸ, *v. t.* [L. *lapis* and *facio.*] To form into stone.
LA-PID'I-FŸ, *v. i.* To turn into stone; to become stone.
LAP'I-DIST, *n.* A dealer in precious stones. *See* LAPIDARY.
LĀ'PIS, in Latin, a *stone.*—*Lapis Bononiensis*, the Bolognian stone.—*Lapis hepaticus*, liver stone.—*Lapis lazuli*, azure stone, an aluminous mineral, of a rich blue color, resembling the blue carbonate of copper. [*See* LAZULI.]—*Lapis Lydius*, touch-stone; basanite; a variety of siliceous slate.
LAP'LING, *n.* [from *lap.*] A term of contempt for one wrapped up in sensual delights. *Hewyt.*
LAPPED, *pp.* [*See* LAP.] Turned or folded over.
LAP'PER, *n.* 1. One that laps; one that wraps or folds. 2. One that takes up with his tongue.
LAP'PET, *n.* [dim. of *lap.*] A part of a garment or dress that hangs loose. *Swift.*
LAP'PING, *ppr.* 1. Wrapping; folding; laying on. 2. Licking; taking into the mouth with the tongue.
LAPSE, (laps) *n.* [L. *lapsus.*] 1. A sliding, gliding or flowing; a smooth course. 2. A falling or passing. 3. A slip; an error; a fault; a failing in duty; a slight deviation from truth or rectitude.—4. In *ecclesiastical law*, the slip or omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice, within six months after it becomes void.—5. In *theology*, the fall or apostasy of Adam.
LAPSE, (laps) *v. i.* 1. To glide; to pass slowly, silently, or

by degrees. 2. To slide or slip in moral conduct; to fail in duty; to deviate from rectitude; to commit a fault. 3. To slip or commit a fault by inadvertency or mistake. 4. To fall or pass from one proprietor to another, by the omission or negligence of the patron. 5. To fall from a state of innocence, or from truth, faith or perfection.

LAPSED, *pp.* Fallen; passed from one proprietor to another by the negligence of the patron.

LAP'SĪD-ED, *a.* [*lap* and *side.*] Having one side heavier than the other, as a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

LAPS'ING, *ppr.* Gliding; flowing; failing; falling to one person through the omission of another.

LAP'STONE, *n.* A cobbler's stone on which he hammers his leather. *Brockett.*

LAP'WING, *n.* A bird of the genus *tringa;* the tewit.

LAP'WORK, *n.* Work in which one part laps over another.

LĀR, *n.; plu.* LA'RES. [L.] A household deity. *Lovelace.*

LĀR'BOARD, *n.* The left-hand side of a ship, when a person stands with his face to the head; opposed to *starboard.*

LĀR'BOARD, *a.* Pertaining to the left-hand side of a ship.

LĀR'CE-NY, *n.* [Fr. *larcin.*] Theft; the act of taking and carrying away the goods or property of another feloniously.

LĀRCH, *n.* [L. *larix.*] The common name of a division of the genus *pinus.*

LĀRD, *n.* [Fr. *lard;* L. *lardum.*] 1. The fat of swine, after being melted and separated from the flesh. 2. Bacon; the flesh of swine. *Dryden.*

LĀRD, *v. t.* [Fr. *larder.*] 1. To stuff with bacon or pork. 2. To fatten; to enrich. 3. To mix with something by way of improvement.

LĀRD, *v. i.* To grow fat. *Drayton.*

LAR-DĀ'CEOUS, *a.* Of the nature of lard; consisting of lard.

LĀRD'ED, *pp.* Stuffed with bacon; fattened; mixed.

LĀRD'ER, *n.* A room where meat is kept or salted.

LĀRD'ER-ER, *n.* One who has the charge of the larder.

LĀR'DON, *n.* [Fr.] A bit of bacon.

† LĀRD'RY, *n.* A larder.

† LARE, *n.* [Sax. *lare, lære.*] Learning; scholarship.

LĀRGE, (lärj) *a.* [Fr. *large;* L. *largus.*] 1. Big; of great size; bulky. 2. Wide; extensive. 3. Extensive or populous; containing many inhabitants. 4. Abundant; plentiful; ample. 5. Copious; diffusive.—6. In *seamen's language*, the wind is *large* when it crosses the line of a ship's course in a favorable direction, particularly on the beam or quarter. 7. Wide; consisting of much water. 8. Liberal; of a great amount.—*At large.* 1. Without restraint or confinement. 2. Diffusely; fully; in the full extent.

LĀRGE, *n. Formerly*, a musical note equal to four breves.

† LĀRGE-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Largeness of heart; liberality. *Bp. Reynolds.*

LĀRGE'LY, *adv.* 1. Widely; extensively. 2. Copiously; diffusely; amply. 3. Liberally; bountifully. 4. Abundantly.

LĀRGE'NESS, *n.* 1. Bigness; bulk; magnitude. 2. Greatness; comprehension. 3. Extent; extensiveness. 4. Extension; amplitude; liberality. 5. Wideness; extent.

LĀR'GESS, *n.* [Fr. *largesse.*] A present; a gift or donation; a bounty bestowed. *Dryden.*

LĀRG'ISH, *a.* Somewhat large. [*Unusual.*] *Cavallo.*

LĀR'GO, or LAR-GHET'TO. [It.] Musical terms, directing to slow movement.

LAR-GI''TION, *n.* [L. *largitio.*] The act of giving. *Dict.*

LĀRK, *n.* [Sax. *laferc, lauerce;* Scot. *laverok, lauerok.*] A bird of the genus *alauda.*

LĀRK'ER, *n.* A catcher of larks. *Dict.*

LĀRK'LĪKE, *a.* Resembling a lark in manners.

LĀRK'S'-HEEL, *n.* A flower called *Indian cress.*

LĀRK'SPUR, *n.* A plant of the genus *delphinium.*

LĀR'MIER, *n.* [Fr.] The flat, jutting part of a cornice; *literally*, the dropper; the eave or drip of a house.

LAR'UM, *n.* [G. *lärm.*] Alarm; a noise giving notice of danger. *See* ALARM.

LĀR'VA, or LĀRVE, *n.* [L. *larva.*] An insect in the caterpillar state; eruca.

LĀR'VA-TED, *a.* Masked; clothed as with a mask.

LA-RYN'GE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the larynx.

LAR-YN-GOT'O-MY, *n.* [L. *larynx*, and Gr. τεμνω.] The operation of cutting the larynx, or windpipe; tracheotomy.

LAR'YNX, *n.* [Gr. λαρυγξ.] In *anatomy*, the upper part of the windpipe or trachea, a cartilaginous cavity.

LAS'CAR, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a native seaman, or a gunner.

† LAS-CIV'I-EN-CY, LAS-CIV'I-ENT. See the next words.

LAS-CIV'I-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *lascif;* It., Sp. *lascivo;* L. *lascivus.*] 1. Loose; wanton; lewd; lustful. 2. Soft; wanton; luxurious.

LAS-CIV'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* Loosely; wantonly; lewdly.

LAS-CIV'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Looseness; irregular indulgence of animal desires; wantonness; lustfulness. 2. Tendency to excite lust, and promote irregular indulgences.

LASH, *n.* [G. *lasche.*] 1. The thong or braided cord of a whip. 2. A leash or string. 3. A stroke with a whip, or any thing pliant and tough. 4. A stroke of satire; a sarcasm; an expression or retort that cuts or gives pain.

LASH, *v. t.* 1. To strike with a lash or any thing pliant, to whip or scourge. 2. To throw up with a sudden jerk. 3. To beat, as with something loose; to dash against. 4. To tie or bind with a rope or cord; to secure or fasten by a string. 5. To satirize; to censure with severity.

LASH, *v. i.* To ply the whip; to strike at. *Dryden.*—*To lash out*, is to be extravagant or unruly.

LASHED, *pp.* 1. Struck with a lash; whipped; tied; made fast by a rope.—2. In *botany*, ciliate; fringed. *Lee.*

LASH'ER, *n.* One that whips or lashes.

LASH'ER, or LASH'ING, *n.* A piece of rope for binding or making fast one thing to another.

LASH'FREE, *a.* Free from the stroke of satire. *B. Jonson.*

LASH'ING, *n.* Extravagance; unruliness. *South.*

LASK, *n.* [L. *laxus.*] A looseness; a lax; a flux. *Burton.*

LĂSS, *n.* [qu. from *laddess.*] A young woman; a girl.

LAS'SI-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *lassitudo.*] 1. Weakness; dullness; heaviness; weariness; languor of body or mind.—2. Among *physicians*, lassitude is a morbid sensation of languor which often precedes disease.

LĂSS'LORN, *a.* Forsaken by his lass or mistress.

LĂST, *a.* [contracted from *latest;* Sax. *last.*] 1. That comes after all the others; the latest. 2. That follows all the others; that is behind all the others in place; hindmost. 3. Beyond which there is no more. 4. Next before the present. 5. Utmost. 6. Lowest; meanest.—*At last, at the last*, at the end; in the conclusion.—*To the last*, to the end; till the conclusion.

LĂST, *adv.* 1. The last time; the time before the present. 2. In conclusion; finally.

LĂST, *v. i.* [Sax. *lastan, læstan.*] 1. To continue in time; to endure; to remain in existence. 2. To continue unimpaired; not to decay or perish. 3. To hold out; to continue unconsumed.

LĂST, *n.* [Sax. *hlæste;* G., Sw., D., Dan. *last.*] A load; hence, a certain weight or measure.

LĂST, *n.* [Sax. *laste, læste.*] A mold or form of the human foot, made of wood, on which shoes are formed.

† LĂST'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *lestage.*] 1. A duty paid for freight or transportation. 2. Ballast. 3. The lading of a ship.

LĂST'AGED, *a.* Ballasted. *Huloet.*

† LĂST'ER-Y, *n.* A red color. *Spenser.*

LĂST'ING, *ppr.* 1. Continuing in time; enduring; remaining. 2. *a.* Durable; of long continuance; that may continue or endure.

LĂST'ING-LY, *adv.* Durably; with continuance.

LĂST'ING-NESS, *n.* Durability; the quality or state of long continuance. *Sidney.*

LĂST'LY, *adv.* 1. In the last place. 2. In the conclusion; at last; finally.

LATCH, *n.* [Fr. *loquet.*] 1. A small piece of iron or wood used to fasten a door. 2. A small line like a loop, used to lace the bonnets to the courses, or the drabblers to the bonnets.

LATCH, *v. t.* 1. To fasten with a latch; to fasten. 2. [Fr. *lecher.*] To smear; [*obs.*]

LATCH'ET, *n.* [from *latch*, Fr. *lacet.*] The string that fastens a shoe. *Mark* i.

LATE, *a.* [Sax. *læt, lat;* Goth. *lata.* This adjective has regular terminations of the comparative and superlative degrees, *later, latest*, but it has also *latter*, and *latest* is often contracted into *last.*] 1. Coming after the usual time; slow; tardy; long delayed. 2. Far advanced towards the end or close. 3. Last, or recently in any place, office or character. 4. Existing not long ago, but now decayed or departed. 5. Not long past; happening not long ago; recent.

LATE, *adv.* 1. After the usual time, or the time appointed; after delay. 2. After the proper or usual season. 3. Not long ago; lately. 4. Far in the night, day, week, or other particular period.—*Of late, lately*, in time not long past, or near the present.—*Too late*, after the proper time; not in due time.

LATE, *v. t.* [Icel. *leita.*] To seek; to search.

† LĀT'ED, *a.* Belated; being too late. *Shak.*

LAT'EEN, *a.* A *lateen* sail is a triangular sail, extended by a *lateen* yard.

LĀTE'LY, *adv.* Not long ago; recently.

LĀ'TEN-CY, *n.* The state of being concealed; abstruseness. *Paley.*

LĀTE'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being tardy, or of coming after the usual time. 2. Time far advanced in any particular period. 3. The state of being out of time, or after the appointed time.

LĀ'TENT, *a.* [L. *latens.*] Hid; concealed; secret; not seen; not visible or apparent.—*Latent heat* is heat in combination, in distinction from *sensible heat.*

LĀT'ER, *a.* [comp. deg. of *late.*] Posterior; subsequent.
LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *lateralis.*] 1. Pertaining to the side. 2. Proceeding from the side.
† LAT-ER-AL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of having distinct sides.
LAT'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. By the side; sideways. *Holder.* 2. In the direction of the side.
LAT'E-RAN, *n.* One of the churches at Rome.
A LAT'E-RE, [L.] A legate *a latere* is a pope's legate or envoy, so called because sent from his *side*, from among his favorites and counselors.
† LĀT'ERED, *a.* Delayed. *Chaucer.*
LAT-ER-I-FŌ'LI-OUS, *a.* [L. *latus* and *folium.*] In *botany*, growing on the side of a leaf at the base. *Lee.*
LAT-ER-I''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *lateritius.*] Like bricks; of the color of bricks. *Med. Repos.*
† LATE'WARD, *a.* [Sax. *weard*, and *late.*] Backward. *Huloet.*
† LATE'WARD, *adv.* Somewhat late.
LĀTH, *n.* [Fr. *latte.*] 1. A thin, narrow board or slip of wood nailed to the rafters of a building to support the tiles or covering. 2. A thin, narrow slip of wood nailed to the studs, to support the plastering.
LĀTH, *v. t.* To cover or line with laths. *Mortimer.*
LĀTH, *n.* [Sax. *leth.*] In some parts of *England*, a part or division of a county.
LĀ҂HE, *n.* [qu. *lath.*] An engine by which instruments of wood, ivory, metals and other materials, are turned and cut into a smooth round form.
LA҂H'ER, *v. i.* [Sax. *lethrian.*] To form a foam with water and soap; to become froth, or frothy matter.
LA҂H'ER, *v. t.* To spread over with the foam of soap.
LA҂H'ER, *n.* 1. Foam or froth made by soap moistened with water 2. Foam or froth from profuse sweat, as of a horse.
LĀTH'Y, *a.* Thin as a lath; long and slender. *Todd.*
LĀTH'Y, *a.* [W. *lleth.*] Flabby; weak. *New England.*
LA-TIB'Ū-LĪZE, *v. i.* [L. *latibulum.*] To retire into a den, burrow or cavity, and lie dormant in winter; to retreat and lie hid.
LAT'I-CLAVE, *n.* [L. *laticlavium.*] An ornament of dress worn by Roman senators.
LAT'IN, *a.* Pertaining to the Latins, a people of Latium, in Italy; Roman.—*Latin church*, the western church.
LAT'IN, *n.* 1. The language of the ancient Romans. 2. An exercise in schools, consisting in turning English into Latin.
LAT'IN-LY, *adv.* So as to understand or write Latin. *Heylin.*
LAT'IN-I$M, *n.* A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins. *Addison.*
LAT'IN-IST, *n.* One skilled in Latin.
LA-TIN'I-TY, *n.* Purity of the Latin style or idiom; the Latin tongue.
LAT'IN-IZE, *v. t.* To give to foreign words Latin terminations, and make them Latin. *Watts.*
LAT'IN-IZE, *v. i.* To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin. *Dryden.*
LAT-I-ROS'TROUS, *a.* [L. *latus* and *rostrum.*] Having a broad beak, as a fowl. *Brown.*
LĀT'ISH, *a.* [from *late.*] Somewhat late.
LAT'I-TAN-CY, *n.* [L. *latitans.*] The state of lying concealed; the state of lurking. *Brown.*
LAT'I-TANT, *a.* Lurking; lying hid; concealed. *Boyle.*
LAT'I-TAT, *n.* [L.] A writ by which a person is summoned into the king's bench to answer, as supposing he lies concealed.
LAT-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* The state of lying concealed.
LAT'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *latitudo.*] 1. Breadth; width; extent from side to side. 2. Room; space.—3. In *astronomy*, the distance of a star north or south of the ecliptic.—4. In *geography*, the distance of any place on the globe, north or south of the equator. 5. Extent of meaning or construction; indefinite acceptation. 6. Extent of deviation from a settled point; freedom from rules or limits; laxity. 7. Extent.
LAT-I-TŪ'DI-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude. *Gregory.*
LAT-I-TU-DI-NĀ'RI-ĀN, *a.* [Fr. *latitudinaire.*] Not restrained; not confined by precise limits; free; thinking or acting at large.
LAT-I-TŪ-DI-NĀ'RI-AN, *n.* 1. One who is moderate in his notions, or not restrained by precise, settled limits in opinion; one who indulges freedom in thinking.—2. In *theology*, one who departs in opinion from the strict principles of orthodoxy; or one who indulges a latitude of thinking and interpretation; a moderate man.
LAT-I-TŪ-DI-NĀ'RI-AN-I$M, *n.* Freedom or liberality of opinion, *particularly* in theology. 2. Indifference to religion.
LĀ'TRANT, *a.* [L. *latro.*] Barking. *Tickell.*
† LĀ'TRATE, *v. i.* To bark as a dog.
† LA-TRĀ TION, *n.* A barking.
LĀ'TRI-A, *n.* [L.] The highest kind of worship, or that paid to God; distinguished by the Catholics from *dulia.*
LA-TRŌ'BITE, *n.* [from *Latrobe.*] A mineral.
† LAT'RO-CIN-Y, *n.* [L. *latrocinium.*] Theft; larceny.
LAT'TEN, *n.* [Fr. *leton.*] Iron plate covered with tin.
LAT'TEN-BRĂSS, *n.* Plates of milled brass.
LAT'TER, *a.* [an irregular comparative of *late.*] 1. Coming or happening after something else; opposed to *former.* 2. Mentioned the last of two. 3. Modern; lately done or past.
LAT'TER-LY, *adv.* Of late; in time not long past; lately.
LAT'TER-MATH, *n.* The latter mowing; that which is mowed after a former mowing.
LAT'TICE, *n.* [Fr. *lattis.*] Any work of wood or iron, made by crossing laths, rods or bars, and forming open squares like net-work.
LAT'TICE, *a.* 1. Consisting of cross pieces. 2. Furnished with lattice work.
LAT'TICE, *v. t.* 1. To form with cross bars, and open work. 2. To furnish with a lattice.
LAT'TICED, *pp.* Furnished with a lattice.
LAUD, *n.* [L. *laus, laudis.*] 1. Praise; commendation; an extolling in words; honorable mention; [*little used.*] 2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise. 3. Music or singing in honor of any one.
LAUD. *v. t.* [L. *laudo.*] To praise in words alone, or with words and singing; to celebrate. *Bentley.*
LAUD'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *laudabilis.*] 1. Praiseworthy; commendable. 2. Healthy; salubrious. 3. Healthy; well digested.
LAUD'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of deserving praise; praiseworthiness. [*Laudability*, in a like sense, has been used, but rarely.]
LAUD'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner deserving praise.
* LAUD'A-NUM, (lod'a-num) *n.* [from L. *laudo.*] Opium dissolved in spirit or wine; tincture of opium. *Coxe.*
† LAU-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *laudatio.*] Praise; honor paid.
LAUD'A-TIVE, *n.* [L. *laudativus.*] A panegyric; a eulogy. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
LAUD'A-TO-RY, *a.* Containing praise; tending to praise.
LAUD'A-TO-RY *n.* That which contains praise.
LAUD'ER, *n.* One who praises.
LĂUGH, (läff) *v. i.* [Sax. *hlihan*; G. *lachen*; D. *lachen.*] 1. To make the noise and exhibit the features which are characteristic of mirth in the human species.—2. In *poetry*, to be gay; to appear gay, cheerful, pleasant, lively or brilliant.—*To laugh at*, to ridicule; to treat with some degree of contempt.—*To laugh to scorn*, to deride; to treat with mockery, contempt and scorn.
LĂUGH, (läff) *n.* An expression of mirth peculiar to the human species.
LĂUGH'A-BLE, (läf'fa-bl) *a.* That may justly excite laughter.
LĂUGH-AND-LAY-DOWN, *n.* A game at cards. *Skelton.*
LĂUGH'ER, (läf'fer) *n.* One who laughs, or is fond of merriment. *Pope.*
LĂUGH'ING, (läf'fing) *ppr.* Expressing mirth in a particular manner.
LĂUGH'ING-LY, (läf'fing-ly) *adv.* In a merry way; with laughter.
LĂUGH'ING-STOĊK, *n.* An object of ridicule.
LĂUGH'TER, (läff'ter) *n.* Convulsive merriment; an expression of mirth peculiar to man.
LĂUGH'WOR-ŦHY, *a.* Deserving to be laughed at.
LAU'MON-ITE, *n.* Efflorescent zeolite.
LĂUNCH. *See* LANCH.
† LAUND, *n.* A lawn. *Chaucer.*
LĂUND'ER, (länd-er) *n.* [from L. *lavo.*] A washer-woman; also a long and hollow trough, used by miners to receive the powdered ore from the box where it is beaten.
LĂUND'ER, (länd'er) *v. t.* To wash; to wet. *Shak.*
LĂUND'ER-ER, (länd'er-er) *n.* A man who follows the business of washing clothes. *Butler.*
LĂUN'DRESS, (län'dres) *n.* [Fr. *lavandiere.*] A washer-woman; a female whose employment is to wash clothes.
LĂUN'DRESS, (län'dres) *v. i.* To practice washing.
LĂUN'DRY, (län'dry) *n.* [Sp. *lavadero.*] 1. A washing. 2. The place or room where clothes are washed.
LAU'RE-ATE, *a.* [L. *laureatus.*] Decked or invested with laurel.—*Poet laureate*, in *Great Britain*, an officer of the king's household, whose business is to compose an ode annually for the king's birth-day, and for the new year.
LAU'RE-ATE, *v. t.* To honor with a degree in the university, and a present of a wreath of laurel. *Warton.*
LAU'RE-A-TED, *pp.* Honored with a degree and a laurel wreath.
LAU-RE-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of conferring a degree in the university, together with a wreath of laurel.
* LAU'REL, *n.* [L. *laurus.*] The bay-tree or *laurus.*
* LAU'RELED, *a.* Crowned or decorated with laurel, or with laurel wreath; laureate.
LAU-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *laurus* and *fero.*] Producing or bringing laurel.
LAU'RUS-TIN, *n.* [L. *laurustinus.*] A plant.
LAUS'KRAUT, *n.* [G. *lausekraut.*] A plant.

LAU'TU, *n.* A band of cotton, twisted and worn on the head of the inca of Peru, as a badge of royalty.

*LĀ'VA, *n.* [It. *lava.*] 1. A mass or stream of melted minerals or stony matter which bursts or is thrown from the mouth or sides of a volcano. 2. The same matter when cool and hardened.

LA-VĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *lavatio.*] A washing or cleansing.

LAV'A-TO-RY, *n.* [*See* LAVE.] 1. A place for washing. 2. A wash or lotion for a diseased part. 3. A place where gold is obtained by washing.

LAVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *laver;* L. *lavo.*] To wash; to bathe.

LAVE, *v. i.* To bathe; to wash one's self. *Pope.*

† LAVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *lever.*] To throw up or out; to lade out.

LAVE, *n.* The remainder or leaving. *Grose.*

† LĀVE'ĒARED, *a.* Having large, pendent ears. *Bp. Hall.*

LA-VEER', *v. t.* [Fr. *louvoyer.*] In *seamen's language*, to tack; to sail back and forth.

LAV'EN-DER, *n.* [L. *lavendula.*] A plant.

LĀ'VER, *n.* [Fr. *lavoir.*] A vessel for washing; a large basin.

LAV'ER-OCK. *See* LARK.

LĀV'ING, *ppr.* Washing; bathing.

LAV'ISH, *a.* 1. Prodigal; expending or bestowing with profusion; profuse. 2. Wasteful; expending without necessity; liberal to a fault. 3. Wild; unrestrained.

LAV'ISH, *v. t.* 1. To expend or bestow with profusion. 2. To waste; to expend without necessity or use; to squander.

LAV'ISHED, *pp.* Expended profusely; wasted.

LAV'ISH-ER, *n.* A prodigal; a profuse person.

LAV'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Expending or laying out with profusion; wasting.

LAV'ISH-LY, *adv.* With profuse expense; prodigally; wastefully. *Dryden. Pope.*

LAV'ISH-MENT, LAV'ISH-NESS, } *n.* Profusion; prodigality. *Spenser.*

LA-VOL'TA, *n.* [It. *la volta.*] An old dance in which were much turning and capering. *Shak.*

LAW, *n.* [Sax. *laga, lage, lag,* or *lah;* Sw. *lag;* Dan. *lov;* It. *legge;* Sp. *ley;* Fr. *loi.*] 1. A rule, *particularly*, an established or permanent rule, prescribed by the supreme power of a state.—2. *Municipal law* is a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power of a state, commanding what its subjects are to do, and prohibiting what they are to forbear; a statute.—3. *Law of nature* is a rule of conduct arising out of the natural relations of human beings established by the Creator, and existing prior to any positive precept.—4. *Laws of animal nature*, the inherent principles by which the economy and functions of animal bodies are performed.—5. *Laws of vegetation*, the principles by which plants are produced.—6. *Physical laws*, or *laws of nature.* The invariable tendency or determination of any species of matter to a particular form with definite properties, and the determination of a body to certain motions, changes, and relations, which uniformly take place in the same circumstances, is called a *physical law.*—7. *Laws of nations*, the rules that regulate the mutual intercourse of nations or states.—8. *Moral law*, a law which prescribes to men their religious and social duties.—9. *Ecclesiastical law*, a rule of action prescribed for the government of a church; otherwise called *canon law.*—10. *Written law*, a law or rule of action prescribed or enacted by a sovereign, and promulgated and recorded in writing.—11. *Unwritten* or *common law*, a rule of action which derives its authority from long usage, or established custom.—12. *By-law*, a law of a city, town or private corporation; [*see* BY.]—13. *Mosaic law*, the institutions of Moses.—14. *Ceremonial law*, the Mosaic institutions which prescribe the external rites and ceremonies. 15. A rule of direction; a directory; as reason and natural conscience. 16. That which governs or has a tendency to rule. 17. The word of God; the doctrines and precepts of God, or his revealed will. 18. The Old Testament. 19. The institutions of Moses, as distinct from the other parts of the Old Testament; as the *law* and the prophets. 20. A rule or axiom of science or art; settled principle.—21. *Law martial*, or *martial law*, the rules ordained for the government of an army or military force.—22. *Marine laws*, rules for the regulation of navigation, and the commercial intercourse of nations.—23. *Commercial law*, *law-merchant*, the system of rules by which trade and commercial intercourse are regulated between merchants. 24. Judicial process; prosecution of right in courts of law. *Spectator.* 25. Jurisprudence. *Civil law*, *criminal law;* [*see* CIVIL and CRIMINAL.]—*Laws of honor;* [*see* HONOR.] *Law language*, the language used in legal writings and forms, *particularly*, the Norman dialect, or Old French, which was used in judicial proceedings from the days of William the Conqueror to the 36th year of Edward III.—*Wager of law*, a species of trial formerly used in England.

LAW'-BREĀK-ER, *n.* One who violates the law.

LAW'-DAY, *n.* 1. A day of open court. *Shak.* 2. A leet or sheriff's tourn.

LAW'FUL, *a.* 1. Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed by law; legal; legitimate. 2. Constituted by law; rightful.

LAW'FUL-LY, *adv.* Legally; in accordance with law; without violating law.

LAW'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being conformable to law; legality.

LAW'GIV-ER, *n.* [*law* and *give.*] One who makes or enacts a law; a legislator. *Swift.*

LAW'GIV-ING, *a.* Making or enacting laws; legislative.

LAW'ING, *n.* Expeditation; the act of cutting off the claws and balls of the fore feet of mastiffs.

LAW'LESS, *a.* 1. Not subject to law; unrestrained by law. 2. Contrary to law; illegal; unauthorized. 3. Not subject to the ordinary laws of nature; uncontrolled.

LAW'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to law. *Shak.*

LAW'LESS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being unrestrained by law; disorder. *Spenser.*

LAW'-MĀ-KER, *n.* One who enacts or ordains laws; a legislator; a lawgiver.

LAW'-MON-GER, *n.* A low dealer in law; a pettifogger.

LAWN, *n.* [W. *llan.*] An open space between woods, or a plain in a park or adjoining a noble seat.

LAWN, *n.* [Fr. *linon.*] A sort of fine linen, used in the sleeves of bishops.

LAWN, *a.* Made of lawn.

LAWN'Y, *a.* 1. Level, like a lawn. 2. Made of lawn.

LAW'SŪIT, *n.* A suit in law for the recovery of a supposed right; a process in law instituted by a party to compel another to do him justice.

LAW'YER, *n.* [that is, *lawer*, contracted from *law-wer*, *law-man.*] One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law; one whose profession is to institute suits in courts of law, and to prosecute or defend the cause of clients.

LAW'YER-LĪKE, *a.* Like a real lawyer.

LAW'YER-LY, *a.* Judicial. *Milton.*

LAX, *a.* [L. *laxus.*] 1. Loose; flabby; soft; not tense, firm or rigid. 2. Slack; not tight or tense. 3. Not firmly united; of loose texture. 4. Not rigidly exact. 5. Not strict. 6. Loose in the bowels; having too frequent discharges.

LAX, *n.* 1. A looseness; diarrhea. 2. [Sax. *læx.*] A species of fish or salmon; [*not in use.*]

LAX-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *laxatio.*] The act of loosening; or the state of being loose or slackened.

LAX'A-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *laxatif.*] Having the power or quality of loosening or opening the bowels, and relieving from constipation.

LAX'A-TĪVE, *n.* A medicine that relaxes the bowels and relieves from costiveness; a gentle purgative.

LAX'A-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of relaxing.

LAX'I-TY, *n.* [L. *laxitas.*] 1. Looseness; slackness. 2. Looseness of texture. 3. Want of exactness or precision. 4. Looseness; defect of exactness. 5. Looseness, as of the bowels. 6. Openness; not closeness.

LAX'LY, *adv.* Loosely; without exactness. *Rees.*

LAX'NESS, *n.* 1. Looseness; softness; flabbiness. 2. Laxity. 3. Looseness. 4. Slackness, as of a cord.

LAY, *pret.* of *lie.*

LAY, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *laid.* [Sax. *lecgan, legan;* D. *leggen.*] 1. *Literally*, to throw down; hence, to put or place. 2. To beat down; to prostrate. 3. To settle; to fix and keep from rising. 4. To place in order; to dispose with regularity in building. 5. To spread on a surface. 6. To spread or set. 7. To calm; to appease; to still; to allay. 8. To quiet; to still; to restrain from walking. 9. To spread and set in order; to prepare. 10. To place in the earth for growth. 11. To place at hazard; to wage; to stake. 12. To bring forth; to exclude. 13. To add; to join. 14. To put; to apply. 15. To assess; to charge; to impose. 16. To charge; to impute. 17. To impose, as evil, burden, or punishment. 18. To enjoin as a duty. 19. To exhibit; to present or offer. 20. To prostrate; to slay. 21. To depress and lose sight of, by sailing or departing from. 22. To station; to set. 23. To contrive; to scheme; to plan.

To lay a cable, to twist or unite the strands.—*To lay apart*, to put away; to reject.—*To lay aside.* 1. To put off or away; not to retain. 2. To discontinue.—*To lay away*, to reposit in store; to put aside for preservation.—*To lay before*, to exhibit; to show; to present to view.—*To lay by.* 1. To reserve for future use. 2. To put away; to dismiss. 3. To put off.—*To lay down.* 1. To deposit, as a pledge, equivalent or satisfaction; to resign. 2. To give up; to resign; to quit or relinquish. 3. To quit; to surrender the use of. 4. To offer or advance.—*To lay one's self down*, to commit to repose.—*To lay hold of*, to seize; to catch. To *lay hold on*, is used in a like sense.—*To lay in*, to store; to treasure; to provide previously.—*To lay on*, to apply with force; to inflict.—*To lay open*, to open; to make bare; to uncover; also, to show; to expose; to reveal.—*To lay over*, to spread over; to incrust; to cover the surface.—*To lay out.* 1. To expend; as, to *lay out* money, or sums of money. 2. To display; to discover. 3. To plan; to dispose in order the several parts. 4. To

dress in grave clothes, and place in a decent posture. 5. To exert.—*To lay to.* 1. To charge upon; to impute. 2. To apply with vigor. 3. To attack or harass; [*obs.*] 4. To check the motion of a ship, and cause her to be stationary.—*To lay together*, to collect; to bring to one place; also, to bring into one view.—*To lay to heart*, to permit to affect greatly.—*To lay under*, to subject to.—*To lay up.* 1. To store; to treasure; to reposit for future use. 2. To confine to the bed or chamber.—*To lay siege*, to besiege; to encompass with an army.—*To lay wait*, to station for private attack; to lay in ambush for.—*To lay the course*, in *sailing*, is to sail towards the port intended, without gibing.—*To lay waste*, to destroy; to desolate; to deprive of inhabitants, improvements and productions.—*To lay the land*, in *seamen's language*, is to cause the land apparently to sink or appear lower by sailing from it; the distance diminishing the elevation.

LAY, *v. i.* 1. To bring or produce eggs. 2. To contrive; to form a scheme; [*unusual.*]—*To lay about*, to strike or throw the arms on all sides; to act with vigor.—*To lay at*, to strike, or to endeavor to strike.—*To lay in for*, to make overtures for; to engage or secure the possession of.—*To lay on.* 1. To strike; to beat; to deal blows incessantly and with vehemence. 2. To act with vehemence; *used of expenses. Shak.*—*To lay out.* 1. To purpose; to intend. 2. To take measures.—*To lay upon*, to importune; [*obs.*]

LAY, *n.* 1. That which lies or is laid; a row; a stratum; a layer; one rank in a series reckoned upward. 2. A bet; a wager; [*little used.*] 3. Station; rank; [*obs.*]

LAY, *n.* [Sax. *leag*, *leah*, *lege.*] A meadow; a plain or plat of grass land.

LAY, *n.* [Sax. *legh*, or *ley.*] A song; as a loud or soft *lay. Milton.*

LAY, *a.* [Fr. *lai;* L. *laicus.*] Pertaining to the laity or people, as distinct from the *clergy;* not clerical.

LAY-CLERK, *n.* A vocal officiate in a cathedral.

LĀY'ER, (lā'er) *n.* 1. A stratum; a bed; a body spread over another. 2. A shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, laid under ground for growth or propagation. 3. A hen that lays eggs.

LĀY'ER *out*, *n.* One who expends money; a steward.

LĀY'ER *up*, *n.* One who reposits for future use; a treasurer.

LĀY'ING, *ppr.* Putting; placing; applying; imputing; wagering.

LĀY'LAND, *n.* Land lying untilled; fallow ground.

LĀY'MAN, *n.* 1. A man who is not a clergyman; one of the laity or people, distinct from the *clergy.* 2. An image used by painters in contriving attitudes. 3. A lay-clerk.

LĀY'STALL, *n.* [*lay* and *stall.*] A heap of dung, or a place where dung is laid. *Ash.*

LĀ'ZAR, *n.* [from *Lazarus;* Sp. *lazaro.*] A person infected with nauseous and pestilential disease. *Dryden.*

LAZ-A-RET', } *n.* [It. *lazzeretto;* Fr. *lazaret.*] A public
LAZ-A-RET'TO, } building, hospital or pest-house for the reception of diseased persons, particularly for those affected with contagious distempers.

LĀ'ZAR-HOUSE, *n.* A lazaretto; also, a hospital for quarantine.

LĀ'ZAR-LĪKE, } *a.* Full of sores; leprous. *Bp. Hall.*
LĀ'ZAR-LY, }

LĀ'ZAR-WÓRT, or LĀ'SER-WÓRT, *n.* Laserpitium, a genus of plants of several species.

LAZE, *v. i.* To live in idleness. [*Vulgar.*]

LAZE, *v. t.* To waste in sloth. [*Vulgar.*]

LĀ'ZI-LY, *adv.* In a heavy, sluggish manner; sluggishly.

LĀ'ZI-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being lazy; indisposition to action or exertion; indolence; sluggishness; heaviness in motion; habitual sloth.—*Laziness* differs from *idleness;* the latter being a mere defect or cessation of action, but *laziness* is sloth, with natural or habitual disinclination to action. 2. Slowness; tardiness.

LĀ'ZING, *a.* Spending time in sluggish inaction.

LAZ'U-LI. *Lapis lazuli* is a mineral of a fine, azure-blue color, usually amorphous. *Cleaveland.*

LAZ'U-LITE, *n.* A mineral of a light, indigo-blue color.

LĀ'ZY, *a.* [G. *lass*, *lässig.*] 1. Disinclined to action or exertion; naturally or habitually slothful; sluggish; indolent; averse to labor; heavy in motion. 2. Slow; moving slowly or apparently with labor.

LD, stands for *lord.*

LĒA, or LĒY, (lē) *n.* A meadow or plain.

LĒACH, *v. t.* [Sw. *laka.*] To wash, as ashes, by percolation, or causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali.

LĒACH, *n.* A quantity of wood-ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali.

LĒACH'TUB, *n.* A wooden vessel or tub in which ashes are leached. It is sometimes written *letch-tub.*

LEAD, (led) *n.* [Sax. *læd.*] 1. A metal of a dull white color, with a cast of blue. 2. A plummet or mass of lead, used in sounding at sea.—3. *Leads*, a flat roof covered with lead.—*White lead*, the oxyd of lead, ground with one third part of chalk.

LEAD, (led) *v. t.* To cover with lead; to fit with lead.

LĒAD, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *led.* [Sax. *lædan;* G. *leiten;* D. *leiden.*] 1. To guide by the hand. 2. To guide or conduct by showing the way; to direct. 3. To conduct to any place. 4. To conduct, as a chief or commander, implying authority; to direct and govern. 5. To precede; to introduce by going first. 6. To guide; to show the method of attaining an object. 7. To draw; to entice; to allure. 8. To induce; to prevail on; to influence. 9. To pass; to spend, that is, to draw out.—*To lead astray*, to guide in a wrong way or into error; to seduce from truth or rectitude.—*To lead captive*, to carry into captivity.

LĒAD, *v. i.* 1. To go before and show the way. 2. To conduct, as a chief or commander. 3. To draw; to have a tendency to. 4. To exercise dominion.—*To lead off* or *out*, to go first, to begin.

LĒAD, *n.* Precedence; a going before; guidance.

LEAD'EN, (led'n) *a.* 1. Made of lead. 2. Heavy; indisposed to action. 3. Heavy; dull.

LEAD'EN-HEART'ED, *a.* Stupid; destitute of feeling.

LEAD'EN-HEELED, *a.* Moving slowly. *Ford.*

LEAD'EN-STEP'PING, *a.* Moving slowly. *Milton.*

LĒAD'ER, *n.* 1. One that leads or conducts; a guide; a conductor. 2. A chief; a commander; a captain. 3. One who goes first. 4. The chief of a party or faction. 5. A performer who leads a band or choir in music.

LĒAD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Guiding; conducting; preceding; drawing; alluring; passing life. 2. *a.* Chief; principal; capital; most influential. 3. Showing the way by going first.

LĒAD'ING, *n.* Guidance; the act of conducting; direction.

LĒAD'ING-STRINGS, *n.* Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk. *Dryden.*—*To be in leading strings*, to be in a state of infancy or dependence, or in pupilage under the guidance of others.

† LĒAD'MAN, *n.* One who begins or leads a dance.

LEAD'WÓRT, (led'wurt) *n.* Plumbago, a genus of plants.

LEAD'Y, (led'dy) *a.* Of the color of lead.

LĒAF, *n.; plu.* LEAVES. [Sax. *leafe.*] 1. In *botany*, leaves are organs of perspiration and inhalation in plants. 2. The thin, extended part of a flower; a petal. 3. A part of a book containing two pages. 4. The side of a double door. 5. Something resembling a leaf in thinness and extension; a very thin plate. 6. The movable side of a table.

LĒAF, *v. i.* To shoot out leaves; to produce leaves.

LĒAF'AGE, *n.* Abundance of leaves.

LĒAFED, *pp.* Having leaves.

LĒAF'LESS, *a.* Destitute of leaves. *Pope.*

LĒAF'LET, *n.* 1. A little leaf.—2. In *botany*, one of the divisions of a compound leaf; a foliole.

LĒAF'-STALK, *n.* The petiole or stalk which supports a leaf. *Martyn.*

LĒAF'Y, *a.* Full of leaves; as, the *leafy* forest. *Dryden.*

LĒAGUE, (leeg) *n.* [Fr. *ligue;* It. *lega.*] 1. An alliance or confederacy between princes or states for their mutual aid or defense; a national contract or compact. 2. A combination or union of two or more parties for the purpose of maintaining friendship and promoting their mutual interest, or for executing any design in concert.

LĒAGUE, (leeg) *v. i.* 1. To unite, as princes or states in a contract of amity for mutual aid or defense; to confederate. 2. To unite or confederate, as private persons for mutual aid.

LĒAGUE, (leeg) *n.* [Sp. *legua;* It. *lega;* Fr. *lieue.*] 1. *Originally*, a stone erected on the public roads, at certain distances, in the manner of the modern mile-stones. 2. The distance between two stones. With the *English* and *Americans*, a *league* is the length of three miles.

LĒAGUED, *pp.* United in mutual compact; confederated.

LĒAGU'ER, (lee'ger) *n.* One who unites in a league; a confederate.

LĒAGU'ER, *n.* [D. *beleggeren.*] Siege; investment of a town or fort by an army. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

LĒAK, *n.* [D. *lek;* G. *leck.*] 1. A crack, crevice, fissure or hole in a vessel, that admits water, or permits a fluid to escape. 2. The oozing or passing of water or other fluid or liquor through a crack, fissure or aperture.—*To spring a leak*, is to open or crack so as to let in water; to begin to let in water.

† LEAK, *a.* Leaky. *Spenser.*

LEAK, *v. i.* To let water or other liquor into or out of a vessel, through a hole or crevice in the vessel.—*To leak out*, to find vent; to escape privately.

LĒAK'AGE, *n.* 1. A leaking; or the quantity of a liquor that enters or issues by leaking. 2. An allowance, in commerce, of a certain rate per cent. for the leaking of casks.

LĒAK'Y, *a.* 1. That admits water or other liquor to pass in or out. 2. Apt to disclose secrets; tattling; not close.

LĒAM'ER, *n.* A dog; a kind of hound.

LĒAN, *v. i.* [Sax. *hlinian*, *hleonian.*] 1. To deviate or move from a straight or perpendicular line; or to be in a position thus deviating. 2. To incline or propend; to tend

toward. 3. To bend or incline so as to rest on something. 4. To bend; to be in a bending posture.

LĒAN, *v. t.* 1. To incline; to cause to lean. *Shak.* 2. [Ice. *luna.*] To conceal; [*obs.*] *Ray.*

LĒAN, *a.* [Sax. *læne*, or *hlæne.*] 1. Wanting flesh; meager; not fat. 2. Not rich; destitute of good qualities; bare; barren. 3. Low; poor; in opposition to *rich* or *great*; [*unusual.*] 4. Barren of thought; destitute of that which improves or entertains; jejune.

LĒAN, *n.* That part of flesh which consists of muscle without the fat. *Farquhar.*

LĒAN'LY, *adv.* Meagerly; without fat or plumpness.

LĒAN'NESS, *n.* 1. Destitution of fat; want of flesh; thinness of body; meagerness. 2. Want of matter; poverty; emptiness.—3. In *Scripture*, want of grace and spiritual comfort.

LĒAN'TO, *n.* The part of a building which appears to lean upon another. *Pick. Vocab.*

† LĒAN'Y, *a.* Alert; brisk; active. *Spenser.*

* LĒAP, *v. i.* [Sax. *hleapan.*] 1. To spring or rise from the ground with both feet, as man, or with all the feet, as other animals; to jump; to vault. 2. To spring or move suddenly. 3. To rush with violence. 4. To spring; to bound; to skip. 5. To fly; to start.

* LĒAP, *v. t.* 1. To pass over by leaping; to spring or bound from one side to the other. 2. To compress.

* LĒAP, *n.* 1. A jump; a spring; a bound; act of leaping. 2. Space passed by leaping. 3. A sudden transition or passing. *Swift.* 4. The space that may be passed at a bound. 5. Embrace of animals. 6. Hazard, or effect of leaping. 7. A basket; a weel for fish; [*obs.*]

LĒAP'ER, *n.* One that leaps. A horse is called a good *leaper.*

LĒAP'-FROG, *n.* A play of children, in which they imitate the leap of frogs. *Shak.*

LĒAP'ING, *ppr.* Jumping; springing; bounding; skipping.

LĒAP'ING-LY, *adv.* By leaps. *Huloet.*

LĒAP'YĒAR, *n.* Bissextile, a year containing 366 days; every fourth year, which *leaps* over a day more than a common year.

LEARN, (lern) *v. t.* [Sax. *leornian*; G. *lernen*; D. *leeren.*] 1. To gain knowledge of; to acquire knowledge or ideas of something before unknown. 2. To acquire skill in any thing; to gain by practice a faculty of performing. 3. To teach; to communicate the knowledge of something before unknown; [*improper.*] *Shak.*

LEARN, (lern) *v. i.* 1. To gain or receive knowledge; to receive instruction; to take pattern; with *of.* 2. To receive information or intelligence.

LEARN'ED, (lernd) } *pp.* Obtained as knowledge or infor-
LEARNT, (lernt) } mation.

LEARN'ED, (lern'ed) *a.* 1. Versed in literature and science. 2. Skillful; well acquainted with arts; knowing; with *in.* 3. Containing learning. 4. Versed in scholastic, as distinct from other knowledge.—The *learned*, learned men; men of erudition; literati.

LEARN'ED-LY, (lern'ed-ly) *adv.* With learning or erudition; with skill. *Swift.*

LEARN'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being learned. *Abp. Laud.*

LEARN'ER, (lern'er) *n.* A person who is gaining knowledge from instruction, from reading or study, or by other means; one who is in the rudiments of any science or art.

LEARN'ING, (lern'ing) *ppr.* Gaining knowledge by instruction or reading, by study, by experience or observation; acquiring skill by practice.

LEARN'ING, (lern'ing) *n.* 1. The knowledge of principles or facts received by instruction or study; acquired knowledge or ideas in any branch of science or literature; erudition; literature; science. 2. Knowledge acquired by experience, experiment or observation. 3. Skill in any thing good or bad.

LĒAS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be leased. *Sherwood.*

LĒASE, *n.* [Fr. *laisser.*] 1. A demise or letting of lands, tenements or hereditaments to another for life, for a term of years, or at will, for a rent or compensation reserved; also, the contract for such letting. 2. Any tenure by grant or permission.

LĒASE, *v. t.* [Fr. *laisser.*] To let; to demise; to grant the temporary possession of lands, tenements or hereditaments to another for a rent reserved.

† LĒASE, (leez) *v. i.* [Sax. *lesan.*] To glean; to gather what harvest men have left. *Dryden.*

LĒASED, *pp.* Demised or let, as lands or tenements.

LĒASE'HŌLD, *a.* Held by lease. *Swift.*

LĒAS'ER, *n.* A gleaner; a gatherer after reapers.

* LĒASH, *n.* [Fr. *laisse*, *lesse.*] 1. A thong of leather, or long line by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser his dog.—2. Among *sportsmen*, a brace and a half; tierce; three; three creatures of any kind, especially grayhounds, foxes, bucks and hares. 3. A band wherewith to tie any thing. *Boyle.*

LĒASH, *v. t.* To bind; to hold by a string. *Shak.*

† LĒAS'ING, *n.* [Sax. *leasunge.*] Falsehood; lies.

† LĒAS'ŌW, *n.* [Sax. *læswe.*] A pasture. *Wickliffe.*

LĒAST, *a.* [superl. of Sax. *læs*, less, contracted from *læsest.* It cannot be regularly formed from *little.*] Smallest; little beyond others, either in size or degree.—*Least* is often used without the *noun* to which it refers.

LĒAST, *adv.* 1. In the smallest or lowest degree; in a degree below all others.—*At least*, or *at the least.* 1. To say no more; not to demand or affirm more than is barely sufficient; at the lowest degree. 2. To say no more.—*The least*, in the smallest degree.—*At leastwise*, in the sense of *at least*, is obsolete.

LĒAS'Y, *a.* Thin; flimsy. It is usually pronounced *sleazy. Ascham.*

LĒAT, *n.* [Sax. *læt.*] A trench to conduct water to or from a mill.

LEATH'ER, } *n.* [Sax. *lether*; G., D. *leder.* The latter or-
LETH'ER, } thography is more accordant with etymology.] 1. The skin of an animal dressed and prepared for use. 2. Dressed hides in general. 3. Skin; *in an ironical sense.*

LEATH'ER, *a.* Leathern; consisting of leather.

LEATH'ER, *v. t.* To beat; to lash, as with a thong of leather; *a low word*

LEATH'ER, or LETH'ER, *v. i.* [Sax. *hleothrian.*] To proceed with noise or violence; to push forward eagerly; *a low expression.*

LEATH'ER-COAT, *n.* An apple with a tough rind.

LEATH'ER-DRESS-ER, *n.* One who dresses leather; one who prepares hides for use. *Pope.*

LEATH'ER-JACK-ET, *n.* A fish of the Pacific ocean.

LEATH'ER-MOUTHED, *a.* "By *leather-mouthed* fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat, as the chub." *Walton.*

LEATH'ERN, *a.* Made of leather; consisting of leather.

LEATH'ER-SELL-ER, *n.* A seller or dealer in leather.

LEATH'ER-WINGED, *a.* Having wings like leather. *Spenser.*

LEATH'ER-Y, *a.* Resembling leather; tough. *Grew.*

LĒAVE, *n.* [Sax. *leaf*, *lefe.*] 1. Permission; allowance; license; liberty granted by which restraint or illegality is removed. 2. Farewell; adieu; ceremony of departure; a formal parting of friends; used chiefly in the phrase to *take leave.*

LĒAVE, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *left.* [Sax. *læfan.*] 1. To withdraw or depart from; to quit for a longer or shorter time indefinitely, or for perpetuity. 2. To forsake; to desert; to abandon; to relinquish. 3. To suffer to remain; not to take or remove. 4. To have remaining at death. 5. To commit or trust to, as a deposit; or to suffer to remain. 6. To bequeath; to give by will. 7. To permit without interposition. 8. To cease to do; to desist from; to forbear. 9. To refer; to commit for decision.—*To be left to one's self*, to be deserted or forsaken; to be permitted to follow one's own opinions or desires.—*To leave off.* 1. To desist from; to forbear. 2. To cease wearing. 3. To forsake.—*To leave out*, to omit.

LĒAVE, *v. i.* To cease; to desist.—*To leave off*, to cease; to desist; to stop.

† LĒAVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *lever.*] To raise. *Spenser.*

LĒAVED, *a.* [from *leaf*; but *leafed* would be preferable.] 1. Furnished with foliage or leaves. 2. Having a leaf, or made with leaves or folds.

LEAV'EN, (lev'n) *n.* [Fr. *levain.*] 1. A mass of sour dough, which, mixed with a larger quantity of dough or paste, produces fermentation in it, and renders it light. 2. Any thing which makes a general change in the mass.

LEAV'EN, (lev'n) *v. t.* 1. To excite fermentation in; to raise and make light, as dough. 2 To taint; to imbue. *Prior.*

LEAV'ENED, (lev'vnd) *pp.* Raised and made light by fermentation.

LEAV'EN-ING, (lev'vn-ing) *ppr.* Making light by fermentation.

LEAV'EN-ING, (lev'vn-ing) *n.* That which leavens.

LEAV'EN-OUS, (lev'vn-us) *a.* Containing leaven; tainted.

LĒAV'ER, *n.* One who leaves; one who forsakes.

LĒAVES, *n. plu.* of *leaf.*

LĒAV'I-NESS, *n.* State of being full of leaves.

LĒAV'ING, *ppr.* Quitting; withdrawing from; relinquishing; suffering to remain; ceasing; desisting from.

LĒAV'INGS, *n. plu.* 1. Things left; remnant; relics. 2. Refuse; offal. *Swift.*

LĒAV'Y, *a.* Full of leaves; covered with leaves. [An improper word; it ought to be *leafy.*] *Shak.*

† LECH, for *lick. See* LICK.

LECH'ER, *n.* [It. *lecco*; G. *lecken.*] A man given to lewdness.

LECH'ER, *v. i.* To practice lewdness; to indulge lust.

LECH'ER-OUS, *a.* 1. Addicted to lewdness; prone to indulge lust; lustful; lewd. 2. Provoking lust.

LECH'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Lustfully; lewdly.

LECH'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Lust, or strong propensity to indulge the sexual appetite.

LECH'ER-Y, *n.* Lewdness; free indulgence of lust; practice of indulging the animal appetite. *Shak.*

LEC'TION, *n.* [L. *lectio.*] 1. A reading. 2. A difference or variety in copies of a manuscript or book. 3. A lesson or portion of Scripture read in divine service.

LEC'TION-A-RY, *n.* The Romish service-book, containing portions of Scripture.

LECT'URE, *n.* [Fr. *lecture*; L. *lectura.*] 1. A discourse read or pronounced on any subject; *usually*, a formal or methodical discourse, intended for instruction. 2. A reading; the act or practice of reading; [*little used.*] 3. A magisterial reprimand; a formal reproof. 4. A recitation; rehearsal of a lessoir.

LECT'URE, *v. i.* 1. To read or deliver a formal discourse. 2. To practice reading lectures for instruction.

LECT'URE, *v. t.* 1. To instruct by discourses. 2. To instruct dogmatically or authoritatively; to reprove.

LECT'UR-ER, *n.* 1. One who reads or pronounces lectures; a professor or an instructor who delivers formal discourses for the instruction of others. 2. A preacher in a church, hired by the parish to assist the rector, vicar or curate.

LECT'URE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a lecturer.

LECT'UR-ING, *ppr.* Reading or delivering a discourse; reproving.

† LECT'URN, *n.* A reading desk. *Chaucer.*

LED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *lead.*

LED'-CAP-TAIN, *n.* [*led* and *captain.*] A humble attendant; a favorite that follows as if led by a string.

LED'-HORSE, *n.* A sumpter horse.

† LED'EN, *n.* [Sax. *lyden.*] Language; true meaning.

LEDGE, *n.* [Sax. *leger.*] 1. A stratum, layer or row. 2. A ridge; a prominent row. 3. A prominent part; a regular part rising or projecting beyond the rest. 4. A small molding. 5. A small piece of timber placed athwart ships, under the deck between the beams. 6. A long ridge of rocks near the surface of the sea.

LEDG'ER, *n.* The principal book of accounts among merchants; the book into which the accounts of the journal are carried in a summary form.

LEE, *n.*; *plu.* LEES. [Fr. *lie.*] Dregs; sediment. *See* LEES.

LEE, *n.* [Sw. *lå*; Dan. *læ.*] *Literally*, a calm or sheltered place, a place defended from the wind; hence, that part of the hemisphere towards which the wind blows, as opposed to that from which it proceeds.—*Under the lee* denotes, *properly*, in the part defended from the wind.—*Under the lee of the land* is, *properly*, near the shore which breaks the force of the wind.—*Under the lee of a ship*, on the side opposite to that on which the wind blows.

† LEE, *v. i.* To lie. [*See* LIE.] *Chaucer.*

LEE'-BŌARD, *n.* A frame of plank affixed to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel, to prevent it from falling to leeward when close-hauled.

LEE'-GAGE, *n.* A greater distance from the point whence the wind blows, than another vessel has.

LEE'-LURCH, *n.* A sudden and violent roll of a ship to leeward in a high sea.

LEE'-SHORE, *n.* The shore under the lee of a ship, or that towards which the wind blows.

LEE'-SIDE, *n.* The side of a ship or boat farthest from the point whence the wind blows; opposed to the *weather*-side.

LEE'-TIDE, *n.* A tide running in the same direction that the wind blows. A *tide under the lee* is a stream in an opposite direction to the wind.

LEE'WARD, *a.* Pertaining to the part towards which the wind blows; as, a *leeward* ship.

LEE'WARD, *adv.* Towards the lee, or that part towards which the wind blows; opposed to *windward.*

LEE'WAY, *n.* The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course, or the angle which the line of her way makes with her keel, when she is close-hauled.

LEECH, *n.* [Goth. *leikeis*; Sax. *læc.*] 1. A physician; a professor of the art of healing; as, *cow-leech. Spenser.* [This word in the *United States* is nearly obsolete: even *cow-leech* is not used.] 2. [Sax. *læccan.*] A blood-sucker; a species of aquatic worm.—3. In *seamen's language*, the border or edge of a sail, which is sloping or perpendicular; as, the *fore-leech.*

† LEECH'-CRAFT, *n.* The art of healing. *Davies.*

LEECH'-LINE, *n.* *Leech-lines* are ropes fastened to the middle of the leeches of the main-sail and fore-sail.

LEECH'-ROPE, *n.* That part of the bolt-rope to which the skirt or border of a sail is sewed. *Mar. Dict.*

† LEEF, *a.* Kind; fond; pleasing; willing. *See* LIEF.

LEEK, *n.* [Sax. *leac.*] A plant with a bulbous root.

LEE'LITE, *n.* A mineral, so called from Dr. *Lee.*

LEER, *v. i.* [D. *gluuren, begluuren.*] 1. To look obliquely; to turn the eye and cast a look from a corner, either in contempt, defiance or frowning, or for a sly look. 2. To look with a forced countenance.

LEER, *v. t.* To allure with smiles. *Dryden.*

LEER, *n.* [Sax. *hleare, hleor*, the cheek.] 1. The cheek; [*obs.*] 2. Complexion; hue; face. [*obs.*] 3. An oblique view. 4. An affected cast of countenance.

† LEER, *a.* [Sax. *gelær.*] Empty; trifling; frivolous.

LEER'ING, *ppr.* Looking obliquely; casting a look askance.

LEER'ING-LY, *adv.* With an arch, oblique look or smile.

LEES, *n.* [Fr. *lie.*] The grosser parts of any liquor which have settled on the bottom of a vessel; dregs; sediment.

† LEESE, *v. t.* To lose. [*See* LOSE.] *B. Jonson.*

† LEESE, *v. t.* [L. *læsus.*] To hurt. *Wickliffe.*

LEET, *a.*—The word in the *north of England* for *light.*

LEET, *n.* In *Great Britain*, a court. The *court-leet* is a court of record, held once a year, within a particular hundred, lordship or manor, before the steward of the leet.

LEET'-ALE, *n.* A feast or merry-making in the time of leet.

LEFT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *leave.*

LEFT, *a.* [L. *lævus.*] 1. Denoting the part opposed to the *right* of the body. 2. The *left* bank of a river is that which is on the *left* hand of a person whose face is towards the mouth of the river.

LEFT-HAND'ED, *a.* 1. Having the left hand or arm more strong and dextrous than the right; using the left hand and arm with more dexterity than the right. 2. Unlucky; inauspicious; unseasonable; [*obs.*]

LEFT-HAND'ED-NESS, *n.* Habitual use of the left hand, or rather the ability to use the left hand with more ease and strength than the right.

LEFT-HAND'I-NESS, *n.* Awkwardness. *Chesterfield.*

LEG, *n.* [Dan. *læg.*] 1. The limb of an animal, used in supporting the body, and in walking and running; *properly*, that part of the limb from the knee to the foot, but in a *more general sense*, the whole limb, including the thigh, the leg and the foot. 2. The long or slender support of any thing.—*To make a leg*, to bow; [*l. u.*]—*To stand on one's own legs*, to support one's self; to trust to one's own strength or efforts without aid.

LEG'A-CY, *n.* [Sp. *legado.*] A bequest; a particular thing, or certain sum of money given by last will or testament.

LEG'A-CY-HUNT'ER, *n.* One who flatters and courts for legacies.

LĒ'GAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *legalis.*] 1. According to law; in conformity with law. 2. Lawful; permitted by law. 3. According to the law of works, as distinguished from free grace; or resting on works for salvation. 4. Pertaining to law; created by law.

LE-GAL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Lawfulness; conformity to law.—2. In *theology*, a reliance on works for salvation. *Scott.*

LĒ'GAL-IZE, *v. t.* 1. To make lawful; to render conformable to law; to authorize. 2. To sanction; to give the authority of law to that which is done without law or authority.

LĒ'GAL-LY, *adv.* Lawfully; according to law; in a manner permitted by law.

LEG'A-TA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *legataire*; L. *legatarius.*] A legatee; one to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

LEG'ATE, *n.* [Fr. *legat*; L. *legatus.*] The pope's embassador to a foreign prince or state; a cardinal or bishop sent as the pope's representative or commissioner to a sovereign prince.

LEG-A-TEE', *n.* [L. *lego.*] One to whom a legacy is bequeathed. *Swift.*

LEG'ATE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a legate.

LEG'A-TINE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a legate. 2. Made by or proceeding from a legate. *Ayliffe.*

LE-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *legatio.*] An embassy; a deputation; *properly*, a sending, but *generally*, the person or persons sent as envoys or embassadors.

* LE-GĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] A testator; one who bequeaths a legacy. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

† LEGE, *v. t.* To alledge; to lighten. *Chaucer.*

* LEG'END, or LĒ'GEND, *n.* [It. *leggenda*; L. *legenda.*] 1. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints, formerly read at matins, and at the refectories of religious houses. 2. An idle or ridiculous story told respecting saints. 3. Any memorial or relation. 4. An incredible, unauthentic narrative. 5. An inscription, particularly on medals and on coins. *Addison.*

LEG'END, *v. t.* To tell or narrate, as a legend. *Hall.*

* LEG'EN-DA-RY, *a.* Consisting of legends; fabulous; strange.

* LEG'EN-DA-RY, *n.* A book of legends; a relater of legends. *Sheldon.*

LEG'ER, *n.* [D. *leggen*; Sax. *lecgan.*] Any thing that lies in a place; that which rests or remains; sometimes used as a *noun*, but more frequently as an *adjective*; as, a *leger* embassador, that is, resident; but the word is now *obsolete*, except in particular phrases.—A *leger-line*, in *music*, a line added to the staff of five lines, when more lines than five are wanted, for designating notes ascending or descending.—A *leger-book*, or *leger*, a book that lies in the counting house, the book into which merchants carry a summary of the accounts of the journal; usually written *ledger.*

LEG-ER-DE-MAIN', *n.* [Fr. *leger*, It. *leggiero*, and Fr. *de main.*] Slight of hand; a deceptive performance which

depends on dexterity of hand; a trick performed with such art and adroitness, that the manner or art eludes observation. The word is sometimes used *adjectively*; as, a *legerdemain* trick.

† LE-GER'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *legereté.*] Lightness; nimbleness.

LEGGE, *v. t.* [Sax. *leegan.*] To lay. *Wickliffe.*

LEG'GED, *a.* [from *leg.*] Having legs; used in *composition*; as, a two-*legged* animal.

LEG'GIN, *n.* A cover for the leg; a garment that incloses the leg. *Mackenzie.*

LEG-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Legibleness; the quality or state of being legible.

LEG'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *legibilis.*] 1. That may be read; consisting of letters or figures that may be distinguished by the eye. 2. That may be discovered or understood by apparent marks or indications.

LEG'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being legible.

LEG'I-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner as may be read.

LĒ'GION, *n.* [L. *legio.*] 1. In *Roman antiquity*, a body of infantry consisting of different numbers of men at different periods, from three to five thousand. 2. A military force; military bands. 3. A great number.

LĒ'GION-A-RY, *a.* 1. Relating to a legion or to legions. 2. Consisting of a legion or of legions. 3. Containing a great number.

LĒ'GION-A-RY, *n.* One of a legion. *Milton.*

LEG'IS-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *lex, legis*, and *fero, latum.*] To make or enact a law or laws.

LEG-IS-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of passing a law or laws; the enacting of laws. *Littleton.*

* LEG'IS-LĀ-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *legislatif.*] 1. Giving or enacting laws. 2. Capable of enacting laws. 3. Pertaining to the enacting of laws; suitable to laws. 4. Done by enacting; as, a *legislative* act. [*Note.* In this word, and in *legislator, legislatrix, legislature*, the accent is nearly equal on the first and third syllables, and *a*, in the third, has its long sound.]

* LEG'IS-LĀ'TOR, or LEG'IS-LĀ-TOR, *n.* [L.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for a state or community. This word is limited in its use to a supreme lawgiver, the lawgiver of a sovereign state or kingdom, and is not applied to men that make the by-laws of a subordinate corporation.

† LEG-IS-LĀ'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a legislator.

* LEG-IS-LĀ'TRESS, } *n.* A female who makes laws.
* LEG-IS-LĀ'TRIX, } *Tooke.*

* LEG'IS-LĀT-URE, *n.* [Sp. *legislatura.*] The body of men in a state or kingdom, invested with power to make and repeal laws; the supreme power of a state.

LĒ'GIST, *n.* One skilled in the laws. *Marston.*

LE-GIT'I-MA-CY, *n.* 1. Lawfulness of birth. 2. Genuineness.

LE-GIT'I-MATE, *a.* [Fr. *legitime*; L. *legitimus.*] 1. Lawfully begotten or born; born in wedlock. 2. Genuine; real; proceeding from a pure source; not false or spurious.

LE-GIT'I-MATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *legitimer.*] 1. To make lawful. 2. To render legitimate; to communicate the rights of a legitimate child to one that is illegitimate; to invest with the rights of a lawful heir. *Ayliffe.*

LE-GIT'I-MATE-LY, *adv.* 1. Lawfully; according to law. 2. Genuinely; not falsely. *Dryden.*

LE-GIT'I-MATE-NESS, *n.* Legality; lawfulness; genuineness.

LE-GIT-I-MĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of rendering legitimate, or of investing an illegitimate child with the rights of one born in wedlock. 2. Lawful birth. *Shak.*

LEG'UME, } *n.* [L. *legumen*; Fr. *legume.*] 1. In *botany*,
LE-GŪ'MEN, } a pericarp or seed-vessel, of two valves, in which the seeds are fixed to one suture only.—2. In the *plural*, pulse, peas, beans, &c.

LE-GŪ'MI-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to pulse; consisting of pulse.

* LEIS'U-RA-BLE, *a.* Vacant of employment; not occupied.

* LEIS'U-RA-BLY, *adv.* At leisure; without hurry.

* LEIS'URE, (lezh'ur, *or* lee'zhur) *n.* [Fr. *loisir.*] 1. Freedom from occupation or business; vacant time; time free from employment. 2. Convenience of time; [*obs.*]

* LEIS'URE-LY, *a.* Done at leisure; not hasty; deliberate; slow.

* LEIS'URE-LY, *adv.* Not in haste or hurry; slowly; at leisure; deliberately.

† LĒ'MAN, *n.* A sweetheart; a gallant; or a mistress.

† LEME, *n.* [Sax. *leoma.*] A ray of light. *Chaucer.*

† LEME, *v. i.* To shine.

LEM'MA, *n.* [Gr. λημμα.] In *mathematics*, a previous proposition proved, or a proposition demonstrated for the purpose of being used in the demonstration of some other proposition. It is therefore a *received* truth. *Day.*

LEM'MING, or LĒ'MING, *n.* A species of animal belonging to the genus *mus*; a kind of rat.

LEM'NIS-CATE, *n.* [L. *lemniscus.*] A curve in the form of the figure 8.

LEM'ON, *n.* [Fr., Sp. *limon.*] 1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus *citrus.*—2. *Lemon* or *lemon-tree*, the tree that produces lemons.

LEM-ON-ĀDE', *n.* [Fr. *limonade.*] A liquor consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened.

LĒ'MUR, *n.* [L.] A genus of quadrupeds, the *makis.*

LĒ'MURES, *n.* [L.] Hobgoblins; evil spirits. [*Not English.*]

LEND, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lent.* [Sax. *lænan.*] 1. To grant to another for temporary use, on the express or implied condition that the thing shall be returned. 2. To grant a thing to be used, on the condition that its equivalent in kind shall be returned. 3. To afford; to grant; to furnish, in general. 4. To grant for temporary use, on condition of receiving a compensation at certain periods for the use of the thing, and an ultimate return of the thing, or its full value. 5. To permit to use for another's benefit. 6. To let for hire or compensation. *Paley.*

LEND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be lent. *Sherwood.*

LEND'ER, *n.* 1. One who lends. 2. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest. *Dryden.*

LEND'ING, *ppr.* Granting for temporary use. *See* LEND.

LEND'ING, *n.* 1. The act of loaning. 2. That which is lent or furnished. *Shak.*

† LENDS, *n.* [Sax.] Loins. *Wickliffe.*

LENGTH, *n.* [Sax. *lengthe*, from *leng*, long.] 1. The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longest line which can be drawn through a body, parallel to its sides. 2. Extent; extension. 3. A certain extent; a portion of space; *with a plural.* 4. Space of time; duration, indefinitely. 5. Long duration. 6. Reach or extent. 7. Extent. 8. Distance.—*At length.* 1. At or in the full extent. 2. At last; at the end or conclusion.

† LENGTH, *v. t.* To extend.

LENGTH'EN, (length'n) *v. t.* 1. To extend in length; to make longer; to elongate. 2. To draw out or extend in time; to protract; to continue in duration. 3. To extend. 4. To draw out in pronunciation.

LENGTH'EN, *v. i.* To grow longer; to extend in length.

LENGTH'ENED, *pp.* Made longer; drawn out in length; continued in duration.

LENGTH'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making longer; extending in length or in duration.

LENGTH'EN-ING, *n.* Continuation; protraction.

LENGTH'FUL, *a.* Of great length in measure.

LENGTH'WISE, *adv.* In the direction of the length; in a longitudinal direction.

LENGTH'Y, *a.* Being long or moderately long; not short; not brief; *applied mostly to moral subjects*, as to discourses, writings, &c.; as, a *lengthy* sermon. *London Quarterly Review. Lord Byron.*

LĒ'NI-ENT, *a.* [L. *leniens.*] 1. Softening; mitigating; assuasive. 2. Laxative; emollient.

LĒ'NI-ENT, *n.* That which softens or assuages; an emollient. *Wiseman.*

LEN'I-FY, *v. t.* To assuage; to soften; to mitigate. [*L. u.*]

† LEN'I-MENT, *n.* An assuasive.

LEN'I-TIVE, *a.* [It. *lenitivo*; Fr. *lenitif.*] Having the quality of softening or mitigating; as pain or acrimony; assuasive; emollient.

LEN'I-TIVE, *n.* 1. A medicine or application that has the quality of easing pain; that which softens or mitigates. 2. A palliative; that which abates passion. *South.*

LEN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *lenitas.*] Mildness of temper; softness; tenderness; mercy.

LEN'NOCK, *a.* Slender; pliable. *Lancashire Gloss.*

LENS, *n.*; *plu.* LENSES. [L. *lens.*] A transparent substance, usually glass, so formed that rays of light passing through it are made to change their direction, and to magnify or diminish objects at a certain distance.

† LENT, *a.* Slow; mild. *B. Jonson.*

LENT, *pp.* of *lend.*

LENT, *n.* [Sax. *lencten.*] The quadragesimal fast, or fast of forty days, observed by the Christian church before Easter, the festival of our Savior's resurrection. It begins at Ash-Wednesday, and continues till Easter.

LENT'EN, *a.* Pertaining to lent; used in lent; sparing.

LEN-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *lenticularis.*] 1. Resembling a lentil. 2. Having the form of a lens; lentiform.

LEN-TIC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a lens; with a curve.

LEN-TIC'U-LITE, *n.* A petrified shell.

LENT'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *lens* and *forma.*] Of the form of a lens.

LEN-TIG'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *lentigo.*] Freckly; scurfy; furfuraceous.

LEN-TĪ'GO, *n.* A freckly eruption on the skin.

LEN'TIL, *n.* [Fr. *lentille.*] A plant.

LEN'TISK, } *n.* [Fr. *lentisque*; L. *lentiscus.*] A tree
LEN-TIS'CUS, } of the genus *pistacia*, the mastich-tree.

† LENT'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *lentus.*] Slowness.

LENT'NER, *n.* A kind of hawk. *Walton.*

LENT'OR, *n.* [L.] 1. Tenacity; viscousness. 2. Slowness; delay; sluggishness. 3. Siziness; thickness of fluids; viscidity; *a term used in the humoral pathology.*

LENT'OUS, *a.* [L. *lentus.*] Viscid; viscous; tenacious. *Brown.*
LEN'ZI-NITE, *n.* [from *Lenzius.*] A mineral.
LĒ'O, *n.* [L.] The Lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac.
LĒ'OD, *n.* The people; or, rather, a nation; country. *Gibson.*
LĒ'OF, *n.* *Leof* denotes love; so *Leofwin*, a winner of love; *Leofstan*, best beloved. *Gibson.*
LĒ'O-NINE, *a.* [L. *leoninus.*] Belonging to a lion; resembling a lion, or partaking of his qualities.—*Leonine verses*, so named from *Leo*, the inventor, are those, the end of which rhymes with the middle.
LĒ'O-NINE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a lion.
LEOP'ARD, (lep'ard) *n.* [L. *leo* and *pardus.*] A rapacious quadruped of the genus *felis.*
LEOP'ARD'S-BANE, *n.* A plant. *Lee.*
LEP'ER, *n.* [L. *lepra*; Fr. *lepre.*] A person affected with leprosy.
LEP'ID, *a.* [L. *lepidus.*] Pleasant; jocose. [*Little used.*]
LEP'I-DO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. λεπις.] A mineral.
LEP'I-DOP-TER, } *n.* [Gr. λεπις and πτερον.] The *lep-*
LEP-I-DOP'TE-RA, } *idopters* are an order of insects having four wings.
LEP-I-DOP'TE-RAL, *a.* Belonging to the order of lepidopters.
* LEP'O-RINE, *a.* [L. *leporinus.*] Pertaining to a hare; having the nature or qualities of the hare.
LE-PROS'I-TY, *n.* Squamousness. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
LEP'RO-SY, *n.* A foul cutaneous disease, appearing in dry, white, thin, scurfy scabs, attended with violent itching.
LEP'ROUS, *a.* [Fr. *lepreux.*] Infected with leprosy; covered with white scales.
LEP'ROUS-LY, *adv.* In an infectious degree.
LEP'ROUS-NESS, *n.* State of being leprous. *Sherwood.*
† LERE, *n.* Learning; lesson; lore. *Spenser.*
† LERE, *v. t.* To learn; to teach. *Chaucer.*
LERE. *a.* Empty.
LER'RY, *n.* [from *lere.*] A rating; a lecture. *A rustic word.*
LĒ'SION, (lē'zhun) *n.* [L. *læsio.*] A hurting; hurt; wound; injury. *Rush.*
† LESS, for *unless.*
LESS, a terminating syllable of many nouns, and some adjectives, is the Sax. *leas*, Goth. *laus*, belonging to the verb *lysan*, *lausyan*, to loose, free, separate. Hence it is a privative word, denoting destitution; as, a *witless* man, a man destitute of wit; *childless*, without children; *fatherless*; *faithless*; *pennyless*; *lawless*, &c.
LESS, *a.* [Sax. *læs.* *Less* has the sense of the comparative degree of *little.*] Smaller; not so large or great.
LESS, *adv.* Not so much; in a smaller or lower degree.
LESS, *n.* 1. Not so much. 2. An inferior.
† LESS, *v. t.* To make less. *Gower.*
LES-SEE', *n.* The person to whom a lease is given.
LESS'EN, (les'n) *v. t.* [from *less.*] 1. To make less; to diminish; to reduce in bulk, size, quantity, number or amount; to make smaller. 2. To diminish in degree, state or quality. 3. To degrade; to reduce in dignity.
LESS'EN, (les'n) *v. i.* 1. To become less; to shrink; to contract in bulk, quantity, number or amount; to be diminished. 2. To become less in degree, quality or intensity; to decrease.
LESS'ENED, *pp.* Made smaller; diminished.
LESS'EN-ING, *ppr.* Reducing in bulk, amount or degree; degrading.
LESS'ER, *a.* [Sax. *læssa*, *læsse.* This word is a corruption, but too well established to be discarded.] Less; smaller. Authors always write the *Lesser* Asia.
LESS'ER, *adv.* Less. *Shak.*
LES'SES, *n.* [Fr. *laissées.*] The dung of beasts left on the ground.
LES'SON, (les'n) *n.* [Fr. *leçon*; L. *lectio.*] 1. Any thing read or recited to a teacher by a pupil or learner for improvement; or such a portion of a book as a pupil learns and repeats at one time. 2. A portion of Scripture read in divine service. 3. A portion of a book or manuscript assigned by a preceptor to a pupil to be learnt, or for an exercise; something to be learnt. 4. Precept; doctrine or notion inculcated. 5. Severe lecture; reproof; rebuke. 6. Tune written for an instrument. 7. Instruction or truth, taught by experience.
LES'SON, (les'n) *v. t.* To teach; to instruct. *L'Estrange.*
LES'SONED, *pp.* Taught; instructed.
LES'SON-ING, *ppr.* Teaching.
LES'SOR, *n.* [from *lease.*] One who leases; the person who lets to farm, or gives a lease. *Blackstone.*
* LEST, *conj.* [Sax. *leas.*] That not; for fear that.
LET, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *let.* *Letted* is obsolete. [Sax. *lætan*, *letan*; Goth. *letan.*] 1. To permit; to allow; to suffer; to give leave or power by a positive act, or, negatively, to withhold restraint; not to prevent. 2. To lease; to grant possession and use for a compensation. 3. To suffer; to permit; with the usual sign of the infinitive; [*obs.*]—4. In the *imperative mode*, *let* has the following uses. Followed by the first and third persons, it expresses desire or wish. Followed by the first person plural, it expresses exhortation or entreaty. Followed by the third person, it implies permission or command addressed to an inferior. 5. To retard; to hinder; to impede; to interpose obstructions; 2 *Thess.* ii. [*obs.*]—*To let alone*, to leave; to suffer to remain without intermeddling.—*To let down*, to permit to sink or fall; to lower.—*To let loose*, to free from restraint; to permit to wander at large.—*To let in* or *into*, to permit or suffer to enter; to admit.—*To let blood*, to open a vein and suffer the blood to flow out.—*To let out*, to suffer to escape; also, to lease or let to hire.—*To let off*, to discharge, to let fly, as an arrow; or cause to explode, as a gun.
† LET, *v. i.* To forbear. *Bacon.*
LET, *n.* A retarding; hinderance; obstacle; impediment; delay.
LET, [Sax. *lyte.*] A termination of diminutives; as, *hamlet*, a little house; *rivulet*, a small stream.
LĒTCH, *n.* 1. A vessel to put ashes in, to run water through, for the purpose of making washing lye. *Ray.* [*See* LEACH.] 2. A long, narrow swamp, in which water moves slowly among rushes and grass. *Brockett.*
LĒ'THAL, *a.* [L. *lethalis.*] Deadly; mortal; fatal.
LE-THAL'I-TY, *n.* Mortality. *Akins.*
LE-THÄR'ĠIC, } *a.* [L. *lethargicus.*] Preternaturally
LE-THÄR'ĠI-CAL, } inclined to sleep; drowsy; dull; heavy.
LE-THÄR'ĠI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a morbid sleepiness.
LE-THÄR'ĠI-CAL-NESS, } *n.* Preternatural or morbid
LE-THÄR'ĠIC-NESS, } sleepiness.
LETH'AR-ĠIED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid asleep; entranced. *Shak.*
LETH'AR-ĠY, *n.* [L. *lethargia.*] 1. Preternatural sleepiness; morbid drowsiness; continued or profound sleep, from which a person can scarcely be awaked, and if awaked, remains stupid. 2. Dullness; inaction; inattention.
LETH'AR-ĠY, *v. t.* To make lethargic or dull. *Churchill.*
LĒ'THE, *n.* [Gr. ληθη.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion.
LE-THĒ'AN, *a.* Inducing forgetfulness or oblivion.
LE-THIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lethum* and *fero.*] Deadly; mortal; bringing death or destruction.
LET'TER, *n.* 1. One who permits. 2. One who retards or hinders. 3. One who gives vent.
LET'TER, *n.* [Fr. *lettre*; It. *lettera*; L. *litera.*] 1. A mark or character, written, printed, engraved or painted; used as the representative of a sound, or of an articulation of the human organs of speech. 2. A written or printed message; an epistle. 3. The verbal expression; the literal meaning. 4. Type; a character formed of metal or wood, usually of metal, and used in printing books.—5. *Letters*, in the *plural*, learning; erudition.—*Dead letter*, a writing or precept which is without authority or force.—*Letter of attorney*, a writing by which one person authorizes another to act in his stead.—*Letter of marque*, a private ship commissioned or authorized by a government to make reprisals on the ships of another state. [*See* MARQUE.]—*Letters patent*, or *overt*, *open*, a writing executed and sealed, by which power and authority are granted to a person to do some act, or enjoy some right.
LET'TER, *v. t.* To impress or form letters on.
LET'TER-CASE, *n.* A case or book to put letters in.
LET'TERED, *pp.* Stamped with letters.
LET'TERED, *a.* 1. Literate; educated; versed in literature or science. 2. Belonging to learning; suiting letters.
LET'TER-FOUND'ER, *n.* One who casts letters; a type-founder.
LET'TER-ING, *ppr.* Impressing or forming letters on.
LET'TER-LESS, *a.* Illiterate; unlettered; not learned.
LET'TER-PRESS, *n.* Print; letters and words impressed on paper or other material by types.
LET'TUCE, (let'tis) *n.* [Fr. *laitue.*] A genus of plants.
LEŪ'CIN, } *n.* [Gr. λευκος.] A peculiar white pulveru-
LEŪ'CINE, } lent substance.
LEŪ'CITE, *n.* [Gr. λευκος.] A stony substance.
LEŪ'ĊO-E-THI-OP'IĊ, *a.* [Gr. λευκος and αιθιοψ.] White and black; designating a white animal of a black species, or the albino.
LEU-ĊO-PHLEG'MA-CY, *n.* [Gr. λευκος and φλεγμα.] A dropsical habit of body, or the commencement of anasarca; paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweats.
LEU-ĊO-PHLEG-MAT'IĊ, *a.* Having a dropsical habit of body, with a white, bloated skin.
LEU-ĊŌ'THI-OP, *n.* [*See* LEUCO-ETHIOPIC.] An albino; a white man of a black race.
LEŪ'THRITE, *n.* A substance that appears to be a recomposed rock, of a loose texture.
LĒ'VANT, *a.* [Fr. *levant.*] Eastern; denoting the part of the hemisphere where the sun rises.
LE-VANT', *n.* [It. *levante.*] *Properly*, a country to the

eastward; but *appropriately*, the countries of Turkey, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, Egypt, &c.

LE-VANT'ER, *n.* 1. A strong, easterly wind, so called by the sailors in the Mediterranean. 2. A colloquial expression applied to one who bets at a horse race, and runs away without paying the wagers he has lost.

LEV'AN-TINE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Levant. 2. Designating a particular kind of silk cloth.

LEV'AN-TINE, *n.* A particular kind of silk cloth.

LE-VĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. In *anatomy*, a muscle that serves to raise some part, as the lip or the eyelid. 2. A surgical instrument used to raise a depressed part of the skull.

† LEVE, for *believe*. *Gower*.

LEVE, *a.* [Sax. *leof.*] Agreeable; pleasing; dear; written also, *leef*, *lefe*, *lief*. *See* LEVER.

LEV'EE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The time of rising. 2. The concourse of persons who visit a prince or great personage in the morning. 3. A bank or causey, particularly along a river to prevent inundation.

LEV'EL, *a.* [Sax. *læfe.*] 1. Horizontal; coinciding with the plane of the horizon. 2. Even; flat; not having one part higher than another; not ascending or descending. 3. Even with any thing else; of the same height; on the same line or plane. 4. Equal in rank or degree; having no degree of superiority.

LEV'EL, *v. t.* 1. To make horizontal. 2. To make even; to reduce or remove inequalities of surface in any thing. 3. To reduce or bring to the same height with something else. 4. To lay flat; to reduce to an even surface or plain. 5. To reduce to equality of condition, state or degree. 6. To point, in taking aim; to elevate or depress so as to direct a missile weapon to an object; to aim. 7. To aim; to direct. 8. To suit; to proportion.

LEV'EL, *v. i.* To accord; to agree; to suit; [*l. u.*] 2. To aim at; to point a gun or an arrow to the mark. 3. To aim at; to direct the view or purpose. 4. To be aimed; to be in the same direction with the mark. 5. To aim; to make attempts. 6. To conjecture; to attempt to guess; [*obs.*]

LEV'EL, *n.* 1. A horizontal line, or a plane; a surface without inequalities. 2. Rate; standard; usual elevation; customary height. 3. Equal elevation with something else; a state of equality. 4. The line of direction in which a missile weapon is aimed. 5. An instrument, in *mechanics*, by which to find or draw a horizontal line, as in setting buildings, or in making canals and drains. 6. Rule; plan; scheme; borrowed from the mechanic's level.

LEV'ELED, *pp.* 1. Reduced to a plane; made even. 2. Reduced to an equal state, condition or rank. 3. Reduced to an equality with something else. 4. Elevated or depressed to a right line towards something; pointed to an object. 5. Suited; proportioned.

LEV'EL-ER, *n.* 1. One that levels or makes even. 2. One that destroys or attempts to destroy distinctions, and reduce to equality.

LEV'EL-ING, *ppr.* 1. Making level or even. 2. Reducing to an equality of condition.

LEV'EL-ING, *n.* The art or practice of finding a horizontal line, or of ascertaining the different elevations of objects on the surface of the earth.

LEV'EL-NESS, *n.* 1. Evenness; equality of surface. 2. Equality with something else.

LEV'EN. *See* LEAVEN.

† LEV'EN, *n.* [Sax. *hlifian.*] Lightning. *Chaucer*.

* LEV'ER, *n.* [Fr. *levier*; It. *leva.*] In *mechanics*, a bar of metal, wood, or other substance, turning on a support called the *fulcrum* or *prop*.

LĒ'VER, *a.* The comparative degree of *leve*, *leef*, or *lief*. More agreeable; more pleasing.

LĒ'VER, *adv.* Rather; as we now say, *I had rather*. *Chaucer*.

LEV'ER-ET, *n.* [Fr. *lievret.*] A hare in the first year of her age.

LEV'ER-OCK, *n.* A bird; a lark. *See* LARK.

† LEV'ET, *n.* [qu. Fr. *lever.*] A blast of a trumpet; probably that by which soldiers are called in the morning.

LEV'I-A-BLE, *a.* That may be levied; that may be assessed and collected. *Bacon*.

LE-VĪ'A-THAN, *n.* [Heb. לויתן.] 1. An aquatic animal, described in the book of *Job*, ch. xli. It is not agreed what animal is intended, whether the crocodile, the whale, or a species of serpent. 2. The whale, or a great whale. *Milton*.

LEV'I-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *lævigo.*] 1. In *pharmacy* and *chemistry*, to rub or grind to a fine, impalpable powder; to make fine, soft and smooth. 2. To plane; to polish.

LEV'I-GATE, *a.* Made smooth.

LEV'I-GA-TED, *pp.* Reduced to a fine, impalpable powder.

LEV'I-GA-TING, *ppr.* Rendering very fine, soft and smooth, by grinding or rubbing.

LEV-I-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act or operation of grinding or rubbing a solid substance to a fine, impalpable powder.

† LEV'IN, *n.* [Sax. *hlifian.*] Lightning. *See* LEVEN.

LEV-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *levis*, *levitas.*] Lightness; buoyancy; act of making light.

LĒ'VĪTE, *n.* [from *Levi.*] One of the tribe or family of Levi; a descendant of Levi; an officer in the Jewish church, who was employed in manual service.

LE-VIT'I-CAL, *a.* 1. Belonging to the Levites, or descendants of Levi. 2. Priestly. *Milton*.

LE-VIT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of the Levites.

LE-VIT'I-CUS, *n.* A canonical book of the Old Testament, containing the laws and regulations which relate to the priests and Levites.

LEV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *levitas.*] 1. Lightness; the want of weight in a body, compared with another that is heavier. 2. Lightness of temper or conduct; inconstancy; changeableness; unsteadiness. 3. Want of due consideration; vanity; freak. 4. Gayety of mind; want of seriousness; disposition to trifle.

LEV'Y, *v. t.* [Fr. *lever.*] 1. To raise; to collect. 2. To raise; to collect by assessment.—*To levy war*, is to raise or begin war; to take arms for attack; to attack.—*To levy a fine*, to commence and carry on a suit for assuring the title to lands or tenements.

LEV'Y, *n.* 1. The act of collecting men for military or other public service, as by enlistment, enrollment or other means. 2. Troops collected; an army raised. 3. The act of collecting money for public use by tax or other imposition. 4. War raised; [*obs.*]

† LEW, *a.* [Dan. *laauw.*] Tepid; lukewarm; pale; wan.

LEWD, *a.* [W. *llodig.*] 1. Given to the unlawful indulgence of lust; addicted to fornication or adultery; dissolute; lustful; libidinous. 2. Proceeding from unlawful lust. 3. Wicked; vile; profligate; licentious.

† LEWD, *a.* [Sax. *læwed*, *lewd.*] Lay; laical; not clerical.

LEWD'LY, *adv.* 1. With the unlawful indulgence of lust; lustfully. 2. Wickedly; wantonly.

LEWD'NESS, *n.* 1. The unlawful indulgence of lust; fornication, or adultery.—2. In *Scripture*, it generally denotes idolatry. 3. Licentiousness; shamelessness.

† LEWD'STER, *n.* One given to the criminal indulgence of lust; a lecher. *Shak*.

LEX-I-COG'RA-PHER, *n.* The author of a lexicon or dictionary.

LEX-I-CO-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the writing or compilation of a dictionary. *Boswell*.

LEX-I-COG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. λεξικον and γραφω.] 1. The act of writing a lexicon or dictionary, or the art of composing dictionaries. 2. The composition or compilation of a dictionary.

LEX-I-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. λεξικον and λογος.] The science of words; that branch of learning which treats of the proper signification and just application of words.

LEX'I-CON, *n.* [Gr. λεξικον.] A dictionary; a vocabulary or book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language, with the definition of each.

LEX'I-CON-IST, *n.* A writer of a lexicon. [*Little used.*]

LEX'I-GRAPH-Y, *n.* [Gr. λεξις and γραφω.] The art or practice of defining words.

LEY, a different orthography of *lay* and *lea*, a meadow or *field*.

LHER'ZO-LITE, *n.* A mineral.

LĪ'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *lier.*] 1. Bound; obliged in law or equity; responsible; answerable. 2. Subject; obnoxious; exposed.

LĪ'A-BLE-NESS, or LI-A-BIL'ITY, *n.* 1. The state of being bound or obliged in law or justice; responsibility. 2. Exposedness; tendency; a state of being subject.

LĪ'AR, *n.* 1. A person who knowingly utters falsehood; one who declares to another as a fact what he knows to be not true, and with an intention to deceive him. 2. One who denies Christ. 1 *John* ii.

† LĪ'ARD, *a.* Gray. *Chaucer*.

LĪ'AS, *n.* A species of limestone. *Encyc*.

† LIB, *v. t.* [D. *lubben.*] To castrate. *Chapman*.

LI-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *libatio.*] 1. The act of pouring a liquor, usually wine, either on the ground, or on a victim in sacrifice, in honor of some deity. 2. The wine or other liquor poured out in honor of a deity.

LIB'BARD, an obsolete spelling of *leopard*.

LIB'BARD'S-BANE, *n.* A poisonous plant. *B. Jonson*.

LĪ'BEL, *n.* [L. *libellus.*] 1. A defamatory writing, L. *libellus famosus*. Any book, pamphlet, writing or picture, containing representations, maliciously made or published, tending to bring a person into contempt, or expose him to public hatred and derision.—2. In the *civil law*, and in *courts of admiralty*, a declaration or charge in writing exhibited in court, particularly against a ship or goods, for violating the laws of trade or of revenue.

LĪ'BEL, *v. t.* 1. To defame or expose to public hatred and contempt by a writing or picture; to lampoon. 2. To exhibit a charge against any thing in court, particularly against a ship or goods, for a violation of the laws of trade or revenue.

† LĪ'BEL, *v. i.* To spread defamation, written or printed.

LĪ'BEL-ANT, *n.* One who libels; one who brings a libel or institutes a suit in an admiralty court.

LĪ'BELED, *pp.* 1. Defamed by a writing or picture made public. 2. Charged or declared against in an admiralty court.

LĪ'BEL-ER, *n.* One who libels or defames by writing or pictures; a lampooner.

LĪ'BEL-ING, *ppr.* 1. Defaming by a published writing or picture. 2. Exhibiting charges against in court.

LĪ'BEL-OUS, *a.* Defamatory; containing that which exposes a person to public hatred, contempt and ridicule.

LIB'ER-AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *liberalis.*] 1. Of a free heart; free to give or bestow; not close or contracted; munificent; bountiful; generous; giving largely. It expresses less than *profuse* or *extravagant.* 2. Generous; ample; large. 3. Not selfish, narrow or contracted; catholic; enlarged; embracing other interests than one's own. 4. General; extensive; embracing literature and the sciences generally. 5. Free; open; candid. 6. Large; profuse. 7. Free; not literal or strict. 8. Not mean; not low in birth or mind. 9. Licentious; free to excess.—*Liberal arts*, as distinguished from *mechanical arts*, are such as depend more on the exertion of the mind than on the labor of the hands.

LIB-ER-AL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *liberalitas.*] 1. Munificence; bounty. 2. A particular act of generosity; a donation; a gratuity. 3. Largeness of mind; catholicism. 4. Candor; impartiality.

LIB'ER-AL-ĪZE, *v. t.* To render liberal or catholic; to enlarge; to free from narrow views or prejudices.

LIB'ER-AL-ĪZED, *pp.* Freed from narrow views and prejudices; made liberal.

LIB'ER-AL-ĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering liberal; divesting of narrow views and prejudices.

LIB'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. Bountifully; freely; largely; with munificence. 2. With enlarged views; without selfishness or meanness. 3. Freely; not strictly; not literally.

LIB'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *libero.*] 1. To free; to release from restraint or bondage; to set at liberty. 2. To manumit.

LIB'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Freed; released from confinement, restraint or slavery; manumitted.

LIB'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Delivering from restraint or slavery.

LIB-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *liberatio.*] The act of delivering from restraint, confinement or slavery.

LIB-ER-Ā'TOR, *n.* One who liberates or delivers.

LIB-ER-TĀ'RI-AN, *a.* [L. *liber.*] Pertaining to liberty, or to the doctrine of free will, as opposed to the doctrine of necessity.

LIB'ER-TIN-AGE, *n.* Libertinism, which is most used.

LIB'ER-TINE, *n.* [L. *libertinus.*] 1. Among the *Romans*, a freedman; a person manumitted or set free from legal servitude. 2. One unconfined; one free from restraint. 3. A man who lives without restraint of the animal passion; one who indulges his lust without restraint; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake; a debauchee.

LIB'ER-TINE, *a.* Licentious; dissolute; not under the restraint of law or religion; as, *libertine* principles.

LIB'ER-TIN-ISM, *n.* 1. State of a freedman; [*l. u.*] 2. Licentiousness of opinion and practice; an unrestrained indulgence of lust; debauchery; lewdness.

LIB'ER-TY, *n.* [L. *libertas.*] 1. Freedom from restraint, in a general sense, and applicable to the body, or to the will or mind.—2. *Natural liberty* consists in the power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, except from the laws of nature.—3. *Civil liberty* is the liberty of men in a state of society, or natural liberty, so far only abridged and restrained, as is necessary and expedient for the safety and interest of the society, state or nation.—4. *Political liberty* is sometimes used as synonymous with *civil liberty.* But it more properly designates the *liberty of a nation*, the freedom of a nation or state from all unjust abridgment of its rights and independence by another nation.—5. *Religious liberty* is the free right of adopting and enjoying opinions on religious subjects, and of worshipping the Supreme Being according to the dictates of conscience, without external control.—6. *Liberty*, in *metaphysics*, as opposed to *necessity*, is the power of an agent to do or forbear any particular action, according to the determination or thought of the mind, by which either is preferred to the other. *Locke.* 7. Privilege; exemption; immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant; with a plural. 8. Leave; permission granted. 9. A space in which one is permitted to pass without restraint, and beyond which he may not lawfully pass; with a plural. 10. Freedom of action or speech beyond the ordinary bounds of civility or decorum.—*To take the liberty* to do or say any thing, to use freedom not specially granted.—*To set at liberty*, to deliver from confinement; to release from restraint.—*To be at liberty*, to be free from restraint.—*Liberty of the press* is freedom from any restriction on the power to publish books.

LIB-ID'IN-IST, *n.* One given to lewdness. *Junius.*

LI-BID'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *libidinosus.*] Lustful; lewd; having an eager appetite for venereal pleasure.

LI-BID'I-NOUS-LY, *a.* Lustfully; with lewd desire.

LI-BID'I-NOUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being lustful; inordinate appetite for venereal pleasure.

LĪ'BRA, *n.* [L.] The Balance; the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox, in September.

LĪ'BRAL, *a.* [L. *libralis.*] Of a pound weight. *Dict.*

LI-BRĀ'RI-AN, *n.* [L. *librarius.*] 1. The keeper or one who has the care of a library or collection of books. 2. One who transcribes or copies books; [*obs.*]

LI-BRĀ'RI-AN-SHIP, *n.* The office of a librarian.

LĪ'BRA-RY, *n.* [L. *librarium.*] 1. A collection of books belonging to a private person, or to a public institution or a company. 2. An edifice or an apartment for holding a collection of books.

LĪ'BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *libro.*] To poise; to balance; to hold in equipoise.

LĪ'BRATE, *v. i.* To move, as a balance; to be poised.

LI-BRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of balancing or state of being balanced; a state of equipoise, with equal weights on both sides of a centre.—2. In *astronomy*, an apparent irregularity of the moon's motions, by which it seems to librate about its axis. 3. A balancing or equipoise between extremes.

LĪ'BRA-TO-RY, *a.* Balancing; moving like a balance, as it tends to an equipoise or level.

LICE, *plu.* of *louse.*

LĪCE'-BANE, *n.* A plant.

LĪ'CEN-SA-BLE, *a.* That may be permitted by a legal grant.

LĪ'CENSE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *licentia.*] 1. Leave; permission; authority or liberty given to do or forbear any act. 2. Excess of liberty; exorbitant freedom; freedom abused, or used in contempt of law or decorum.

LĪ'CENSE, *v. t.* 1. To permit by grant of authority; to remove legal restraint by a grant of permission. 2. To authorize to act in a particular character. 3. To dismiss; [*obs.*]

LĪ'CEN-SER, *n.* One who grants permission; a person authorized to grant permission to others.

* LI-CEN'TIATE, *n.* [L. *licentia.*] 1. One who has a license.—2. In *Spain*, one who has a degree.

LI-CEN'TIATE, *v. t.* To give license or permission.

LI-CEN-TI-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of permitting. *Freeman.*

LI-CEN'TIOUS, *a.* [L. *licentiosus.*] 1. Using license; indulging freedom to excess; unrestrained by law or morality; loose; dissolute. 2. Exceeding the limits of law or propriety; wanton; unrestrained.

LI-CEN'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* With excess of liberty; in contempt of law and morality.

LI-CEN'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Excessive indulgence of liberty; contempt of the just restraints of law, morality and decorum.

† LIϹH, *a.* [Sax. *lic.* *See* LIKE.] Like; even; equal. *Gower.*

LIϹH, *n.* [Sax. *lic*, or *lice.*] A dead body or corpse; *lichama*, a living body; hence *lichwake*, watching with the dead; *Lichfield*, the field of dead bodies.

LĪ'ϹHEN, *n.* [L.] 1. In *botany*, the name for an extensive division of cryptogamian plants, which appear in the form of thin, flat crusts, covering rocks and the bark of trees.—2. In *surgery*, a species of *impetigo*, appearing in the form of a red, dry, rough, and somewhat prurient spot, that gives off small furfuraceous scales.

LI-ϹHEN-O-GRAPH'IϹ, } *a.* Pertaining to lichenog-
LI-ϹHEN-O-GRAPH'I-ϹAL, } raphy.

LI-ϹHEN-OG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who describes the lichens.

LI-ϹHEN-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*lichen*, and Gr. γραφω.] A description of the vegetables called *lichens*; the science which illustrates the natural history of the lichens.

LICH'-OWL, *n.* A sort of owl, by the vulgar supposed to foretell death.

LIϹ'IT, *a.* [L. *licitus.*] Lawful.

LIϹ'IT-LY, *adv.* Lawfully.

LIϹ'IT-NESS, *n.* Lawfulness.

LIϹK, *v. t.* [Sax. *liccian*; D. *likken.*] 1. To pass or draw the tongue over the surface. 2. To lap; to take in by the tongue.—*To lick up*, to devour; to consume entirely.—*To lick the dust*, to be slain; to perish in battle.

LIϹK, *n.* In *America*, a place where beasts of the forest lick for salt, at salt springs.

LIϹK, *n.* [W. *llaç.*] 1. A blow; a stroke; [*not an elegant word.*] 2. A wash; something rubbed on; [*obs.*]

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* *See Synopsis.* MŎVE, BO͝OK, DO͝VE;—BU͝LL, U͝NITE.—Ϲ as K, Ġ as J; Ş as Z; C̄H as SH; T̄H as in *this.* † *Obsolete.*

LICK, *v. t.* To strike repeatedly for punishment; to flog; to chastise with blows. [*Not an elegant word.*]
LICK'ER, *n.* One that licks.
LICK'ER-ISH, *a.* [D., Dan. *lekker*; G. *lecker.*] 1. Nice in the choice of food; dainty. 2. Eager; greedy to swallow; eager to taste or enjoy; having a keen relish. 3. Dainty; tempting the appetite.
LICK'ER-ISH-LY, *adv.* Daintily.
LICK'ER-ISH-NESS, *n.* Niceness of palate; daintiness.
LIC'O-RICE, *n.* [It. *liquirizia.*] A plant.
†LIC'O-ROUS, †LIC'O-ROUS-NESS, for *lickerish*, &c.
LIC'TOR, *n.* [L.] An officer among the Romans, who bore an axe and fasces or rods, as ensigns of his office.
LID, *n.* [Sax. *hlid.*] A cover; that which shuts the opening of a vessel or box.
*LIE, water impregnated with alkaline salt, is written *lye*, to distinguish it from *lie*, a falsehood.
LIE, *n.* [Sax. *lig*, or *lyge.*] 1. A criminal falsehood; a falsehood uttered for the purpose of deception; an intentional violation of truth. 2. A fiction. 3. False doctrine. 4. An idolatrous picture of God, or a false god. 5. That which deceives and disappoints confidence.—*To give the lie*, to charge with falsehood.
LIE, *v. i.* [Sax. *ligan*, *leogan.*] 1. To utter falsehood with an intention to deceive, or with an immoral design. 2. To exhibit a false representation; to say or do that which deceives another, when he has a right to know the truth, or when morality requires a just representation.
LIE, *v. i.*; pret. *lay*; pp. *lain*, [*lien*, obs.] [Sax. *ligan*, or *licgan*; Goth. *ligan.*] 1. To be in a horizontal position, or nearly so, and to rest on any thing lengthwise, and not on the end. 2. To rest in an inclining posture; to lean. 3. To rest; to press on. 4. To be reposited in the grave. 5. To rest on a bed or couch; to be prostrate. 6. To be situated. 7. To be; to rest; to abide; to remain; often followed by some word denoting a particular condition. 8. To consist. 9. To be sustainable in law; to be capable of being maintained.
To lie at, to tease or importune; [*little used.*]—*To lie at the heart*, to be fixed as an object of affection or anxious desire.—*To lie by.* 1. To be reposited, or remaining with. 2. To rest; to intermit labor.—*To lie in the way*, to be an obstacle or impediment.—*To lie hard* or *heavy*, to press; to oppress; to burden.—*To lie on hand*, to be or remain in possession; to remain unsold or undisposed of.—*To lie on the hands*, to remain unoccupied or unemployed; to be tedious.—*To lie on the head*, to be imputed.—*To lie in wait*, to wait for in concealment; to lie in ambush; to watch for an opportunity to attack or seize.—*To lie in one*, to be in the power of; to belong to.—*To lie down*, to lay the body on the ground or other level place; also, to go to rest.—*To lie in*, to be in childbed; to bring forth young.—*To lie under*, to be subject to; to suffer; to be oppressed by.—*To lie on* or *upon*, to be a matter of obligation or duty.—*To lie with.* 1. To lodge or sleep with; also, to have carnal knowledge of. 2. To belong to.—*To lie over*, to remain unpaid, after the time when payment is due.—*To lie to*, to be stationary, as a ship.
†LIEF, *a.* [Sax. *leof*; D. *lief.*] Dear; beloved.
LIEF, *adv.* Gladly; willingly; freely; used in familiar speech, in the phrase, I had as *lief* go as not.
LIEGE, *a.* [It. *ligio*; Fr. *lige.*] 1. Bound by a feudal tenure; obliged to be faithful and loyal to a superior, as a vassal to his lord; subject; faithful; as, a *liege* man. 2. Sovereign; as, a *liege* lord.
LIEGE, *n.* 1. A vassal holding a fee by which he is bound to perform certain services and duties to his lord. 2. A lord or superior; a sovereign.
†LIEGE'-MAN, *n.* A vassal; a subject. *Shak.*
LIE'GER, *n.* [more properly *legier*, or *ledger.*] A resident embassador. *Denham.*
†LI'EN. The obsolete participle of *lie*. *See* LAIN.
LI'EN, *n.* A legal claim; as, a *lien* upon land.
LI-EN-TER'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a lientery. *Grew.*
LI'EN-TER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *lienterie.*] A flux of the bowels, in which the aliments are discharged undigested.
LI'ER, *n.* One who lies down; one who rests or remains.
LIEU, [lū] *n.* [Fr.] Place; room; stead. It is used only with *in*.
*LIEU-TEN'AN-CY, (lū-ten'an-sy) *n.* 1. The office or commission of a lieutenant. 2. The body of lieutenants.
*LIEU-TEN'ANT, (lū ten'ant) *n.* [Fr.] 1. An officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence.—2. In *military affairs*, the second commissioned officer in a company of infantry, cavalry or artillery.—3. In *ships of war*, the officer next in rank to the captain.
*LIEU-TEN'ANT-SHIP. *See* LIEUTENANCY.
LIEVE, for *lief*, is vulgar. *See* LIEF.
LIEV'RITE, *n.* A mineral, called also *yenite*.
LIFE, *n.*; *plu.* LIVES. [Sax. *lif*, *lyf*; Sw. *lif.*] 1. In a *general sense*, that state of animals and plants, or of an organized being, in which its natural functions and motions are performed.—2. In *animals*, animation; vitality; and in *man*, that state of being in which the soul and body are united.—3. In *plants*, the state in which they grow or are capable of growth, by means of the circulation of the sap. 4. The present state of existence; the time from birth to death. 5. Manner of living; conduct; deportment, in regard to morals. 6. Condition; course of living, in regard to happiness and misery. 7. Blood, the supposed vehicle of animation. 8. Animals in general; animal being. 9. System of animal nature. 10. Spirit; animation; briskness; vivacity; resolution. 11. The living form; real person or state; in opposition to a *copy*. 12. Exact resemblance. 13. General state of man, or of social manners. 14. Condition; rank in society. 15. Common occurrences; course of things; human affairs. 16. A person; a living being; usually, or always, a human being. 17. Narrative of a past life; history of the events of life; biographical narration.—18. In *Scripture*, nourishment; support of life. 19. The stomach or appetite. 20. The enjoyments or blessings of the present life. 21. Supreme felicity. 22. Eternal happiness in heaven. *Rom.* v. 23. Restoration to life. *Rom.* v. 24. The Author and Giver of supreme felicity. 25. A quickening, animating and strengthening principle, in a moral sense. 26. The state of being in force, or the term for which an instrument has legal operation.
LIFE'-BLOOD, *n.* 1. The blood necessary to life; vital blood. *Dryden.* 2. That which constitutes or gives strength and energy.
LIFE'-BLOOD, *a.* Necessary as blood to life; essential.
LIFE-E-STATE', *n.* An estate that continues during the life of the possessor.
LIFE-EV-ER-LAST'ING, *n.* A plant of the genus *gnaphalium*.
LIFE'-GIV-ING, *a.* Having power to give life; inspiriting; invigorating. *Milton.*
LIFE'GUARD, *n.* A guard of the life or person; a guard that attends the person of a prince, or other person.
LIFE'LESS, *a.* 1. Dead; deprived of life. 2. Destitute of life; unanimated. 3. Destitute of power, force, vigor or spirit; dull; heavy; inactive. 4. Void of spirit; vapid; as liquor. 5. Torpid. 6. Wanting physical energy.
LIFE'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without vigor; dully; frigidly; heavily.
LIFE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of life, vigor and spirit; inactivity.
LIFE'LIKE, *a.* Like a living person. *Pope.*
LIFE'RENT, *n.* The rent of an estate that continues for life.
LIFE'STRING, *n.* A nerve or string that is imagined to be essential to life.
LIFE'TIME, *n.* The time that life continues; duration of life. *Addison.*
LIFE'WEA-RY, *a.* Tired of life; weary of living.
LIFT, *v. t.* [Sw. *lyfta*; Dan. *löfter.*] 1. To raise; to elevate. 2. To raise; to elevate mentally. 3. To raise in fortune. 4. To raise in estimation, dignity or rank. 5. To elate; to cause to swell, as with pride. 6. To bear; to support. 7. To steal, that is, to take and carry away. —8. In *Scripture*, to crucify.
To lift up the eyes. 1. To look; to fix the eyes on. 2. To direct the desires to God in prayer. *Ps.* cxxi.—*To lift up the head.* 1. To raise from a low condition; to exalt. *Gen.* xl. 2. To rejoice. *Luke* xxi.—*To lift up the hand.* 1. To swear, or to confirm by oath. *Gen.* xiv. 2. To raise the hands in prayer. *Ps.* xxviii. 3. To rise in opposition to; to rebel; to assault. 2 *Sam.* xviii. 4. To injure or oppress. *Job* xxxi. 5. To shake off sloth and engage in duty. *Heb.* xii.—*To lift up the face*, to look to with confidence, cheerfulness and comfort. *Job* xxii.—*To lift up the heel against*, to treat with insolence and contempt.—*To lift up the horn*, to behave arrogantly or scornfully. *Ps.* lxxv.—*To lift up the feet*, to come speedily to one's relief. *Ps.* lxxiv.—*To lift up the voice*, to cry aloud; to call out, either in grief or joy. *Gen.* xxi.
LIFT, *v. i.* 1. To try to raise; to exert the strength for the purpose of raising or bearing. 2. To practice theft; [*obs.*]
LIFT, *n.* 1. The act of raising; a lifting. 2. An effort to raise; [*popular use.*] 3. That which is to be raised. 4. A *dead lift*, an ineffectual effort to raise; or the thing which the strength is not sufficient to raise. 5. Any thing to be done which exceeds the strength; or a state of inability. 6. A rise; a degree of elevation.—7. [Sax. *lyft*; Sw. *luft.*] In *Scottish*, the sky; the atmosphere; the firmament.—8. In *seamen's language*, a rope descending from the cap and mast-head to the extremity of a yard.
LIFT'ED, *pp.* Raised; elevated; swelled with pride.
LIFT'ER, *n.* One that lifts or raises.
LIFT'ING, *ppr.* Raising; swelling with pride.
LIFT'ING, *n.* The act of lifting; assistance.
†LIG, *v. i.* To lie. [*See* LIE.] *Chaucer.*
LIG'A-MENT, *n.* [L. *ligamentum.*] 1. Any thing that ties or unites one thing or part to another.—2. In *anatomy*, a strong, compact substance, serving to bind one bone to another. 3. Bond; chain; that which binds or restrains.

LIG-A-MENT'AL, } *a.* Composing a ligament; of the na-
LIG-A-MENT'OUS, } ture of a ligament; binding.

LI-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ligatio.*] The act of binding, or state of being bound. *Addison.*

LIG'A-TURE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *ligatura.*] 1. Any thing that binds; a band or bandage. 2. The act of binding. 3. Impotence induced by magic.—4. In *music*, a band or line connecting notes.—5. Among *printers*, a double character, or a type consisting of two letters or charaters united; as *fl*, *fi*, in English. 6. The state of being bound.—7. In *medicine*, stiffness of a joint.—8. In *surgery*, a cord or string for tying the blood vessels, particularly the arteries, to prevent hemorrhage.

LĪGHT, (līte) *n.* [Sax. *leoht*, *liht*; D., G. *licht.*] 1. That ethereal agent or matter which makes objects perceptible to the sense of seeing, but the particles of which are separately invisible. 2. That flood of luminous rays which flows from the sun, and constitutes day. 3. Day; the dawn of day. 4. Life. 5. Any thing that gives light, as a lamp, candle, taper, lighted tower, star, &c. 6. The illuminated part of a picture; opposed to *shade.* 7. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge. 8. Means of knowing. 9. Open view; a visible state. 10. Public view or notice. 11. Explanation; illustration; means of understanding. 12. Point of view; situation to be seen or viewed. 13. A window; a place that admits light to enter. 14. A pane of glass.—15. In *Scripture*, God, the Source of knowledge. 16. Christ. *John* i. 17. Joy; comfort; felicity. 18. Saving knowledge. 19. Prosperity; happiness. 20. Support; comfort; deliverance. *Mic.* vii. 21. The gospel. *Matt.* iv. 22. The understanding or judgment. *Matt.* vi. 23. The gifts and graces of Christians. *Matt.* v. 24. A moral instructor, as John the Baptist. *John* v. 25. A true Christian, a person enlightened. *Eph.* v. 26. A good king, the guide of his people. *Sam.* xxi.—*The light of the countenance*, favor; smiles. *Ps.* iv.—*To stand in one's own light*, to be the means of preventing good, or frustrating one's own purposes.—*To come to light*, to be detected; to be discovered or found.

LĪGHT, (līte) *a.* 1. Bright; clear; not dark or obscure.—2. In *colors*, white or whitish.

LĪGHT, (līte) *a.* [Sax. *liht*, *leoht*; D. *ligt*; G. *leicht*; Fr. *leger.*] 1. Having little weight; not tending to the centre of gravity with force; not heavy. 2 Not burdensome; easy to be lifted, borne or carried by physical strength. 3. Not oppressive; easy to be suffered or endured. 4. Easy to be performed; not difficult; not requiring great strength or exertion. 5. Easy to be digested; not oppressive to the stomach. 6. Not heavily armed, or armed with light weapons. 7. Active; swift; nimble. 8. Not encumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediments. 9. Not laden; not deeply laden; not sufficiently ballasted. 10. Slight; trifling; not important. 11. Not dense; not gross. 12. Small; inconsiderable; not copious or vehement. 13. Not strong; not violent; moderate. 14. Easy to admit influence; inconsiderate; easily influenced by trifling considerations; unsteady; unsettled; volatile. 15. Gay; airy; indulging levity; wanting dignity or solidity; trifling. 16. Wanton; unchaste; as, a woman of *light* carriage. 17. Not of legal weight; clipped; diminished.—*To set light by*, to undervalue; to slight; to treat as of no importance; to despise.—*To make light of*, to treat as of little consequence; to slight; to disregard.

LĪGHT, (līte) *v. t.* 1. To kindle; to inflame; to set fire to. 2. To give light to. 3. To illuminate; to fill or spread over with light. 4. To lighten; to ease of a burden; [*obs.*]

LĪGHT, (līte) *v. i.* [Sax. *lihtan*, *alihtan*, *gelihtan.*] 1. To fall on; to come to by chance; to happen to find; with *on.* 2. To fall on; to strike. 3. To descend, as from a horse or carriage. 4. To settle; to rest; to stoop from flight.

LĪGHT, *adv.* Lightly; cheaply. *Hooker.*

LĪGHT'-ĂRMED, *a.* Armed with light weapons.

LĪGHT'-BEĀR-ER, *n.* A torch-bearer. *B. Jonson.*

LĪGHT'-BRAIN, *n.* An empty headed person. *Martin.*

LĪGHT'ED, (lī'ted) *pp.* Kindled; set on fire; caused to burn. [*Lit*, for *lighted*, is inelegant.]

LĪGHT'EN, (lī'tn) *v. i.* [Sax. *lihtan.*] 1. To flash; to burst forth or dart, as lightning; to shine with an instantaneous illumination. 2. To shine like lightning. 3. To fall; to light; [*obs.*]

LĪGHT'EN, (lī'tn) *v. t.* 1. To dissipate darkness; to fill with light; to spread over with light; to illuminate; to enlighten. 2. To illuminate with knowledge. 3. To free from trouble and fill with joy.

LĪGHT'EN, (lī'tn) *v. t.* [Sax. *lihtan.*] 1. To make lighter; to reduce in weight; to make less heavy. 2. To alleviate; to make less burdensome or afflictive. 3. To cheer; to exhilarate.

LĪGHT'ER, (lī'ter) *n.* 1. One that lights. 2. A large, open, flat-bottomed boat, used in loading and unloading ships.

LĪGHT'ER-MAN, (lī'ter-man) *n.* A man who manages a lighter; a boatman.

LĪGHT'FIN-GERED, *a.* Dextrous in taking and conveying away; thievish; addicted to petty thefts.

LĪGHT'FOOT, } *a.* Nimble in running or dancing;
LĪGHT'FOOT-ED, } active. [*Little used.*]

LĪGHT'HEAD-ED, *a.* 1. Thoughtless; heedless; weak; volatile; unsteady. 2. Disordered in the head; dizzy; delirious.

LĪGHT HEAD-ED-NESS, *n.* Disorder of the head; dizziness; deliriousness.

LĪGHT'HEART-ED, *a.* Free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry.

LĪGHT'-HORSE, *n.* Light-armed cavalry.

LĪGHT'-HOUSE, *n.* A pharos; a tower or building with a light or number of lamps on the top intended to direct seamen in navigating ships at night.

LĪGHT'LEGGED, *a.* Nimble; swift of foot. *Sidney.*

LĪGHT'LESS, (līte'les) *a.* Destitute of light; dark.

LĪGHT'LY, (līte-ly) *adv.* 1. With little weight. 2. Without deep impression. 3. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course. 4. Without reason, or for reasons of little weight. 5. Without dejection; cheerfully. 6. Not chastely; wantonly. 7. Nimbly; with agility; not heavily or tardily. 8. Gayly; airily; with levity; without heed or care.

LĪGHT'MIND-ED, *a.* Unsettled; unsteady; volatile; not considerate.

LĪGHT'NESS, (līte'nes) *n.* 1. Want of weight; levity. 2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; the quality of mind which disposes it to be influenced by trifling considerations. 3. Levity; wantonness; lewdness; unchastity. 4 Agility; nimbleness.

LĪGHT'NING, (līte'ning) *n.* 1. A sudden discharge of electricity from a cloud to the earth, or from the earth to a cloud, or from one cloud to another, producing a vivid flash of light, and usually a loud report, called *thunder.* 2. Abatement; alleviation; mitigation. *Spectator.*

LĪGHT'ROOM, *n.* In a ship of war, a small apartment, having double glass windows towards the magazine, and containing lights by which the gunner fills cartridges.

LĪGHTS, (līts) *n. plu.* The lungs; the organs of breathing in animals.

LĪGHT'SŌME, *a.* 1. Luminous; not dark; not obscure. 2. Gay; airy; cheering; exhilarating. *Hooker.*

LĪGHT'SŌME-NESS, *n.* 1. Luminousness; the quality of being light. 2. Cheerfulness; merriment; levity.

LIG-NAL'ŌES, *n.* [L. *lignum*, and *aloes.*] Aloes-wood. *Numb.* xxiv.

LIG'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *ligneus.*] Wooden; made of wood; consisting of wood; resembling wood.

LIG-NI-FI-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* The process of converting into wood, or the hard substance of a vegetable.

LIG'NI-FORM, *a.* [L. *lignum*, and *form.*] Like wood; resembling wood. *Kirwan.*

LIG'NI-FŸ, *v. t.* [L. *lignum* and *facio.*] To convert into wood.

LIG'NI-FŸ, *v. i.* To become wood.

LIG'NITE, *n.* [L. *lignum.*] Fossil or bituminous wood, a mineral combustible substance.

LIG'NOUS, *a.* Ligneous. [*Little used.*] *Evelyn.*

LIG'NUM-VI'TÆ, *n.* [L.] *Guaiacum*, or pockwood, a genus of plants, natives of warm climates.

LIG'U-LATE, } *a.* [L. *ligula.*] Like a bandage or strap.
LIG'U-LA-TED, }

LIG'URE, *n.* A kind of precious stone. *Ex.* xxviii.

LIG'U-RĪTE, *n.* [from *Liguria.*] A mineral.

LIKE, *a.* [Sax. *lic*, *gelic*; Goth. *leiks*; Sw. *lik.*] 1. Equal in quantity, quality or degree. 2. Similar; resembling; having resemblance. 3. Probable; likely, that is, having the resemblance or appearance of an event; giving reason to expect or believe.

LIKE, *n.* [elliptically, for *like thing*, *like person.*] 1. Some person or thing resembling another; an equal. 2. *Had like*, in the phrase "he *had like* to be defeated," seems to be a corruption; but it is authorized by good usage.

LIKE, *adv.* 1. In the same manner. 2. In a manner becoming. 3. Likely; probably.

LIKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *licean*, *lician*; Goth. *leikan.*] 1. To be pleased with in a moderate degree; to approve. It expresses less than *love* and *delight.* 2. To please; to be agreeable to; [*obs.*] 3. To liken; [*obs.*]

LIKE, *v. i.* 1. To be pleased; to choose; as, "he may go or stay, as he *likes.*" *Locke.* 2. *To like of*, to be pleased; [*obs.*] *Knolles.*

LĪKE'LI-HOOD, *n.* 1. Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth or reality. 2. Appearance; show; resemblance; [*obs.*]

LĪKE'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Probability. 2. The qualities that please.

LĪKE'LY, *a.* [that is, *like-like.*] Probable; that may be rationally thought or believed to have taken place in time past, or to be true now or hereafter; such as is more reasonable than the contrary. 2. Such as may be liked; pleasing.—In *England*, *likely* is equivalent to *handsome*, *well-formed*; as a *likely* man, a *likely* horse.—In *America*,

the word is applied to the endowments of the mind, and a *likely* man denotes a man of good character and talents.

LĪKE'LY, *adv.* Probably. *Glanville.*

LĪKE'MĪND-ED, *a.* Having a like disposition or purpose. *Rom.* xv.

LĪ'KEN, (lī'kn) *v. t.* [Sw. *likna.*] To compare; to represent as resembling or similar.

LĪ'KENED, *pp.* Compared.

LĪKE'NESS, *n.* 1. Resemblance in form; similitude. 2. Resemblance; form; external appearance. 3. One that resembles another; a copy; a counterpart. 4. An image, picture or statue, resembling a person or thing.

LĪ'KEN-ING, *ppr.* Comparing; representing as similar.

LĪKE'WĪSE, *adv.* In like manner; also; moreover; too.

LĪK'ING, *ppr.* of *like.* 1. Approving; being pleased with. 2. *a.* Plump; full; of a good appearance; [*obs.*]

LĪK'ING, *n.* 1. A good state of body; healthful appearance; plumpness. 2. State of trial; [*obs.*] 3. Inclination; pleasure. 4. Delight in; pleasure in; with *to.*

LĪ'LAC, *n.* [Fr. *lilas;* Sp. *lilac.*] A plant or shrub of the genus *syringa*, a native of Persia.

LIL'A-LITE, *n.* A species of argillaceous earth.

LIL-I-Ā'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *liliaceus.*] Pertaining to lilies; lily-like. *Martyn.*

LIL'IED, *a.* Embellished with lilies. *Milton.*

LILL, *v. t.* [*See* Loll.] *Spenser.*

LILT, *v. i.* 1. To do any thing with dexterity or quickness; [*local.*] *Pegge.* 2. To sing or play on the bagpipe.

LIL'Y, *n.* [L. *lilium.*] A genus of plants of many species, producing flowers of great beauty and variety of colors.—*Lily of the valley*, a plant of the genus *convallaria.*

LIL'Y-DAF'FO-DIL, *n.* A plant and flower.

LIL'Y-HAND-ED, *a.* Having white, delicate hands. *Spenser.*

LIL'Y-HŸ'A-CINTH, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

LIL'Y-LIV-ERED, *a.* White-livered; cowardly. *Shak.*

LI-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *limo.*] The act of filing or polishing.

LI'MA-TURE, *n.* [L. *limo.*] 1. A filing. 2. Filings; particles rubbed off by filing. *Johnson.*

LIMB, (lim) *n.* [Sax. *lim;* Dan., Sw. *lem;* L. *limbus.*] 1. Edge or border.—2. In *anatomy*, and in *common use*, an extremity of the human body; a member; a projecting part; as the arm or leg; that is, a shoot. 3. The branch of a tree; *applied only to a branch of some size, and not to a small twig*—4. In *botany*, the border or upper spreading part of a monopetalous corol.

LIMB, (lim) *v. t.* To supply with limbs. *Milton.* 2. To dismember; to tear off the limbs.

LIM'BAT, *n.* A cooling periodical wind in *Cyprus.*

† LIM'BEC, *n.* [contracted from *alembic.*] A still.

LIM'BEC, *v. t.* To strain or pass through a still. *Sandys.*

LIMBED, *a.* In *composition*, formed with regard to limbs.

LIM'BER, *a.* Easily bent; flexible; pliant; yielding.—In *America*, it is applied to material things; as a *limber* rod.

LIM'BER, *n.* In a *ship*, a square hole cut through the floor timbers, as a passage for water to the pump-well.

LIM'BER-NESS, *n.* The quality of being easily bent; flexibleness; pliancy.

LIM'BERS, *n.* 1. A two-wheeled carriage, having boxes for ammunition. 2. Thills; shafts of a carriage; [*local.*]

LIM'BI LITE, *n.* A mineral from Limbourg in Swabia.

LIMB'LESS, *a.* Destitute of limbs. *Massinger.*

LIMB'-MĒAL, *a.* Piece-meal. *Shak.*

LIM'BO, } *n.* [L. *limbus.*] 1. A region bordering on hell,
LIM'BUS, } or hell itself. 2. A place of restraint.

LIME, *n.* [Sax. *lim;* Sw., Dan. *lim;* L. *limus.*] 1. A viscous substance, sometimes laid on twigs for catching birds. 2. Calcarious earth, oxyd of calcium. 3. The linden tree. 4. [Fr. *lime.*] A species of acid fruit, smaller than the lemon.

LIME, *v. t.* [Sax. *geliman.*] 1. To smear with a viscous substance. 2. To entangle; to ensnare. 3. To manure with lime. 4. To cement.

LĪME'-BURN-ER, *n.* One who burns stones to lime.

LĪMED, *pp.* Smeared with lime; entangled; manured with lime.

LĪME'-HOUND, *n.* A dog used in hunting the wild boar; a limer. *Spenser.*

LĪME'-KILN, (līme'kil) *n.* A furnace in which stones or shells are exposed to a strong heat and reduced to lime.

LĪME'STONE, *n.* Stone of which lime is made by the expulsion of its carbonic acid, or fixed air.

LĪME'TWIG, *n.* A twig smeared with lime. *Milton.*

LĪME'TWIGGED, *a.* Smeared with lime. *Addison.*

LĪME'WA-TER, *n.* Water impregnated with lime.

LĪM'ING, *ppr.* Daubing with viscous matter; entangling; manuring with lime.

LIM'IT, *n.* [L. *limes.*] 1. Bound; border; utmost extent; the part that terminates a thing. 2. The thing which bounds; restraint.—3. *Limits, plu.* the extent of the liberties of a prison.

LIM'IT, *v. t.* 1. To bound; to set bounds to. 2. To confine within certain bounds; to circumscribe; to restrain. 3. To restrain from a lax or general signification.

LIM'I-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be limited, circumscribed, bounded or restrained. *Hume.*

LIM-I-TĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to bounds. *Dict.*

LIM-I-TĀ'RI-AN, *a.* That limits or circumscribes.

LIM-I-TĀ'RI-AN, *n.* One that limits; one who holds the doctrine that a part of the human race only are to be saved. *Huntington.*

LIM'I-TA-RY, *a.* Placed at the limit, as a guard.

LIM-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *limitatio.*] 1. The act of bounding or circumscribing.—2. Restriction; restraint; circumscription. 3. Restriction; confinement from a lax, indeterminate import. 4. A certain precinct within which friars were allowed to beg or exercise their functions.

LIM'IT-ED, *pp.* 1. Bounded; circumscribed; restrained. 2. *a.* Narrow; circumscribed.

LIM'IT-ED-LY, *adv.* With limitation.

LIM'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being limited. *Parker.*

LIM'IT-ER, *n.* 1. He or that which limits or confines. 2. A friar licensed to beg within certain bounds, or whose duty was limited to a certain district.

LIM'IT-LESS, *a.* Having no limits; unbounded.

LIM'MER, *n.* 1. A limehound; a mongrel. 2. A dog engendered between a hound and a mastiff. 3. A thill or shaft; [*local. See* Limber.] 4. A thill-horse; [*local.*]

LIMN, (lim) *v. t.* [Fr. *enluminer;* L. *lumino.*] To draw or paint; or to paint in water-colors. *Encyc.*

LIMNED, (limd) *pp.* Painted.

LIM'NER, *n.* [Fr. *enlumineur;* L. *illuminator.*] 1. One that colors or paints on paper or parchment; one who decorates books with initial pictures. 2. A portrait painter.

LIMN'ING, *ppr.* Drawing; painting; painting in water-colors.

LIM'NING, *n.* The act or art of drawing or painting in water-colors. *Addison.*

LĪ'MOUS, *a.* [L. *limosus.*] Muddy; slimy; thick.

LIMP, *v. i.* [Sax. *lemp-healt.*] To halt; to walk lamely.

LIMP, *n.* A halt; act of limping.

† LIMP, *a.* Vapid; weak. *Walton.*

LIMP'ER, *n.* One that limps.

LIM'PET, *n.* [L. *lepas.*] A univalve shell of the genus *patella*, adhering to rocks.

LIM'PID, *a.* [L. *limpidus.*] Pure; clear; transparent.

LIM'PID-NESS, *n.* Clearness; purity.

LIMP'ING, *ppr.* Halting; walking lamely.

LIMP'ING-LY, *adv.* Lamely; in a halting manner.

LIM'SY, *a.* [W. *llymsi.*] Weak; flexible. *New England.*

LĪ'MY, *a.* [*See* Lime.] 1. Viscous; glutinous. 2. Containing lime. 3. Resembling lime; having the qualities of lime.

† LIN, *v. i.* [Ice. *linna.*] To yield.

† LIN, *n.* [Celtic.] A pool or mere.

LINCH, *n.* A ledge; a rectangular projection. *Jennings.*

LIN'COLN-GREEN, *n.* The color of stuff or cloth made formerly at Lincoln. *Spenser.*

LINCH'PIN, *n.* [Sax. *lynis.*] A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage from sliding off the axle-tree.

LINCT'URE, *n.* [L. *linctus.*] Medicine taken by licking.

LIN'DEN, or LIND, *n.* [Sax., Sw., Dan. *lind.*] The lime-tree, or teil-tree, of the genus *tilia.* *Dryden.*

LINE, *n.* [L. *linea;* Fr. *ligne.*] 1. In *geometry*, a quantity extended in length, without breadth or thickness; or a limit terminating a surface. 2. A slender string; a small cord or rope. 3. A thread, string or cord extended to direct any operation. 4. Lineament; a mark in the hand or face. 5. Delineation; sketch. 6. Contour; outline; exterior limit of a figure.—7. In *writing*, *printing*, and *engraving*, the words and letters which stand on a level in one row, between one margin and another.—8. In *poetry*, a verse, or the words which form a certain number of feet, according to the measure. 9. A short letter; a note. 10. A rank or row of soldiers, or the disposition of an army drawn up with an extended front; or the like disposition of a fleet prepared for engagement. 11. A trench or rampart; an extended work in fortification. 12. Method; disposition. 13. Extension; limit; border. 14. Equator; equinoctial circle. 15. A series or succession of progeny or relations, descending from a common progenitor. 16. The twelfth part of an inch. 17. A straight extended mark. 18. A straight or parallel direction. 19. Occupation; employment; department or course of business. 20. Course; direction. 21. Lint or flax.—22. In *heraldry*, *lines* are the figures used in armories to divide the shield into different parts, and to compose different figures.—23. In *Scripture*, *line* signifies a cord for measuring; also, instruction, doctrine. *Is.* xxviii.

A right line, a straight or direct line; the shortest line that can be drawn between two points.—*Horizontal line*, a line drawn parallel to the horizon.—*Equinoctial line*, in *geography*, a great circle on the earth's surface, at 90 degrees distance from each pole, and bisecting the earth at that part.—In *astronomy*, the circle,

Which the sun seems to describe in March and September, when the days and nights are of equal length.—*Meridian line*, an imaginary circle drawn through the two poles of the earth, and any part of its surface.—*A ship of the line*, a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle; a ship carrying 74 guns or more.

LINE, *v. t.* [L. *linum.*] 1. To cover on the inside. 2. To put in the inside. 3. To place along by the side of any thing for guarding. 4. To strengthen by additional works or men. 5. To cover; to add a covering. 6. To strengthen with any thing added. 7. To impregnate; *applied to irrational animals.*

LIN'E-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *ligntage.*] Race; progeny; descendants in a line from a common progenitor.

LIN'E-AL, *a.* [L. *linealis.*] 1. Composed of lines; delineated. 2. In a direct line from an ancestor. 3. Hereditary; derived from ancestors. *Shak.* 4. Allied by direct descent. 5. In the direction of a line.—*Lineal measure*, the measure of length.

LIN-E-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being in the form of a line. *Am. Review.*

LIN'E-AL-LY, *adv.* In a direct line.

LIN'E-A-MENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *lineamentum.*] Feature; form; make; the outline or exterior of a body or figure, particularly of the face.

LIN'Ē-AR, *a.* [L. *linearis.*] 1. Pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; in a straight direction.—2. In *botany*, like a line; slender; of the same breadth throughout, except at the extremities.

LIN'E-ATE, *a.* In *botany*, marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines; as a *lineate* leaf.

LIN-E-Ā'TION, *n.* Draught; delineation, which see.

LĪNED, *pp.* Covered on the inside.

LIN'EN, *n.* [L. *linum*; Ir. *lin.*] 1. Cloth made of flax or hemp. 2. An under garment.

LIN'EN, *a.* [L. *lineus.*] 1. Made of flax or hemp. 2. Resembling linen cloth; white; pale.—*Fossil-linen*, a kind of amianth.

LIN'EN-DRĀ-PER, *n.* A person who deals in linens.—*Linener* and *linenman*, in a like sense, are obsolete.

LING, *n.* [D. *leng*; Ir. *long.*] A fish.

LING, *n.* [Ice. *ling.*] A species of long grass; heath.

LING, a Saxon termination, as in *darling*, *firstling*, denotes, *primarily*, state, condition or subject.

LIN'GER, *v. i.* [Sax. *leng.*] 1. To delay; to loiter; to remain or wait long; to be slow. 2. To hesitate; to be slow in deciding; to be in suspense. 3. To remain long in any state.

LIN'GER, *v. t.* To protract. *Shak.*

LIN'GER-ER, *n.* One who lingers.

LIN'GER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Delaying; loitering. 2. *a.* Drawing out in time; remaining long; protracted.

LIN'GER-ING, *n.* A delaying; a remaining long; tardiness; protraction. *Irving.*

LIN'GER-ING-LY, *adv.* With delay; slowly; tediously. *Hale.*

LIN'GET, *n.* [Fr. *lingot.*] A small mass of metal.

LIN'GLE, *n.* [Fr. *ligneul.*] Shoemaker's thread.

LIN'GO, *n.* [L. *lingua.*] Language; speech. [*Vulgar.*]

†LIN-GUĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *linguax.*] Full of tongue; loquacious.

LIN-GUA-DENT'AL, *a.* [L. *lingua* and *dens.*] Formed or uttered by the joint use of the tongue and teeth; as the letters *d* and *t*. *Holder.*

LIN-GUA-DENT'AL, *n.* An articulation formed by the tongue and teeth.

LIN'GUA-FORM, *a.* [L. *lingua* and *form.*] Having the form or shape of the tongue. *Martyn.*

LIN'GUAL, *a.* [L. *lingua.*] Pertaining to the tongue.

LIN'GUIST, *n.* [L. *lingua.*] A person skilled in languages.

LIN'GU-LATE, *a.* [L. *lingulatus.*] Shaped like the tongue or a strap.

LING'WŎRT, *n.* An herb.

LIN'GY, *a.* 1. Limber; tall; flexible. *Craven dialect.* 2. Active; strong; able to bear fatigue. *Brockett.*

LIN'I-MENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *linimentum.*] A species of soft ointment.

LĪN'ING, *ppr.* Covering on the inside, as a garment.

LĪN'ING, *n.* 1. The inner covering of any thing, as of a garment or a box. 2. That which is within.

LINK, *n.* [G. *gelenk*; Dan. *lenke.*] 1. A single ring or division of a chain. 2. Any thing doubled and closed like a link. 3. A chain; any thing connecting. 4. Any single constituent part of a connected series. 5. A series; a chain.

LINK, *n.* [Gr. λυχνος; L. *lychnus.*] A torch made of tow or hards, &c., and pitch. *Dryden.*

LINK, *v. t.* 1. To complicate. 2. To unite or connect by something intervening or in another manner.

LINK, *v. i.* To be connected. *Burke.*

LINK'BOY, or LINK'MAN, *n.* A boy or man that carries a link or torch to light passengers. *Gay.*

LINKED, *pp.* United; connected.

LINK'ING, *ppr.* Uniting; connecting.

LIN'NET, *n.* [Fr. *linot.*] A small singing bird of the genus *fringilla.*

LIN'SEED. *See* LINTSEED.

LIN'SEY-WǪǪL'SEY, *a.* Made of linen and wool; hence, vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts.

LIN'SEY-WǪǪL'SEY, *n.* Stuff made of linen and wool mixed.

LIN'STOCK, *n.* A pointed staff with a crotch or fork at one end, to hold a lighted match; used in firing cannon.

LINT, *n.* [Sax. *linet*; L. *linteum.*] Flax; but *more generally*, linen scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds and sores.

LINT'EL, *n.* [Fr. *linteau*; Sp. *lintel.*] The head-piece of a door-frame or window-frame; the part of the frame that lies on the side pieces.

LINT'SEED, *n.* [*lint* and *seed*; Sax. *linsæd.*] Flaxseed.

LĪ'ON, *n.* [Fr.; L. *leo*, *leonis.*] 1. A quadruped of the genus *felis*, very strong, fierce and rapacious. 2. A sign in the zodiac.

LĪ'ON-ESS, *n.* The female of the lion kind.

LĪ'ON-LĪKE, or LĪ'ON-LY, *a.* Like a lion; fierce.

LĪ'ON-MĒT-TLED, *a.* Having the courage and spirit of a lion. *Hillhouse*

LĪ'ON'S FǪǪT, *n.* A plant of the genus *catananche.*

LĪ'ON'S LĒĀF, *n.* A plant of the genus *leontice.*

LĪ'ON'S TĀIL, *n.* A plant of the genus *leonurus.*

LIP, *n.* [Sax. *lippa*, *lippe*; D. *lip*; G., Dan. *lippe.*] 1. The edge or border of the mouth. 2. The edge of any thing.—3. In *botany*, one of the two opposite divisions of a labiate corol.—To *make a lip*, to drop the under lip in sullenness or contempt.

LIP, *v. t.* To kiss. *Shak.*

LIP-DE-VŌ'TION, *n.* Prayers uttered by the lips without the desires of the heart.

LIP'-GǪǪD, *a.* Good in profession only. *B. Jonson.*

LIP'-LĀ-BOR, *n.* Labor or action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments.

LIP'O-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. λειπω and γραμμα.] A writing in which a single letter is wholly omitted.

LIP-O-GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* One who writes any thing, dropping a single letter. *Addison.*

LI-PŎTH'Y-MOUS, *a.* Swooning; fainting.

LI-POTH'Y-MY, *n.* [Gr. λειποθυμια.] A fainting; a swoon.

LIPPED, *a.* 1. Having lips.—2. In *botany*, labiate.

LIP'PI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *lippitudo.*] Soreness of eyes; bleardness. *Bacon.*

LIP'-WIS-DOM, *n.* Wisdom in talk without practice; wisdom in words not supported by experience.

LIQ'UA-BLE, *a.* That may be melted.

LI-QUĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *liquatio.*] 1. The act or operation of melting. 2. The capacity of being melted.

LI'QUATE, *v. i.* [L. *liquo.*] To melt; to liquefy; to be dissolved. [*Little used.*] *Woodward.*

LIQ-UE-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *liquefactio.*] 1. The act or operation of melting or dissolving; the conversion of a solid into a liquid by the sole agency of heat or caloric. 2. The state of being melted.

LIQ'UE-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be melted, or changed from a solid to a liquid state. *Bacon.*

LIQ'UE-FĪ-ER, *n.* That which melts any solid substance.

LIQ'UE-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *liquefier.*] To melt; to dissolve; to convert from a fixed or solid form to that of a liquid; to melt by the sole agency of heat or caloric.

LIQ'UE-FŸ, *v. i.* To be melted; to become liquid.

LIQ'UE-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Melting; becoming liquid.

LI-QUES'CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *liquescentia.*] Aptness to melt.

LI-QUES'CENT, *a.* Melting; becoming fluid.

LI-QUEUR', (le-kūre') *n.* [Fr.] A spirituous cordial.

LIQ'UID, (lik'wid) *a.* [L. *liquidus.*] Fluid; flowing or capable of flowing; not fixed or solid. But *liquid* is not precisely synonymous with *fluid*. Mercury and air are *fluid*, but not *liquid*. 2. Soft; clear; flowing; smooth. 3. Pronounced without any jar; smooth. 4. Dissolved; not obtainable by law; [*obs.*]

LIQ'UID, *n.* 1. A fluid or flowing substance; a substance whose parts change their relative position on the slightest pressure, and which flows on an inclined plane.—2. In *grammar*, a letter which has a smooth flowing sound, or which flows smoothly after a mute; as *l* and *r*, in *bla*, *bra*. *M* and *n* are also called liquids.

LIQ'UI-DATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *liquider*; L. *liquido.*] 1. To clear from all obscurity. 2. To settle; to adjust; to ascertain or reduce to precision in amount. 3. To pay; to settle, adjust and satisfy; as a debt.

LIQ'UI-DA-TED, *pp.* Settled; adjusted; reduced to certainty; paid.

LIQ'UI-DA-TING, *ppr.* Adjusting; ascertaining; paying.

LIQ-UI-DĀ'TION, *n.* The act of settling and adjusting debts, or ascertaining their amount or the balance due.

LIQ'UI-DA-TOR, *n.* He or that which liquidates or settles. *E. Everett.*

LI-QUID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *liquidité.*] 1. The quality of being fluid or liquid. 2. Thinness.

LIQ'UID-NESS, *n.* The quality of being liquid; fluency.

LIQ/UOR, (lik/ur) *n.* [Fr. *liqueur*; L. *liquor.*] A liquid or fluid substance; commonly applied to spirituous fluids.
LIQ/UOR, *v. t.* To moisten; to drench. [*L. u.*] *Bacon.*
LIQ/UOR-ICE. *See* LICORICE.
LIS/BON, *n.* A species of wine exported from Lisbon.
LISH, *a.* Stout; active; strong; nimble. *Grose.*
LIR/I-CON-FAN-CY, *n.* A flower.
LIR/I-POOP, *n.* [Fr. *liripipion.*] The hood of a graduate.
† LISNE, *n.* A cavity or hollow. *Hale.*
LISP, *v. i.* [G. *lispeln*; D. *lispen*; Sax. *vlisp*, or *vlips.*] To speak with a particular articulation of the tongue and teeth, nearly as in pronouncing *th.*
LISP, *v. t.* To pronounce with a lisp.
LISP, *n.* The act of lisping, as in uttering an aspirated *th* for *s.*
LISP/ER, *n.* One that lisps.
LISP/ING, *ppr.* Uttering with a lisp.
LISP/ING-LY, *adv.* With a lisp. *Holder.*
LIS/SOM, *a.* [probably from Sax. *lesan.*] Limber; supple; relaxed; loose; free.
LIST, *n.* [Sax., Sw. *list*; It., Sp. *lista*; Fr., Dan. *liste.*] 1. In *commerce*, the border, edge or selvage of cloth; a strip of cloth forming the border. 2. A line inclosing or forming the extremity of a piece of ground, or field of combat; hence, the ground or field inclosed for a race or combat. 3. A limit or boundary; a border.—4. In *architecture*, a little square molding; a fillet; called also a *listel.* 5. A roll or catalogue, that is, a row or line. 6. A strip of cloth; a fillet.—*Civil list*, in *Great Britain* and the *United States*, the civil officers of government, as judges, embassadors, secretaries, &c. Hence it is used for the revenues or appropriations of public money for the support of the civil officers.
LIST, *v. t.* 1. To enroll; to register in a list or catalogue; to enlist. 2. To engage in the public service, as soldiers. *Dryden.* 3. To inclose for combat. 4. To sew together, as strips of cloth; or to form a border. 5. To cover with a list, or with strips of cloth. 6. To hearken; to attend.
LIST, *v. i.* To engage in public service by enrolling one's name; to enlist.
LIST, *v. i.* [Sax. *lystan.*] *Properly*, to lean or incline; to be propense; hence, to desire or choose.
LIST, *n.* In the *language of seamen*, an inclination to one side; as, the ship has a *list* to port.
LIST/ED, *pp.* 1. Striped; particolored in stripes. 2. Covered with list. 3. Inclosed for combat. 4. Engaged in public service; enrolled.
LIS'T/EL, *n.* A list in architecture; a fillet. *Encyc.*
LIST/EN, (lis/n) *v. i.* [Sax. *lystan* or *hlystan.*] 1. To hearken; to give ear; to attend closely with a view to hear. 2. To obey; to yield to advice; to follow admonition.
LIST/EN, (lis/n) *v. t.* To hear; to attend. *Shak.*
LIST/EN-ER, *n.* One who listens; a hearkener.
LIS'T/ER, *n.* One who makes a list or roll.
† LIST/FUL, *a.* Attentive. *Spenser.*
LIST/ING, *ppr.* Inclosing for combat; covering with list; enlisting.
LIST/LESS, *a.* Not listening; not attending; heedless; inattentive; thoughtless; careless.
LIST/LESS-LY, *adv.* Without attention; heedlessly.
LIST/LESS-NESS, *n.* Inattention; heedlessness; indifference to what is passing and may be interesting.
LIT, *pret.* of *light*; as, the bird *lit* on a tree. [*Inelegant.*]
LIT/A-NY, *n.* [Fr. *litanie*; Gr. λιτανεια.] A solemn form of supplication, used in public worship.
† LITE, *n.* A little; a small portion. *Chaucer.*
† LITE, *a.* Little.
LI/TRE, or LI/TER, *n.* [Fr. *litre.*] A French measure of capacity; equal to nearly 2⅛ wine pints.
LIT/ER-AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *litera.*] 1. According to the letter; primitive; real; not figurative or metaphorical. 2. Following the letter or exact words; not free. 3. Consisting of letters.
† LIT/ER-AL, *n.* Literal meaning. *Brown.*
LIT/ER-AL-ISM, *n.* That which accords with the letter.
LIT-ER-AL/I-TY, *n.* Original or literal meaning. *Brown.*
LIT/ER-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. According to the primary and natural import of words; not figuratively. 2. With close adherence to words; word by word.
LIT/ER-A-RY, *a.* [L. *literarius.*] 1. Pertaining to letters or literature; respecting learning or learned men. 2. Derived from erudition. 3. Furnished with erudition; versed in letters. 4. Consisting in letters, or written or printed compositions.
LIT/ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *literatus.*] Learned; lettered; instructed in learning and science. *Johnson.*
LIT-ER-Ā/TI, *n. plu.* [L. *literatus.*] The learned; men of erudition. *Spectator.*
LIT/ER-A-TOR, *n.* [L.] A petty school-master. *Burke.*
LIT/ER-A-TURE, *n.* [L. *literatura.*] Learning; acquaintance with letters or books.
† LITH, *n.* [Sax.] A joint or limb. *Chaucer.*
LI-THAN/THRAX, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and ανθραξ.] Stone-coal.
LITH/ARGE, *n.* [Fr.] A semi-vitreous oxyd of lead.
LITHE, *a.* [Sax. *lith*, *lithe*; W. *llyth.*] That may be easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber. *Milton.*
† LITHE, *v. t.* 1. To smooth; to soften; to palliate. *Chaucer.* 2. To listen. *See* LISTEN.
LITHE/NESS, *n.* Flexibility; limberness.
LITHE/SOME, *a.* Pliant; nimble; limber. *Scott.*
† LITH/ER, *a.* 1. Soft; pliant. *Shak.* 2. [Sax. *lythr.*] Bad; corrupt. *Woolton.*
† LITH/ER-LY, *adv.* Slowly; lazily. *Barret.*
† LITH/ER-NESS, *n.* Idleness; laziness. *Barret.*
LITH/I-A, *n.* A new alkali, found in a mineral called *petalite*, of which the basis is a metal called *lithium.*
LITH/I-ATE, *n.* [Gr. λιθος.] A salt or compound formed by the lithic acid combined with a base.
LITH/IC, *a.* Pertaining to the stone in the bladder.
LITH-O-BIB/LI-ON. *See* LITHOPHYL.
LITH/O-CARP, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and καρπος.] Fossil fruit; fruit petrified. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*
LITH/O-COL-LA, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and κολλα.] A cement that unites stones. *Ash.*
LITH-O-DEN/DRON, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and δενδρον.] Coral.
LITH-O-GEN/E-SY, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and γενεσις.] The doctrine or science of the origin of minerals.
LITH-O-GLYPH/ITE, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and γλυφω.] A fossil.
LI-THOG/RA-PHER, *n.* One who practices lithography.
LITH-O-GRAPH/IC, LITH-O-GRAPH/I-CAL, } *a.* Pertaining to lithography.
LITH-O-GRAPH/I-CAL-LY, *adv.* By the lithographic art.
LI-THOG/RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and γραφω.] The art of engraving, or of tracing letters, figures or other designs on stone, and of transferring them to paper by impression.
LITH-O-LOG/IC, LITH-O-LOG/I-CAL, } *a.* Pertaining to the science of stones.
LI-THOL/O-GIST, *n.* A person skilled in the science of stones.
LI-THOL/O-GY, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and λογος.] 1. The science or natural history of stones. 2. A treatise on stones found in the body. *Coxe.*
LITH/O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and μαντεια.] Divination or prediction of events by means of stones. *Brown.*
LITH-O-MAR/GA, LITH/O-MARGE, } *n.* [Gr. λιθος, and L. *marga.*] An earth of two species.
LITH-ON-TRIP/TIC, *a.* [Gr. λιθος and τριβω.] Having the quality of dissolving the stone in the bladder or kidneys.
LITH-ON-TRIP/TIC, *n.* A medicine which has the power of dissolving the stone in the bladder or kidneys.
LITH/ON-TRIP-TOR, or LITH/O-TRIT-OR, *n.* An instrument for triturating the stone in the bladder.
LITH/ON-TRIP-TY, or LITH/O-TRIT-Y, *n.* The operation of triturating the stone in the bladder.
LI-THOPH/A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. λιθος and φαγω.] Eating or swallowing stones or gravel, as the ostrich.
LITH/O-PHOS-PHOR, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and φωσφορος.] A stone that becomes phosphoric by heat.
LITH-O-PHOS-PHOR/IC, *a.* Pertaining to lithophosphor; becoming phosphoric by heat.
LITH/O-PHYL, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and φυλλον.] Bibliolite or lithobiblion, fossil leaves.
LITH/O-PHYTE, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and φυτον.] Stone-coral.
LITH-O-PHYT/IC, *a.* Pertaining to lithophytes.
LITH/O-PHYT-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of lithophytes.
LITH/O-TOME, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and τεμνω.] A stone so formed naturally as to appear as if cut artificially.
LITH-O-TOM/IC, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by lithotomy.
LI-THOT/O-MIST, *n.* One who performs the operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder.
LI-THOT/O-MY, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and τεμνω.] The operation, art or practice of cutting for the stone in the bladder.
LI-THOX/YLE, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and ξυλον.] Petrified wood.
LI/THY, *a.* Easily bent; pliable.
LIT/I-GANT, *a.* Contending in law; engaged in a lawsuit.
LIT/I-GANT, *n.* A person engaged in a lawsuit.
LIT/I-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *litigo.*] To contest in law; to prosecute or defend by pleadings, exhibition of evidence, and judicial debate.
LIT/I-GATE, *v. i.* To dispute in law; to carry on a suit by judicial process.
LIT/I-GA-TED, *pp.* Contested judicially.
LIT/I-GA-TING, *ppr.* Contesting in law.
LIT-I-GĀ/TION, *n.* The act or process of carrying on a suit in a court of law or equity for the recovery of a right or claim; a judicial contest.
LI-TIG/IOUS, *a.* [Fr. *litigieux*; L. *litigiosus.*] 1. Inclined to judicial contest; given to the practice of contending in law; quarrelsome; contentious. 2. Disputable; controvertible; subject to contention.
LI-TIG/IOUS-LY, *adv.* In a contentious manner.
LI-TIG/IOUS-NESS, *n.* A disposition to engage in or to carry on lawsuits; inclination to judicial contests.

LIT'MUS, or LAC'MUS, *n.* A blue pigment, formed from archil, a species of lichen. *See* ARCHIL.
LIT'ORN, *n.* A bird, a species of thrush.
LIT'OTE, *n.* [Gr. λιτος.] Diminution; extenuation.
LIT'TEN, *n.* [Sax. *lictun.*] A place where the dead are reposited.
LIT'TER, *n.* [Fr. *litiere.*] 1. A vehicle formed with shafts supporting a bed between them, in which a person may be borne by men or by a horse. 2. Straw, hay or other soft substance, used as a bed for horses and for other purposes. 3. [Ice. *lider.*] A brood of young pigs, kittens, puppies, or other quadrupeds. 4. A birth of pigs or other small animals. 5. Waste matters, shreds, fragments and the like, scattered on a floor or other clean place.
LIT'TER, *v. t.* 1. To bring forth young, as swine and other small quadrupeds. 2. To scatter over carelessly with shreds, fragments and the like. 3. To cover with straw or hay. 4. To supply with litter.
LIT'TERED, *pp.* 1. Furnished with straw. 2. *a.* Covered or overspread with litter.
LIT'TLE, *a.*; comp. *less, lesser*; sup. *least.* [Sax. *lytel, lytle*; Scot. *lite, lyte.*] 1. Small in size or extent; not great or large. 2. Short in duration. 3. Small in quantity or amount. 4. Of small dignity, power or importance. 5. Of small force or effect; slight; inconsiderable.
LIT'TLE, *n.* 1. A small quantity or amount. 2. A small space. 3. Any thing small, slight, or of inconsiderable importance. 4. Not much.
LIT'TLE, *adv.* In a small degree; slightly. 2. Not much; in a small quantity or space of time. 3. In some degree; slightly; sometimes preceded by *a.*
LIT'TLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Smallness of size or bulk. 2. Meanness; want of grandeur. 3. Want of dignity. 4. Meanness; penuriousness.
LIT'TO-RAL, *a.* [L. *littoralis.*] Belonging to a shore. [*L. u.*]
LIT'U-ITE, *n.* A fossil shell.
LI-TUR'GIC, LI-TUR'GI-CAL, } *a.* Pertaining to a liturgy.
LIT'UR-GY, *n.* [Fr. *liturgie*; Sp., It. *liturgia.*] In a *general sense*, all public ceremonies that belong to divine service; hence, among the *Romanists*, the mass; and among *Protestants*, the common prayer, or the formulary of public prayers.
LIVE, (liv) *v. i.* [Sax. *liban, leofan, lifian*; Goth. *liban.*] 1. To abide; to dwell; to have settled residence in any place. 2. To continue; to be permanent; not to perish. 3. To be animated; to have the vital principle. 4. To have the principles of vegetable life. 5. To pass life or time in a particular manner, with regard to habits or condition. 6. To continue in life; as, the way to *live* long is to be temperate. 7. To *live*, emphatically; to enjoy life; to be in a state of happiness. 8. To feed; to subsist; to be nourished and supported in life. 9. To subsist; to be maintained in life; to be supported. 10. To remain undestroyed; to float; not to sink or founder. 11. To exist; to have being.—12. In *Scripture*, to be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual. 13. To recover from sickness; to have life prolonged. *John* iv. 14. To be inwardly quickened, nourished and actuated by divine influence or faith. *Gal.* ii. 15. To be greatly refreshed, comforted and animated. 16. To appear as in life or reality; to be manifest in real character.—*To live with.* 1. To dwell or to be a lodger with. 2. To cohabit; to have intercourse, as male and female.
LIVE, (liv) *v. t.* 1. To continue in, constantly or habitually. 2. To act habitually in conformity to.
LIVE, *a.* 1. Having life; having respiration and other organic functions in operation, or in a capacity to operate; not dead. 2. Having vegetable life. 3. Containing fire; ignited; not extinct. 4. Vivid, as color.
† LIVE, *n.* Life.
† LIVE'LESS. *See* LIFELESS.
LIVE'LI-HOOD, *n.* [*lively* and *hood.*] Means of living; support of life; maintenance.
LIVE'LI-LY. *See* LIVELY.
LIVE'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being lively or animated; sprightliness; vivacity; animation; spirit. 2. An appearance of life, animation or spirit. 3. Briskness; activity; effervescence, as of liquors.
† LIVE'LODE, for *livelihood. Hubberd's Tale.*
LIVE'LONG, (liv'long) *a.* [*live* and *long.*] 1. Long in passing. 2. Lasting; durable; [*obs.*] 3. A plant of the genus *sedum.*
LIVE'LY, *a.* 1. Brisk; vigorous; vivacious; active. 2. Gay; airy. 3. Representing life. 4. Animated; spirited. 5. Strong; energetic.
LIVE'LY, *adv.* 1. Briskly; vigorously; [*l. u.*] *Hayward.* 2. With strong resemblance of life; [*l. u.*] *Dryden.*
LIV'ER, *n.* One who lives. *Prior.*
LIV'ER, *n.* [Sax. *lifer, lifre.*] A viscus or intestine of considerable size and of a reddish color.
LIV'ER-COL-OR, *a.* Dark red; of the color of the liver.
LIV'ERED, *a.* Having a liver; as, white-*livered.*
LIV'ER-GROWN, *a.* Having a large liver. *Graunt.*
LIV'ER-STONE, *n.* [G. *leber-stein.*] A stone.
LIV'ER-WORT, *n.* The name of many species of plants.
LIV'ER-Y, *n.* [Norm.; Fr. *livrer.*] 1. The act of delivering possession of lands or tenements; *a term of English law.* 2. Release from wardship; deliverance. 3. The writ by which possession is obtained. 4. The state of being kept at a certain rate. 5. A form of dress by which noblemen and gentlemen distinguish their servants. 6. A particular dress or garb, appropriate or peculiar to particular times or things. 7. The whole body of liverymen in London.
LIV'ER-Y, *v. t.* To clothe in livery. *Shak.*
LIV'ER-Y-MAN, *n.* 1. One who wears a livery; as a servant.—2. In *London*, a freeman of the city, of some distinction.
LIV'ER-Y-STA'BLE, *n.* A stable where horses are kept for hire.
LIVES, *n.*; *plu.* of LIFE.
LIVE'STOCK, *n.* Horses, cattle and smaller domestic animals; a term applied in *America* to such animals as may be exported alive for foreign market.
LIV'ID, *a.* [Fr. *livide*; L. *lividus.*] Black and blue; of a lead color; discolored, as flesh by contusion.
LI-VID'I-TY, LIV'ID-NESS, } *n.* A dark color, like that of bruised flesh.
LIV'ING, *ppr.* 1. Dwelling; residing; existing; subsisting; having life, or the vital functions in operation; not dead. 2. *a.* Issuing continually from the earth; running; flowing. 3. *a.* Producing action, animation and vigor; quickening.
LIV'ING, *n.* He or those who are alive; usually with a plural signification.
LIV'ING, *n.* Means of subsistence; estate. 2. Power of continuing life. 3. Livelihood. 4. The benefice of a clergyman.
LIV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a living state. *Brown.*
LI-VON'I-CA TER'RA, *n.* A species of fine bole found in Livonia.
LI'VRE, ('li'vur) *n.* [Fr.; L. *libra.*] A French money of account, equal to 20 sous, or 10 pence sterling.
LIX-IV'I-AL, or LIX-IV'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *lixivius.*] 1. Obtained by lixiviation; impregnated with alkaline salt. 2. Containing salt extracted from the ashes of wood. 3. Of the color of lye; resembling lye. 4. Having the qualities of alkaline salts from wood ashes.
LIX-IV'I-ATE, LIX-IV'I-A-TED, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to lye or lixivium; of the quality of alkaline salts. 2. Impregnated with salts from wood ashes.
LIX-IV'I-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *lixivia, lixivium.*] To form lye; to impregnate with salts from wood ashes.
LIX-IV-I-A'TION, *n.* The process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by pouring water on them.
LIX-IV'I-UM, *n.* [L.] Lye; water impregnated with alkaline salts imbibed from wood ashes.
LIZ'ARD, *n.* [Fr. *lezarde*; L. *lacertus.*] In *zoology*, a genus of amphibious animals, called *lacerta*, and comprehending the crocodile, alligator, chameleon, salamander, &c.
LIZ'ARD-TAIL, *n.* A plant of the genus *saururus.*
LL. D. Letters standing for *Doctor of Laws*, the title of an honorary degree.
LO, *exclam.* [Sax. *la.*] Look; see; behold; observe.
LOACH, or LOCHE, *n.* [Fr. *loche.*] A small fish of the genus *cobitis*, inhabiting small clear streams.
LOAD, *n.* [Sax. *hlad*, or *lade.*] 1. A burden; that which is laid on or put in any thing for conveyance. 2. Any heavy burden; a large quantity borne or sustained. 3. That which is borne with pain or difficulty; a grievous weight; encumbrance; in a *literal sense.* 4. Weight or violence of blows. 5. A quantity of food or drink that oppresses, or as much as can be borne.—6. Among *miners*, the quantity of nine dishes of ore, each dish being about half a hundred weight.
LOAD, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *loaded*; [*loaden*, formerly used, is obsolete.] 1. To lay on a burden; to put on or in something to be carried, or as much as can be carried. 2. To encumber; to lay on or put in that which is borne with pain or difficulty. 3. To make heavy by something added or appended. 4. To bestow or confer on in great abundance.
LOAD'ED, *pp.* 1. Charged with a load or cargo; having a burden. 2. Burdened with any thing oppressive.
LOAD'ER, *n.* One who puts on a load.
LOAD'ING, *ppr.* Charging with a load; burdening; encumbering; charging, as a gun.
LOAD'ING, *n.* A cargo; a burden; also, any thing that makes part of a load.
† LOAD'MAN-AGE, *n.* Pilotage; skill of a pilot.
† LOADS'MAN, *n.* [*load* and *man.*] A pilot.
† LOAD'STAR, or LODE'STAR, *n.* [*lead* and *star.*] The star that leads; the polestar; the cynosure.
LOAD'STONE, *n.* [from the verb *lead* and *stone.* The old orthography, *lodestone*, is most correct.] The native magnet, an ore of iron in the lowest state of oxydation, which has the power of attracting metallic iron. *See* LODESTONE.
LOAF, *n.*; *plu.* LOAVES. [Sax. *hlaf*, or *laf.*] 1. A mass of

bread when baked. 2. A mass or lump, as of sugar. 3. Any thick mass.

LŌAF'-SUG-AR, (lōfe'shug-ar) *n.* Sugar refined and formed into a conical mass.

LŌAM, *n.* [Sax. *lam ;* D. *leem.*] A natural mixture of sand and clay with oxyd of iron ; a species of earth or soil of different colors.

LŌAM, *v. t.* To cover with loam. *Moxon.*

LŌAM'Y, *a.* Consisting of loam ; partaking of the nature of loam, or resembling it.

LŌAN, *n.* [Sax. *læn, hlæn.*] 1. The act of lending ; a lending. 2. That which is lent. 3. Something furnished for temporary use, on the condition that it shall be returned or its equivalent, but with a compensation for the use. 4. A furnishing ; permission to use ; grant of the use.

LŌAN, *v. t.* [Sax. *lænan ;* G. *lehnen.*] To lend ; to deliver to another for temporary use ; or to deliver for temporary use, on condition that an equivalent in kind shall be returned, with a compensation for the use, as in the case of money at interest. *Ramsay. Kent.*

LŌAN'-OF-FICE, *n.* In *America*, a public office in which loans of money are negotiated for the public.

LŌAN'-OF-FI-CER, *n.* A public officer empowered to superintend and transact the business of a loan-office.

LŌATH, } *a.* [Sax. *lath, lathian. See* LOTH.] Disliking ;
LOTH, } unwilling ; reluctant.

LŌATHE, } *v. t.* To hate ; to look on with hatred or abhor-
LŌTHE, } rence ; *particularly*, to feel disgust at food or drink. *See* LOTHE.

LŌATH'ER, *n.* One that loathes.

LŌATH'FUL, *a.* 1. Hating ; abhorring through disgust. 2. Abhorred ; hated. *Spenser.*

LŌATH'ING, *ppr.* Hating from disgust ; abhorring.

LŌATH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a fastidious manner.

LŌATH'LI-NESS, *n.* The quality of exciting disgust or abhorrence.

† LŌATH'LY, *a.* Hateful ; exciting hatred. *Spenser.*

LŌATH'LY, *adv.* Unwillingly ; reluctantly. *See* I OTHLY.

LŌATH'NESS, *n.* Unwillingness ; reluctance. *See* LOTHNESS.

LŌATH'SOME, *a.* 1. Disgusting ; exciting disgust. 2. Hateful ; abhorred ; detestable. 3. Causing fastidiousness. *See* LOTHESOME.

LŌATH'SOME-LY, *adv.* In a loathsome manner.

LŌATH'SOME-NESS, *n.* The quality which excites disgust, hatred or abhorrence. *Addison.*

LŌAVES, *n. plu.* of LOAF.

LOB, *n.* [W. *llob.*] 1. A dull, heavy, sluggish person. 2. Something thick and heavy. *Walton.*

LOB, *v. t.* To let fall heavily or lazily. *Shak.*

LŌ'BATE, or LŌBED, *a.* Consisting of lobes.—In *botany*, divided to the middle into parts distant from each other, with convex margins. *Martyn.*

LOB'BY, *n.* 1. An opening before a room, or an entrance into a principal apartment, where there is a considerable space between that and the portico or vestibule. 2. A small hall or waiting room. 3. A small apartment taken from a hall or entry.—4. In a *ship*, an apartment close before the captain's cabin.—5. In *agriculture*, a confined place for cattle, formed by hedges, trees or other fencing, near the farm-yard.

LOB'€O€K, *n.* A sluggish, stupid, inactive person ; a lob. *Breton.*

LOBE, *n.* [Fr. *lobe.*] 1. A part or division of the lungs, liver, &c. 2. The lower, soft part of the ear. 3. A division of a simple leaf. 4. The cotyledon or placenta of a seed.

LŌBED, *a.* Lobate, which see.

LOB'LOL-LY, *n.* A kind of seafaring dish. *Chambers.*

LOBS'POUND, *n.* A prison. *Hudibras.*

LOB'STER, *n.* [Sax. *loppestre*, or *lopystre.*] A crustaceous fish of the genus *cancer.*

LOB'ULE, *n.* [Sp. *lobulo.*] A small lobe.

LŌ'€AL, *a.* [Fr., Sp. *local ;* L. *localis.*] 1. Pertaining to a place, or to a fixed or limited portion of space. 2. Limited or confined to a spot, place, or definite district.—3. In *law*, *local* actions are such as must be brought in a particular county, where the cause arises.

LO-€AL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Existence in a place, or in a certain portion of space. 2. Limitation to a county, district or place. 3. Position ; situation ; place ; *particularly*, geographical place or situation.

LŌ'€AL-LY, *adv.* With respect to place ; in place.

LŌ'€ATE, *v. t.* [L. *loco, locatus.*] 1. To place ; to set in a particular spot or position. *Cumberland.* 2. To select, survey and settle the bounds of a particular tract of land ; or to designate a portion of land by limits. *United States.* 3. To designate and determine the place of. *N. England.*

LŌ'€A-TED, *pp.* Placed ; situated ; fixed in place.

LŌ'€A-TING, *ppr.* Placing ; designating the place of.

LO-€Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of placing, or of designating the place of. 2. Situation with respect to place. 3. That which is located ; a tract of land designated in place. *U. States.*—4. In the *civil law*, a leasing on rent.

LO€H, *n.* [Gaelic.] A lake ; a bay or arm of the sea ; *used in Scotland.*

LO€H, *n. Loch*, or *lohoch*, is an Arabian name for the forms of medicines called *eclegmas, lambatives, linctures*, and the like.

LO€H'AGE, *n.* [Gr. λοχαγος.] In *Greece*, an officer who commanded a lochus or cohort. *Mitford.*

LOCHE. *See* LOACH.

LŌ'€HI-A, *n.* [Gr. λοχεια.] Evacuations which follow childbirth.

LŌ'€HI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to evacuations from the womb after childbirth.

LO€K, *n.* [Sax. *loc*, or *loce.*] 1. An instrument used to fasten doors, chests and the like. 2. The part of a musket or fowling-piece or other fire-arm, which contains the pan, trigger, &c. 3. The barrier or works of a canal, which confine the water. 4. A grapple in wrestling. 5. Any inclosure. 6. A tuft of hair ; a plexus of wool, hay or other like substance ; a flock ; a ringlet of hair.

LO€K'-KEEP-ER, *n.* One who attends the locks of a canal.

LO€K'-PAD-DLE, *n.* A small sluice that serves to fill and empty a lock.

LO€K'-SIL, *n.* An angular piece of timber at the bottom of a lock, against which the gates shut.

LO€K'-WEIR, *n.* A paddle-weir, in canals.

LO€K, *v. t.* 1. To fasten with a particular instrument. 2. To shut up or confine, as with a lock. 3. To close fast. 4. To embrace closely. 5. To furnish with locks, as a canal. 6. To confine ; to restrain.—7. In *fencing*, to seize the sword-arm of an antagonist.

LO€K, *v. i.* 1. To become fast. 2. To unite closely by mutual insertion. *Boyle.*

LO€K'AGE, *n.* 1. Materials for locks in a canal. 2. Works which form a lock on a canal. 3. Toll paid for passing the locks of a canal.

LO€KED, *pp.* Made fast by a lock ; furnished with a lock or locks ; closely embraced.

LO€K'ER, *n.* A close place, as a drawer or an apartment in a ship, that may be closed with a lock.

LO€K'ET, *n.* [Fr. *loquet.*] A small lock ; a catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament.

LO€K'RAM, *n.* A sort of coarse linen. *Hanmer.*

LO€K'RON, *n.* A kind of ranunculus.

LO€K'SMITH, *n.* An artificer whose occupation is to make locks.

LO€K'Y, *a.* Having locks or tufts. *Sherwood.*

LO-€O-MŌ'TION, *n.* [L. *locus* and *motio.*] 1. The act of moving from place to place. 2. The power of moving from place to place.

LO-€O-MŌ'TIVE, *a.* Moving from place to place ; changing place, or able to change place.

LO-€O-MO-TIV'I-TY, *n.* The power of changing place.

LO€'U-LA-MENT, *n.* [L. *loculamentum.*] In *botany*, the cell of a pericarp in which the seed is lodged.

LŌ'€UST, *n.* [L. *locusta.*] An insect of the genus *gryllus.*

LŌ'€UST, *n.* A name of several plants and trees.

LŌ'€UST-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus *Hymenæa.*

† LO-€Ū'TION, *n.* Discourse ; manner of speech ; phrase.

LODE, *n.* [from Sax. *lædan.*] 1. Among *miners*, a metallic vein, or any regular vein or course. *Cyc.* 2. A cut or reach of water. *Cyc.*

LŌDE'-STONE, *n.* [from the verb to *lead*, and *stone.*] 1. A magnet, an ore of iron. 2. A name given by Cornish miners to a species of stones, called, also, *tin-stones.*

† LODĠ'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of affording a temporary abode.

LODĠE, *v. t.* [Fr. *loger ;* It. *loggia.*] 1. To set, lay or deposit for keeping or preservation, for a longer or shorter time. 2. To place ; to plant ; to infix. 3. To fix ; to settle in the heart, mind or memory. 4. To furnish with a temporary habitation, or with an accommodation for a night. 5. To harbor ; to cover. 6. To afford place to ; to contain for keeping. 7. To throw in or on. 8. To throw down ; to lay flat.

LODĠE, *v. i.* 1. To reside ; to dwell ; to rest in a place. 2. To rest or dwell for a time, as for a night, a week, a month. 3. To fall flat, as grain.

LODĠE, *n.* 1. A small house in a park or forest, for a temporary place of rest at night ; a temporary habitation ; a hut. 2. A small house or tenement appended to a larger. 3. A den ; a cave ; any place where a wild beast dwells.

LODĠED, *pp.* Placed at rest ; deposited ; infixed ; furnished with accommodations for a night or other short time ; laid flat.

LODĠ'ER, *n.* 1. One who lives at board, or in a hired room, or who has a bed in another's house for a night. 2. One that resides in any place for a time.

LODĠ'ING, *ppr.* 1. Placing at rest ; depositing ; furnishing lodgings. 2. Resting for a night ; residing for a time.

LODĠ'ING, *n.* 1. A place of rest for a night, or of residence for a time ; temporary habitation ; apartment. 2. Place of residence. 3. Harbor ; cover ; place of rest. 4. Convenience for repose at night.

LODĠ'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *logement.*] 1. The act of lodging, or

the state of being lodged; a being placed or deposited at rest for keeping for a time or for permanence. 2. Accumulation or collection of something deposited or remaining at rest.—3. In *military affairs*, an encampment made by an army. 4. A work cast up by besiegers during their approaches, in some dangerous post.

† LOFFE, *v. i.* To laugh. *Shak.*

LOFT, *n.* [Dan. *loft*; Sax. *lyfte.*] 1. In a *building*, the elevation of one story or floor above another. 2. A high room or place. *Pope.*

LOFT'I-LY, *adv.* 1. On high; in an elevated place. 2. Proudly; haughtily. 3. With elevation of language, diction or sentiment; sublimely. 4. In an elevated attitude.

LOFT'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Height; elevation in place or position; altitude. 2. Pride; haughtiness. 3. Elevation of attitude or mien. 4. Sublimity; elevation of diction or sentiment.

LOFT'Y, *a.* 1. Elevated in place; high. 2. Elevated in condition or character. 3. Proud; haughty. 4. Elevated in sentiment or diction; sublime. 5. Stately; dignified.

LOG, *n.* [D. *log*, *logge*, heavy.] 1. A bulky piece or stick of timber unhewed.—2. In *navigation*, a machine for measuring the rate of a ship's velocity through the water. 3. [Heb. לג.] A Hebrew measure of liquids.

† LOG, *v. i.* To move to and fro. *Polwhele.*

LOG'-BŌARD, *n.* In *navigation*, two boards, shutting like a book, and divided into columns, containing the hours of the day and night, direction of the wind, course of the ship, &c., from wnich is formed the log-book.

LOG'-BOOK, *n.* A book into which are transcribed the contents of the log-board. *Mar. Dict.*

LOG'-HOUSE, LOG'-HUT, *n.* A house or hut whose walls are composed of logs laid on each other.

LOG'-LINE, *n.* A line or cord about a hundred and fifty fathoms in length, fastened to the log by means of two legs.

LOG'-REEL, *n.* A reel in the gallery of a ship, on which the log-line is wound. *Mar. Dict.*

LOG'A-RITHM, *n.* [Fr. *logarithme.*] *Logarithms* are the exponents of a series of powers and roots. *Day.*

LOG-A-RITH-MET'IC, LOG-A-RITH-MET'I-CAL, LOG-A-RITH'MIC, LOG-A-RITH'MI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to logarithms; consisting of logarithms.

† LOG'GATS, *n.* The name of a play or game, the same as is now called *kettle-pins. Hanmer.*

LOG'GER-HEAD, *n.* 1. A blockhead; a dunce; a dolt; a thick-skull. *Shak.* 2. A spherical mass of iron, with a long handle.—*To fall to loggerheads*, or *to go to loggerheads*, to come to blows; to fall to fighting without weapons.

LOG'GER-HEAD-ED, *a.* Dull; stupid; doltish. *Shak.*

LOG'IC, *n.* [Fr. *logique*; L., It. *logica.*] The art of thinking and reasoning justly. *Watts.* The purpose of *logic* is to direct the intellectual powers in the investigation of truth, and in the communication of it to others. *Hedge.*

LOG'I-CAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to logic; used in logic. 2. According to the rules of logic. 3. Skilled in logic; versed in the art of thinking and reasoning; discriminating.

LOG'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to the rules of logic.

LO-GI''CIAN, *n.* A person skilled in logic. *Pope.*

LO-GIS'TIC, *a.* Relating to sexagesimal fractions.

LOG'MAN, *n.* 1. A man who carries logs. *Shak.* 2. One whose occupation is to cut and convey logs to a mill; [*local.*] *United States.*

LOG-O-GRAPH'IC, LOG-O-GRAPH'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to logography.

LO-GOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. λογος and γραφω.] A method of printing, in which a type represents a word, instead of forming a letter.

† LOG'O-GRIPHE, *n.* [Gr. λογος and γριφος.] A sort of riddle. *B. Jonson.*

† LO-GOM'A-CHIST, *n.* One who contends about words. *E. T. Fitch.*

LO-GOM'A-CHY, *n.* [Gr. λογος and μαχη.] Contention in words merely, or rather a contention about words; a war of words. *Howell.*

LOG-O-MET'RIC, *a.* [Gr. λογος and μετρεω.] A *logometric* scale is intended to measure or ascertain chemical equivalents.

LOG'WOOD, *n.* A species of tree and wood, called, also, *Campeachy-wood.*

LŌ'HOCH, LŌ'HOCK, *n.* [Ar.] A medicine of a middle consistence between a soft electuary and a sirup. *See* LOCH.

LOIN, *n.* [Sax. *lend*; G., D. *lende.*] The *loins* are the space on each side of the vertebræ, between the lowest of the false ribs and the upper portion of the *os ilium* or haunch bone, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region; called, also, the *reins.*

LOIT'ER, *v. i.* [D. *leuteren.*] To linger; to be slow in moving; to delay; to be dilatory; to spend time idly.

LOIT'ER-ER, *n.* A lingerer; one that delays or is slow in motion; an idler; one that is sluggish or dilatory.

LOIT'ER-ING, *ppr.* Lingering; delaying; moving slowly.

LOKE, *n.* [qu. Ir. *loch.*] 1. In the *Scandinavian mythology*, the evil deity. 2. A close, narrow lane; [*local.*]

LOLL, *v. i.* [Dan. *laller*; G. *lallen.*] 1. To recline; to lean; *properly*, to throw one's self down; hence, to lie at ease. 2. To suffer the tongue to hang extended from the mouth, as an ox or a dog when heated with labor or exertion.

LOLL, *v. t.* To thrust out, as the tongue. *Dryden.*

LOLL'ARD, or LOLL'ER, *n.* [qu. G. *lallen*, *lollen*, to prate or to sing.] The *Lollards* were a sect of early reformers in Germany and England, the followers of Wickliffe.

LOLL'AR-DY, *n.* The doctrines of the Lollards.

LOLL'ING, *ppr.* Throwing down or out; reclining at ease; thrusting out the tongue.

LOL'LOP, *v. i.* To move heavily; to walk in a heavy, lounging manner; to lean idly; and, in a *general sense*, to idle. *Brockett. A low word.*

LOM-BARD'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Lombards.

LŌ'MENT, *n.* [L. *lomentum.*] An elongated pericarp.

LOM-EN-TĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *lomentum.*] Furnished with a loment.

LOM'O-NITE, *n.* Laumonite, or di-prismatic zeolite.

LOMP, *n.* A kind of roundish fish. *Johnson.*

LŎN'DON-ER, *n.* A native of London; an inhabitant of London.

LŎN'DON-ISM, *n.* A mode of speaking peculiar to London. *Pegge.*

LONE, *a.* [Dan. *lön.*] 1. Solitary; retired; unfrequented; having no company. 2. Single; standing by itself; not having others in the neighborhood. 3. Single; unmarried, or in widowhood.

LONE, or LON'NIN, *n.* A lane. [*Local.*]

LŌNE'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Solitude; retirement; seclusion from company. 2. Love of retirement; disposition to solitude.

LŌNE'LY, *a.* 1. Solitary; retired; sequestered from company or neighbors. 2. Solitary. 3. Addicted to solitude or seclusion from company.

LŌNE'NESS, *n.* Solitude; seclusion. *Donne.*

LŌNE'SŎME, *a.* Solitary; secluded from society.

LŌNE'SŎME-LY, *adv.* In a dismal or lonesome manner.

LŌNE'SŎME-NESS, *n.* The state of being solitary; solitude.

LONG, *a.* [Sax. *long*, *lang* and *leng*; G. *lange*; D., Dan. *lang*; L. *longus*; It. *lungo*; Fr. *long.*] 1. Extended; drawn out in a line, or in the direction of length; opposed to *short.* 2. Drawn out or extended in time. 3. Extended to any certain measure expressed. 4. Dilatory; continuing for an extended time. 5. Tedious; continued to a great length. 6. Continued in a series to a great extent. 7. Continued in sound; protracted. 8. Continued; lingering or longing. 9. Extensive; extending far in prospect or into futurity.—*Long home*, the grave, or death. *Eccles.* xii.

† LONG, *n.* *Formerly*, a musical note equal to two breves.

LONG, *adv.* 1. To a great extent in space. 2. To a great extent in time. 3. At a point of duration far distant, either prior or posterior. 4. Through the whole extent or duration of.

† LONG, *adv.* [Sax. *gelang.*] By means of; by the fault of; owing to. *Shak.*

† LONG, *v. t.* To belong. *Chaucer.*

LONG, *v. i.* [Sax. *langian.*] 1. To desire earnestly or eagerly. 2. To have a preternatural, craving appetite. 3. To have an eager appetite.

LON-GA-NIM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *longanimitas.*] Forbearance; patience; disposition to endure long under offenses.

LONG'BŌAT, *n.* The largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

LON'GER, *a.* [comp. of *long.*] More long; of greater length.

LON'GER, *adv.* For a greater duration.

LON'GEST, *a.* Of the greatest extent.

LON'GEST, *adv.* For the greatest continuance of time.

LON-GE'VAL, *a.* [L. *longus* and *ævum.*] Long-lived.

LON-GEV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *longævitas.*] Length or duration of life; *more generally*, great length of life.

LON-GE'VOUS, *a.* [L. *longævus.*] Living a long time; of great age.

LONG'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a great extent of thought.

LON-GIM'A-NOUS, *a.* [L. *longus* and *manus.*] Having long hands. *Brown.*

LON-GIM'E-TRY, *n.* [L. *longus*, and Gr. μετρον.] The art or practice of measuring distances or lengths.

LONG'ING, *ppr.* Earnestly desiring; having a craving or preternatural appetite.

LONG'ING, *n.* An eager desire; a craving or preternatural appetite.

LONG'ING-LY, *adv.* With eager wishes or appetite.

LON-GIN'QUI-TY, *n.* [L. *longinquitas.*] Great distance.

LONG'ISH, *a.* Somewhat long; moderately long.

LON'GI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *longitudo.*] 1. *Properly*, length.

2. The distance of any place on the globe from another place, eastward or westward; or the distance of any place from a given meridian. 3. The *longitude* of a star is its distance from the equinoctial points, or the beginning of Aries or Libra.

LON-GI-TŪ'DI-NAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to longitude or length. 2. Extending in length; running lengthwise, as distinguished from *transverse* or *across*. *Bailey.*

LON-GI-TŪ'DI-NAL-LY, *adv.* In the direction of length.

LONG'LEGGED, *a.* Having long legs.

LONG'LIVED, *a.* Having a long life or existence; living long; lasting long.

† LONG'LY, *adv.* With longing desire. *Shak.*

LONG'-MEAS-URE, *n.* Lineal measure; the measure of length.

LONG'NESS, *n.* Length. [*Little used.*]

LONG-PRIM'ER, *n.* A printing type of a particular size, between small pica and bourgeois.

LONG'SHANKED, *a.* Having long legs. *Burton.*

LONG'-SIGHT, *n.* Long-sightedness. *Good.*

LONG'-SIGHT'ED, *a.* Able to see at a great distance; used *literally* of the eyes, and *figuratively* of the mind or intellect.

LONG'-SIGHT'ED-NESS, *n.* 1. The faculty of seeing objects at a great distance.—2. In *medicine*, presbyopy; that defect of sight by which objects near at hand are seen confusedly, but at remoter distances distinctly.

† LONG'SOME, *a.* Extended in length; tiresome; tedious.

† LONG'SOME-NESS, *n.* Tediousness. *Hist. Conformity.*

LONG'SPUN, *a.* Spun or extended to a great length. *Addison.*

LONG-SUF'FER-ANCE, *n.* Forbearance to punish; clemency; patience. *Com. Prayer.*

LONG-SUF'FER-ING, *a.* Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time; patient; not easily provoked.

LONG-SUF'FER-ING, *n.* Long endurance; patience of offense.

LONG'TAIL, *n.* *Cut and longtail*, a canting term for one or another. *Shak.*

LONG'-TONGUED, *a.* Rating; babbling. *Shak.*

LONG'WAYS, a mistake for *longwise.*

LONG-WIND'ED, *a.* Long-breathed; tedious in speaking, argument or narration.

LONG'-WISE, *adv.* In the direction of length; lengthwise. [*Little used.*] *Hakewill.*

LONGE, *n.* [Fr.] A thrust with a sword. *Smollett.*

† LŌ'NISH, *a.* Somewhat solitary.

LOO, *n.* A game at cards. *Pope.*

LOO, *v. t.* To beat the opponents by winning every trick at the game. *Shak.*

LOOB'I-LY, *adv.* Like a looby; in an awkward, clumsy manner. *L'Estrange.*

LOOB'Y, *n.* [W. *llabi*, *llob.*] An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber.

LOOF, *n.* The after part of a ship's bow.

LOOF. *See* LUFF, which is the word used.

† LOOF'ED, *a.* [*See* ALOOF.] Gone to a distance. *Shak.*

LOOK, *v. i.* [Sax. *locian.*] 1. To direct the eye towards an object, with the intention of seeing it. 2. To see; to have the sight or view of. 3. To direct the intellectual eye; to apply the mind or understanding; to consider; to examine. 4. To expect; [*l. u.*] 5. To take care; to watch. 6. To be directed. 7. To seem; to appear; to have a particular appearance. 8. To have a particular direction or situation; to face; to front.

To look about, to look on all sides, or in different directions.—*To look about one*, to be on the watch; to be vigilant; to be circumspect or guarded.—*To look after.* 1. To attend; to take care of. 2. To expect; to be in a state of expectation. 3. To seek; to search.—*To look for.* 1. To expect. 2. To seek; to search.—*To look into*, to inspect closely; to observe narrowly; to examine.—*To look on.* 1. To regard; to esteem. 2. To consider; to view; to conceive of; to think. 3. To be a mere spectator.—*To look over*, to examine one by one.—*To overlook* has a different sense; to pass over without seeing.—*To look out*, to be on the watch.—*To look to*, or *unto.* 1. To watch; to take care of. 2. To resort to with confidence or expectation of receiving something; to expect to receive from.—*To look through*, to penetrate with the eye, or with the understanding; to see or understand perfectly.

LOOK, *v. t.* 1. To seek; to search for; [*obs.*] *Spenser.* 2. To influence by looks or presence. *Dryden.*—*To look out*, to search for and discover.

LOOK, in the *imperative*, is used to excite attention.

LOOK, *n.* 1. Cast of countenance; air of the face; aspect. 2. The act of looking or seeing. 3. View; watch.

LOOK'ER, *n.* One who looks.—A *looker on*, a mere spectator.

LOOK'ING, *n.* Expectation. *Heb.* x.

LOOK'ING-GLASS, *n.* A glass which reflects the form of the person who looks on it; a mirror.

LOOK'-OUT, *n.* A careful looking or watching for any object or event. *Mar. Dict.*

LOOL, *n.* In *metallurgy*, a vessel used to receive the washings of ores of metals. *Encyc.*

LOOM, *n.* [Sax. *loma*, *geloma.*] 1. In *composition*, *heirloom*, in *law*, is a personal chattel that by special custom descends to an heir with the inheritance. 2. A frame in which a weaver works threads into cloth.—3. [Dan. *lom* or *loom*; G. *lohme.*] A fowl of the size of a goose. 4. That part of an oar which is within board.

LOOM, *v. i.* [qu. Sax. *leoman.*] To appear above the surface either of sea or land, or to appear larger than the real dimensions, and indistinctly.

LOOM'-GALE, *n.* A gentle gale of wind. *Encyc.*

LOOM'ING, *ppr.* Appearing above the surface, or indistinctly, at a distance.

LOON, *n.* [Scot. *loun*, or *loon.*] 1. A sorry fellow; a rogue; a rascal. *Dryden.* 2. [Icel. *lunde.*] A sea-fowl.

LOOP, *n* [Ir. *lubam.*] 1. A folding or doubling of a string or a noose, through which a lace or cord may be run for fastening.—2. In *iron-works*, the part of a row or block of cast iron, melted off for the forge or hammer.

LOOPED, *a.* Full of holes. *Shak.*

LOOP'HOLE, *n.* 1. A small aperture in the bulk-head and other parts of a merchant ship, through which small arms are fired at an enemy. 2. A hole or aperture that gives a passage. 3. A passage for escape; means of escape. *Dryden.*

LOOP'HŌLED, *a.* Full of holes or openings for escape.

LOOP'ING, *n.* [D. *loopen.*] In *metallurgy*, the running together of the matter of an ore into a mass, when the ore is only heated for calcination.

† LOORD, *n.* [D. *lær*; Fr. *lourd.*] A dull, stupid fellow; a drone. *Spenser.*

† LOOS, *n.* Praise; renown. *Chaucer.*

LOOSE, (loos) *v. t.* [Sax. *lysan*, *alysan*, *leosan*; D. *lossen*, *loozen*; G. *lösen*; Dan. *löser.*] 1. To untie or unbind; to free from any fastening. 2. To relax. 3. To release from imprisonment; to liberate; to set at liberty. 4. To free from obligation. 5. To free from any thing that binds or shackles. 6. To relieve; to free from any thing burdensome or afflictive. 7. To disengage; to detach. 8. To put off. 9. To open. 10. To remit; to absolve.

LOOSE, *v. i.* To set sail; to leave a port or harbor.

LOOSE, *a.* [Goth. *laus*; D. *los*, *losse*; G. *los*; Dan. *lös.*] 1. Unbound; untied; unsewed; not fastened or confined. 2. Not tight or close. 3. Not crowded; not close or compact. 4. Not dense, close or compact. 5. Not close; not concise; lax. 6. Not precise or exact; vague; indeterminate. 7. Not strict or rigid. 8. Unconnected; rambling. 9. Of lax bowels. 10. Unengaged; not attached or enslaved. 11. Disengaged; free from obligation. 12. Wanton; unrestrained in behavior; dissolute; unchaste. 13. Containing unchaste language.—*To break loose*, to escape from confinement; to gain liberty by violence.—*To let loose*, to free from restraint or confinement; to set at liberty.

LOOSE, *n.* Freedom from restraint; liberty. *Dryden.*

LOOSED, *pp.* Untied; unbound; freed from restraint.

LOOSE'LY, (loos'ly) *adv.* 1. Not fast; not firmly; that may be easily disengaged. 2. Without confinement. 3. Without union or connection. 4. Irregularly; not with the usual restraints. 5. Negligently; carelessly; heedlessly. 6. Meanly; slightly. 7. Wantonly; dissolutely; unchastely.

LOOS'EN, (loos'n) *v. t.* [from *loose.*] 1. To free from tightness, tension, firmness or fixedness. 2. To render less dense or compact. 3. To free from restraint. 4. To remove costiveness from; to facilitate or increase alvine discharges.

LOOS'EN, *v. i.* To become loose; to become less tight, firm or compact.

LOOS'ENED, *pp.* Freed from tightness or fixedness; rendered loose.

LOOSE'NESS, (loos'nes) *n.* 1. The state of being loose or relaxed; a state opposite to that of being tight, fast, fixed or compact. 2. The state opposite to rigor or rigidness; laxity; levity. 3. Irregularity; habitual deviation from strict rules. 4. Habitual lewdness; unchastity. 5. Flux from the bowels; diarrhea.

LOOS'EN-ING, *ppr.* Freeing from tightness, tension or fixedness; rendering less compact.

LOOSE'STRIFE, (loos'strīfe) *n.* In *botany*, the name of several species of plants. *Lee.*

LOOS'ING, *ppr.* Setting free from confinement.

LOP, *v. t.* 1. To cut off, as the top or extreme part of any thing; to shorten by cutting off the extremities. 2. To cut off, as exuberances; to separate, as superfluous parts. 3. To cut partly off and bend down. 4. To let fall.

LOP, *n.* That which is cut from trees.

LOP, *n.* [Sax. *loppe.*] A flea. [*Local.*]

† LOPE, *pret.* of *leap.* [Sw. *löpa*; D. *loopen.*] *Spenser.*

LOPE, *n.* [Sw. *löpa*; D. *loopen.*] A leap; a long step. [*A word in popular use in America.*]

LOPE, *v. i.* To leap; to move or run with a long step, as a dog.

LŌP'ING, *ppr.* Leaping; moving or running with a long step.
LOPPED, *pp.* Cut off; shortened by cutting off the top or end; bent down.
LOP'PER, *n.* One that lops.
LOP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting off; shortening by cutting off the extremity; letting fall.
LOP'PING, *n.* That which is cut off.
LO-QUĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *loquax.*] 1. Talkative; given to continual talking. 2. Speaking; noisy. 3. Apt to blab and disclose secrets.
LO-QUĀ'CIOUS-NESS, } *n.* [L. *loquacitas.*] Talkative-
LO-QUAC'I-TY, } ness; the habit or practice of talking continually or excessively.
LORD, *n.* [Sax. *hlaford.*] 1. A master; a person possessing supreme power and authority; a ruler; a governor. 2. A tyrant; an oppressive ruler. 3. A husband. 4. A baron; the proprietor of a manor. 5. A nobleman; a title of honor in *Great Britain* given to those who are noble by birth or creation; a peer of the realm. 6. An honorary title bestowed on certain official characters; as, *lord* chancellor.—7. In *Scripture*, the Supreme Being; Jehovah.
LORD, *v. t.* To invest with the dignity and privileges of a lord.
LORD, *v. i.* To domineer; to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway.
LORD'ING, *n.* A little lord; a lord, *in contempt or ridicule.* [*Little used.*] *Swift.*
LORD'LĪKE, *a.* 1. Becoming a lord. 2. Haughty; proud; insolent. *Dryden.*
LORD'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Dignity; high station. *Shak.* 2. Pride; haughtiness. *More.*
LORD'LING, *n.* A little or diminutive lord. *Swift.*
LORD'LY, *a.* 1. Becoming a lord; pertaining to a lord. 2. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent. *Swift.*
LORD'LY, *adv.* Proudly; imperiously; despotically.
LORD'SHIP, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being a lord; hence, a title of honor given to noblemen. 2. A titulary compellation of judges and certain other persons in authority and office. 3. Dominion; power; authority. 4. Seigniory; domain; the territory of a lord over which he holds jurisdiction; a manor.
LORE, *n.* [Sax. *lar.*] Learning; doctrine; lesson; instruction.
† LOR'EL, *n.* [Sax. *leoran.*] An abandoned scoundrel; a vagrant. *Chaucer.*
† LŌRES'MAN, *n.* An instructor. *Gower.*
LOR'I-ĆATE, *v. t.* [L. *lorico, loricatus.*] 1. To plate over; to spread over, as a plate for defense. 2. To cover with a crust, as a chemical vessel, for resisting fire.
LOR'I-ĆA-TED, *pp.* Covered or plated over; encrusted.
LOR'I-ĆA-TING, *ppr.* Covering over with a plate or crust.
LOR-I-ĆĀ'TION, *n.* The act or operation of covering any thing with a plate or crust for defense.
† LOR'I-MER, *n.* [L. *lorum*; Fr. *lormier.*] A bridle-maker; one that makes bits for bridles, &c.
† LŌR'ING, *n.* Instructive discourse. *Spenser.*
LŌ'RI-OT, *n.* [Fr.] A bird called *witwal*; the oriole.
LŌ'RIS, *n.* A small quadruped of Ceylon.
LORN, *a.* [Sax., Dan. *forloren. See* FORLORN.] Lost; forsaken; lonely. *Spenser.*
LŌ'RY, *n.* A subordinate genus of fowls.
LŌS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be lost. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*
LŌSE, (looz) *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lost.* [Sax. *losian, forlosian, forlysan.*] 1. To mislay; to part or be separated from a thing, so as to have no knowledge of the place where it is. 2. To forfeit by unsuccessful contest. 3. Not to gain or win. 4. To be deprived of. 5. To forfeit, as a penalty. 6. To suffer diminution or waste of. 7. To ruin; to destroy. 8. To wander from; to miss, so as not to be able to find. 9. To bewilder. 10. To possess no longer; to be deprived of. 11. Not to employ or enjoy; to waste. 12. To waste; to squander; to throw away. 13. To suffer to vanish from view or perception. 14. To ruin; to destroy by shipwreck, &c. 15. To cause to perish. 16. To employ ineffectually; to throw away; to waste. 17. To be freed from. 18. To fail to obtain.—*To lose one's self*, to be bewildered; also, to slumber; to have the memory and reason suspended.
LŌSE, (looz) *v. i.* 1. To forfeit any thing in contest; not to win. 2. To decline; to fail.
† LOS'EL, *n.* [from the root of *loose.*] A wasteful fellow, one who loses by sloth or neglect; a worthless person. *Spenser.*
† LOS'EN-GER, *n.* [Sax. *leas.*] A deceiver.
LŌS'ER, (looz'er) *n.* One that loses, or that is deprived of any thing by defeat, forfeiture or the like.
LŌS'ING, (looz'ing) *ppr.* Parting from; missing; forfeiting; wasting; employing to no good purpose.
LOSS, *n.* 1. Privation. 2. Destruction; ruin. 3. Defeat. 4. Waste; useless application. 5. Waste by leakage or escape.—*To bear a loss*, to make good; also, to sustain a loss without sinking under it.—*To be at a loss*, to be puzzled; to be unable to determine; to be in a state of uncertainty.
† LOSS'FUL, *a.* Detrimental. *Bp. Hall.*
† LOSS'LESS, *a.* Free from loss. *Milton.*
LOST, *pp.* [from *lose.*] 1. Mislaid or left in a place unknown or forgotten; that cannot be found. 2. Ruined; destroyed; wasted or squandered; employed to no good purpose. 3. Forfeited. 4. Not able to find the right way, or the place intended. 5. Bewildered; perplexed; being in a maze. 6. Alienated; insensible; hardened beyond sensibility or recovery. 7. Not perceptible to the senses; not visible. 8. Shipwrecked or foundered; sunk or destroyed.
LOT, *n.* [Sax. *hlot, hlodd, hlet, hlyt*; D., Fr. *lot*; Sw. *lott.*] 1. That which, in *human speech*, is called chance, hazard, fortune. 2. That by which the fate or portion of one is determined. 3. The part, division or fate which falls to one by chance, that is, by divine determination. 4. A distinct portion or parcel. 5. Proportion or share of taxes. —6. In the *United States*, a piece or division of land. *Franklin.*—*To cast lots*, is to use or throw a die, or some other instrument.—*To draw lots*, to determine an event by drawing one thing from a number whose marks are concealed from the drawer, and thus determining an event.
LOT, *v. t.* To allot; to assign; to distribute; to sort; to catalogue; to portion. *Prior.*
LOT *Upon*, *v.* To anticipate with fondness or desire. [*A colloquial phrase in New England.*]
LOTE, *n.* [L. *lotus, lotos.*] 1. A plant of the genus *celtis*, the *lote-tree.* 2. A little fish.
* LOTH, *a.* [Sax. *lath*; Sw. *led*; Dan. *leede.* I have followed *Milton, Dryden, Waller, Spenser* and *Shakspeare* in the orthography of the adjective, and *Cruden* in that of the verb.] 1. *Literally*, hating; detesting; hence, 2. Unwilling; disliking; not inclined; reluctant.
LOṪHE, *v. t.* [Sax. *lathian.*] 1. To feel disgust at any thing; *properly*, to have an extreme aversion of the appetite to food or drink. 2. To hate; to dislike greatly; to abhor.
† LOṪHE, *v. i.* To create disgust. *Spenser.*
LŌṪHED, *pp.* Hated; abhorred; turned from with disgust.
LŌṪH'ER, *n.* One that lothes or abhors.
LŌṪH'FUL, *a.* 1. Hating; abhorring. 2. Disgusting; hated; exciting abhorrence.
LŌṪH'ING, *ppr.* 1. Feeling disgust at; having extreme aversion to. 2. Hating; abhorring.
LŌṪH'ING, *n.* Extreme disgust; abhorrence.
LŌṪH'ING-LY, *adv.* With extreme disgust or abhorrence in a fastidious manner.
* LOTH'LY, *adv.* Unwillingly; reluctantly. *Donne.*
* LOTH'NESS, *n.* Unwillingness; reluctance.
LŌṪH'SŌME, *a.* [Sw. *ledesam.*] 1. Causing an extreme aversion of appetite; exciting fastidiousness. 2. Exciting extreme disgust; offensive. 3. Odious; exciting hatred or abhorrence; detestable.
LŌṪH'SŌME-NESS, *n.* The quality of exciting extreme disgust or abhorrence. *Addison.*
LŌ'TION, *n.* [L. *lotio.*] 1. A washing; *particularly*, a washing of the skin for the purpose of rendering it fair. 2. A liquid preparation for washing some part of the body to cleanse it of foulness or deformity—3. In *pharmacy*, a preparation of medicines, by washing them in some liquid, to remove foreign substances, impurities, &c.
LOT'TER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *loterie*; Sp. *loteria.*] 1. A scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance, or the distribution itself. 2. Allotment; [*obs.*]
LOUD, *a.* [Sax. *hlud*, or *lud.*] 1. Having a great sound; high-sounding; noisy; striking the ear with great force. 2. Uttering or making a great noise. 3. Clamorous; noisy. 4. Emphatical; impressive.
LOUD'LY, *adv.* 1. With great sound or noise; noisily. 2. Clamorously; with vehement complaints or importunity.
LOUD'NESS, *n.* 1. Great sound or noise. 2. Clamor; clamorousness; turbulence; uproar.
LOUGH, (lok) *n.* [Ir. and Scot. *loch.*] A lake; a different orthography of *loch* and *lake. Fairfax.*
LOŪ'IS D'ŌR, (lū'e-dore) *n.* [a Lewis of gold.] A gold coin of France, value, twenty shillings sterling, equal to $4,4444.
LOUNGE, *v. i.* [Fr. *longis.*] To live in idleness; to spend time lazily.
LOUNG'ER, *n.* An idler; one who loiters away his time in indolence.
LOUR. *See* LOWER.
LOUSE, (lous) *n.*; *plu.* LICE. [Sax. *lus*; plu. *lys.*] A small insect of the genus *pediculus.*
LOUSE, (louz) *v. t.* To clean from lice. *Swift.*
LOUSE'-WORT, (lous'-wurt) *n.* A plant.
LOUS'I-LY, *adv.* In a mean, paltry manner; scurvily
LOUS'I-NESS, *n.* The state of abounding with lice.
LOUS'Y, *a.* 1. Swarming with lice; infested with lice 2. Mean; low; contemptible. *Shak.*

LOUT, *n.* [qu. Sax. *leod.*] A mean, awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown. *Shak.*

† LOUT, *v. i.* [Sax. *hlutan.*] To bend; to bow; to stoop. *Spenser. B. Jonson.*

LOUT'ISH, *a.* Clownish; rude; awkward. *Sidney.*

LOUT'ISH-LY, *adv.* Like a clown; in a rude, clumsy, awkward manner.

LOUT'ISH-NESS, *n.* Clownishness; behavior of a bumpkin.

LŌU'VER, (loo'ver) *n.* [Fr. *l'ouvert.*] An opening in the roof of a cottage for the smoke to escape.

LŎV'A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of love; amiable. *Sherwood.*

LŎV'AGE, *n.* A plant of the genus *ligusticum.*

LŎVE, (luv) *v. t.* [Sax. *lufian, luvian;* D. *lieven;* G. *lieben.*] 1. To be pleased with; to regard with affection, on account of some qualities which excite pleasing sensations or desire of gratification; to have a strong, a tender, or a dutiful affection for. 2. To have benevolence or good will for.

LŎVE, *n.* 1. An affection of the mind excited by beauty and worth of any kind, or by the qualities of an object which communicate pleasure, sensual or intellectual. It is opposed to *hatred. Love* between the sexes is a compound affection, consisting of esteem, benevolence and animal desire. 2. Courtship; chiefly in the phrase *to make love*, that is, to court; to woo; to solicit union in marriage. 3. Patriotism; the attachment one has to his native land. 4. Benevolence; good will. 5. The object beloved. 6. A word of endearment. 7. Picturesque representation of love. 8. Lewdness. 9. A thin, silk stuff; [*obs.*]—*Love in idleness*, a kind of violet. *Shak.*—*Free of love*, a plant of the genus *cercis. Fam. of Plants.*

LŎVE'-AP-PLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *solanum.*

LŎVE'-BRŌ-KER, *n.* A third person who acts as agent between lovers. *Shak.*

LŎVED, *pp.* Having the affection of any one.

LŎVE'-DĂRT-ING, *a.* Darting love. *Milton.*

LŎVE'-DĀY, *n.* A day formerly appointed for an amicable adjustment of differences. *Chaucer.*

LŎVE'-FĀ-VOR, *n.* Something given to be worn in token of love. *Bp. Hall.*

LŎVE'-KNOT, (luv'-not) *n.* A knot so called, used as a token of love, or representing mutual affection.

LŎVE'-LĂ-BORED, *a.* Labored by love. *Milton.*

LŎVE'-LĂSS, *n.* A sweetheart.

LŎVE'LESS, *a.* Void of love; void of tenderness.

LŎVE'-LET-TER, *n.* A letter professing love; a letter of courtship.

LŎVE'LI-LY, *adv.* Amiably; in a manner to excite love.

LŎVE'LI-NESS, *n.* Amiableness; qualities of body or mind that may excite love. *Spectator.*

LŎVE'-LOCK, *n.* A curl or lock of hair so called; worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. *Lily.*

LŎVE'-LORN, *a.* Forsaken by one's love. *Milton.*

LŎVE'LY, (luv'ly) *a.* Amiable; that may excite love; possessing qualities which may invite affection.

† LŎVE'-MŎN-GER, *n.* One who deals in affairs of love.

LŎVE'-PĪNED, *a.* Wasted by love. *Spenser.*

LŎV'ER, *n.* 1. One who loves; one who has a tender affection, *particularly* for a female. 2. A friend; one who regards with kindness. 3. One who likes or is pleased with any thing.

LŌVER, and LOOVER. *See* LOUVER.

LŎVE'-SĒ-CRET, *n.* A secret between lovers. *Dryden.*

LŎVE'-SHĂFT, *n.* Cupid's arrow. *Shak.*

LŎVE'-SICK, *a.* 1. Sick or languishing with love or amorous desire. 2. Dictated by a languishing lover, or expressive of languishing love.

† LŎVE'SŎME, *a.* Lovely. *Dryden.*

LŎVE'-SONG, *n.* A song expressing love. *Shak.*

LŎVE'-SŪIT, *n.* Courtship; solicitation of union in marriage. *Shak.*

LŎVE'-TĀLE, *n.* A narrative of love. *Addison.*

† LŎVE'-THOUGHT, *n.* Amorous fancy. *Shak.*

LŎVE'-TŌ-KEN, *n.* A present in token of love. *Shak.*

LŎVE'-TOY, *n.* A small present from a lover. *Arbuthnot.*

LŎVE'TRICK, *n.* Art or artifice expressive of love.

LŎV'ING, *ppr.* 1. Entertaining a strong affection for; having tender regard for. 2. *a.* Fond; affectionate. 3. Expressing love or kindness.

LŎV'ING-KĪND'NESS, *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favor; *a Scriptural word. Ps.* lxxxix.

LŎV'ING-LY, *adv.* With love; affectionately.

LŎV'ING-NESS, *n.* Affection; kind regard. *Sidney.*

LŌW, *a.* [D. *laag;* G. *leg;* Sw. *låg;* Sax. *loh.*] 1. Not high or elevated; depressed below any given surface or place. 2. Not rising to the usual height. 3. Declining near the horizon. 4. Deep; descending far below the adjacent ground. 5. Sunk to the natural level of the ocean by the retiring of the tide. 6. Below the usual rate or amount, or below the ordinary value. 7. Not high or loud. 8. Grave; depressed in the scale of sounds. 9. Near or not very distant from the equator. 10. Late in time; modern. 11. Dejected; depressed in vigor; wanting strength or animation. 12. Depressed in condition; in a humble state. 13. Humble in rank; in a mean condition. 14. Mean; abject; groveling; base. 15. Dishonorable; mean. 16. Not elevated or sublime; not exalted in thought or diction. 17. Vulgar; common. 18. Submissive; humble; reverent. 19. Weak; exhausted of vital energy. 20. Feeble; weak; without force. 21. Moderate; not inflammatory. 22. Moderate; not intense. 23. Impoverished; in reduced circumstances. 24. Moderate. 25. Plain; simple; not rich, high-seasoned or nourishing.

LŌW, *adv.* 1. Not aloft; not on high; *often in composition.* 2. Under the usual price; at a moderate price. 3. Near the ground. 4. In a mean condition. 5. In time approaching our own. 6. With a depressed voice; not loudly. 7. In a state of subjection, poverty or disgrace.

† LŌW, *v. t.* To sink; to depress. *Wickliffe.*

LŌW, *v. i.* [Sax. *hleowan.*] To bellow, as an ox or cow.

LŌW, or LŌWE, [Sax. *hlaw*, a hill.] A termination of names; as in Bed-*low.*

LŌW'BELL, *n.* [Sw. *låge;* Scot. *lowe.*] A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell.

LŌW'BELL, *v. t.* To scare, as with a lowbell.

LŌW'-BORN, *a.* Born in low life.

LŌW'-BRED, *a.* Bred in a low condition or manner; vulgar.

LŌW'ER, *v. t.* 1. To cause to descend; to let down; to take or bring down. 2. To suffer to sink downwards. 3. To bring down; to reduce or humble. 4. To lessen; to diminish; to reduce, as value or amount.

LŌW'ER, *v. i.* To fall; to sink; to grow less. *Shak.*

LOW'ER, *v. i.* 1. To appear dark or gloomy; to be clouded; to threaten a storm. 2. To frown; to look sullen.

LOW'ER, *n.* 1. Cloudiness; gloominess. 2. A frowning; sullenness. *Sidney.*

LŌW'ER, *a.* [comp. of *low.*] Less high or elevated.

LOW'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* With cloudiness or threatening gloom.

LŌW'ER-MŌST, *a.* [from *low.*] Lowest.

LOW'ER-Y, *a.* Cloudy; gloomy.

LŌW'EST, *a.* [superl. of *low.*] Most low; deepest; most depressed or degraded, &c.

LŌW'ING, *ppr.* Bellowing, as an ox.

LŌW'ING, *n.* The bellowing or cry of cattle.

LŌW'LAND, *n.* Land which is low with respect to the neighboring country; a low or level country.

† LŌW'LI-HOOD, *n.* A humble state. *Chaucer.*

LŌW'LI-LY, *adv.* Humbly; without pride; meanly; without dignity.

LŌW'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Freedom from pride; humility; humbleness of mind. 2. Meanness; want of dignity; abject state.

LŌW'LY, *a.* 1. Having a low esteem of one's own worth; humble; meek; free from pride. 2. Mean; low; wanting dignity or rank. 3. Not lofty or sublime; humble. 4. Not high; not elevated in place.

LŌW'LY, *adv.* 1. Humbly; meekly; modestly. 2. Meanly; in a low condition; without grandeur or dignity.

LOWN, *n.* [*See* LOON.] A low fellow; a scoundrel.

LOWND, *a.* [Icel. *logn.*] Calm and mild; out of the wind; under cover or shelter.

LŌW'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being low or depressed; the state of being less elevated than something else. 2. Meanness of condition. 3. Meanness of mind or character; want of dignity. 4. Want of sublimity in style or sentiment. 5. Submissiveness. 6. Depression of mind; want of courage or fortitude; dejection. 7. Depression in fortune; a state of poverty. 8. Depression in strength or intensity. 9. Depression in price or worth. 10. Graveness of sound. 11. Softness of sound.

LŌW-SPĬR'IT-ED, *a.* Not having animation and courage; dejected; depressed; not lively or sprightly.

LŌW-SPĬR'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* Dejection of mind or courage; a state of low spirits. *Cheyne.*

LŌW-THOUGHT'ED, *a.* Having the thoughts employed on low subjects; not having elevated thoughts.

LŌW'-WĪNES, *n.* The liquor produced by the first distillation of fermented liquors; the first run of the still.

LOX-O-DROM'IC, *a.* [Gr. λοξος and δρομος.] Pertaining to oblique sailing by the rhomb.

LOX-O-DROM'ICS, *n.* The art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian.

LOY'AL, *a.* [Fr. *loyal.*] Faithful to a prince or superior; true to plighted faith, duty or love; not treacherous; *used of subjects to their prince, and of husband, wife and lovers.*

LOY'AL-IST, *n.* A person who adheres to his sovereign; one who maintains his allegiance to his prince, and defends his cause in times of revolt.

LOY'AL-LY, *adv.* With fidelity to a prince or sovereign, or to a husband or lover.

LOY'AL-TY, *n.* Fidelity to a prince or sovereign, or to a husband or lover. *Clarendon.*

LOZ'ENGE, *n.* [Fr. *losange.*] 1. *Originally*, a figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb.—2. In *heraldry*, a four-cornered figure, resembling a pane of glass in old casements.—3. Among *jewelers*, *lozenges* are common to brilliants and rose diamonds. 4. A form of medicine in small pieces, to be chewed or held in the mouth till melted.—5. In *confectionary*, a small cake of preserved fruit, or of sugar, &c.

LOZ'ENGED, *a.* Made into the shape of lozenges.

LOZ'EN-GY, *a.* In *heraldry*, having the field or charge covered with lozenges.

LP, a contraction of lordship.

LU. *See* Loo.

† LUB'BARD. *See* Lubber.

LUB'BER, *n.* [W. *llabi*, *llob.*] A heavy, clumsy fellow; a sturdy drone; a clown. *Tusser.*

LUB'BER-LY, *a.* *Properly*, tall and lank without activity; hence, bulky and heavy; clumsy; lazy.

LUB'BER-LY, *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly. *Dryden.*

LŪ'BRIC, *a.* [L. *lubricus.*] 1. Having a smooth surface; slippery. 2. Wavering; unsteady. 3. Lascivious; wanton; lewd.

LŪ'BRI-CANT, *n.* That which lubricates.

LŪ'BRI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *lubrico.*] To make smooth or slippery.

LŪ'BRI-CA-TED, *pp.* Made smooth and slippery.

LŪ'BRI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Rendering smooth and slippery.

LŪ'BRI-CA-TOR, *n.* That which lubricates.

LU-BRIC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *lubricité.*] 1. Smoothness of surface; slipperiness. 2. Smoothness; aptness to glide over any thing, or to facilitate the motion of bodies in contact by diminishing friction. 3. Slipperiness; instability. 4. Lasciviousness; propensity to lewdness; lewdness; lechery; incontinency.

LŪ'BRI-COUS, *a.* [L. *lubricus.*] 1. Smooth; slippery. 2. Wavering; unstable. *Glanville.*

LU-BRI-FAC'TION, *n.* The act of lubricating or making smooth.

LU-BRIF-I-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *lubricus* and *facio.*] The act or operation of making smooth and slippery.

LUCE, *n.* A pike full grown. *Shak.*

LŪ'CENT, *a.* [L. *lucens.*] Shining; bright; resplendent.

LŪ'CERN, *n.* A plant cultivated for fodder.

LŪ'CID, *a.* [L. *lucidus.*] 1. Shining; bright; resplendent. 2. Clear; transparent; pellucid. 3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened or confused by delirium or madness; marked by the regular operations of reason. 4. Clear; distinct; presenting a clear view; easily understood.

† LU-CID'I-TY, *n.* Brightness.

LŪ'CID-NESS, *n.* Brightness; clearness.

LŪ'CI-FER, *n.* [L. *lux*, *lucis.*] 1. The planet Venus, so called from its brightness. 2. Satan.

LU-CI-FĒ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Lucifer, or to the Luciferians.

LU-CI-FĒ'RI-ANS, *n.* A sect that followed Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari, in the fourth century.

LU-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lucifer.*] Giving light; affording light or means of discovery. *Boyle.*

LU-CIF'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* So as to discover.

LU-CIF'IC, *a.* [L. *lux* and *facio.*] Producing light.

LŪ'CI-FORM, *a.* [L. *lux* and *forma.*] Having the form of light; resembling light.

LUCK, *n.* [D. *luk*, *geluk*; G. *glück.*] That which happens to a person; an event, good or ill, affecting a man's interest or happiness, and which is deemed casual; fortune.

LUCK'I-LY, *adv.* Fortunately; by good fortune; with a favorable issue; *in a good sense.*

LUCK'I-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being fortunate. 2. Good fortune; a favorable issue or event.

LUCK'LESS, *a.* 1. Unfortunate; meeting with ill success. 2. Unfortunate; producing ill or no good. *Dryden.*

LUCK'Y, *a.* 1. Fortunate; meeting with good success. 2. Fortunate; producing good by chance; favorable.

LŪ'CRA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *lucratif*; L. *lucrativus.*] Gainful; profitable; making increase of money or goods.

LŪ'CRE, (lū'ker) *n.* [L. *lucrum*; Fr. *lucre.*] Gain in money or goods; profit; *usually in an ill sense, or with the sense of something base or unworthy.*

† LU'CRE, *v. i.* To have a desire of pecuniary advantage. *Anderson.*

LU-CRIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lucrum* and *fero.*] Gainful; profitable. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

† LU-CRIF'IC, *a.* [L. *lucrum* and *facio.*] Producing profit; gainful.

LUC-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *luctatio.*] Struggle; contest; effort to overcome in contest. [*Little used.*]

LUC'TU-AL, *a.* [L. *luctus.*] Producing grief.

LŪ'CU-BRATE, *v. i.* [L. *lucubro.*] To study by candlelight or a lamp; to study by night.

LU-CU-BRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Study by a lamp or by candlelight; nocturnal study. 2. That which is composed by night; that which is produced by meditation in retirement.

LŪ'CU-BRA-TO-RY, *a.* Composed by candle-light or by night.

LŪ'CU-LENT, *a.* [L. *luculentus.*] 1. Lucid; clear; transparent. 2. Clear; evident; luminous.

LŪ'CUL-LITE, *n.* A subspecies of carbonate of lime.

LU-DIB'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *ludibriosus.*] Sportive; wanton. *J. Barlow.*

LŪ'DI-CROUS, *a.* [L. *ludicer.*] Sportive; burlesque; adapted to raise laughter, without scorn or contempt.

LŪ'DI-CROUS-LY, *adv.* Sportively; in burlesque; in a manner to raise laughter without contempt.

LŪ'DI-CROUS-NESS, *n.* Sportiveness; the quality of exciting laughter without contempt; merry cast.

LU-DI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ludificor.*] The act of deriding.

LU-DIF'I-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Making sport; exciting derision.

LUFF, *n.* [Goth. *lofa.*] The palm of the hand.

LUFF, *n.* [Fr. *lof*; G. *loof.*] Weather-gage, or part towards the wind; or the sailing of a ship close to the wind.

LUFF, *v. i.* [D. *loeven.*] To turn the head of a ship towards the wind; to sail nearer the wind.

LUFF'-TACK-LE, *n.* A large tackle not destined for any particular place in the ship, but movable.

LUG, *v. t.* [Sax. *lycean*, *aluccan*, *geluggian.*] 1. To haul; to drag; to pull with force, as something heavy and moved with difficulty. 2. To carry or convey with labor.—*To lug out*, to draw a sword, in burlesque. *Dryden.*

LUG, *v. i.* To drag; to move heavily. *Dryden.*

LUG, *n.* 1. A small fish.—2. In *Scotland*, an ear; [*obs.*] 3. A pole or perch, a land-measure; [*obs.*] 4. Something heavy to be drawn or carried; [*vulgar.*]

LUG'GAGE, *n.* 1. Any thing cumbersome and heavy to be carried; traveling baggage. 2. Something of more weight than value.

LUG'GER, *n.* [D. *loger.*] A vessel carrying three masts with a running bowsprit and lug-sails.

LUGGS, *n.* An insect like an earth-worm, but having legs.

LUG'SAIL, *n.* A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast at one third of its length.

LU-GŪ'BRI-OUS, *a.* [L. *lugubris.*] Mournful; indicating sorrow. *Decay of Piety.*

LUKE, or LEŪKE, *a.* [Sax. *wlæc.*] Not fully hot.

LŪKE'NESS, or LEŪKE'NESS, *n.* Moderate warmth. *Ort. Vocab.*

LŪKE'WARM, *a.* [Sax. *vlaco*, *vlacian.*] 1. Moderately warm; tepid. 2. Not ardent; not zealous; cool; indifferent.

LŪKE'WARM-LY, *adv.* 1. With moderate warmth. 2. With indifference; coolly.

LŪKE'WARM-NESS, *n.* 1. A mild or moderate heat. 2. Indifference; want of zeal or ardor; coldness.

LULL, *v. t.* [Dan. *luller*; G., D. *lullen.*] To quiet; to compose; to cause to rest.

LULL, *v. i.* To subside; to cease; to become calm.

LULL, *n.* Power or quality of soothing. *Young.*

LULL'A-BY, *n.* [*lull* and *by.*] A song to quiet babes; that which quiets. *Locke.*

LULLED, *pp.* Quieted; appeased; composed to rest.

LULL'ER, *n.* One that lulls; one that fondles.

LULL'ING, *ppr.* Stilling; composing to rest.

LUM, *n.* [qu. Sax. *leoma.*] The chimney of a cottage.

LUM'A-CHEL, } *n.* A calcarious stone composed of
LUM-A-CHEL'LA, } shells and coral.

LUM-BAG'I-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to lumbago. *Cheyne.*

LUM-BĀ'GO, *n.* [L. *lumbus.*] A pain in the loins and small of the back, such as precedes certain fevers. A rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins.

LUM'BAL, } *a.* [L. *lumbus.*] Pertaining to the loins.
LUM'BAR, }

LUM'BER, *n.* [Sax. *leoma*; Sw. *lumpor*; G. *lumpen.*] 1. Any thing useless and cumbersome, or things bulky and thrown aside as of no use.—2. In *America*, timber sawed or split for use; as beams, boards, &c. 3. Harm; mischief; [*local.*] *Pegge.*

LUM'BER, *v. t.* 1. To heap together in disorder. 2. To fill with lumber.

LUM'BER, *v. i.* To move heavily, as if burdened with his own bulk.

LUM'BER-ROOM, *n.* A place for the reception of lumber or useless things.

LUM'BRIC, *n.* [L. *lumbricus.*] A worm. *Med. Repos.*

LUM'BRI-CAL, *a.* [L. *lumbricus.*] Resembling a worm.

LUM'BRI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the loins.

LUM'BRI-CAL, *n.* A muscle of the fingers and toes, so named from its resembling a worm.

LUM-BRIC'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *lumbricus.*] Resembling a worm in shape.

LŪ'MI-NA-RY, *n.* [L. *luminare.*] 1. Any body that gives light, but *chiefly* one of the celestial orbs. 2. One that illustrates any subject, or enlightens mankind.

† LŪ'MI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *lumino.*] To give light to; to illuminate.

LU-MI-NĀ'TION. *See* Illumination.

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* *See Synopsis.* MŌVE, BQQK, DŌVE;—BŲLL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in *this.* † *Obsolete.*

†LŪ'MINE, *v. t.* To enlighten. *See* ILLUMINE.
LU-MI-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lumen.*] Producing light.
LŪ'MI-NOUS, *a.* [L. *luminosus.*] 1. Shining; emitting light. 2. Light; illuminated. 3. Bright; shining. 4. Clear.
LŪ'MI-NOUS-LY, *adv.* With brightness or clearness.
LŪ'MI-NOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being bright or shining; brightness; *Encyc.* 2. Clearness; perspicuity.
LUMP, *n.* [G., Dan. and Sw. *klump.*] 1. A small mass of matter of no definite shape. 2. A mass of things blended or thrown together without order or distinction. 3. A cluster.—*In the lump*, the whole together; in gross.
LUMP, *v. t.* 1. To throw into a mass; to unite in a body or sum without distinction of particulars. 2. To take in the gross.
LUMP'EN, *n.* A long fish of a greenish color, and marked with lines.
LUMP'FISH, *n.* A thick fish of the genus *cyclopterus.*
LUMP'ING, *ppr.* 1. Throwing into a mass or sum. 2. *a.* Bulky; heavy; [*a low word.*] *Arbuthnot.*
LUMP'ISH, *a.* 1. Like a lump; heavy; gross; bulky. *Dryden.* 2. Dull; inactive. *Shak.*
LUMP'ISH-LY, *adv.* Heavily; with dullness.
LUMP'ISH-NESS, *n.* Heaviness; dullness; stupidity.
LUMP'Y, *a.* Full of lumps or small compact masses.
LŪ'NA COR'NE-A. Muriate of silver. *Ure.*
LŪ'NA-CY, *n.* [from L. *luna.*] 1. A species of insanity or madness, supposed to be influenced by the moon, or periodical in the month. 2. Madness *in general.*
LŪ'NAR, or LŪ'NA-RY, *a.* [L. *lunaris.*] 1. Pertaining to the moon. 2. Measured by the revolutions of the moon. 3. Resembling the moon; orbed. 4. Under the influence of the moon; [*obs.*]—*Lunar caustic*, nitrate of silver, fused in a low heat. *Nicholson.*
LU-NĀ'RI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of the moon.
LŪ'NA-RY, *n.* Moonwort, a plant of the genus *lunaria.*
LŪ'NA-TED, *a.* Formed like a half-moon.
LŪ'NA-TIC, *a.* Affected by a species of madness, supposed to be influenced by the moon.
LŪ'NA-TIC, *n.* A person affected by insanity, supposed to be influenced or produced by the moon, or by its position in its orbit; a madman.
LU-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *lunatio*] A revolution of the moon.
LUNCH, } *n.* [W. *llwnc.*] A portion of food taken at
LUNCH'EON, } any time, except at a regular meal.
LUNE, *n.* [L. *luna.*] 1 Any thing in the shape of a half-moon; [*l. u.*] *Watts.* 2. A fit of lunacy or madness, or a freak; [*obs.*] 3. A leash.
LŪ'NET, } *n.* [Fr. *lunette.*] 1. In *fortification*, an en-
LU-NETTE', } veloped counterguard, or elevation of earth made beyond the second ditch, opposite to the places of arms.—2. In the *manege*, a half horse-shoe, which wants the spunge, or that part of the branch which runs towards the quarters of the foot. 3. A piece of felt to cover the eye of a vicious horse.
LŪ'NET, *n.* A little moon. *Bp. Hall.*
LUNG, *n.* [Sax. *lungen*; G., Dan. *lunge.*] 1. The *lungs* are the organs of respiration in man and many other animals.—2. *Formerly*, a person having a strong voice, and a sort of servant.
LUNGE, *n.* [*See* ALLONGE.] A sudden push or thrust.
LUNGED, *a.* Having lungs, or the nature or resemblance of lungs; drawing in and expelling air. *Dryden.*
LUN'GE-OUS, *a.* Spiteful; malicious.
LUNG'GROWN, *a.* Having lungs that adhere to the pleura. *Harvey.*
LUN'GIS, *n.* [Fr. *longis.*] A lingerer, a dull, drowsy fellow.
LUNG'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *pulmonaria.*
LŪ'NI-FORM, *a.* [L. *luna* and *form.*] Resembling the moon.
LU-NI-SŌ'LAR, *a.* [L. *luna* and *solaris.*] Compounded of the revolutions of the sun and moon.
LŪ'NIS-TICE, *n.* [L. *luna* and *sto.*] The farthest point of the moon's northing and southing, in its monthly revolution.
LUNT, *n.* [D. *lont*; Dan. *lunte.*] The match-cord used for firing cannon. *Johnson.*
LŪ'NU-LAR, *a.* [from L. *luna.*] In *botany*, like the new moon; shaped like a small crescent.
LŪ'NU-LATE, *a.* [from L. *luna.*] In *botany*, resembling a small crescent.
LŪ'PER-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the *lupercalia*, or feasts of the Romans in honor of Pan; as a *noun*, the feast itself.
LŪ'PINE, *n.* [Fr. *lupin*; L. *lupinus.*] A kind of pulse.
LŪ'PIN, *a.* Like a wolf. *Bp. Gauden.*
LŪ'PU-LIN, *n.* [L. *lupulus.*] The fine yellow powder of hops. *A. W. Ives.*
LURCH, *n.* [W. *llerc.*] In *seamen's language*, a sudden roll of a ship.—*To leave in the lurch*, to leave in a difficult situation.
LURCH, *v. i.* 1. To roll or pass suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea. 2. To withdraw to one side, or to a private place; to lie in ambush or in secret; to lie close. [*See* LURK.] 3. To shift; to play tricks.
LURCH, *v. t.* 1. To defeat; to disappoint, that is, to evade; [*l. u.*] 2. To steal; to filch; to pilfer; [*l. u.*]
†LURCH, *v. t.* [L. *lurco.*] To swallow or eat greedily; to devour. *Bacon.*
LURCH'ER, *n.* 1. One that lies in wait, or lurks; one that watches to pilfer, or to betray or entrap; a poacher. 2. A dog that watches for his game. 3. [L. *lurco.*] A glutton; a gormandizer.
†LUR'DAN, *a.* Blockish. *Johnson.*
†LUR'DAN, *n.* A clown; a blockhead.
LURE, *n.* [Fr. *leurre.*] 1. Something held out to call a hawk; hence, 2. Any enticement; that which invites by the prospect of advantage or pleasure.
LURE, *v. i.* To call hawks. *Bacon.*
LURE, *v. t.* To entice; to attract; to invite by any thing that promises pleasure or advantage.
LŪRED, *pp.* Enticed; attracted; invited by the hope of pleasure or advantage.
LŪ'RID, *a.* [L. *luridus.*] Gloomy; dismal.
LŪR'ING, *ppr.* Enticing; calling.
LURK, *v. i.* [W. *llercian.*] 1. To lie hid; to lie in wait. 2. To lie concealed or unperceived. 3. To retire from public observation; to keep out of sight.
LURK'ER, *n.* One that lurks or keeps out of sight.
LURK'ING, *ppr.* Lying concealed; keeping out of sight.
LURK'ING-PLACE, *n.* A place in which one lies concealed; a secret place; a hiding-place; a den.
LUR'RY, *n.* A crowd; a throng; a heap. *World of Wonders.*
LUS'CIOUS, *a.* 1. Sweet or rich so as to cloy or nauseate; sweet to excess. 2. Very sweet; delicious; grateful to the taste. 3. Pleasing; delightful. 4. Fullsome. 5. Smutty; obscene; [*unusual.*]
LUS'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With sweetness or richness that cloys or nauseates. 2. Obscenely. *Steele.*
LUS'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Immoderate richness or sweetness that cloys or offends. *Mortimer.*
LŪ'SERN, *n.* A lynx. *Johnson.*
†LUSH, *a.* Of a dark, deep, full color. *Shak.*
†LUSK, *a.* [Fr. *lasche.*] Lazy; slothful.
†LUSK, *n.* A lazy fellow; a lubber.
LUSK'ISH, *a.* Inclined to be lazy. *Marston.*
LUSK'ISH-LY, *adv.* Lazily.
†LUSK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Disposition to indolence; laziness.
LU-SŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *lusorius.*] Used in play; sportive. [*Little used.*] *Sanderson.*
LŪ'SO-RY, *a.* [L. *lusorius.*] Used in play; playful.
LUST, *n.* [Sax., G., D., Sw. *lust.*] 1. Longing desire; eagerness to possess or enjoy. 2. Concupiscence; carnal appetite; unlawful desire of carnal pleasure. 3. Evil propensity; depraved affections and desires. 4. Vigor; active power; [*obs.*]
LUST, *v. i.* [Sax. *lustan.*] 1. To desire eagerly; to long; with *after*. 2. To have carnal desire; to desire eagerly the gratification of carnal appetite. 3. To have irregular or inordinate desires. 4. To list; to like.
LUST'FUL, *a.* 1. Having lust, or eager desire of carnal gratification; libidinous. 2. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust, or exciting carnal desire. 3. Vigorous; robust; stout.
LUST'FUL-LY, *adv.* With concupiscence or carnal desire.
LUST'FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of having carnal desires; libidinousness.
†LUST'I-HEAD, } *n.* Vigor of body. *Spenser.*
†LUST'I-HOOD, }
LUST'I-LY, *adv.* With vigor of body; stoutly.
LUST'I-NESS, *n.* Vigor of body; stoutness; strength; robustness; sturdiness. *Dryden.*
LUST'ING, *ppr.* Having eager desire; having carnal appetite.
LUST'ING, *n.* Eager desire; inordinate desire; desire of carnal gratification.
†LUST'LESS, *a.* 1. Listless; not willing. 2. Not vigorous.
LUS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *lustralis.*] 1. Used in purification. 2. Pertaining to purification.
LUS'TRATE, *v. t.* [L. *lustro.*] 1. To make clear or pure; to purify; [*see* ILLUSTRATE.] 2. To view; to survey.
LUS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act or operation of making clear or pure; a cleansing or purifying by water.—2. In *antiquity*, the sacrifices or ceremonies by which cities, fields, armies or people, defiled by crimes, were purified.
LUS'TRE, } *n.* [Fr. *lustre*; L. *lustrum.*] 1. Brightness;
LUS'TER, } splendor; gloss. 2. The splendor of birth, of deeds, or of fame; renown; distinction. 3. A sconce with lights; a branched candlestick of glass. 4. [L. *lustrum.*] The space of five years.
LUS'TRI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to purification. *Middleton.*
* LUS'TRING, *n.* A species of glossy silk cloth. [Corruptly written and pronounced *lutestring.*]
LUS'TROUS, *a.* Bright; shining; luminous. *Shak.*
LUS'TRUM, *n.* In *ancient Rome*, the space of five years.
LUST'-STAINED, *a.* Defiled by lust. *Shak.*

LUST'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *drosera.*
LUST'Y, *a.* [Dan. *lustig.*] 1. Stout; vigorous; robust; healthful; able of body. 2. Bulky; large; of great size. 3. Handsome; pleasant; saucy; [*obs.*] 4. Copious; plentiful. 5. Pregnant; *a colloquial use.*
LŪ'TA-NIST, *n.* A person that plays on the lute.
LU-TĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *lutarius.*] 1. Pertaining to mud; living in mud. 2. Of the color of mud. *Grew.*
LU-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act or method of luting vessels.
LUTE, *n.* [Fr. *luth;* It. *liuto;* Sp. *laud;* D. *luit.*] An instrument of music with strings.
LUTE, } *n.* [L. *lutum.*] Among *chemists*, a composition
LŪT'ING, } of clay or other tenacious substance, used for stopping the juncture of vessels.
LUTE, *v. t.* To close or coat with lute. *Bacon.*
LŪTE'CASE, *n.* A case for a lute. *Shak.*
LŪT'ED, *pp.* Closed with lute.
LŪT'E-NIST, *n.* A performer on the lute. *Busby.*
LŪT'ER, or LŪT'IST, *n.* One who plays on a lute.
LŪTE'STRING, *n.* The string of a lute. *Shak.*
LŪTE'STRING. *See* LUSTRING.
LŪ'THER-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Luther, the reformer.
LŪ'THER-AN, *n.* A disciple or follower of Luther.
LŪ'THER-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of religion as taught by Luther.
LŪ'THERN, *n.* In *architecture*, a kind of window over the cornice, in the roof of a building.
LŪ'TING, *ppr.* Closing with lute.
LŪ'TU-LENT, *a.* [L. *lutulentus.*] Muddy; turbid; thick.
LUX, } *v. t.* [L. *luxo;* Fr. *luxer.*] To displace, or re-
LUX'ATE, } move from its proper place, as a joint; to put out of joint; to dislocate.
LUX'A-TED, *pp.* Put out of joint; dislocated.
LUX'A-TING, *ppr.* Removing or forcing out of its place, as a joint; dislocating.
LUX-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of moving or forcing a joint from its proper place or articulation; or the state of being thus put out of joint. 2. A dislocation; that which is dislocated.
† LUXE, *n.* Luxury.
LUX-U'RI-ANCE, } *n.* [L. *luxurians.*] 1. Rank growth;
LUX-U'RI-AN-CY, } strong, vigorous growth; exuberance. 2. Excessive or superfluous growth.
LUX-U'RI-ANT, *a.* 1. Exuberant in growth; abundant. 2. Exuberant in plenty; superfluous in abundance.—3. A *luxuriant* flower multiplies the covers of the fructification so as to destroy the essential parts.
LUX-U'RI-ANT-LY, *adv.* With exuberant growth.
LUX-U'RI-ATE, *v. i.* To grow exuberantly, or to grow to superfluous abundance.
LUX-U-RI-Ā'TION, *n.* The process of growing exuberantly, or beyond the natural growth. *Lee.*
LUX-U'RI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *luxurieux;* L. *luxuriosus.*] 1. Voluptuous; indulging freely or excessively the gratification of appetite, or in expensive dress and equipage. 2. Administering to luxury; contributing to free or extravagant indulgence in diet, dress and equipage. 3. Furnished with luxuries. 4. Softening by pleasure, or free indulgence in luxury. 5. Lustful; libidinous; given to the gratification of lust. 6. Luxuriant; exuberant; [*obs.*]
LUX-U'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In abundance of rich diet, dress or equipage; deliciously; voluptuously.
LUX'U-RIST, *n.* One given to luxury. *Temple.*
LUX'U-RY, *n.* [L. *luxuria.*] 1. A free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasures of the table; voluptuousness in the gratification of appetite; the free indulgence in costly dress and equipage. 2. That which gratifies a nice and fastidious appetite; a dainty; any delicious food or drink. 3. Any thing delightful to the senses. 4. Lust; lewd desire; [*obs.*] 5. Luxuriance; exuberance of growth; [*obs.*]
LY, a termination of adjectives, is a contraction of Sax. *lic*, G. *lich*, D. *lyk*, Dan. *lige*, Sw. *lik*, Eng. *like;* as in *lovely*, *manly*, that is, *love-like*, *man-like.*
LŸ'AM, *n.* A leash for holding a hound. *Drayton.*
LY-CAN'THRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. λυκανθρωπια.] A madness.
LY-CĒ'UM, *n.* [L.] A school; a literary association.
LY-COS'TOM, *n.* A Baltic fish resembling a herring.
LYD'I-AN, *a.* [from *Lydia.*] Noting a kind of soft, slow music, anciently in vogue. *Milton.*
LYD'I-AN STONE, *n.* Flinty slate. *Ure.*
LŸE, *n.* [Sax. *leah.*] Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood.
LŸE, *n.* A falsehood. *See* LIE.
LŸ'ING, *ppr.* of *lie.* Being prostrate. *See* LIE.
LŸ'ING, *ppr.* of *lie.* Telling falsehood.—*Lying in.* 1. Being in childbirth. 2. *n.* The act of bearing a child.
LŸ'ING-LY, *adv.* Falsely; without truth. *Sherwood.*
LYM'NITE, *n.* A kind of fresh-water snail, found fossil.
LYMPH, *n.* [L. *lympha.*] Water, or a colorless fluid in animal bodies, separated from the blood and contained in certain vessels called *lymphatics.*
LYMPH'ATE, } *a.* Frightened into madness; raving.
LYMPH'A-TED, }
LYM-PHAT'IC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to lymph. 2. Enthusiastic; [*obs.*] *Shaftesbury.*
LYM-PHAT'IC, *n.* 1. A vessel of animal bodies which contains or conveys lymph. 2. A mad enthusiast; a lunatic; [*obs.*]
LYMPH'E-DUCT, *n.* [L. *lympha* and *ductus.*] A vessel of animal bodies which conveys the lymph.
LYM-PHOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [L. *lympha*, and Gr. γραφω.] A description of the lymphatic vessels.
LYN'DEN-TREE, *n.* A plant.
LYNX, *n.* [L. *lynx.*] A quadruped of the genus *felis*, celebrated for the sharpness of his sight.
LŸ'RATE, } *a.* In *botany*, divided transversely into sev-
LŸ'RA-TED, } eral jags, the lower ones smaller and more remote from each other than the upper ones.
LŸRE, *n.* [Fr. *lyre;* L. *lyra.*] A stringed instrument of music, a kind of harp much used by the ancients.
LYR'IC, } *a.* [L. *lyricus;* Fr. *lyrique.*] Pertaining to a
LYR'I-CAL, } lyre or harp.
LYR'IC, *n.* A composer of lyric poems. *Addison.*
LYR'I-CISM, *n.* A lyric composition. *Gray.*
LŸ'RIST, *n.* A musician who plays on the harp or lyre.
LYS, *n.* A Chinese measure of length, equal to 533 yards.
LY-TĒ'RI-AN, *a.* [Gr. λυτηριος.] In *medical science*, terminating a disease; indicating the solution of a disease.
LYTH'RODE, *n.* A mineral found in Norway.

M.

M is the thirteenth letter of the English Alphabet, and a labial articulation, formed by a compression of the lips. It is called a *semi-vowel*, and its sound is uniform; as in *man*, *time*, *rim.*
M is a *numeral letter*, and, among the *ancients*, stood for a thousand; a use which is retained by the moderns. With a dash or stroke over it, $\overline{M}$, it stands for a thousand times a thousand, or a million.
A. M. or M. A. stands for *artium magister*, master of arts; M. D. for *medicinæ doctor*, doctor of medicine; A. M. for *anno mundi*, the year of the world; MS. for *manuscript;* MSS. for *manuscripts.*
MAB, *n.* [W. *mab.*] 1. In *northern mythology*, the queen of the imaginary beings called *fairies.* 2. A slattern.
MAB, *v. i.* To dress negligently. *Ray.*
MAC, in names of Scotch and Irish origin, signifies *son.* *See* MAID.
MAC-A-RŌ'NI, *n.* [It. *maccheroni.*] 1. A kind of paste made of flour, eggs, sugar and almonds, and dressed with butter and spices. 2. A sort of droll or fool, and, hence, a fop; a fribble; a finical fellow.
MAC-A-RON'IC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or like a macaroni; empty; trifling; vain; affected. 2. Consisting of a mixture or jumble of ill-formed or ill-connected words.
MAC-A-RON'IC, *n.* A kind of burlesque poetry, in which words of different languages are intermixed, and native words are made to end in Latin terminations, or Latin words are modernized. *Jones.*
MAC-A-ROON'. The same as *macaroni.*
MA-CAU'CO, *n.* A name of several species of quadrupeds of the genus *lemur.* *Encyc.*
MA-CAW', or MA-CĀ'O, *n.* The name of a race of beautiful fowls of the parrot kind, under the genus *psittacus.*
MA-CAW'-TREE, *n.* A species of palm tree. *Miller.*
MAC'CA-BEES, *n.* The name of two apocryphal books in the Bible.
MAC'CO-BOY, *n.* A kind of snuff.
MACE, *n.* [It. *mazza;* Sp. *maza;* Port. *maça.*] An ensign of authority borne before magistrates.
MACE, *n.* [L. *macis.*] A spice; the second coat which covers the nutmeg.
MĀCE'-ALE, *n.* Ale spiced with mace. *Wiseman.*
MĀCE'-BEAR-ER, *n.* A person who carries a mace.
MAC'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *macero.*] 1. To make lean; to wear away. 2. To mortify; to harass with corporeal hardships; to cause to pine or waste away. 3. To steep almost to solution; to soften and separate the parts of a substance by steeping it in a fluid, or by the digestive process.
MAC'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Made thin or lean; steeped almost to solution.

MAC'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Making lean; steeping almost to solution; softening.
MAC-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act or the process of making thin or lean by wearing away, or by mortification. 2. The act, process or operation of softening and almost dissolving by steeping in a fluid.
MĀCE'-REED, or REED'-MACE, *n.* A plant.
MAϹH-I-A-VĒL'IAN, *a.* [from *Machiavel.*] Pertaining to Machiavel, or denoting his principles; politically cunning; crafty; cunning in political management.
MAϹH-I-A-VĒL'IAN, *n.* One who adopts the principles of Machiavel.
MAϹH'I-A-VEL-ISM, *n.* The principles of Machiavel; political cunning and artifice.
MAϹH-I-ϹO-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr. *meche* and *couler.*] In *old castles*, the pouring of hot substances through apertures in the upper part of the gate upon assailants; or the apertures themselves.
MAϹH'I-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to machines. *Dict.*
MAϹH'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *machinor.*] To plan; to contrive; to form a scheme. *Sandys.*
MAϹH'I-NA-TED, *pp.* Planned; contrived.
MAϹH'I-NA-TING, *ppr.* Contriving; scheming.
MAϹH-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of planning or contriving a scheme for executing some purpose, *particularly*, an evil purpose; an artful design formed with deliberation.
MAϹH'I-NA-TOR, *n.* One that forms a scheme, or who plots with evil designs. *Glanville.*
MA-ϹHĪNE', *n.* [Fr.; L. *machina.*] 1. An artificial work, simple or complicated, that serves to apply or regulate moving power, or to produce motion, so as to save time or force. 2. An engine; an instrument of force. 3. Supernatural agency in a poem, or a superhuman being introduced into a poem to perform some exploit.
MA-ϹHĪN'ER-Y, *n.* 1. A complicated work, or combination of mechanical powers in a work, designed to increase, regulate or apply motion and force. 2. Machines in general.—3. In *epic* and *dramatic poetry*, superhuman beings introduced by the poet to solve difficulty, or perform some exploit which exceeds human power.
† MA-ϹHĪN'ING, *a.* Denoting the machinery of a poem.
MA-ϹHĪ'NIST, *n.* [Fr. *machaniste.*] A constructor of machines and engines, or one well versed in the principles of machines.
MA-CIG'NO, *n.* [It.] A species of stone. *Cyc.*
MAC'I-LEN-CY, *n.* [*See* MACILENT.] Leanness.
MAC'I-LENT, *a.* [L. *macilentus.*] Lean; thin.
MAϹK, *n.* [a corruption of *make*, in the *North of England.*] A sort; a kind; a fashion.
MAϹK'ER-EL, *n.* [D. *mackreel*; G. *mackrele.*] A species of fish of the genus *scomber*, an excellent table fish.
MAϹK'ER-EL, *n.* [Old Fr. *maquerel.*] A pander or pimp.
MAϹK'ER-EL-GĀLE, *n.*, in *Dryden*, may mean a gale that ripples the surface of the sea.
MAϹK'ER-EL-SKY, *n.* A sky streaked or marked like a mackerel. *Hooke.*
MAϹ'LE, *n.* A name given to chiastolite or hollow spar.
MAϹ-LŪ'RITE, *n.* A mineral. *Nuttall.*
MAϹ'RO-ϹOSM, *n.* [Gr. μακρος and κοσμος.] The great world; the universe, or the visible system of worlds.
MA-ϹROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μακρος and λογος.] Long and tedious talk; prolonged discourse without matter; superfluity of words.
MAϹ-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *macto.*] The act of killing a victim for sacrifice. *Encyc.*
MAϹ'U-LA, *n.* [L.] A spot, as on the skin, or on the surface of the sun or other luminous orb.
MAϹ'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *maculo.*] To spot; to stain.
MAϹ'U-LATE, } *a.* Spotted.
MAϹ'U-LA-TED, }
MAϹ-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of spotting; a spot; a stain.
MAϹ'ULE, *n.* A spot. [*Little used.*]
MAD, *a.* [Sax. *gemaad*; Ir. *amad*; It. *matto.*] 1. Disordered in intellect; distracted; furious. 2. Proceeding from disordered intellect or expressing it. 3. Enraged; furious. 4. Inflamed to excess with desire; excited with violent and unreasonable passion or appetite; infatuated. 5. Distracted with anxiety or trouble; extremely perplexed. 6. Infatuated with folly. 7. Inflamed with anger; very angry. *Arbuthnot.* 8. Proceeding from folly or infatuation.
MAD, *v. t.* To make mad, furious or angry. *Sidney.*
MAD, *v. i.* To be mad, furious or wild. *Spenser.*
MAD, or MADE, *n.* [Sax., Goth. *matha.*] An earth-worm. *Ray.*
MAD'AM, *n.* [Fr. *ma*, and *dame.*] An appellation or complimentary title given to married and elderly ladies, or chiefly to them.
MAD'AP-PLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *solanum.*
MAD'BRĀIN, } *a.* Disordered in mind; hot-headed;
MAD'BRĀINED, } rash. *Shak.*
MAD'ϹAP, *n.* [*mad-caput* or *cap.*] A violent, rash, hot-headed person; a madman.
MAD'DEN, (mad'n) *v. t.* To make mad. *Thomson.*
MAD'DEN, *v. i.* To become mad; to act as if mad.
MAD'DENED, *pp.* Rendered mad.
MAD'DEN-ING, *ppr.* Making mad or angry.
MAD'DER, *n.* [Sax. *mæddere.*] A plant which is much used in dyeing red.
MAD'DING, *ppr.* of *mad.* Raging; furious. *Dryden.*
MAD'DLE, *v. i.* To forget; to wander; to be in a kind of confusion. *Brockett.*
MADE, *pret.* and *pp.* of *make.*
MAD-E-FAϹ'TION, *n.* [L. *madefacio.*] The act of making wet.
MAD'E-FIED, *pp.* Made wet. *Bacon.*
MAD'E-FY, *v. t.* [L. *madefio.*] To make wet or moist; to moisten. [*Not much used.*]
MAD'E-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making moist or wet.
MA-DĒI'RA, *n.* A rich wine made on the isle of Madeira.
MAD-ĒM-OI-SELLE', (mad-em-wa-zell') *n.* [Fr. *ma* and *demoiselle.*] A young woman, or the title given to one; miss.
MAD'HEAD-ED, *a.* Hot-brained; rash. *Shak.*
MAD'HOUSE, *n.* A house where insane persons are confined for cure or for restraint.
† MAD'ID, *a.* [L. *madidus.*] Wet; moist.
MADGE-HOW'LET, *n.* [Fr. *machette.*] An owl.
MAD'LY, *adv.* Without reason or understanding; rashly; wildly.
MAD'MAN, *n.* 1. A man raving or furious with disordered intellect; a distracted man. 2. A man without understanding. 3. One inflamed with extravagant passion, and acting contrary to reason.
MAD'NESS, *n.* 1. Distraction; a state of disordered reason or intellect, in which the patient raves or is furious. 2. Extreme folly; headstrong passion and rashness that act in opposition to reason. 3. Wildness of passion; fury; rage.
MA-DŌ'NA, } *n.* [Sp. *madona*; It. *madonna.*] A term of
MA-DON'NA, } compellation equivalent to *madam.* It is given to the virgin Mary.
MAD'RE-PORE, *n.* [Fr. *madre*, and *pore.*] A submarine substance of a stony hardness, resembling coral.
MAD'RE-PO-RITE, *n.* A name given to certain petrified bones found in Normandy.
MAD'RE-PO-RITE, *n.* 1. A variety of limestone. 2. Fossil madrepore.
MAD-RIĒR', *n.* [Fr.] A thick plank armed with iron plates, with a cavity to receive the mouth of a petard; a plank used for supporting the earth in mines.
MAD'RI-GAL, *n.* [Sp., Port., Fr. *madrigal*; It. *madrigale.*] 1. A little amorous poem, sometimes called a *pastoral poem.* 2. An elaborate vocal composition in five or six parts.
MAD'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *alyssum.*
MÆRE, *adv.* It is derived from the Saxon *mer*, famous, great, noted; so *Ælmere* is all-famous. *Gibson.*
MAES-TŌ'SO, an Italian word signifying *majestic*, a direction in music to play the part with grandeur and strength.
† MAF'FLE, *v. i.* To stammer. *Barret.*
MAF'FLER, *n.* A stammerer. *Ainsworth.*
MAG-A-ZINE', *n.* [Fr. *magazin*; It. *magazzino.*] 1. A store of arms, ammunition or provisions; or the building in which such store is deposited.—2. In *ships of war*, a close room in the hold, where the gunpowder is kept. 3. A pamphlet periodically published, containing miscellaneous papers or compositions.
MAG-A-ZIN'ER, *n.* One who writes for a magazine. [*L. u.*]
† MAGE, *n.* A magician. *Spenser.*
MAG-EL-LAN'IϹ ϹLOUDS, *n.* Whitish clouds, or appearances like clouds, near the south pole.
MAG'GOT, *n.* [W. *macai*, plu. *maceiod*, *magiod.*] 1. A worm or grub; *particularly*, the fly-worm. 2. A whim; an odd fancy.
MAG'GOT-TI-NESS, *n.* The state of abounding with maggots.
MAG'GOT-Y, *a.* Full of maggots.
MAG'GOT-Y-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a head full of whims.
MĀ'GI, *n. plu.* [L.] Wise men or philosophers of the East.
MĀ'GI-AN, *a.* [L. *magus*; Gr. μαγος.] Pertaining to the *Magi*, a sect of philosophers in Persia.
MĀ'GI-AN, *n.* One of the sect of the Persian Magi.
MĀ'GI-AN-ISM, *n.* The philosophy of the Magi.
MAGʻIϹ, *n.* [L. *magia*; Gr. μαγεια.] 1. The art or science of putting into action the power of spirits; sorcery; enchantment. 2. The secret operations of natural causes.
MAGʻIϹ, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to magic; used in magic.
MAGʻI-ϹAL, } 2. Performed by magic, the agency of spirits, or by the invisible powers of nature.
MAGʻI-ϹAL-LY, *adv.* By the arts of magic; according to the rules or rites of magic; by enchantment.
MA-GIʻCIAN, (ma-jĭsh'an) *n.* One skilled in magic; one that practices the black art; an enchanter; a necromancer; a sorcerer or sorceress.
MAGʻIS-TĒ'RI-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a master; such as suits a master; authoritative. 2. Proud; lofty; arrogant;

imperious; domineering.—3. In *chemistry*, pertaining to magistery, which see.

MAG-IS-TĒ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* With the air of a master; arrogantly; authoritatively. *South.*

MAG-IS-TĒ'RI-AL-NESS, *n.* The air and manner of a master; haughtiness; imperiousness; peremptoriness.

† MAG'IS-TER-Y, *n.* [L. *magisterium.*] Among *chemists*, a precipitate; a fine substance deposited by precipitation; *usually applied to particular kinds of precipitate.*

MAG'IS-TRA-CY, *n.* 1. The office or dignity of a magistrate. 2. The body of magistrates.

† MAG'IS-TRAL, *a.* Suiting a magistrate; authoritative.

† MAG'IS-TRAL, *n.* A sovereign medicine or remedy.

† MAG-IS-TRAL'I-TY, *n.* Despotic authority in opinion.

† MAG'IS-TRAL-LY, *adv.* Authoritatively. *Bramhall.*

MAG'IS-TRATE, *n.* [L. *magistratus.*] A public civil officer, invested with the executive or judicial authority, or some branch of it.

MAG-IS-TRAT'IC, *a.* Having the authority of a magistrate.

MAG'IS-TRA-TURE, *n.* [Fr.] Magistracy. [*Little used.*]

MAG'NA CHAR'TA, *n.* [L. great charter.] 1. The *great charter*, so called, obtained by the English barons from King John, A. D. 1215. 2. A fundamental constitution which guarantees rights and privileges.

† MAG-NAL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *magnalia.*] A great thing. *Brown.*

MAG-NA-NIM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *magnanimitas.*] Greatness of mind; that elevation or dignity of soul, which encounters danger and trouble with tranquillity and firmness.

MAG-NAN'I-MOUS, *a.* [L. *magnanimus.*] 1. Great of mind; elevated in soul or in sentiment; brave; disinterested. 2. Dictated by magnanimity; exhibiting nobleness of soul; liberal and honorable; not selfish.

MAG-NAN'I-MOUS-LY, *adv.* With greatness of mind; bravely; with dignity and elevation of sentiment.

MAG-NĒ'SIA, *n.* [Fr. *magnesie.*] A primitive earth, having for its base a substance called *magnesium.*

MAG-NĒ'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to magnesia.

MAG'NE-SITE, *n.* Carbonated magnesia.

MAG-NĒ'SIUM, *n.* The base of magnesia.

MAG'NET, *n.* [L.] The lodestone; an ore of iron which has the peculiar properties of attracting metallic iron, of pointing to the poles, and of dipping or inclining downwards.

MAG-NET'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to the magnet; pos-
MAG-NET'I-CAL, } sessing the properties of the magnet, or corresponding properties. 2. Attractive.

MAG-NET'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* By means of magnetism; by the power of attraction. *Burton.*

MAG-NET'I-CAL-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being mag-
MAG-NET'IC-NESS, } netic.

MAG-NET'ICS, *n.* The science of magnetism.

MAG-NE-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing magnetism.

MAG'NET-ISM, *n.* 1. That branch of science which treats of the properties of the magnet, the power of the lodestone, &c. 2. Power of attraction.—*Animal magnetism*, a sympathy supposed to exist between the magnet and the human body.

MAG'NET-IZE, *v. t.* To communicate magnetic properties to any thing.

MAG'NET-IZE, *v. i.* To acquire magnetic properties; to become magnetic.

MAG'NET-IZED, *pp.* Made magnetic.

MAG'NET-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Imparting magnetism to.

MAG'NI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be magnified; worthy of being magnified or extolled.

MAG-NIF'IC, } *a.* [L. *magnificus.*] Grand; splendid;
MAG-NIF'I-CAL, } illustrious. *Milton.*

MAG-NIF'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a magnificent manner.

† MAG-NIF'I-CATE, *v. t.* To magnify or extol. *Marston.*

MAG-NIF'I-CENCE, *n.* [L. *magnificentia.*] Grandeur of appearance; greatness and splendor of show or state.

MAG-NIF'I-CENT, *a.* 1. Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous. 2. Exhibiting grandeur.

MAG-NIF'I-CENT-LY, *adv.* 1. With splendor of appearance, or pomp of show. 2. With exalted sentiments.

MAG-NIF'I-CO, *n.* A grandee of Venice. *Shak.*

MAG'NI-FI-ER, *n.* 1. One who magnifies; one who extols or exalts in praises. 2. A glass that magnifies; a convex lens which increases the apparent magnitude of bodies.

MAG'NI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *magnifico.*] 1. To make great or greater; to increase the apparent dimensions of a body. 2. To make great in representation; to extol; to exalt in description or praise. 3. To extol; to exalt; to elevate; to raise in estimation.

MAG'NI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Enlarging apparent bulk or dimensions; extolling; exalting.

MAG-NIL'O-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *magnus* and *loquens.*] A lofty manner of speaking; tumid, pompous words or style.

MAG'NI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *magnitudo.*] 1. Extent of dimensions or parts; bulk; size. 2. Greatness; grandeur. 3. Greatness, in reference to influence or effect; importance.

MAG-NŌ'LI-A, *n.* The laurel-leafed tulip-tree.

MAG'PIE, *n.* [W. *piog*; L. *pica*, with *mag.*] A chattering bird of the genus *corvus.*

MAG'UEY, *n.* A species of aloe in Mexico.

MAG'Y-DARE, *n.* [L. *magudaris.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

MA-HOG'A-NY, *n.* A tree growing in the tropical climates of America, used for making beautiful and durable cabinet furniture.

MA-HOM'E-TAN, or MO-HAM'ME-DAN. This word and the name of the Arabian prophet, so called, are written in many different ways. The best authorized and most correct orthography seems to be *Mohammed*, *Mohammedan.* *See* MOHAMMEDAN.

MĀ'HOUND, *n.* *Formerly*, a contemptuous name for Mohammed and the devil, &c. *Skelton.*

MĀID, *n.* A species of skate-fish.

MĀID, } *n.* [Sax. *mægth*; G. *magd.*] 1. An unmarried
MĀID'EN, } woman, or a young unmarried woman; a virgin. 2. A female servant. 3. It is used in composition, to express the feminine gender, as in *maid-servant.*

MĀID'EN, *n.* A maid; also, an instrument for beheading criminals, and another for washing linen.

MĀID'EN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a young woman or virgin. 2. Consisting of young women or virgins. 3. Fresh; new; unused.

MĀID'EN, *v. i.* To speak and act demurely or modestly.

MĀID'EN-HAIR, *n.* A plant of the genus *adiantum.*

MĀID'EN-HOOD, *n.* [Sax. *mægdenhad, mædenhad.*] 1. The state of being a maid or virgin; virginity. 2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state.

MĀID'EN-LIKE, *a.* Like a maid; modest. *Shak.*

MĀID'EN-LI-NESS, *n.* The behavior that becomes a maid; modesty; gentleness. *Sherwood.*

MĀID'EN-LIP, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

MĀID'EN-LY, *a.* Like a maid; gentle; modest.

MĀID'EN-LY, *adv.* In a maidenlike manner.

MĀID'HOOD, *n.* Virginity. *Shak.*

† MĀID-MAR'I-AN, *n.* A dance; so called from a buffoon dressed like a man. *Temple.*

MĀID'PALE, *a.* Pale, like a sick girl. *Shak.*

MĀID'-SER-VANT, *n.* A female servant. *Swift.*

MĀIL, *n.* [Fr. *maille.*] 1. A coat of steel net-work, formerly worn for defending the body against swords, poniards, &c. 2. Armor; that which defends the body.—3. In *ships*, a square machine composed of rings interwoven, like net-work, used for rubbing off the loose hemp on lines and white cordage. 4. [Sax. *mal.*] A rent; also, a spot; [*obs.*]

MĀIL, *n.* [Fr. *malette, malle.*] A bag for the conveyance of letters and papers, particularly letters conveyed from one post-office to another.

MĀIL, *v. t.* 1. To put on a coat of mail or armor; to arm defensively. *Shak.* 2. To inclose in a wrapper and direct to a post-office.

MĀIL'-CŌACH, *n.* A coach that conveys the public mails.

MĀILED, *pp.* 1. Covered with a mail or with armor; inclosed and directed. 2. *a.* Spotted; speckled.

MĀIL'ING, *ppr.* Investing with a coat of mail; inclosing in a wrapper and directing to a post-office.

MĀIM, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *mahemer*, or *mahaignr.*] 1. To deprive of the use of a limb, so as to render a person less able to defend himself in fighting, or to annoy his adversary. 2. To deprive of a necessary part; to cripple; to disable.

MĀIM, *n.* [written, in law-language, *mayhem.*] 1. The privation of the use of a limb or member of the body. 2. The privation of any necessary part; a crippling. 3. Injury; mischief. 4. Essential defect; as, "a noble author esteems it to be a *maim* in history;" [*obs.*]

MĀIMED, *pp.* Crippled; disabled in limbs; lame.

MĀIM'ING, *ppr.* Disabling by depriving of the use of a limb; crippling; rendering lame or defective.

MĀIM'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being maimed.

MĀIN, *a.* [Sax. *mægn.*] 1. Principal; chief; that which has most power in producing an effect. 2. Mighty; vast. 3. Important; powerful.

MĀIN, *n.* 1. Strength; force; violent effort. 2. The gross; the bulk; the greater part. 3. The ocean; the great sea, as distinguished from *rivers*, *bays*, *sounds* and the like. 4. The continent, as distinguished from an *isle*. 5. A hamper. 6. A course; a duct.—*For the main, in the main*, for the most part.

MĀIN, *n.* [L. *manus*; Fr. *main.*] 1. A hand at dice; [*obs.*] 2. A match at cock-fighting.

MĀIN'-LAND, *n.* The continent; the principal land, as opposed to an *isle.*

MĀIN'LY, *adv.* 1. Chiefly; principally. 2. Greatly; to a great degree; mightily. *Bacon.*

MĀIN'-MĀST, *n.* The principal mast in a ship.

MĀIN'-KEEL, *n.* The principal keel, as distinguished from the *false keel.*

MĀIN'OR, *n.* [Old Fr. *manoevre, meinour.*] The old law phrase, *to be taken as a thief with the mainor*, signifies, to be taken in the very act of killing venison or stealing wood, or in preparing so to do; or it denotes the being taken with the thing stolen upon him.

MAIN-PERN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be admitted to give surety by mainpernors; that may be mainprized.
MAIN-PERN'OR, *n.* [Old Fr. *main*, and *prendre.*] In *law*, a surety for a prisoner's appearance in court at a day.
MĀIN'PRĪZE, *n.* [Fr. *main* and *pris.*] 1. In *law*, a writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties for the prisoner's appearance, and to let him go at large. 2. Deliverance of a prisoner on security for his appearance at a day.
MĀIN'PRĪZE, *v. t.* To suffer a prisoner to go at large, on his finding sureties, mainpernors, for his appearance at a day.
MĀIN'-SAIL, *n.* The principal sail in a ship.
MĀIN'-SHEET, *n.* The sheet that extends and fastens the main-sail.
MĀIN'SWEĀR, *v. i.* [Sax. *manswerian.*] To swear falsely; to perjure one's self. *Blount.*
MAIN-TĀIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *maintenir.*] 1. To hold, preserve or keep in any particular state or condition; to support; to sustain; not to suffer to fail or decline. 2. To hold; to keep; not to lose or surrender. 3. To continue; not to suffer to cease. 4. To keep up; to uphold; to support the expense of. 5. To support with food, clothing and other conveniences. 6. To support by intellectual powers, or by force of reason. 7. To support; to defend; to vindicate; to justify; to prove to be just. 8. To support by assertion or argument; to affirm.
MAIN-TĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be maintained, supported, preserved or sustained. 2. That may be defended or kept by force or resistance. 3. That may be defended by argument or just claim; vindicable; defensible.
MAIN-TĀIN'ED, (mane-tānd') *pp.* Kept in any state; preserved; upheld; supported; defended; vindicated.
MAIN-TĀIN'ER, *n.* One who supports, preserves, sustains or vindicates.
MAIN-TĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Supporting; preserving; upholding; defending; vindicating.
MĀIN'TE-NANCE, *n.* 1. Sustenance, sustentation; support by means of supplies of food, clothing and other conveniences. 2. Means of support; that which supplies conveniences. 3. Support; protection; defense; vindication. 4. Continuance; security from failure or decline. —5. In *law*, an officious intermeddling in a suit in which the person has no interest.
MĀIN'-TOP, *n.* The top of the main-mast of a ship or brig.
MĀIN'-YĀRD, *n.* The yard on which the main-sail is extended, supported by the main-mast.
† MAIS'TER, for *master. Spenser.*
† MAIS'TRESS, for *mistress. Chaucer.*
MĀIZE, } *n.* A plant of the genus *zea*, the native corn of
MĀIZ, } America, called *Indian corn.*
MĀ'JA, *n.* A bird of Cuba, of a beautiful yellow color.
† MAJ-ES-TAT'IC, } *a.* Great in appearance; having
MAJ-ES-TAT'I-CAL, } dignity. *Pococke.*
MA-JES'TIC, *a.* 1. August; having dignity of person or appearance; grand; princely. 2. Splendid; grand. 3. Elevated; lofty. 4. Stately; becoming majesty.
MA-JES'TI-CAL, *a.* Majestic. [*Little used.*]
MA-JES'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* With dignity; with grandeur; with a lofty air or appearance.
MA-JES'TI-CAL-NESS, } *n.* State or manner of being ma-
† MA-JES'TIC-NESS, } jestic. *Oldenburg.*
MAJ'ES-TY, *n.* [L. *majestas.*] 1. Greatness of appearance; dignity; grandeur; dignity of aspect or manner; the quality or state of a person or thing which inspires awe or reverence in the beholder. 2. Dignity; elevation of manner. 3. A title of emperors, kings and queens.
MĀ'JOR, *a.* [L.] 1. Greater in number, quantity or extent. 2. Greater in dignity.—3. In *music*, an epithet applied to the modes in which the third is four semitones above the tonic or key-note, and to intervals consisting of four semitones.
MĀ'JOR, *n.* 1. In *military affairs*, an officer next in rank above a captain, and below a lieutenant-colonel. 2. The mayor of a town. *See* MAYOR.
MĀ'JOR, *n.* In *law*, a person of full age to manage his own concerns.
MĀ'JOR, *n.* In *logic*, the first proposition of a regular syllogism, containing the principal term.
† MA-JOR-Ā'TION, *n.* Increase; enlargement. *Bacon.*
MĀ'JOR-DŌ'MO, *n.* [*major* and *domus.*] A man who holds the place of master of the house; a steward; also, a chief minister.
MĀ'JOR-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* A military officer who commands a division or a number of regiments.
MA-JOR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *majorité.*] 1. The greater number; more than half. 2. Full age; the age at which the laws of a country permit a young person to manage his own affairs. 3. The office, rank or commission of a major. 4. The state of being greater; [*l. u.*] 5. [L. *majores.*] Ancestors; ancestry; [*obs.*] 6. Chief rank; [*obs.*]
MAKE, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *made.* [Sax. *macian*; G. *machen*; D. *maaken.*] 1. To compel; to constrain. 2. To form of materials; to fashion; to mold into shape; to cause to exist in a different form, or as a distinct thing. 3. To create; to cause to exist; to form from nothing. 4. To compose; to constitute as parts, materials or ingredients united in a whole. 5. To form by art. 6. To produce or effect, as the agent. 7. To produce, as the cause; to procure; to obtain. 8. To do; to perform; to execute. 9. To cause to have any quality, as by change or alteration. 10. To bring into any state or condition; to constitute. 11. To contract; to establish. *Rowe.* 12. To keep. 13. To raise to good fortune; to secure in riches or happiness. 14. To suffer. 15. To incur; [*improper.*] 16. To commit; to do; [*l. u.*] *Dryden.* 17. To intend or to do; to purpose to do; [*obs.*] 18. To raise, as profit; to gain; to collect. 19. To discover; to arrive in sight of; *a seaman's phrase.* 20. To reach; to arrive at; *a seaman's phrase.* 21. To gain by advance. 22. To provide. 23. To put or place. 24. To turn; to convert, as to use. 25. To represent. 26. To constitute; to form. 27. To induce; to cause. 28. To put into a suitable or regular form for use. 29. To fabricate; to forge. 30. To compose; to form and write. 31. To cure; to dry and prepare for preservation.

To make amends, to make good; to give adequate compensation; to replace the value or amount of loss.—*To make account of*, to esteem; to regard.—*To make away.* 1. To kill; to destroy. 2. To alienate; to transfer. *Waller.*—*To make free with*, to treat with freedom; to treat without ceremony.—*To make good.* 1. To maintain; to defend. 2. To fulfill; to accomplish. 3. To make compensation for; to supply an equivalent.—*To make light of*, to consider as of no consequence; to treat with indifference or contempt.—*To make love*, or *to make suit*, to court; to attempt to gain the favor or affection.—*To make merry*, to feast; to be joyful or jovial.—*To make much of*, to treat with fondness or esteem; to consider as of great value, or as giving great pleasure.—*To make of.* 1. To understand. 2. To produce from; to effect. 3. To consider; to account; to esteem.—*To make over*, to transfer the title of; to convey; to alienate.—*To make out.* 1. To learn; to discover; to obtain a clear understanding of. 2. To prove; to evince; to establish by evidence or argument. 3. To furnish; to find or supply.—*To make sure of.* 1. To consider as certain. 2. To secure to one's possession. —*To make up.* 1. To collect into a sum or mass. 2. To reconcile; to compose. 3. To repair. 4. To supply what is wanting. 5. To compose, as ingredients or parts. 6. To shape. 7. To assume a particular form of features. 8. To compensate; to make good. 9. To settle; to adjust, or to arrange for settlement. 10. To determine; to bring to a definite conclusion.—In *seamen's language*, to *make sail*, to increase the quantity of sail already extended.—*To make sternway*, to move with the stern foremost. *To make water*, to leak.—*To make words*, to multiply words.

MAKE, *v. i.* 1. To tend; to proceed; to move. 2. To contribute; to have effect. 3. To rise; to flow toward land. —*To make as if*, to show; to appear; to carry appearance.—*To make away with*, to kill; to destroy.—*To make for.* 1. To move towards; to direct a course towards. 2. To tend to advantage; to favor.—*To make against*, to tend to injury.—*To make out*, to succeed; to have success at last.—*To make up*, to approach.—*To make up for*, to compensate; to supply by an equivalent.—*To make up with*, to settle differences; to become friends.—*To make with*, to concur.
MAKE, *n.* Structure; texture; constitution of parts in a body.
† MAKE, *n.* [Sax. *maca, gemaca.*] A companion; a mate. *Spenser.*
MĀKE'BATE, *n.* [*make*, and Sax. *bate.*] One who excites contention and quarrels. *Sidney.*
† MĀKE'LESS, *a.* Matchless; without a mate.
MĀ'KER, *n.* 1. The Creator. 2. One that makes, forms, shapes or molds; a manufacturer. 3. A poet.
MĀKE'PĒACE, *n.* A peace-maker; one that reconciles persons when at variance. *Shak.*
MĀKE'WĒIGHT, *n.* That which is thrown into a scale to make weight. *Philips.*
MĀ'KI, *n.* An animal of the genus *lemur.*
MĀK'ING, *ppr.* Forming; causing; compelling; creating; constituting.
MĀK'ING, *n.* 1. The act of forming, causing or constituting. 2. Workmanship. 3. Composition; structure. 4. A poem.
MAL, or MALE, [Fr. *mal*, L. *malus*,] as a prefix, in *composition*, denotes ill or evil.
MAL'A-CHITE, *n.* [Gr. μαλαχη.] An oxyd of copper, combined with carbonic acid.
MAL'A-CO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. μαλαχη.] Another name for diopside, a variety of pyroxene. *Lunier.*
MAL-A-COP-TE-RYG'E-OUS, *a.* [Gr. μαλακος, and πτερυγιον.] Having bony rays of fins, not sharp or pointed at the extremity; as a fish.

MAL-A-COS'TO-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. μαλακός and στομα.] Having soft jaws without teeth; as a fish.

* MAL-AD-MIN-IS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* Bad management of public affairs; vicious or defective conduct in administration.

MAL'A-DY, *n.* [Fr. *maladie;* It. *malattia.*] 1. Any sickness or disease of the human body; a lingering or deep-seated disorder or indisposition. 2. Defect or corruption of the heart; depravity; moral disorder or corruption of moral principles. 3. Disorder of the understanding or mind.

MAL'A-GA, *n.* A species of wine imported from Malaga.

MA-LAN'DERS, *n.* [from *mal*, and It. *andare.*] A dry scab on the pastern of a horse. *Johnson.*

MAL'A-PERT, *a.* [*mal* and *pert.*] Saucy; quick, with impudence; sprightly, without respect or decency; bold; forward.

MAL'A-PERT-LY, *adv.* Saucily; with impudence.

MAL'A-PERT-NESS, *n.* Sauciness; impudent pertness or forwardness; sprightliness of reply, without decency.

MAL-AP'RO-POS, (mal-ap'ro-po) *adv.* [Fr.] Unsuitably.

MĀ'LAR, *a.* [L. *mala.*] Pertaining to the cheek.

MAL'ATE, *n.* [L. *malum.*] A salt formed by the malic acid, the acid of apples, combined with a base.

† MAL'AX-ATE, *v. t.* [Gr. μαλασσω.] To soften; to knead to softness.

MAL-AX-A'TION, *n.* The act of moistening and softening; or the forming of ingredients into a mass for pills or plasters. [*Little used.*]

* MAL-CON-FOR-MA'TION, *n.* Ill form; disproportion of parts. *Tully.*

* MAL'CON-TENT, *n.* [*mal* and *content.*] A discontented subject of government; one who murmurs at the laws and administration.

* MAL'CON-TENT, } *a.* Discontented with the laws
* MAL-CON-TENT'ED, } or the administration of government; uneasy; dissatisfied with the government.

* MAL-CON-TENT'ED-LY, *adv.* With discontent.

* MAL-CON-TENT'ED-NESS, *n.* Discontentedness with the government; dissatisfaction; want of attachment to the government, manifested by overt acts.

MALE, *a.* [Fr. *male.*] 1. Pertaining to the sex that procreates young, and applied to animals of all kinds. 2. Denoting the sex of a plant which produces the fecundating dust, or a flower or plant that bears the stamens only, without pistils. 3. Denoting the screw whose threads enter the grooves or channels of the corresponding or female screw.

MALE, *n.* 1. Among *animals*, one of the sex whose office is to beget young; a he-animal.—2. In *botany*, a plant or flower which produces stamens only, without pistils.—3. In *mechanics*, the screw whose threads enter the grooves or channels of the corresponding part or *female* screw.

MAL-E-DIC'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *maledicentia.*] Evil speaking; reproachful language; proneness to reproach. [*Little used.*]

MAL'E-DI-CENT, *a.* Speaking reproachfully; slanderous. [*Little used.*] *Sandys.*

† MAL-E-DICT'ED, *a.* Accursed. *Dict.*

MAL-E-DIC'TION, *n.* [L. *maledictio.*] Evil speaking; denunciation of evil; a cursing; curse or execration.

MAL-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *male* and *facio.*] A criminal deed; a crime; an offense against the laws. [*L. u.*]

MAL-E-FAC'TOR, *n.* One who commits a crime; a criminal. *Dryden.*

† MA-LEF'IC, } *a.* [L. *maleficus.*] Mischievous; hurt-
† MA-LEF'IQUE, } ful.

† MAL'E-FICE, *n.* [Fr.] An evil deed; artifice; enchantment. *Chaucer.*

† MAL-E-FI'CIATE, *v. t.* To bewitch. *Burton.*

† MAL-E-FI-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* A bewitching.

MAL-E-FI'CIENCE, *n.* [L. *maleficientia.*] The doing of evil, harm or mischief.

MAL-E-FI'CIENT, *a.* Doing evil, harm or mischief.

† MA-LEN'GINE, *n.* [Fr. *malengin.*] Guile; deceit.

† MAL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *malette.*] A little bag or budget; a portmanteau. *Shelton.*

MA-LEV'O-LENCE, *n.* [L. *malevolentia.*] Ill-will; personal hatred; evil disposition towards another; enmity of heart; inclination to injure others. It expresses less than *malignity. Shak.*

MA-LEV'O-LENT, *a.* 1. Having an evil disposition towards another or others; wishing evil to others; ill-disposed, or disposed to injure others. 2. Unfavorable; unpropitious; bringing calamity.

MA-LEV'O-LENT-LY, *adv.* With ill-will or enmity; with the wish or design to injure.

† MA-LEV'O-LOUS, *a.* Malevolent. *Warburton.*

MAL-FĒA'SANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Evil doing; wrong; illegal deed.

MAL-FORM-Ā'TION, *n.* [*mal* and *formation.*] Ill or wrong formation; irregular or anomalous formation or structure of parts. *Darwin.*

MĀ'LIC, *a.* [L. *malum.*] Pertaining to apples; drawn from the juice of apples. *Chemistry.*

MAL'ICE, *n.* [Fr., It. *malizia;* Sp. *malicia;* L. *malitia.*] Extreme enmity of heart, or malevolence; a disposition to injure others without cause; unprovoked malignity or spite.

† MAL'ICE, *v. t.* To regard with extreme ill-will.

MA-LI'CIOUS, *a.* 1. Harboring ill-will or enmity without provocation; malevolent in the extreme; malignant in heart. 2. Proceeding from extreme hatred or ill-will; dictated by malice.

MA-LI'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With malice; with extreme enmity or ill-will; with deliberate intention to injure.

MA-LI'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being malicious; extreme enmity or disposition to injure; malignity. *Herbert.*

MA-LIGN', (ma-līne') *a.* [Fr. *maligne;* L. *malignus.*] 1. Having a very evil disposition towards others; harboring violent hatred or enmity; malicious. 2. Unfavorable; pernicious; tending to injure. 3. Malignant; pernicious.

MA-LIGN', (ma-līne') *v. t.* 1. To regard with envy or malice; to treat with extreme enmity; to injure maliciously. 2. To traduce; to defame.

MA-LIGN', (ma-līne') *v. i.* To entertain malice. *Milton.*

MA-LIG'NAN-CY, *n.* 1. Extreme malevolence; bitter enmity; malice. 2. Unfavorableness; unpropitiousness. 3. Virulence; tendency to mortification or to a fatal issue.

MA-LIG'NANT, *a.* [L. *malignus.*] 1. Malicious; having extreme malevolence or enmity. 2. Unpropitious; exerting pernicious influence. 3. Virulent. 4. Dangerous to life. 5. Extremely heinous.

† MA-LIG'NANT, *n.* A man of extreme enmity or evil intentions. *Hooker.*

MA-LIG'NANT-LY, *adv.* 1. Maliciously; with extreme malevolence. 2. With pernicious influence.

MA-LIGN'ER, (ma-līne'er) *n.* One who regards or treats another with enmity; a traducer; a defamer.

MA-LIG'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *malignitas.*] 1. Extreme enmity, or evil dispositions of heart towards another; malice without provocation, or malevolence with baseness of heart; deep-rooted spite. 2. Virulence; destructive tendency. 3. Extreme evilness of nature. 4. Extreme sinfulness; enormity or heinousness.

MA-LIGN'LY, (ma-līne'ly) *adv.* 1. With extreme ill-will. 2. Unpropitiously; perniciously.

† MAL'I-SON, *n.* Malediction. *Chaucer.*

MAL'KIN, (mąw'kin), *n.* A mop; also, a low maid-servant.

* MALL, (mąwl) *n.* [Fr. *mail;* Sp. *mallo.*] 1. A large, heavy, wooden beetle; an instrument for driving any thing with force. 2. A blow; [*obs.*]

MALL, (mal) *n.* [Arm. *mailh.*] A public walk; a level, shaded walk.

* MALL, *v. t.* To beat with a mall; to beat with something heavy; to bruise.

MAL'LARD, *n.* A species of duck of the genus *anas.*

MAL-LE-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* That quality of bodies which renders them susceptible of extension by beating.

MAL'LE-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may be drawn out and extended by beating; capable of extension by the hammer.

MAL'LE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Malleability.

MAL'LE-ATE, *v. t.* To hammer; to draw into a plate or leaf by beating.

MAL-LE-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of beating into a plate or leaf, as a metal; extension by beating.

MAL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *maillet.*] A wooden hammer or instrument for beating, or for driving pins.

MAL'LŌW, } *n.* [Sax. *malu, mealwe, malwe.*] A plant of
MAL'LŌWS, } the genus *malva;* so called from its emollient qualities.—*Marsh-mallows*, a plant of the genus *althæa.*

MĄLM'SEY, (mäm'ze) *n.* [Fr. *malvoisie;* It. *malvosio;* from *Malvasia*, in Greece.] The name of a species of grape, and also of a kind of wine.

* MAL-PRAC'TICE, *n.* Evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct; practice contrary to established rules.

MĄLT, *n.* [Sax. *mealt;* Sw., Dan. *malt.*] Barley steeped in water, fermented and dried in a kiln, and thus prepared for brewing into ale or beer.

MĄLT, *v. t.* To make into malt; as, to *malt* barley.

MĄLT, *v. i.* To become malt.

MĄLT'-DRINK, or MĄLT'-LIQU-OR, *n.* A liquor prepared for drink by an infusion of malt; as beer, ale, porter, &c.

MĄLT'-DUST, *n.* The grains or remains of malt.

MĄLT'FLŌOR, *n.* A floor for drying malt. *Mortimer.*

MĄLT'HORSE, *n.* A horse employed in grinding malt; hence, a dull fellow. *Shak.*

MĄLT'MAN, } *n.* A man whose occupation is to make
MĄLT'STER, } malt. *Swift.*

MĄLT'WORM, *n.* [*malt* and *worm.*] A tippler. *Shak.*

† MAL'TA-LENT, *n.* [Old Fr.] Ill-humor. *Chaucer.*

MAL'THA, *n.* A variety of bitumen.
MAL-TRĒAT', *v. t.* To treat ill; to abuse; to treat roughly, rudely, or with unkindness.
MAL-TRĒAT'ED, *pp.* Ill treated; abused.
MAL-TRĒAT'ING, *ppr.* Abusing; treating unkindly.
MAL-TRĒAT'MENT, *n.* Ill treatment; ill usage; abuse.
MAL-VĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *malvaceus.*] Pertaining to mallows.
MAL-VER-SĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *male* and *versor.*] Evil conduct; improper or wicked behavior; mean artifices, or fraudulent tricks. *Burke.*
MAM, or MAM-MĂ', *n.* [L. *mamma;* W. *mam;* Arm. *mamm;* Gr. μαμμη.] A familiar word for *mother*, used by young children.
MAM'A-LUKE, } *n.* The *Mamalukes* lately formed the mil-
MAM'E-LUKE, } itary force of Egypt.
MAM'MAL, *n.* [L. *mamma.*] In *zoology*, an animal that suckles its young. [*See* MAMMIFER.] *Good.*
MAM-MĀ'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the mammals.
MAM-MAL'O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of mammiferous animals.
MAM-MAL'O-GY, *n.* [L. *mamma*, and Gr. λογος.] The science or doctrine of mammiferous animals.
MAM'MA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the breasts or paps.
MAM-MEE', *n.* A tree of the genus *mammea.*
MAM'MER, *v. i.* To stand in suspense; to hesitate. *Drant.*
MAM'MER-ING, *n.* Confusion; amazement; hesitation.
MAM'MET, *n.* A puppet; a figure dressed.
MAM'MI-FER, *n.* [L. *mamma* and *fero.*] An animal which has breasts for nourishing its young.
MAM-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Having breasts and nourishing the young by the milk secreted by them.
MAM'MI-FORM, *a.* [L. *mamma* and *form.*] Having the shape or form of paps.
* MAM'MIL-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *mamilla.*] 1. Pertaining to the paps; resembling a pap.—2. In *mineralogy*, applied to minerals composed of convex concretions.
MAM'MIL-LA-TED, *a.* Having small nipples, or little globes like nipples. *Say.*
† MAM'MOC, *n.* A shapeless piece. *Herbert.*
† MAM'MOC, *v. t.* To tear in pieces. *Milton.*
MAM'MO-DIS, *n.* Coarse, plain India muslins.
MAM'MON, *n.* [Syr.] Riches; wealth; the god of riches.
MAM'MON-IST, *n.* A person devoted to the acquisition of wealth; a worldling. *Hammond.*
MAM'MOTH, *n.* [Russ. *mamant.*] This name has been given to a huge quadruped, now extinct, whose bones are found on both continents.
MAN, *n.; plu.* MEN. [Sax. *man, mann* and *mon;* Goth. *manna;* Sans. *man;* D. *man;* G. *man;* Dan. *man, menneske;* Sw. *man, meniskia;* Ice. *mann.*] 1. Mankind; the human race; the whole species of human beings. 2. A male individual of the human race, of adult growth or years. 3. A male of the human race; *used often in compound words, or in the nature of an adjective.* 4. A servant, or an attendant of the male sex. 5. A word of familiar address. 6. It sometimes bears the sense of a male adult of some uncommon qualifications; *particularly*, the sense of strength, vigor, bravery, or magnanimity. 7. An individual of the human species.—8. *Man* is sometimes opposed to *boy* or *child*, and sometimes to *beast.* 9. One who is master of his mental powers, or who conducts himself with his usual judgment. 10. It is sometimes used indefinitely, without reference to a particular individual.—11. In *popular usage*, a husband. 12. A movable piece at chess or draughts.—13. In *feudal law*, a vassal, a liege, subject or tenant.—*Man of war*, a ship of war; an armed ship.
MAN'-MID-WIFE, *n.* A man who practices obstetrics.
MAN, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with men. 2. To guard with men. 3. To strengthen; to fortify. 4. To tame a hawk; [*l. u.*] 5. To furnish with attendants or servants; [*l. u.*] 6. To point; to aim; [*obs.*]
MAN'A-CLE, *n.* [Fr. *manicles.*] An instrument of iron for fastening the hands; hand-cuffs; shackles.
MAN'A-CLE, *v. t.* 1. To put on hand-cuffs or other fastening for confining the hands. 2. To shackle; to confine; to restrain the use of the limbs or natural powers.
MAN'A-CLED, *pp.* Hand-cuffed; shackled.
MAN'A-CLING, *ppr.* Confining the hands; shackling.
MAN'AGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *menager.*] 1. To conduct; to carry on; to direct the concerns of. 2. To train or govern, as a horse. 3. To govern; to control; to make tame or tractable. 4. To wield; to move or use in the manner desired; to have under command. 5. To make subservient. 6. To husband; to treat with caution or sparingly. 7. To treat with caution or judgment; to govern with address.
MAN'AGE, *v. i.* To direct or conduct affairs; to carry on concerns or business.
MAN'AGE, *n.* 1. Conduct; administration; [*obs.*] 2. (*pronounced* mă-năzhe') Government; control, as of a horse. 3. Discipline; direction. 4. Use; application or treatment. [*Little used.*]
MAN'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Easy to be used or directed to its proper purpose; not difficult to be moved or wielded. 2. Governable; tractable; that may be controlled. 3. That may be made subservient to one's views or designs.
MAN'AGE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being easily used, or directed to its proper purpose. 2. Tractableness; the quality of being susceptible of government and control; easiness to be governed.
MAN'AGED, *pp.* Conducted; carried on; trained by discipline; governed; controlled; wielded.
MAN'AGE-MENT, *n.* 1. Conduct; administration; manner of treating, directing or carrying on. 2. Cunning practice; conduct directed by art, design or prudence; contrivance. 3. Practice; transaction; dealing. 4. Modulation; variation.
MAN'A-GER, *n.* 1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing. 2. A person who conducts business with economy and frugality; a good husband.
MAN'A-GER-Y, *n.* 1. Conduct; direction; administration. 2. Husbandry; economy; frugality. 3. Manner of using; [*little used.*]
MAN'A-GING, *ppr.* Conducting; regulating; directing; governing; wielding.
MAN'A-KIN, *n.* The name of a beautiful race of birds found in warm climates. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*
MA-NĀ'TI, or MA-NĀ'TUS, *n.* The sea-cow, or fish-tailed walrus, an animal of the genus *trichecus.*
MA-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *manatio.*] The act of issuing or flowing out. [*Little used.*]
MANCHE, *n.* [Fr.] A sleeve.
† MAN'CHET, *n.* A small loaf of fine bread. *Bacon.*
MANCH-I-NEEL', *n.* [L. *mancanilla.*] A tree.
MAN'CI-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *mancipo.*] To enslave; to bind; to restrict. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*
MAN-CI-PĀ'TION, *n.* Slavery; involuntary servitude. [*Little used.*]
MAN'CI-PLE, *n.* [L. *manceps.*] A steward; an undertaker; a purveyor, particularly of a college. *Johnson.*
MAN-DĀ'MUS, *n.* [L. *mando, mandamus.*] In *law*, a command or writ, issuing from the king's bench in England, and, in America, from some of the higher courts, directed to any person, corporation, or inferior court, requiring them to do some act therein specified, which appertains to their office and duty.
MAN-DA-RIN', *n.* In *China*, a magistrate or governor of a province; also, the court language of China.
MAN'DA-TA-RY, or MAN'DA-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *mandataire.*] 1. A person to whom the pope has, by his prerogative, given a mandate or order for his benefice. 2. One to whom a command or charge is given.—3. In *law*, one who undertakes, without a recompense, to do some act for another, in respect to the thing bailed to him. *Kent.*
MAN'DATE, *n.* [L. *mando.*] 1. A command; an order, precept or injunction; a commission.—2. In *canon law*, a rescript of the pope.
MAN-DĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] A director. *Ayliffe.*
MAN'DA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing a command; preceptive; directory.
MAN'DI-BLE, *n.* [L. *mando.*] The jaw, the instrument of chewing; *applied particularly to fowls.*
MAN-DIB'U-LAR, *a.* Belonging to the jaw. *Gayton.*
† MAN'DIL, *n.* [Fr. *mandille.*] A sort of mantle.
MAN-DIL'ION, *n.* A soldier's coat; a loose garment.
MAN'DLE-STONE, *n.* [G. *mandelstein.*] Kernel-stone; almond-stone; called, also, *amygdaloid.*
† MAND'MENT, for *commandment.*
† MAN'DO-LIN, *n.* [It. *mandola.*] A cithern or harp.
MAN'DRAKE, *n.* [L. *mandragoras.*] A plant.
MAN'DREL, *n.* An instrument for confining in the lathe the substance to be turned. *Moxon.*
MAN'DRILL, *n.* A species of monkey. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*
MAN'DU-CA-BLE, *a.* That can be chewed; fit to be eaten.
MAN'DU-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *mando.*] To chew.
MAN'DU-CA-TED, *pp.* Chewed.
MAN'DU-CA-TING, *ppr.* Chewing; grinding with the teeth.
MAN-DU-CA'TION, *n.* The act of chewing or eating.
MANE, *n.* [D. *maan;* G. *mähne.*] The hair growing on the upper side of the neck of a horse or other animal, usually hanging down on one side.
MAN'EAT-ER, *n.* A human being that feeds on human flesh; a cannibal; an anthropophagite.
MĀNED, *a.* Having a mane.
MAN'EGE, (ma-năzhe') *n.* [Fr.] A school for teaching horsemanship, and for training horses.
MA-NĒ'RI-AL. *See* MANORIAL.
MĀ'NĒS, *n. plu.* [L.] 1. The ghost, shade or soul of a deceased person; and, among the *ancient pagans*, the infernal deities. 2. The remains of the dead.

MAN'FUL, *a.* 1. Having the spirit of a man; bold; brave; courageous. 2. Noble; honorable.
MAN'FUL-LY, *adv.* Boldly; courageously; honorably.
MAN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Boldness; courageousness.
MANG, *n.* A mash of bran and salt; barley or oats ground with the husks. *Brockett.*
MAN'GA-BY, *n.* A monkey with naked eyelids.
MAN'GA-NESE, *n.* A metal of a dusky white.
MAN-GA-NĒ'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to manganese; consisting of it, or partaking of its qualities. *Seybert.*
MAN-GA-NĒ'SIATE, *n.* A compound of manganesic acid, with a base.
MAN-GA-NĒ'SIC, *a.* Obtained from manganese. *Henry.* [*Manganic* is ill formed.]
MAN-GA-NĒ'SIOUS, *a.* *Manganesious* acid is an acid with a minimum of oxygen. *Henry.*
MANG'CORN, *n.* [Sax. *mengan* and *corn.*] A mixture of wheat and rye, or other species of grain.
MĀNGE, *n.* [Fr. *mangeaison.*] The scab or itch in cattle, dogs and other beasts.
MAN'GEL-WUR-ZEL, *n.* [G. *mangel* and *wurzel.*] The root of scarcity, a plant of the beet kind.
MĀN'GER, *n.* [Fr. *mangeoire.*] 1. A trough or box in which fodder is laid for cattle, or the place in which horses and cattle are fed.—2. In *ships of war*, a space across the deck within the hawse-holes.
MĀN'GER-BŌARD, *n.* The bulk-head on a ship's deck that separates the manger from the other part of the deck.
MĀN'GI-NESS, *n.* Scabbiness; infection of the mange.
MAN'GLE, *v. t.* [D. *mangelen.*] 1. To cut with a dull instrument, and tear, or to tear in cutting; to cut in a bungling manner. 2. To curtail; to take by piece-meal.
MAN'GLE, *n.* [Dan. *mangle.*] 1. A rolling press or calender for smoothing cloth. 2. A name of the *mangrove*, which see.
MAN'GLE, *v. t.* To smooth cloth with a mangle; to calender.
MAN'GLED, *pp.* Torn in cutting; smoothed with a mangle.
MAN'GLER, *n.* One who tears in cutting; one who uses a mangle.
MAN'GLING, *ppr.* 1. Lacerating in the act of cutting; tearing. 2. Smoothing with a mangle.
MAN'GO, *n.* 1. The fruit of the mango tree, a native of the East Indies. 2. A green muskmelon pickled.
MAN'GO-NEL, *n.* [Fr. *mangoneau.*] An engine formerly used for throwing stones and battering walls.
† MAN'GO-NISM, *n.* The art of setting off to advantage.
† MAN'GO-NIZE, *v. t.* To polish for setting off to advantage.
MAN'GO-STAN, MAN-GO-STEEN', *n.* A tree of the East Indies, of the genus *garcinia.*
MAN'GROVE, *n.* 1. A tree of the East and West Indies. 2. The name of a fish. *Pennant.*
MĀN'GY, *a.* Scabby; infected with the mange.
MAN'HĀ-TER, *n.* One who hates mankind; a misanthrope.
MAN'HOOD, *n.* 1. The state of one who is a man, of an adult male, or one who is advanced beyond puberty, boyhood or childhood; virility. 2. Virility. 3. Human nature. 4. The qualities of a man; courage; bravery; [*little used.*]
MĀ'NI-A, *n.* [L. and Gr.] Madness.
† MAN'I-A-BLE, *a.* Manageable; tractable. *Bacon.*
MĀ'NI-AC, *a.* [L. *maniacus.*] Mad; raving with madness; raging with disordered intellect. *Grew.*
MĀ'NI-AC, *n.* A madman; one raving with madness. *Shenstone.*
MA-NĪ'A-CAL, *a.* Affected with madness.
MAN-I-CHĒ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Manichees.
MAN-I-CHĒ'AN, MAN-I-CHEE', *n.* One of a sect in Persia, who maintained that there are two supreme principles, the one good, the other evil.
MAN'I-CHE-ISM, *n.* The doctrines taught, or system of principles maintained by the Manichees.
MAN'I-CHORD, MAN-I-CORD'ON, *n.* [Fr. *manichordion.*] A musical instrument in the form of a spinet.
MAN'I-CON, *n.* A species of nightshade.
MAN'I-FEST, *a.* [L. *manifestus.*] 1. Plain; open; clearly visible to the eye or obvious to the understanding; apparent; not obscure or difficult to be seen or understood. 2. Detected; with *of.*
MAN'I-FEST, *n.* An invoice of a cargo of goods, imported or laden for export, to be exhibited at the custom-house.
† MAN'I-FEST, or MAN-I-FEST'O, *n.* [It. *manifesto*; L. *manifestus.*] A public declaration, usually of a prince or sovereign, showing his intentions, or proclaiming his opinions and motives.
MAN'I-FEST, *v. t.* [L. *manifesto.*] 1. To reveal; to make to appear; to show plainly; to make public; to disclose to the eye or to the understanding. 2. To display; to exhibit more clearly to the view.
MAN-I-FES-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of disclosing what is secret, unseen or obscure; discovery to the eye or to the understanding; the exhibition of any thing by clear evidence; display.
MAN'I-FEST-ED, *pp.* Made clear; disclosed; made apparent, obvious or evident.
MAN-I-FEST'I-BLE, *a.* That may be made evident.
MAN'I-FEST-ING, *ppr.* Showing clearly; making evident; disclosing; displaying. *Bacon.*
MAN'I-FEST-LY, *adv.* Clearly; evidently; plainly; in a manner to be clearly seen or understood.
MAN'I-FEST-NESS, *n.* Clearness to the sight or mind; obviousness.
MAN-I-FEST'O. *See* MANIFEST.
MAN'I-FŌLD, *a.* 1. Of divers kinds; many in number; numerous; multiplied. 2. Exhibited or appearing at divers times or in various ways.
† MAN'I-FŌLD-ED, *a.* Having many doublings.
MAN'I-FŌLD-LY, *adv.* In a manifold manner.
MAN'I-FŌLD-NESS, *n.* Multiplicity. *Sherwood*
MA-NIG'LI-ONS, *n.* In *gunnery*, two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance. *Bailey.*
MAN'I-KIN, *n.* A little man. *Shak.*
MAN'IL, MA-NIL'LA, *n.* [Sp. *manilla.*] A ring or bracelet worn by persons in Africa.
MĀ'NI-OC, MĀ'NI-HOC, or MĀ'NI-HOT, *n.* A plant of the genus *jatropha*, or cassada plant.
MAN'I-PLE, *n.* [L. *manipulus.*] 1. A handful. 2. A small band of soldiers. 3. A fanon, or kind of ornament worn about the arm of a mass priest; a garment.
MA-NIP'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the maniple.
MA-NIP-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] In *general*, work by hand; manual operation; as, in *mining*, the manner of digging ore; in *chemistry*, the operation of preparing substances for experiments; in *pharmacy*, the preparation of drugs.
MAN'KILL-ER, *n.* One who slays a man.
MAN'KILL-ING, *a.* Used to kill men. *Dryden.*
* MAN-KIND', *n.* [*man* and *kind.*] 1. The race or species of human beings. 2. A male, or the males of the human race.
MAN-KIND', *a.* Resembling man in form, not woman.
MAN'LESS, *a.* Destitute of men; not manned. [*L. used.*]
MAN'LIKE, *a.* 1. Having the proper qualities of a man. 2. Of man's nature. *Milton.*
MAN'LI-NESS, *n.* The qualities of a man; dignity; bravery; boldness. *Locke.*
MAN'LING, *n.* A little man. *B. Jonson.*
MAN'LY, *a.* 1. Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; undaunted. 2. Dignified; noble; stately. 3. Pertaining to the adult age of man. 4. Not boyish or womanish. *Shak.*
MAN'LY, *adv.* With courage like a man.
MAN'NA, *n.* [Ar. *mauna.*] 1. A substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness of Arabia. *Ex.* xvi.—2. In *materia medica*, the juice of a certain tree of the ash-kind.
MAN'NER, *n.* [Fr. *maniere*; It. *maniera.*] 1. Form; method; way of performing or executing. 2. Custom; habitual practice. 3. Sort; kind. 4. Certain degree or measure. 5. Mien; cast of look; mode. 6. Peculiar way or carriage; distinct mode. 7. Way; mode; *of things.* 8. Way of service or worship.—9. In *painting*, the particular habit of a painter in managing colors, lights and shades.
MAN'NER, *v. t.* To instruct in manners. *Shak.*
MAN'NER-ISM, *n.* Adherence to the same manner; uniformity of manner. *Edin. Rev.*
MAN'NER-IST, *n.* An artist who performs his work in one unvaried manner. *Churchill.*
MAN'NER-LI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being civil and respectful in behavior; civility; complaisance.
MAN'NER-LY, *a.* Decent in external deportment; civil, respectful; complaisant; not rude or vulgar.
MAN'NER-LY, *adv.* With civility; respectfully; without rudeness. *Shak.*
MAN'NERS, *n. plu.* 1. Deportment; carriage; behavior; conduct; course of life; *in a moral sense.* 2. Ceremonious behavior; civility; decent and respectful deportment. 3. A bow or courtesy.
MAN'NISH, *a.* Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine. *Shak.*
MA-NŒŪ'VRE, MA-NEŪ'VER, *n.* [Fr. *manœuvre.*] 1. Management; dextrous movement, particularly in an army or navy. 2. Management with address or artful design.
MA-NŒŪ'VRE, *v. i.* 1. To move or change positions among troops or ships, for the purpose of advantageous attack or defense; or, in *military exercise*, for the purpose of discipline. 2. To manage with address or art.
MA-NŒŪ'VRE, *v. t.* To change the positions of troops or ships.
MA-NŒŪ'VRED, *pp.* Moved in position.
MA-NŒŪ'VRING, *ppr.* Changing the position or order for advantageous attack or defense.
MA-NOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. μανος and μετρον.] An instru-

ment to measure or show the alterations in the rarity or density of the air.

MAN-O-MET'RI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the manometer.

MAN'OR, *n.* [Fr. *manoir*; Arm. *manor.*] The land belonging to a lord or nobleman, or so much land as a lord or great personage formerly kept in his own hands for the use and subsistence of his family.

MAN'OR-HOUSE, or MAN'OR-SĒAT, *n.* The house belonging to a manor.

MA-NŌ'RI-AL, or MA-NĒ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a manor.

MAN'PLĒAS-ER, *n.* One who pleases men, or one who takes uncommon pains to gain the favor of men.

† MAN'QUELL-ER, *n.* A mankiller; a murderer.

MANSE, (mans) *n.* [L. *mansio.*] 1. A house or habitation; *particularly*, a parsonage house. 2. A farm.

MAN'SER-VANT, *n.* A male servant.

MAN'SION, *n.* [L. *mansio.*] 1. Any place of residence; a house; a habitation. 2. The house of the lord of a manor. 3. Residence; abode.

MAN'SION, *v. i.* To dwell; to reside. *Mede.*

MAN'SION-A-RY, *a.* Resident; residentiary.

MAN'SION-HOUSE, *n.* The house in which one resides; an inhabited house. *Blackstone.*

† MAN'SION-RY, *n.* A place of residence. *Shak.*

MAN'SLAUGH-TER, *n.* 1. In a *general sense*, the killing of a man or of men; destruction of the human species; murder.—2. In *law*, the unlawful killing of a man without malice, express or implied. *Manslaughter* differs from *murder* in not proceeding from malice prepense or deliberate, which is essential to constitute murder. It differs from *homicide excusable*, being done in consequence of some unlawful act, whereas excusable homicide happens in consequence of misadventure.

MAN'SLĀY-ER, *n.* One that has slain a human being.

MAN'STĒAL-ER, *n.* One who steals and sells men.

MAN'STĒAL-ING, *n.* The act of stealing a human being.

MAN'SUETE, (man'sweet) *a.* [L. *mansuetus.*] Tame; gentle; not wild or ferocious; [*little used.*] *Ray.*

MAN'SUE-TUDE, *n.* [L. *mansuetudo.*] Tameness; mildness; gentleness. *Herbert.*

MAN'TA, *n.* [Sp. *manta.*] A flat fish.

MAN'TEL. *See* MANTLE.

MAN'TE-LET, or MANT'LET, *n.* [dim. of *mantle.*] 1. A small cloak worn by women.—2. In *fortification*, a kind of movable parapet or penthouse.

MANT'I-GER, rather MAN'T'I-CHOR, or MANT'I-COR, *n.* [L. *manticora, mantichora.*] A large monkey or baboon.

MAN'TLE, *n.* [Sax. *mæntel, mentel.*] 1. A kind of cloak or loose garment to be worn over other garments. 2. A cover. 3. A cover; that which conceals.

MAN'TLE, *v. t.* To cloak; to cover; to disguise.

MAN'TLE, *v. i.* 1. To expand; to spread. 2. To joy; to revel. 3. To be expanded; to be spread or extended. 4. To gather over and form a cover; to collect on the surface, as a covering. 5. To rush to the face and cover it with a crimson color.

MAN'TLE, or MAN'TLE-TREE, *n.* The piece of timber or stone in front of a chimney, over the fire-place, resting on the jambs.

MAN'TLE-PIECE, } *n.* The work over a fire-place, in
MAN'TLE-SHELF, } front of the chimney.

MANT'LING, *n.* In *heraldry*, the representation of a mantle, or the drapery of a coat of arms.

MAN'TO, *n.* [It.] A robe; a cloak. *Ricaut.*

MAN-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μαντεια and λογος.] The act or art of divination or prophesying. [*Little used.*]

* MAN'TU-A, *n.* [Fr. *manteau.*] A lady's gown.

MAN'TU-A-MA-KER, *n.* One who makes gowns for ladies.

MAN'U-AL, *a.* [L. *manualis.*] 1. Performed by the hand. 2. Used or made by the hand.

MAN'U-AL, *n.* 1. A small book, such as may be carried in the hand, or conveniently handled. 2. The service-book of the Romish church.

† MAN'U-A-RY, *a.* Done by the hand. *Fotherby.*

MA-NŪ'BI-AL, *a.* [L. *manubialis.*] Belonging to spoils; taken in war; [*little used.*]

MA-NŪ'BRI-UM, *n.* [L.] A handle. *Boyle.*

MAN-U-DUC'TION, *n.* [L. *manus* and *ductio.*] Guidance by the hand. *South.*

MAN-U-DUC'TOR, *n.* [L. *manus* and *ductor.*] An officer in the ancient church, who gave the signal for the choir to sing.

† MAN'U-FACT, *n.* Any thing made by art. *Maydman.*

MAN-U-FAC'TO-RY, *n.* A house or place where goods are manufactured.

MAN-U-FAC'TO-RY, *a.* Employed in any manufacture.

MAN-U-FACT'U-RAL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to manufactures.

MAN-U-FACT'URE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The operation of reducing raw materials of any kind into a form suitable for use. 2. Any thing made from raw materials by the hand, by machinery, or by art.

MAN-U-FACT'URE, *v. t.* 1. To make or fabricate from raw materials, by the hand, by art or machinery, and work into forms convenient for use. 2. To work raw materials into suitable forms for use.

MAN-U-FACT'URE, *v. i.* To be occupied in manufactures.

MAN-U-FACT'URED, *pp.* Made from raw materials into forms for use.

MAN-U-FACT'UR-ER, *n.* 1. One who works raw materials into wares suitable for use. 2. One who employs workmen for manufacturing; the owner of a manufactory.

MAN-U-FACT'UR-ING, *ppr.* Making goods and wares from raw materials.

† MAN'U-MISE, for *manumit.*

MAN-U-MIS'SION, *n.* [L. *manumissio.*] The act of liberating a slave from bondage, and giving him freedom.

MAN'U-MIT, *v. t.* [L. *manumitto.*] To release from slavery; to liberate from personal bondage or servitude; to free, as a slave.

MAN'U-MIT-TED, *pp.* Released from slavery.

MAN'U-MIT-TING, *ppr.* Liberating from personal bondage.

MA-NŪR'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be cultivated. 2. That may be manured, or enriched by manure.

† MA-NŪR'AGE, *n.* Cultivation. *Warner.*

† MA-NŪR'ANCE, *n.* Cultivation. *Spenser.*

MA-NŪRE', *v. t.* [Fr. *manœuvrer.*] 1. To cultivate by manual labor; to till; [*obs.*] 2. To apply to land any fertilizing matter. 3. To fertilize; to enrich with nutritive substances.

MA-NŪRE', *n.* Any matter which fertilizes land.

MA-NŪR'ED, (ma-nūrd') *pp.* Dressed or overspread with a fertilizing substance.

MA-NŪRE'MENT, *n.* Cultivation; improvement. [*L. u.*]

MA-NŪR'ER, *n.* One that manures lands.

MA-NŪR'ING, *ppr.* Dressing or overspreading land with manure; fertilizing.

MA-NŪR'ING, *n.* A dressing or spread of manure on land.

MAN'U-SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *manu scriptum.*] A book or paper written with the hand or pen.

MAN'U-SCRIPT, *a.* Written with the hand; not printed.

† MAN-U-TEN'EN-CY, *n.* Maintenance. *Sancroft.*

MAN'Y, (men'ny) *a.* [Sax. *mæneg, maneg*, or *menig*; D. *menig.*] 1. Numerous; comprising a great number of individuals.—2. In *low language*, preceded by *too*, it denotes powerful or much.

MAN'Y, (men'ny) *n.* A multitude; a great number of individuals; the people.

† MAN'Y, (men'ny) *n.* [Norm. Fr. *meignee.*] A retinue of servants; household. *Chaucer.*

MAN'Y-CLEFT', *a.* Multifid; having many fissures.

MAN'Y-CŌL'ORED, *a.* Having many colors or hues.

MAN'Y-COR'NERED, *a.* Having many corners, or more than twelve; polygonal. *Dryden.*

MAN'Y-FLOW'ERED, *a.* Having many flowers.

MAN'Y-HEAD'ED, *a.* Having many heads. *Dryden.*

MAN'Y-LAN'GUAGED, *a.* Having many languages.

MAN'Y-LĒAVED, *a.* Polyphyllous; having many leaves.

MAN'Y-MAS'TERED, *a.* Having many masters. *J. Barlow.*

MAN'Y-PART'ED, *a.* Multipartite; divided into several parts, as a corol. *Martyn.*

MAN'Y-PEO'PLED, *a.* Having a numerous population.

MAN'Y-PET'ALED, *a.* Having many petals.

MAN'Y-TIMES. *An adverbial phrase.* Often; frequently.

MAN'Y-TWINK'LING, *a.* Variously twinkling.

MAN'Y-VALVED, *a.* Multivalvular; having many valves.

MAP, *n.* [Sp. *mapa*; Port. *mappa*; It. *mappamonda.*] A representation of the surface of the earth or of any part of it, drawn on paper or other material, exhibiting the lines of latitude and longitude, and the positions of countries, kingdoms, states, mountains, rivers, &c. A representation of a continent, or any portion of land only, is properly a *map*, and a representation of the ocean only, or any portion of it, is called a *chart.*

MAP, *v. t.* To draw or delineate, as the figure of any portion of land. *Shak.*

MA'PLE, } *n.* A tree of the genus *acer*, of several
MA'PLE-TREE, } species.

MA'PLE-SU'GAR, *n.* Sugar obtained by evaporation from the juice of the rock maple.

MAP'PER-Y, *n.* The art of planning and designing maps.

MAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *merran, mirran, myrran*; Sp. *marrar.*] 1. To injure by cutting off a part, or by wounding and making defective. 2. To injure; to hurt; to impair the strength or purity of. 3. To injure; to diminish; to interrupt. 4. To injure; to deform; to disfigure.

MAR, in *nightmare.* *See* NIGHTMARE.

MAR, *n.* An injury; [*obs.*] 2. A lake; *see* MERE.

MAR'A-CAN, *n.* A species of parrot in Brazil.

MAR'A-COCK, *n.* A plant of the genus *passiflora.*

* MAR-A-NA'THA, *n.* [Syriac.] The Lord comes or has come; a word used by the apostle Paul in expressing a curse.

MAR/A-NON, *n.* The proper name of the river Amazon.
MA-RAS/MUS, *n.* [Gr. *μαρασμος.*] Atrophy; a wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease; a kind of consumption.
MA-RAUD/, *v. i.* [Fr. *maraud.*] To rove in quest of plunder; to make an excursion for booty; to plunder.
* MA-RAUD/ER, *n.* A rover in quest of booty or plunder; a plunderer; *usually applied to small parties of soldiers.*
MA-RAUD/ING, *ppr.* Roving in search of plunder.
MA-RAUD/ING, *n.* A roving for plunder; a plundering by invaders.
MAR-A-VĒ/DI, *n.* A small copper coin of Spain.
MAR/BLE, *n.* [Fr. *marbre*; L. *marmor.*] 1. The popular name of any species of calcarious stone or mineral, of a compact texture, and of a beautiful appearance, susceptible of a good polish. 2. A little ball of marble or other stone, used by children in play. 3. A stone remarkable for some inscription or sculpture.—*Arundel marbles*, or *Arundelian marbles*, marble pieces with a chronicle of the city of Athens inscribed on them; presented to the university of Oxford, by Thomas, earl of Arundel.
MAR/BLE, *a.* 1. Made of marble. 2. Variegated in color; stained or veined like marble. 3. Hard; insensible.
MAR/BLE, *v. t.* To variegate in color; to cloud; to stain or vein like marble.
MAR/BLED, *pp.* Diversified in color; veined like marble.
MAR/BLE-HEART/ED, *a.* Having a heart like marble; hard-hearted; cruel; insensible.
MAR/BLING, *ppr.* Variegating in colors; clouding or veining like marble.
MAR/BLING, *n.* The art or practice of variegating in color, in imitation of marble.
† MAR/CA-SITE, *n.* [It. *marcassita*; Fr. *marcassite.*] A name which has been given to all sorts of minerals, to ores, pyrites, and semi-metals.
MAR-CA-SIT/IC, *a.* Pertaining to marcasite.
MAR-CES/CENT, *a.* [L. *marcescens, marcesco.*] Withering; fading; decaying.
MAR-CES/SI-BLE, *a.* That may wither; liable to decay.
MARCH, *n.* [L. *Mars.*] The third month of the year.
† MARCH, *v. i.* To border on; to be contiguous to.
MARCH, *v. i.* [Fr. *marcher.*] 1. To move by steps and in order, as soldiers; to move in a military manner. 2. To walk in a grave, deliberate or stately manner.
MARCH, *v. t.* 1. To cause to move, as an army. 2. To cause to move in order or regular procession.
MARCH, *n.* [Fr. *marche.*] 1. The walk or movement of soldiers in order, whether infantry or cavalry. 2. A grave, deliberate or solemn walk. 3. A slow or laborious walk. 4. A signal to move; a particular beat of the drum. 5. Movement; progression; advance.
MARCH/ER, *n.* The lord or officer who defended the *marches* or borders of a territory. *Davies.*
MARCH/ES, *n. plu.* [Sax. *mearc*; Fr. *marches.*] Borders; limits; confines. *England.*
MARCH/ING, *ppr.* Moving or walking in order or in a stately manner.
MARCH/ING, *n.* Military movement; passage of troops.
MAR/CHION-ESS, (mär/chun-es) *n.* The wife or widow of a marquis; or a female having the rank and dignity of a marquis.
† MARCH/PANE, *n.* [Fr. *massepain.*] A kind of sweet bread or biscuit. *Sidney.*
MAR/CID, *a.* [L. *marcidus.*] Pining; wasted away; lean; withered. *Dryden.*
MAR/COR, *n.* [L.] The state of withering or wasting; leanness; waste of flesh; [*little used.*] *Harvey.*
MARE, *n.* [Sax. *myra*; G. *mahre.*] 1. The female of the horse. 2. [Sax. *mara.*] A kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach in sleep; the incubus. [It is now used only in the compound, *nightmare.*]
MARE. Used for *more* in the *North of England.*
MAR/E-CA, *n.* A species of duck in South America.
MA-RĒ/NA, *n.* A kind of fish somewhat like a pilchard.
MARE/SCHAL, (mär/shal) *n.* [Fr. *marechal.*] The chief commander of an army. *Prior.*
MAR/GA-RATE, *n.* [L. *margarita.*] In *chemistry*, a compound of margaric acid with a base.
MAR-GAR/IC, *a.* Pertaining to pearl.
MAR/GA-RIN, or MAR/GA-RINE, *n.* A peculiar pearl-like substance, extracted from hog's lard; called also *margarite* and *margaric acid.*
MAR/GA-RITE, *n.* 1. A pearl. *Peacham.* 2. Margaric acid. 3. A mineral.
MAR/GA-RITES, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
MAR/GAY, *n.* An American animal of the cat kind.
MAR/GIN, *n.* [formerly *marge*, or *margent.* Fr. *marge*; It. *margine*; Sp. *margen*; L. *margo.*] 1. A border; edge; brink; verge. 2. The edge of the leaf or page of a book, left blank or filled with notes. 3. The edge of a wound. —4. In *botany*, the edge of a leaf.
MAR/GIN, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with a margin; to border. 2. To enter in the margin.
MAR/GIN-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a margin. 2. Written or printed in the margin.
MAR/GIN-AL-LY, *adv.* In the margin of a book.
† MAR/GIN-ATE, *v. t.* To make brims or margins. *Cockeram.*
MAR/GIN-A-TED, *a.* Having a margin.
MAR/GODE, *n.* A bluish gray stone.
MAR/GOT, *n.* A fish of the perch kind.
MAR/GRAVE, *n.* [D. *markgraff*; G. *markgraf.*] A title of nobility in Germany, &c.
MAR-GRA/VI-ATE, *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of a margrave.
MAR/I-ETS, *n.* A kind of violet, [*violæ marianæ.*]
MA-RIG/E-NOUS, *a.* [L. *mare* and *gigno.*] Produced in or by the sea. *Kirwan.*
* MAR/I-GŌLD, *n.* A plant of the genus *calendula*, bearing a yellow flower.
MAR/I-KIN, *n.* A species of monkey having a mane.
MAR/I-NATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *mariner.*] To salt or pickle fish and then preserve them in oil or vinegar. [*Little used.*]
MA-RINE/, *a.* [Fr.; L. *marinus.*] 1. Pertaining to the sea. 2. Transacted at sea; done on the ocean. 3. Doing duty on the sea.
MA-RINE/, *n.* 1. A soldier that serves on board of a ship in naval engagements. 2. The whole navy of a kingdom or state. 3. The whole economy of naval affairs.
MAR/I-NER, *n.* [Fr. *marinier.*] A seaman or sailor; one whose occupation is to assist in navigating ships.
MAR/I-PUT, *n.* The zoril, an animal of the skunk tribe.
MAR/ISH, *n.* [Fr. *marais.*] Low ground, wet or covered with water and coarse grass; a fen; a bog; a moor. It is now written *marsh.*
MAR/ISH, *a.* Moory; fenny; boggy. *Bacon.*
MAR/I-TAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *maritus.*] Pertaining to a husband. *Ayliffe.*
† MAR-I-TA/TED, *a.* Having a husband. *Dict.*
MAR/I-TIME, *a.* [L. *maritimus.*] 1. Relating or pertaining to the sea or ocean. 2. Performed on the sea; naval. 3. Bordering on the sea. 4. Situated near the sea. 5. Having a navy and commerce by sea.—*Maritimal* is not now used.
MAR/JO-RAM, *n.* [Fr. *marjolaine*; G. *majoran.*] A plant of the genus *origanum*, of several species.
MARK, *n.* [Sax. *marc, mearc*; D. *merk*; G. *marke*; Dan. *mærke*; W. *marc*; Fr. *marque.*] 1. A visible line made by drawing one substance on another. 2. A line, groove or depression made by stamping or cutting; an incision; a channel or impression. 3. Any note or sign of distinction. 4. Any visible effect of force or agency. 5. Any apparent or intelligible effect; proof; evidence. 6. Notice taken. 7. Any thing to which a missile weapon may be directed. 8. Any object used as a guide, or to which the mind may be directed. 9. Any thing visible, by which knowledge of something may be obtained; indication. 10. A character made by a person who cannot write his name, and intended as a substitute for it.—11. [Fr. *marc*; Sp. *marco.*] A weight of certain commodities, but *particularly* of gold and silver. 12. A license of reprisals; *see* MARQUE.
MARK, *v. t.* [Sax. *mearcian*; D. *merken*; G. *marken*; Dan. *mærker*; Fr. *marquer.*] 1. To draw or make a visible line or character with any substance. 2. To stamp; to impress; to make a visible impression, figure or indenture. 3. To make an incision; to lop off a part; to make any sign of distinction. 4. To form a name, or the initials of a name, for distinction. 5. To notice; to take particular observation of. 6. To heed; to regard.—*To mark out*, to notify, as by a mark; to point out; to designate.
MARK, *v. i.* To note; to observe critically; to take particular notice; to remark.
† MARK/A-BLE, *a.* Remarkable. *Sandys.*
MARKED, *pp.* Impressed with any note or figure of distinction; noted; distinguished by some character.
MARK/ER, *n.* 1. One who puts a mark on any thing. 2. One that notes or takes notice.
MAR/KET, *n.* [D., G. *markt*; Dan. *marked.*] 1. A public place in a city or town, where provisions or cattle are exposed to sale. 2. A public building in which provisions are exposed to sale; a market-house. 3. Sale; the exchange of provisions or goods for money; purchase or rate of purchase and sale. 4. Place of sale. 5. The privilege of keeping a public market.
MAR/KET, *v. i.* To deal in market; to buy or sell; to make bargains for provisions or goods.
MAR/KET-BELL, *n.* The bell that gives notice of the time or day of market.
MAR/KET-CROSS, *n.* A cross set up where a market is held.
MAR/KET-DAY, *n.* The day of a public market.
MAR/KET-FŌLKS, *n.* People that come to the market.
MAR/KET-HOUSE, *n.* A building for a public market.
MAR/KET-MAID, *n.* A woman that brings things to market.
MAR/KET-MAN, *n.* A man that brings things to market.

MÄR/KET-PLACE, *n.* The place where provisions or goods are exposed to sale.
MÄR/KET-PRICE, } *n.* The current price of commodities
MÄR/KET-RATE, } at any given time.
MÄR/KET-TOWN, *n.* A town that has the privilege of a stated public market.
MÄR/KET-WOM-AN, *n.* A woman that brings things to market.
MÄR/KET-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be sold; salable. 2. Current in market. *Locke.*
MÄR/KET-ING, *n.* Supply of a market; attendance upon a market.
MÄRKS/MAN, *n.* 1. One that is skillful to hit a mark; he that shoots well. 2. One who, not able to write, makes his mark instead of his name.
MÄRL, *n.* [W. *marl.*] A species of calcarious earth, of different composition, and possessing fertilizing properties.
MÄRL, *v. t.* 1. To overspread or manure with marl. 2. To fasten with marline. *Ainsworth.*
MAR-LĀ/CEOUS, *a.* Resembling marl; partaking of the qualities of marl.
MÄR/LINE, *n.* [Sp. *merlin;* Port. *merlim.*] A small line composed of two strands little twisted, and either tarred or white; used for winding round ropes and cables, to prevent their being fretted by the blocks, &c.
MÄR/LINE, *v. t.* To wind marline round a rope.
MÄR/LINE-SPIKE, *n.* A small iron like a large spike, used to open the bolt-rope when the sail is to be sewed to it, &c. *Bailey.*
MÄR/LING, *n.* The act of winding a small line about a rope, to prevent its being galled.
MÄR/LITE, *n.* A variety of marl. *Kirwan.*
MAR-LIT/IC, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of marlite.
MÄRL/PIT, *n.* A pit where marl is dug. *Woodward.*
MÄRL/Y, *a.* 1. Consisting in or partaking of marl. 2. Resembling marl. 3. Abounding with marl.
MÄR/MA-LADE, } *n.* [Fr. *marmelade;* Sp. *mermelada.*]
MÄR/MA-LET, } The pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar, or a confection of plums, apricots, quinces, &c. boiled with sugar.
MÄR/MA-LITE, *n.* [Gr. μαρμαιρω.] A mineral.
MAR-MO-RĀ/CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or like marble.
MÄR/MO-RA-TED, *a.* [L. *marmor.*] Covered with marble. [*Little used.*]
MAR-MO-RĀ/TION, *n.* A covering or incrusting with marble. [*Little used.*]
MAR-MŌ/RE-AN, *a.* [L. *marmoreus.*] 1. Pertaining to marble. 2. Made of marble.
MÄR/MOSE, *n.* An animal resembling the opossum.
* MÄR/MO-SET, *n.* A small monkey. *Shak.*
* MÄR/MOT, *n.* [It. *marmotta.*] A quadruped of the genus *arctomys*, allied to the murine tribe.
MA-ROON/, *n.* A name given to free blacks living on the mountains in the West India isles.
MA-ROON/, *v. t.* To put a sailor ashore on a desolate isle, under pretense of his having committed some great crime.
MÄRQUE, } *n.* [Fr.] 1. Letters of *marque* are letters of re-
MÄRK, } prisal; a license or extraordinary commission granted by a sovereign of one state to his subjects, to make reprisals at sea on the subjects of another, under pretense of indemnification for injuries received. 2. The ship commissioned for making reprisals.
MÄR/QUET-RY, (mär/ket-ry) *n.* [Fr. *marqueterie.*] Inlaid work; work inlaid with variegations of fine wood, shells, ivory and the like.
MÄR/QUIS, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *marques;* It. *marchese.*] A title of honor in *Great Britain*, next to that of duke.
† MÄR/QUIS, *n.* A marchioness. *Shak.*
MÄR/QUI-SATE, *n.* The seigniory, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.
MÄR/RER, *n.* One that mars, hurts or impairs.
† MAR/RI-A-BLE, for *marriageable.*
MAR/RĬAGE, (mar/ridje) *n.* [Fr. *mariage.*] 1. The act of uniting a man and woman for life; wedlock; the legal union of a man and woman for life. 2. A feast made on the occasion of a marriage.—3. In a *Scriptural sense*, the union between Christ and his church by the covenant of grace.
MAR/RĬAGE-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Of an age suitable for marriage; fit to be married. 2. Capable of union.
MAR/RĬAGE-ĂR/TI-CLES, *n.* Contract or agreement on which a marriage is founded.
MAR/RIED, *pp.* 1. United in wedlock. 2. *a.* Conjugal; connubial.
MAR/RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *merg, mearh;* D. *merg;* G. *mark.*] 1. A soft, oleaginous substance contained in the cavities of animal bones. 2. The essence; the best part.—3. In the *Scottish dialect*, a companion; fellow; associate; match.
MAR/RŌW, *v. t.* To fill with marrow or with fat; to glut.
MAR/RŌW-BONE, *n.* 1. A bone containing marrow, or boiled for its marrow. 2. The bone of the knee.
MAR/RŌW-FAT, *n.* A kind of rich pea.
MAR/RŌW-ISH, *a.* Of the nature of marrow.
MAR/RŌW-LESS, *a.* Destitute of marrow. *Shak.*
MAR/RŌW-Y, *a.* Full of marrow; pithy.
MAR/RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *marier.*] 1. To unite in wedlock or matrimony; to join a man and woman for life. 2. To dispose of in wedlock. 3. To take for husband or wife.—4. In *Scripture*, to unite in covenant, or in the closest connection.
MAR/RY, *v. i.* To enter into the conjugal state; to unite as husband and wife; to take a husband or a wife.
† MAR/RY, a term of asseveration, is said to have been derived from the practice of swearing by the virgin Mary.
MÄRS, *n.* In *mythology*, the god of war; in *modern usage*, a planet; and in the *old chemistry*, a term for iron.
MÄRSH, *n.* [Sax. *mersc;* Fr. *marais.*] A tract of low land, usually or occasionally covered with water, or very wet and miry, and overgrown with coarse grass or with detached clumps of sedge; a fen.
MÄRSH/-EL/DER, *n.* The gelder rose.
MÄRSH-MAL/LŌW, *n.* A plant of the genus *althæa.*
MÄRSH-MAR/I-GŌLD, *n.* A plant of the genus *caltha.*
MÄRSH-ROCK/ET, *n.* A species of water cresses.
MÄR/SHAL, *n.* [Fr. *marechal;* D., G. *marschalk.*] 1. The chief officer of arms, whose duty it is to regulate combats in the lists. 2. One who regulates rank and order at a feast or any other assembly, directs the order of procession and the like. 3. A harbinger; a pursuivant; one who goes before a prince to declare his coming and provide entertainment.—4. In *France*, the highest military officer.—5. In *America*, a civil officer in each judicial district, answering to the sheriff of a county. 6. An officer of any private society, appointed to regulate their ceremonies and execute their orders.—*Earl marshal of England*, the eighth officer of state.
MÄR/SHAL, *v. t.* 1. To dispose in order; to arrange in a suitable manner. 2. To lead, as a harbinger; [*obs.*] 3. To dispose in due order the several parts of an escutcheon, or the coats of arms of distinct families.
MÄR/SHALED, *pp.* Arranged in due order.
MÄR/SHAL-ER, *n.* One who disposes in due order.
MÄR/SHAL-ING, *ppr.* Arranging in due order.
MÄR/SHAL-SEA, *n.* In *England*, the prison in Southwark, belonging to the marshal of the king's household.
MÄR/SHAL-SHIP, *n.* The office of a marshal.
MÄRSH/Y, *a.* Wet; boggy; fenny. 2. Produced in marshes.
MÄRT, *n.* [from *market.*] 1. A place of sale or traffick. 2. Bargain; purchase and sale; [*obs.*]
† MÄRT, *v. t.* To buy and sell; to traffick. *Shak.*
† MÄRT, *v. i.* To trade dishonorably. *Shak.*
MÄR/TA-GON, *n.* A kind of lily. *Herbert.*
† MÄR/TEL, *v. t.* [Fr. *marteler.*] To strike.
MÄR/TEN. *See* MARTIN.
MÄR/TEN, *n.* [D. *marter;* Fr. *marte.*] An animal of the genus *mustela*, or weasel kind.
MÄR/TIAL, (mär/shal) *a.* [Fr.; L. *martialis.*] 1. Pertaining to war; suited to war. 2. Warlike; brave; given to war. 3. Suited to battle. 4. Belonging to war, or to an army and navy. 5. Pertaining to Mars, or borrowing the properties of that planet; [*obs.*] 6. Having the properties of iron, called, by the old chemists, *mars.*
† MÄR/TIAL-ISM, *n.* Bravery; martial exercises.
† MÄR/TIAL-IST, *n.* A warrior; a fighter. *Howel.*
MÄR/TIN, *n.* [Fr. *martinet.*] A bird.
MÄR/TI-NET, or MÄRT/LET, *n.* In *military language*, a strict disciplinarian.
MÄR/TI-NETS, *n.* In *ships*, *martinets* are small lines fastened to the leech of a sail, to bring it close to the yard when the sail is furled.
MÄR/TIN-GAL, *n.* [Fr. *martingale.*] 1. A strap or thong fastened to the girth under a horse's belly, and at the other end to the mus-roll, passing between the fore legs.—2. In *ships*, a rope extending from the jib-boom to the end of a bumpkin under the cap of the bowsprit.
MÄR/TIN-MAS, *n.* [*Martin* and *mass.*] The feast of St. Martin, the eleventh of November. *Johnson.*
MÄRT/LET, *n. Martlets*, in *heraldry*, are little birds represented without feet.
MÄR/TYR, *n.* [Gr. μαρτυρ.] 1. One who, by his death, bears witness to the truth of the gospel. 2. One who suffers death in defense of any cause.
MÄR/TYR, *v. t.* 1. To put to death for adhering to what one believes to be the truth. *Pearson.* 2. To murder; to destroy. *Chaucer.*
MÄR/TYR-DOM, *n.* The death of a martyr; the suffering of death on account of one's adherence to the gospel.
MÄR/TYR-IZE, *v. t.* To offer as a martyr. [*L. u.*] *Spenser.*
MAR-TYR-O-LOG/I-CAL, *a.* Registering or registered in a catalogue of martyrs.
MAR-TYR-OL/O-GIST, *n.* A writer of martyrology, or an account of martyrs.
MAR-TYR-OL/O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μαρτυρ and λογος.] A history or account of martyrs with their sufferings; or a register of martyrs.
MÄR/VEL, *n.* [Fr. *merveille.*] 1. A wonder; that which arrests the attention, and causes a person to stand or gaze,

or to pause; [*nearly obs.*] 2. Wonder; admiration.—*Marvel of Peru*, a plant of the genus *mirabilis*.

MÄR'VEL, *v. i.* To wonder. [*Nearly obsolete.*]

MÄR'VEL-ING, *ppr.* Wondering.

MÄR'VEL-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *merveilleux.*] 1. Wonderful; strange; exciting wonder or some degree of surprise. 2. Surpassing credit; incredible. 3. The *marvelous*, in *writings*, is that which exceeds natural power—4. *Formerly*, used *adverbially* for *wonderfully*, *exceedingly*.

MÄR'VEL-OUS-LY, *adv.* Wonderfully; strangely; in a manner to excite wonder or surprise.

MÄR'VEL-OUS-NESS, *n.* Wonderfulness; strangeness.

MĀ'RY-BUD, *n.* The marigold. *Shak.*

MÄS'CLE, (mä'sl) *n.* In *heraldry*, a lozenge, as it were perforated. *Todd.*

† MÄS'€U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *masculus.*] To make strong. *Cockeram.*

MÄS'€U-LINE, *a.* [Fr. *masculin*; L. *masculinus.*] 1. Having the qualities of a man; strong; robust. 2. Resembling man; coarse. 3. Bold; brave.—4. In *grammar*, the *masculine* gender of words is that which expresses a male, or something analogous to it.

MÄS'€U-LINE-LY, *adv.* Like a man. *B. Jonson.*

MÄS'€U-LINE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being manly; resemblance of man in qualities.

MASH, *n.* [G. *meischen.*] 1. A mixture or mass of ingredients, beaten or blended together in a promiscuous manner. 2. A mixture for a horse. 3. A mesh. *See* MESH.

MASH, *v. t.* 1. To beat into a confused mass. 2. To bruise; to crush by beating or pressure. 3. To mix malt and water together in brewing.

MASHED, *pp.* Beat into a mass; bruised; crushed; mixed into a mash.

MASH'ING, *ppr.* Beating into a mass; bruising; crushing.

MASH'ING-TUB, *n.* A tub for containing the mash in breweries.

MASH'Y, *a.* Produced by crushing or bruising.

MÄSK, *n.* [Fr. *masque.*] 1. A cover for the face; that which conceals the face, especially a cover with apertures for the eyes and mouth; a visor. 2. That which disguises; any pretense or subterfuge. 3. A festive entertainment of dancing or other diversions, in which the company all wear masks; a masquerade. 4. A revel; a bustle; a piece of mummery. 5. A dramatic performance written in a tragic style, without attention to rules or probability.—6. In *architecture*, a piece of sculpture representing some grotesque form, to fill and adorn vacant places.

MÄSK, *v. t.* 1. To cover the face; to conceal with a mask or visor. 2. To disguise; to cover; to hide.

MÄSK, *v. i.* 1. To revel; to play the fool in masquerade. 2. To be disguised in any way. *Shak.*

MÄSKED, *pp.* 1. Having the face covered; concealed; disguised.—2. *a.* In *botany*, personate.

MÄSK'ER, *n.* One that wears a mask; one that plays the fool at a masquerade.

MÄSK'ER-Y, *n.* The dress or disguise of a masker.

MÄSK'-HOUSE, *n.* A place for masquerades. *Bp. Hall.*

MÄSK'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a mask; concealing.

MAS'LIN. *See* MESLIN.

MĀ'SON, (mā'sn) *n.* [Fr. *maçon.*] 1. A man whose occupation is to lay bricks and stones. 2. A member of the fraternity of free masons.

MA-SON'I€, *a.* Pertaining to the craft or mysteries of free masons.

MĀ'SON-RY, *n.* [Fr. *maçonnerie.*] 1. The art or occupation of a mason. 2. The work or performance of a mason. 3. The craft of free masons.

MAS'O-RA, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew work on the Bible, by several Rabbins.

MAS-O-RET'I€, *a.* [Heb.] Relating to the Masorites, who interpreted the Scriptures by tradition, and invented the Hebrew points to fix the true reading and pronunciation.

MAS'O-RITE, *n.* One of the writers of the Masora.

MAS-QUER-ĀDE', *n.* [It. *mascherata.*] 1. A nocturnal assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with dancing, conversation and other diversions. 2. Disguise. 3. A Spanish diversion on horseback.

MAS-QUER-ĀDE', *v. i.* 1. To go in disguise. 2. To assemble in masks. *Swift.*

MAS-QUER-ĀDE', *v. t.* To put in disguise. *Killingbeck.*

MAS-QUER-ĀD'ER, *n.* A person wearing a mask; one disguised. *L'Estrange.*

MAS-QUER-ĀD'ING, *ppr.* Assembling in masks.

MÄSS, *n.* [Fr. *masse.*] 1. A lump; a body of matter concreted, collected or formed into a lump; *applied to any solid body.* 2. A collective body of fluid matter. 3. A heap. 4. A great quantity collected. 5. Bulk; magnitude. 6. An assemblage; a collection of particulars blended, confused or indistinct. 7. Gross body of things considered collectively; the body; the bulk.

MĄSS, *n.* [Sax. *mæsa*, *mæsse*; Fr. *messe.*] The service of the Romish church; the office or prayers used at the celebration of the eucharist; the consecration of the bread and wine.

† MĄSS, *v. i.* To celebrate mass. *Hooker.*

† MĄSS, *v. t.* To fill; to stuff; to strengthen.

MAS'SA-€RE, } *n.* [Fr. *massacre.*] 1. The murder of an
MAS'SA-€ER, } individual, or the slaughter of numbers of human beings, with circumstances of cruelty; the indiscriminate killing of human beings, without authority or necessity, and without forms, civil or military. It differs from *assassination*, which is a private killing. It differs from *carnage*, which is rather the effect of slaughter than slaughter itself, and is applied to the authorized destruction of men in battle. *Massacre* is sometimes called *butchery*, from its resemblance to the killing of cattle. 2. Murder. *Shak.*

MAS'SA-€RE, *v. t.* To murder human beings with circumstances of cruelty; to kill men with indiscriminate violence.

MAS'SA-€RER, *n.* One who massacres. *Burke.*

MĄSS'ER, *n.* A priest who celebrates mass.

MAS'SE-TER, *n.* A muscle which raises the under jaw.

MAS'SI-€OT, or MAS'TI-€OT, *n.* [Fr. *massicot.*] Calcined white lead; yellow oxyd of lead.

MĄSS'I-NESS, or MĄSS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being massy; great weight or weight with bulk; ponderousness.

MĄSS'IVE, or MĄSS'Y, *a.* [Fr. *massif*, from *mass.*] Heavy; weighty; ponderous; bulky and heavy.

MĄSS'IVE, *a.* In *mineralogy*, in mass; having a crystaline structure, but not a regular form.

MĄST, *n.* [Sax. *mæst*; D., G., Sw., Dan. *mast.*] A long, round piece of timber, elevated perpendicularly on the keel of a ship or other vessel, to which the yards, sails and rigging are attached, and by which they are supported.

MĄST, *n.* [Sax. *mæste.*] The fruit of the oak and beech, or other forest trees; nuts; acorns.

MĄST'ED, *a.* Furnished with a mast or masts.

MĄS'TER, *n.* [Fr. *maitre*, for *maister*; Russ. *master*; D. *meester*; G. *meister.*] 1. A man who rules, governs or directs either men or business. 2. A director, head or chief manager. 3. The owner; proprietor; *with the idea of governing.* 4. A lord; a ruler; one who has supreme dominion. 5. A chief; a principal. *Pope.* 6. One who has possession and the power of controlling or using at pleasure. 7. The commander of a merchant ship.—8. In *ships of war*, an officer who takes rank immediately after the lieutenants, and navigates the ship under the direction of the captain. 9. The director of a school; a teacher; an instructor. 10. One uncontrolled. 11. An appellation of respect. 12. An appellation given to young men. 13. A man eminently or perfectly skilled in any occupation, art or science. 14. A title of dignity in colleges and universities. 15. The chief of a society. 16. The director of ceremonies at public places or on public occasions. 17. The president of a college. *England.*—As a *title of respect* given to adult persons, it is pronounced *mister.*

MĄS'TER, *v. t.* 1. To conquer; to overpower; to subdue; to bring under control. 2. To execute with skill. 3. To rule; to govern; [*obs.*]

† MĄS'TER, *v. i.* To be skillful; to excel. *Spenser.*

† MĄS'TER-DOM, *n.* Dominion; rule. *Shak.*

† MĄS'TER-FUL, *a.* Having the skill of a master; also, imperious; arbitrary.

MĄS'TER-HAND, *n.* The hand of a man eminently skillful. *Pope.*

MĄS'TER-JEST, *n.* Principal jest. *Hudibras.*

MĄS'TER-KĒY, *n.* The key that opens many locks.

† MĄS'TER-LI-NESS, *n.* Eminent skill.

MĄS'TER-LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of a master or owner. 2. Ungoverned; unsubdued.

MĄS'TER-LODE, *n.* In *mining*, the principal vein of ore.

MĄS'TER-LY, *a.* 1. Formed or executed with superior skill; suitable to a master; most excellent; skillful. 2. Imperious.

MĄS'TER-LY, *adv.* With the skill of a master.

MĄS'TER-PIĖCE, *n.* 1. A capital performance. 2. Chief excellence or talent.

MĄS'TER-SHIP, *n.* 1. Dominion; rule; supreme power. 2. Superiority; preeminence. 3. Chief work; masterpiece; [*obs.*] 4. Superior skill. 5. Title of respect; *in irony.* 6. The office of president of a college, or other institution.

MĄS'TER-SIN-EW, *n.* A large sinew that surrounds the hough of a horse, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated.

MĄS'TER-STRING, *n.* Principal string. *Rowe.*

MĄS'TER-STROKE, *n.* Capital performance.

MĄS'TER-TOOTH, *n.* A principal tooth. *Bacon.*

MĄS'TER-TOUCH, *n.* Principal performance. *Tatler.*

MĄS'TER-WORK, *n.* Principal performance.

MĄS'TER-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *imperatoria.*

MĄS'TER-Y, *n.* 1. Dominion; power of governing or com-

manding. 2. Superiority in competition; preeminence. 3. Victory in war. 4. Eminent skill; superior dexterity. 5. Attainment of eminent skill or power.

MAST'FUL, *a.* Abounding with mast, or fruit of oak, beech and other forest trees.

MAS'TIC, or MAS'TICH, *n.* [Fr. *mastic.*] 1. A resin exsuding from the mastic-tree, a species of *pistacia.* 2. A kind of mortar or cement.

MAS'TI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *mastico.*] To chew; to grind with the teeth and prepare for swallowing and digestion.

MAS'TI-CA-TED, *pp.* Chewed.

MAS'TI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Chewing; breaking into small pieces with the teeth.

MAS-TI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of chewing food.

MAS'TI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Chewing; adapted to perform the office of chewing food. *Lawrence's Lect.*

MAS'TI-CA-TO-RY, *n.* A substance to be chewed to increase the saliva. *Coxe.*

MAS'TIFF, } *n.; plu.* MASTIFFS. [Sp. *mastin.*] A large
MAS'TIF, } species of dog, remarkable for strength and courage.

MAST'LESS, *a.* 1. Having no mast, as a vessel. 2. Bearing no mast. *Dryden.*

MAST'LIN. *See* MESLIN.

MAS'TO-DON, *n.* [Gr. μαστος and οδους.] A genus of mammiferous animals resembling the elephant, now extinct, and known only by their fossil remains. It includes the North American mammoth.

MAS'TOID, *a.* [Gr. μαστος and ειδος.] Resembling the nipple or breast.

† MAS'TRESS, for *mistress. Chaucer.*

MAST'Y, *a.* Full of mast; abounding with acorns, &c.

MAT, *n.* [W. *mat;* Sax. *meatta.*] 1. A texture of sedge, rushes, flags, husks, straw, or other material. 2. A web of rope-yarn, used in ships to secure the standing rigging from the friction of the yards, &c.

MAT, *v. t.* 1. To cover or lay with mats. 2. To twist together; to interweave like a mat; to entangle. *Dryden.* 3. To press together; to lay flat.

MAT'A-CHIN, *n.* [Sp.] An old dance.

MAT'A-DORE, *n.* [Sp. *matador.*] One of the three principal cards in the game of ombre and quadrille.

MATCH, *n.* [Fr. *meche.*] 1. Some very combustible substance used for catching fire from a spark. 2. A rope or cord made of hempen tow, composed of three strands slightly twisted, and again covered with tow and boiled in the lees of old wine.

MATCH, *n.* [Sax. *maca* and *gemaca.*] 1. A person who is equal to another in strength or other quality; one able to cope with another. 2. One that suits or tallies with another; or any thing that equals another. 3. Union by marriage. 4. One to be married.

MATCH, *n.* [Gr. μαχη.] A contest; competition for victory; or a union of parties for contest.

MATCH, *v. t.* 1. To equal. 2. To show an equal. 3. To oppose as equal; to set against as equal in contest. 4. To suit; to make equal; to proportion. 5. To marry; to give in marriage. 6. To purify vessels by burning a match in them.

MATCH, *v. i.* 1. To be united in marriage. 2. To suit; to correspond; to be of equal size, figure or quality; to tally.

MATCH'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Equal; suitable; fit to be joined. *Spenser.* 2. Correspondent; [*little used.*] *Woodward.*

MATCHED, *pp.* Equaled; suited; placed in opposition; married.

MATCH'ING, *ppr.* Equaling; suiting; setting in opposition; uniting in marriage.

MATCH'LESS, *a.* Having no equal.

MATCH'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a manner not to be equaled.

MATCH'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being without an equal.

MATCH'LOCK, *n. Formerly,* the lock of a musket which was fired by a match.

MATCH'MĀ-KER, *n.* 1. One who makes matches for burning. 2. One who contrives or effects a union by marriage.

MATE, *n.* [D. *maat.*] 1. A companion; an associate; one who customarily associates with another. 2. A husband or wife. 3. The male or female of animals which associate for propagation and the care of their young. 4. One that eats at the same table. 5. One that attends the same school; a school-mate. 6. An officer in a merchant ship or ship of war, whose duty is to assist the master or commander.

MATE, *n.* [Sp., Port. *mate;* Fr. *mat.*] In *chess,* the state of the king so situated that he cannot escape.

MATE, *v. t.* 1. To match; to marry. 2. To equal; to be equal to. 3. To oppose; to equal.

† MATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *mater.*] To enervate; to subdue; to crush.

MĀTE'LESS, *a.* Having no mate or companion.

MA-TĒ'RI-A MED'I-CA. 1. A general name for every substance used in medicine. 2. An auxiliary branch of the science of medicine.

MA-TĒ'RI-AL, *a.* [It. *materiale;* Fr. *materiel.*] 1. Consisting of matter; not spiritual. 2. Important; momentous; more or less necessary; having influence or effect. 3. Not formal; substantial. 4. Furnishing materials.

MA-TĒ'RI-AL, *n.* The substance or matter of which any thing is made.

MA-TĒ'RI-AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of materialists.

MA-TĒ'RI-AL-IST, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances, and maintains that the soul of man is the result of a particular organization of matter in the body.

MA-TE-RI-AL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Material existence; corporeity; not spirituality. 2. Importance. *Judge Chase.*

MA-TĒ'RI-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to a state of matter; also, to regard as matter. *Reid.*

MA-TĒ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In the state of matter. *Boyle.* 2. Not formally; substantially. 3. In an important manner or degree; essentially.

MA-TĒ'RI-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being material; importance.

MA-TĒ'RI-ATE, } *a.* [L. *materiatus.*] Consisting of
MA-TĒ'RI-A-TED, } matter. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

† MA-TE-RI-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of forming matter.

MA-TERN'AL, *a.* [L. *maternus.*] Motherly; pertaining to a mother; becoming a mother.

MA-TERN'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *maternité.*] The character or relation of a mother.

MAT'FEL-ON, *n.* A plant called *knap-weed.*

MATH, *n.* [Sax. *mæth.*] A mowing; as in *aftermath.*

MATH-E-MAT'IC, } *a.* [L. *mathematicus.*] 1. Pertain-
MATH-E-MAT'I-CAL, } ing to mathematics. 2. According to the principles of mathematics.

MATH-E-MAT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. According to the laws or principles of mathematical science. 2. With mathematical certainty; demonstrably.

MATH-E-MA-TI'CIAN, *n.* [Fr. *mathematicien.*] One versed in mathematics.

MATH-E-MAT'ICS, *n.* [L. *mathematica.*] The science of quantity; the science which treats of magnitude and number, or of whatever can be measured or numbered.

MATH'E-MEG, *n.* A fish of the cod kind.

MATH'ES, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

* MATH'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. μαθησις.] The doctrine of mathematics. *Pope.*

MAT'IN, *a.* [Fr. *matin.*] Pertaining to the morning; used in the morning.

† MAT'IN, *n.* Morning. *Shak.*

MAT'INS, *n.* 1. Morning worship or service; morning prayers or songs. 2. Time of morning service.

MAT'RASS, *n.* [Fr. *matras.*] A cucurbit; a chemical vessel in the shape of an egg.

MAT'RESS, *n.* [W. *matras.*] A quilted bed; a bed stuffed with hair, moss or other soft material, and quilted.

MĀ'TRICE, or MĀ'TRIX, *n.* [L. *matrix.*] 1. The womb; the cavity in which the fetus of an animal is formed and nourished till its birth. 2. A mold; the cavity in which any thing is formed, and which gives it shape. 3. The place where any thing is formed or produced; gang.—4. In *dyeing,* the five simple colors, black, white, blue, red and yellow, of which all the rest are composed.

MAT'RI-CI-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to matricide.

* MAT'RI-CIDE, *n.* [L. *matricidium.*] 1. The killing or murder of a mother. 2. The killer or murderer of his mother.

MA-TRIC'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *matricula.*] To enter or admit to membership in a body or society, *particularly,* in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register.

MA-TRIC'U-LATE, *n.* One enrolled in a register, and thus admitted to membership in a society.

† MA-TRIC'U-LATE, *a.* Admitted into, or enrolled in, any society, by setting down the name. *Skelton.*

MA-TRIC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of registering a name, and admitting to membership.

MAT-RI-MŌ'NI-AL, *a.* [It. *matrimoniale.*] 1. Pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal. 2. Derived from marriage.

MAT-RI-MŌ'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the manner or laws of marriage. *Ayliffe.*

MAT-RI-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* Matrimonial. [*L. u.*] *Milton.*

MAT'RI-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *matrimonium.*] Marriage; wedlock; the union of man and woman for life; the nuptial state.

MĀ'TRIX. *See* MATRICE.

* MAT'RON, or MĀ'TRON, *n.* [Fr. *matrone;* L. *matrona.*] An elderly married woman, or an elderly lady. *Johnson.*

* MAT'RON-AL, *a.* [L. *matronalis.*] Pertaining to a matron; suitable to an elderly lady or to a married woman; grave; motherly.

* MAT'RON-IZE, or MĀ'TRON-IZE, *v. t.* To render matronlike.

* MAT'RON-LIKE, or MĀ'TRON-LIKE, *a.* Having the manners of an elderly woman; grave; sedate; becoming a matron.

* MAT'RON-LY, or MĀ'TRON-LY, *a.* Elderly; advanced in years.

MA-TROSS', *n.* [D. *matroos.*] *Matrosses* are soldiers in a train of artillery, who are next to the gunners, and assist them in loading, firing and spunging the guns.

MAT'TA-MORE, *n.* In the *East*, a subterranean repository for wheat. *Shaw.*

MAT'TER, *n.* [L., Sp., It. *materia*; Fr. *matiere.*] 1. Substance excreted from living animal bodies; that which is thrown out or discharged in a tumor, boil or abscess; pus. 2. Body; substance extended; that which is visible or tangible; as earth, wood, stone.—3. In a *more general and philosophic sense*, the substance of which all bodies are composed; the substratum of sensible qualities, though the parts composing the substratum may not be visible or tangible. 4. Subject; thing treated; that about which we write or speak; that which employs thought or excites emotion. 5. The very thing supposed or intended. 6. Affair; business; event; thing; course of things. 7. Cause of any event, as of any disturbance, of a disease, or of a difficulty. 8. Subject of complaint, suit; demand. 9. Import; consequence; importance; moment. 10. Space of time; a portion of distance.

MAT'TER, *v. i.* 1. To be of importance; to import; used with *it*, *this*, *that* or *what*. 2. To maturate; to form pus; to collect, as matter in an abscess; [*little used.*]

† MAT'TER, *v. t.* To regard.

MAT'TER-LESS, *a.* Void of matter. *B. Jonson.*

MAT'TER-OF-FACT-MAN, *n.* A term of modern times for a grave and precise narrator, remarker or inquirer; one who sticks to the matter of any fact.

MAT'TER-Y, *a.* Purulent; generating pus. *Harvey.*

MAT'TOC, *n.* [Sax. *mattuc.*] A tool to grub up weeds or roots; a grubbing hoe. *Bailey.*

MAT'TRESS, *n.* A quilted bed. *See* MATRESS, a more correct orthography.

MAT'U-RANT, *n.* [L. *maturo.*] In *pharmacy*, a medicine or application to a tumor, which promotes suppuration.

MAT'U-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *maturo.*] To ripen; to hasten or promote suppuration.

MAT'U RATE, *v. i.* To become ripe; to suppurate, as a tumor, and form pus.

MAT-U-RĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The process of ripening or coming to maturity; ripeness. 2. The process of suppurating; suppuration.

* MAT'U-RA-TIVE, *a.* 1. Ripening; conducing to ripeness. 2. Conducing to suppuration, or the formation of matter in a tumor or abscess.

MA-TURE', *a.* [L. *maturus.*] 1. Ripe; perfected by time or natural growth. 2. Brought to perfection. 3. Completed; prepared; ready. 4. Ripe; come to suppuration.

MA-TURE', *v. t.* [L. *maturo.*] 1. To ripen; to hasten to a perfect state; to promote ripeness. 2. To advance towards perfection.

MA-TURE', *v. i.* To advance toward ripeness; to become ripe or perfect.

MA-TURED, (ma-turd') *pp.* Ripened; advanced to perfection; prepared.

MA-TURE'LY, *adv.* 1. With ripeness; completely. 2. With full deliberation. 3. Early; soon; [*a Latinism, little used.*]

MA-TUR'ING, *ppr.* Ripening; being in or coming to a complete state.

MA-TU'RI-TY, or MA-TURE'NESS, *n.* Ripeness; a state of perfection or completeness.

MAT'U-TI-NAL, } *a.* [L. *matutinus.*] Pertaining to the
MAT'U-TINE, } morning. *Herbert.*

MAT'WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *lygeum*

MAUD'LIN, *a.* [corrupted from *Magdalen.*] Drunk; fuddled; approaching to intoxication; stupid.

MAUD'LIN, *n.* A plant of the genus *achillea.*

MAU'GRE, } *adv.* [Fr. *malgré.*] In spite of; in opposition
MAU'GER, } to; notwithstanding; *used only in burlesque.*

MAU'KIN. *See* MALKIN.

MAUL, *n.* [L. *malleus.*] A heavy wooden hammer; written, also, *mall. See* MALL.

MAUL, *v. t.* To beat and bruise with a heavy stick or cudgel; to wound in a coarse manner.

MAUL'STICK, *n.* [Germ. *mahlen*; Su. Goth. *maela.*] The stick by which painters keep their hand steady in working.

† MAUNCH, *n.* [Fr. *manche.*] A loose sleeve. *Herbert.*

* MAUND, *n.* [Sax. and D. *mand.*] A hand-basket; *a word used in Scotland.*

*† MAUND, } *v. t.* and *i.* To mutter; to murmur; to
*† MAUND'ER, } grumble; to beg.

*† MAUND'ER, *n.* A beggar.

*† MAUND'ER-ER, *n.* A grumbler.

† MAUND'ER-ING, *n.* Complaint.

* MAUN'DY-THURS'DAY, *n.* [supposed to be from Sax. *mand*, a basket; because on that day princes used to give alms to the poor from their baskets; or from *dies mandati*, the day of command, on which day our Savior gave his great *mandate*, that we should love one another. *Lye. Johnson.*] The Thursday in passion week, or next before Good Friday.

MAU-SO-LE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental. *Burton.*

MAU-SO-LE'UM, *n.* [L.; Fr. *mausolée*; from *Mausolus*, king of Caria.] A magnificent tomb, or stately sepulchral monument.

† MAU'THER, *n.* A foolish young girl. *B. Jonson.*

MĀ'VIS, *n.* [Fr. *mauvis.*] A bird, a species of *turdus.*

MAW, *n.* [Sax. *maga.*] 1. The stomach of brutes; applied to the stomach of human beings in contempt only. 2. The craw of fowls.

† MAWK, *n.* A maggot; a slattern.

MAWK'-ING-LY, *adv.* Slatternly; sluttishly.

MAWK'ISH, *a.* Apt to cause satiety or loathing.

MAWK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Aptness to cause loathing.

MAWK'Y, *a.* Maggoty. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

† MAW'MET, *n.* [from *Mahomet.*] A puppet; *anciently*, an idol. *Wickliffe.*

† MAW'MET-RY, *n.* The religion of Mohammed; also, idolatry. *Chaucer.*

MAW'MISH, *a.* [from *maw*, or *mawmet.*] Foolish; silly; idle; nauseous. *L'Estrange.*

MAW'WORM, *n.* A worm that infests the stomach.

MAX'IL-LAR, } *a.* [L. *maxillaris.*] Pertaining to the
MAX'IL-LA-RY, } jaw.

MAX'IM, *n.* [Fr. *maxime.*] 1. An established principle or proposition; a principle generally received or admitted as true.—2. In *music*, the longest note formerly used, equal to two longs, or four breves.

MAX'IM-MON-GER, *n.* One who deals much in maxims.

MAX'I-MUM, *n.* [L.] In *mathematics*, the greatest number or quantity attainable in any given case.

MAY, *n.* [L. *Maius*; Fr. *Mai.*] 1. The fifth month of the year, beginning with January, but the third, beginning with March. 2. [Goth. *mawi. See* MAID.] A young woman; [*obs.*] 3. The early part of life.

MAY, *v. i.* To gather flowers in May-morning.

MAY, *verb aux.*; pret. *might.* [Sax. *magan.*] 1. To be possible. 2. To have physical power; to be able. 3. To have moral power; to be permitted. 4. It is used in prayer and petitions to express desire.—*May be, it may be*, are expressions equivalent to *perhaps*, *by chance*, *peradventure*, that is, it is possible to be.

MĀY'-AP-PLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *podophyllum.*

MĀY'-BLOOM, *n.* The hawthorn.

MĀY'-BUG, *n.* A chaffer. *Ainsworth.*

MĀY'-BUSH, *n.* A plant of the genus *cratægus.*

MĀY'-DAY, *n.* The first day of May.

MĀY'-DEW, *n.* The dew of May.

MĀY'-DUKE, *n.* A variety of the common *cherry.*

MĀY'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant; a flower that appears in May.

MĀY'-FLY, *n.* An insect or fly that appears in May.

MĀY'-GAME, *n.* Sport or diversion; play. *Dryden.*

MĀY'ING, *n.* The gathering of flowers on May-day.

MĀY'-LĀ-DY, *n.* The queen or lady of May, in May-games.

MĀY'-LIL-Y, *n.* The lily of the valley.

MĀY'-MORN, *n.* Freshness; vigor. *Shak.*

MĀY'-POLE, *n.* A pole to dance round in May; a long pole erected.

MĀY'WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *anthemis.*

MĀY'HEM. *See* MAIM.

* MĀY'OR, *n.* [Fr. *maire*; Norm. *maeur.*] The chief magistrate of a city.

MĀY'OR-AL-TY, *n.* The office of a mayor. *Bacon.*

MĀY'OR-ESS, *n.* The wife of a mayor.

MAZ'A-GAN, *n.* A variety of the common bean.

MAZ'ARD, *n.* [Fr. *machoire.*] 1. The jaw; [*obs.*] 2. A kind of cherry.

† MAZ'ARD, *v. t.* To knock on the head. *B. Jonson.*

MAZ-A-RINE', *n.* 1. A deep blue color. 2. A particular way of dressing fowls. 3. A little dish set in a larger one.

MAZE, *n.* [Sax. *mase.*] 1. A winding and turning; perplexed state of things; intricacy; a state that embarrasses. 2. Confusion of thought; perplexity; uncertainty. 3. A labyrinth.

MAZE, *v. t.* To bewilder; to confound with intricacy; to amaze. *Spenser.*

† MAZE, *v. i.* To be bewildered. *Chaucer.*

† MĀZ'ED-NESS, *n.* Confusion; astonishment.

† MĀZ'ER, *n.* A maple cup. *Spenser.*

MAZ-O-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to *mazology.*

MA-ZOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in mazology.

MA-ZOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μαζα and λογος.] The doctrine or history of mammiferous animals.

MĀ'ZY, *a.* Winding; perplexed with turns and windings; intricate. *Milton.*

M. D. *Medicinæ Doctor*, doctor of medicine.

ME, *pron. pers*; the objective case of *I*, answering to the oblique cases of *ego*, in Latin. [Sax. *me*; Goth. *mik*; G. *mich*; Fr. *moi*; L. *mihi*; Sp. *mi*; It. *mi*, or *me*; Arm. *me.*]

† MĒA/COCK, *n.* [qu. *meek* and *cock.*] An uxorious, effeminate man.
† MĒA/COCK, *a.* Lame; timorous; cowardly. *Shak.*
MĒAD, *n.* [Sax. *medo, medu;* D. *meede;* G. *meth.*] A fermented liquor consisting of honey and water, sometimes enriched with spices. *Encyc.*
MĒAD, (meed) } *n.* [Sax. *mæde, mædewe.*] A tract of
MEAD/ŌW, (med/o) } low land.—In *America*, the word is applied particularly to the low ground on the banks of rivers, consisting of a rich mold or an alluvial soil, whether grass land, pasture, tillage or wood land.
MEAD/ŌW-ORE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, conchoidal bog-iron ore.
MEAD/ŌW-RŪE, *n.* A plant of the genus *thalictrum.*
MEAD/ŌW-SAF/FRON, *n.* A plant.
MEAD/ŌW-SAX/I-FRAGE, *n.* A plant.
MEAD/ŌW-SWEET, *n.* A plant.
MEAD/ŌW-WȮRT, *n.* A plant. *Drayton.*
MEAD/ŌW-Y, *a.* Containing meadow. *J. Barlow.*
MĒA/GRE, } *a.* [Fr. *maigre;* Sp., It. *magro;* L. *macer.*] 1.
MĒA/GER, } Thin; lean; destitute of flesh, or having little flesh. 2. Poor; barren; destitute of richness, fertility, or any thing valuable. 3. Barren; poor; wanting strength of diction, or richness of ideas or imagery.
† MĒA/GER, *v. t.* To make lean. *Knolles.*
MĒA/GER-LY, *adv.* Poorly; thinly.
MĒA/GER-NESS, *n.* 1. Leanness; want of flesh. 2. Poorness; barrenness; want of fertility or richness. 3. Scantiness; barrenness.
MĒAK, *n.* A hook with a long handle. *Tusser.*
MĒAL, *n.* [Sax. *mæl;* D. *maal;* G. *mahl*] 1. A portion of food taken at one time; a repast. 2. A part; a fragment; in the word *piecemeal.*
MĒAL, *n.* [Sax. *mealewe, melewe;* G. *mehl;* Sw. *miȯl;* Dan., D. *meel.*] 1. The substance of edible grain ground to fine particles, and not bolted or sifted. 2. Flour; the finer part of pulverized grain.
MĒAL, *v. t.* To sprinkle with meal, or to mix meal with. [*Little used.*]
MĒAL/I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being mealy; softness or smoothness to the touch.
MĒAL/-MAN, *n.* A man that deals in meal.
MĒAL/-TIME, *n.* The usual time of eating meals.
MĒAL/Y, *a.* 1. Having the qualities of meal; soft; smooth to the feel. 2. Like meal; farinaceous; soft, dry and friable. 3. Overspread with something that resembles meal.
MĒAL/Y-MOUTHED, *a. Literally*, having a soft mouth; hence, unwilling to tell the truth in plain language; inclined to speak of any thing in softer terms than the truth will warrant.
MĒAL/Y-MOUTH-ED-NESS, *n.* Inclination to express the truth in soft words, or to disguise the plain fact; reluctance to tell the plain truth.
MĒAN, *a.* [Sax. *mæne, gemæne.*] 1. Wanting dignity; low in rank or birth. 2. Wanting dignity of mind; low-minded; base; destitute of honor; spiritless. 3. Contemptible; despicable. 4. Of little value; low in worth or estimation; worthy of little or no regard. 5. Of little value; humble; poor.
MĒAN, *a.* [Fr. *moyen;* Sp., Port. *mediano;* L. *medium.*] 1. Middle; at an equal distance from the extremes. 2. Intervening; intermediate; coming between.
MĒAN, *n.* 1. The middle point or place; the middle rate or degree; mediocrity; medium. 2. Intervening time; interval of time; interim; meantime. 3. Measure; regulation; [*obs.*] 4. Instrument; that which is used to effect an object; the medium through which something is done. In this sense, *means*, in the plural, is generally used, and often with a *definitive* and *verb* in the singular. 5. *Means*, in the *plural*, income, revenue, resources, substance or estate, considered as the instrument of effecting any purpose. 6. Instrument of action or performance.—*By all means*, without fail.—*By no means*, not at all; certainly not; not in any degree.—*By no manner of means*, by no means; not the least. *Burke.*—*By any means*, possibly; at all.—*Meantime*, or *meanwhile*, in the intervening time; [in this use of these words, there is an omission of *in* or *in the*; *in the meantime.*]
MĒAN, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *meant* (*pronounced* ment). [Sax. *mænan, menan.*] 1. To have in the mind, view or contemplation; to intend. 2. To intend; to purpose; to design, with reference to a future act. 3. To signify; to indicate.
MĒAN, *v. i.* To have thought or ideas; or to have meaning.
ME-AN/DER, *n.* [the name of a winding river in Phrygia.] 1. A winding course; a winding or turning in a passage. 2. A maze; a labyrinth; perplexity.
ME-AN/DER, *v. t.* To wind, turn or flow round; to make flexuous. *Drayton.*
ME-AN/DER, *v. i.* To wind or turn in a course or passage; to be intricate. *Shenstone.*
ME-AN/DER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Winding in a course, passage or current.
ME-AN/DRI-AN, *a.* Winding; having many turns.
† ME-AN/DRY, } *a.* Winding; flexuous. *Dean King.*
† ME-AN/DROUS, }
MĒAN/ING, *ppr.* Having in mind; intending; signifying.
MĒAN/ING, *n.* 1. That which exists in the mind, view or contemplation as a settled aim or purpose, though not directly expressed. 2. Intention; purpose; aim; with reference to a future act. 3. Signification. 4. The sense of words or expressions; that which is to be understood; signification; that which the writer or speaker intends. 5. Sense; power of thinking; [*little used.*]
MĒAN/LY, *adv.* 1. Moderately. 2. Without dignity or rank; in a low condition. 3. Poorly. 4. Without greatness or elevation of mind; without honor; with a low mind or narrow views. 5. Without respect; disrespectfully.
MĒAN/NESS, *n.* 1. Want of dignity or rank; low state. 2. Want of excellence of any kind; poorness; rudeness. 3. Lowness of mind; want of dignity and elevation; want of honor. 4. Sordidness; niggardliness. 5. Want of richness; poorness.
MEANT, (ment) *pret.* and *pp.* of *mean.*
MĒAR. *See* MERE.
MĒASE, *n.* The quantity of 500; as, a *mease* of herrings.
† MĒA/SLE, (mē/zl) *n.* A leper. *Wickliffe.*
MĒA/SLED, (mē/zld) *a.* Infected or spotted with measles.
† MĒA/-SLED-NESS, *n.* Diseased state of swine. *Cotgrave.*
MĒA/SLES, (mē/zlez) *n.* with a plural termination. [D. *mazelen.*] 1. A contagious disease of the human body, usually characterized by an eruption of small red points or spots, from which it has its name. 2. A disease of swine. 3. A disease of trees.
MĒA/SLY, (meez/ly) *a.* Infected with measles or eruptions.
MEAS/U-RA-BLE, (mezh/u-ra-bl) *a.* 1. That may be measured; susceptible of mensuration or computation. 2. Moderate; in small quantity or extent.
MEAS/U-RA-BLE-NESS, (mezh/u-ra-bl-nes) *n.* The quality of admitting mensuration.
MEAS/U-RA-BLY, (mezh/u-ra-bly) *adv.* Moderately; in a limited degree.
MEAS/URE, (mezh/ur) *n.* [Fr. *mesure;* It. *misura.*] 1. The whole extent or dimensions of a thing, including length, breadth and thickness. 2. That by which extent or dimension is ascertained, either length, breadth, thickness, capacity, or amount. 3. A limited or definite quantity. 4. Determined extent or length; limit. 5. A rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned. 6. Proportion; quantity settled. 7. Full or sufficient quantity. 8. Extent of power or office. 9. Portion allotted; extent of ability. 10. Degree; quantity indefinite.—11. In *music*, that division by which the motion of music is regulated. —12. In *poetry*, the *measure* or metre is the manner of ordering and combining the quantities, or the long and short syllables.—13. In *dancing*, the interval between steps, corresponding to the interval between notes in the music.—14. In *geometry*, any quantity assumed as one or unity, to which the ratio of other homogeneous or similar quantities is expressed. 15. Means to an end; an act, step or proceeding towards the accomplishment of an object.—*Without measure*, without limits; very largely or copiously.—*To have hard measure*, to be harshly treated.
MEAS/URE, *v. i.* To have a certain or limited extent.
MEAS/URE, (mezh/ur) *v. t.* 1. To compute or ascertain extent, quantity, dimensions or capacity by a certain rule. 2. To ascertain the degree of any thing. 3. To pass through or over. 4. To judge of distance, extent or quantity. 5. To adjust; to proportion. 6. To allot or distribute by measure.
MEAS/URED, (mezh/urd) *pp.* 1. Computed or ascertained by a rule; adjusted; proportioned; passed over. 2. *a.* Equal; uniform; steady. 3. Limited or restricted.
MEAS/URE-LESS, (mezh/ur-les) *a.* Without measure; unlimited; immeasurable. *Shak.*
MEAS/URE-MENT, (mezh/ur-ment) *n.* The act of measuring; mensuration. *Burke.*
MEAS/UR-ER, (mezh/ur-er) *n.* One who measures; one whose occupation or duty is to measure commodities in market.
MEAS/UR-ING, (mezh/ur-ing) *ppr.* 1. Computing or ascertaining length, dimensions, capacity or amount. 2. *a.* A *measuring* cast, a throw or cast that requires to be measured.
MĒAT, *n.* [Sax. *mæte, mete.*] 1. Food in general; any thing eaten for nourishment, either by man or beast. 2. The flesh of animals used as food.—3. In *Scripture*, spiritual food. *John* vi. 4. Spiritual comfort. *John* iv. 5. Products of the earth proper for food. *Hab.* iii. 6. The more abstruse doctrines of the gospel. *Heb.* v. 7. Ceremonial ordinances. *Heb.* xiii.—*To sit at meat*, to sit or recline at the table. *Scripture.*
† MĒAT/ED, *a.* Fed; fattened. *Tusser.*
† MĒATHE, *n.* [W. *mez.*] Liquor or drink. *Milton.*
MĒAT/-OF-FER-ING, *n.* An offering consisting of meat or food.
MĒAT/Y, *a.* Fleshy, but not fat. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

MEAWL *See* MEWL.
MĒAZ'LING, *ppr.* Falling in small drops; properly, *mizzling*, or rather *mistling*, from *mist*. *Arbuthnot.*
ME-CHAN'IC, or ME-CHAN'I-CAL, *a.* [L. *mechanicus*; Fr. *mechanique.*] 1. Pertaining to machines, or to the art of constructing machines; pertaining to the art of making wares, goods, instruments, furniture, &c. 2. Constructed or performed by the rules or laws of mechanics. 3. Skilled in the art of making machines; bred to manual labor. 4. Pertaining to artisans or mechanics; vulgar. 5. Pertaining to the principles of mechanics, in *philosophy*. 6. Acting by physical power.
ME-CHAN'IC, *n.* 1. A person whose occupation is to construct machines, or goods, wares, instruments, furniture, and the like. 2. One skilled in a mechanical occupation or art.
ME-CHAN'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. According to the laws of mechanism, or good workmanship. 2. By physical force or power. 3. By the laws of motion, without intelligence or design, or by the force of habit.
† ME-CHAN'I-CAL-IZE, *v. t.* To render mean and low. *Cotgrave.*
ME-CHAN'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being mechanical, or governed by mechanism.
MECH-A-NI'CIAN, *n.* One skilled in mechanics.
ME-CHAN'ICS, *n.* That science which treats of the doctrines of motion. A mathematical science which shows the effects of powers or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrates the laws of motion. *Harris.*
MECH'A-NISM, *n.* 1. The construction of a machine, engine or instrument. 2. Action of a machine, according to the laws of mechanics.
MECH'A-NIST, *n.* The maker of machines, or one skilled in mechanics.
MECH'LIN, *n.* A species of lace, made at Mechlin.
ME-CHŌ'A-CAN, *n.* White jalap, from Mechoacan.
ME-CŌ'NI-ATE, *n.* A salt consisting of meconic acid and a base.
ME-CON'IC, *a.* *Meconic acid* is an acid contained in opium.
MEC'O-NITE, *n.* A small sandstone; ammite.
ME-CŌ'NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. μηκωνιον.] 1. The juice of the white poppy, which has the virtues of opium. 2. The first feces of infants.
MED'AL, *n.* [Fr. *medaille*; It. *medaglia*; Sp. *medalla.*] An ancient coin, or a piece of metal in the form of a coin, stamped with some figure or device to preserve the portrait of some distinguished person, or the memory of an illustrious action or event.
ME-DAL'LIC, *a.* Pertaining to a medal or to medals.
ME-DALL'ION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A large antique stamp or medal. 2. The representation of a medallion.
MED'AL-LIST, *n.* A person that is skilled in medals.
MED'DLE, *v. i.* [D. *middelen.*] 1. To have to do; to take part; to interpose and act in the concerns of others, or in affairs in which one's interposition is not necessary. 2. To have to do; to touch; to handle.
† MED'DLE, *v. t.* To mix; to mingle. *Spenser.*
MED'DLER, *n.* One that meddles; an officious person; a busy-body. *Bacon.*
MED'DLE-SOME, *a.* Given to meddling; apt to interpose in the affairs of others; officiously intrusive.
MED'DLE-SOME-NESS, *n.* Officious interposition in the affairs of others. *Barrow.*
MED'DLING, *ppr.* 1. Having to do; touching; handling; officiously interposing in other men's concerns. 2. *a.* Officious; busy in other men's affairs.
MED'E-CIN, *n.* A physician.
MĒ'DI-AL, *a.* [L. *medius.*] Mean; noting a mean or average.—*Medial alligation* is a method of finding the mean rate or value of a mixture consisting of two or more ingredients of different quantities and values.
MĒ'DI-ANT, *n.* In *music*, an appellation given to the third above the key-note. *Busby.*
ME-DI-AS'TINE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *mediastinum.*] The fimbriated body about which the guts are convolved. *Arbuthnot.*
MĒ'DI-ATE, *a.* [Fr. *mediat.*] 1. Middle; being between the two extremes. 2. Interposed; intervening; being between two objects. 3. Acting by means, or by an intervening cause or instrument.
MĒ'DI-ATE, *v. i.* 1. To interpose between parties, as the equal friend of each; to act indifferently between contending parties, with a view to reconciliation; to intercede. 2. To be between two; [*little used.*]
MĒ'DI-ATE, *v. t.* 1. To effect by mediation or interposition between parties. 2. To limit by something in the middle; [*obs.*]
MĒ'DI-ATE-LY, *adv.* By means or by a secondary cause, acting between the first cause and the effect.
ME-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Interposition; intervention; agency between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them 2. Agency interposed; intervenient power. 3. Intercession; entreaty for another.
ME-DI-Ā'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *mediateur.*] 1. One that interposes between parties at variance for the purpose of reconciling them.—2. *By way of eminence*, Christ is THE MEDIATOR. "Christ is a *mediator* by nature, as partaking of both natures, divine and human; and *mediator* by office, as transacting matters between God and man." *Waterland.*
ME-DI-A-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to a mediator. [*Mediatory* is not used.]
ME-DI-Ā'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a mediator.
ME-DI-Ā'TRESS, } *n.* A female mediator. *Ainsworth.*
ME-DI-Ā'TRIX, }
MED'IC, *n.* A plant of the genus *medicago.*
MED'I-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be cured or healed.
MED'I-CAL, *a.* [L. *medicus.*] 1. Pertaining to the art of healing diseases. 2. Medicinal; containing that which heals; tending to cure.
MED'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of medicine; according to the rules of the healing art, or for the purpose of healing. 2. In relation to the healing art.
MED'I-CA-MENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *medicamentum.*] Any thing used for healing diseases or wounds; a medicine; a healing application.
MED-I-CA-MENT'AL, *a.* Relating to healing applications; having the qualities of medicaments.
MED-I-CA-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of healing applications.
MED'I-CAS-TER, *n.* A quack. *Whitlock.*
MED'I-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *medico.*] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.
MED'I-CA-TED, *pp.* Prepared or furnished with any thing medicinal.
MED'I-CA-TING, *ppr.* Impregnating with medical substances; preparing with any thing medicinal.
MED-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act or process of impregnating with medicinal substances; the infusion of medicinal virtues. 2. The use of medicine.
ME-DIC'I-NA-BLE, *a.* Having the properties of medicine; medicinal. *Bacon.*
* ME-DIC'I-NAL, *a.* [L. *medicinalis.*] 1. Having the property of healing or of mitigating disease; adapted to the cure or alleviation of bodily disorders. 2. Pertaining to medicine.
ME-DIC'I-NAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In the manner of medicine; with medicinal qualities. 2. With a view to healing.
* MED'I-CINE, *n.* [L. *medicina.* Vulgarly and improperly pronounced *med'sn.*] 1. Any substance, liquid or solid, that has the property of curing or mitigating disease in animals, or that is used for that purpose. 2. The art of preventing, curing or alleviating the diseases of the human body. 3. In the *French sense*, a physician; [*obs.*]
† MED'I-CINE, *v. t.* To affect or operate on as medicine.
ME-DI'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *medieté*; L. *medietas.*] The middle state or part; half; moiety. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
MĒ'DIN, *n.* A small coin.
ME-DI-Ō'CRAL, *a.* [L. *mediocris.*] Being of a middle quality; indifferent; ordinary. [*Rare.*] *Addison.*
ME-DI-Ō-CRE', (me-de-ōkr') *a.* [Fr., from L. *mediocris.*] Of moderate degree; middle rate; middling.
† MĒ'DI-O-CRIST, *n.* A person of middling abilities.
ME-DI-OC'RI-TY, *n.* [L. *mediocritas.*] 1. A middle state or degree; a moderate degree or rate. 2. Moderation; temperance.
MED'I-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *meditor*; Fr. *mediter.*] 1. To dwell on any thing in thought; to contemplate; to study; to turn or revolve any subject in the mind. 2. To intend; to have in contemplation. *Washington.*
MED'I-TATE, *v. t.* 1. To plan by revolving in the mind; to contrive; to intend. 2. To think on; to revolve.
MED'I-TA-TED, *pp.* Planned; contrived.
MED'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Revolving in the mind; contemplating; contriving.
MED-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *meditatio.*] Close or continued thought; the turning or revolving of a subject in the mind; serious contemplation.
MED'I-TA-TIVE, *a.* 1. Addicted to meditation. *Ainsworth.* 2. Expressing meditation or design. *Johnson.*
† MED-I-TER-RANE', } *a.* [L. *medius* and *terra.*] 1. Inclosed, or nearly inclosed, with land. 2. Inland; remote from the ocean or sea.
MED-I-TER-RĀ'NE-AN, }
MED-I-TER-RĀ'NE-OUS, }
MĒ'DI-UM, *n.*; *plu.* MEDIUMS; *media* not being generally, though sometimes used. [L.] 1. In *philosophy*, the space or substance through which a body moves or passes to any point.—2. *In logic*, the mean or middle term of a syllogism, or the middle term in an argument.—3. *Arithmetical medium*, that which is equally distant from each extreme.—4. *Geometrical medium* is that wherein the same ratio is preserved between the first and second terms, as between the second and third. *Encyc.* 5. The means or instrument by which any thing is accomplished, conveyed or carried on. 6. The middle place or degree; the mean. 7. A kind of printing paper of middle size.
MED'LAR, *n.* [L. *mespilus.*] A tree and its fruit.

†MED'LE, †MED'LY, } *v. t.* To mix; *not used*, but hence,
MED'LEY, *n.* A mixture; a mingled and confused mass of ingredients. *Addison.*
MED'LEY, *a.* Mingled; confused. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*
ME-DUL'LAR, *a.* [L. *medullaris.*] Pertaining to marrow; consisting of marrow; resembling marrow.
*MED'UL-LA-RY, } row; consisting of marrow; resembling marrow.
ME-DUL'LIN, *n.* [L. *medulla.*] The pith of the sunflower, which has neither taste nor smell.
MEED, *n.* [Sax. *med.*] 1. Reward; recompense; that which is bestowed or rendered in consideration of merit. 2. A gift or present; [*obs.*]
MEEK, *a.* [Sw. *miuk;* Dan. *myg;* Sp. *mego;* Port. *meigo.*] 1. Mild of temper; soft; gentle; not easily provoked or irritated; yielding; given to forbearance under injuries. 2. Humble, in an *evangelical sense*; submissive to the divine will; not proud, self-sufficient or refractory.
†MEEK, *v. t.* [Su. Goth. *moeka.*] To humble. *Wickliffe.*
MEEK'EN, (mē'kn) *v. t.* To make meek; to soften; to render mild. *Thomson.*
MEEK'LY, *adv.* Mildly; gently; submissively; humbly; not proudly or roughly. *Spenser.*
MEEK'NESS, *n.* 1. Softness of temper; mildness; gentleness; forbearance under injuries and provocations.—2. In an *evangelical sense*, humility; resignation; submission to the divine will, without murmuring or peevishness.
MEER, *a.* Simple; unmixed; usually written *mere.*
MEER, *n.* A lake; a boundary. *See* MERE.
MEERED, *a.* Relating to a boundary. [*See* MERE.] *Shak.*
MEER'SCHAUM, *n.* [G. sea-foam.] A hydrate of magnesia combined with silex.
MEET, *a.* [Sax. *gemet.*] Fit; suitable; proper; qualified; convenient; adapted, as to a use or purpose.
MEET, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *met.* [Sax. *metan, mætan, gemetan.*] 1. To come together, approaching in opposite or different directions; to come face to face. 2. To come together in any place. 3. To come together in hostility; to encounter. 4. To encounter unexpectedly. 5. To come together in extension; to come in contact; to join. 6. To come to; to find; to light on; to receive.
MEET, *v. i.* 1. To come together or to approach near, or into company with. 2. To come together in hostility; to encounter. 3. To assemble; to congregate. 4. To come together by being extended; to come in contact; to join. —*To meet with.* 1. To light on; to find; to come to; often with the sense of an unexpected event. 2. To join; to unite in company. 3. To suffer unexpectedly. 4. To encounter; to engage in opposition. 5. To obviate; a *Latinism.*—*To meet half way*, to approach from equal distances and meet; *metaphorically*, to make mutual and equal concessions, each party renouncing some pretensions.
MEET'ER, *n.* One that meets another; one that accosts another. *Shak.*
MEET'ING, *ppr.* Coming together; encountering; joining; assembling.
MEET'ING, *n.* 1. A coming together; an interview. 2. An assembly; a congregation; a collection of people; a convention. 3. A conflux, as of rivers; a joining, as of lines.
MEET'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A place of worship; a church.
MEET'LY, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; properly.
MEET'NESS, *n.* Fitness; suitableness; propriety.
MEG'A-COSM, *n.* [Gr. μεγας and κοσμος.] The great world.
MEG-A-LON'YX, *n.* [Gr. μεγαλη and ονυξ.] An animal now extinct, whose bones have been found in Virginia.
†MEG-A-LOP'O-LIS, *n.* [Gr. μεγαλη and πολις.] A chief city; a metropolis. *Herbert.*
MEG-A-THE'RI-UM, MI-GATH'E-RY, } *n.* [Gr. μεγας and θηρα.] A quadruped now extinct.
MĒ'GRIM, *n.* [Fr. *migraine.*] A disorder of the head; vertigo. *Bacon.*
†MĒINE, *v. t.* [Sax. *mengan.*] To mingle. *Chaucer.*
†MĒINE, or †MĒ'NY, *n.* A retinue or family of servants; domestics. *Shak.*
MEĪ'O-NITE, *n.* Prismato-pyramidical feldspar.
MEĪ-Ō'SIS, *n.* [Gr. μειωσις.] Diminution; a rhetorical figure, a species of hyperbole, representing a thing less than it is. *Beattie.*
MEL'AM-PODE, *n.* [Gr. μελαμποδιον.] The black hellebore. *Spenser.*
ME-LAN'A-GOGUE, (me-lan'a-gog) *n.* [Gr. μελας, μελανος and αγω.] A medicine supposed to expel black bile or choler. [*Old.*]
†MEL-AN-CHŌ'LI-AN, *n.* The same with *melancholic.*
MEL'AN-CHOL-IC, *a.* 1. Depressed in spirits; affected with gloom; dejected; hypochondriac. 2. Produced by melancholy; expressive of melancholy; mournful. 3. Unhappy; unfortunate; causing sorrow.
MEL'AN-CHOL-IC, *n.* 1. One affected with a gloomy state of mind; [*melancholian*, in a like sense, is not used.] 2. A gloomy state of mind.
MEL'AN-CHOL-I-LY, *adv.* With melancholy. *Keepe.*
MEL'AN-CHOL-I-NESS, *n.* State of being melancholy; disposition to indulge gloominess of mind.
†MEL-AN-CHŌ'LI-OUS, *a.* Gloomy. *Gower.*
MEL'AN-CHOL-IST, *n.* One affected with melancholy.
MEL'AN-CHO-LIZE, *v. i.* To become gloomy in mind.
†MEL'AN-CHO-LIZE, *v. t.* To make melancholy. *More.*
MEL'AN-CHOL-Y, *n.* [Gr. μελαν and χολη; L. *melancholia.*] A gloomy state of mind, often a gloomy state that is of some continuance, or habitual; depression of spirits induced by grief; dejection of spirits.
MEL'AN-CHOL-Y, *a.* 1. Gloomy; depressed in spirits; dejected. 2. Dismal; gloomy; habitually dejected. 3. Calamitous; afflictive; that may or does produce great evil and grief.
ME-LANGE', (me-lanje') *n.* [Fr.] A mixture.] *Not English.*]
MEL'A-NITE, *n.* [Gr. μελας.] A mineral.
MEL-A-NIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to melanite.
MEL'AN-TER-I, *n.* [Gr. μελαν.] Salt of iron.
MEL'A-NURE, MEL-A-NŪ'RUS, } *n.* A small fish of the Mediterranean.
MEL'I-LOT, *n.* [Fr.] A plant of the genus *trifolium.*
*MĒL'IO-RATE, (mēēl'yo-rate) *v. t.* [Fr. *ameliorer;* It. *migliorare.*] To make better; to improve.
*MĒL'IO-RATE, (mēēl'yo-rate) *v. i.* To grow better.
*MĒL'IO-RA-TED, (mēēl'yo-ra-ted) *pp.* Made better; improved.
*MĒL'IO-RA-TING, (mēēl'yo-ra-ting) *ppr.* Improving; advancing in good qualities.
*MĒL-IO-RĀ'TION, (mēēl-yo-rā'shun) *n.* The act or operation of making better; improvement.
†MĒL-IOR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being better. *Bacon.*
†MELL, *v. i.* [Fr. *mêler.*] To mix; to meddle. *Spenser.*
MELL, *n.* [L. *mel.*] Honey. [*Not English.*]
MEL'LATE, *n.* [L. *mel.*] A combination of the mellitic acid with a base.
MEL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *mel* and *fero.*] Producing honey.
MEL-LI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *mellifico.*] The making or production of honey.
MEL-LIF'LU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *mel* and *fluo.*] A flow of sweetness, or a sweet, smooth flow. *Watts.*
MEL-LIF'LU-ENT, MEL-LIF'LU-OUS, } *a.* Flowing with honey; smooth; sweetly flowing.
MEL'LIT, *n.* In *farriery*, a dry scab on the heel of a horse's fore foot, cured by a mixture of honey and vinegar.
MEL'LITE, *n.* [L. *mel.*] Honey-stone, a mineral.
MEL-LIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to honey-stone.
MEL'LŌW, *a.* [Sax. *melewe;* G. *mehl.*] 1. Soft with ripeness; easily yielding to pressure. 2. Soft to the ear. 3. Soft; well pulverized; not indurated or compact. 4. Soft and smooth to the taste. 5. Soft with liquor; intoxicated; merry. 6. Soft or easy to the eye.
MEL'LŌW, *v. t.* 1. To ripen; to bring to maturity; to soften by ripeness or age. 2. To soften; to pulverize. 3. To mature; to bring to perfection.
MEL'LŌW, *v. i.* To become soft; to be ripened, matured or brought to perfection.
MEL'LŌW-NESS, *n.* 1. Softness; the quality of yielding easily to pressure; ripeness, as of fruit. 2. Maturity; softness or smoothness from age, as of wine.
MEL'LŌW-Y, *a.* Soft; unctuous. *Drayton.*
MEL-O-CO-TŌNE', *n.* [Sp. *melocoton.*] A quince. But the name is sometimes given to a large kind of peach.
*ME-LŌ'DI-OUS, *a.* Containing melody; musical; agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds.
*ME-LŌ'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a melodious manner.
*ME-LŌ'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds; musicalness.
MEL'O-DIZE, *v. t.* To make melodious.
MEL'O-DRAME, *n.* [Gr. μελος, and *drama.*] A dramatic performance in which songs are intermixed.
MEL'O-DY, *n.* [Gr. μελωδια.] An agreeable succession of sounds; a succession of sounds so regulated and modulated as to please the ear. *Melody* differs from *harmony*, as it consists in the agreeable succession and modulation of sounds by a single voice; whereas *harmony* consists in the accordance of different voices or sounds.
MEL'ON, *n.* [Fr.; L. *melo;* Sp. *melon.*] The name of certain plants and their fruit.
MEL'ON-THIS-TLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *cactus.*
MEL'ROSE, *n.* [L. *mel*, and *rosa.*] Honey of roses.
MELT, *v. t.* [Sax. *meltan;* Gr. μελδω; D. *smelten.*] 1. To dissolve; to make liquid; to liquefy; to reduce from a solid to a liquid or flowing state by heat. 2. To dissolve; to reduce to first principles. 3. To soften to love or tenderness. 4. To waste away; to dissipate. 5. To dishearten. *Josh.* xiv.
MELT, *v. i.* 1. To become liquid; to dissolve; to be changed from a fixed or solid to a flowing state. 2. To be softened to love, pity, tenderness or sympathy; to be-

come tender, mild or gentle. *Shak.* 3. To be dissolved; to lose substance. 4. To be subdued by affliction; to sink into weakness. 5. To faint; to be discouraged or disheartened.

MELT'ED, *pp.* Dissolved; made liquid; softened; discouraged.

MELT'ER, *n.* One that melts any thing. *Derham.*

MELT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Dissolving; liquefying; softening; discouraging. 2. *a.* Tending to soften; softening into tenderness.

MELT'ING, *n.* The act of softening; the act of rendering tender. *South.*

MELT'ING-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to melt or soften. 2. Like something melting. *Sidney.*

MELT'ING-NESS, *n.* The power of melting or softening.

MEL'WEL, *n.* A fish.

MEM'BER, *n.* [Fr. *membre*; L. *membrum.*] 1. A limb of animal bodies. 2. A part of a discourse, or of a period or sentence; a clause; a part of a verse.—3. In *architecture*, a subordinate part of a building, as a frieze or cornice; sometimes a molding. 4. An individual of a community or society. 5. The appetites and passions, considered as tempting to sin. *Rom.* vii.

MEM'BERED, *a.* Having limbs.

MEM'BER-SHIP, *n.* 1. The state of being a member. 2. Community; society. *Beaumont.*

MEM'BRANE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *membrana.*] In *anatomy*, a thin, white, flexible skin, formed by fibres interwoven like net-work, and serving to cover some part of the body.

MEM-BRĀ'NE-OUS, MEM'BRA-NOUS, or MEM-BRA-NĀ'CEOUS, *a.* 1. Belonging to a membrane; consisting of membranes.—2. In *botany*, a *membranaceous* leaf has no distinguishable pulp between the two surfaces.

MEM-BRĀ'NI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a membrane or of parchment.

ME-MENT'O, *n.* [L.] A hint, suggestion, notice or memorial to awaken memory; that which reminds.

* MEM'OIR, (me-moir', *or* mem'wor) *n.* [Fr. *memoire.*] 1. A species of history written by a person who had some share in the transactions related. 2. A history of transactions in which some person had a principal share, is called his *memoirs*, though compiled or written by a different hand. 3. The history of a society, or the journals and proceedings of a society. 4. A written account; register of facts.

MEM'O-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *memorabilis.*] Worthy to be remembered; illustrious; celebrated; distinguished.

MEM'O-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner worthy to be remembered.

MEM-O-RAN'DUM, *n.; plu.* MEMORANDUMS, or MEMORANDA. [L.] A note to help the memory.

† MEM'O-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *memoro.*] To make mention of a thing.

MEM'O-RA-TIVE, *a.* Adapted or tending to preserve the memory of any thing. *Hammond.*

ME-MŌ'RI-AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *memorialis.*] 1. Preservative of memory. 2. Contained in memory. *Watts.*

ME-MŌ'RI-AL, *n.* 1. That which preserves the memory of something; any thing that serves to keep in memory. 2. Any note or hint to assist the memory. 3. A written representation of facts, made to a legislative or other body as the ground of a petition, or a representation of facts accompanied with a petition.

ME-MŌ'RI-AL-IST, *n.* 1. One who writes a memorial. 2. One who presents a memorial to a legislative or any other body, or to a person. *United States.*

ME-MŌ'RI-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To present a memorial; to petition by memorial. *United States.*

† MEM'O-RIST, *n.* One who causes to be remembered.

MEM'O-RIZE, *v. t.* 1. To record; to commit to memory by writing. 2. To cause to be remembered.

MEM'O-RY, *n.* [L. *memoria*; Fr. *memoire.*] 1. The faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of past events, or ideas which are past. A distinction is made between *memory* and *recollection*. *Memory* retains past ideas without any, or with little effort; *recollection* implies an effort to recall ideas that are past. 2. A retaining of past ideas in the mind; remembrance. 3. Exemption from oblivion. 4. The time within which past events can be remembered or recollected, or the time within which a person may have knowledge of what is past. 5. Memorial; monumental record; that which calls to remembrance. 6. Reflection; attention.

† MEM'O-RY, *v. t.* To lay up in the mind or memory.

MEMPH'I-AN, *a.* [from *Memphis.*] Pertaining to Memphis; very dark.

MEN, *plu.* of *man.* 1. Two or more males, individuals of the human race. 2. Males of bravery. 3. Persons; people; mankind; *in an indefinite sense.*

MEN'ACE, *v. t.* [Fr. *menacer.*] 1. To threaten; to express or show a disposition or determination to inflict punishment or other evil. 2. To show or manifest the probability of future evil or danger to. 3. To exhibit the appearance of any catastrophe to come.

MEN'ACE, *n.* 1. A threat or threatening; the declaration or show of a disposition or determination to inflict an evil. 2. The show of a probable evil or catastrophe to come.

MEN'ACED, *pp.* Threatened.

MEN'A-CER, *n.* One that threatens.

MEN'A-CHA-NITE, *n.* An oxyd of titanium, a mineral.

MEN-A-CHA-NIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to menachanite.

MEN'A-CING, *ppr.* 1. Threatening; declaring a determination to inflict evil. 2. *a.* Exhibiting the danger or probability of an evil to come.

MEN-AGE', (men-äzhe') *n.* [Fr.] A collection of brute animals.

* MEN-AG'ER-Y, (men-äzh'er-e) *n.* [Fr. *menagerie.*] A yard or place in which wild animals are kept, or a collection of wild animals.

MEN'A-GOGUE, (men'a-gog) *n.* [Gr. μηνες and αγω.] A medicine that promotes the menstrual flux.

MEN'ALD, } *n.* A term applied to deer whose skins are
MEN'ILD, } beautifully variegated.

MEND, *v. t.* [L. *emendo*; Fr. *amender.*] 1. To repair, as a breach; to supply a part broken or defective. 2. To correct; to set right; to alter for the better. 3. To repair; to restore to a sound state. 4. To help; to advance; to make better. 5. To improve; to hasten.

MEND, *v. i.* To grow better; to advance to a better state; to improve.

MEND'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being mended.

MEN-DĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *mendax.*] Lying; false. [*L. u.*]

MEN-DAC'I-TY, *n.* Falsehood. *Brown.*

MEND'ED, *pp.* Repaired; made better; improved.

MEND'ER, *n.* One who mends or repairs.

MEND'I-CAN-CY, *a.* [L. *mendicans.*] Beggary; a state of begging.

MEND'I-CANT, *a.* [L. *mendicans.*] 1. Begging; poor to a state of beggary. 2. Practicing beggary.

MEND'I-CANT, *n.* A beggar; one that makes it his business to beg alms; one of the begging fraternity of the Romish church.

† MEND'I-CATE, *v. t.* To beg, or practice begging.

MEN-DIC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *mendicitas.*] The state of begging; the life of a beggar.

† MEND'MENT, for *amendment.*

† MENDS, for *amends. Shak.*

MEN-HĀ'DEN, *n.* A species of fish.

MĒ'NI-AL, *a.* [Norm. *meignal, meynal.*] 1. Pertaining to servants, or domestic servants; low; mean. *Swift.* 2. Belonging to the retinue or train of servants.

MĒ'NI-AL, *n.* A domestic servant.

MEN'I-LITE, *n.* A mineral substance.

ME-NIN'GES, *n.* [Gr. μενιγγος.] The two membranes that envelop the brain, which are called the *pia mater*, and *dura mater.*

ME-NIS'CUS, *n.; plu.* MENISCUSES. [Gr. μηνισκος.] A lens convex on one side, and concave on the other.

MEN-I-SPERM'ATE, *n.* A compound of menispermic acid and a salifiable base.

MEN-I-SPERM'IC, *a.* The *menispermic acid* is obtained from the seeds of the *menispermum cocculus.*

MEN'I-VER, *n.* A small white animal in Russia, or its fur, which is very fine. *Chaucer.*

ME-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μην, μηνος and λογος.] 1. A register of months.—2. In the *Greek church*, martyrology, or a brief calendar of the lives of the saints.

MEN'ŌW, *n.* [Fr. *menu.*] A small fish, the minnow.

MEN'PLEAS-ER, *n.* One who is solicitous to please men, rather than to please God.

MEN'SAL, *a.* [L. *mensalis.*] Belonging to the table; transacted at table. [*Little used.*] *Clarissa.*

† MENSE, *n.* [Sax. *mennese.*] Propriety; decency; manners.

† MENSE'FUL, *a.* Graceful; mannerly.

† MENSE'LESS, *a.* Without civility; void of decency or propriety.

MEN'STRU-AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *menstrualis.*] 1. Monthly; happening once a month. 2. Lasting a month. 3. Pertaining to a menstruum.

MEN'STRU-ANT, *a.* Subject to monthly flowings.

MEN'STRU-OUS, *a.* [L. *menstruus.*] 1. Having the monthly flow or discharge, as a female. 2. Pertaining to the monthly flow of females.

MEN'STRU-UM, *n.; plu.* MENSTRUUMS. [from L. *mensis.*] A dissolvent or solvent; any fluid or subtilized substance which dissolves a solid body.

* MEN-SU-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being measured.

* MEN'SU-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *mensura.*] Measurable; capable of being measured. *Holder.*

* MEN'SU-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to measure.

* MEN'SU-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *mensura.*] To measure. [*L. u.*]

* MEN-SU-RĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act, process or art of measuring or taking the dimensions of any thing. 2. Measure; the result of measuring.

MEN'TAL, *a.* [It. *mentale*; Fr. *mental.*] Pertaining to the mind; intellectual. *Addison.*

MEN'TAL-LY, *adv.* Intellectually; in the mind; in thought or meditation; in idea. *Bentley.*

MEN'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *mentio.*] A hint; a suggestion; a brief notice or remark expressed in words or writing.

MEN'TION, *v. t.* [Fr. *mentionner.*] To speak; to name; to utter a brief remark; to state a particular fact, or to express it in writing. It is applied to something thrown in or added incidentally in a discourse or writing, and thus differs from the sense of *relate*, *recite* and *narrate.*

MEN'TIONED, *pp.* Named; stated.

MEN'TION-ING, *ppr.* Naming; uttering.

MEN-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* [*Mentor.*] Containing advice.

ME-PHIT'IC, } *a.* [L. *mephitis.*] Offensive to the smell;
ME-PHIT'I-CAL, } foul; poisonous; noxious; pestilential; destructive to life.—*Mephitic acid* is carbonic acid.

MEPH'I-TIS, } *n.* Foul, offensive or noxious exhalations
MEPH'I-TISM, } from dissolving substances, filth or other source; also, carbonic acid gas.

† ME-RĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *meracus.*] Strong; racy.

† MER'CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *mercor.*] To be sold or bought.

† MER-CAN-TANTE', *n.* [It. *mercatante.*] A foreign trader. *Shak.*

* MER'CAN-TILE, *a.* [It. and Fr.; L. *mercans.*] 1. Trading; commercial; carrying on commerce. 2. Pertaining or relating to commerce or trade.

† MER'CAT, *n.* [L. *mercatus.*] Market; trade. *Sprat.*

† MER'CA-TURE, *n.* [L. *mercatura.*] The practice of buying and selling.

MER'CE-NA-RI-LY, *adv.* In a mercenary manner.

MER'CE-NA-RI-NESS, *n.* Venality; regard to hire or reward. *Boyle.*

MER'CE-NA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *mercenaire*; L. *mercenarius.*] 1. Venal; that may be hired; actuated by the hope of reward; moved by the love of money. 2. Hired; purchased by money. 3. Sold for money. 4. Greedy of gain; mean; selfish. 5. Contracted from motives of gain.

MER'CE-NA-RY, *n.* One who is hired; a soldier that is hired into foreign service; a hireling.

MER'CER, *n.* [Fr. *mercier.*] One who deals in silks. *Howel.*

MER'CER-SHIP, *n.* The business of a mercer.

MER'CER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *mercerie.*] The commodities or goods in which a mercer deals; trade of mercers.

† MER'CHAND, *v. i.* [Fr. *marchander.*] To trade. *Bacon.*

† MER'CHAN-DA-BLE, *a.* That may be transacted by traffick.

MER'CHAN-DISE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The objects of commerce; wares, goods, commodities, whatever is usually bought or sold in trade. 2. Trade; traffick; commerce.

MER'CHAN-DISE, *v. i.* To trade; to carry on commerce.

† MER'CHAN-DRY, *n.* Trade; commerce. *Saunderson.*

MER'CHANT, *n.* [Fr. *marchand*; It. *mercante*; Sp. *merchante.*] 1. A man who trafficks or carries on trade with foreign countries, or who exports and imports goods and sells them by wholesale.—2. In *popular usage*, any trader, or one who deals in the purchase and sale of goods. 3. A ship in trade; [*obs.*]

† MER'CHANT, *v. i.* To trade.

MER'CHANT-A-BLE, *a.* Fit for market; such as is usually sold in market, or such as will bring the ordinary price.

MER'CHANT-LIKE, } *a.* Like a merchant.
MER'CHANT-LY, }

MER'CHANT-MAN, *n.* A ship or vessel employed in the transportation of goods, as distinguished from a ship of war.

† MER'CIA-BLE, *a.* Merciful. *Gower.*

MER'CI-FUL, *a.* 1. Having or exercising mercy; compassionate; tender; disposed to pity offenders, and to forgive their offenses; unwilling to punish for injuries. 2. Compassionate; tender; unwilling to give pain; not cruel.

MER'CI-FUL-LY, *adv.* With compassion or pity; tenderly; mildly.

MER'CI-FUL-NESS, *n.* Tenderness towards offenders; willingness to forbear punishment; readiness to forgive.

† MER'CI-FY, *v. t.* To pity. *Spenser.*

MER'CI-LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of mercy; unfeeling; pitiless; hard-hearted; cruel. 2. Not sparing.

MER'CI-LESS-LY, *adv.* In a manner void of mercy; cruelly.

MER'CI-LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of mercy or pity.

MER-CŪ'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *mercurialis.*] 1. Formed under the influence of Mercury; active; sprightly; full of fire or vigor. *Swift.* 2. Pertaining to quicksilver; containing quicksilver, or consisting of mercury.

MER-CŪ'RI-AL-IST, *n.* One under the influence of Mercury, or one resembling Mercury in variety of character.

† MER-CŪ'RI-AL-IZE, *v. i.* To be humorous, new-fangled, fantastical; to prattle overmuch. *Cotgrave.*

MER-CŪ'RI-ATE, *n.* A combination of the oxyd of mercury with another substance.

MER-CŪ'RIC AC'ID, *n.* A saturated combination of mercury and oxygen.

MER-CU-RI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. In *metallurgic chemistry*, the process of obtaining the mercury from metallic minerals in its fluid form. 2. The act of mixing with quicksilver.

MER-CŪ'RI-FY, *v. t.* To obtain mercury from metallic minerals. *Encyc.*

MER'CU-RY, *n.* [L. *Mercurius.*] 1. Quicksilver, a metal remarkable for its fusibility. 2. Heat of constitutional temperament; spirit; sprightly qualities. 3. A genus of plants. 4. One of the planets nearest the sun. 5. The name of a newspaper or periodical publication.

MER'CU-RY, *v. t.* To wash with a preparation of mercury. *B. Jonson.*

MER'CU-RY'S FIN'GER, *n.* Wild saffron.

MER'CY, *n.* [Fr. *merci.*] 1. That benevolence, mildness or tenderness of heart, which disposes a person to overlook injuries, or to treat an offender better than he deserves. There is, perhaps, no word in our language precisely synonymous with *mercy.* That which comes nearest to it is *grace.* It implies benevolence, tenderness, mildness, pity or compassion, and clemency, but exercised only towards offenders. 2. An act or exercise of mercy or favor. 3. Pity; compassion manifested towards a person in distress. 4. Clemency and bounty. 5. Charity, or the duties of charity and benevolence. 6. Grace; favor. 1 *Cor.* vii. 7. Eternal life, the fruit of mercy. 2 *Tim.* i. 8. Pardon. 9. The act of sparing, or the forbearance of a violent act expected.—*To be* or *to lie at the mercy of*, to have no means of self-defense.

MER'CY-SEAT, *n.* The propitiatory; the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews.

MERD, *n.* [Fr. *merde*; L. *merda.*] Ordure; dung. *Burton.*

MERE, *a.* [L. *merus*; It. *mero.*] 1. This or that only; distinct from any thing else. 2. Absolute; entire.

MERE, *n.* [Sax. *mære*, or *mere.*] A pool or lake.

MERE, *n.* [Sax. *mæra*, *gemæra.*] A boundary; used chiefly in the compound, *mere-stone.* *Bacon.*

† MERE, *v. t.* To divide, limit or bound. *Spenser.*

MERE'LY, *adv.* Purely; only; solely; thus and no other way; for this and no other purpose. *Swift.*

MER-E-TRĬ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *meretricius.*] 1. Pertaining to prostitutes; such as is practiced by harlots. 2. Alluring by false show; worn for disguise; having a gaudy but deceitful appearance; false.

MER-E-TRĬ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In the manner of prostitutes; with deceitful enticements.

MER-E-TRĬ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The arts of a prostitute; deceitful enticements.

MER-GAN'SER, *n.* [Sp. *mergansar.*] A water fowl.

MERGE, *v. t.* [L. *mergo.*] To immerse; to cause to be swallowed up. *Kent.*

MERGE, *v. i.* To be sunk, swallowed or lost. *Law Term.*

MERG'ER, *n.* [L. *mergo.*] In *law*, a merging or drowning of a less estate in a greater.

* ME-RID'I-AN, *n.* [Fr. *meridien*; It. *meridiano*; L. *meridies.*] 1. In *astronomy* and *geography*, a great circle supposed to be drawn or to pass through the poles of the earth, and the zenith and nadir of any given place, intersecting the equator at right angles, and dividing the hemisphere into eastern and western. 2. Mid-day; noon. 3. The highest point. 4. The particular place or state, with regard to local circumstances or things that distinguish it from others.—*Magnetic meridian*, a great circle, parallel with the direction of the magnetic needle, and passing through its poles.

* ME-RID'I-AN, *a.* 1. Being on the meridian or at mid-day. 2. Pertaining to the meridian or to mid-day. 3. Pertaining to the highest point. 4. Pertaining to the magnetic meridian.

ME-RID'I-O-NAL, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Pertaining to the meridian. 2. Southern. 3. Southerly; having a southern aspect.—*Meridional distance* is the departure from the meridian, or easting or westing.

ME-RID-I-O-NAL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The state of being in the meridian. 2. Position in the south; aspect towards the south.

ME-RID'I-O-NAL-LY, *adv.* In the direction of the meridian. *Brown.*

MER'ILS, *n.* [Fr. *merelles.*] A boyish game, called *five-penny morris.* *See* MORRIS.

MER'IT, *n.* [L. *meritum*; It., Sp. *merito*; Fr. *merite.*] 1. Desert; goodness or excellence which entitles one to honor or reward; worth; any performance or worth which claims regard or compensation. 2. Value; excellence. 3. Reward deserved; that which is earned or merited.

MER'IT, *v. t.* [Fr. *meriter*; L. *merito.*] 1. To deserve; to earn by active service, or by any valuable performance; to have a right to claim reward in money, regard, honor or happiness. 2. To deserve; to have a just title to. 3. To deserve, *in an ill sense*; to have a just title to.

† MER'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Deserving of reward. *B. Jonson.*

MER'IT-ED, *pp.* Earned; deserved.

MER'IT-ING, *ppr.* Earning; deserving.

MER'IT-MŎN-GER, *n.* One who advocates the doctrine of human merit, as entitled to reward. *Milner.*
MER-I-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [It. *meritorio;* Fr. *meritoire.*] Deserving of reward or of notice, regard, fame or happiness.
MER-I-TŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to deserve reward. *Wotton.*
MER-I-TŌ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of deserving a reward or suitable return.
† MER'I-TO-RY, *a.* Deserving of reward. *Gower.*
MER'I-TOT, *n.* A kind of play used by children, in swinging themselves on ropes or the like, till they are giddy.
MERLE, *n.* [L. *merula.*] A blackbird. *Drayton.*
MER'LIN, *n.* [Fr.] A species of hawk.
MER'LON, *n.* [It. *merlo;* Fr. *merlon.*] In *fortification*, that part of a parapet which lies between two embrasures. *Encyc.*
MER'MĀID, *n.* [Fr. *mer*, L. *mare*, and *maid.*] A marine animal, said to resemble a woman in the upper parts of the body, and a fish in the lower part. The male is called the *merman.*
MER'MĀID'S TRUM'PET, *n.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*
MĒ'ROPS, *n.* A genus of birds called *bee-eaters.*
MER'RI-LY, *adv.* With mirth; with gayety and laughter; jovially. *Glanville.*
MER'RI-MAKE, *n.* A meeting for mirth; a festival; mirth.
MER'RI-MAKE, *v. i.* To be merry or jovial; to feast.
MER'RI-MENT, *n.* Mirth; gayety with laughter or noise; noisy sports; hilarity; frolick. *Milton.*
MER'RI-NESS, *n.* Mirth; gayety with laughter.
MER'RY, *a.* [Sax. *mirige, myrig.*] 1. Gay and noisy; jovial; exhilarated to laughter. 2. Causing laughter or mirth. 3. Brisk. 4. Pleasant; agreeable; delightful.—*To make merry*, to be jovial; to indulge in hilarity; to feast with mirth. *Judges* ix.
MER'RY, *n.* The common, wild, red cherry.
MER'RY-AN'DREW, *n.* A buffoon; a zany; one whose business is to make sport for others.
MER'RY-MĀK-ING, *a.* Producing mirth. *Hillhouse.*
MER'RY-MEET-ING, *n.* A festival; a meeting for mirth.
MER'RY-THOUGHT, *n.* The forked bone of a fowl's breast, which boys and girls break by pulling each one side; the longest part broken betokening priority of marriage. *Echard.*
MER'SION, *n.* [L. *mersio.*] The act of sinking or plunging under water.
MES-A-RĀ'IC, *a.* [Gr. μεσαραιον.] The same as *mesenteric;* pertaining to the mesentery.
ME-SEEMS', *verb impersonal.* [*me* and *seems.*] It seems to me. It is used also in the past tense, *meseemed. Spenser.*
MES-EN-TER'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the mesentery.
MES'EN-TER-Y, *n.* [Gr. μεσεντεριον.] A fatty membrane placed in the middle of the intestines, and to which they are attached.
MESH, *n.* [W. *masg;* G. *masche.*] 1. The opening or space between the threads of a net. 2. The grains or wash of a brewery.
MESH, *v. t.* To catch in a net; to insnare. *Drayton.*
MESH'Y, *a.* Formed like net-work; reticulated.
MES'LIN, *n.* [Fr. *mesler, mêler.*] A mixture of different sorts of grain; in *America*, a mixture of wheat and rye.
MESNE, (meen) *a.* [Old Fr.] In *law*, middle; intervening; as a *mesne* lord, that is, a lord which holds land of a superior, but grants a part of it to another person.
MES'O-CO-LON, *n.* [Gr. μεσος, and *colon.*] In *anatomy*, a part of the mesentery.
MES-O-LEŪ'CYS, *n.* [Gr. μεσος and λευκος.] A precious stone with a streak of white in the middle.
MES'O-LITE, *n.* A mineral of the zeolite family.
MES-O-LOG'A-RITHM, *n.* [Gr. μεσος, and *logarithm.*] A logarithm of the co-sines and co-tangents. *Harris.*
ME-SOM'E-LAS, *n.* [Gr. μεσος and μελας.] A precious stone.
MES'O-TYPE, *n.* [Gr. μεσος and τυπος.] A mineral.
† MES-PRĪSE', *n.* Contempt; *a French word.*
MESS, *n.* [Fr. *mets;* Goth. *mes.*] 1. A dish or a quantity of food prepared or set on a table at one time. 2. A medley; a mixed mass; a quantity. 3. As much provender or grain as is given to a beast at once. 4. A number of persons who eat together; *among seamen and soldiers.*
MESS, *v. i.* 1. To eat; to feed. 2. To associate at the same table; to eat in company, as seamen.
MESS, *v. t.* To supply with a mess.
MES'SAGE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Any notice, word or communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another. 2. An official written communication of facts or opinions sent by a chief magistrate to the two houses of a legislature or other deliberative body. 3. An official verbal communication from one branch of a legislature to the other.
MES'SA-GER, } *n.* [Fr. *messager.*] 1. One who bears a
MES'SEN-GER, } message or an errand. 2. A harbinger a forerunner; he or that which foreshows.
MES-SI'AH, *n.* [Heb. משיח, anointed.] Christ, the Anointed; the Savior of the world.
MES-SI'AH-SHIP, *n.* The character, state or office of the Savior. *Buckminster.*
* MES'SIEURS, (mesh'sheerz) *n.* [Fr.; *plu.* of *monsieur*, my lord.] Sirs; gentlemen.
MESS'-MATE, *n.* An associate in eating.
MESS'UAGE, (mes'swaje) *n.* [from Old Fr. *meson, mesonage.*] In *law*, a dwelling-house and adjoining land, appropriated to the use of the household, including the adjacent buildings.
ME-SYM'NI-CUM, *n.* A repetition at the end of a stanza.
MET, *n.* A measure. *Grose.*
MET, *pret.* and *pp.* of *meet.*
ME-TAB'A-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhetoric*, transition; a passing from one thing to another.
ME-TAB'O-LA, *n.* [Gr. μετα and βολη.] In *medicine*, a change of air, time or disease. [*L. u.*] *Dict.*
MET-A-CĂRP'AL, *a.* Belonging to the metacarpus.
MET-A-CĂRP'US, *n.* [Gr. μετακαρπιον.] In *anatomy*, the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers.
ME-TACH'RO-NISM, *n.* [Gr. μετα and χρονος.] An error in chronology, by placing an event after its real time.
MĒ'TAGE, *n.* Measurement of coal; price of measuring.
MET-A-GRAM'MA-TISM, *n.* [Gr. μετα and γραμμα.] *Anagrammatism*, or *metagrammatism*, is a transposition of the letters of a name into such a connection as to express some perfect sense applicable to the person named. *Camden.*
MET'AL, (met'tl) *n.* [Fr.; L. *metallum.*] 1. A simple, fixed, shining, opake body or substance, insoluble in water, fusible by heat, a good conductor of heat and electricity, capable, when in the state of an oxyd, of uniting with acids and forming with them metallic salts. 2. Courage; spirit; so written, by mistake, for *mettle.*
MET-A-LEP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. μεταληψις.] In *rhetoric*, the continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations. *Bailey.*
MET-A-LEP'TIC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a metalepsis or participation; translative. 2. Transverse.
MET-A-LEP'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* By transposition.
ME-TAL'LIC, *a.* [L. *metallicus.*] Pertaining to a metal or metals; consisting of metal; partaking of the nature of metals; like a metal.
ME-TAL'LI-CAL. The same as *metallic.*
MET-AL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *metallum* and *fero.*] Producing metals. *Kirwan.*
ME-TAL'LI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of metals; like metal. *Kirwan.*
* MET'AL-LINE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a metal; consisting of metal. 2. Impregnated with metal.
MET'AL-LIST, *n.* A worker in metals, or one skilled in metals. *Moxon.*
MET-AL-LI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of forming into a metal.
MET'AL-LIZE, *v. t.* To form into metal; to give to a substance its proper metallic properties.
MET-AL-LOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. μεταλλον and γραφη.] An account or description of metals.
MET'AL-LOID, *n.* [*metal*, and Gr. ειδος.] A name sometimes applied to the metallic bases of the alkalies and earths.
MET-AL-LOID'AL, *a.* Having the form or appearance of a metal.
MET'AL-LUR-GIC, *a.* Pertaining to metallurgy, or the art of working metals.
* MET'AL-LUR-GIST, or MET-AL'LUR-GIST, *n.* One whose occupation is to work metals, or to purify, refine and prepare metals for use.
* MET'AL-LUR-GY, or MET-AL'LUR-GY, *n.* [Gr. μεταλλον and εργον.] The art of working metals, and separating them from other matters in the ore.
MET'AL-MAN, *n.* A worker in metals; a coppersmith or tinman.
MET-A-MORPH'IC, or MET-A-MORPH'O-SIC, *a.* Changing the form; transforming.
MET-A-MORPH'OSE, *v. t.* [Gr. μεταμορφοω.] To change into a different form; to transform; *particularly*, to change the form of insects, as from the larva to a winged animal. *Dryden.*
MET-A-MORPH'O-SER, *n.* One that transforms or changes the shape.
MET-A-MORPH'O-SING, *ppr.* Changing the shape.
MET-A-MORPH'O-SIS, *n.* 1. Change of form or shape; transformation; *particularly*, a change in the form of being. 2. Any change of form or shape.
MET-A-MOR-PHOS'TI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to or affected by metamorphosis. *Pope.*
MET'A-PHOR, *n.* [Gr. μεταφορα.] A short similitude; a

similitude reduced to a single word; or a word expressing similitude without the signs of comparison. Thus "that man is a fox," is a metaphor; but "that man is like a fox," is a similitude.

MET-A-PHOR'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to metaphor; com-
MET-A-PHOR'I-CAL, } prising a metaphor; not literal.

MET-A-PHOR'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a metaphorical manner; not literally.

MET'A-PHOR-IST, *n.* One that makes metaphors.

MET'A-PHRASE, *n.* [Gr. *μεταφρασις.*] A verbal translation; a version or translation of one language into another, word for word.

MET'A-PHRAST, *n.* A person who translates from one language into another, word for word.

MET-A-PHRAS'TIC, *a.* Close or literal in translation.

MET-A-PHYS'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to met-
MET-A-PHYS'I-CAL, } aphysics. 2. According to rules or principles of metaphysics. 3. Preternatural or supernatural; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

MET-A-PHYS'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of metaphysical science.

MET-A-PHY-SI'CIAN, *n.* One who is versed in the science of metaphysics.

MET-A-PHYS'ICS, *n.* [Gr. *μετα* and *φυσικη.*] The science of the principles and causes of all things existing; hence, the science of mind or intelligence.

MET'A-PLASM, *n.* [Gr. *μεταπλασμος.*] In *grammar*, a transmutation or change made in a word by transposing or retrenching a syllable or letter.

ME-TAS'TA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *μετάστασις.*] A translation or removal of a disease from one part to another, or such an alteration as is succeeded by a solution.

MET-A-TAR'SAL, *a.* Belonging to the metatarsus.

MET-A-TAR'SUS, *n.* [Gr. *μετα* and *ταρσος.*] The middle of the foot, or part between the ankle and the toes.

ME-TATH'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *μεταθεσις.*] 1. Transposition; a figure by which the letters or syllables of a word are transposed.—2. In *medicine*, a change or removal of a morbid cause, without expulsion.

METE, *v. t.* [Sax. *metan, ametan, gemetan;* D. *meeten;* L. *metior.*] To measure; to ascertain quantity, dimensions or capacity by any rule or standard. [*Obsolescent.*]

METE, *n.* [Sax. *mitta.*] Measure; limit; boundary; used chiefly in the plural, in the phrase, *metes and bounds.*

ME-TEMP'SI-CHOSE, *v. t.* To translate from one body to another, as the soul.

ME-TEMP-SY-CHŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *μετεμψυχωσις.*] Transmigration; the passing of the soul of a man after death into some other animal body.

ME-TEMP'TO-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *μετα* and *πιπτω.*] In *chronology*, the solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late, or the suppression of the besextile once in 134 years.

* MĒ'TE-OR, *n.* [Gr. *μετεωρος.*] 1. In *a general sense*, a body that flies or floats in the air. 2. A fiery or luminous body or appearance flying or floating in the atmosphere, or in a more elevated region.

ME-TE-OR'IC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to meteors; consisting of meteors. 2. Proceeding from a meteor.

† MĒ'TE-O-RIZE, *v. i.* To ascend in vapors. *Evelyn.*

MĒ'TE-O-RO-LITE, or MĒ'TE-RO-LITE, *n.* A meteoric stone; called, also, *aerolite.*

ME-TE-O-RO-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the atmos-
ME-TE-O-RO-LOG'I-CAL, } phere and its phenomena.

ME-TE-O-ROL'O-GIST, or ME-TE-ROL'O-GIST, *n.* A person skilled in meteors. *Howell.*

ME-TE-O-ROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *μετεωρος* and *λογος.*] That science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena. *D. Olmsted.*

ME-TE-O-ROM'AN-CY, or ME-TE-ROM'AN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *μετεωρον* and *μαντεια.*] A species of divination by meteors, chiefly by thunder and lightning.

ME-TĒ'O-ROS-COPE, *n.* An instrument for taking the magnitude and distances of heavenly bodies.

ME-TE-O-ROS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *μετεωρος* and *σκοπεω.*] That part of astronomy which treats of sublime heavenly bodies, distance of stars, &c.

ME-TĒ'O-ROUS, *a.* Having the nature of a meteor.

MĒ'TER, *n.* One who measures; *used in compounds.*

MĒ'TER. *See* METRE.

MĒ'TER-LY, *adv.* Moderately. *Westm. dialect.* Tolerably well.

† MĒTE'WAND, *n.* [*mete* and *wand.*] A staff or rod of a certain length, used as a measure. *Ascham.*

† MĒTE'YARD, *n.* [Sax. *metgeard.*] A yard, staff or rod, used as a measure.

ME-THEG'LIN, *n.* [W. *mezyglin.*] A liquor made of honey and water boiled and fermented, often enriched with spices.

ME-THINKS', *v. impers.*; pp. *methought.* [*me* and *think.*] It seems to me; it appears to me; I think.

METH'OD, *n.* [L. *methodus.*] 1. A suitable and convenient arrangement of things, proceedings or ideas; the natural or regular disposition of separate things or parts. 2. Way; manner. 3. Classification; arrangement of natural bodies according to their common characteristics. In natural arrangements, a distinction is sometimes made between *method* and *system. System* is an arrangement founded, throughout all its parts, on some one principle. *Method* is an arrangement less fixed and determinate, and founded on more general relations.

ME-THOD'IC, } *a.* Arranged in convenient order; dis-
ME-THOD'I-CAL, } posed in a just and natural manner, or in a manner to illustrate a subject, or to facilitate practical operations.

ME-THOD'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a methodical manner; according to natural or convenient order.

METH'OD-ISM, *n.* The doctrines and worship of the sect of Christians called *Methodists.*

METH'OD-IST, *n.* 1. One that observes method. 2. One of a sect of Christians, founded by John Wesley, and so called from the exact regularity of their lives, and the strictness of their principles and rules. 3. A physician who practices by method or theory.

METH-O-DIS'TIC, } *a.* Resembling the Methodists;
METH-O-DIS'TI-CAL, } partaking of the strictness of Methodists. *Ch. Obs.*

METH'OD-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to method; to dispose in due order; to arrange in a convenient manner.

ME-THOUGHT', *pret.* of *methinks.* It seemed to me; I thought. *Milton. Dryden.*

MĒ'TIC, *n.* [Gr. *μετοικος.*] In *ancient Greece*, a sojourner; a resident stranger in a Grecian city or place.

† ME-TIC'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *meticulosus.*] Timid. *Coles.*

† ME-TIC'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* Timidly. *Brown.*

ME-TON'IC-CY-CLE, } The cycle of the moon, or peri-
ME-TON'IC-YEAR. } od of nineteen years, in which the lunations of the moon return to the same days of the month; so called from its discoverer, *Meton*, the Athenian.

MET-O-NYM'IC, } *a.* Used by way of metonymy, by
MET-O-NYM'I-CAL, } putting one word for another.

MET-O-NYM'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* By putting one word for another.

* MET'O-NYM-Y, or ME-TON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *μετωνυμια.*] In *rhetoric*, a trope in which one word is put for another; a change of names which have some relation to each other.

MET'O-PE, *n.* [Gr. *μετοπη.*] In *architecture*, the space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze.

MET-O-POS'CO-PIST, *n.* One versed in physiognomy.

MET-O-POS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *μετωπον* and *σκοπεω.*] The study of physiognomy.

MĒ'TRE, } *n.* [Sax. *meter;* Fr. *metre.* All the compounds
MĒ'TER, } of this word are conformed to English orthography, as *diameter*, &c. The same would be desirable in the simple word.] 1. Measure; verse; arrangement of poetical feet, or of long and short syllables in verse. 2. A French measure of length equal to $39\frac{37}{100}$ English inches.

MET'RI-CAL, *a.* [L. *metricus;* Fr. *metrique.*] 1. Pertaining to measure, or due arrangement or combination of long and short syllables. 2. Consisting of verses.

ME-TRI'CIAN, } *n.* A writer of verses. *Bale.*
MĒ'TRIST, }

ME-TROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *μετρον* and *λογος.*] 1. A discourse on measures or mensuration; the description of measures. 2. An account of measures, or the science of weights and measures. *J. Q. Adams.*

ME-TROP'O-LIS, *n.* [L.; Gr. *μητροπολις.*] The chief city or capital of a kingdom, state or country.

MET-RO-POL'I-TAN, *a.* Belonging to a metropolis, or to the mother church; residing in the chief city.

MET-RO-POL'I-TAN, *n.* The bishop of the mother church; an archbishop. *Clarendon.*

† ME-TROP'O-LITE, *n.* A metropolitan.

MET-RO-POL'I-TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a metropolis;
MET-RO-PO-LIT'I-CAL, } archiepiscopal.

MET'TLE, (met'tl) *n.* [usually supposed to be corrupted from *metal.*] Spirit; constitutional ardor; that temperament which is susceptible of high excitement.

MET'TLED, *a.* High-spirited; ardent; full of fire.

MET'TLE-SOME, *a.* Full of spirit; possessing constitutional ardor; brisk; fiery. *Tatler.*

MET'TLE-SOME-LY, *adv.* With sprightliness.

MET'TLE-SOME-NESS, *n.* The state of being high-spirited.

MEW, *n.* [Sax. *mæw;* D. *meeuw;* G. *mewe.*] A sea-fowl of the genus *larus*; a gull.

MEW, *n.* [Fr. *mue;* Arm. *muz.*] A cage for birds; an inclosure; a place of confinement.

MEW, *v. t.* To shut up; to inclose; to confine, as in a cage or other inclosure. *Dryden.*

MEW, *v. t.* [W. *miw;* It. *mudare;* Fr. *muer.*] To shed or cast; to change; to molt. *Dryden.*

MEW, *v. i.* [W. *mewian.*] To cry as a cat.

MEW, *v. i.* To change; to put on a new appearance.

MEW'ING, *ppr.* Casting the feathers or skin; crying.

MEWL, *v. i.* [Fr. *miauler;* It. *miagolare.*] To cry or squall, as a child. *Shak.*
MEWL'ER, *n.* One that squalls or mewls.
MEYNT, *a.* Mingled. *See* MEINE.
ME-ZĒ'RE-ON, *n.* A plant; the spurge olive.
MEZ'ZO, in *music*, denotes middle, mean.
MEZ'ZO-RE-LIĒ'VO, *n.* [It. *mezzorilievo.*] Middle relief.
* MEZ-ZO-TINT'O, *n.* [It.] A particular manner of engraving or representation of figures on copper, in imitation of painting in Indian ink.
* MĪ'AṠM, } *n.* [Gr., from *μιαινω.*] Infecting substances
MI-AṠ'MA, } floating in the air; the effluvia of any putrefying bodies, rising and floating in the atmosphere.
MI-AṠ-MAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to miasma; partaking of the qualities of noxious effluvia.
MĪ'CA, *n.* [L. *mica.*] A mineral of a foliated structure, consisting of thin flexible lamels or scales, having a shining surface.
MI-CĀ'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to mica.
MIC'A-REL, *n.* A species of argillaceous earth.
MICE, *plu.* of *mouse.*
MĪ'CHA-EL-ITE, *n.* A subvariety of siliceous sinter.
MICH'AEL-MAS, (mik'el-mas) *n.* 1. The feast of St. Michael, a festival of the Romish church, celebrated Sept. 29.—2. In *colloquial language*, autumn.
MĪCHE, *v. i.* 1. To lie hid; to skulk; to retire or shrink from view. 2. To pilfer; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
* † MICH'ER, *n.* One who skulks, or creeps out of sight; a thief. *Sidney.*
† MICH'ER-Y, *n.* Theft; cheating. *Gower.*
MICH'ING, *ppr.* Retiring; skulking; creeping from sight; mean; cowardly. [*Vulgar.*]
† MIC'KLE, *a.* [Sax. *micel, mucel;* Scot. *myche, mekyl, muckle.*] Much; great. [Retained in the Scottish language.]
MĪ'CO, *n.* A beautiful species of monkey.
* MIC'RO-COṠM, or MĪ'CRO-COṠM, *n.* [Gr. *μικρος* and *κοσμος.*] *Literally*, the little world; but used for *man*, supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world. *Swift.*
MI-CRO-COṠ'MIC SALT. A triple salt of soda, ammonia and phosphoric acid, obtained from urine. *Ure.*
MI-CRO-COṠ'MI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the microcosm.
MI-CRO-COUS'TIC, *n.* [Gr. *μικρος* and *ακουω.*] An instrument to augment small sounds, and assist in hearing.
* MI-CROG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *μικρος* and *γραφω.*] The description of objects too small to be discerned without the aid of a microscope.
MI-CROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *μικρος* and *μετρον.*] An instrument for measuring small objects or spaces.
MIC'RO-PHONE, *n.* [Gr. *μικρος* and *φωνη.*] An instrument to augment small sounds; a microcoustic.
* MIC'RO-SCOPE, or MĪ'CRO-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *μικρος* and *σκοπεω.*] An optical instrument consisting of lenses or mirrors, which magnify objects, and thus render visible minute objects which cannot be seen by the naked eye, or enlarge the apparent magnitude of small visible bodies.
MI-CRO-SCOP'IC, } *a.* 1. Made by the aid of a micro-
MI-CRO-SCOP'I-CAL, } scope. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Assisted by a microscope. 3. Resembling a microscope; capable of seeing small objects. 4. Very small; visible only by the aid of a microscope.
MI-CRO-SCOP'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* By the microscope; with minute inspection. *Good.*
MIC-TU-RĪ''TION, *n.* [L. *micturio.*] The act of making water, or passing the urine. *Darwin.*
MID, *a.* [Sax. *midd, midde.*] 1. Middle; at equal distance from extremes. 2. Intervening.
MĪ'DA, *n.* [Gr. *μιδας.*] A worm, or the bean-fly. *Chambers.*
MID'-ĀGE, *n.* The middle of life, or persons of that age.
MID'-CŌURSE, *n.* The middle of the course or way.
MID'-DĀY, *a.* Being at noon; meridional. *Addison.*
MID'-DĀY, *n.* The middle of the day; noon. *Donne.*
MID'DEN, or MID'DING, *n.* A dunghill. *Favour.*
† MID'DEST, *a.* superl. of *mid. Spenser.*
MID'DLE, (mid'dl) *a.* [Sax., D. *middel;* G. *mittel;* Dan. *middel.*] 1. Equally distant from the extremes. 2. Intermediate; intervening.
MID'DLE, *n.* 1. The point or part equally distant from the extremities. 2. The time that passes, or events that happen between the beginning and the end.
MID'DLE-ĀGED, *a.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man.
† MID'DLE-EARTH, *n.* [Sax. *middan-eard.*] The world.
MID'DLE-MŌST, *a.* Being in the middle, or nearest the middle of a number of things that are near the middle.
MID'DLE-WIT'TED, *a.* Of moderate abilities. *Iz. Walton.*
MID'DLING, *a.* [Sax. *midlen.*] Of middle rank, state, size or quality; about equally distant from the extremes; moderate.
MID'DLING-LY, *adv.* Passably; indifferently. *Johnson.*
† MIDGE, *n.* [Sax. *myge, mygge.*] A gnat or flea.
MID'-HEAV-EN, *n.* The middle of the sky or heaven.
MID'LAND, *a.* 1. Being in the interior country; distant from the coast or sea shore. *Hale.* 2. Surrounded by the sea; mediterranean. *Dryden.*
MID'-LENT, *n.* [Sax. *midlencten.*] The middle of lent.
MID'LENT-ING, *a.* Going about to visit parents at midlent.
MID'LEG, *n.* Middle of the leg. *Bacon.*
MID'MŌST, *a.* Middle; as, the *midmost* battles. *Dryden.*
MID'NIGHT, *n.* The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.
MID'NIGHT, *a.* 1. Being in the middle of the night. *Bacon.* 2. Dark as midnight; very dark.
MID'RIFF, *n.* [Sax. *midhrife.*] In *anatomy*, the diaphragm. *Quincy.*
MID'SĒA, *n.* The Mediterranean sea. *Dryden.*
MID'SHIP, *a.* Being in the middle of a ship.
MID'SHIP-MAN, *n.* In *ships of war*, a kind of naval cadet, whose business is to second the orders of the superior officers and assist in the necessary business of the ship.
MID'SHIPS, *adv.* In the middle of a ship; properly *amidships.*
MIDST, *n.* [contracted from *middest*, the superlative of *mid.*] The middle. *Dryden.* The phrase *in the midst* often signifies involved in, surrounded or overwhelmed by.
MIDST, *prep.* Poetically used for *amidst.*
MIDST, *adv.* In the middle. *Milton.*
MID'STRĒAM, *n.* The middle of the stream. *Dryden.*
MID'SUM-MER, *n.* The middle of summer; the summer solstice, about the 21st of June. *Swift.*
† MID'WARD, *adv.* Midst.
MID'WĀY, *n.* The middle of the way or distance.
MID'WĀY, *a.* Being in the middle of the way or distance
MID'WĀY, *adv.* In the middle of the way; half way.
MID'WIFE, *n.* [*mid* and *wif.*] A woman that assists other women in childbirth.
MID'WIFE, *v. i.* To perform the office of midwife.
MID'WIFE, *v. t.* To assist in childbirth.
* MID'WIFE-RY, *n.* 1. The art or practice of assisting women in childbirth; obstetrics. 2. Assistance at childbirth. 3. Help or cooperation in production.
MID'-WIN-TER, *n.* The middle of winter, or the winter solstice, December 21.
MID'-WOOD, *a.* In the middle of the wood. *Thomson.*
MĪ'E-MITE, *n.* A mineral found at *Miemo.*
MIEN, (meen) *n.* [Fr. *mine;* Dan., Sw. *mine;* Corn. *mein.*] Look; air; manner; external appearance; carriage. *Pope.*
MIFF, *n.* A slight degree of resentment. [*Colloquial.*]
MIFFED, *a.* Slightly offended.
MIGHT, (mīte) *pret.* of *may.* 1. Had power or liberty. 2. It sometimes denotes *was possible*, implying ignorance of the fact in the speaker.
MIGHT, (mīte) *n.* [Sax. *might, meht;* G. *macht.*] 1. Strength; force; power; *primarily* and *chiefly*, bodily strength or physical power. 2. Political power or great achievements. 3. National strength; physical power or military force. 4. Valor with bodily strength; military prowess. 5. Ability; strength or application of means. 6. Strength or force of purpose. 7. Strength of affection. 8. Strength of light; splendor; effulgence.—*With might and main*, with the utmost strength.
MIGHT'I-LY, *adv.* 1. With great power, force or strength; vigorously. 2. Vehemently; with great earnestness. 3. Powerfully; with great energy. 4. With great strength of argument. 5. With great or irresistible force; greatly; extensively. 6. With strong means of defense. 7. Greatly; to a great degree; very much.
MIGHT'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Power; greatness; height of dignity. 2. A title of dignity; as, their High *Mightinesses.*
MIGHT'Y, *a.* [Sax. *mihtig.*] 1. Having great bodily strength or physical power; very strong or vigorous. 2. Very strong; valiant; bold. 3. Very powerful; having great command. 4. Very strong in numbers. 5. Very strong or great in corporeal power; very able. 6. Violent; very loud. 7. Vehement; rushing with violence. 8. Very great; vast. 9. Very great or strong. 10. Very forcible; efficacious. 11. Very great or eminent in intellect or acquirements. 12. Great; wonderful; performed with great power. 13. Very severe and distressing. 14. Very great, large or populous. 15. Important; momentous.
MIGHT'Y, *adv.* In a great degree; very; as, *mighty* wise. [*Colloquial.*] *Prior.*
MIGN'IARD, (min'yard) *a.* [Fr. *mignard.*] Soft; dainty; delicate; pretty. *B. Jonson.*
MIGN-O-NETTE', (min-yo-net') } *n.* [Fr.] An annual
MIG'O-NET, } flower or plant of the genus *reseda.*
MĪ'GRATE, *v. i.* [L. *migro*] 1. To pass or remove from one country or from one state to another, with a view to a residence. 2. To pass or remove from one region or district to another for a temporary residence.
MĪ'GRA-TING, *ppr.* Removing from one state to another for a permanent residence.
MI-GRĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *migratio.*] 1. The act of removing from one kingdom or state to another, for the purpose of residence. 2. Change of place; removal.

MĪ'GRA-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Removing or accustomed to remove from one state or country to another for permanent residence. 2. Roving; wandering; occasionally removing for pasturage. 3. Passing from one climate to another; as fowls.

MILCH, *a.* [Sax. *melce.*] Giving milk.

MĪLD, *a.* [Sax. *mild;* G., D., Sw., Dan. *mild.*] 1. Soft; gently and pleasantly affecting the senses; not violent. 2. Not acrid, pungent, corrosive or drastic; operating gently; not acrimonious; demulcent; mollifying; lenitive; assuasive. 3. Tender and gentle in temper or disposition; kind; compassionate; merciful; clement; indulgent; not severe or cruel. 4. Not fierce, rough or angry; as *mild* words. 5. Placid; not fierce; not stern; not frowning. 6. Not sharp, tart, sour or bitter; moderately sweet or pleasant to the taste. 7. Calm; tranquil 8. Moderate; not violent or intense.

MIL'DEW, *n.* [Sax. *mildeaw.*] 1. Honey dew; a thick, clammy, sweet juice, found on the leaves of plants. *Hill.* 2. Spots on cloth or paper caused by moisture.

MIL'DEW, *v. t.* To taint with mildew. *Shak.*

MIL'DEWED, *pp.* Tainted or injured by mildew.

MIL'DEW-ING, *ppr.* Tainting with mildew.

MĪLD'LY, *adv.* Softly; gently; tenderly; not roughly or violently; moderately.

MĪLD'NESS, *n.* 1. Softness; gentleness. 2. Tenderness; mercy; clemency. 3. Gentleness of operation. 4. Softness; the quality that affects the senses pleasantly. 5. Temperateness; moderate state.

MĪLD-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Having a mild temper.

MILE, *n.* [L. *mille passus;* Sax., Sw. *mil;* Fr. *mille.*] A measure of length or distance, containing 8 furlongs, 320 rods, poles or perches, 1760 yards, 5280 feet, or 80 chains. The Roman mile was a thousand paces, equal to 1600 yards, English measure.

MĪLE'AGE, *n.* Fees paid for travel by the mile.

MĪLE'STONE, *n.* A stone set to mark the distance or space of a mile.

MIL'FOIL, *n.* [L. *millefolium.*] A plant; yarrow.

MIL'IA-RY, (mil'ya-re) *a.* [Fr. *miliaire;* L. *milium.*] 1. Resembling millet seeds. 2. Accompanied with an eruption like millet seeds.

† MIL'ĪCE, for *militia.*

MIL'IO-LITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the *miliola.*

MIL'I-TAN-CY, *n.* Warfare. [*Little used.*] *Mountagu.*

MIL'I-TANT, *a.* [L. *militans.*] 1. Fighting; combating; serving as a soldier. *Spenser.*—2. The *church militant* is the Christian church on earth, which is supposed to be engaged in a constant warfare against its enemies; thus distinguished from the *church triumphant*, or in heaven. *Hooker.*

† MIL'I-TAR, *a.* The same as *military.*

MIL'I-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* In a soldierly manner.

MIL'I-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *militaire;* L. *militaris.*] 1. Pertaining to soldiers or to arms. 2. Engaged in the service of soldiers or arms. 3. Warlike; becoming a soldier. 4. Derived from the services or exploits of a soldier. 5. Conformable to the customs or rules of armies or militia. 6. Performed or made by soldiers.—*Military tenure*, a tenure of land, on condition of performing military service.

MIL'I-TA-RY, *n.* The whole body of soldiers; soldiery; militia; an army. *Mitford.*

MIL'I-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *milito.*] To *militate against*, is to oppose; to be or to act in opposition. *Smollett.*

MI-LĬ''TIA, *n.* [L.] The body of soldiers in a state enrolled for discipline, but not engaged in actual service except in emergencies.

MILK, *n.* [Sax. *melce;* G. *milch;* D. *melk.*] 1. A white fluid or liquor, secreted by certain glands in female animals, and drawn from the breasts for the nourishment of their young. 2. The white juice of certain plants. 3. Emulsion made by bruising seeds.

MILK, *v. t.* [Sax. *melcan, meolcian;* G., D. *melken.*] 1. To draw or press milk from the breasts by the hand. 2. To suck; [*obs.*]

† MILK'EN, *a.* Consisting of milk. *Temple.*

MILK'ER, *n.* One that milks.

MILK'-FĒ-VER, *n.* A fever which accompanies the first flowing of milk in females after childbirth.

MILK'-HEDGE, *n.* A shrub growing on the Coromandel coast, containing a milky juice.

MILK'I-NESS, *n.* Qualities like those of milk; softness.

MILK'-LIV-ERED, *a.* Cowardly; timorous. *Shak.*

MILK'MĀID, *n.* A woman that milks or is employed in the dairy.

MILK'MAN, *n.* A man that sells milk.

MILK'PĀIL, *n.* A pail which receives the milk drawn from cows.

MILK'PAN, *n.* A pan in which milk is set.

MILK'POR-RIDGE, } *n.* A species of food composed of
MILK'POT-TAGE, } milk, or milk and water, boiled with meal or flour.

MILK'SCORE, *n.* An account of milk sold or purchased in small quantities, scored or marked.

MILK'SOP, *n.* A soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man

MILK'-THIS-TLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *carduus.*

MILK'TOOTH, *n.* The fore tooth of a foal, which is cast within two or three years. *Far. Dict.*

MILK'-TRE-FOIL, *n.* A plant, the *cytisus. Johnson.*

MILK'-VETCH, *n.* A plant of the genus *astragalus.*

MILK'-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *euphorbia;* spurge

MILK'-WEED, *n.* A plant, the *asclepias Syriaca.*

MILK'-WHITE, *a.* White as milk. *Dryden.*

MILK'-WOM-AN, *n.* A woman that sells milk.

MILK'Y, *a.* 1. Made of milk. 2. Resembling milk. 3. Yielding milk. 4. Soft; mild; gentle; timorous.

MILK'Y-WĀY, *n.* The galaxy; a broad, luminous path or circle in the heavens.

MILL, *n.* [L. *mille.*] A money of account of the *United States*, value the tenth of a cent, or the thousandth of a dollar.

MILL, *n.* [Sax. *miln;* W. *melin;* Ir. *meile.*] 1. A complicated engine or machine for grinding and reducing to fine particles grain, fruit or other substance, or for performing other operations by means of wheels and a circular motion. 2. The house or building that contains the machinery for grinding, &c.

MILL, *v. t.* 1. To grind; to comminute; to reduce to fine particles or to small pieces. 2. To beat up chocolate. 3. To stamp coin. 4. To full, as cloth.

MILL'COG, *n.* The cog of a mill-wheel. *Mortimer.*

MILL'DAM, *n.* A dam or mound to obstruct a water-course, and raise the water to an altitude sufficient to turn a mill-wheel.

MILL'HORSE, *n.* A horse that turns a mill.

MILL-MOUNT'AINS, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MILL'POND, *n.* A pond or reservoir of water raised for driving a mill-wheel.

MILL'RACE, *n.* The current of water that drives a mill-wheel, or the canal in which it is conveyed.

MILL'-SIX-PENCE, *n.* An old English coin. *Douce.*

MILL'STONE, *n.* A stone used for grinding grain.

MILL'-TOOTH, *n.; plu.* MILL-TEETH. A grinder, *dens molaris.*

MIL-LE-NĀ'RI-AN, *a.* [Fr. *millenaire.*] Consisting of a thousand years; pertaining to the millenium.

MIL-LE-NĀ'RI-AN, *n.* A chiliast; one who believes in the millenium.

MIL'LE-NA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *millenaire.*] Consisting of a thousand. *Arbuthnot.*

MIL-LEN'I-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the millenium, or to a thousand years. *Burnet.*

† MIL'LE-NIST, *n.* One who holds to the millenium.

MIL-LEN'I-UM, *n.* [L. *mille* and *annus.*] A thousand years; a word used to denote the *thousand years* mentioned in *Revelation* xx., during which period Satan shall be bound, and restrained from seducing men to sin, and Christ shall reign on earth with his saints.

MIL'LE-PED, *n.* [L. *mille* and *pes.*] The wood-louse, an insect having many feet, a species of *oniscus.*

MIL'LE-PORE, *n.* [L. *mille* and *porus.*] A genus of lithophytes or polypiers of various forms.

MIL'LE-PO-RITE, *n.* Fossil millepores.

MILL'ER, *n.* [from *mill.*] 1. One whose occupation is to attend a grist-mill. 2. An insect.

MILL'ER'S-THUMB, *n.* A small fish.

MIL-LES'I-MAL, *a.* [L. *millesimus.*] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts. *Watts.*

MIL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *millet*, or *mil.*] A plant.

MILL'IA-RY, *a.* [L. *milliarium.*] Pertaining to a mile; denoting a mile; as, a *milliary* column. *D'Anville.*

MIL'LI-GRAM, *n.* [L. *mille*, and Gr. γραμμα.] In the *system of French weights and measures*, the thousandth part of a gram.

MIL'LI-LIT-ER, *n.* [L. *mille*, and *liter.*] A French measure of capacity containing the thousandth part of a liter.

MIL-LIM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *mille* and *metrum.*] A French lineal measure containing the thousandth part of a metre.

MIL'LI-NER, *n.* [*Johnson* supposes this word to be *Milaner*, from *Milan*, in Italy.] A woman who makes and sells head-dresses, hats or bonnets, &c. for females.

MIL'LI-NER-Y, *n.* The articles made or sold by milliners, as head-dresses, hats or bonnets, laces, ribbons and the like.

MILL'ION, (mil'yun) *n.* [Fr. *million;* It. *milione.*] 1. The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand. *It is used as a noun or an adjective.*—2. In *common usage*, a very great number, indefinitely.

MILL'ION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to millions; consisting of millions. *Pinkerton.*

† MILL'IONED, *a.* Multiplied by millions. *Shak.*

MILL'IONTH, *a.* The ten hundred thousandth.

MILL-RĒA', } *n.* A coin of Portugal of the value of 124
MILL-REE', } cents.

MILT, *n.* [Sax., Dan., D. *milt.*] 1. In *anatomy*, the spleen, a viscus situated in the left hypochondrium under the diaphragm. 2. The soft roe of fishes, or the spermatic part of the males.

MILT, *v. t.* To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish. *Johnson.*
MILT'ER, *n.* A male fish. *Walton.*
MILT'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *asplenium.*
† MIME, *n.* 1. A buffoon. 2. A kind of dramatic farce.
† MIME, *v. i.* To mimic, or play the buffoon. *See* MIMIC.
† MI'MER, *n.* A mimic. *See* MIMIC.
MI-MĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhetoric*, imitation of the voice or gestures of another. *Encyc.*
MI-MET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *μιμητικος.*] Apt to imitate; given
MI-MET'I-CAL, } to aping or mimicry.
MIM'IC, } *a.* [L. *mimicus.*] 1. Imitative; inclined to
MIM'I-CAL, } imitate or to ape; having the practice or habit of imitating. 2. Consisting of imitation.
MIM'IC, *n.* 1. One who imitates or mimics; a buffoon who attempts to excite laughter or derision by acting or speaking in the manner of another. 2. A mean or servile imitator.
MIM'ICK, *v. t.* To imitate or ape for sport; to attempt to excite laughter or derision by acting or speaking like another; to ridicule by imitation.
MIM'IC-RY, *n.* Ludicrous imitation for sport or ridicule.
MI-MOG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. *μιμος* and *γραφω.*] A writer of farces.
MĪ'NA, *n.* [L. *mina.*] A weight or denomination of money.
† MIN'A-CER, *n.* A threatener.
MI-NĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *minax.*] Threatening; menacing.
MI-NAC'I-TY, *n.* Disposition to threaten. [*Little used.*]
† MIN'A-CY, *n.* Threat; menace. *Hacket.*
MIN'A-RET, *n.* [W. *mwn.*] A small spire or steeple, or spire-like ornament in Saracen architecture.
† MIN-A-TŌ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* With threats. *Hacket.*
* MIN'A-TO-RY, *a.* Threatening; menacing. *Bacon.*
MĪNCE, (mins) *v. t.* [Sax. *minsian*; W. *main*; Fr. *menu*, *mince.*] 1. To cut or chop into very small pieces. 2. To diminish in speaking; to retrench, cut off or omit a part for the purpose of suppressing the truth; to extenuate in representation. 3. To speak with affected softness; to clip words; not to utter the full sound. 4. To walk with short or diminished steps.
MĪNCE, *v. i.* 1. To walk with short steps; to walk with affected nicety; to affect delicacy in manner. 2. To speak softly, or with affected nicety.
MĪNCED, *pp.* Cut or chopped into very small pieces.
MĪNCE-PĪE, } *n.* A pie made with minced meat and
MĪNCED-PĪE, } other ingredients.
MIN'CING, *ppr.* Cutting into small pieces; speaking or walking affectedly.
MIN'CING-LY, *adv.* In small parts; not fully.
MĪND, *n.* [Sax. *gemind*, *gemynd*; Dan. *minde.*] 1. Intention; purpose; design. 2. Inclination; will; desire. 3. Opinion. 4. Memory; remembrance. 5. The intellectual or intelligent power in man; the understanding; the power that conceives, judges or reasons. 6. The heart or seat of affection. 7. The will and affection. 8. The implanted principle of grace. *Rom.* vii.
MĪND, *v. t.* 1. To attend to; to fix the thoughts on; to regard with attention. 2. To attend to or regard with submission; to obey. 3. To put in mind; to remind; [*obs.*] 4. To intend; to mean.
† MĪND, *v. i.* To be inclined, or disposed to incline.
MĪND'ED, *a.* Disposed; inclined. *Tillotson.*
MĪND'ED-NESS, *n.* Disposition; inclination towards any thing. *Milner.*
MĪND'FILL-ING, *a.* Filling the mind. *Mitford.*
MĪND'FUL, *a.* Attentive; regarding with care; bearing in mind; heedful; observant.
MĪND'FUL-LY, *adv.* Attentively; heedfully.
MĪND'FUL-NESS, *n.* Attention; regard; heedfulness.
MĪND'ING, *ppr.* Regarding; heeding.
MĪND'ING, *n.* Regard.
MĪND'LESS, *a.* 1. Inattentive; heedless; forgetful; negligent; careless. 2. Not endued with mind or intellectual powers. 3. Stupid; unthinking.
† MĪND'-STRICK-EN, *a.* Moved; affected in mind.
MINE, *a.* called sometimes a *pronominal adjective.* [Sax., Sw., Dan. *min*; Goth. *meins*; Fr. *mon*; D. *myn*; G. *mein.*] My; belonging to me. *It was formerly used before nouns beginning with vowels;* as, "I kept myself from *mine* iniquity." *Mine* sometimes supplies the place of a *noun*; as, your sword and *mine* are different in construction.
MINE, *n.* [Fr. *mine.*] 1. A pit or excavation in the earth, from which metallic ores, mineral substances and other fossil bodies are taken by digging.—2. In the *military art*, a subterraneous canal or passage dug under the wall or rampart of a fortification, where a quantity of powder may be lodged for blowing up the works. 3. A rich source of wealth or other good.
MINE, *v. i.* 1. To dig a mine or pit in the earth. 2. To form a subterraneous canal or hole by scratching; to form a burrow or lodge in the earth, as animals. 3. To practice secret means of injury.
MINE, *v. t.* To sap; to undermine; to dig away or otherwise remove the substratum or foundation; to ruin or destroy by slow degrees.
MĪNE'-DIG-GER, *n.* One that digs mines.
MĪN'ER, *n.* 1. One that digs for metals and other fossils. 2. One who digs canals or passages under the walls of a fort, &c.
MIN'ER-AL, *n.* [F., Sp. *mineral.*] A body destitute of organization, and which naturally exists within the earth or at its surface.
MIN'ER-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to minerals; consisting of fossil substances. 2. Impregnated with minerals or fossil matter.
MIN'ER-AL-IST, *n.* One versed or employed in minerals.
MIN-ER-AL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The process of forming an ore by combination with another substance. 2. The process of converting into a mineral, as a bone or a plant. 3. The act of impregnating with a mineral, as water.
MIN'ER-AL-ĪZE, *v. t.* 1. In *mineralogy*, to combine with a metal in forming an ore or mineral. 2. To convert into a mineral. 3. To impregnate with a mineral substance.
MIN'ER-AL-ĪZED, *pp.* 1. Deprived of its usual properties by being combined with another substance or formed into an ore. 2. Converted into a mineral. 3. Impregnated with a mineral.
MIN'ER-AL-ĪZ-ER, *n.* A substance which mineralizes another or combines with it in an ore.
MIN-ER-A-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the science of minerals.
MIN-ER-A-LOG'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to mineralogy.
MIN-ER-AL'O-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in the science of minerals, or one who treats or discourses of the properties of mineral bodies.
MIN-ER-AL'O-GY, *n.* [*mineral*, and Gr. λογος.] The science which treats of the properties of mineral substances, and teaches us to characterize, distinguish and class them according to their properties.
† MING, *v. t.* To mingle; to mix; to remind; to mention; to call to remembrance. *Bp. Hall.*
MIN'GLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *mengan*, or *mencgan.*] 1. To mix; to blend; to unite in one body. 2. To mix or blend without order or promiscuously. 3. To compound; to unite in a mass, as solid substances. 4. To join in mutual intercourse or in society. 5. To contaminate; to render impure; to debase by mixture. 6. To confuse.
MIN'GLE, *v. i.* To be mixed; to be united with.
† MIN'GLE, *n.* Mixture; medley; promiscuous mass
MIN'GLED, *pp.* Mixed; united promiscuously.
MIN'GLED-LY, *adv.* Confusedly. *Barret.*
MIN'GLE-MAN'GLE, *n.* A medley; a hotch-potch. *Hooker.*
MIN'GLER, *n.* One that mingles.
MIN'GLING, *ppr.* Mixing; uniting without order.
MIN'IARD, (min'yard) *a.* [Fr. *mignard.*] Soft; dainty. [*Little used.*]
MIN'IARD-IZE, *v. t.* To render soft, delicate or dainty.
MIN'IATE, *v. t.* [It. *miniare.*] To paint or tinge with vermilion.
* MIN'IA-TURE, *n.* [It., Sp. *miniatura.*] 1. A painting in water colors on vellum, ivory or paper, with points or dots; sometimes in oil colors. The term is usually applied to portraits painted on a very small scale. 2. A picture or representation in a small compass, or less than the reality. 3. Red letter; rubric distinction.
MIN'I-KIN, *a.* [qu. W. *main.*] Small; diminutive; *used in slight contempt.*
MIN'I-KIN, *n.* 1. A small sort of pins. 2. A darling; a favorite. *See* MINION.
MIN'IM, *n.* [W. *main.*] 1. A little man or being; a dwarf. 2. One of a certain reformed order of Franciscans or *Minimi.* 3. A note in music, equal to half a semibreve or two crotchets. 4. A short poetical encomium; [*obs.*] 5. A small fish.
† MIN'I-MENT, *n.* [from *muniment.*] Proof; testimony. *Spenser.*
MIN'I-MUM, *n.* [L.] The least quantity assignable in a given case. *Encyc.*
MIN'I-MUS, *n.* [L.] A being of the smallest size.
MĪN'ING, *ppr.* 1. Digging into the earth, as for fossils and minerals; sapping. 2. *a.* Designating the business of digging mines.
† MIN'ION, *a.* Fine; trim; dainty.
MIN'ION, (min'yun) *n.* [Fr. *mignon.*] A favorite; a darling; *particularly*, the favorite of a prince, on whom he lavishes his favors; one who gains favors by flattery or mean adulation.
MIN'ION, *n.* [W. *main.*] A small kind of printing types.
MIN'ION-ING, *n.* Kind treatment. *Marston.*
MIN'ION-LIKE, } *adv.* Finely; daintily.
MIN'ION-LY, }
MIN'ION-SHIP, *n.* State of being a minion.
MIN'IOUS, *n.* [from L. *minium.*] Of the color of red lead or vermilion. *Brown.*
† MIN'ISH, *v. t.* [L. *minuo.*] To lessen; to diminish.

MIN'IS-TER, *n.* [L.] 1. *Properly*, a chief servant; hence, an agent appointed to transact or manage business under the authority of another. 2. One to whom a king or prince intrusts the direction of affairs of state. 3. A magistrate; an executive officer. 4. A delegate; an embassador; the representative of a sovereign at a foreign court. 5. One who serves at the altar; one who performs acerdotal duties; the pastor of a church. 6. Christ is called a *minister* of the sanctuary. *Heb.* viii. 7. An angel; a messenger of God.

MIN'IS-TER, *v. t.* [L. *ministro.*] To give; to afford; to supply.

MIN'IS-TER, *v. i.* 1. To attend and serve; to perform service in any office, sacred or secular. 2. To afford supplies; to give things needful; to supply the means of relief; to relieve. 3. To give medicines.

MIN'IS-TERED, *pp.* Served; afforded; supplied.

MIN-IS-TĒ'RI-AL, *a.* 1. Attending for service; attendant; acting at command. 2. Acting under superior authority; pertaining to a minister. 3. Pertaining to executive offices, as distinct from *judicial.* 4. Sacerdotal; pertaining to ministers of the gospel. 5. Pertaining to ministers of state.

MIN-IS-TĒ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In a ministerial manner.

MIN'IS-TER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Attending and serving as a subordinate agent; serving under superior authority. *Heb.* i. 2. Affording aid or supplies; administering things needful.

MIN'IS-TER-Y. *See* MINISTRY.

MIN'IS-TRAL, *a.* Pertaining to a minister. [*Little used.*]

MIN'IS-TRANT, *a.* Performing service as a minister; attendant on service; acting under command.

MIN-IS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ministratio.*] 1. The act of performing service as a subordinate agent; agency; intervention for aid or service. 2. Office of a minister; service; ecclesiastical function.

MIN'IS-TRESS, *n.* A female that ministers. *Akenside.*

MIN'IS-TRY, *n.* [L. *ministerium.*] 1. The office, duties or functions of a subordinate agent of any kind. 2. Agency; service; aid; interposition; instrumentality. 3. Ecclesiastical function; agency or service of a minister of the gospel or clergyman in the modern church, or of priests, apostles and evangelists in the ancient. *Acts* i. 4. Time of ministration; duration of the office of a minister, civil or ecclesiastical. 5. Persons who compose the executive government or the council of a supreme magistrate; the body of ministers of state. 6. Business; employment.

MIN'IS-TRY-SHIP, for *ministry*, is little used and hardly proper. *Swift.*

MIN'I-UM, *n.* [L.] The red oxyd of lead. *Fourcroy.*

MINK, *n.* An American quadruped. *Belknap.*

MIN'NOC, used by *Shakspeare*, is supposed by *Johnson* to be the same as *minx.* Qu. *mimic.*

MIN'NŌW, or MIN'ŌW, *n.* [Fr. *menu*, small.] A very small fish, a species of *cyprinus.* *Walton.*

MĪ'NOR, *a.* [L.] 1. Less; smaller; sometimes applied to the bulk or magnitude of a single object.—2. In *music*, less or lower by a lesser semitone.—*Asia Minor*, the Lesser Asia, that part of Asia which lies between the Euxine on the north, and the Mediterranean on the south.

MĪ'NOR, *n.* 1. A person of either sex under age.—2. In *logic*, the second proposition of a regular syllogism. 3. A *Minorite*, a Franciscan friar. 4. A beautiful bird of the East Indies.

† MĪ'NOR-ATE, *v. t.* To diminish.

MI-NOR-Ā'TION, *n.* A lessening; diminution.

MĪ'NOR-ITE, *n.* A Franciscan friar.

MI-NOR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *minorité.*] 1. The state of being under age. 2. The smaller number.

MIN'O-TAUR, *n.* [Fr. *minotaure*; L. *minotaurus.*] A fabled monster, half man and half bull.

MIN'STER, *n.* [Sax. *minstre*, or *mynster.*] A monastery; an ecclesiastical convent or fraternity; a cathedral church.

MIN'STREL, *n.* [Fr. *menetrier*, for *menestrier*; Sp. *ministril.*] A singer and musical performer on instruments.

MIN'STREL-SY, *n.* 1. The arts and occupations of minstrels; instrumental music. 2. A number of musicians.

MINT, *n.* [Sax. *mynet*; D. *munt*, *mint.*] 1. The place where money is coined by public authority. 2. A place of invention or fabrication. 3. A source of abundant supply.

MINT, *v. t.* [Sax. *mynetian.*] 1. To coin; to make and stamp money. 2. To invent; to forge; to fabricate.

MINT, *n.* [Sax. *mint.*] A plant.

MINT'AGE, *n.* 1. That which is coined or stamped. *Milton.* 2. The duty paid for coining.

MINT'ER, *n.* A coiner; also, an inventor.

MINT'MAN, *n.* A coiner; one skilled in coining or in coins.

MINT'MAS-TER, *n.* 1. The master or superintendent of a mint. 2. One who invents or fabricates.

MIN'U-END, *n.* [L. *minuendus.*] In *arithmetic*, the number from which another number is to be subtracted.

MIN'U-ET, *n.* [Sp. *minueto*; Fr. *menuet.*] 1. A slow, graceful dance, consisting of a coupee, a high step and a balance. 2. A tune or air to regulate the movements in the dance so called; a movement of three crotchets or three quavers in a bar.

MIN'UM, *n.* [from W. *main*; Fr. *menu.*] 1. A small kind of printing types; now written *minion.* 2. A note of slow time containing two crotchets; now written *minim.*

MI-NŪTE', *a.* [L. *minutus.*] 1. Very small, little or slender; of very small bulk or size; small in consequence. 2. Attending to small things; critical.

* MIN'UTE, (min'it) *n.* [L. *minutum.*] 1. A small portion of time or duration, being the sixtieth part of an hour.—2. In *geometry*, the sixtieth part of a degree of a circle.—3. In *architecture*, the sixtieth, but sometimes the thirtieth part of a module. 4. A space of time indefinitely small. 5. A short sketch of any agreement or other subject, taken in writing; a note to preserve the memory of any thing.

* MIN'UTE, (min'it) *v. t.* To set down a short sketch or note of any agreement or other subject in writing.

MIN'UTE-BOOK, *n.* A book of short hints.

MIN'UTE-GLASS, *n.* A glass, the sand of which measures a minute.

MIN'UTE-GUNS, *n.* Guns discharged every minute.

MIN'UTE-HAND, *n.* The hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch.

MIN'UTE-JACK, *n.* Another name for *Jack of the clock-house.*

MI-NŪTE'LY, *adv.* To a small point of time, space or matter; exactly; nicely.

MIN'UTE-LY, (min'it-ly) *a.* Happening every minute.

MIN'UTE-LY, *adv.* Every minute; with very little time intervening. *Hammond.*

MI-NŪTE'NESS, *n.* 1. Extreme smallness, fineness or slenderness. 2. Attention to small things; critical exactness.

MIN'UTE-WATCH, *n.* A watch that distinguishes minutes of time, or on which minutes are marked.

MI-NŪ'TIÆ, *n.* [L.] The smaller particulars.

MINX, *n.* [qu. *minnoc.*] 1. A pert, wanton girl. *Shak.* 2. A she-puppy.

MĪ'NY, *a.* 1. Abounding with mines. 2. Subterraneous.

† MĪ'RA-BLE, *a.* Wonderful. *Shak.*

MĬR'A-CLE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *miraculum.*] 1. A wonder, or wonderful thing.—2. In *theology*, an event or effect contrary to the established constitution and course of things, or a deviation from the known laws of nature; a supernatural event. 3. *Anciently*, a spectacle or dramatic representation exhibiting the lives of the saints.

† MĬR'A-CLE, *v. t.* To make wonderful. *Shak.*

MĬR'A-CLE-MON'GER, *n.* An impostor who pretends to work miracles. *Hallywell.*

MI-RAC'U-LOUS, *a.* 1. Performed supernaturally, or by a power beyond the ordinary agency of natural laws; effected by the direct agency of almighty power. 2. Supernatural; furnished supernaturally, or competent to perform miracles.—3. In *a less definite sense*, wonderful; extraordinary.

MI-RAC'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. By miracle; supernaturally. 2. Wonderfully; by extraordinary means.

MI-RAC'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being effected by miracle or by supernatural agency.

MIR-A-DŌR', *n.* [Sp.] A balcony or gallery commanding an extensive view. *Dryden.*

MI-RÄGE', (me-räzhe') *n.* An optical illusion, which is produced by a refraction of the atmosphere, and which frequently tantalizes the eye of the thirsty traveler, when passing over burning deserts, with the image of water.

MIRE, *n.* Deep mud; earth so wet and soft as to yield to the feet and to wheels.

MIRE, *v. t.* 1. To plunge and fix in mire; to set or stall in mud. 2. To soil or daub with mud or foul matter.

MIRE, *v. i.* To sink in mud, or to sink so deep as to be unable to move forward.

MIRE, *n.* An ant. *See* PISMIRE.

MĪRE'-CROW, *n.* The sea-crow or pewit gull.

MĪR'I-NESS, *n.* The state of consisting of deep mud.

† MĬRK, *a.* [Sax. *mirce.*] Dark. *See* MURKY.

MĬRK'SOME, *a.* Dark; obscure. *See* MURKY.

MĬRK'SOME-NESS, *n.* Obscurity. *See* MURKY.

MĬRK'Y, *a.* Dark; wanting light.

MĬR'ROR, *n.* [Fr. *miroir.*] 1. A looking-glass; any glass or polished substance that forms images by the reflection of rays of light. 2. A pattern; an exemplar; that on which men ought to fix their eyes; that which gives a true representation.

† MĬR'ROR-STONE, *n.* A bright stone.

MĬRTH, *n.* [Sax. *mirht*, *myrhth.*] Social merriment; hilarity; high excitement of pleasurable feelings in company; noisy gayety; jollity.

MĬRTH'FUL, *a.* Merry; jovial; festive. *Prior.*

MĬRTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a jovial manner.

MĬRTH'LESS, *a.* Without mirth or hilarity.

MĪR'Y, *a.* 1. Abounding with deep mud; full of mire. *Gay.* 2. Consisting of mire. *Shak.*

MIS, a prefix, denotes error, or erroneous, wrong, from the verb *miss*, to err, to go wrong, Goth. *missa;* Sax. *mis*, from *missian*, to err, to deviate or wander.

MIS-AC-CEP-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of taking or understanding in a wrong sense.

MIS-AD-VENT'URE, *n.* 1. Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; an unlucky accident.—2. In *law*, homicide by *misadventure* is when a man, doing a lawful act, without any intention of injury, unfortunately kills another.

MIS-AD-VENT'URED, *a.* Unfortunate. *Shak.*

MIS-AD-VĪS'ED, (mis-ad-vīzd') *a.* Ill-advised; ill-directed.

MIS-AF-FECT', *v. t.* To dislike.

MIS-AF-FECT'ED, *a.* Ill-disposed.

MIS-AF-FIRM', *v. t.* To affirm incorrectly.

MIS-ĀIM'ED, (mis-āmd') *a.* Not rightly aimed or directed.

MIS-AL-LEDGE', (mis-al-lej') *v. t.* To state erroneously.

MIS-AL-LE-GĀ'TION, *n.* Erroneous statement.

MIS-AL-LĪ'ANCE, *n.* Improper association.

MIS-AL-LĪ'ED, (mis-al-līde') *a.* Ill-allied or associated.

MIS'AN-THRŌPE, or MIS-AN'THRO-PIST, *n.* [Gr. *μισανθρωπος.*] A hater of mankind. *Swift.*

MIS-AN-THROP'IC, or MIS-AN-THROP'I-CAL, *a.* Hating or having a dislike to mankind.

MIS-AN'THRO-POS, *n.* A hater of mankind.

MIS-AN'THRO-PY, *n.* Hatred or dislike to mankind.

MIS-AP-PLI-CĀ'TION, *n.* A wrong application; an application to a wrong person or purpose.

MIS-AP-PLĪ'ED, (mis-ap-plīde') *pp.* Applied to a wrong person or purpose.

MIS-AP-PLY', *v. t.* To apply to a wrong person or purpose.

MIS-AP-PLY'ING, *ppr.* Applying to a wrong person or purpose.

MIS-AP-PRE-HEND', *v. t.* To misunderstand; to take in a wrong sense. *Locke.*

MIS-AP-PRE-HEND'ED, *pp.* Not rightly understood.

MIS-AP-PRE-HEND'ING, *ppr.* Misunderstanding.

MIS-AP-PRE-HEN'SION, *n.* A mistaking or mistake; wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact.

MIS-AS-CRIBE', *v. t.* To ascribe falsely or erroneously.

MIS-AS-SIGN', (mis-as-sīne') *v. t.* To assign erroneously.

MIS-AT-TEND', *v. t.* To disregard. *Milton.*

MIS-BE-COME', (mis-be-kum') *v. t.* Not to become; to suit ill; not to befit. *Addison.*

MIS-BE-CŌM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Unseemly; unsuitable; improper; indecorous.

MIS-BE-CŌM'ING-NESS, *n.* Unbecomingness; unsuitableness. *Boyle.*

MIS-BE-GOT', MIS-BE-GOT'TEN, } *ppr.* or *a.* Unlawfully or irregularly begotten. *Dryden.*

MIS-BE-HĀVE', *v. i.* To behave ill; to conduct one's self improperly.

MIS-BE-HĀVE', *v. t.* To conduct ill or improperly. *Jortin.*

MIS-BE-HĀV'ED, (mis-be-hāvd') *a.* Guilty of ill behavior; ill-bred; rude.

MIS-BE-HĀV'IOR, (mis-be-hāv'yur) *n.* Ill conduct; improper, rude or uncivil behavior. *Addison.*

MIS-BE-LIĒF', *n.* Erroneous belief; false religion.

MIS-BE-LIĒVE', *v. t.* To believe erroneously.

MIS-BE-LIĒV'ER, *n.* One who believes wrongly; one who holds a false religion. *Dryden.*

MIS-BE-LIĒV'ING, *a.* Believing erroneously; irreligious.

MIS-BE-SEEM', *v. t.* To suit ill.

MIS-BE-STŌW', *v. t.* To bestow improperly. *Milton.*

MIS'BORN, *a.* Born to evil. *Spenser.*

MIS-CAL'CU-LATE, *v. t.* To calculate erroneously.

MIS-CAL'CU-LA-TED, *pp.* Erroneously calculated.

MIS-CAL'CU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Committing errors in calculation.

MIS-CAL-CU-LĀ'TION, *n.* Erroneous calculation.

MIS-CALL', *v. t.* To call by a wrong name; to name improperly.

MIS-CALL'ED, (mis-kawld') *pp.* Misnamed.

MIS-CALL'ING, *ppr.* Misnaming.

MIS-CAR'RIAGE, *n.* 1. Unfortunate event of an undertaking; failure. 2. Ill conduct; evil or improper behavior. 3. Abortion; the act of bringing forth before the time.

MIS-CAR'RY, *v. i.* 1. To fail of the intended effect; not to succeed; to be unsuccessful; to suffer defeat. 2. To bring forth young before the proper time; to suffer abortion.

MIS-CAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Failing of the intended effect; suffering abortion. *Hos.* ix.

MIS-CAST', *v. t.* To cast or reckon erroneously.

MIS-CAST', *pp.* Erroneously cast or reckoned.

MIS-CAST', *n.* An erroneous cast or reckoning.

MIS-CAST'ING, *ppr.* Casting or reckoning erroneously.

MIS-CEL-LA-NĀ'RI-AN, *a.* Belonging to miscellanies; of miscellanies. *Shaftsbury.*

MIS-CEL-LA-NĀ'RI-AN, *n.* A writer of miscellanies.

MIS'CEL-LANE, *n.* [L. *miscellaneus.*] A mixture of two or more sorts of grain; now called *meslin.*

MIS-CEL-LĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *miscellaneus.*] Mixed; mingled; consisting of several kinds. *Milton.*

MIS-CEL-LĀ'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being mixed; composition of various kinds.

MIS'CEL-LA-NY, *n.* [Fr. *miscellanées.*] 1. A mass or mixture of various kinds; *particularly*, 2. A book or pamphlet containing a collection of compositions on various subjects, or a collection of various kinds of compositions.

† MIS'CEL-LA-NY, *a.* Miscellaneous. *Bacon.*

† MIS-CEN'TRE, *v. t.* To place amiss. *Donne.*

MIS-CHANCE', *n.* Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; mishap; misadventure. *South.*

MIS-CHAR'AC-TER-IZE, *v. t.* To characterize falsely or erroneously; to give a wrong character to.

MIS-CHARGE', *v. t.* To mistake in charging, as an account.

MIS-CHARGE', *n.* A mistake in charging, as an account; an erroneous entry in an account.

MIS'CHIEF, (mis'chif) *n.* [Old Fr. *meschef.*] 1. Harm; hurt; injury; damage; evil, whether intended or not. 2. Intentional injury; harm or damage done by design. 3. Ill consequence; evil; vexatious affair.

MIS'CHIEF, *v. t.* To hurt; to harm; to injure.

MIS'CHIEF-MĀK-ER, *n.* One who makes mischief; one who excites or instigates quarrels or enmity.

MIS'CHIEF-MĀK-ING, *a.* Causing harm; exciting enmity or quarrels. *Rowe.*

MIS'CHIE-VOUS, (mis'che-vus) *a.* 1. Harmful; hurtful; injurious; making mischief. 2. Hurtful; noxious. 3. Inclined to do harm.

MIS'CHIE-VOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With injury, hurt, loss or damage. 2. With evil intention or disposition.

MIS'CHIE-VOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Hurtfulness; noxiousness. 2. Disposition to do harm, or to vex or annoy.

MISCH'NA, *n.* A part of the Jewish Talmud. *See* MISHNA.

MIS-CHOOSE', (mis-chooz') *v. t.* To choose wrong; to make a wrong choice. *Milton.*

MIS-CHŌS'EN, *pp.* Chosen by mistake.

MIS'CI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may be mixed.

MIS-CI-TĀ'TION, *n.* A wrong citation; erroneous quotation. *Collier.*

MIS-CITE', *v. t.* To cite erroneously or falsely.

MIS-CLAIM', *n.* A mistaken claim or demand.

MIS-COM-PŪ-TĀ'TION, *n.* Erroneous computation; false reckoning. *Clarendon.*

MIS-COM-PŪTE', *v. t.* To compute or reckon erroneously.

MIS-CON-CĒIT', or MIS-CON-CEP'TION, *n.* Erroneous conception; false opinion; wrong notion or understanding of a thing.

MIS-CON-CĒIVE', *v. t.* or *i.* To receive a false notion or opinion of any thing; to misjudge; to have an erroneous understanding of any thing.

MIS-CON-CĒIV'ED, (mis-kon-sēēvd') *pp.* Wrongly understood; mistaken.

MIS-CON-CĒIV'ING, *ppr.* Mistaking; misunderstanding.

MIS-CON'DUCT, *n.* Wrong conduct; ill behavior; ill management. *Addison.*

MIS-CON-DUCT', *v. t.* To conduct amiss; to mismanage.

MIS-CON-DUCT', *v. i.* To behave amiss.

MIS-CON-DUCT'ED, *pp.* Ill-managed; badly conducted.

MIS-CON-DUCT'ING, *ppr.* Mismanaging; misbehaving.

MIS-CON-JECT'URE, *n.* A wrong conjecture or guess.

MIS-CON-JECT'URE, *v. t.* or *i.* To guess wrong.

MIS-CON-STRUC'TION, *n.* Wrong interpretation of words or things; a mistaking of the true meaning.

MIS-CON'STRUE, *v. t.* To interpret erroneously either words or things. *Dryden.*

MIS-CON'STRUED, *pp.* Erroneously interpreted.

MIS-CON'STRU-ER, *n.* One who makes a wrong interpretation.

MIS-CON'STRU-ING, *ppr.* Interpreting wrongly.

† MIS-CON-TIN'U-ANCE, *n.* Cessation; intermission.

MIS-COR-RECT', *v. t.* To correct erroneously; to mistake in attempting to correct another. *Dryden.*

MIS-COR-RECT'ED, *pp.* Mistaken in the attempt to correct.

MIS-COUN'SEL, *v. t.* To advise wrong. *Spenser.*

MIS-COUNT', *v. t.* To count erroneously; to mistake in counting.

MIS-COUNT', *v. i.* To make a wrong reckoning.

MIS-COUNT', *n.* An erroneous counting or numbering.

† MIS'CRE-ANCE, † MIS'CRE-AN-CY, } *n.* Unbelief; false faith; adherence to a false religion. *Spenser.*

MIS'CRE-ANT, *n.* [Fr. *mécréant.*] 1. An infidel, or one who embraces a false faith. 2. A vile wretch; an unprincipled fellow.

† MIS-CRE-ĀTE', † MIS-CRE-Ā'TED, } *a.* Formed unnaturally or illegitimately; deformed.

MIS-DĀTE', *n.* A wrong date.

MIS-DĀTE', *v. i.* To date erroneously.

MIS-DEED', *n.* An evil deed; a wicked action.

MIS-DEEM', *v. t.* To judge erroneously; to misjudge; to mistake in judging. *Spenser.*

MIS-DE-MĒAN', *v. t.* To behave ill. *Shak.*

MIS-DE-MĒAN'OR, *n.* 1. Ill behavior; evil conduct; fault; mismanagement. *South.*—2. In *law*, an offense of a less atrocious nature than a *crime.* Crimes and misdemeanors

are mere synonymous terms; but, in *common usage*, the word *crime* is made to denote offenses of a deeper and more atrocious dye, while small faults and omissions of less consequence are comprised under the gentler name of *misdemeanors*.

MIS-DE-RĪVE′, *v. t.* To turn or apply improperly.

MIS-DE-SERT′, *n.* Ill desert. *Spenser.*

MIS-DE-VŌ′TION, *n.* False devotion; mistaken piety.

† MIS-DĪ′ET, *n.* Improper diet or food. *Spenser.*

MIS-DI-REĆT′, *v. t.* 1. To give a wrong direction to. 2. To direct to a wrong person or place.

MIS-DI-REĆT′ED, *pp.* Directed wrong, or to a wrong person or place.

MIS-DI-REĆT′ING, *ppr.* Directing wrong, or to a wrong person or place.

† MIS-DIS-PO-SĬ″TION, *n.* Disposition to evil. *Bp. Hall.*

MIS-DIS-TIN′GUISH, *v. t.* To make wrong distinctions.

MIS-DŌ′, *v. t.* To do wrong; to do amiss; to commit a crime or fault. *Milton.*

MIS-DŌ′ER, *n.* One who does wrong; one who commits a fault or crime. *Spenser.*

MIS-DŌ′ING, *ppr.* Doing wrong; committing a fault or crime.

MIS-DŌ′ING, *n.* A wrong done; a fault or crime; an offense. *L'Estrange.*

† MIS-DOUBT′, (mis-dout′) *v. t.* To suspect of deceit or danger. *Dryden.*

† MIS-DOUBT′, *n.* 1. Suspicion of crime or danger. *Shak.* 2. Irresolution; hesitation. *Shak.*

† MIS-DOUBT′FUL, *a.* Misgiving. *Spenser.*

† MIS-DREAD′, (mis-dred′) *n.* Dread of evil. *Bp. Hall.*

MISE, (meez) *n.* [Fr. *mis*; Norm. *mise.*] 1. In *law*, an issue to be tried at the grand assize. 2. Expense; cost. 3. A tax or tallage; in *Wales*, an honorary gift of the people to a new king or prince of Wales.

† MIS-ĒASE′, *n.* Uneasiness; want of ease. *Chaucer.*

† MIS-E-DĬ″TION, *n.* Not a genuine edition. *Bp. Hall.*

MIS-EM-PLOY′, *v. t.* To employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose. *Addison.*

MIS-EM-PLOY′ED, (mis-em-ploid′) *pp.* Used to no purpose, or to a bad one.

MIS-EM-PLOY′ING, *ppr.* Using to no purpose, or to a bad one.

MIS-EM-PLOY′MENT, *n.* Ill employment; application to no purpose, or to a bad purpose. *Hale.*

MIS-EN′TRY, *n.* An erroneous entry or charge, as of an account.

MĪ′SER, *n.* [L. *miser.*] 1. A miserable person; one wretched or afflicted; [*obs.*] 2. A wretch; a mean fellow; [*obs.*] *Shak.* 3. An extremely covetous person; a sordid wretch; a niggard; one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty.

MIS′ER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *miserable*; L. *miserabilis.*] 1. Very unhappy from grief, pain, calamity, poverty, apprehension of evil, or other cause. 2. Very poor; worthless. 3. Causing unhappiness or misery. 4. Very poor or mean. 5. Very poor or barren. 6. Very low or despicable.

MIS′ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of misery; poorness.

MIS′ER-A-BLY, *adv.* 1. Unhappily; calamitously. 2. Very poorly or meanly; wretchedly. 3. In misery or unhappiness.

MĪ′SER-LY, *a.* Very covetous; sordid; niggardly; parsimonious.

MIS′ER-Y, *n.* [L. *miseria.*] 1. Great unhappiness; extreme pain of body or mind. 2. Calamity; misfortune; natural evils which are the cause of misery. 3. Covetousness; [*obs.*]

† MIS-E-STEEM′, *n.* Disregard; slight.

MIS-ES′TI-MATE, *v. t.* To estimate erroneously.

MIS-FALL′, *v. t.* To befall, as ill luck; to happen to unluckily. *Spenser.*

MIS-FARE′, *n.* Ill fare; misfortune. *Spenser.*

† MIS-FARE′, *v. i.* To be in an ill state.

MIS-FASH′ION, (mis-fash′un) *v. t.* To form wrong. *Hakewill.*

MIS-FĒA′SANCE, (mis-fē′zanse) *n.* [Fr.] In *law*, a trespass; a wrong done. *Encyc.*

† MIS-FEIGN′, (mis-fāne′) *v. i.* To feign with an ill design.

MIS-FORM′, *v. t.* To make of an ill form; to put in an ill shape. *Spenser.*

MIS-FOR′TUNE, *n.* Ill fortune; ill luck; calamity; an evil or cross accident. *Addison.*

MIS-FOR′TUNED, *a.* Unfortunate. *Milton.*

MIS-GĪVE′, (mis-giv′) *v. t.* 1. To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence; to fail; usually applied to the heart. 2. To give or grant amiss; [*obs.*]

MIS-GĪV′ING, *ppr.* Filling with doubt or distrust; failing.

MIS-GĪV′ING, *n.* A failing of confidence; doubt; distrust.

MIS-GOT′TEN, *a.* Unjustly obtained.

MIS-GÓV′ERN, *v. t.* To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully. *Knolles.*

MIS-GÓV′ERN-ANCE, *n.* Ill government; disorder; irregularity. *Spenser.*

MIS-GÓV′ERNED, *pp.* 1. Ill-governed; badly administered. 2. Rude; unrestrained. *Shak.*

MIS-GÓV′ERN-MENT, *n.* 1. Ill administration of public affairs. 2. Ill management in private affairs. 3. Irregularity; disorder.

MIS-GRĂFF′, *v. t.* To graft amiss.

MIS-GROUND′, *v. t.* To found erroneously. *Hall.*

MIS-GUĪD′ANCE, *n.* Wrong direction; guidance into error. *South.*

MIS-GUĪDE′, *v. t.* To lead or guide into error; to direct ill.

MIS-GUĪD′ED, *pp.* Led astray by evil counsel or wrong direction. *Prior.*

MIS-GUĪD′ING, *ppr.* Giving wrong direction to; leading into error.

MIS′GUM, } *n.* An anguilliform fish about the size of a
MIS′GURN, } common eel.

MIS-HAP′, *n.* Ill chance; ill luck; misfortune. *Shak.*

MIS-HAP′PEN, *v. i.* To happen ill. *Spenser.*

MIS-HĒAR′, *v. t.* To mistake in hearing.

MISH′MASH, *n.* [Teut. *misch-masch.*] A mingle, or hotch-potch.

MISH′NA, *n.* A collection or digest of Jewish traditions and explanations of Scripture.

MISH′NIĆ, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Mishna.

MIS-IM-PRÖVE′, (mis-im-proov′) *v. t.* To improve to a bad purpose; to abuse.

MIS-IM-PRÖV′ED, (mis-im-proovd′) *pp.* Used to a bad purpose.

MIS-IM-PRÖVE′MENT, (mis-im-proov′ment) *n.* Ill use or employment; improvement to a bad purpose.

MIS-IN-FER′, *v. t.* To draw a wrong inference.

MIS-IN-FORM′, *v. t.* To give erroneous information to; to communicate an incorrect statement of facts.

† MIS-IN-FORM′, *v. i.* To make false information.

MIS-IN-FORM-Ā′TION, *n.* Wrong information; false account or intelligence received. *South.*

MIS-IN-FORM′ED, (mis-in-formd′) *pp.* Wrongly informed.

MIS-IN-FORM′ER, *n.* One that gives wrong information.

MIS-IN-FORM′ING, *ppr.* Communicating erroneous information to.

MIS-IN-STRUĆT′, *v. t.* To instruct amiss. *Hooker.*

MIS-IN-STRUĆ′TION, *n.* Wrong instruction. *More.*

MIS-IN-TEL′LI-GENCE, *n.* Wrong information; disagreement.

MIS-IN-TER′PRET, *v. t.* To interpret erroneously; to understand or to explain in a wrong sense.

MIS-IN-TER-PRE-TĀ′TION, *n.* The act of interpreting erroneously.

MIS-IN-TER′PRET-ED, *a.* Erroneously understood or explained.

MIS-IN-TER′PRET-ER, *n.* One who interprets erroneously.

MIS-IN-TER′PRET-ING, *ppr.* Erroneously interpreting.

MIS-JOIN′, *v. t.* To join unfitly or improperly. *Dryden.*

MIS-JOIN′ED, (mis-joind′) *pp.* Improperly united.

MIS-JOIN′ING, *ppr.* Joining unfitly or improperly.

MIS-JUDGE′, (mis-judj′) *v. t.* To mistake in judging of; to judge erroneously. *L'Estrange.*

MIS-JUDGE′, (mis-judj′) *v. i.* To err in judgment; to form false opinions or notions.

MIS-JUDG′ED, (mis-judjd′) *pp.* Judged erroneously.

MIS-JUDG′ING, *ppr.* Judging erroneously of; forming a wrong opinion or inference.

MIS-JUDG′MENT, *n.* A wrong or unjust determination.

MIS′KIN, *n.* A little bagpipe.

MIS-KIN′DLE, *v. t.* To kindle amiss; to inflame to a bad purpose.

MIS-LĀID′, *pp.* Laid in a wrong place, or place not recollected; lost.

MIS-LĀY′, *v. t.* 1. To lay in a wrong place. *Locke.* 2. To lay in a place not recollected; to lose. *Swift.*

MIS-LĀY′ER, *n.* One that lays in a wrong place; one that loses. *Bacon.*

MIS-LĀY′ING, *ppr.* Laying in a wrong place, or place not remembered; losing.

MIS′LE, (miz′zl) *v. i.* [from *mist*, and properly *mistle.*] To rain in very fine drops, like a thick mist. *Gay.*

MIS′LE, *n.* Small, misty rain. [*See* MIZZLE.] In the *Craven dialect*, mislin.

MIS-LĒAD′, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misled.* To lead into a wrong way or path; to lead astray; to guide into error; to cause to mistake; to deceive.

MIS-LĒAD′ER, *n.* One who leads into error.

MIS-LĒAD′ING, *ppr.* Leading into error; causing to err; deceiving.

† MIS-LEARN′ED, (mis-lernd′) *a.* Not really or properly learned.

MIS-LED′, *pp.* of *mislead.* Led into error; led a wrong way.

MIS-LĪKE′, *v. t.* To dislike; to disapprove; to have aversion to. *Raleigh.*

MIS-LĪKE′, *n.* Dislike; disapprobation; aversion.

MIS-LĪK′ED, (mis-līkt′) *pp.* Disliked; disapproved.

MIS-LĪK'ER, *n.* One that dislikes.
MIS-LĪK'ING, *ppr.* Disliking; disapproving.
MIS'LIN. *See* MESLIN.
† MIS-LĪVE', (mis-liv') *v. i.* To live amiss. *Spenser.*
MIS-LUCK', *n.* Ill luck; misfortune.
MIS'LY, *a.* Raining in very small drops.
MIS-MAN'AGE, *v. t.* To manage ill; to administer improperly.
MIS-MAN'AGE, *v. i.* To behave ill; to conduct amiss.
MIS-MAN'AGED, *pp.* Ill-managed or conducted.
MIS-MAN'AGE-MENT, *n.* Ill or improper management; ill conduct.
MIS-MAN'A-GER, *n.* One that manages ill. *Burke.*
MIS-MAN'A-GING, *ppr.* Managing ill.
MIS-MĀRK', *v. t.* To mark with the wrong token; to mark erroneously. *Collier.*
MIS-MĀRK'ED, (mis-märkt') *pp.* Wrongly marked.
MIS-MĀRK'ING, *ppr.* Marking erroneously.
MIS-MATCH', *v. t.* To match unsuitably. *Southern.*
MIS-MATCH'ED, (mis-matcht') *pp.* Unsuitably matched; ill joined.
MIS-MATCH'ING, *ppr.* Matching in an unsuitable manner.
MIS-MEAS'URE, (mis-mezh'ur) *v. t.* To measure incorrectly.
MIS-NĀME', *v. t.* To call by the wrong name. *Boyle.*
MIS-NĀM'ED, (mis-nāmd') *pp.* Called by a wrong name.
MIS-NĀM'ING, *ppr.* Calling by a wrong name.
MIS-NŌ'MER, *n.* [Old Fr. *mes* and *nommer.*] In *law*, the mistaking of the true name of a person; a misnaming.
† MIS-O-BĒ'DI-ENCE, *n.* Erroneous obedience or disobedience. *Milton.*
MIS-OB-SERVE', (mis-ob-zerv') *v. t.* To observe inaccurately; to mistake in observing. *Locke.*
MI-SOG'A-MIST, *n.* [Gr. μισεω and γαμος.] A hater of marriage.
* MI-SOG'Y-NIST, *n.* [Gr. μισεω and γυνη.] A woman hater. [*Unusual.*] *Fuller.*
* MI-SOG'Y-NY, *n.* Hatred of the female sex.
MIS-O-PIN'ION, *n.* Erroneous opinion. *Bp. Hall.*
† MIS-OR'DER, *v. t.* 1. To order ill; to manage erroneously. 2. To manage ill; to conduct badly. *Shak.*
† MIS-OR'DER, *n.* Irregularity; disorderly proceedings.
MIS-OR'DER-LY, *a.* Irregular; disorderly. *Ascham.*
MIS-PELL', MIS-PEND', &c. *See* MIS-SPELL, MIS-SPEND.
MIS-PER-SUĀDE', (mis-per-swāde') *v. t.* To persuade amiss, or to lead to a wrong notion. *Hooker.*
MIS-PER-SUĀ'SION, *n.* A false persuasion; wrong notion or opinion. *Decay of Piety.*
MIS-PIK'EL, *n.* Arsenical pyrites; an ore of arsenic.
MIS-PLĀCE', *v. t.* 1. To put in a wrong place. 2. To place on an improper object. *South.*
MIS-PLĀ'CED, (mis-plāst') *pp.* Put in a wrong place, or on an improper object.
MIS-PLĀ'CING, *ppr.* Putting in a wrong place, or on a wrong object.
MIS-PLĒAD', *v. i.* To err in pleading. *Blackstone.*
MIS-PLĒAD'ING, *ppr.* Making a mistake in pleading.
MIS-PLĒAD'ING, *n.* A mistake in pleading.
MIS-POINT', *v. t.* To point improperly; to err in punctuation.
MIS-PRINT', *v. t.* To mistake in printing; to print wrong.
MIS-PRINT', *n.* A mistake in printing; a deviation from the copy. *Ch. Obs.*
MIS-PRINT'ED, *pp.* Erroneously printed.
MIS-PRINT'ING, *ppr.* Printing wrong.
MIS-PRĪSE', or MIS-PRĪZE', *v. t.* [Fr. *mepris.*] 1. To mistake. *Shak.* 2. To slight or undervalue.
MIS-PRIS'ION, (mis-prizh'un) *n.* 1. Neglect; contempt.—2. In *law*, any high offense under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon.—*Misprision of treason* consists in a bare knowledge and concealment of treason, without assenting to it. 3. Mistake; oversight; contempt; [*obs.*]
MIS-PRO-CEED'ING, *n.* Wrong or irregular proceeding.
MIS-PRO-FESS', *v. t.* To make a false profession; to make pretensions to skill which is not possessed.
MIS-PRO-NOUNCE', (mis-pro-nouns') *v. t.* To pronounce erroneously.
MIS-PRO-NOUNCE', *v. i.* To speak incorrectly.
MIS-PRO-NUN-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* A wrong or improper pronunciation. *Swift.*
MIS-PRO-PŌR'TION, *v. t.* To err in proportioning one thing to another; to join without due proportion.
† MIS-PROUD', *a.* Viciously proud. *Shak.*
MIS-QUO-TĀ'TION, *n.* An erroneous quotation; the act of quoting wrong.
MIS-QUŌTE', *v. t.* To quote erroneously; to cite incorrectly.
MIS-QUŌT'ED, *pp.* Incorrectly quoted or cited.
MIS-QUŌT'ING, *ppr.* Quoting or citing erroneously.
MIS-RĀTE', *v. t.* To rate erroneously; to estimate falsely.
MIS-RE-CĒIVE', *v. t.* To receive amiss or improperly.
MIS-RE-CĪ'TAL, *n.* An inaccurate recital.
MIS-RE-CĪTE', *v. t.* To recite erroneously. *Bramhall.*
MIS-RE-CĪT'ED, *pp.* Recited incorrectly.
MIS-RE-CĪT'ING, *ppr.* Reciting erroneously.
MIS-RECK'ON, *v. t.* To reckon or impute wrong.
MIS-RECK'ONED, *pp.* Reckoned or computed erroneously
MIS-RECK'ON-ING, *ppr.* Reckoning wrong; and, as a *noun*, an erroneous computation.
MIS-RE-LĀTE', *v. t.* To relate falsely or inaccurately.
MIS-RE-LĀT'ED, *pp.* Erroneously related or told.
MIS-RE-LĀT'ING, *ppr.* Relating or telling erroneously.
MIS-RE-LĀ'TION, *n.* Erroneous relation or narration.
MIS-RE-MEM'BER, *v. t.* To mistake in remembering; not to remember correctly. *Boyle.*
MIS-RE-MEM'BERED, *pp.* Inaccurately recollected.
MIS-RE-MEM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Remembering inaccurately.
MIS-RE-PŌRT', *v. t.* To report erroneously; to give an incorrect account of. *Locke.*
MIS-RE-PŌRT', *n.* An erroneous report; a false or incorrect account given. *South.*
MIS-RE-PŌRT'ED, *pp.* Incorrectly reported.
MIS-RE-PŌRT'ING, *ppr.* Reporting incorrectly.
MIS-REP-RE-SENT', *v. t.* To represent falsely or incorrectly; to give a false or erroneous representation, either maliciously, ignorantly or carelessly.
MIS-REP-RE-SEN-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of giving a false or erroneous representation. 2. A false or incorrect account given.
MIS-REP-RE-SENT'ED, *pp.* Falsely or erroneously represented.
MIS-REP-RE-SENT'ER, *n.* One who gives a false or erroneous account.
MIS-REP-RE-SENT'ING, *ppr.* Giving a false or erroneous representation.
MIS-RE-PŪTE', *v. t.* To have in wrong estimation.
MIS-RE-PŪT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Erroneously reputed.
MIS-RŪLE', *n.* 1. Disorder; confusion; tumult from insubordination. *Pope.* 2. Unjust domination.
MIS-RŪ'LY, *a.* Unruly; ungovernable; turbulent.
MISS, *n.* [supposed by *Bailey* to be contracted from *mistress.* But probably it is from the Armoric *mesell*, a young lady, or contracted from Fr. *demoiselle.*] 1. The title of a young woman or girl. 2. A kept mistress; a prostitute retained; a concubine.
MISS, *v. t.* [Sax. *missian;* D., G. *missen.*] 1. To fail in aim; to fail of reaching the object; not to hit. 2. To fail of finding the right way; to err in attempting to find. 3. To fail of obtaining. 4. To learn or discover that something is wanting, or not where it was supposed to be. 5. To be without; [*obs.*] 6. To omit; to pass by; to go without; to fail to have. 7. To perceive the want of. 8. To fail of seeing or finding.
MISS, *v. i.* 1. To fail to hit; to fly wide; to deviate from the true direction. 2. Not to succeed; to fail. 3. To fail; to miscarry, as by accident. 4. To fail to obtain, learn or find. 5. To fail; to mistake.
MISS, *n.* 1. Loss; want. 2. Mistake; error; [*little used.*] 3. Harm from mistake; [*obs.*]
MIS'SAL, *n.* [It. *messale;* Fr. *missel.*] The Romish mass-book. *Stillingfleet.*
MIS-SĀY', *v. t.* To say wrong; to slander. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*
MIS-SĀY', *v. i.* To speak ill. *Spenser.*
MIS-SĀY'ING, *n.* Wrong expression. *Milton.*
MIS-SEEM', *v. i.* 1. To make a false appearance. *Spenser* 2. To misbecome; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*
MIS'SEL, MIS'SEL-BIRD, } *n.* A species of thrush.
† MIS'SEL-DINE, *n.* The mistletoe. *Barret.*
MIS-SEM'BLANCE, *n.* False resemblance. *Spelman.*
MIS-SEND', *v. t.* To send amiss or incorrectly.
MIS-SERVE', (mis-serv') *v. t.* To serve unfaithfully.
MIS-SHĀPE', *v. t.* To shape ill; to give an ill form to; to deform. *Spenser.*
MIS-SHĀPT'ED, (mis-shāpt') } *pp.* Ill-formed; deformed;
MIS-SHĀP'EN, } ugly.
MIS-SHĀP'ING, *ppr.* Giving an ill shape to.
MIS'SILE, *a.* [L. *missilis.*] Thrown or sent, or that may be thrown.
MISS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Failing to hit, to reach or to find; discovering to be wanting. 2. *a.* Lost; absent from the place where it was expected to be found; wanting.
MIS'SION, *n.* [L. *missio.*] 1. A sending or being sent, usually the latter; a being sent or delegated by authority, with certain powers for transacting business; commission. 2. Persons sent; any number of persons appointed by authority to perform any service; *particularly*, the persons sent to propagate religion. 3. Dismission; discharge from service; [*obs.*] 4. Faction; party; [*obs.*]
MIS'SION-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *missionaire.*] One sent to propagate religion.
MIS'SION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to missions.
MIS'SION-ATE, *v. i.* To perform the services of a missionary. *An unauthorized word, sometimes used in America.*

† MIS-SION-ER, for *missionary*.
MIS'SĪVE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Such as is sent. 2. Thrown or sent, or such as may be sent. *Dryden.*
MIS'SĪVE, *n.* A letter sent, or a messenger. *Bacon.*
MIS-SPĒAK', *v. i.* To err or mistake in speaking.
MIS-SPĒAK', *v. t.* To utter wrong. *Donne.*
MIS-SPELL', *v. t.* To spell wrong; to write or utter with wrong letters.
MIS-SPELL'ED, (mis-speld') } *pp.* Spelled wrong, or with
MIS-SPELT', } wrong letters.
MIS-SPELL'ING, *ppr.* Spelling wrong.
MIS-SPELL'ING, *n.* A wrong spelling; false orthography.
MIS-SPEND', *v. t.* 1. To spend amiss; to waste or consume to no purpose, or to a bad one. 2. To waste.
MIS-SPEND'ER, *n.* One that consumes prodigally or improperly. *Norris.*
MIS-SPEND'ING, *ppr.* Spending to no purpose, or to a bad one.
MIS-SPENSE', (mis-spens') *n.* A spending improperly; a wasting.
MIS-SPENT', *ppr.* Ill-spent; expended or consumed to no purpose, or to a bad one.
MIS-SPŌKE', } *pp.* Uttered or spoken amiss.
MIS-SPŌK'EN, }
MIS-STĀTE', *v. t.* To state wrong; to make an erroneous representation of facts.
MIS-STĀT'ED, *pp.* Stated erroneously.
MIS-STĀTE'MENT, *n.* A wrong statement; an erroneous representation, verbal or written.
MIS-STĀT'ING, *ppr.* Stating falsely or erroneously.
MIS'SY, *n.* The sulphate of iron calcined.
MIST, *n.* [Sax., D. *mist.*] 1. Water falling in very numerous, but fine, and almost imperceptible drops. 2. That which dims or darkens, and obscures or intercepts vision.
MIST, *v. t.* To cloud; to cover with vapor. *Shak.*
MIST-EN-CUM'BERED, *a.* Loaded with mist. *J. Barlow.*
MIS-TĀK'A-BLE, *a.* That may be mistaken.
MIS-TĀKE', *v. t.* 1. To take wrong; to conceive or understand erroneously; to misunderstand or misapprehend. 2. To take one thing or person for another.
MIS-TĀKE', *v. i.* To err in opinion or judgment.
MIS-TĀKE', *n.* 1. An error in opinion or judgment; misconception. 2. A slip; a fault; an error.
MIS-TĀK'EN. In the use of this participle, there is a peculiarity which ought to be carefully noticed. When used of *persons*, it signifies *to be in an error, to be wrong*; as, I am *mistaken*, you are *mistaken*, he is *mistaken*. But when used of *things*, it signifies *misunderstood, misconceived*; as, the sense of the passage is *mistaken*, that is, not rightly understood.
MIS-TĀK'ER, *n.* One that mistakes or misunderstands.
MIS-TĀK'ING, *ppr.* Making a mistake; erring from the truth; misconceiving.
MIS-TĀK'ING, *n.* An error; a mistake. *Hall.*
MIS-TĀK'ING-LY, *adv.* Erroneously; falsely. *Boyle.*
MIS-TAUGHT', *pp.* Wrongly taught. *L'Estrange.*
MIS-TĒACH', *v. t.* To teach wrong; to instruct erroneously. *Sanderson.*
MIS-TĒACH'ING, *ppr.* Instructing erroneously.
MIS-TELL', *v. t.* To tell erroneously.
MIS-TEM'PER, *v. t.* To temper ill; to disorder.
MIS-TEM'PERED, *pp.* Tempered ill.
MIS'TER, *n.* [The pronunciation of this word is probably from the Welsh, German or Dutch dialect. *See* MASTER.] The common title of address to gentlemen, and to men of all classes. In *writing*, it is expressed by the abbreviation *Mr.*
† MIS'TER, *v. t.* [Sw. *mista.*] To occasion loss.
MIS-TERM', *v. t.* To term or denominate erroneously.
MIS-TERM'ED, (mis-termd') *pp.* Wrongly denominated.
MIS-TERM'ING, *ppr.* Denominating erroneously.
MIST'FUL, *a.* Clouded with mist.
MIS-THINK', *v. i.* To think wrong. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
MIS-THOUGHT', *pp.* of *misthink.* Thought wrong of.
MIS-TĪME', *v. t.* To time wrong; not to adapt to the time.
MIS-TĪME', *v. i.* To neglect the proper time.
MIS-TĪM'ED, (mis-tīmd') *pp.* Ill-timed; done at a wrong time.
MIS-TĪM'ING, *ppr.* Ill-timing; doing unseasonably.
MIST'I-NESS, *n.* A state of being misty; a state of thick rain in very small drops. *Bacon.*
MIS'TION, *n.* [L. *mistus, mixtus.*] 1. A state of being mixed. 2. Mixture; a mingling. *Boyle.*
MIS-TĪ'TLE, *v. t.* To call by a wrong title or name.
MIS-TĪ'TLED, *pp.* Wrongly named.
MIS'TLE, (miz'l) *v. i.* To fall in very fine drops, as rain. *See* MISSLE.
MIS'TLE-TŌE, } (miz'zl-tō) { *n.* [Sax. *mistelta.*] A plant
MIS'LE-TŌE, } { or shrub that grows on trees, and was held in great veneration by the Druids.

MIST'LĪKE, *a.* Resembling mist. *Shak.*
MIS-TŌLD', *pp.* Erroneously told. *See* TELL.
MIS-TOOK', *pret.* of *mistake.*
MIS-TRĀIN', *v. t.* To train or educate amiss.
MIS-TRANS-LĀTE', *v. t.* To translate erroneously.
MIS-TRANS-LĀT'ED, *pp.* Erroneously rendered into another language.
MIS-TRANS-LĀT'ING, *ppr.* Translating incorrectly.
MIS-TRANS-LĀ'TION, *n.* An erroneous translation or version.
MIS'TRESS, *n.* [Fr. *maîtresse*; It. *maestra, maestressa.*] 1. A woman who governs. 2. The female head of a family. 3. That which governs; a sovereign. 4. One that commands, or has possession and sovereignty. 5. A female who is well skilled in any thing. 6. A woman teacher; an instructress of a school. 7. A woman beloved and courted. 8. A woman in keeping for lewd purposes. 9. A term of contemptuous address.
MIS'TRESS, *v. t.* To wait upon a mistress; to be courting.
MIS'TRESS-PIĒCE, *n.* Chief ornament; capital distinction, as applied to a woman. *Lord Herbert.*
MIS'TRESS-SHIP, *n.* Female rule or dominion.
MIS-TRUST', *n.* [Dan. *miströst.*] Want of confidence or trust; suspicion. *Milton.*
MIS-TRUST', *v. t.* [Dan. *mistroer.*] To suspect; to doubt; to regard with jealousy or suspicion.
MIS-TRUST'ED, *pp.* Suspected.
MIS-TRUST'FUL, *a.* Suspicious; doubting; wanting confidence in. *Waller.*
MIS-TRUST'FUL-NESS, *n.* Suspicion; doubt.
MIS-TRUST'FUL-LY, *adv.* With suspicion or doubt.
MIS-TRUST'ING, *ppr.* Suspecting; having no confidence in.
MIS-TRUST'ING-LY, *adv.* With distrust or suspicion.
MIS-TRUST'LESS, *a.* Unsuspecting; unsuspicious.
MIS-TŪNE', *v. t.* To tune wrong or erroneously; to put out of tune. *Skelton.*
† MIS-TURN', *v. t.* To pervert.
MIS-TŪ'TOR, *v. t.* To instruct amiss.
MIST'Y, *a.* 1. Overspread with mist; filled with very minute drops of rain. 2. Dim; obscure; clouded.
MIS-UN-DER-STAND', *v. t.* To misconceive; to mistake; to take in a wrong sense. *Addison.*
MIS-UN-DER-STAND'ING, *ppr.* Mistaking the meaning.
MIS-UN-DER-STAND'ING, *n.* 1. Misconception; mistake of the meaning; error. *Bacon.* 2. Disagreement; difference; dissension. *Swift.*
MIS-UN-DER-STOOD', *pp.* Misconceived; mistaken; understood erroneously. *South.*
MIS-USAGE, (mis-yū'zaje) *n.* Ill usage; abuse.
MIS-USE', (mis-yūze') *v. t.* [Fr. *mesuser.*] 1. To treat or use improperly; to use to a bad purpose. *Milton.* 2. To abuse; to treat ill.
MIS-USE', (mis-yūse') *n.* 1. Ill treatment; improper use; employment to a bad purpose. 2. Abuse; ill treatment. 3. Wrong application; misapplication; erroneous use.
MIS-USED, (mis-yūzd') *pp.* Improperly used or applied; misapplied; misemployed; abused.
MIS-US'ING, (mis-yū'zing) *ppr.* Using improperly; abusing; misapplying.
MIS-VOUCH', *v. t.* To vouch falsely.
† MIS-WEAR', *v. t.* To wear ill. *Bacon.*
MIS-WED', *v. t.* To wed improperly.
MIS-WED'DED, *pp.* Ill-matched.
MIS-WEEN', *v. i.* To misjudge; to distrust. *Spenser.*
† MIS-WEND', *v. i.* To go wrong. *Spenser.*
MIS-WRĪTE', *v. t.* To write incorrectly. *Bp. Cosin.*
MIS-WROUGHT', (mis-rawt') *a.* Badly wrought.
MIS'Y. *See* MISSY.
MIS-YŌKE', *v. t.* To yoke improperly. *Milton.*
MIS-ZEAL'OUS, (mis-zel'us) *a.* Actuated by false zeal.
MITE, *n.* [Sax. *mite*; Fr. *mite.*] 1. A very small insect of the genus *acarus.*—2. In *Scripture*, a small piece of money, the quarter of a denarius, or about seven English farthings. 3. Any thing proverbially very small; a very little particle or quantity. 4. The twentieth part of a grain.
MI-TEL'LA, *n.* A plant.
MITH'IC. *See* MYTHIC.
MITH'RI-DATE, *n.* In *pharmacy*, an antidote against poison. It takes its name from *Mithridates*, king of Pontus, the inventor.
MITH-RI-DAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to mithridate, or its inventor, Mithridates.
MIT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be mitigated. *Barrow.*
MIT'I-GANT, *a.* [L. *mitigans.*] 1. Softening; lenient; lenitive. 2. Diminishing; easing; as pain.
MIT'I-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *mitigo.*] 1. To alleviate, as suffering; to assuage; to lessen. 2. To make less severe. 3. To abate; to make less rigorous; to moderate. 4. To temper; to moderate; to soften in harshness or severity. 5. To calm; to appease; to moderate. 6. To diminish; to render more tolerable. 7. To reduce in amount or

severity. 8. To soften, or make mild and accessible; *in a literal sense.*

MIT'I-GA-TED, *pp.* Softened; alleviated; moderated; diminished.

MIT'I-GA-TING, *ppr.* Softening; alleviating; tempering; moderating; abating.

MIT-I-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *mitigatio.*] Alleviation; abatement or diminution of any thing painful, harsh, severe, afflictive or calamitous.

MIT'I-GA-TĬVE, *a.* Lenitive; tending to alleviate.

MIT'I-GA-TOR, *n.* He or that which mitigates.

MĪ'TRE, } *n.* [It., Sp. *mitra;* Fr. *mitre.*] 1. A sacerdotal
MĪ'TER, } ornament worn on the head by bishops and certain abbots on solemn occasions.—2. In *architecture*, an angle of 45°.—3. In *Irish history*, a sort of base money or coin.—4. *Figuratively*, the dignity of bishops or abbots.

MĪ'TRE, *v. t.* 1. To adorn with a mitre. 2. To unite at an angle of 45°.

MĪ'TRED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Wearing a mitre. 2. Honored with the privilege of wearing a mitre. 3. Cut or joined at an angle of 45°.

MIT'TEN, *n.* [Fr. *mitaine.*] 1. A cover for the hand, worn to defend it from cold or other injury. 2. A cover for the arm only.—*To handle without mittens*, to treat roughly; *a colloquial phrase.*

† MIT'TENT, *a.* [L. *mittens.*] Sending forth; emitting.

MIT'TI-MUS, *n.* [L. we send.] 1. In *law*, a warrant from a justice of commitment to prison. 2. A writ for removing records from one court to another.

MĪ'TU, *n.* A fowl of the turkey kind, found in Brazil.

MĪ'TY, *a.* [from *mite.*] Having or abounding with mites.

MIX, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mixed*, or *mixt.* [Sax. *miscan;* G. *mischen;* L. *misceo, mixtum.*] 1. To unite or blend promiscuously two or more ingredients into a mass or compound. 2. To join; to associate; to unite with in company. 3. To join; to mingle. 4. To unite with a crowd or multitude.

MIX, *v. i.* 1. To become united or blended promiscuously in a mass or compound. 2. To be joined or associated.

MIXED, *pp.* 1. United in a promiscuous mass or compound; blended; joined; mingled; associated. 2. *a.* Promiscuous; consisting of various kinds or different things.

MIX'EN, *n.* A dunghill; a laystall. *Johnson.*

MIX'ER, *n.* One who mixes or mingles.

MIX'ING, *ppr.* Uniting or blending in a mass or compound; joining in company; associating.

MIX-TI-LIN'E-AL, } *a.* [L. *mixtus* and *linea.*] Containing
MIX-TI-LIN'E-AR, } a mixture of lines.

MIX'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *mixtus.*] Mixture; promiscuous assemblage. *Brown.*

MIXT'LY, *adv.* With mixture. *Bacon.*

MIXT'URE, *n.* [L. *mixtura.*] 1. The act of mixing, or state of being mixed. 2. A mass or compound, consisting of different ingredients blended without order. 3. The ingredient added and mixed.—4. In *pharmacy*, a liquid medicine.—5. In *chemistry*, the blending of several ingredients without an alteration of the substances. In *combination*, the substances unite by chemical attraction, and, losing their distinct properties, they form a compound differing in its properties from either of the ingredients.

MIZ'MAZE, *n.* A cant word for a maze or labyrinth.

MIZ'ZEN, (miz'n) *n.* [It. *mezzana.*] In *sea-language*, the aftermost of the fixed sails of a ship.

MIZ'ZEN-MĂST, *n.* The mast which supports the aftersails, and stands nearest to the stern.

MIZ'ZLE, *n.* Small rain.

MIZ'ZLE, *v. i.* To mistle. *See* MISTLE.

MIZ'ZY, *n.* A bog or quagmire. *Ainsworth.*

MNE-MON'IC, (ne-mon'ik) *a.* Assisting the memory.

MNE-MON'ICS, *n.* [Gr. μνημονικος.] The art of memory; precepts and rules for assisting the memory.

† MO, *a.* [Sax. *ma;* Scot. *mæ.*] More. *Spenser.*

MŌAN, *v. t.* [Sax. *mænan.*] To lament; to deplore; to bewail with an audible voice.

MŌAN, *v. i.* To grieve; to make lamentations.

MŌAN, *n.* Lamentation; audible expression of sorrow; grief expressed in words or cries.

MŌANED, *pp.* Lamented; deplored.

MŌAN'FUL, *a.* Sorrowful; expressing sorrow.

MŌAN'FŬL-LY, *adv.* With lamentation.

MŌAN'ING, *ppr.* Lamenting; bewailing.

MŌAT, *n.* [Ir. *mota;* Fr. *motte.*] In *fortification*, a ditch or deep trench round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place.

MŌAT, *v. t.* To surround with a ditch for defense.

MOB, *n.* [from L. *mobilis.*] 1. A crowd or promiscuous multitude of people, rude, tumultuous and disorderly. 2. A disorderly assembly. 3. A huddled dress.

MOB, *v. t.* 1. To attack in a disorderly crowd; to harass tumultuously. 2. To wrap up in a cowl or vail.

MOB'BISH, *a.* Like a mob; tumultuous; mean; vulgar.

MOB'CAP, *n.* [D. *mop.*] A plain cap or head-dress for females.

* † MŌ'BĬLE, *a.* [Fr.] Movable. *Skelton.*

* MŌ'BĬLE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *mobilis.*] The mob; the populace. *South.*

Pri'mum mob'i-le, *n.* [L.] In the *ancient astronomy*, a ninth heaven or sphere, supposed to be beyond the fixed stars, and to be the first mover of all the lower spheres.

MO-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *mobilité;* L. *mobilitas.*] 1. Susceptibility of motion; capacity of being moved. 2. Aptitude to motion; activity; readiness to move.—3. In *cant language*, the populace. 4. Fickleness; inconstancy.

MOB'LE, (mob'bl) *v. t.* To wrap the head in a hood. *Shak.*

MOC'CA-SON, *n.* A shoe or cover for the feet, without a sole; the customary shoe worn by the native Indians.

MŌ'CHA-STONE, *n.* [from *Mocha.*] Dendritic agate.

MOCK, *v. t.* [Fr. *moquer.*] 1. To imitate in contempt or derision; to mimick for the sake of derision; to deride by mimicry. 2. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule; to treat with scorn or contempt. 3. To defeat; to illude; to disappoint; to deceive. 4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on in contempt.

MOCK, *v. i.* To make sport in contempt or in jest, or to speak jestingly.

MOCK, *n.* 1. Ridicule; derision; sneer; an act manifesting contempt. 2. Imitation; mimicry; [*little used.*]

MOCK, *a.* False; counterfeit; assumed; imitating reality, but not real.

MOCK'-LEAD, or MOCK'-ŌRE, *n.* A sulphuret of zink, the same as *blend*, which see.

MOCK'-OR-ANGE, *n.* A plant of the genus *philadelphus.*

MOCK'-PRIV'ET, *n.* A plant of the genus *phillyrea.*

MOCK'A-BLE, *a.* Exposed to derision. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

† MOCK'AGE, *n.* Mockery. *Elyot.*

MOCKED, *pp.* Imitated or mimicked in derision; laughed at; ridiculed; defeated; illuded.

MOCK'ER, *n.* 1. One that mocks; a scorner; a scoffer; a derider. *South.* 2. A deceiver; an impostor.

MOCK'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The act of deriding and exposing to contempt, by mimicking the words or actions of another. 2. Derision; ridicule; sportive insult or contempt; contemptuous merriment at persons or things. 3. Sport; subject of laughter. 4. Vain imitation or effort; that which deceives, disappoints or frustrates. 5. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; false show.

MOCK'E-SON, *n.* The name of a serpent.

MOCK'ING, *ppr.* Imitating in contempt; mimicking; ridiculing by mimicry; treating with sneers and scorn; defeating; deluding.

MOCK'ING, *n.* Derision; insult.

MOCK'ING-BĬRD, *n.* The mocking thrush of America; a bird of the genus *turdus.*

MOCK'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of derision; in contempt.

MOCK'ING-STOCK, *n.* A butt of sport.

MOC'KLE. *See* MICKLE.

MŌ'DAL, *a.* Consisting in mode only; relating to form; having the form without the essence or reality.

MO-DAL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being modal, or being in form only.

MOD'DER, *n.* A wench, or girl. *Huloet.*

MODE, *n.* [Fr. *mode;* L. *modus;* Sp., It. *modo.*] 1. Manner of existing or being; manner; method; form; fashion; custom; way. 2. Gradation; degree. 3. State; quality. *Shak.*—4. In *metaphysics*, the dependence or affection of a substance.—5. In *music*, a regular disposition of the air and accompaniments relative to certain principal sounds.—6. In *grammar*, a particular manner of conjugating verbs; usually written *mood.* [*See* MOOD.] 7. A kind of silk.

MOD'EL, (mod'dl) *n.* [Fr. *modelle.*] 1. A pattern of something to be made; any thing of a particular form, shape or construction, intended for imitation; a small pattern; a form in miniature. 2. A mold; something intended to give shape to castings. 3. Pattern; example. 4. Standard; that by which a thing is to be measured.—5. In *painting* and *sculpture*, that which is to be copied or imitated. 6. A pattern; any thing to be imitated. 7. A copy; representation; something made in imitation of real life.

MOD'EL, *v. t.* [Fr. *modeler.*] To plan or form in a particular manner; to shape; to imitate in planning or forming

MOD'ELED, *pp.* Formed according to a model; planned; shaped; formed.

MOD'EL-ER, *n.* A planner; a contriver. *Spectator.*

MOD'EL-ING, *ppr.* Forming according to a model; planning; forming; shaping.

† MOD'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *moderabilis.*] Temperate; measurable; governable.

MOD'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *moderatus.*] 1. *Literally*, limited; restrained; hence, temperate; observing reasonable bounds in indulgence. 2. Limited in quantity; not excessive or expensive. 3. Restrained in passion, ardor or temper; not violent. 4. Not extreme in opinion. 5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean or middle place. 6. Temperate; not extreme, violent or rigorous. 7. Of a middle rate. 8. Not swift.

MOD'ER-ATE, *v. t.* 1. To restrain from excess of any kind;

to reduce from a state of violence; to lessen; to allay; to repress. 2. To temper; to make temperate; to qualify.

MOD'ER-ATE, *v. i.* To become less violent, severe, rigorous or intense.

MOD'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Reduced in violence, rigor or intensity; allayed; lessened; tempered; qualified.

MOD'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* 1. Temperately; mildly; without violence. 2. In a middle degree; not excessively.

MOD'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* State of being moderate; temperateness; a middle state between extremes.

MOD'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Reducing in violence or excess; allaying; tempering; becoming more mild.

MOD-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *moderatio.*] 1. The state of being moderate, or of keeping a due mean between extremes or excess of violence. 2. Restraint of violent passions or indulgence of appetite. 3. Calmness of mind; equanimity. 4. Frugality in expenses.

MOD-ER-Ā'TOR, *n.* 1. He or that which moderates or restrains. 2. The person who presides over a meeting or assembly of people to preserve order, and regulate the proceedings.

MOD-ER-Ā'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a moderator.

MOD'ERN, *a.* [Fr. *moderne;* It., Sp. *moderno.*] 1. Pertaining to the present time, or time not long past; late; recent; not ancient or remote in past time. 2. Common; mean; vulgar; [*obs.*]

MOD'ERN-ISM, *n.* Modern practice; something recently formed, particularly in writing. *Swift.*

MOD'ERN-IST, *n.* One who admires the moderns.

MOD'ERN-IZE, *v. t.* To render modern; to adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things, or rather to adapt the ancient style or idiom to modern style and taste.

MOD'ERN-IZED, *pp.* Rendered conformable to modern usage.

MOD'ERN-IZ-ER, *n.* He that renders modern.

MOD'ERN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering modern.

† MOD'ERN-LY, *adv.* In modern times. *Milton.*

MOD'ERN-NESS, *n.* The quality of being modern; recentness; novelty.

MOD'ERNS, *n. plu.* Those who have lived in times recently past, or are now living; opposed to the *ancients.*

MOD'EST, *a.* [Fr. *modeste;* L. *modestus.*] 1. *Properly,* restrained by a sense of propriety; hence, not forward or bold; not presumptuous or arrogant; not boastful. 2. Not bold or forward. 3. Not loose; not lewd. 4. Moderate; not excessive or extreme; not extravagant.

MOD'EST-LY, *adv.* 1. Not boldly; not arrogantly or presumptuously; with due respect. 2. Not loosely or wantonly; decently. 3. Not excessively; not extravagantly.

MOD'EST-Y, *n.* [L. *modestia.*] 1. That lowly temper which accompanies a moderate estimate of one's own worth and importance. 2. *Modesty,* as an act or series of acts, consists in humble, unobtrusive deportment. 3. Moderation; decency.—4. In *females,* modesty has the like character as in males; but the word is used also as synonymous with chastity, or purity of manners.

MOD'EST-Y-PIECE, *n.* A narrow lace worn by females over the bosom. *Addison.*

MO-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *modiatio.*] A measure.

† MO-DIC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *modicité,* from L. *modicus.*] Moderateness; meanness; littleness. *Cotgrave.*

MOD'I-CUM, *n.* [L.] A little; a small quantity. *Dryden.*

MOD'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be modified or diversified by various forms and differences. *Locke.*

† MO-DIF'I-CA-BLE, *a.* Diversifiable by various modes.

MOD-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of modifying, or giving to any thing new forms, or differences of external qualities or modes. 2. Particular form or manner.

MOD'I-FIED, *pp.* 1. Changed in form or external qualities; varied; diversified. 2. Moderated; tempered; qualified in exceptionable parts.

MOD'I-FI-ER, *n.* He or that which modifies.

MOD'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *modifier;* L. *modificor.*] 1. To change the form or external qualities of a thing; to shape; to give a new form of being to. 2. To vary; to give a new form to any thing. 3. To moderate; to qualify; to reduce in extent or degree.

MOD'I-FY, *v. i.* To extenuate. *L'Estrange.*

MOD'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Changing the external qualities; giving a new form to; moderating.

MO-DILL'ION, (mo-dil'yun) *n.* [It. *modiglione;* Fr. *modillon.*] In *architecture,* an ornament in the cornice of the Ionic, Corinthian and Composite columns.

MŌ'DISH, *a.* According to the mode or customary manner; fashionable. *Dryden.*

MŌ'DISH-LY, *adv.* Fashionably; in the customary mode. *Locke.*

MŌ'DISH-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being fashionable. 2. Affectation of the fashion. *Johnson.*

MOD'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *modulor.*] 1. To form sound to a certain key, or to a certain proportion. 2. To vary or inflect sound in a natural, customary or musical manner.

MOD'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Formed to a certain key; varied; inflected.

MOD'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Forming to a certain proportion; varying; inflecting.

MOD-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *modulatio;* Fr. *modulation.*] 1. The act of forming any thing to a certain proportion. 2. The act of inflecting the voice in reading or speaking; a rising or falling of the voice.—3. In *music,* the art of composing melody or harmony agreeable to the laws prescribed. 4. Sound modulated; melody.

MOD'U-LA-TOR, *n.* He or that which modulates.

MOD'ULE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *modulus.*] 1. A model or representation.—2. In *architecture,* a certain measure or size, taken at pleasure, for regulating the proportion of columns, and the symmetry or disposition of the whole building.

MOD'ULE, *v. t.* To model; to shape; to modulate.

MŌ'DUS, *n.* [L.] A compensation for tithes; an equivalent given to a parson or vicar, by the owners of land, in lieu of tithes.

MOD'WALL, *n.* A bird.

MŌE, *n.* A distorted mouth. *See* Mow.

† MŌE, *a.* More. *Hooker.*

MO-GUL', *n.* The name of a prince or emperor of the nation in Asia called *Moguls,* or *Monguls.*

MŌ'HAIR, *n.* [G. *mohr;* Fr. *moire.*] The hair of a kind of goat in Turkey.

MŌ'HAIR-SHELL, *n.* In *conchology,* a peculiar species of *voluta.*

MO-HAM'ME-DAN, *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed or Mahomet.

MO-HAM'ME-DAN, *n.* A follower of Mohammed, the founder of the religion of Arabia and Persia.

MO-HAM'ME-DAN-ISM, *n.* The religion or doctrines and precepts of Mohammed, contained in the Koran.

MO-HAM'ME-DAN-IZE, *v. t.* To render conformable to the modes or principles of the Mohammedans.

MŌ'HAWK, } *n.* The appellation given to certain ruffians
MŌ'HŌCK, } who infested the streets of London.

† MOI'DER, *v. t.* To puzzle; to perplex; to confound; to distract.

MOI'DORE, *n.* A gold coin of Portugal, valued at $6, or £1. 7*s.* sterling.

MOI'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *moitié.*] The half; one of two equal parts. *Addison.*

MOIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *mouiller.*] 1. To daub; to make dirty; [*little used.*] 2. To weary. *Chapman.*

MOIL, *v. i.* [L. *molior.*] To labor; to toil; to work with painful efforts. *Dryden.*

† MOIL, *n.* [Sax. *mal.*] A spot.

MOIST, *a.* [Fr. *moite,* for *moiste.*] 1. Moderately wet; damp; as, a *moist* atmosphere or air. 2. Containing water or other liquid in a perceptible degree.

MOIST'EN, (mois'n) *v. t.* To make damp; to wet in a small degree. *Bacon.*

† MOIST, as a *verb,* is obsolete.

MOIST'ENED, (mois'nd) *pp.* Made wet in a small degree.

MOIST'EN-ER, (mois'ner) *n.* He or that which moistens.

MOIST'EN-ING, (mois'ning) *ppr.* Wetting moderately.

MOIST'FUL, *a.* Full of moisture. *Drayton.*

MOIST'NESS, *n.* Dampness; a small degree of wetness. *Addison.*

MOIST'URE, *n.* [Fr. *moiteur.*] 1. A moderate degree of wetness. 2. A small quantity of any liquid.

† MOIST'Y, *a.* Drizzling.

† MŌKES *of a net,* the meshes. *Ainsworth.*

† MŌ'KY, *a.* [W. *mwg.*] Muggy; dark; murky.

MŌ'LAR, *a.* [L. *molaris.*] Having power to grind; grinding. *Bacon.*

MO-LĂS'SES, } *n. sing.* [It. *melassa;* Sp. *melaza;* Fr. *me-*
ME-LĂS'SES, } *lasse.* The orthography *melasses,* used by *Edwards,* in his History of the West Indies, is more accordant with etymology.] The syrup which drains from Muscovado sugar when cooling; treacle.

MŌLD, *n.* [Sax. *mold, molda, myl;* W. *mol.*] 1. Fine, soft earth, or earth easily pulverized, such as constitutes soil. 2. A substance like down, which forms on bodies which lie long in warm and damp air. 3. Matter of which any thing is formed.

MŌLD, *n.* [Sp. *molde;* Fr. *moule;* W. *mold.*] 1. The matrix in which any thing is cast and receives its form. 2. Cast; form. 3. The suture or contexture of the skull.—4. In *ship-building,* a thin, flexible piece of timber, used as a pattern by which to form the curves of the timbers and compassing pieces.—5. Among *gold beaters,* a number of pieces of vellum, or a like substance, laid over one another, between which the leaves of gold and silver are laid for beating.

MŌLD, *v. t.* 1. To cause to contract mold. *Knolles.* 2. To cover with mold or soil. *Edwards.*

MŌLD, *v. i.* To contract mold; to become moldy.

MŌLD, *v. t.* 1. To form into a particular shape; to shape, to model. *Milton.* 2. To knead. *Ainsworth.*

MŌLD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be molded or formed.

MŌLD'ED, *pp.* 1. Formed into a particular shape; kneaded. 2. Covered with mold.
MŌLD'ER, *n.* He who molds or forms into shape.
MŌLD'ER, *v. i.* [Dan. *mulner.*] 1. To turn to dust by natural decay; to crumble; to perish. 2. To be diminished; to waste away gradually.
MŌLD'ER, *v. t.* To turn to dust; to crumble; to waste.
MŌLD'ER-ING, *ppr.* Turning to dust; crumbling; wasting away.
MŌLD'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being moldy.
MŌLD'ING, *ppr.* Forming into shape; kneading.
MŌLD'ING, *n.* Any thing cast in a mold, or which appears to be so; in *architecture*, a projecture beyond the wall, column, wainscot, &c.
MŌLD'-WARP, *n.* [Sax. *mold* and *weorpan.*] A mole.
MŌLD'Y, *a.* Overgrown with mold. *Addison.*
MOLE, *n.* [Sax. *mæl, mal.*] 1. A spot, mark or small permanent protuberance on the human body. 2. [L. *mola.*] A mass of fleshy matter, of a spherical figure, generated in the uterus.
MOLE, *n.* [L. *moles;* Fr. *mole.*] 1. A mould or massive work formed of large stones laid in the sea before a port, which it serves to defend from the violent impulse of the waves. 2. Among the *Romans*, a kind of mausoleum.
MOLE, *n.* [D. *mol.*] A small animal.
MOLE, *v. t.* To clear of mole-hills. [*Local.*] *Pegge.*
MŌLE'-BAT, *n.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*
MŌLE'-CAST, *n.* A little elevation of earth made by a mole.
MŌLE'-CATCH-ER, *n.* One whose employment is to catch moles. *Tusser.*
MŌLE'-CRICK-ET, *n.* An insect of the genus *gryllus.*
MŌLE'CULE, *n.* [Fr.] A very minute particle of matter.
MŌLE'-EYED, *a.* Having very small eyes; blind.
MŌLE'-HILL, *n.* [W. *malur.*] A little hillock or elevation of earth thrown up by moles; a very small hill.
MO-LEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *molester.*] To trouble; to disturb; to render uneasy. *Hooker.*
MOL-ES-TĀ'TION, *n.* Disturbance; annoyance; uneasiness given. *Brown.*
MO-LEST'ED, *pp.* Disturbed; troubled; annoyed.
MO-LEST'ER, *n.* One that disturbs.
MO-LEST'FUL, *a.* Troublesome.
MO-LEST'ING, *ppr.* Disturbing; troubling.
MŌLE'-TRACK, *n.* The course of a mole under ground.
MŌLE'-WARP, *n.* A mole. *See* MOLE and MOLD-WARP.
MŌ'LI-EN, *n.* A flowering tree of China. *Grosier.*
† MO-LIM'I-NOUS, *a.* [from L. *molimen.*] Very important.
MOL'I-NIST, *n.* A follower of the opinions of *Molina.*
MOL'LI-ENT, *a.* [L. *molliens.*] Softening; assuaging; lessening. *See* EMOLLIENT.
MOL'LI-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be softened.
MOL-LI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of mollifying or softening. 2. Mitigation; an appeasing. *Shak.*
MOL'LI-FIED, *pp.* Softened; appeased.
MOL-LI-FI'ER, *n.* 1. That which softens, appeases or mitigates. 2. He that softens, mitigates or pacifies.
MOL'LI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *mollio;* Fr. *mollir.*] 1. To soften; to make soft or tender. *Is.* i. 2. To assuage, as pain or irritation. 3. To appease; to pacify; to calm or quiet. 4. To qualify; to reduce in harshness or asperity.
MOL-LUS'CA, *n.* [from L. *mollis.*] In *zoology*, a division or class of animals whose bodies are soft, without an internal skeleton, or articulated covering.
MOL-LUS'CAN, } *a.* Pertaining to the mollusca, or par-
MOL-LUS'COUS, } taking of their properties.
MO-LOS'SUS, *n.* [Gr.] In *Greek and Latin verse*, a foot of three long syllables.
MŌLT, *v. i.* [W. *moel.*] To shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, &c.; as an animal.
MŌLT'EN, *pp.* of *melt.* 1. Melted; [*obs.*] 2. *a.* Made of melted metal.
MŌLT'ING, *ppr.* Casting or shedding a natural covering, as hair, feathers, skin or horns.
MŌLT'ING, *n.* The operation by which certain animals cast off or lose their hair, feathers, skins, horns, &c.
MŌ'LY, *n.* [Gr. μωλυ.] Wild garlic.
MO-LYB'DEN, } *n.* [Gr. μολυβδαινα.] An ore of molyb-
MO-LYB-DĒ'NA, } denum.
MO-LYB'DE-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to molybden.
MO-LYB-DĒ'NUM, *n.* A brittle metal.
MOME, *n.* [Fr. *momon.*] A dull, silent person; a stupid fellow; a stock; a post. *Spenser.*
MŌ'MENT, *n.* [L. *momentum.*] 1. The most minute and indivisible part of time; an instant. 2. Force; impulsive power. 3. Importance in influence or effect; consequence; weight or value.
† MO-MENT'AL, *a.* Important.
MO-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* For a moment. *Brown.*
† MO-MEN-TĀ'NE-OUS, or † MŌ'MENT-A-NY. *See* MOMENTARY.
MŌ'MENT-A-RI-LY, *adv.* Every moment. *Shenstone.*
MŌ'MENT-A-RY, *a.* Done in a moment; continuing only a moment; lasting a very short time.
MŌ'MENT-LY, *adv.* 1. For a moment. 2. In a moment; every moment.
MO-MENT'OUS, *a.* Important; weighty; of consequence.
MO-MENT'UM, *n.* [L.] In *mechanics*, impetus; the quantity of motion in a moving body.
MŌM'MER-Y, or MUM'MER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *momerie.*] An entertainment or frolick in masks; a farcical entertainment in which masked persons play antic tricks.
MŌ'MOT, *n.* The name of a genus of birds.
MON'A-CHAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *monachus.*] Pertaining to monks or a monastic life; monastic.
MON'A-CHISM, *n.* [Fr. *monachisme;* It. *monachismo.*] The state of monks; a monastic life.
* MON'AD, *n.* [Gr. μονας.] 1. An ultimate atom, or simple unextended point. *Leibnitz.* 2. An indivisible thing. *Good.*
MON'A-DELPH, *n.* [Gr. μονος and αδελφος.] In *botany*, a plant whose stamens are united in one body by the filaments.
MON-A-DELPH'I-AN, *a.* Having the stamens united in one body by the filaments.
MO-NAD'IC, } *a.* Having the nature or character of a
MO-NAD'I-CAL, } monad. *More.*
MO-NAN'DER, *n.* [Gr. μονος and ανηρ.] In *botany*, a plant having one stamen only.
MO-NAN'DRI-AN, *a.* Having one stamen only.
MON'ARCH, *n.* [It., Sp. *monarca;* Fr. *monarque.*] 1. The prince or ruler of a nation, who is vested with absolute sovereign power; an emperor, king or prince invested with an unlimited power. 2. A king or prince, the supreme magistrate of a nation, whose powers are in some respects limited by the constitution of the government. 3. He or that which is superior to others of the same kind. 4. One that presides; president.
MON'ARCH, *a.* Supreme; ruling. *Pope.*
MO-NARCH'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a monarch; suiting a monarch; sovereign; regal; imperial.
MON'ARCH-ESS, *n.* A female monarch; an empress.
MO-NARCH'IC, } *a.* 1. Vested in a single ruler. 2. Per-
MO-NARCH'I-CAL, } taining to monarchy.
MON'AR-CHIST, *n.* An advocate of monarchy.
MON'AR-CHIZE, *v. i.* To play the king; to act the monarch. *Shak.*
MON'AR-CHIZE, *v. t.* 1. To rule; to govern. 2. To convert into a monarchy.
MON'AR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. μοναρχια.] 1. A state or government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a single person. 2. A kingdom; an empire.
* MON'AS-TER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *monastère;* Sp. *monasterio;* Low L. *monasterium.*] A house of religious retirement, or of seclusion from ordinary temporal concerns.
MO-NAS'TIC, } *a.* [Fr. *monastique;* It. *monastico;*
MO-NAS'TI-CAL, } Low L. *monasticus.*] Pertaining to monasteries, monks and nuns; recluse; secluded from the temporal concerns of life, and devoted to religion.
MO-NAS'TIC, *n.* A monk.
MO-NAS'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* Reclusely; in a retired manner; in the manner of monks. *Swift.*
MO-NAS'TI-CISM, *n.* Monastic life. *Milner.*
MŌN'DAY, *n.* [Sax. *monandæg;* G. *montag; moon* and *day;* being formerly sacred to that planet.] The second day of the week.
MONDE, *n.* [Fr.] The world; also, a globe, an ensign of authority. *Drummond.*
MO-NĒ'CIAN, *n.* [Gr. μονος and οικος.] In *botany*, one of that class of plants, whose male and female flowers are on the same plant.
MO-NĒ'CIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the class of plants above described.
MŎN'EY, *n.; plu.* MONEYS. [Sax. *mynet;* Fr. *monnoie;* L., It. *moneta.*] 1. Coin; stamped metal; any piece of metal, usually gold, silver or copper, stamped by public authority, and used as the medium of commerce. 2. Bank notes or bills of credit issued by authority, and exchangeable for coin, or redeemable, are also called *money.* 3. Wealth; affluence.
† MŎN'EY, *v. t.* To supply with money. *Tyndal.*
MŎN'EY-AGE, *n.* *Anciently*, in *England*, a general land tax, a shilling on each hearth. *Hume.*
MŎN'EY-BAG, *n.* A bag or purse for holding money.
MŎN'EY-BOX, *n.* A box or till to hold money.
MŎN'EY-BRŌK-ER, *n.* A broker who deals in money.
MŎN'EY-CHĀN-GER, *n.* A broker who deals in money or exchanges. *Arbuthnot.*
MŎN'EYED, (mun'id) *a.* 1. Rich in money; having money; able to command money. 2. Consisting in money.
MŎN'EY-ER, *n.* 1. A banker; one who deals in money. 2. A coiner of money; [*little used.*]
MŎN'EY-LEND-ER, *n.* One who lends money.
MŎN'EY-LESS, *a.* Destitute of money; pennyless.
MŎN'EY-MAT-TER, *n.* An account consisting of charges

of money; an account between debtor and creditor. *Arbuthnot.*

MÒN'EY-SCRIV-EN-ER, *n.* A person who raises money for others. *Arbuthnot.*

MÒN'EY-SPIN-NER, *n.* A small spider.

MÒN'EY'S-WÒRTH, *n.* 1. Something that will bring money. 2. Full value; the worth of a thing in money.

MÒN'EY-WÒRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *lysimachia.*

MÒNG'CORN, *n.* [Sax. *mang*, and *corn.*] Mixed corn, as wheat and rye.

MÒN'GER, *n.* [Sax. *mangere.*] A trader; a dealer; now used only or chiefly in *composition*; as, iron-*monger.*

MÒN'GREL, *a.* [from Sax. *mengan.*] Of a mixed breed; of different kinds. *Swift.*

MÒN'GREL, *n.* An animal of a mixed breed.

MO-NIL'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *monile.*] Like a necklace.

MON'I-MENT *n.* [L. *monimentum.*] 1. An inscription; something to preserve memory; [*obs.*] 2. A mark; an image; a superscription. *Spenser.*

† MON'ISH, *v. t.* To admonish; to warn.

MON'ISH-ER, *n.* An admonisher, which see.

† MON'ISH-MENT, *n.* Admonition.

MO-NI''TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *monitio.*] 1. Warning; instruction given by way of caution. 2. Information; indication.

MON'I-TIVE, *a.* Admonitory; conveying admonition.

MON'I-TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives advice and instruction by way of reproof or caution.—2. In *schools*, a person authorized to look to the scholars in the absence of the instructor, or to notice the absence or faults of the scholars, or to instruct a division or class.

MON-I-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* 1. Relating to a monitor. 2. Performed by a monitor. 3. Conducted by or under the instruction of monitors, or subordinate teachers.

MON'I-TO-RY, *a.* Giving admonition; warning; instructing by way of caution. *L'Estrange.*

MON'I-TO-RY, *n.* Admonition; warning. *Bacon.*

MON'I-TRESS, *n.* A female monitor.

MÒNK, *n.* [Gr. *μοναχος*; L. *monachus*; Sax. *monec.*] A man who retires from the ordinary temporal concerns of the world, and devotes himself to religion.

MÒNK'ER-Y, *n.* The life of monks; the monastic life.

MÒNK'EY, *n.* [It. *monicchio.*] 1. The popular name of the ape and baboon. 2. A name of contempt or of slight kindness.

MÒNK'HOOD, *n.* The character of a monk. *Atterbury.*

MÒNK'ISH, *a.* Like a monk, or pertaining to monks; monastic.

MÒNK'S'HEAD, *n.* A plant of the genus *leontodon.*

MÒNK'S'HOOD, *n.* A plant of the genus *aconitum.*

MÒNK'S'RHŪ-BARB, *n.* A plant of the genus *rumex*, a species of dock.

MO-NOC'E-ROS, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *κερας.*] The unicorn.

MON'O-CHORD, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *χορδη.*] A musical instrument of one string.

MON-O-CHRO-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *μονος* and *χρωμα.*] Consisting of one color, or presenting rays of light of one color only.

MON'O-CO-TYLE, MON-O-CO-TY-LED'O-NOUS, } *a.* Having only one seed-lobe or seminal leaf.

MON-O-CO-TYL'E-DON, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *κοτυληδων.*] In *botany*, a plant with only one cotyledon or seed-lobe.

MO-NOC'U-LAR, MO-NOC'U-LOUS, } *a.* [Gr. *μονος*, and L. *oculus.*] Having one eye only.

MON'O-CULE, *n.* An insect with one eye.

MON-O-DAC'TY-LOUS, *a.* Having one finger or toe.

MON'O-DIST, *n.* One who writes monodies. *Scott.*

MON'O-DON, *n.* [Gr. *μονοδους.*] The unicorn fish, or sea-unicorn.

MON'O-DY, *n.* [Gr. *μονωδια.*] A song or poem sung by one person only. *Johnson.*

MON'O-GAM, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *γαμη.*] In *botany*, a plant that has a simple flower, though the anthers are united.

MON-O-GAM'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the order of plants that have a simple flower. *Lee.*

MO-NOG'A-MIST, *n.* One who disallows second marriages. *Johnson.*

MO-NOG'A-MOUS, *a.* Having one wife only, and not permitted to marry a second.

MO-NOG'A-MY, *n.* The marriage of one wife only, or the state of such as are restrained to a single wife.

MON'O-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *γραμμα.*] A character or cipher composed of one, two or more letters interwoven, being an abbreviation of a name; used on seals, &c.

MON'O-GRAM-MAL, *a.* Sketching in the manner of a monogram. *Fotherby.*

MON'O-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *γραφω.*] An account or description of a single thing or class of things.

MON-O-GRAPH'IC, MON-O-GRAPH'I-CAL, } *a.* 1. Drawn in lines without colors. 2. Pertaining to a monograph.

MO-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *γραφω.*] A description drawn in lines without colors.

MON'O-GYN, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *γυνη.*] In *botany*, a plant having only one style or stigma. *Smith.*

MON-O-GYN'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the order *monogynia* having only one style or stigma.

MON'O-LOGUE, (mon'o-log) *n.* [Gr. *μονολογια.*] 1. A soliloquy; a speech uttered by a person alone. 2. A poem, song or scene composed for a single performer.

MO-NOM'A-CHY, *n.* [Gr. *μονομαχια.*] A duel; a single combat.

MON'OME, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *ονομα.*] In *algebra*, a quantity that has one name only. *Harris.*

MO-NŌ'MI-AL, *n.* In *algebra*, a quantity expressed by one name or letter.

MO-NOP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *παθεια.*] Solitary suffering or sensibility. *Whitlock.*

MON-O-PET'A-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *μονος* and *πεταλον.*] In *botany*, having only one petal, or a one-petaled corol. *Martyn.*

MON'OPH-THONG, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *φθογγος.*] A simple vowel-sound. *Beattie.*

MON-OPH-THON'GAL, *a.* Consisting of a simple vowel-sound. *Beattie.*

MO-NOPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *μονος* and *φυλλον.*] Having one leaf only.

MO-NOPH'Y-SITE, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *φυσις.*] One who maintains that Jesus Christ had but one nature.

MO-NOP'O-LIST, or MO-NOP'O-LĪZ-ER, *n.* [Sp., It. *monopolista.*] One that monopolizes.

MO-NOP'O-LIZE, *v. t.* [Gr. *μονος* and *πωλεω*; Fr. *monopoler.*] 1. To purchase or obtain possession of the whole of any commodity or goods in market with the view of selling them at advanced prices. 2. To engross or obtain, by any means, the exclusive right of trading to any place. 3. To obtain the whole.

MO-NOP'O-LY, *n.* [Fr. *monopole*; L. *monopolium.*] The sole power of vending any species of goods.

* MO-NOP'TOTE, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *πτωσις.*] A *noun* having only one oblique case. *Clarke.*

MON-O-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *μονος* and *σπερμα.*] Having one seed only.

MON'O-STICH, *n.* [Gr. *μονοστιχον.*] A composition consisting of one verse only.

MON-O-STROPH'IC, *a.* [Gr. *μονοστροφος.*] Having one strophe only; not varied in measure; written in unvaried measure.

MON-O-SYL-LAB'IC, MON-O-SYL-LAB'I-CAL, } *a.* 1. Consisting of one syllable. 2. Consisting of words of one syllable.

MON-O-SYL'LA-BLE, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *συλλαβη.*] A word of one syllable.

MON-O-SYL'LA-BLED, *a.* Formed into one syllable.

MON'O-THE-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *θεος.*] The doctrine or belief of the existence of one God only.

MO-NOTH'E-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *θελησις.*] One who holds that Christ had but one will. *Milner.*

MON'O-TONE, *n.* In *rhetoric*, a sameness of sound.

MON-O-TON'IC, MON-O-TON'I-CAL, } *a.* Monotonous. [*Little used.*]

MO-NOT'O-NOUS, *a.* Continued in the same tone, without inflection or cadence; unvaried in tone.

MO-NOT'O-NOUS-LY, *adv.* With one uniform tone; without inflection of voice. *Nares.*

MO-NOT'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. *μονοτονια.*] 1. Uniformity of tone or sound; want of inflections of voice in speaking; want of cadence or modulation. 2. Uniformity; sameness. *Irving.*

MON'SIEUR, (mos'seer) *n.* [Fr.] Sir; Mr. *Pope.*

MON-SOON', *n.* A periodical wind, blowing six months from the same quarter or point of the compass, then changing, and blowing the same time from the opposite quarter.

MON'STER, *n.* [L. *monstrum.*] 1. An animal produced with a shape or with parts that are not natural. 2. Any unnatural production; something greatly deformed. 3. A person so wicked as to appear horrible; one unnaturally wicked or mischievous.

† MON'STER, *v. t.* To make monstrous. *Shak.*

MON'STER-TĀM-ING, *a.* Taming monsters.

MON-STROS'I-TY, *n.* 1. The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of nature. 2. An unnatural production; that which is monstrous.

MON'STROUS, *a.* [L. *monstrosus.*] 1. Unnatural in form; deviating greatly from the natural form; out of the common course of nature. 2. Strange; very wonderful. 3. Enormous; huge; extraordinary. 4. Shocking to the sight or other senses; hateful.

MON'STROUS, *adv.* Exceedingly; very much. [*vulgar.*] *Dryden.*

MON'STROUS-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner out of the common order of nature; hence, shockingly; terribly; hideously; horribly. 2. To a great degree; enormously; extravagantly.

MON'STROUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being monstrous. 2. Enormity; irregular nature or behavior.
MON-TAN'IC, *a.* [L. *montanus.*] Pertaining to mountains; consisting in mountains. *Kirwan.*
MON'TA-NISM, *n.* The tenets of Montanus.
MON'TA-NIST, *n.* A follower of Montanus.
MON-TA-NIST'IC, MON-TA-NIST'I-CAL, } *a.* Pertaining to Montanism.
MON'TA-NIZE, *v. i.* To follow the opinions of Montanus. *Hooker.*
MONT'ANT, *n.* [Fr.] A term in fencing. *Shak.*
MON-TĒ'RO, *n.* [Sp. *montera.*] A horseman's cap. *Bacon.*
MON-TETH', *n.* A vessel in which glasses are washed.
MONTH, *n.* [Sax. *monath*, from *mona*, the moon; D. *maand*; G. *monath.*] A space or period of time constituting a division of the year. A *lunar* or *periodical month* consists of one revolution of the moon, a lunation, or the period from one change or conjunction of the moon with the sun to another, consisting of 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes and 5 seconds. A *solar month* is the space of time in which the sun passes through one sign, or a twelfth part of the zodiac, containing 30 days, 10 hours, 29 minutes, 5 seconds. In the year, there are twelve *solar months*, and thirteen *lunar months*. —In *popular language*, four weeks are called a month, being nearly the length of the *lunar month*. A *calendar month* differs in some degree from a *solar month*; consisting of twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty or thirty-one days, as the months stand in calendars or almanacs.
MONTH'LY, *a.* 1. Continued a month, or performed in a month. 2. Done or happening once a month, or every month.
MONTH'LY, *adv.* 1. Once a month; in every month. 2. As if under the influence of the moon; in the manner of a lunatic; [*obs.*]
MONTH'S-MIND, *n.* Earnest desire; strong inclination. *Hudibras.*
MONT-MAR'TRITE, *n.* A mineral of a yellowish color.
MON-TOIR', (mon-twor') *n.* [Fr.] In *horsemanship*, a stone used for aiding to mount a horse.
MON-TROSS', *n.* An under gunner, or assistant to a gunner, engineer or fire-master. *Dict.*
MON'U-MENT, *n.* [L. *monumentum.*] 1. Any thing by which the memory of a person or an event is preserved or perpetuated. 2. A stone or a heap of stones or other durable thing, intended to mark the bounds of states, towns or distinct possessions, and preserve the memory of divisional lines. *New England.* 3. A thing that reminds or gives notice.
MON-U-MENT'AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a monument. 2. Serving as a monument; memorial; preserving memory. 3. Belonging to a tomb.
MON-U-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* By way of memorial.
MOOD, *n.* [Fr. *mode*; L. *modus.*] 1. The form of an argument. 2. Style of music. 3. The variation of a verb to express manner of action or being. *See* MODE.
MOOD, *n.* [Goth., Sax., Sw. *mod.*] 1. Temper of mind; temporary state of the mind in regard to passion or feeling; humor. 2. Anger; heat of temper. *Hooker.*
† MOOD'I-LY, *adv.* [from *moody.*] Sadly.
MOOD'I-NESS, *n.* Anger; peevishness.
MOOD'Y, *a.* [Sax. *modig.*] Angry; peevish; fretful; out of humor. 2. Mental; intellectual; [*obs.*] 3. Sad; pensive. 4. Violent; furious.
MOON, *n.* [Sax. *mona*; D. *maan*; G. *mond.*] 1. The heavenly orb which revolves round the earth; a secondary planet or satellite of the earth. 2. A month.—*Half-moon*, in *fortification*, a figure resembling a crescent.
MOON'-BĒAM, *n.* A ray of light from the moon.
MOON'-CALF, *n.* 1. A monster; a false conception. 2. A mole or mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus. 3. A dolt; a stupid fellow.
MOONED, *a.* Taken for the moon. *Milton.*
MOON'ET, *n.* A little moon. *Hall.*
MOON'-EYE, *n.* An eye affected by the moon.
MOON'-EYED, *a.* Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon. 2. Dim-eyed; purblind.
MOON'FERN, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
MOON'-FISH, *n.* A fish whose tail is shaped like a half-moon. *Grew.*
MOON'ISH, *a.* Like the moon; variable. *Shak.*
MOON'LESS, *a.* Not favored with moon-light.
MOON'LIGHT, *n.* The light afforded by the moon.
MOON'LIGHT, *a.* Illuminated by the moon. *Shak.*
MOON'LING, *n.* A simpleton. *B. Jonson.*
MOON'LOVED, *a.* Loved when the moon shines.
MOON'-SAD, *n.* A plant of the genus *menispermum.*
MOON'-SEED, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*
MOON'SHINE, *n.* 1. The light of the moon. *Dryden.* 2. In *burlesque*, a month. *Shak.*—*A matter of moonshine*, a matter of no consequence.
MOON SHINE, MOON'SHIN-Y, } *a.* Illuminated by the moon. *Clarendon.*
MOON'STONE, *n.* A variety of *adularia.*
MOON'STRUCK, *a.* Affected by the influence of the moon; lunatic. *Milton.*
MOON'-TRE'FOIL, *n.* A plant of the genus *medicago.*
MOON'-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *lunaria*; satin-flower; honesty.
MOON'Y, *a.* Lunated; having a crescent for a standard; in resemblance of the moon. *Fenton.*
MOOR, *n.* [Sax. *mor*; G. *mohr.*] 1. A tract of land overrun with heath. 2. A marsh; a fen; a tract of wet, low ground, or ground covered with stagnant water.
MOOR, *n.* [D. *moor*; G. *mohr*; Fr. *maure.*] A native of the northern coast of Africa, called by the Romans, from the color of the people, *Mauritania*, the country of dark-complexioned people.
MOOR, *v. t.* [Sp., Port. *amarra*, a cable.] To confine or secure a ship in a particular station.
MOOR, *v. i.* To be confined by cables or chains.
MOOR'AGE, *n.* Station where to moor. *Otia Sacra.*
MOOR'-GAME, *n.* Red game; grouse. *Johnson.*
MOOR'-COCK, MOOR'-FOWL, MOOR'-HEN, } *n.* A fowl of the genus *tetrao*, found in moors; red-game; gor-cock.
MOORED, *pp.* Made fast in a station.
MOOR'ING, *ppr.* Confining to a station.
MOOR'ING, *n.* In *seamen's language*, moorings are the anchors, chains and bridles laid athwart the bottom of a river or harbor to confine a ship.
MOOR'ISH, *a.* 1. Marshy; fenny; watery. 2. Pertaining to the Moors in Africa.
MOOR'LAND, *n.* 1. A marsh or tract of low, watery ground. 2. Land rising into moderate hills, foul, cold and full of bogs.
MOOR'STONE, *n.* A species of granite. *Woodward.*
MOOR'Y, *a.* Marshy; fenny; boggy; watery.
MOOSE, (moos) *n.* [a native Indian name.] An animal of the genus *cervus*, and the largest of the deer kind.
MOOT, *v. t.* [Sax. *motian.*] To debate; to discuss; to argue for and against.
MOOT, *v. i.* To argue or plead on a supposed cause.
MOOT, MOOT'-CASE, MOOT'-POINT, } *n.* A point, case or question to be mooted or debated; a disputable case; an unsettled question.
MOOT'ED, *pp.* Debated; disputed; controverted.
MOOT'ER, *n.* A disputer of a mooted case.
† MOOT'-HALL, † MOOT'-HOUSE, } *n.* A town hall; hall of judgment. *Wickliffe.*
MOOT'ING, *ppr.* Disputing; debating for exercise.
MOOT'ING, *n.* The exercise of disputing.
MOP, *n.* [W. *mop*, or *mopa.*] 1. A piece of cloth, or a collection of thrums or coarse yarns fastened to a handle and used for cleaning floors. 2. A wry mouth; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
MOP, *v. t.* To rub or wipe with a mop.
† MOP, *v. i.* To make a wry mouth. *Shak.*
MOPE, *v. i.* To be very stupid; to be very dull; to drowse; to be spiritless or gloomy.
MOPE, *v. t.* To make stupid or spiritless.
MOPE, *n.* A stupid or low-spirited person; a drone.
MŌPED, *pp.* Made stupid. *Locke.*
MŌPE'-EYED, *a.* Short-sighted; purblind.
MŌP'ING, *ppr.* Affected with dullness; spiritless; gloomy.
MŌP'ISH, *a.* Dull; spiritless; stupid; dejected.
MŌP'ISH-NESS, *n.* Dejection; dullness; stupidity.
MOP'PET, MOP'SEY, } *n.* A rag-baby; a puppet made of cloth; a fondling name of a little girl.
MOP'SI-CAL, *a.* That cannot see well; mope-eyed; stupid.
MŌ'PUS, *n.* A mope; a drone. *Swift.*
MOR'AL, *a.* [Fr., Sp. *moral*; It. *morale*; L. *moralis.*] 1. Relating to the practice, manners or conduct of men as social beings in relation to each other, and with reference to right and wrong. 2. Subject to the moral law, and capable of moral actions; bound to perform social duties. 3. Supported by the evidence of reason or probability; founded on experience of the ordinary course of things. 4. Conformed to rules of right, or to the divine law respecting social duties; virtuous; just. 5. Conformed to law and right in exterior deportment. 6. Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue.—*Moral law*, the law of God which prescribes the moral or social duties. —*Moral sense*, an innate or natural sense of right and wrong. *Paley.*—*Moral philosophy*, the science of manners and duty.
MOR'AL, *n.* 1. Morality; the doctrine or practice of the duties of life; [*l. u.*] 2. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals. *Dryden.*
† MOR'AL, *v. i.* To moralize.
† MOR'AL-ER, *n.* A moralizer. *Shak.*
MOR'AL-IST, *n.* [It. *moralista*; Fr. *moraliste.*] 1. One who teaches the duties of life. 2. One who practices moral duties; a mere moral person. *Hammond.*
MO-RAL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *moralité.*] 1. The doctrine or system of moral duties, or the duties of men in their social character; ethics. 2. The practice of the moral duties; virtue. 3. The quality of an action which renders it good.

MOR-AL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Moral reflections, or the act of making moral reflections. *Warton.* 2. Explanation in a moral sense. *Elyot.*

MOR'AL-ĪZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *moraliser.*] 1. To apply to a moral purpose, or to explain in a moral sense. 2. To furnish with manners or examples. 3. To render moral or virtuous; to correct the morals of.

MOR'AL-ĪZE, *v. i.* To speak or write on moral subjects, or to make moral reflections.

MOR'AL-ĪZED, *pp.* 1. Applied to a moral purpose, or explained in a moral sense. 2. Rendered moral or less corrupt.

MOR'AL-ĪZ-ER, *n.* One who moralizes.

MOR'AL-ĪZ-ING, *ppr.* 1. Applying to a moral purpose, or explaining in a moral sense. 2. Making moral reflections in words or writing.

MOR'AL-ĪZ-ING, *n.* The application of facts to a moral purpose, or the making of moral reflections.

MOR'AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a moral or ethical sense; according to the rules of morality. 2. Virtuously; honestly. 3. According to the rules of the divine law. 4. According to the evidence of human reason or of probabilities.

MOR'ALS, *n. plu.* 1. The practice of the duties of life. 2. Conduct; behavior; course of life, in regard to good and evil.

MO-RASS', *n.* [D. *moeras;* Sw. *moras;* Fr. *marais.*] A marsh; a fen; a tract of low, moist ground. *Watts.*

MO-RASS'Y, *a.* Marshy; fenny. *Pennant.*

MO-RĀ'VI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Moravia, or to the United Brethren.

MO-RĀ'VI-AN, *n.* One of a religious sect, called the *United Brethren.*

MOR'BID, *a.* [L. *morbidus.*] Diseased; sickly; not sound and healthful.

MOR'BID-NESS, *n.* A state of being diseased or unsound.

MOR-BIF'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *morbifique.*] Causing disease;
MOR-BIF'I-CAL, } generating a sickly state.

MOR-BIL'LOUS, *a.* [L. *morbilli.*] Pertaining to the measles; measly; partaking of the nature of measles.

MOR-BŌSE', *a.* [L. *morbosus.*] Proceeding from disease; unsound; unhealthy. *Ray.*

MOR-BOS'I-TY, *n.* A diseased state. *Brown.*

MOR-DĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *mordax.*] Biting; given to biting. *Evelyn.*

MOR-DĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a biting manner; sarcastically. *Waterhouse.*

MOR-DAC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *mordacitas.*] The quality of biting.

MOR'DANT, *n.* [Fr.] A substance which has a chemical affinity for coloring matter, and serves to fix colors; such as alum.

MOR'DI-CAN-CY, *n.* A biting quality; corrosiveness.

MOR'DI-CANT, *a.* [Fr.] Biting; acrid.

MOR-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [from L. *mordeo.*] The act of biting or corroding; corrosion. *Bacon.*

MORE, *a.* [Sax *more, mara,* or *mare.*] 1. Greater in quality, degree or amount. 2. Greater in number; exceeding in numbers. 3. Greater. 4. Added to some former number; additional.

MORE, *adv.* 1. To a greater degree. 2. It is used with *the;* as, they hated him yet *the more.* 3. It is used to modify an adjective, and form the comparative degree, having the same force and effect as the termination *er,* in monosyllables; as, *more* wise. 4. A second or another time; again. —*No more,* not continuing; existing no longer; gone; deceased or destroyed; as, Cassius is *no more.*—*Much more,* in a greater degree or with more readiness; more abundantly.—*More and more,* with continual increase.

MORE, *a noun, or substitute for a noun.* 1. A greater quantity, amount or number. 2. Greater thing; other thing; something further; as, we can do no *more.*

† MORE, *v. t.* To make more. *Gower.*

MORE, *n.* 1. [Sax. *mor.*] A hill. 2. [Sax. *moran.*] A root.

MO-REEN', *n.* A stuff used for curtains, &c.

MO-REL', *n.* [It. *morella;* Fr. *morelle.*] 1. Garden nightshade. 2. A kind of cherry.

MŌRE'LAND. *See* MOORLAND.

† MŌRE'NESS, *n.* Greatness. *Wickliffe.*

MORE-Ō'VER, *adv.* [*more* and *over.*] Beyond what has been said; further; besides; also; likewise.

MO-RESK', } *a.* [Fr.; It. *moresco.*] Done after the
MO-RESQUE', } manner of the Moors.

MO-RESK', *n.* A species of painting or carving done after the Moorish manner.

MOR'GLAY, *n.* [L. *mors,* and Celtic *glaive.*] A deadly weapon.

MOR'GRAY, *n.* A Mediterranean fish.

MOR'ĪCE. *See* MORISCO.

† MO-RIG'ER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *morigero.*] To do as one is commanded; to obey. *Cockeram.*

† MO-RIG-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Obsequiousness; obedience. *Bacon.*

MO-RIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *morigerus.*] Obedient; obsequious; [*little used.*] *Dict.*

MOR'IL, *n.* [Fr. *morille.*] A mushroom. *Encyc.*

MO-RIL'LI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of the moril.

MOR'IL-LON, *n.* A fowl of the genus *anas. Pennant.*

MOR'I-NEL, *n.* A bird, called also *dotteril.*

MO-RIN'GA, *n.* A plant.

MOR'I-ON, *n.* [Fr.; It. *morione.*] Armor for the head; a helmet or casque to defend the head. *Dryden.*

MO-RIS'CO, } *n.* [from *Moor.*] A dance, or a dancer of the
MŌ'RISK, } morris or Moorish dance.

MO-RIS'CO, *a.* Applied to carving and painting.

MOR'KIN, *n.* [Sw. *murken.*] Among *hunters,* a beast that has died by sickness or mischance.

MOR'LAND, or MŌRE'LAND, *n.* Moorland, which see.

MOR'LING, } *n.* [Fr. *mort.*] Wool plucked from a dead
MORT'LING, } sheep.

MOR'MO, *n.* [Gr. μορμω.] A bugbear; false terror.

MORN, *n.* [Sax. *marne, margene, mergen, morgen;* Dan., D., G. *morgen.*] The first part of the day; the morning; a word used chiefly in poetry. *Prior.*

MORN'ING, *n.* [Sax. *margene, morgen.*] 1. The first part of the day, beginning at twelve o'clock at night and extending to twelve at noon. 2. The first or early part.

MORN'ING, *a.* Pertaining to the first part or early part of the day; being in the early part of the day.

MORN'ING-GOWN, *n.* A gown worn in the morning before one is formally dressed. *Addison.*

MORN'ING-STĂR, *n.* The planet Venus, when it precedes the sun in rising, and shines in the morning.

MO-ROC'CO, *n.* A fine kind of leather; said to be borrowed from the Moors.

MO-RŌSE', *a.* [L. *morosus;* It., Sp. *moroso.*] Of a sour temper; severe; sullen and austere.

MO-RŌSE'LY, *adv.* Sourly; with sullen austerity.

MO-RŌSE'NESS, *n.* Sourness of temper; sullenness. *Moroseness* is not precisely *peevishness* or *fretfulness,* though often accompanied with it. It denotes more of silence and severity or ill humor, than the irritability or irritation which characterizes peevishness.

† MO-ROS'I-TY, *n.* Moroseness. *Shak.*

MO-ROX'Y-LIC, *a.* Moroxylic acid is obtained from a saline exsudation from the *morrus alba.*

MOR'PHEW, *n.* [It. *morfea.*] A scurf on the face.

MOR'PHEW, *v. t.* To cover with scurf. *Bp. Hall.*

MOR'PHI-A, *n.* A vegetable alkali.

MOR'RICE, MOR'RIS, or MOR'RIS-DANCE, *n.* [Fr. *moresque.*] A Moorish dance; a dance in imitation of the Moors, as sarabands, chacons, &c., usually performed with castanets, tambors, &c.—*Nine men's morris,* a kind of play with nine holes in the ground. *Shak.*

MOR'RIS-DAN-CER, *n.* One who dances a morris-dance.

MOR'RIS-PIKE, *n.* A Moorish pike.

MOR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *morgen.*] 1. The day next after the present. 2. The next day subsequent to any day specified.—*Good morrow,* a term of salutation; good morning.

MORSE, (mors) *n.* [Russ. *morj.*] In *zoology,* the sea-horse or walrus, an animal of the genus *trichechus.*

MOR'SEL, *n.* [L. *morsus.*] 1. A bite; a mouthful; a small piece of food. 2. A piece; a meal; something to be eaten. 3. A small quantity of something not eatable; [*improper.*]

MOR'SURE, *n.* The act of biting.

MORT, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A tune sounded at the death of game. 2. A salmon in his third year.

MOR'TAL, *a.* [L. *mortalis.*] 1. Subject to death; destined to die. 2. Deadly; destructive to life. 3. Bringing death; terminating life. 4. Deadly in malice or purpose. 5. Exposing to certain death; incurring the penalty of death; condemned to be punished with death; not venial. 6. Human; belonging to man who is mortal. 7. Extreme; violent; [*not elegant.*]

MOR'TAL, *n.* Man; a being subject to death; a human being.

MOR-TAL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *mortalitas.*] 1. Subjection to death or the necessity of dying. 2. Death. 3. Frequency of death; actual death of great numbers of men or beasts. 4. Human nature. 5. Power of destruction.

MOR'TAL-ĪZE, *v. t.* To make mortal. *Broome.*

MOR'TAL-LY, *adv.* 1. Irrecoverably; in a manner that must cause death. *Dryden.* 2. Extremely.

MOR'TAR, *n.* [L. *mortarium;* Fr. *mortier.*] 1. A vessel in which substances are pounded or bruised with a pestle. 2. A short piece of ordnance, used for throwing bombs.

MOR'TAR, *n.* [D. *mortel;* Fr. *mortier.*] A mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for uniting stones and bricks in walls.

† MOR'TER, *n.* [Fr. *mortier.*] A lamp or light.

MORT'GAGE, (mor'gaje) *n.* [Fr. *mort* and *gage.*] 1. *Literally,* a dead pledge; the grant of an estate in fee as security for the payment of money. 2. A pledge of goods or chattles by a debtor to a creditor, as security for a debt.

MORT'GAGE, (mor'gaje) *v. t.* 1. To grant an estate in fee as security for money lent or contracted to be paid at a certain time. 2. To pledge; to make liable to the payment of any debt or expenditure.

MORT'GAGED, (mor'gajd) *pp.* Conveyed in fee as security for the payment of money.

MORT-GA-ĠEE′, (mor-ga-jee′) *n.* The person to whom an estate is mortgaged.
MORT′GA-ĠER, (mor′ga-jer) *n.* The person who grants an estate as security for a debt, as above specified.
MOR-TIF′ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *mortifer.*] Bringing or producing death; deadly; fatal; destructive.
MOR-TI-FI-ЄĀ′TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. In *medicine* and *surgery*, the death and consequent putrefaction of one part of an animal body, while the rest is alive.—2. In *Scripture*, the act of subduing the passions and appetites by penance, abstinence or painful severities inflicted on the body. 3. Humiliation or slight vexation; the state of being humbled or depressed by disappointment, vexation, crosses, or any thing that wounds or abases pride. 4. Destruction of active qualities; *applied to metals.*
MOR′TI-FĪED, *pp.* 1. Affected by sphacelus or gangrene. 2. Humbled; subdued; abased.
MOR′TI-FĪED-NESS, *n.* Humiliation; subjection of the passions. *Taylor.*
MOR′TI-FĪ-ER, *n.* He or that which mortifies.
MOR′TI-FȲ, *v. t.* [Fr. *mortifier.*] 1. To destroy the organic texture and vital functions of some part of a living animal. 2. To subdue or bring into subjection, as the bodily appetites by abstinence or rigorous severities. 3. To subdue; to abase; to humble; to reduce; to restrain, as inordinate passions. 4. To humble; to depress; to affect with slight vexation. 5. To destroy active powers or essential qualities.
MOR′TI-FȲ, *v. i.* 1. To lose vital heat and action, and suffer the dissolution of organic texture, as flesh; to corrupt or gangrene. 2. To be subdued. 3. To practice severities and penance from religious motives.
MOR′TI-FȲ-ING, *ppr.* 1. Changing from soundness to gangrene or sphacelus. 2. Subduing; humbling; restraining. 3. *a.* Humiliating; tending to humble or abase.
MOR′TĪSE, (mor′tis) *n.* [Fr. *mortaise.*] A cut or hollow place made in timber, to receive the tenon of another piece of timber.
MOR′TĪSE, *v. t.* 1. To cut or make a mortise in. 2. To join timbers by a tenon and mortise.
MOR′TĪSED, *pp.* Having a mortise; joined by a mortise and tenon.
MOR′TIS-ING, *ppr.* Making a mortise; uniting by a mortise and tenon.
MORT′MAIN, *n.* [Fr. *mort* and *main.*] In *law*, possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that cannot alienate.
† MORT′PĀY, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, and *pay.*] Dead pay; payment not made. *Bacon.*
† MOR′TRESS, *n.* A dish of meat of various kinds beaten together. *Bacon.*
MOR′TU-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *mortuaire.*] 1. A sort of ecclesiastical heriot, a customary gift claimed by and due to the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner. 2. A burial place.
MOR′TU-A-RY, *a.* Belonging to the burial of the dead.
MO-ŞĀ′IЄ, MO-ŞĀ′I-ЄAL, *a.* [Fr. *mosaique.*] 1. Mosaic work is an assemblage of little pieces of glass, marble, precious stones, &c., of various colors, cut square and cemented on a ground of stucco, in such a manner as to imitate the colors and gradations of painting. 2. [From *Moses.*] Pertaining to Moses, the leader of the Israelites.
MOS′ЄHA-TEL, *n.* [from Gr. μοσχος.] A plant.
MOSK, MOSQUE, *n.* [Fr. *mosquée*; It. *moschea*; Ar. *masjidon.*] A Mohammedan temple or place of religious worship.
† MOS′KERED, *a.* Decayed; rotten. *Granger.*
MOSS, *n.* [Sax. *meos*; G. *moos*; D. *mos.*] 1. One of the seven classes into which all vegetables are divided by *Linne.* 2. [Sw. *måse.*] A bog; a place where peat is found.
MOSS, *v. t.* To cover with moss by natural growth.
MOSS′-ЄLAD, *a.* Clad or covered with moss.
MOSSED, *pp.* Overgrown with moss.
MOSS′-GRŌWN, *a.* Overgrown with moss.
MOSS′I-NESS, *n.* The state of being overgrown with moss. *Bacon.*
MOSS′-TROOP-ER, *n.* A robber; a bandit.
MOSS′Y, *a.* 1. Overgrown with moss; abounding with moss. 2. Covered with moss, or bordered with moss.
MŌST, *a. superl.* of *more.* [Sax. *mæst*; D., Dan. *meest*; G. *meist.*] 1. Consisting of the greatest number. 2. Consisting of the greatest quantity; greatest.
MŌST, *adv.* 1. In the greatest or highest degree.—As *most* is used to express the *superlative degree*, it is used before any *adjective*; as, *most* vile.
MŌST, *n.* [used as a substitute for a noun, when the noun is omitted or understood.] 1. The greatest number or part.—2. *The most*, the greatest value, amount or advantage, or the utmost in extent, degree or effect.—*At the most*, the greatest degree or quantity; the utmost extent.
MŌS′TIЄ, *n.* [G. *mahlerstock.*] A painter's staff or stick on which he rests his hand in painting.
MŌST′LY, *adv.* For the greatest part.
† MŌST′WHAT, *adv.* For the most part. *Hammond.*
MOT. *See* MOTTO.
MŌ′TA-CIL, *n.* [L. *motacilla.*] A bird, the wagtail.
MOTE, [Sax. *mot*,] in *folkmote*, &c. signifies a meeting.
MOTE, *n.* [Sax. *mot*; Sp. *mota.*] A small particle; any thing proverbially small; a spot.
† MOTE, for *mought*, *might* or *must. Spenser.*
MŌ′TET, *n.* [Fr.] A musical composition; an air or hymn.
MOTH, *n.* [Sax. *mogthe*, *mohth*, *moth.*] 1. A small animal which breeds in yarn and garments, and often eats and destroys them.—2. *Figuratively*, that which gradually and silently eats, consumes or wastes any thing.
MOTH′ĒAT, *v. t.* [*moth* and *eat.*] To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment. *Herbert.*
MOTH′ĒAT-EN, *a.* Eaten by moths. *Job* xiii.
† MOTH′EN, *a.* Full of moths. *Falke.*
MOŦH′ER, *n.* [Sax. *moder*; D. *moeder*; G. *mutter*; Sw. and Dan. *moder*; Ir. *mathair*; Gr. ματηρ; L. *mater*; It., Sp., Port. *madre.*] 1. A female parent; *especially*, one of the human race; a woman who has borne a child. 2. That which has produced any thing. 3. That which has preceded in time; the oldest or chief of any thing. 4. Hysterical passion; [*obs.*] *Graunt.* 5. A familiar term of address or appellation of an old woman or matron. 6. An appellation given to a woman who exercises care and tenderness towards another, or gives parental advice. 7. A thick slimy substance concreted in liquors, particularly in vinegar.
MOŦH′ER *of pearl*, *n.* The matrix of pearl; the shell in which pearls are generated; a species of *mytilus* or *mussel.*
MOŦH′ER *of thyme*, *n.* A plant of the genus *thymus.*
MOŦH′ER, *a.* 1. Native; natural; received by birth. 2. Native; vernacular; received from parents or ancestors
MOŦH′ER, *v. i.* To concrete, as the thick matter of liquors. *Dryden.*
MOŦH′ER, *v. t.* To adopt as a son or daughter. *Howell.*
MOŦH′ER-HOOD, *n.* The state of being a mother.
MOŦH′ER-ING, *a. To go a mothering*, is to visit parents on Midlent Sunday, and is also known by the name of *midlenting. Herrick.*
MOŦH′ER-IN-LAW, *n.* The mother of a husband or wife.
MOŦH′ER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a mother.
MOŦH′ER-LY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a mother. 2. Becoming a mother; tender; parental. *Arbuthnot.*
MOŦH′ER-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a mother.
MOŦH′ER-WA-TER, *n.* A fluid remaining after the evaporation of salt water, and containing deliquescent salts and impurities.
MOŦH′ER-WIT, *n.* Native wit; common sense.
MOŦH′ER-WŎRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *leonurus.*
MOŦH′ER-Y, *a.* Concreted; resembling or partaking of the nature of mother.
MOTH′MUL-LEN, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*
MOTH′WŎRT, *n.* A plant.
MOTH′Y, *a.* Full of moths. *Shak.*
MŌ′TION, *n.* [L. *motio*; Fr. *motion.*] 1. The act or process of changing place; change of local position; the passing of a body from one place to another; change of distance between bodies. 2. Animal life and action. 3. Manner of moving the body; port; gait; air. 4. Change of posture; action. 5. Military march or movement. 6. Agitation. 7. Internal action; excitement. 8. Direction; tendency. 9. The effect of impulse; action proceeding from any cause, external or internal. 10. Proposal made; proposition offered; *particularly*, a proposition made in a deliberative assembly. 11. A puppet-show or puppet; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
MŌ′TION, *v. t.* To propose. [*Little used.*] *See* MOVE.
MŌ′TION, *v. i.* To advise; to make proposal; to offer plans. [*Little used.*]
† MŌ′TION-ER, *n.* A mover.
MŌ′TION-LESS, *a.* Wanting motion; being at rest.
MŌ′TĪVE, *a.* Causing motion; having power to move, or tending to move. *Hooker.*
MŌ′TĪVE, *n.* [It., Sp., Port. *motivo*; Fr. *motif.*] 1. That which incites to action; that which determines the choice, or moves the will. 2. That which may or ought to incite to action; reason; cause. 3. A mover; [*obs.*]
MO-TIV′I-TY, *n.* The power of producing motion.
MOT′LEY, *a.* [W. *ysmot.*] 1. Variegated in color; consisting of different colors; dappled. 2. Composed of different or various parts, characters or kinds; diversified.
MŌ′TOR, *n.* [L.] A mover. *Volta.*
MŌ′TO-RY, *a.* Giving motion; as, *motory* muscles. *Ray.*
MOT′TO, *n.* [It.; Sp., Port. *mote*; Fr. *mot.*] *Primarily*, a word; but *more commonly*, a sentence or phrase prefixed to an essay or discourse, containing the subject of it, or added to a device.
† MOUGH, † MOUGHT, *n.* [Sax. *mogthe.*] A moth. *Wickliffe.*
† MOUGHT. Used for *might*; the *prct.* of the old verb *mowe*, now converted into *may. Fairfax.*
MŌULD, an incorrect orthography. *See* MOLD, and its derivatives.

MŌULT. *See* MOLT.
† MOUN. May; must. *See* MOWE.
† MOUNCH, or † MAUNCH, *v. t.* To chew. *Chaucer.*
MOUND, *n.* [Sax. *mund.*] Something raised as a defense or fortification, usually a bank of earth or stone; a bulwark; a rampart or fence.
MOUND, *v. t.* To fortify with a mound. *Johnson.*
MOUND'ED, *pp.* Surrounded or defended by mounds.
MOUND'ING, *ppr.* Defending by a mound.
MOUNT, *n.* [Fr. *mont;* Sax. *munt;* It., Port., Sp. *monte;* L. *mons.*] 1. A mass of earth, or earth and rock, rising considerably above the common surface of the surrounding land. 2. A mound; a bulwark for offense or defense. 3. *Formerly*, a bank or fund of money; [*obs.*]
MOUNT, *v. i.* [Fr. *monter.*] 1. To rise on high; to ascend. 2. To rise; to ascend; to tower; to be built to a great altitude. 3. To get on horseback. 4. To leap upon any animal. 5. To amount; to rise in value.
MOUNT, *v. t.* 1. To raise aloft; to lift on high. 2. To ascend; to climb; to get upon an elevated place. 3. To place one's self on horseback. 4. To furnish with horses. 5. To put on or cover with something; to embellish with ornaments. 6. To carry; to be furnished with. 7. To raise and place on a carriage.—*To mount guard*, to take the station and do the duty of a sentinel.
MOUNT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be ascended. *Cotgrave.*
MOUNT'AIN, *n.* [Fr. *montagne.*] A large mass of earth and rock, rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land, but of no definite altitude.
MOUNT'AIN, *a.* Pertaining to a mountain; found on mountains; growing or dwelling on a mountain.
MOUNT'AIN-BLŪE, *n.* Malachite; carbonate of copper.
MOUNT-AIN-EER', } *n.* 1. An inhabitant of a mountain.
MOUNT'AIN-ER, } 2. A rustic; a freebooter; a savage.
† MOUNT'AIN-ET, *n.* A small mountain; a hillock.
MOUNT'AIN-GREEN, *n.* A carbonate of copper.
MOUNT'AIN-OUS, *a.* 1. Full of mountains. 2. Large as a mountain; huge. 3. Inhabiting mountains; [*obs.*] *Bacon.*
MOUNT'AIN-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being full of mountains. *Brerewood.*
MOUNT'AIN-PARS-LEY, *n.* A plant. *Lee.*
MOUNT'AIN-ROSE, *n.* A plant.
MOUNT'AIN-SŌAP, *n.* A mineral. *Ure.*
MOUNT'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *montant.*] Rising on high. *Shak.*
MOUNT'E-BANK, *n.* [It. *montare* and *banco.*] 1. One who mounts a bench or stage in the market or other public place, boasts of his skill in curing diseases, and vends medicines which he pretends are infallible remedies. 2. Any boastful and false pretender.
MOUNT'E-BANK, *v. t.* To cheat by boasting and false pretenses; to gull. *Shak.*
MOUNT'E-BANK-ER-Y, *n.* Quackery; boastful and vain pretenses. *Hammond.*
MOUNT'ED, *pp.* Raised; seated on horseback; placed on a carriage; covered or embellished; furnished with guns.
† MOUNT'EN-AUNCE, *n.* Amount in space. *Spenser.*
MOUNT'ER, *n.* One that mounts or ascends.
MOUNT'ING, *ppr.* Rising; soaring; placing on horseback; ascending an eminence; embellishing.
MOUNT'ING-LY, *adv.* By rising or ascending.
MOUNT'Y, *n.* The rise of a hawk. *Sidney.*
MŌURN, *v. i.* [Sax. *murnan, myrnan.*] 1. To express grief or sorrow; to grieve; to be sorrowful. 2. To wear the customary habit of sorrow.
MŌURN, *v. t.* 1. To grieve for; to lament. 2. To utter in a sorrowful manner.
† MŌURNE, (mōrn) *n.* [Fr. *morne.*] The round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel or ferrule is fixed.
MŌURN'ER, *n.* 1. One that mourns or is grieved at any loss or misfortune. 2. One that follows a funeral in the habit of mourning. 3. Something used at funerals.
MŌURN'FUL, *a.* 1. Intended to express sorrow, or exhibiting the appearance of grief. *Shak.* 2. Causing sorrow; sad; calamitous. 3. Sorrowful; feeling grief.
MŌURN'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a manner expressive of sorrow; with sorrow. *Mal.* iii.
MŌURN'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Sorrow; grief; state of mourning. 2. Appearance or expression of grief.
MŌURN'ING, *ppr.* Grieving; lamenting; sorrowing; wearing the appearance of sorrow.
MŌURN'ING, *n.* 1. The act of sorrowing or expressing grief; lamentation; sorrow. 2. The dress or customary habit worn by mourners.
MŌURN'ING-DOVE, *n.* A species of dove.
MŌURN'ING-LY, *adv.* With the appearance of sorrow.
MOUSE, *n.; plu.* MICE. [Sax., Sw., L. *mus.*] 1. A small animal of the genus *mus*, inhabiting houses.—2. Among *seamen*, a knob formed on a rope by spun-yarn or parceling.
MOUSE, (mouz) *v. i.* To catch mice. *Shak.*
MOUSE, (mouz) *v. t.* To tear, as a cat devours a mouse.—*To mouse a hook*, with *seamen*, is to fasten a small line across the upper part to prevent unhooking.
MOUSE'-EAR, *n.* A plant of the genus *hieracium.*
MOUSE'-HAWK, *n.* [Sax. *mus-hafuc.*] A hawk that devours mice.
MOUSE'-HOLE, *n.* A hole where mice enter or pass; a very small hole or entrance. *Stillingfleet.*
MOUSE'-HUNT, *n.* 1. A hunting for mice. 2. A mouser; one that hunts mice. *Shak.*
MOUS'ER, *n.* One that catches mice.
MOUSE'-TAIL, *n.* A plant of the genus *myosurus.*
MOUSE'-TRAP, *n.* A trap for catching mice. *Prior.*
MOUTH, *n.* [Sax. *muth.*] 1. The aperture in the head of an animal, between the lips, by which he utters his voice and receives food. 2. The opening of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied. 3. The part or channel of a river by which its waters are discharged into the ocean or into a lake. 4. The opening of a piece of ordnance at the end, by which the charge issues. 5. The aperture of a vessel in animal bodies, by which fluids or other matter is received or discharged. 6. The opening or entrance of a cave, pit, well or den. *Dan.* viii. 7. The instrument of speaking. 8. A principal speaker; one that utters the common opinion. 9. Cry; voice.—10. In *Scripture*, words uttered. *Job* xix. 11. Desires; necessities. *Ps.* ciii. 12. Freedom and boldness of speech; force of argument. *Luke* xxi. 13. Boasting; vaunting. *Judges* ix. 14. Testimony. *Deut.* xvii. 15. Reproaches; calumnies. *Job* v.
To make a mouth, or *to make mouths.* 1. To distort the mouth; to make a wry face; hence, to deride or treat with scorn. *Addison.* 2. To pout; to treat disdainfully.—*Down in the mouth*, dejected; mortified. *L'Estrange.*—*To stop the mouth*, to silence or to be silent; to put to shame; to confound. *Rom.* iii.
MOUTH, *v. t.* 1. To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling. 2. To take into the mouth; to seize with the mouth. 3. To chew; to grind, as food; to eat; to devour. 4. To form by the mouth, as a bear her cub; [*not used.*] 5. To reproach; to insult.
MOUTH, *v. i.* To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to vociferate; to rant. *Addison.*
MOUTHED, *pp.* 1. Uttered with a full, swelling, affected voice. 2. Taken into the mouth; chewed. 3. *a.* Furnished with a mouth; *used chiefly in composition.* 4. Borne down or overpowered by clamor.
MOUTH'FRIEND, *n.* One who professes friendship without entertaining it; a pretended friend.
MOUTH'FUL, *n.* 1. As much as the mouth contains at once. 2. A quantity proverbially small; a small quantity.
MOUTH'HON-OR, *n.* Civility expressed without sincerity.
MOUTH'ING, *ppr.* Uttering with an affected, swelling voice.
MOUTH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a mouth.
MOUTH'MADE, *a.* Expressed without sincerity.
MOUTH'PIĒCE, *n.* 1. The piece of a musical wind instrument to which the mouth is applied. 2. One who delivers the opinions of others.
MŌV'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be moved; that can or may be lifted, carried, drawn, turned or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or posture; susceptible of motion. 2. That may or does change from one time to another.
MŌV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being movable; mobility; susceptibility of motion.
MŌV'A-BLES, *n. plu.* Goods, wares, commodities, furniture; any species of property not fixed, and thus distinguished from houses and lands.
MŌV'A-BLY, *adv.* So that it may be moved. *Grew.*
MŌVE, *v. t.* [L. *moveo;* It. *movere.*] 1. To impel; to carry, convey or draw from one place to another; to cause to change place or posture in any manner or by any means. 2. To excite into action; to affect; to agitate; to rouse. 3. To cause to act or determine. 4. To persuade; to prevail on; to excite from a state of rest or indifference. 5. To excite tenderness, pity or grief in the heart; to affect; to touch pathetically; to excite feeling in. 6. To make angry; to provoke; to irritate. 7. To excite tumult or commotion. 8. To influence or incite by secret agency. 9. To shake; to agitate. 10. To propose; to offer for consideration and determination. 11. To propose; to recommend. 12. To prompt; to incite; to instigate. *Acts* xvii.
MŌVE, *v. i.* 1. To change place or posture; to stir; to pass or go in any manner or direction from one place or part of space to another. 2. To have action. 3. To have the power of action. 4. To walk. 5. To march. 6. To tremble; to shake. 7. To change residence.
MŌVE, *n.* The act of moving; the act of transferring from place to place, as in chess.
MŌVED, *pp.* Stirred; excited.
MŌVE'LESS, *a.* That cannot be moved; fixed.
MŌVE'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *mouvement.*] 1. Motion; a passing, progression, shaking, turning or flowing; any change of position in a material body. 2. The manner of moving.

3. Excitement; agitation.—4. In *music*, any single strain or part having the same measure or time.

MŌ'VENT, *a.* [L. *movens.*] Moving; not quiescent. [*L. u.*]

MŌ'VENT, *n.* That which moves any thing. [*Little used.*]

MŌV'ER, *n.* 1. The person or thing that gives motion, or impels to action. 2. He or that which moves. 3. A proposer; one that offers a proposition.

MŌV'ING, *ppr.* 1. Causing to move or act; impelling; instigating; persuading; influencing. 2. *a.* Exciting the passions or affections; touching; pathetic; affecting; adapted to excite or affect the passions.

MŌV'ING, *n.* Motive; impulse. *South.*

MŌV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to excite the passions or affect sensibility; pathetically. *Addison.*

MŌV'ING-NESS, *n.* The power of affecting, as the passions.

MOW, *n.* [Sax. *mowe*, or *muga.*] A heap, mass or pile of hay deposited in a barn.

MOW, *v. t.* To lay hay in a heap or mass in a barn, or to lay it in a suitable manner.

MŌW, *v. t.*; pret. *mowed*; pp. *mowed*, or *mown.* [Sax. *mawan.*] 1. To cut down with a sythe, as grass or other plants. 2. To cut the grass from. 3. To cut down with speed; to cut down indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity.

MŌW, *v. i.* 1. To cut grass; to practice mowing; to use the sythe. 2. To perform the business of mowing; to cut and make grass into hay; to gather the crop of grass, or other crop.

† MOW, *n.* [from *mouth.*] A wry face. *Shak.*

† MOW, *v. i.* To make mouths. *Ascham.*

MOW'BURN, *v. i.* To heat and ferment in the mow, as hay when housed too green. *Mortimer.*

† MOWE, MOWEN, or MOUN, *v. i.* To be able; must; may. *Chaucer.*

MŌWED, or MŌWN, *pp.* 1. Cut with a sythe. 2. Cleared of grass with a sythe, as land.

MŌW'ER, *n.* One who mows; a man dextrous in the use of the sythe.

MOW'ING, *ppr.* Putting into a mow.

MŌW'ING, *ppr.* Cutting down with a sythe.

MŌW'ING, *n.* 1. The act of cutting with a sythe. 2. Land from which grass is cut.

MOX'A, *n.* The down of the mugwort of China.

MOYLE, *n.* A mule. *See* MULE.

MUCH, *a.* [Sw. *mycken*; Sp. *mucho*; It. *mucchio.*] 1. Great in quantity or amount. 2. Long in duration. 3. Many in number.

MUCH, *adv.* 1. In a great degree; by far; *qualifying adjectives of the comparative degree*; as, *much* more. 2. To a great degree or extent; *qualifying verbs and participles.* 3. Often or long. 4. Nearly.

MUCH, *n.* 1. A great quantity; a great deal. 2. More than enough; a heavy service or burden. 3. An uncommon thing; something strange. *Bacon.*

As much. 1. An equal quantity; *used as an adjective or noun.* 2. A certain or suitable quantity. 3. To an equal degree; *adverbially.*—*So much*, an equal quantity, or a certain quantity, *as a noun*; to an equal degree, or to a certain degree, *as an adverb.*—*Too much*, an excessive quantity, *as a noun*; to an excessive degree, *as an adverb.*—*To make much of.* 1. To value highly. 2. To fondle.—*Much at one*, nearly of equal value, effect or influence.

† MUCH'EL, *a.* [Sax. *mycel.*] Much. *Spenser.*

† MUCH'NESS, *n.* Quantity. *Whately.*

MUCH'WHAT, *adv.* Nearly; almost. [*Not elegant.*] *Locke.*

MŪ'CIC, *a.* [from *mucus.*] The *mucic* acid is the same as the *saccholactic.*

MŪ'CID, *a.* [L. *mucidus.*] Musty; moldy; slimy.

MŪ'CID-NESS, *n.* Mustiness; sliminess. *Ainsworth.*

MŪ'CI-LAGE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *mucus.*] 1. In *chemistry*, one of the proximate elements of vegetables. 2. The liquor which moistens and lubricates the ligaments and cartilages of the articulations or joints in animal bodies.

MU-CI-LAG'I-NOUS, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or secreting mucilage. *Encyc.* 2. Slimy; ropy; moist, soft and lubricous; partaking of the nature of mucilage.

MU-CI-LAG'I-NOUS-NESS, *n.* Sliminess; the state of being mucilaginous.

MŪ'CITE, *n.* A combination of a substance with mucous acid. *Parke.*

MUCK, *n.* [Sax. *meox*, *miox*; Dan. *mög.*] 1. Dung in a moist state, or a mass of dung and putrefied vegetable matter. 2. Something mean, vile or filthy.—*To run a muck*, to run madly and attack all we meet. *Pope.*

MUCK, *v. t.* To manure with muck. *Tusser.*

MUCK, *a.* Wet; moist. *Grose.*

† MUCK'EN-DER, *n.* [Sp. *mocadero*; Fr. *mouchoir.*] A pocket handkerchief. *Dorset.*

† MUCK'ER, *v. t.* [from *muck.*] To scrape together money by mean labor or shifts.

† MUCK'ER-ER, *n.* A miser; a niggard. *Chaucer.*

MUCK'HEAP, MUCK'HILL, } *n.* A dunghill. *Burton.*

MUCK'I-NESS, *n.* Filthiness; nastiness. *Johnson.*

† MUCK'LE, *a.* [Sax. *mycel.*] Much.

MUCK'SWEAT, (muk'swet) *n.* Profuse sweat. *Johnson.*

MUCK'WORM, *n.* 1. A worm that lives in muck. 2. A miser; one who scrapes together money by mean labor and devices. *Bunyan.*

MUCK'Y, *a.* Filthy; nasty. *Spenser.*

MU-CŌ'SO-SACCHA-RINE, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of mucilage and sugar. *Fourcroy.*

MŪ'COUS, *a.* [L. *mucus.*] 1. Pertaining to mucus, or resembling it; slimy, ropy and lubricous. 2. Secreting a slimy substance.

MŪ'COUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being mucous; sliminess.

MŪ'CRO, *n.* [L.] A point. *Brown.*

MŪ'CRO-NATE, MŪ'CRO-NA-TED, } *a.* [L. *mucronatus.*] Narrowed to a point; terminating in a point.

MŪ'CU-LENT, *a.* [L. *muculentus.*] Slimy; moist and moderately viscous.

MŪ'CUS, *n.* [L.] 1. A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane, which it serves to moisten and defend. 2. This term has also been applied to other animal fluids of a viscid quality, as the *synovial* fluid, which lubricates the cavities of the joints.

MUD, *n.* [D. *modder*; G. *moder.*] Moist and soft earth of any kind, such as is found in marshes and swamps, at the bottom of rivers and ponds, or in high-ways after rain.

MUD, *v. t.* 1. To bury in mud or slime. 2. To make turbid or foul with dirt; to stir the sediment in liquors.

MUD'DI-LY, *adv.* Turbidly; with foul mixture.

MUD'DI-NESS, *n.* Turbidness; foulness caused by mud, dirt or sediment. *Addison.*

MUD'DLE, *v. t.* 1. To make foul, turbid or muddy, as water. 2. To intoxicate partially; to cloud or stupefy, particularly with liquor.

MUD'DLE, *v. i.* To contract filth; to be in a confused or dirty state.

MUD'DLE, *n.* A confused or turbid state.

MUD'DLED, *pp.* Made turbid; half drunk; stupefied.

MUD'DLING, *ppr.* Making foul with dirt or dregs; making half drunk; stupefying.

MUD'DY, *a.* 1. Foul with dirt or fine earthy particles; turbid, as water or other fluids. 2. Containing mud. 3. Dirty; dashed, soiled or besmeared with mud. 4. Consisting of mud or earth; gross; impure. 5. Dark; of the color of mud. 6. Cloudy in mind; dull; heavy; stupid.

MUD'DY, *v. t.* 1. To soil with mud; to dirty. 2. To cloud; to make dull or heavy. *Grew.*

MUD'DY-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a dull understanding.

MUD'-FISH, *n.* A fish, a species of the *cyprinus* kind.

MUD'-SILL, *n.* In *bridges*, the sill that is laid at the bottom of a river, lake, &c.

MUD'-SUCK-ER, *n.* An aquatic fowl. *Derham.*

MUD'-WALL, *n.* 1. A wall composed of mud. *South.* 2. A bird, the apiaster. *Ainsworth.*

MUD'-WALLED, *a.* Having a mud wall. *Prior.*

MUD'-WORT, *n.* The least water plantain.

MŪE. *See* MEW.

MUFF, *n.* [Dan. *muff*, or *muffe*; G. *muff.*] A warm cover for the hands usually made of fur or dressed skins.

MUF'FIN, *n.* A delicate or light cake.

MUF'FLE, *v. t.* [D. *moffelen.*] 1. To cover from the weather by cloth, fur or any garment; to cover close, particularly the neck and face. 2. To blindfold. 3. To cover; to conceal; to involve.—4. In *seamanship*, to put matting or other soft substance round an oar, to prevent its making a noise. 5. To wind something round the strings of a drum to prevent a sharp sound, or to render the sound grave and solemn.

MUF'FLE, *v. i.* To mutter; to speak indistinctly or without clear articulation. *Holder.*

MUF'FLE, *n.* [Sp. *mufla.*] In *chemistry*, a vessel in the shape of an oblong arch or vault.

MUF'FLED, *pp.* Covered closely, especially about the face; involved; blindfolded.

MUF'FLER, *n.* A cover for the face. *Shak.*

MUF'FLING, *ppr.* Covering closely, especially about the face; wrapping close; involving; blindfolding.

MUF'FLON, *n.* The wild sheep or musmon.

MUF'TI, *n.* The high priest or chief of the ecclesiastical order among the *Mohammedans.*

MUG, *n.* A kind of cup from which liquors are drank.

† MUG'GARD, *a.* [*See* MUGGY.] Sullen; displeased.

MUG'GENT, *n.* A species of wild, fresh-water duck.

MUG'GISH, MUG'GY, } *a.* [W. *mwcan.*] 1. Moist; damp; moldy. 2. Moist; damp; close; warm and unelastic.

MUG'HOUSE, *n.* An alehouse. *Tickel.*

† MŪ'GI-ENT, *a.* [L. *mugio.*] Lowing; bellowing.

MŪ'GIL, *n.* [L.] The mullet, a genus of fishes.

MUG'WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *valantia.*

MUG'WORT, *n.* [Sax. *mugwyrt.*] A plant.

MU-LAT'TO, *n.* [Sp. *mulato.*] A person that is the offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro.

MUL'BER-RY, *n.* [Sw. *mulbär ;* G. *maulbeere.*] The berry or fruit of a tree of the genus *morus.*

MUL'BER-RY-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces the mulberry.

MULCH, *n.* Half-rotten straw. *Bailey.*

MULCT, *n.* [L. *mulcta*, or *multa.*] A fine imposed on a person guilty of some offense or misdemeanor.

MULCT, *v. t.* [L. *mulcto.*] To fine; to punish for an offense or misdemeanor by imposing a pecuniary fine.

MULCT'U-A-RY, *a.* Imposing a pecuniary penalty.

MULE, *n.* [Sp., It. *mulo ;* L. *mulus ;* Sax. *mul.*] 1. A quadruped of a mongrel breed, usually generated between an ass and a mare, sometimes between a horse and a she-ass. 2. A plant or vegetable produced by impregnating the pistil of one species of plant with the farina or fecundating dust of another.

MU-LET-EER', *n.* [Fr. *muletier.*] A mule-driver.

MULE'-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *hemionitis.*

MU-LI-EB'RI-TY, *n.* [from L. *muliebris.*] Womanhood; the state of being a woman; a state in females corresponding to virility in man; also, effeminacy; softness.

MŪ'LI-ER, *n.* [L.] In *law*, lawful issue born in wedlock though begotten before. *Encyc.*

MŪ'LISH, *a.* Like a mule; sullen; stubborn.

MULL, *v. t.* [qu. L. *mollio.*] 1. To soften; or to heat, sweeten and enrich with spices. 2. To dispirit or deaden.

† MULL, *n.* In *Scottish*, a snuff-box, made of the small end of a horn. *Cumberland.*

† MULL, *n.* Dust. *Gower.*

MUL'LEN, *n.* [Old Fr. *molene.*] A plant.

MUL'LER, *n.* [Fr. *moliere.*] 1. A stone held in the hand with which colors and other matters are ground on another stone; used by painters and apothecaries. 2. An instrument used by glass grinders.

MUL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *mulet ;* L. *mullus.*] A fish.

MUL'LI-GRUBS, *n.* A twisting of the intestines; sullenness. [*A low word.*]

MULL'ION, *n.* [Fr. *moulure.*] A division in a window-frame; a bar.

MULL'ION, *v. t.* To shape into divisions. *Shak.*

MUL'LOCK, *n.* Rubbish.

MULSE, *n.* [L. *mulsus.*] Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

MULT-AN'GU-LAR, *a.* [L. *multus* and *angulus.*] Having many angles; polygonal. *Martyn.*

MULT-AN'GU-LAR-LY, *adv.* With many angles. *Grew.*

† MULT-AN'GU-LAR-NESS, *n.* The state of being polygonal.

MUL-TI-CAP'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *multus* and *capsula.*] In *botany*, having many capsules. *Martyn.*

MUL-TI-CĀ'VOUS, *a.* [L. *multus* and *cavus.*] Having many holes or cavities. *Dict.*

MUL-TI-FĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *multifarius.*] Having great multiplicity; having great diversity or variety.

MUL-TI-FĀ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With great multiplicity and diversity; with great variety of modes and relations.

MUL-TI-FĀ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Multiplied diversity.

MUL'TI-FID, *a.* [L. *multifidus.*] Having many divisions; many-cleft; divided into several parts by linear sinuses and straight margins.

MUL-TIF'I-DOUS, *a.* [L. *multifidus.*] Having many partitions; cleft into many branches.

MUL-TIF'LO-ROUS, *a.* [L. *multus* and *flos.*] Many-flowered; having many flowers. *Martyn.*

MUL'TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *multiformis.*] Having many forms, shapes or appearances. *Watts.*

MUL-TI-FORM'I-TY, *n.* Diversity of forms; variety of shapes or appearances in the same thing.

MUL-TI-GEN'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *multigenus.*] Having many kinds. *Dict.*

MUL-TI-JŪ'GOUS, *a.* [L. *multus* and *jugum.*] Consisting of many pairs.

MUL-TI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *multus* and *latus.*] Having many sides.

MUL-TI-LIN'E-AL, *a.* Having many lines.

MUL-TI-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *multus* and *loculus.*] Having many cells. *Martyn.*

MUL-TIL'O-QUOUS, *a.* [L. *multus* and *loquor.*] Speaking much; very talkative; loquacious. *Dict.*

MUL-TI-NŌ'MI-AL, MUL-TI-NOM'I-NAL, *a.* [L. *multus* and *nomen.*] Having many names or terms. *Dict.*

MUL-TI-NOM'I-NOUS. The same as *multinomial.*

MUL-TIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *multus* and *pario.*] Producing many at a birth.

MUL-TIP'AR-TITE, *a.* [L. *multus* and *partitus.*] Divided into many parts; having several parts.

MUL'TI-PED, *n.* [L. *multus* and *pes.*] An insect that has many feet.

MUL'TI-PED, *a.* Having many feet.

MUL'TI-PLE, *a.* [L. *multiplex.*] Containing many times.

MUL'TI-PLE, *n.* In *arithmetic*, a *common multiple* of two or more numbers contains each of them a certain number of times exactly; thus 24 is a common multiple of 3 and 4.

MUL'TI-PLEX, *a.* [L.] Many-fold; having petals lying over each other in folds. *Martyn.*

MUL'TI-PLI-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may be multiplied.

MUL'TI-PLI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capacity of being multiplied.

MUL'TI-PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be multiplied.

MUL-TI-PLI-CAND', *n.* [L. *multiplicandus.*] In *arithmetic*, the number to be multiplied by another.

MUL'TI-PLI-CATE, *a.* [L. *multiplicatus.*] Consisting of many or more than one.

MUL-TI-PLI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *multiplicatio.*] 1. The act of multiplying or of increasing number.—2. In *arithmetic*, a rule or operation by which any given number may be increased according to any number of times proposed.

MUL'TI-PLI-CA-TĪVE, *a.* Tending to multiply; having the power to multiply or increase numbers.

MUL-TI-PLI-CĀ'TOR, *n.* The number by which another number is multiplied; a multiplier.

MUL-TI-PLĬ''CIOUS, *a.* Manifold. *Brown.*

MUL-TI-PLIC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *multiplicité.*] 1. A state of being many. 2. Many of the same kind.

MUL'TI-PLIED, *pp.* 1. Increased in numbers. 2. Numerous; often repeated.

MUL'TI-PLI-ER, *n.* 1. One who multiplies, or increases number. 2. The number in arithmetic by which another is multiplied; the multiplicator.

MUL'TI-PLY, *v. t.* [L. *multiplico.*] 1. To increase in number; to make more by natural generation or production, or by addition.—2. In *arithmetic*, to increase any given number as many times as there are units in any other given number.

MUL'TI-PLY, *v. i.* 1. To grow or increase in number. 2. To increase in extent; to extend; to spread.

MUL'TI-PLY-ING, *ppr.* 1. Increasing in number. 2. Growing or becoming numerous.

MUL-TIP'O-TENT, *a.* [L. *multipotens.*] Having manifold power, or power to do many things.

MUL-TI-PRES'ENCE, *n.* [L. *multus* and *præsentia.*] The power or act of being present in many places at once.

MUL-TIS'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *multiscius.*] Having variety of knowledge.

MUL-TI-SIL'I-QUOUS, *a.* [L. *multus* and *siliqua.*] Having many pods or seed-vessels. *Bailey.*

MUL-TIS'O-NOUS, *a.* [L. *multus* and *sonus.*] Having many sounds, or sounding much. *Bailey.*

MUL-TI-SYL'LA-BLE, *n.* A polysyllable.

MUL'TI-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *multitudo.*] 1. The state of being many; a great number. 2. A number collectively; the sum of many. 3. A great number, indefinitely. 4. A crowd or throng; the populace.

MUL-TI-TŪ'DI-NOUS, *a.* 1. Consisting of a multitude or great number. 2. Having the appearance of a multitude. 3. Manifold.

MUL-TIV'A-GANT, † MUL-TIV'A-GOUS, *a.* [L. *multivagus.*] Wandering much. *Dict.*

MUL'TI-VALVE, *n.* [L. *multus* and *valvæ.*] An animal which has a shell of many valves. *Zoology.*

MUL'TI-VALVE, MUL-TI-VALV'Ū-LAR, *a.* Having many valves.

MUL-TIV'ER-SANT, *a.* [L. *multus* and *verto.*] Protean; turning into many shapes; assuming many forms.

MUL-TIV'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *multus* and *via.*] Having many ways or roads. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

MUL-TOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *multus* and *oculus.*] Having many eyes, or more eyes than two. *Derham.*

MULT'URE, *n.* [L. *molitura.*] 1. In *Scottish law*, the toll or emolument given to the proprietor of a mill for grinding corn. 2. A grist or grinding.

MUM, *a.* 1. Silent; not speaking. 2. As an *exclamation* or *command*, be silent; hush. 3. As a *noun*, silence.

MUM, *n.* [G., Dan. *mumme ;* D. *mom.*] A species of malt liquor much used in Germany.

MUM'BUD-GET, *interj.* [*mum* and *budget.*] An expression denoting secresy as well as silence; used in a contemptuous or ludicrous manner.

MUM'-CHANCE, *n.* A game of hazard with dice. [*Local.*] 2. A fool. [*Local.*]

MUM'BLE, *v. i.* [G. *mummeln.*] 1. To mutter; to speak with the lips or other organs partly closed, so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect; to utter words with a grumbling tone. 2. To chew or bite softly; to eat with the lips close.

MUM'BLE, *v. t.* 1. To utter with a low, inarticulate voice. 2. To mouth gently, or to eat with a muttering sound. 3. To suppress or utter imperfectly.

MUM'BLED, *pp.* Uttered with a low inarticulate voice; chewed softly or with a low muttering sound.

MUM'BLE-NEWS, *n.* A kind of tale-bearer. *Shak.*

MUM'BLER, *n.* One that speaks with a low, inarticulate voice.

MUM'BLING, *ppr.* Uttering with a low, inarticulate voice; chewing softly or with a grumbling sound.

MUM'BLING-LY, *adv.* With a low, inarticulate utterance.

MUMM, *v. t.* [Dan. *mumme ;* Fr. *mummer.*] To mask; to sport or make diversion in a mask or disguise.

MUM'MER, *n.* One who masks himself and makes diversion in disguise; *originally*, one who made sport by gestures without speaking.

MUM'MER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *momerie.*] 1. Masking; sport; diversion; frolicking in masks; low, contemptible amusement; buffoonery. 2. Farcical show; hypocritical disguise and parade to delude vulgar minds.

MUM'MI-FY, *v. t.* To make into a mummy. *Journ. of Science.*

MUM'MY, *n.* [It. *mummia;* Arabic, *momia.*] 1. A dead human body embalmed and dried after the *Egyptian* manner. 2. The name of two substances prepared for medicinal use, which, according to *Hill*, are, the one, the dried flesh of human bodies embalmed with myrrh and spice; the other, a liquor running from such mummies when newly prepared, or when affected by great heat and damps. 3. There are found in *Poland* natural mummies lying in caverns, supposed to be the remains of persons who in time of war took refuge in caves.—4. Among *gardeners*, a sort of wax used in grafting and planting trees.—*To beat to a mummy*, to beat soundly, or to a senseless mass.

MUM'MY-CHOG, *n.* A small fish of the carp kind.

MUMP, *v. t.* [D. *mompen.*] 1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with continued motion. 2. To talk loud and quick. 3. To go begging. 4. To deceive; to cheat.

MUMP'ER, *n.* A beggar. *Johnson.*

MUMP'ING, *n.* Begging tricks; foolish tricks; mockery.

MUMP'ISH, *a.* Dull; heavy; sullen; sour.

MUMPS, *n.* 1. Sullenness; silent displeasure; [*l. u.*] *Skinner.* 2. A disease, the *cynanche parotidæa*, a swelling of the parotid glands.

MUNCH, *v. t.* To chew by great mouthfuls. [*Vulgar.*]

MUNCH, *v. i.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls.

MUNCH'ER, *n.* One that munches. *Johnson.*

MUND, Sax. *mund*, protection, patronage, peace, is found in old laws; as *mundbrece*, that is, a *breaking* or violation of the peace. It is retained in names, as in *Edmund*, Sax. *eadmund*, happy peace, as in Greek *Irenæus*, *Hesychius.*

MUN'DANE, *a.* [L. *mundanus.*] Belonging to the world.

† MUN-DAN'I-TY, *n.* Worldliness. *Mountague.*

† MUN-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *mundus.*] The act of cleansing.

MUN'DA-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *mundo.*] Cleansing; having power to cleanse. [*Little used.*]

† MUN'DIC, *n.* A kind of marcasite; a mineral.

MUN-DI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *mundus* and *facio.*] The act or operation of cleansing any body. *Quincy.*

MUN-DIF'I-CA-TĪVE, *a.* Cleansing; having the power to cleanse. *Wiseman.*

MUN-DIF'I-CA-TĪVE, *n.* A medicine that has the quality of cleansing.

MUN'DI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *mundus* and *facio.*] To cleanse.

MUN-DIV'A-GANT, *a.* [L. *mundivagus.*] Wandering through the world. *Dict.*

MUN-DUN'GUS, *n.* Stinking tobacco. *Phillips.*

MŪ'NER-A-RY, *a.* [L. *munus.*] Having the nature of a gift. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

† MŪ'NER-ATE. } *See* REMUNERATE.
† MU-NER-Ā'TION. }

MUNG'CORN, *n.* Mixed corn. *See* MANGCORN.

MUN'GREL, *n.* [*See* MONGREL.] An animal generated between different kinds, as a dog.

MUN'GREL, *a.* Generated between different kinds; degenerate. *Shak. Dryden.*

MŪ-NIC'I-PAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *municipalis.*] 1. Pertaining to a corporation or city. 2. Pertaining to a state, kingdom or nation.—*Municipal*, as used by the Romans, originally designated that which pertained to a *municipium*, a free city or town.

MU-NI-CI-PAL'I-TY, *n.* In *France*, a certain district or division of the country; also, its inhabitants. *Burke.*

† MU-NIF'I-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *munifico.*] To enrich. *Cockeram.*

MU-NIF'I-CENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *munificentia.*] 1. A giving or bestowing liberally; bounty; liberality. 2. In *Spenser*, fortification or strength; [*obs.*]

MU-NIF'I-CENT, *a.* Liberal in giving or bestowing; generous. *Atterbury.*

MU-NIF'I-CENT-LY, *adv.* Liberally; generously.

MŪ'NI-MENT, *n.* [L. *munimentum.*] 1. A fortification of any kind; a strong hold; a place of defense. 2. Support; defense. 3. Record; a writing by which claims and rights are defended or maintained.

† MŪ'NITE, *v. t.* To fortify. *Bacon.*

MU-NI''TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *munitio.*] 1. Fortification; [*obs.*] *Hale.* 2. Ammunition; whatever materials are used in war for defense, or for annoying an enemy. 3. Provisions of a garrison or fortress, or for ships of war, and in *general* for an army.—*Munition-ships*, ships which convey military and naval stores.

† MŪ'NI-TY, *n.* Freedom; security. *See* IMMUNITY.

MUNN'ION, (mun'yun) *n.* An upright piece of timber which separates the several lights in a window-frame. *See* MULLION.

MUNS, } *n.* The mouth. [*Vulgar.*]
MUNDS, }

MŪ'RAGE, *n.* [L. *murus.*] Money paid for keeping walls in repair. *Johnson.*

MŪ'RAL, *a.* [L. *muralis.*] 1. Pertaining to a wall. 2. Resembling a wall; perpendicular or steep.—*Mural crown*, among the ancient *Romans*, a golden crown, bestowed on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place.

MUR'DER, *n.* [Sax. *morther;* D. *moord;* G., Dan., Sw. *mord.*] 1. The act of unlawfully killing a human being with premeditated malice, by a person of sound mind. 2. An outcry, when life is in danger.

MUR'DER, *v. t.* [Sax. *myrthian;* D. *moorden.*] 1. To kill a human being with premeditated malice. 2. To destroy; to put an end to.

MUR'DERED, *pp.* Slain with malice prepense.

MUR'DER-ER, *n.* 1. A person who, in possession of his reason, unlawfully kills a human being with premeditated malice. 2. A small piece of ordnance.

MUR'DER-ESS, *n.* A female who commits murder.

MUR'DER-ING, *ppr.* Killing a human being with malice premeditated.

MUR'DER-ING-PIECE, *n.* A small piece of ordnance. *Shak.*

† MUR'DER-MENT, *n.* The act of killing unlawfully. *Fairfax.*

MUR'DER-OUS, *a.* 1. Guilty of murder. 2. Consisting in murder; done with murder; bloody; cruel. 3. Bloody; sanguinary; committing murder. 4. Premeditating murder.

MUR'DER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a murderous or cruel manner.

† MURE, *n.* [L. *murus.*] A wall. *Shak.*

MURE, *v. t.* [Fr. *murer.*] To inclose in walls; to wall.

† MŪ'REN-GER, *n.* An overseer of a wall. *Ainsworth.*

MŪ'RI-A-CITE, *n.* A stone composed of salt, sand and gypsum.

MŪ'RI-ATE, *n.* [L. *muria.*] A salt formed by muriatic acid combined with a base.

MŪ'RI-A-TED, *a.* 1. Combined with muriatic acid. *Kirwan.* 2. Put in brine. *Evelyn.*

MU-RI-AT'IC, *a.* Having the nature of brine or salt water; pertaining to sea salt.

MU-RI-A-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing muriatic substances or salt.

MU-RI-CAL'CITE, *n.* Rhomb-spar. *Ure.*

MŪ'RI-CA-TED, *a.* [L. *muricatus.*] 1. Formed with sharp points; full of sharp points or prickles.—2. In *botany*, having the surface covered with sharp points, or armed with prickles.

MŪ'RI-CITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the murex, a genus of shells.

MŪ'RINE, *a.* [L. *murinus.*] Pertaining to a mouse or to mice.

MURK, *n.* [Sw. *mörker.*] Darkness. [*Little used.*]

MURK'Y, *a.* [Dan. *mörk.*] Dark; obscure; gloomy.

MUR'MUR, *n.* [L.] 1. A low, sound continued or continually repeated, as that of a stream running in a stony channel, or that of flame. 2. A complaint half suppressed, or uttered in a low, muttering voice.

MUR'MUR, *v. i.* [L. *murmuro.*] 1. To make a low, continued noise, like the hum of bees, a stream of water, rolling waves, or like the wind in a forest. 2. To grumble; to complain; to utter complaints in a low, half-articulated voice; to utter sullen discontent.

MUR'MUR-ER, *n.* One who murmurs; one who complains sullenly; a grumbler.

† MUR-MUR-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *murmuratio.*] A low sound; the act of murmuring or muttering.

MUR'MUR-ING, *ppr.* Uttering complaints in a low voice or sullen manner; grumbling; complaining.

MUR'MUR-ING-LY, *adv.* With a low sound; with complaints.

MUR'MUR-OUS, *a.* Exciting murmur or complaint.

† MUR'NI-VAL, *n.* [Fr. *mornifle.*] Four cards of a sort. *Skinner.*

† MURR, *n.* A catarrh. *Gascoigne.*

MUR'RAIN, (mur'rin) *n.* [Sp. *morrina.*] An infectious and fatal disease among cattle. *Bacon.*

† MUR'RAIN, *a.* Infected with the murrain. *Shak.*

MUR'RE, *n.* A kind of bird. *Carew.*

MUR'REY, *a.* Of a dark red color. *Bacon.*

MUR'RHINE, *a.* [L. *murrhinus.*] An epithet given to a delicate kind of ware or porcelain brought from the East.

MUR'RI-ON, *n.* [Port. *morriam.*] A helmet; a casque; armor for the head. *King.*

MURTH *of Corn*, *n.* Plenty of grain.

† MU-SARD', *n.* [Fr.] A dreamer; one who is apt to be absent in mind. *Chaucer.*

MUS'CA-DEL, } *a.* and *n.* [It. *moscatello;* Port., Sp. *moscatel;* Fr. *muscat*, *muscadin.*] 1. An
MUS'CA-DINE, } appellation given to a kind of rich
MUS-CAT', } wine, and to the grapes which produce
MUS'CA-TEL, } it. 2. A sweet pear.

MUS'CLE, (mus'sl) *n.* [Fr.; L. *musculus.*] 1. In *anatomy*, the

muscles are the organs of motion, consisting of fibres or bundles of fibres inclosed in a thin cellular membrane. 2. A bivalvular shell fish of the genus *mytilus;* sometimes written *mussel.*

MUS-COS'I-TY, *n.* Mossiness.

MUS-CO-VĀ'DO, *n.* Unrefined sugar; the raw material from which loaf and lump sugar are procured by refining.

MUS'CO-VY-DUCK, *n.* The musk-duck.

MUS'CO-VY-GLASS, *n.* Mica, which see.

MUS'CU-LAR, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a muscle. 2. Performed by a muscle. 3. Strong; brawny; vigorous.

MUS-CU-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being muscular.

MUS'CU-LITE, *n.* A petrified muscle or shell.

MUS'CU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *musculosus.*] 1. Full of muscles. 2. Strong; brawny. 3. Pertaining to a muscle or to muscles.

MUSE, *n.* [L. *musa.*] 1. *Properly*, song; but in *usage*, the deity or power of poetry. 2. Deep thought; close attention or contemplation which abstracts the mind from passing scenes; hence, sometimes, absence of mind.

MUSE, *n.* One of the nine sister goddesses, who, in the heathen *mythology*, are supposed to preside over the liberal arts.

MUSE, *v. i.* [Fr. *muser.*] 1. To ponder; to think closely; to study in silence. 2. To be absent in mind; to be so occupied in study or contemplation, as not to observe passing scenes or things present. 3. To wonder; [*obs.*]

MUSE, *v. t.* To think on; to meditate on. *Thomson.*

MŪSE'FUL, *a.* Thinking deeply; silently thoughtful. *Dryden.*

MŪSE'LESS, *a.* Disregarding the power of poetry.

MŪS'ER, *n.* One who thinks closely in silence, or one apt to be absent in mind. *Johnson.*

MŪ'SET, *n.* The place through which the hare goes to relief; *a hunting term. Bailey.*

MU-SĒ'UM, *n.* [Gr. μουσειον.] A house or apartment appropriated as a repository of things that have an immediate relation to the arts; a cabinet of curiosities.

MUSH, *n.* [G. *mus.*] The meal of maize boiled in water.

MUSH'ROOM, *n.* [Fr. *mousseron.*] 1. The common name of numerous cryptogamian plants of the natural order of *fungi.* 2. An upstart; one that rises suddenly from a low condition in life.

MUSH'ROOM-STONE, *n.* A fossil or stone that produces mushrooms; the *lyncurius. Woodward.*

MŪ'SIC, *n.* [L. *musica;* Fr. *musique.*] 1. Melody or harmony; any succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear, or any combination of simultaneous sounds in accordance or harmony. 2. Any entertainment consisting in melody or harmony. 3. The science of harmonical sounds, which treats of the principles of harmony, or the properties, dependencies and relations of sounds to each other. 4. The art of combining sounds in a manner to please the ear. 5. Order; harmony in revolutions.

MŪ'SI-CAL, *a.* 1. Belonging to music. 2. Producing music or agreeable sounds. 3. Melodious; harmonious; pleasing to the ear.

MŪ'SI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a melodious or harmonious manner; with sweet sounds.

MŪ'SI-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being melodious or harmonious.

MŪ'SIC-BOOK, *n.* A book containing tunes or songs for the voice or for instruments.

MU-SI'CIAN, *n.* A person skilled in the science of music, or one that sings or performs on instruments of music according to the rules of the art.

MŪ'SIC-MAS-TER, *n.* One who teaches music.

MŪS'ING, *ppr.* Meditating in silence.

MŪS'ING, *n.* Meditation; contemplation.

MUSK, *n.* [L. *muscus.*] A strong-scented substance obtained from a cyst or bag near the navel of the Thibet musk, [*moschus moschiferus,*] an animal that inhabits the mountains of Central Asia.

MUSK, *n.* Grape-hyacinth or grape-flower. *Johnson.*

MUSK, *v. t.* To perfume with musk.

MUSK'-AP-PLE, *n.* A particular kind of apple.

MUSK'-CAT, *n.* The musk, which see.

MUSK'-CHER-RY, *n.* A kind of cherry.

MUS'KET, *n.* [It. *moschetto;* Fr. *mousquet.*] 1. A species of fire-arms used in war. 2. A male hawk of a small kind, the female of which is the sparrow-hawk.

MUS-KET-EER', *n.* A soldier armed with a musket.

MUS-KĒ'TOE, } *n.* [Sp., Port. *mosquito.*] A small insect
MUS-QUĒ'TOE, } of the genus *culex*, that is bred in water; a species of gnat that abounds in marshes and low lands, and whose sting is peculiarly painful and vexatious.

MUS-KE-TOON', *n.* [Fr. *mousqueton.*] 1. A short thick musket; the shortest kind of blunderbuss. 2. One who is armed with a musketoon. *Herbert.*

MUSK'I-NESS, *n.* [from *musk.*] The scent of musk.

MUSK'MEL-ON, *n.* A delicious species of melon; named probably from its fragrance.

MUSK'-OX, *n.* A species of the genus *bos*, which inhabits the country about Hudson's Bay.

MUSK'-PEAR, *n.* A fragrant kind of pear. *Johnson.*

MUSK'RAT, or MUS'QUASH, *n.* An American animal of the murine genus, the *mus zibethicus.*

MUSK'RŌSE, *n.* A fragrant species of rose.

MUSK'-SEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *hibiscus.*

MUSK'-WOOD, *n.* A species of plant of the genus *trichilia.*

MUSK'Y, *a.* Having the odor of musk; fragrant.

MUS'LIN, *n.* [Fr. *mousseline;* It. *mussolina, mussolo.*] A sort of fine cotton cloth, which bears a downy knot on its surface.

MUS'LIN, *a.* Made of muslin; as, a *muslin* gown.

MUS-LIN-ET', *n.* A sort of coarse cotton cloth.

MUS'MON, or MUS'I-MON, *n.* An animal esteemed a species of sheep.

MUS'ROLE, *n.* [Fr. *muserolle.*] The nose-band of a horse's bridle.

† MUSS, *n.* A scramble. *Shak.*

MUS'SEL. *See* MUSCLE.

† MUS-SI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *mussito.*] Murmur; grumble.

MUS'SITE, *n.* A variety of pyroxene.

MUS'SUL-MAN, *n.* A Mohammedan or follower of Mohammed.

MUS'SUL-MAN-ISH, *a.* Mohammedan. *Herbert.*

MUST, *v. i.* [Sax. *most;* D. *moeten, moest.*] 1. To be obliged; to be necessitated. 2. It expresses moral fitness or propriety, as necessary or essential to the character or end proposed.

MUST, *n.* [L. *mustum;* Sax. *must.*] New wine; wine pressed from the grape but not fermented.

MUST, *v. t.* [Fr. *moisi.*] To make moldy and sour.

MUST, *v. i.* To grow moldy and sour; to contract a fetid smell.

MUS'TAC, *n.* A small tufted monkey.

MUS-TĀ'CHES, *n.* [Fr. *moustaches;* Sp. *mostacho;* It. *mostacchio.*] Long hair on the upper lip.

MUS'TARD, *n.* [It. *mostarda.*] A plant.

MUS-TEE', or MES-TEE, *n.* A person of a mixed breed. *W. Indies.*

MUS'TE-LINE, *a.* [L. *mustelinus.*] Pertaining to the weasel or animals of the genus *mustela.*

MUS'TER, *v. t.* [G. *mustern;* D. *monsteren.*] *Properly*, to collect troops for review, parade and exercise; but in *general*, to collect or assemble troops, persons or things.

MUS'TER, *v. i.* To assemble; to meet in one place.

MUS'TER, *n.* [It., Port. *mostra.*] 1. An assembling of troops for review, or a review of troops under arms. 2. A register or roll of troops mustered. 3. A collection, or the act of collecting.—*To pass muster*, to be approved or allowed.

MUS'TER-BOOK, *n.* A book in which forces are registered.

MUS'TER-MAS-TER, *n.* One who takes an account of troops, and of their arms and other military apparatus.

MUS'TER-RŌLL, *n.* A roll or register of the troops.

MUST'I-LY, *adv.* Moldily; sourly.

MUST'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being musty or sour; moldiness; damp foulness. *Evelyn.*

MUST'Y, *a.* 1. Moldy; sour; foul and fetid. 2. Stale; spoiled by age. 3. Having an ill flavor. 4. Dull; heavy; spiritless.

MU-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *mutabilité;* L. *mutabilitas.*] 1. Changeableness; susceptibility of change. 2. The state of habitually or frequently changing. 3. Changeableness, as of mind, disposition or will; inconstancy; instability.

MŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* [It. *mutabile;* L. *mutabilis.*] 1. Subject to change; changeable; that may be altered in form, qualities or nature. 2. Inconstant; unsettled; unstable; susceptible of change.

MŪ'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Changeableness; mutability; instability.

MU-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *mutatio.*] 1. The act or process of changing. 2. Change; alteration, either in form or qualities.

MUTE, *a.* [L. *mutus;* Fr. *muet.*] 1. Silent; not speaking; not uttering words, or not having the power of utterance; dumb. 2. Uttering no sound. 3. Silent; not pronounced.

MUTE, *n.* 1. In *law*, a person that stands speechless when he ought to answer or plead.—2. In *grammar*, a letter that represents no sound; a close articulation which intercepts the voice.—3. In *music*, a little utensil of wood or brass, used on a violin to deaden or soften the sounds.

MUTE, *v. i.* [Fr. *mutir.*] To eject the contents of the bowels, as birds. *B. Jonson.*

MUTE, *n.* The dung of fowls.

MŪTE'LY, *adv.* Silently; without uttering words or sounds.

MŪTE'NESS, *n.* Silence; forbearance of speaking.

MŪ'TI-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *mutilo.*] 1. To cut off a limb or essential part of an animal body. 2. To cut or break off, or otherwise separate any important part. 3. To retrench, destroy or remove any material part, so as to render the thing imperfect.

MŪ'TI-LA-TED, *pp.* Deprived of a limb or of an essential part.

MŪ'TI-LA-TED, } *a.* In *botany*, the reverse of *luxuriant*;
MŪ'TI-LATE, } not producing a corol, when not regularly apetalous.

MŪ'TI-LA-TING, *ppr.* Retrenching a limb or an essential part.

MU-TI-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *mutilatio.*] The act of mutilating; deprivation of a limb or of an essential part.

MŪ'TI-LA-TOR, *n.* One who mutilates.

MŪ'TI-LOUS, *a.* Mutilated; defective; imperfect.

MŪ'TINE, a mutineer, and MŪ'TINE, to mutiny, are not in use.

MU-TI-NEER', *n.* One guilty of mutiny. *See* MUTINY.

MŪT'ING, *n.* The dung of fowls. *More.*

MŪ'TI-NOUS, *a.* 1. Turbulent; disposed to resist the authority of laws and regulations in an army or navy, or openly resisting such authority. 2. Seditious.

MŪ'TI-NOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner or with intent to oppose lawful authority or due subordination in military or naval service.

MŪ'TI-NOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being mutinous; opposition to lawful authority among military men.

MŪ'TI-NY, *n.* [Fr. *mutinerie.*] An insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their commanders; open resistance of officers, or opposition to their authority.

MŪ'TI-NY, *v. i.* To rise against lawful authority in military and naval service.

MUT'TER, *v. i.* [L. *mutio.*] 1. To utter words with a low voice and compressed lips, with sullenness or in complaint; to grumble; to murmur. 2. To sound with a low, rumbling noise.

MUT'TER, *v. t.* To utter with imperfect articulations, or with a low, murmuring voice.

MUT'TER, *n.* Murmur; obscure utterance. *Milton.*

MUT'TERED, *pp.* Uttered in a low, murmuring voice.

MUT'TER-ER, *n.* A grumbler; one that mutters.

MUT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Uttering with a low, murmuring voice; grumbling; murmuring.

MUT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* With a low voice; without distinct articulation.

MUT'TON, (mut'n) *n.* [Fr. *mouton.*] 1. The flesh of sheep, raw or dressed for food. 2. A sheep. *Bacon.*

MUT'TON-FIST, *n.* A large, red, brawny hand.

MŪ'TU-AL, *a.* [Fr. *mutuel*; L. *mutuus.*] Reciprocal; interchanged; each acting in return or correspondence to the other; given and received.

MŪ-TU-AL'I-TY, *n.* Reciprocation; interchange. *Shak.*

MŪ'TU-AL-LY, *adv.* Reciprocally; in the manner of giving and receiving.

† MU-TU-A-TĬ''TIOUS, *a.* Borrowed; taken from some other.

MU-TU-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *mutuatio.*] The act of borrowing. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

MŪ'TULE, *n.* [Fr. *mutule.*] In *architecture*, a square modillion under the cornice.

MUX, *n.* [a corruption of *muck.*] Dirt. *Grose.*

MUX'Y, *a.* Dirty; gloomy. *Lemon.*

MUZ'ZLE, *n.* [Fr. *museau.*] 1. The mouth of a thing; the extreme or end for entrance or discharge; *applied chiefly to the end of a tube.* 2. A fastening for the mouth which hinders from biting.

MUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* 1. To bind the mouth; to fasten the mouth to prevent biting or eating. 2. To fondle with the mouth close; [*low.*] 3. To restrain from hurt.

MUZ'ZLE, *v. i.* To bring the mouth near. *L'Estrange.*

MUZ'ZLE-RING, *n.* The metalline ring or circle that surrounds the mouth of a cannon or other piece. *Encyc.*

MUZ'ZY, *a.* [a corruption from *to muse.*] Absent; forgetful; dreaming; bewildered by thought or by liquor.

* MY, *pronom. adj.* [contracted from *migen, mine. See* MINE.] Belonging to me; as, this is *my* book.

MYN'CHEN, *n.* [Sax. *mynchen.*] A nun. *Dict.*

MYN-HEER', *n.* [D. my lord.] A Dutchman.

MY-O-GRAPH'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to a description of the muscles.

MY-OG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who describes the muscles.

MY-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. μυς, μυος, and γραφω.] A description of the muscles of the body.

MY-O-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the description and doctrine of the muscles.

MY-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μυς, μυος, and λογος.] A description of the muscles, or the doctrine of the muscles of the human body.

MY'OPE, *n.* [Gr. μυωψ.] A short-sighted person. *Adams.*

MY'O-PY, *n.* Short-sightedness. *Encyc.*

MYR'I-AD, *n.* [Gr. μυριας.] 1. The number of ten thousand. 2. An immense number, indefinitely. *Milton.*

MYR-I-AM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. μυρια and μετρον.] In the *new system of French measures*, the length of ten thousand metres.

MYR'I-ARCH, *n.* [Gr. μυρια and αρχος.] A captain or commander of ten thousand men.

MYR'I-ARE, *n.* [Gr. μυρια, and *are*, L. *area.*] A French linear measure of ten thousand ares. *Lunier.*

MYR'I-CIN, *n.* The substance which remains after beeswax has been digested in alcohol.

MYR-I-OL'I-TER, *n.* [Gr. μυριος and λιτρα.] A French measure of capacity containing ten thousand liters.

MYR'MI-DON, *n.* [Gr. μυρμηδων.] *Primarily*, the Myrmidons are said to have been a people on the borders of Thessaly. A desperate soldier or ruffian.

MY-ROB'A-LAN, *n.* [L. *myrobolanum.*] A dried fruit of the plum kind brought from the East Indies.

MY-ROP'O-LIST, *n.* [Gr. μυρον and πωλεω.] One that sells unguents. [*Little used.*]

MYRRH, (mer) *n.* [L. *myrrha.*] A gum-resin that comes in the form of drops or globules of various colors and sizes, of a pretty strong but agreeable smell, and of a bitter taste.

MYR'RHINE, *a.* [D. *myrrhinus.*] Made of the myrrhine stone. *Milton.*

MYR'TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *myrtus* and *form.*] Resembling myrtle or myrtle berries.

MYR'TLE, *n.* [L. *myrtus.*] A plant of the genus *myrtus*, of several species.

MŸ'RUS, *n.* A species of sea-serpent.

MŸ-SELF', *pron.* 1. A compound of *my* and *self*, used after *I*, to express emphasis, marking emphatically the distinction between the speaker and another person; as, I *myself* will do it.—2. In the *objective case*, the reciprocal of *I*; as, I will defend *myself.* 3. It is sometimes used without *I*, particularly in poetry.

MYS'TA-GOGUE, (mis'ta-gog) *n.* [Gr. μυστης and αγωγος.] 1. One who interprets mysteries. 2. One that keeps church relics and shows them to strangers.

MYS-TĒ'RI-AL, *a.* Containing a mystery or enigma.

MYS-TĒ'RI-ARCH, *n.* [Gr. μυστηριον and αρχος.] One presiding over mysteries. *Johnson.*

MYS-TĒ'RI-OUS, *a.* 1. Obscure; hid from the understanding; not clearly understood.—2. In *religion*, obscure; secret; not revealed or explained; hidden from human understanding, or unintelligible; beyond human comprehension.

MYS-TĒ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Obscurely; enigmatically. 2. In a manner wonderfully obscure and unintelligible.

MYS-TĒ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Obscurity; the quality of being hid from the understanding, and calculated to excite curiosity or wonder. 2. Artful perplexity.

MYS'TE-RY, *n.* [L. *mysterium*; Gr. μυστηριον.] 1. A profound secret; something wholly unknown.—2. In *religion*, any thing in the character or attributes of God, or in the economy of divine providence, which is not revealed to man. 3. That which is beyond human comprehension until explained. 4. An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult. 5. A kind of ancient dramatic representation. 6. A trade; a calling; any mechanical occupation which supposes skill or knowledge peculiar to those who carry it on, and therefore a secret to others.

MYS'TIC, } *a.* [L. *mysticus.*] 1. Obscure; hid; secret.
MYS'TI-CAL, } 2. Sacredly obscure or secret; remote from human comprehension. 3. Involving some secret meaning; allegorical; emblematical.

MYS'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner or by an act implying a secret meaning. *Donne.*

MYS'TI-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being mystical, or of involving some secret meaning.

MYS'TI-CISM, *n.* 1. Obscurity of doctrine. 2. The doctrine of the Mystics, who profess a pure, sublime and perfect devotion, wholly disinterested, and maintain that they hold immediate intercourse with the Divine Spirit.

MYS'TICS, *n.* A religious sect who profess to have direct intercourse with the Spirit of God.

MYTH'IC, } *a.* [from Gr. μυθος.] Fabulous. *Shuck-*
MYTH'I-CAL, } *ford.*

MY-THOG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. μυθος and γραφω.] A writer of fables.

MYTH'O-LOG-IC, } *a.* Relating to mythology; fabu-
MYTH-O-LOG'I-CAL, } lous.

MYTH-O-LOG'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a way suited to the system of fables.

MY-THOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in mythology; one who writes on mythology. *Norris.*

MY-THOL'O-GĪZE, *v. i.* To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathen.

MY-THOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μυφος and λογος.] A system of fables, or fabulous opinions and doctrines, respecting the deities which heathen nations have supposed to preside over the world or to influence the affairs of it.

MYT'I-LITE, *n.* [Gr. μυτιλος.] In *geology*, a petrified muscle or shell of the genus *mytilus.*

N.

N is the fourteenth letter of the English Alphabet, and an articulation formed by placing the end of the tongue against the root of the upper teeth. It is an imperfect mute or semi-vowel, and a nasal letter; the articulation being accompanied with a sound through the nose. It has one sound only, and after *m* is silent, or nearly so, as in *hymn* and *condemn*.

N, among the *ancients*, was a numeral letter, signifying 900, and, with a stroke over it, $\overline{N}$, 9000.—Among the *lawyers*, N. L. stood for *non liquet*, the case is not clear.—In *commerce*, No. is an abbreviation of the French *nombre*, and stands for *number*. N. S. stands for *new style*.

NAB, *n.* The summit of a mountain or rock. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

NAB, *v. t.* [Sw. *nappa*; Dan. *napper.*] To catch suddenly; to seize by a sudden grasp or thrust. [*A low word.*]

NĀ'BOB, *n.* 1. A deputy or prince in India, subordinate to the Subahs; hence, 2. A man of great wealth.

NAĆK'ER. *See* NAKER.

NAĆK'ER, *n.* A collar-maker; a harness-maker. *Lemon.*

NĀ'ĆRE-OUS, *a.* Having a pearly lustre. *Phillips.*

NĀ'ĆRITE, *n.* A rare mineral, called, also, *talckite.*

NĀ'DIR, *n.* [Ar.] That point of the heavens or lower hemisphere directly opposite to the zenith; the point directly under the place where we stand.

NĀ'DLE-STEĪN, *n.* [G. *nadel* and *stein.*] Needle-stone; rutile. *Ure.*

NÆVE, *n.* [L. *nævus.*] A spot. *Dryden.*

NAFE, } *n.* A kind of tufted sea-fowl. *Todd.*
NAFF, }

NAG, *n.* 1. A small horse; a horse in general, or rather a sprightly horse. 2. A paramour; *in contempt. Shak.*

NAG'GY, *a.* Contentious; disposed to quarrel. *North of England.*

NĀID, or NĀ'IAD, (nā'yad) *n.* [Gr. ναιαδες.] In *mythology*, a water-nymph; a deity that presides over rivers and springs.

NĀIL, *n.* [Sax. *nægel*; Sw., G., D. *nagel.*] 1. The claw or talon of a fowl or other animal. 2. The horny substance growing at the end of the human fingers and toes. 3. A small pointed piece of metal, usually with a head, to be driven into a board or other piece of timber, and serving to fasten it to other timber. 4. A stud or boss; a short nail with a large broad head. 5. A measure of length, being two inches and a quarter, or the 16th of a yard.—*On the nail*, in hand; immediately; without delay or time of credit.—*To hit the nail on the head*, to hit or touch the exact point.

NĀIL, *v. t.* 1. To fasten with nails; to unite, close or make compact with nails. 2. To stud with nails. 3. To stop the vent of a cannon; to spike.

NĀILED, *pp.* Fastened with nails; studded.

NĀIL'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make nails.

NĀIL'ER-Y, *n.* A manufactory where nails are made.

NĀIL'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with nails; studding.

NĀĪVE'LY, *adv.* [Fr. *naïf*, from L. *nativus.*] With native or unaffected simplicity.

NĀĪVE'TE, } (näĕv'tā) *n.* Native simplicity; unaffected
NĀIV'TY, } plainness or ingenuousness. *Gray.*

NĀ'KED, *a.* [Sax. *nacod*; G. *nacket*, *nackt*; D. *naakt.*] 1. Not covered; bare; having no clothes on. 2. Unarmed; defenseless; open; exposed; having no means of defense. 3. Open to view; not concealed; manifest. *Heb.* iv. 4. Destitute of worldly goods. *Job* i. 5. Exposed to shame and disgrace. *Ex.* xxxii. 6. Guilty and exposed to divine wrath. *Rev.* iii. 7. Plain; evident; undisguised. 8. Mere; bare; simple; wanting the necessary additions. 9. Not inclosed in a pod or case. 10. Without leaves, fulcres or arms. 11. Not assisted by glasses.

NĀ'KED-LY, *adv.* 1. Without covering. 2. Simply; barely; merely; in the abstract. *Holder.* 3. Evidently.

NĀ'KED-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of covering or clothing; nudity; bareness. 2. Want of means of defense. 3. Plainness; openness to view.

NĀ'KER, *n.* A violent flatulence passing from one limb to another with pain. *Parr.*

NĀ'KER, *n.* [Sp. *nacar*; Fr. *nacre.*] Mother of pearl.

NALL, *n.* [Dan. *naal.*] An awl, such as collar-makers or shoe-makers use. [*Not used, or local.*]

NAME, *n.* [Sax. *nama*; D. *naam*; G. *name.*] 1. That by which a thing is called; an appellation attached to a thing by customary use. 2. The letters or characters written or engraved, expressing the sounds by which a person or thing is known and distinguished. 3. A person. 4. Reputation; character; that which is commonly said of a person. 5. Renown; fame; honor; celebrity; eminence; praise; distinction. 6. Remembrance; memory. 7. Appearance only; sound only; not reality. 8. Authority; behalf; part. 9. Assumed character of another.—10. In *Scripture*, the *name* of God signifies his titles, his attributes, his will or purpose, his honour and glory, his word, his grace, his wisdom, power and goodness, his worship or service, or God himself. 11. Issue; posterity that preserves the name. *Deut.* xxv.—12. In *grammar*, a noun.—*To call names*, to apply opprobrious names; to call by reproachful appellations. *Swift.*—*To take the name of God in vain*, to swear falsely or profanely.—*To know by name*, to honor by a particular friendship.—*Christian name*, the name a person receives by baptism, as distinguished from *surname.*

NAME, *v. t.* [Sax. *naman*, *nemnan.*] 1. To set or give to any person or thing a sound or combination of sounds, by which it may be known and distinguished; to call; to give an appellation to. 2. To mention by name. 3. To nominate; to designate for any purpose by name. 4. To entitle.—*To name the name of Christ*, to make profession of faith in him. 2. *Tim.* iv.

NĀMED, *pp.* Called; denominated; designated by name.

NĀME'LESS, *a.* 1. Without a name; not distinguished by an appellation. *Waller.* 2. He or that whose name is not known or mentioned.

NĀME'LY, *adv.* To mention by name; particularly.

NĀM'ER, *n.* One that names or calls by name.

NĀME'SAKE, *n.* One that has the same name as another. *Addison.*

NĀM'ING, *ppr.* Calling; nominating; mentioning.

NAN, a Welsh word signifying *what*, used as an interrogative.

NAN-KEEN', *n.* [*Nankin*, a Chinese word.] A species of cotton cloth of a firm texture, from China, now imitated by the manufacturers in Great Britain.

NAP, *n.* [Sax. *hnappian.*] A short sleep or slumber.

NAP, *v. i.* 1. To have a short sleep; to be drowsy. 2. To be in a careless, secure state. *Wickliffe.*

NAP, *n.* [Sax. *hnoppa*; It. *nappa.*] 1. The woolly or villous substance on the surface of cloth. 2. The downy or soft hairy substance on plants. 3. A knop; *see* KNOP.

NAPE, *n.* [Sax. *cnæp.*] The prominent joint of the neck behind. *Bacon.*

† NĀ'PER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *nappe*; It. *nappa.*] Linen for the table; table-cloths or linen cloth in general.

NAPH'EW, *n.* [L. *napus.*] A plant.

NAPH'THA, *n.* [L., Gr., Ch., Syr., Ar.] An inflammable mineral substance of the bituminous kind.

NAPH'THA-LINE, *n.* A crystalizable substance.

NAP'KIN, *n.* [Fr. *nape.*] 1. A cloth used for wiping the hands; a towel. 2. A handkerchief; [*obs.*]

NAP'LESS, *a.* Without nap; threadbare. *Shak.*

NAP'PAL, *n.* Soap rock. *Pinkerton.*

NAP'PI-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being sleepy. 2. The quality of having a nap; abundance of nap; as on cloth.

NAP'PY, *a.* Frothy; spumy. *Gay.*

NAP'TA-KING, *a.* Taking naps.

NAP'TA-KING, *n.* A taking by surprise; unexpected onset when one is unprepared. *Carew.*

† NĀR, *a.* Old compar. of near. *Spenser.*

NAR-ĆĪS'SUS, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, the daffodil.

NAR-ĆŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ναρκωσις.] Stupefaction; privation of sense.

NAR-ĆOT'IĆ, } *a.* [Gr. ναρκωτικος.] Causing stupor,
NAR-ĆOT'I-CAL, } stupefaction, or insensibility to pain; soporific; inducing sleep.

NAR-ĆOT'IĆ, *n.* A medicine which stupefies the senses and renders insensible to pain; a medicine which induces sleep; a soporific; an opiate.

NAR-ĆOT'I-ĆAL-LY, *adv.* By producing torpor or drowsiness. *Whitlock.*

NAR-ĆOT'IĆ-NESS, *n.* The quality of inducing sleep or removing pain.

NĀR'ĆO-TINE, *n.* The pure narcotic principle of opium.

NĀRD, *n.* [L. *nardus*, *nardum.*] 1. An aromatic plant usually called spikenard, *spica nardi*, highly valued by the ancients, both as an article of luxury and of medicine. 2. An unguent prepared from the plant.

NĀR'DINE, *a.* Pertaining to nard; having the qualities of spikenard. *Asiat. Res.*

† NARE, *n.* [L. *naris.*] The nostril. *Hudibras.*

† NAR'RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *narrabilis.*] That may be related, told or narrated.

NAR'RATE, *v. t.* [L. *narro*; It. *narrare.*] 1. To tell, rehearse or recite, as a story; to relate the particulars of any

event or transaction. 2. To write, as the particulars of a story or history.

NAR'RA-TED, *pp.* Related; told.

NAR'RA-TING, *ppr.* Relating; telling; reciting.

NAR-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *narratio.*] 1. The act of telling or relating the particulars of an event; rehearsal; recital. 2. Relation; story; history; the relation in words or writing, of the particulars of any transaction or event, or of any series of transactions or events.—3. In *oratory*, that part of a discourse which states the facts connected with the subject.

NAR'RA-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *narratif.*] 1. Relating the particulars of an event or transaction; giving a particular or continued account. 2. Apt or inclined to relate stories, or to tell particulars of events; story-telling.

NAR'RA-TĪVE, *n.* The recital of a story, or a continued account of the particulars of an event or transaction; story.

NAR'RA-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* By way of narration or recital.

NAR-RĀ'TOR, *n.* One that narrates; one that relates a series of events or transactions. *Watts.*

NAR'RA-TO-RY, *a.* Giving an account of events. *Howell.*

NAR'RI-FY, *v. t.* To relate; to give account of.

NAR'RŌW, *a.* [Sax. *neara, nearo.*] 1. Of little breadth; not wide or broad; having little distance from side to side. 2. Of little extent; very limited. 3. Covetous; not liberal or bountiful. 4. Contracted; of confined views or sentiments; very limited. 5. Near; within a small distance. 6. Close; near; accurate; scrutinizing. 7. Near; barely sufficient to avoid evil.

NAR'RŌW, } *n.* A strait; a narrow passage through a
NAR'RŌWS, } mountain, or a narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a sound. *Washington. Mitford.*

NAR'RŌW, *v. t.* 1. To lessen the breadth of; to contract. 2. To contract in extent. 3. To draw into a smaller compass; to contract; to limit; to confine.—4. In *knitting*, to contract the size of a stocking by taking two stitches into one.

NAR'RŌW, *v. i.* To become less broad; to contract in breadth.—2. In *horsemanship*, a horse is said to *narrow*, when he does not take ground enough, or bear out enough to the one hand or the other. 3. To contract the size of a stocking by taking two stitches into one.

NAR'RŌWED, *pp.* Contracted; made less wide.

NAR'RŌW-ER, *n.* The person or thing which narrows or contracts.

NAR'RŌW-ING, *ppr.* Contracting; making less broad.

NAR'RŌW-INGS, *n.* The part of a stocking which is narrowed.

NAR'RŌW-LY, *adv.* With little breadth. 2. Contractedly; without much extent. 3. Closely; accurately; with minute scrutiny. 4. Nearly; within a little; by a small distance. 5. Sparingly.

NAR'RŌW-NESS, *n.* Smallness of breadth or distance from side to side. 2. Smallness of extent; contractedness. 3. smallness of estate or means of living; poverty. 4. Contractedness; penuriousness; covetousness. 5. Illiberality; want of generous, enlarged or charitable views or sentiments.

NÄR'WAL, or NÄR'WHAL, *n.* [G. *narwall.*] The *monodon monoceros*, a cetaceous animal found in the northern seas.

†NAS, for *ne has*, has not. *Spenser.*

NĀ'SAL, *a.* [L. *nasus*; It. *nasale.*] Pertaining to the nose; formed or affected by the nose.

NĀ'SAL, *n.* 1. A letter whose sound is affected by the nose. 2. A medicine that operates through the nose; an errhine.

NAS'CAL, *n.* A kind of medicated pessary. *Ferrand.*

NAS'CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *nascens.*] Production. *Annot. on Glanville.*

NAS'CENT, *a.* [L. *nascens.*] Beginning to exist or to grow; coming into being. *Black.*

NĀSE'BER-RY, *n.* A tree of the genus *sloanea.*

NAS'I-CŌR-NOUS, *a.* [L. *nasus* and *cornu.*] Having a horn growing on the nose. *Brown.*

NÄS'TI-LY, *adv.* In a nasty manner; filthily; dirtily. 2. Obscenely.

NÄS'TI-NESS, *n.* Extreme filthiness; dirtiness; filth. 2. Obscenity; ribaldry. *South.*

NAS-TUR'TION, *n.* [L. *nasturtium.*] A plant.

NÄS'TY, *a.* 1. Disgustingly filthy; very dirty, foul or defiled; nauseous. *Atterbury.* 2. Obscene.

NĀ'SUS, *n.* A fresh water fish of Germany.

NĀ'SUTE, *a.* [L. *nasutus.*] Critical; nice; captious. *Bp. Gauden.*

NĀ'TAL, *a.* [L. *natalis.*] Pertaining to birth.

NA-TA-LĬ'TIAL, or NA-TA-LĬ'TIOUS, *a.* [L. *natalitius.*] Pertaining to one's birth or birth-day, or consecrated to one's nativity.

†NĀ'TALS, *n. plu.* Time and place of nativity.

NĀ'TANT, *a.* [L. *natans.*] In *botany*, swimming; floating on the surface of water.

NA-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *natatio.*] A swimming; the act of floating on the water. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

NĀ'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Enabling to swim. *Brit. Crit.*

NATCH, *n.* [for *notch.*] The part of an ox between the loins, near the rump. *Marshal.*

†NATH'LESS, *adv.* [Sax. *natheles.*] Nevertheless; not the less; notwithstanding. *Milton.*

†NATH'MORE, *adv.* [*na, the* and *more.*] Not the more; never the more. *Spenser.*

NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *natio.*] 1. A body of people inhabiting the same country, or united under the same sovereign or government. 2. A great number, *by way of emphasis.*

*NĀ'TION-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a nation. 2. Public; general; common to a nation. 3. Attached or unduly attached to one's own country.

*NA-TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* National character; also, the quality of being national, or strongly attached to one's own nation. *Boswell.*

*NĀ'TION-AL-ĪZE, *v. t.* To make national; to give to one the character and habits of a nation, or the peculiar attachments which belong to citizens of the same nation.

*NĀ'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* In regard to the nation; as a whole nation. *South.*

*NĀ'TION-AL-NESS, *n.* Reference to the people in general.

NĀ'TĪVE, *a.* [L. *nativus.*] 1. Produced by nature; original; born with the being; natural; not acquired. 2. Produced by nature; not factitious or artificial. 3. Conferred by birth. 4. Pertaining to the place of birth. 5. Original; that of which any thing is made. 6. Born with; congenial.

NĀ'TĪVE, *n.* 1. One born in any place. 2. Offspring; [*obs.*]

NĀ'TĪVE-LY, *adv.* By birth; naturally; originally.

NĀ'TĪVE-NESS, *n.* State of being produced by nature.

NA-TIV'I-TY, *n.* 1. Birth; the coming into life or the world. 2. Time, place and manner of birth. 3. State or place of being produced.

NAT'KA, *n.* A bird, a species of shrike. *Pennant.*

NĀ'TRO-LITE, *n.* A variety of mesotype or zeolite.

NĀ'TRON, *n.* Native carbonate of soda, or mineral alkali.

NAT'U-RAL, *a.* [Fr. *naturel*; L. *naturalis.*] 1. Pertaining to nature; produced or effected by nature. 2. According to the stated course of things. 3. Not forced; not farfetched; such as is dictated by nature. 4. According to the life. 5. Consonant to nature. 6. Derived from nature, as opposed to *habitual.* 7. Discoverable by reason; not revealed. 8. Produced or coming in the ordinary course of things, or the progress of animals and vegetables. 9. Tender; affectionate by nature. 10. Unaffected; unassumed; according to truth and reality. 11. Illegitimate; born out of wedlock. 12. Native; vernacular. 13. Derived from the study of the works of nature. 14. A *natural* note, in *music*, is that which is according to the usual order of the scale.—*Natural history* is a description of the earth and its productions, including zoology, botany, geology, mineralogy, meteorology, &c.—*Natural philosophy*, the science of material natural bodies, of their properties, powers and motions. It comprehends mechanics, hydrostatics, optics, astronomy, chemistry, magnetism, electricity, galvanism, &c.

*NAT'U-RAL, *n.* 1. An idiot; one born without the usual powers of reason or understanding. 2. A native; an original inhabitant; [*obs.*] 3. Gift of nature; natural quality; [*obs.*]

NAT'U-RAL-ISM, *n.* Mere state of nature. *Lavington.*

NAT'U-RAL-IST, *n.* One that studies or that is versed in natural history and philosophy or physics.

†NAT-U-RAL'I-TY, *n.* Naturalness. *Smith.*

NAT-U-RAL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen.

NAT'U-RAL-IZE, *v. t.* 1. To confer on an alien the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen. 2. To make natural; to render easy and familiar by custom and habit. 3. To adapt; to make suitable; to acclimate. 4. To receive or adopt as native, natural or vernacular; to make our own. 5. To accustom; to habituate.

NAT'U-RAL-IZED, *pp.* Invested with the privileges of natives; rendered easy and familiar; adapted to a climate; acclimated; received as native.

NAT'U-RAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Vesting with the rights of native subjects; making easy; acclimating; adopting.

NAT'U-RAL-LY, *adv.* 1. According to nature; by the force or impulse of nature; not by art or habit. 2. According to nature; without affectation; with just representation; according to life. 3. According to the usual course of things. 4. Spontaneously; without art or cultivation.

NAT'U-RAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being given or produced by nature. 2. Conformity to nature, or to truth and reality; not affectation.

NAT'U-RALS, *n. plu.* Among *physicians*, whatever belongs naturally to an animal; opposed to *non-naturals.*

*NĀ'TURE, *n.* [Fr.; L., Sp., It. *natura.*] 1. In a *general sense*, whatever is made or produced; a word that com-

prehends all the works of God; the universe. 2. By a metonymy of the effect for the cause, *nature* is used for the agent, creator, author, producer of things, or for the powers that produce them. 3. The essence, essential qualities or attributes of a thing, which constitute it what it is. 4. The established or regular course of things. 5. A law or principle of action or motion in a natural body. 6. Constitution; aggregate powers of a body, especially a living one. 7. The constitution and appearances of things. 8. Natural affection or reverence. 9. System of created things. 10. Sort; species; kind; particular character. 11. Sentiments or images conformed to nature, or to truth and reality. 12. Birth.

† NĀ'TURE, *v. t.* To endow with natural qualities.

† NĀ'TUR-IST, *n.* One who ascribes every thing to nature. *Boyle.*

† NA-TŪ'RI-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being produced by nature. *Brown.*

† NAU'FRAGE, *n.* [L. *naufragium.*] Shipwreck.

NAU FRA-GOUS, *a.* Causing shipwreck. [*L. u.*] *Taylor.*

NAUGHT, (nawt) *n.* [Sax. *naht, nauht.*] Nothing.—*To set at naught*, to slight, disregard or despise.

NAUGHT, (nawt) *adv.* In no degree. *Fairfax.*

NAUGHT, (nawt) *a.* Bad; worthless; of no value or account.

NAUGHT'I-LY, (nawt'e-ly) *adv.* Wickedly; corruptly.

NAUGHT'I-NESS, (nawt'e-nes) *n.* 1. Badness; wickedness; evil principle or purpose. 2. Slight wickedness of children; perverseness; mischievousness. *Dryden.*

NAUGHT'Y, (nawt'y) *a.* 1. Wicked; corrupt. 2. Bad; worthless. 3. Mischievous; perverse; froward. It is now seldom used except in the latter sense, as applied to children.

NAUL'AGE, *n.* [L. *naulum.*] The freight of passengers in a ship. [*Little used.*]

NAU'MA-CHY, *n.* [L. *naumachia.*] 1. Among the *ancient Romans*, a show or spectacle representing a sea-fight. 2. The place where these shows were exhibited.

NAUS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *ναυς* and *σκοπεω.*] The art of discovering the approach of ships or the neighborhood of lands at a considerable distance. *Maty.*

NAU'SE-A, (naw'she-a) *n.* [L.] *Originally* and *properly*, sea-sickness; hence, any similar sickness of the stomach, accompanied with a propensity to vomit; qualm; loathing; squeamishness of the stomach.

NAU'SEATE, (naw'shate) *v. i.* [L. *nauseo.*] To become squeamish; to feel disgust; to be inclined to reject from the stomach.

NAU'SEATE, *v. t.* 1. To loathe; to reject with disgust. 2. To affect with disgust.

NAU-SE-Ā'TION, (naw-she-ā'shun) *n.* The act of nauseating. *Bp. Hall.*

NAU'SEOUS, (naw'shus) *a.* Loathsome; disgustful; disgusting; regarded with abhorrence.

NAU'SEOUS-LY, *adv.* Loathsomely; disgustfully.

NAU'SEOUS-NESS, *n.* Loathsomeness; quality of exciting disgust. *Dryden.*

NAU'TIC, } *a.* [L. *nauticus.*] Pertaining to seamen or
NAU'TI-CAL, } navigation.

NAU'TI-LITE, *n.* [L. *nautilus.*] A fossil nautilus.

NAU'TI-LUS, *n.* [L.] A genus of marine animals. The *nautilus*, when it sails, extends two of its arms, and between these supports a membrane that serves as a sail.

NĀ'VAL, *a.* [L. *navalis.*] 1. Consisting of ships. 2. Pertaining to ships.

† NĀ'VALS, *n.* Naval affairs. *Clarendon.*

NĀ'VARCH, *n.* [Gr. *ναυαρχος.*] In *ancient Greece*, the commander of a fleet. *Mitford.*

NAV'AR-CHY, *n.* [from L. *navarchus.*] Knowledge of managing ships. *Petty.*

NAVE, *n.* [Sax. *nafa, nafu.*] 1. The thick piece of timber in the centre of a wheel, in which the spokes are inserted. 2. The middle or body of a church extending from the baluster or rail of the door to the chief choir.

NĀ'VEL, (nā'vl) *n.* [Sax. *nafela*; D. *navel.*] The centre of the lower part of the abdomen, or the point where the umbilical cord passes out of the fetus.

NĀ'VEL-GALL, *n.* A bruise on the top of the chine of the back of a horse, behind the saddle. *Johnson.*

NĀ'VEL-STRING, *n.* The umbilical cord.

NĀ'VEL-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *cotyledon.*

NAV'EW, *n.* [L. *napus*; Sax. *næpe.*] A plant.

NA-VIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *navicula.*] 1. Relating to small ships or boats. 2. Shaped like a boat; cymbiform.

NAV'I-GA-BLE, *a.* [L. *navigabilis.*] That may be navigated or passed in ships or vessels.

NAV'I-GA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being navigable.

NAV'I-GATE, *v. i.* [L. *navigo.*] To pass on water in ships; to sail. *Arbuthnot.*

NAV'I-GATE, *v. t.* To pass over in ships; to sail on. 2. To steer, direct or manage in sailing.

NAV'I-GA-TED, *pp.* Steered or managed in passing on the water; passed over in sailing.

NAV'I-GA-TING, *ppr.* Passing on or over in sailing; steering and managing in sailing.

NAV-I-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *navigatio.*] 1. The act of navigating; the act of passing on water in ships or other vessels. 2. The art of conducting ships or vessels from one place to another. 3. Ships in general.

NAV'I-GA-TOR, *n.* One that navigates or sails; *chiefly*, one who directs the course of a ship, or one who is skillful in the art of navigation.

NĀ'VY, *n.* [L. *navis.*] 1. A fleet of ships; an assemblage of merchantmen, or so many as sail in company. 2. The whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation or king.

† NAWL, *n.* An awl.

NĀY, *adv.* [a contracted word; L. *nego*; Sw. *ney*, or *nej*, from *neka*, to deny.] 1. No; a word that expresses negation. 2. It expresses also refusal. 3. Not only so; not this alone; intimating that something is to be added by way of amplification.

NĀY, *n.* Denial; refusal.

† NĀY, *v. t.* To refuse.

† NĀY'WARD, *n.* Tendency to denial. *Shak.*

† NĀY'WORD, *n.* A by-word; a proverbial reproach; a watch-word.

NAZ-A-RĒNE', *n.* An inhabitant of Nazareth; one of the early converts to Christianity; *in contempt.*

NAZ'A-RITE, *n.* A Jew who professed extraordinary purity of life and devotion. *Encyc.*

NAZ'A-RIT-ISM, *n.* The doctrines or practice of the Nazarites. *Burder.*

† NE, [Sax.] not, *is obsolete.* We find it in early English writers, prefixed to other words; as, *nill*, for *ne will*, will not; *nas*, for *ne has*, has not. *Spenser.*

† NĒAF, *n.* [Ice. *nefi*; Scot. *nieve.*] The fist. *Shak.*

NĒAL, *v. t.* [Sax. *anælan.*] To temper and reduce to a due consistence by heat. [*Rarely used.*] *See* ANNEAL.

NĒAL, *v. i.* To be tempered by heat. [*Little used.*] *See* ANNEAL.

NĒAP, *n.* The tongue or pole of a cart, sled or wagon. *N. England.*

NĒAP, *a.* [Sax. *hnipan.*] The *neap tides* are those which happen in the middle of the second and fourth quarters of the moon. They are low tides, and opposed to *spring tides.*

NĒAP, *n.* Low water. [*Little used.*]

NĒAPED, or BE-NĒAP'ED, (be-neept') *a.* Left aground. A ship is said to be *neaped*, when left aground.

NE-A-POL'I-TAN, *a.* Belonging to Naples, in Italy.

NE-A-POL'I-TAN, *n.* An inhabitant or native of the kingdom of Naples.

NĒAP'-TIDE, *n.* Low tide. *See* NEAP.

NĒAR, *a.* [Sax. *ner*, or *neara.*] 1. Nigh; not far distant in place, time or degree. 2. Closely related by blood; as, she is thy father's *near* kinswoman. *Lev.* xviii. 3. Not distant in affection, support or assistance; present; ready; willing to aid. 4. Intimate; united in close ties of affection or confidence. 5. Dear; affecting one's interest or feelings. 6. Close; parsimonious. 7. Close; not loose, free or rambling. 8. Next to one; opposed to *off.*

NĒAR, *adv.* Almost; within a little. *Addison.*

NĒAR, *v. t.* To approach; to come nearer; as, the ship *neared* the land; *a seaman's phrase.*

NĒAR, *v. i.* To draw near; *a naval expression.*

NĒAR'EST, *a.* [*superl.* of *near.*] Shortest; most direct.

NĒAR'HAND, *adv.* Closely. *Bacon.*

NĒAR'LY, *adv.* 1. At no great distance; not remotely. 2. Closely. 3. Intimately; pressingly; with a close relation to one's interest or happiness. 4. Almost; within a little. 5. In a parsimonious or niggardly manner.

NĒAR'NESS, *n.* 1. Closeness; small distance. 2. Close alliance by blood; propinquity. 3. Close union by affection; intimacy of friendship. 4. Parsimony; closeness in expenses.

NĒAR-SĪGHT'ED, *a.* Short-sighted; *applied to one who distinguishes objects only which are near.*

NĒAT, *n.* [Sax. *neat, neten, niten, nyten.*] 1. Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen and cows. 2. A single cow.

NĒAT, *a.* [It. *netto*; Sp. *neto*; Fr. *net.*] 1. Very clean; free from foul or extraneous matter. 2. Pure; free from impure words and phrases. 3. Cleanly; preserving neatness. 4. Pure; unadulterated; [*obs.*] 5. Free from tawdry appendages and well adjusted. 6. Clear of the cask, case, bag, box, &c.; as, *neat* weight. It is usually written *net*, or *nett.*

NĒAT'HERD, *n.* [Sax. *neathyrd.*] A person who has the care of cattle; a cow-keeper. *Dryden.*

NĒAT'LY, *adv.* 1. With neatness; in a neat manner; in a cleanly manner. 2. With good taste; without tawdry ornaments. 3. Nicely; handsomely.

NĒAT'NESS, *n.* 1. Exact cleanliness; entire freedom from foul matter. 2. Purity; freedom from ill-chosen words. 3. Freedom from useless or tawdry ornaments; with good adjustment of the several parts.

NĒAT'RESS, *n.* A female who takes care of cattle.

NEB, *n.* [Sax. *neb*, or *nebbe.*] The nose; the beak of a fowl; the bill; the mouth.

NEB'U-LA, } *n.* [L. *nebula.*] 1. A dark spot, a film in the
NEB'ULE, } eye, or a slight opacity of the cornea.—2.

In *astronomy*, a cluster of fixed stars, not distinguishable from each other, or scarcely visible to the naked eye.

NEB-U-LOS'I-TY, *n.* The state of being cloudy or hazy.

NEB'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *nebulosus.*] 1. Cloudy; hazy. 2. Resembling a small cloud or collection of vapors.

NE-CES-SĀ'RI-AN, *n.* An advocate for the doctrine of philosophical necessity; more properly *necessitarian.*

NEC'ES-SA-RIES, *n. plu.* Things necessary.

NEC'ES-SA-RI-LY, *adv.* 1. By necessity; in such a manner that it cannot be otherwise. 2. Indispensably. 3. By unavoidable consequence.

NEC'ES-SA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being necessary.

NEC'ES-SA-RY, *a.* [L. *necessarius.*] 1. That must be; that cannot be otherwise; indispensably requisite. 2. Indispensable; requisite; essential; that cannot be otherwise without preventing the purpose intended. 3. Unavoidable. 4. Acting from necessity or compulsion; opposed to *free.*

NEC'ES-SA-RY, *n.* A privy.

NE-CES-SI-TĀ'RI-AN, or NEC-ES-SĀ'RI-AN, *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity.

NE-CES'SI-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *necessitas.*] To make necessary or indispensable; to render unavoidable; to compel.

NE-CES'SI-TA-TED, *pp.* Made necessary, indispensable or unavoidable.

NE-CES'SI-TA-TING, *ppr.* Making necessary or indispensable.

NE-CES-SI-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making necessary; compulsion. [*Little used.*] *Bramhall.*

† NE-CES'SI-TIED, *a.* In a state of want. *Shak.*

NE-CES'SI-TOUS, *a.* 1. Very needy or indigent; pressed with poverty. 2. Narrow; destitute; pinching.

NE-CES'SI-TOUS-NESS, *n.* Extreme poverty or desitution of the means of living; pressing want.

† NE-CES'SI-TUDE, *n.* Necessitousness; want.

NE-CES'SI-TY, *n.* [L. *necessitas.*] 1. That which must be and cannot be otherwise; or the cause of that which cannot be otherwise. 2. Irresistible power; compulsive force, physical or moral. 3. Indispensableness; the state of being requisite. 4. Extreme indigence; pinching poverty; pressing need. 5. Unavoidableness; inevitableness. —6. In the *plural*, things requisite for a purpose.

NEȻK, *n.* [Sax. *hnecc, hnecca, necca;* D. *nek;* Sw. *nacke.*] 1. The part of an animal's body which is between the head and the trunk, and connects them. 2. A long, narrow tract of land projecting from the main body, or a narrow tract connecting two larger tracts. 3. The long, slender part of a vessel, as a retort; or of a plant, as a gourd.—*A stiff neck*, in *Scripture*, denotes obstinacy in sin. —*On the neck*, immediately after; following closely.—*To break the neck of an affair*, to hinder, or to do the principal thing to prevent.—*To harden the neck*, to grow obstinate.

NEȻK'BEEF, *n.* The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle, sold at a low price. *Swift.*

NEȻK'ȻLOTH, *n.* A piece of cloth worn on the neck.

NEȻKED, *a.* Having a neck; as in *stiffnecked.*

NEȻK'ER-CHIEF, or NEȻK'A-TEE, *n.* A gorget; a kerchief for a woman's neck. [*Little used.*]

NEȻK'LACE, *n.* A string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on the neck. *Arbuthnot.*

NEȻK'LĀCED, *a.* Marked as with a necklace.

NEȻK'LAND, *n.* A neck or long tract of land.

NEȻK'VERSE, *n.* The verse formerly read to entitle a party to the benefit of clergy, said to be the first verse of the fifty-first Psalm, "*Miserere mei,*" &c. *Tindall.*

NEȻK'WEED, *n.* Hemp, *in ridicule.*

NEȻ-RO-LOǦ'I-ȻAL, *a.* Pertaining to or giving an account of the dead or of deaths.

NEȻ-ROL'O-ǦIST, *n.* One who gives an account of deaths.

NEȻ-ROL'O-ǦY, *n.* [Gr. νεκρος and λογος.] An account of the dead or of deaths; a register of deaths.

NEȻ'RO-MAN-CER, *n.* One who pretends to foretell future events by holding converse with departed spirits; a conjurer.

NEȻ'RO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. νεκρος and μαντεια.] 1. The art of revealing future events by means of a pretended communication with the dead. 2. Enchantment; conjuration.

NEȻ-RO-MAN'TIȻ, *a.* Pertaining to necromancy; performed by necromancy.

NEȻ-RO-MAN'TIȻ, *n.* Trick; conjuration. *Young.*

NEȻ-RO-MAN'TI-ȻAL-LY, *adv.* By necromancy or the black art; by conjuration. *Gregory.*

NEȻ'RO-NITE, *n.* [Gr. νεκρος.] Fetid feldspar.

NE-ȻRŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. νεκρωσις.] A disease of the bones.

NEȻ'TAR, *n.* [L.] 1. In *fabulous history* and *poetry*, the drink of the gods. 2. Any very sweet and pleasant drink.

NEȻ-TĀ'RE-AN, NEȻ-TĀ'RE-AL, or NEȻ-TĀ'RE-OUS, *a.* Resembling nectar; very sweet and pleasant. *Pope.*

NEȻ'TARED, *a.* Imbued with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar.

NEȻ-TĀ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the nectary of a plant.

NEȻ-TA-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*nectar*, and L. *fero.*] Producing nectar or nomus. *Lee.*

NEȻ'TA-RĬNE, *a.* Sweet as nectar. *Milton.*

NEȻ'TA-RĬNE, *n.* A fruit, a variety of the peach with a smooth rind.

NEȻ'TA-RĪZE, *v. t.* To sweeten. *Cockeram.*

NEȻ'TA-ROUS, *a.* Sweet as nectar. *Milton.*

NEȻ'TA-RY, *n.* In *botany*, the melliferous part of a vegetable, peculiar to the flower.

† NED'DER, *n.* [W. *nadyr;* Sax. *nedder.*] An adder.

NEED, *n.* [Sax. *nead, neod, nyd;* D. *nood.*] 1. Want; occasion for something; necessity; a state that requires supply or relief; pressing exigency. 2. Want of the means of subsistence; poverty; indigence.

NEED, *v. t.* [Sax. *geneadan, genedan.*] To want; to lack; to require, as supply or relief.

† NEED, *v. i.* To be wanted; to be necessary.

NEED'ED, *pp.* Wanted.

NEED'ER, *n.* One that wants.

NEED'FUL, *a.* Necessary, as supply or relief; requisite.

NEED'FUL-LY, *adv.* Necessarily. *B. Jonson.*

NEED'I-LY, *adv.* In want or poverty.

NEED'I-NESS, *n.* Want; poverty; indigence.

NEED'ING, *ppr.* Wanting; requiring, as supply or relief.

NEE'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *nedl, nædl;* G. *nadel.*] 1. A small instrument of steel, pointed at one end, with an eye at the other to receive a thread; used in sewing. 2. A small pointed piece of steel used in the mariner's compass, which by its magnetic quality is attracted and directed to the pole. 3. Any crystalized substance in the form of a needle.—*Dipping needle*, a magnetic needle that dips or inclines downwards.

NEE'DLE, *v. t.* To form crystals in the shape of a needle.

NEE'DLE, *v. i.* To shoot in crystalization into the form of needles. *Fourcroy.*

NEE'DLE-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus *syngnathus.* Also, the sea-urchin.

NEE'DLE-FUL, *n.* As much thread as is put at once in a needle.

NEE'DLE-MĀ-KER, NEE'DLER, } *n.* One who manufactures needles.

NEE'DLE-ORE, *n.* Acicular bismuth glance.

NEE'DLE-SHELL, *n.* The sea-urchin.

NEE'DLE-STONE, *n.* A mineral.

NEE'DLE-WORK, *n.* Work executed with a needle; or the business of a seamstress.

NEE'DLE-ZĒ'O-LĪTE, *n.* A species of zeolite.

NEED'LESS, *a.* 1. Not wanted; unnecessary; not requisite. 2. Not wanting; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

NEED'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without necessity.

NEED'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unnecessariness. *Locke.*

† NEED'MENT, *n.* Something needed or wanted.

NEEDS, *adv.* [Sax. *nedes.*] Necessarily; indispensably; generally used with *must.*

NEED'Y, *a.* Necessitous; indigent; very poor; distressed by want of the means of living. *Addison.*

* NE'ER. (nare) A contraction of *never.*

† NEEZE, (neez) *v. i.* [G. *neesen.*] To sneeze.

NEEZE'WORT, *n.* A plant. *Sherwood.*

† NEEZ'ING, *n.* A sneezing.

† NEF, *n.* The nave of a church. *See* NAVE.

NE-FAND'OUS, *a.* [L. *nefandus.*] Not to be named; abominable. *Sheldon.*

NE-FĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *nefarius.*] Wicked in the extreme; abominable; atrociously sinful or villanous; detestably vile.

NE-FĀ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With extreme wickedness; abominably. *Milton.*

NE-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *negatio.*] 1. Denial; a declaration that something is not.—2. In *logic*, description by denial, exclusion or exception. 3. Argument drawn from denial.

NEG'A-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *negatif;* L. *negativus.*] 1. Implying denial or negation; opposed to *affirmative.* 2. Implying absence; opposed to *positive.* 3. Having the power of stopping or restraining.

NEG'A-TĬVE, *n.* 1. A proposition by which something is denied. 2. A word that denies; as *not, no.*—3. In *legislation*, the right or power of preventing the enaction of a law or decree.

NEG'A-TĬVE, *v. t.* 1. To disprove; to prove the contrary. 2. To reject by vote; to refuse to enact or sanction. 3. To resist a choice or what is proposed.

NEG'A-TĬVE-LY, *adv.* 1. With or by denial. 2. In the form of speech implying the absence of something. 3. Negatively charged or electrified.

NEG'A-TO-RY, *a.* That denies; belonging to negation. [*Little used.*]

NĒ'GER, *n.* [L. *niger.*] A black person; one of the African race. *See* NEGRO.

NEG-LEȻT', *v. t.* [L. *neglectus.*] 1. To omit by carelessness or design; to forbear to do, use, employ, promote or attend to. 2. To omit to receive or embrace; to slight. 3. To slight; not to notice; to forbear to treat with attention or respect. 4. To postpone; [*obs.*]

NEG-LEȻT', *n.* 1. Omission; forbearance to do any thing that can be done or that requires to be done. 2. Slight;

omission of attention or civilities. 3. Negligence; habitual want of regard. 4. State of being disregarded.
NEG-LEĊT'ED, *pp.* Omitted to be done; slighted; disregarded.
NEG-LEĊT'ER, *n.* One that neglects.
NEG-LEĊT'FUL, *a.* 1. Heedless; careless; inattentive. 2. Accustomed or apt to omit what may or ought to be done. 3. Treating with neglect or slight. 4. Indicating neglect, slight or indifference.
NEG-LEĊT'FUL-LY, *adv.* With neglect; with heedless inattention; with careless indifference.
NEG-LEĊT'ING, *ppr.* Omitting; passing by; forbearing to do; slighting; treating with indifference.
NEG-LEĊT'ING-LY, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly. *Shak.*
† NEG-LEĊ'TION, *n.* The state of being negligent.
NEG-LEĊT'IVE, *a.* Inattentive; regardless of. [*L. u.*]
NEG-LI-ĠEE', *n.* A kind of gown formerly worn.
NEG'LI-ĠENCE, *n.* [L. *negligentia.*] 1. Neglect; omission to do. 2. Habitual omission of that which ought to be done, or a habit of omitting to do things.
NEG'LI-ĠENT, *a.* 1. Careless; heedless; apt or accustomed to omit what ought to be done. 2. Regardless.
NEG'LI-ĠENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness. 2. With slight, disregard or inattention.
NE-GO-TIA BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being negotiable or transferable by indorsement. *Sewall.*
NE-GŌ'TIA-BLE, *a.* That may be transferred by assignment or indorsement; that may be passed from the owner to another person so as to vest the property in the assignee. *Walsh.*
† NE-GŌ'TIANT, *n.* One who negotiates; a negotiator.
NE-GŌ'TIATE, *v. i.* [L. *negotior*; Fr. *negocier.*] 1. To transact business; to treat with another respecting purchase and sale; to hold intercourse in bargaining or trade. 2. To hold intercourse with another respecting a treaty, league or convention; to treat with respecting peace or commerce.
NE-GŌ'TIATE, (ne-gō'shate) *v. t.* 1. To procure by mutual intercourse and agreement with another. 2. To procure, make or establish by mutual intercourse and agreement with others. 3. To sell; to pass; to transfer for a valuable consideration.
NE-GŌ'TIA-TED, *pp.* Procured or obtained by agreement with another; sold or transferred for a valuable consideration.
NE-GŌ'TIA-TING, *ppr.* Treating with; transacting business.
NE-GO-TI-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of negotiating; the transacting of business in traffick; the treating with another respecting sale or purchase. 2. The transaction of business between nations.
* NE-GŌ'TIA-TOR, *n.* One that negotiates; one that treats with others. *Swift.*
NĒ'GRESS, *n.* A female of the black race of Africa.
NĒ'GRO, *n.* [It., Sp. *negro*; L. *niger.*] One of the black race of men in Africa; or one descended from this race.
NĒ'GUS, *n.* A liquor made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg and lemon juice; so called, from its first maker, Col. *Negus.*
† NEIF, *n.* [Icel. *nefi.*] 1. The neaf or fist. 2. A slave.
NEIGH, (nā) *v. i.* [Sax. *hnægan.*] To utter the voice of a horse, expressive of want or desire; to whinny.
NEIGH, (nā) *n.* The voice of a horse; a whinnying.
NĒIGH'BOR, NĒH'BOOR, (nā'bur) *n.* [Sax. *nehbur, nehgebur*; G. *nachbar*; D. *nabuur*; Sw. *nabo*; Dan. *naboe.*] 1. One who lives near another. 2. One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility. 3. An intimate; a confident; [*obs.*] 4. A fellow being. *Acts* vii. 5. One of the human race; any one that needs our help. *Luke* x. 6. A country that is near.
NEIGH'BOR, *v. t.* 1. To adjoin; to confine on or be near to. 2. To acquaint with; to make near to or make familiar; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
NEIGH'BOR, *v. i.* To inhabit the vicinity. *Davies.*
NĒIGH'BOR, *a.* Near to another; adjoining; next. *Jer.* i.
NĒIGH'BOR-HOOD, *n.* 1. A place near; vicinity; the adjoining district, or any place not distant. 2. State of being near each other. 3. The inhabitants who live in the vicinity of each other.
NEIGH'BOR-ING, *a.* Living or being near. *Paley.*
NĒIGH'BOR-LI-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being neighborly.
NEIGH'BOR-LY, *a.* 1. Becoming a neighbor; kind; civil. 2. Cultivating familiar intercourse; interchanging frequent visits; social.
NEIGH'BOR-LY, *adv.* With social civility.
† NEIGH'BOR-SHIP, *n.* State of being neighbors.
NEIGH'ING, *n.* The voice of a horse or mare. *Jer.* viii.
NEI'THER, *n. compound pronoun, pronominal adjective,* or *a substitute.* [Sax. *nather, nathor, nauther,* or *nouther.*] 1. Not either; not the one nor the other. 2. It refers to individual things or persons; as, which road shall I take? *Neither.* 3. It refers to a sentence; as, "ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it." 4. *Neither* primarily refers to *two;* not *either* of two. But by *usage* it is applicable to any number, referring to individuals separately considered.
NEM. ĊON. for *nemine contradicente.* [L.] No one contradicting or opposing, that is, unanimously; without opposition.
NEM'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *νεμος* and *λιθος.*] An arborized stone.
NEM'O-RAL, *a.* [L. *nemoralis.*] Pertaining to a wood or grove. *Dict.*
NEM'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *nemorosus.*] Woody. *Evelyn.*
† NEMP'NE, *v. t.* [Sax. *nemnan.*] To call. *Chaucer.*
† NĒ'NI-A, *n.* [Gr.] A funeral song; an elegy.
NEN'U-PHAR, *n.* The water-lily or water-rose.
NE-OD'A-MODE, *n.* [Gr. *νεοδαμωδης.*] In *ancient Greece,* a person newly admitted to citizenship. *Mitford.*
NE-O-LOĠ'IĊ, NE-O-LOĠ'I-ĊAL, *a.* Pertaining to neology; employing new words.
NE-OL'O-ĠISM, *n.* 1. The introduction of new words or new doctrines. 2. New terms or doctrines.
NE-OL'O-ĠIST, *n.* One who introduces new words or new doctrines, or one who supports or adheres to them. *Med. Repos.*
NE-OL'O-ĠY, *n.* [Gr. *νεος* and *λογος.*] The introduction of a new word, or of new words, or of new doctrines; or a new system of words or doctrines.
NE-O-NŌ'MI-AN, *n.* [Gr. *νεος* and *νομος.*] One who advocates new laws, or desires God's law to be altered.
NĒ'O-PHYTE, *n.* [Gr. *νεος* and *φυτον.*] 1. A new convert or proselyte. 2. A novice; one newly admitted to the order of priest. 3. A tyro; a beginner in learning.
NE-O-TER'IĊ, or NE-O-TER'I-ĊAL, *a.* [Gr. *νεωτερικος.*] New; recent in origin; modern.
NE-O-TER'IĊ, *n.* One of modern times. *Burton.*
NEP, *n.* A plant of the genus *nepeta;* catmint.
NE-PEN'THE, *n.* [Gr. *νηπενθης.*] A drug or medicine that drives away pain and grief. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*
NEPH'E-LIN, NEPH'E-LINE, *n.* [Gr. *νεφελη.*] A mineral found mixed with other substances.
NEPH'EW, *n.* [Fr. *neveu*; L. *nepos.*] 1. The son of a brother or sister. 2. A grandson; also, a descendant; [*little used.*]
NEPH'RITE, *n.* [Gr. *νεφριτης.*] A mineral.
NE-PHRIT'IĊ, NE-PHRIT'I-ĊAL, *a.* [Gr. *νεφριτικος.*] 1. Pertaining to the kidneys or organs of urine. 2. Affected with the stone or gravel. 3. Relieving or curing the stone or gravel, or disorders of the kidneys in general.
NE-PHRIT'IĊ, *n.* A medicine adapted to relieve or cure the diseases of the kidneys, particularly the gravel or stone in the bladder.
NEPH'RI-TIS, *n.* In *medicine,* an inflammation of the kidneys.
NE-PHROT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *νεφρος* and *τεμνω.*] In *surgery,* the operation of extracting a stone from the kidney.
* NEP'O-TISM, *n.* [Fr. *nepotisme.*] 1. Fondness for nephews. 2. Undue attachment to relations; favoritism shown to nephews and other relations.
NEP-TŪ'NI-AN, *a.* [from *Neptunus.*] 1. Pertaining to the ocean or sea. 2. Formed by water or aqueous solution.
NEP-TŪ'NI-AN, NEP'TU-NIST, *n.* One who adopts the theory that the whole earth was once covered with water, or rather that the substances of the globe were formed from aqueous solution.
NĒ'RE-ID, *n.* [Gr. *νηρηιδες.*] In *mythology,* a sea nymph.
NERF'LING, *n.* A fresh-water fish of Germany.
NER'ITE, *n.* A genus of univalvular shells.
NER'I-TITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus *nerita.*
NERVE, (nerv) *n.* [L. *nervus*; Fr. *nerf.*] 1. An organ of sensation and motion in animals. 2. A sinew or tendon. 3. Strength; firmness of body. 4. Fortitude; firmness of mind; courage. 5. Strength; force; authority.
NERVE, *v. t.* To give strength or vigor; to arm with force.
NERVED, *pp.* 1. Armed with strength.—2. *a.* In *botany,* having vessels simple and unbranched, extending from the base towards the tip.
NERVE'LESS, (nerv'les) *a.* Destitute of strength; weak.
NERV'INE, *a.* [Low L. *nervinus.*] That has the quality of relieving in disorders of the nerves.
NERV'INE, *n.* A medicine that affords relief from disorders of the nerves.
NERV'OUS, *a.* [L. *nervosus.*] 1. Strong; vigorous. 2. Pertaining to the nerves; seated in or affecting the nerves. 3. Having the nerves affected; hypochondriac; *a colloquial use of the word.* 4. Possessing or manifesting vigor of mind; characterized by strength in sentiment or style.
NERV'OUS, or NERV'OSE, *a.* In *botany.* *See* NERVED, No. 2.
NERV'OUS-LY, *adv.* With strength or vigor. *Warton.*
NERV'OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Strength; force; vigor. *Warton.* 2. The state of being composed of nerves. *Goldsmith.*
NERV'Y, *a.* Strong; vigorous. *Shak.*
NES'CIENCE, (nesh'ens) *n.* [L. *nesciens.*] Want of knowledge; ignorance. *Bp. Hall.*

†NESH, *a.* [Sax. *nesc.*] Soft; tender; nice. *Chaucer.*

NESS, a termination of names, signifies a promontory, from the root of *nose*, which see.

NESS, a termination of appellatives, [Sax. *nesse, nysse,*] denotes state or quality, as in *goodness, greatness.*

NEST, *n.* [Sax., G., D. *nest.*] 1. The place or bed formed or used by a bird for incubation or the mansion of her young until they are able to fly. 2. Any place where irrational animals are produced. 3. An abode; a place of residence; a receptacle of numbers, or the collection itself; *usually in an ill sense.* 4. A warm, close place of abode; *generally, in contempt.* 5. A number of boxes, cases, or the like, inserted in each other.

NEST, *v. i.* To build and occupy a nest. *Howell.*

NEST'EGG, *n.* An egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it. *Hudibras.*

NES'TLE, (nes'l) *v. i.* 1. To settle; to harbor; to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest. *L'Estrange.* 2. To move about in one's seat, like a bird when forming her nest.

NES'TLE, (nes'l) *v. t.* 1. To house, as in a nest. *Donne.* 2. To cherish, as a bird her young. *Chapman.*

NEST'LING, *n.* 1. A young bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest. 2. A nest; [*obs.*]

NEST'LING, *a.* Newly hatched; being yet in the nest.

NES-TŌ'RI-AN, *n.* A follower of Nestorius.

NET, *n.* [Sax. *net, nyt;* D., Dan. *net.*] 1. An instrument for catching fish and fowls, or wild beasts, formed with twine or thread interwoven with meshes. 2. A cunning device; a snare. 3. Inextricable difficulty. *Job* xviii. 4. Severe afflictions. *Job* xix.

NET, *v. t.* To make a net or net-work; to knot. *Seward.*

NET, *a.* [Fr. *net;* It. *netto.*] 1. Neat; pure; unadulterated; [*l. u.*] 2. Being without flaw or spot; [*l. u.*] 3. Being beyond all charges or outlay. 4. Being clear of all tare and tret, or all deductions; as, *net* weight. It is sometimes written *nett*, but improperly.

NET, *v. t.* To produce clear profit.

NETH'ER, *a.* [Sax. *neother;* G. *nieder;* D., Dan. *neder.*] 1. Lower; lying or being beneath or in the lower part; opposed to *upper.* 2. In a lower place. 3. Belonging to the regions below.

NETH'ER-MŌST, *a.* Lowest; as, the *nethermost* hell.

NET'TING, *n.* 1. A piece of net-work. 2. A complication of ropes fastened across each other. *Mar. Dict.*

NET'TLE, (net'l) *n.* [Sax. *netl, netele.*] A plant whose prickles fret the skin and occasion very painful sensations.

NET'TLE, *v. t.* To fret or sting; to irritate or vex; to excite sensations of displeasure or uneasiness, not amounting to wrath or violent anger.

NET'TLED, *pp.* Fretted; irritated.

NET'TLER, *n.* One that provokes, stings or irritates.

NET'TLE-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus *celtis*, whose leaves are deeply serrated, and end in a sharp point. *Encyc.*

NET'TLING, *ppr.* Irritating; vexing.

NET'WŌRK, *n.* A complication of threads, twine or cords united at certain distances, forming meshes, interstices or open spaces between the knots or intersections; reticulated or decussated work.

NEU-RO-LOG'I-ĊAL, *a.* Pertaining to neurology, or to a description of the nerves of animals.

NEU-ROL'O-ĠIST, *n.* One who describes the nerves of animals.

NEU-ROL'O-ĠY, *n.* [Gr. *νευρον* and *λογος.*] A description of the nerves of animal bodies, or the doctrine of the nerves.

NEŪ'ROP-TER, } *n.* [Gr. *νευρον* and *πτερον.*] An order
NEU-ROP'TE-RA, } of insects.

NEU-ROP'TE-RAL, *a.* Belonging to the order of neuropters.

NEŪ'RO-SPAST, *n.* [Gr. *νευροσπαστεω.*] A puppet.

NEU-ROT'IĊ, *a.* [Gr. *νευρον.*] Useful in disorders of the nerves.

NEU-ROT'IĊ, *n.* A medicine useful in disorders of the nerves. *Encyc.*

NEU-RO-TOM'I-ĊAL, *a.* Pertaining to the anatomy or dissection of nerves.

NEU-ROT'O-MIST, *n.* One who dissects the nerves.

NEU-ROT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *νευρον* and *τεμνω.*] 1. The dissection of a nerve. 2. The art or practice of dissecting the nerves.

NEŪ'TER, (nū'ter) *a.* [L.] 1. Not adhering to either party; taking no part with either side. It may be synonymous with *indifferent*, or it may not. The *United States* remained *neuter* during the French revolution, but very few of the people were *indifferent* as to the success of the parties engaged. A man may be *neuter* from feeling, and he is then *indifferent;* but he may be *neuter* in fact, when he is not in feeling or principle.—2. In *grammar*, of neither gender; an epithet given to nouns that are neither masculine nor feminine.

NEŪ'TER, *n.* 1. A person that takes no part in a contest between two or more individuals or nations. 2. An animal of neither sex, or incapable of propagation.—*Neuter verb*, in *grammar*, a verb which expresses an action or state limited to the subject, and which is not followed by an object; as, I *go.*

NEŪ'TRAL, *a.* [Fr. *neutre;* L. *neutralis.*] 1. Not engaged on either side; not taking an active part with either of contending parties. 2. Indifferent; having no bias in favor of either side or party. 3. Indifferent; neither very good nor bad.

NEŪ'TRAL, *n.* A person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others. *R. G. Harper.*

NEŪ'TRAL-IST, *n.* A neutral. [*Little used.*]

NEU-TRAL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The state of being unengaged in disputes or contests between others; the state of taking no part on either side. 2. A state of indifference in feeling or principle. 3. Indifference in quality; a state neither very good nor evil; [*little used.*] 4. A combination of neutral powers or states.

NEU-TRAL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of neutralizing. 2. The act of reducing to a state of indifference or neutrality.

NEŪ'TRAL-ĪZE, *v. t.* 1. To render neutral; to reduce to a state of indifference between different parties or opinions.—2. In *chemistry*, to destroy or render inert or imperceptible the peculiar properties of a body by combining it with a different substance. 3. To destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of parties or other things, or reduce them to a state of indifference or inactivity.

NEŪ'TRAL-ĪZED, *pp.* Reduced to neutrality or indifference.

NEŪ'TRAL-ĪZ-ER, *n.* That which neutralizes.

NEŪ'TRAL-ĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Destroying or rendering inert the peculiar properties of a substance; reducing to indifference or inactivity.

NEŪ'TRAL-LY, *adv.* Without taking part with either side; indifferently.

NEV'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *næfre.*] 1. Not ever; not at any time; at no time. 2. It has a particular use in the following sentence. "Which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming *never* so wisely." *Ps.* lviii. 3. In no degree; not. 4. It is used for *not.* 5. It is much used in *composition;* as in *never*-ending, *never*-failing.

NEV-ER-ŦHE-LESS', *adv.* [*never, the* and *less.*] Not the less; notwithstanding; that is, in opposition to any thing, or without regarding it.

NEW, *a.* [Sax. *neow;* D. *nieuw;* G. *neu.*] 1. Lately made, invented, produced or come into being; that has existed a short time only; recent in origin; novel; opposed to *old.* 2. Lately introduced to our knowledge; not before known; recently discovered. 3. Modern; not ancient. 4. Recently produced by change. 5. Not habituated; not familiar; unaccustomed. 6. Renovated; repaired so as to recover the first state. 7. Fresh after any event. 8. Not of ancient extraction or a family of ancient distinction. 9. Not before used; strange; unknown. 10. Recently commenced; as, the *new* year. 11. Having passed the change or conjunction with the sun. 12. Not cleared and cultivated, or lately cleared; as, *new* land. *America.* 13. That has lately appeared for the first time.—*New* is much used in *composition* to qualify other words; as in *new*-born, *new*-made.

†NEW, *v. t.* To make new. *Gower.*

NEW'EL, *n.* 1. In *architecture*, the upright post about which are formed winding stairs, or a cylinder of stone formed by the end of the steps of the winding stairs. 2. Novelty; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*

†NEW-FAN'GLE, *v. t.* To change by introducing novelties. *Milton.*

†NEW-FAN'GLE, or NEW-FAN'GLIST, *n.* One desirous of novelty. *Tooker.*

NEW-FAN'GLED, *a.* [*new* and *fangle.*] New-made; formed with the affectation of novelty; *in contempt.*

NEW-FAN'GLED-NESS, } *n.* Vain or affected fashion or
NEW-FAN'GLE-NESS, } form. *Sidney.*

NEW-FASH'IONED, *a.* Made in a new form, or lately come into fashion.

NEW'ING, *n.* Yeast or barm. *Ainsworth.*

NEW'ISH, *a.* Somewhat new; nearly new. *Bacon.*

NEW'LY, *adv.* 1. Lately; freshly; recently. 2. With a new form, different from the former. 3. In a manner not existing before.

NEW-MOD'EL, *v. t.* To give a new form to.

NEW-MOD'ELED, *a.* Formed after a new model.

NEW-MOD'EL-ING, *ppr.* Giving a new form to.

NEW'NESS, *n.* 1. Lateness of origin; recentness; state of being lately invented or produced. 2. Novelty; the state of being first known or introduced. 3. Innovation; recent change. 4. Want of practice or familiarity. 5. Different state or qualities introduced by change or regeneration.

NEWS, *n.* [from *new;* Fr. *nouvelles.* This word has a plural form, but is almost always united with a verb in the singular.] 1. Recent account; fresh information of some-

thing that has lately taken place at a distance, or of something before unknown; tidings. 2. A newspaper.

NEWS'-MON-GER, *n.* One that deals in news; one who employs much time in hearing and telling news.

NEWS'PA-PER, *n.* A sheet of paper printed and distributed for conveying news; a public print that circulates news.

NEWT, *n.* A small lizard; an eft. *Encyc.*

NEW-TŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton, or formed or discovered by him.

NEW-TŌ'NI-AN, *n.* A follower of Newton in philosophy.

NEW-YĒAR'S GIFT, *n.* A present made on the first day of the year.

NEX'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *nexibilis.*] That may be knit together.

NEXT, *a. superl.* of *nigh.* [Sax. *next*, or *nexsta*, from *neh*, *neah*, nigh.] 1. Nearest in place; that has no object intervening between it and some other; immediately preceding, or preceding in order. 2. Nearest in time. 3. Nearest in degree, quality, rank, right or relation.

NEXT, *adv.* At the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding.

NĪ'AS, for *an eyas*, a young hawk. *B. Jonson.*

NIB, *n.* [Sax. *neb*, *nebb.*] 1. The bill or beak of a fowl. 2. The point of any thing, particularly of a pen. *See* NEB.

NIBBED, *a.* Having a nib or point.

NIB'BLE, *v. t.* 1. To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly or in small bits. 2. To bite, as a fish does the bait; to carp at; just to catch by biting.

NIB'BLE, *v. i.* 1. To bite at; as, fishes *nibble* at the bait. 2. To carp at; to find fault; to censure little faults.

NIB'BLE, *n.* A little bite, or seizing to bite.

NIB'BLER, *n.* One that bites a little at a time; a carper.

NIB'BLING, *ppr.* Biting in small bits; carping.

NICE, *a.* [Sax. *nesc*, or *hnesc.*] 1. *Properly*, soft; whence, delicate; tender; dainty; sweet or very pleasant to the taste. 2. Delicate; fine. 3. Accurate; exact; precise. 4. Requiring scrupulous exactness. 5. Perceiving the smallest difference; distinguishing accurately and minutely by perception. 6. Perceiving accurately the smallest faults, errors or irregularities; distinguishing and judging with exactness. 7. Over scrupulous or exact. 8. Delicate; scrupulously and minutely cautious. 9. Fastidious; squeamish. 10. Delicate; easily injured. 11. Refined. 12. Having lucky hits; [*obs.*] 13. Weak; foolish; effeminate; [*obs.*] 14. Trivial; unimportant.—*To make nice*, to be scrupulous. *Shak.*

NĪCE'LY, *adv.* 1. With delicate perception. 2. Accurately; exactly; with exact order or proportion.—3. In *colloquial language*, well; cleverly; dextrously; handsomely; in the best manner.

NĪ'CENE, *a.* Pertaining to Nice, a town of Asia Minor.

NĪCE'NESS, *n.* 1. Delicacy of perception; the quality of perceiving small differences. 2. Extreme delicacy; excess of scrupulousness or exactness. 3. Accuracy; minute exactness.

NĪ'CE-TY, *n.* 1. Niceness; delicacy of perception. 2. Excess of delicacy; fastidiousness; squeamishness. 3. Minute difference. 4. Minuteness of observation or discrimination; precision. 5. Delicate management; exactness in treatment.—6. *Nicеties*, in the *plural*, delicacies for food; dainties.

NĪ'ĊHAR, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

NĪCHE, } *n.* [Fr. *niche*; Sp., Port. *nicho.*] A cavity, hollow,
NICH, } or recess within the thickness of a wall, for a statue or bust. *Pope.*

NIĊK, *n.* In the *northern mythology*, an evil spirit of the waters; hence the modern vulgar phrase, *Old Nick*, the evil one.

NIĊK, *n.* [Sw. *nick*; Dan. *nik.*] 1. The exact point of time required by necessity or convenience; the critical time. 2. [G. *knick*, a flaw.] A notch or score for keeping an account; a reckoning; [*obs.*] 3. A winning throw.

NICK, *v. t.* 1. To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by a slight artifice used at the lucky time. 2. To cut in nicks or notches. [*See* NOTCH.] 3. To suit, as lattices cut in nicks; [*obs.*] 4. To defeat or cozen, as at dice; to disappoint by some trick or unexpected turn; [*obs.*]

NIĊK, *v. t.* [G. *knicken.*] To notch or make an incision in a horse's tail, to make him carry it higher.

NIĊK'AR-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus *guilandina.*

NIĊK'EL, *n.* A metal of a white or reddish-white color.

NIĊK'EL-IĊ, *a.* The *nickelic acid* is a saturated combination of nickel and oxygen.

NIĊK'ER, *n.* One who watches for opportunities to pilfer or practice knavery. *Arbuthnot.*

NIĊK'NAME, *n.* [In Fr. *nique* is a term of contempt.] A name given in contempt, derision or reproach; an opprobrious appellation.

NIĊK'NAME, *v. t.* To give a name of reproach; to call by an opprobrious appellation. *Shak.*

NIĊK'NĀMED, *pp.* Named in derision.

NIĊK'NA-MING, *ppr.* Calling by a name in contempt or derision.

NIĊ-O-LĀ'I-TAN, *n.* One of a sect in the ancient Christian church, so named from *Nicolas.*

NI-ĊŌ'TIAN, *a.* Pertaining to or denoting tobacco; and, as a *noun*, tobacco; so called from *Nicot*, who first introduced it into France, A. D. 1560.

NIĊ'O-TIN, *n.* The peculiar principle in the leaves of tobacco; a colorless substance of an acrid taste.

NIĊ'TATE, *v. i.* [L. *nicto.*] To wink. *Ray.*

NIĊ'TA-TING, or NIĊ'TI-TA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Winking.

NIĊ-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of winking.

† NIDE, *n.* [L. *nidus.*] A brood.

† NIDG'ET, *n.* A dastard. *Camden.*

NID'I-FI-ĊATE, *v. i.* [L. *nidifico.*] To make a nest.

NID-I-FI-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* The act of building a nest, and the hatching and feeding of young in the nest.

† NID'ING, *n.* [Sax. *nithing*; Dan., Sw. *niding.*] A despicable coward; a dastard.

NĪ'DOR, *n.* [L.] Scent; savor. *Bp. Taylor.*

NI-DO-ROS'I-TY, *n.* Eructation with the taste of undigested roast meat. *Floyer.*

NĪ'DO-ROUS, *a.* Resembling the smell or taste of roasted meat. *Bacon.*

NID'U-LANT, *a.* [L. *nidulor.*] In *botany*, nestling; lying loose in pulp or cotton, within a berry or pericarp.

† NID'U-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *nidulor.*] To build a nest. *Cockeram.*

NID-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The time of remaining in the nest; as of a bird. *Brown.*

NĪ'DUS, *n.* [L.] A nest; a repository for the eggs of birds, insects, &c.

NIĒCE, (nēse) *n.* [Fr. *nièce.*] The daughter of a brother or sister.

† NIF'LE, *n.* [Norm.] A trifle. *Chaucer.*

NIG'GARD, *n.* [W. *nig*; G. *knicker.*] A miser; a person meanly close and covetous.

NIG'GARD, *a.* 1. Miserly; meanly covetous; sordidly parsimonious. *Dryden.* 2. Sparing; wary.

NIG'GARD, *v. t.* To stint; to supply sparingly. [*L. u.*]

† NIG'GARD-ĪSE, *n.* Niggardliness. *Spenser.*

NIG'GARD-ISH, *a.* Somewhat covetous or niggardly.

NIG'GARD-LI-NESS, *n.* Mean covetousness; sordid parsimony. *Addison.*

NIG'GARD-LY, *a.* 1. Meanly covetous or avaricious; sordidly parsimonious; extremely sparing of expense. 2. Sparing; wary; cautiously avoiding profusion.

NIG'GARD-LY, *adv.* Sparingly; with cautious parsimony. *Shak.*

† NIG'GARD-NESS, *n.* Niggardliness. *Sidney.*

† NIG-GARD-SHIP, *n.* Avarice. *Sir T. Elyot.*

† NIG'GARD-Y, *n.* Niggardliness.

† NIG'GLE, *v. t.* and *i.* To mock; to trifle with. *Beaumont.*

NIG'GLER, *n.* One who is clever and dextrous. *Grose.*

NĪGH, (nī) *a.* [Sax. *neah*, *neahg*, *neh*, for *nig*; G. *nahe.*] 1. Near; not distant or remote in place or time. *Prior.* 2. Closely allied by blood. 3. Easy to be obtained or learnt; of easy access. 4. Ready to support, to forgive, or to aid and defend. 5. Close in fellowship; intimate in relation. 6. Near in progress or condition. *Heb.* vi.

NĪGH, (nī) *adv.* 1. Near; at a small distance in place or time, or in the course of events. 2. Near to a place. 3. Almost; near.

† NĪGH, (nī) *v. i.* To approach; to advance or draw near.

† NĪGH, (nī) *v. t.* To come near; to touch. *Chaucer.*

† NĪGH'LY, (nī'ly) *adv.* Nearly; within a little.

NĪGH'NESS, (nī'nes) *n.* Nearness; proximity in place, time or degree.

NĪGHT, (nīte) *n.* [Sax. *niht*; Goth. *nahts*; D. *nagt*; G. *nacht.*] 1. That part of the natural day when the sun is beneath the horizon, or the time from sunset to sunrise. 2. The time after the close of life; death. *John* ix. 3. A state of ignorance; intellectual and moral darkness; heathenish ignorance. *Rom.* xiii. 4. Adversity; a state of affliction and distress. *Is.* xxi. 5. Obscurity; a state of concealment from the eye or the mind; unintelligibleness.—*To-night*, in this night.

NĪGHT'-AN-GLING, *n.* The angling for or catching fish in the night. *Encyc.*

NĪGHT'-BIRD, *n.* A bird that flies only in the night. *Hall.*

NĪGHT'-BORN, *a.* Produced in darkness.

NĪGHT'-BRAWL-ER, *n.* One who excites brawls or makes a tumult at night.

NĪGHT'-ĊAP, *n.* A cap worn in bed or in undress.

NĪGHT'-ĊRŌW, *n.* A fowl that cries in the night. *Shak.*

NĪGHT'-DEW, *n.* The dew formed in the night.

NĪGHT'-DOG, *n.* A dog that hunts in the night; used by deer-stealers. *Shak.*

NĪGHT'-DRESS, *n.* A dress worn at night. *Pope.*

NĪGHT'ED, *a.* Darkened; clouded; black. [*L. u.*] *Shak.*

NĪGHT'FALL, *n.* The close of the day; evening.

NĪGHT'FĂR-ING, *a.* Traveling in the night.

NĪGHT'FIRE, *n.* 1. Ignis fatuus; Will with a wisp; Jack with a lantern. 2. Fire burning in the night.

NIGHT'-FLY, *n.* An insect that flies in the night. *Shak.*
NIGHT'-FOUND-ERED, *a.* Lost or distressed in the night. *Milton.*
NIGHT'-GOWN, *n.* A loose gown used for undress. *Addison.*
HIGHT'-HAG, *n.* A witch supposed to wander in the night. *Milton.*
NIGHT'IN-GALE, *n.* [Sax. *nihtegale.*] 1. A small bird that sings at night, of the genus *motacilla;* Philomela or Philomel. *Shak.* 2. A word of endearment. *Shak.*
NIGHT'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to night, or attached to the night.
NIGHT'LY, *a.* 1. Done by night; happening in the night, or appearing in the night. 2. Done every night.
NIGHT'LY, *adv.* 1. By night. 2. Every night.
NIGHT'-MAN, *n.* One who removes filth from cities in the night.
NIGHT'MARE, } *n.* [*night*, and Sax. *mara.*] Incubus; a
NIGHT'MAR, } sensation in sleep resembling the pressure of a weight on the breast or about the *præcordia.*
NIGHT'-PIĒCE, *n.* A piece of painting so colored as to be supposed seen by candle-light. *Addison.*
† NIGHT'-RAIL, *n.* [*night*, and Sax. *regl.*] A loose robe or garment worn over the dress at night.
NIGHT'-RĀ-VEN, *n.* A fowl of ill omen that cries in the night. *Spenser.*
NIGHT'-REST, *n.* Rest or repose at night. *Shak.*
NIGHT'-ROB-BER, *n.* One that robs in the night.
NIGHT'-RULE, *n.* A tumult or frolic in the night. *Shak.*
NIGHT'-SHADE, *n.* [Sax. *nihtscada.*] A plant.
NIGHT'-SHIN-ING, *a.* Shining in the night; luminous in darkness. *Wilkins.*
NIGHT'-SHRIĒK, *n.* A shriek or outcry in the night.
NIGHT'-SPELL, *n.* A charm against accidents at night.
NIGHT'-TRIP-PING, *a.* Tripping about in the night.
NIGHT'-VIS-ION, *n.* A vision at night. *Dan.* ii.
NIGHT'-WĀK-ING, *a.* Watching in the night.
NIGHT'-WALK, *n.* A walk in the evening or night. *Walton.*
NIGHT'-WALK-ER, *n.* 1. One that walks in his sleep; a somnambulist. 2. One that roves about in the night for evil purposes.
NIGHT'-WALK-ING, *a.* Roving in the night.
NIGHT'-WALK-ING, *n.* A roving in the streets at night with evil designs.
NIGHT'-WAND-ER-ER, *n.* One roving at night.
NIGHT'-WAND-ER-ING, *a.* Wandering in the night.
NIGHT'-WAR-BLING, *a.* Warbling or singing in the night.
NIGHT'WARD, *a.* Approaching towards night.
NIGHT'-WATCH, *n.* 1. A period in the night, as distinguished by the change of the watch. 2. A watch or guard in the night.
NIGHT'-WATCH-ER, *n.* One that watches in the night with evil designs.
NIGHT'-WITCH, *n.* A night hag; a witch that appears in the night.
NI-GRES'CENT, *a.* [L. *nigresco.*] Growing black; changing to a black color; approaching to blackness.
† NIG-RI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *niger* and *facio.*] The act of making black.
NIG'RIN, } *n.* An ore of titanium, found in black grains
NIG'RĬNE, } or rolled pieces. *Ure.*
NI-HIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *nihilum.*] Nothingness; a state of being nothing. *Watts.*
† NILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *nillan.*] Not to will; to refuse; to reject.
NILL, *v. i.* To be unwilling. *Shak.*
NILL, *n.* The shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore. *Johnson.*
NI-LOM'E-TER, *n.* [*Nile*, and Gr. μετρον.] An instrument for measuring the rise of water in the Nile during the flood.
† NIM, *v. t.* [Sax. *neman, niman.*] To take; to steal; to filch. *Hudibras.*
NIM'BLE, *a.* Light and quick in motion; moving with ease and celerity; lively; swift. *Pope.*
NIM'BLE-FOOT-ED, *a.* Running with speed; light of foot.
NIM'BLE-NESS, *n.* Lightness and agility in motion; quickness; celerity; speed; swiftness.
† NIM'BLESS, *n.* Nimbleness. *Spenser.*
NIM'BLE-WIT-TED, *a.* Quick; ready to speak.
NIM'BLY, *adv.* With agility; with light, quick motion.
† NIM'I-E-TY, *n.* [L. *nimietas.*] The state of being too much.
† NIM'MER, *n.* [Sax. *niman.*] A thief. *Hudibras.*
NIN'COM-POOP, *n.* [a corruption of L. *non compos.*] A fool; a blockhead; a trifling dotard. [*A low word.*]
NINE, *a.* [Goth. *niun;* G. *neun.*] Denoting the number composed of eight and one.
NINE, *n.* The number composed of eight and one.
NINE'-FŌLD, *a.* Nine times repeated. *Milton.*
NINE'-HŌLES, *n.* A game in which holes are made in the ground, into which a pellet is to be bowled. *Drayton.*
NINE'-PENCE, *n.* A silver coin of the value of nine-pence.
NINE'-PINS, *n.* A play with nine pins or sharpened pieces of wood set on end, at which a bowl is rolled for throwing them down.
NINE'-SCORE, *a.* Noting nine times twenty.
NINE'-SCORE, *n.* The number of nine times twenty.
NINE'TEEN, *a.* [Sax. *nigantyne.*] Noting the number of *nine* and *ten* united.
NINE'TEENTH, *a.* [Sax. *nigantothe.*] The ordinal of nineteen; designating nineteen.
NINE'TI-ETH, *a.* The ordinal of ninety.
NINE'TY, *a.* Nine times ten; as, *ninety* years.
NIN'NY, *n.* [Sp. *nino.*] A fool; a simpleton.
NIN'NY-HAM-MER, *n.* A simpleton. *Arbuthnot.*
NINTH, *a.* [Sax. *nigetha.*] The ordinal of nine; designating the number nine, the next preceding ten.
NINTH, *n.* In *music*, an interval containing an octave and a tone.
NIP, *v. t.* [D. *knippen;* Sw. *knipa.*] 1. To cut, bite or pinch off the end or nib, or to pinch off with the ends of the fingers. 2. To cut off the end of any thing; to clip as with the knife or scissors. 3. To blast; to kill or destroy the end of any thing; hence, to kill. 4. To pinch, bite or affect the extremities of any thing. 5. To check circulation. 6. To bite; to vex. 7. To satirize keenly; to taunt sarcastically.
NIP, *n.* 1. A pinch with the nails or teeth. *Ascham.* 2. A small cut, or a cutting off the end. 3. A blast; a killing of the ends of plants; destruction by frost. 4. A biting sarcasm; a taunt. 5. [G. *nippen.*] A sip or small draught.
NIPPED, or NIPT, *pp.* Pinched; bit; cropped; blasted.
NIP'PER, *n.* 1. A satirist; [*obs.*] 2. A fore tooth of a horse. The nippers are four.
NIP'PER-KIN, *n.* [Aleman. *nap, nappekin.*] A small cup.
NIP'PERS, *n.* Small pincers.
NIP'PING, *ppr.* Pinching; pinching off; biting off the end; cropping; clipping; blasting; killing.
NIP'PING-LY, *adv.* With bitter sarcasm. *Johnson.*
NIP'PLE, *n.* [Sax. *nypele.*] 1. A teat; a dug. 2. The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated. *Derham.*
NIP'PLE-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *lapsana.*
† NIS, [Sax. *nis.*] Is not. *Spenser.*
NIS'AN, *n.* A month of the Jewish calendar, the first month of the sacred year and seventh of the civil year, answering nearly to our March.
NI'SI PRI'US, *n.* [L.] In *law*, a writ which lies in cases where the jury being impanneled and returned before the justices of the bench, one of the parties requests to have this writ for the ease of the country, that the cause may be tried before the justices of the same county.
NIT, *n.* [Sax. *hnitu.*] The egg of a louse or other small insect. *Derham.*
NI'TEN-CY, *n.* [L. *niteo.*] 1. Brightness; lustre; [*l. u.*] 2. [L. *nitor.*] Endeavor; effort; spring to expand itself; [*little used.*]
NIT'ID, *a.* [L. *nitidus.*] 1. Bright; lustrous; shining. *Boyle.* 2. Gay; spruce; fine; [*little used.*] *Reeve.*
NI'TRE, } *n.* [Fr. *nitre;* Sp., It. *nitro;* L. *nitrum.*] A salt,
NI'TER, } called, also, *salt-petre* [stone-salt,] and, in the modern nomenclature of chemistry, *nitrate of potash.*
NITH'ING, *n.* [Sax.] A coward; a dastard; a poltroon. *See* NIDING.
NI'TRATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of the nitric acid with a base. *Lavosier.*
NI'TRA-TED, *a.* Combined with nitre. *Kirwan.*
NI'TRIC, *a.* Impregnated with nitre.
NI-TRI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The process of forming nitre.
NI'TRI-FY, *v. t.* [*nitre*, and L. *facio.*] To form into nitre.
NI'TRITE, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of the nitrous acid with a base.
NI'TRO-GEN, *n.* [Gr. νιτρον and γενναω.] The element of nitre; that which produces nitre; that element or component part of air which is called *azote. See* AZOTE.
NI-TROG'E-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to nitrogen; producing nitre.
NI-TRO-LEŪ'CIC, *a.* Designating an acid obtained from leucine acted on by nitre. *Braconnet.*
NI-TROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. νιτρον and μετρεω.] An instrument for ascertaining the quality or value of nitre.
NI'TRO-MU-RI-AT'IC, *a.* Partaking of nitre and muria or sea-salt.
† NI-TROS'I-TY, *n.* Quality of nitre. *Cotgrave.*
NI'TROUS, *a.* Pertaining to nitre; partaking of the qualities of nitre, or resembling it.
NI'TRY, *a.* Nitrous; pertaining to nitre; producing nitre.
NIT'TER, *n.* The horse bee. *Med. Repos.*
† NIT'TI-LY, *adv.* Lousily. *Hayward.*
NIT'TY, *a.* Full of nits; abounding with nits.
† NI'VAL, *a.* [L. *nivalis.*] Abounding with snow; snowy.
NI'VE-OUS, *a.* [L. *niveus*] Snowy; resembling snow; partaking of the qualities of snow. *Brown.*
NI'ZY, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *nessi.*] A dunce; a simpleton.
NO. An abbreviation of *number*, Fr. *nombre;* as, *No.* 10.
NO, *adv.* [Sax. *na*, or *ne;* W. *na.*] 1. A word of denial or refusal, expressing a negative, and equivalent to *nay* and *not.* 2. After another negative, it repeats the negation with great emphasis. 3. Not in any degree. 4. When *no*

is repeated, it expresses negation or refusal with emphasis.

NO, *a.* 1. Not any; none. 2. Not any; not one. 3. When it precedes *where*, as in *no where*, it may be considered as adverbial, though originally an adjective.

NOB, *n.* The head, in ridicule. [*A low word.*]

NO-BIL'IA-RY, *n.* A history of noble families. *Encyc.*

NO-BIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *nobilito.*] To make noble; to enoble.

NO-BIL-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making noble. *More.*

NO-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *nobilitas.*] 1. Dignity of mind; greatness; grandeur; elevation of soul. 2. Antiquity of family; descent from noble ancestors; distinction by blood, usually joined with riches. 3. The qualities which constitute distinction of rank in civil society according to the customs or laws of the country.—In *Great Britain*, nobility is extended to five ranks, those of duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron. 4. The persons collectively who enjoy rank above commoners; the peerage.

NŌ'BLE, *a.* [Fr., Sp. *noble*; L. *nobilis.*] 1. Great; elevated; dignified; being above every thing that can dishonor reputation. 2. Exalted; elevated; sublime. 3. Magnificent; stately; splendid. 4. Of an ancient and splendid family. 5. Distinguished from commoners by rank and title. 6. Free; generous; liberal. 7. Principal; capital. 8. Ingenuous; candid; of an excellent disposition; ready to receive truth. 9. Of the best kind; choice; excellent.

NŌ'BLE, *n.* 1. A person of rank above a commoner; a nobleman; a peer.—2. In *Scripture*, a person of honorable family or distinguished by station.—3. *Originally*, a gold coin, but now a money of account, value 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling.

† NŌ'BLE, *v. t.* To ennoble. *Chaucer.*

NŌ'BLE LIV'ER-WORT, *n.* A plant.

NŌ'BLE-MAN, *n.* A noble; a peer; one who enjoys rank above a commoner. *Dryden.*

NŌ'BLE-WOM-AN, *n.* A female of noble rank.

NŌ'BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Greatness; dignity; ingenuousness; magnanimity; elevation of mind or of condition. 2. Distinction by birth; honor derived from a noble ancestry.

NO-BLESS', *n.* [Fr. *noblesse.*] 1. The nobility; persons of noble rank collectively. *Dryden.* 2. Dignity; greatness; noble birth or condition; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*

NŌ'BLY, *adv.* 1. Of noble extraction; descended from a family of rank. *Dryden.* 2. With greatness of soul; heroically; with magnanimity. 3. Splendidly; magnificently.

NŌ'BOD-Y, *n.* [*no* and *body.*] No person; no one. *Swift.*

NŌ'CENT, *a.* [L. *nocens.*] Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; doing hurt. *Watts.*

NŌ'CIVE, *a.* [L. *nocivus.*] Hurtful; injurious. *Hooker.*

† NOȻK, *n.* A notch. *See* NOTCH.

† NOȻK, *v. t.* To place in the notch. *Chapman.*

† NOȻKED, *a.* Notched. *Chaucer.*

NOȻ-TAM-BU-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *nox* and *ambulo.*] A rising from bed and walking in sleep. *Beddoes.*

NOȻ-TAM'BU-LIST, *n.* One who rises from bed and walks in his sleep. *Arbuthnot* uses *noctambulo* in the same sense.

NOȻ-TID'IAL, *a.* [L. *nox* and *dies.*] Comprising a night and a day. [*Little used.*] *Holder.*

† NOȻ-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *nox* and *fero.*] Bringing night.

NOȻ-TIL'U-ȻA, *n.* [L. *nox* and *luceo.*] A species of phosphorus which shines in darkness.

NOȻ-TIL'U-ȻOUS, *a.* Shining in the night. *Pennant.*

NOȻ-TIV'A-GANT, *a.* [L. *nox* and *vagor.*] Wandering in the night.

NOȻ-TIV-A-GĀ'TION, *n.* A roving in the night.

NOȻ'TU-A-RY, *n.* [from L. *nox.*] An account of what passes in the night. *Addison.*

NOȻ'TULE, *n.* [L. *nox.*] A large species of bat.

NOȻ'TURN, *n.* [L. *nocturnus.*] An office of devotion or religious service by night. *Stillingfleet.*

NOȻ-TURN'AL, *a.* [L. *nocturnus.*] 1. Pertaining to night. 2. Done or happening at night. 3. Nightly; done or being every night.

NOȻ-TURN'AL, *n.* An instrument chiefly used at sea to take the altitude of stars about the pole.

† NOȻ'U-MENT, *n.* [L. *nocumentum.*] Harm.

† NOȻ'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *nocuus.*] Noxious; hurtful. *Bailey.*

NOD, *v. i.* [L. *nuto.*] 1. To incline the head with a quick motion, either forward or sidewise, as persons *nod* in sleep. 2. To bend or incline with a quick motion. 3. To be drowsy. 4. To make a slight bow; also, to beckon with a nod.

NOD, *v. t.* To incline or bend; to shake. *Shak.*

NOD, *n.* 1. A quick declination of the head. 2. A quick declination or inclination. 3. A quick inclination of the head in drowsiness or sleep. 4. A slight obeisance. *Shak.* 5. A command.

NŌ'DA-TED, *a.* [L. *nodatus.*] Knotted.

NO-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *nodatio.*] The act of making a knot, or state of being knotted. [*Little used.*]

† NOD'DEN, *a.* Bent; inclined. *Thomson.*

NOD'DER, *n.* One who nods; a drowsy person.

NOD'DING, *ppr.* Inclining the head with a short quick motion.

NOD'DLE, *n.* [qu. L. *nodulus.*] The head; in contempt.

NOD'DY, *n.* [qu. Gr. *νωθης.*] 1. A simpleton; a fool. 2. A fowl. 3. A game at cards.

NODE, *n.* [L. *nodus.*] 1. *Properly*, a knot; a knob; hence,—2. In *surgery*, a swelling of the periosteum, tendons or bones.—3. In *astronomy*, the point where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic.—4. In *poetry*, the knot, intrigue or plot of a piece, or the principal difficulty.—5. In *dialing*, a point or hole in the gnomon of a dial.

NO-DŌSE', *a.* [L. *nodosus.*] Knotted; having knots or swelling joints. *Martyn.*

NO-DOS'I-TY, *n.* Knottiness. *Brown.*

NO-DŌ'SOUS, NŌ'DOUS, } *a.* [L. *nodosus.*] Knotty; full of knots.

NOD'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to or in the form of a nodule or knot.

NOD'ULE, *n.* [L. *nodulus.*] A little knot or lump.

NOD'ULED, *a.* Having little knots or lumps.

† NO-ET'IȻ, *a.* [Gr. *νοετικος.*] Intellectual; transacted by the understanding.

NOG, *n.* [*abbrev.* of *noggin.*] A little pot; also, ale. *Swift.*

† NOG'GEN, *a.* Hard; rough; harsh. *King Charles.*

NOG'GIN, *n.* A small mug or wooden cup.

NOG'GING, *n.* A partition of scantlings filled with bricks.

† NOI'ANCE, *n.* Annoyance; mischief; inconvenience.

† NOIE, for *annoy*, † NOI'ER, for *annoyer*, † NOI'OUS, troublesome. } *Tusser.*

† NOINT, *v. t.* [Fr. *oint.*] To anoint. *Huloet.*

NOISE, (noiz) *n.* [Fr. *noise.*] 1. Sound of any kind. 2. Outcry; clamor; loud, importunate or continued talk expressive of boasting, complaint or quarreling. 3. Frequent talk; much public conversation.

NOISE, (noiz) *v. i.* To sound loud. *Milton.*

NOISE, (noiz) *v. t.* 1. To spread by rumor or report. 2. To disturb with noise; [*not authorized.*]

NOISED, *pp.* Spread by report; much talked of.

NOISE'FUL, (noiz'ful) *a.* Loud; clamorous; making much noise or talk. *Dryden.*

NOISE'LESS, (noiz'les) *a.* Making no noise or bustle; silent.

NOISE'-MĀ-KER, (noiz'mā-ker) *n.* One who makes a clamor. *L'Estrange.*

NOIS'I-LY, (noiz'e-ly) *adv.* With noise; with making a noise.

NOIS'I-NESS, (noiz'e-nes) *n.* The state of being noisy; loudness of sound; clamorousness.

NOIS'ING, (noiz'ing) *ppr.* Spreading by report.

NOI'SOME, (noi'sum) *a.* [Norm. *noisife*; It. *nocivo*, *noioso.*] 1. Noxious to health; hurtful; mischievous; unwholesome; insalubrious; destructive. 2. Noxious; injurious. 3. Offensive to the smell or other senses; disgusting; fetid. *Shak.*

NOI'SOME-LY, *adv.* With a fetid stench; with an infectious steam.

NOI'SOME-NESS, *n.* Offensiveness to the smell; quality that disgusts. *South.*

NOIS'Y, *a.* 1. Making a loud sound. 2. Clamorous; turbulent. 3. Full of noise.

NŌ'LENS VŌ'LENS, [L.] Unwilling or willing; whether he will or not.

NŌ'LI-ME-TAN'GE-RE, *n.* [L.; *touch me not.*] 1. A plant. 2. Among *physicians*, an ulcer or cancer, a species of herpes. *Coxe.*

NO-LĬ''TION, *n.* [L. *nolo.*] Unwillingness; opposed to *volition.* [*Little used.*]

† NOLL, *n.* [Sax. *hnol*, *cnoll.*] The head; the noddle.

NŌ'MAD, *n.* [Gr. *νομας*, *νομαδος.*] One who leads a wandering life, and subsists by tending herds of cattle which graze on herbage of spontaneous growth.

NO-MAD'IȻ, *a.* [Gr. *νομαδικος.*] Pastoral; subsisting by the tending of cattle, and wandering for the sake of pasturage.

NŌ'MAD-IZE, *v. i.* To wander with flocks and herds for the sake of finding pasturage; to subsist by the grazing of herds on herbage of natural growth. *Tooke.*

NŌ'MAD-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Leading a pastoral life, and wandering or removing from place to place for the sake of finding pasture.

NŌ'MAN-CY, *n.* [L. *nomen*, and Gr. *μαντεια.*] The art of divining the destiny of persons by the letters which form their names.

NOM'BLES, *n.* [Fr.] The entrails of a deer. *Johnson.*

NOM'BRIL, *n.* [Fr.] The centre of an escutcheon.

NOME, *n.* [Gr. *νομος.*] 1. A province or tract of country; an Egyptian government or division.—2. In the *ancient Greek music*, any melody determined by inviolable rules.—3. [L. *nomen.*] In *algebra*, a quantity with a sign pre-

fixed or added to it.—4. [Gr. *νεμω*, to eat.] In *surgery*, a phagedenic ulcer, or species of herpes.

* NO-MEN-CLA'TOR, or NOM-EN-CLA'TOR, *n.* [L.; Fr. *nomenclateur.*] 1. A person who calls things or persons by their names.—2. In *modern usage*, a person who gives names to things.

* NO-MEN-CLA'TRESS, *n.* A female nomenclator.

* NO-MEN-CLAT'U-RAL, *a.* Pertaining or according to a nomenclature. *Barton.*

* NŌ'MEN-CLA-TURE, or NOM-EN-CLAT'URE, *n.* [L. *nomenclatura.*] 1. A list or catalogue of the more usual and important words in a language, with their significations; a vocabulary or dictionary. 2. The names of things in any art or science, or the whole vocabulary of names or technical terms which are appropriated to any particular branch of science.

NŌ'MI-AL, *n.* [from L. *nomen.*] A single name or term in *mathematics.*

NOM'I-NAL, *a.* [L. *nominalis.*] 1. Titular; existing in name only. 2. Pertaining to a name or names; consisting in names.

NOM'I-NAL, NOM'I-NAL-IST, } *n.* The *Nominalists* were a sect of school philosophers, the disciples of *Occam*, in the 14th century, who maintained that words, and not things, are the object of dialectics.

† NOM'I-NAL-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into a noun.

NOM'I-NAL-LY, *adv.* By name or in name only.

NOM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *nomino.*] 1. To name; to mention by name. 2. To call; to entitle; to denominate. 3. To name, or designate by name, for an office or place; to appoint. 4. *Usually*, to name for an election, choice or appointment; to propose by name.

NOM'I-NA-TED, *pp.* Named; mentioned by name; designated or proposed for an office or for election.

NOM'I-NATE-LY, *adv.* By name; particularly.

NOM'I-NA-TING, *ppr.* Naming; proposing for an office or for choice by name.

NOM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of naming or of nominating; the act of proposing by name for an office. 2. The power of nominating or appointing to office. 3. The state of being nominated.

NOM'I-NA-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to the name which precedes a verb, or to the first case of nouns.

NOM'I-NA-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, the first case of names or nouns and of adjectives which are declinable.

NOM'I-NA-TOR, *n.* One that nominates.

NOM-I-NEE', *n.* 1. In *law*, the person who is named to receive a copy-hold estate on surrender of it to the lord; the *cestuy que use*, sometimes called the *surrenderee.* 2. A person named or designated by another. 3. A person on whose life depends an annuity.

NOM-O-THET'IC, NOM-O-THET'I-CAL, } *a.* [Gr. *νομοθετης.*] Legislative; enacting laws.

NON, *adv.* [L.] Not. This word is used in the English language as a prefix only, for giving a negative sense to words; as in *non*-residence.

NON-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* A want of ability; in *law*, an exception taken against a plaintiff in a cause, when he is unable legally to commence a suit.

NON'AGE, *n.* [*non* and *age.*] Minority; the time of life before a person, according to the laws of his country, becomes of age to manage his own concerns.

NON'AGED, *a.* Not having due maturity; being in nonage.

NON-A-GES'I-MAL, *a.* [L. *nonagesimus.*] Noting the 90th degree of the ecliptic; being in the highest point of the ecliptic.

NON'A-GON, *n.* [L. *nonus*, and Gr. *γωνια.*] A figure having nine sides and nine angles. *Bailey.*

NON-AP-PĒAR'ANCE, *n.* Default of appearance, as in court, to prosecute or defend.

NON-AP-POINT'MENT, *n.* Neglect of appointment.

NON-AT-TEND'ANCE, *n.* A failure to attend; omission of attendance.

NON-AT-TEN'TION, *n.* Inattention. *Swift.*

NON-BI-TŪ'MI-NOUS, *a.* Containing no bitumen.

† NONCE, *n.* Purpose; intent; design. *Spenser.*

NON'-CLAIM, *n.* A failure to make claim within the time limited by law; omission of claim. *Bailey.*

NON-COM-MŪN'ION, *n.* Neglect or failure of communion.

NON-COM-PLI'ANCE, *n.* Neglect or failure of compliance.

NON-COM-PLY'ING, *a.* Neglecting or refusing to comply.

NON COM'POS MEN'TIS, or NON COM'POS, [L.] Not of sound mind; not having the regular use of reason; as a *noun*, an idiot; a lunatic.

NON-CON-DUCT'ING, *a.* Not conducting; not transmitting another fluid.

NON-CON-DUC'TION, *n.* A non-conducting. *Ure.*

NON-CON-DUCT'OR, *n.* A substance which does not conduct, that is, transmit another substance or fluid, or which transmits it with difficulty.

NON-CON-FORM'ING, *a.* Not joining in the established religion.

NON-CON-FORM'IST, *n.* One who neglects or refuses to conform to the rites and mode of worship of an established church. *Swift.*

NON-CON-FORM'I-TY, *n.* 1. Neglect or failure of conformity. 2. The neglect or refusal to unite with an established church in its rites and mode of worship.

NON-CON-TĀ'GIOUS, *a.* Not contagious.

NON-CON-TĀ'GIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being not communicable from a diseased to a healthy body.

NON-CO-TEM-PO-RĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* Not being cotemporary, or not of cotemporary origin. *Journ. of Science.*

NON-DE-SCRIPT', *a.* [L. *non* and *descriptus.*] That has not been described.

NON-DE-SCRIPT', *n.* Any thing that has not been described.

* NONE, *a.* [Sax. *nan*; *ne* and *ane.*] 1. Not one. 2. Not any; not a part; not the least portion. 3. It was *formerly* used before nouns; as, *none* other. This use is *obsolete*; we now use *no.* 4. It is used as a *substitute*, the noun being omitted. 5. In the following phrase, it is used for *nothing*, or *no concern.* "Israel would *none* of me," that is, Israel would not listen to me at all. 6. As a *substitute*, *none* has a plural signification; as, "terms of peace were *none* vouchsafed."

NON-E-LECT', *n.* [L. *non* and *electus.*] One who is not elected or chosen to salvation. *Huntington.*

NON-E-LEC'TRIC, *a.* Conducting the electric fluid.

NON-E-LEC'TRIC, *n.* A substance that is not an electric, or which transmits the fluid; as metals.

NON-EM-PHAT'IC, NON-EM-PHAT'I-CAL, } *a.* Having no emphasis; unemphatic. *Beattie.*

NON-EN'TI-TY, *n.* 1. Non-existence; the negation of being. *Bentley.* 2. A thing not existing.

NON-E-PIS'CO-PAL, *a.* Not episcopal; not of the episcopal church or denomination. *J. M. Mason.*

NON-E-PIS-CO-PĀ'LI-AN, *n.* One who does not belong to the episcopal church or denomination. *J. M. Mason.*

NŌNES, *n. plu.* [L. *nonæ.*] 1. In the *Roman calendar*, the fifth day of the months January, February, April, June, August, September, November and December, and the seventh day of March, May, July and October. The *nones* were *nine* days from the ides. 2. Prayers, *formerly so called. Todd.*

NON-ES-SEN'TIAL, *n.* *Non-essentials* are things not essential to a particular purpose. *J. M. Mason.*

* NŌNE'SUCH, *n.* [*none* and *such.*] 1. An extraordinary thing; a thing that has not its equal. 2. A plant of the genus *lychnis. Lee.*

NON-EX-E-CŪ'TION, *n.* Neglect of execution; non-performance.

NON-EX-IST'ENCE, *n.* 1. Absence of existence; the negation of being. 2. A thing that has no existence or being.

NON-EX-PŌR-TĀ'TION, *n.* A failure of exportation; a not exporting goods or commodities.

NO-NILL'ION, *n.* [L. *nonus* and *million.*] The number of nine million millions.

NON-IM-PŌR-TĀ'TION, *n.* Want or failure of importation; a not importing goods.

NON-JŪR'ING, *a.* [L. *non* and *juro.*] Not swearing allegiance; an epithet applied to the party in Great Britain that would not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family and government.

NON-JŪ'ROR, *n.* In *Great Britain*, one who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government and crown of England at the revolution, when James II. abdicated the throne, and the Hanoverian family was introduced.

NON-MAN-U-FAC'TUR-ING, *a.* Not carrying on manufactures. *Hamilton.*

NON-ME-TAL'LIC, *a.* Not consisting of metal.

NON-NAT'U-RALS, *n.* In *medicine*, things which, by the abuse of them, become the causes of disease.

NON'NY. The same as *ninny.*

NON-OB-SERV'ANCE, *n.* Neglect or failure to observe or fulfil.

NON OB-STAN'TE. [L.; *notwithstanding.*] A clause used in statutes and letters patent. *Encyc.*

NON-PA-REIL', (non-pa-rel') *n.* [Fr. *non* and *pareil.*] 1. Excellence unequaled. 2. A sort of apple. 3. A sort of printing type very small, and the smallest now used except three.

NON-PA-REIL', (non-pa-rel') *a.* Having no equal; peerless.

NON-PĀY'MENT, *n.* Neglect of payment. *S. E. Dwight.*

NON'PLUS, *n.* [L. *non* and *plus.*] Puzzle; insuperable difficulty; a state in which one is unable to proceed.

NON'PLUS, *v. t.* To puzzle; to confound; to put to a stand; to stop by embarrassment. *Dryden.*

NON-PON-DER-OS'I-TY, *n.* Destitution of weight; levity.

NON-PON'DER-OUS, *a.* Having no weight.

NON-PRO-DUC'TION, *n.* A failure to produce or exhibit.

NON-PRO-FI'CIEN-CY, *n.* Failure to make progress.

NON-PRO-FI'CIENT, *n.* One who has failed to improve or make progress in any study or pursuit.

NON PROS. [contraction of *nolle prosequi*, the plaintiff will not prosecute.] It is used also as a *verb*.
NON-RE-GĀRD'ANCE, *n.* Want of due regard.
NON-REN-DĬ''TION, *n.* Neglect of rendition; the not rendering what is due.
NON-RE-SEM'BLANCE, *n.* Unlikeness; dissimilarity.
NON-RES'I-DENCE, *n.* Failure or neglect of residing at the place where one is stationed, or where official duties require one to reside, or on one's own lands.
NON-RES'I-DENT, *a.* Not residing in a particular place, on one's own estate, or in one's proper place.
NON-RES'I-DENT, *n.* One who does not reside on one's own lands, or in the place where official duties require.
NON-RE-SIST'ANCE, *n.* The omission of resistance; passive obedience; submission to authority.
NON-RE-SIST'ANT, *a.* Making no resistance to power or oppression. *Arbuthnot.*
NON-SĀNE', *a.* [L. *non* and *sanus*.] Unsound; not perfect.
NON'SENSE, *n.* 1. No sense; words or language which have no meaning, or which convey no just ideas; absurdity. 2 Trifles; things of no importance.
NON-SENS'I-CAL, *a.* Unmeaning; absurd; foolish.
NON-SENS'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* Absurdly; without meaning.
NON-SENS'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* Jargon; absurdity; that which conveys no proper ideas.
NON-SENS'I-TĪVE, *a.* Wanting sense or perception.
NON-SO-LŪ''TION, *n.* Failure of solution or explanation.
NON-SOLV'EN-CY, *n.* Inability to pay debts.
NON-SOLV'ENT, *a.* Not able to pay debts; insolvent.
NON-SPĀR'ING, *a.* Sparing none; all-destroying; merciless. *Shak.*
NON'SUCH. *See* NONESUCH.
NON'SŪIT, *n.* In *law*, the default, neglect or non-appearance of the plaintiff in a suit, when called in court, by which the plaintiff signifies his intention to drop the suit.
NON'SŪIT, *v. t.* To determine or record that the plaintiff drops his suit, on default of appearance when called in court.
NON'SŪIT, *a.* Nonsuited. *Tyng's Rep.*
NON'SŪIT-ED, *pp.* Adjudged to have deserted the suit by default of appearance; as a plaintiff.
NON'SŪIT-ING, *ppr.* Adjudging to have abandoned the suit by non-appearance or other neglect.
NON-Ū'SANCE, (non-yū'zance) *n.* Neglect of use. *Brown.*
NON-Ū'SER, (non-yū'zer) *n.* 1. A not using; failure to use; neglect of official duty. 2. Neglect or omission of use.
NOO'DLE, *n.* A simpleton. [*A vulgar word.*]
NOOK, *n.* A corner; a narrow place formed by an angle in bodies or between bodies. *Milton.*
NOON, *n.* [Sax. *non;* D. *noen.*] 1. The middle of the day; the time when the sun is in the meridian; twelve o'clock. 2. *Dryden* used the word for *midnight*.
NOON, *a.* Meridional. *Young.*
NOON'DĀY, *n.* Mid-day; twelve o'clock in the day.
NOON'DĀY, *a.* Pertaining to mid-day; meridional.
NOON'ING, *n.* Repose at noon; sometimes, repast at noon.
NOON'STEAD, *n.* The station of the sun at noon.
NOON'TĪDE, *n.* The time of noon; mid-day.
NOON'TĪDE, *a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional.
* NOOSE, (nooz) *n.* [Ir. *nas.*] A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn. *Hudibras.*
NOOSE, (nooz) *v. t.* To tie in a noose; to catch in a noose; to entrap; to insnare.
NŌ'PAL, *n.* A plant of the genus *cactus*.
NOPE, *n.* A provincial name for the bullfinch. *Dict.*
NOR, *connective.* [*ne* and *or*.] 1. A word that denies or renders negative the second or subsequent part of a proposition, or a proposition following another negative proposition; correlative to *neither* or *not*.—2. *Nor* sometimes begins a sentence, but in this case a negative proposition has preceded it in the foregoing sentence. 3. In some cases, usually in *poetry*, *neither* is omitted, and the negation which it would express is included in *nor*. 4. Sometimes, in *poetry*, *nor* is used for *neither*, in the first part of the proposition.
NOR'MAL, *a.* [L. *normalis.*] 1. According to a square or rule; perpendicular; forming a right angle. 2. According to a rule or principle. 3. Relating to rudiments or elements; teaching rudiments or first principles.
NOR'MAN, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a short wooden bar to be thrust into a hole of the windlass, on which to fasten the cable.
NOR'MAN, *n.* [*north-man*, or *nord-man.*] A Norwegian, or a native of Normandy.
NOR'MAN, *a.* Pertaining to Normandy.
NOR'ROY, *n.* [*north* and *roy.*] The title of the third of the three kings at arms or provincial heralds.
NORTH, *n.* [Sax. *north;* G., Sw., Dan. *nord;* D. *noord;* It. *norte;* Fr. *nord.*] One of the cardinal points, being that point of the horizon which is directly opposite to the sun in the meridian.
NORTH, *a.* Being in the north; as, the *north* polar star.
NORTH-ĒAST', *n.* The point between the north and east, at an equal distance from each.
NORTH-ĒAST', *a.* Pertaining to the north-east, or proceeding from that point.
NORTH'ER-LY, *a.* Being towards the north, or nearer towards the north than to any other cardinal point.
NORTH'ER-LY, *adv.* 1. Towards the north. 2. In a northern direction. 3. Proceeding from a northern point.
NORTH'ERN, *a.* 1. Being in the north, or nearer to that point than to the east or west. 2. In a direction towards the north, or a point near it.
† NORTH'ERN-LY, *adv.* Toward the north. *Hakewill.*
NORTH'ING, *n.* 1. The motion or distance of a planet from the equator northward. 2. Course or distance northward of the equator.
NORTH'-STĀR, *n.* The north polar star.
NORTH'WARD, *a.* [Sax. *north* and *weard.*] Being towards the north.
NORTH'WARD, } *adv.* Towards the north. *Dryden.*
NORTH'WARDS, }
NORTH-WEST', *n.* The point in the horizon between the north and west, and equally distant from each.
NORTH-WEST', *a.* 1. Pertaining to the point between the north and west; being in the northwest. 2. Proceeding from the northwest.
NORTH-WEST'ERN, *a.* Pertaining to or being in the northwest, or in a direction to the northwest.
NORTH'-WIND, *n.* The wind that blows from the north. *Watts.*
NOR-WĒ'GI-AN, *a.* Belonging to Norway.
NOR-WĒ'GI-AN, *n.* A native of Norway.
NOSE, *n.* [Sax. *nose, næse, nase;* G. *nase.*] 1. The prominent part of the face which is the organ of smell, consisting of two similar cavities called *nostrils*. 2. The end of any thing. 3. Scent; sagacity.—*To lead by the nose*, to lead blindly.—*To be led by the nose*, to follow another obsequiously, or to be led without resistance or inquiring the reason.—*To thrust one's nose into the affairs of others*, to meddle officiously in other people's matters; to be a busy-body.—*To put one's nose out of joint*, to alienate the affections from another.
NOSE, *v. t.* 1. To smell; to scent. *Shak.* 2. To face; to oppose to the face. *Wood.*
† NOSE, *v. i.* To look big; to bluster. *Shak.*
NŌSE'BLEED, *n.* 1. A hemorrhage or bleeding at the nose. 2. A plant of the genus *achillea*.
NŌSED, *a.* 1. Having a nose. 2. Having sagacity.
NŌSE'-FISH, *n.* A fish of the leather-mouthed kind, with a flat blunt snout; called, also, *broad-snout*.
NŌSE'GĀY, *n.* [*nose*, and Celtic *geac.*] A bunch of flowers used to regale the sense of smelling.
NŌSE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a nose. *Shak.*
NŌSE'-SMART, *n.* A plant, *nasturtium;* cresses.
NŌSE'THRIL. *See* NOSTRIL.
NOS'LE, *n.* A little nose; the extremity of a thing. *See* NOZZLE.
NOS-O-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to nosology, or a systematic classification of diseases.
NO-SOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who classifies diseases, arranges them in order, and gives them suitable names.
NO-SOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. νοσος and λογος.] 1. A treatise on diseases, or a systematic arrangement or classification of diseases. 2. That branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.
NO-SO-PO-ET'IC, *a.* [Gr. νοσος and ποιεω.] Producing diseases. [*Little used.*] *Arbuthnot.*
NOS'TRIL, *n.* [Sax. *nosethyrl, næsthyrl.*] An aperture or passage through the nose. The *nostrils* are the passages through which air is inhaled and exhaled in respiration.
NOS'TRUM, *n.* [L., from *noster.*] A medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret for the purpose of restricting the profits of sale to the inventor or proprietor.
NOT, *adv.* [Sax. *naht*, or *noht;* G. *nicht;* Scot. *nocht.*] 1. A word that expresses negation, denial or refusal. 2. With the *substantive verb*, it denies being, or denotes extinction of existence.
* NOT'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *notable;* L. *notabilis.*] 1. Remarkable; worthy of notice; memorable; observable; distinguished or noted. 2. Active; industrious; careful.—3 In *Scripture*, conspicuous; sightly. 4. Notorious. *Matt* xxvii. 5. Terrible. *Acts* ii. 6. Known or apparent *Acts* iv.
NOT'A-BLE, *n.* 1. In *France*, the nobles or persons of rank and distinction were formerly called *notables*. 2. A thin worthy of observation.
* NOT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Activity; industriousness; care; [*little used.*] 2. Remarkableness.
* NOT'A-BLY, *adv.* 1. Memorably; remarkably; eminently. 2. With show of consequence or importance.
NO-TĀ'RI-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a notary. 2. Done or taken by a notary.
NŌ'TA-RY, *n.* [L. *notarius.*] 1. *Primarily*, a person employed to take notes of contracts, trials and proceedings

in courts among the Romans.—2. In *modern usage*, an officer authorized to attest contracts or writings of any kind, to give them the evidence of authenticity. This officer is often styled *notary public*.

NO-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *notatio.*] 1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks, figures or characters. 2. Meaning; signification; [*unusual.*]

NOTCH, *n.* [qu. G. *knicken.*] 1. A hollow cut in any thing; a nick; an indentation. 2. An opening or narrow passage through a mountain or hill. *United States.*

NOTCH, *v. t.* To cut in small hollows. *Pope.*

NOTCH'-WEED, *n.* A plant called *orach. Johnson.*

† NOTE, for *ne wote*, knew not, or could not. *Chaucer.*

NOTE, *n.* [L. *nota;* Fr. *note.*] 1. A mark or token; something by which a thing may be known; a visible sign. 2. A mark made in a book, indicating something worthy of particular notice. 3. A short remark; a passage or explanation in the margin of a book. 4. A minute, memorandum or short writing intended to assist the memory. 5. Notice; heed. 6. Reputation; consequence; distinction. 7. State of being observed; [*l. u.*]—8. In *music*, a character which marks a sound, or the sound itself. 9. Tune; voice; harmonious or melodious sounds. 10. Abbreviation; symbol. 11. A short letter; a billet. 12. Annotation; commentary. 13. A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment.—14. *Notes*, plu. a writing; a written discourse; *applied equally to minutes or heads of a discourse or argument, or to a discourse fully written.* 15. A diplomatic communication in writing; an official paper sent from one minister or envoy to another.

NOTE, *v. t.* [L. *noto.*] 1. To observe; to notice with particular care; to heed; to attend to. 2. To set down in writing. 3. To charge, as with a crime; [*obs.*]

† NOTE, *v. t.* [Sax. *hnitan.*] To butt; to push with the horns. *Ray.*

NŌTE'-BOOK, *n.* 1. A book in which memorandums are written. 2. A book in which notes of hand are registered.

NŌT'ED, *pp.* 1. Set down in writing. 2. Observed; noticed. 3. *a.* Remarkable; much known by reputation or report; eminent; celebrated.

NŌT'ED-LY, *adv.* With observation or notice. *Shak.*

NŌT'ED-NESS, *n.* Conspicuousness; eminence; celebrity.

NŌTE'LESS, *a.* Not attracting notice; not conspicuous.

NŌT'ER, *n.* One who takes notice; an annotator. *Gregory.*

NŌTE'WOR-THY, *a.* Worthy of observation or notice.

* NOTH'ING, *n.* [*no* and *thing.*] 1. Not any thing; not any being or existence; a word that denies the existence of any thing; non-entity; opposed to *something*. 2. Non-existence; a state of annihilation. 3. Not any thing; not any particular thing, deed or event. 4. No other thing. 5. No part, portion, quantity or degree. 6. No importance; no value; no use. 7. No possession of estate; a low condition. 8. A thing of no proportion to something, or of trifling value or advantage. 9. A trifle; a thing of no consideration or importance.—*To make nothing of*, to make no difficulty, or to consider as trifling, light or unimportant.

* NOTH'ING, *adv.* In no degree; not at all. *Milton.*

* NOTH'ING-NESS, *n.* 1. Nihility; non-existence. *Donne.* 2. Nothing; a thing of no value. *Hudibras.*

NŌ'TĬCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *notitia.*] 1. Observation by the eye or by the other senses. 2. Observation by the mind or intellectual power. 3. Information; intelligence by whatever means communicated; knowledge given or received. 4. A paper that communicates information. 5. Attention; respectful treatment; civility. 6. Remark; observation.

NŌ'TĬCE, *v. t.* 1. To observe; to see. 2. To heed; to regard. 3. To remark; to mention or make observations on. *Tooke. Hamilton.* 4. To treat with attention and civilities. 5. To observe intellectually.

NŌ'TĬCE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be observed; worthy of observation. *London Quart. Rev.*

NŌ'TĬCED, *pp.* Observed; seen; remarked; treated with attention.

NŌ'TĬ-CING, *ppr.* Observing; seeing; regarding; remarking on; treating with attention.

NŌ-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of notifying or giving notice; the act of making known. 2. Notice given in words or writing, or by signs. 3. The writing which communicates information; an advertisement, citation, &c.

NŌ'TI-FIED, *pp.* 1. Made known; *applied to things.* 2. Informed by words, writing or other means; *applied to persons.*

NŌ'TI-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *notifier;* It. *notificare.*] 1. To make known; to declare; to publish. 2. To make known by private communication; to give information of. 3. To give notice to; to inform by words or writing, in person or by message, or by any signs which are understood. *U. S. Journals of the Senate.*

NŌ'TI-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Making known; giving notice to.

NŌ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *notio.*] 1. Conception; mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined. 2. Sentiment; opinion. 3. Sense; understanding; intellectual power; [*obs.*] 4. Inclination; *in vulgar use.*

NŌ'TION-AL, *a.* 1. Imaginary; ideal; existing in idea only; visionary; fantastical. *Bentley.* 2. Dealing in imaginary things; whimsical; fanciful.

† NO-TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* Empty, ungrounded opinion.

NŌ'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* In mental apprehension; in conception; not in reality. *Norris.*

NŌ'TION-IST, *n.* One who holds to an ungrounded opinion. *Bp. Hopkins.*

NO-TO-RĪ'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *notoriété.*] 1. Exposure to the public knowledge; the state of being publicly or generally known. 2. Public knowledge.

NO-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [It., Sp. *notorio;* Fr. *notoire.*] 1. Publicly known; manifest to the world; evident; *usually*, known to disadvantage; *hence almost always used in an ill sense.* 2. Known, *in a good sense. Shak.*

NO-TŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Publicly; openly; in a manner to be known or manifest. *Swift.*

NO-TŌ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being open or known; notoriety.

† NOTT, *a.* [Sax. *hnot.*] Shorn. *Chaucer.*

† NOTT, *v. t.* To shear. *Stowe.*

NŌ'TUS, *n.* [L.] The south wind. *Milton.*

NOT'WHĒAT, *n.* [Sax. *hnot.*] Wheat not bearded.

NOT-WITH-STAND'ING, [commonly, but not correctly, classed among *conjunctions.*] The *participle* of *withstand*, with *not* prefixed, and signifying not opposing; nevertheless. It retains, in all cases, its participial signification. This word answers precisely to the Latin *non obstante*, and both are used with nouns, or with substitutes for nouns, for sentences or for clauses of sentences.

NOUGHT. *See* NAUGHT.

† NOUL, *n.* [Sax. *hnol.*] The top of the head. *Spenser.*

† NOULD, *ne would*, would not. *Spenser.*

NOUN, *n.* [altered from L. *nomen.*] In *grammar*, a name; that sound, or combination of sounds, by which a thing is called, whether material or immaterial.

† NOUR'ICE, *n.* [Fr. *nourrice.*] A nurse. *Sir T. Elyot.*

NOUR'ISH, (nur'ish) *v. t.* [Fr. *nourrir.*] 1. To feed and cause to grow; to supply with nutriment. 2. To support; to maintain by feeding. 3. To supply the means of support and increase; to encourage. 4. To cherish; to comfort. *James* v. 5. To educate; to instruct; to promote growth in attainments. 1 *Tim.* iv.

NOUR'ISH, (nur'ish) *v. i.* 1. To promote growth. 2. To gain nourishment.

† NOUR'ISH, *n.* A nurse. *Lydgate.*

NOUR'ISH-A-BLE, (nur'ish-a-bl) *a.* Susceptible of nourishment. *Grew.*

NOUR'ISHED, (nur'isht) *pp.* Fed; supplied with nutriment; caused to grow.

NOUR'ISH-ER, (nur'ish-er) *n.* The person or thing that nourishes. *Milton.*

NOUR'ISH-ING, (nur'ish-ing) *ppr.* 1. Feeding; supplying with aliment; supporting with food. 2. *a.* Promoting growth; nutritious.

NOUR'ISH-MENT, (nur'ish-ment) *n.* 1. That which serves to promote the growth of animals or plants, or to repair the waste of animal bodies; food; sustenance; nutriment. 2. Nutrition; support of animal or vegetable bodies. 3. Instruction, or that which promotes growth in attainments.

NOUR'I-TURE. *See* NURTURE.

† NOURS'LE, *v. t.* To nurse up. *Spenser.*

NOURS'LING. *See* NURSLING.

† NOUS'LE, or NOUS'EL, *v. t.* [corrupted from *nursle.*] To nurse up.

† NOUS'LE, or NOUS'EL, *v. t.* To insnare; to entrap; as in a noose or trap.

NO-VAC'U-LĪTE, *n.* [L. *novacula.*] Razor-stone.

NO-VĀ'TIAN, *n.* In *church history*, one of the sect of *Novatus*, or *Novatianus.*

NO-VĀ'TIAN-ISM, *n.* The opinions of the Novatians.

NO-VĀ'TION. *See* INNOVATION.

NO-VĀ'TOR. *See* INNOVATOR.

NOV'EL, *a.* [L. *novellus;* It. *novello;* Sp. *novel.*] 1. New; of recent origin or introduction; not ancient; hence, unusual.—2. In the *civil law*, the *novel* constitutions are those which are supplemental to the code, and posterior in time to the other books.—3. In the *common law*, the assize of *novel* disseizin is an action in which the demandant recites a complaint of the disseizin.

NOV'EL, *n.* 1. A new or supplemental constitution or decree. 2. A fictitious tale or narrative in prose, intended to exhibit the operation of the passions, and particularly of love.

NOV'EL-ISM, *n.* Innovation. [*Little used.*] *Dering.*

NOV'EL-IST, *n.* 1. An innovator; an assertor of novelty. 2. A writer of a novel or of novels. 3. A writer of news; [*obs.*] *Tatler.*

† NOV'EL-IZE, *v. i.* To innovate.

NOV'EL-TY, *n.* Newness; recentness of origin or introduction. *Hooker.*

NO-VEM'BER, *n.* [L. from *novem*, nine; the ninth month, according to the *ancient Roman year*, beginning in March.] The eleventh month of the year.

* NŌ'VEN-A-RY, *n.* [L. *novenarius.*] The number nine; nine collectively.

* NŌ'VEN-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the number nine.

NO-VEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *novem* and *annus.*] Done every ninth year. *Potter.*

NO-VER'€AL, *a.* [L. *noverca.*] Pertaining to a step-mother; in the manner of a step-mother.

NOV'ICE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *novitius.*] 1. One who is new in any business; one unacquainted or unskilled; one in the rudiments; a beginner. 2. One that has entered a religious house, but has not taken the vow; a probationer. 3. One newly planted in the church, or one newly converted to the Christian faith.

NO-VI''TIATE, *n.* [Fr. *noviciat.*] 1. The state or time of learning rudiments.—2. In *religious houses*, a year or other time of probation for the trial of a novice.

† NO-VI''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *novitius.*] Newly-invented.

† NOV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *novitas.*] Newness. *Brown.*

NOW, *adv.* [Sax., D., Sw., Dan., Goth. *nu.*] 1. At the present time. 2. A little while ago; very lately. 3. At one time; at another time. 4. *Now* sometimes expresses or implies a connection between the subsequent and preceding proposition; often it introduces an inference or an explanation of what precedes. 5. After this; things being so. 6. In supplication, it appears to be somewhat emphatical. 7. *Now* sometimes refers to a particular time past, specified or understood, and may be defined, *at that time*; as, he was *now* sensible of his mistake.—*Now and then.* 1. At one time and another, indefinitely; occasionally; not often; at intervals. 2. Applied to places which appear at intervals or in succession.

NOW, *n.* The present time or moment.

NOW-A-DAYS, *adv.* In this age. *Garrick.*

NŌ'WAY, } *adv.* [*no* and *way.*] In no manner or de-
NŌ'WAYS, } gree.

NOWED, *a.* [Fr. *noué.*] Knotted; tied in a knot; *used in heraldry. Encyc.*

† NOW'EL, *n.* [Fr. *noel.*] A shout of joy or Christmas song. *Chaucer.*

† NOWES, *n.* [Fr. *nou.*] The marriage knot. *Crashaw.*

NŌ'WHERE, *adv.* [*no* and *where.*] Not in any place or state.

NŌ'WISE, *adv.* [*no* and *wise*; often, by mistake, written *noways.*] Not in any manner or degree.

NOX'IOUS, (nok'shus) *a.* [L. *noxius.*] 1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; pernicious; destructive; unwholesome; insalubrious. 2. Guilty; criminal. 3. Unfavorable; injurious.

NOX'IOUS-LY, *adv.* Hurtfully; perniciously.

NOX'IOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Hurtfulness; the quality that injures, impairs or destroys; insalubrity. 2. The quality that corrupts or perverts.

NOY, NOY'ANCE, NOY'ER, NOY'FUL, NOY'OUS, NOY'SANCE. *See* ANNOY and NUISANCE.

NOY'AU, (noy'o) *n.* A rich cordial.

NOZ'LE, } *n.* [from *nose.*] The nose; the extremity of
NOZ'ZLE, } any thing; the snout.

† NUB'BLE, *v. t.* [for *knubble.*] To beat or bruise with the fist. *Ainsworth.*

NU-BIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *nubifer.*] Bringing or producing clouds. *Dict.*

† NŪ'BI-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *nubilo.*] To cloud.

NŪ'BILE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *nubilis.*] Marriageable; of an age suitable for marriage. *Prior.*

NŪ'BIL-OUS, *a.* [L. *nubilus.*] Cloudy.

NU-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *nux* and *fero.*] Bearing nuts.

NŪ'€LE-US, *n.* [L.] 1. *Properly*, the kernel of a nut; but in *usage*, any body about which matter is collected. 2. The body of a comet, called, also, its *head*, which appears to be surrounded with light.

NU-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *nudatio.*] The act of stripping or making bare or naked.

NUDE, *a.* [L. *nudus.*] 1. Bare.—2. In *law*, void; of no force.

NŪ'DI-TY, *n.* [L. *nuditas.*] 1. Nakedness.—2. *Nudities*, in the *plural*, naked parts which decency requires to be concealed.—3. In *painting* and *sculpture*, the naked parts of the human figure, or parts not covered with drapery.

NŪ'DUM PA€'TUM. [L.] In *law*, an agreement that is void or not valid according to the laws of the land.

NU-GAC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *nugax.*] Futility; trifling talk or behavior. *More.*

NU-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *nugor.*] The act or practice of trifling. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

NŪ'GA-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *nugatorius.*] 1. Trifling; vain; futile; insignificant. *Bentley.* 2. Of no force; inoperative; ineffectual.

NŪI'SANCE, } *n.* [Fr. *nuisance.*] 1. That which annoys
NŪ'SANCE, } or gives trouble and vexation; that which is offensive or noxious.—2. In *law*, that which incommodes or annoys; something that produces inconvenience or damage.

NUL, in *law*, signifies *no*, not any; as, *nul* disseizin.

NULL, *v. t.* [L. *nullus.*] To annul; to deprive of validity; to destroy. [*Not much used.*] *See* ANNUL.

NULL, *a.* [L. *nullus.*] Void; of no legal or binding force or validity; of no efficacy; invalid.

† NULL, *n.* Something that has no force or meaning.

† NUL-LI-BI'E-TY, *n.* [L. *nullibi.*] The state of being nowhere.

† NUL-LI-FID'I-AN, *a.* [L. *nullus* and *fides.*] Of no faith; of no religion or honesty. *Feltham.*

NUL'LI-FIED, *pp.* Made void.

NUL'LI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *nullus* and *facio.*] To annul; to make void; to render invalid; to deprive of legal force or efficacy.

NUL'LI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *nullité.*] 1. Nothingness; want of existence. 2. Want of legal force, validity or efficacy.

NUMB, (num) *a.* [Sax. *numen.*] 1. Torpid; destitute of the power of sensation and motion. 2. Producing numbness; benumbing; [*obs.*]

NUMB, (num) *v. t.* To make torpid; to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to deaden; to benumb; to stupefy.

NUMBED, (numd) *pp.* Rendered torpid.

† NUMB'ED-NESS, *n.* Torpor; interruption of sensation.

NUM'BER, *n.* [Fr. *nombre*; L. *numerus.*] 1. The designation of a unit in reference to other units, or in reckoning, counting, enumerating. 2. An assemblage of two or more units. 3. More than one; many. 4. Multitude.—5. In *poetry*, measure; the order and quantity of syllables constituting feet, which render verse musical to the ear. 6. Poetry; verse.—7. In *grammar*, the difference of termination or form of a word, to express unity or plurality.—8. In *mathematics*, *number* is variously distinguished.—*Cardinal numbers* are those which express the amount of units; as, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.—*Ordinal numbers* are those which express order; as, first, second, third, fourth, &c.

NUM'BER, *v. t.* [L. *numero.*] 1. To count; to reckon; to ascertain the units of any sum, collection or multitude. 2. To reckon as one of a collection or multitude; as, "he was *numbered* with the transgressors." *Is.* liii.

NUM'BERED, *pp.* Counted; enumerated.

NUM'BER-ER, *n.* One that numbers.

† NUM'BER-FUL, *a.* Many in number.

NUM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Counting; ascertaining the units of a multitude or collection.

NUM'BER-LESS, *a.* That cannot be counted; innumerable. *Milton.*

NUM'BERS, *n.* The title of the fourth book of the Pentateuch.

NUMB'ING, (num'ming) *ppr.* Making torpid.

NUM'BLES, *n.* [Fr. *nombles.*] The entrails of a deer.

NUMB'NESS, (num'nes) *n.* Torpor; that state of a living body in which it has not the power of feeling.

NŪ'MER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *numerabilis.*] That may be numbered or counted.

NŪ'MER-AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *numeralis.*] 1. Pertaining to number; consisting of number. 2. Expressing number; representing number; standing as a substitute for figures. 3. Expressing numbers.

NŪ'MER-AL, *n.* A numeral character or letter. *Astle.*

NŪ'MER-AL-LY, *adv.* According to number; in number.

NŪ'MER-A-RY, *a.* Belonging to a certain number.

NŪ'MER-ATE, *v. t.* To count or reckon in numbers; to calculate. *Lancaster.*

NU-MER-Ā''TION, *n.* [L. *numeratio.*] 1. The act or art of numbering.—2. In *arithmetic*, notation; the art of expressing in characters any number proposed in words.

NŪ'MER-A-TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. One that numbers.—2. In *arithmetic*, the number in vulgar fractions which shows how many parts of a unit are taken.

NU-MER'I€, } *a.* [It *numerico*; Fr. *numerique.*] 1. Be-
NU-MER'I-€AL, } longing to number; denoting number; consisting in numbers.—2. *Numerical* difference is that by which one individual is distinguished from another.

NU-MER'I-€AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In numbers. 2. With respect to number or sameness in number.

† NŪ'MER-IST, *n.* One that deals in numbers.

† NU-MER-OS'I-TY, *n.* The state of being numerous.

NŪ'MER-OUS, *a.* [L. *numerosus.*] 1. Being many, or consisting of a great number of individuals. 2. Consisting of poetic numbers; melodious; musical.

NŪ'MER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In great numbers.

NŪ'MER-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being numerous or many; the quality of consisting of a great number of individuals. 2. The quality of consisting of poetic numbers; melodiousness; musicalness.

NU-MIS-MAT'I€, *a.* [L. *numisma.*] Pertaining to money, coin or medals.

* NU-MIS-MAT'I€S, *n.* The science of coins and medals.

NU-MIS-MA-TOL/O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of coins and medals.

NU-MIS-MA-TOL/O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *νομισμα* and *λογος.*] The branch of historical science which treats of coins and medals.

NUM/MA-RY, } *a.* [L. *nummus.*] Pertaining to coin or
NUM/MU-LAR, } money. *Arbuthnot.*

NUM/MU-LITE, *n.* [L. *nummus.*] Fossil remains of a chambered shell of a flattened form, formerly mistaken for money.

† NUMPS, *n.* A dolt; a blockhead. *Parker.*

NUM/SKULL, *n.* [*numb* and *skull.*] A dunce; a dolt; a stupid fellow. *Prior.*

NUM/SKULLED, *a.* Dull in intellect; stupid; doltish.

NUN, *n.* [Sax., Dan. *nunne;* D. *non;* G. *nonne;* Sw. *nunna;* Fr. *nonne.*] A woman devoted to a religious life, and who lives in a cloister or nunnery.

NUN, *n.* 1. A web-footed fowl of the size of a duck, with a white head and neck. 2. The blue titmouse.

NUN/CHION, *n.* A portion of food taken between meals. *Ainsworth.*

NUN/CI-A-TURE, (nun/she-a-ture) *n.* The office of a nuncio.

NUN/CI-O, (nun/she-o) *n.* [It. *nunzio;* L. *nuncius.*] 1. An embassador from the pope to some catholic prince or state. 2. A messenger; one who brings intelligence.

† NUN/CU-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *nuncupo.*] To declare publicly or solemnly. *Barrow.*

NUN-CU-PA/TION, *n.* A naming. *Chaucer.*

NUN-CU/PA-TIVE, } *a.* [It. *nuncupativo;* Fr. *nuncupatif.*]
NUN-CU/PA-TO-RY, } 1. Nominal; existing only in name. 2. Publicly or solemnly declaratory. 3. Verbal; not written.

NUN/DI-NAL, } *a.* [L. *nundinalis.*] 1. Pertaining to a
NUN/DI-NA-RY, } fair or to a market day. 2. A *nundinal* letter, among the *Romans*, was one of the eight first letters of the alphabet, which were repeated successively from the first to the last day of the year.

NUN/DI-NAL, *n.* A nundinal letter.

† NUN/DI-NATE, *v. i.* To buy and sell at fairs.

† NUN-DI-NA/TION, *n.* Traffick in fairs.

NUN-NA/TION, *n.* In *Arabic grammar*, from the name of *N*, the pronunciation of *n* at the end of words.

NUN/NER-Y, *n.* A house in which nuns reside.

NUP/TIAL, *a.* [L. *nuptialis.*] 1. Pertaining to marriage; done at a wedding. 2. Constituting marriage.

NUP/TIALS, *n. plu.* Marriage, which see. *Dryden.*

NURSE, (nurs) *n.* [Fr. *nourrice.*] 1. A woman that has the care of infants, or a woman employed to tend the children of others. 2. A woman who suckles infants. 3. A woman that has the care of a sick person. 4. A man who has the care of the sick. 5. A person that breeds, educates or protects; hence, that which breeds, brings up or causes to grow. 6. An old woman; *in contempt.* 7. The state of being nursed.—8. In *composition*, that which supplies food.

NURSE, (nurs) *v. t.* 1. To tend, as infants. 2. To suckle; to nourish at the breast. 3. To attend and take care of in child-bed. 4. To tend the sick. 5. To feed; to maintain; to bring up. *Is.* lx. 6. To cherish; to foster; to encourage; to promote growth in. 7. To manage with care and economy, with a view to increase.

NURSED, *pp.* Tended in infancy or sickness; nourished from the breast; maintained; cherished.

NURS/ER, *n.* One that cherishes or encourages growth.

NURS/ER-Y, *n.* 1. The place or apartment in a house appropriated to the care of children. 2. A plantation of young trees. 3. The place where any thing is fostered and the growth promoted. 4. That which forms and educates. 5. The act of nursing; [*little used.*] 6. That which is the object of a nurse's care.

NURS/ING, *ppr.* Tending; nourishing at the breast; educating; maintaining.

NURS/LING, *n.* 1. An infant; a child. 2. One that is nursed.

NURT/URE, *n.* [Fr. *nourriture.*] 1. That which nourishes; food; diet. 2. That which promotes growth; education; instruction.

NURT/URE, *v. t.* 1. To feed; to nourish. 2. To educate; to bring or train up. *Wotton.*

NŪ/SANCE. *See* NUISANCE.

NUS/TLE, *v. t.* To fondle; to cherish. *Ainsworth.*

NUT, *n.* [Sax. *hnut.*] 1. The fruit of certain trees and shrubs, consisting of a hard shell inclosing a kernel.—2. In *mechanics*, a small cylinder or other body, with teeth or projections corresponding with the teeth or grooves of a wheel. 3. The projection near the eye of an anchor.

NUT, *v. t.* To gather nuts. *Wood.*

NU-TA/TION, *n.* [L. *nutatio.*] In *astronomy*, a kind of tremulous motion of the axis of the earth, by which, in its annual revolution, it is twice inclined to the ecliptic, and as often returns to its former position.

NUT-BREAK-ER. *See* NUTCRACKER.

NUT/-BROWN, *a.* Brown as a nut long kept and dried.

NUT/-CRACK-ER, *n.* 1. An instrument for cracking nuts. 2. A bird of the genus *corvus;* the nut-breaker.

NUT/GALL, *n.* An excrescence of the oak. *Brown.*

NUT/-HATCH, *n.* The common name of birds of the genus *sitta.*

NUT/-HOOK, *n.* A pole with a hook at the end to pull down boughs for gathering the nuts; also, the name given to a thief that stole goods from a window by means of a hook.

NUT/JOB-BER, or NUT/PECK-ER, *n.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

NUT/MEG, *n.* [L. *nux moschata.*] The fruit of a tree of the genus *myristica*, growing in the isles of the East Indies and South Sea.

† NU-TRI-CA/TION, *n.* Manner of feeding or being fed.

NŪ/TRI-ENT, *a.* [L. *nutrio.*] Nourishing; promoting growth.

NŪ/TRI-ENT, *n.* Any substance which nourishes by promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies.

NŪ/TRI-MENT, *n.* [L. *nutrimentum.*] 1. That which nourishes; food; aliment. 2. That which promotes enlargement or improvement.

NU-TRI-MENT/AL, *a.* Having the qualities of food; alimental.

NU-TRI/TION, *n.* [L. *nutritio.*] 1. The act or process of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies; the act or process of promoting growth in vegetables. 2. That which nourishes; nutriment.

NU-TRI/TIOUS, *a.* Nourishing; promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies.

NŪ/TRI-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of nourishing; nutrimental; alimental.

† NŪ/TRI-TURE, *n.* The quality of nourishing.

NUT/-SHELL, *n.* 1. The hard shell of a nut; the covering of the kernel. 2. A thing of little compass or of little value.

NUT/-TREE, *n.* A tree that bears nuts.

NUZ/ZLE, *v. t.* To nurse; to foster. [*Vulgar.*]

NUZ/ZLE, *v. t.* [qu. from *nose*, or *noursle.*] To hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom. *Bailey.*

NUZ/ZLE, *v. t.* To nestle; to house as in a nest.

NUZ/ZLE, *v. i.* To go with the nose near the ground, or thrusting the nose into the ground like a swine.

NYC/TA-LOPS, *n.* [Gr. *νυκταλωψ.*] 1. One that sees best in the night. 2. One who loses his sight as night comes on, and remains blind till morning.

NYC/TA-LO-PY, *n.* 1. The faculty of seeing best in darkness, or the disorder from which this faculty proceeds.—2. In *present usage*, the disorder in which the patient loses his sight as night approaches, and remains blind till morning.

NYE, *n.* A brood or flock of pheasants.

NYL/GAU, *n.* A quadruped of the genus *bos.*

NYMPH, *n.* [L. *nympha;* Gr. *νυμφη.*] 1. In *mythology*, a goddess of the mountains, forests, meadows and waters.—2. In *poetry*, a lady.

NYMPH, } *n.* Another name of the *pupa*, *chrysalis*, or *au-*
NYMPH/A, } *relia.*

NYM-PHE/AN, *a.* Pertaining to nymphs; inhabited by nymphs. *Faber.*

NYMPH/I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to nymphs.

NYMPH/ISH, *a.* Relating to nymphs; ladylike. *Drayton.*

NYMPH/LIKE, } *a.* Resembling nymphs.
NYMPH/LY, }

† NYS, [*ne* and *is.*] None is; is not. *Spenser.*

O.

O is the fifteenth letter, and the fourth vowel, in the English Alphabet. It has a long sound, as in *tone*, *hone*, *roll*, *droll;* a short sound, as in *lot*, *plod*, *rod;* and the sound of *oo*, or the Italian *u*, and French *ou*, as in *move*, *prove.* This sound is shortened in words ending in a close articulation, as in *book*, *foot.*

As a *numeral*, O was sometimes used by the ancients for 11, and, with a dash over it, Ō, for 11,000.

Among the *Irish*, O, prefixed to the name of a family, denotes progeny, or is a character of dignity; as, O'Neil.

O is often used as an *exclamation*, expressing a wish; as, *O*, were he present. *Dryden.*

O. S. stands for *old style.*

ŌAF, *n.* [said to be a corruption of *oupn.*] 1. A changeling; a foolish child left by fairies in the place of another. 2. A dolt; an idiot; a blockhead.

ŌAF'ĪSH, *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish. [*Little used.*]

ŌAF'ISH-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; dullness; folly. [*L. u.*]

ŌAK, *n.* [Sax. *ac, æc.*] A tree of the genus *quercus.*

ŌAK'-AP-PLE, *n.* A kind of spungy excrescence on oak leaves or tender branches, &c.; called, also, *oak leaf gall*, or *gall-nut.*

ŌAK'EN, (ō'kn) *a.* 1. Made of oak, or consisting of oak. 2. Composed of branches of oak. *Addison.*

ŌAK'ĒN-PIN, *n.* An apple; so called from its hardness.

ŌAK'LING, *n.* A young oak. *Evelyn.*

ŌAK'UM, *n.* [Sax. *æcemba, æcumbe.*] The substance of old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp.

ŌAK'Y, *a.* [from *oak.*] Hard; firm; strong. *Hall.*

ŌAR, *n.* [Sax. *ar.*] An instrument for rowing boats.—*To boat the oars*, in *seamanship*, to cease rowing and lay the oars in the boat.—*To ship the oars*, to place them in the row-locks.—*To unship the oars*, to take them out of the row-locks.

ŌAR, *v. i.* To row. *Pope.*

ŌAR, *v. t.* To impel by rowing. *Shak.*

ŌAR'Y, *a.* Having the form or use of an oar. *Milton.*

Ō'A-SIS, *n.* A fertile spot surrounded by an arid desert.

ŌAST, OST, or OUST, *n.* [qu. Gr. εστια, or L. *ustus.*] A kiln to dry hops or malt. *Mortimer.*

ŌAT, *n.* [Sax. *ate.*] A plant of the genus *avena.* The word is commonly used in the plural, *oats.* The meal of this grain, *oatmeal*, forms a considerable and very valuable article of food for man in Scotland, and every where oats are excellent food for horses and cattle.

ŌAT'CAKE, *n.* A cake made of the meal of oats.

ŌAT'EN, (ō'tn) *a.* 1. Made of oatmeal; as, *oaten* cakes. 2. Consisting of an oat straw or stem; as, an *oaten* pipe. *Milton.*

ŌATH, *n.* [Sax. *ath.*] A solemn affirmation or declaration, made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed.

† ŌATH'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of having an oath administered to.

ŌATH'BREĀK-ING, *n.* The violation of an oath; perjury.

ŌAT'MĀLT, *n.* Malt made of oats. *Mortimer.*

ŌAT'MĒAL, *n.* 1. Meal of oats produced by grinding or pounding. *Gay.* 2. A plant; [*obs.*]

† ŌAT'THIS-TLE, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

OB, a Latin preposition, signifies, *primarily*, in front, before, and hence against, towards; as in *objicio*, to object, that is, to throw against. It has also the force of *in* or *on*; as in *obtrude.*—In *composition*, the letter *b* is often changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed; as in *occasion, offer, oppose.*

† OB-AM'BU-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *obambulo.*] To walk about.

† OB-AM-BU-LĀ'TION, *n.* A walking about. *Dict.*

OB-BLI-GĀ'TO, *a.* [It.] A term in *music*, signifying on purpose for the instrument named. *Cyc.*

OB-CORD'ATE, *a.* [L. *ob* and *cor.*] In *botany*, shaped like a heart, with the apex downward.

OB-DOR-MĪ'TION, *n.* [L. *obdormio.*] Sleep; sound sleep. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

OB-DŪCE', *v. t.* [L. *obduco.*] To draw over, as a covering. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

† OB-DUCT', *v. t.* [L. *obduco.*] To draw over; to cover.

OB-DUC'TION, *n.* [L. *obductio.*] The act of drawing over, as a covering; the act of laying over. [*Little used.*]

* OB'DU-RA-CY, *n.* Invincible hardness of heart; impenitence that cannot be subdued; inflexible persistency in sin; obstinacy in wickedness.

* OB'DU-RATE, *a.* [L. *obduro.*] 1. Hardened in heart; inflexibly hard; persisting obstinately in sin or impenitence. 2. Hardened against good or favor; stubborn; unyielding; inflexible. 3. Harsh; rugged. [*L. u.*] *Swift.*

† OB'DU-RATE, *v. t.* To harden. *More.*

* OB'DU-RATE-LY, *adv.* Stubbornly; inflexibly; with obstinate impenitence.

* OB'DU-RATE-NESS, *n.* Stubbornness; inflexible persistence in sin.

OB-DU-RĀ'TION, *n.* The hardening of the heart; hardness of heart; stubbornness. *Hooker.*

OB-DŪRE', *v. t.* [L. *obduro.*] 1. To harden; to render obstinate in sin; [*l. u.*] 2. To render inflexible; [*l. u.*]

OB-DŪR'ED, (ob-dūrd') *pp.* or *a.* Hardened; inflexible; impenitent.

OB-DŪR'ED-NESS, (ob-dūrd'nes) *n.* Hardness of heart; stubbornness.

* O-BĒ'DI-ENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *obedientia.*] Compliance with a command, prohibition or known law and rule of duty prescribed; the performance of what is required or enjoined by authority, or the abstaining from what is prohibited, in compliance with the command of prohibition. *Obedience* is not synonymous with *obsequiousness*; the latter often implying meanness or servility, and obedience being merely a proper submission to authority.

* O-BĒ'DI-ENT, *a.* [L. *obediens.*] Submissive to authority; yielding compliance with commands, orders or injunctions; performing what is required, or abstaining from what is forbid.

* O-BE-DI-EN'TIAL, *a.* [Fr. *obedienciel.*] According to the rule of obedience; in compliance with commands.

* O-BĒ'DI-ENT-LY, *adv.* With obedience; with due submission to commands. *Tillotson.*

* O-BĒI'SANCE, *n.* [Fr. *obeissance.*] A bow or courtesy; an act of reverence made by an inclination of the body or the knee.

OB-E-LIS'CAL, *a.* In the form of an obelisk. *Stukeley.*

OB'E-LISK, *n.* [L. *obeliscus.*] 1. A truncated, quadrangular and slender pyramid intended as an ornament.—2. In *writing* and *printing*, a reference or mark referring the reader to a note in the margin, thus, †. It is used also for designating obsolete words, or for other purposes.

† O-BEQ'UI-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *obequito.*] To ride about.

† O-BEQ-UI-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of riding about.

OB-ER-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *oberro.*] The act of wandering about. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

O-BĒSE', *a.* [L. *obesus.*] Fat; fleshy. [*Little used.*]

O-BĒSE'NESS, } *n.* [L. *obesitas.*] Fatness; fleshiness; in-
O-BES'I-TY, } cumbrance of flesh.

O-BEY', (o-bā') *v. t.* [Fr. *obeir.*] 1. To comply with the commands, orders or instructions of a superior, or with the requirements of law. 2. To submit to the government of; to be ruled by. 3. To submit to the direction or control of. 4. To yield to the impulse, power or operation of.

O-BEY'ED, (o-bāde') *pp.* Complied with; performed; as a command; yielded to.

O-BEY'ER, *n.* One who yields obedience.

O-BEY'ING, *ppr.* Complying with commands; submitting to.

† OB-FIRM', } *v. t.* To make firm; to harden in reso-
† OB-FIRM'ATE, } lution. *Hall.*

OB-FUS'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *ob* and *fusco.*] To darken; to obscure. *Waterhouse.*

OB-FUS'CATE, } *pp.* Darkened in color. *Shenstone.*
OB-FUS'CA-TED, }

OB-FUS-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of darkening or rendering obscure; a clouding.

OB'IT, *n.* [L. *obiit, obivit.*] *Properly*, death; decease; hence, funeral solemnities or anniversary service for the soul of the deceased on the day of his death.

O-BIT'U-AL, *a.* [L. *obitus.*] Pertaining to obits, or the days when funeral solemnities are celebrated. *Encyc.*

O-BIT'U-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *obituaire.*] 1. A list of the dead, or a register of obitual anniversary days, when service is performed for the dead. 2. An account of persons deceased.

O-BIT'U-A-RY, *a.* Relating to the decease of a person.

OB'JECT, *n.* [Fr. *objet*; L. *objectum.*] 1. That about which any power or faculty is employed, or something apprehended or presented to the mind by sensation or imagination. 2. That to which the mind is directed for accomplishment or attainment; end; ultimate purpose. 3. Something presented to the senses or the mind, to excite emotion, affection or passion.—4. In *grammar*, that which is produced, influenced or acted on by something else; that which follows a transitive verb.

OB'JECT-GLĂSS, *n.* In a *telescope* or *microscope*, the glass placed at the end of a tube next the object.

OB-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *objicio.*] 1. To oppose; to present in opposition. 2. To present or offer in opposition. 3. To offer; to exhibit; [*little used.*]

OB-JECT', *v. i.* To oppose in words or arguments; to offer reasons against.

† OB-JECT', *a.* Opposed; presented in opposition.

OB-JECT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be opposed. *Taylor.*

OB-JEC'TION, *n.* [L. *objectio.*] 1. The act of objecting. 2. That which is presented in opposition; adverse reason or argument. 3. That which may be offered in opposition; reason existing, though not offered, against a measure or an opinion. 4. Criminal charge; fault found.

OB-JEC'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Justly liable to objections; such as may be objected against.

OB-JECT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *objectif.*] 1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object.—2. In *grammar*, the *objective* case is that which follows a transitive verb or a preposition.

OB-JECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* 1. In the manner of an object. *Locke.* 2. In the state of an object. *Brown.*

OB-JECT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being an object.

OB-JECT'OR, *n.* One that objects; one that offers arguments or reasons in opposition to a proposition or measure.

† OB-JUR'GATE, *v. t.* [L. *objurgo.*] To chide; to reprove.

OB-JUR-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *objurgatio.*] The act of chiding by way of censure; reproof; reprehension. [*Little used.*]

OB-JUR'GA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing censure or reproof; culpatory. [*Little used.*] *Howell.*

OB-LĀ'DA, *n.* A fish of the sparus kind.
OB-LĀTE', *a.* [L. *oblatus.*] Flattened or depressed at the poles. *Cheyne.*
OB-LĀTE'NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being oblate.
OB-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *oblatio.*] Any thing offered or presented in worship or sacred service; an offering; a sacrifice.
† OB-LĀ'TION-ER, *n.* One who makes an offering as an act of worship or reverence.
† OB-LEC'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *oblecto.*] To delight.
OB-LEC-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of pleasing highly; delight. *Feltham.*
OB'LI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *obligo.*] To bind, as one's self, in a moral and legal sense; to impose on, as a duty which the law or good faith may enforce. *Churchill.*
OB'LI-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Bound by contract or promise.
OB'LI-GA-TING, *ppr.* Bound by covenant, contract, promise or bond.
OB-LI-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *obligatio.*] 1. The binding power of a vow, promise, oath or contract, or of law, civil, political or moral, independent of a promise; that which constitutes legal or moral duty, and which renders a person liable to coercion and punishment for neglecting it. 2. The binding force of civility, kindness or gratitude, when the performance of a duty cannot be enforced by law. 3. Any act by which a person becomes bound to do something to or for another, or to forbear something.—4. In *law*, a bond with a condition annexed, and a penalty for non-fulfilment.
OB-LI-GĀ'TO. *See* OBBLIGATO.
OB'LI-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Binding in law or conscience; imposing duty; requiring performance or forbearance of some act.
* O-BLĪGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *obliger*; L. *obligo.*] 1. To constrain by necessity; to compel by physical force. 2. To constrain by legal force; to bind in law. 3. To bind or constrain by moral force. 4. To bind in conscience or honor; to constrain by a sense of propriety. 5. To do a favor to; to lay under obligation of gratitude. 6. To do a favor to; to please; to gratify. 7. To indebt.
* O-BLĪG'ED, (o-blījd') *pp.* Bound in duty or in law; compelled; constrained; favored; indebted.
OB-LI-GEE', *n.* The person to whom another is bound, or the person to whom a bond is given.
* O-BLĪGE'MENT, *n.* Obligation. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*
* O-BLĪ'GER, *n.* One that obliges.
* O-BLĪ'GING, *ppr.* 1. Binding in law or conscience; compelling; constraining. 2. Doing a favor to.
* O-BLĪ'GING, *a.* [Fr. *obligeant.*] Having the disposition to do favors, or actually conferring them.
* O-BLĪ'GING-LY, *adv.* With civility; kindly; complaisantly.
* O-BLĪ'GING-NESS, *n.* 1. Obligation; [*little used.*] 2. Civility; complaisance; disposition to exercise kindness.
OB-LI-GOR', *n.* The person who binds himself or gives his bond to another. *Blackstone.*
OB-LI-QUĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *obliquo.*] 1. Declination from a straight line or course; a turning to one side. 2. Deviation from moral rectitude.
* OB-LĪQUE', * OB-LĪKE', (ob-līke') *a.* [L. *obliquus*; Fr. *oblique.*] 1. Deviating from a right line; not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel; aslant. 2. Indirect; by a side glance. *Shak.*—3. In *grammar*, an *oblique* case is any case except the nominative.
* OB-LĪQUE'LY, *adv.* 1. In a line deviating from a right line; not directly; not perpendicularly. 2. Indirectly; by a side glance; by an allusion; not in the direct or plain meaning.
* OB-LĪQUE'NESS, *n.* Obliquity.
OB-LIQ'UI-TY, *n.* [L. *obliquitas*; Fr. *obliquité.*] 1. Deviation from a right line; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity. 2. Deviation from moral rectitude. 3. Irregularity; deviation from ordinary rules.
OB-LIT'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *oblitero.*] 1. To efface; to erase or blot out any thing written; or to efface any thing engraved. 2. To efface; to wear out; to destroy by time or other means. 3. To reduce to a very low or imperceptible state.
OB-LIT'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Effaced; erased; worn out.
OB-LIT'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Effacing; wearing out; destroying.
OB-LIT-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of effacing; effacement; a blotting out or wearing out; extinction. *Hale.*
OB-LIV'I-ON, *n.* [L. *oblivio.*] 1. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance. 2. A forgetting of offenses, or remission of punishment.
OB-LIV'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *obliviosus.*] 1. Causing forgetfulness. *Shak.* 2. Forgetful. *Cavendish.*
† OB'LO-CU-TOR, *n.* A gainsayer. *Bull.*
OB'LONG, *a.* [Fr.; L. *oblongus.*] Longer than broad.
OB'LONG, *n.* A figure or solid which is longer than it is broad.
OB'LONG-ISH, *a.* Somewhat oblong.
OB'LONG-LY, *adv.* In an oblong form. *Cheyne.*
OB'LONG-NESS, *n.* The state of being longer than broad.
OB'LONG-Ō'VATE, *a.* In *botany*, between oblong and ovate, but inclined to the latter. *Martyn.*
OB-LŌ'QUI-OUS, *a.* Containing obloquy; reproachful.
OB'LO-QUY, *n.* [L. *obloquor.*] 1. Censorious speech; reproachful language; language that casts contempt on men or their actions. 2. Cause of reproach; disgrace; [*obs.*]
OB-LUC-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *obluctor.*] A struggling or striving against; resistance; [*little used.*] *Fotherby.*
OB-MU-TES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *obmutesco.*] 1. Loss of speech; silence. 2. A keeping silence.
OB-NOX'IOUS, (ob-nok'shus) *a.* [L. *obnoxius.*] 1. Subject; answerable. 2. Liable; subject to cognizance or punishment. 3. Liable; exposed. 4. Reprehensible; censurable; not approved. *Fell.* 5. Odious; hateful; offensive. 6. Hurtful; noxious.
OB-NOX'IOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. In a state of subjection or liability. 2. Reprehensibly; odiously; offensively.
OB-NOX'IOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Subjection or liableness to punishment. 2. Odiousness; offensiveness.
OB-NŪ'BI-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *obnubilor.*] To cloud; to obscure.
OB-NU-BI-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act or operation of making dark or obscure. *Beddoes.*
OB'OLE, *n.* [L. *obolus.*] In *pharmacy*, the weight of ten grains, or half a scruple. *Encyc.*
OB'O-LUS, *n.* [L.] A small silver coin of Athens, the sixth part of a drachma, about two cents in value.
OB-Ō'VATE, *a.* In *botany*, inversely ovate; having the narrow end downward. *Martyn.*
OB-REP'TION, *n.* [L. *obrepo.*] The act of creeping on with secrecy or by surprise.
OB-REP-TI'TIOUS, *a.* Done or obtained by surprise; with secrecy or by concealment of the truth.
OB-SCĒNE', (ob-sēēn') *a.* [Fr.; L. *obscœnus.*] 1. Offensive to chastity and delicacy; impure. 2. Foul; filthy; offensive; disgusting. 3. Inauspicious; ill-omened. *Dryden.*
OB-SCĒNE'LY, *adv.* In a manner offensive to chastity or purity; impurely; unchastely. *Milton.*
OB-SCĒNE'NESS, * OB-SCEN'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *obscenité*; L. *obscœnitas.*] 1. Impurity in expression or representation; that quality in words or things which presents what is offensive to chastity or purity of mind; ribaldry. 2. Unchaste actions; lewdness.
OB-SCU-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *obscuratio.*] 1. The act of darkening. 2. The state of being darkened or obscured.
OB-SCŪRE', *a.* [L. *obscurus.*] 1. Dark; destitute of light. 2. Living in darkness. 3. Not easily understood; not obviously intelligible; abstruse. 4. Not much known or observed; retired; remote from observation. 5. Not noted; unknown; unnoticed; humble; mean. 6. Scarcely legible. 7. Not clear, full or distinct; imperfect.
OB-SCŪRE', *v. t.* [L. *obscuro.*] 1. To darken; to make dark. 2. To cloud; to make partially dark. 3. To hide from the view. 4. To make less visible. 5. To make less legible. 6. To make less intelligible. 7. To make less glorious, beautiful or illustrious. 8. To conceal; to make unknown. 9. To tarnish.
OB-SCŪRE'LY, *adv.* 1. Darkly; not clearly; imperfectly. 2. Out of sight; in a state not to be noticed; privately; in retirement; not conspicuously. 3. Not clearly; not plainly to the mind; darkly. 4. Not plainly; indirectly; by hints or allusion.
OB-SCŪRE'NESS, or OB-SCŪ'RI-TY, *n.* [L. *obscuritas.*] 1. Darkness; want of light. 2. A state of retirement from the world; a state of being unnoticed; privacy. 3. Darkness of meaning; unintelligibleness. 4. Illegibleness. 5. A state of being unknown to fame; humble condition.
OB-SCŪR'ER, *n.* Whatever or whoever obscures. *Lord.*
OB'SE-CRATE, *v. t.* [L. *obsecro.*] To beseech; to entreat; to supplicate; to pray earnestly. *Cockeram.*
OB-SE-CRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Entreaty; supplication. 2. A figure of rhetoric, in which the orator implores the assistance of God or man.
OB'SE-QUENT, *a.* [L. *obsequens.*] Obedient; submissive to; [*little used.*] *Fotherby.*
OB'SE-QUIES, *n. plu.* [Fr. *obsèques.*] Funeral rites and solemnities; the last duties performed to a deceased person. [*Milton* uses the word in the singular, but the common usage is different.]
OB-SĒ'QUI-OUS, *a.* [L. *obsequium.*] 1. Promptly obedient or submissive to the will of another; compliant; yielding to the desires of others. 2. Servilely or meanly condescending; compliant to excess. 3. Funereal; pertaining to funeral rites; [*obs.*]
OB-SĒ'QUI-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With ready obedience; with prompt compliance. 2. With reverence for the dead; [*obs.*]
OB-SĒ'QUI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Ready obedience; prompt compliance with the orders of a superior. 2. Servile submission; mean or excessive complaisance.
† OB'SE-QUY, *n.* [L. *obsequium.*] Funeral ceremony; obsequiousness; compliance. *B. Jonson.*
† OB'SE-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *obsero.*] To lock up; to shut in. *Cockeram.*

OB-SERV'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be observed or noticed. 2. Worthy of observation or of particular notice; remarkable.

OB-SERV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner worthy of note.

OB-SERV'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of observing; the act of keeping or adhering to in practice; performance. 2. Respect; ceremonial reverence in practice. 3. Performance of rites, religious ceremonies or external service. 4. Rule of practice; thing to be observed. 5. Observation; attention to; [*little used.*] 6. Obedient regard or attention; [*obs.*]

OB-SER-VAND'A, *n. plu.* [L.] Things to be observed.

OB-SERV'ANT, *a.* 1. Taking notice; attentively viewing or noticing. 2. Obedient; adhering to in practice. 3. Carefully attentive; submissive.

OB-SERV'ANT, *n.* 1. A slavish attendant; [*obs.*] *Shak.* 2. A diligent observer. *Hooker.*

OB-SER-VĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *observatio.*] 1. The act of observing or taking notice; the act of seeing or of fixing the mind on any thing. 2. Notion gained by observing; the effect or result of seeing or taking cognizance in the mind. 3. Observance; adherence to in practice; performance of what is prescribed.—4. In *navigation*, the taking of the altitude of the sun or a star in order to find the latitude.

OB-SER-VĀ'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *observateur.*] 1. One that observes or takes notice. *Hale.* 2. A remarker.

OB-SERV'A-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *observatoire.*] A place or building for making observations on the heavenly bodies.

OB-SERVE', (ob-zerv') *v. t.* [L. *observo.*] 1. To see or behold with some attention; to notice. 2. To take notice or cognizance of by the intellect. 3. To utter or express, as a remark, opinion or sentiment; to remark. 4. To keep religiously; to celebrate. 5. To keep or adhere to in practice; to comply with; to obey. 6. To practice.

OB-SERVE', (ob-zerv') *v. i.* 1. To remark. 2. To be attentive.

OB-SERV'ED, (ob-zervd') *pp.* 1. Noticed by the eye or the mind. 2. Kept religiously; celebrated; practiced.

OB-SERV'ER, *n.* 1. One who observes; one that takes notice; *particularly*, one who looks to with care, attention or vigilance. 2. A beholder; a looker on; a spectator. 3. One who keeps any law, custom, regulation or rite; one who adheres to any thing in practice; one who performs. 4. One who fulfils or performs. 5. One who keeps religiously.

OB-SERV'ING, *ppr.* 1. Taking notice by the eye or the intellect. 2. Remarking. 3. Keeping; adhering to in practice; fulfilling. 4. *a.* Giving particular attention; habitually taking notice; attentive to what passes.

OB-SERV'ING-LY, *adv.* Attentively; carefully; with close observation. *Shak.*

† OB-SESS', *v. t.* [L. *obsideo, obsessus.*] To besiege.

OB-SESS'ION, *n.* [L. *obsessio.*] The act of besieging; the first attack of Satan antecedent to possession. [*Little used.*]

OB-SID'I-AN, *n.* A mineral.

OB-SID'I-O-NAL, *a.* [L. *obsidionalis.*] Pertaining to a siege.. *Brown.*

OB-SIG'NATE, *v. t.* [L. *obsigno.*] To seal up; to ratify. [*Little used.*] *Barrow.*

OB-SIG-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of sealing; ratification by sealing; confirmation. *Taylor.*

OB-SIG'NA-TO-RY, *a.* Ratifying; confirming by sealing.

OB-SO-LES'CENT, *a.* [L. *obsolesco.*] Going out of use; passing into desuetude. *Campbell.*

* OB-SO-LĒTE', *a.* [L. *obsoletus.*] 1. Gone into disuse; disused; neglected. *Dryden.*—2. In *botany*, obscure; not very distinct. *Eaton.*

* OB-SO-LĒTE'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being neglected in use; a state of desuetude.—2. In *botany*, indistinctness.

OB'STA-CLE, *n.* [Fr.] That which opposes; any thing that stands in the way and hinders progress; hinderance; obstruction.

† OB'STAN-CY, *n.* [L. *obstantia.*] Opposition; impediment; obstruction. *B. Jonson.*

OB-STET'RIC, *a.* [L. *obstetrix.*] Pertaining to midwifery, or the delivery of women in childbed.

OB-STET'RI-CATE, *v. i.* To perform the office of a midwife. [*Little used.*] *Evelyn.*

OB-STET'RI-CATE, *v. t.* To assist as a midwife. [*L. u.*]

OB-STET-RI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of assisting as a midwife. 2. The office of a midwife.

OB-STE-TRĬ'CIAN, *n.* One skilled in the art of assisting women in parturition. *Med. Repos.*

OB-STET'RICS, *n.* The art of assisting women in parturition; midwifery. *Encyc.*

OB'STI-NA-CY, *n.* [L. *obstinatio.*] 1. A firm and usually unreasonable adherence to an opinion, purpose or system; a fixedness that will not yield to persuasion, arguments or other means; stubbornness; pertinacity; persistency. 2. Fixedness that will not yield to application, or that yields with difficulty.

OB'STI-NATE, *a.* [L. *obstinatus.*] 1. Stubborn; pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or purpose; fixed firmly in resolution; not yielding to reason, arguments or other means. 2. Not yielding or not easily subdued or removed.

OB'STI-NATE-LY, *adv.* Stubbornly; pertinaciously; with fixedness of purpose not to be shaken.

OB'STI-NATE-NESS, *n.* Stubbornness; pertinacity in opinion or purpose; fixed determination. *Hall.*

OB-STI-PĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *obstipo.*] 1. The act of stopping up, as a passage.—2. In *medicine*, costiveness.

OB-STREP'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *obstreperus.*] Loud; noisy; clamorous; vociferous; making a tumultuous noise.

OB-STREP'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Loudly; clamorously; with tumultuous noise.

OB-STREP'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Loudness; clamor; noisy turbulence.

OB-STRIC'TION, *n.* [L. *obstrictus.*] Obligation; bond.

OB-STRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *obstruo.*] 1. To block up; to stop up or close, as a way or passage; to fill with obstacles. 2. To stop; to impede; to hinder in passing. 3. To retard; to interrupt; to render slow.

OB-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* 1. Blocked up; stopped, as a passage. 2. Hindered; impeded, as progress. 3. Retarded; interrupted.

OB-STRUCT'ER, *n.* One that obstructs or hinders.

OB-STRUCT'ING, *ppr.* Blocking up; stopping; impeding; interrupting.

OB-STRUC'TION, *n.* [L. *obstructio.*] 1. The act of obstructing. 2. Obstacle; impediment; any thing that stops or closes a way or channel. 3. That which impedes progress; hinderance. 4. A heap; [*not proper.*] *Shak.*

OB-STRUCT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *obstructif.*] Presenting obstacles; hindering; causing impediment. *Hammond.*

OB-STRUCT'IVE, *n.* Obstacle; impediment; [*little used.*]

OB'STRU-ENT, *a.* [L. *obstruens.*] Blocking up; hindering.

OB'STRU-ENT, *n.* Any thing that obstructs the natural passages in the body. *Quincy.*

OB-STU-PE-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *obstupefacio.*] The act of making stupid or insensible. *See* STUPEFACTION.

OB-STU-PE-FAC'TIVE, *a.* [L. *obstupefacio.*] Stupefying; rendering insensible, torpid or inert. *See* STUPEFACTIVE.

† OB-STŪ'PI-FY, *v. t.* To render stupid. *Annot. on Glanville.*

OB-TAIN', *v. t.* [L. *obtineo.*] 1. To get; to gain; to procure; to gain possession of a thing; to acquire. This word usually implies exertion to get possession, and in this it differs from *receive*, which may or may not imply exertion. It differs from *acquire*, as genus from species; *acquire* being properly applied only to things permanently possessed; but *obtain* is applied both to things of temporary and of permanent possession. 2. To keep; to hold.

OB-TAIN', *v. i.* 1. To be received in customary or common use; to continue in use; to be established in practice. 2. To be established; to subsist in nature. 3. To prevail; to succeed; [*little used.*] *Bacon.*

OB-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be obtained; that may be procured or gained. *Arbuthnot.*

OB-TAIN'ED, (ob-tānd') *pp.* Gained; procured; acquired.

OB-TAIN'ER, *n.* One who obtains.

OB-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* Gaining; procuring; acquiring.

OB-TAIN'MENT, *n.* The act of obtaining. *Milton.*

† OB-TEM'PER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *obtempero.*] To obey. *Dict.*

OB-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *obtendo.*] 1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition. 2. To pretend; to offer as the reason of any thing; [*obs.*]

OB-TEN-E-BRĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ob* and *tenebræ.*] A darkening; act of darkening; darkness; [*little used.*] *Bacon.*

† OB-TEN'SION, *n.* The act of obtending.

OB-TEST', *v. t.* [L. *obtestor.*] To beseech; to supplicate.

OB-TEST', *v. i.* To protest. *Waterhouse.*

OB-TES-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Supplication; entreaty. *Elyot.* 2. Solemn injunction. *Hall.*

OB-TEST'ING, *ppr.* Beseeching; supplicating.

OB-TREC-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *obtrectatio.*] Slander; detraction; calumny; [*little used.*] *Barrow.*

OB-TRŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *obtrudo.*] 1. To thrust in or on; to throw, crowd or thrust into any place. 2. To offer with unreasonable importunity; to urge upon against the will. —*To obtrude one's self*, to enter a place where one is not desired; to thrust one's self in uninvited, or against the will of the company.

OB-TRŪDE', *v. i.* 1. To enter when not invited. 2. To thrust or be thrust upon.

OB-TRŪD'ED, *pp.* Thrust in by force or unsolicited.

OB-TRŪD'ER, *n.* One who obtrudes. *Boyle.*

OB-TRŪD'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting in or on; entering uninvited.

OB-TRUN'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *obtrunco.*] To deprive of a limb; to lop; [*little used.*] *Cockeram.*

OB-TRUN-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of cutting off. [*L. used.*]

OB-TRŪ'SION, *n.* [L. *obtrudo.*] The act of obtruding; a thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited.

OB-TRŪ'SIVE, *a.* Disposed to obtrude any thing upon others; inclined to intrude or thrust one's self among others, or to enter uninvited.

OB-TRŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of obtrusion or thrusting upon others, or entering unsolicited.
OB-TUND', *v. t.* [L. *obtundo.*] To dull; to blunt; to quell; to deaden; to reduce the edge, pungency or violent action of any thing.
OB-TU-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *obturatus.*] The act of stopping by spreading over or covering.
OB'TU-RA-TOR, *n.* In *anatomy*, the *obturators* are muscles which rise from the outer and inner side of the pelvis around the foramen thyroideum, and are rotators of the thigh. *Wistar.*
OB-TŪS-ANG'U-LAR, *a.* [*obtuse* and *angular.*] Having angles that are obtuse, or larger than right angles.
OB-TŪSE', *a.* [L. *obtusus.*] 1. Blunt; not pointed or acute. *Applied to angles*, it denotes one that is larger than a right angle. 2. Dull; not having acute sensibility. 3. Not sharp or shrill; dull; obscure.
OB-TŪSE'LY, *adv.* 1. Without a sharp point. 2. Dully; stupidly.
OB-TŪSE'NESS, *n.* 1. Bluntness. 2. Dullness; want of quick sensibility. 3. Dullness of sound.
OB-TŪ'SION, *n.* 1. The act of making blunt. 2. The state of being dulled or blunted.
OB-UM'BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *obumbro.*] To shade; to darken; to cloud; [*little used.*] *Howell.*
OB-UM-BRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of darkening.
† OB-VEN'TION, *n.* [L. *obvenio.*] Something occasional; that which happens not regularly, but incidentally.
† OB-VERS'ANT, *a.* [L. *obversans.*] Conversant; familiar.
OB-VERSE', (ob-vers') *a.* In *botany*, having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf.
OB'VERSE, *n.* The face of a coin; opposed to *reverse.*
OB-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *obverto.*] To turn towards.
OB-VERT'ED, *pp.* Turned towards.
OB-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning towards.
OB'VI-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *obvier.*] *Properly*, to meet in the way; to oppose; hence, in *present usage*, to remove, as difficulties or objections.
OB'VI-A-TED, *pp.* Removed, as objections or difficulties.
OB'VI-A-TING, *ppr.* Removing, as objections in reasoning or planning.
OB'VI-OUS, *a.* [L. *obvius.*] 1. Meeting; opposed in front; [*obs.*] 2. Open; exposed; [*l. u.*] 3. Plain; evident; easily discovered, seen or understood; readily perceived by the eye or the intellect.
OB'VI-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Evidently; plainly; apparently; manifestly. 2. Naturally. 3. Easily to be found.
OB'VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being plain or evident to the eye or the mind. *Boyle.*
OB'VO-LUTE, } *a.* [L. *obvolutus.*] In *botany*, obvolute
OB'VO-LU-TED, } foliation is when the margins of the leaves alternately embrace the straight margin of the opposite leaf.
OC-CĀ'SION, *n.* [L. *occasio.*] 1. *Properly*, a falling, happening or coming to; an occurrence, casualty, incident. 2. Opportunity; convenience; favorable time, season or circumstances. 3. Accidental cause; incident, event or fact giving rise to something else. 4. Incidental need; casual exigency; opportunity accompanied with need or demand.
OC-CĀ'SION, *v. t.* [Fr. *occasionner.*] 1. To cause incidentally; to cause; to produce. 2. To influence; to cause.
OC-CĀ'SION-A-BLE, *a.* That may be caused or occasioned. [*Little used.*] *Barrow.*
OC-CĀ'SION-AL, *a.* [Fr. *occasionnel.*] 1. Incidental; casual; occurring at times, but not regular or systematic; made or happening as opportunity requires or admits. 2. Produced by accident. 3. Produced or made on some special event.
OC-CĀ'SION-AL-LY, *adv.* According to incidental exigence; at times, as convenience requires or opportunity offers; not regularly.
OC-CĀ'SIONED, *pp.* Caused incidentally; caused; produced.
OC-CĀ'SION-ER, *n.* One that causes or produces, either incidentally or otherwise.
OC-CĀ'SION-ING, *ppr.* Causing incidentally or otherwise.
OC-CĀ'SIVE, *a.* Falling; descending; western; pertaining to the setting sun. *Encyc.*
OC-CE-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *occæcatio.*] The act of making blind. [*Little used.*] *Sanderson.*
OC'CI-DENT, *n.* [L. *occidens.*] The west; the western quarter of the hemisphere; so called from the decline or fall of the sun.
OC-CI-DENT'AL, *a.* [L. *occidentalis.*] Western; opposed to *oriental*; pertaining to the western quarter of the hemisphere. *Howell.*
OC-CID'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *occiduus.*] Western. [*Little used.*]
OC-CIP'I-TAL, *a.* [L. *occiput.*] Pertaining to the back part of the head, or to the occiput.
OC'CI-PUT, *n.* [L.] The hinder part of the head, or that part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head.
† OC-CIS'ION, *n.* [L. *occisio.*] A killing; the act of killing.
OC-CLŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *occludo.*] To shut up; to close [*Little used.*]
OC-CLŪSE', *a.* [L. *occlusus.*] Shut; closed. [*L. u.*] *Holder.*
OC-CLŪ'SION, *n.* [L. *occlusio.*] A shutting up; a closing.
OC-CULT', *a.* [L. *occultus.*] Hidden from the eye or understanding; invisible; secret; unknown; undiscovered; undetected.
OC-CUL-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *occultatio.*] 1. A hiding; also, the time a star or planet is hid from our sight, when eclipsed by the interposition of the body of a planet.—2. In *astronomy*, the hiding of a star or planet from our sight, by passing behind some other of the heavenly bodies.
† OC-CULT'ED, *a.* Hid; secret. *Shak.*
OC-CULT'NESS, *n.* The state of being concealed from view; secretness.
OC'CU-PAN-CY, *n.* [L. *occupo.*] 1. The act of taking possession.—2. In *law*, the taking possession of a thing not belonging to any person.
OC'CU-PANT, *n.* 1. He that occupies or takes possession; he that has possession.—2. In *law*, one that first takes possession of that which has no legal owner.
† OC'CU-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *occupo.*] To hold; to possess; to take up. *Bacon.*
OC-CU-PĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *occupatio.*] 1. The act of taking possession. 2. Possession; a holding or keeping; tenure; use. 3. That which engages the time and attention; employment; business. 4. The principal business of one's life; vocation; calling; trade; the business which a man follows to procure a living or obtain wealth.
OC'CU-PI-ER, *n.* 1. One that occupies or takes possession. 2. One who holds possession. 3. One who follows an employment.
OC'CU-PY, *v. t.* [L. *occupo.*] 1. To take possession. 2. To keep in possession; to possess; to hold or keep for use. 3. To take up; to possess; to cover or fill. 4. To employ; to use. 5. To employ; to busy one's self. 6. To follow, as business. 7. To use; to expend; [*obs.*]
OC'CU-PY, *v. i.* To follow business; to negotiate. *Luke* xix.
OC'CU-PY-ING, *ppr.* Taking or keeping possession; employing.
OC-CUR', *v. i.* [L. *occurro.*] 1. *Primarily*, to meet; to strike against; to clash; [*obs.*] 2. To meet or come to the mind; to be presented to the mind, imagination or memory. 3. To appear; to meet the eye; to be found here and there. 4. To oppose; to obviate; [*obs.*]
OC-CUR'RENCE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Any incident or accidental event; that which happens without being designed or expected; any single event. 2. Occasional presentation.
† OC-CUR'RENT, *n.* Incident; any thing that happens.
† OC'CURSE, *n.* [L. *occursus.*] Meeting. *Burton.*
OC-CUR'SION, *n.* [L. *occursio.*] A meeting of bodies; a clash. *Boyle.*
Ō'CEAN, (ō'shun) *n.* [L. *oceanus*; Fr. *ocean.*] 1. The vast body of water which covers more than three fifths of the surface of the globe, called also the *sea*, or *great sea.* 2. An immense expanse.
Ō'CEAN, (ō'shun) *a.* Pertaining to the main or great sea.
O-CE-AN'IC, (o-she-an'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the ocean.
Ō'CEL-LA-TED, *a.* [L. *ocellatus.*] 1. Resembling an eye. 2. Formed with the figures of little eyes.
Ō'CE-LOT, *n.* The Mexican panther.
OCH'I-MY, *n.* A mixed base metal. *Todd.*
OCH-LOC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. *οχλοκρατια.*] A form of government in which the multitude or common people rule.
Ō'CHRE, } *n.* [Fr. *ocre*; L. *ochra*; Gr. *ωχρα.*] A variety of
Ō'CHER, } clay deeply colored by the oxyd of iron.
Ō'CHRE-OUS, *a.* 1. Consisting of ochre. 2. Resembling ochre.
† Ō'CHREY, *a.* Partaking of ochre. *Woodward.*
OCH'RO-ITE, *n.* Cerite.
Ō'CRA, *n.* A viscous vegetable substance.
OC'TA-CHORD, *n.* An instrument or system of eight sounds. *Busby.*
OC'TA-GON, *n.* [Gr. *οκτω* and *γωνια.*] 1. In *geometry*, a figure of eight sides and eight angles.—2. In *fortification*, a place with eight bastions.
OC-TAG'O-NAL, *a.* Having eight sides and eight angles.
OC-TA-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* Having eight equal sides.
OC-TA-HĒ'DRITE, *n.* Pyramidical ore of titanium.
OC-TA-HĒ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *οκτω* and *ἑδρα.*] In *geometry*, a solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles.
OC-TAN'DER, *n.* [Gr. *οκτω* and *ανηρ.*] In *botany*, a plant having eight stamens.
OC-TAN'DRI-AN, *a.* Having eight stamens.
OC-TAN'GU-LAR, *a.* [L. *octo* and *angular.*] Having eight angles.
OC-TAN'GU-LAR-NESS, *n.* The quality of having eight angles.
OC'TA-TEŪCH, *n.* [Gr. *οκτω* and *τευχος.*] A name for the eight first books of the Old Testament. *Dict.*
OC'TANT, *n.* [L. *octans.*] In *astronomy*, that aspect of two planets, in which they are distant from each other the eighth part of a circle, or 45°.

OC'TAVE, *a.* Denoting eight. *Dryden.*

OC'TAVE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *octavus.*] 1. The eighth day after a festival. 2. Eight days together after a festival.—3. In *music*, an eighth, or an interval of seven degrees or twelve semitones.

OC-TĀ'VO, *n.* [L. *octavus.*] A book in which a sheet is folded into eight leaves. The word is used as a *noun* or an *adjective.*

OC-TEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *octo* and *annus.*] 1. Happening every eighth year. 2. Lasting eight years.

OC'TILE, *n.* The same as *octant.*

OC-TŌ'BER, *n.* [L., from *octo*, eighth; the eighth month of the primitive Roman year.] The tenth month of the year in our calendar.

OC-TO-DEC'I-MAL, *a.* [L. *octo* and *decem.*] In *crystalography*, designating a crystal whose prisms, or the middle part, has eight faces, and the two summits together ten faces.

OC-TO-DEN'TATE, *a.* Having eight teeth.

OC'TO-FID, *a.* [L. *octo* and *findo.*] In *botany*, cleft or separated into eight segments; as a calyx.

OC-TO-GE-NĀ'RI-AN, *n.* One who is eighty years of age.

* OC'TO-GE-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *octogenarius.*] Of eighty years of age.

* OC'TO-GE-NA-RY, *n.* A person eighty years of age. *J. Adams.*

OC-TOG'O-NAL. The same as *octagonal.*

OC-TO-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *octo* and *locus.*] In *botany*, having eight cells for seeds.

OC'TO-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *octonarius.*] Belonging to the number eight.

OC-TO-NOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *octo* and *oculus.*] Having eight eyes. *Derham.*

OC-TO-PET'A-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. οκτω and πεταλον.] Having eight petals or flower-leaves. *Dict.*

OC-TO-RĀ'DI-A-TED, *a.* [L. *octo* and *radius.*] Having eight rays.

OC-TO-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. οκτω and σπερμα.] Containing eight seeds.

OC'TO-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. οκτω and στυλος.] In *ancient architecture*, the face of an edifice adorned with eight columns, or a range of eight columns.

OC-TO-SYL'LA-BLE, *a.* [L. *octo* and *syllaba.*] Consisting of eight syllables.

OC'TU-PLE, *a.* [L. *octuplus.*] Eight-fold. *Dict.*

OC'U-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *oculaire;* L. *ocularius.*] Depending on the eye; known by the eye; received by actual sight.

OC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* By the eye, sight or actual view.

OC'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *oculatus.*] Furnished with eyes; knowing by the eye. *Johnson.*

OC'U-LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *oculus* and *forma.*] In the form of an eye; resembling the eye in form.

OC'U-LIST, *n.* [L. *oculus.*] One skilled in diseases of the eyes, or one who professes to cure them.

OC'U-LUS BELI. A semi-pellucid gem, a variety of agate.—*Oculus cati*, cat's eye or *asteria*, a beautiful gem.

ODD, *a.* [Sw. *udda.*] 1. Not even; not divisible into equal numbers; as, three, five, &c. 2. Left or remaining after the union, estimate or use of even numbers; or remaining after round numbers or any number specified. 3. Singular; extraordinary; differing from what is usual; strange. 4. Not noted; unheeded; not taken into the common account. 5. Uncommon; particular. 6. Uncommon; in appearance improper. 7. Separate from that which is regularly occupied; remaining unemployed.

ODD'I-TY, *n.* 1. Singularity; strangeness. 2. A singular person; *in colloquial language.*

ODD'LY, *adv.* 1. Not evenly; [*l. u.*] 2. Strangely; unusually; irregularly; singularly; uncouthly.

ODD'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being not even. 2. Singularity; strangeness; particularity; irregularity; uncouthness.

ODDS, *n.* [It is used both in the singular and plural.] 1. Inequality; excess of either compared with the other; difference in favor of one and against another. 2. Advantage; superiority. 3. Quarrel; dispute; debate.—*It is odds*, more likely than the contrary. *South.*—*At odds*, in dispute; at variance; in controversy or quarrel. *Swift.*

ODE, *n.* [L. *ode.*] A short poem or song; a poetical composition proper to be set to music or sung; a lyric poem.

† Ō'DI-BLE, *a.* [L. *odi.*] Hateful. *Bale.*

* Ō'DI-OUS, *a.* [L. *odiosus.*] 1. Hateful; deserving hatred. 2. Offensive to the senses; disgusting. 3. Causing hate; invidious. 4. Exposed to hatred.

* Ō'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Hatefully; in a manner to deserve or excite hatred. 2. Invidiously; so as to cause hate.

* Ō'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Hatefulness; the quality that deserves or may excite hatred. 2. The state of being hated.

* Ō'DI-UM, *n.* [L.] 1. Hatred; dislike. 2. The quality that provokes hatred; offensiveness. *Dryden.*

OD-ON-TAL'GIC, *a.* [Gr. οδους and αλγος.] Pertaining to the tooth-ache.

OD-ON-TAL'GIC, *n.* A remedy for the tooth-ache.

OD-ON-TAL'GY, *n.* Tooth-ache.

Ō'DOR, *n.* [L.] Smell; scent; fragrance; a sweet or an offensive smell; perfume. *Addison.*

Ō'DOR-A-MENT, *n.* [L. *odoramentum.*] A perfume; a strong scent. *Burton.*

Ō'DO-RATE, *a.* [L. *odoratus.*] Scented; having a strong scent, fetid or fragrant. *Bacon.*

Ō'DO-RA-TING, *a.* Diffusing odor or scent; fragrant.

O-DO-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *odoriferus.*] 1. Giving scent; diffusing fragrance; fragrant; perfumed; *usually*, sweet of scent. 2. Bearing scent.

O-DO-RIF'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of diffusing scent; fragrance; sweetness of scent.

Ō'DOR-OUS, *a.* Sweet of scent; fragrant. *Waller.*

Ō'DOR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Fragrance; the quality of diffusing scent, or of exciting the sensation of smell.

Œ-CO-NOM'I-CAL, Œ-CON'O-MY, Œ-DEM'A-TOUS, Œ-SOPH'A-GUS. *See* ECONOMICAL, ECONOMY, EDEMATOUS, ESOPHAGUS.

*† OE-IL'IAD, (e-il'yad) *n.* [Fr. *œillade.*] A glance; a wink. *Shak.*

O'ER, contracted from *over*, which see.

OF, (ov) *prep.* [Sax. *of;* G. *ab;* Sw., Icel., Dan., D. *af.*] From or out of; proceeding from cause, source, means, author or agent bestowing. This preposition has one primary sense, *from*, departing, issuing, proceeding *from*, or *out of*, and a derivative sense denoting *possession* or *property.* Its primary sense is retained in *off*, the same word differently written for distinction. But this sense is appropriately lost in many of its applications.

OFF, *a.* Most distant; as the *off* horse in a team.

OFF, *adv.* 1. From, noting distance. 2. From, with the action of removing or separating; as, to fly *off.* 3. From, noting separation. 4. From, noting departure, abatement, remission or a leaving.—5. In *painting*, it denotes projection or relief. 6. From; away; not towards. 7. On the opposite side of a question.—*Off hand*, without study or preparation.—*Off and on*, at one time applying and engaged, then absent or remiss.—*To be off*, in *colloquial language*, to depart or to recede from an agreement or design.—*To come off*, to escape, or to fare in the event.—*To get off.* 1. To alight; to come down. 2. To make escape.—*To go off.* 1. To depart; to desert. 2. To take fire; to be discharged; as a gun.—*Well off, ill off, badly off*, having good or ill success.

OFF, *prep.* 1. Not on. 2. Distant from.

OFF, as an *exclamation*, is a command to depart, either with or without contempt or abhorrence.

OF'FAL, *n.* [D. *afval.*] 1. Waste meat; the parts of an animal butchered which are unfit for use or rejected. 2. Carrion; coarse meat. 3. Refuse; that which is thrown away as of no value, or fit only for beasts. 4. Any thing of no value; rubbish.

OF-FEND', *v. t.* [L. *offendo.*] 1. To attack; to assail; [*obs.*] 2. To displease; to make angry; to affront. It expresses rather less than *make angry*, and, without any modifying word, it is nearly synonymous with *displease.* 3. To shock; to wound. 4. To pain; to annoy; to injure. 5. To transgress; to violate. 6. To disturb, annoy, or cause to fall or stumble. 7. To draw to evil, or hinder in obedience; to cause to sin or neglect duty. *Mat.* v.

OF-FEND', *v. i.* 1. To transgress the moral or divine law; to sin; to commit a crime. 2. To cause dislike or anger. 3. To be scandalized.

OF-FEND'ED, *pp.* Displeased.

OF-FEND'ER, *n.* One that offends; one that violates any law, divine or human; a criminal; a trespasser; a transgressor; one that does an injury.

OF-FEND'ING, *ppr.* Displeasing; making angry; causing to stumble; committing sin.

OF-FEND'RESS, *n.* A female that offends. *Shak.*

OF-FENSE', (of-fens') *n.* [L. *offensus.*] 1. Displeasure; anger, or moderate anger. 2. Scandal; cause of stumbling. 3. Any transgression of law, divine or human; a crime; sin; act of wickedness or omission of duty. 4. An injury. 5. Attack; assault. 6. Impediment. *Matt.* xvi.

† OF-FENSE'FUL, (of-fens'ful) *a.* Giving displeasure; injurious.

OF-FENSE'LESS, (of-fens'les) *a.* Unoffending; innocent; inoffensive. *Milton.*

† OF-FENS'I-BLE, *a.* Hurtful. *Cotgrave.*

OF-FENS'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *offensif.*] 1. Causing displeasure or some degree of anger; displeasing. 2. Disgusting; giving pain or unpleasant sensations; disagreeable. 3. Injurious. 5. Assailant; invading; used in attack; making the first attack; opposed to *defensive.* A *league offensive* and *defensive* is one that requires both or all parties to make war together against a nation, and each party to defend the other in case of being attacked.

OF-FENS'IVE, *n.* The part of attacking.

OF-FENS'IVE-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to give displeasure. 2. Injuriously; mischievously. 3. By way of invasion or first attack. 4. Unpleasantly to the senses.

OF-FENS'IVE-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality that offends or

displeases 2. Injuriousness; mischief. 3. Cause of disgust.

OF'FER, *v. t.* [L. *offero.*] 1. *Literally*, to bring to or before; hence, to present for acceptance or rejection. 2. To present in words; to proffer; to make a proposal to. 3. To present, as an act of worship; to immolate; to sacrifice; often with *up*. 4. To present in prayer or devotion. 5. To bid, as a price, reward or wages. 6. To present to the view or to the mind.—*To offer violence*, to assault; to attack or commence attack.

OF'FER, *v. i.* 1. To present itself; to be at hand. 2. To present verbally; to declare a willingness. 3. To make an attempt; [*obs.*]

OF'FER, *n.* [Fr. *offre.*] 1. A proposal to be accepted or rejected; presentation to choice. 2. First advance. 3. The act of bidding a price, or the sum bid. 4. Attempt; endeavor; essay; [*nearly obs.*]

OF'FER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be offered. *Mountagu.*

OF'FERED, *pp.* Presented for acceptance or rejection; presented in worship or devotion; immolated; bid; presented to the eye or the mind.

OF'FER-ER, *n.* One that offers; one that sacrifices or dedicates in worship. *Hooker.*

OF'FER-ING, *ppr.* Presenting; proposing; sacrificing; bidding; presenting to the eye or mind.

OF'FER-ING, *n.* That which is presented in divine service; a sacrifice; an oblation.

OF'FER-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *offertoire.*] 1. The act of offering, or the thing offered; [*l. u.*] *Bacon.* 2. *Offertory* was properly an anthem chanted, or a voluntary played on the organ, during the offering and a part of the mass, in the Catholic church; but, since the reformation, it denotes certain sentences in the communion-office, read while the alms are collecting. 2. *Anciently*, the linen on which the offering was laid.

†OF'FER-TURE, *n.* Offer; proposal. *K. Charles.*

OF'FICE, *n.* [Fr., L. *officium.*] 1. A particular duty, charge or trust conferred by public authority, and for a public purpose; an employment undertaken by commission or authority from government or those who administer it. 2. A duty, charge or trust of a sacred nature, conferred by God himself. 3. Duty or employment of a private nature. 4. That which is performed, intended or assigned to be done by a particular thing, or that which any thing is fitted to perform. 5. Business; particular employment. 6. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered; *usually in a good sense.* 7. Act of worship. 8. Formulary of devotion. 9. A house or apartment in which public officers and others transact business.—10. In *architecture*, an apartment appropriated for the necessary business or occasions of a palace or nobleman's house.—11. In the *canon law*, a benefice which has no jurisdiction annexed to it. 12. The person or persons intrusted with particular duties of a public nature.

†OF'FICE, *v. t.* To perform; to do; to discharge. *Shak.*

OF'FI-CER, *n.* A person commissioned or authorized to perform any public duty.

OF'FI-CER, *v. t.* To furnish with officers; to appoint officers over. *Marshall.*

OF'FI-CERED, *pp.* Furnished with officers. *Addison.*

OF-FI''CIAL, *a.* [Fr. *officiel.*] 1. Pertaining to an office or public trust. 2. Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; made or communicated by virtue of authority. 3. Conducive by virtue of appropriate powers.

OF-FI''CIAL, *n.* An ecclesiastical judge appointed by a bishop, chapter, archdeacon, &c., with charge of the spiritual jurisdiction.

OF-FI''CIAL-LY, *adv.* By the proper officer; by virtue of the proper authority; in pursuance of the special powers vested.

OF-FI''CIAL-TY, *n.* The charge or office of an official.

OF-FI''CIATE, *v. i.* 1. To act, as an officer in his office; to transact the appropriate business of an office or public trust. 2. To perform the appropriate official duties of another.

OF-FI''CIATE, *v. t.* To give in consequence of office.

OF-FI''CIA-TING, *ppr.* Performing the appropriate duties of an office; performing the office of another.

OF-FIC'I-NAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *officina.*] Used in a shop, or belonging to it. *Encyc.*

OF-FI''CIOUS, *a.* [L. *officiosus.*] 1. Kind; obliging; doing kind offices. 2. Excessively forward in kindness; importunately interposing services. 3. Busy; intermeddling in affairs in which one has no concern.

OF-FI''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Kindly; with solicitous care. 2. With importunate or excessive forwardness. *Dryden.* 3. In a busy, meddling manner.

OF-FI''CIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Eagerness to serve; *usually*, an excess of zeal to serve others, or improper forwardness. 2. Service; [*little used.*] *Brown.*

OFF'ING, *n.* [from *off.*] That part of the sea which is at a good distance from the shore.

OFF'SCOUR-ING, *n.* [*off* and *scour.*] That which is scoured off; hence, refuse; rejected matter; that which is vile or despised.

OFF'SCUM, *a.* [*off* and *scum.*] Refuse; vile. *Tran. of Boc.*

OFF'SET, *n.* [*off* and *set.*] 1. A shoot; a sprout from the roots of a plant. *Locke.*—2. In *surveying*, a perpendicular let fall from the stationary lines to the hedge, fence or extremity of an inclosure.—3. In *accounts*, a sum, account or value *set off* against another sum or account, as an equivalent. *O. Wolcott.* [This is also written *set-off.*]

OFF'SET, *v. t.* To set one account against another; to make the account of one party pay the demand of another. *Judge Sewall.*

OFF'SPRING, *n.* [*off* and *spring.*] 1. A child or children; a descendant or descendants. 2. Propagation; generation. 3. Production of any kind.

OF-FUS'CATE, OF-FUS-CA'TION. *See* OBFUSCATE, OBFUSCATION.

OFF'WARD, *adv.* Leaning off, as a ship on shore.

OFT, *adv.* [Sax. *oft.*] Often; frequently; not rarely. *Pope.*

OFT'EN, (of'n) *adv.*; comp. *oftener*; superl. *oftenest.* [Sax. *oft.*] Frequently; many times; not seldom.

OFT'EN, (of'n) *a.* Frequent. [*Improper.*]

†OFT'EN-NESS, (of'n-nes) *n.* Frequency. *Hooker.*

OFT'EN-TIMES, (of'n-tīmz) *adv.* [*often* and *times.*] Frequently; often; many times. *Hooker.*

OFT'TIMES, *adv.* Frequently; often. *Milton.*

OG. *See* OGEE.

OG-DO-AS'TICH, *n.* [Gr. *ογδοος* and *στιχος.*] A poem of eight lines. [*Little used.*] *Selden.*

O-GEE', *n.* [Fr. *ogive, augive.*] 1. In *architecture*, a molding consisting of two members.—2. In *gunnery*, an ornamental molding.

†OG-GA-NI''TION, *n.* [L. *obgannio.*] The murmuring of a dog; a grumbling or snarling.

Ō'GHAM, *n.* A particular kind of stenography or writing in cipher practiced by the Irish. *Astle.*

Ō'GIVE, (ō'jiv) *n.* In *architecture*, an arch or branch of the Gothic vault, which, passing diagonally from one angle to another, forms a cross with the other arches.

Ō'GLE, *v. t.* [D. *oog.*] To view with side glances, as in fondness or with design to attract notice. *Dryden.*

Ō'GLE, *n.* A side glance or look. *Addison.*

Ō'GLER, *n.* One that ogles. *Addison.*

Ō'GLING, *ppr.* Viewing with side glances.

Ō'GLING, *n.* The act of viewing with side glances.

ŌG'LI-O, (ō'le-o). Now written *olio*, which see.

Ō'GRE, } *n.* [Fr. *ogre.*] An imaginary monster of the
Ō'GRESS, } East. *Ar. Nights.*

Ō'GRESS, *n.* In *heraldry*, a cannon ball of a black color.

OH, *exclam.*, denoting surprise, pain, sorrow or anxiety.

OIL, *n.* [Sax. *æl*; G. *oel*; Fr. *huile*; It. *olio*; L. *oleum.*] An unctuous substance expressed or drawn from several animal and vegetable substances.

OIL, *v. t.* To smear or rub over with oil; to lubricate with oil; to anoint with oil. *Swift.*

OIL'-BAG, *n.* A bag, cyst or gland in animals containing oil.

OIL'-COL-OR, *n.* A color made by grinding a coloring substance in oil. *Boyle.*

OILED, *pp.* Smeared or anointed with oil. *Huloet.*

OIL'ER, *n.* One who deals in oils and pickles.

OIL'-GAS, *n.* Inflammable gas procured from oil.

OIL'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being oily; unctuousness; greasiness; a quality approaching that of oil.

OIL'ING, *ppr.* Smearing or anointing with oil.

OIL'MAN, *n.* One who deals in oils and pickles.

OIL'-NUT, *n.* The butternut of North America. *Carver.*

OIL'-NUT, } *n.* A plant, a species of *ricinus*, the *palma*
OIL'-TREE, } *Christi*, or *castor*, from which is procured castor-oil.

OIL'-SHOP, *n.* A shop where oils and pickles are sold.

OIL'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil. *Bacon.* 2. Resembling oil; as, an oily appearance. 3. Fatty; greasy.

OIL'Y-GRAIN, *n.* A plant.

OIL'Y-PALM, *n.* A tree. *Miller.*

OINT, *v. t.* [Fr. *oindre, oint.*] To anoint; to smear with an unctuous substance. *Dryden.*

OINT'ED, *pp.* Anointed; smeared with an oily or greasy matter.

OINT'ING, *ppr.* Anointing.

OINT'MENT, *n.* Unguent; any soft, unctuous substance or compound, used for smearing, particularly the body or a diseased part.

OIS'A-NITE, *n.* Pyramidical ore of titanium. *Ure.*

OKE, *n.* An Egyptian and Turkish weight.

Ō'KER. *See* OCHRE.

ŌLD, *a.* [Sax. *eald*; G. *alt.*] 1. Advanced far in years or life; having lived beyond the middle period, or rather towards the end of life, or towards the end of the ordinary term of living. 2. Having been long made or used; decayed by time. 3. Being of long continuance; begun long ago. 4. Having been long made; not new or fresh. 5. Being of a former year's growth; not of the last crop. 6. An-

cient; that existed in former ages. 7. Of any duration whatever. 8. Subsisting before something else. 9. Long practiced. 10. That has been long cultivated. *America.* 11. More than enough; great.—12. In *vulgar language*, crafty; cunning.—*Of old*, long ago; from ancient times. *Dryden.*

ŌLD'EN, *a.* Old; ancient. [*Used in poetry.*] *Shak.*

ŌLD-FASH'IONED, *a.* Formed according to obsolete fashion or custom. *Addison.*

ŌLD'ISH, *a.* Somewhat old. *Sherwood.*

ŌLD'NESS, *n.* 1. Old age; an advanced state of life or existence. 2. The state of being old, or of a long continuance. 3. Antiquity.

† ŌLD-SAID, *a.* Long since said; reported of old. *Spenser.*

ŌLD'-WIFE, *n.* 1. A contemptuous name for an old prating woman. 1 *Tim.* iv. 2. A fish.

O-LE-AĠ'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *oleaginus.*] Having the qualities of oil; oily; unctuous. *Arbuthnot.*

O-LE-AĠ'I-NOUS-NESS, *n.* Oiliness. *Boyle.*

O-LE-AN'DER, *n.* A plant of the genus *nerium.*

O-LE-AS'TER, *n.* [L.] A plant; the wild olive.

Ō'LE-ATE, *n.* A compound of oleic acid with a salifiable base. *Chevreul.*

O-LEF'I-ANT, *a.* [L. *oleo, olfacio.*] *Olefiant gas* is a compound of one prime of carbon and one of hydrogen.

Ō'LE-IC, *a.* The *oleic* acid is obtained from a soap made by digesting hog's lard in potash lye.

O-LE-O-SAC'CHA-RUM, *n.* A mixture of oil and sugar.

Ō'LE-OSE, } *a.* [L. *oleosus.*] Oily. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*
Ō'LE-OUS, }

OL-E-RĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *oleraceus.*] Pertaining to potherbs; of the nature or qualities of herbs for cookery.

OL-FACT', *v. t.* [L. *olfactō.*] To smell; *used in burlesque, but not otherwise authorized. Hudibras.*

OL-FAC'TO-RY, *a.* [L. *olfacio.*] Pertaining to smelling; having the sense of smelling. *Locke.*

OL-I-BĀ'NUM, } *n.* [Ar.] A gum-resin.
OL'I-BAN, }

OL'ID, } *a.* [L. *olidus.*] Fetid; having a strong, disa-
OL'I-DOUS, } greeable smell. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

OL-I-GAR'CH'AL, } *a.* Pertaining to oligarchy. *Burke.*
OL-I-GAR'CH'I-CAL, }

OL'I-GAR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. ολιγαρχια.] A form of government in which the supreme power is placed in a few hands; a species of aristocracy.

OL'I-ĠIST, } *a.* [Gr. ολιγιστος.] *Oligist iron*, so called,
OL-I-ĠIST'IC, } is a crystalized tritoxyd of iron.

Ō'LI-O, *n.* [It.] 1. A mixture; a medley. 2. A miscellany; a collection of various pieces.

OL'I-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *olitor.*] Belonging to a kitchen garden; as, *olitory* seeds. *Evelyn.*

OL-I-VĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [from L. *oliva.*] Of the color of the olive. *Pennant.*

OL-I-VAS'TER, *a.* [Fr. *olivâtre.*] Of the color of the olive; tawny. *Bacon.*

OL'IVE, *n.* [L. *oliva*; Fr. *olive.*] A plant or tree of the genus *olea*, which is much cultivated in the south of Europe for its fruit, from which is expressed the olive oil. The emblem of peace.

OL'IVED, *a.* Decorated with olive-trees. *Warton.*

OL'I-VE-NITE, *n.* An ore of copper. *Ure.*

OL'IVE-YARD, *n.* An inclosure or piece of ground in which olives are cultivated. *Ex.* xxiii.

OL'I-VIN, } *n.* A subspecies of prismatic chrysolite, of a
OL'I-VINE, } brownish-green.

OL'LA, *n.* [Sp.] An olio. *B. Jonson.*

O-LYM'PI-AD, *n.* [L. *Olympias*; Gr. Ολυμπιας.] A period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another; and constituting an important epoch in history and chronology.

O-LYM'PE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Olympus; or to Olympia, a town in Greece.

O-LYM'PIC GAMES, or O-LYM'PICS. Solemn games among the *ancient Greeks*, dedicated to Olympian Jupiter, and celebrated once in four years at Olympia. *See* OLYMPIAD.

OM'BRE, } *n.* [Fr.] A game at cards, usually played by
OM'BER, } three persons.

OM-BROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ομβρος and μετρον.] A machine or instrument to measure the quantity of rain that falls.

O-MĒ'GA, *n.* [Gr. great O.] The name of the last letter of the Greek alphabet, as Alpha, A, is the first. Hence, in *Scripture, Alpha and Omega* denote the first and the last, the beginning and the ending. *Rev.*

OME'LET, (om'let) *n.* [Fr. *omelette.*] A kind of pancake or fritter made with eggs and other ingredients.

Ō'MEN, *n.* [L. *omen.*] A sign or indication of some future event; a prognostic.

Ō'MENED, *a.* Containing an omen or prognostic.

O-MENT'UM, *n.* [L.] In *anatomy*, the caul or epiploon; a membranaceous covering of the bowels.

Ō'MER, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure containing ten baths, or seventy-five gallons and five pints of liquids, and eight bushels of things dry.

† OM-I-LET'I-CAL, *a.* Mild; humane; friendly. *Farindon.*

OM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *ominor.*] To presage; to foreshow; to foretoken. [*Little used.*] *Decay of Piety.*

OM'I-NATE, *v. i.* To foretoken.

OM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* A foreboding; a presaging; prognostic. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

OM'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *ominosus.*] 1. Foreboding or presaging evil; indicating a future evil event; inauspicious. 2. Foreshowing or exhibiting signs of good.

OM'I-NOUS-LY, *adv.* With good or bad omens.

OM'I-NOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ominous.

O-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *omissus.*] That may be omitted.

O-MIS'SION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *omissio.*] 1. Neglect or failure to do something which a person had power to do, or which duty required to be done. 2. A leaving out; neglect or failure to insert or mention.

O-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Leaving out. *Stackhouse.*

O-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *omitto.*] 1. To leave, pass by or neglect; to fail or forbear to do or to use. 2. To leave out; not to insert or mention.

† O-MIT'TANCE, *n.* Forbearance; neglect. *Shak.*

O-MIT'TED, *pp.* Neglected; passed by; left out.

O-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Neglecting or failing to do or use; passing by; leaving out.

OM-NI-FA'RI-OUS, *a.* [Low L. *omnifarius.*] Of all varieties, forms or kinds. *Bentley.*

OM-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *omnifer.*] All-bearing; producing all kinds. *Dict.*

OM-NIF'IC, *a.* [L. *omnis* and *facio.*] All-creating. *Milton.*

OM'NI-FORM, *a.* [L. *omnis* and *forma.*] Having every form or shape. *Dict.*

OM-NI-FORM'I-TY, *n.* The quality of having every form. *More.*

OM-NIĠ'E-NOUS, *a.* [L. *omnigenus.*] Consisting of all kinds. *Dict.*

OM-NI-PAR'I-TY, *n.* [L. *omnis* and *par.*] General equality. *White.*

OM-NI-PER-CIP'I-ENCE, *n.* [L. *omnis* and *percipiens.*] Perception of every thing. *More.*

OM-NI-PER-CIP'I-ENT, *a.* Perceiving every thing.

OM-NIP'O-TENCE, } *n.* [L. *omnipotens.*] 1. Almighty
OM-NIP'O-TEN-CY, } power; unlimited or infinite power; a word in strictness applicable only to God. 2. Unlimited power over particular things.

OM-NIP'O-TENT, *a.* 1. Almighty; possessing unlimited power; all-powerful. 2. Having unlimited power of a particular kind.

OM-NIP'O-TENT, *n.* One of the appellations of the Godhead.

OM-NIP'O-TENT-LY, *adv.* With almighty power. *Young.*

OM-NI-PRES'ENCE, *n.* [L. *omnis* and *presens.*] Presence in every place at the same time; unbounded or universal presence; ubiquity.

OM-NI-PRES'ENT, *a.* Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitary.

OM-NI-PRE-SEN'TIAL, *a.* Implying universal presence.

OM-NIS'CIENCE, } *n.* [L. *omnis* and *scientia.*] The quali-
OM-NIS'CIEN-CY, } ty of knowing all things at once; universal knowledge; knowledge unbounded or infinite.

OM-NIS'CIENT, (om-nish'ent) *a.* Having universal knowledge, or knowledge of all things; infinitely knowing.

† OM-NIS'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *omnis* and *scio.*] All-knowing.

OM'NI-UM, *n.* [L. *omnis.*] The aggregate of certain portions of different stocks in the public funds.

OM'NI-UM-ĠATH'ER-UM, *n.* A cant term for a miscellaneous collection of things or persons. *Selden.*

OM-NIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *omnivorus.*] All-devouring; eating every thing indiscriminately. *Burke.*

OM'O-PLATE, *n.* [Gr. ωμος and πλατυς.] The shoulder-blade or scapula.

OM'PHA-CINE, *a.* [Gr. ομφακινος.] Pertaining to or expressed from unripe fruit.

OM'PHA-CITE, *n.* A mineral of a pale leek-green color.

OM'PHA-LIC, *a.* [Gr. ομφαλος.] Pertaining to the navel.

OM-PHAL'O-CELE, *n.* [Gr. ομφαλος and κηλη.] A rupture at the navel. *Coxe.*

OM'PHA-LOP-TER, } *n.* [Gr. ομφαλος and οπτικος.] An op-
OM-PHA-LOP'TIC, } tical glass that is convex on both sides; commonly called a *convex lens.*

OM-PHA-LOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ομφαλος and τεμνω.] The operation of dividing the navel-string.

† Ō'MY, *a.* Mellow, as land. *Ray.*

ON, *prep.* [G. *an*; D. *aan*; Goth. *ana.*] 1. Being in contact with the surface or upper part of a thing and supported by it; placed or lying in contact with the surface. 2. Coming or falling to the surface of any thing. 3. Performing or acting by contact with the surface, upper part or outside of any thing. 4. Noting addition. 5. At or near. 6. It denotes resting for support. 7. At or in the time of. 8. At the time of, with some reference to cause or motive. 9. It is put before the object of some passion, with the

sense of *towards*, or *for*. 10. At the peril of, or for the safety of. 11. Denoting a pledge, or engagement, or put before the thing pledged. 12. Noting imprecation or invocation, or coming to, falling or resting on. 13. In consequence of, or immediately after. 14. Noting part, distinction or opposition.

On the way, *on the road*, denote proceeding, traveling, journeying or making progress.—*On the alert*, in a state of vigilance or activity.—*On high*, in an elevated place; sublimely.—*On fire*, in a state of burning or inflammation, and, *metaphorically*, in a rage or passion.—*On a sudden*, suddenly.—*On the wing*, in flight; flying; *metaphorically*, departing.

ON, *adv.* 1. Forward, in progression. 2. Forward, in succession. 3. In continuance; without interruption or ceasing. 4. Adhering; not off. 5. Attached to the body.

ON/A-GER, *n.* [L.] The wild ass.

Ō/NAN-ISM, *n.* [from *Onan*, in Scripture.] The crime of self-pollution.

ONCE, (wuns) *adv.* [from *one*. So D. *eens*, from *een*, and G. *einst*, from *ein*, one.] 1. One time. 2. One time, though no more. 3. At one former time; formerly. 4. At the same point of time; not gradually.—*At once*, at the same time.—*Once* is used as a noun, when preceded by *this* or *that*; as, *this once*, *that once*.

ONCE, (ons) *n.* [Fr.] A quadruped of the genus *felis*.

ONE, (wun) *a.* [Sax. *an*, *æn*; D. *een*; G. *ein*; Sw. *en*; Dan. *en*, or *een*: Ice. *einn*; W. *un*, or *yn*; L. *unus*; Gr. *εν*; It., Sp. *uno*; Port. *hum*; Fr. *un*; Arm. *unan*; Ir. *an*, *aon*.] 1. Single in number; individual.—2. *Indefinitely*, some or any. 3. It follows *any*. 4. Different; diverse; opposed to *another*. 5. It is used with *another*, to denote mutuality or reciprocation. 6. It is used with *another*, to denote average or mean proportion. 7. One of two; opposed to *other*. 8. Single by union; undivided; the same. 9. Single in kind; the same.—*At one*, in union; in agreement; or concord.—*In one*, in union; in one united body.—*One*, like many other adjectives, is used without a noun, and is to be considered as a substitute for some noun understood; as, let the men depart *one* by *one*; count them *one* by *one*; every *one* has his peculiar habits.—In this use, as a substitute, *one* may be plural; as, the great *ones* of the earth.—*One o'clock*, one hour of the clock, that is, as signified or represented by the clock.—*One* is used indefinitely for any person; as, *one* sees; *one* knows; after the French manner, *on voit*.

ONE'-BER-RY, (wun'-ber-ry) *n.* A plant, true love.

ONE'ĒYED, (wun'īde) *a.* Having one eye only. *Dryden.*

O-NEĪ-RO-ĊRIT'IĊ, *n.* [Gr. *ονειροκριτικος*.] An interpreter of dreams; one who judges what is signified by dreams.

O-NEĪ-RO-ĊRIT'IĊS, *n.* The art of interpreting dreams.

O-NEĪ-RO-ĊRIT'IĊ, O-NEĪ-RO-ĊRIT'I-ĊAL, or O-NI-RO-ĊRIT'IĊ, *a.* Having the power of interpreting dreams, or pretending to judge of future events signified by dreams.

O-NEĪ-ROM'AN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *ονειρον* and *μαντεια*.] Divination by dreams. *Spenser.*

† ONE'MENT, (wun'ment) *n.* State of being one.

ONE'NESS, (wun'nes) *n.* Singleness in number; individuality; unity; the quality of being one.

ON'ER-A-RY, *a.* [L. *onerarius*.] Fitted or intended for the carriage of burdens; comprising a burden.

ON'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *onero*.] To load; to burden.

ON-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of loading.

ON'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *onerosus*.] 1. Burdensome; oppressive.—2. In *Scots law*, being for the advantage of both parties.

ON'ION, (un'yun) *n.* [Fr. *ognon*.] A plant of the genus *allium*; and, *particularly*, its bulbous root.

ON-KOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ογκος* and *τεμνω*.] In *surgery*, the opening of a tumor or abscess. *Encyc.*

ŌN'LY, *a.* [Sax. *ænlic*.] 1. Single; one alone. 2. This and no other. 3. This above all others.

ŌN'LY, *adv.* 1. Singly; merely; barely; in one manner or for one purpose alone. 2. This and no other wise. 3. Singly; without more.

ON'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *ονομα* and *μαντεια*.] Divination by the letters of a name. *Camden.*

ON-O-MAN'TIĊ, ON-O-MAN'TI-ĊAL, *a.* Predicting by names, or the letters composing names. *Camden.*

ON'O-MA-TOPE, ON'O-MA-TO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *ονοματοποια*.] 1. In *grammar* and *rhetoric*, a figure in which words are formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified. 2. A word whose sound corresponds to the sound of the thing signified.

ON'SET, *n.* [*on* and *set*.] 1. A rushing or setting upon; a violent attack; assault; a storming; the assault of an army upon an enemy. 2. An attack of any kind.

† ON'SET, *v. t.* To assault; to begin. *Carew.*

ON'SLAUGHT, (on'slaut) *n.* [*on* and *slay*.] Attack; storm; onset. *Hudibras.*

ON'STEAD, *n.* A single farm-house. *Grose.*

ON-TO-LOĠ'IĊ, ON-TO-LOĠ'I-ĊAL, *a.* Pertaining to the science of being in general and its affections.

ON-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of or considers the nature and qualities of being in general.

ON-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ονται*, from *ειμι* and *λογος*.] That part of the science of metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature and essence of all beings.

ON'WARD, or ON'WARDS, *adv.* [Sax. *ondward*, *andweard*.] 1. Toward the point before or in front; forward; progressively; in advance. 2. In a state of advanced progression. 3. A little further or forward.

ON'WARD, *a.* 1. Advanced or advancing. 2. Increased, improved. 3. Conducting; leading forward to perfection.

ON'Y-ĊHA, *n.* [from Gr. *ονυξ*.] Supposed to be the odoriferous shell of the onyx fish, or the onyx.

Ō'NYX, *n.* [Gr. *ονυξ*; L. *onyx*.] A semi-pellucid gem with variously colored zones or veins, a variety of chalcedony.

Ō'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ωον* and *λιθος*.] Egg-stone.

OOZE, (ooz) *v. i.* [Sax. *waes*, water.] To flow gently; to percolate, as a liquid through the pores of a substance, or through small openings.

OOZE, *n.* 1. Soft mud or slime; earth so wet as to flow gently or easily yield to pressure. 2. Soft flow; spring 3. The liquor of a tan-vat.

OOZ'ING, *ppr.* Flowing gently; percolating.

OOZ'Y, *a.* Miry; containing soft mud; resembling ooze. *Pope.*

† Ō'PA-ĊATE, or O-PĀ'ĊATE, *v. t.* [L. *opaco*.] To shade; to darken; to obscure; to cloud. *Boyle.*

O-PAC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *opacitas*.] 1. Opaqueness; the quality of a body which renders it impervious to the rays of light; want of transparency. 2. Darkness; obscurity.

O-PĀ'ĊOUS, *a.* [L. *opacus*.] 1. Not pervious to the rays of light; not transparent. 2. Dark; obscure. *See* OPAQUE.

O-PĀ'ĊOUS-NESS, *n.* Imperviousness to light. *Evelyn.*

Ō'PAH, *n.* A fish of a large kind.

Ō'PAL, *n.* [L. *opalus*, or *opalum*.] A beautiful stone of the silicious genus, and of several varieties.

O-PAL-ES'CENCE, *n.* A colored shining lustre reflected from a single spot in a mineral.

O-PAL-ES'CENT, *a.* Resembling opal; reflecting a colored lustre from a single spot. *Kirwan.*

Ō'PAL-INE, *a.* Pertaining to or like opal.

Ō'PAL-ĪZE, *v. t.* To make to resemble opal.

O-PĀQUE', O-PĀKE', *a.* [L. *opacus*; Fr. *opaque*.] 1. Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent. 2. Dark; obscure.

O-PĀQUE'NESS, *n.* The quality of being impervious to light; want of transparency; opacity.

† OPE, *a.* Open.

OPE, *v. t.* and *i.* To open; *used only in poetry.*

Ō'PEN, (ō'pn) *a.* [Sax., D. *open*; G. *offen*.] 1. Unclosed; not shut. 2. Spread; expanded. 3. Unsealed. 4. Not shut or fast. 5. Not covered. 6 Not covered with trees; clear. 7. Not stopped. 8. Not fenced or obstructed. 9. Not frosty; warmer than usual; not freezing severely. 10. Public; before a court and its suitors. 11. Admitting all persons without restraint; free to all comers. 12. Clear of ice. 13. Plain; apparent; evident; public; not secret or concealed. 14. Not wearing disguise; frank; sincere; unreserved; candid; artless. 15. Not clouded; not contracted or frowning; having an air of frankness and sincerity. 16. Not hidden; exposed to view. 17. Ready to hear or receive what is offered. 18. Free to be employed for redress; not restrained or denied; not precluding any person. 19. Exposed; not protected; without defense. 20. Attentive; employed in inspection. 21. Clear; unobstructed. 22. Unsettled; not balanced or closed. 23. Not closed; free to be debated.—24. In *music*, an *open* note is that which a string is tuned to produce.

Ō'PEN, (ō'pn) *v. t.* [Sax. *openian*; D. *openen*.] 1. To unclose; to unbar; to unlock; to remove any fastening or cover and set open. 2. To break the seal of a letter and unfold it. 3. To separate parts that are close. 4. To remove a covering from. 5. To cut through; to perforate; to lance. 6. To break; to divide; to split or rend. 7. To clear; to make by removing obstructions. 8. To spread; to expand. 9. To unstop. 10. To begin; to make the first exhibition. 11. To show; to bring to view or knowledge. 12. To interpret; to explain. 13. To reveal; to disclose. 14. To make liberal. 15. To make the first discharge of artillery. 16. To enter on or begin. 17. To begin to see by the removal of something that intercepted the view.

Ō'PEN, (ō'pn) *v. i.* 1. To unclose itself; to be unclosed; to be parted. 2. To begin to appear. 3. To commence; to begin. 4. To bark; *a term in hunting.*

Ō'PENED, (ō'pnd) *pp.* Unclosed; unbarred; unsealed; uncovered; revealed; disclosed; made plain; freed from obstruction.

Ō'PEN-ER, (ō'pn-er) *n.* 1. One that opens or removes any fastening or covering. 2. One that explains; an interpreter. 3. That which separates; that which rends. 4. An aperient in medicine.

Ō'PEN-EYED, (ō'pn-īde) *a.* Watchful; vigilant.

Ō'PEN-HAND-ED, (ō'pn-hand-ed) *a.* Generous; liberal; munificent. *Rowe.*
Ō'PEN-HEAD-ED, *a.* Bare-headed. *Chaucer.*
Ō'PEN-HEART-ED, (ō'pn-härt-ed) *a.* Candid; frank; generous.
Ō'PEN-HEART-ED-LY, *adv.* With frankness; without reserve. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*
Ō'PEN-HEART-ED-NESS, *n.* Frankness; candor; sincerity; munificence; generosity. *Johnson.*
Ō'PEN-ING, (ō'pn-ing) *ppr.* Unclosing; unsealing; uncovering; revealing; interpreting.
Ō'PEN-ING, (ō'pn-ing) *n.* 1. A breach; an aperture; a hole or perforation. 2. A place admitting entrance; as a bay or creek. 3. Dawn; first appearance or visibleness.
Ō'PEN-LY, (ō'pn-ly) *adv.* 1. Publicly; not in private; without secrecy. 2. Plainly; evidently; without reserve or disguise.
Ō'PEN-MOUTHED, *a.* Greedy; ravenous; clamorous. *L'Estrange.*
Ō'PEN-NESS, (ō'pn-nes) *n.* 1. Freedom from covering or obstruction. 2. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity. 3. Freedom from disguise; unreservedness; plainness. 4. Expression of frankness or candor. 5. Unusual mildness; freedom from snow and frost.
OP'E-RA, *n.* [It., Sp., Fr., from L. *opera.*] A dramatic composition set to music and sung on the stage, accompanied with musical instruments, and enriched with magnificent dresses, machines, dancing, &c.
† OP'ER-A-BLE, *a.* Practicable. *Brown.*
† OP'ER-ANT, *a.* Having power to produce an effect.
OP'ER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *operor*; Sp. *operar*; Fr. *operer.*] 1. To act; to exert power or strength, physical or mechanical. 2. To act or produce effect on the mind; to exert moral power or influence.—3. In *surgery*, to perform some manual act in a methodical manner upon a human body, and usually with instruments, with a view to restore soundness or health; as in amputation, lithotomy and the like. 4. To act; to have agency; to produce any effect.
OP'ER-ATE, *v. t.* To effect; to produce by agency. *Hamilton.* [*Not well authorized.*]
OP-ER-AT'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the opera. *Busby.*
OP'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Acting; exerting agency or power; performing some manual act in surgery.
OP-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *operatio.*] 1. The act or process of operating; agency; the exertion of power, physical, mechanical or moral. 2. Action; effect. 3. Process; manipulation; series of acts in experiments.—4. In *surgery*, any methodical action of the hand, or of the hand with instruments, on the human body, with a view to heal a part diseased, fractured or dislocated, as in amputation, &c. 5. Action or movements of an army or fleet. 6. Movements of machinery. 7. Movements of any physical body.
OP'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* 1. Having the power of acting; exerting force, physical or moral; having or exerting agency; active in the production of effects. 2. Efficacious; producing the effect.
OP'ER-A-TOR, *n.* 1. He or that which operates; he or that which produces an effect.—2. In *surgery*, the person who performs some act upon the human body by means of the hand, or with instruments.
O-PER'CU-LATE, O-PER'CU-LA-TED, } *a.* [L. *operculatus.*] In *botany*, having a lid or cover, as a capsule.
O-PER'CU-LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *operculum* and *form.*] Having the form of a lid or cover.
OP-ER-ŌSE', *a.* [L. *operosus.*] Laborious; attended with labor; tedious. *Burnet.*
OP-ER-ŌSE'NESS, *n.* The state of being laborious.
† OP-ER-OS'I-TY, *n.* Operation; action. *Bp. Hall.*
ŌPE'TIDE, *n.* [*ope* and *tide.*] The ancient time of marriage, from Epiphany to Ash-Wednesday. *Bp. Hall.*
O-PHID'I-AN, *a.* [Gr. *οφις.*] Pertaining to serpents.
O-PHID'I-ON, *n.* [Gr. from *οφις.*] A fish.
O-PHI-O-LOG'IC, O-PHI-O-LOG'I-CAL, } *a.* Pertaining to ophiology.
O-PHI-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the natural history of serpents.
O-PHI-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *οφις* and *λογος.*] That part of natural history which treats of serpents, or which arranges and describes the several kinds.
O-PHI-OM'AN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *οφις* and *μαντεια.*] In *antiquity*, the art of divining or predicting events by serpents.
O-PHI-O-MORPH'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *οφις* and *μορφη.*] Having the form of a serpent. *Ray.*
O-PHI-OPH'A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. *οφις* and *φαγω.*] Eating or feeding on serpents. *Brown.*
Ō'PHITE, *a.* [Gr. *οφις.*] Pertaining to a serpent.
Ō'PHITE, *n.* [Gr. *οφιτης.*] Green porphyry, or serpentine.
OPH-I-Ū'CHUS, *n.* [Gr. *οφιουχος.*] A constellation in the northern hemisphere. *Milton.*
* OPH-THAL'MIC, *a.* Pertaining to the eye.
* OPH-THAL-MOS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *οφθαλμος* and *σκοπεω.*] A branch of physiognomy which deduces the knowledge of a man's temper and manner from the appearance of the eyes.
* OPH'THAL-MY, *n.* [Gr. *οφθαλμια.*] A disease of the eyes; an inflammation of the eye or its appendages.
Ō'PI-ATE, *n.* [from *opium.*] 1. *Primarily*, a medicine of a thicker consistence than sirup, prepared with opium. 2. Any medicine that has the quality of inducing sleep or repose; a narcotic. 3. That which induces rest or inaction; that which quiets uneasiness.
Ō'PI-ATE, *a.* 1. Inducing sleep; soporiferousness; somniferous; narcotic. 2. Causing rest or inaction.
† OP'I-FICE, *n.* [L. *opificium.*] Workmanship; handywork.
† O-PIF'I-CER, *n.* [L. *opifex.*] One who performs any work. *Bentley.*
† O-PIN'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *opinor.*] That may be thought.
† OP-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* Act of thinking; opinion. *Dict.*
† O-PIN'A-TIVE, *a.* Stiff in opinion. *Burton.*
† OP-I-NĀ'TOR, *n.* One fond of his own opinions; one who holds an opinion. *Glanville.*
† O-PINE', *v. i.* [L. *opinor.*] To think; to suppose. *South.*
† O-PIN'ED, (o-pīnd') *pp.* Thought; conceived.
† O-PIN'ER, *n.* One who thinks or holds an opinion.
† O-PIN-IAS'TRE, † O-PIN-IAS'TROUS, or † O-PIN-IĀ'TRE, *a.* [Fr. *opiniâtre.*] Unduly attached to one's own opinion, or stiff in adhering to it. *Raleigh.*
† O-PIN'IATE, *v. t.* To maintain one's opinion with obstinacy. *Barrow.*
O-PIN'IA-TED, *a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinions.
O-PIN'IA-TIVE, *a.* 1. Very stiff in adherence to preconceived notions. 2. Imagined; not proved.
O-PIN'IA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Undue stiffness in opinion.
† O-PIN-IĀ'TOR, *n.* One unduly attached to his own opinion.
* † O-PIN-IĀ'TRE, *a.* Stiff in opinion; obstinate. *Barrow.*
O-PIN-IĀ'TRE, *n.* One fond of his own notions. *Barrow.*
† O-PIN-IĀ'TRE-TY, or † O-PIN'IA-TRY, *n.* Unreasonable attachment to one's own notions; obstinacy in opinions. *Brown.*
† O-PIN'ING, *ppr.* Thinking.
† O-PIN'ING, *n.* Opinion; notion. *Taylor.*
O-PIN'ION, (o-pin'yun) *n.* [Fr.; L. *opinio.*] 1. The judgment which the mind forms of any proposition, statement, theory or event, the truth or falsehood of which is supported by a degree of evidence that renders it probable, but does not produce absolute knowledge or certainty. 2. The judgment or sentiments which the mind forms of persons or their qualities. 3. Settled judgment or persuasion. 4. Favorable judgment; estimation.
† O-PIN'ION, *v. t.* To think. *Brown.*
O-PIN'ION-ATE, O-PIN'ION-A-TED, } *a.* Stiff in opinion; firmly or unduly adhering to one's own opinion; obstinate in opinion.
O-PIN'ION-ATE-LY, *adv.* Obstinately; conceitedly.
O-PIN'ION-A-TIVE, *a.* Fond of preconceived notions; unduly attached to one's own opinions. *Burnet.*
O-PIN'ION-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With undue fondness for one's own opinions; stubbornly.
O-PIN'ION-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Excessive attachment to one's own opinions; obstinacy in opinion.
O-PIN'IONED, *a.* Attached to particular opinions; conceited. *South.*
O-PIN'ION-IST, *n.* One fond of his own notions, or one unduly attached to his own opinions. *Glanville.*
† O-PIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *opiparus.*] Sumptuous. *Dict*
† O-PIP'A-ROUS-LY, *adv.* Sumptuously; abundantly.
O-PIS'THO-DOME, *n.* [Gr. *οπισθιος* and *δομος.*] In *Greece*, a part or place in the back part of a house.
† O-PIT-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *opitulatio.*] An aiding; a helping.
Ō'PI-UM, *n.* [L. *opium.*] Opium is the inspissated juice of the capsules of the *papaver somniferum*, or somniferous white poppy with which the fields in Asia Minor are sown.
† Ō'PLE-TREE, *n.* [L. *opulus.*] The witch-hazel.
O-PO-BAL'SAM, *n.* [L.] The balm or balsam of Gilead.
OP-O-DEL'DOC, *n.* 1. The name of a plaster. 2. A saponaceous camphorated liniment. *Nicholson.*
O-PŌ'PA-NAX, *n.* [L.] A gum-resin.
O-POS'SUM, *n.* A quadruped of the genus *didelphis.*
OP'PI-DAN, *n.* [L. *oppidanus.*] 1. An inhabitant of a town; [*not used.*] 2. An appellation given to the students of Eton school in England.
† OP'PI-DAN, *a.* Pertaining to a town. *Howell.*
† OP-PIG'NER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *oppignero.*] To pledge; to pawn. *Bacon.*
OP'PI-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *oppilo.*] To crowd together; to fill with obstructions.
OP-PI-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of filling or crowding together; a stopping by redundant matter. *Harvey.*
OP'PI-LA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *oppilatif.*] Obstructive.
† OP-PLĒ'T'ED, *a.* [L. *oppletus.*] Filled; crowded.
† OP-PŌNE', *v. t.* [L. *oppono.*] To oppose. *B. Jonson.*
OP-PŌ'NEN-CY, *n.* The opening of an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet; an exercise for a degree. *Todd.*

OP-PŌ′NENT, *a.* [L. *opponens.*] That opposes; opposite; adverse. *Prior.*

OP-PŌ′NENT, *n.* One that opposes; *particularly*, one that opposes in controversy, disputation or argument. It is correlative to *defendant* or *respondent*. *Opponent* may sometimes be used for *adversary*, and for *antagonist*, but not with strict propriety, as the word does not necessarily imply enmity nor bodily strife. Nor is it well used in the sense of *rival* or *competitor*.

OP-POR-TŪNE′, *a.* [L. *opportunus.*] Present at a proper time; seasonable; timely; well-timed.

† OP-POR-TŪNE′, *v. t.* To suit. *Dr. Clarke.*

OP-POR-TŪNE′LY, *adv.* Seasonably; at a time favorable for the purpose.

OP-POR-TŪ′NI-TY, *n.* [L. *opportunitas.*] 1. Fit or convenient time; a time favorable for the purpose; suitable time combined with other favorable circumstances. 2. Convenient means.

† OP-PŌ′SAL, *n.* Opposition. *Herbert.*

OP-PŌSE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *opposer.*] 1. To set against; to put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance or countervail, and thus to hinder, defeat, destroy or prevent effect. 2. To act against; to resist, either by physical means, by arguments or other means. 3. To check; to resist effectually. 4. To place in front; to set opposite. 5. To act against, as a competitor.

OP-PŌSE′, *v. i.* 1. To act adversely; [*obs.*] *Shak.* 2. To object or act against in controversy.

OP-PŌS′ED, (op-pōzd′) *pp.* 1. Set in opposition; resisted. 2. *a.* Being in opposition in principle or in act; adverse. *Jay.*

† OP-PŌSE′LESS, *a.* Not to be opposed; irresistible.

OP-PŌS′ER, *n.* 1. One that opposes; an opponent in party, in principle, in controversy or argument. 2. One who acts in opposition; one who resists. 3. An antagonist; an adversary; an enemy; a rival.

OP′PO-SITE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *oppositus.*] 1. Standing or situated in front; facing. 2. Adverse; repugnant. 3. Contrary.—4. In *botany*, growing in pairs, each pair decussated or crossing that above and below it.

OP′PO-SITE, *n.* 1. An opponent; an adversary; an enemy; an antagonist. 2. That which is opposed or contrary.

OP′PO-SITE-LY, *adv.* 1. In front; in a situation to face each other. 2. Adversely; against each other.

OP′PO-SITE-NESS, *n.* The state of being opposite or contrary.

OP-POS-I-TI-FŌ′LI-OUS, *a.* [L. *oppositus* and *folium.*] In *botany*, opposite to the leaf. *Lee.*

OP-PO-SI′′TION, *n.* [L. *oppositio.*] 1. Situation so as to front something else; a standing over against. 2. The act of opposing; attempt to check, restrain or defeat. 3. Obstacle. 4. Resistance. 5. Contrariety; repugnance in principle. 6. Contrariety of interests, measures or designs. 7. Contrariety or diversity of meaning. 8. Contradiction; inconsistency. 9. The collective body of opposers; the party that opposes.—10. In *astronomy*, the situation of two heavenly bodies, when distant from each other 180 degrees.

OP-PO-SI′′TION-IST, *n.* One that belongs to the party opposing the administration.

OP-POS′I-TIVE, *a.* That may be put in opposition.

OP-PRESS′, *v. t.* [Fr. *oppresser*; L. *oppressus.*] 1. To load or burden with unreasonable impositions; to treat with unjust severity, rigor or hardship. 2. To overpower; to overburden. 3. To sit or lie heavy on.

OP-PRESS′ED, (op-prest′) *pp.* Burdened with unreasonable impositions; overpowered; overburdened; depressed.

OP-PRESS′ING, *ppr.* Overburdening.

OP-PRES′SION, *n.* 1. The act of oppressing; the imposition of unreasonable burdens, either in taxes or services; cruelty; severity. 2. The state of being oppressed or overburdened; misery. 3. Hardship; calamity. 4. Depression; dullness of spirits; lassitude of body. 5. A sense of heaviness or weight in the breast, &c.

OP-PRESS′IVE, *a.* 1. Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe. 2. Tyrannical. 3. Heavy; overpowering; overwhelming.

OP-PRESS′IVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to oppress; with unreasonable severity. *Burke.*

OP-PRESS′IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being oppressive.

OP-PRESS′OR, *n.* One that oppresses; one that imposes unjust burdens on others; one that harasses others with unjust laws or unreasonable severity.

OP-PRŌ′BRI-OUS, *a.* [*See* OPPROBRIUM.] 1. Reproachful and contemptuous; scurrilous. 2. Blasted with infamy; despised; rendered hateful. *Milton.*

OP-PRŌ′BRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With reproach mingled with contempt; scurrilously. *Shak.*

OP-PRŌ′BRI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Reproachfulness mingled with contempt; scurrility.

OP-PRŌ′BRI-UM, *n.* [L. *ob* and *probrum.*] Reproach mingled with contempt or disdain.

OP′PRO-BRY, *n.* Opprobrium. *Johnson.*

OP-PŪGN′, (op-pūne′) *v. t.* [L. *oppugno.*] To attack; to oppose; to resist.

OP-PUG′NAN-CY, *n.* Opposition; resistance. *Shak.*

OP-PUG′NANT, *a.* Resisting; opposing; repugnant.

OP-PUG-NĀ′TION, *n.* Opposition; resistance. *Hall.*

OP-PŪGN′ED, (op-pūnd′) *pp.* Opposed; resisted.

* OP-PŪGN′ER, (op-pūn′er) *n.* One who opposes or attacks; that which opposes. *Boyle.*

OP-PŪGN′ING, (op-pūn′ing) *ppr.* Attacking; opposing.

OP-SIM′A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *οψιμαθεια.*] Late education; education late in life. [*Little used.*] *Hales.*

† OP-SO-NĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *obsono.*] A catering; a buying of provisions. *Dict.*

† OP′TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *optabilis.*] Desirable.

† OP′TATE, *v. t.* [L. *opto.*] To choose; to wish for; to desire. *Cotgrave.*

OP-TĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *optatio.*] A desiring. *Peacham.*

* OP′TA-TĪVE, *a.* [L. *optativus.*] Expressing desire or wish. The *optative* mode, in *grammar*, is that form of the verb in which wish or desire is expressed.

* OP′TA-TĪVE, *n.* Something to be desired. [*L. u.*] *Bacon.*

OP′TIC, or OP′TI-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *οπτικος.*] 1. Relating or pertaining to vision or sight. 2. Relating to the science of optics.

OP′TIC, *n.* An organ of sight. *Trumbull.*

OP-TI′′CIAN, *n.* 1. A person skilled in the science of optics. 2. One who makes or sells optic glasses and instruments.

OP′TICS, *n.* The science which treats of light and the phenomena of vision. *Encyc.*

OP′TI-MA-CY, *n.* [L. *optimates.*] The body of nobles; the nobility. *Howell.*

OP′TI-MISM, *n.* [L. *optimus.*] The opinion or doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best; or the order of things in the universe that is adapted to produce the most good. *Paley.*

OP-TIM′I-TY, *n.* The state of being best.

OP′TION, *n.* [L. *optio.*] 1. The power of choosing; the right of choice or election. 2. The power of wishing; wish. 3. Choice; election; preference.

OP′TION-AL, *a.* 1. Left to one's wish or choice; depending on choice or preference. 2. Leaving something to choice. *Blackstone.*

OP′U-LENCE, *n.* [L. *opulentia.*] Wealth; riches; affluence. [*Opulency* is little used.] *Swift.*

OP′U-LENT, *a.* [L. *opulentus.*] Wealthy; rich; affluent; having a large estate or property. *South.*

OP′U-LENT-LY, *adv.* Richly; with abundance or splendor.

O-PUS′CULE, *n.* [L. *opusculum.*] A small work. *Jones.*

OR, a termination of Latin nouns, is a contraction of *vir*, a man, or from the same radix. The same word *vir* is, in our mother tongue, *wer*, and from this we have the English termination *er*. It denotes an agent, as in *actor*, *creditor*.

OR, *conj.* [Sax. *other*; G. *oder.*] A connective that marks an alternative; as, "you may read *or* may write." It corresponds to *either*; as, you may *either* ride to London, *or* to Windsor. It often connects a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice of either; as, he may study law *or* medicine *or* divinity, *or* he may enter into trade.—*Or* sometimes begins a sentence, but in this case it expresses an alternative with the foregoing sentence. *Matt.* vii. and ix.—In *poetry*, *or* is sometimes used for *either*.—*Or ever.* In this phrase, *or* is supposed to be a corruption of *ere*, Sax. *ære*, before; that is, *before ever.*

OR, in *heraldry*, gold. [Fr. *or*; L. *aurum.*]

OR′ACH, or OR′RACH, *n.* A plant of the genus *atriplex*, used as a substitute for spinage.

OR′A-CLE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *oraculum.*] 1. Among *pagans*, the answer of a god or some person reputed to be a god, to an inquiry made respecting some affair of importance. 2. The deity who gave or was supposed to give answers to inquiries. 3. The place where the answers were given.—4. Among *Christians*, *oracles*, in the *plural*, denotes the communications, revelations or messages delivered by God to prophets. 5. The sanctuary or most holy place in the temple. 1 *Kings* vi. 6. Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained. *Pope.* 7. Any person reputed uncommonly wise, whose opinions are of great authority. 8. A wise sentence or decision of great authority.

OR′A-CLE, *v. i.* To utter oracles. *Milton.*

O-RAC′U-LAR, or O-RAC′U-LOUS, *a.* 1. Uttering oracles. 2. Grave; venerable; like an oracle. 3. Positive; authoritative; magisterial. 4. Obscure; ambiguous, like the oracles of pagan deities.

O-RAC′U-LAR-LY, or O-RAC′U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. In the manner of an oracle. 2. Authoritatively; positively.

O-RAC′U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being oracular.

OR′AI-SON, (or′e-zun) *n.* [Fr. *oraison*; L. *oratio.*] Prayer, verbal supplication or oral worship; now written *orison.*

Ō′RAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *os, oris.*] Uttered by the mouth or in words; spoken, not written.

Ō′RAL-LY, *adv.* By mouth; in words, without writing.

OR'ANGE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *aurantium.*] The fruit of a species of *citrus* which grows in warm climates.
OR'ANGE-MUSK, *n.* A species of pear.
OR'ANGE-PEEL, *n.* The rind of an orange separated from the fruit.
* OR'AN-GER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *orangerie.*] A plantation of orange-trees. *Johnson.*
OR'ANGE-TAW-NY, *a.* Of the color of an orange.
OR'ANGE-WIFE, *n.* A woman that sells oranges.
Ō'RANG-OU'TANG, *n.* The satyr or great ape, (*simia satyrus,*) an animal with a flat face and deformed resemblance of the human form.
O-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *oratio.*] 1. A speech or discourse composed according to the rules of oratory, and spoken in public.—2. In *modern usage*, the word is applied chiefly to discourses pronounced on special occasions. 3. A harangue; a public speech or address.
† O-RĀ'TION, *v. i.* To make a speech; to harangue.
OR'A-TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. A public speaker.—2. In *modern usage*, a person who pronounces a discourse publicly on some special occasion, as on the celebration of some memorable event. 3. An eloquent public speaker; a speaker, *by way of eminence.*—4. In *France*, a speaker in debate in a legislative body.—5. In *chancery*, a petitioner. 6. An officer in the universities in England.
OR-A-TŌ'RI-AL, or OR-A-TOR'I-ĊAL, *a.* Pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical; becoming an orator.
OR-A-TŌ'RI-AL-LY, or OR-A-TOR'I-ĊAL-LY, *adv.* In a rhetorical manner. *Taylor.*
OR-A-TŌ'RI-O, *n.* [It.] 1. In *Italian music*, a sacred drama of dialogues. 2. A place of worship; a chapel.
† OR-A-TŌ'RI-OUS. The same as *oratorial.*
† OR-A-TŌ'RI-OUS-LY. The same as *oratorically.*
OR'A-TO-RY, *n.* [Low L. *oratoria.*] 1. The art of speaking well, or of speaking according to the rules of rhetoric, in order to persuade. 2. Exercise of eloquence.—3. Among the *Romanists*, a close apartment near a bed-chamber, for private devotions. 4. A place allotted for prayer, or a place for public worship.
OR'A-TRESS, OR'A-TRIX, } *n.* A female orator. *Warner.*
ORB, *n.* [L. *orbis;* Fr., It., Sp. *orbe.*] 1. A spherical body.—2. In *astronomy*, a hollow globe or sphere. 3. A wheel; a circular body that revolves or rolls. 4. A circle; a sphere defined by a line. 5. A circle described by any mundane sphere; an orbit. 6. Period; revolution of time. 7. The eye.—8. In *tactics*, the circular form of a body of troops, or a circular body of troops.
ORB, *v. t.* To form into a circle. *Milton.*
ORB'ATE, *a.* [L. *orbatus.*] Bereaved; fatherless; childless.
† OR-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *orbatio.*] Privation of parents or children, or privation in general.
ORBED, *a.* 1. Round; circular; orbicular. 2. Formed into a circle or round shape. 3. Rounded or covered on the exterior.
ORB'IĊ, *a.* Spherical. *Bacon.*
OR-BIĊ'U-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *orbiculaire;* L. *orbiculus.*] Spherical; circular; in the form of an orb. *Addison.*
OR-BIĊ'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* Spherically.
OR-BIĊ'U-LAR-NESS, *n.* Sphericity; the state of being orbicular.
OR-BIĊ'U-LATE, OR-BIĊ'U-LA-TED, } *a.* [L. *orbiculatus.*] Made or being in the form of an orb.—In *botany*, an *orbiculate* or *orbicular* leaf is one that has the periphery of a circle, or both its longitudinal and transverse diameters equal.
OR-BIĊ-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The state of being made in the form of an orb. *More.*
ORB'IS, or ORB'-FISH, *n.* A fish of a circular form.
ORB'IT, *n.* [Fr. *orbite;* L. *orbita.*] 1. In *astronomy*, the path of a planet or comet; the curve line which a planet describes in its periodical revolution round its central body. 2. A small orb; [*not proper.*] *Young.*—3. In *anatomy*, the cavity in which the eye is situated.
ORB'I-TAL, OR-BIT'U-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to the orbit. *Hooper.*
ORB'I-TUDE, ORB'I-TY, } *n.* [L. *orbitas.*] Bereavement by loss of parents or children. [*Little used.*]
ORB'Y, *a.* Resembling an orb. *Chapman.*
ORĊ, *n.* [L. *orca.*] A sea-fish, a species of whale.
OR'ĊHAL, OR'ĊHEL, or OR'ĊHIL. *See* ARCHIL.
OR'ĊHA-NET, *n.* A plant, *anchusa tinctoria.*
OR'CHARD, *n.* [Sax. *ortgeard.*] An inclosure for fruit-trees.
OR'CHARD-ING, *n.* 1. The cultivation of orchards. *Evelyn.* 2. Orchards in general. *United States.*
OR'CHARD-IST, *n.* One that cultivates orchards.
OR'ĊHES-TRE, OR'ĊHES-TER, * OR'ĊHES-TRA, } *n.* [L. *orchestra.*] 1. The part of a theatre or other public place appropriated to the musicians. 2. The body of performers in the orchestre. *Busby.*
OR'ĊHES-TRAL, *a.* Pertaining to an orchestre; suitable for or performed in an orchestre. *Busby.*
OR'ĊHIS, *n.* [L. *orchis.*] A genus of plants.
ORD, *n.* [Sax.] An edge or point; as in *ordhelm.*—*Ord* signifies beginning; as in *ords and ends.*
OR-DĀIN', *v. t.* [L. *ordino;* Fr. *ordonner.*] 1. *Properly*, to set; to establish in a particular office or order; hence, to invest with a ministerial function or sacerdotal power. 2. To appoint; to decree. 3. To set; to establish; to institute; to constitute. 4. To set apart for an office; to appoint. 5. To appoint; to prepare.
OR-DĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be appointed. *Hall.*
OR-DĀIN'ED, (or-dānd') *pp.* Appointed; instituted; established; invested with ministerial or pastoral functions; settled.
OR-DĀIN'ER, *n.* One who ordains, appoints or invests with sacerdotal powers.
OR-DĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Appointing; establishing; investing with sacerdotal or pastoral functions.
* OR'DE-AL, *n.* [Sax. *ordal*, or *ordæl;* G. *urtheil;* D. *ordeel.*] 1. An ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence, practiced by the rude nations of Europe, and still practiced in the East Indies.—In *England*, the *ordeal* was of two sorts, *fire-ordeal* and *water-ordeal;* the former being confined to persons of higher rank, the latter to the common people.—*Fire-ordeal* was performed either by taking in the hand a piece of red-hot iron, or by walking barefoot and blindfold over nine red-hot ploughshares.—*Water-ordeal* was performed, either by plunging the bare arm to the elbow in boiling water, or by casting the person suspected into cold water. 2. Severe trial; accurate scrutiny.
OR'DER, *n.* [L. *ordo;* Fr. *ordre.*] 1. Regular disposition or methodical arrangement of things. 2. Proper state. 3. Adherence to the point in discussion, according to established rules of debate. 4. Established mode of proceeding. 5. Regularity; settled mode of operation. 6. Mandate; precept; command; authoritative direction. 7. Rule; regulation. 8. Regular government or discipline. 9. Rank; class; division of men. 10. A religious fraternity. 11. A division of natural objects, generally intermediate between *class* and *genus.* 12. Measures; care.—13. In *rhetoric*, the placing of words and members in a sentence in such a manner as to contribute to force and beauty of expression, or to the clear illustration of the subject. 14. The title of certain ancient books containing the divine office and manner of its performance.—15. In *architecture*, a system of several members, ornaments and proportions of columns and pilasters. The *orders* are five, the *Tuscan*, *Doric*, *Ionic*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite.*—*In orders*, set apart for the performance of divine service.—*In order*, for the purpose; to the end; as means to an end.—*General orders*, the commands or notices which a military commander-in-chief issues to the troops under his command.
OR'DER, *v. t.* 1. To regulate; to methodize; to systemize; to adjust; to subject to system in management and execution. 2. To lead; to conduct; to subject to rules or laws. 3. To direct; to command. 4. To manage; to treat. 5. To ordain; [*obs.*] 6. To direct; to dispose in any particular manner.
OR'DER, *v. i.* To give command or direction. *Milton.*
OR'DERED, *pp.* Regulated; methodized; disposed; commanded; managed.
OR'DER-ER, *n.* 1. One that gives orders. 2. One that methodizes or regulates.
OR'DER-ING, *ppr.* Regulating; systemizing; commanding; disposing.
OR'DER-ING, *n.* Disposition; distribution. 2 *Chron.* xxiv.
OR'DER-LESS, *a.* Without regularity; disorderly.
OR'DER-LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Regularity; a state of being methodical. 2. The state of being orderly.
OR'DER-LY, *a.* 1. Methodical; regular. 2. Observant of order or method. 3. Well regulated; performed in good order; not tumultuous. 4. According to established method. 5. Not unruly; not inclined to break from inclosures; peaceable.—*Orderly sergeant*, a military officer who attends on a superior officer.
OR'DER-LY, *adv.* Methodically; according to due order; regularly; according to rule.
† OR-DI-NA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of being appointed.
† OR'DI-NA-BLE, *a.* Such as may be appointed. *Hammond.*
OR'DI-NAL, *a.* [L. *ordinalis;* Fr. *ordinal.*] Noting order; as the *ordinal* numbers, first, second, &c.
OR'DI-NAL, *n.* 1. A number noting order. 2. A book containing the order of divine service; a ritual. *Encyc.*
OR'DI-NANCE, *n.* [It. *ordinanza;* Fr. *ordonnance.*] 1. A rule established by authority; a permanent rule of action. 2. Observance commanded. 3. Appointment. 4. Established rite or ceremony.
† OR'DI-NANT, *a.* [L. *ordinans.*] Ordaining; decreeing.
OR'DI-NA-RI-LY, *adv. Primarily*, according to established rules or settled method; hence, commonly; usually; in most cases.
* OR'DI-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *ordinarius.*] 1. According to established order; methodical; regular; customary. 2. Com-

mon; usual. 3. Of common rank; not distinguished by superior excellence. 4. Plain; not handsome. 5. Inferior; of little merit. 6. An *ordinary* seaman is one not expert or fully skilled.

* OR/DI-NA-RY, *n.* 1. In the *common* and *canon law*, one who has ordinary or immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; an ecclesiastical judge. 2. Settled establishment. 3. Regular price of a meal. 4. A place of eating where the prices are settled. 5. The establishment of persons employed by government to take charge of ships of war laid up in harbors.—*In ordinary*, in actual and constant service; statedly attending and serving.

† OR/DI-NATE, *v. t.* To appoint.

OR/DI-NATE, *a.* [L. *ordinatus.*] Regular; methodical.

OR/DI-NATE, *n.* In *geometry* and *conic sections*, a line drawn from any point of the circumference of an ellipsis or other conic section, perpendicularly across the axis to the other side.

OR/DI-NATE-LY, *adv.* In a regular methodical manner.

OR-DI-NĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *ordinatio.*] 1. The state of being ordained or appointed; established order or tendency consequent on a decree. 2. The act of conferring holy orders or sacerdotal power; called, also, *consecration.*—3. In the *Presbyterian* and *Congregational churches*, the act of settling or establishing a licensed clergyman over a church and congregation with pastoral charge and authority; also, the act of conferring on a clergyman the powers of a settled minister of the gospel, without the charge of a particular church.

OR/DI-NA-TĪVE, *a.* Directing; giving order. *Cotgrave.*

ORD/NANCE, *n.* Cannon or great guns; artillery.

OR/DON-NANCE, *n.* [Fr.] In *painting*, the disposition of the parts of a picture. *Cyc.*

OR/DURE, *n.* [Fr.] Dung; excrements. *Shak.*

ORE, *n.* [Sax. *ore, ora.*] 1. The compound of a metal and some other substance, as oxygen, sulphur or carbon, called its *mineralizer.* 2. Metal.

Ō/RE-AD, *n.* [Gr. *ορος.*] A mountain nymph.

ŌRE/-WEED, ŌRE/-WOOD, } *n.* Sea-weed. *Carew.*

ORF/GILD, *n.* [Sax. *orf* and *geld.*] The restitution of goods or money stolen, if taken in the day time.

OR/FRAY$, *n.* [Fr. *orfroi.*] Fringe of gold; gold embroidery.

OR/GAL, *n.* Argal; lees of wine dried; tartar.

OR/GAN, *n.* [L. *organum;* Gr. *οργανον;* Sp., It. *organo;* Fr. *organe.*] 1. A natural instrument of action or operation, or by which some process is carried on. 2. The instrument or means of conveyance or communication. 3. The largest and most harmonious of wind instruments of music, consisting of pipes which are filled with wind, and stops touched by the fingers.

† OR/GAN, *v. t.* To form organically. *Mannyngham.*

OR/GAN-BUILD-ER, *n.* An artist whose occupation is to construct organs.

OR-GAN/IC, OR-GAN/I-CAL, } *a.* [L. *organicus.*] 1. Pertaining to an organ or to organs; consisting of organs or containing them. 2. Produced by the organs. 3. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art to a certain end.—*Organic bodies* are such as possess organs, on the action of which depend their growth and perfection; as animals and plants.—*Organic remains* are the remains of living bodies petrified or imbedded in stone.

OR-GAN/I-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. With organs; with organical structure or disposition of parts. 2. By means of organs.

OR-GAN/I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being organical.

OR/GAN-ISM, *n.* Organical structure. *Grew.*

OR/GAN-IST, *n.* 1. One who plays on the organ. 2. One who sung in parts; *an old musical use of the word.*

OR-GAN-I-ZĀ/TION, *n.* The act or process of forming organs or instruments of action. 2. The act of forming or arranging the parts of a compound or complex body in a suitable manner for use or service; the act of distributing into suitable divisions, and appointing the proper officers, as an army or a government. *Pickering.* 3. Structure; form; suitable disposition of parts which are to act together in a compound body.

OR/GAN-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *organiser.*] 1. To form with suitable organs; to construct so that one part may cooperate with another. 2. To sing in parts. 3. To distribute into suitable parts, and appoint proper officers, that the whole may act as one body. *W. Cranch.*

OR/GAN-IZED, *pp.* Formed with organs; constructed organically; systemized; reduced to a form in which all the parts may act together to one end.

OR/GAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Constructing with suitable organs; reducing to system in order to produce united action to one end.

OR/GAN-LOFT, *n.* The loft where an organ stands. *Tatler.*

OR-GAN-O-GRAPH/IC, OR-GAN-O-GRAPH/I-CAL, } *a.* Pertaining to organography.

OR-GAN-OG/RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *οργανον* and *γραφω.*] In *botany*, a description of the organs of plants, or of the names and kinds of their organs.

OR/GAN-PIPE, *n.* The pipe of a musical organ. *Shak.*

OR/GAN-STOP, *n.* The stop of an organ, or any collection of pipes under one general name. *Busby.*

OR/GA-NY. *See* ORIGAN.

OR/GAN-ZINE, *n.* Silk twisted into threads; thrown silk.

OR/GA$M, *n.* [Gr. *οργασμος.*] Immoderate excitement or action. *Blackmore.*

OR/GE-AT, *n.* [Fr.] A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds. *Mason.*

OR/GE-IS, *n.* A fish, called also *organ-ling.*

OR/GIĒ$, *n. plu.* [Gr. *οργια;* L. *orgia;* Fr. *orgies.*] Frantic revels at the feast in honor of Bacchus, or the feast itself. *Dryden.*

† OR/GIL-LOUS, *a.* [Fr. *orgueilleux.*] Proud; haughty.

OR/GUE$, *n.* [Fr.] 1. In the *military art*, long, thick pieces of timber, pointed and shod with iron and hung over a gateway, to be let down in case of attack. 2. A machine composed of several musket barrels united, by means of which several explosions are made at once to defend breaches.

OR-I-CHAL/CUM, OR/I-CHALCH, } *n.* [L. *orichalcum*, or *aurichalcum.*] A metallic substance resembling gold in color, but inferior in value; the brass of the ancients. *Spenser.*

Ō/RI-EL, or Ō/RI-OL, *n.* [Old Fr. *oriol.*] A small apartment next a hall, where particular persons dine; a sort of recess. *Cowel.*

Ō/RI-EN-CY, *n.* Brightness or strength of color. [*L. u.*]

Ō/RI-ENT, *a.* [L. *oriens.*] 1. Rising, as the sun. 2. Eastern; oriental. 3. Bright; shining; glittering.

Ō/RI-ENT, *n.* The east; the part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning.

O-RI-ENT/AL, *a.* Eastern; situated in the east. 2. Proceeding from the east.

O-RI-ENT/AL, *n.* A native or inhabitant of some eastern part of the world.

O-RI-ENT/AL-ISM, *n.* An eastern mode of speech; an idiom of the eastern languages. *Warton.*

O-RI-ENT/AL-IST, *n.* 1. An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world. 2. One versed in the eastern languages and literature.

† O-RI-EN-TAL/I-TY, *n.* The state of being oriental.

OR/I-FICE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *orificium.*] The mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe or other cavity.

OR/I-FLAMB, *n.* [Fr. *oriflamme.*] The ancient royal standard of France. *Ainsworth.*

OR/I-GAN, OR-I-GĀ/NUM, } *n.* [L.] Marjoram, a genus of plants.

OR/I-GEN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines or tenents of Origen.

OR/I-GEN-IST, *n.* A follower of Origen of Alexandria.

OR/I-GIN, *n.* [Fr., It. *origine;* Sp. *origen;* L. *origo.*] 1. The first existence or beginning of any thing. 2. Fountain; source; cause; that from which any thing primarily proceeds.

O-RIG/I-NAL, *n.* 1. Origin; [*see* ORIGIN.] 2. First copy; archetype; that from which any thing is transcribed or translated, or from which a likeness is made by the pencil, press or otherwise.

O-RIG/I-NAL, *a.* [Fr. *originel;* L. *originalis.*] 1. First in order; preceding all others. 2. Primitive; pristine. 3. Having the power to originate new thoughts or combinations of thought.

O-RIG-I-NAL/I-TY, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being original. 2. The power of originating or producing new thoughts, or uncommon combinations of thought.

O-RIG/I-NAL-LY, *adv.* 1. Primarily; from the beginning or origin. 2. At first; at the origin. 3. By the first author.

O-RIG/I-NAL-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being original.

O-RIG/I-NA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *originaire.*] 1. Productive; causing existence. 2. Primitive; original; [*little used.*]

O-RIG/I-NATE, *v. t.* To cause to be; to bring into existence; to produce what is new. *Burke.*

O-RIG/I-NATE, *v. i.* To take first existence; to have origin; to be begun.

O-RIG/I-NA-TED, *pp.* Brought into existence.

O-RIG/I-NA-TING, *ppr.* Bringing into existence.

O-RIG-I-NĀ/TION, *n.* 1. The act of bringing or coming into existence; first production. 2. Mode of production or bringing into being.

O-RIL/LON, *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, a rounding of earth, faced with a wall, raised on the shoulder of those bastions that have casements, to cover the cannon in the retired flank, and prevent their being dismounted.

Ō/RI-OLE, *n.* A genus of birds of the order of *picæ.*

O-RĪ/ON, *n.* [Gr. *ωριων.*] A constellation in the southern hemisphere, containing seventy-eight stars.

OR/I-SON, *n.* [Fr. *oraison;* L. *oratio.*] A prayer or supplication. *Milton.*

ORK, *n.* [L. *orca.*] A fish.

ORLE, *n.* In *heraldry*, an ordinary in the form of a fillet, round the shield.

OR'LET, } *n.* [Fr. *ourlet;* It. *orlo.*] In *architecture*, a fillet
OR'LO, } under the ovolo of a capital.

OR'LOP, *n.* [D. *overloop.*] In *a ship of war*, a platform of planks laid over the beams in the hold, on which the cables are usually coiled.

OR'NA-MENT, *n.* [L. *ornamentum.*] 1. That which embellishes; something which, added to another thing, renders it more beautiful to the eye.—2. In *architecture*, ornaments are sculpture or carved work. 3. Embellishment; decoration; additional beauty.

OR'NA-MENT, *v. t.* To adorn; to deck; to embellish.

OR-NA-MENT'AL, *a.* Serving to decorate; giving additional beauty; embellishing. *Brown.*

OR-NA-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to add embellishment.

OR'NA-MENT-ED, *pp.* Decorated; embellished; beautified. *Shenstone.*

OR'NA-MENT-ING, *ppr.* Decorating; embellishing.

OR'NATE, *a.* [L. *ornatus.*] Adorned; decorated; beautiful. *Milton.*

OR'NATE-LY, *adv.* With decoration. *Skelton.*

OR'NATE-NESS, *n.* State of being adorned.

OR'NA-TURE, *n.* Decoration. [*Little used.*]

OR-NIS-ĊOP'IĊS, *n.* Divination by the observation of fowls. *Bailey.*

OR-NIS'ĊO-PIST, *n.* [Gr. *ορνις* and *σκοπεω.*] One who views the flight of fowls in order to foretell future events by their manner of flight. [*Little used.*]

OR-NITH'O-LITE, *n.* A petrified bird.

OR-NI-THO-LOG'I-ĊAL, *a.* Pertaining to ornithology.

OR-NI-THOL'O-GIST, *n.* A person who is skilled in the natural history of fowls, who understands their form, structure, habits and uses; one who describes birds.

OR-NI-THOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ορνις* and *λογος.*] The science of fowls, which comprises a knowledge of their form, structure, habits and uses.

OR-NITH'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *ορνις* and *μαντεια.*] Augury, a species of divination by means of fowls, their flight, &c.

OR-O-LOG'I-ĊAL, *a.* Pertaining to a description of mountains.

O-ROL'O-GIST, *n.* A describer of mountains.

O-ROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ορος* and *λογος.*] The science or description of mountains.

OR'PHAN, *n.* [Gr. *ορφανος*; It. *orfano*; Fr. *orphelin.*] A child who is bereaved of father or mother, or of both.

OR'PHAN, *a.* Bereaved of parents. *Sidney.*

OR'PHAN-AGE, or OR'PHAN-ISM, *n.* The state of an orphan. *Sherwood.*

OR'PHANED, *a.* Bereft of parents or friends.

OR-PHA-NOT'RO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ορφανος* and *τροφη.*] A hospital for orphans. *Todd.*

OR'PHE-AN, or OR'PHIĊ, *a.* Pertaining to Orpheus, the poet and musician. *Bryant.*

OR'PHE-US, *n.* A fish found in the Mediterranean.

OR'PI-MENT, *n.* [L. *auripigmentum.*] Sulphuret of arsenic.

OR'PINE, *n.* [Fr. *orpin.*] A plant.

OR'RAĊH. *See* ORACH.

OR'RE-RY, *n.* A machine so constructed as to represent, by the movements of its parts, the motions and phases of the planets in their orbits.

OR'RIS, *n.* 1. The plant *iris; fleur de lis* or flag-flower. 2. [qu. *orfrais.*] A sort of gold or silver lace.

ORT, *n.* A fragment; refuse. *Shak.*

OR'TA-LON, *n.* A small bird of the genus *alauda.*

OR'THITE, *n.* [Gr. *ορθος.*] A mineral.

OR-THO-CER'A-TITE, *n.* [Gr. *ορθος* and *κερας.*] The name of certain fossil univalve shells.

OR'THO-DOX, *a.* 1. Sound in the Christian faith; believing the genuine doctrines taught in the Scriptures. 2. According with the doctrines of Scripture.

† OR-THO-DOX'AL. The same as *orthodox.*

OR'THO-DOX-LY, *adv.* With soundness of faith. *Bacon.*

OR'THO-DOX-NESS, *n.* The state of being sound in the faith, or of according with the doctrines of Scripture.

OR'THO-DOX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *ορθοδοξια.*] 1. Soundness of faith; a belief in the genuine doctrines taught in the Scriptures. 2. Consonance to genuine Scriptural doctrines.

OR-THO-DROM'IĊ, *a.* Pertaining to orthodromy.

OR-THO-DROM'IĊS, *n.* The art of sailing in the arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe.

OR'THO-DRO-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ορθος* and *δρομος.*] The sailing in a straight course.

OR-THO-EP'I-ĊAL, *a.* Pertaining to orthoepy.

* OR'THO-E-PIST, *n.* One who pronounces words correctly, or who is well skilled in pronunciation.

* OR'THO-E-PY, *n.* [Gr. *ορθοεπεια.*] The art of uttering words with propriety; a correct pronunciation of words. *Nares.*

OR'THO-GON, *n.* [Gr. *ορθος* and *γωνια.*] A rectangular figure. *Peacham.*

OR-THOG'O-NAL, *a.* Right-angled; rectangular.

OR-THOG'RA-PHER, *n.* One that spells words correctly, according to common usage. *Shak.*

OR-THO-GRAPH'IĊ, } *a.* 1. Correctly spelled; written
OR-THO-GRAPH'I-ĊAL, } with the proper letters. 2. Pertaining to the spelling of words.

OR-THO-GRAPH'I-ĊAL-LY, *adv.* 1. According to the rules of proper spelling. 2. In the manner of orthographic projection.

OR-THOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ορθογραφια.*] 1. The art of writing words with the proper letters, according to common usage. 2. The part of grammar which treats of the nature and properties of letters, and of the art of writing words correctly. 3. The practice of spelling or writing words with the proper letters.—4. In *geometry*, the art of delineating the fore-right plane or side of any object, and of expressing the elevations of each part.—5. In *architecture*, the elevation of a building, showing all their parts in their true proportion.—6. In *perspective*, the fore-right side of any plane.—7. In *fortification*, the profile or representation of a work in all its parts, as they would appear if perpendicularly cut from top to bottom.

OR-THOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ορθος* and *λογος.*] The right description of things. *Fotherby.*

OR-THOM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *ορθος* and *μετρον.*] The art or practice of constructing verse correctly; the laws of correct versification.

OR-THOP'NY, *n.* [Gr. *ορθοπνοια.*] 1. A species of asthma in which respiration can be performed only in an erect posture. 2. Any difficulty of breathing.

OR'TIVE, *a.* [L. *ortivus.*] Rising, or eastern.

OR'TO-LAN, *n.* [It. *ortolano*; L. *hortulanus.*] A bird of the genus *emberiza.*

ORTS, *n.* Fragments; pieces; refuse.

OR'VAL, *n.* [Fr. *orvale.*] The herb clary. *Dict.*

† OR-VI-Ē'TAN, *n.* [It. *orvietano.*] An antidote or counterpoison. *Bailey.*

OR-YĊ-TOG-NOS'TIĊ, *a.* Pertaining to oryctognosy.

OR-YĊ-TOG'NO-SY, *n.* [Gr. *ορυκτος* and *γνωσις.*] That branch of mineralogy which has for its object the classification of minerals.

OR-YĊ-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ορυκτος* and *γραφω.*] That part of natural history in which fossils are described.

OR-YĊ-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ορυκτος* and *λογος.*] That part of physics which treats of fossils.

OS'ĊHE-O-CELE, *n.* [Gr. *οσχεον* and *κηλη.*] A rupture in the scrotum; scrotal hernia.

OS'CIL-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *oscillo.*] To swing; to move backward and forward; to vibrate.

OS-CIL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *oscillatio.*] Vibration; a moving backward and forward, or swinging like a pendulum.

OS'CIL-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Moving backward and forward like a pendulum; swinging. *Arbuthnot.*

OS'CI-TAN-CY, *n.* [L. *oscito.*] 1. The act of gaping or yawning. 2. Unusual sleepiness; drowsiness; dullness.

OS'CI-TANT, *a.* 1. Yawning; gaping. 2. Sleepy; drowsy; dull; sluggish. *Decay of Piety.*

OS'CI-TANT-LY, *adv.* Carelessly. *More.*

OS'CI-TATE, *v. i.* To yawn; to gape. *Johnson.*

OS-CI-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of yawning or gaping.

OS-ĊU-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *osculatio.*] In *geometry*, the contact between any given curve and its osculatory circle, that is, a circle of the same curvature with the given curve.

OS'ĊU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* An *osculatory circle*, in *geometry*, is a circle having the same curvature with any curve at any given point.

OS'ĊU-LA-TO-RY, *n.* In *church history*, a tablet or board, with the picture of Christ or the virgin, &c.

Ō'SIER, (ō'zher) *n.* [Fr. *osier.*] A willow or water-willow, or the twig of the willow used in making baskets.

OS'MA-ZOME, *n.* [Gr. *οσμη* and *ζωμος.*] A substance of an aromatic flavor, obtained from the flesh of the ox.

OS'MI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *οσμη.*] A metal recently discovered, and contained in the ore of platinum.

OS'MUND, *n.* A plant, or a genus of plants, moonwort.

OS'NA-BURG, (oz'n-burg) *n* A species of coarse linen imported from Osnaburg, in Germany.

OS'PRAY, *n.* [L. *ossifraga.*] The sea-eagle.

OSS, *v. i.* To offer; to try; to essay; to set about a thing. *North of England.*

OS'SE-LET, *n.* [Fr.] A hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones.

OS'SE-OUS, (osh'e-us) *a.* [L. *osseus.*] Bony; resembling bone.

OS'SI-ĊLE, *n.* [L. *ossiculum.*] A small bone. *Holder.*

OS-SIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *os* and *fero.*] Producing or furnishing bones. *Buckland.*

OS-SIF'IĊ, *a.* [L. *os* and *facio.*] Having power to ossify or change carneous and membranous substances to bone.

OS-SI-FI-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The change or process of changing

from flesh or other matter of animal bodies into a bony substance. 2. The formation of bones in animals.

OS'SI-FIED, *pp.* Converted into bone, or a hard substance like bone.

OS'SI-FRAGE, *n.* [L. *ossifraga.*] The ospray or sea-eagle.

OS'SI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *os* and *facio.*] To form bone; to change from a soft animal substance into bone, or convert into a substance of the hardness of bones.

OS'SI-FY, *v. i.* To become bone; to change from soft matter into a substance of bony hardness.

OS-SIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *os* and *voro.*] Feeding on bones; eating bones. *Derham.*

OS'SU-A-RY, *n.* [L. *ossuarium.*] A charnel house; a place where the bones of the dead are deposited.

OST, or OUST, *n.* A kiln for drying hops or malt. *Dict. Eng.*

OS-TEN-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of appearing or being shown.

OS-TEN'SI-BLE, *a.* [It. *ostensibile.*] 1. That may be shown; proper or intended to be shown. 2. Plausible; colorable. 3. Appearing; seeming; shown, declared or avowed.

OS-TEN'SI-BLY, *adv.* In appearance; in a manner that is declared or pretended. *Walsh.*

OS-TEN'SIVE, *a.* [Fr.] Showing; exhibiting.

OS'TENT, *n.* [L. *ostentum.*] 1. Appearance; air; manner; mien; [*little used.*] 2. Show; manifestation; token; [*little used.*] 3. A prodigy; a portent; any thing ominous; [*little used.*] *Dryden.*

† OS'TEN-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *ostento.*] To make an ambitious display of; to show or exhibit boastingly.

OS-TEN-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ostentatio.*] 1. Outward show or appearance. 2. Ambitious display; vain show. 3. A show or spectacle; [*obs.*]

OS-TEN-TĀ'TIOUS, *a.* 1. Making a display from vanity; boastful; fond of presenting one's endowments or works to another in an advantageous light. 2. Showy; gaudy; intended for vain display.

OS-TEN-TĀ'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* With vain display; boastfully.

OS-TEN-TĀ'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Vain display; vanity; boastfulness.

OS-TEN-TĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] One who makes a vain show; a boaster. [*Little used.*] *Sherwood.*

OS-TENT'OUS, *a.* Fond of making a show. [*Little used.*] *Feltham.*

OS-TE-O-COL'LA, } *n.* [Gr. *οστεον* and *κολλα.*] A carbon-
OS'TE-O-COL, } ate of lime, a fossil.

OS'TE-O-COPE, *n.* [Gr. *οστεον* and *κοπος.*] Pain in the bones; a violent fixed pain in any part of a bone.

OS-TE-OL'O-GER, } *n.* One who describes the bones of
OS-TE-OL'O-GIST, } animals.

OS-TE-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a description of
OS-TE-O-LOG'I-CAL, } the bones.

OS-TE-O-LOG'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to osteology.

OS-TE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *οστεον* and *λογος.*] 1. A description of the bones; that part of anatomy which treats of the bones. 2. The system of animal bones.

OS'TI-A-RY, *n.* [L. *ostium.*] The mouth or opening by which a river discharges its waters. *Brown.*

OST'LER. *See* HOSTLER.

OST'LER-Y. *See* HOSTLERY.

OST'MEN, *n. plu.* Eastmen; Danish settlers in Ireland, so called. *Lyttleton.*

OS'TRA-CISM, *n.* [Gr. *οστρακισμος.*] 1. In *Grecian antiquity*, a method of banishment by the people of Athens. 2. Banishment; expulsion; separation. *Hamilton.*

OS'TRA-CITE, *n.* [Gr. *οστρακιτης.*] An oyster shell in its fossil state, or a stone formed in the shell.

OS'TRA-CIZE, *v. t.* To banish by the popular voice.

OS'TRICH, *n.* [Fr. *autruche.*] A fowl constituting a distinct genus, the *struthio*, being the largest of all fowls. The plumage is elegant, and much used in ornamental and showy dress.

OT-A-COUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ωτα* and *ακουω.*] Assisting the sense of hearing.

OT-A-COUS'TIC, } *n.* An instrument to facilitate hear-
OT-A-COUS'TI-CON, } ing. *Grew.*

ȮTH'ER, *a.* [Sax. *other*; G. *oder.*] 1. Not the same; different; not this or these. 2. Not this, but the contrary. 3. Noting something besides. 4. Correlative to *each*, and applicable to any number of individuals. 5. Opposed to *some*. 6. The next. 7. The third part.—*Other* is used as a substitute for a noun, and in this use has the plural number, and the sign of the possessive case.—*The other day*, at a certain time past, not distant but indefinite; not long ago.

† ȮTH'ER-GĀTES, *adv.* In another manner.

ȮTH'ER-GUISE, *adv.* [*other* and *guise.*] Of another kind. [Corruptly pronounced *otherguess.*]

ȮTH'ER-WHERE, *adv.* [*other* and *where.*] In some other place; or in other places. *Milton.*

ȮTH'ER-WHILE, } *adv.* [*other* and *while.*] At other
ȮTH'ER-WHILES, } times.

ȮTH'ER-WISE, *adv.* [*other* and *wise.*] 1. In a different manner. 2. By other causes. 3. In other respects.

OT'O-MO, *n.* A fowl of the *lagopus* kind.

OT'TER, or AT'TAR, *n.* The essential oil or essence of roses. *Asiat. Res.*

OT'TER, *n.* [Sax. *oter*, *otor*, or *otter*; G. *otter.*] An amphibious quadruped that feeds on fish.

OT'TER, *n.* The name of a coloring substance.

OT'TO-MAN, *a.* Designating something that pertains to the Turks or to their government.

OT'TO-MAN, *n.* A kind of couch.

OU'BAT, or OU'BUST, *n.* A sort of caterpillar. *Dict.*

OUCH, *n.* 1. A bezil or socket in which a precious stone or seal is set. 2. The blow given by a boar's tusk; [*obs.*]

OUGHT. *See* AUGHT, the true orthography.

OUGHT, (awt) *v. imperfect.* [This word seems to be the preterit tense of the original verb *to owe*, that is, Sax. *agan*, Goth. *aigan.* But *ought*, as used, is irregular, being used in all persons both in the present and past tenses.] 1. To be held or bound in duty or moral obligation. 2. To be necessary; to behoove. 3. To be fit or expedient in a moral view. 4. As a *participle*, owed; being indebted to; [*obs.*] *Dryden.* 5. In *Chaucer's* time, it was used impersonally.

OU'MER, *n.* [Fr. *ombre.*] The shade. *Grose.*

OUNCE, (ouns) *n.* [L. *uncia*; Fr. *once.*] 1. A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois. 2. An animal of the genus *felis*. *See* ONCE.

† OUND'ED, } *a.* [Fr. *onde*; L. *unda.*] Waving. *Chau-*
† OUND'ING, } *cer.*

† OUPH'E, (oof'y) *n.* [Teut. *auff.*] A fairy; a goblin; an elf.

† OUPH'EN, (oof'en) *a.* Elfish. *Shak.*

OUR, *a.* [Sax. *ure.*] 1. Pertaining or belonging to us; as, *our* country. 2. *Ours*, which is primarily the possessive case of *our*, is never used as an adjective, but as a substitute for the adjective and the noun to which it belongs; as, your house is on a plain; *ours* is on a hill.

OU-RA-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ουρανος* and *γραφω.*] A description of the heavens. *Hist. Roy. Society.*

OUR-SELF', *pron. reciprocal.* [*our* and *self.*] This is added after *we* and *us*, and sometimes is used without either for *myself*, in the regal style only; as, we *ourself* will follow. *Shak.*

OUR-SELVES', *plu.* of *ourself.* We or us, not others; added to *we*, by way of emphasis or opposition.

OUSE, (ooz) *n.* [for *ooze.*] Tanner's bark. *Ainsworth.*

OUS'EL, (oo'zl) *n.* [Sax. *osle.*] The blackbird, a species of the genus *turdus*. *Shak.*

OU'SEN, *n.* Oxen. *Grose.*

OUST, *v. t.* [Fr. *ôter*, for *ouster.*] 1. To take away; to remove. 2. To eject; to disseize.

OUST'ED, *pp.* Taken away; removed; ejected.

OUST'ER, *n.* Amotion of possession; disseizin; dispossession; ejection. *Blackstone.*—*Ouster le main*, [*ouster*, and Fr. *le main.*] A delivery of lands out of the hands of a guardian, or out of the king's hands; or a judgment given for that purpose. *Blackstone.*

OUST'ING, *ppr.* Taking away; removing; ejecting.

OUT, *adv.* [Sax. *ut*; D. *uit.*] 1. Without; on the outside; not within; on the exterior or beyond the limits of any inclosed place or given line; opposed to *in* or *within*. 2. Abroad; not at home. 3. In a state of disclosure or discovery. 4. Not concealed. 5. In a state of extinction. 6. In a state of being exhausted. 7. In a state of destitution. 8. Not in office or employment. 9. Abroad or from home, in a party, at church, in a parade, &c. 10. To the end. *Dryden.* 11. Loudly; without restraint. 12. Not in the hands of the owner. 13. In an error. 14. At a loss; in a puzzle. 15. Uncovered; with clothes torn. 16. Away, so as to consume. 17. Deficient; having expended. 18. It is used as an *exclamation* with the force of command; away; begone.—*Out upon you*, *out upon it*, expressions of dislike or contempt.

OUT *of.* In this connection, *out* may be considered as an adverb, and *of* as a preposition. 1. Proceeding from, as produce. 2. From or proceeding from a place, or the interior of a place. 3. Beyond. 4. From, noting taking or derivation. 5. Not in, noting extraordinary exertion. 6. Not in, noting exclusion, dismission, departure, absence or dereliction. 7. Not in, noting unfitness or impropriety. 8. Not within, noting extraordinary delay. 9. Not within; abroad. 10. From, noting copy from an original. 11. From, noting rescue or liberation. 12. Not in, noting deviation, exorbitance or irregularity. 13. From, noting dereliction or departure. 14. From, noting loss or change of state. 15. Not according to, noting deviation. 16. Beyond; not within the limits of. 17. Noting loss or exhaustion. 18. Noting loss. 19. By means of. 20. In consequence of, noting the motive, source or reason.—*Out*

of hand, immediately, as that is easily used which is ready in the hand.—*Out of print* denotes that a book is not in market, or to be purchased, the copies printed having been all sold.

OUT, *v. t.* To eject; to expel; to deprive by expulsion.

OUT-ACT', *v. t.* To do beyond; to exceed in act.

OUT-BAL'ANCE, *v. t.* To outweigh; to exceed in weight or effect. *Dryden.*

OUT-BAR', *v. t.* To shut out by bars or fortification.

OUT-BID', *v. t.* To bid more than another. *Pope.*

OUT-BID', OUT-BID'DEN, *pp.* Exceeded in the price offered.

OUT-BID'DER, *n.* One that outbids.

OUT-BID'DING, *ppr.* Bidding a price beyond another.

OUT-BLŌWN', *pp.* Inflated; swelled with wind.

OUT-BLUSH', *v. t.* To exceed in rosy color. *Shipman.*

OUT'BORN, *a.* Foreign; not native. [*Little used.*]

OUT'BOUND, *a.* Destined or proceeding from a country or harbor to a distant country or port.

OUT-BRĀVE', *v. t.* 1. To bear down by more daring or insolent conduct. 2. To exceed in splendid appearance.

OUT-BRĀZ'EN, *v. t.* To bear down with a brazen face or impudence.

OUT'BREĀK, *n.* A bursting forth; eruption. *Shak.*

OUT'BREĀK-ING, *n.* That which bursts forth.

OUT-BREĀTHE', *v. t.* 1. To weary by having better breath. *Shak.* 2. To expire. *Spenser.*

OUT-BUD', *v. i.* To sprout forth. *Spenser.*

OUT-BUILD', (out-bild') *v. t.* To exceed in building, or in durability of building.

OUT-BURN', *v. t.* To exceed in burning or flaming.

OUT-CANT', *v. t.* To surpass in canting. *Pope.*

OUT'CĂST, *pp.* or *a.* Cast out; thrown away; rejected as useless. *Spenser.*

OUT'CĂST, *n.* One who is cast out or expelled; an exile; one driven from home or country. *Is.* xvi.

† OUT-CEPT', for *except*. *B. Jonson.*

OUT-CLĪMB', *v. t.* To climb beyond. *Davenant.*

OUT-COM'PASS, *v. t.* To exceed due bounds.

OUT-CRĂFT', *v. t.* To exceed in cunning. *Shak.*

OUT'CRY, *n.* 1. A vehement or loud cry; cry of distress. 2. Clamor; noisy opposition or detestation. 3. Sale at public auction. *Ainsworth.*

OUT-DARE', *v. t.* To dare or venture beyond. *Shak.*

† OUT-DĀTE', *v. t.* To antiquate. *Hammond.*

OUT DŌ', *v. t.*; pret. *outdid*; pp. *outdone*. To excel; to surpass; to perform beyond another. *Swift.*

OUT-DŌ'ING, *ppr.* Excelling; surpassing in performance.

OUT-DŌ'ING, *n.* Excess in performance. *Pope.*

OUT-DŌNE', *pp.* of *outdo*.

OUT-DRINK', *v. t.* To exceed in drinking. *Donne.*

OUT-DWELL', *v. t.* To dwell or stay beyond. *Shak.*

OUT'ER, *a.* [*comp.* of *out.*] Being on the outside; external; opposed to *inner*.

† OUT'ER, *n.* Dispossession. *Clayton.*

OUT'ER-LY, *adv.* Towards the outside. *Grew.*

OUT'ER-MŌST, *a.* [*superl.* from *outer.*] Being on the extreme external part; remotest from the midst.

OUT-FĀCE', *v. t.* To brave; to bear down with an imposing front or with impudence; to stare down.

OUT'FALL, *n.* A fall of water; a canal.

OUT-FĂWN', *v. t.* To exceed in fawning or adulation.

OUT-FĔAST', *v. t.* To exceed in feasting. *Taylor.*

† OUT-FĒAT', *v. t.* To surpass in action or exploit.

OUT'FIT, *n.* A fitting out, as of a ship for a voyage; usually in the plural, *outfits*, the expenses of equipping and furnishing a ship for a voyage.

OUT-FLANK', *v. t.* To extend the flank of one army beyond that of another.

OUT-FLY', *v. t.* To fly faster than another; to advance before in flight or progress. *Garth.*

OUT-FOOL', *v. t.* To exceed in folly. *Young.*

OUT'FORM, *n.* External appearance. *B. Jonson.*

OUT-FROWN', *v. t.* To frown down; to overbear by frowning. *Shak.*

OUT'GATE, *n.* An outlet; a passage outward.

OUT-GEN'ER-AL, *v. t.* To exceed in generalship; to gain advantage over by superior military skill. *Chesterfield.*

OUT-GĪVE', (out-giv') *v. t.* To surpass in giving. *Dryden.*

OUT-GŌ', *v. t.* 1. To go beyond; to advance before in going; to go faster. 2. To surpass; to excel. 3. To circumvent; to overreach.

OUT-GŌ'ING, *ppr.* Going beyond.

OUT'GO-ING, *n.* 1. The act of going out. 2. The state of going out. *Ps.* lxv. 3. Utmost border; extreme limit. *Josh.* xvii.

OUT-GRIN', *v. t.* To surpass in grinning. *Addison.*

OUT-GRŌW', *v. t.* 1. To surpass in growth. 2. To grow too great or too old for any thing.

OUT-GRŌWN', *pp.* of *outgrow*.

OUT'GUĂRD, *n.* A guard at a distance from the main body of an army; or a guard at the farthest distance.

OUT-HER'OD, *v. t.* To surpass in enormity, absurdity or cruelty. *Beddoes.*

OUT'HOUSE, *n.* A small house or building at a little distance from the main house.

OUT'ING, *n.* 1. A going from home. *Cheshire dialect.* 2. An airing. *Craven dialect.*

OUT-JEST', *v. t.* To overpower by jesting. *Shak.*

OUT-JUG'GLE, *v. t.* To surpass in juggling. *Hall.*

OUT-KNĀVE', (out-nāve') *v. t.* To surpass in knavery.

† OUT'LAND, *a.* [Sax. *utlænde.*] Foreign. *Strutt.*

† OUT'LAND-ER, *n.* A foreigner; not a native. *Wood.*

OUT-LAND'ISH, *a.* [Sax. *utlændisc*; *out* and *land.*] 1. Foreign; not native. 2. Born or produced in the interior country, or among rude people; hence, vulgar; rustic; rude; clownish.

OUT-LĂST', *v. t.* To last longer than something else; to exceed in duration. *Bacon.*

OUT'LAW, *n.* [Sax. *utlaga*; *out* and *law.*] A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection.

OUT'LAW, *v. t.* [Sax. *utlagian.*] To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe.

OUT'LAWED, *pp.* Excluded from the benefit of law.

OUT'LAW-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of the benefit of law.

OUT'LAW-RY, *n.* The putting a man out of the protection of law, or the process by which a man is deprived of that protection. *Blackstone.*

OUT'LĀY, *n.* A laying out or expending; expenditure.

OUT-LĒAP', *v. t.* To leap beyond; to pass by leaping.

OUT'LĒAP, *n.* Sally; flight; escape. *Locke.*

OUT'LET, *n.* Passage outward; the place or the means by which any thing escapes or is discharged.

OUT'LICK-ER, *n.* In *ships*, a small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop.

OUT-LĪE', *v. t.* To exceed in lying. *Hall.*

OUT'LĪ-ER, *n.* One who does not reside in the place with which his office or duty connects him.

OUT'LĪNE, *n.* 1. Contour; the line by which a figure is defined; the exterior line. 2. The first sketch of a figure. 3. First general sketch of any scheme or design.

OUT'LĪNE, *v. t.* To draw the exterior line; to delineate; to sketch.

OUT-LĪVE', (out-liv') *v. t.* 1. To live beyond; to survive; to live after something has ceased. *Dryden.* 2. To live better or to better purpose. *Scott.*

OUT-LĪV'ER, *n.* A survivor.

OUT-LOOK', *v. t.* 1. To face down; to browbeat. 2. To select; [*obs.*]

OUT'LOOK, *n.* Vigilant watch; foresight. *Young.*

† OUT'LOPE, *n.* An excursion. *Florio.*

OUT-LUS'TRE, OUT-LUS'TER, *v. t.* To excel in brightness. *Shak.*

OUT-LŸ'ING, *a.* 1. Lying or being at a distance from the main body or design. 2. Being on the exterior or frontier.

OUT-MĂRCH', *v. t.* To march faster than; to march so as to leave behind. *Clarendon.*

OUT-MEAS'URE, (out-mezh'ur) *v. t.* To exceed in measure or extent. *Brown.*

OUT'MŌST, *a.* Farthest outward; most remote from the middle. *Milton.*

† OUT-NĀME', *v. t.* To exceed in naming or describing.

OUT-NUM'BER, *v. t.* To exceed in number.

OUT-PĀCE', *v. t.* To outgo; to leave behind. *Chapman.*

OUT-PAR'A-MŌUR, *v. t.* To exceed in keeping mistresses. *Shak.*

OUT'PAR-ISH, *n.* A parish lying without the walls, or on the border. *Graunt.*

OUT'PĂRT, *n.* A part remote from the centre or main part. *Ayliffe.*

OUT-PĂSS', *v. t.* To pass beyond; to exceed in progress.

OUT-POISE', (out-poiz') *v. t.* To outweigh. *Howell.*

OUT'PŌRCH, *n.* An entrance. *Milton.*

OUT'PŌRT, *n.* A port at some distance from the city of London. *Ash.*

OUT'PŌST, *n.* 1. A post or station without the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army. 2. The troops placed at such a station.

OUT-PŌUR', *v. t.* 1. To pour out; to send forth in a stream. *Milton.* 2. To effuse.

OUT'PŌUR-ING, *n.* A pouring out; effusion. *Milner.*

OUT-PRĀY', *v. t.* To exceed in prayer or in earnestness of entreaty. *Scott.*

OUT-PRĒACH', *v. t.* To surpass in preaching; to produce more effect in inculcating lessons or truth. *J. Trumbull.*

OUT-PRĪZE', *v. t.* To exceed in value or estimated worth.

OUT'RAGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *outrager.*] To treat with violence and wrong; to abuse by rude or insolent language; to injure by rough, rude treatment of any kind.

OUT'RAGE, *v. i.* To commit exorbitances; to be guilty of violent rudeness. *Ascham.*

OUT'RAGE, *n.* [Fr.] Injurious violence offered to persons or things; excessive abuse; wanton mischief.

OUT-RĀ'GEOUS, *a.* [It. *oltraggioso*; Fr. *outrageux.*] 1.

Violent; furious; exorbitant; exceeding all bounds of moderation. 2. Excessive; exceeding reason or decency. 3. Enormous; atrocious. 4. Tumultuous; turbulent.

OUT-RĀ'ĠEOUS-LY, *adv.* With great violence; furiously; excessively. *South.*

OUT-RĀ'ĠEOUS-NESS, *n.* Fury; violence; enormity.

OUT-RĀZE', *v. t.* To raze to extermination. *Sandys.*

ÖU-TRĘ', (oo-trā') *a.* [Fr.] Being out of the common course or limits; extravagant. *Geddes.*

OUT-RĒACH', *v. t.* To go or extend beyond. *Brown.*

OUT-RĒA'ṠON, *v. t.* To excel or surpass in reasoning.

OUT-REĊK'ON, *v. t.* To exceed in assumed computation.

OUT-RĘIGN', (out-rāne') *v. t.* To reign through the whole of.

OUT-RIDE', *v. t.* To pass by riding; to ride faster than. *Hall.*

OUT-RIDE', *v. i.* To travel about on horseback, or in a vehicle. *Addison.*

OUT'RID-ER, *n.* 1. A summoner whose office is to cite men before the sheriff; [*obs.*] 2. One who travels about on horseback. 3. An attending servant.

OUT'RIG-GER, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a strong beam fixed on the side of a ship, and projecting from it, in order to secure the masts in the operation of careening.

OUT'RIGHT, *adv.* 1. Immediately; without delay; at once. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Completely. *Addison.*

OUT-RĪ'VAL, *v. t.* To surpass in excellence. *Addison.*

OUT-RŌAR', *v. t.* To exceed in roaring. *Shak.*

OUT'RODE, *n.* An excursion. 1 *Macc.* xv.

OUT-ROOT', *v. t.* To eradicate; to extirpate. *Rowe.*

OUT-RŬN', *v. t.* 1. To exceed in running; to leave behind in running. *Dryden.* 2. To exceed.

OUT-SĀIL', *v. t.* To sail faster than; to leave behind in sailing. *Broome.*

† OUT-SĊĀPE', *n.* Power of escaping. *Chapman.*

OUT-SĊORN', *v. t.* To bear down or confront by contempt; to despise.

OUT-SĊOUR'INGṠ, *n.* [*out* and *scour.*] Substances washed or scoured out. *Buckland.*

OUT-SELL', *v. t.* 1. To exceed in amount of sales. 2. To exceed in the prices of things sold. 3. To gain a higher price.

OUT'SET, *n.* Beginning; first entrance on any business. *Smith.*

OUT-SHINE', *v. t.* 1. To send forth brightness or lustre. 2. To excel in lustre or excellence. *Addison.*

OUT-SHOOT', *v. t.* 1. To exceed in shooting. *Dryden.* 2. To shoot beyond. *Norris.*

OUT-SHUT', *v. t.* To shut out or exclude. *Donne.*

OUT-SĪDE', *n.* 1. The external part of a thing; the part, end or side which forms the surface or superficies. 2. Superficial appearance; exterior. 3. Person; external man. 4. The part or place that lies without or beyond an inclosure. 5. The utmost.

† OUT-SIN', *v. t.* To sin beyond. *Killingbeck.*

OUT-SIT', *v. t.* To sit beyond the time of any thing.

OUT-SKIP', *v. t.* To avoid by flight. *B. Jonson.*

OUT'SKIRT, *n.* Border; outpost; suburb. *Clarendon.*

OUT-SLEEP', *v. t.* To sleep beyond. *Shak.*

OUT-SŌAR', *v. t.* To soar beyond. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

OUT-SOUND', *v. t.* To surpass in sound. *Hammond.*

OUT-SPĒAK', *v. t.* To speak something beyond; to exceed. *Shak.*

OUT-SPŌRT', *v. t.* To sport beyond; to outdo in sporting.

OUT-SPREAD', *v. t.* To extend; to spread; to diffuse.

OUT-STAND', *v. t.* 1. To resist effectually; to withstand; to sustain without yielding; [*l. u.*] *Woodward.* 2. To stand beyond the proper time. *Shak.*

OUT-STAND', *v. i.* To project outwards from the main body.

OUT-STAND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Resisting effectually; [*l. u.*] 2. Projecting outward. 3. Not collected; unpaid. *Hamilton.*

OUT-STARE', *v. t.* To face down; to browbeat; to outface with effrontery. *Shak.*

OUT-STEP', *v. t.* To step or go beyond; to exceed.

OUT-STORM', *v. t.* To overbear by storming. *J. Barlow.*

OUT'STREET, *n.* A street in the extremities of a town.

OUT-STRETCH', *v. t.* To extend; to stretch or spread out; to expand. *Milton.*

OUT-STRĪDE', *v. t.* To surpass in striding. *B. Jonson.*

OUT-STRIP', *v. t.* To outgo; to outrun; to advance beyond.

OUT-SWEĀR', *v. t.* To exceed in swearing; to overpower by swearing. *Shak.*

OUT-SWEET'EN, *v. t.* To exceed in sweetness. *Shak.*

OUT-SWELL', *v. t.* To overflow; to exceed in swelling.

† OUT-TĀKE', *prep.* Except. *Gower.*

OUT-TALK', (out-tawk') *v. t.* To overpower by talking; to exceed in talking. *Shak.*

OUT-THRŌW', *v. t.* To throw out or beyond. *Swift.*

OUT-TŎNGUE', (out-tung') *v. t.* To bear down by talk, clamor or noise. *Shak.*

† OUT-TOP', *v. t.* To overtop. *Williams.*

OUT-VAL'UE, *v. t.* To exceed in price or value. *Boyle.*

OUT-VEN'OM, *v. t.* To exceed in poison. *Shak.*

OUT-VIE', *v. t.* To exceed; to surpass. *Addison.*

OUT-VIL'LAIN, *v. t.* To exceed in villainy. *Shak.*

† OUT-VOICE', *v. t.* To exceed in roaring or clamor.

OUT-VŌTE', *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes given; to defeat by plurality of suffrages. *South.*

OUT-WĄLK', (out-wąwk') *v. t.* 1. To walk faster than; to leave behind in walking. 2. To exceed the walking of a spectre.

OUT'WĄLL, *n.* 1. The exterior wall of a building or fortress. 2. Superficial appearance. *Shak.*

OUT'WARD, *a.* [Sax. *utweard*, or *uteweard.*] 1. External; exterior; forming the superficial part. 2. External; visible; opposed to *inward.* 3. Extrinsic; adventitious. 4. Foreign; not intestine; as an *outward* war; [*obs.*] 5. Tending to the exterior part.—6. In *Scripture*, civil; public. 1 *Chron.* xxvi.—7. In *theology*, carnal; fleshly; corporeal; not spiritual.

OUT'WARD, *n.* External form. *Shak.*

OUT'WARD, or OUT'WARDṠ, *adv.* 1. To the outer parts; tending or directed towards the exterior. 2. From a port or country.

OUT'WARD-BOUND', *a.* Proceeding from a port or country.

OUT'WARD-LY, *adv.* 1. Externally; opposed to *inwardly.* 2. In appearance; not sincerely.

OUT-WĄSH', *v. t.* To wash out; to cleanse from. [*L. u.*]

OUT-WĄTCH', *v. t.* To surpass in watching. *B. Jonson.*

OUT-WĒAR', *v. t.* 1. To wear out; [*obs.*] 2. To pass tediously to the end. 3. To last longer than something else.

OUT-WEED', *v. t.* To weed out; to extirpate.

OUT-WEEP', *v. t.* To exceed in weeping. *Dryden.*

OUT-WĘIGH', (out-wā') *v. t.* 1. To exceed in weight. 2. To exceed in value, influence or importance.

† OUT-WELL', *v. t.* or *i.* To pour out. *Spenser.*

OUT-WENT', *pret.* of *outgo.*

OUT-WHŌRE', *v. t.* To exceed in lewdness. *Pope.*

† OUT-WIN', *v. t.* To get out of. *Spenser.*

OUT-WĪND', *v. t.* To extricate by winding; to unloose.

OUT-WING', *v. t.* To move faster on the wing; to outstrip. *Garth.*

OUT-WIT', *v. t.* To surpass in design or stratagem; to overreach; to defeat by superior ingenuity.

OUT'WŎRK, *n.* The part of a fortification most remote from the main fortress or citadel. *Bacon.*

OUT-WŌRN', *pp.* Worn out; consumed by use.

OUT-WŎRTH', *v. t.* To exceed in value. *Shak.*

OUT-WREST', (out-rest') *v. t.* To extort; to draw from or forth by violence. *Spenser.*

OUT-WRĪTE', (out-rīte') *v. t.* To surpass in writing.

OUT-WROUGHT', (out-rąwt') *pp.* Outdone; exceeded in act or efficacy.

OUT-ZĀ'NY, *v. t.* To exceed in buffoonery.

Ō'VAL, *a.* [Fr. *ovale*; L. *ovum.*] 1. Of the shape or figure of an egg; oblong; curvilinear; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg. It is sometimes synonymous with *elliptical.* 2. Pertaining to eggs; done in the egg.

Ō'VAL, *n.* A body or figure in the shape of an egg. *Watts.*

O-VĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* Consisting of eggs. *Thomson.*

Ō'VA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *ovaire*; L. *ovarium.*] The part of a female animal in which the eggs are formed or lodged; or the part in which the fetus is supposed to be formed.

Ō'VATE, Ō'VA-TED, *a.* [L. *ovatus.*] Egg-shaped.

Ō'VATE-LAN'CE-O-LATE, *a.* Having something of the form of an egg and a lance, inclining to the latter.

Ō'VATE-SUB'Ū-LATE, *a.* Having something of the form of an egg and an awl.

O-VĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ovatio.*] In *Roman antiquity*, a lesser triumph.

Ō'VA-TO-OB'LONG, *a.* Oblong in the shape of an egg, or with the end lengthened. *Martyn.*

ỌV'EN, (uv'n) *n.* [Sax., G. *ofen*; D. *oven*; Dan. *ovn.*] An arch of brick or stone work, for baking bread and other things for food.

Ō'VER, *prep.* [Sax. *ober*, *ofer*; Goth. *ufar*; G. *über*; D., Dan. *over.*] 1. Across; from side to side. 2. Above in place or position; opposed to *below.* 3. Above, denoting superiority in excellence, dignity or value. 4. Above in authority, implying the right or power of superintending or governing; opposed to *under.* 5. Upon the surface or whole surface; through the whole extent. 6. Upon. 7. During the whole time; from beginning to end. 8. Above the top; covering; immersing.—*Over*, in *poetry*, is often contracted into *o'er.*

Ō'VER, *adv.* 1. From side to side; as, a board a foot *over.* 2. On the opposite side. 3. From one to another by passing. 4. From one country to another by passing. 5. On the surface. 6. Above the top. 7. More than the quantity assigned; beyond a limit. 8. Throughout; from beginning to end; completely.

Over and over, repeatedly; once and again. *Harte.*—*Over again*, once more; with repetition. *Dryden.*—*Over and above*, besides; beyond what is supposed or limited.—*Over against*, opposite; in front. *Addison.*—*Over* is used with rolling or turning from side to side; as, to turn *over*.—*To give over*. 1. To cease from. 2. To consider as in a hopeless state.—*Over*, in *composition*, denotes spreading, covering above, as in *overcast*, *overflow*; or across, as, to *overhear*; or above, as, to *overhang*; or turning, changing sides, as in *overturn*; or, *more generally*, beyond, implying excess or superiority, as in *overact*, *overcome*.

† Ō'VER, *v. t.* To get over. *Pegge.*

Ō'VER, *a.* 1. Past. 2. Upper; covering.

Ō-VER-A-BOUND', *v. i.* To abound more than enough; to be superabundant. *Pope.*

Ō-VER-AĊT', *v. t.* To act or perform to excess.

Ō-VER-AĊT', *v. i.* To act more than is necessary.

Ō-VER-AG'I-TATE, *v. t.* To agitate or discuss beyond what is expedient. *Hall.*

Ō'VER-ALLS, *n.* A kind of trowsers.

Ō-VER-ĂNX'IOUS, *a.* Anxious to excess.

Ō-VER-ĂRCH', *v. t.* To arch over; to cover with an arch.

Ō-VER-AWE', (o-ver-aw') *v. t.* To restrain by awe, fear or superior influence. *Spenser.*

Ō-VER-BAL'ANCE, *v. t.* To weigh down; to exceed in weight, value or importance.

Ō-VER-BAL'ANCE, *n.* Excess of weight or value; something more than an equivalent. *Locke.*

† Ō-VER-BAT'TLE, *a.* Too fruitful; exuberant.

Ō-VER-BEĀR', *v. t.* To bear down; to repress; to subdue.

Ō-VER-BEĀR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Bearing down; repressing. 2. *a.* Haughty and dogmatical; disposed or tending to repress or subdue by insolence or effrontery.

Ō-VER-BEND', *v. t.* To bend or stretch to excess.

Ō-VER-BID', *v. t.* 1. To bid or offer beyond. 2. To bid or offer more than an equivalent.

Ō-VER-BLŌW', *v. i.* 1. To blow with too much violence; *a seaman's phrase.* 2. To blow over, or be past its violence; [*obs.*]

Ō-VER-BLŌW', *v. t.* To blow away; to dissipate by wind.

Ō-VER-BLŌWN', *pp.* Blown by and gone; blown away; driven by; past. *Dryden.*

Ō-VER-BŌARD', *adv.* [*over*, and Fr. *bord.*] Out of a ship or from on board; as, to fall *overboard.*

Ō-VER-BROW', *v. t.* To hang over. *Collins.*

Ō-VER-BUĬLT', (o-ver-bilt') *pp.* Built over. *Milton.*

† Ō-VER-BULK', *v. t.* To oppress by bulk. *Shak.*

Ō-VER-BUR'DEN, *v. t.* To load with too great weight.

Ō-VER-BUR'DENED, *pp.* Overloaded.

Ō-VER-BURN', *v. t.* To burn too much. *Mortimer.*

Ō-VER-BUS'Y, (o-ver-biz'zy) *a.* Too busy; officious.

Ō-VER-BUŸ', *v. t.* To buy at too dear a rate. *Dryden.*

Ō-VER-ĊAN'O-PY, *v. t.* To cover as with a canopy.

Ō-VER-ĊARE', *n.* Excessive care or anxiety. *Dryden.*

Ō-VER-ĊARE'FUL, *a.* Careful to excess.

Ō-VER-ĊAR'RY, *v. t.* To carry too far; to carry or urge beyond the proper point. *Hayward.*

Ō-VER-ĊĂST', *v. t.* 1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom. 2. To cast or compute at too high a rate; to rate too high. 3. To sew over.

Ō-VER-ĊĂST', *pp.* Clouded; overspread with clouds or gloom.

Ō-VER-ĊAU'TIOUS, *a.* Cautious or prudent to excess.

Ō-VER-ĊHĂRGE', *v. t.* 1. To charge or load to excess; to cloy; to oppress. 2. To crowd too much. 3. To burden. 4. To fill to excess; to surcharge. 5. To load with too great a charge. 6. To charge too much; to enter in an account more than is just.

Ō'VER-ĊHĂRGE, *n.* 1. An excessive load or burden. 2. A charge in an account of more than is just. 3. A charge beyond what is proper.

Ō-VER-ĊLĪMB', *v. t.* To climb over. *Surrey.*

Ō-VER-ĊLOUD', *v. t.* To cover or overspread with clouds.

Ō-VER-ĊLOY', *v. t.* To fill beyond satiety. *Shak.*

Ō-VER-ĊŌLD', *a.* Cold to excess. *Wiseman.*

Ō-VER-ĊŌME', *v. t.* 1. To conquer; to vanquish; to subdue. 2. To surmount; to get the better of. 3. To overflow; to surcharge; [*obs.*] 4. To come upon; to invade; [*obs.*]

Ō-VER-ĊŌME', *v. i.* To gain the superiority; to be victorious.

Ō-VER-ĊŌM'ER, *n.* One who vanquishes or surmounts.

Ō-VER-ĊŌM'ING-LY, *adv.* With superiority. *More.*

Ō-VER-ĊON'FI-DENCE, *n.* Excessive confidence.

Ō-VER-ĊORN', *v. t.* To corn to excess. *Addison.*

Ō-VER-ĊOUNT', *v. t.* To rate above the true value. *Shak.*

Ō-VER-ĊŌV'ER, *v. t.* To cover completely. *Shak.*

Ō-VER-ĊRED'U-LOUS, *a.* Too apt to believe. *Shak.*

† Ō-VER-ĊRŌW', *v. t.* To crow as in triumph. *Spenser.*

Ō-VER-ĊŪ'RI-OUS, *a.* Curious or nice to excess. *Bacon.*

Ō-VER-DĀTE', *v. t.* To date beyond the proper period.

† Ō-VER-DĪGHT', *a.* Covered over. *Spenser.*

Ō-VER-DIL'I-ĠENT, *a.* Diligent to excess.

Ō-VER-DŌ', *v. t.* 1. To do or perform too much. 2. To harass; to fatigue; to oppress by too much action or labor. 3. To boil, bake or roast too much.

Ō-VER-DŌ', *v. i.* To labor too hard; to do too much.

Ō-VER-DŌNE', *pp.* 1. Overacted; acted to excess. 2. Wearied or oppressed by too much labor. 3. Boiled, baked or roasted too much.

Ō'VER-DOSE, *n.* Too great a dose.

Ō-VER-DRAW', *v. t.* To draw beyond the proper limits.

Ō-VER-DRĔSS', *v. t.* To dress to excess.

Ō-VER-DRINK', *v. t.* To drink to excess.

Ō-VER-DRĪVE', *v. t.* To drive too hard, or beyond strength.

Ō-VER-DRŸ', *v. t.* To dry too much. *Burton.*

Ō-VER-ĒAG'ER, *a.* Too eager; too vehement in desire.

Ō-VER-ĒAG'ER-LY, *adv.* With excessive eagerness.

Ō-VER-ĒAG'ER-NESS, *n.* Excess of earnestness.

Ō-VER-ĒAT', *v. t.* To eat to excess.

Ō-VER-EL'E-GANT, *a.* Elegant to excess. *Johnson.*

Ō-VER-EMP'TY, *v. t.* To make too empty. *Carew.*

Ō-VER-EŸE', *v. t.* 1. To superintend; to inspect; [*l. u.*] 2. To observe; to remark. *Shak.*

Ō'VER-FALL, *n.* A cataract; the fall of a river. *Raleigh.*

Ō-VER-FA-TĪGUE', (o-ver-fa-teeg') *n.* Excessive fatigue.

Ō-VER-FA-TĪGUE', (o-ver-fa-teeg') *v. t.* To fatigue to excess.

Ō-VER-FEED', *v. t.* To feed to excess. *Dryden.*

Ō-VER-FILL', *v. t.* To fill to excess; to surcharge. *Dryden*

Ō-VER-FLŌAT', *v. t.* To overflow; to inundate. *Dryden.*

Ō-VER-FLOUR'ISH, (o-ver-flur'ish) *v. t.* To make excessive display or flourish. *Collier.*

Ō-VER-FLŌW', *v. t.* 1. To spread over, as water; to inundate; to cover with water or other fluid. 2. To fill beyond the brim. 3. To deluge; to overwhelm; to cover, as with numbers.

Ō-VER-FLŌW', *v. i.* 1. To run over; to swell and run over the brim or banks. 2. To be abundant; to abound; to exuberate.

Ō'VER-FLŌW, *n.* An inundation; superabundance.

Ō-VER-FLŌW'ING, *ppr.* Spreading over, as a fluid; inundating; running over the brim or banks.

Ō-VER-FLŌW'ING, *a.* Abundant; copious; exuberant.

Ō-VER-FLŌW'ING, *n.* Exuberance; copiousness.

Ō-VER-FLŌW'ING-LY, *adv.* Exuberantly; in great abundance. *Boyle.*

Ō-VER-FLUSH', *v. t.* To flush to excess.

Ō-VER-FLUSH'ED, (o-ver-flusht') *pp.* 1. Flushed to excess; reddened to excess. 2. Elated to excess. *Addison.*

Ō-VER-FLŸ', *v. t.* To pass over or cross by flight. *Dryden.*

Ō-VER-FOR'WARD, *a.* Forward to excess.

Ō-VER-FOR'WARD-NESS, *a.* Too great forwardness or readiness; officiousness. *Hale.*

Ō-VER-FRĒIGHT', (o-ver-frāte') *v. t.* To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity or numbers.

Ō-VER-FRŪIT'FUL, *a.* Too rich; producing superabundant crops. *Dryden.*

† Ō-VER-GET', *v. t.* To reach; to overtake. *Sidney.*

Ō-VER-GILD', *v. t.* To gild over; to varnish.

Ō-VER-GĬRD', *v. t.* To gird or bind too closely.

Ō-VER-GLĂNCE', *v. t.* To glance over; to run over with the eye. *Shak.*

Ō-VER-GŌ', *v. t.* 1. To exceed; to surpass. 2. To cover; [*obs.*]

Ō-VER-GONE', *pp.* Injured; ruined. *Shak.*

Ō-VER-GORĠE', (o-ver-gorj') *v. t.* To gorge to excess.

Ō-VER-GRĂSS'ED, (o-ver-grăst') *pp.* Overstocked with grass; overgrown with grass. *Spenser.*

Ō-VER-GREĀT', *a.* Too great. *Locke.*

Ō-VER-GRŌW', *v. t.* 1. To cover with growth or herbage. 2. To grow beyond; to rise above. *Mortimer.*

Ō-VER-GRŌW', *v. i.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

Ō-VER-GRŌWTH', *n.* Exuberant or excessive growth.

Ō-VER-HALE'. *See* OVERHAUL.

Ō-VER-HAN'DLE, *v. t.* To handle too much; to mention too often. *Shak.*

Ō-VER-HANG', *v. t.* 1. To impend or hang over. 2. To jut or project over. *Milton.*

Ō-VER-HANG', *v. i.* To jut over. *Milton.*

Ō-VER-HĂRD'EN, *v. t.* To harden too much; to make too hard. *Boyle.*

Ō-VER-HĂST'I-LY, *adv.* In too much haste. *Hales.*

Ō-VER-HĂST'I-NESS, *n.* Too much haste; precipitation.

Ō-VER-HĂST'Y, *a.* Too hasty; precipitate. *Hammond.*

Ō-VER-HAUL', *v. t.* 1. To spread over. 2. To turn over for examination; to separate and inspect. 3. To draw over. 4. To examine again. 5. To gain upon in a chase; to overtake.

Ō-VER-HEAD', (o-ver-hed') *adv.* Aloft; above; in the zenith or ceiling. *Milton.*

Ō-VER-HĒAR', *v. t.* To hear by accident; to hear what is not addressed to the hearer, or not intended to be heard by him.

Ō-VER-HĒARD', *pp.* Heard by accident.

Ō-VER-HĒAT', *v. t.* To heat to excess. *Addison.*

† Ō-VER-HĒLE', *v. t.* To cover over. *B. Jonson.*

† Ō-VER-HEND', *v. t.* To overtake. *Spenser.*
Ō-VER-JOY', *v. t.* To give great joy to; to transport with gladness. *Taylor.*
Ō'VER-JOY, *n.* Joy to excess; transport.
Ō-VER-LĀ'BOR, *v. t.* 1. To harass with toil. *Dryden.* 2. To execute with too much care.
Ō-VER-LĀDE', *v. t.* To load with too great a cargo or other burden.
Ō-VER-LĀ'DEN, *pp.* Overburdened; loaded to excess.
Ō-VER-LĀID', *pp.* Oppressed with weight; smothered; covered over.
Ō-VER-LĂRGE', *a.* Too large; too great. *Collier.*
Ō-VER-LĂRGE'NESS, *n.* Excess of size.
Ō-VER-LĂSH', *v. i.* 1. To exaggerate; [*little used.*] *Barrow.* 2. To proceed to excess; [*little used.*] *Boyle.*
† Ō-VER-LASH'ING-LY, *adv.* With exaggeration. *Brerewood.*
Ō-VER-LĀY', *v. t.* 1. To lay too much upon; to oppress with incumbent weight. 2. To cover or spread over the surface. 3. To smother with close covering. 4. To overwhelm; to smother. 5. To cloud; to overcast. 6. To cover; to join two opposite sides by a cover.
Ō-VER-LĀY'ING, *n.* A superficial covering. *Ex.* xxxviii.
Ō-VER-LĒAP', *v. t.* To leap over; to pass or move from side to side by leaping. *Dryden.*
Ō'VER-LEATH-ER, } *n.* The leather which forms the
Ō'VER-LETH-ER, } upper part of a shoe; that which is over the foot. [With us, this is called *upper leather.*]
Ō-VER-LEAV'EN, (o-ver-lev'n) *v. t.* 1. To leaven too much; to cause to rise and swell too much. 2. To mix too much with; to corrupt.
Ō-VER-LIB'ER-AL, *a.* Too liberal; too free; abundant to excess. *Bacon.*
Ō-VER-LĪGHT', *n.* Too strong a light. *Bacon.*
† Ō'VER-LI-NESS, *n.* Carelessness; superficialness. *Waterhouse.*
Ō-VER-LĬVE', (o-ver-liv') *v. t.* To outlive; to live longer than another; to survive. *Sidney.*
Ō-VER-LĬVE', (o-ver-liv') *v. i.* To live too long. *Milton.*
Ō-VER-LIV'ER, *n.* One that lives longest; a survivor. *Bacon.*
Ō-VER-LŌAD', *v. t.* To load with too heavy a burden or cargo; to fill to excess.
Ō-VER-LONG', *a.* Too long. *Boyle.*
Ō-VER-LOOK', *v. t.* 1. To view from a higher place. 2. To stand in a more elevated place, or to rise so high as to afford the means of looking down on. 3. To see from behind or over the shoulder of another; to see from a higher position. 4. To view fully; to peruse. 5. To inspect; to superintend; to oversee; implying care and watchfulness. 6. To review; to examine a second time or with care. 7. To pass by indulgently; to excuse; not to punish or censure. 8. To neglect; to slight.
Ō-VER-LOOK'ER. *n.* One that overlooks.
Ō-VER-LOOP', now written *orlop*, which see.
Ō-VER-LOVE', *v. t.* To love to excess; to prize or value too much. *Hall.*
† Ō'VER-LY, *a.* [Sax. *oferlice.*] Careless; negligent; inattentive. *Hall.*
Ō-VER-MĂST', *v. t.* To furnish with a mast or with masts that are too long or too heavy for the weight of keel.
Ō-VER-MĂST'ED, *pp.* Having masts too long or too heavy for the ship. *Mar. Dict.*
Ō-VER-MĂS'T'ER, *v. t.* To overpower; to subdue; to vanquish; to govern. *Milton.*
Ō-VER-MATCH', *v. t.* To be too powerful for; to conquer; to subdue; to oppress by superior force.
Ō-VER-MATCH', *n.* One superior in power; one able to overcome. *Milton.*
Ō-VER-MEAS'URE, (o-ver-mezh'ur) *v. t.* To measure or estimate too largely. *Bacon.*
Ō-VER-MEAS'URE, (o-ver-mezh'ur) *n.* Excess of measure; something that exceeds the measure proposed.
† Ō-VER-MIC'KLE, *a.* [Sax. *ofermicel.*] Overmuch. *Creech.*
Ō-VER-MIX', *v. t.* To mix with too much. *Creech.*
Ō-VER-MOD'EST, *a.* Modest to excess; bashful.
Ō'VER-MŌST, *a.* Highest; over the rest in authority.
Ō-VER-MUCH', *a.* Too much; exceeding what is necessary or proper. *Locke.*
Ō-VER-MUCH', *adv.* In too great a degree. *Hooker.*
Ō-VER-MUCH', *n.* More than sufficient. *Milton.*
† Ō-VER-MUCH'NESS, *n.* Superabundance. *B. Jonson.*
† Ō-VER-MUL'TI-TUDE, *v. t.* To exceed in number.
† Ō-VER-NĀME', *v. t.* To name over or in a series. *Shak.*
Ō-VER-NĒAT', *a.* Excessively neat. *Spectator.*
Ō-VER-NĪGHT', *n.* Night before bed-time. *Shak.*
Ō-VER-NOISE', (o-ver-noiz') *v. t.* To overpower by noise.
Ō-VER-OF-FEND'ED, *a.* Offended to excess. *Steele.*
† Ō-VER-OF'FĪCE, *v. t.* To lord by virtue of an office. *Shak.*
Ō-VER-OF-FI'CIOUS, *a.* Too busy; too ready to intermeddle; too importunate. *Collier.*
Ō-VER-PĂINT', *v. t.* To color or describe too strongly.
Ō-VER-PĂSS', *v. t.* 1. To cross; to go over. 2. To overlook; to pass without regard. 3. To omit, as in reckoning. 4. To omit; not to receive or include.
Ō-VER-PĂSS'ED, (o-ver-păst') } *pp.* Passed by; passed
Ō-VER-PĂST', } away; gone; past. *Shak.*
Ō-VER-PĀY', *v. t.* 1. To pay too much or more than is due. 2. To reward beyond the price or merit. *Prior.*
† Ō-VER-PEER', *v. t.* To overlook; to hover over. *Shak.*
Ō-VER-PĒO'PLE, *v. t.* To overstock with inhabitants.
Ō-VER-PERCH', *v. t.* To perch over or above; to fly over.
Ō-VER-PER-SUĀDE', *v. t.* To persuade or influence against one's inclination or opinion. *Pope.*
Ō-VER-PIC'T'URE, *v. t.* To exceed the representation or picture. *Shak.*
Ō'VER-PLUS, *n.* [*over*, and L. *plus.*] Surplus; that which remains after a supply, or beyond a quantity proposed.
Ō-VER-PLŸ', *v. t.* To ply to excess; to exert with too much vigor. *Milton.*
Ō-VER-POISE', (o-ver-poiz') *v. t.* To outweigh. *Brown.*
Ō-VER-POISE', (o-ver-poiz') *n.* Preponderant weight. *Dryden.*
Ō-VER-POL'ISH, *v. t.* To polish too much. *Blackwall.*
Ō-VER-PON'DER-OUS, *a.* Too heavy; too depressing.
Ō-VER-PŌST', *v. t.* To hasten over quickly. *Shak.*
Ō-VER-POW'ER, *v. t.* 1. To affect with a power or force that cannot be borne. 2. To vanquish by force; to subdue; to reduce to silence in action or submission; to defeat.
Ō-VER-PRESS', *v. t.* 1. To bear upon with irresistible force; to crush; to overwhelm. *Swift.* 2. To overcome by importunity.
Ō-VER-PRĪZE', *v. t.* To value or prize at too high a rate.
Ō-VER-PROMPT', *a.* Too prompt; too ready or eager.
Ō-VER-PROMPT'NESS, *n.* Excessive promptness; precipitation.
Ō-VER-PRO-PŌR'TION, *v. t.* To make of too great proportion.
Ō-VER-QUI'ET-NESS, *n.* Too much quietness. *Brown.*
Ō-VER-RĀKE', *v. t.* To break in upon a ship. *Mar. Dict.*
Ō-VER-RANK', *a.* Too rank or luxuriant. *Mortimer.*
Ō-VER-RĀTE', *v. t.* To rate at too much; to estimate at a value or amount beyond the truth. *Dryden.*
Ō-VER-RĒACH', *v. t.* 1. To reach beyond in any direction; to rise above; to extend beyond. 2. To deceive by artifice; to cheat.
Ō-VER-RĒACH', *v. i.* Applied to *horses*, to strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or shoe of the fore foot.
Ō-VER-RĒACH', *n.* The act of striking the heel of the fore foot with the toe of the hind foot. *Encyc.*
Ō-VER-RĒACH'ER, *n.* One that overreaches; one that deceives.
Ō-VER-RĒACH'ING, *n.* The act of deceiving; a reaching too far.
† Ō-VER-RĒAD', *v. t.* To read over; to peruse. *Shak*
† Ō-VER-RED', *v. t.* To smear with a red color. *Shak.*
† Ō-VER-RĪDE', *v. t.* 1. To ride over. *Chaucer.* 2. To ride too much; to ride beyond the strength of the horse.
Ō-VER-RID', } *pp.* Rid to excess.
Ō-VER-RID'DEN, }
Ō-VER-RĪP'EN, *v. t.* To make too ripe. *Shak.*
Ō-VER-RŌAST', *v. t.* To roast too much. *Shak.*
Ō-VER-RŪLE', *v. t.* 1. To influence or control by predominant power; to subject to superior authority. 2. To govern with high authority.—3. In *law*, to supersede or reject.
Ō-VER-RŪL'ER, *n.* One who controls, directs or governs.
Ō-VER-RŪL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Controlling; subjecting to authority. 2. *a.* Exerting superior and controlling power.
Ō-VER-RUN', *v. t.* 1. To run or spread over; to grow over; to cover all over. 2. To march or rove over; to harass by hostile incursions; to ravage. 3. To outrun; to run faster than another and leave him behind. 4. To overspread with numbers. 5. To injure by treading down.—6. Among *printers*, to change the disposition of types, and carry those of one line into another, either in correction, or in the contraction or extension of columns.
Ō-VER-RUN', *v. i.* To overflow; to run over. *Smith.*
Ō-VER-RUN'NER, *n.* One that overruns.
Ō-VER-RUN'NING, *ppr.* Spreading over; ravaging; changing the disposition of types.
Ō-VER-SAT'U-RATE, *v. t.* To saturate to excess.
Ō-VER-SAT'U-RA-TED, *pp.* More than saturated.
Ō-VER-SAT'U-RA-TING, *ppr.* Saturating to excess.
Ō-VER-SC'RŪ'PU-LOUS, *a.* Scrupulous to excess.
Ō-VER-SĒA', *a.* Foreign; from beyond sea. *Wilson.*
Ō-VER-SEE', *v. t.* 1. To superintend; to overlook, implying care. 2. To pass unheeded; to omit; to neglect; [*obs.*]
Ō-VER-SEEN', *pp.* 1. Superintended. 2. Mistaken; deceived; [*obs.*] *Hooker.*
Ō-VER-SEER', *n.* 1. One who overlooks; a superintendent; a supervisor. 2. An officer who has the care of the poor or of an idiot, &c.
Ō-VER-SET', *v. t.* 1. To turn from the proper position or basis; to turn upon the side, or to turn bottom upwards.

2. To subvert; to overthrow. 3. To throw off the proper foundation.

Ō-VER-SET', *v. i.* To turn or be turned over; to turn or fall off the basis or bottom.

Ō-VER-SHĀDE', *v. t.* To cover with shade; to cover with any thing that causes darkness; to render dark or gloomy.

Ō-VER-SHAD'ŌW, *v. t.* 1. To throw a shadow over; to overshade. 2. To shelter; to protect; to cover with protecting influence.

Ō-VER-SHAD'ŌW-ER, *n.* One that throws a shade over any thing. *Bacon.*

Ō-VER-SHAD'ŌW-ING, *ppr.* Throwing a shade over; protecting.

Ō-VER-SHOOT', *v. t.* 1. To shoot beyond the mark. *Tillotson.* 2. To pass swiftly over. *Harte.*—*To overshoot one's self*, to venture too far; to assert too much.

Ō-VER-SHOOT', *v. i.* To fly beyond the mark. *Collier.*

Ō-VER-SHOT', *pp.* Shot beyond.

Ō'VER-SHOT, *a.* An *overshot* wheel is one that receives the water, *shot over* the top, on the descent.

Ō'VER-SĪGHT, *n.* 1. Superintendence; watchful care. 1 *Pet.* v. 2. Mistake; an overlooking; omission; error.

Ō-VER-SĪZE', *v. t.* 1. To surpass in bulk or size; [*little used.*] *Sandys.* 2. To cover with viscid matter. *Shak.*

Ō-VER-SKIP', *v. t.* 1. To skip or leap over; to pass by leaping. 2. To pass over. 3. To escape.

Ō-VER-SLEEP', *v. t.* To sleep too long.

Ō-VER-SLIP', *v. t.* To slip or pass without notice; to pass undone, unnoticed or unused; to omit; to neglect.

Ō-VER-SLŌW', *v. t.* To render slow; to check; to curb; [*not used.*] *Hammond.*

Ō-VER-SNŌW', *v. t.* To cover with snow. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

Ō-VER-SŌLD', *pp.* Sold at too high a price. *Dryden.*

Ō-VER-SOON', *adv.* Too soon. *Sidney.*

Ō-VER-SOR'ROW, *v. t.* To grieve or afflict to excess.

Ō-VER-SPAN', *v. t.* To reach or extend over.

Ō-VER-SPĒAK', *v. t.* To speak too much; to use too many words. *Hales.*

Ō-VER-SPENT', *pp.* Harassed or fatigued to an extreme degree. *Dryden.*

Ō-VER-SPREAD', (o-ver-spred') *v. t.* 1. To spread over; to cover over. 2. To scatter over.

Ō-VER-SPREAD', (o-ver-spred') *v. i.* To be spread or scattered over.

Ō-VER-STAND', *v. t.* To stand too much on price or conditions; to lose a sale by holding the price too high.

† Ō-VER-STARE', *v. t.* To stare wildly. *Ascham.*

Ō-VER-STEP', *v. t.* To step over or beyond; to exceed. *Shak.*

Ō-VER-STOCK', *n.* Superabundance; more than is sufficient.

Ō-VER-STOCK', *v. t.* 1. To fill too full; to crowd; to supply with more than is wanted. 2. To furnish with more cattle than are wanted. 3. To supply with more seed than is wanted.

Ō-VER-STŌRE', *v. t.* To store with too much; to supply or fill with superabundance. *Hale.*

Ō-VER-STRĀIN', *v. i.* To strain to excess; to make too violent efforts. *Dryden.*

Ō-VER-STRĀIN', *v. t.* To stretch too far. *Ayliffe.*

Ō-VER-STREW', or Ō-VER-STRŌW', *v. t.* To spread or scatter over. *Shak.*

Ō-VER-STRĪKE', *v. t.* To strike beyond. *Spenser.*

Ō-VER-STRŌWN', *pp.* Spread or scattered over. *Barlow.*

Ō-VER-SUP-PLY', *v. t.* To furnish more than is sufficient.

Ō-VER-SWĀY', *v. t.* To overrule; to bear down; to control. *Hooker.*

Ō-VER-SWELL', *v. t.* To swell or rise above; to overflow.

Ō'VERT, *a.* [Fr. *ouvert.*] Open to view; public; apparent. *Blackstone.*

Ō-VER-TĀKE', *v. t.* 1. To come up with in a course, pursuit, progress or motion; to catch. 2. To come upon; to fall on afterwards. 3. To take by surprise.

Ō-VER-TĀSK', *v. t.* To impose too heavy a task or injunction on. *Harvey.*

Ō-VER-TAX', *v. t.* To tax too heavily.

Ō-VER-TĒD'IOUS, *a.* Too slow; too tedious. *Donne.*

Ō-VER-THRŌW', *v. t.* 1. To turn upside down. *Taylor.* 2. To throw down. 3. To ruin; to demolish. 4. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish. 5. To subvert; to destroy.

Ō'VER-THRŌW, *n.* 1. The state of being overturned or turned off the basis. 2. Ruin; destruction. 3. Defeat; discomfiture. 4. Degradation.

Ō-VER-THRŌW'ER, *n.* One that overthrows, defeats or destroys.

Ō-VER-THWĄRT', *a.* 1. Opposite; being over the way or street. 2. Crossing at right angles. 3. Cross; perverse; adverse; contradictious.

Ō-VER-THWĄRT', *prep.* Across; from side to side.

Ō-VER-THWĄRT', *v. t.* To oppose. *Stapleton.*

Ō-VER-THWĄRT'LY, *adv.* 1. Across; transversely. *Peacham.* 2. Perversely.

Ō-VER-THWĄRT'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being athwart or lying across. 2. Perverseness; pervicacity.

Ō-VER-TĪRE', *v. t.* To tire to excess; to subdue by fatigue. *Milton.*

Ō-VER-TĪ'TLE, *v. t.* To give too high a title to. *Fuller.*

Ō'VERT-LY, *adv.* Openly; in open view; publicly.

Ō-VER-TOOK', *pret.* of *overtake.*

Ō-VER-TŌP', *v. t.* 1. To rise above the top. 2. To excel; to surpass. 3. To obscure; to make of less importance by superior excellence.

Ō-VER-TOW'ER, *v. t.* To soar too high. *Fuller.*

Ō-VER-TRIP', *v. t.* To trip over; to walk nimbly over.

Ō-VER-TRŌW', *v. i.* [Sax. *oferturwan.*] To be over-confident; to think too highly. *Wickliffe.*

Ō-VER-TRUST', *v. t.* To trust with too much confidence.

Ō'VER-TURE, *n.* [Fr. *ouverture.*] 1. Opening; disclosure; discovery. 2. Proposal; something offered for consideration, acceptance or rejection. 3. The opening piece, prelude or symphony of some public act, ceremony or entertainment.

Ō-VER-TURN', *v. t.* 1. To overset; to turn or throw from a basis or foundation. 2. To subvert; to ruin; to destroy. 3. To overpower; to conquer.

Ō'VER-TURN, *n.* State of being overturned or subverted; overthrown.

Ō-VER-TURN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be overturned. [*L. u.*]

Ō-VER-TURN'ED, (o-ver-turnd') *pp.* Overset; overthrown.

Ō-VER-TURN'ER, *n.* One that overturns or subverts. *Swift.*

Ō-VER-TURN'ING, *ppr.* Oversetting; overthrowing; subverting.

Ō-VER-TURN'ING, *n.* An oversetting; subversion; change; revolution.

Ō-VER-VAL'UE, *v. t.* To rate at too high a price.

Ō-VER-VĀIL', Ō-VER-VEIL', *v. t.* To cover; to spread over. *Shak.*

Ō-VER-VŌTE', *v. t.* To outvote; to outnumber in votes given. *K. Charles.*

Ō-VER-WĄTCH', *v. t.* To watch to excess; to subdue by long want of rest. *Dryden.*

Ō-VER-WĄTCH'ED, (o-ver-wotsht') *a.* Tired by too much watching. *Sidney.*

Ō-VER-WĒAK', *a.* Too weak; too feeble. *Raleigh.*

Ō-VER-WĒA'RY, *v. t.* To subdue with fatigue.

Ō-VER-WEATH'ER, (o-ver-weth'er) *v. t.* To bruise or batter by violence of weather.

Ō-VER-WEEN', *v. i.* 1. To think too highly; to think arrogantly or conceitedly. 2. To reach beyond the truth in thought; to think too favorably.

Ō-VER-WEEN'ING, *ppr.* 1. Thinking too highly or conceitedly. 2. *a.* That thinks too highly, particularly of one's self; conceited; vain.

Ō-VER-WEEN'ING-LY, *adv.* With too much vanity or conceit.

Ō-VER-WEIGH', *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to cause to preponderate; to outweigh; to overbalance.

Ō'VER-WEIGHT, *n.* Greater weight; preponderance.

Ō-VER-WHELM', *v. t.* 1. To overspread or crush beneath something violent and weighty, that covers or encompasses the whole. 2. To immerse and bear down; *in a figurative sense.* 3. To overlook gloomily. 4. To put over; [*obs.*]

Ō'VER-WHELM, *n.* The act of overwhelming. *Young.*

Ō-VER-WHELM'ING, *ppr.* Crushing with weight or numbers.

Ō-VER-WHELM'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to overwhelm.

Ō-VER-WING', *v. t.* To outflank; to extend beyond the wing of an army. *Milton.*

Ō-VER-WĪSE', *a.* Wise to affectation. *Ecclus.*

Ō-VER-WĪSE'NESS, *n.* Pretended or affected wisdom.

Ō-VER-WÓRD', *v. t.* To say too much.

Ō-VER-WÓRK', *v. t.* To work beyond the strength; to cause to labor too much; to tire. *South.*

Ō-VER-WŌRN', *a.* 1. Worn out; subdued by toil. *Dryden.* 2. Spoiled by time. *Shak.*

Ō-VER-WRES'TLE, (o-ver-res'l) *v. t.* To subdue by wrestling. *Spenser.*

Ō-VER-WROUGHT', (o-ver-rąwt') *pp.* 1. Labored to excess. *Dryden.* 2. Worked all over. *Pope.*

† Ō-VER-YĒAR'ED, (o-ver-yeerd') *a.* Too old. *Fairfax.*

Ō-VER-ZĒAL'ED, (o-ver-zeeld') *a.* Too much excited with zeal; ruled by too much zeal. *Fuller.*

Ō-VER-ZEAL'OUS, (o-ver-zel'us) *a.* Too zealous; eager to excess. *Locke.*

Ō-VIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *ovum.*] Pertaining to an egg.

Ō'VI-DUCT, *n.* [L. *ovum* and *ductus.*] In *animals*, a passage for the egg from the ovary to the womb, or a passage which conveys the egg from the ovary.

Ō'VI-FORM, *a.* [L. *ovum* and *forma.*] Having the form or figure of an egg.

Ō'VINE, *a.* [L. *ovinus.*] Pertaining to sheep; consisting of sheep.

Ō-VIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *ovum* and *pario.*] Producing eggs, or producing young from eggs.

Ō'VOID, *a.* [L. *ovum*, and Gr. *ειδος*.] Having the shape of an egg.

Ō'VO-LO, *n.* In *architecture*, a round molding, the quarter of a circle; called also the *quarter round*.

ŌWE, (ō) *v. t.*; a regular verb; pret. and pp. *owed*. [Sax. *agan*; Goth. *aigan*; Sw. *åga*; Ice. *eg*.] 1. To be indebted; to be obliged or bound to pay. 2. To be obliged to ascribe to; to be obliged for. 3. To possess; to have; to be the owner of. [This is the original sense, but now *obsolete*. In place of it, we use *own*, from the participle. *See* OWN.] 4. To be due or owing.

ŌWE, *v. i.* To be bound or obliged. *Bp. Fisher.*

ŌW'ING, *ppr.* [This is used in a passive form, contrary to analogy, for *owen* or *owed*.] 1. Due; that moral obligation requires to be paid. 2. Consequential; ascribable to, as the cause. 3. Imputable to as an agent.

OWL, *n.* [Sax. *ula*, *ule*; D. *uil*.] A fowl of the genus *strix*, that flies chiefly in the night.

OWL'ER, *n.* One that conveys contraband goods.

OWL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *hulotte*.] An owl, which see.

OWL'ING, *n.* The offense of transporting wool or sheep out of England, contrary to the statute. *Blackstone.*

OWL'ISH, *a.* Resembling an owl. *Gray.*

OWL'-LĪGHT, *n.* Glimmering or imperfect light.

OWL'-LĪKE, *a.* Like an owl in look and habits.

ŌWN, *a.* [Sax. *agen*; Sw., Dan. *egen*; D., G. *eigen*; the participle of Sax. *agan*.] 1. Belonging to; possessed; peculiar; usually expressing property with emphasis, or in express exclusion of others. It follows *my*, *our*, *your*, *his*, *their*, *thy*, *her*. 2. *Own* often follows a verb; as, the book is not my *own*, that is, my *own book*. 3. It is used as a substitute; as, "that they may dwell in a place of their *own*." 2 *Sam.* vii. 4. "He came to his *own*, and his *own* received him not," that is, his *own* nation or people.

ŌWN, *v. t.* [from the adjective.] 1. To have the legal or rightful title to; to have the exclusive right of possession and use. 2. To have the legal right to, without the exclusive right to use. 3. To acknowledge to belong to; to avow or admit that the property belongs to. 4. To avow; to confess, as a fault, crime or other act; that is, to acknowledge that one has done the act. 5. In *general*. to acknowledge; to confess; to avow; to admit to be true; not to deny.

ŌWNED, *pp.* 1. The legal title being vested in. 2. Acknowledged; avowed; confessed.

ŌWN'ER, *n.* The rightful proprietor; one who has the legal or rightful title, whether he is the possessor or not.

ŌWN'ER-SHIP, *n.* Property; exclusive right of possession; legal or just claim or title.

ŌWN'ING, *ppr.* 1. Having the legal or just title to. 2. Acknowledging; avowing; confessing.

† OWRE, *n.* [L. *urus*.] A beast. *Ainsworth.*

OWSE, *n.* Bark of oak beaten or ground to small pieces.

OW'SER, *n.* Bark and water mixed in a tan-pit.

OX, *n.*; *plu.* OXEN, (ox'n). [Sax. *oxa*; G. *ochs*, *ochse*; D. *os*; Sw., Dan. *oxe*.] The male of the bovine genus of quadrupeds, castrated and grown to his size or nearly so.

OX'A-LATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt formed by a combination of the oxalic acid with a base.

OX-AL'IC, *a.* [Gr. *οξαλις*.] Pertaining to sorrel.

OX'BANE, *n.* A plant, buphonos. *Ainsworth.*

OX'-EYE, *n.* [*ox* and *eye*.] A plant.

OX'EYED, *a.* Having large, full eyes, like those of an ox.

OX'FLY, *n.* A fly hatched under the skin of cattle.

OX'GANG, *n.* [*ox* and *gang*.] In *ancient laws*, as much land as an ox can plough in a year.

OX'HEAL, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

OX-I-OD'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of the compound of oxygen and iodine. *Webster's Manual.*

OX'LIKE, *a.* [*ox* and *like*.] Resembling an ox. *Sandys.*

OX'LIP, *n.* A plant, the cowslip.

OX'STALL, *n.* A stall or stand for oxen.

OX'TER, *n.* [Sax. *oxtan*.] The arm-pit.

OX'TONGUE, (ox'tung) *n.* A plant of the genus *picris*.

OX'Y-CRATE, *n.* [Gr. *οξυς* and *κεραω*.] A mixture of water and vinegar. [*Little used.*] *Wiseman.*

OX'YD, *n.* [Gr. *οξυς*.] In *chemistry*, a substance formed by the combination of a portion of oxygen with some base; or a substance combined with oxygen, without being in the state of an acid.

OX-Y-DA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being converted into an oxyd. *Med. Repos.*

OX'Y-DA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into an oxyd.

OX'Y-DATE, *v. t.* To convert into an oxyd.

OX'Y-DA-TED, *pp.* Converted into an oxyd.

OX'Y-DA-TING, *ppr.* Converting into an oxyd.

OX-Y-DĀ'TION, *n.* The operation or process of converting into an oxyd. *Lavoisier.*

OX'Y-DIZE, *v. t.* To oxydate, which see.

OX'Y-DIZED, *pp.* Oxydated.

OX'Y-DIZE-MENT, *n.* Oxydation.

OX'Y-DIZ-ING, *ppr.* Oxydating.

OX'Y-GEN, *n.* [Gr. *οξυς* and *γενναω*.] In *chemistry*, oxygen or oxygen gas is an element or substance so named from its property of generating acids; it is the respirable part of air, vital air, or the basis of it; it is called the acidifying principle, and the principle or support of combustion.

OX'Y-GE-NATE, *v. t.* To unite or cause to combine with oxygen, without the evolution of heat or light; to acidify by oxygen.

OX'Y-GE-NA-TED, *pp.* United with oxygen.

OX'Y-GE-NA-TING, *ppr.* Uniting with oxygen.

OX-Y-GE-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act, operation or process of combining with oxygen.

OX'Y-GE-NIZ-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being oxygenized.

OX'Y-GE-NIZE, *v. t.* To oxygenate, which see.

OX'Y-GE-NIZED, *pp.* Oxygenated.

OX'Y-GE-NIZE-MENT, *n.* Oxygenation.

OX'Y-GE-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Oxygenating.

OX-YG'E-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to oxygen, or obtained from it.

OX'Y-GON, *n.* [Gr. *οξυς* and *γωνια*.] A triangle having three acute angles. *Dict.*

OX-Y-I'O-DINE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a compound of the chloriodic and oxiodic acids. *Davy.*

OX'Y-MEL, *n.* [Gr. *οξυς* and *μελι*.] A mixture of vinegar and honey. *Arbuthnot.*

OX-Y-MŌ'RON, *n.* [Gr. *οξυμωρον*.] A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word; as, *cruel kindness*.

OX-Y-PRŪS'SIC AC'ID. Chloroprussic acid.

OX-YR'RHO-DINE, *n.* [Gr. *οξυς* and *ροδον*.] A mixture of two parts of the oil of roses with one of the vinegar of roses.

OX'Y-TONE, *a.* [Gr. *οξυς* and *τονος*.] Having an acute sound. *Walker.*

OX'Y-TONE, *n.* An acute sound.

OY'ER, *n.* [Norm. *oyer*.] 1. In *law*, a hearing or trial of causes. A court of oyer and terminer is constituted by a commission to inquire, hear and determine all treasons, felonies and misdemeanors. 2. The hearing, as of a writ, bond, note or other specialty.

*OYES. [Fr. *oyez*.] This word is used by the sheriff or his substitute in making proclamation in court, requiring silence and attention. It is thrice repeated, and most absurdly pronounced, *O yes*.

OY'LET-HOLE. *See* EYELET-HOLE.

OYS'TER, *n.* [G. *auster*; D. *oester*; Sw. *ostra*; Dan. *öster*.] A bivalvular testaceous animal.

OYS'TER-SHELL, *n.* The hard covering or shell of the oyster.

OYS'TER-WENCH, OYS'TER-WIFE, OYS'TER-WOM-AN, *n.* A woman whose occupation is to sell oysters; a low woman. *Shak.*

Ō-ZÆ'NA, *n.* [Gr. *οζαινα*.] An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill stench. *Quincy.*

P.

P is the sixteenth letter of the English Alphabet, and a labial articulation formed by a close compression of the anterior part of the lips, as in *ep*. It is convertible into *b* and *f*, sometimes into *v*, and in Greek, into *φ*. In some words which we have borrowed from the Greek, *p* is mute, as in *psalm*, *ptisan*; but is not silent in English words, unless it may be in *receipt*, and a few irregular words. P, aspirated or followed by *h*, represents the Greek *φ*, which answers to the English *f*, as in *philosophy*.

P. M. stands for *post meridiem*, afternoon.

As a *numeral*, P, like G, stands for one hundred, and, with a dash over it, $\overline{P}$, for four hundred thousand.

† PĀ'AGE, *n.* [Norm. *paage*.] A toll for passage over another persons grounds. *Burke.*

PAB'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *pabulum*.] Pertaining to food; affording food or aliment.

PAB-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *pabulatio*.] The act of feeding or procuring provender. *Cockeram.*

PAB'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *pabulum*.] Affording aliment or food; alimental. *Brown.*

PAB'U-LUM, *n.* [L.] 1. Food; aliment; that which feeds. 2. Fuel; that which supplies the means of combustion.
PĀ'ĊA, *n.* A small animal of America.
† PĀ'ĊATE, *a.* [L. *pacatus.*] Peaceful; tranquil.
PĀ'ĊA-TED, *a.* Appeased. [*Little used.*] *Bailey.*
PA-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *paco.*] The act of appeasing.
PAĊ-ĊAN', *n.* An American tree and its nut.
PACE, *n.* [Fr. *pas*; It. *passo*; Sp. *paso*; L. *passus.*] 1. A step. 2. The space between the two feet in walking, estimated at two feet and a half. 3. Manner of walking; gait. 4. Step; gradation in business; [*little used.*] *Temple.* 5. A mode of stepping among horses, in which the legs on the same side are lifted together. 6. Degree of celerity.—*To keep* or *hold pace*, to keep up; to go or move as fast as something else.
PACE, *v. i.* 1. To go; to walk; to move. 2. To go, move or walk slowly. 3. To move by lifting the legs on the same side together, as a horse.
PACE, *v. t.* 1. To measure by steps. 2. To regulate in motion.
PĀCED, *a.* 1. Having a particular gait; *used chiefly in composition.*—2. In *composition*, going all lengths.
PĀ'CER, *n.* One that paces; a horse that paces.
PA-ĊHA'. *See* PASHAW.
PAĊH-Y-DERM'A-TOUS, *a.* [Gr. παχυς and δερμα.] Having a thick skin.
PA-ĊIF'IĊ, *a.* [L. *pacificus.*] 1. Peace-making; conciliatory; suited to make or restore peace; adapted to reconcile differences; mild; appeasing. 2. Calm; tranquil.
PA-ĊIF'IĊ, *n.* The appellation given to the ocean situated between America on the east, and Asia; so called on account of its exemption from violent tempests.
PAĊ-I-FI-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *pacificatio.*] 1. The act of making peace between nations or parties at variance. 2. The act of appeasing or pacifying wrath.
PAĊ-I-FI-ĊĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] A peace-maker; one that restores amity between contending parties or nations.
PA-ĊIF'I-ĊA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to make peace; conciliatory. *Barrow.*
PAĊ'I-FIED, *pp.* Appeased; tranquilized.
PAĊ'I-FĪ-ER, *n.* One who pacifies.
PAĊ'I-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *pacifier*; L. *pacifico.*] 1. To appease, as wrath or other violent passion or appetite; to calm; to still; to quiet; to allay agitation or excitement. 2. To restore peace to; to tranquilize.
PAĊ'I-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Appeasing; tranquilizing.
PAĊK, *n.* [D. *pak*; G., Sw. *pack.*] 1. A bundle of any thing inclosed in a cover or bound fast with cords; a bale. 2. A burden or load. 3. A number of cards, or the number used in games; so called from being inclosed together. 4. A number of hounds or dogs, hunting or kept together, that is, a crowd or assemblage united. 5. A number of persons united in a bad design or practice. 6. A great number crowded together; [*obs.*] 7. [Sax. *pæcan.*] A loose or lewd person; [*obs.*]
PAĊK, *v. t.* [D. *pakken*; G. *packen.*] 1. To place and press together; to place in close order. 2. To put together and bind fast. 3. To put in close order with salt intermixed. 4. To send in haste. 5. To put together, as cards, in such a manner as to secure the game; to put together in sorts with a fraudulent design, as cards; hence, to unite persons iniquitously, with a view to some private interest.
PAĊK, *v. i.* 1. To be pressed or close. 2. To close; to shut. 3. To depart in haste; with *off.* 4. To unite in bad measures; to confederate for ill purposes; to join in collusion.
PAĊK'AGE, *n.* 1. A bundle or bale; a quantity pressed or bound together. 2. A charge made for packing goods.
PAĊK'ĊLOTH, *n.* A cloth for packing goods, or in which they are tied.
PAĊKED, *pp.* Put together and pressed; tied or bound in a bundle; put down and salted, as meat; sent off; united iniquitously.
PAĊK'ER, *n.* One that packs; an officer appointed to pack meat, as beef, pork, fish, &c. *Stat. of Conn.*
PAĊK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *paquet.*] 1. A small pack or package; a little bundle or parcel. 2. A dispatch-vessel; a ship or other vessel employed by government to convey letters from country to country, or from port to port. 3. A vessel employed in conveying dispatches and passengers from place to place, or to carry passengers and goods coastwise. *U. States.*
PAĊK'ET, *v. i.* To ply with a packet or dispatch-vessel. *U. States.*
PAĊK'ET-BŌAT. *See* PACKET.
PAĊK'ET-SHIP, *n.* A ship that sails regularly between distant countries for the conveyance of dispatches, letters, passengers, &c.
PAĊK'HORSE, *n.* 1. A horse employed in carrying packs or goods and baggage. 2. A beast of burden.
PAĊK'ING, *ppr.* Laying together in close order; binding in a bundle; putting in barrels with salt, &c.; uniting, as men for a fraudulent purpose.
PAĊK'ING, *n.* A trick; collusion. *Bale.*
PAĊK'MAN, *n.* A pedler; one who carries a pack on his back.
PAĊK'SAD-DLE, *n.* A saddle on which packs or burdens are laid for conveyance.
PAĊK'STAFF, *n.* A staff on which a traveler occasionally supports his pack. *Bp. Hall.*
PAĊK'THREAD, *n.* Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels.
PAĊK'-WAX, *n.* A tendinous substance of the neck of an animal. *Ray.*
PĀ'ĊO, } *n.* An animal of South America, resembling the
PĀ'ĊOS, } camel in shape, but much smaller.
PAĊT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *pactum.*] A contract; an agreement or covenant. *Bacon.*
PAĊ'TION, *n.* [L. *pactio.*] An agreement or contract.
PAĊ'TION-AL, *a.* By way of agreement. *Sanderson.*
PAĊ-TI''TIOUS, *a.* Settled by agreement or stipulation.
PAD, *n.* [Sax. *paad.*] 1. A foot-path; a road; [*obs.*] 2. An easy-paced horse. 3. A robber that infests the road on foot; usually called a *foot-pad.*
PAD, *n.* A soft saddle, cushion or bolster stuffed with straw, hair or other soft substance. *Camden.*
PAD, *v. i.* [Gr. πατεω.] 1. To travel slowly. 2. To rob on foot. 3. To beat a way smooth and level.
PAD'AR, *n.* Grouts; coarse flour or meal. *Wotton.*
PAD'DER, *n.* A robber on foot; a high-wayman.
PAD'DLE, *v. i.* 1. To row; to beat the water, as with oars. 2. To play in the water with the hands, as children; or with the feet, as fowls or other animals. 3. To finger.
PAD'DLE, *v. t.* To propel by an oar or paddle.
PAD'DLE, *n.* 1. An oar, but not a large oar. 2. The blade or the broad part of an oar or weapon.
PAD'DLER, *n.* One that paddles.
PAD'DLE-STAFF, *n.* A staff headed with broad iron.
PAD'DOĊK, *n.* [Sax. *pada.*] A toad or frog.
PAD'DOĊK, *n.* [said to be corrupted from Sax. *parruc.*] 1. A small inclosure for deer or other animals. 2. An inclosure for races with hounds, &c.
PAD'DOĊK-PĪPE, *n.* A plant.
PAD'DOĊK-STOOL, *n.* A plant of the genus *agaricus*; a mushroom, vulgarly *toadstool.*
PAD-E-LĪ'ON, *n.* [Fr. *pas de lion.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*
PAD'LOĊK, *n.* [qu. D. *padde*, a toad, from its shape.] A lock to be hung on a staple and held by a link. *Prior.*
PAD'LOĊK, *v. t.* To fasten with a padlock; to stop; to shut; to confine. *Milton.*
PAD'NAG, *n.* An ambling nag. *Dr. Pope.*
PAD'ŌW-PĪPE, *n.* A plant. *See* PADDOCK-PIPE.
PAD-U-A-SOY', *n.* [from *Padua*, in Italy, and Fr. *soie*, silk.] A particular kind of silk stuff.
PÆ'AN, or PĒ'AN, *n.* 1. *Among the ancients*, a song of rejoicing in honor of Apollo; hence, a song of triumph. *Pope.*—2. In *ancient poetry*, a foot of four syllables; written also *pæon.*
PĀ'GAN, *n.* [L. *paganus.*] A heathen; a Gentile; an idolater; one who worships false gods.
PĀ'GAN, *a.* 1. Heathen; heathenish; Gentile; noting a person who worships false gods. 2. Pertaining to the worship of false gods.
PĀ'GAN-ISH, *a.* [Sax. *paganisc.*] Heathenish; pertaining to pagans. *King.*
PĀ'GAN-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *paganisme.*] Heathenism; the worship of false gods, or the system of religious opinions and worship maintained by pagans.
PĀ'GAN-IZE, *v. t.* To render heathenish; to convert to heathenism. *Ch. Obs.*
PĀ'GAN-IZE, *v. i.* To behave like pagans. *Milton.*
PĀ'GAN-IZED, *pp.* Rendered heathenish.
PĀ'GAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering heathenish; behaving like pagans; adopting heathen principles and practice.
PAĠE, *n.* [Fr., Sp. *page.*] 1. A boy attending on a great person, rather for formality or show, than for servitude. 2. A boy or man that attends on a legislative body.
PAĠE, *n.* [L. *pagina*; Fr. *page.*] 1. One side of a leaf of a book. 2. A book, or writing or writings.—3. *Pages*, in the *plural*, signifies also books or writings.
PAĠE, *v. t.* 1. To mark or number the pages of a book or manuscript. 2. To attend, as a page. *Shak.*
* PĀ'ĠEANT, (pā'jent) *n.* [L. *pegma.*] 1. A statue in show, or a triumphal car, chariot, arch or other pompous thing, decorated with flags, &c. and carried in public shows and processions. 2. A show; a spectacle of entertainment; something intended for pomp. 3. Any thing showy, without stability or duration.
* PĀ'ĠEANT, *a.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious.
* PĀ'ĠEANT, *v. t.* To exhibit in show; to represent.
* PĀ'ĠEANT-RY, *n.* Show; pompous exhibition or spectacle. *Dryden.*
PAĠ'I-NAL, *a.* Consisting of pages. *Brown.*
PĀ'GOD, } *n.* [Pers. *pout ghod*, or *boot khoda.*] 1. A tem-
PA-GŌ'DA, } ple in the East Indies in which idols are worshiped. 2. An idol; an image of some supposed deity.
PA-GŌ'DA, *n.* A gold or silver coin current in Hindostan.
PĀ'GOD-ITE, *n.* A name given to the mineral of which the Chinese make their pagodas.
PĀID, *pret.* and *pp.* of *pay*; *paid* for *payed.*

PĀI'GLE, or PĀ'GIL, *n.* A plant and flower of the genus *primula* or primrose; cowslip-primrose.
PĀIL, *n.* [W. *paeol.*] An open, wooden vessel used in families for carrying liquids.
PĀIL'FUL, *n.* The quantity that a pail will hold.
PAIL-LĀSSE', *n.* [Fr.] An under bed usually of straw.
PAIL'MAIL. *See* PALLMALL.
PĀIN, *n.* [W. *poen;* Fr. *peine;* Norm. *pene, peine;* Sax. *pin,* or *pine;* G. *pein.*] 1. An uneasy sensation in animal bodies, of any degree from slight uneasiness to extreme distress or torture. 2. Labor; work; toil; laborious effort. In *this sense*, the plural only is used; as, to take *pains.* 3. Labor; toilsome effort; task; in the *singular;* [*obs.*] 4. Uneasiness of mind; disquietude; anxiety; solicitude for the future; grief, sorrow for the past. 5. The throes or distress of travail or child-birth. 6. Penalty; punishment suffered or denounced; suffering or evil inflicted as a punishment for a crime.
PĀIN, *v. t.* [W. *poeni;* Norm. *painer;* Fr. *peiner;* Sax. *pinan.*] 1. To make uneasy or to disquiet; to cause uneasy sensations in the body, of any degree of intensity; to make simply uneasy, or to distress, to torment. 2. To afflict; to render uneasy in mind; to disquiet; to distress. 3. Reciprocally, to *pain one's self*, to labor; to make toilsome efforts; [*little used.*]
PĀIN'FUL, *a.* 1. Giving pain, uneasiness or distress to the body. 2. Giving pain to the mind; afflictive; disquieting; distressing. 3. Full of pain; producing misery or affliction. 4. Requiring labor or toil; difficult; executed with laborious effort. 5. Laborious; exercising labor; undergoing toil; industrious.
PĀIN'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. With suffering of body; with affliction, uneasiness or distress of mind. 2. Laboriously; with toil; with laborious effort or diligence.
PĀIN'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Uneasiness or distress of body. 2. Affliction; sorrow; grief; disquietude or distress of mind. 3. Laborious effort or diligence; toil.
†PĀI'NIM, *n.* [Norm. *paynim;* Fr. *païen.*] A pagan.
†PĀI'NIM, *a.* Pagan; infidel. *Milton.*
PĀIN'LESS, *a.* Free from pain. *Fell.* 2. Free from trouble. *Dryden.*
PĀINS'TĀK-ER, *n.* A laborious person. *Gay.*
PĀINS'TĀK-ING, *a.* Laborious; industrious. *Harris.*
PĀINS'TĀK-ING, *n.* Labor; great industry.
PĀINT, *v. t.* [Fr. *peindre, peignant, peint;* Sp. *pintar.*] 1. To form a figure or likeness in colors. 2. To cover or besmear with color or colors, either with or without figures. 3. To represent by colors or images; to exhibit in form. 4. To represent or exhibit to the mind; to present in form or likeness to the intellectual view; to describe. 5. To color; to diversify with colors. 6. To lay on artificial color for ornament.
PĀINT, *v. i.* 1. To lay colors on the face. 2. To practice painting.
PĀINT, *n.* 1. A coloring substance; a substance used in painting, either simple or compound. 2. Color laid on canvas or other material; color representing any thing. 3. Color laid on the face; rouge.
PĀINT'ED, *pp.* 1. Colored; rubbed over with paint. 2. Represented in form by colors. 3. Described.
PĀINT'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to paint; one skilled in representing things in colors.
PĀINT'ER, *n.* [qu. Ir. *painter.*] A rope used to fasten a boat to a ship or other object.
PĀINT'ING, *ppr.* Representing in colors; laying on colors.
PĀINT'ING, *n.* 1. The art of forming figures or resembling objects in colors on canvas or other material, or the art of representing to the eye, by means of figures and colors, any object of sight, and sometimes the emotions of the mind. 2. A picture; a likeness or resemblance in colors. 3. Colors laid on.
PĀINT'URE, *n.* [Fr. *peinture.*] The art of painting.
PAIR, *n.* [Fr. *pair;* L., Sp., Port. *par;* It. *pari.*] 1. Two things of a kind, similar in form, applied to the same purpose, and suited to each other or used together. 2. Two of a sort; a couple; a brace.
PAIR, *v. i.* 1. To be joined in pairs; to couple. 2. To suit; to fit; as a counterpart.
PAIR, *v. t.* 1. To unite in couples. 2. To unite as correspondent, or rather to contrast.
PAIR, *v. t.* To impair. *See* IMPAIR.
PAIRED, *pp.* Joined in couples; fitted; suited.
PAIR'ING, *ppr.* Uniting in pairs; fitting.
PAL'ACE, *n.* [Fr. *palais;* L. *palatium.*] 1. A magnificent house in which an emperor, a king or other distinguished person resides. 2. A splendid place of residence.
PAL'ACE-ĆOURT, *n.* The domestic court of the kings of Great Britain, which administers justice between the king's domestic servants.
†PA-LĀ'CIOUS, *a.* Royal; noble; magnificent.
PAL-AN-QUIN', } *n.* [Hindoo, *palkee;* Port. *palanque.*] A
PAL-AN-KEEN', } covered carriage used in India, China, &c., borne on the shoulders of men, and in which a single person is conveyed from place to place.
PAL'A-TA-BLE, *a.* Agreeable to the taste; savory. 2. That is relished.
PAL'A-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being agreeable to the taste; relish. *Aikin.*
PAL'A-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to the palate; uttered by the aid of the palate.
PAL'A-TAL, *n.* A letter pronounced by the aid of the palate, or an articulation of the root of the tongue with the roof of the mouth; as *g* hard and *k*, in *eg, ek.*
PAL'ATE, *n.* [L. *palatum.*] 1. The roof or upper part of the mouth. 2. Taste. *Pope.* 3. Mental relish; intellectual taste.
†PAL'ATE, *v. t.* To perceive by the taste. *Shak.*
PA-LĀ'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the palate.
PA-LĀ'TIAL, *a.* [L. *palatium.*] Pertaining to a palace; becoming a palace; magnificent. *Drummond.*
†PAL'A-TIĆ, *a.* Belonging to the palate. *Holder.*
PA-LAT'I-NATE, *n.* [It. *palatinato;* L. *palatinus.*] The province or seignory of a palatine.
PAL'A-TINE, *a.* [Fr. *palatin;* It. *palatino;* L. *palatinus.*] Pertaining to a palace; an epithet applied originally to persons holding an office or employment in the king's palace; hence it imports possessing royal privileges.
PAL'A-TINE, *n.* One invested with royal privileges.
†PAL'A-TIVE, *a.* Pleasing to the taste. *Brown.*
PA-LĀV'ER, *n.* [Sp. *palabra;* Port. *palavra.*] 1. Idle talk. 2. Flattery; adulation; [*vulgar.*] 3. Talk; conversation; conference.
PA-LĀV'ER, *v. t.* To flatter. [*In vulgar use.*]
PALE, *a.* [Fr. *pale, palir.*] 1. White or whitish; wan; deficient in color; not ruddy or fresh of color. *Pale* is not precisely synonymous with *white*, as it usually denotes what we call *wan*, a darkish dun white. 2. Not bright; not shining; of a faint lustre; dim.
PALE, *v. t.* To make pale. *Shak. Prior.*
PALE, *n.* [Sax. *pal;* G. *pfahl;* D. *paal.*] 1. A narrow board pointed or sharpened at one end, used in fencing or inclosing. 2. A pointed stake. 3. An inclosure; *properly*, that which incloses, like *fence, limit;* hence, the space inclosed. 4. District; limited territory.—5. In *heraldry*, an ordinary, consisting of two perpendicular lines drawn from the top to the base of the escutcheon, and containing the third middle part of the field.
PALE, *v. t.* [D. *paalen;* G. *pfählen.*] 1. To inclose with pales or stakes. 2. To inclose; to encompass.
PAL-E-Ā'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *palea.*] 1. Chaffy; resembling chaff, or consisting of it. 2. Chaffy; furnished with chaff.
PĀLED, *pp.* 1. Inclosed with pales or pickets. 2. Striped.
PĀLE'-EYED, *a.* Having eyes dimmed. *Milton.*
PĀLE'-FĀCED, *a.* 1. Having a pale or wan face. *Shak.* 2. Causing paleness of face. *Shak.*
PĀLE'-HEART'ED, *a.* Dispirited. *Shak.*
PĀLE'LY, *adv.* Wanly; not freshly or ruddily.
†PAL'EN-DAR, *n.* A kind of coasting vessel. *Knolles.*
PĀLE'NESS, *n.* 1. Wanness; defect of color; want of freshness or ruddiness; a sickly whiteness of look. 2. Want of color or lustre; as the *paleness* of a flower. *Shak.*
PA-LE-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. παλαιος and γραφη.] 1. The art of explaining ancient writings. More correctly, 2. An ancient manner of writing.
PA-LE-OL'O-ĠIST, *n.* One who writes on antiquity, or one conversant with antiquity. *Good.*
PA-LE-OL'O-ĠY, *n.* [Gr. παλαιος and λογος.] A discourse or treatise on antiquities, or the knowledge of ancient things.
PĀ'LE-OUS, *a.* [L. *palea.*] Chaffy; like chaff.
PA-LES'TRI-AN, } *a.* [Gr. παλαιστρικος.] Pertaining to
PA-LES'TRIĆ, } the exercise of wrestling. *Bry-*
PA-LES'TRI-ĆAL, } *ant.*
†PAL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *pelote.*] The crown of the head.
PAL'ETTE. *See* PALLET.
PAL'FREY, *n.* [Fr. *palefroi;* It. *palafreno.*] 1. A horse used by noblemen and others for state, distinguished from a war horse. 2. A small horse fit for ladies.
PAL'FREYED, *a.* Riding on a palfrey.
PAL-I-FI-ĆĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *palus.*] The act or practice of driving piles or posts into the ground for making it firm.
PAL'IN-DROME, *n.* [Gr. παλινδρομια.] A word, verse or sentence that is the same when read backwards or forwards.
PĀL'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with pales.
PĀL'ING, *n.* A fence formed with pales.
PAL-IN-ĠE-NĒ'SI-A, *n.* A regeneration.
PAL'IN-ODE, } *n.* [Gr. παλινωδια.] A recantation, or dec-
PAL'IN-O-DY, } laration contrary to a former one.
PAL-I-SĀDE', or PAL-I-SĀ'DO, *n.* [Fr. *palissade.*] A fence or fortification consisting of a row of stakes or posts sharpened and set firmly in the ground.
PAL-I-SĀDE', *v. t.* To surround, inclose or fortify with stakes or posts.
PĀL'ISH, *a.* Somewhat pale or wan. *Arbuthnot.*

PALL, *n.* [L. *pallium*; Sax. *pælle.*] 1. A cloak; a mantle of state. 2. The mantle of an archbishop. 3. The cloth thrown over a dead body at funerals.
PALL, *n.* In *heraldry*, a figure like the Greek Υ. *Encyc.*
PALL, *v. t.* To cloak; to cover or invest. *Shak.*
PALL, *v. i.* [W. *pallu.*] To become vapid; to lose strength, life, spirit or taste; to become insipid.
PALL, *v. t.* 1. To make vapid or insipid. 2. To make spiritless; to dispirit; to depress. 3. To weaken; to impair. 4. To cloy.
†PALL, *n.* Nauseating. *Ld. Shaftsbury.*
PAL-LĀ'DI-UM, *n.* [Gr. παλλαδιον.] 1. *Primarily*, a statue of the goddess Pallas. 2. Something that affords effectual defense, protection and safety. 3. A metal found in very small grains.
PAL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *palette*; It. *paletta.*] 1. Among *painters*, a little oval table or board, or piece of ivory, on which the painter places the colors to be used.—2. Among *potters*, *crucible makers*, &c. a wooden instrument for forming, beating and rounding their works.—3. In *gilding*, an instrument made of a squirrel's tail.—4. In *heraldry*, a small *pale*; [*see* PALE.] 5. A small part belonging to the balance of a watch; the nut of a watch. 6. A measure formerly used by surgeons, containing three ounces.
PAL'LET, *n.* [*paillet*, Chaucer; Fr. *paille*; L. *palea*; Ir. *peall.*] A small bed. *Milton.*
†PAL'LI-A-MENT, *n.* [L. *pallium.*] A dress; a robe.
†PAL'LI-ARD, *n.* [Fr.] A lecher; a lewd person.
†PAL'LI-ARD-ISE, *n.* Fornication. *Buck.*
PAL'LI-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *pallier*; Sp. *paliar.*] 1. To clothe; [*obs.*] 2. To cover with excuse; to conceal the enormity of offenses by excuses and apologies; hence, to extenuate; to lessen; to soften by favorable representations. 3. To reduce in violence; to mitigate; to lessen or abate.
†PAL'LI-ATE, *a.* Eased; mitigated.
PAL'LI-A-TED, *pp.* Covered by excuses; extenuated; softened.
PAL'LI-A-TING, *ppr.* Concealing the enormity or most censurable part of conduct; extenuating; softening.
PAL-LI-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of palliating; concealment of the most flagrant circumstances of an offense; extenuation by favorable representation. 2. Mitigation; alleviation; abatement.
PAL'LI-A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *palliatif.*] 1. Extenuating; serving to extenuate by excuses or favorable representation. 2. Mitigating; alleviating; as pain or disease.
PAL'LI-A-TIVE, *n.* 1. That which extenuates. 2. That which mitigates, alleviates or abates the violence of pain, disease or other evil. *Swift.*
PAL'LID, *a.* [L. *pallidus.*] Pale; wan; deficient in color; not high-colored. *Spenser.*
†PAL-LID'I-TY, *n.* Paleness.
PAL'LID-LY, *adv.* Palely; wanly. *Taylor.*
PAL'LID-NESS, *n.* Paleness; wanness.
PALL-MALL', (pel-mel') *n.* [L. *pila* and *malleus*; It. *palla* and *malleo.*] A play in which a ball is driven through an iron ring by a mallet; also, the mallet.
PAL'LOR, *n.* [L.] Paleness. *Taylor.*
PĂLM, (päm) *n.* [L. *palma.*] 1. The inner part of the hand. 2. A hand or hand's breadth; a lineal measure of three inches. 3. The broad triangular part of an anchor at the end of the arms. 4. The name of many species of plants, but particularly of the date-tree or great palm. 5. Branches of the palm being worn in token of victory, hence the word signifies superiority, victory, triumph.—6. Among *seamen*, an instrument used in sewing canvas, instead of a thimble.
PĂLM, (päm) *v. t.* 1. To conceal in the palm of the hand. 2. To impose by fraud. 3. To handle. 4. To stroke with the hand.
PĂLM'-SUN-DAY, (päm'-sun-de) *n.* The Sunday next before Easter; so called in commemoration of our Savior's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm-branches in the way.
PĂLM'-TREE, (päm'-tree) *n.* The date tree.
PAL'MAR, *a.* [L. *palmaris.*] Of the breadth of the hand.
PAL'MA-RY, *a.* [L. *palmaris.*] Principal; capital. *Bp. Horne.*
PAL'MA-TED, *a.* [L. *palmatus.*] 1. Having the shape of a hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread. 2. Entirely webbed.
PĂLM'ER, (päm'er) *n.* One that returned from the Holy Land bearing branches of palm; a pilgrim or crusader.
PĂLM'ER-WORM, (päm'er-wurm) *n.* A worm.
PAL-MET'TO, *n.* A species of palm-tree.
PAL-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *palma* and *fero.*] Bearing palms. *Dict.*
PAL'MI-PED, *a.* [L. *palma* and *pes.*] Web-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane; as a water-fowl.
PAL'MI-PED, *n.* A fowl that has webbed feet.
PAL'MIS-TER, *n.* One who deals in palmistry.
PAL'MIS-TRY, *n.* [L. *palma.*] 1. The art or practice of divining or telling fortunes by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand. 2. *Addison* uses it humorously, for the action of the hand.
PĂLM'Y, (päm'y) *a.* Bearing palms. *Shak.*
PALP, *v. t.* To feel. [*Not authorized.*]
PAL-PA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being perceptible by the touch. *Arbuthnot.*
PAL'PA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Perceptible by the touch; that may be felt. 2. Gross; coarse; easily perceived and detected. 3. Plain; obvious; easily perceptible.
PAL'PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being palpable; plainness; obviousness; grossness.
PAL'PA-BLY, *adv.* 1. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch. 2. Grossly; plainly; obviously.
PAL-PĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *palpatio.*] The act of feeling.
PAL'PI-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *palpito.*] To beat gently; to beat, as the heart; to flutter, that is, to move with little throes; as we say, to go *pit a pat.*
PAL-PI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *palpitatio.*] 1. A beating of the heart; *particularly*, a preternatural beating or pulsation excited by violent action of the body, by fear, fright or disease. 2. A violent, irregular motion of the heart.
PAL'S'GRAVE, (pawlz'grave) *n.* [G. *pfalzgraf.*] A count or earl who has the superintendence of the king's palace.
PAL'SI-CAL, *a.* Affected with palsy; paralytic.
PAL'SIED, *part.* Affected with palsy.
PAL'SY, *n.* [contracted from Gr. παραλυσις.] The loss or defect of the power of voluntary muscular motion in the whole body, or in a particular part; paralysis.
PAL'SY, *v. t.* To paralyze; to deprive of the power of motion; to destroy energy. *Dwight.*
PAL'SY, *v. t.* To affect with the palsy; *used frequently in a figurative sense.*
PAL'SY-ING, *ppr.* Affecting with the palsy.
PAL'TER, *v. i.* To shift; to dodge; to play tricks. *Johnson.* *Rather*, to fail; to come short; to balk.
†PAL'TER, *v. t.* To squander. Qu. *Ainsworth.*
PAL'TER-ER, *n.* One that palters, fails or falls short.
PAL'TRI-NESS, *n.* The state of being paltry or vile.
PAL'TRY, *a.* [Sw. *palta*, plu. *paltor*; Scot. *paltrie*, or *peltrie.*] Ragged; mean; vile; worthless; despicable.
PĀ'LY, *a.* 1. Pale; wanting color; *used only in poetry. Shak.*—2. In *heraldry*, divided by pales into four equal parts.
PĂM, *n.* The knave of clubs. *Pope.*
PAM'PER, *v. t.* [It. *pamberc*, *pamberato.*] 1. To feed to the full; to glut; to saginate; to feed luxuriously. 2. To gratify to the full; to furnish with that which delights.
PAM'PERED, *pp.* Fed high; glutted or gratified to the full.
PAM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Glutting; feeding luxuriously; gratifying to the full.
PAM'PER-ING, *n.* Luxuriancy. *Fulke.*
PAM'PHLET, *n.* [Sp. *papelon*; *papeleta*; *papel volante.*] A small book consisting of a sheet of paper; or of sheets stitched together but not bound.
PAM'PHLET, *v. t.* To write a pamphlet or pamphlets.
PAM-PHLET-EER', *n.* A writer of pamphlets; a scribbler.
PAN, *n.* [Sax., Sw. *panna*; D. *pan.*] 1. A vessel broad and somewhat hollow or depressed in the middle, or with a raised border. 2. The part of a gun-lock or other fire-arms which holds the priming that communicates with the charge. 3. Something hollow.—4. Among *farmers*, the hard stratum of earth that lies below the soil. 5. The top of the head.
PAN, *v. t.* To join; to close together. [*Local.*]
PAN-A-CĒ'A, *n.* [L.] 1. A remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine. 2. An herb.
PA-NĀ'DA, } *n.* [Fr. *panade.*] A kind of food made by
PA-NĀ'DO, } boiling bread in water to the consistence of pulp and sweetened.
PAN'CAKE, *n.* A thin cake fried in a pan. *Franklin.*
PANCH, *n.* [W. *panu.*] Among *seamen*, a thick and strong mat, to be fastened on yards to prevent friction.
PAN-CRAT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. παν and κρατος.] Excelling
PAN-CRAT'I-CAL, } in all gymnastic exercises; very strong or robust.
PAN'CRE-AS, *n.* [Gr. παν and κρεας.] A gland of the body situated between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebres.
PAN-CRE-AT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas.
PAN'CY. *See* PANSY.
PAN'DECT, *n.* [L. *pandectæ.*] 1. A treatise which contains the whole of any science.—2. *Pandects*, in the *plural*, the digest or collection of civil or Roman law, made by order of the emperor Justinian.
PAN-DEM'IC, *a.* [Gr. παν and δημος.] Incident to a whole people; epidemic.
PAN'DER, *n.* [qu. It. *pandere.*] A pimp; a procurer; a male bawd; a mean, profligate wretch, who caters for the lust of others.
PAN'DER, *v. t.* To pimp; to procure lewd women for others. *Shak.*

PAN'DER, *v. i.* 1. To act as agent for the lusts of others. 2. To be subservient to lust or passion.
PAN'DER-AGE, *n.* A procuring of sexual connection.
PAN'DER-ISM, *n.* The employment or vices of a pander; a pimping. *Swift.*
PAN'DER-LY, *a.* Pimping; acting the pander.
PAN-DIC-U-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *pandiculor.*] A yawning; a stretching; the tension of the solids that accompanies yawning.
PAN'DIT, or PUN'DIT, *n.* In *Hindostan*, a learned man.
PAN'DORE, or PAN'DO-RAN, *n.* [Gr. *πανδουρα.*] An instrument of music of the lute kind; a bandore.
PANE, *n.* [Fr. *pan;* Arm. *panell.*] 1. A square of glass. 2. A piece of any thing in variegated works.
PĀNED, *a.* Variegated; composed of small squares, as a counterpane usually is. *Cavendish.*
*PAN-E-GYR'IC, *n.* [Fr. *panegyrique;* It., Sp. *panegirico;* L. *panegyricus.*] 1. An oration or eulogy in praise of some distinguished person or achievement; a formal or elaborate encomium. 2. An encomium; praise bestowed on some eminent person, action or virtue.
*PAN-E-GYR'IC, } *a.* Containing praise or eulogy; en-
*PAN-E-GYR'I-CAL, } comiastic.
PAN-E-GY'RIS, *n.* A festival; a public meeting.
PAN-E-GYR'IST, *n.* One who bestows praise; a eulogist; an encomiast, either by writing or speaking.
PAN'E-GY-RIZE, *v. t.* To praise highly; to write or pronounce a eulogy on. *Ch. Obs.*
PAN'E-GY-RIZE, *v. i.* To bestow praises. *Mitford.*
PAN'E-GY-RIZED, *pp.* Highly praised or eulogized.
PAN'E-GY-RIZ-ING, *ppr.* Praising highly; eulogizing.
PAN'EL, *n.* [Fr. *panneau;* Sw. *panna.*] 1. A square piece of board, or other piece somewhat similar, inserted between other pieces. 2. A piece of parchment or schedule, containing the names of persons summoned by the sheriff. 3. The whole jury.
PAN'EL, *v. t.* To form with panels. *Pennant.*
PĀNE'LESS, *a.* Without panes of glass. *Shenstone.*
PANG, *n.* [D. *pynigen;* G. *peinigen.*] Extreme pain; anguish; agony of body; *particularly*, a sudden paroxysm of extreme pain.
PANG, *v. t.* To torture; to give extreme pain to.
PAN'GO-LIN, *n.* A species of *manis*, or scaly lizard, found only in Hindostan. *Encyc.*
PAN'IC, *n.* [Sp., It. *panico;* Fr. *panique.*] A sudden fright; *particularly*, a sudden fright without real cause, or terror inspired by a trifling cause or misapprehension of danger.
PAN'IC, } *a.* Extreme or sudden; *applied to fright.*
PAN'I-CAL, }
PAN'IC, *n.* [L. *panicum.*] A plant and its grain.
PAN'IC-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus *panicum.*
PAN'I-CLE, *n.* [L. *panicula.*] In *botany*, a species of inflorescence. *Martyn.*
PAN'I-CLED, *a.* Furnished with panicles. *Eaton.*
PA-NIC'U-LATE, } *a.* 1. Having branches variously
PA-NIC'U-LA-TED, } subdivided. 2. Having the flowers in panicles.
PAN'NADE, *n.* The curvet of a horse. *Ainsworth.*
PAN'NAGE, *n.* [from L. *panis.*] The food of swine in the woods, as beech-nuts, acorns, &c., called also *pawns;* also, the money taken by agistors for the mast of the king's forest. *Cowel.*
PAN'NEL, *n.* [W. *panel;* L. *pannus.*] 1. A kind of rustic saddle. 2. The stomach of a hawk.
†PAN-NEL-LA'TION, *n.* The act of impanneling a jury.
PANN'IER, (pan'yer) *n.* [Fr. *panier;* It. *paniera.*] A wicker basket; *primarily*, a bread-basket, but used for carrying fruit or other things on a horse.
†PAN'NI-KEL, *n.* The brain-pan or skull. *Spenser.*
PAN'O-PLY, *n.* [Gr. *πανοπλια.*] Complete armor or defense. *Ray.*
PAN-O-RA'MA, *n.* [Gr. *παν* and *οραμα.*] Complete or entire view; a circular painting having apparently no beginning or end, from the centre of which the spectator may have a complete view of the objects presented.
PAN-SOPH'I-CAL, *a.* Pretending to have a knowledge of every thing. *Worthington.*
PAN'SO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *παν* and *σοφια.*] Universal wisdom or knowledge. [*Little used.*] *Hartlib.*
PAN'SY, *n.* [Fr. *pensée.*] A plant and flower.
PANT, *v. i.* [Fr. *panteler.*] 1. To palpitate; to beat with preternatural violence or rapidity, as the heart in terror, or after hard labor, or in anxious desire or suspense. 2. To have the breast heaving, as in short respiration or want of breath. 3. To play with intermission or declining strength. 4. To long; to desire ardently.
PANT, *n.* Palpitation of the heart. *Shak.*
PAN-TA-LOON', *n.* [Fr. *pantalon.*] 1. A garment for males, in which breeches and stockings are in a piece; a species of close, long trowsers, extending to the heels. 2. A character in the Italian comedy, and a buffoon in pantomimes.
PANT'ER, *n.* One that pants.
PANT'ER, *n.* [Ir. *painter.*] A net. *Chaucer.*
PANT'ESS, *n.* The difficulty of breathing in a hawk.
PAN'THE-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *παν* and *θεος.*] The doctrine that the universe is God.
PAN-THE'IST, *n.* One that believes the universe to be God; a name given to the followers of Spinosa. *Encyc.*
PAN-THE-IS'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to pantheism; con-
PAN-THE-IS'TI-CAL, } founding God with the universe.
PAN-THE'ON, *n.* [Gr. *πας*, or *παν*, and *θεος.*] A temple or magnificent edifice at Rome, dedicated to all the gods.
PAN'THER, *n.* [L.; Gr. *πανθηρ.*] A fierce, ferocious quadruped of the genus *felis*, of the size of a large dog, with short hair of a yellow color, diversified with roundish black spots.
PAN'TILE, *n.* [qu. W. *pantu.*] A gutter tile.
PANT'ING, *ppr.* Palpitating; breathing with a rapid succession of inspirations and expirations; longing.
PANT'ING, *n.* Palpitation; rapid breathing; longing.
PANT'ING-LY, *adv.* With palpitation or rapid breathing.
PANT'LER, *n.* [Fr. *panetier.*] The officer in a great family who has charge of the bread. *Shak.*
PAN'TO-FLE, *n.* [Fr. *pantoufle.*] A slipper for the foot.
PAN'TO-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. *παντα* and *γραφω.*] A mathematical instrument so formed as to copy any sort of design.
PAN-TO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a pantograph;
PAN-TO-GRAPH'I-CAL, } performed by a pantograph.
PAN-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* General description; view of an entire thing.
PAN-TOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *παντα* and *μετρεω.*] An instrument for measuring all sorts of elevations, angles and distances.
PAN-TO-MET'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a pantometer;
PAN-TO-MET'RI-CAL, } performed by a pantometer.
PAN'TO-MIME, *n.* [L. *pantomimus.*] 1. One that imitates all sorts of actions and characters without speaking; one that expresses his meaning by mute action. 2. A scene or representation in dumb show. 3. A species of musical entertainment.
PAN'-TO-MIME, *a.* Representing only in mute action. *Smith.*
PAN-TO-MIM'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the pantomime;
PAN-TO-MIM'I-CAL, } representing characters and actions by dumb show.
PAN'TON, } *n.* [qu. L. *pando.*] A horse-shoe con-
PAN'TON-SHOE, } trived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.
PAN'TRY, *n.* [Fr. *panetière.*] An apartment or closet in which provisions are kept.
PAN'UR-GY, *n.* [Gr. *πανουργια.*] Skill in all kinds of work or business; craft. *Bailey.*
PAP, *n.* [L. *papilla.*] A nipple of the breast; a teat.
PAP, *n.* [Low L. *papa.*] 1. A soft food for infants, made with bread boiled or softened with water. 2. The pulp of fruit.
PAP, *v. t.* To feed with pap.
PA-PA', *n.* [L., Fr. *papa;* D., G. *papa;* It., Sp. *papa*, the pope.] Father; *a word with us used by children. Swift.*
PA'PA-CY, *n.* [Fr. *papauté;* It. *papato.*] 1. The office and dignity of the pope or bishop of Rome; popedom. 2. Papal authority.
PA'PAL, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Belonging to the pope or pontiff of Rome; popish. 2. Proceeding from the pope. 3. Annexed to the bishopric of Rome.
† PA'PA-LIN, *n.* A papist. *Herbert.*
PA-PAV'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *papavereus.*] Resembling the poppy; of the nature or qualities of poppies. *Brown.*
PA-PAW', *n.* [Fr. *papayer.*] 1. The *carica papaya*, a tree. 2. The *papaw* of *N. America* belongs to the genus *annona.*
PAPE, *n.* The pope.
PA'PER, *n.* [Fr. *papier;* It. *papiro;* L. *papyrus.*] 1. A substance formed into thin sheets, on which letters and figures are written or printed. 2. A piece of paper. 3. A single sheet printed or written. 4. Any written instrument. 5. A promissory note or notes, or a bill of exchange. *Kent.* 6. Hangings printed or stamped; paper for covering the walls of rooms.
PA'PER, *a.* 1. Made of paper; consisting of paper. 2. Thin; slight.
PA'PER, *v. t.* 1. To cover with paper; to furnish with paper-hangings; as, to *paper* a room or a house. 2. To register; [*obs.*] *Shak.* 3. To fold or inclose in paper.
PA'PER-CRED'IT, *n.* 1. Evidences of debt; promissory notes, &c., passing current in commercial transactions. 3. Notes or bills emitted by public authority, promising the payment of money.
PA'PER-FACED, *a.* Having a face as white as paper.
PA'PER-KITE, *n.* A light frame covered with paper for flying in the air like a kite. *Warton.*
PA'PER-MA-KER, *n.* One that manufactures paper.
PA'PER-MILL, *n.* A mill in which paper is manufactured.
PA'PER-MON'EY, *n.* Notes or bills issued by authority

and promising the payment of money, circulated as the representative of coin.

PĀ'PER-STĀIN'ER, *n.* One that stains, colors or stamps paper for hangings.

PA-PES'CENT, *a.* [from *pap.*] Containing pap; having the qualities of pap. *Arbuthnot.*

PĀ'PESS, *n.* A female pope. *Hall.*

PAP'IL, *n.* [L. *papilla.*] A small pap or nipple.

PA-PIL'I-O, *n.* [L.] A butterfly. *Barbut.*

PA-PIL-I-O-NĀ'CEOUS, *a.* Resembling the butterfly.

* PAP'IL-LA-RY, } *a.* Pertaining to the pap or nipple; re-
* PAP'IL-LOUS, } sembling the nipple; covered with papils.

PAP'IL-LATE, *v. i.* To grow into a nipple. *Fleming.*

PAP'IL-LOSE, *a.* Nipply; covered with fleshy dots or points; verrucose; warty. *Smith.*

PĀ'PISM, *n.* [from Fr. *pape.*] Popery. *Bedell.*

PĀ'PIST, *n.* [Fr. *papiste.*] A Roman Catholic; one that adheres to the church of Rome and the authority of the pope.

PA-PIST'IC, } *a.* Popish; pertaining to popery; adhe-
PA-PIST'I-CAL, } rent to the church of Rome.

PĀ'PIST-RY, *n.* Popery; the doctrines and ceremonies of the church of Rome. *Whitgifte.*

PĀ'PIZED, *a.* Conformed to popery. *Fuller.*

PAP-POOS', or PAP-POOSE', *n.* The Indian name for a child.

PAP'POUS, *a.* [L. *pappus.*] Downy; furnished with a pappus, as the seeds of certain plants.

PAP'PUS, *n.* [L.] The soft, downy substance that grows on the seeds of certain plants, as on those of the thistle.

PAP'PY, *a.* Like pap; soft; succulent. *Burnet.*

PAP'U-LÆ, *n.* [L.] Pimples; blisters; eruptions on the skin.

PAP'U-LOSE, *a.* Covered with vesicular points or with little blisters. *Martyn.*

PAP'U-LOUS, *a.* Full of pimples or pustules.

PA-PŸ'RUS, *n.* [L.] An Egyptian plant, a kind of reed, of which the ancients made paper.

PAR, *n.* [L. *par.*] 1. State of equality; equal value; equivalence without discount or premium. 2. Equality in condition.

† PAR'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *parabilis.*] Easily procured.

PAR'A-BLE, *n.* [Fr. *parabole;* L. *parabola;* Gr. παραβολη.] A fable or allegorical relation or representation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction.

PAR'A-BLE, *v. t.* To represent by fiction or fable. *Milton.*

PA-RAB'O-LA, *n.* [L.] A conic section arising from cutting a cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides.

PA-RAB'O-LE, *n.* In *oratory*, similitude; comparison.

PAR-A-BOL'IC, } *a.* Expressed by parable or allegori-
PAR-A-BOL'I-CAL, } cal representation. 2. [from *parabola.*] Having the form of a parabola.

PAR-A-BOL'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. By way of parable. *Brown.* 2. In the form of a parabola.

PAR-A-BOL'I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a parabola.

PA-RAB'O-LISM, *n.* In *algebra*, the division of the terms of an equation by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term.

PA-RAB'O-LOID, *n.* [Gr. παραβολη and ειδος.] In *geometry*, a paraboliform curve is one whose ordinates are supposed to be in the subtriplicate, subquadruplicate, &c., ratio of their respective abscissæ.—*A parabolic conoid;* [*see* CONOID.] *Encyc.*

PAR-A-CEL'SIAN, *n.* A physician who follows the practice of Paracelsus, a Swiss physician.

PAR-A-CEL'SIAN, *a.* Denoting the medical practice of Paracelsus. *Hakewill.*

PAR-A-CEN'TE-SIS, } *n.* [Gr. παρακεντησις.] The opera-
PAR-A-CEN'TE-SY, } tion in *surgery* called *tapping.*

PAR-A-CEN'TRIC, } *a.* [Gr. παρα and κεντρον.] Devi-
PAR-A-CEN'TRI-CAL, } ating from circularity.

PA-RACH'RO-NISM, *n.* [Gr. παρα and χρονος.] An error in chronology; a mistake in regard to the true date of an event.

PAR'A-CHUTE, *n.* [Gr. παρα, and Fr. *chute.*] In *aerostation*, an instrument to prevent the rapidity of descent.

PAR'A-CLETE, *n.* [Gr. παρακλητος.] *Properly*, an advocate; one called to aid or support; hence, the Consoler, Comforter or Intercessor; *a term applied to the Holy Spirit. Pearson.*

PA-RĀDE', *n.* [Fr. *parade.*] 1. In *military affairs*, the place where troops assemble for exercise, mounting guard or other purpose. 2. Show; ostentation; display. 3. Pompous procession. 4. Military order; array. 5. State of preparation or defense. 6. [Fr.] The action of parrying a thrust.

PA-RĀDE', *v. t.* 1. To assemble and array or marshal in military order. 2. To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner.

PA-RĀDE', *v. i.* 1. To assemble and be marshaled in military order. 2. To go about in military procession. 3. To walk about for show.

PA-RĀD'ED, *pp.* Assembled and arrayed.

PAR'A-DIGM, (par'a-dim) *n.* [Gr. παραδειγμα.] An example; a model.—In *grammar*, an example of a verb conjugated in the several modes, tenses and persons.

PAR-A-DIG-MAT'IC, } *a.* Exemplary. [*Little used.*]
PAR-A-DIG-MAT'I-CAL, } *More.*

PAR-A-DIG'MA-TIZE, *v. t.* To set forth as a model or example. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

PA-RĀD'ING, *ppr.* Assembling and arraying in due order; making an ostentatious show.

PAR'A-DISE, *n.* [Gr. παραδεισος.] 1. The garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were placed immediately after their creation. *Milton.* 2. A place of bliss; a region of supreme felicity or delight. *Milton.* 3. Heaven, the blissful seat of sanctified souls after death. 4. *Primarily*, in *Persia*, a pleasure-garden with parks and other appendages.

PAR-A-DIS'E-A, *n.* Bird of Paradise, a genus of fowls.

PAR'A-DISED, *a.* Having the delights of Paradise.

PAR-A-DIS'E-AN, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to Eden or Para-
PAR-A-DI-SĪ'A-CAL, } dise, or to a place of felicity. 2. Suiting paradise; like paradise.

PAR'A-DOX, *n.* [Fr. *paradoxe.*] A tenet or proposition contrary to received opinion, or seemingly absurd, yet true in fact.

PAR-A-DOX'I-CAL, *a.* 1. Having the nature of a paradox. 2. Inclined to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions.

PAR-A-DOX'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a paradoxical manner, or in a manner seemingly absurd. *Collier.*

PAR-A-DOX'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* State of being paradoxical.

† PAR-A-DOX-OL'O-GY, *n.* [*paradox*, and Gr. λογος] The use of paradoxes. *Brown.*

PAR'A-GO-GE, *n.* [Gr. παραγωγη.] In *grammar*, the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word.

PAR-A-GOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a paragoge; length-
PAR-A-GOG'I-CAL, } ening a word by the addition of a letter or syllable.

PAR'A-GON, *n.* [Fr. *parangon;* Sp. *paragon.*] 1. A model or pattern; a model by way of distinction, implying superior excellence or perfection. 2. A companion; a fellow; [*obs.*] 3. Emulation; a match for trial; [*obs.*]

PAR'A-GON, *v. t.* [Sp. *paragonar.*] 1. To compare; to parallel; [*little used.*] 2. To equal; [*little used.*]

PAR'A-GON, *v. i.* To pretend comparison or equality. [*Little used.*]

PAR'A-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. παραγραμμα.] A play upon words, or a pun. *Addison.*

PAR-A-GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* A punster. *Addison*

PAR'A-GRAPH, *n.* [It. *paragrafo;* Fr. *paragraphe.*] A distinct part of a discourse or writing; any portion or section of a writing or chapter which relates to a particular point, whether consisting of one sentence or many sentences. A *paragraph* is sometimes marked thus, ¶; but, more generally, a *paragraph* is distinguished only by a break in the composition or lines.

PAR'A-GRAPH, *v. t.* To form or write paragraphs.

PAR-A-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Consisting of paragraphs or
PAR-A-GRAPH'I-CAL, } short divisions, with breaks.

PAR-A-GRAPH'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* By paragraphs; with distinct breaks or divisions.

PAR-A-LEP'SIS, } *n.* [Gr. παραλειψις.] In *rhetoric*, a pre-
PAR'A-LEP-SY, } tended or apparent omission; a figure by which a speaker pretends to pass by what at the same time he really mentions.

PAR-A-LI-POM'E-NA, *n.* [Gr. παραλειπω.] Things omitted; a supplement containing things omitted in the preceding work.

PAR'A-LIZE, or PAR'A-LŸZE, *v. t.* [Gr. παραλυω.] To affect as with palsy; to check action, or destroy the power of action.

PAR-AL-LAC'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the parallax of a
PAR-AL-LAC'TI-CAL, } heavenly body.

PAR'AL-LAX, *n.* [Gr. παραλλαξις.] In *astronomy*, the change of place in a heavenly body in consequence of being viewed from different points.

PAR'AL-LEL, *a.* [Gr. παραλληλος.] 1. In *geometry*, extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant. 2. Having the same direction or tendency; running in accordance with something. 3. Continuing a resemblance through many particulars; like; similar; equal in all essential parts.

PAR'AL-LEL, *n.* 1. A line which, throughout its whole extent, is equidistant from another line. 2. A line on the globe marking the latitude. 3. Direction conformable to that of another line. 4. Conformity continued through many particulars, or in all essential points; resemblance; likeness. 5. Comparison made. 6. Any thing equal to or resembling another in all essential particulars.

PAR'AL-LEL, *v. t.* 1. To place so as to keep the same di-

rection, and at an equal distance from something else. 2. To level; to equal. 3. To correspond to. 4. To be equal to; to resemble in all essential points. 5. To compare.

PAR'AL-LEL-A-BLE, *a.* That may be equaled. [*L. u.*]

† PAR'AL-LEL-LESS, *a.* Not to be paralleled; matchless.

PAR'AL-LEL-I$M, *n.* 1. State of being parallel. *More.* 2. Resemblance; equality of state; comparison. *Warton.*

PAR'AL-LEL-LY, *adv.* In a parallel manner; with parallelism. *Scott.*

PAR-AL-LEL'O-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. παραλληλος and γραμμα.] 1. In *geometry*, a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.—2. In *common use*, this word is applied to quadrilateral figures of more length than breadth.

PAR-AL-LEL-O-GRAM'IC, } *a.* Having the properties
PAR-AL-LEL-O-GRAM'I-CAL, } of a parallelogram.

PAR-AL-LEL-O-PIP'ED, *n.* [*parallel*, and Gr. επι and πεδον.] 1. In *geometry*, a regular solid comprehended under six parallelograms, the opposite ones of which are similar, parallel and equal to each other, or it is a prism whose base is a parallelogram.

PAR-AL-LEL-O-PI-PĒ'DI-A, *n.* A genus of spars.

* PA-RAL'O-GI$M, *n.* [Gr. παραλογισμος.] In *logic*, a fallacious argument or false reasoning.

PA-RAL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To reason falsely. *Ash.*

PA-RAL'O-GY, *n.* False reasoning. *Brown.*

PA-RAL'Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr. παραλυσις.] Palsy; the loss of the power of muscular motion, or of the command of the muscles.

PAR-A-LYT'IC, or PAR-A-LYT'I-CAL, *a.* 1. Affected with palsy; deprived of the power of muscular motion; *sometimes*, weak; trembling; subject to an involuntary shaking. 2. Inclined or tending to palsy.

PAR-A-LYT'IC, *n.* A person affected with palsy. *Hall.*

PAR'A-LYZE. *See* PARALIZE.

PA-RAM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. παραμετρεω.] 1. The *latus rectum* of a parabola.—2. In *conic sections*, a third proportional to any diameter and its conjugate.—In the *parabola*, a third proportional to any abscis and its ordinate.

PAR'A-MOUNT, *a.* [Norm. *peramont.*] 1. Superior to all others; possessing the highest title or jurisdiction; as, lord *paramount*, the chief lord of the fee, or of lands, tenements and hereditaments. 2. Eminent; of the highest order. 3. Superior to all others.

PAR'A-MOUNT, *n.* The chief; the highest in rank.

PAR'A-MOUR, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A lover; a wooer. 2. A mistress.

PAR'AN-THINE. *See* SCAPOLITE.

PAR'A-NYMPH, *n.* [Gr. παρα and νυμφη.] 1. A brideman; one who leads the bride to her marriage. 2. One who countenances and supports another.

PAR'A-PEGM, (par'a-pem) *n.* [Gr. παραπηγμα.] A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved.

PAR'A-PET, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *parapeto.*] A wall, rampart or elevation of earth for covering soldiers from an enemy's shot.

PAR-A-PHER'NA, } *n.* [Gr. παραφερνα.] The goods
PAR-A-PHER-NĀ'LI-A, } which a wife brings with her at her marriage, or which she possesses beyond her dower.

PAR-A-PHER'NAL, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in parapherna.

PAR-A-PHI-MŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. παραφιμωσις.] A disease when the præputium cannot be drawn over the glands.

PAR'A-PHRA$E, *n.* [Gr. παραφρασις.] An explanation of some text or passage in a book, in a more clear and ample manner than is expressed in the words of the author.

PAR'A-PHRA$E, *v. t.* To explain, interpret or translate with latitude; to unfold the sense of an author with more clearness and particularity than it is expressed in his own words.

PAR'A-PHRA$E, *v. i.* To interpret or explain amply; to make a paraphrase. *Felton.*

PAR'A-PHRĀ$ED, *pp.* Amply explained or translated.

PAR'A-PHRA-$ING, *ppr.* Explaining or translating amply and freely.

PAR'A-PHRAST, *n.* [Gr. παραφραστης.] One that paraphrases. *Hooker.*

PAR-A-PHRAS'TIC, } *a.* Free, clear and ample in ex-
PAR-A-PHRAS'TI-CAL, } planation; not verbal or literal.

PAR-A-PHRAS'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a paraphrastic manner.

PAR-A-PHREN'I-TIS, *n.* [Gr. παρα and φρενιτις.] An inflammation of the diaphragm. *Arbuthnot.*

PAR'A-PLE-GY, *n.* [Gr. παρα and πληγη.] That kind of palsy which affects the lower part of the body.

PAR-A-QUET', or PAR-A-QUĪ'TO, *n.* A little parrot. *Shak.*

PAR'A-SANG, *n.* A Persian measure of length, which *Herodotus* states to be thirty stadia, nearly four English miles; but in different times and places, it has been 30, 40 or 50 stadia.

PAR-A-SCEU-AS'TIC, *a.* Preparatory.

PA-RA-SCĒVE', *n.* [Gr. παρασκευη.] Preparation; the Sabbath-eve of the Jews. *Todd.*

PAR-A-SE-LĒNE', *n.* [Gr. παρα and σηληνη.] A mock moon; a luminous ring or circle encompassing the moon.

PAR'A-SITE, *n.* [Fr. *parasite*; L. *parasita.*] 1. In *ancient Greece*, a priest or minister of the gods, whose office was to gather of the husbandman the corn allotted for public sacrifices.—2. In *modern usage*, a trencher friend; one that frequents the tables of the rich, and earns his welcome by flattery; a hanger on; a fawning flatterer.—3. In *botany*, a plant growing on the stem or branch of another plant, and receiving its nourishment from it, as the misletoe.

PAR-A-SIT'IC. } *a.* 1. Flattering; wheedling; fawn-
PAR-A-SIT'I-CAL, } ing for bread or favors. 2. Growing on the stem or branch of another plant.

PAR-A-SIT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a flattering or wheedling manner; by dependence on another.

PAR'A-SIT-I$M, *n.* The behavior or manners of a parasite. *Milton.*

PAR'A-SOL, *n.* [Fr.; Sp.] A small umbrella used by ladies to defend themselves from rain, or their faces from the sun's rays.

PAR-A-SY-NEX'IS, *n.* In the *civil law*, a conventicle, or unlawful meeting. *Dict.*

PAR'AT, *n.* A fish of the mullet kind, found in Brazil.

PA-RATH'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. παραθεσις.] In *grammar*, apposition, or the placing of two or more nouns in the same case.

PAR-A-VĀIL', *a.* [Norm. *par* and *availe.*] In *feudal law*, the tenant *paravail* is the lowest tenant holding under a mean or mediate lord.

† PAR'A-VANT, } *adv.* [Fr. *par* and *avant.*] In front;
† PAR'A-VĀUNT, } publicly. *Spenser.*

PAR'BOIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *parbouillir.*] 1. To boil in part; to boil in a moderate degree. 2. To cause little pustules or pushes on the skin by means of heat.

† PAR'BREAK, *v. i.* To vomit. *Skelton.*

PAR'BUC-KLE, *n.* Among *seamen*, a rope like a pair of slings for hoisting casks, &c.

PAR'CEL, *n.* [Fr. *parcelle.*] 1. A part; a portion of any thing taken separately. 2. A quantity; any mass. 3. A part belonging to a whole. 4. A small bundle or package of goods. 5. A number of persons, *in contempt. Shak.* 6 A number or quantity, *in contempt.*

PAR'CEL, *v. t.* 1. To divide into parts or portions. 2. To make up into a mass; [*l. u.*] *Shak.*—*To parcel a seam*, in *seamen's language*, to lay canvas over it and daub it with pitch. *Mar. Dict.*

PAR'CELED, *pp.* Divided into portions.

PAR'CEL-ING, *ppr.* Dividing into portions.

PAR'CEL-ING, *n.* Among *seamen*, long, narrow slips of canvas daubed with tar and bound about a rope like a bandage, before it is sewed.

PAR'CE-NA-RY, *n.* [Norm. *parcenier.*] Co-heirship; the holding or occupation of lands of inheritance by two or more persons.

PAR'CEN-ER, *n.* [Scot. *parsenere*; Norm. *parconnier.*] *Parcener* or *co-parcener* is a co-heir, or one who holds lands by descent from an ancestor in common with another or with others; as when land descends to a man's daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives. In this case, all the heirs inherit as *parceners* or co-heirs.

PARCH, *v. t.* 1. To burn the surface of a thing; to scorch. 2. To dry to extremity. *Dryden.*

PARCH, *v. i.* 1. To be scorched or superficially burnt. *Mortimer.* 2. To become very dry.

PARCHED. *pp.* Scorched; dried to extremity.

PARCH'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being scorched or dried to extremity.

PARCH'ING, *ppr.* 1. Scorching; drying to extremity. 2. *a.* Having the quality of burning or drying.

PARCH'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *parchemin.*] The skin of a sheep or goat dressed or prepared and rendered fit for writing on.

PARCH'MENT-MA-KER, *n.* One who dresses skins for parchment.

† PAR'CI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *parcité*; L. *parcitas.*] Sparingness.

PARD, *n.* [L. *pardus.*] The leopard; or, in *poetry*, any spotted beast. Instead of *pard*, we generally use *leopard*, the lion-pard. *Pardale*, from the Latin *pardalis*, is not used.

PAR'DON, *v. t.* [Fr. *pardonner.*] 1. To forgive; to remit; as an offense or crime. 2. To remit, as a penalty. 3. To excuse, as for a fault.—4. *Pardon me* is a phrase used when one asks for excuse, or makes an apology, and it is often used in this sense, when a person means civilly to deny or contradict what another affirms.

PAR'DON, *n.* 1. Forgiveness; the release of an offense or of the obligation of the offender to suffer a penalty, or to bear the displeasure of the offended party. 2. Remission of a penalty. 3. Forgiveness received.

PAR'DON-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be pardoned. 2. Venial; excusable; that may be forgiven, overlooked or passed by.

PAR'DON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being pardonable; venialness; susceptibility of forgiveness.
PAR'DON-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner admitting of pardon; venially; excusably. *Dryden.*
PAR'DONED, *pp.* Forgiven; excused.
PAR'DON-ER, *n.* 1. One that forgives; one that absolves an offender. 2. One that sells the pope's indulgences.
PAR'DON-ING, *ppr.* Forgiving; remitting an offense or crime; absolving from punishment.
PARE, *v. t.* [Fr. *parer.*] 1. To cut off, as the superficial substance or extremities of a thing; to shave off with a sharp instrument. 2. To diminish by little and little.
PARED, *pp.* Freed from any thing superfluous on the surface or at the extremities.
PAR'E-GOR-IC, *a.* [Gr. παρηγορικος.] Mitigating; assuaging pain.
PAR-E-GOR'IC, *n.* A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne. *Encyc.*
PA-REL'CON, *n.* [Gr. παρελκω.] In *grammar*, the addition of a word or syllable to the end of another.
PA-REM'BO-LE, *n.* [Gr. παρεμβολη.] In *rhetoric*, the insertion of something relating to the subject in the middle of a period.
PA-REN'CHY-MA, *n.* [Gr. παρεγχυμα.] 1. In *anatomy*, the solid and interior part of the viscera, or the substance contained in the interstices between the blood vessels of the viscera; a spungy substance.—2. In *botany*, the pith or pulp of plants.
PAR-EN-CHYM'A-TOUS, PA-REN'CHY-MOUS, *a.* Pertaining to parenchyma; spungy; soft; porous.
PA-REN'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. παραινεσις.] Persuasion; exhortation. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*
PAR-E-NET'IC, PAR-E-NET'I-CAL, *a.* Hortatory; encouraging. *Potter.*
PA'RENT, (pair'ent) *n.* [L. *parens.*] 1. A father or mother; he or she that produces young. 2. That which produces; cause; source.
PAR'ENT-AGE, *n.* [Fr.] Extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of parents. *Shak.*
PA-RENT'AL, *a.* [It. *parentale.*] 1. Pertaining to parents. 2. Becoming parents; tender; affectionate.
PAR-EN-TA'TION, *n.* [from L. *parento.*] Something done or said in honor of the dead. *Potter.*
PA-REN'THE-SIS, *n.* [Gr. παρενθεσις.] A sentence, or certain words inserted in a sentence, which interrupt the sense or natural connection of words, but serve to explain or qualify the sense of the principal sentence. The *parenthesis* is usually included in hooks or curved lines, thus, ( ).
PAR-EN-THET'IC, PAR-EN-THET'I-CAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a parenthesis; expressed in a parenthesis. 2. Using parentheses.
PAR-EN-THET'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a parenthesis. *Bryant.*
PA-RENT'I-CIDE, *n.* [L. *parens* and *cædo.*] One who kills a parent. *Bailey.*
PA'RENT-LESS, (pair'ent-les) *a.* Deprived of parents.
PA'RER, (pair'er) *n.* He or that which pares; an instrument for paring. *Tusser.*
† PAR'ER-GY, *n.* [Gr. παρα and εργον.] Something unimportant, or done by the by. *Brown.*
PAR'GA-SITE, *n.* A mineral; a variety of actinolite.
PAR'GET, *n.* [Sp. *parche.*] 1. Gypsum or plaster stone. 2. Plaster laid on roofs or walls. 3. Paint.
PAR'GET, *v. t.* 1. To plaster walls. 2. To paint; to cover with paint. *B. Jonson.*
† PAR'GET, *v. i.* To lay paint on the face. *B. Jonson.*
PAR'GET-ED, *pp.* Plastered; stuccoed.
PAR'GET ER, *n.* A plasterer.
PAR'GET-ING, *ppr.* Plastering; *as a noun*, plaster or stucco.
PAR-HE'LION, *n.* [Gr. παρα and ηλιος.] A mock sun or meteor, appearing in the form of a bright light near the sun.
PA'RI-AL, or PAIR'-ROY'AL, *n.* Three of a sort in certain games of cards. *Butler.*
PA'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Paros, an isle in the Egean sea; as, *Parian* marble.—*Parian chronicle*, a chronicle of the city of Athens, engraven on marble in capital letters in the isle of Paros.
PAR-I-E'TAL, *a.* [L. *paries.*] 1. Pertaining to or within the walls of a building. 2. The *parietal* bones form the sides and upper part of the skull. *Parr.*
PA-RI'E-TA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *parietaire.*] A plant.
† PAR'I-E-TINE, *n.* [L. *parics.*] A piece of a wall.
PA'RING, (pair'ing) *ppr.* Cutting or shaving off the extremities.
PA'RING, (pair'ing) *n.* 1. That which is pared off; rind separated from fruit; a piece clipped off. 2. The act or practice of cutting off the surface of grass land, for tillage.
PAR'IS, *n.* A plant, herb Paris, or true-love.
PAR'ISH, *n.* [Fr. *paroisse*; It. *parrocchia.*] 1. The precinct or territorial jurisdiction of a secular priest, or the precinct, the inhabitants of which belong to the same church.—2. In *some of the American states*, *parish* is an ecclesiastical society not bounded by territorial limits.
PAR'ISH, *a.* Belonging to a parish; having the spiritual charge of the inhabitants belonging to the same church. *Dryden.* 2. Maintained by the parish.
PA-RISH'ION-ER, *n.* One that belongs to a parish.
PAR-I-SYL-LAB'IC, PAR-I-SYL-LAB'I-CAL, *a.* [L. *par* and *syllaba.*] Having equal or like syllables.
PAR'I-TOR, *n.* [for *apparitor.*] A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law. *Dryden.*
PAR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *parité*; It. *paritd.*] 1. Equality. 2. Equality; like state or degree.
PARK, *n.* [Sax. *parruc*, *pearruc*; Scot. *parrok*; W. *parc*; Fr. *parc*; It. *parco*; Sp. *parque.*] A large piece of ground inclosed and privileged for wild beasts of chase, in *England*, by the king's grant or by prescription.
PARK, *v. t.* To inclose in a park. *Shak.*
PARK'ER, *n.* The keeper of a park.
PARK'LEAVES, *n.* A plant of the genus *hypericum.*
PAR'LANCE, *n.* [Norm.; Fr. *parler.*] Conversation; discourse; talk. *Woodeson.*
† PARLE, (parl) *n.* Conversation; talk; oral treaty or discussion. *Shak.*
† PARL, *v. i.* [Fr. *parler.*] To talk; to converse; to discuss any thing orally.
PAR'LEY, *v. i.* [Fr. *parler*; It. *parlare.*] To confer with on some point of mutual concern; to discuss orally; hence, to confer with an enemy; to treat with by words.
PAR'LEY, *n.* Mutual discourse or conversation; discussion; but *appropriately*, a conference with an enemy in war.
PAR'LIA-MENT, (parl'e-ment) *n.* [Fr. *parlement*; Sp., It., Port. *parlamento.*] 1. In *Great Britain*, the grand assembly of the three estates, the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the commons; the general council of the nation constituting the legislature.—2. The supreme council of *Sweden*, consisting of four estates; the nobility, the clergy, the burghers and the peasants.—3. In *France*, before the revolution, a council or court consisting of certain noblemen.
PAR-LIA-MEN-TA'RI-AN, or PAR-LIA-MEN-TEER', *n.* One of those who adhered to the parliament in the time of Charles I.
PAR-LIA-MEN-TA'RI-AN, *a.* Serving the parliament in opposition to king Charles I. *Wood.*
PAR-LIA-MENT'A-RY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to parliament. 2. Enacted or done by parliament. 3. According to the rules and usages of parliament, or to the rules and customs of legislative bodies.
PARLISH. *See* PARLOUS.
PAR'LOR, *n.* [Fr. *parloir.*] *Primarily*, the apartment in a nunnery where the nuns are permitted to meet and converse with each other; hence, *with us*, the room in a house which the family usually occupy when they have no company, as distinguished from a *drawing room* intended for the reception of company, or from a *dining room*, when a distinct apartment is allotted for that purpose. In most houses, the *parlor* is also the *dining room.*
† PAR'LOUS, *a.* [Fr. *parler.*] Keen; sprightly; waggish.
† PAR'LOUS-NESS, *n.* Quickness; keenness of temper.
PAR-MA-CIT'Y, *n.* Corruptedly for *spermaceti*, which see.
PAR-ME-SAN'-CHEESE, *n.* [Fr. *Parmesan.*] A delicate sort of cheese, made in Italy.
† PAR'NEL, *n.* [the diminutive of It. *petronella.*] A punk; a slut.
PA-RŌ'CHI-AL, *a.* [L. *parochia.*] Belonging to a parish.
PA-RO-CHI-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being parochial.
PA-RŌ'CHI-AL-LY, *adv.* In a parish; by parishes.
PA-RŌ'CHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to a parish. *Bacon.*
PA-RŌ'CHI-AN, *n.* A parishioner. *Burghley.*
PA-ROD'IC, PA-ROD'I-CAL, *a.* Copying after the manner of parody.
PAR'O-DY, *n.* [Fr. *parodie.*] 1. A kind of writing in which the words of an author or his thoughts are, by some slight alterations, adapted to a different purpose; a kind of poetical pleasantry, in which verses written on one subject are altered and applied to another by way of burlesque. 2. A popular maxim, adage or proverb.
PAR'O-DY, *v. t.* To alter, as verses or words, and apply to a purpose different from that of the original. *Pope.*
PA-RŌL', PA-RŌLE', *n.* [W. *paryl*; It. *parola*; Fr. *parole.*] 1. *Properly*, a word; hence, in a *legal sense*, words or oral declaration; word of mouth. 2. Pleadings in a suit.
PA-RŌL', PA-RŌLE', *a.* Given by word of mouth; oral; not written. *Blackstone.*
PA-RŌLE', *n.* [*See* PAROL.] 1. Word of mouth.—In *military affairs*, a promise given by a prisoner of war, when he has leave to depart from custody, that he will return at the time appointed, unless discharged. 2. A word given out every day in orders by a commanding officer, in camp or garrison, by which friends may be distinguished from enemies.
PAR-O-NO-MA'SIA, PAR-O-NOM'A-SY, *n.* [from Gr. παρανομεω, to transgress law or rule.] A rhetorical figure,

by which words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings, are affectedly or designedly used; a play upon words; a pun.

PAR-O-NO-MAS'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to paronomasy;
PAR-O-NO-MAS'TI-CAL, } consisting in a play upon words.

PAR-O-NYCH'I-A, *n.* [Gr. παρωνυχια.] In *surgery*, a whitlow or felon. *Encyc.*

PA-RON'Y-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. παρωνυμος.] Resembling another word. *Watts.*

PAR'O-QUET, or PAR'O-KET, *n.* A small species of parrot. [More properly *perroquet*, which see.]

PA-ROT'ID, *a.* [Gr. παρα and ους, ωτα.] Pertaining to or denoting certain glands below and before the ears, or near the articulation of the lower jaw.

PA-RŌ'TIS, *n.* [Gr. παρωτις.] 1. The parotid gland; a secreting salivary conglomerate gland below and before the ear. 2. An inflammation or abscess of the parotid gland.

PAR'OX-YSM, *n.* [Gr. παροξυσμος.] An exasperation or exacerbation of a disease; a fit of higher excitement or violence in a disease that has remissions or intermissions.

PAR-OX-YS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to paroxysm.

PAR'RACK, } *n.* [Sax. *parruc.*] A croft; a small field;
PAR'ROCK, } what is now corrupted into *paddock*. *Westmoreland dialect.*

PAR'REL, *n.* [Port. *aparelho.*] Among *seamen*, an apparatus or frame made of ropes, trucks and ribs, so contrived as to go round the mast, and being fastened at both ends to a yard, serves to hoist it.

PAR-RI-CI'DAL, or PAR-RI-CID'I-OUS, *a.* 1. Pertaining to parricide; containing the crime of murdering a parent or child. 2. Committing parricide.

PAR'RI-CIDE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *paricida.*] 1. A person who murders his father or mother. 2. One who murders an ancestor, or any one to whom he owes reverence. 3. The murder of a parent or one to whom reverence is due. 4. One who invades or destroys any to whom he owes particular reverence, as his country or patron.

PAR'RIED, *pp.* Warded off; driven aside. *Johnson.*

PAR'ROT, *n.* [Fr. *perroquet.*] 1. The name of fowls of the genus *psittacus*, of numerous species; remarkable for the faculty of making indistinct articulations of words in imitation of the human voice. 2. A fish found among the Bahama isles.

PAR'RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *parer.*] 1. In *fencing*, to ward off; to stop or to put or turn by. 2. To ward off; to turn aside; to prevent a blow from taking effect. 3. To avoid; to shift off.

PAR'RY, *v. i.* To ward off; to put by thrusts or strokes; to fence. *Locke.*

PAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Warding off, as a thrust or blow.

PARSE, *v. t.* [L. *pars.*] In *grammar*, to resolve a sentence into its elements, or to show the several parts of speech composing a sentence, and their relation to each other by government or agreement.

PAR-SI-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* Sparing in the use or expenditure of money; covetous; near; close.

PAR-SI-MŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With a very sparing use of money; covetously.

PAR-SI-MŌ'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* A very sparing use of money, or a disposition to save expense.

PAR'SI-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *parsimonia.*] Closeness or sparingness in the use or expenditure of money.

PARS'LEY, *n.* [Fr. *persil.*] A plant.

PARS'NEP, *n.* A plant of the genus *pastinaca*.

PAR'SON, (pär'sn) *n.* [G. *pfarrherr*, *pfarrer.*] 1. The priest of a parish or ecclesiastical society; the rector or incumbent of a parish, who has the parochial charge or cure of souls. 2. A clergyman; a man that is in orders or has been licensed to preach.

PAR'SON-AGE, *n.* 1. In *America*, the glebe and house belonging to a parish or ecclesiastical society, and appropriated to the maintenance of the incumbent or settled pastor of a church.—2. In *England*, the benefice of a parish, or the house appropriated to the residence of the incumbent.

PAR-SON'I-CAL-LY, in *Chesterfield*, is not an authorized word.

PART, *n.* [L. *pars*, *partis*; Fr. *part.*] 1. A portion, piece or fragment separated from a whole thing. 2. A portion or quantity of a thing not separated in fact, but considered or mentioned by itself. 3. A portion of number, separated or considered by itself. 4. A portion or component particle. 5. A portion of man. 6. A member. 7. Particular division; distinct species or sort belonging to a whole. 8. Ingredient in a mingled mass; a portion in a compound. 9. That which falls to each in division; share. 10. Proportional quantity. 11. Share; concern; interest. 12. Side; party; interest; faction. 13. Something relating or belonging to; that which concerns; as, for your *part*. 14. Share of labor, action or influence; particular office or business. 15. Character appropriated in a play. 16. Action; conduct.—17. In *mathematics*, such a portion of any quantity as, when taken a certain number of times, will exactly make that quantity.—*Parts*, in the *plural*, qualities; powers; faculties; accomplishments.—*Parts*, applied to place, signifies quarters, regions, districts.—*In good part*, as well done; favorably; acceptably; in a friendly manner; not in displeasure.—*In ill part*, as ill done; unfavorably; with displeasure.—*For the most part*, commonly; oftener than otherwise. *Heylin.*—*In part*, in some degree or extent; partly.—*Part of speech*, in *grammar*, a sort or class of words of a particular character.

PART, *v. t.* [L. *partio*; Fr. *partir.*] 1. To divide, separate or break; to sever into two or more pieces. 2. To divide into shares; to distribute. *Acts* ii. 3. To separate or disunite, as things which are near each other. *Ruth* i. 4. To keep asunder; to separate. 5. To separate, as combatants. 6. To secern; to secrete.—7. In *seamen's language*, to break. 8. To separate metals.

PART, *v. i.* 1. To be separated, removed or detached. 2. To quit each other. 3. To take or bid farewell. 4. To have a share. 5. [Fr. *partir.*] To go away; to depart. 6. To break; to be torn asunder.—*To part with*, to quit; to resign; to lose; to be separated from.

† PART, *adv.* Partly; in some measure. *Shak.*

PART'A-BLE. *See* PARTIBLE.

PART'AGE, *n.* Division; severance; the act of dividing or sharing; *a French word.* [*Little used.*] *Locke.*

PAR-TAKE', *v. i.*; pret. *partook*; pp. *partaken.* [*part* and *take.*] 1. To take a part, portion or share in common with others; to have a share or part; to participate. 2. To have something of the property, nature, claim or right. 3. To be admitted; not to be excluded.

PAR-TAKE', *v. t.* 1. To have a part in; to share. 2. To admit to a part; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

PAR-TAK'EN, *pp.* Shared with others; participated.

PAR-TAK'ER, *n.* 1. One who has or takes a part, share or portion in common with others; a sharer; a participator; usually followed by *of*. 2. An accomplice; an associate.

PAR-TAK'ING, *ppr.* Sharing with others; participating.

PAR-TAK'ING, *n.* An associating; combination in an evil design. *Hale.*

PART'ED, *pp.* Separated; divided; severed. *Sidney.*

PART'ER, *n.* One that parts or separates.

PAR-TERRE', (par-tair') *n.* [Fr.] In *gardening*, a level division of ground furnished with evergreens and flowers; sometimes cut into shell and scroll work with alleys.

PAR'TIAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *pars.*] 1. Biased to one party; inclined to favor one party in a cause, or one side of a question, more than the other; not indifferent. 2. Inclined to favor without reason. 3. Affecting a part only; not general or universal; not total. 4. More strongly inclined to one thing than to others; [*colloquial.*]—5. In *botany*, subordinate.

PAR'TIAL-IST, *n.* One who is partial. [*Unusual.*]

PAR-TIAL'I-TY, (par-shal'e-ty) *n.* 1. Inclination to favor one party or one side of a question more than the other; an undue bias of mind towards one party or side, which is apt to warp the judgment. 2. A stronger inclination to one thing than to others.

† PAR'TIAL-IZE, *v. t.* To render partial. *Shak.*

PAR'TIAL-LY, *adv.* 1. With undue bias of mind to one party or side; with unjust favor or dislike. 2. In part; not totally.

PART-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of division, partition or severance; separability.

PART'I-BLE, *a.* [It. *partibile.*] Divisible; separable; susceptible of severance or partition.

PAR-TIC'I-PA-BLE, *a.* That may be participated.

PAR-TIC'I-PANT, *a.* Sharing; having a share or part; followed by *of*. *Wotton.*

PAR-TIC'I-PANT, *n.* A partaker; one having a share or part. *Bacon.*

PAR-TIC'I-PATE, *v. i.* [L. *participo.*] 1. To partake; to have a share in common with others. 2. To have part of more things than one.

PAR-TIC'I-PATE, *v. t.* To partake; to share; to receive a part of. *Milton.*

PAR-TIC'I-PA-TED, *pp.* Shared in common with others; partaken.

PAR-TIC'I-PA-TING, *ppr.* Having a part or share; partaking.

PAR-TIC-I-PĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The state of sharing in common with others. 2. The act or state of receiving or having part of something. 3. Distribution; division into shares.

PAR-TIC'I-PA-TIVE, *a.* Capable of participating.

PAR-TI-CIP'I-AL, *a.* [L. *participialis.*] 1. Having the nature and use of a participle. 2. Formed from a participle.

PAR-TI-CIP'I-AL-LY, *adv.* In the sense or manner of a participle.

PAR'TI-CI-PLE, *n.* [L. *participium.*] 1. In *grammar*, a word so called because it partakes of the properties of a

noun and of a verb; as *having*, *making*. 2. Any thing that participates of different things; [*obs.*]

PÄR'TI-CLE, *n.* [It. *particola*; L. *particula.*] 1. A minute part or portion of matter.—2. In *physics*, a minute part of a body, an aggregation or collection of which constitutes the whole body or mass. 3. Any very small portion or part.—4. In the *Latin church*, a crum or little piece of consecrated bread.—5. In *grammar*, a word that is not varied or inflected.

PAR-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [Sp., Port.; It. *particolare*; Fr. *particulier.*] 1. Pertaining to a single person or thing; not general. 2. Individual; noting or designating a single thing by way of distinction. 3. Noting some property or thing peculiar. 4. Attentive to things single or distinct; minute. 5. Single; not general. 6. Odd; singular; having something that eminently distinguishes one from others. 7. Singularly nice in taste. 8. Special; more than ordinary. 9. Containing a part only. 10. Holding a particular estate.

PAR-TIC'U-LAR, *n.* 1. A single instance; a single point. 2. A distinct, separate or minute part. 3. An individual; a private person. 4. Private interest; [*obs.*] 5. Private character; state of an individual; [*obs.*] 6. A minute detail of things singly enumerated; [*obs.*]—*In particular*, specially; peculiarly; distinctly.

PAR-TIC-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* 1. Distinct notice or specification of particulars. *Sidney.* 2. Singleness; individuality; single act; single case. 3. Petty account; minute incident. 4. Something belonging to single persons. 5. Something peculiar or singular. 6. Minuteness in detail.

PAR-TIC'U-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To mention distinctly or in particulars; to enumerate or specify in detail.

PAR-TIC'U-LAR-IZE, *v. i.* To be attentive to single things.

PAR-TIC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* 1. Distinctly; singly. *South.* 2. In an especial manner. *Dryden.*

† PAR-TIC'U-LATE, to mention, is not in use.

PART'ING, *ppr.* 1. Dividing; separating; breaking in pieces. 2. *a.* Given at separation. 3. Departing; declining.

PART'ING, *n.* 1. Division; separation. *Ezek.* xxi.—2. In *chemistry*, an operation by which gold and silver are separated from each other by different menstruums.—3. In *seamen's language*, the breaking of a cable by violence.

PÄR'TI-SAN, *n.* [Fr.] 1. An adherent to a party or faction.—2. In *war*, the commander of a party or detachment of troops, sent on a special enterprise. 3. A person able in commanding a party, or dextrous in obtaining intelligence, intercepting convoys, or otherwise annoying an enemy. 4. A commander's leading staff. 5. [Fr. *pertuisane.*] A kind of halberd.

PÄR'TITE, *a.* [L. *partitus.*] In *botany*, divided.

PAR-TI''TION, *n.* [L. *partitio.*] 1. The act of dividing, or state of being divided. 2 Division; separation; distinction. 3. Separate part. 4. That by which different parts are separated. 5. Part where separation is made. 6. Division of an estate into severalty, which is done by deed of partition.

PAR-TI''TION, *v. t.* 1. To divide into distinct parts. 2. To divide into shares.

PÄR'TI-TIVE, *a.* In *grammar*, distributive.

PÄR'TI-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a partitive manner; distributively.

† PÄRT'LET, *n.* 1. A ruff; a band or collar for the neck. *Hall.* 2. A hen. *Shak.*

PÄRT'LY, *adv.* In part; in some measure or degree; not wholly.

PÄRT'NER, *n.* 1. One who partakes or shares with another; a partaker; an associate. 2. An associate in any business or occupation; a joint owner of stock or capital, employed in commerce, manufactures or other business. 3. One who dances with another. 4. A husband or wife.

PÄRT'NER, *v. t.* To join; to associate with a partner. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

PÄRT'NERS, *n.* In a *ship*, pieces of plank nailed round the scuttles in a deck where the masts are placed; also, the scuttles themselves.

PÄRT'NER-SHIP, *n.* 1. The association of two or more persons for the purpose of undertaking and prosecuting any business. 2. Joint interest or property.

PAR-TOOK', *pret.* of *partake.*

PÄR'TRIDGE, *n.* [Fr. *perdrix.*] A wild fowl.

PAR-TŪ'RI-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *parturio.*] To bring forth young. [*Little used.*]

PAR-TŪ'RI-ENT, *a.* [L. *parturiens.*] Bringing forth or about to bring forth young.

PAR-TU-RI''TION, *n.* [L. *parturio.*] The act of bringing forth or being delivered of young.

PÄR'TY, *n.* [Fr. *partie.*] 1. A number of persons united in opinion or design, in opposition to others in the community. It differs from *faction*, in implying a less dishonorable association, or more justifiable designs. 2. One of two litigants; the plaintiff or defendant in a lawsuit. 3. One concerned or interested in an affair. 4. Side; persons engaged against each other. 5. Cause; side. 6. A select company invited to an intertainment. 7. A single person distinct from or opposed to another.—8. In *military affairs*, a detachment or small number of troops sent on a particular duty, as to intercept the enemy's convoy, to reconnoiter, to seek forage, to flank the enemy, &c.

PÄR'TY-CÖL-ORED, *a.* Having divers colors.

PÄR'TY-JŪ-RY, *n.* A jury consisting of half natives and half foreigners.

PÄR'TY-MAN, *n.* One of a party; *usually*, a factious man; a man of violent party principles; an abettor of a party.

PÄR'TY-SPIR-IT, *n.* The spirit that supports a party.

PÄR'TY-WALL, *n.* A wall that separates one house from the next. *Moxon.*

PAR'U, *n.* A singular American fish.

† PÄR'VIS, *n.* [Fr.] A church or church porch.

† PÄR'VI-TUDE, } *n.* Littleness.
† PÄR'VI-TY, }

† PAS, *n.* [Fr. *pas.*] Right of going foremost; precedence. *Arbuthnot.*

† PASCH, *n.* The passover; the feast of Easter.

PAS'CHAL, *a.* [L. *pascha.*] Pertaining to the passover, or to Easter.

PASCH'-EGG, *n.* An egg stained and presented to young persons, about the time of Easter. [*Local.*]

PASCH'-FLOW-ER. *See* PASQUE-FLOWER.

† PASH, *n.* [Sp. *faz*; L. *facies.*] 1. A face. 2. A blow.

† PASH, *v. t.* To strike; to strike down. *Dryden.*

PA-SHAW', *n.* [Pers. *pashaw.*] In the *Turkish dominions*, a viceroy, governor or commander; a bashaw. *Eaton.* *See* BASHAW.

PA-SHAW'LIC, *n.* The jurisdiction of a pashaw.

PA-SIG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. πας and γραφη.] A system of universal writing, or a manner of writing that may be understood and used by all nations. *Good.*

PASQUE'-FLOW-ER, (pask'-flow-er) *n.* A flower; a species of anemone. *Fam. of Plants.*

PAS'QUIL, or PAS'QUIN, *n.* A mutilated statue at Rome, in a corner of the palace of Ursini, on which it has been customary to paste satiric papers. Hence, a lampoon.

PAS'QUIL, PAS'QUIN, or PAS-QUIN-ADE', *v. t.* To lampoon; to satirize. *Burton.*

PAS'QUIL-ER, *n.* A lampooner. *Burton.*

PAS-QUIN-ADE', *n.* A lampoon or satirical writing.

PASS, *v. i.* [Fr. *passer*; It. *passare.*] 1. To move, in almost any manner; to go; to proceed from one place to another. 2. To move from one state to another; to alter or change, or to be changed in condition. 3. To vanish; to disappear; to be lost. 4. To be spent; to go on or away progressively. 5. To die; to depart from life; [*l. u.*] 6. To be in any state; to undergo. 7. To be enacted; to receive the sanction of a legislative house or body by a majority of votes. 8. To be current; to gain reception or to be generally received. 9. To be regarded; to be received in opinion or estimation. 10. To occur; to be present; to take place. 11. To be done. 12. To determine; to give judgment or sentence. 13. To thrust; to make a push in fencing or fighting. *Shak.* 14. To omit; to suffer to go unheeded or neglected. 15. To move through any duct or opening. 16. To percolate; to be secreted. 17. To be in a tolerable state. 18. To be transferred from one owner to another. 19. To go beyond bounds; [*obs.*] 20. To run or extend; as a line or other thing.

To come to pass, to happen; to arrive; to come; to be; to exist; *a phrase much used in the Scriptures.*—*To pass away.* 1. To move from sight; to vanish. 2. To be spent; to be lost.—*To pass by*, to move near and beyond.—*To pass on*, to proceed.—*To pass over*, to go or move from side to side; to cross.—*To pass into*, to unite and blend, as two substances or colors, in such a manner that it is impossible to tell where one ends and the other begins.

PASS, *v. t.* 1. To go beyond; as, the sun has *passed* the meridian. 2. To go through or over; as, to *pass* a river. 3. To spend; to live through. 4. To cause to move; to send; as, to *pass* the bottle from one guest to another. 5. To cause to move hastily. 6. To transfer from one owner to another; to sell or assign. 7. To strain; to cause to percolate. 8. To utter; to pronounce. 9. To procure or cause to go. 10. To put an end to. 11. To omit; to neglect either to do or to mention. 12. To transcend; to transgress or go beyond. 13. To admit; to allow; to approve and receive as valid or just. 14. To approve or sanction by a constitutional or legal majority of votes. 15. To enact; to carry through all the forms necessary to give validity. 16. To impose fraudulently. 17. To practice artfully; to cause to succeed. 18. To surpass; to excel; to exceed. 19. To thrust; to make a push in fencing.—*To pass away*, to spend; to waste.—*To pass by.* 1. To pass near and beyond. 2. To overlook; to excuse; to forgive; not to censure or punish. 3. To neglect;

to disregard.—*To pass over.* 1. To move from side to side; to cross. 2 To omit; to overlook or disregard.

PĂSS, *n.* [W. *pâs.*] 1. A narrow passage, entrance or avenue; a narrow or difficult place of entrance and exit. 2. A passage; a road. *Raleigh.* 3. Permission to pass, to go or to come; a license to pass; a passport. 4. An order for sending vagrants or impotent persons to their place of abode.—5. In *fencing* and *fighting*, a thrust; a push; attempt to stab or strike. 6. State; condition or extreme case; extremity.

PĂSS-PA-RŌLE′, *n.* [*pass* and *parole.*] In *military affairs*, a command given at the head of an army and communicated by word of mouth to the rear.

PĂSS′A-BLE, *a.* [It. *passabile.*] 1. That may be passed, traveled or navigated. 2. That may be penetrated. 3. Current; receivable; that may be or is transferred from hand to hand. 4. Popular; well received. 5. Supportable.

PĂSS′A-BLY, *adv.* Tolerably. *See* PASSIBLY.

PAS-SĀDE′, or PAS-SĀ′DO, *n.* A push or thrust.

PAS-SĀDE′, *n.* [Fr.] In the *menage*, a turn or course of a horse backwards or forwards on the same spot of ground.

PĂSS′AGE, *n.* [Fr. *passage.*] 1. The act of passing or moving by land or water, or through the air or other substance. 2. The time of passing from one place to another. 3. Road; way; avenue; a place where men or things may pass or be conveyed. 4. Entrance or exit. 5. Right of passing. 6. Occurrence; event; incident; that which happens. 7. A passing away; decay; [*l. u.*] 8. Intellectual admittance; mental reception. 9. Manner of being conducted; management. 10. Part of a book or writing; a single clause, place or part of indefinite extent. 11. Enactment; the act of carrying through all the regular forms necessary to give validity.—*Bird of passage*, a fowl that passes, at certain seasons, from one climate to another.

PĂSS′A-GER, *n.* [Fr.] A traveler or voyager. This word is usually written *passenger.*

† PAS′SANT, *a.* [Fr. *passant.*] Cursory; careless. *Barrow.*—*En passant*, by the way; slightly; in haste.

PĂSSED, or PĂST, *pp.* 1. Gone by; done; accomplished; ended. 2. Enacted; having received all the formalities necessary to constitute a law.

PĂSS′EN-GER, *n.* One who is traveling as in a public coach, or in a ship, or on foot.

PĂSS′EN-GER FAL′CON, *n.* [*See* FALCON.] A kind of migratory hawk.

PĂSS′ER, *n.* One that passes; a passenger. *Rowe.*

PĂSS′ER-INE, *a.* [L. *passer.*] Pertaining to sparrows, or to the order of birds to which sparrows belong, the *passeres.*

PAS-SI-BIL′I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *passibilité.*] The quality or capacity of receiving impressions from external agents; aptness to feel or suffer.

PAS′SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *passible.*] Susceptible of feeling or of impressions from external agents.

PAS′SI-BLE-NESS. The same as *passibility.*

PĂSS′ING, *ppr.* 1. Moving; proceeding. 2. *a.* Exceeding; surpassing; eminent.—3. *Adverbially* used to enforce or enhance the meaning of another word; exceedingly.

PĂSS′ING-BELL, *n.* The bell that rings at the hour of death to obtain prayers for the *passing* soul.

† PĂSS′ING-LY, *adv.* Exceedingly. *Wickliffe.*

PĂSS′ING-NOTE, *n.* In *music*, a note introduced between two others for the purpose of softening a distance or melodizing a passage.

PAS′SION, (pash′un) *n.* [L. *passio.*] 1. The impression or effect of an external agent upon a body; that which is suffered or received. 2. Susceptibility of impressions from external agents. 3. Suffering; *emphatically*, the last suffering of the Savior. 4. The feeling of the mind, or the sensible effect of impression; excitement, perturbation or agitation of mind. 5. Violent agitation or excitement of mind, particularly such as is occasioned by an offense, injury or insult; hence, violent anger. 6. Zeal; ardor; vehement desire. 7. Love. 8. Eager desire.

† PAS′SION, *v. i.* To be extremely agitated. *Shak.*

PAS′SION-FLOW-ER, *n.* A flower and plant.

PAS′SION-WEEK, *n.* The week immediately preceding the festival of Easter; so called because in that week our Savior's passion and death took place.

PAS′SION-A-RY, *n.* A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs. *Warton.*

PAS′SION-ATE, *a.* [It. *passionato.*] 1. Easily moved to anger; easily excited or agitated by injury or insult. 2. Highly excited; vehement; warm. 3. Expressing strong emotion; animated.

† PAS′SION-ATE, *v. t.* To affect with passion; to express passionately. *Shak.*

PAS′SION-ATE-LY, *adv.* 1. With passion, with strong feeling; ardently; vehemently. 2. Angrily; with vehement resentment.

PAS′SION-ATE-NESS, *n.* 1. State of being subject to passion or anger. 2. Vehemence of mind.

PAS′SIONED, *a.* 1. Disordered; violently affected. *Spenser.* 2. Expressing passion. *Spenser.*

PAS′SION-LESS, *a.* 1. Not easily excited to anger; of a calm temper. 2. Void of passion.

PĂSS′IVE, *a.* [It. *passivo*; Fr. *passif*; L. *passivus.*] 1. Suffering; not acting, receiving, or capable of receiving, impressions from external agents. 2. Unresisting; not opposing; receiving or suffering without resistance.—*Passive verb*, in *grammar*, is a verb which expresses passion, or the effect of an action of some agent; as in L. *doceor*, I am taught.

PĂSS′IVE-LY, *adv.* 1. With a passive nature or temper. 2. Without agency. 3. According to the form of the passive verb.

PĂSS′IVE-NESS, *n.* 1. Quality of receiving impressions from external agents or causes. 2. Passibility; capacity of suffering. 3. Patience; calmness; unresisting submission.

PAS-SIV′I-TY, *n.* 1. Passiveness, which see; [*l. u.*] 2. The tendency of a body to persevere in a given state, either of motion or rest, till disturbed by another body.

PĂSS′LESS, *a.* Having no passage. *Cowley.*

PĂSS′Ō-VER, *n.* [*pass* and *over.*] 1. A feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the providential escape of the Hebrews, in Egypt, when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb. 2. The sacrifice offered at the feast of the passover.

PĂSS′PŌRT, *n.* [Fr. *passeport.*] 1. A written license from a king or other proper authority, granting permission or safe conduct for one to pass through his territories, or to pass from one country to another, or to navigate a particular sea without hinderance or molestation. 2. A license for importing or exporting contraband goods or movables without paying the usual duties. 3. That which enables one to pass with safety or certainty.

† PAS′SY-MEAS′URE, *n.* [It. *pasamezzo.*] An old, stately kind of dance; a cinque-pace.

PĂST, *pp.* of *pass.* 1. Gone by or beyond; not present; not future. 2. Spent; ended; accomplished.

PĂST, *n. Elliptically*, past time. *Fenton.*

PĂST, *prep.* 1. Beyond in time. *Heb.* xi. 2. Having lost; not possessing. 3. Beyond; out of reach of. 4. Beyond; further than. 5. Above; more than; [*obs.*] 6. After; beyond in time.

PĀSTE, *n.* [Fr. *pâte*, for *paste.*] 1. A soft composition of substances, as flour moistened with water or milk and kneaded, or any kind of earth moistened and formed to the consistence of dough. 2. An artificial mixture in imitation of precious stones or gems, used in the glass trade.—3. In *mineralogy*, the mineral substance in which other minerals are imbedded.

PĀSTE, *v. t.* To unite or cement with paste; to fasten with paste. *Watts.*

PĀSTE′BŌARD, *n.* A species of thick paper formed of several single sheets pasted one upon another, or by macerating paper and casting it in molds, &c.

PAS′TEL, *n.* 1. A plant, the woad, of the genus *isatis.* 2. [Sp.] A coloring substance.

PAS′TERN, *n.* [Fr. *pâturon.*] 1. The part of a horse's leg between the joint next the foot and the coronet of the hoof. 2. The human leg; *in contempt.*

PAS′TERN-JOINT, *n.* The joint in a horse's leg next the foot.

PAS-TIC′CI-O, *n.* [It.] A medley; an olio.

PAS′TIL, *n.* [L. *pastillus*; Fr. *pastille.*] 1. A roll of paste, or a kind of paste made of different colors ground with gum-water in order to make crayons.—2. In *pharmacy*, a dry composition of sweet-smelling resins, aromatic woods, &c. burnt to clear and scent the air of a room.

PĂS′TIME, *n.* [*pass* and *time.*] Sport; amusement; diversion; that which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably. *Watts.*

PĂS′TIME, *v. i.* To sport; to use diversion. [*Little used.*]

PĂS′TOR, *n.* [L. from *pasco*, *pastum*; Fr. *paître.*] 1. A shepherd; one that has the care of flocks and herds. 2. A minister of the gospel who has the charge of a church and congregation. *Swift.*

PĂS′TO-RAL, *a.* [L. *pastoralis.*] 1. Pertaining to shepherds; as a *pastoral* life. 2. Descriptive of the life of shepherds. 3. Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church. *Hooker.*

PĂS′TO-RAL, *n.* A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds, or a poem in imitation of the action of a shepherd, and in which the speakers take upon themselves the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolic.

PĂS′TOR-ATE, *n.* The office, state or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor. *Tooke.*

PĂS′TOR-LIKE, PĂS′TOR-LY, *a.* Becoming a pastor. *Milton.*

PĂS′TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or rank of pastor. *Bull.*

PĂST'RY, *n.* 1. Things in general which are made of paste, or of which paste constitutes a principal ingredient. 2. The place where pastry is made.
PĂST'RY-CȮȮK, *n.* One whose occupation is to make and sell articles made of paste. *Arbuthnot.*
PĂS'TUR-A-BLE, *a.* [from *pasture.*] Fit for pasture.
PĂS'TUR-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *pâturage.*] 1. The business of feeding or grazing cattle. 2. Grazing ground; land appropriated to grazing. 3. Grass for feed.
PĂST'URE, *n.* [Fr. *pâture*, for *pasture.*] 1. Grass for the food of cattle; the food of cattle taken by grazing. 2. Ground covered with grass appropriated for the food of cattle. 3. Human culture; education; [*obs.*]—*Common of pasture* is the right of feeding cattle on another's ground.
PĂST'URE, *v. t.* To feed on grass or to supply grass for food.
PĂST'URE, *v. i.* To graze; to take food by eating grass from the ground. *Milton.*
PĀST'Y, *a.* Like paste; of the consistence of paste. *Cooper.*
* PĀST'Y, *n.* [from *paste.*] A pie made of paste and baked without a dish. *Pope.*
PAT, *a.* [G. *pass*; D. *pas.*] Fit; convenient; exactly suitable either as to time or place. *Swift.*
PAT, *adv.* Fitly; conveniently. *Shak.*
PAT, *n.* [W. *fat.*] A light, quick blow or stroke with the fingers or hand.
PAT, *v. t.* To strike gently with the fingers or hand; to tap.
PA-TĀ'ȻA, PAT-A-ȻOON', *n.* A Spanish coin of the value of about $1,04 cents.
PA-TĀCHE', *n.* [Sp.] A tender, or small vessel.
PAT-A-VIN'I-TY, *n.* The use of local words, or the peculiar style or diction of Livy, the Roman historian.
PATCH, *n.* [It. *pezza.*] 1. A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it. 2. A small piece of any thing used to repair a breach. 3. A small piece of silk used to cover a defect on the face, or to add a charm. 4. A piece inserted in mosaic or variegated work. 5. A small piece of ground, or a small detached piece. 6. A paltry fellow.
PATCH, *v. t.* 1. To mend by sewing on a piece or pieces. 2. To adorn with a patch or with patches. 3. To mend with pieces; to repair clumsily. 4. To repair with pieces fastened on. 5. To make up of pieces and shreds. 6. To dress in a party-colored coat. 7. To make suddenly or hastily; to make without regard to forms.
PATCHED, *pp.* Mended with a patch or patches; mended clumsily.
PATCH'ER, *n.* One that patches or botches.
PATCH'ER-Y, *n.* Bungling work; botchery; forgery.
PATCH'ING, *ppr.* Mending with a piece or pieces; botching.
PATCH'WȮRK, *n.* 1. Work composed of pieces of various figures sewed together. 2. Work composed of pieces clumsily put together.
PATE, *n.* [qu. Ir. *bathas.*] 1. The head, or rather the top of the head. 2. The skin of a calf's head.—3. In *fortification*, a kind of platform resembling what is called a horse-shoe.
PĀT'ED, *a.* In *composition*, having a pate.
PA-TEE', PAT-TEE', *n.* In *heraldry*, a cross small in the centre, and widening to the extremities, which are broad.
PAT-E-FAȻ'TION, *n.* [L. *patefactio.*] The act of opening or manifesting; open declaration. *Pearson.*
PA-TEL'LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *patella* and *form.*] Of the form of a dish or saucer. *Barton.*
PAT'EL-LITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the patella, a shell.
† PAT'EN, or † PAT'IN, *n.* [L. *patina.*] 1. A plate.—2. In the *Romish church*, the cover of the chalice, used for holding particles of the host.
* PAT'ENT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *patens.*] 1. Open; spread; expanded.—2. In *botany*, spreading; forming an acute angle with the stem or branch. 3. Open to the perusal of all; as letters *patent*; [*see* LETTER.] 4. Appropriated by letters patent. 5. Apparent; conspicuous.
* PAT'ENT, *n.* A writing given by the proper authority and duly authenticated, granting a privilege to some person or persons.
* PAT'ENT, *v. t.* 1. To grant by patent. 2. To secure the exclusive right of a thing to a person.
* PAT'ENT-ED, *pp.* Granted by patent; secured by patent or by law as an exclusive privilege.
PAT-EN-TEE', *n.* One to whom a grant is made or a privilege secured by patent or by law.
* PAT'ENT-ING, *ppr.* Granting by patent; securing as a privilege.
* PAT'ENT-RŌLLS, *n.* The records or registers of patents.
PA-TERN'AL, *a.* [Fr. *paternel*; L. *paternus.*] 1. Pertaining to a father; fatherly. 2. Derived from the father; hereditary.
PA-TERN'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *paternité*; It. *paternità.*] Fathership; the relation of a father. *Raleigh.*
PĀ'TER-NOS-TER, *n.* [L. our father.] The Lord's prayer.
PĂTH, *n.; plu.* PĂTHS. [Sax. *path, pæth.*] 1. A way beaten or trodden by the feet of man or beast. 2. Any narrow way beaten by the foot. 3. The way, course or track where a body moves in the atmosphere or in space. 4. A way or passage. 5. Course of life. 6. Precepts; rules prescribed. 7. Course of providential dealings; moral government.
PĂTH, *v. t.* [Sax. *peththian.*] 1. To make a path by treading; to beat a path, as in snow. *U. States.* 2. To push forward; to cause to go; to make way for. *Shak.*
PĂTH, *v. i.* To walk abroad. *Shak.*
PA-THET'IȻ, or PA-THET'I-ȻAL, *a.* [Gr. παθητικος.] Affecting or moving the passions, particularly pity, sorrow, grief or other tender emotion.
PA-THET'IȻ, *n.* Style or manner adapted to awaken the passions, especially tender emotions.
PA-THET'I-ȻAL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to excite the tender passions.
PA-THET'I-ȻAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of moving the tender passions.
PĂTH'FLY, *n.* A fly found in foot-paths.
PATH'IȻ, *n.* [Gr. παθος.] A catamite; a male that submits to the crime against nature. *Gillies.*
PĂTH'LESS, *a.* Having no beaten way; untrodden.
PA-THOG-NO-MON'IȻ, *a.* [Gr. παθογνωμονικος.] Indicating that which is inseparable from a disease, being found in that and in no other; hence, indicating that by which a disease may be certainly known; characteristic.
PA-THOG'NO-MY, *n.* [Gr. παθος and γνωμη.] Expression of the passions; the science of the signs by which human passions are indicated.
PĂTH-O-LOĠ'IȻ, PATH-O-LOĠ'I-ȻAL, *a.* Pertaining to pathology.
PATH-O-LOĠ'I-ȻAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of pathology.
PA-THOL'O-ĠIST, *n.* One who treats of pathology.
PA-THOL'O-ĠY, *n.* [Gr. παθος and λογος.] That part of medicine which explains the nature of diseases, their causes and symptoms.
PĀ'THOS, *n.* [Gr.] Passion; warmth or vehemence, in a *speaker*; or, in *language*, that which excites emotions and passions.
PĂTH'WAY, *n.* 1. A path; *usually*, a narrow way to be passed on foot. 2. A way; a course of life.
† PAT'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *patibilis.*] Sufferable; tolerable; that may be endured. *Dict.*
PA-TIB'U-LA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *patibulaire.*] Belonging to the gallows, or to execution on the cross. *Dict.*
PĀ'TIENCE, (pā'shens) *n.* [Fr.; L. *patientia.*] 1. The suffering of afflictions, pain, toil, calamity, provocation or other evil, with a calm, unruffled temper; endurance without murmuring or fretfulness. 2. A calm temper which bears evils without murmuring or discontent. 3. The act or quality of waiting long for justice or expected good without discontent. 4. Perseverance; constancy in labor or exertion. 5. The quality of bearing offenses and injuries without anger or revenge. 6. Sufferance; permission; [*obs.*] *Hooker.* 7. A plant, a species of *rumex* or dock.
PĀ'TIENT, (pā'shent) *a.* [Fr.; L. *patiens.*] 1. Having the quality of enduring evils without murmuring or fretfulness; sustaining afflictions of body or mind with fortitude. 2. Not easily provoked; calm under the sufferance of injuries or offenses; not revengeful. 3. Persevering; constant in pursuit or exertion; calmly diligent. 4. Not hasty; not over eager or impetuous; waiting or expecting with calmness or without discontent.
PĀ'TIENT, *n.* 1. A person or thing that receives impressions from external agents; he or that which is passively affected. 2. A person diseased or suffering bodily indisposition. 3. It is sometimes used absolutely for a sick person.
† PĀ'TIENT, *v. t.* To compose one's self. *Shak.*
PĀ'TIENT-LY, *adv.* 1. With calmness or composure; without discontent or murmuring. 2. With calm and constant diligence. 3. Without agitation, uneasiness or discontent; without undue haste or eagerness.
PAT'IN. *See* PATEN.
PAT'LY, *adv.* [from *pat.*] Fitly; conveniently.
PAT'NESS, *n.* Fitness; suitableness; convenience.
PĀ'TRI-ARȻH, *n.* [L. *patriarcha.*] 1. The father and ruler of a family; one who governs by paternal right. 2. A learned and distinguished character among the Jews.—3. In the *Christian church*, a dignitary superior to the order of archbishops.
PA-TRI-ĂRȻH'AL, or PA-TRI-ĂRȻH'IȻ, *a.* 1. Belonging to patriarchs; possessed by patriarchs. 2. Subject to a patriarch.—*Patriarchal cross*, in *heraldry*, is that where the shaft is twice crossed, the lower arms being longer than the upper ones. *Encyc.*

PĀ'TRI-ARCH-ATE, } *n.* The office, dignity or jurisdiction
PĀ'TRI-ARCH-SHIP, } of a patriarch.
PĀ'TRI-ARCH-Y, *n.* The jurisdiction of a patriarch; a patriarchate. *Brerewood.*

PA-TRĬ'CIAN, (pa-trĭsh'an) *a.* [Fr. *patricien*; L. *patricius.*] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian. *Addison.*

PA-TRĬ'CIAN, *n.* A nobleman.—In the *Roman state*, the patricians were the descendants of the first Roman senators.

PAT-RI-MŌ'NI-AL, *a.* [Fr.] Pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from ancestors.

PAT-RI-MŌ'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* By inheritance. *Davenant.*

PAT'RI-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *patrimonium.*] 1. A right or estate inherited from one's ancestors. 2. A church estate or revenue.

* PAT'RI-OT, or PĀ'TRI-OT, *n.* [Fr. *patriote.*] A person who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests.

* PAT'RI-OT, or PĀ'TRI-OT, *a.* Patriotic; devoted to the welfare of one's country; as, *patriot* zeal.

* PAT-RI-OT'IC, *a.* 1. Full of patriotism; actuated by the love of one's country. 2. Inspired by the love of one's country; directed to the public safety and welfare.

* PAT'RI-OT-ISM, or PĀ'TRI-OT-ISM, *n.* Love of one's country; the passion which aims to serve one's country.

PA-TRIS'TIC, } *a.* [L. *pater, patres.*] Pertaining to
PA-TRIS'TI-CAL, } the ancient fathers of the Christian church. *M. Stuart.*

† PA-TROC'I-NATE, *v. t.* To patronize.

† PA-TROC-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* Countenance; support. *Hall.*

† PAT'RO-CIN-Y, *n.* Patronage; support.

PA-TRŌL', } *n.* [Fr. *patrouille.*] 1. In *war*, a round; a
PA-TRŌLL', } walking or marching round by a guard in the night, to watch and observe what passes, and to secure the peace and safety of a camp or other place. 2. The guard or persons who go the rounds for observation.

PA-TRŌLL', *v. i.* [Fr. *patrouiller.*] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison; to march about and observe what passes.

PA-TRŌLL'ING, *ppr.* Going the rounds, as a guard.

* PAT'RON, or PĀ'TRON, *n.* [L. *patronus.*] 1. Among the *Romans*, a master who had freed his slave, and retained some rights over him after his emancipation; also, a man of distinction under whose protection another placed himself. 2. One who countenances, supports and protects either a person or a work.—3. In the *church of Rome*, a guardian or saint, whose name a person bears, or under whose special care he is placed, and whom he invokes; or a saint in whose name a church or order is founded.—4. In the *canon* or *common law*, one who has the gift and disposition of a benefice. 5. An advocate; a defender; one that specially countenances and supports, or lends aid to advance.—6. In *seamen's language*, the commander of a small vessel or passage boat; also, one who steers a ship's long boat.

PA'TRON-AGE, *n.* 1. Special countenance or support; favor or aid afforded to second the views of a person or to promote a design. 2. Guardianship, as of a saint. 3. Advowson; the right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice.

† PAT'RON-AGE, *v. t.* To patronize or support. *Shak.*

* PAT'RO-NAL, *a.* Doing the office of a patron; protecting; supporting; favoring; defending. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

* PAT'RON-ESS, or PĀ'TRON-ESS, *n.* 1. A female that favors, countenances or supports. 2. A female guardian saint. 3. A female that has the right of presenting to a church living.

PAT'RON-IZE, *v. t.* 1. To support; to countenance; to defend, as a patron his client. 2. To favor; to lend aid to promote, as an undertaking. 3. To maintain; to defend; to support.

PAT'RON-IZED, *pp.* Defended; supported; favored; promoted.

PAT'RON-IZ-ER, *n.* One that supports, countenances or favors.

PAT'RON-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Defending; supporting; favoring; promoting.

* PAT'RON-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a patron. *Shaftsbury.*

PAT-RO-NYM'IC, *n.* [G. πατρωνυμικος.] A name of men or women derived from that of their parents or ancestors. *Encuc.*

PAT'TEN, *n.* [Fr. *patin.*] 1. The base of a column or pillar. 2. A wooden shoe with an iron ring, worn to keep the shoes from the dirt or mud.

PAT'TEN-MĀ-KER, *n.* One that makes pattens.

PAT'TER, *v. i.* To strike, as falling drops of water or hail, with a quick succession of small sounds.

PAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Striking with a quick succession of small sounds.

PAT'TERN, *n.* [Fr. *patron.*] 1. An original or model proposed for imitation; the archetype; an exemplar; that which is to be copied or imitated. 2. A specimen; a sample; a part showing the figure or quality of the whole. 3. An instance; an example. 4. Any thing cut or formed into the shape of something to be made after it.

PAT'TERN, *v. t.* 1. To make in imitation of some model; to copy. 2. To serve as an example to be followed.—*To pattern after*, to imitate; to follow.

PAT'TY, *n.* [Fr. *pâte*, paste.] A little pie.

PAT'TY-PAN, *n.* A pan to bake a little pie in.

PAT'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *patulus.*] Spreading, as a *patulous* calyx; bearing the flowers loose or dispersed.

PAU-CIL'O-QUY, *n.* [L. *paucus.*] The utterance of a few words. [*Little used.*]

PAU'CI-TY, *n.* [L. *paucitas.*] 1. Fewness; smallness of number. 2. Smallness of quantity.

PAUM, *v. t.* To impose by fraud; a corruption of *palm.*

PÄUNCE, *n.* A pansy. *See* PANSY.

* PÄUNCH, (pänch) *n.* [Fr. *panse*; It., Sp. *panza.*] The *paunch*, in ruminating quadrupeds, is the first and largest stomach, into which the food is received before rumination.

* PÄUNCH, *v. t.* To pierce or rip the belly; to eviscerate; to take out the contents of the belly. *Shak.*

PAUP'ER, *n.* [L. *pauper.*] A poor person; *particularly*, one so indigent as to depend on the parish or town for maintenance.

PAUP'ER-ISM, *n.* The state of being poor or destitute of the means of support; the state of indigent persons requiring support from the community.

PAUSE, (pawz) *n.* [L., Sp., It. *pausa*; Fr. *pause.*] 1. A stop; a cessation or intermission of action, of speaking, singing, playing or the like; a temporary stop or rest. 2. Cessation proceeding from doubt; suspense. 3. Break or paragraph in writing. 4. A temporary cessation in reading. 5. A mark of cessation or intermission of the voice; a point.

PAUSE, *v. i.* 1. To make a short stop; to cease to speak for a time; to intermit speaking or action. 2. To stop; to wait; to forbear for a time. 3. To be intermitted.—*To pause upon*, to deliberate. *Shak.*

PAUS'ER, *n.* One who pauses; one who deliberates.

PAUS'ING, *ppr.* Stopping for a time; ceasing to speak or act; deliberating.

PAUS'ING-LY, *adv.* After a pause; by breaks.

PÄ-VAN', *n.* [Sp. *pavana.*] A grave dance among the Spaniards. *Shak.*

PAVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *paver*; L. *pavio.*] 1. To lay or cover with stone or brick so as to make a level or convenient surface for horses, carriages or foot passengers; to floor with brick or stone. 2. To prepare a passage; to facilitate the introduction of.

PĀVED, *pp.* Laid over with stones or bricks; prepared, as a way.

PĀVE'MENT, *n.* [L. *pavimentum.*] A floor or covering consisting of stones or bricks, laid on the earth in such a manner as to make a hard and convenient passage.

PĀVE'MENT, *v. t.* To pave; to floor with stone or brick. [*Unusual.*] *Bp. Hall.*

PĀV'ER, } (pāve'yer) } *n.* One who lays stones for a floor,
PĀV'IER, } or whose occupation is to pave. *Gay.*

PA-VIL'ION, (pa-vil'yun) *n.* [Fr. *pavillon.*] 1. A tent; a temporary movable habitation.—2. In *architecture*, a kind of turret or building, usually insulated and contained under a single roof.—3. In *military affairs*, a tent raised on posts.—4. In *heraldry*, a covering in form of a tent, investing the armories of kings.—5. Among *jewelers*, the under side and corner of brilliants, lying between the girdle and collet.

PA-VIL'ION, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with tents. *Milton.* 2. To shelter with a tent. *Pope.*

PA-VIL'IONED, *pp.* Furnished with pavilions; sheltered by a tent.

PĀV'ING, *ppr.* Flooring with stones or bricks.

PĀV'ING, *n.* Pavement; a floor of stones or bricks.

PĀ'VO, *n.* [L.] A constellation in the southern hemisphere, consisting of fourteen stars; also, a fish.

† PA-VŌNE', *n.* [L. *pavo.*] A peacock. *Spenser.*

PAV'O-NINE, *a.* [L. *pavoninus.*] Resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent. *Cleaveland.*

PAW, *n.* [W. *pawen.*] 1. The foot of beasts of prey having claws. 2. The hand; *in contempt.*

PAW, *v. i.* To draw the fore foot along the ground; to scrape with the fore foot. *Swift.*

PAW, *v. t.* 1. To scrape with the fore foot. *Tickel.* 2. To handle roughly; to scratch. 3. To fawn; to flatter. *Ainsworth.*

PAWED, *a.* 1. Having paws. 2. Broad-footed.

PÄWK'Y, *a.* [Sax. *pæcan.*] Arch; cunning. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

PAWL, *n.* [W. *pawl.*] Among *seamen*, a short bar of wood or iron fixed close to the capstan or windlass of a ship, to prevent it from rolling back or giving way.

PAWN, *n.* [D. *pand*; G. *pfand.*] 1. Something given or deposited as security for the payment of money borrowed; a pledge. 2. A pledge for the fulfillment of a promise. 3. A common man at chess; [*see* PEON.]—*In pawn, at pawn*, the state of being pledged. *Shak.*

PAWN, *v. t.* [D. *panden*; Sp. *empeñar.*] 1. To give or deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed; to pledge. 2. To pledge for the fulfillment of a promise.

PAWN'-BROK-ER, *n.* One who lends money on pledge or the deposit of goods. *Arbuthnot.*

PAWNED, *pp.* Pledged; given in security.

PAWN-EE', *n.* The person to whom a pawn is delivered as security; one that takes any thing in pawn.

PAWN'ER, *n.* One that pledges any thing as security for the payment of borrowed money.

PAWN'ING, *ppr.* Pledging, as goods; giving as security.

PAX, *n.* [L. *pax.*] A little image or piece of board with the image of Christ upon the cross on it, which people, before the reformation, used to kiss after the service; the ceremony being considered as the kiss of *peace. Todd.*

PAX'-WAX. *See* PACK-WAX.

PAY, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paid.* [Fr. *payer.*] 1. To discharge a debt; to deliver to a creditor the value of the debt, either in money or goods, to his acceptance or satisfaction, by which the obligation of the debtor is discharged. 2. To discharge a duty created by promise or by custom or by the moral law. 3. To fulfill; to perform what is promised. 4. To render what is due to a superior, or demanded by civility or courtesy. 5. To beat. 6. To reward; to recompense.

To pay for. 1. To make amends; to atone by suffering. 2. To give an equivalent for any thing purchased.—*To pay*, or *pay over*, in *seamen's language*, to daub or besmear the surface of any body, to preserve it from injury by water or weather.—*To pay off*, to make compensation to and discharge.—*To pay out*, to slacken, extend or cause to run out. *Mar. Dict.*

PAY, *v. i. To pay off*, in *seamen's language*, is to fall to leeward, as the head of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*—*To pay on*, to beat with vigor; to redouble blows; [*colloquial.*]

PAY, *n.* 1. Compensation; recompense; an equivalent given for money due, goods purchased or services performed; salary or wages for services; hire. 2. Compensation; reward.

PAY'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may or ought to be paid. 2. That can be paid; that there is power to pay. *South.*

PAY'-BILL, *n.* A bill of money to be paid to the soldiers of a company.

PAY'-DAY, *n.* The day when payment is to be made or debts discharged. *Locke.*

PAY-EE', *n.* The person to whom money is to be paid.

PAY'ER, *n.* One that pays.

PAY'MAS-TER, *n.* 1. One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received.—2. In the *army*, an officer whose duty is to pay the officers and soldiers their wages, and who is intrusted with money for this purpose.

PAY'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of paying, or giving compensation. 2. The thing given in discharge of a debt or fulfillment of a promise. 3. Reward; recompense. 4. Chastisement; sound beating; [*obs.*]

PAY'NIM. *See* PAINIM.

PAY'-OF-FICE, *n.* A place or office where payment is made of public debts.

† PAYSE, † PAY'SER, for *poise, poiser. Spenser.*

PEA, (pē) *n.* [Sax. *pisa*; Fr. *pois.*] A plant and its fruit, of the genus *pisum*, of many varieties. In the *plural*, we write *peas*, for two or more individual seeds, but *pease*, for an indefinite number in quantity or bulk.

PEACE, *n.* [Sax., Norm. *pais*; Fr. *paix*; It. *pace*; Sp., Port. *paz*; L. *pax.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or agitation; applicable to society, to individuals, or to the temper of the mind. 2. Freedom from war with a foreign nation; public quiet. 3. Freedom from internal commotion or civil war. 4. Freedom from private quarrels, suits or disturbance. 5. Freedom from agitation or disturbance by the passions, as from fear, terror, anger, anxiety or the like; quietness of mind; tranquillity; calmness; quiet of conscience. 6. Heavenly rest; the happiness of heaven. *Is.* lvii. 7. Harmony; concord; a state of reconciliation between parties at variance. 8. Public tranquillity; that quiet, order and security which is guarantied by the laws. —*To be at peace*, to be reconciled; to live in harmony.—*To make peace*, to reconcile, as parties at variance.—*To hold the peace*, to be silent; to suppress one's thoughts; not to speak.

PEACE'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Free from war, tumult or public commotion. 2. Free from private feuds or quarrels. 3. Quiet; undisturbed; not agitated with passion. 4. Not violent, bloody or unnatural.

PEACE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being peaceable; quietness. 2. Disposition to peace. *Hammond.*

PEACE'A-BLY, *adv.* 1. Without war; without tumult or commotion; without private feuds and quarrels. 2. Without disturbance; quietly; without agitation; without interruption.

PEACE'BREAK-ER, *n.* One that violates or disturbs public peace.

PEACE'FUL, *a.* 1. Quiet; undisturbed; not in a state of war or commotion. 2. Pacific; mild; calm. 3. Removed from noise or tumult; still; undisturbed.

PEACE'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. Without war or commotion. 2. Quietly; without disturbance. 3. Mildly; gently.

PEACE'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Quiet; freedom from war, tumult, disturbance or discord. 2. Freedom from mental perturbation.

PEACE'LESS, *a.* Without peace; disturbed. *Sandys.*

PEACE'MA-KER, *n.* One who makes peace by reconciling parties that are at variance.

PEACE'-OF-FER-ING, *n.* An offering that procures peace. Among the *Jews*, an offering or sacrifice to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offense.

PEACE'-OF-FI-CER, *n.* A civil officer whose duty is to preserve the public peace.

PEACE'-PART-ED, *a.* Dismissed from the world in peace.

PEACH, *n.* [Fr. *pêche.*] A tree and its fruit.

† PEACH, for *impeach*, not used. *Dryden.*

PEACH'-COL-OR, *n.* The pale red color of the peach blossom.

PEACH'-COL-ORED, *a.* Of the color of a peach blossom.

† PEACH'ER, *n.* An accuser. *Fox.*

PEA'CHICK, *n.* The chicken or young of the peacock.

PEACH'-TREE, *n.* The tree that produces the peach.

PEA'COCK, *n.* [*Pea*, in this word, is from L. *pavo*; Sax. *pawa.*] A large and beautiful fowl of the genus *pavo.*

PEA'COCK-FISH, *n.* A fish of the Indian seas.

PEA'HEN, *n.* [G. *pfauhenne*, or *pfauen*; D. *paauwin.*] The hen or female of the peacock.

PEAK, *n.* [Sax *peac*; Ir. *peac*; Fr. *pique.*] 1. The top of a hill or mountain, ending in a point. 2. A point; the end of any thing that terminates in a point. 3. The upper corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff or yard; also, the extremity of the yard or gaff.

† PEAK, *v. i.* 1. To look sickly or thin. *Shak.* 2. To make a mean figure; to sneak. *Shak.*

PEAK, *v. t.* To raise a gaff or yard more obliquely to the mast. *Mar. Dict.*

PEAK'ING, *a.* Mean; sneaking; poor. [*Vulgar.*]

PEAK'ISH, *a.* Denoting or belonging to an acuminated situation. *Drayton.*

PEAL, *n.* [L. *pello.*] A loud sound; *usually*, a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, &c. *Addison.*

PEAL, *v. i.* To utter loud and solemn sounds.

PEAL, *v. t.* 1. To assail with noise. 2. To cause to ring or sound; to celebrate. 3. To stir or agitate; [*obs.*]

PEALED, *pp.* Assailed with sound; resounded; celebrated.

PEAL'ING, *ppr.* Uttering a loud sound or successive sounds; resounding.

PE'AN, *n.* [L. *pæan.*] A song of praise or triumph.

PE'AN-ISM, *n.* The song or shouts of praise or of battle; shouts of triumph. *Mitford.*

PEAR, *n.* [Sax, Sp., Port., It. *pera*; D. *peer.*] The fruit of the *pyrus communis*, of many varieties.

PEAR'-PLANT, *n.* A plant.

PEARCH. *See* PERCH.

PEARL, (perl) *n.* [Fr. *perle*; It., Sp. *perla*; Sax. *pearl.*] 1. A white, hard, smooth, shining body, usually roundish, found in a testaceous fish of the oyster kind. 2. *Poetically*, something round and clear, as a drop of water or dew. 3. A white speck or film growing on the eye.

PEARL, (perl) *v. t.* To set or adorn with pearls.

PEARL, (perl) *v. i.* To resemble pearls. *Spenser.*

PEARL'ASH, (perl'ash) *n.* An alkali obtained from the ashes of wood; refined potash.

PEARLED, (perld) *a.* Set or adorned with pearls.

PEARL'-EYED, (perl'īde) *a.* Having a speck in the eye.

PEARL'-SIN-TER, *n.* Fiorite; a variety of silicious sinter.

PEARL'-SPAR, (perl'-spar) *n.* Brown spar.

PEARL'-STONE, *n.* A mineral. *Jameson.*

PEARL'-WORT, PEARL'-GRASS, } *n.* A plant of the genus *sagina.*

PEARL'Y, (perl'y) *a.* 1. Containing pearls; abounding with pearls. 2. Resembling pearls; clear; pure; transparent.

PEAR'MAIN, *n.* A variety of the apple.

PEAR'-TREE, *n.* The tree that produces pears.

PEAS'ANT, (pez'ant) *n.* [Fr. *paysan*; Sp., Port. *paisano.*] A countryman; one whose business is rural labor.

PEAS'ANT, (pez'ant) *a.* Rustic; rural. *Spenser.*

PEAS'ANT-LIKE, PEAS'ANT-LY, } *a.* Rude; clownish; illiterate; resembling peasants.

PEAS'ANT-RY, (pez'ant-ry) *n.* 1. Peasants; rustics; the body of country people. 2. Rusticity; [*obs.*] *Butler.*

PEAS'-COD, PEA'-SHELL, } *n.* The legume or pericarp of the pea. *Walton.*

PEA'STONE, *n.* A subspecies of limestone.

PEASE, *n.* Peas collectively, or used as food. *See* PEA.

PEAT, *n.* [G. *pfütze.*] A substance resembling turf, used as fuel.

PEAT. [Fr. *petit. See* PET.]

PEAT'-MOSS, *n.* [*peat* and *moss.*] 1. An earthy material used as fuel. 2. A fen producing peat.

PEB'BLE, or PEB'BLE-STONE, *n.* [Sax. *pabob*, *papolstana*.] In *popular usage*, a roundish stone of any kind, from the size of a nut to that of a man's head.—In a *philosophical sense*, minerals distinguished from flints by their variety of colors.

PEB'BLE-CRYS-TAL, *n.* A crystal in form of nodules.

PEB'BLED, *a.* Abounding with pebbles. *Thomson.*

PEB'BLY, *a.* Full of pebbles; abounding with small roundish stones.

PEC'A-RY, or PEC'CA-RY, *n.* A quadruped of Mexico, in general appearance resembling a hog.

PEC-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being subject to sin; capacity of sinning. *Decay of Piety.*

PEC'CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *pecco.*] Liable to sin; subject to transgress the divine law. *Priestley.*

PEC-CA-DIL'LO, *n.* [Sp. *dim.* from *pecado*; L. *peccatum*; Fr. *peccadille.*] 1. A slight trespass or offense; a petty crime or fault. 2. A sort of stiff ruff.

PEC'CAN-CY, *n.* 1. Bad quality. 2. Offense.

PEC'CANT, *a.* [L. *peccans*; Fr. *peccant.*] 1. Sinning; guilty of sin or transgression; criminal. 2. Morbid; bad; corrupt; not healthy. 3. Wrong; bad; defective; informal; as, a *peccant* citation; [*obs.*]

† PEC'CANT, *n.* An offender. *Whitlock.*

PEC-CA'VI. [L. *I have offended.*] A colloquial word used to express confession or acknowledgment of an offense.

PECH'BLEND, *n.* [G. *pech* and *blende.*] An ore of uranium; a metallic substance.

PECK, *n.* [Arm. *pech.*] 1. The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts.—2. In *low language*, a great deal.

PECK, *v. t.* [It. *beccare*; Sp. *picar.*] 1. To strike with the beak; to thrust the beak into. 2. To strike with a pointed instrument, or to delve or dig with any thing pointed, as with a pick-axe. 3. To pick up food with the beak. 4. To strike with small and repeated blows; to strike in a manner to make small impressions. In this sense, the verb is generally *intransitive.*

PECKED, *pp.* Struck or penetrated with a beak or pointed instrument.

PECK'ER, *n.* One that pecks; a bird that pecks holes in trees; a woodpecker. *Dryden.*

PECK'ING, *ppr.* Striking with the bill; thrusting the beak into; thrusting into with a pointed instrument; taking up food with the beak.

† PEC'KLED, for *speckled.* *Walton.*

PEC'TI-NAL, *a.* [L. *pecten*, a comb; *pecto*, to comb, Gr. πεκτεω, from πεκω.] Pertaining to a comb; resembling a comb.

PEC'TI-NAL, *n.* A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb. *Brown.*

PEC'TI-NATE, } *a.* [L. *pecten.*] Having resemblance
PEC'TI-NA-TED, } to the teeth of a comb.

PEC-TI-NA'TION, *n.* 1. The state of being pectinated. 2. A combing; the combing of the head. *Cyc.*

PEC'TI-NITE, *n.* [L. *pecten.*] A fossil pecten or scallop, or scallop petrified. *Kirwan.*

PEC'TO-RAL, *a.* [L. *pectoralis.*] Pertaining to the breast.

PEC'TO-RAL, *n.* 1. A breastplate. 2. A sacerdotal habit or vestment worn by the Jewish high priest, called, in our version of the Bible, a *breastplate.* 3. A medicine adapted to cure or relieve complaints of the breast and lungs.

PEC'U-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *peculatus.*] 1. To defraud the public of money or goods intrusted to one's care, by appropriating the property to one's own use; to defraud by embezzlement. 2. Among *civilians*, to steal.

† PEC'U-LATE, *n.* Peculation.

PEC-U-LA'TION, *n.* The act of defrauding the public by appropriating to one's own use the money or goods intrusted to one's care; embezzlement of public money or goods.

PEC'U-LA-TOR, *n.* [L.] One that defrauds the public by appropriating to his own use money intrusted to his care.

* PE-CŪL'IAR, (pe-kūl'yar) *a.* [L. *peculiaris.*] 1. Appropriate; belonging to a person, and to him only. 2. Singular; particular. 3. Particular; special. 4. Belonging to a nation, system or other thing, and not to others.

* PE-CŪL'IAR, (pe-kūl'yar) *n.* 1. Exclusive property; that which belongs to a person in exclusion of others.—2. In the *canon law*, a particular parish or church which has the probate of wills within itself, exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary or bishop's court.

PE-CŪL-IAR'I-TY, (pe-kūl-yar'e-te) *n.* Something peculiar to a person or thing; that which belongs to or is found in one person or thing and in no other.

* PE-CŪL'IAR-IZE, *v. t.* To appropriate; to make peculiar.

* PE-CŪL'IAR-LY, *adv.* 1. Particularly; singly. *Woodward.* 2. In a manner not common to others. *Drayton.*

* PE-CŪL'IAR-NESS, *n.* The state of being peculiar; appropriation. [*Little used.*] *Mede.*

* PE-CŪN'IA-RY, (pe-kūn'ya-ry) *a.* [Fr. *pecuniaire*; L. *pecuniarius.*] 1. Relating to money. 2. Consisting of money.

† PE-CŪ'NI-OUS, *a.* Full of money. *Sherwood.*

PED, *n.* [for *pad.*] 1. A small pack-saddle. *Tusser.* 2. A basket; a hamper. *Spenser.*

PED-A-GOG'IC, } *a.* Suiting or belonging to a teacher
PED-A-GOG'I-CAL, } of children or to a pedagogue.

PED'A-GO-GISM, *n.* The business, character or manners of a pedagogue.

PED'A-GOGUE, (ped'a-gog) *n.* [Gr. παιδαγωγος.] 1. A teacher of children; one whose occupation is to instruct young children; a schoolmaster. 2. A pedant.

PED'A-GOGUE, *v. t.* To teach with the air of a pedagogue; to instruct superciliously. *Prior.*

PED'A-GO-GY, *n.* Instruction in the first rudiments; preparatory discipline. *South.*

PE'DAL, *a.* [L. *pedalis.*] Pertaining to a foot.

* PED'AL, *n.* 1. One of the large pipes of an organ, so called because played and stopped with the foot. 2. A fixed or stationary base.

PED'AL-NOTE, *n.* In *music*, a holding-note. *Busby.*

PE-DĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *pedaneus.*] Going on foot; walking.

PED'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *pedant.*] 1. A schoolmaster. 2. A person who makes a vain display of his learning.

PE-DAN'TIC, } *a.* Ostentatious of learning; vainly
PE-DANT'I-CAL, } displaying or making a show of knowledge.

PE-DANT'I-CAL-LY, } *adv.* With a vain or boastful dis-
PE-DANT'IC-LY, } play of learning.

PED'ANT-IZE, *v. i.* To play the pedant; to domineer over lads; to use pedantic expressions. *Cotgrave.*

PED'ANT-RY, *n.* [Fr. *pedanterie.*] Vain ostentation of learning; a boastful display of knowledge.

PE-DĀ'RI-AN, *n.* A Roman senator, who gave his vote by the feet, that is, by walking over to the side he espoused.

PED'ATE, *a.* [L. *pedatus.*] In *botany*, divided like the toes.

PED'A-TI-FID, *a.* [L. *pes* and *findo.*] A *pedatifid* leaf, in *botany*, is one whose parts are not entirely separate, but connected like the toes of a water-fowl.

PED'DLE, *v. i.* 1. To be busy about trifles. 2. To travel about the country and retail goods.

PED'DLE, *v. t.* To sell or retail, usually by traveling about the country.

PED'DLING, *ppr.* 1. Traveling about and selling small wares. 2. *a.* Trifling; unimportant.

PED'E-RAST, *n.* [Gr. παιδεραστης.] A sodomite.

PED-E-RAST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to pederasty.

PED'E-RAST-Y, *n.* Sodomy; the crime against nature.

PED-E-RĒ'RO, *n.* [Sp. *pedrero.*] A swivel gun; sometimes written *paterero.*

PED'ES-TAL, *n.* [Sp. *pedestal.*] In *architecture*, the lowest part of a column or pillar. *Addison.*

PE-DES'TRI-AL, *a.* [L. *pedestris.*] Pertaining to the foot. *Moseley.*

PE-DES'TRI-AN, *a.* [L. *pedestris.*] Going on foot; walking; made on foot.

PE-DES'TRI-AN, *n.* 1. One that walks or journeys on foot. 2. One that walks for a wager; a remarkable walker.

PE-DES'TRI-OUS, *a.* Going on foot; not winged. *Brown.*

PED'I-CEL, } *n.* [L. *pediculus.*] In *botany*, the ultimate
PED'I-CLE, } division of a common peduncle.

PED'I-CEL-LATE, *a.* Having a pedicle, or supported by a pedicle.

PE-DIC'U-LAR, } *a.* [L. *pedicularis.*] Lousy; having the
PE-DIC'U-LOUS, } lousy distemper.

PED'I-GREE, *n.* [probably from L. *pes*, *pedis.*] 1. Lineage; line of ancestors from which a person or tribe descends; genealogy. 2. An account or register of a line of ancestors.

PED'I-LU-VY, *n.* [L. *pes* and *lavo.*] The bathing of the feet; a bath for the feet.

PED'I-MENT, *n.* [from L. *pes.*] In *architecture*, an ornament that crowns the ordonances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates, windows and niches.

PED'LER, *n.* [from *peddle.*] A traveling foot-trader; one that carries about small commodities on his back or in a cart or wagon, and sells them. *Swift.*

PED'LER-ESS, *n.* A female pedler. *Overbury.*

PED'LER-Y, *n.* Small wares sold or carried about for sale by pedlers.

† PED'LER-Y, *a.* Sold by pedlers. *Bale.*

* PE-DO-BAP'TISM, *n.* [Gr. παις, or παιδος, and βαπτισμα.] The baptism of infants or of children.

* PE-DO-BAP'TIST, *n.* One that holds to infant baptism; one that practices the baptism of children.

PE-DOM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *pes*, and Gr. μετρον.] An instrument by which paces are numbered as a person walks, and the distance from place to place ascertained.

PED-O-MET'RI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to a pedometer.

PE-DUN'CLE, *n.* [L. *pes.*] In *botany*, the stem or stalk that supports the fructification of a plant.

PE-DUN'CU-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to a peduncle. *Martyn.*

PE-DUN'CU-LATE, *a.* Growing on a peduncle.
† PEE, *v. i.* To look with one eye. *Ray.*
† PEED, *a.* Blind of one eye. *Ray.*
PEEK, in our *popular dialect*, is the same as *peep*, to look through a crevice.
PEEL, *v. t.* [Fr. *peler, piller;* Sp. *pelar, pillar.*] 1. To strip off skin, bark or rind without a cutting instrument; to strip by drawing or tearing off the skin; to bark; to flay; to decorticate.—2. In a *general sense*, to remove the skin, bark or rind, even with an instrument. 3. To strip; to plunder; to pillage.
PEEL, *n.* [L. *pellis;* Fr. *peau.*] The skin or rind.
PEEL, *n.* [Fr. *pelle.*] A kind of wooden shovel used by bakers, with a broad palm and long handle; hence, in *popular use in America*, any large fire-shovel.
PEELED, *pp.* Stripped of skin, bark or rind; plundered; pillaged.
PEEL'ER, *n.* 1. One that peels, strips or flays. 2. A plunderer; a pillager.
PEEL'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off skin or bark; plundering.
PEEP, *v. i.* [Ir. *piobam*; D. *piepen.*] 1. To begin to appear; to make the first appearance; to issue or come forth from concealment. 2. To look through a crevice; to look narrowly, closely or slily. 3. To cry, as chickens; to utter a fine shrill sound, as through a crevice.
PEEP, *n.* 1. First appearance. 2. A sly look, or a look through a crevice. 3. The cry of a chicken.
PEEP'ER, *n.* 1. A chicken just breaking the shell. *Bramston.*—2. In *familiar language*, the eye.
PEEP'-HOLE, PEEP'ING-HOLE, *n.* A hole or crevice through which one may peep.
PEER, *n.* [Fr. *pair;* L. *par.*] 1. An equal; one of the same rank. 2. An equal in excellence or endowments. 3. A companion; a fellow; an associate. 4. A nobleman.
PEER, *v. i.* [L. *pareo.*] 1. To come just in sight; to appear; *a poetic word. Shak.* 2. To look narrowly; to peep.
† PEER, *v. t.* To make equal; to make of the same rank.
PEER'AGE, *n.* 1. The rank or dignity of a peer or nobleman. *Blackstone.* 2. The body of peers. *Dryden.*
† PEER'DOM, *n.* Peerage.
PEER'ESS, *n.* The consort of a peer; a noble lady.
PEER'LESS, *a.* Unequaled; having no peer or equal.
PEER'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without an equal.
PEER'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of having no equal.
PEEV'ISH, *a.* [Scot. *pew*, to complain.] 1. Fretful; petulant; apt to mutter and complain; easily vexed or fretted; querulous; hard to please. 2. Expressing discontent and fretfulness. 3. Silly; childish.
PEEV'ISH-LY, *adv.* Fretfully; petulantly; with discontent and murmuring. *Hayward.*
PEEV'ISH-NESS, *n.* Fretfulness; petulance; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper. *Swift.*
PEFF, *v. i.* To cough short and faintly, as sheep. *Grose.*
PEG, *n.* [L. *pango, pactus.*] 1. A small pointed piece of wood used in fastening boards or other work of wood. 2. The pins of an instrument on which the strings are strained. 3. A nickname for *Margaret.—To take a peg lower*, to depress; to lower. *Hudibras.*
PEG, *v. t.* To fasten with pegs. *Evelyn.*
PEG'GER, *n.* One that fastens with pegs. *Sherwood.*
PEGM, (pem) *n.* [Gr. *πηγμα.*] A sort of moving machine in the old pageants. *B. Jonson.*
PEG'MA-TITE, *n.* Primitive granitic rock.
PEI-RAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *πειραστικος.*] 1. Attempting; making trial. 2. Treating of or representing trials or attempts.
PEISE. *See* POISE.
PEK'AN, *n.* A species of weasel. *Pennant.*
PEL'AGE, *n.* [Fr.] The vesture or covering of wild beasts, consisting of hair, fur or wool.
PE-LA'GI-AN, PEL'A-GIC, *a.* [L. *pelagus.*] Pertaining to the sea. *Journ. of Science.*
PE-LA'GI-AN, *n.* [from *Pelagius.*] A follower of Pelagius. *Bp. Hall.*
PE-LA'GI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Pelagius and his doctrines.
PE-LA'GI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of Pelagius. *South.*
PELF, *n.* [probably allied to *pilfer.*] Money; riches.
† PEL'FRY, or PEL'FRAY, formerly used for *pelf.*
PEL'I-CAN, *n.* [Low L. *pelicanus.*] 1. A fowl of the genus *pelicanus.* 2. A chemical glass vessel or alembic with a tubulated capital.
PE'LI-OM, *n.* [Gr. *πελιωμα.*] A mineral.
PE-LISSE', (pe-lees') *n.* [Fr.] *Originally*, a furred robe or coat. But the name is now given to a silk coat or habit worn by ladies.
PELL, *n.* [L. *pellis;* It. *pelle.*] A skin or hide.—*Clerk of the pells*, in *England*, an officer of the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill on the parchment rolls, the roll of receipts and the roll of disbursements.
PEL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *pelote.*] 1. A little ball. *Bacon.* 2. A bullet; a ball for fire-arms; [*obs.*] *Bacon.*
† PEL'LET, *v. t.* To form into little balls. *Shak.*
PEL'LET-ED, *a.* Consisting of bullets. *Shak.*
PEL'LI-CLE, *n.* [L. *pellicula.*] 1. A thin skin or film. 2 Among *chemists*, a thin, saline crust formed on the surface of a solution of salt evaporated to a certain degree.
PEL'LI-TO-RY, *n.* [Sp. *pelitre.*] The name of several plants of different genera.
PELL'-MELL, *adv.* With confused violence. *Shak.*
PELLS, *n.* [L. *pellis.*] *Pells*, or clerk of the *pells*, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts; and also makes another roll called *pellis exituum*, a roll of disbursements.
PEL-LU'CID, *a.* [L. *pellucidus.*] Perfectly clear; transparent; not opake. *Woodward.*
PEL-LU-CID'I-TY, PEL-LU'CID-NESS, *n.* Perfect clearness; transparency. *Locke.*
PELT, *n.* [G. *pelz;* L. *pellis.*] 1. The skin of a beast with the hair on it; a raw hide. 2. The quarry of a hawk all torn. 3. A blow or stroke from something thrown.
PELT, *v. t.* [Fr. *peloter*, from *pelote.*] 1. *Properly*, to strike with something thrown, driven or falling. 2. To drive by throwing something. *Atterbury.*
PELT'A'TE, PELT'A-TED, *a.* [L. *pelta.*] In *botany*, having the shape of a target or round shield.
PELT'ATE-LY, *adv.* In the form of a target. *Eaton.*
PELT'ED, *pp.* Struck with something thrown or driven.
PELT'ER, *n.* One that pelts; also, a pinch-penny; a mean, sordid person. *Huloet.*
PELT'ING, *ppr.* Striking with something thrown or driven.
PELT'ING, *n.* An assault with any thing thrown. *Shak.*
PELT'ING, *a.* In *Shakspeare*, mean; paltry. [*Improper.*]
PELT'-MON-GER, *n.* A dealer in pelts or raw hides.
PEL'TRY, *n.* The skins of animals producing fur; skins with the fur on them; furs in general. *Smollett.*
PEL-VIM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *pelvis*, and Gr. *μετρον.*] An instrument to measure the dimensions of the female pelvis.
PEL'VIS, *n.* [L. *pelvis.*] The cavity of the body formed by the *os sacrum*, *os coccyx*, and *ossa innominata*, forming the lower part of the abdomen.
PEN, *n.* [L. *penna;* Sax. *pinn;* D. *pen.*] 1. An instrument used for writing, usually made of the quill of some large fowl, but it may be of any other material. 2. A feather; a wing; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*
PEN, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *penned.* To write; to compose and commit to paper. *Addison.*
PEN, *n.* [Sax. *pinan.*] A small inclosure for beasts, as for cows or sheep.
PEN, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *penned*, or *pent.* To shut in a pen; to confine in a small inclosure; to coop; to confine in a narrow place. *Milton.*
PE'NAL, *a.* [Fr., Sp.; It. *penale.*] 1. Enacting punishment; denouncing the punishment of offenses. 2. Inflicting punishment. 3. Incurring punishment; subject to a penalty.
† PE-NAL'I-TY, *n.* Liableness or condemnation to punishment. *Brown.*
PEN'AL-TY, *n.* [It. *penalità.*] 1. The suffering in person or property which is annexed by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime, offense or trespass, as a punishment. 2. The suffering to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement, in case of non-fulfillment of his stipulations; the forfeiture or sum to be forfeited for non-payment, or for non-compliance with an agreement.
PEN'ANCE, *a.* [Sp. *penante.*] 1. The suffering, labor or pain to which a person voluntarily subjects himself, or which is imposed on him by authority as a punishment for his faults, or as an expression of penitence. 2. Repentance.
PENCE, (pens) *n.* The plural of *penny*, when used of a sum of money or value.
PEN'CIL, *n.* [Fr. *pinceau;* Sp. *pincel*] 1. A small brush used by painters for laying on colors. 2. A pen formed of carburet of iron or plumbago, black lead or red chalk, with a point at one end, used for writing and drawing. 3. Any instrument of writing without ink. 4. An aggregate or collection of rays of light.
PEN'CIL, *v. t.* To paint or draw; to write or mark with a pencil. *Shak.*
PEN'CILED, *pp.* 1. Painted, drawn or marked with a pencil. 2. Radiated; having pencils of rays.
PEN'CIL-ING, *ppr.* Painting, drawing or marking with a pencil.
PEN'CIL-SHAPED, *a.* Having the shape of a pencil.
PEND'ANT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *pendeo.*] 1. An ornament or jewel hanging at the ear, usually composed of pearl or some precious stone. 2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament.—3. In *heraldry*, a part hanging from the label, resembling the drops in the Doric frieze. 4. A streamer; a small flag, or long, narrow banner, displayed from a ship's mast head, usually terminating in two points called the *swallow's tail.* 5. A short piece of rope fixed on each side under the shrouds, on the heads of the main and fore

masts, having an iron thimble to receive the hooks of the tackle. 6. A pendulum; [*obs.*]

PEND'ENCE, *n.* [L. *pendens.*] Slope; inclination.

PEND'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *pendens.*] Suspense; the state of being undecided.

PEND'ENT, *a.* [L. *pendens.*] 1. Hanging; fastened at one end, the other being loose. 2. Jutting over; projecting. 3. Supported above the ground.

PEND'ING, *a.* [L. *pendeo.*] Depending; remaining undecided; not terminated.

†PEN'DULE, *n.* A pendulum. *Evelyn.*

PEND-U-LOS'I-TY, } *n.* The state of hanging; suspen-
PEND'U-LOUS-NESS, } sion.

PEND'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *pendulus.*] Hanging; swinging; fastened at one end, the other being movable.

PEND'U-LUM, *n.* [L. *pendulus, pendulum.*] A vibrating body suspended from a fixed point.

PEN-E-TRA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of being penetrated, or of being entered or passed through by another body.

PEN'E-TRA-BLE, *a.* [F.; L. *penetrabilis.*] 1. That may be penetrated, entered or pierced by another body. 2. Susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.

†PEN'E-TRAIL, *n.* [L. *penetralia.*] Interior parts.

PEN'E-TRAN-CY, *n.* [L. *penetrans.*] Power of entering or piercing. *Ray.*

PEN'E-TRANT, *a.* [L. *penetrans.*] Having the power to enter or pierce; sharp; subtil. *Boyle.*

PEN'E-TRATE, *v. t.* [L. *penetro.*] 1. To enter or pierce; to make way into another body. 2. To affect the mind; to cause to feel. 3. To reach by the intellect; to understand. 4. To enter; to pass into the interior.

PEN'E-TRATE, *v. i.* 1. To pass; to make way. 2. To make way intellectually.

PEN'E-TRA-TED, *pp.* Entered; pierced; understood; fathomed.

PEN'E-TRA-TING, *ppr.* 1. Entering; piercing; understanding. 2. *a.* Having the power of entering or piercing another body; sharp; subtil. 3. Acute; discerning; quick to understand.

PEN-E-TRA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of entering a body. 2. Mental entrance into any thing abstruse. 3. Acuteness; sagacity.

PEN'E-TRA-TIVE, *a.* 1. Piercing; sharp; subtil. *Wotton.* 2. Acute; sagacious; discerning. *Swift.* 3. Having the power to affect or impress the mind. *Shak.*

PEN'E-TRA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being penetrative.

PEN'FISH, *n.* A kind of eelpout with a smooth skin.

PEN'GUIN, *n.* 1. A genus of fowls. 2. A species of fruit. *Miller.*

PEN'I-CIL, *n.* [L. *penicillus.*] 1. Among *physicians*, a tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers. 2. A species of shell.

PEN-IN'SU-LA, *n.* [L. *pene* and *insula*; It. *penesolo.*] 1. A portion of land, connected with a continent by a narrow neck or isthmus, but nearly surrounded with water. 2. A large extent of country joining the main land by a part narrower than the tract itself.

PEN-IN'SU-LAR, *a.* In the form or state of a peninsula; pertaining to a peninsula.

PEN-IN'SU-LATE, *v. t.* To encompass almost with water; to form a peninsula. *Bentley's Hist. Coll.*

PEN-IN'SU-LA-TED, *pp.* Almost surrounded with water.

PEN-IN'SU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Nearly surrounding with water.

PEN'I-TENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *penitence*; L. *pœnitentia.*] Re-
PEN'I-TEN-CY, } pentance; pain; sorrow or grief of heart for sins or offenses; contrition.

PEN'I-TENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *pœnitens.*] Suffering pain or sorrow of heart on account of sins, crimes or offenses; contrite.

PEN'I-TENT, *n.* 1. One that repents of sin; one sorrowful on account of his transgressions. 2. One under church censure, but admitted to penance. 3. One under the direction of a confessor.—*Penitents* is an appellation given to certain fraternities in Catholic countries.

PEN-I-TEN'TIAL, *a.* [Fr. *penitentiel.*] Proceeding from or expressing penitence or contrition of heart.

PEN-I-TEN'TIAL, *n.* Among the *Romanists*, a book containing the rules which relate to penance and the reconciliation of penitents.

PEN-I-TEN'TIA-RY, *a.* Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance. *Bramhall.*

PEN-I-TEN'TIA-RY, *n.* 1. One that prescribes the rules and measures of penance. 2. A penitent; one that does penance. *Hammond.*—3. At the *court of Rome*, an office in which are examined and delivered out the secret bulls, graces or dispensations relating to cases of conscience, confession, &c. *Encyc.* 4. An officer in some cathedrals, vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases reserved to him. 5. A house of correction in which offenders are confined for punishment and reformation, and compelled to labor; a workhouse.

PEN'I-TENT-LY, *adv.* With penitence; with repentance, sorrow or contrition for sin.

PEN'KNIFE, *n.* [*See* PEN and KNIFE.] A small knife used for making and mending pens.

PEN'MAN, *n.*; *plu.* PENMEN. 1. A man that professes or teaches the art of writing. 2. One that writes a good hand. 3. An author; a writer.

PEN'MAN-SHIP, *n.* 1. The use of the pen in writing; the art of writing. 2. Manner of writing.

PEN'NACHED, *a.* [Fr. *pennaché.*] Radiated; diversified with natural stripes of various colors; as a flower. [*L. u.*]

PEN'NANT, or PEN'NON, *n.* [Fr. *fanion, pennon*; It. *pennone*; Sp. *pendon.*] 1. A small flag; a banner; [*see* PENDANT.] 2. A tackle for hoisting things on board a ship.

PEN'NATE, } *a.* [L. *pennatus.*] 1. Winged.—2. In *bot-*
PEN'NA-TED, } *any*, a pennate leaf is a compound leaf in which a simple petiole has several leaflets attached to each side of it.

PENNED, *pp.* Written.

PENNED, *a.* Winged; having plumes. *Huloet.*

PEN'NER, *n.* 1. A writer. 2. A pen-case; [*local.*]

PEN'NI-FORM, *a.* [L. *penna* and *form.*] Having the form of a quill or feather. *Encyc.*

PEN'NI-LESS, *a.* Moneyless; destitute of money; poor.

†PEN'NING, *n.* Written work; composition. *Shak.*

PEN'NING, *ppr.* Committing to writing.

PEN'NON. *See* PENNANT.

PEN'NY, *n.*; *plu.* PENNIES, or PENCE. *Pennies* denotes the number of coins; *pence* the amount of pennies in value. [Sax. *penig*; D., Sw. *penning.*] 1. An ancient English silver coin; but now an imaginary money of account, twelve of which are equal to a shilling.—2. In *ancient English statutes*, any or all silver money.—3. *Proverbially*, a small sum. 4. Money in general.

PEN'NY-POST, *n.* One that carries letters from the post office and delivers them to the proper persons.

PEN-NY-ROY'AL, *n.* A plant of the genus *mentha.*

PEN'NY-WEIGHT, *n.* A troy weight containing twenty-four grains.

PEN'NY-WISE, *a.* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on improper occasions.

*PEN'NY-WORTH, *n.* As much as is bought for a penny. 2. Any purchase; any thing bought or sold for money; that which is worth the money given. 3. A good bargain; something advantageously purchased, or for less than it is worth. 4. A small quantity.

PEN'SILE, *a.* [L. *pensilis.*] 1. Hanging; suspended. 2. Supported above the ground.

PEN'SILE-NESS, *n.* The state of hanging. *Bacon.*

PEN'SION, *n.* [Fr., Sp.; It. *pensione.*] 1. An annual allowance of a sum of money to a person by government in consideration of past services. 2. An annual payment by an individual to an old or disabled servant.—3. In *Great Britain*, an annual allowance made by government to indigent widows of officers killed or dying in public service. 4. Payment of money; rent. 5. A yearly payment in the inns of court. *Eng.* 6. A certain sum of money paid to a clergyman in lieu of tithes. *Cyc.* 7. An allowance or annual payment, considered in the light of a bribe.

PEN'SION, *v. t.* To grant a pension to; to grant an annual allowance from the public treasury to a person for past services, or on account of disability incurred in public service, or of old age.

PEN'SION-A-RY, *a.* 1. Maintained by a pension; receiving a pension. 2. Consisting in a pension.

PEN'SION-A-RY, *n.* A person who receives a pension from government for past services. 2. The first minister of the states of the province of Holland; also, the first minister of the regency of a city in Holland. *Encyc.*

PEN'SIONED, *pp.* Having a pension.

PEN'SION-ER, *n.* 1. One to whom an annual sum of money is paid by government in consideration of past services. 2. One who receives an annual allowance for services. 3. A dependent.—4. In the *university of Cambridge*, Eng. and in that of *Dublin*, an undergraduate or bachelor of arts who lives at his own expense. 5. One of an honorable band of gentlemen who attend on the king of England, and receive a pension or an annual allowance of a hundred pounds.

PEN'SION-ING, *ppr.* Granting an annual allowance for past services.

PEN'SIVE, *a.* [It. *pensivo*; Fr. *pensif.*] 1. *Literally*, thoughtful; employed in serious study or reflection; but it often implies some degree of sorrow, anxiety, depression or gloom of mind; thoughtful and sad, or sorrowful. 2. Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness.

PEN'SIVE-LY, *adv.* With thoughtfulness; with gloomy seriousness or some degree of melancholy.

PEN'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Gloomy thoughtfulness; melancholy; seriousness from depressed spirits.

PEN'STOCK, *n.* [*pen* and *stock.*] A narrow or confined place formed by a frame of timber planked or boarded, for holding or conducting water.

PENT, *pp.* of *pen.* Shut up; closely confined.

PEN-TA-CAP'SU-LAR, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, and *capsular.*] In *botany*, having five capsules.

PEN'TA-CHORD, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, and *chord.*] 1. An instrument of music with five strings. 2. An order or system of five sounds.

PEN'TA-COC-COUS, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, and L. *coccus.*] Having or containing five grains or seeds.

PEN'TA-COST-ER, *n.* [Gr.] In *ancient Greece*, a military officer commanding fifty men. *Mitford.*

PEN'TA-COS-TYS, *n.* [Gr.] A body of fifty soldiers.

PEN-TAC'RI-NITE, *n.* The fossil remains of a zoophyte.

PEN-TA-CROS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, and *acrostic.*] Containing five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse.

PEN-TA-CROS'TIC, *n.* A set of verses so disposed as to have five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse.

PEN-TA-DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. πεντε and δακτυλος.] 1. In *botany*, a plant called *five fingers. Encyc.*—2. In *ichthyology*, the five-fingered fish.

PEN'TA-GON, *n.* [Gr. πεντε and γωνια.] 1. In *geometry*, a figure of five sides and five angles.—2. In *fortification*, a fort with five bastions.

PEN-TAG'O-NAL, } *a.* Having five corners or angles.
PEN-TAG'O-NOUS, } *Martyn.*

PEN'TA-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. πεντε and γραφω.] An instrument for drawing figures in any proportion.

PEN-TA-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a pentagraph;
PEN-TA-GRAPH'I-CAL, } performed by a pentagraph.

PEN'TA-GYN, *n.* [Gr. πεντε and γυνη.] In *botany*, a plant having five pistils.

PEN-TA-GYN'I-AN, *a.* Having five pistils.

PEN-TA-HE'DRAL, } *a.* Having five equal sides.
PEN-TA-HE'DROUS, }

PEN-TA-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. πεντε and ἑδρα.] A figure having five equal sides.

PEN-TA-HEX-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, and *hexahedral.*] In *crystalography*, exhibiting five ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces.

PEN-TAM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. πεντε and μετρον.] In *ancient poetry*, a verse of five feet.

PEN-TAM'E-TER, *a.* Having five metrical feet. *Warton.*

PEN-TAN'DER, *n.* [Gr. πεντε and ανηρ.] In *botany*, a plant having five stamens.

PEN-TAN'DRI-AN, *a.* Having five stamens.

PEN-TAN'GU-LAR, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, and *angular.*] Having five corners or angles. *Grew.*

PEN-TA-PET'A-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. πεντε and πεταλον.] Having five petals or flower-leaves. *Encyc.*

PEN-TAPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. πεντε and φυλλον.] Having five leaves.

PEN'TAR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. πεντε and αρχη.] A government in the hands of five persons. *Brewer.*

PEN'TA-SPAST, *n.* [Gr. πεντε and σπαω.] An engine with five pulleys. *Dict.*

PEN-TA-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. πεντε and σπερμα.] Containing five seeds. *Encyc.*

PEN'TA-STICH, *n.* [Gr. πεντε and στιχος.] A composition consisting of five verses. *Dict.*

PEN'TA-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. πεντε and στυλος.] In *architecture*, a work containing five rows or columns.

PEN'TA-TEUCH, *n.* [Gr. πεντε and τευχος.] The first five books of the Old Testament.

PEN'TE-CONT-ER, *n.* A Grecian vessel of fifty oars, smaller than a trireme. *Mitford.*

* PEN'TE-COST, *n.* [Gr. πεντεκοστε.] 1. A solemn festival of the Jews, so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day after the sixteenth of Nisan, which was the second day of the passover. 2. Whitsuntide, a solemn feast of the church, held in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles.

PEN'TE-COS-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to Whitsuntide.

PEN-TE-COS'TALS, *n.* Oblations formerly made by parishioners to the parish priest at the feast of Pentecost.

PENT'HOUSE, *n.* [Fr. *pente*, and *house.*] A shed standing aslope from the main wall or building.

PEN'TICE, *n.* [It. *pendice.*] A sloping roof. [*Little used.*]

PEN'TILE, *n.* [Fr. *pente*, and *tile.*] A tile for covering the sloping part of a roof. *Johnson.*

PEN'TRE-MITE, *n.* A genus of zoophytes.

PE-NULT', *n.* [L. *penultimus.*] The last syllable of a word except one.

PE-NULT'I-MA. The same as *penult.*

PE-NULT'I-MATE, *a.* The last but one; a word used of the last syllable of a word except one. It may be sometimes used as a *noun.*

PE-NUM'BRA, *n.* [L. *pene* and *umbra.*] In *astronomy*, a partial shade or obscurity on the margin of the perfect shade in an eclipse.

PE-NU'RI-OUS, *a.* [It. *penurioso.*] 1. Excessively saving or sparing in the use of money; parsimonious to a fault; sordid. 2. Scanty; affording little. *Addison.*

PE-NU'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a saving or parsimonious manner; with scanty supply.

PE-NU'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Parsimony; a sordid disposition to save money. 2. Scantiness; not plenty.

PEN'U-RY, *n.* [L. *penuria.*] Want of property; indigence; extreme poverty. *Sprat.*

PE'ON, *n.* 1. In *Hindostan*, a foot-soldier.—2. In *France*, a common man in chess; usually written and called *pawn.*

PE'O-NY, *n.* [L. *pæonia.*] A plant and flower of the genus *pæonia.* It is written also *piony.*

PE'O-PLE, (pē'pl) *n.* [Fr. *peuple*; L. *populus*; Sp. *pueblo.*] 1. The body of persons who compose a community, town, city or nation. 2. The vulgar; the mass of illiterate persons. 3. The commonalty, as distinct from men of rank. 4. Persons of a particular class; a part of a nation or community. 5. Persons in general; any persons indefinitely. 6. A collection or community of animals.—7. When *people* signifies a separate nation or tribe, it has the plural number.—8. In *Scripture*, fathers or kindred. 9. The Gentiles.

PE'O-PLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *peupler.*] To stock with inhabitants.

PE'O-PLED, *pp.* Stocked or furnished with inhabitants.

PE'O-PLING, *ppr.* Stocking with inhabitants.

PE'O-PLISH, *a.* Vulgar. *Chaucer.*

PE-PAS'TIC, *n.* [Gr. πεπαινω.] A medicine that serves to help digestion. *Coxe.*

PEP'PER, *n.* [L. *piper*; Sax. *peppor*; D. *peper.*] A plant and its seed or grain, of the genus *piper.* It has a strong aromatic smell and a pungent taste.

PEP'PER, *v. t.* 1. To sprinkle with pepper. 2. To beat; to pelt with shot; to mangle with blows. *Shak.*

PEP'PER-BOX, *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pulverized pepper on food.

PEP'PER-CAKE, *n.* A kind of spiced cake or gingerbread.

PEP'PER-CORN, *n.* 1. The berry or seed of the pepper-plant. 2. Something of inconsiderable value.

PEP'PERED, *pp.* Sprinkled with pepper; pelted; spotted.

PEP'PER-GIN'GER-BREAD, *n.* A kind of cake made in England.

PEP'PER-GRASS, *n.* A plant.

PEP'PER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Sprinkling with pepper; pelting. 2. *a.* Hot; pungent; angry. *Swift.*

PEP'PER-MINT, *n.* A plant of the genus *mentha.*

PEP'PER-MINT-TREE, *n.* The *eucalyptus piperita.*

PEP'PER-POT, *n.* A plant of the genus *capsicum.*

PEP'PER-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus *vitis.*

PEP'PER-WA-TER, *n.* A liquor prepared from powdered black pepper, used in microscopical observations.

PEP'PER-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *lepidium.*

PEP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. πεπτικος.] Promoting digestion; dietetic.

PER. A Latin preposition, denoting through, passing, or over the whole extent, as in *perambulo.* Hence it is sometimes equivalent to *very* in English, as in *peracutus*, very sharp. As a *prefix*, in English, it retains these significations, and in *chemistry* it is used to denote *very* or *fully, to the utmost extent*, as in *peroxyd*, a substance oxydated to the utmost degree.—*Per* is used also for *by*; as, *per* bearer, *by* the bearer.—*Per annum.* [L.] By the year; in each year successively.—*Per se.* [L.] By himself; by itself; by themselves.

† PER-ACT', *v. t.* To perform; to practice.

PER-A-CUTE', *a.* [L. *peracutus.*] Very sharp; very violent. [*Little used.*]

PER-AD-VENT'URE, *adv.* [Fr. *par aventure.*] By chance; perhaps; it may be. *Hooker.* It has been used, as a *noun*, for doubt or question, but rather improperly. The word is *obsolescent.*

PER'A-GRATE, *v. i.* [L. *peragro.*] To travel over or through; to wander; to ramble. [*L. u.*]

PER-A-GRA'TION, *n.* The act of passing through any space. [*L. u.*] *Brown.*

PER-AM'BU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *perambulo.*] To walk through or over; to pass through or over for the purpose of surveying or examining something; to visit as overseers.

PER-AM'BU-LA-TED, *pp.* Passed over; inspected.

PER-AM'BU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Passing over or through for the purpose of inspection.

PER-AM-BU-LA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of passing or walking through or over. 2. A traveling survey or inspection. 3. A district within which a person has the right of inspection; jurisdiction. 4. Annual survey of the bounds of a parish in *England*, or of a township in *America.*

PER-AM'BU-LA-TOR, *n.* An instrument or wheel for measuring distances, to be used in surveying or traveling; called also a *pedometer.*

PER-BI-SUL'PHATE, *n.* A sulphate with two proportions of sulphuric acid, and combined with an oxyd at the maximum of oxydation.

PER-CAR'BU-RET-ED, *a.* The *percarbureted hydrogen* of the French chemists is said to be the only definite compound of these two elements.

† PER-CASE', *adv.* [*per* and *case.*] Perhaps; perchance.

† PER'CE-ANT, *a.* [Fr. *perçant.*] Piercing; penetrating.

PER-CĒIV'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Perceptible; that may be perceived; that may fall under perception or the cognizance of the senses; that may be felt, seen, heard, smelled or tasted. 2. That may be known, understood or conceived; [*less proper.*]

PER-CĒIV'A-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be perceived.

† PER-CĒIV'ANCE, *n.* Power of perceiving. *Milton.*

PER-CĒIVE', *v. t.* [L. *percipio.*] 1. To have knowledge or receive impressions of external objects through the medium or instrumentality of the senses or bodily organs. 2. To know; to understand; to observe. 3. To be affected by; to receive impressions from.

PER-CĒIV'ED, (per-seevd') *pp.* Known by the senses; felt; understood; observed.

PER-CĒIV'ER, *n.* One who perceives, feels or observes.

PER-CEP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being perceptible. 2. Perception; [*less proper.*]

PER-CEP'TI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. That may be perceived; that may impress the bodily organs; that may come under the cognizance of the senses. 2. That may be known or conceived of.

PER-CEP'TI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to be perceived.

PER-CEP'TION, *n.* [L. *perceptio.*] 1. The act of perceiving or of receiving impressions by the senses; or that act or process of the mind which makes known an external object.—2. In *philosophy*, the faculty of perceiving. 3. Notion; idea. 4. The state of being affected or capable of being affected by something external.

PER-CEP'TIVE, *a.* Having the faculty of perceiving.

PER-CEP-TIV'I-TY, *n.* The power of perception.

PERCH, *n.* [Fr. *perche.*] A fish of the genus *perca.*

PERCH, *n.* [Fr. *perche*; L. *pertica.*] 1. A pole; hence, a roost for fowls, which is often a pole; also, any thing on which they light. 2. A measure of length containing five yards and a half; a rod.

PERCH, *v. i.* 1. To sit or roost, as a bird. 2. To light or settle on a fixed body.

PERCH, *v. t.* To place on a fixed object or perch.

PER-CHANCE', *adv.* [*per* and *chance.*] By chance; perhaps. *Wotton.*

PERCH'ERS, *n.* Paris candles anciently used in England; also, a larger sort of wax candles which were usually set on the altar.

PER-CHLŌ'RATE, *n.* A compound of perchloric acid with a base.

PER-CHLŌ'RIC, *a. Perchloric acid* is chlorine converted into an acid by combining with a maximum of oxygen.

PER-CIP'I-ENT, *a.* [L. *percipiens.*] Perceiving; having the faculty of perception. *Bentley.*

PER-CIP'I-ENT, *n.* One that perceives or has the faculty of perception. *More.*

† PER-CLŌSE', *n.* Conclusion. *Raleigh.*

PER'CO-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *percolo.*] To strain through; to cause to pass through small interstices, as a liquor; to filter. *Hale.*

PER'CO-LATE, *v. i.* To pass through small interstices; to filter.

PER'CO-LA-TED, *pp.* Filtered; passed through small interstices.

PER'CO-LA-TING, *ppr.* Filtering.

PER-CO-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of straining or filtering; filtration; the act of passing through small interstices, as liquor through felt or a porous stone.

PER-CUSS', *v. t.* [L. *percussus.*] To strike. [*L. u.*]

PER-CUS'SION, *n.* [L. *percussio.*] 1. The act of striking one body against another, with some violence. 2. The impression one body makes on another by falling on it or striking it. 3. The impression or effect of sound on the ear.

PER-CŪ'TIENT, *n.* [L. *percutiens.*] That which strikes or has power to strike. *Bacon.*

PER'DI-FOIL, *n.* [L. *perdo* and *folium.*] A plant that annually loses or drops its leaves; opposed to *evergreen.*

PER-DĬ'TION, *n.* [L. *perditio.*] 1. Entire loss or ruin; utter destruction. 2. The utter loss of the soul or of final happiness in a future state; future misery or eternal death. 3. Loss; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

PER-DŪ', or PER-DŪE', *adv.* [Fr. *perdu.*] Close; in concealment. *Trumbull's M'Fingal.*

PER-DŪ', *n.* One that is placed on the watch or in ambush.

PER-DŪ', *a.* Abandoned; employed on desperate purposes; accustomed to desperate enterprises. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

† PER'DU-LOUS, *a.* [Fr. *perdu.*] Lost; thrown away.

* † PER-DŪ'RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *perduro.*] Very durable; lasting; continuing long. *Shak.*

* † PER-DŪ'RA-BLY, *adv.* Very durably. *Shak.*

† PER-DU-RĀ'TION, *n.* Long continuance. *Ainsworth.*

† PER'DY, *adv.* [Fr. *par Dieu.*] Certainly; verily; in truth.

† PER'E-GAL, *a.* [Fr. *per* and *egal.*] Equal. *Spenser.*

PER'E-GRI-NATE, *v. i.* [L. *peregrinor.*] To travel from place to place or from one country to another; to live in a foreign country.

PER-E-GRI-NĀ'TION, *n.* A traveling from one country to another; a wandering; abode in foreign countries.

PER-E-GRI-NĀ'TOR, *n.* A traveler into foreign countries. *Casaubon.*

PER'E-GRINE, *a.* [L. *peregrinus.*] Foreign; not native. [*Little used.*]

† PER-E-GRIN'I-TY, *n.* [Old Fr. *peregrinité.*] Strangeness. *Cook.*

† PER-EMPT', *v. t.* [L. *peremptus.*] In *law*, to kill; to crush or destroy. *Ayliffe.*

† PER-EMP'TION, *n.* [L. *peremptio.*] A killing; a quashing; nonsuit. *Ayliffe.*

* PER'EMP-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* [from *peremptory.*] Absolutely; positively; in a decisive manner; so as to preclude further debate.

* PER'EMP-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

* PER'EMP-TO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *peremptoire*; L. *peremptorius.*] 1. Express; positive; absolute; decisive; authoritative; in a manner to preclude debate or expostulation. 2. Positive in opinion or judgment. 3. Final; determinate.—4. *Peremptory challenge*, in *law*, a challenge or right of challenging jurors without showing cause.

PER-EN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *perennis.*] 1. Lasting or continuing without cessation through the year. 2. Perpetual; unceasing; never-failing.—3. In *botany*, continuing more than two years. 4. Continuing without intermission, as a fever. *Coxe.*

PER-EN'NI-AL, *n.* In *botany*, a plant which lives or continues more than two years, whether it retains its leaves or not.

PER-EN'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Continually; without ceasing.

PER-EN'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *perennitas.*] An enduring or continuing through the whole year without ceasing.

PER-ER-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *pererro.*] A wandering or rambling through various places. *Howell.*

PER'FECT, *a.* [L. *perfectus.*] 1. Finished; complete; consummate; not defective; having all that is requisite to its nature and kind. 2. Fully informed; completely skilled. 3. Complete in moral excellencies. 4. Manifesting perfection.—*Perfect tense*, in *grammar*, the preterit tense; a tense which expresses an act completed.

* PER'FECT, *v. t.* [L. *perfectus.*] 1. To finish or complete so as to leave nothing wanting; to give to any thing all that is requisite to its nature and kind. 2. To instruct fully; to make fully skillful.

* PER'FECT-ED, *pp.* Finished; completed.

* PER'FECT-ER, *n.* One that makes perfect. *Broome.*

PER-FEC-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of becoming or being made perfect.

PER-FECT'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of becoming or being made perfect, or of arriving at the utmost perfection of the species.

PER'FECT-ING, *ppr.* Finishing; completing; consummating.

PER-FEC'TION, *n.* [L. *perfectio.*] 1. The state of being perfect or complete, so that nothing requisite is wanting.—2. *Physical perfection* is when a natural object has all its powers, faculties or qualities entire and in full vigor, and all its parts in due proportion.—3. *Metaphysical perfection* is the possession of all the essential attributes, or all the parts necessary to the integrity of a substance.—4. *Moral perfection* is the complete possession of all moral excellence. 5. A quality, endowment or acquirement completely excellent, or of great worth. *Sidney.* 6. An inherent or essential attribute of supreme or infinite excellence; or one perfect in its kind. 7. Exactness.

PER-FEC'TION-AL, *a.* Made complete. *Pearson.*

PER-FEC'TION-ATE, used by *Dryden* and *Tooke* in lieu of the verb to *perfect*, is a useless word.

PER-FEC'TION-IST, *n.* One pretending to perfection; an enthusiast in religion. *South.*

PER-FECT'IVE, *a.* Conducing to make perfect.

PER-FECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner that brings to perfection. *Grew.*

PER'FECT-LY, *adv.* 1. In the highest degree of excellence. 2. Totally; completely. 3. Exactly; accurately.

PER'FECT-NESS, *n.* 1. Completeness; consummate excellence; perfection. 2. The highest degree of goodness or holiness of which man is capable in this life. 3. Accurate skill.

PER-FI'CIENT, *n.* [L. *perficiens.*] One who endows a charity.

PER-FID'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *perfidus.*] 1. Violating good faith or vows; false to trust or confidence reposed; treacherous. 2. Proceeding from treachery, or consisting in breach of faith. 3. Guilty of violated allegiance.

PER-FID'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* Treacherously; traitorously; by breach of faith or allegiance. *Swift.*

PER-FID'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being perfidious; treachery; traitorousness; breach of faith, of vows or allegiance.

PER'FI-DY, *n.* [L. *perfidia.*] The act of violating faith,

a promise, vow or allegiance; treachery; the violation of a trust reposed.

† PER/FLA-BLE, *a.* [L. *perflo.*] Having the wind driven through.

PER-FLĀTE/, *v. t.* [L. *perflo.*] To blow through.

PER-FLĀ/TION, *n.* The act of blowing through.

PER-FŌ/LI-ATE, *a.* [L. *per* and *folium.*] In *botany*, a *perfoliate* or perforated leaf is one that has the base entirely surrounding the stem transversely.

PER/FO-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *perforo.*] 1. To bore through. 2. To pierce with a pointed instrument; to make a hole or holes through any thing by boring or driving.

PER/FO-RA-TED, *pp.* Bored or pierced through; pierced.

PER/FO-RA-TING, *ppr.* Boring or piercing through; piercing.

PER-FO-RĀ/TION, *n.* The act of boring or piercing through. 2. A hole or aperture passing through any thing, or into the interior of a substance, whether natural or made by an instrument.

PER/FO-RA-TIVE, *a.* Having power to pierce.

PER/FO-RA-TOR, *n.* An instrument that perforates.

PER-FŌRCE/, *adv.* [*per* and *force.*] By force or violence.

PER-FORM/, *v. t.* [L. *per* and *formo.*] 1. To do; to execute; to accomplish. 2. To execute; to discharge. 3. To fulfill.

PER-FORM/, *v. i.* To do; to act a part.

PER-FORM/A-BLE, *a.* That may be done, executed or fulfilled; practicable. *Brown.*

PER-FORM/ANCE, *n.* 1. Execution or completion of any thing; a doing. 2. Action; deed; thing done. 3. The acting or exhibition of character on the stage. 4. Composition; work written. 5. The acting or exhibition of feats.

PER-FORM/ED, (per-formd/) *pp.* Done; executed; discharged.

PER-FORM/ER, *n.* One that performs any thing, particularly in an art.

PER-FORM/ING, *ppr.* Doing; executing; accomplishing.

PER-FORM/ING, *n.* Act done; deed; act of executing.

† PER/FRI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *perfrico.*] To rub over. *Dict.*

PER-FŪ/MA-TO-RY, *a.* That perfumes. *Leigh.*

* PER-FŪME/, or PER/FUME, *n.* [Fr. *parfum*; Sp. *perfume.*] 1. A substance that emits a scent or odor which affects agreeably the organs of smelling, as musk. 2. The scent, odor or volatile particles emitted from sweet-smelling substances.

PER-FŪME/, *v. t.* To scent; to fill or impregnate with a grateful odor. *Pope.*

PER-FŪM/ED, (per-fūmd/) *pp.* Scented; impregnated with fragrant odors.

PER-FŪM/ER, *n.* 1. He or that which perfumes. 2. One whose trade is to sell perfumes. *Bacon.*

PER-FŪM/ER-Y, *n.* Perfumes in general.

PER-FŪM/ING, *ppr.* Scenting; impregnating with sweet odors.

* PER-FUNC/TO-RI-LY, *adv.* [L. *perfunctorie.*] Carelessly; negligently; in a manner to satisfy external form.

* PER-FUNC/TO-RI-NESS, *n.* Negligent performance; carelessness. *Whitlock.*

* PER-FUNC/TO-RY, *a.* 1. Slight; careless; negligent. 2. Done only for the sake of getting rid of the duty.

PER-FŪSE/, *v. t.* [L. *perfusus.*] To sprinkle, pour or spread over. *Harvey.*

PER/GO-LA, *n.* [It.] A kind of arbor. *Finett.*

PER-HAPS/, *adv.* [*per* and *hap.*] By chance; it may be.

PER/I-ANTH, *n.* [Gr. περι and ανθος.] The calyx of a flower when contiguous to the other parts of fructification.

† PER/I-APT, *n.* [Gr. περιαπτω.] An amulet; a charm worn to defend against disease or mischief. *Shak.*

PER-I-AU/GER, PER-I-Ā/GUA. } *See* PIROGUE.

PER-I-CARD/I-UM, *n.* [Gr. περι and καρδια.] A membrane that incloses the heart.

PER/I-CARP, *n.* [Gr. περι and καρπος.] The seed-vessel of a plant. *Martyn.*

PER-I-CARP/I-UM. The same with *pericarp.*

† PE-RIC/LI-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *periclitor.*] To hazard. *Cockeram.*

† PE-RIC-LI-TĀ/TION, *n.* 1. The state of being in danger. *Cockeram.* 2. Trial; experiment.

PER-I-CRĀ/NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. περι and κρανιον.] The periosteum, or membrane that invests the skull. *Coxe.*

PE-RIC/U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *periculosus.*] Dangerous; hazardous. *Brown.*

PER-I-DO-DE-CA-HĒ/DRAL, *a.* [Gr. περι, and *dodecahedral.*] Designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and in its secondary form is converted into a prism of twelve sides.

PER/I-DOT, *n.* [Fr.] Another name of the chrysolite.

PER-I-Ē/CIAN, *n.* [Gr. περιοικος.] An inhabitant of the opposite side of the globe, in the same parallel of latitude.

PER-I-ER/GY, *n.* [Gr. περι and εργον.] Needless caution in an operation; unnecessary diligence.

PER/I-GEE, PER-I-GĒ/UM, } *n.* [Gr. περι and γη.] That point in the orbit of the sun or moon, in which it is at the least distance from the earth; opposed to *apogee.*

PER/I-GORD-STONE, *n.* An ore of manganese.

PER/I-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. περι and γραφη.] 1. A careless or inaccurate delineation of any thing. 2. The white lines or impressions that appear on the *musculus rectus* of the abdomen.

PE-RIG/Y-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. περι and γυνη.] In *botany*, inserted around the pistil, as the corol or stamens.

PER-I-HĒL/ION, PER-I-HĒL/I-UM, } *n.* [Gr. περι and ηλιος.] That part of the orbit of a planet or comet, in which it is at its least distance from the sun; opposed to *aphelion.*

PER-I-HEX-A-HĒ/DRAL, *a.* [Gr. περι, and *hexahedral.*] Designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and in the secondary form is converted into a prism of six sides.

PER/IL, *n.* [Fr.; It. *periglio*; L. *periculum.*] 1. Danger; risk; hazard; jeopardy; particular exposure of person or property to injury, loss or destruction from any cause whatever. 2. Danger denounced; particular exposure.

† PER/IL, *v. i.* To be in danger. *Milton.*

PER/IL-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *perileux.*] 1. Dangerous; hazardous; full of risk. 2. Vulgarly used for *very*, like *mighty*; [*obs.*] 3. Smart; witty; [*obs.*]

PER/IL-OUS-LY, *adv.* Dangerously; with hazard.

PER/IL-OUS-NESS, *n.* Dangerousness; danger; hazard.

PE-RIM/E-TER, *n.* [Gr. περι and μετρον.] In *geometry*, the bounds and limits of a body or figure.

PER-I-OC-TA-HĒ/DRAL, *a.* [Gr. περι, and *octahedral.*] Designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and in its secondary form is converted into a prism of eight sides.

PĒ/RI-OD, *n.* [L. *periodus*; Fr. *periode.*] 1. *Properly*, a circuit; hence, the time which is taken up by a planet in making its revolution round the sun.—2. In *chronology*, a stated number of years; a revolution or series of years by which time is measured. 3. Any series of years or of days in which a revolution is completed, and the same course is to be begun. 4. Any specified portion of time, designated by years, months, days or hours complete. 5. End; conclusion. 6. An indefinite portion of any continued state, existence or series of events. 7. State at which any thing terminates; limit. 8. Length or usual length of duration. 9. A complete sentence from one full stop to another. 10. The point that marks the end of a complete sentence; a full stop, thus, (.)—11. In *numbers*, a distinction made by a point or comma after every sixth place or figure.—12. In *medicine*, the time of intension and remission of a disease, or of the paroxysm and remission.

† PĒ/RI-OD, *v. t.* To put an end to. *Shak.*

PE-RI-OD/IC, PE-RI-OD/I-CAL, } *a.* [It. *periodico*; Fr. *periodique.*] 1. Performed in a circuit, or in a regular revolution in a certain time, or in a series of successive circuits. 2. Happening by revolution, at a stated time. 3. Happening or returning regularly in a certain period of time. 4. Performing some action at a stated time. 5. Pertaining to a period; constituting a complete sentence. 6. Pertaining to a revolution or regular circuit.

PE-RI-OD/I-CAL, *n.* A periodical publication.

PE-RI-OD/I-CAL-LY, *adv.* At stated periods.

PER-I-OS/TE-UM, *n.* [Gr. περι and οστεον.] A nervous vascular membrane endued with quick sensibility, immediately investing the bones of animals.

PER-I-PA-TET/IC, *a.* [Gr. περιπατητικος.] Pertaining to Aristotle's system of philosophy.

PER-I-PA-TET/IC, *n.* 1. A follower of Aristotle, so called because the founders of his philosophy taught, or his followers disputed questions, *walking* in the Lyceum at Athens. 2. It is ludicrously applied to one who is obliged to walk, or cannot afford to ride.

PER-I-PA-TET/I-CISM, *n.* The notions or philosophical system of Aristotle and his followers. *Barrow.*

PE-RIPH/E-RAL, *a.* Peripheric. *Fleming.*

PER-I-PHER/IC, PER-I-PHER/I-CAL, } *a.* Pertaining to a periphery; constituting a periphery.

PE-RIPH/E-RY, *n.* [Gr. περι and φερω.] The circumference of a circle, ellipsis, or other regular curvilinear figure.

PER/I-PHRASE, *n.* [Gr. περιφρασις.] Circumlocution; a circuit of words; the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; a figure of rhetoric employed to avoid a common and trite manner of expression.

PER/I-PHRASE, *v. t.* To express by circumlocution.

PER/I-PHRASE, *v. i.* To use circumlocution.

PE-RIPH/RA-SIS. *See* PERIPHRASE.

PER-I-PHRAS/TIC, PER-I-PHRAS/TI-CAL, } *a.* Circumlocutory; expressing or expressed in more words than are necessary; expressing the sense of one word in many.

PER-I-PHRAS/TI-€AL-LY, *adv.* With circumlocution.
PER/I-PLUS, *n.* [Gr. περιπλους.] Circumnavigation; a voyage round a certain sea or sea-coast. *Vincent.*
PER-IP-NEU-MON/I€, *a.* Pertaining to peripneumony; consisting in an inflammation of the lungs.
PER-IP-NEŪ/MO-NY, *n.* [Gr. περι and πνευμων.] An inflammation of the lungs, or of some part of the thorax.
PER-I-PO-LYG/O-NAL, *a.* [Gr. περι, and *polygon.*] In *crystalography*, having a great number of sides.
PE-RIS/CIAN, } *n.* [Gr. περισκιοι.] An inhabitant of a
PE-RIS/CI-I, } frigid zone, or within a polar circle, whose shadow moves round, and in the course of the day falls in every point of compass.
PE-RIS/CIAN, *a.* Having shadows all around.
PER/ISH, *v. i.* [Fr. *perir.*] 1. To die; to lose life in any manner. 2. To die; to wither and decay. 3. To waste away. 4. To be in a state of decay or passing away. 5. To be destroyed; to come to nothing. 6. To fail entirely, or to be extirpated. 2 *Kings* ix. 7. To be burst or ruined. 8. To be wasted or rendered useless. *Jer.* ix. 9. To be injured or tormented. 1 *Cor.* viii. 10. To be lost eternally; to be sentenced to endless misery. 2 *Pet.* ii.
PER/ISH, *v. t.* To destroy. [*Not legitimate.*]
PER/ISH-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Liable to perish; subject to decay and destruction. 2. Subject to speedy decay. *Stat. of Conn.*
PER/ISH-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liableness to decay. *Locke.*
PER/I-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. περι and σπερμα.] A thick, farinaceous, fleshy, horny or woody part of the seed of plants.
PER-I-SPHER/I€, *a.* [Gr. περι and σφαιρα.] Globular; having the form of a ball. *Journ. of Science.*
PER-IS-SO-LOG/I-€AL, *a.* Redundant in words.
PER-IS-SOL/O-GY, *n.* [Gr. περισσολογια.] Superfluous words; much talk to little purpose. [*Little used.*]
PER-I-STAL/TI€, *a.* [Gr. περισταλτικος.] Spiral; vermicular or worm-like. The *peristaltic* motion of the intestines is performed by the contraction of the circular and longitudinal fibres composing their fleshy coats, by which the chyle is driven into the orifices of the lacteals, and the excrements are protruded towards the anus.
PER-IS-TĒ/RI-ON, *n.* [Gr.] The herb vervain. *Dict.*
PER/I-STŸLE, *n.* [Gr. περιστυλον.] A circular range of columns, or a building encompassed with a row of columns on the outside.
PER-I-SYS/TO-LE, *n.* [Gr. περι and συστολη.] The pause or interval between the systole or contraction, and the diastole or dilatation of the heart.
PE-RĪTE/, *a.* [L. *peritus.*] Skillful. [*Little used.*]
PER-I-TŌ/NE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the peritoneum.
PER-I-TO-NĒ/UM, *n.* [Gr. περιτοναιον.] A thin, smooth, lubricous membrane investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and, more or less completely, all the viscera contained in it.
PER/I-WIG, *n.* [Ir. *pereabhic*; qu. D. *paruik*; Fr. *perruque.*] A small wig; a kind of close cap formed by an intertexture of false hair, worn by men for ornament or to conceal baldness.
PER/I-WIG, *v. t.* To dress with a periwig or with false hair, or with any thing in like form. *Swift.*
PER/I-WIN-KLE, *n.* [Sax. *peruince*; It. *pervinca.*] 1. A sea snail, or small shell fish. 2. A plant.
PER/JURE, (per/jur) *v. t.* [L. *perjuro.*] Willfully to make a false oath when administered by lawful authority or in a court of justice; to forswear.
† PER/JURE, *n.* A perjured person. *Shak.*
PER/JURED, *pp.* Guilty of perjury; having sworn falsely.
PER/JUR-ER, *n.* One that willfully takes a false oath lawfully administered.
PER/JUR-ING, *ppr.* Taking a false oath lawfully administered.
PER-JŪ/RI-OUS, *a.* Guilty of perjury; containing perjury.
PER/JU-RY, *n.* [L. *perjurium.*] The act or crime of willfully making a false oath, when lawfully administered.
PERK, *a.* [W. *perc.*] *Properly*, erect; hence, smart; trim.
PERK, *v. i.* [W. *percu.*] To hold up the head with affected smartness. *Pope.*
PERK, *v. t.* To dress; to make trim or smart; to prank.
PERK/IN, *n.* Ciderkin; a kind of cider made by steeping the murk in water. *Encyc.*
PER/LATE AC/ID. The acidulous phosphate of soda.
PER/LA-TED AC/ID, or OU-RET/I€. Biphosphate of soda.
† PER/LOUS, for *perilous. Spenser.*
PER-LUS-TRĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *perlustro.*] The act of viewing all over. *Howell.*
PER/MA-GY, *n.* A little Turkish boat. *Dict.*
PER/MA-NENCE, } *n.* 1. Continuance in the same state,
PER/MA-NEN-CY, } or without a change that destroys the form or nature of a thing; duration; fixedness. 2. Continuance in the same place or at rest.
PER/MA-NENT, *a.* [L. *permanens.*] Durable; lasting; continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys the form or nature of the thing.—*Permanent* is equivalent to *durable* or *lasting*, but not to *undecaying* or *unalterable.*
PER/MA-NENT-LY, *adv.* With long continuance; durably; in a fixed state or place.
† PER-MAN/SION, *n* [L. *permansio.*] Continuance.
PER-ME-A-BIL/I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being permeable. *Journ. of Science.*
PER/ME-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *permeo.*] That may be passed through without rupture or displacement of its parts, as solid matter.
† PER/ME-ANT, *a.* Passing through. *Brown.*
PER/ME-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *permeo.*] To pass through the pores or interstices of a body; to penetrate and pass through a substance without rupture or displacement of its parts.
PER/ME-A-TED, *pp.* Passed through, as by a fluid.
PER/ME-A-TING, *ppr.* Passing through the pores or interstices of a substance.
PER-ME-Ā/TION, *n.* The act of passing through the pores or interstices of a body.
PER-MIS/CI-BLE, *a.* [L. *permisceo.*] That may be mixed. [*Little used.*]
PER-MIS/SI-BLE, *a.* That may be permitted or allowed.
PER-MIS/SION, *n.* [L. *permissio.*] 1. The act of permitting or allowing. 2. Allowance; license or liberty granted.
PER-MIS/SIVE, *a.* 1. Granting liberty; allowing. *Milton.* 2. Granted; suffered without hinderance. *Milton.*
PER-MIS/SIVE-LY, *adv.* By allowance; without prohibition or hinderance.
PER-MIS/TION, or PER-MIX/TION, *n.* [L. *permistio, permixtio.*] The act of mixing; the state of being mingled.
PER-MIT/, *v. t.* [L. *permitto.*] 1. To allow; to grant leave or liberty to by express consent. 2. To allow by silent consent or by not prohibiting; to suffer without giving express authority. 3. To afford ability or means. 4. To leave; to give or resign.
* PER-MIT/, *n.* 1. A written license or permission from the custom-house officer or other proper authority, to export or transport goods, or to land goods or persons. 2. Warrant; leave; permission.
PER-MIT/TANCE, *n.* Allowance; forbearance of prohibition; permission. *Derham.*
PER-MIX/TION. *See* PERMISTION.
PER-MU-TĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *permutatio.*] 1. In *commerce*, exchange of one thing for another; barter.—2. In the *canon law*, the exchange of one benefice for another.—3. In *algebra*, change or different combination of any number of quantities.
† PER-MŪTE/, *v. t.* [L. *permuto.*] To exchange; to barter.
† PER-MŪT/ER, *n.* One that exchanges.
PER/NAN-CY, *n.* [Norm. *perner.*] A taking or reception, as the receiving of rents or tithes in kind.
PER-NĬ/CIOUS, *a.* [L. *perniciosus.*] 1. Destructive; having the quality of killing, destroying or injuring; very injurious or mischievous. 2. Destructive; tending to injure or destroy. 3. [L. *pernix.*] Quick; [*obs.*]
PER-NĬ/CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Destructively; with ruinous tendency or effects. *Ascham.*
PER-NĬ/CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being very injurious, mischievous or destructive.
PER-NIC/I-TY, *n.* [L. *pernicitas.*] Swiftness of motion; celerity. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*
PER-NOC-TĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *pernocto.*] The act of passing the whole night; a remaining all night.
PE-RŌGUE/. *See* PIROGUE.
PER-O-RĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *peroratio.*] The concluding part of an oration, in which the speaker recapitulates the principal points of his discourse.
PER-OX/YD, *n.* [*per* and *oxyd.*] A substance containing an unusual quantity of oxygen. *Davy.*
PER-OX/Y-DIZE, *v. t.* To oxydize to the utmost degree.
PER-PEND/, *v. t.* [L. *perpendo.*] To weigh in the mind; to consider attentively. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
PER-PEND/ER, *n.* [Fr. *parpaing.*] A coping stone.
PER-PEND/I-€LE, *n.* [L. *perpendiculum.*] Something hanging down in a direct line; a plumb-line.
PER-PEN-DI€/U-LAR, *a.* [L. *perpendicularis.*] 1. Hanging or extending in a right line from any point towards the centre of the earth or of gravity, or at right angles with the plane of the horizon.—2. In *geometry*, falling directly on another line at right angles.
PER-PEN-DI€/U-LAR, *n.* 1. A line falling at right angles on the plane of the horizon.—2. In *geometry*, a line falling at right angles on another line.
PER-PEN-DI€-U-LAR/I-TY, *n.* The state of being perpendicular. *Watts.*
PER-PEN-DI€/U-LAR-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to fall on another line at right angles. 2. So as to fall on the plane of the horizon at right angles; in a direction towards the centre of the earth or of gravity.
† PER-PEN/SION, *n.* [L. *perpendo.*] Consideration.
† PER-PES/SION, *n.* [L. *perpessio.*] Suffering; endurance.
PER/PE-TRATE, *v. t.* [L. *perpetro.*] To do; to commit;

to perform; *in an ill sense, that is, always used to express an evil act.*

PER'PE-TRA-TED, *pp.* Done; committed; as an evil act.

PER'PE-TRA-TING, *ppr.* Committing; as a crime or evil act.

PER-PE-TRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of committing a crime. 2. An evil action. *K. Charles.*

PER'PE-TRA-TOR, *n.* One that commits a crime.

PER-PET'U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *perpetuel*; L. *perpetuus.*] 1. Never-ceasing; continuing forever in future time; destined to be eternal. 2. Continuing or continued without intermission; uninterrupted. 3. Permanent; fixed; not temporary. 4. Everlasting; endless. 5. During the legal dispensation.

PER-PET'U-AL-LY, *adv.* Constantly; continually; *applied to things which proceed without intermission, or which occur frequently or at intervals, without limitation.*

PER-PET'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *perpetuo.*] 1. To make perpetual; to eternize. 2. To cause to endure or to be continued indefinitely; to preserve from extinction or oblivion. 3. To continue by repetition without limitation.

PER-PET'U-A-TED, *pp.* Made perpetual; continued through eternity, or for an indefinite time.

PER-PET'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Continuing forever or indefinitely.

PER-PET-U-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of making perpetual.

PER-PE-TŪ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *perpetuitas.*] 1. Endless duration; continuance to eternity. 2. Continued uninterrupted existence, or duration for an indefinite period of time. 3. Something of which there will be no end.

PER-PHOS'PHATE, *n.* A phosphate in which the phosphoric acid is combined with an oxyd at the maximum of oxydation.

PER-PLEX', *v. t.* [L. *perplexus.*] 1. To make intricate; to involve; to entangle; to make complicated and difficult to be understood or unraveled. 2. To embarrass; to puzzle; to distract; to tease with suspense, anxiety or ambiguity. 3. To plague; to vex.

† PER-PLEX', *a.* Intricate; difficult. *Glanville.*

PER-PLEX'ED, (per-plext') *pp.* Made intricate; embarrassed; puzzled.

PER-PLEX'ED-LY, *adv.* Intricately; with involution.

PER-PLEX'ED-NESS, *n.* 1. Intricacy; difficulty from want of order or precision. 2. Embarrassment of mind from doubt or uncertainty.

PER-PLEX'I-TY, *n.* 1. Intricacy; entanglement. 2. Embarrassment of mind; disturbance from doubt, confusion, difficulty or anxiety.

† PER-PO-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *per* and *poto.*] The act of drinking largely.

PER-QUAD-RI-SUL'PHATE, *n.* A sulphate with four proportions of sulphuric acid combined with a maximum oxyd.

PER'QUI-SITE, *n.* [L. *perquisitus.*] A fee or pecuniary allowance to an officer for services, beyond his ordinary salary or settled wages; or a fee allowed by law to an officer for a specific service, in lieu of an annual salary.

† PER'QUI-SIT-ED, *a.* Supplied with perquisites. *Savage.*

PER-QUI-SI''TION, *n.* [L. *perquisitus.*] An accurate inquiry or search. *Ainsworth.*

PER-RO-QUET', *n.* [Fr.] A species of parrot; also, the *alca psittacula*, an aquatic fowl.

PER'RY, *n.* [Fr. *poiré.*] The juice of pears, which, being clarified by fermentation, is a pleasant drink.

PER-SCRU-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *perscrutatio.*] A searching thoroughly; minute search or inquiry.

PER'SE-CUTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *persecuter.*] 1. In a *general sense*, to pursue in a manner to injure, vex or afflict; to harass with unjust punishment; to inflict pain from hatred or malignity.—2. *Appropriately*, to afflict, harass or destroy for adherence to a particular creed or system of religious principles, or to a mode of worship. 3. To harass with solicitations or importunity.

PER'SE-CU-TED, *pp.* Harassed by troubles or punishments unjustly inflicted, particularly for religious opinions.

PER'SE-CU-TING, *ppr.* Pursuing with enmity or vengeance, particularly for adhering to a particular religion.

PER-SE-CŪ'TION, *n.* 1. The act or practice of persecuting. 2. The state of being persecuted.

PER'SE-CU-TOR, *n.* One that persecutes; one that pursues another unjustly and vexatiously, particularly on account of religious principles.

PER-SE-VĒR'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *perseverantia.*] 1. Persistence in any thing undertaken; continued pursuit or prosecution of any business or enterprise begun.—2. In *theology*, continuance in a state of grace to a state of glory; sometimes called *final perseverance.*

† PER-SE-VĒR'ANT, *a.* Constant in pursuit of an undertaking. *Ainsworth.*

† PER-SE-VĒR'ANT-LY, *adv.* With constancy. *Spiritual Conquest.*

PER-SE-VĒRE', *v. i.* [L. *persevero.*] To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily any design or course commenced; not to give over or abandon what is undertaken.

PER-SE-VĒR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Persisting in any business or course begun. 2. *a.* Constant in the execution of a purpose or enterprise.

PER-SE-VĒR'ING-LY, *adv.* With perseverance or continued pursuit of what is undertaken.

PER'SI-FLAGE, *n.* [Fr.] A jeering; ridicule. *H. More.*

PER-SIM'MON, *n.* A tree and its fruit. *Mease.*

PER-SIST', *v. i.* [L. *persisto.*] To continue steadily and firmly in the pursuit of any business or course commenced; to persevere. [*Persist* is nearly synonymous with *persevere*; but *persist* frequently implies more obstinacy than *persevere*, particularly in that which is evil or injurious to others.]

PER-SIST'ENCE, PER-SIST'EN-CY, *n.* 1. The state of persisting; steady pursuit of what is undertaken; perseverance. 2. Obstinacy; contumacy. *Shak.*

PER-SIST'ENT, PER-SIST'ING, *a.* In *botany*, continuing without withering; opposed to *marcescent.*

PER-SIST'ING, *ppr.* Continuing in the prosecution of an undertaking; persevering.

PER-SIST'IVE, *a.* Steady in pursuit; not receding from a purpose or undertaking; persevering. *Shak.*

PER'SON, (per'sn) *n.* [L. *persona.*] 1. An individual human being consisting of body and soul. 2 A man, woman or child, considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them. 3. A human being, considered with respect to the living body or corporeal existence only. 4. A human being, *indefinitely*; one; a man. 5. A human being represented in dialogue, fiction, or on the stage; character. 6. Character of office.—7. In *grammar*, the nominative to a verb; the agent that performs, or the patient that suffers, any thing affirmed by a verb.—8. In *law*, an *artificial person* is a corporation or body politic.—*In person*, by one's self; with bodily presence; not by representative.

† PER'SON, *v. t.* To represent as a person; to make to resemble; to image. *Milton.*

PER'SON-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Having a well-formed body or person; graceful; of good appearance.—2. In *law*, enabled to maintain pleas in court. 3. Having capacity to take any thing granted or given.

PER'SON-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *personnage.*] 1. A man or woman of distinction. 2. Exterior appearance; stature; air. 3. Character assumed. 4. Character represented.

PER'SON-AL, *a.* [L. *personalis.*] 1. Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real. 2. Relating to an individual; affecting individuals; peculiar or proper to him or her, or to private actions or character. 3. Pertaining to the corporal nature; exterior; corporal. 4. Present in person; not acting by representative.—*Personal estate*, in *law*, movables; chattels; things belonging to the person; as money, jewels, furniture, &c., as distinguished from *real* estate in land and houses.—*Personal identity*, in *metaphysics*, sameness of being, of which consciousness is the evidence.—*Personal verb*, in *grammar*, a verb conjugated in the three persons.

† PER'SON-AL, *n.* A movable.

PER-SON-AL'I-TY, *n.* 1. That which constitutes an individual a distinct person, or that which constitutes individuality. 2. Direct application or applicability to a person.

PER'SON-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In person; by bodily presence; not by representative or substitute. 2. With respect to an individual; particularly. 3. With regard to numerical existence.

PER'SON-ATE, *v. t.* 1. To represent by a fictitious or assumed character so as to pass for the person represented. 2. To represent by action or appearance; to assume the character and act the part of another. 3. To pretend hypocritically; [*l. u.*] 4. To counterfeit; to feign; as, a *personated* devotion. *Hammond.* 5. To resemble. *Shak.* 6. To make a representation of, as in picture; [*obs.*] 7. To describe; [*obs.*] 8. [L. *personо.*] To celebrate loudly; [*obs.*]

† PER'SON-ATE, *v. i.* To display a fictitious character.

PER'SON-ATE, *a.* [L. *persona*, a mask.] Masked.

PER-SON-Ā'TION, *n.* The counterfeiting of the person and character of another. *Bacon.*

PER'SON-A-TOR, *n.* 1. One who assumes the character of another. 2. One that acts or performs. *B. Jonson.*

PER-SON-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The giving to an inanimate being the figure or the sentiments and language of a rational being; prosopopœia.

PER-SON'I-FIED, *pp.* Represented with the attributes of a person.

PER-SON'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *persona* and *facio.*] To give animation to inanimate objects; to ascribe to an inanimate being the sentiments, actions or language of a rational being or person.

PER-SON'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Giving to an inanimate being the attributes of a person.

PER'SON-IZE, *v. t.* To personify. [*Not much used.*]

PER-SPEC'TIVE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the science of optics; optical. 2. Pertaining to the art of perspective.

PER-SPEC'TIVE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *perspettiva.*] 1. A glass

through which objects are viewed. 2. The art of drawing on a plane surface true resemblances or pictures of objects, as the objects appear to the eye from any distance and situation, real and imaginary. 3. A representation of objects in perspective. 4. View; vista. 5. A kind of painting, often seen in gardens and at the end of a gallery, designed expressly to deceive the sight by representing the continuation of an alley, a building, a landscape or the like.

PER-SPEC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* Optically; through a glass; by representation. *Shak.*

PER'SPI-CA-BLE, *a.* Discernible. *Herbert.*

PER-SPI-CĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *perspicax.*] 1. Quick-sighted; sharp of sight. 2. Of acute discernment.

PER-SPI-CĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Acuteness of sight.

PER-SPI-CAC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *perspicacitas.*] 1. Acuteness of sight; quickness of sight. 2. Acuteness of discernment or understanding.

PER'SPI-CA-CY, *n.* Acuteness of sight or discernment.

† PER-SPI''CIENCE, *n.* [L. *perspiciens.*] The act of looking sharply.

PER'SPI-CIL, *n.* [L. *per* and *speculum.*] An optic glass. [*Little used.*] *Crashaw.*

PER-SPI-CŪ'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *perspicuité*; L. *perspicuitas.*] 1. Transparency; clearness; that quality of a substance which renders objects visible through it; [*little used.*] 2. Clearness to mental vision; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; that quality of writing or language which readily presents to the mind of another the precise ideas of the author.

PER-SPIC'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *perspicuus.*] 1. Transparent; translucent; [*l. u.*] 2. Clear to the understanding; that may be clearly understood; not obscure or ambiguous.

PER-SPIC'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Clearly; plainly; in a manner to be easily understood. *Bacon.*

PER-SPIC'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Clearness to intellectual vision; plainness; freedom from obscurity.

PER-SPI-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being perspirable.

* PER'SPI-RA-BLE, *a.* [from L. *perspiro.*] 1. That may be perspired; that may be evacuated through the pores of the skin. 2. Emitting perspiration; [*not proper.*]

PER-SPI-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *perspiro.*] 1. The act of perspiring; excretion by the cuticular pores; evacuation of the fluids of the body through the pores of the skin. 2. Matter perspired.

* PER'SPI-RA-TIVE, *a.* Performing the act of perspiration.

PER'SPI-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Perspirative. *Berkeley.*

PER-SPĪRE', *v. i.* [L. *per* and *spiro.*] 1. To evacuate the fluids of the body through the pores of the skin. 2. To be evacuated or excreted through the pores of the skin.

PER-SPĪRE', *v. t.* To emit or evacuate through the pores of the skin. *Smollett.*

PER-STRINGE', (per-strinj') *v. t.* [L. *perstringo.*] To graze; to glance on. *Burton.*

PER-SUĀD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be persuaded.

PER-SUĀD'A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be persuaded.

PER-SUĀDE', (per-swāde') *v. t.* [L. *persuadeo.*] 1. To influence by argument, advice, entreaty or expostulation; to draw or incline the will to a determination by presenting motives to the mind. 2. To convince by argument, or by evidence presented in any manner to the mind. 3. To inculcate by argument or expostulation; [*l. u.*] 4. To treat by persuasion; [*obs.*]

PER-SUĀD'ED, *pp.* Influenced or drawn to an opinion or determination by argument, advice or reasons suggested; convinced; induced.

PER-SUĀD'ER, *n.* 1. One that persuades or influences another. *Bacon.* 2. That which incites. *Milton.*

PER-SUĀD'ING, *ppr.* Influencing by motives presented.

PER-SUĀ-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of being persuaded.

PER-SUĀ'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *persuasibilis.*] That may be persuaded or influenced by reasons offered.

PER-SUĀ'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being influenced by persuasion.

PER-SUĀ'SION, (per-swā'zhun) *n.* [Fr.; L. *persuasio.*] 1. The act of persuading. 2. The state of being persuaded or convinced; settled opinion or conviction proceeding from arguments and reasons offered by others, or suggested by one's own reflections. 3. A creed or belief; or a sect or a party adhering to a creed or system of opinions.

PER-SUĀ'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of persuading; influencing the mind or passions.

PER-SUĀ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to persuade or convince. *Milton.*

PER-SUĀ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of having influence on the mind or passions. *Taylor.*

PER-SUĀ'SO-RY, *a.* Having power to persuade.

PER-SUL'PHATE, *n.* A combination of sulphuric acid with the peroxyd of iron. *Webster's Manual.*

PERT, *a.* [W. *pert.*] 1. Lively; brisk; smart. 2. Forward; saucy; bold; indecorously free. *Addison.*

PERT, *n.* An assuming, over-forward, or impertinent person. *Goldsmith.*

PERT, *v. i.* To behave with pertness; to be saucy. *Bp. Gauden.*

PER-TĀIN', *v. i.* [L. *pertineo.*] 1. To belong; to be the property, right or duty of. 2. To have relation to. *Acts* i.

PER-TER-E-BRĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *per* and *terebratio.*] The act of boring through. *Ainsworth.*

PER-TI-NĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *pertinax.*] 1. Holding or adhering to any opinion, purpose or design with obstinacy; obstinate; perversely resolute or persistent. 2. Resolute; firm; constant; steady.

PER-TI-NĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Obstinately; with firm or perverse adherence to opinion or purpose.

PER-TI-NĀ'CIOUS-NESS, } *n.* [L. *pertinacia.*] 1. Firm or
PER-TI-NAC'I-TY, } unyielding adherence to opinion or purpose; obstinacy. 2. Resolution; constancy.

PER'TI-NA-CY, *n.* Obstinacy; stubbornness; persistency; resolution; steadiness. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

PER'TI-NENCE, } *n.* [L. *pertinens.*] Justness of relation
PER'TI-NEN-CY, } to the subject or matter in hand; fitness; appositeness; suitableness.

PER'TI-NENT, *a.* [L. *pertinens.*] 1. Related to the subject or matter in hand; just to the purpose; adapted to the end proposed; apposite; not foreign to the thing intended. 2. Regarding; concerning; belonging; [*little used.*]

PER'TI-NENT-LY, *adv.* Appositely; to the purpose.

PER'TI-NENT-NESS, *n.* Appositeness.

PER-TIN'GENT, *a.* [L. *pertingens.*] Reaching to.

PERT'LY, *adv.* 1. Briskly; smartly; with prompt boldness. 2. Saucily; with indecorous confidence or boldness.

PERT'NESS, *n.* 1. Briskness; smartness. 2. Sauciness; forward promptness or boldness. 3. Petty liveliness; sprightliness without force, dignity or solidity.

PER-TURB', } *v. t.* [L. *perturbo.*] 1. To disturb; to
* PER'TUR-BATE, } agitate; to disquiet. 2. To disorder; to confuse.

PER-TUR-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *perturbatio.*] 1. Disquiet or agitation of mind. 2. Restlessness of passions; great uneasiness. 3. Disturbance; disorder; commotion in public affairs. 4. Disturbance of passions; commotion of spirit. 5. Cause of disquiet.

PER-TUR-BĀ'TOR, } *n.* One that disturbs or raises com-
PER-TURB'ER, } motion. [*Little used.*]

PER-TURB'ED, (per-turbd') *pp.* Disturbed; agitated; disquieted.

PER-TŪSE', } *a.* [L. *pertusus.*] 1. Punched; pierced with
PER-TŪS'ED, } holes.—2. In *botany*, full of hollow dots on the surface, as a leaf.

PER-TŪ'SION, *n.* [L. *pertusus.*] 1. The act of punching, piercing or thrusting through with a pointed instrument. 2. A little hole made by punching; a perforation.

PER'UKE, *n.* [Fr. *perruque*; It. *perrucca.*] An artificial cap of hair; a periwig. *Wiseman.*

PER'UKE, *v. t.* To dress in adscititious hair.

PER'UKE-MĀ-KER, *n.* A maker of perukes; a wig-maker.

PE-RŪ'SAL, *n.* 1. The act of reading. 2. Careful view or examination; [*unusual.*] *Tatler.*

PE-RŪSE', *v. t.* 1. To read, or to read with attention. 2. To observe; to examine with careful survey; [*obs.*]

PE-RŪS'ED, (pe-rūzd') *pp.* Read; observed; examined.

PE-RŪS'ER, *n.* One that reads or examines. *Woodward.*

PE-RŪS'ING, *ppr.* Reading; examining.

PE-RŪ'VI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Peru, in S. America.—*Peruvian bark*, the bark of the *cinchona*, a tree of Peru; called also *Jesuits' bark.*

PER-VĀDE', *v. t.* [L. *pervado.*] 1. To pass through an aperture, pore or interstice; to permeate. 2. To pass or spread through the whole extent of a thing and into every minute part. 3. We use this verb in a transitive form to express a passive or an intransitive signification.

PER-VĀD'ED, *pp.* Passed through; permeated; penetrated in every part.

PER-VĀD'ING, *ppr.* Passing through or extending to every part of a thing.

PER-VĀ'SION, *n.* The act of pervading or passing through the whole extent of a thing. *Boyle.*

PER-VERSE', (per-vers') *a.* [L. *perversus.*] 1. *Literally*, turned aside; hence, distorted from the right. 2. Obstinate in the wrong; disposed to be contrary; stubborn; untractable. 3. Cross; petulant; peevish; disposed to cross and vex.

PER-VERSE'LY, (per-vers'ly) *adv.* With intent to vex; crossly; peevishly; obstinately in the wrong.

PER-VERSE'NESS, *n.* Disposition to cross or vex; untractableness; crossness of temper. 2. Perversion; [*obs.*]

PER-VER'SION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *perversus.*] The act of perverting; a turning from truth or propriety; a diverting from the true intent or object; change to something worse.

PER-VERS'I-TY, *n.* Perverseness; crossness; disposition to thwart or cross. *Norris.*

PER-VERS'IVE, *a.* Tending to pervert or corrupt.

PER-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *perverto.*] 1. To turn from truth, propriety, or from its proper purpose; to distort from its true use or end. 2. To turn from the right; to corrupt.

PER-VERT'ED, *pp.* Turned from right to wrong; distorted; corrupted; misinterpreted; misemployed

PER-VERT'ER, *n.* One that perverts or turns from right to wrong; one that distorts, misinterprets or misapplies.

PER-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be perverted. *Ainsworth.*

PER-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning from right to wrong; distorting; misinterpreting; misapplying; corrupting.

PER-VES'TI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *pervestigo.*] To find out by research. *Cockeram.*

PER-VES-TI-GĀ'TION, *n.* Diligent inquiry; thorough research. *Chillingworth.*

PER-VI-CĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *pervicax.*] Very obstinate; stubborn; willfully contrary or refractory. *Denham.*

PER-VI-CĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With willful obstinacy.

PER-VI-CĀ'CIOUS-NESS, PER-VI-CAC'I-TY, PER'VI-CA-CY, } *n.* Stubbornness; willful obstinacy. [*Little used.*]

PER'VI-OUS, *a.* [L. *pervius.*] 1. Admitting passage; that may be penetrated by another body or substance; permeable; penetrable. 2. That may be penetrated by the mental sight. 3. Pervading; permeating; [*not proper.*]

PER'VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of admitting passage or of being penetrated. *Boyle.*

PE-SĀDE', *n.* [Fr. *passade.*] The motion of a horse when he raises his fore quarters, keeping his hind feet on the ground without advancing.

PĒ'SO, *n.* A Spanish coin weighing an ounce; a piaster; a piece of eight. *Sp. Dict.*

PES'SA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *pessaire.*] A solid substance composed of wool, lint or linen, mixed with powder, oil, wax, &c., made round and long like a finger, to be introduced into the neck of the matrix for the cure of some disorder.

PEST, *n.* [Fr. *peste*; L. *pestis.*] 1. Plague; pestilence; a fatal epidemic disease. 2. Any thing very noxious, mischievous or destructive.

PEST'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *pester.*] 1. To trouble; to disturb; to annoy; to harass with little vexations. 2. To encumber.

PEST'ERED, *pp.* Troubled; disturbed; annoyed.

PEST'ER-ER, *n.* One that troubles or harasses with vexation.

PEST'ER-ING, *ppr.* Troubling; disturbing.

PEST'ER-OUS, *a.* Encumbering; burdensome. [*L. u.*]

PEST'HOUSE, *n.* A house or hospital for persons infected with any contagious and mortal disease.

† PES'TI-DUCT, *n.* [L. *pestis* and *duco.*] That which conveys or brings contagion. *Donne.*

PES-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *pestis* and *fero.*] 1. Pestilential; noxious to health; malignant; infectious; contagious. 2. Noxious to peace, to morals or to society; mischievous; destructive. 3. Troublesome; vexatious. *Shak.*

PEST'I-LENCE, *n.* [L. *pestilentia.*] 1. Plague, *appropriately so called*; but in a *general sense*, any contagious or infectious disease that is epidemic and mortal. 2. Corruption or moral disease destructive to happiness.

PEST'I-LENT, *a.* [L. *pestilens.*] 1. Producing the plague, or other malignant, contagious disease; noxious to health and life. 2. Mischievous; noxious to morals or society; destructive. 3. Troublesome; mischievous; making disturbance; corrupt.

PES-TI-LEN'TIAL, *a.* 1. Partaking of the nature of the plague or other infectious disease. 2. Producing or tending to produce infectious disease. 3. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious. *South.*

PEST'I-LENT-LY, *adv.* Mischievously; destructively.

PES-TIL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *pistillum.*] The act of pounding and bruising in a mortar. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

PES'TLE, (pes'l) *n.* [L. *pistillum.*] An instrument for pounding and breaking substances in a mortar.—*Pestle of pork*, a gammon of bacon. *Ainsworth.*

† PES'TLE, *v. i.* To use a pestle. *B. Jonson.*

PET, *n.* [contracted from *petulant.*] A slight fit of peevishness or fretful discontent.

PET, *n.* [formerly *peat.* Qu. W. *pêth.*] 1. A cade lamb; a lamb brought up by hand. 2. A fondling; any little animal fondled and indulged.

PET, *v. t.* To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge.

† PET, *v. i.* To take offence; to be in a slight passion.

* PĒ'TAL, or PET'AL, *n.* [Fr. *petale.*] In *botany*, a flower-leaf.

PET'ALED, PET'A-LOUS, } *a.* Having petals; as a *petaled* flower.

PET'A-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to a petal. *Barton.*

PET'A-LISM, *n.* [Gr. πεταλισμος.] A form of sentence among the *ancient Syracusans*, by which they proscribed a citizen.

PET'AL-ITE, *n.* [Gr. πεταλον.] A rare mineral.

PET'A-LOID, *a.* [*petal*, and Gr. ειδος.] Having the form of petals. *Barton.*

PET'AL-SHĀPED, *a.* Having the shape of a petal.

PE-TARD', *n.* [It., Sp. *petardo*; Fr. *petard.*] An engine of war made of metal, nearly in the shape of a hat, to be loaded with powder and fixed on a madrier or plank, and used to break gates, barricades, draw-bridges and the like, by explosion.

PE-TAR'. The same as *petard.*

PE-TĒ'CHI-Æ, *n.* [Sp. *petequia*; It. *petecchia.*] Purple spots which appear on the skin in malignant fevers.

PE-TĒ'CHI-AL, *a.* [Sp. *petequial.*] Spotted. A *petechial* fever is a malignant fever accompanied with purple spots on the skin.

PET'E-REL, or PET'REL, *n.* An aquatic fowl of the genus *procellaria.*

PĒ'TER-PENCE, *n.* A tax or tribute formerly paid by the English people to the pope. *Hall.*

PĒ'TER-WORT, *n.* A plant.

PET'I-O-LAR, PET'I-O-LA-RY, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to a petiole, or proceeding from it. 2. Formed from a petiole. 3. Growing on a petiole.

PET'I-O-LATE, PET'I-OLED, } *a.* Growing on a petiole; as a *petiolate* leaf. *Martyn.*

PET'I-OLE, *n.* [L. *petiolus.*] In *botany*, a leaf-stalk; the foot-stalk of a leaf.

PET'IT, (pet'ty) *a.* [Fr. *See* PETTY.] Small; little; mean. This word *petit* is now generally written *petty.*

PET'IT-MAÎ'TRE, (pet'te-mäe-tur) *n.* [Fr.] A spruce fellow that dangles about females; a fop; a coxcomb.

PE-TI''TION, *n.* [L. *petitio.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a request, supplication or prayer; but *chiefly and appropriately*, a solemn or formal supplication; a prayer addressed by a person to the Supreme Being. 2. A formal request or supplication from an inferior to a superior. 3. The paper containing a supplication or solicitation.

PE-TI''TION, *v. t.* To make a request to; to ask from; to solicit; *particularly*, to make supplication to a superior for some favor or right.

PE-TI''TION-A-RI-LY, *adv.* By way of begging the question.

PE-TI''TION-A-RY, *a.* 1. Supplicatory; coming with a petition. 2. Containing a petition or request. *Swift.*

PE-TI''TION-ER, *n.* One that presents a petition, either verbal or written.

PE-TI''TION-ING, *ppr.* Asking as a favor, grant, right or mercy; supplicating.

PE-TI''TION-ING, *n.* The act of asking or soliciting; solicitation; supplication.

PET'I-TO-RY, *a.* Petitioning; soliciting. *Brewer.*

PE-TONG', *n.* The Chinese name of a species of copper of a white color. *Pinkerton.*

PĒ'TRE, PĒ'TER, } *See* SALTPETRE.

PE-TRĒ'AN, *a.* [L. *petra.*] Pertaining to rock.

PE-TRES'CENCE, *n.* The process of changing into stone.

PE-TRES'CENT, *a.* [Gr. πετρος.] 1. Converting into stone; changing into stony hardness. *Boyle.*

PET-RI-FAC'TION, *n.* 1. The process of changing into stone; the conversion of wood or any animal or vegetable substance into stone or a body of stony hardness. 2. That which is converted from animal or vegetable substance into stone.—3. In *popular usage*, a body incrusted with stony matter; an incrustation.

PET-RI-FAC'TIVE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to petrifaction. 2. Having power to convert vegetable or animal substances into stone.

PE-TRIF'IC, *a.* Having power to convert into stone.

† PET'RI-FI-CATE, *v. t.* To petrify. *Hall.*

PET-RI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The process of petrifying. 2. That which is petrified, a petrifaction. 3. Obduracy; callousness.

PET'RI-FIED, *pp.* 1. Changed into stone. 2. Fixed in amazement.

PET'RI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *petra* and *facio.*] 1. To convert to stone or stony substance; as an animal or vegetable substance. 2. To make callous or obdurate. 3. To fix.

PET'RI-FY, *v. i.* To become stone, or of a stony hardness.

PET'RI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Converting into stone. *Kirwan.*

PĒ'TROL, PE-TRŌ'LE-UM, } *n.* [Fr. *petrole.*] Rock oil, a liquid inflammable substance or bitumen exsuding from the earth and collected on the surface of the water.

PET'RO-NEL, *n.* A horseman's pistol.

PET'RO-SI-LEX, *n.* [L. *petra* and *silex.*] Rock stone; rock flint, or compact feldspar.

PET-RO-SI-LI''CIOUS, *a.* Consisting of petrosilex.

PĒ'TROUS, *a.* [L. *petra.*] Like stone; hard; stony.

PET'TI-CŌAT, *n.* [Fr. *petit.*] A garment worn by females, and covering the lower limbs.

PET'TI-FOG, *v. i.* [Fr. *petit* and *voguer.*] To do small business; as a lawyer. [*Vulgar.*]

PET'TI-FOG-GER, *n.* An inferior attorney or lawyer who is employed in small or mean business.

PET'TI-FOG-GER-Y, *n.* The practice of a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles. *Milton.*

PET'TI-NESS, *n.* Smallness; littleness. *Shak.*

PET'TISH, *a.* Fretful; peevish. *Creech.*

PET'TISH-LY, *adv.* In a pet; with a freek of ill-temper.

PET'TISH-NESS, *n.* Fretfulness; petulance; peevishness. *Collier.*

PET'TI-TOES, *n.* The toes or feet of a pig; sometimes used for the human feet in contempt.

PET'TO, *n.* [It., from L. *pectus.*] The breast; hence, *in petto*, in secrecy; in reserve. *Chesterfield.*

PET'TY, *a.* [Fr. *petit.*] 1. Small; little; trifling; inconsiderable. 2. Inferior.
PET'TY-CHAPS, *n.* A small bird of the genus *motacilla.*
PET'TY-ϹOY, *n* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
PET'U-LANCE, } *n.* [L. *petulantia;* Fr. *petulance.*] Freak-
PET'U-LAN-CY, } ish passion; peevishness; pettishness; sauciness. *Peevishness* is not precisely synonymous with *petulance;* the former implying more permanence of a sour, fretful temper; the latter more temporary or capricious irritation.
PET'U-LANT, *a.* [L. *petulans.*] 1. Saucy; pert or forward with fretfulness or sourness of temper. 2. Manifesting petulance; proceeding from pettishness. 3. Wanton; freakish in passion.
PET'U-LANT-LY, *adv.* With petulance; with saucy pertness.
†PE-TUL'ϹOUS, *a.* Wanton; frisking. *Cane.*
PE-TUNSE', } (pe-tuns') { *n.* Porcelain clay so called, used by the Chinese in the manufacture of porcelain or china-ware.
PE-TUNTSE', }
PE-TUNTZE', }
PEW, *n.* [D. *puye;* L. *podium.*] An inclosed seat in a church.
PEW, *v. t.* To furnish with pews. [*Little used.*] *Ash.*
PE'WET, *n.* 1. An aquatic fowl, the sea-crow or mire-crow. 2. The lapwing. *Ainsworth.*
PEW'-FEL-LŌW, *n.* A companion. *Bp. Hall.*
PEW'TER, *n.* [It. *peltro;* Sp. *peltre.*] 1. A composition or factitious metal, consisting of tin and lead, or tin, lead and brass. 2. Vessels or utensils made of pewter; as plates, dishes, porringers and the like.
PEW'TER-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make vessels and utensils of pewter. *Boyle.*
† PEX'I-TY, *n.* [L. *pecto.*] The nap or shag of cloth. *Coles.*
PHĀ'E-TON, *n.* [Gr., from *φαινω.*] 1. In *mythology*, the son of Phœbus and Clymene, or of Cephalus and Aurora, that is, the son of light or of the sun. 2. An open carriage like a chaise, on four wheels, and drawn by two horses.—3. In *ornithology*, a genus of fowls, the tropic bird.
PHA-ĠE-DĒ'NA, *n.* [Gr. *φαγεδαινα.*] An ulcer, where the sharpness of the humors eats away the flesh.
PHA-ĠE-DEN'IϹ, } *a.* [Gr. *φαγεδαινικος.*] Eating or cor-
PHA-ĠE-DĒ'NOUS, } roding flesh.
PHA-ĠE-DEN'IϹ, *n.* A medicine or application that eats away proud or fungous flesh.
PHA-LAN'ĠI-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *φαλαγγιον.*] Pertaining to the genus of spiders. *Brown.*
PHAL'AN-ĠITE, *n.* [Gr. *φαλαγγιτης.*] A soldier belonging to a phalanx. *Mitford.*
* PHAL'ANX, or PHĀ'LANX, *n.* [L.; Gr. *φαλαγξ.*] 1. In *Grecian antiquity*, a square battalion or body of soldiers, formed in ranks and files close and deep. 2. Any body of troops or men formed in close array, or any combination of people distinguished for firmness and solidity of union.—3. In *anatomy*, the three rows of small bones forming the fingers.—4. In *natural history*, a term used to express the arrangement of the columns of a sort of fossil corolloid.
PHAL'A-ROPE, *n.* The name of several species of waterfowls inhabiting the northern latitudes.
PHAN'TAS$M, *n.* [Gr. *φαντασμα.*] That which appears to the mind; the image of an external object; an idea or notion; it usually denotes a vain or airy appearance; something imagined.
PHAN-TAS'MA. The same as *phantasm.*
PHAN-TAS'TIϹ. *See* FANTASTIC.
PHAN'TA-SY. *See* FANCY.
PHAN'TOM, *n.* [Fr. *fantôme.*] 1. Something that appears; an apparition; a spectre. 2. A fancied vision.
PHĀ'RA-ON, *n.* The name of a game of chance.
PHAR-A-ON'IϹ, *a.* Pertaining to the Pharaohs or kings of Egypt, or to the old Egyptians. *Niebuhr.*
PHAR-I-SĀ'IϹ, } *a.* Pertaining to the Pharisees; re-
PHAR-I-SĀ'I-ϹAL, } sembling the Pharisees; making a show of religion without the spirit of it.
PHAR-I-SĀ'I-ϹAL-NESS, *n.* Devotion to external rites and ceremonies; external show of religion without the spirit of it.
PHAR'I-SA-I$M, *n.* 1. The notions, doctrines and conduct of the Pharisees, as a sect. 2. Rigid observance of external forms of religion without genuine piety; hypocrisy in religion.
PHAR-I-SĒ'AN, *a.* Following the practice of the Pharisees. *Milton.*
PHAR'I-SEE, *n.* [Heb. פרס, to separate.] One of a sect among the Jews, whose religion consisted in a strict observance of rites and ceremonies and of the traditions of the elders, and whose pretended holiness led them to separate themselves as a sect, considering themselves as more righteous than other Jews.
* PHAR-MA-CEŪ'TIϹ, } *a.* [Gr. *φαρμακευτικος.*] Per-
* PHAR-MA-CEŪ-TI-ϹAL, } taining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or to the art of preparing medicines.
* PHAR-MA-CEŪ'TI-ϹAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of pharmacy.
* PHAR-MA-CEŪ'TIϹS, *n.* The science of preparing and exhibiting medicines. *Parr.*
PHAR'MA-ϹO-LITE, *n.* Arseniate of lime.
PHAR-MA-ϹOL'O-ĠIST, *n.* [Gr. *φαρμακον.*] One that writes on drugs, or the composition and preparation of medicines. *Woodward.*
PHAR-MA-ϹOL'O-ĠY, *n.* 1. The science or knowledge of drugs, or the art of preparing medicines. 2. A treatise on the art of preparing medicines.
PHAR-MA-ϹO-PÆ'IA, } *n.* [Gr. *φαρμακον* and *ποιεω.*] A
PHAR'MA-ϹO-PY, } dispensatory; a book or treatise describing the preparations of the several kinds of medicines, with their uses and manner of application.
PHAR-MA-ϹOP'O-LIST, *n.* [Gr. *φαρμακον* and *κωπεω.*] One that sells medicines; an apothecary.
PHAR'MA-CY, *n.* [Gr. *φαρμακεια.*] The art or practice of preparing, preserving and compounding substances for the purposes of medicine; the occupation of an apothecary.
PHĀ'ROS, *n.* [Gr. *φαρος.*] 1. A light-house or tower which anciently stood on a small isle of that name, adjoining the Egyptian shore, over against Alexandria. 2. Any light-house for the direction of seamen; a watch-tower; a beacon.
PHAR-YN-GOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *φαρυγξ* and *τιμνω.*] The operation of making an incision into the pharynx.
PHĀ'RYNX, *n.* The upper part of the gullet, below the larynx.
PHAS'EL, *n.* [Gr. *φασηλος*, or *φασιολος.*] The French bean, or kidney bean.
PHĀ'SIS, } *n.; plu.* PHASES. [Gr. *φασις.*] 1. In a *general*
PHASE, } *sense*, an appearance; that which is exhibited to the eye; *appropriately*, any appearance or quantity of illumination of the moon or other planet.—2. In *mineralogy*, transparent green quartz.
PHA$M, } *n.* [Gr.] Appearance; fancied apparition;
PHA$'MA, } phantom. [*Little used.*]
PHAS'SA-ϹHATE, *n.* The lead-colored agate.
PHEA$'ANT, (fez'ant) *n.* [Fr. *faisan;* L. *phasianus*] A fowl of the genus *phasianus*, of beautiful plumage, and its flesh delicate food.
PHEER, *n.* [Sax. *gefera.*] A companion. *See* PEER.
PHEE$E, *v. t.* To comb. *See* FEASE.
PHEN'ĠITE, *n.* [Gr. *φεγγιτης.*] A beautiful species of alabaster. *Encyc.*
PHEN'I-ϹOP-TER, *n.* [Gr. *φοινικοπτερος.*] A fowl of the genus *phœnicopterus;* the flamingo.
PHĒ'NIX, *n.* [Gr. *φοινιξ;* L. *phœnix.*] 1. The fowl which is said to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes. 2. A person of singular distinction.
PHEN-O-GAM'I-AN, *a.* [Gr. *φαινω* and *γαμος.*] In *botany*, having the essential organs of fructification visible.
PHE-NOM-E-NOL'O-ĠY, *n.* [*phenomenon*, and Gr. *λογος.*] A description or history of phenomena.
PHE-NOM'E-NON, *n.; plu.* PHENOMENA. [Gr. *φαινομενον.*] In a *general sense*, an appearance; any thing visible; whatever is presented to the eye by observation or experiment, or whatever is discovered to exist. It sometimes denotes a remarkable or unusual appearance.
PHĒ'ON, *n.* In *heraldry*, the barbed iron head of a dart.
PHĪ'AL, *n.* [L. *phiala.*] 1. A glass vessel or bottle; in *common usage*, a small glass vessel used for holding liquors. 2. A large vessel or bottle made of glass; as the *Leyden phial.*
PHĪ'AL, *v. t.* To put or keep in a phial. *Shenstone.*
PHIL-A-DELPH'I-AN, *a.* [Gr. *φιλος* and *αδελφος.*] Pertaining to Philadelphia, or to Ptolemy Philadelphus.
PHIL-A-DELPH'I-AN, *n.* One of the family of love.
PHIL-AN-THROP'IϹ, } *a.* 1. Possessing general be-
PHIL-AN-THROP'I-ϹAL, } nevolence; entertaining goodwill towards all men; loving mankind. 2. Directed to the general good.
PHI-LAN'THRO-PIST, *n.* A person of general benevolence; one who loves or wishes well to his fellow men, and who exerts himself in doing them good.
PHI-LAN'THRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *φιλος* and *ανθρωπος.*] The love of mankind; benevolence towards the whole human family; universal good-will.
PHI-LIP'PIϹ, *n.* An oration of Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, against Philip, king of Macedon. Hence the word is used to denote any discourse or declamation full of acrimonious invective.
PHIL'IP-PIZE, *v. i.* 1. To write or utter invective; to declaim against; [*unusual.*] *Burke.* 2. To side with Philip; to support or advocate Philip. *Swift.*
PHIL-LY-RĒ'A, *n.* A genus of plants, *mockprivet.*

PHI-LOL'O-GER, or PHI-LOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the history and construction of language.

PHIL-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to philology, or to the
PHIL-O-LOG'I-CAL, } study and knowledge of language.

PHI-LOL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To offer criticisms. [*L. u.*] *Evelyn.*

PHI-LOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *φιλολογια.*] 1. *Primarily*, a love of words. 2. That branch of literature which comprehends a knowledge of the etymology or origin and combination of words; grammar, the construction of sentences or use of words in language; criticism.

PHI'LO-MATH, *n.* [Gr. *φιλομαθης.*] A lover of learning.

PHI-LO-MATH'IC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the love of learning. 2. Having a love of letters.

PHIL'O-MATH-Y, *n.* The love of learning.

* PHI'LO-MEL, } *n.* [from *Philomela*, who was changed
* PHI-LO-ME'LA, } into a nightingale.] The nightingale.

PHIL'O-MOT, *a.* [corrupted from Fr. *feuille morte.*] Of the color of a dead leaf. *Addison.*

PHIL-O-MU'SI-CAL, *a.* Loving music. *Busby.*

PHIL-O-PO-LEM'IC, *a.* [Gr. *φιλος* and *πολεμικος.*] Ruling over opposite or contending natures; an epithet of Minerva.

† PHI-LOS'O-PHATE, *v. i.* [L. *philosophor*, *philosophatus.*] To play the philosopher; to moralize.

† PHI-LOS-O-PHA'TION, *n.* Philosophical discussion.

PHI-LOS'O-PHEME, *n.* [Gr. *φιλοσοφημα.*] Principle of reasoning; a theorem. [*Little used.*]

PHI-LOS'O-PHER, *n.* 1. A person versed in philosophy, or in the principles of nature and morality; one who devotes himself to the study of physics, or of moral or intellectual science.—2. In a *general sense*, one who is profoundly versed in any science.—*Philosopher's stone*, a stone or preparation which the alchimists formerly sought, as the instrument of converting the baser metals into pure gold.

PHIL-O-SOPH'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to philosophy.
PHIL-O-SOPH'I-CAL, } 2. Proceeding from philosophy. 3. Suitable to philosophy; according to philosophy. 4. Skilled in philosophy. 5. Given to philosophy. 6. Regulated by philosophy or the rules of reason. 7. Calm; cool; temperate; rational; such as characterizes a philosopher.

PHIL-O-SOPH'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a philosophical manner. 2. Calmly; wisely; rationally.

PHI-LOS'O-PHISM, *n.* [Gr. *φιλος* and *σοφισμα.*] 1. The love of fallacious arguments or false reasoning. 2. The practice of sophistry. *Ch. Obs.*

PHI-LOS'O-PHIST, *n.* A lover of sophistry; one who practices sophistry. *Porteus.*

PHI-LOS-O-PHIS'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the love or
PHI-LOS-O-PHIS'TI-CAL, } practice of sophistry.

PHI-LOS'O-PHIZE, *v. i.* To reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things; to investigate phenomena and assign rational causes for their existence.

PHI-LOS'O-PHIZ-ING, *ppr.* Searching into the reasons of things; assigning reasons for phenomena.

PHI-LOS'O-PHY, *n.* [L. *philosophia.*] 1. *Literally*, the love of wisdom. But, in *modern acceptation*, *philosophy* is a general term denoting an explanation of the reasons of things; or an investigation of the causes of all phenomena both of mind and of matter. When applied to any particular department of knowledge, it denotes the collection of general laws or principles under which all the subordinate phenomena or facts relating to that subject are comprehended. Thus, that branch of *philosophy* which treats of God, &c. is called *theology;* that which treats of nature is called *physics*, or *natural philosophy;* that which treats of man is called *logic* and *ethics*, or *moral philosophy;* that which treats of the mind is called *intellectual* or *mental philosophy*, or *metaphysics.* 2. Hypothesis or system on which natural effects are explained. 3. Reasoning; argumentation. 4. Course of sciences read in the schools.

PHIL'TER, *n.* [Fr. *philtre;* L. *philtra.*] 1. A potion intended or adapted to excite love. 2. A charm to excite love.

PHIL'TER, *v. t.* 1. To impregnate with a love potion. 2. To charm to love; to excite to love or animal desire by a potion.

PHIZ, *n.* [supposed to be a contraction of *physiognomy.*] The face or visage; *in contempt. Stepney.*

PHLE-BOT'O-MIST, *n.* One that opens a vein for letting blood; a blood-letter.

PHLE-BOT'O-MIZE, *v. t.* To let blood from a vein.

PHLE-BOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *φλεβοτομια.*] The act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood.

PHLEGM, } *n.* [Gr. *φλεγμα.*] 1. Cold animal fluid; watery
PHLEM, } matter; one of the four humors of which the ancients supposed the blood to be composed.—2. In *common usage*, bronchial mucus; the thick viscid matter secreted in the throat.—3. Among *chemists*, water, or the water of distillation. 4. Dullness; coldness; sluggishness; indifference.

† PHLEG'MA-GOGUE, (fleg'ma-gog) *n.* [Gr. *φλεγμα* and *αγω.*] A term anciently used to denote a medicine supposed to possess the property of expelling phlegm.

* PHLEG-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *φλεγματικος.*] 1. Abounding in phlegm. 2. Generating phlegm. 3. Watery. 4. Cold; dull; sluggish; heavy; not easily excited into action or passion.

PHLEG-MAT'I-CAL-LY, } *adv.* Coldly; heavily. *Warburton.*
PHLEG-MAT'IC-LY, }

PHLEG'MON, *n.* [Gr. *φλεγμονη.*] An external inflammation and tumor, attended with burning heat.

PHLEG'MO-NOUS, *a.* Having the nature or properties of a phlegmon; inflammatory; burning.

PHLEME, *n.* [Arm. *flemm.*] *See* FLEAM.

PHLO-GIS'TIAN, *n.* A believer in the existence of phlogiston.

PHLO-GIS'TIC, *a.* Partaking of phlogiston; inflaming.

PHLO-GIS'TI-CATE, *v. t.* To combine phlogiston with.

PHLO-GIS-TI-CA'TION, *n.* The act or process of combining with phlogiston.

* PHLO-GIS'TON, *n.* [Gr. *φλογιστος.*] The principle of inflammability; the matter of fire in composition with other bodies.

PHO'LA-DITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus *pholas.*

PHON'ICS, *n.* [Gr. *φωνη.*] 1. The doctrine or science of sounds; otherwise called *acoustics.* 2. The art of combining musical sounds.

PHO-NO-CAMP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *φωνη* and *καμπτω.*] Having the power to inflect sound, or turn it from its direction, and thus to alter it.

PHON'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *φωνη* and *λιθος.*] Sounding-stone; a name proposed as a substitute for *klingstein.*

PHON-O-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to phonology.

PHO-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *φωνη* and *λογος.*] A treatise on sounds, or the science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice in speech.

PHOS'GENE, *a.* [Gr. *φως* and *γενναω.*] Generating light. *Silliman.*

PHOS'PHATE, *n.* 1. A salt formed by a combination of phosphoric acid with a base of earth, alkali or metal. 2. A mineral.

PHOS'PHITE, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of phosphorous acid with a salifiable base. *Lavoisier.*

PHOS'PHO-LITE, *n.* [*phosphor*, and Gr. *λιθος.*] An earth united with phosphoric acid. *Kirwan.*

PHOS'PHOR, *n.* [Gr. *φωσφορος.*] The morning star or Lucifer; Venus, when it precedes the sun and shines in the morning.

PHOS'PHO-RATE, *v. t.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

PHOS'PHO-RA-TED, *pp.* Combined or impregnated with phosphorus.

PHOS'PHO-RA-TING, *ppr.* Combining with phosphorus.

PHOS-PHO-RESCE', (fos-fo-ress') *v. i.* To shine, as phosphorus, by exhibiting a faint light without sensible heat.

PHOS-PHO-RES'CENCE, *n.* A faint light or luminousness of a body, unaccompanied with sensible heat.

PHOS-PHO-RES'CENT, *a.* Shining with a faint light; luminous without sensible heat.

PHOS-PHO-RES'CING, *ppr.* Exhibiting light without sensible heat. *Cleaveland.*

PHOS'PHO-RIC, or PHOS-PHOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus.

PHOS'PHO-RITE, *n.* A species of calcarious earth.

PHOS-PHO-RIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to phosphorite.

PHOS'PHO-ROUS, *a.* The *phosphorous* acid is formed by a combination of phosphorus with oxygen.

PHOS'PHO-RUS, or PHOS'PHOR, *n.* [L.] 1. The morning star.—2. *Phosphorus*, in *chemistry*, a combustible substance, hitherto undecomposed. It is of a yellowish color and semi-transparent, resembling fine wax. It burns in common air with great rapidity. *D. Olmsted.*

PHOS'PHU-RET, *n.* A combination of phosphorus not oxygenated with a base. *Hooper.*

PHOS'PHU-RET-ED, *a.* Combined with a phosphuret.

PHO'TI-ZITE, *n.* A mineral, an oxyd of manganese.

PHO-TO-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to photology, or the
PHO-TO-LOG'I-CAL, } doctrine of light.

PHO-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *φως* and *λογος.*] The doctrine or science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena.

PHO-TOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *φως* and *μετρον.*] An instrument for measuring the relative intensities of light. *Rumford.*

PHO-TO-MET'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to or made by a
PHO-TO-MET'RI-CAL, } photometer.

PHRASE, *n.* [Gr. *φρασις.*] 1. A short sentence or expression. 2. A particular mode of speech; a peculiar sentence or short idiomatic expression. 3. Style; expression. —4. In *music*, any regular symmetrical course of notes which begin and complete the intended expression.

PHRASE, *v. t.* To call; to style; to express in words or in peculiar words. *Shak.*

PHRASE, *v. i.* To employ peculiar expressions.

PHRASE'LESS, *a.* Not to be expressed or described.

PHRA-SE-O-LOG'IC. } *a.* Peculiar in expression; con-
PHRA-SE-O-LOG'I-CAL, } sisting of a peculiar form of words.

PHRA-SE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *φρασις* and *λεγω.*] 1. Manner of expression; peculiar words used in a sentence; diction. 2. A collection of phrases in a language.

* PHRE-NET'IC, *a.* [Gr. *φρενετικος.*] Subject to strong or violent sallies of imagination or excitement; wild and erratic; partially mad. [It has been sometimes written *phrentic*, but is now generally written *frantic.*]

* PHRE-NET'IC, *n.* A person who is wild and erratic in his imagination. *Woodward.*

PHREN'IC, *a.* [from Gr. *φρενες.*] Belonging to the diaphragm.

PHREN'I-TIS, *n.* [Gr. *φρενιτις.*] 1. In *medicine*, an inflammation of the brain, or of the meninges of the brain, attended with acute fever and delirium. 2. Madness, or partial madness; delirium; phrensy. [It is generally written, in English, *phrensy*, or *frenzy.*]

PHREN-O-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to phrenology.

PHREN-O-LOG'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a phrenological manner.

PHRE-NOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in phrenology.

PHRE-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *φρην* and *λογος.*] 1. The science of the human mind. *Ch. Obs.* 2. The science of the mind as connected with the supposed organs of thought and passion in the brain.

PHREN'SY, *n.* Madness; delirium, or that partial madness which manifests itself in wild and erratic sallies of the imagination. It is written, also, *frenzy.*

PHREN'TIC. The same as *phrenetic.*

† PHRON'TIS-TER-Y, *n.* [Gr. *φροντιστηριον.*] A school or seminary of learning.

PHRYG'I-AN, *a.* [from *Phrygia.*] Pertaining to Phrygia; an epithet applied to a sprightly, animating kind of music. —*Phrygian stone*, a stone used in dyeing.

PHTHIS'IC, (tiz'zik) *n.* A popular name for an habitual or occasional *dyspnoea*, or difficulty of breathing.

PHTHIS'I-CAL, (tiz'ze-kal) *a.* [Gr. *φθισικος.*] Wasting the flesh.

PHTHI'SIS, (thī'sis) *n.* [Gr. *φθισις.*] A consumption occasioned by ulcerated lungs. *Coxe.*

PHY-LAC'TER, or PHY-LAC'TER-Y, *n.* [Gr. *φυλακτηριον.*] 1. In a *general sense*, any charm, spell or amulet worn as a preservative from danger or disease.—2. Among the *Jews*, a slip of parchment on which was written some text of Scripture, particularly of the decalogue, worn by devout persons on the forehead, breast or neck as a mark of their religion.—3. Among the *primitive Christians*, a case in which they inclosed the relics of the dead.

PHY-LAC'TERED, *a.* Wearing a phylactery; dressed like the Pharisees. *Green.*

PHY-LAC'TER-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to phylacteries.
PHY-LAC-TER'I-CAL, } *Addison.*

PHYL'LITE, *n.* [Gr. *φυλλον* and *λιθος.*] A petrified leaf, or a mineral having the figure of a leaf.

PHYL-LOPH'O-ROUS, *a.* [Gr. *φυλλον* and *φερω.*] Leaf-bearing; producing leaves.

PHYS'A-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *φυσαω* and *λιθος.*] A mineral of a greenish-white color, a subspecies of prismatic topaz; called, also, *pyrophysalite.*

PHYS'E-TER. *See* CACHALOT.

PHYS-I-AN'THRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *φυσις* and *ανθρωπος.*] The philosophy of human life, or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of man, and the remedies.

PHYS'IC, *n.* [Gr. *φυσικη.*] 1. The art of healing diseases. 2. Medicines; remedies for diseases.—3. In *popular language*, a medicine that purges; a purge; a cathartic.

PHYS'IC, *v. t.* 1. To treat with physic; to evacuate the bowels with a cathartic; to purge. 2. To cure.

PHYS'I-CAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to nature or natural productions, or to material things, as opposed to things moral or imaginary. 2. External; perceptible to the senses. 3. Relating to the art of healing. 4. Having the property of evacuating the bowels. 5. Medicinal; promoting the cure of diseases. 6. Resembling physic.

PHYS'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. According to nature; by natural power or the operation of natural laws. 2. According to the art or rules of medicine; [*obs.*]

PHY-SI''CIAN, *n.* 1. A person skilled in the art of healing; one whose profession is to prescribe remedies for diseases. —2. In a *spiritual sense*, one that heals moral diseases.

PHYS'I-CO-LOG'IC, *n.* Logic illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHYS'I-CO-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to physico-logic. [*Little used.*]

PHYS'I-CO-THE-OL'O-GY, *n.* Theology or divinity illustrated or enforced by physics or natural philosophy.

PHYS'ICS, *n.* 1. In its *most extensive sense*, the science of nature or of natural objects.—2. In the *usual and more limited sense*, the science of the material system, including natural history and philosophy.

* PHYS-I-OG'NO-MER. *See* PHYSIOGNOMIST.

PHYS-I-OG-NOM'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to physiognomy.
PHYS-I-OG-NOM'I-CAL, }

PHYS-I-OG-NOM'ICS, *n.* Among *physicians*, signs in the countenance which indicate the state, temperament or constitution of the body and mind.

* PHYS-I-OG'NO-MIST, *n.* One that is skilled in physiognomy. *Dryden.*

* PHYS-I-OG'NO-MY, *n.* [Gr. *φυσιογνωμονια.*] 1. The art or science of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the face. *Lavater.* 2. The face or countenance with respect to the temper of the mind; particular configuration, cast or expression of countenance.

PHYS-I-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *φυσις* and *γραφω.*] A description of nature, or the science of natural objects.

PHYS-I-OL'O-GER, *n.* A physiologist.

PHYS-I-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to physiology.
PHYS-I-O-LOG'I-CAL, }

PHYS-I-O-LOG'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to the principles of physiology. *Lawrence's Lect.*

PHYS-I-OL'O-GIST, *n.* 1. One who is versed in the science of living beings, or in the properties and functions of animals and plants. 2. One that treats of physiology.

PHYS-I-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *φυσιολογια.*] 1. The science of the properties and functions of animals and plants. 2. The science of the mind. *Brown.*

† PHYS'NO-MY, *n.* The old word for *physiognomy. Spenser.*

† PHYS'Y, for *fusee. Locke.*

PHY'TON-ESS. *See* PYTHONESS.

PHY-TIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [Gr. *φυτον*, and L. *voro.*] Feeding on plants or herbage. *Ray.*

PHY-TO-GRAPH'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the description of plants.

PHY-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *φυτον* and *γραφη.*] A description of plants.

PHYT'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *φυτον* and *λιθος.*] A plant petrified, or fossil vegetable.

PHY-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in plants, or skilled in phytology; a botanist.

PHY-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *φυτον* and *λογος.*] A discourse or treatise of plants, or the doctrine of plants.

PI'A MA'TER. [L.] In *anatomy*, a thin membrane immediately investing the brain. *Coxe.*

PI-A'BA, *n.* A small fresh-water fish of Brazil.

† PI'A-CLE, *n.* [L. *piaculum.*] An enormous crime.

PI-AC'U-LAR, } *a.* [L. *piacularis.*] 1. Expiatory; hav-
PI-AC'U-LOUS, } ing power to atone. 2. Requiring expiation. 3. Criminal; atrociously bad.

PI'A-NET, *n.* [L. *pica*, or *picus.*] 1. A bird, the lesser woodpecker. *Bailey.* 2. The magpie.

PI'A-NIST, *n.* A performer on the piano-forte.

PI-A'NO-FOR'TE, *n.* [It. *piano* and *forte.*] A keyed musical instrument of German origin and of the harpsichord kind, but smaller; so called from its softer notes or expressions.

PI-AS'TER, *n.* [It. *piastra.*] An Italian coin of about 80 cents value, or 3*s.* 7*d.* sterling.

† PI-A'TION, *n.* [L. *piatio.*] Expiation; the act of atoning or purging by sacrifice.

PI-AZ'ZA, *n.* [It., for *plazza*; Sp. *plaza.*] A portico or covered walk supported by arches or columns.

PIB'-CORN, *n.* [W. pipe-horn.] Among the *Welsh*, a wind instrument or pipe with a horn at each end.

PI'BROCH, *n.* [Gael. *piobaireachd.*] A wild, irregular species of music, peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland. It is performed on a bagpipe.

PI'CA, *n.* 1. In *ornithology*, the pie or magpie.—2. In *medicine*, a vitiated appetite. 3. A printing type of a large size.—4. *Pica*, *pye* or *pie*, formerly an ordinary, a table or directory for devotional services; also, an alphabetical catalogue of names and things in rolls and records.

PI'CA MA-RI'NA. The sea-pye, *ostralegus* or oyster-catcher; an aquatic fowl.

PIC-A-ROON', *n.* [Fr. *picoreur.*] A plunderer; a pirate.

PIC'CA-DIL, PIC-CA-DIL'LY, or PICK'AR-DIL, *n.* A high collar or a kind of ruff. *Wilson.*

PIC'CAGE, *n.* [Norm. *pecker.*] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths.

PICK, *v. t.* [Sax. *pycan*; D. *pikken*; G. *picken*; Dan. *pikker*; Sw. *picka.*] 1. To pull off or pluck with the fingers something that grows or adheres to another thing; to separate by the hand. 2. To pull off or separate with the teeth, beak or claws. 3. To clean by the teeth, fingers or claws, or by a small instrument, by separating something that adheres. 4. To take up; to cause or seek industriously. 5. To separate or pull asunder; to pull into

small parcels by the fingers; to separate locks for loosening and cleaning. 6. To pierce; to strike with a pointed instrument. 7. To strike with the bill or beak; to puncture. 8. To steal by taking out with the fingers or hands. 9. To open by a pointed instrument. 10. To select; to cull; to separate particular things from others.—*To pick out*, to select.—*To pick up*, to take up; to gather; to glean.—*To pick a hole in one's coat*, to find fault.

PICK, *v. i.* 1. To eat slowly or by morsels; to nibble. 2. To do any thing nicely or by attending to small things.

PICK, *n.* [Fr. *pique*; D. *pik.*] 1. A sharp-pointed tool for digging or removing in small quantities. 2. Choice; right of selection.—3. Among *printers*, foul matter which collects on printing types.

PICK'A-PACK, *adv.* In manner of a pack. [*Vulgar.*]

PICK'AXE, *n.* [*pick* and *axe.*] An axe with a sharp point at one end and a broad blade at the other. *Milton.*

PICK'BACK, *a.* On the back. *Hudibras.*

PICKED, *pp.* Plucked off by the fingers, teeth or claws; cleaned by picking; opened by an instrument; selected.

PICK'ED, or PIK'ED, *a.* Pointed; sharp. *Mortimer.*

PICK'ED-NESS, *n.* 1. State of being pointed at the end; sharpness. 2. Foppery; spruceness.

PICK-EER', *v. t.* [Fr. *picorer.*] 1. To pillage; to pirate. 2. To skirmish, as soldiers on the outposts of an army, or in pillaging parties.

PICK'ER, *n.* 1. One that picks or culls. 2. A pickaxe or instrument for picking or separating. *Mortimer.* 3. One that excites a quarrel between himself and another.

PICK'ER-EL, *n.* [from *pike.*] A small pike, a fish.

PICK'ER-EL-WEED, *n.* A plant. *Walton.*

PICK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *piquet.*] 1. A stake sharpened or pointed. 2. A narrow board pointed; used in making fence. 3. A guard posted in front of an army to give notice of the approach of the enemy. *Marshall.* 4. A game at cards; [*see* PIQUET.] 5. A punishment which consists in making the offender stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

PICK'ET, *v. t.* 1. To fortify with pointed stakes. 2. To inclose or fence with narrow pointed boards. 3. To fasten to a picket. *Moore.*

PICK'ET-ED, *pp.* Fortified or inclosed with pickets.

PICK'ET-ING, *ppr.* Inclosing or fortifying with pickets.

PICK'ING, *ppr.* Pulling off with the fingers or teeth; selecting.

PICK'ING, *n.* The act of plucking; selection; gathering; gleaning.

PIC'KLE, *n.* [D. *pekel.*] 1. Brine; a solution of salt and water, or simply vinegar, sometimes impregnated with spices, in which flesh, fish or other substance is preserved. 2. A thing preserved in pickle. 3. A state or condition of difficulty or disorder. 4. A parcel of land inclosed with a hedge; [*local.*]

PIC'KLE, *v. t.* 1. To preserve in brine or pickle. 2. To season in pickle. 3. To imbue highly with any thing bad.

PIC'KLE-HER'RING, *n.* A merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon. *Spectator.*

PICK'LOCK, *n.* 1. An instrument for opening locks without the key. *Arbuthnot.* 2. A person who picks locks.

PICK'NICK, *n.* An assembly where each person contributes to the entertainment. *Todd.*

PICK'POCK-ET, *n.* One who steals from the pocket of another. *Arbuthnot.*

PICK'PURSE, *n.* One that steals from the purse of another. *Swift.*

PICK'THANK, *n.* An officious fellow, who does what he is not desired to do, for the sake of gaining favor; a whispering parasite. *South.*

PICK'TOOTH, *n.* An instrument for picking or cleaning the teeth. *See* TOOTHPICK.

PI'CO, *n.* [Sp. *See* PEAK.] A peak; the pointed head of a mountain.

PIC'RO-LITE, *n.* A mineral. *See* PIKROLITE.

PIC'RO-MEL, *n.* [Gr. πικρος.] The characteristic principle of bile. *Ure.*

PIC-RO-TOX'IN, *n.* [Gr. πικρος, and L. *toxicum.*] The bitter and poisonous principle of the *cocculus indicus.*

PICT, *n.* [L. *pictus.*] A person whose body is painted.

PIC-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *pictor.*] Pertaining to a painter; produced by a painter. *Brown.*

† PICT'U-RAL, *n.* A representation. *Spenser.*

PICT'URE, *n.* [L. *pictura.*] 1. A painting exhibiting the resemblance of any thing; a likeness drawn in colors. 2. The works of painters; painting. 3. Any resemblance or representation, either to the eye or to the understanding.

PICT'URE, *v. t.* 1. To paint a resemblance. *South.* 2. To represent; to form or present an ideal likeness.

PICT'URE-LĪKE, *a.* Like a picture; according to the manner of a picture. *Shak.*

PICT'URED, *pp.* Painted in resemblance; drawn in colors; represented.

† PICT'U-RER, *n.* A painter. *Bp. Hall.*

PICT-U-RESQUE', } *a.* [Fr. *pittoresque*; It. *pittoresco.*]
PICT-U-RESK', } Expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, natural or artificial; striking the mind with great power or pleasure in representing objects of vision, and in painting to the imagination any circumstance or event as clearly as if delineated in a picture. *Gray.*

PICT-U-RESQUE'LY, } *adv.* In a picturesque manner.
PICT-U-RESK'LY, } *Montgomery.*

PICT-U-RESQUE'NESS, } *n.* The state of being picturesque. *Price.*
PICT-U-RESK'NESS, }

PID'DLE, *v. i.* [This is a different spelling of *peddle.*] 1. To deal in trifles; to spend time on trifling objects; to attend to trivial concerns or the small parts rather than to the main. 2. To pick at table; to eat squeamishly or without appetite.

PID'DLER, *n.* 1. One who busies himself about little things. 2. One that eats squeamishly or without appetite.

PIE, *n.* [Ir. *pighe.*] An article of food consisting of paste baked with something in it or under it, as apple, minced meat, &c.

PIE, *n.* [L. *pica.*] 1. The magpie, a party-colored bird of the genus *corvus.* It is sometimes written *pye.* 2. The old popish service book. 3. Printers' types mixed or unsorted.—*Cock and pie*, an adjuration by the pie or service book, and by the sacred name of the Deity corrupted.

PIE'BALD, *a.* [Sp. *pio.*] Of various colors; diversified in color; as a *piebald* horse. *Pope.*

PIĒCE, *n.* [Fr. *pièce.*] 1. A fragment or part of any thing separated from the whole, in any manner, by cutting, spliting, breaking or tearing. 2. A part of any thing, though not separated, or separated only in idea; not the whole; a portion. 3. A distinct part or quantity. 4. A separate part; a thing or portion distinct from others of a like kind. 5. A composition, essay or writing of no great length. 6. A separate performance; a distinct portion of labor. 7. A picture or painting. 8. A coin. 9. A gun or single part of ordnance.—10. In *heraldry*, an ordinary or charge.—11. In *ridicule* or *contempt*, a *piece* of a lawyer is a smatterer. 12. A castle; a building; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*—*A-piece*, to each; as, he paid the men a dollar *a-piece.*—*Of a piece*, like; of the same sort, as if taken from the same whole. *Dryden.*

PIĒCE, *v. t.* To enlarge or mend by the addition of a piece; to patch. *Shak.*—*To piece out*, to extend or enlarge by addition of a piece or pieces. *Temple.*

PIĒCE, *v. i.* To unite by coalescence of parts; to be compacted, as parts into a whole.

PIĒCED, *pp.* Mended or enlarged by a piece or pieces.

PIĒCE'LESS, *a.* Not made of pieces; consisting of an entire thing. *Donne.*

† PIĒCE'LY, *adv.* In pieces. *Huloet.*

PIĒCE'MĒAL, *adv.* [*piece*, and Sax. *mel.* Qu.] 1. In pieces; in fragments. 2. By pieces; by little and little in succession.

PIĒCE'MĒAL, *a.* Single; separate; made of parts or pieces. *South.*

PIĒCE'MĒALED, *a.* Divided into small pieces.

PIĒ'CER, *n.* One that pieces; a patcher.

PĪED, *a.* Variegated with spots of different colors; spotted.

PĪED'NESS, *n.* Diversity of colors in spots. *Shak.*

PIĒLED, *a.* [*See* PEEL.] Bald; bare.

PIĒP, *v. i.* To cry like a young bird. *Huloet.*

PIĒ'POU-DRE, *n.* [Fr. *pied* and *poudreux.*] An ancient court of record in *England*, incident to every fair and market.

PIĒR, *n.* [Sax. *per, pere.*] 1. A mass of solid stone-work for supporting an arch or the timbers of a bridge or other building. 2. A mass of stone-work or a mole projecting into the sea, for breaking the force of the waves and making a safe harbor. 3. A mass of solid work between the windows of a room.

PIĒR'GLĂSS, *n.* A glass which hangs against a pier, between windows.

* PIERCE, (pers, *or* pēērs) *v. t.* [Fr. *percer.*] 1. To thrust into with a pointed instrument. 2. To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into. 3. To penetrate the heart deeply; to touch the passions; to excite or affect the passions. 1 *Tim.* vi. 4. To dive or penetrate into, as a secret or purpose.

* PIERCE, (pers, *or* pēērs) *v. i.* 1. To enter, as a pointed instrument. 2. To penetrate; to force a way into or through any thing. 3. To enter; to dive or penetrate, as into a secret. 4. To affect deeply.

* PIERCE'A-BLE, (pers'a-bl, *or* pēērs'a-bl) *a.* That may be pierced.

* PIERCED, *pp.* Penetrated; entered by force; transfixed.

* PIER'CER, (pers'er, *or* pēērs'er) *n.* 1. An instrument that pierces, penetrates or bores. 2. One that pierces or perforates.

* PIER'CING, (pers'ing, *or* pēērs'ing) *ppr.* 1. Penetrating;

entering, as a pointed instrument; making a way by force into another body. 2. Affecting deeply. 3. *a.* Affecting; cutting; keen.

* PIER'CING-LY, (pers'ing-ly, *or* pēērs'ing-ly) *adv.* With penetrating force or effect; sharply.

* PIER'CING-NESS, (pers'ing-nes, *or* pēērs'ing-nes) *n.* The power of piercing or penetrating; sharpness; keenness. *Derham.*

PĪ'ET, or PĪ'OT, *n.* [from *pie.*] A magpie.

PĪ'E-TISM, *n.* Extremely strict devotion, or affectation of piety. *Frey.*

PĪ'E-TIST, *n.* One of a sect professing great strictness and purity of life. *Burnet.*

PĪ'E-TY, *n.* [L. *pietas*; Fr. *piété.*] 1. Piety in *principle* is a compound of veneration or reverence of the Supreme Being and love of his character, or veneration accompanied with love; and piety in *practice* is the exercise of these affections in obedience to his will and devotion to his service. 2. Reverence of parents or friends, accompanied with affection and devotion to their honor and happiness.

PI-E-ZOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. πιεζω and μετρον.] An instrument for ascertaining the compressibility of water. *Perkins.*

PIG, *n.* [D. *big.*] 1. The young of swine. 2. An oblong mass of unforged iron, lead or other metal.

PIG, *v. t.* or *i.* To bring forth pigs.

PIĠ'EON, (pid'jun) *n.* [Fr.] A fowl of the genus *columba.*

PIĠ'EON-FOOT, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

PIĠ'EON-HĔĂRT'ED, *a.* Timid; easily frightened. *Beaumont.*

PIĠ'EON-HŌLE, *n.* A little apartment or division in a case for papers.

PIĠ'EON-HŌLES, *n.* An old English game in which balls were rolled through little cavities or arches.

PIĠ'EON-LIV-ERED, *a.* Mild in temper; soft; gentle.

PIĠ'EON-PĒA, *n.* A plant of the genus *cytisus.*

PIG'GIN, *n.* [Scot. a milking pail.] A small wooden vessel with an erect handle, used as a dipper.

PIG'HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a large head; stupid.

† PĪGHT, (pīte) *pp.* [Scot. *pight*, or *picht*; from *pitch.*] Pitched; fixed; determined. *Shak.*

† PĪGHT, *v. t.* [W. *pigaw.*] To pierce. *Wickliffe.*

PĪGH'TEL, *n.* A little inclosure. [*Local.*]

* PIG'ME-AN, *a.* [*See* PYGMEAN.] Very small; like a pigmy.

PIG'MENT, *n.* [L. *pigmentum.*] Paint; a preparation used by painters, dyers, &c. to impart colors to bodies.

PIG'MY, *n.* [It., Sp., Port. *pigmeo*; L. *pygmæus.*] A dwarf; a person of very small stature.

PIG'MY, *a.* Very small in size; mean; feeble; inconsiderable.

PIG-NO-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *pignero.*] The act of pledging or pawning.

PIG'NO-RA-TIVE, *a.* Pledging; pawning. [*L. u.*] *Dict.*

PIG'NUT, *n.* [*pig* and *nut.*] The ground-nut; also, a tree and its fruit of the genus *juglans.*

PIGS'NEY, *n.* [Sax. *piga*, a little girl.] A word of endearment to a girl. [*Little used.*] *Hudibras.*

PIG'TAIL, *n.* 1. A cue; the hair of the head tied in the form of a pig's tail. 2. A small roll of tobacco.

PIG-WID'ĠEON, *n* [*pig* and *widgeon.*] A fairy; a cant word for any thing very small.

PIKE, *n.* [This word belongs to a numerous family of words expressing something pointed, or a sharp point, or, as *verbs*, to Sax. *piic*; Fr. *pique*, *piquer.*] 1. A military weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft or staff, with a flat steel head pointed; called the spear. 2. A fork used in husbandry. *Tusser.*—3. Among *turners*, the iron sprigs used to fasten any thing to be turned.—4. In *ichthyology*, a fish of the genus *esox.*

PIK'ED, *a.* Ending in a point; acuminated. *Camden.*

PĪKE'LET, } *n.* A light cake; a kind of muffin. *Seward's*
PĪKE'LIN, } *Letters.*

PĪKE'MAN, *n.* A soldier armed with a pike. *Knolles.*

PĪKE'STAFF, *n.* The staff or shaft of a pike. *Tatler.*

PIK'RO-LITE, *n.* [qu. Gr. πικρος and λιθος.] A mineral.

PI-LAS'TER, *n.* [It. *pilastro*; Fr. *pilastre.*] A square column, sometimes insulated; but usually pilasters are set within a wall, projecting only one quarter of their diameter.

† PILCH, *n.* [It. *pelliccia*; Fr. *pelisse.*] A furred gown or case; something lined with fur. *Shak.*

PIL'CHARD, *n.* [Ir. *pilseir.*] A fish resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder.

PILCH'ER, *n.* [Sax. *pylece*; Fr. *pellice.*] 1. A furred gown or case; any thing lined with fur. *Shak.* 2. A fish like a herring, much caught in Cornwall. *Milton.*

PILE, *n.* [Sp., It. *pila*; Fr. *pile.*] 1. A heap; a mass or collection of things in a roundish or elevated form. 2. A collection of combustibles for burning a dead body. 3. A large building or mass of buildings; an edifice. 4. A heap of balls or shot laid in horizontal courses, rising into a pyramidical form.

PILE, *n.* [D. *paal*; Sw., Dan. *pil.*] 1. A large stake or piece of timber, pointed and driven into the earth. 2. One side of a coin; *originally*, a punch or puncheon used in stamping figures on coins, and containing the figures to be impressed.—3. In *heraldry*, an ordinary in form of a point inverted or a stake sharpened.

PILE, *n.* [D. *pyl*; Dan., Sw. *pil*; L. *pilum.*] The head of an arrow.

PILE, *n.* [L. *pilus.*] *Properly*, a hair; the fibre of wool, cotton and the like; the nap, the fine, hairy substance of the surface of cloth.

PILE, *v. t.* 1. To lay or throw into a heap; to collect many things into a mass. 2. To bring into an aggregate; to accumulate. 3. To fill with something heaped. 4. To fill above the brim or top. 5. To break off the awns of threshed barley; [*local.*]

PIL'E-ATE, } *a.* [L. *pileus.*] Having the form of a cap
PIL'E-A-TED, } or cover for the head.

† PĪLE'MENT, *n.* An accumulation. *Hall.*

PĪL'ER, *n.* One who piles or forms a heap.

PĪLES, *n. plu.* The hemorrhoids, a disease.

PĪLE'WŎRM, *n.* A worm found in piles in Holland.

PĪLE'WŎRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *ranunculus.*

PIL'FER, *v. i.* [W. *yspeiliata*; Sp. *pellizcar.*] To steal in small quantities; to practice petty theft.

PIL'FER, *v. t.* To steal or gain by petty theft; to filch.

PIL'FERED, *pp.* Stolen in small parcels.

PIL'FER-ER, *n.* One that pilfers. *Young.*

PIL'FER-ING, *ppr.* Stealing; practicing petty thefts.

PIL'FER-ING, *n.* Petty theft. *Shak.*

PIL'FER-ING-LY, *adv.* With petty theft; filchingly.

PIL'FER-Y, *n.* Petty theft. *L'Estrange.*

PIL'-GĂR-LIĆK, or PILLED'-GĂR-LIĆK, *n.* One who has lost his hair by disease; a poor, forsaken wretch. *Stevens.*

PIL'GRIM, *n.* [G. *pilger*; Fr. *pelerin.*] 1. A wanderer; a traveler; one that travels to a distance from his own country to visit a holy place, or to pay his devotion to the remains of dead saints.—2. In *Scripture*, one that has only a temporary residence on earth. *Heb.* xi.

† PIL'GRIM, *v. i.* To wander or ramble. *Grew.*

PIL'GRIM-ĂGE, *n.* 1. A long journey, particularly a journey to some place deemed sacred and venerable, in order to pay devotion to the relics of some deceased saint.—2. In *Scripture*, the journey of human life. *Gen.* xlvii. 3. Time irksomely spent. *Shak.*

† PIL'GRIM-IZE, *v. i.* To wander about as a pilgrim.

PILL, *n.* [L. *pila*, *pilula.*] 1. In *pharmacy*, a medicine in the form of a little ball, to be swallowed whole. 2. Any thing nauseous. *Young.*

PILL, *v. t.* [Fr. *piller.*] To rob; to plunder; to pillage, that is, to *peel*, to strip.

PILL, *v. i.* 1. To be peeled; to come off in flakes. *Dryden.* 2. To rob; *see* PEEL.

PILL'ĂGE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Plunder; spoil; that which is taken from another by open force, *particularly and chiefly*, from enemies in war. 2. The act of plundering.—3. In *architecture*, a square pillar behind a column to bear up the arches.

PILL'ĂGE, *v. t.* To strip of money or goods by open violence; to plunder; to spoil.

PILL'ĂGED, *pp.* Plundered by open force.

PILL'Ă-ĠER, *n.* One that plunders by open violence.

PILL'Ă-ĠING, *ppr.* Plundering; stripping.

PIL'LAR, *n.* [Fr. *pilier*; Sp., Port. *pilar.*] 1. A kind of irregular column, round and insulated, but deviating from the proportions of a just column. 2. A supporter; that which sustains or upholds; that on which some superstructure rests. 3. A monument raised to commemorate any person or remarkable transaction. 4. Something resembling a pillar. *Gen.* xix. 5. Foundation; support. *Job* ix.—6. In *ships*, a square or round timber fixed perpendicularly under the middle of the beams for supporting the decks.—7. In the *manege*, the centre of the volta, ring or manege-ground, around which a horse turns.

PIL'LARED, *a.* 1. Supported by pillars. *Milton.* 2. Having the form of a pillar. *Thomson.*

† PILL'ER, *n.* One that pills or plunders. *Chaucer.*

† PILL'ER-Y, *n.* Plunder; pillage; rapine. *Huloet.*

PILL'ION, (pil'yun) *n.* [Ir. *pillin.*] 1. A cushion for a woman to ride on behind a person on horseback. 2. A pad; a pannel; a low saddle. 3. The pad of a saddle that rests on the horse's back.

PIL'LO-RIED, *a.* Put in a pillory.

PIL'LO-RY, *n.* [Ir. *pilori*, *pioloir*; Fr. *pilori.*] A frame of wood erected on posts, with movable boards and holes, through which are put the head and hands of a criminal for punishment.

PIL'LO-RY, *v. t.* To punish with the pillory.

PIL'LŌW, *n.* [Sax. *pile*, or *pyle.*] 1. A long cushion to support the head of a person when reposing on a bed; a sack or case filled with feathers, down or other soft material.—2. In a *ship*, the block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported.

PIL'LŌW, *v. t.* To rest or lay on for support. *Milton.*
PIL'LŌW-BIĒR, } *n.* The case or sack of a pillow which
PIL'LŌW-CASE, } contains the feathers.
PIL'LŌWED, *pp.* or *a.* Supported by a pillow.
PIL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Resting or laying on a pillow.
PI-LŌSE', } *a.* [L. *pilosus.*] Hairy.
PĪ'LOUS, }
PI-LOS'I-TY, *n.* Hairiness. *Bacon.*
PĪ'LOT, *n.* [Fr. *pilote.*] 1. One whose office or occupation is to steer ships, particularly along a coast, or into and out of a harbor, bay or river, where navigation is dangerous. 2. A guide; a director of the course of another person.
PĪ'LOT, *v. t.* To direct the course of a ship in any place where navigation is dangerous.
PĪ'LOT-AGE, *n.* 1. The compensation made or allowed to one who directs the course of a ship. 2. The pilot's skill; [*obs.*] *Raleigh.*
PĪ'LOT-FISH, *n.* A fish, a species of *gasterosteus.*
PĪ'LOT-ING, *ppr.* Steering; as a ship in dangerous navigation.
PĪ'LOT-ING, *n.* The act of steering a ship.
† PĪ'LOT-ISM, } *n.* Pilotage; skill in piloting.
† PĪ'LOT-RY, }
PĪ'LOUS, *a.* [L. *pilosus.*] 1. Hairy; abounding with hair. *Robinson.* 2. Consisting of hair.
PIL'SER, *n.* The moth or fly that runs into a flame.
PIM'E-LITE, *n.* [Gr. πιμελη and λιθος.] A terrene substance of an apple-green color.
PI'MENT, *n.* Wine with a mixture of spice or honey.
PI-MEN'TO, *n.* [Sp. *pimienta.*] Jamaica pepper, popularly called *allspice. Encyc.*
PIMP, *n.* A man who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander. *Addison.*
PIMP, *v. i.* To pander; to procure lewd women for the gratification of others.
PIM'PER-NEL, or PIM'PI-NEL, *n.* [L. *pimpinella*; Fr. *pimprenelle.*] The name of several plants. *Lee.*
PIM'PIL-LO, *n.* A plant of the genus *cactus.*
PIM-PI-NEL'LA, *n.* A genus of plants.
PIMP'ING, *ppr.* Pandering; procuring lewd women for others.
PIMP'ING, *a.* Little; petty. *Skinner.*
PIM'PLE, *n.* [Sax. *pinpel.*] A small pustule on the face or other part of the body, usually a red pustule.
PIM'PLED, *a.* Having red pustules on the skin; full of pimples.
PIMP'LĪKE, *a.* Like a pimp; vile; infamous; mean.
PIN, *n.* [W. *pin.*] 1. A small pointed instrument made of brass wire and headed; used chiefly by females for fastening their clothes. 2. A piece of wood or metal sharpened or pointed, used to fasten together boards, plank or other timber. 3. A thing of little value. 4. A linchpin. 5. The central part. 6. A peg used in musical instruments in straining and relaxing the strings. 7. A note or strain; [*vulgar.*] 8. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. 9. A cylindrical roller made of wood. 10. A noxious humor in a hawk's foot. 11. The *pin of a block* is the axis of the sheave.
PIN, *v. t.* [W. *piniaw.*] 1. To fasten with a pin or with pins of any kind. 2. To fasten; to make fast; or to join and fasten together. 3. To inclose; to confine; [*see* PEN and POUND.] *Hooker.*
PI-NAS'TER, *n.* [L. *See* PINE.] The wild pine.
PIN'CASE, *n.* A case for holding pins.
PIN'CERS, } *n.* An instrument for drawing nails from
PINCH'ERS, } boards and the like, or for griping things to be held fast.
PINCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *pincer.*] 1. To press hard or squeeze between the ends of the fingers, the teeth, claws, or with an instrument, &c. 2. To squeeze or compress between any two hard bodies. 3. To squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid. 4. To gripe; to straiten; to oppress with want. 5. To pain by constriction; to distress. 6. To press; to straiten by difficulties. 7. To press hard; to try thoroughly.
PINCH, *v. i.* 1. To act with pressing force; to bear hard; to be puzzling. 2. To spare; to be straitened; to be covetous.
PINCH, *n.* 1. A close compression with the ends of the fingers. 2. A gripe; a pang. 3. Distress inflicted or suffered; pressure; oppression. 4. Straits; difficulty; time of distress from want.
PINCH'BECK, *n.* [said to be from the name of the inventor.] An alloy of copper; a mixture of copper and zink, consisting of three or four parts of copper with one of zink.
PINCH'ER, *n.* He or that which pinches.
PINCH'FIST, } *n.* A miser; a niggard.
PINCH'PEN-NY, }
PIN'CUSH-ION, (pin-kush'un) *n.* A small case stuffed with some soft material, in which females stick pins for safety and preservation.
PIN-DAR'IC, *a.* After the style and manner of Pindar.
PIN-DAR'IC, *n.* An ode in imitation of the odes of Pindar; an irregular ode. *Addison.*
PIN'DUST, *n.* Small particles of metal made by pointing pins. *Digby.*
PINE, *n.* [Fr. *pin*; Sp., It. *pino*; L. *pinus.*] A tree of the genus *pinus*, of many species.
PINE, *v. i.* [Sax. *pinan.*] 1. To languish; to lose flesh or wear away under any distress or anxiety of mind; to grow lean. 2. To languish with desire; to waste away with longing for something.
PINE, *v. t.* 1. To wear out; to make to languish. *Dryden.* 2. To grieve for; to bemoan in silence. *Milton.*
† PINE, *n.* [Sax. *pin*; D. *pyn.*] Wo; want; penury; misery. *Spenser. See* PAIN.
PINE'-BAR-RENS, *n.* A term applied, in the *Southern States*, to tracts of level country covered with pine trees. *Pick. Voc.*
PIN'E-AL, *a.* [Fr. *pineale.*] The *pineal* gland is a part of the brain, about the bigness of a pea, situated in the third ventricle; so called from its shape.
PINE'-AP-PLE, *n.* The ananas, so called from its resemblance to the cone of the pine tree. *Locke.*
† PINE'FUL, *a.* Full of wo. *Hall.*
PĪN'ER-Y, *n.* A place where pine-apples are raised.
PIN'-FEATH-ER, *n.* A small or short feather.
PIN'-FEATH-ERED, *a.* Having the feathers only beginning to shoot; not fully fledged. *Dryden.*
PIN'FŌLD, *n.* [*pin*, or *pen*, and *fold.*] A place in which beasts are confined. We now call it a *pound.*
† PIN'GLE, *n.* A small close. *Ainsworth.*
† PIN'GUID, *a.* [L. *pinguis.*] Fat; unctuous.
PIN'HŌLE, *n.* A small hole made by the puncture or perforation of a pin; a very small aperture.
PĪN'ING, *ppr.* Languishing; wasting away.
PIN'ION, (pin'yun) *n.* [Fr. *pignon.*] 1. The joint of a fowl's wing, remotest from the body. 2. A feather; a quill. 3. A wing. 4. The tooth of a smaller wheel, answering to that of a larger. 5. Fetters or bands for the arms.
PIN'ION, (pin'yun) *v. t.* 1. To bind or confine the wings. 2. To confine by binding the wings. 3. To cut off the first joint of the wing. 4. To bind or confine the arm or arms to the body. 5. To confine; to shackle; to chain. 6. To bind; to fasten to.
PIN'IONED, *pp.* 1. Confined by the wings; shackled. 2. *a.* Furnished with wings. *Dryden.*
† PIN'ION-IST, *n.* A winged animal; a fowl. *Brown.*
PIN-I-RŌ'LO, *n.* A bird resembling the sandpiper.
PIN'ITE, *n.* [from *Pini*, a mine in Saxony.] A mineral.
PINK, *n.* [W. *pinc.*] 1. An eye, or a small eye; *but now disused, except in composition.* 2. A plant and flower. 3. A color used by painters; from the color of the flower. 4. Any thing supremely excellent. 5. [Fr. *pinque*; D. *pink.*] A ship with a very narrow stern. 6. A fish, the minnow.
PINK, *v. t.* 1. To work in eyelet-holes; to pierce with small holes. 2. To stab; to pierce. *Addison.*
† PINK, *v. i.* [D. *pinken.*] To wink. *L'Estrange.*
PINK'-EYED, *a.* Having small eyes. *Holland.*
PINK'-NEE-DLE, *n.* A shepherd's bodkin. *Sherwood.*
PINK'-STERNED, *a.* Having a very narrow stern, as a ship. *Mar. Dict.*
PIN'-MĀ-KER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make pins.
PIN'-MŌN-EY, *n.* A sum of money allowed or settled on a wife for her private expenses. *Addison.*
PIN'NACE, *n.* [Sp. *pinaza*; Fr. *pinasse.*] A small vessel navigated with oars and sails; also, a boat usually rowed with eight oars.
PIN'NA-CLE, *n.* [Fr. *pinacle*; It. *pinacolo.*] 1. A turret, or a part of a building elevated above the main building. *Milton.* 2. A high spiring point; summit. *Cowley.*
PIN'NA-CLE, *v. t.* To build or furnish with pinnacles.
PIN'NA-CLED, *pp.* Furnished with pinnacles.
† PIN'NAGE, *n.* Poundage of cattle. *See* POUND.
PIN'NATE, } *a.* [L. *pinnatus.*] In *botany*, a *pinnate* leaf
PIN'NA-TED, } is a species of compound leaf wherein a simple petiole has several leaflets attached to each side of it.
PIN'NA-TI-FID, *a.* [L. *pinna* and *findo.*] In *botany*, feather-cleft.
PIN'NA-TI-PED, *a.* [L. *pinna* and *pes.*] Fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes. *Latham.*
PINNED, *pp.* Fastened with pins; confined.
PIN'NER, *n.* 1. One that pins or fastens; also, a pounder of cattle, or the pound-keeper. 2. A pin-maker. 3. The lappet of a head which flies loose.
PIN'NITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the *pinna. Jameson.*
PIN'NOCK, *n.* A small bird, the tomtit. *Ainsworth.*
PIN'NU-LATE, *a.* A *pinnulate* leaf is one in which each pinna is subdivided. *Martyn.*
PINT, *n.* [D. *pint*; Fr. *pinte*; Sp. *pinta.*] Half a quart, or four gills.—In *medicine*, twelve ounces.
PIN'TLE, *n.* A little pin.—In *artillery*, a long iron bolt.
PIN'ULES, *n. plu.* In *astronomy*, the sights of an astrolabe.
PI'NY, *a.* Abounding with pine trees. *May.*
PI-O-NEER', *n.* [Fr. *pionnier.*] 1. In the *art of war*, one whose business is to march with or before an army, to

repair the road or clear it of obstructions. 2. One that goes before to remove obstructions or prepare the way for another.

PI'O-NING, *n.* The work of pioneers. *Spenser.*

PI'O-NY, or PE'O-NY, *n.* [Sax. *pionie ;* L. *pæonia.*] A plant, bearing large, beautiful red flowers.

PI'OUS, *a.* [L. *pius ;* Fr. *pieux.*] 1. Godly ; reverencing and honoring the Supreme Being in heart and in the practice of the duties he has enjoined ; religious ; devoted to the service of God. 2. Dictated by reverence to God ; proceeding from piety. 3. Having due respect and affection for parents or other relatives. *Pope.* 4. Practiced under the pretense of religion.

PI'OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. In a pious manner ; with reverence and affection for God ; religiously. 2. With due regard to natural or civil relations.

PIP, *n.* [D. *pip ;* Fr. *pepie.*] 1. A disease of fowls ; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongue. 2. A spot on cards. *Addison.*

PIP, *v. i.* [L. *pipio ;* W. *pipian ;* Dan. *piper.*] To cry or chirp, as a chicken ; commonly pronounced *peep. Boyle.*

PIPE, *n.* [Sax. *pipe ;* W. *pib ;* Fr. *pipe.*] 1. A wind instrument of music, consisting of a long tube of wood or metal. 2. A long tube or hollow body. 3. A tube of clay with a bowl at one end ; used in smoking tobacco. 4. The organs of voice and respiration. 5. The key or sound of the voice. —6. In *England*, a roll in the exchequer, or the exchequer itself. 7. A cask containing two hogsheads, or 120 gallons, used for wine ; or the quantity which it contains.— 8. In *mining*, a pipe is where the ore runs forward endwise in a hole, and does not sink downwards or in a vein.

PIPE, *v. i.* 1. To play on a pipe, fife, flute or other tubular wind instrument of music. *Dryden. Swift.* 2. To have a shrill sound ; to whistle. *Shak.*

PIPE, *v. t.* To play on a wind instrument. 1 *Cor.* xiv.

PIPED, *a.* Formed with a tube ; tubular. *Encyc.*

PIPE'-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus *syngnathus.*

PIP'ER, *n.* One who plays on a pipe or wind instrument.

PIP'ER-IDGE, *n.* A shrub, the *berberis*, or barberry.

PIP'ER-IN, *n.* 1. A concretion of volcanic ashes. 2. A peculiar crystaline substance extracted from black pepper.

PIPE'-TREE, *n.* The lilac.

PIP'ING, *ppr.* 1. Playing on a pipe. 2. *a.* Weak ; feeble ; sickly ; [*vulgar.*] 3. Very hot ; boiling ; from the sound of boiling fluids ; [*vulgar.*]

PI-PIS'TREL, *n.* A species of small bat.

PIP'KIN, *n.* [*dim.* of *pipe.*] A small earthen boiler.

PIP'PIN, *n.* [D. *pippeling.*] A kind of apple ; a tart apple.

PIQU'AN-CY, (pik'an-sy) *n.* Sharpness ; pungency ; tartness ; severity. *Barrow.*

PIQU'ANT, (pik'ant) *a.* [Fr., from *piquer.*] 1. Pricking ; stimulating to the tongue. 2. Sharp ; tart ; pungent ; severe.

PIQU'ANT-LY, (pik'ant-ly) *adv.* With sharpness ; tartly.

PIQUE, (peek) *n.* [Fr.] 1. An offense taken ; *usually*, slight anger. 2. A strong passion. 3. Point ; nicety ; punctilio.

PIQUE, (peek) *v. t.* [Fr. *piquer.*] 1. To offend ; to nettle ; to irritate ; to sting ; to fret ; to excite a degree of anger. 2. To stimulate ; to excite to action ; to touch with envy, jealousy or other passion. 3. With the *reciprocal pronoun*, to pride or value one's self.

PIQUE, (peek) *v. i.* To cause irritation. *Tatler.*

PIQUED, (peekt) *pp.* Irritated ; nettled ; offended ; excited.

PIQU-EER'. *See* PICKEER.

PIQU-EER'ER, *n.* A plunderer ; a freebooter. [*See* PICKEERER.] *Swift.*

PIQU'ET. *See* PICKET.

PI-QUET', (pe-ket') *n.* [Fr.] A game at cards.

PIQU'ING, (peek'ing) *ppr.* Irritating ; offending ; priding.

PI'RA-CY, *n.* [Fr. *piraterie ;* L. *piratica.*] 1. The act, practice or crime of robbing on the high seas ; the taking of property from others by open violence and without authority on the sea ; a crime that answers to robbery on land. 2. The robbing of another by taking his writings.

PI'RATE, *n.* [It. *pirato ;* L., Sp. *pirata.*] 1. A robber on the high seas. 2. An armed ship or vessel which sails without a legal commission, for the purpose of plundering other vessels indiscriminately on the high seas. 3. A bookseller that seizes the copies or writings of other men without permission.

PI'RATE, *v. i.* To rob on the high seas. *Arbuthnot.*

PI'RATE, *v. t.* To take by theft or without right or permission, as books or writings. *Pope.*

PI'RA-TED, *pp.* Taken by theft or without right.

PI'RA-TING, *ppr.* 1. Robbing on the high seas ; taking without right, as a book or writing. 2. *a.* Undertaken for the sake of piracy.

PI-RAT'I-CAL, *a.* [L. *piraticus.*] 1. Robbing or plundering by open violence on the high seas. 2. Consisting in piracy ; predatory ; robbing. 3. Practicing literary theft.

PI-RAT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* By piracy. *Bryant.*

PI-RŌGUE', or PI-RA'GUA, (pi-rōge', *or* pi-raw'gua) *n.* [Sp. *piragua.*] 1. A canoe formed out of the trunk of a tree, or two canoes united.—2. In *modern usage in America*, a narrow ferry-boat carrying two masts and a leeboard.

† PIR'RY, *n.* A rough gale of wind ; a storm. *Elyot.*

PIS'CA-RY, *n.* [It. *pescheria.*] In *law*, the right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters. *Blackstone.*

PIS-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *piscatio.*] The act of fishing.

PIS'CA-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *piscatorius.*] Relating to fishes or to fishing. *Addison.*

PIS'CES, *n. plu.* [L. *piscis.*] In *astronomy*, the Fishes, the twelfth sign or constellation in the zodiac.

PIS'CINE, *a.* [L. *piscis.*] Pertaining to fish or fishes.

PIS-CIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *piscis* and *voro.*] Feeding or subsisting on fishes.

PISH, *exclam.* A word expressing contempt ; sometimes spoken and written *pshaw.*

PISH, *v. i.* To express contempt. *Pope.*

PIS'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *pisum* and *forma.*] Having the form of a pea. *Kirwan.*

PIS'MIRE, *n.* [Sw. *myra ;* Dan. *myre ;* D. *mier.*] The insect called the *ant* or *emmet. Prior. Mortimer.*

PIS'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. πισον and λιθος.] Peastone.

PIS'O-PHALT, *n.* Pea-mineral or mineral-pea.

PISS, *v. t.* [D., G. *pissen ;* Dan. *pisser ;* Fr. *pisser.*] To discharge the liquor secreted by the kidneys and lodged in the urinary bladder.

PISS, *n.* Urine ; the liquor secreted in the bladder.

PISS'A-BED, *n.* The vulgar name of a yellow flower.

PIS'SA-SPHALT, *n.* [Gr. πισσα and ασφαλτος ; Sp. *pisasfalto.*] Earth-pitch ; pitch mixed with bitumen.

PISS'BURNT, *a.* Stained with urine.

PIST, or PISTE, *n.* [Fr. *piste.*] The track or foot-print of a horseman on the ground he goes over.

PIS-TĀ'CHIŌ, *n.* [Fr. *pistache ;* It. *pistacchio.*] The nut of the *pistacia terebinthus*, or turpentine tree.

PIS'TA-CITE, or PIS'TA-ZITE. *See* EPIDOTE.

PIS-TA-REEN', *n.* A silver coin of the value of 17 or 18 cents, or 9*d.* sterling.

PIS'TIL, *n.* [L. *pistillum.*] In *botany*, the pointal, an organ of female flowers adhering to the fruit for the reception of the pollen.

PIS-TIL-LĀ'CEOUS, *a.* Growing on the germ or seed-bud of a flower. *Barton.*

PIS'TIL-LATE, *a.* Having or consisting in a pistil.

PIS-TIL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *pistillum.*] The act of pounding in a mortar. [*Little used.*]

PIS-TIL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*pistil*, and L. *fero.*] Having a pistil without stamens ; as a female flower.

PIS'TOL, *n.* [Fr. *pistole, pistolet.*] A small fire-arm.

PIS'TOL, *v. t.* [Fr. *pistoler.*] To shoot with a pistol.

PIS-TŌLE', *n.* [Fr.] A gold coin of Spain, but current in the neighboring countries.

PIS'TO-LET, *n.* [Fr.] A little pistol.

PIS'TON, *n.* [Fr., Sp. *piston.*] A short cylinder of metal or other solid substance, used in pumps and other engines or machines for various purposes.

PIT, *n.* [Sax. *pit*, or *pyt ;* Ir. *pit.*] 1. An artificial cavity made in the earth by digging ; a deep hole in the earth. 2. A deep place ; an abyss ; profundity. 3. The grave. *Ps.* xxviii. 4. The area for cock-fighting. 5. The middle part of a theatre. 6. The hollow of the body at the stomach. 7. The cavity under the shoulder ; as, the *armpit.* 8. A dint made by impression on a soft substance, as by the finger, &c. 9. A little hollow in the flesh, made by a pustule, as in the small-pox. 10. A hollow place in the earth excavated for catching wild beasts. 11. Great distress and misery, temporal, spiritual or eternal. *Ps.* xl. 12. Hell ; as, the bottomless *pit. Rev.* xx.

PIT, *v. t.* 1. To indent ; to press into hollows. 2. To mark with little hollows. 3. To set in competition, as in combat. *Madison.*

PIT-A-HA'YA, *n.* A shrub of California. *Encyc.*

PIT'A-PAT, *adv.* In a flutter ; with palpitation or quick succession of beats ; as, his heart went *pitapat.*

PIT'A-PAT, *n.* A light quick step. *Dryden.*

PITCH, *n.* [Sax. *pic ;* D. *pik ;* G. *pech.*] 1. A thick tenacious substance, the juice of a species of pine or fir called *abies picea*, obtained by incision from the bark of the tree. 2. The resin of pine, or turpentine, inspissated ; used in calking ships and paying the sides and bottom.

PITCH, *n.* [W. *pig.*] 1. *Literally*, a point ; hence, any point or degree of elevation. 2. Highest rise. 3. Size ; stature. 4. Degree ; rate. 5. The point where a declivity begins, or the declivity itself ; descent ; slope. 6. The degree of descent or declivity. 7. A descent ; a fall ; a thrusting down. 8. Degree of elevation of the key-note of a tune or of any note.

PITCH, *v. t.* [formerly *pight ;* W. *piciaw ;* D. *pikken ;* G. *pichen.*] 1. To throw or thrust, and, *primarily*, to thrust a long or pointed object ; hence, to fix ; to plant ; to set. 2. To throw at a point. 3. To throw headlong. 4. To throw with a fork. 5. To regulate or set the key-note of

a tune in music. 6. To set in array; to marshal or arrange in order; used chiefly in the participle; as a *pitched* battle. 7. [from *pitch.*] To smear or pay over with pitch.

PITCH, *v. i.* 1. To light; to settle; to come to rest from flight. 2. To fall headlong. 3. To plunge. 4. To fall; to fix choice. 5. To fix a tent or temporary habitation; to encamp.—6. In *navigation*, to rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship passing over waves. 7. To flow or fall precipitously, as a river.

PITCHED, *pp.* Set; planted; fixed; thrown headlong; set in array; smeared with pitch.

PITCH'ER, *n.* [Arm. *picher.*] 1. An earthern vessel with a spout for pouring out liquors. 2. An instrument for piercing the ground.

PITCH'-FÄR-THING, *n.* A play in which copper coin is pitched into a hole; called also *chuck-farthing.*

PITCH'FORK, *n.* [W. *picforç.*] A fork or farming utensil used in throwing hay or sheaves of grain.

PITCH'I-NESS, *n.* Blackness; darkness. [*Little used.*]

PITCH'ING, *ppr.* 1. Setting; planting or fixing; throwing headlong; plunging; daubing with pitch; setting, as a tune. 2. *a.* Declivous; descending; sloping; as a hill.

PITCH'ING, *n.* In *navigation*, the rising and falling of the head and stern of a ship, as she moves over waves.

PITCH'-ORE, *n.* Pitch-blend, an ore of *uranium.*

PITCH'PIPE, *n.* An instrument used by choristers in regulating the *pitch* or elevation of the key.

PITCH'-STONE, *n.* A mineral. *Cleaveland.*

PITCH'Y, *a.* 1. Partaking of the qualities of pitch; like pitch. 2. Smeared with pitch. 3. Black; dark; dismal.

PIT'€OAL, *n.* Fossil coal; coal dug from the earth.

*PIT'E-OUS, *a.* 1. Sorrowful; mournful; that may excite pity. 2. Wretched; miserable; deserving compassion. 3. Compassionate; affected by pity. 4. Pitiful; paltry; poor.

*PIT'E-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. In a piteous manner; with compassion. *Shak.* 2. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

*PIT'E-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Sorrowfulness. 2. Tenderness; compassion.

PIT'FALL, *n.* A pit slightly covered for concealment, and intended to catch wild beasts or men.

PIT'FALL, *v. t.* To lead into a pitfall. *Milton.*

PIT'-FISH, *n.* A small fish of the Indian seas.

PITH, *n.* [Sax. *pitha.*] 1. The soft, spungy substance in the centre of plants and trees. *Bacon.*—2. In *animals*, the spinal marrow. 3. Strength or force. 4. Energy; cogency; concentrated force; closeness and vigor of thought and style. 5. Condensed substance or matter; quintessence. 6. Weight; moment; importance.

PITH'I-LY, *adv.* With strength; with close or concentrated force; cogently; with energy.

PITH'I-NESS, *n.* Strength; concentrated force.

PITH'LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of pith; wanting strength. 2. Wanting cogency or concentrated force

†PIT'HŌLE, *n.* A mark made by disease. *Beaumont.*

PITH'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of pith; containing pith; abounding with pith. 2. Containing concentrated force; forcible; energetic. 3. Uttering energetic words or expressions.

PIT'I-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *pitoyable.*] Deserving pity; worthy of compassion; miserable. *Atterbury.*

PIT'I-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of deserving compassion.

PIT'IED, *pp.* Compassionated.

†PIT'IED-LY, *adv.* In a situation to be pitied. *Feltham.*

PIT'I-FUL, *a.* 1. Full of pity; tender; compassionate. 1 *Pet.* iii. 2. Miserable; moving compassion. *Shak.* 3. To be pitied for its littleness or meanness; paltry; contemptible; despicable. *Shak.* 4. Very small; insignificant.

PIT'I-FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. With pity; compassionately. 2. In a manner to excite pity. 3. Contemptibly; with meanness.

PIT'I-FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Tenderness of heart that disposes to pity; mercy; compassion. 2. Contemptibleness.

PIT'I-LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of pity; hard-hearted. 2. Exciting no pity.

PIT'I-LESS-LY, *adv.* Without mercy or compassion.

PIT'I-LESS-NESS, *n.* Unmercifulness; insensibility to the distresses of others.

PIT'MAN, *n.* The man that stands in a pit when sawing timber with another man who stands above.

PIT'-SAW, *n.* A large saw used in dividing timber.

PIT'TÄNCE, *n.* [Fr. *pitance.*] 1. An allowance of meat in a monastery. 2. A very small portion allowed or assigned. 3. A very small quantity.

PI-TŪ'I-TA-RY, *a.* [L. *pituita.*] That secretes phlegm or mucus. *Parr.*

PIT'U-ITE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pituita.*] Mucus.

PI-TŪ'I-TOUS, *a.* [L. *pituitosus.*] Consisting of mucus, or resembling it in qualities.

PIT'Y, *n.* [Fr. *pitié*; It. *pietà.*] 1. The feeling or suffering of one person, excited by the distresses of another; sympathy with the grief or misery of another; compassion or fellow-suffering. 2. The ground or subject of pity; cause of grief; thing to be regretted.

PIT'Y, *v. t.* [Fr. *pitoyer.*] To feel pain or grief for one in distress; to have sympathy for; to compassionate; to have tender feelings for one, excited by his unhappiness.

PIT'Y, *v. i.* To be compassionate; to exercise pity.

PIV'OT, *n.* [Fr.] A pin on which any thing turns. *Dryden.*

PIX, *n.* [L. *pyxis.*] 1. A little box or chest in which the consecrated host is kept in Roman Catholic countries. 2. A box used for the trial of gold and silver coin.

PIZ'ZLE, *n.* [D. *pees.*] In certain quadrupeds, the part which is official to generation and the discharge of urine.

PLA-€A-BIL'I-TY, or *PLĀ'€A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being appeasable; susceptibility of being pacified.

*PLĀ'€A-BLE, *a.* [It. *placabile*; Sp. *placable*; L. *placabilis.*] That may be appeased or pacified; appeasable; admitting its passions or irritations to be allayed; willing to forgive.

PLA-€ĀRD', *n.* [Fr. *placard*; Sp. *placarte.*] *Properly*, a written or printed paper posted in a public place. It seems to have been formerly the name of an edict, proclamation or manifesto issued by authority. It is now an advertisement, or a libel, or a paper intended to censure public or private characters or public measures, posted in a public place.

PLA-€ĀRD', *v. t.* To notify publicly; in *colloquial language*, to post.

PLA-€ĀRT', *n.* The same as *placard.*

PLĀ'€ATE, *v. t.* [L. *placo.*] To appease or pacify; to conciliate. *Forbes.*

PLACE, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *plaza.*] 1. A particular portion of space of indefinite extent. 2. Any portion of space, as distinct from space in general. 3. Local existence. 4. Separate room or apartment. 5. Seat; residence; mansion. 6. A portion or passage of writing or of a book. 7. Point or degree in order of proceeding. 8. Rank; order of priority, dignity or importance. 9. Office; employment; official station. 10. Ground; room. 11. Station in life; calling; occupation; condition. 12. A city; a town; a village.—13. In *military affairs*, a fortified town or post; a fortress; a fort; as, a strong *place.* 14. A country; a kingdom. 15. Space in general. 16. Room; stead; with the sense of substitution. 17. Room; kind reception.

To take place. 1. To come; to happen; to come into actual existence or operation. 2. To take the precedence or priority. *Locke.*—*To take the place*, to occupy the place or station of another.—*To have place.* 1. To have a station, room or seat. 2. To have actual existence.—*To give place.* 1. To make room or way. 2. To give room; to give advantage; to yield to the influence of; to listen to. 3. To give way; to yield to and suffer to pass away.—*High place*, in *Scripture*, a mount on which sacrifices were offered.

PLACE, *v. t.* [Fr. *placer.*] 1. To put or set in a particular part of space, or in a particular part of the earth, or in something on its surface; to locate. 2. To appoint, set, induct or establish in an office. 3. To put or set in any particular rank, state or condition. 4. To set; to fix. 5. To put; to invest. 6. To put out at interest; to lend.

PLĀCED, *pp.* Set; fixed; located; established.

PLĀCE'-MAN, *n.* One that has an office under a government.

PLA-CEN'TA, *n.* [L.] 1. In *anatomy*, the substance that connects the fetus to the womb, a soft roundish mass or cake by which the circulation is carried on between the parent and the fetus. 2. The part of a plant or fruit to which the seeds are attached.

PLA-CEN'TAL, *a.* Pertaining to the placenta.

PLA-CEN-TĀ'TION, *n.* In *botany*, the disposition of the cotyledons or lobes in the vegetation or germination of seeds.

PLĀ'CER, *n.* One who places, locates or sets.

PLAC'ID, *a.* [L. *placidus.*] 1. Gentle; quiet; undisturbed; equable. 2. Serene; mild; unruffled; indicating peace of mind. 3. Calm; tranquil; serene; not stormy. 4. Calm; quiet; unruffled.

PLAC'ID-LY, *adv.* Mildly; calmly; quietly; without disturbance or passion.

PLAC'ID-NESS, } *n.* 1. Calmness; quiet; tranquillity; un-
PLA-CID'I-TY, } ruffled state. 2. Mildness; gentleness; sweetness of disposition.

†PLAC'IT, *n.* [L. *placitum.*] A decree or determination. *Glanville.*

PLAC'I-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to the act or form of pleading in courts of law. *Clayton's Reports.*

PLA€K'ET, *n.* [Fr. *plaquer.*] A petticoat.

*PLĀ'ĠI-A-RISM, *n.* [from *plagiary.*] The act of purloining another man's literary works, or introducing passages from another man's writings and putting them off as one's own; literary theft.

*PLĀ'ĠI-A-RIST, *n.* One that purloins the writings of another and puts them off as his own.

*PLĀ'ĠI-A-RY, *n.* [L. *plagium.*] 1. A thief in literature; one that purloins another's writings and offers them to the public as his own. 2. The crime of literary theft; [*obs.*]

*PLĀ'GI-A-RY, *a.* 1. Stealing men; kidnapping; [*obs.*] 2. Practicing literary theft. *Hall.*

PLĀGUE, (plāg) *n.* [Sp. *plaga*, or *llaga*; G., Dan. *plage*; L. *plaga.*] 1. Any thing troublesome or vexatious. 2. An acute, malignant and contagious disease. 3. A state of misery. 4. Any great natural evil or calamity.

PLĀGUE, (plāg) *v. t.* [Sp. *plagar*; Dan. *plager.*] 1. To infest with disease, calamity or natural evil of any kind. 2. To vex; to tease; to harass; to trouble; to embarrass.

PLĀGUE'FUL, *a.* Abounding with plagues; infected with plagues.

PLĀGU'I-LY, *adv.* Vexatiously; in a manner to vex, harass or embarrass; greatly; horribly. [*In vulgar use.*] *Swift.*

PLĀGU'Y, (plāg'y) *a.* Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting. [*Vulgar.*]

PLĀICE, or PLĀISE, *n.* [Fr. *plie*; Sp. *platija.*] A fish.

PLĀICE'MOUTH, *n.* A wry mouth. *B. Jonson.*

PLAID, or PLAD, *n.* [qu. W. *plaid.*] A striped or variegated cloth worn by the Highlanders in Scotland.

PLĀIN, *a.* [Fr. *plain*; It. *piano*; Sp. *plano*, *llano*; Port. *plano*; from L. *planus.*] 1. Smooth; even; level; flat; without elevations and depressions; not rough. 2. Open; clear. 3. Void of ornament; simple. 4. Artless; simple; unlearned; without disguise, cunning or affectation; without refinement. 5. Artless; simple; unaffected; unembellished. 6. Honestly undisguised; open; frank; sincere; unreserved. 7. Mere; bare. 8. Evident to the understanding; clear; manifest; not obscure. 9. Not much varied by modulations. 10. Not high-seasoned; not rich; not luxuriously dressed. 11. Not ornamented with figures. 12. Not dyed. 13. Not difficult; not embarrassing. 14. Easily seen or discovered; not obscure or difficult to be found.

PLĀIN, *adv.* 1. Not obscurely; in a manner to be easily understood. 2. Distinctly; articulately. 3. With simplicity; artlessly; bluntly.

PLĀIN, *n.* [Ir. *cluain*; Fr. *plaine.*] 1. Level land; *usually*, an open field with an even surface, or a surface little varied by inequalities. 2. Field of battle.

PLĀIN, *v. t.* 1. To level; to make plain or even on the surface. *Hayward.* 2. To lament [*obs.*] *Spenser.*

† PLĀIN, *v. i.* [Fr. *plaindre.*] To lament or wail.

PLAIN-DĒAL'ING, *a.* Dealing or communicating with frankness and sincerity; honest; open; speaking and acting without art.

PLAIN-DĒAL'ING, *n.* A speaking or communicating with openness and sincerity; management without art, stratagem or disguise; sincerity.

PLAIN-HEART'ED, *a.* Having a sincere heart; communicating without art; of a frank disposition.

PLAIN-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Frankness of disposition; sincerity. *Hallywell.*

† PLĀIN'ING, *n.* Complaint. *Shak.*

PLĀIN'LY, *adv.* 1. With a level surface; [*l. u.*] 2. Without cunning or disguise. 3. Without ornament or artificial embellishment. 4. Frankly; honestly; sincerely. 5. In earnest; fairly. 6. In a manner to be easily seen or comprehended. 7. Evidently; clearly; not obscurely.

PLĀIN'NESS, *n.* 1. Levelness; evenness of surface. 2. Want of ornament; want of artificial show. 3. Openness; rough, blunt or unrefined frankness. 4. Artlessness; simplicity; candor. 5. Clearness; openness; sincerity.

PLĀIN'-SONG, *n.* The plain, unvaried chant of churches.

PLĀIN'-SPŌK-EN, *a.* Speaking with plain, unreserved sincerity. *Dryden.*

PLĀINT, *n.* [Fr. *plainte.*] 1. Lamentation; complaint; audible expression of sorrow. 2. Complaint; representation made of injury or wrong done.—3. In *law*, a private memorial tendered to a court, in which the person sets forth his cause of action.—4. In *law*, a complaint; a formal accusation exhibited by a private person against an offender for a breach of law or a public offense. *Laws of N. York and Conn.*

PLĀINT-FUL, *a.* Complaining; expressing sorrow with an audible voice. *Sidney.*

PLĀIN'TIFF, PLĀIN'TIF, *n.* [Fr. *plaintif.*] In *law*, the person who commences a suit before a tribunal, for the recovery of a claim; opposed to *defendant.*

PLĀIN'TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *plaintif.*] 1. Lamenting; complaining; expressive of sorrow. 2. Complaining; expressing sorrow or grief; repining.

PLĀIN'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner expressive of grief.

PLĀIN'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of expressing grief.

PLĀINT'LESS, *a.* Without complaint; unrepining.

PLĀIN'-WORK, *n.* Plain needlework, as distinguished from *embroidery. Pope.*

PLĀIT, *n.* [W. *pleth.*] 1. A fold; a doubling; as of cloth. 2. A braid of hair; a tress.

PLĀIT, *v. t.* 1. To fold; to double in narrow streaks. 2. To braid; to interweave strands. 3. To entangle; to involve.

PLĀIT'ED, *pp.* Folded; braided; interwoven.

PLĀIT'ER, *n.* One that plaits or braids.

PLĀIT'ING, *ppr.* Folding; doubling; braiding.

PLAN, *n.* [Fr., G., D., Dan., Sw., Russ. *plan.*] 1. A draught or form; *properly*, the representation of any thing drawn on a *plane*, as a map or chart. 2. A scheme devised; a project.

PLAN, *v. t.* 1. To form a draught or representation of any intended work. 2. To scheme; to devise; to form in design.

PLĀ'NA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a plane. *Dict.*

PLANCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *planche.*] To plank; to cover with planks or boards. *Gorges.*

PLANCHED, *pp.* Covered or made of planks or boards.

PLANCH'ER, *n.* A floor. *Bacon.*

PLANCH-ER, *v. i.* To make a floor of wood. *Sancroft.*

PLANCH'ET, *n.* [Fr. *planchette.*] A flat piece of metal or coin. *Encyc.*

PLANCH'ING, *n.* The laying of floors in a building; also, a floor of boards or planks. *Carew.*

PLANE, *n.* [from L. *planus.* *See* PLAIN.] 1. In *geometry*, an even or level surface, like *plain* in popular language.—2. In *astronomy*, an imaginary surface supposed to pass through any of the curves described on the celestial sphere.—3. In *joinery*, an instrument used in smoothing boards.

PLANE, *v. t.* To make smooth; to pare off the inequalities of the surface of a board or other piece of wood by the use of a plane. 2. To free from inequalities of surface.

PLĀNED, *pp.* Made smooth with a plane; leveled.

PLĀN'ER, *n.* One who smooths with a plane. *Sherwood.*

PLAN'ET, *n.* [Fr. *planete*; L., Sp., Port. *planeta.*] A celestial body which revolves about the sun or other centre, or a body revolving about another planet as its centre.

PLAN-E-TĀ'RI-UM, *n.* An astronomical machine which, by the movement of its parts, represents the motions and orbits of the planets.

PLAN'E-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *planetaire.*] 1. Pertaining to the planets. 2. Consisting of planets. 3. Under the dominion or influence of a planet. [*Astrology.*] 4. Produced by planets. *Shak.* 5. Having the nature of a planet; erratic or revolving.

PLAN'ET-ED, *a.* Belonging to planets. *Young.*

† PLA-NET'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to planets. *Brown.*

PLĀNE'TREE, *n.* [L. *platanus*; Fr. *plane*, *platane.*] A tree of the genus *platanus.*

PLAN'ET-STRUCK, *a.* Affected by the influence of planets; blasted. *Suckling.*

PLA-NI-FŌ'LI-OUS, *a.* [L. *planus* and *folium.*] In *botany*, a *planifolious* flower is one made up of plain leaves, set together in circular rows round the centre.

PLA-NI-MET'RIC, PLA-NI-MET'RI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the mensuration of plain surfaces.

PLA-NIM'E-TRY, *n.* [L. *planus*, and Gr. μετρεω.] The mensuration of plain surfaces.

PLA-NI-PET'A-LOUS, *a.* [L. *planus*, and Gr. πεταλον.] In *botany*, flat-leafed.

PLAN'ISH, *v. t.* To make smooth or plain; to polish; used by manufacturers. *Henry's Chemistry.*

PLAN'ISHED, *pp.* Made smooth.

PLAN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Making smooth; polishing.

PLAN'I-SPHERE, *n.* [L. *planus*, and *sphere.*] A sphere projected on a plane.

PLANK, *n.* [Fr. *planche*; W. *planc*; D. *plank*; G., Dan. *planke.*] A broad piece of sawed timber, differing from a board only in being thicker.

PLANK, *v. t.* To cover or lay with planks.

PLANNED, *pp.* Devised; schemed.

PLAN'NER, *n.* One who plans or forms a plan; a projector.

PLAN'NING, *ppr.* Scheming; devising; making a plan.

PLĀ'NO-CON'I-CAL, *a.* Plain or level on one side, and conical on the other. *Grew.*

PLĀ'NO-CON'VEX, *a.* Plain or flat on one side, and convex on the other. *Newton.*

PLĀ'NO-HOR-I-ZON'TAL, *a.* Having a level horizontal surface or position. *Lee.*

PLĀ'NO-SUB'U-LATE, *a.* Smooth and awl-shaped.

PLANT, *n.* [Fr. *plante*; It. *pianta*; L., Sp., Port., Sw. *planta*; D. *plant.*] 1. A vegetable; an organic body, having the power of propagating itself by seeds. 2. A sapling.—3. In *Scripture*, a child; a descendant; the inhabitant of a country. *Ps.* cxliv. 4. The sole of the foot; [*little used.*]

PLANT, *v. t.* 1. To put in the ground and cover, as seed for growth. 2. To set in the ground for growth, as a young tree or a vegetable with roots. 3. To engender; to set the germ of any thing that may increase. 4. To set; to fix. 5. To settle; to fix the first inhabitants; to establish. 6. To furnish with plants; to lay out and prepare with plants. 7. To set and direct or point. 8. To introduce and establish. 9. To unite to Christ and fix in a state of fellowship with him. *Ps.* xcii.

PLANT, *v. i.* To perform the act of planting. *Pope.*

PLANT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being planted. *Edwards.*

† PLANT'AGE, *n.* [L. *plantago.*] An herb. *Shak.*

PLANT'AIN, *n.* [Fr.] A plant of the genus *plantago.*
PLANT'AIN, } *n.* [Sp. *platano.*] A tree of the ge-
PLANT'AIN-TREE, } nus *musa.*
†PLANT'AL, *a.* Belonging to plants. *Glanville.*
PLANT-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *plantatio.*] 1. The act of planting or setting in the earth for growth. 2. The place planted; applied to ground planted with trees, as an orchard or the like.—3. In the *United States* and the *West Indies*, a cultivated estate; a farm. 4. An original settlement in a new country; a town or village planted. *B. Trumbull.* 5. A colony. *Bacon.* 6. A first planting; introduction; establishment. *K. Charles.*
PLANT'-CANE, *n.* In the *West Indies*, the original plants of the sugar cane. *Edwards.*
PLANT'ED, *pp.* 1. Set in the earth for propagation; set; fixed; introduced; established. 2. Furnished with seeds or plants for growth. 3. Furnished with the first inhabitants; settled. 4. Filled or furnished with what is new.
PLANT'ER, *n.* 1. One that plants, sets, introduces or establishes. 2. One that settles in a new or uncultivated territory. 3. One who owns a plantation; used in the *West Indies* and *Southern States of America.* 4. One that introduces and establishes.
PLANT'ER-SHIP, *n.* The business of a planter.
PLANT'I-CLE, *n.* A young plant or plant in embryo.
PLANT'ING, *ppr.* Setting in the earth for propagation; setting; settling; introducing; establishing.
PLANT'ING, *n.* The act or operation of setting in the ground for propagation, as seeds, trees, shrubs, &c.
PLANT'-LOUSE, *n.* An insect that infests plants; a vine-fretter; the puceron.
PLASH, *n.* [D. *plas.*] 1. A small collection of standing water; a puddle. 2. The branch of a tree partly cut or lopped and bound to other branches.
PLASH, *v. i.* To dabble in water; usually *splash.*
PLASH, *v. t.* [Fr. *plisser.*] To interweave branches. In *New England*, to *splice.*
PLASH'ING, *ppr.* Cutting and interweaving, as branches in a hedge.
PLASH'ING, *n.* The act or operation of cutting and lopping small trees, and interweaving them, as in hedges.
PLASH'Y, *a.* Watery; abounding with puddles. *Sandys.*
PLASM, *n.* [Gr. πλασμα.] A mold or matrix in which any thing is cast or formed to a particular shape. [*Little used.*]
PLAS'MA, *n.* A silicious mineral. *Ure.*
PLAS-MAT'IC, } *a.* Giving shape; having the power
PLAS-MAT'I-CAL, } of giving form. *More.*
PLAS'TER, *n.* [G. *pflaster*; D. *pleistre*; Dan. *plaster*; Fr. *plâtre.*] 1. A composition of lime, water and sand, well mixed into a kind of paste and used for coating walls and partitions of houses.—2. In *pharmacy*, an external application of a harder consistence than an ointment.—*Plaster of Paris*, a composition of several species of gypsum dug near Montmartre, near Paris, in France, used in building and in casting busts and statues.—In *popular language*, this name is applied improperly to plaster-stone, or to any species of gypsum.
PLAS'TER, *v. t.* 1. To overlay with plaster, as the partitions of a house, walls, &c. 2. To cover with a plaster, as a wound.—3. In *popular language*, to smooth over; to cover or conceal defects or irregularities.
PLAS'TERED, *pp.* Overlaid with plaster.
PLAS'TER-ER, *n.* 1. One that overlays with plaster. 2. One that makes figures in plaster. *Wotton.*
PLAS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Covering with or laying on plaster.
PLAS'TER-ING, *n.* 1. The act or operation of overlaying with plaster. 2. The plaster-work of a building; a covering of plaster.
PLAS'TER-STONE, *n.* Gypsum, which see.
PLAS'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. πλαστικος.] Having the power to
PLAS'TI-CAL, } give form or fashion to a mass of matter. *Prior.*
PLAS'TIC-I-TY, *n.* The quality of giving form or shape to matter. *Encyc.*
PLAS'TRON, *n.* A piece of leather stuffed, used by fencers to defend the body against pushes. *Dryden.*
PLAT, *v. t.* To weave; to form by texture. *Ray.*
PLAT', } *n.* Work done by platting or interweaving.
PLAT'TING, }
PLAT, *n.* [Dan., D. *plat*; Fr. *plat*; G. *platt.*] A small piece of ground, usually a portion of flat, even ground.
†PLAT, *a.* Plain; flat. *Chaucer.*
†PLAT, *adv.* 1. Plainly; flatly; downright. 2. Smoothly; evenly.
PLĀ'TANE, *n.* [L. *platanus.*] The plane-tree. *Milton.*
PLAT'BAND, *n.* 1. A border of flowers in a garden, along a wall or the side of a parterre.—2. In *architecture*, a flat square molding. 3. The lintel of a door or window. 4. A list or fillet between the flutings of a column.
PLATE, *n.* [D. *plaat*; G. *platte*; Sw. *platt*; Dan., D. *plat.*] 1. A piece of metal, flat or extended in breadth. 2. Armor of plate, composed of broad pieces. 3. A piece of wrought silver, as a dish or other shallow vessel; hence, vessels of silver; wrought silver in general. 4. A small shallow vessel, made of silver or other metal, or of earth glazed and baked, from which provisions are eaten at table. 5. The prize given for the best horse in a race.—6. In *architecture*, the piece of timber which supports the ends of the rafters.
PLATE, *v. t.* 1. To cover or overlay with plate or with metal; used particularly of silver. 2. To arm with plate or metal for defense. 3. To adorn with plate. 4. To beat into thin flat pieces or lamens.
PLĀT'ED, *pp.* Covered or adorned with plate; armed with plate; beaten into plates.
PLAT'EN, *n.* Among *printers*, the flat part of a press by which the impression is made.
PLĀTE'Y, *a.* Like a plate; flat. *Gregory.*
PLAT'FORM, *n.* [*plat* and *form.*] 1. The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated; the ichnography. 2. A place laid out after any model.—3. In the *military art*, an elevation of earth or a floor of wood or stone, on which cannons are mounted to fire on an enemy.—4. In *architecture*, a row of beams or a piece of timber which supports the timber-work of a roof, and lying on the top of the wall. 5. A kind of terrace or broad smooth open walk on the top of a building, as in the oriental houses.—6. In *ships*, the orlop. 7. Any number of planks or other materials forming a floor for any purpose. 8. A plan; a scheme; ground-work. *Bacon.*—9. In *New England*, an ecclesiastical constitution, or a plan for the government of churches.
*PLA-TĪ'NA, } *n.* [Sp. *platina.*] A metal discovered in
*PLAT'I-NA, } the mines of Choco, in Peru, nearly
PLA-TĪ'NUM, } of the color of silver, but less bright, and the heaviest of the metals.
PLĀT'ING, *ppr.* Overlaying with plate or with a metal; beating into thin lamens.
PLĀT'ING, *n.* The art or operation of covering any thing with plate or with a metal, particularly of overlaying a baser metal with a thin plate of silver.
PLA-TI-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*platina* and *fero.*] Producing platina; as *platiniferous* sand.
PLA-TON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Plato the philosopher, or to his philosophy, his school or his opinions.—*Platonic love* is a pure spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes, unmixed with carnal desires, and regarding the mind only and its excellencies.
PLA-TON'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of Plato.
*PLĀ'TO-NISM, *n.* The philosophy of Plato, consisting of three branches, *theology*, *physics* and *mathematics.*
*PLĀ'TO-NIST, } *n.* One that adheres to the philosophy
PLĀ'TO-NĪZ-ER, } of Plato; a follower of Plato.
PLĀ'TO-NĪZE, *v. i.* To adopt the philosophy of Plato.
PLĀ'TO-NĪZE, *v. t.* To explain on the principles of the Platonic school, or to accommodate to those principles.
PLĀ'TO-NĪZED, *pp.* Accommodated to the philosophy of Plato. *Enfield.*
PLĀ'TO-NĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Adopting the principles of Plato; accommodating to the principles of the Platonic school.
PLAT-OON', *n.* [Fr. *peloton.*] A small square body of soldiers or musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot when they form a hollow square, to strengthen the angles; or a small body acting together, but separate from the main body.
PLAT'TER, *n.* 1. A large shallow dish for holding the provisions of a table. 2. One that plats or forms by weaving; *see* PLAT.
PLAT'TER-FĀCED, *a.* Having a broad face.
PLAT'TING, *ppr.* Weaving; forming by texture.
PLAT'Y-PUS, *n.* A quadruped of New Holland.
PLAUD'IT, *n.* [L. *plaudo.*] Applause; praise bestowed.
PLAU-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Speciousness; superficial appearance of right. *Swift.*
PLAUS'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *plausibilis.*] 1. That may be applauded; that may gain favor or approbation; hence, superficially pleasing; apparently right; specious; popular. 2. Using specious arguments or discourse.
PLAUS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Speciousness; show of right or propriety. *Sanderson.*
PLAUS'I-BLY, *adv.* With fair show; speciously; in a manner adapted to gain favor or approbation.
PLAUS'IVE, *a.* 1. Applauding; manifesting praise. 2. Plausible.
PLAY, *v. i.* [Sax. *plegan*, *plegian.*] 1. To use any exercise for pleasure or recreation; to do something not as a task or for profit, but for amusement. 2. To sport; to frolick; to frisk. 3. To toy; to act with levity. 4. To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtlessly. 5. To do something fanciful; to give a fanciful turn to. 6. To make sport, or practice sarcastic merriment. 7. To mock; to practice illusion. 8. To contend in a game. 9. To practice a trick or deception. 10. To perform on an instrument of music. 11. To move, or to move with alternate dilatation and contraction. 12. To operate; to act. 13. To move irregularly; to wanton. 14. To act a part on the stage; to personate a character. 15. To represent a standing char-

acter. 16. To act in any particular character. 17. To move in any manner; to move one way and another.

PLAY, *v. t.* 1. To put in action or motion. 2. To use an instrument of music. 3. To act a sportive part or character. 4. To act or perform by representing a character. 5. To act; to perform. 6. To perform in contest for amusement or for a prize.—*To play off*, to display; to show; to put in exercise.—*To play on* or *upon*. 1. To deceive; to mock or to trifle with. 2. To give a fanciful turn to.

PLAY, *n.* 1. Any exercise or series of actions intended for pleasure, amusement or diversion, as cricket or quoit, or blindman's-buff. 2. Amusement; sport; frolick; gambols. 3. Game; gaming; practice of contending for victory, for amusement or for a prize. 4. Practice in any contest. 5. Action; use; employment; office. 6. Practice; action; manner of acting in contest or negotiation. 7. A dramatic composition; a comedy or tragedy; a composition in which characters are represented by dialogue and action. 8. Representation or exhibition of a comedy or tragedy. 9. Performance on an instrument of music. 10. Motion; movement, regular or irregular. 11. State of agitation or discussion. 12. Room for motion. 13. Liberty of acting; room for enlargement or display; scope.

PLĀY'BILL, *n.* A printed advertisement of a play, with the parts assigned to the actors.

PLĀY'BOOK, *n.* A book of dramatic compositions.

PLĀY'-DĀY, or PLĀY'ING-DAY, *n* A day given to play or diversion; a day exempt from work.

PLĀY'DEBT, *n.* A debt contracted by gaming. *Arbuthnot.*

PLĀYED, *pp.* Acted; performed; put in motion.

PLĀY'ER, *n.* 1. One who plays in any game or sport. 2. An idler. 3. An actor of dramatic scenes. 4. A mimic. 5. One who performs on an instrument of music. 6. A gamester. 7. One that acts a part in a certain manner.

PLĀY'FEL-LŌW, *n.* A companion in amusements or sports.

PLĀY'FUL, *a.* 1. Sportive; given to levity. 2. Indulging a sportive fancy.

† PLĀY'FERE, *n.* [*play* and *fere*. *See* FERE.] A play-fellow.

PLĀY'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a sportive manner.

PLĀY'FUL-NESS, *n.* Sportiveness.

PLĀY'GAME, *n.* Play of children. *Locke.*

PLĀY'HOUSE, *n.* A house appropriated to the exhibition of dramatic compositions; a theatre. *Pope.*

PLĀY'MATE, *n.* A play-fellow; a companion in diversions. *More.*

† PLĀY'-PLEAS-URE, *n.* Idle amusement. *Bacon.*

PLĀY'SOME, *a.* Playful; wanton. *Shelton.*

PLĀY'SOME-NESS, *n.* Playfulness; wantonness.

PLĀY'THING, *n.* A toy; any thing that serves to amuse.

PLĀY'WRIGHT, *n.* A maker of plays. *Pope.*

PLĒA, *n.* [Norm *plait*, *plet*, *plaid*, *ple*; Fr. *plaidoyer*.] 1. In *law*, that which is alledged by a party in support of his demand; but in *a more limited and technical sense*, the answer of the defendant to the plaintiff's declaration and demand. 2. A cause in court; a lawsuit, or a criminal process. *Laws of Mass.* 3. That which is alledged in defense or justification; an excuse; an apology. 4. Urgent prayer or entreaty.

† PLĒACH, *v. t.* [Fr. *plisser*.] To bend; to interweave.

PLĒAD, *v. i.* [Fr. *plaider*.] 1. In a *general sense*, to argue in support of a claim, or in defense against the claim of another.—2. In *law*, to present an answer to the declaration of a plaintiff. 3. To urge reasons for or against; to attempt to persuade one by argument or supplication. 4. To supplicate with earnestness. 5. To urge; to press by operating on the passions.

PLĒAD, *v. t.* 1. To discuss, defend and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons offered to the tribunal or person who has the power of determining. 2. To alledge or adduce in proof, support or vindication. 3. To offer in excuse. 4. To alledge and offer in a legal plea or defense, or for repelling a demand in law.—5. In *Scripture*, to *plead the cause of the righteous*, as God, is to vindicate them against enemies.

PLĒAD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be pleaded; that may be alledged in proof, defense or vindication. *Dryden.*

PLĒAD'ED, *pp.* Offered or urged in defense; alledged in proof or support.

PLĒAD'ER, *n.* [Fr. *plaideur*.] 1. One who argues in a court of justice. *Swift.* 2. One that forms pleas or pleadings. 3. One that offers reasons for or against; one that attempts to maintain by arguments.

PLĒAD'ING, *ppr.* Offering in defense; supporting by arguments or reasons; supplicating.

PLĒAD'ING, *n.* The art of supporting by arguments, or of reasoning to persuade.

PLĒAD'INGS, *n.* In *law*, the mutual altercations between the plaintiff and defendant, or written statements of the parties in support of their claims.

† PLEAS'ANCE, (plez'anse) *n.* [Fr. *plaisance*.] Gayety; pleasantry; merriment. *Spenser.*

PLEAS'ANT, (plez'ant) *a.* [Fr. *plaisant*.] 1. Pleasing, agreeable; grateful to the mind or to the senses. 2. Cheerful; enlivening. 3. Gay; lively; humorous; sportive. 4. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than use. 5. Giving pleasure; gratifying.

PLEAS'ANT-LY, (plez'ant-ly) *adv.* 1. In such a manner as to please or gratify. 2. Gayly; merrily; in good humor. 3. Lightly; ludicrously.

PLEAS'ANT-NESS, (plez'ant-nes) *n.* 1. State of being pleasant or agreeable 2. Cheerfulness; gayety; merriment.

PLEAS'ANT-RY, (plez'ant-ry) *n.* [Fr. *plaisanterie*.] 1. Gayety; merriment. 2. Sprightly saying; lively talk; effusion of humor.

PLĒASE, *v. t.* [Fr. *plaire*, *plaisant*; L. *placeo*.] 1. To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to gratify. *Pope.* 2. To satisfy; to content. 3. To prefer; to have satisfaction in; to like; to choose.

PLĒASE, *v. i.* 1. To like; to choose; to prefer. 2. To condescend; to comply; to be pleased; a word of ceremony.

PLĒASED, *pp.* Gratified; affected with agreeable sensations or emotions.

† PLĒAS'ED-LY, *adv.* In a way to be delighted. *Feltham.*

PLĒASE'MAN, *n.* An officious person who courts favor servilely; a pickthank. *Shak.*

PLĒAS'ER, *n.* One that pleases or gratifies; one that courts favor by humoring or flattering compliances or a show of obedience.

PLĒAS'ING, *ppr.* Gratifying; exciting agreeable sensations or emotions in.

PLĒAS'ING, *a.* 1. Giving pleasure or satisfaction; agreeable to the senses or to the mind. 2. Gaining approbation.

PLĒAS'ING, *n.* The act of gratifying.

PLĒAS'ING-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to give pleasure.

PLĒAS'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of giving pleasure.

PLEAS'UR-A-BLE, (plezh'ur-a-bl) *a.* Pleasing; giving pleasure; affording gratification. *Bacon.*

PLEAS'UR-A-BLY, *adv.* With pleasure; with gratification of the senses or the mind. *Harris.*

PLEAS'UR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of giving pleasure.

PLEAS'URE, (plezh'ur) *n.* [Fr. *plaisir*.] 1. The gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations or emotions; the excitement, relish or happiness produced by enjoyment or the expectation of good; opposed to *pain*. 2. Sensual or sexual gratification. 3. Approbation. 4. What the will dictates or prefers; will; choice; purpose; intention; command. 5. A favor; that which pleases. 6. Arbitrary will or choice.

PLEAS'URE, (plezh'ur) *v. t.* To give or afford pleasure to; to please; to gratify. *Shak.*

PLEAS'URE-BŌAT, *n.* A boat appropriated to sailing for amusement.

PLEAS'URE-CAR-RIAGE, *n.* A carriage for pleasure.

PLEAS'URE-FUL, *a.* Pleasant; agreeable. [*L. u.*] *Abbot.*

PLEAS'URE-GROUND, *n.* Ground laid out in an ornamental manner and appropriated to amusement.

PLEAS'UR-IST, *n.* A person devoted to worldly pleasure [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

PLE-BĒ'IAN, (ple-bē'yan) *a.* [It. *plebeio*; L. *plebeius*.] 1. Pertaining to the common people; vulgar. 2. Consisting of common people.

PLE-BĒ'IAN, *n.* One of the common people or lower ranks of men. [*Usually applied to the common people of ancient Rome.*] *Swift.*

† PLE-BĒ'IANCE, *n.* The common people.

PLEČK, *n.* A place. *Craven dialect.*

PLEDGE, *n.* [Fr. *pleige*; Norm. *plegg*.] 1. Something put in pawn; that which is deposited with another as security; a pawn. 2. Any thing given or considered as a security for the performance of an act. 3. A surety; a hostage. *Dryden.*—4. In *law*, a gage or security, real or personal, given for the repayment of money.—5. In *law*, bail; surety given for the prosecution of a suit, or for the appearance of a defendant, or for restoring goods taken in distress and replevied. 6. A warrant to secure a person from injury in drinking.—*To put in pledge*, to pawn.—*To hold in pledge*, to keep as security.

PLEDGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *pleiger*.] 1. To deposit in pawn. 2 To give as a warrant or security. 3. To secure by a pledge. *Shak.* 4. To invite to drink by accepting the cup or health after another. *Johnson.*

PLEDGED, *pp.* Deposited as security; given in warrant.

PLEDG-EE', *n.* The person to whom any thing is pledged

PLEDG'ER, *n.* 1. One that pledges or pawns any thing; one that warrants or secures. 2. One that accepts the invitation to drink after another, or that secures another by drinking.

† PLEDG'ER-Y, *n.* A pledging; suretiship. *Encyc.*

PLEDG'ET, *n.* In *surgery*, a compress, or small, flat tent of lint, laid over a wound to imbibe the matter discharged and keep it clean.

PLEDG'ING, *ppr.* Depositing in pawn or as security; giving warrant for security or safety.

* PLĒ'IADS, (plē'yadz) *n.* [L. *pleiades*; Gr. πλειαδες.] In *astronomy*, a cluster of seven stars in the neck of the constellation Taurus.

† PLĒ'NAL, *a.* Full. *Beaumont.*

* PLĒ'NA-RI-LY, *adv.* Fully; completely. *Ayliffe.*

* PLĒ'NA-RI-NESS, *n.* Fullness; completeness.

PLEN'AR-TY, *n.* The state of a benefice when occupied.

* PLĒ'NA-RY, *a.* [L. *plenus*; Fr. *plein*; It. *plenario.*] Full; entire; complete. *Encyc.*

* † PLĒ'NA-RY, *n.* Decisive procedure. *Ayliffe.*

PLEN-I-LŪ'NA-RY, *a.* Relating to the full moon.

† PLEN'I-LUNE, *n.* [L. *plenilunium.*] The full moon. *B. Jonson.*

PLE-NIP'O-TENCE, *n.* [L. *plenus* and *potentia.*] Fullness or completeness of power. *Milton.*

PLE-NIP'O-TENT, *a.* [L. *plenipotens.*] Possessing full power. *Milton.*

PLEN-IP-O-TEN'TIA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *plenipotentiaire.*] A person invested with full power to transact any business; *usually*, an embassador or envoy to a foreign court furnished with full power.

PLEN-IP-O-TEN'TIA-RY, *a.* Containing full power.

† PLEN'ISH, for *replenish.*

PLĒ'NIST, *n.* [L. *plenus.*] One who maintains that all space is full of matter. *Boyle.*

PLEN'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *plenitudo.*] 1. Fullness. 2. Repletion; animal fullness; plethora; redundancy of blood and humors in the animal body. *Encyc.* 3. Fullness; complete competence. 4. Completeness.

* PLEN'TE-OUS, *a.* 1. Abundant; copious; plentiful; sufficient for every purpose. 2. Yielding abundance. 3. Having an abundance. 4. Possessing in abundance and ready to bestow liberally. *Ps.* lxxxvi.

* PLEN'TE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In abundance; copiously; plentifully. *Milton.*

* PLEN'TE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Abundance; copious supply; plenty.

PLEN'TI-FUL, *a.* 1. Copious; abundant; adequate to every purpose. 2. Yielding abundant crops; affording ample supply; fruitful

PLEN'TI-FUL-LY, *adv.* Copiously; abundantly; with ample supply. *Addison.*

PLEN'TI-FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of being plentiful; abundance. 2. The quality of affording full supply.

PLEN'TY, *n.* [L. *plenus.*] 1. Abundance; copiousness; full or adequate supply. 2. Fruitfulness; *a poetic use.*

PLEN'TY, *a.* Plentiful; being in abundance. *Goldsmith. Franklin.*

PLĒ'NUM, *n.* [L.] Fullness of matter in space.

PLĒ'O-NASM, *n.* [L. *pleonasmus.*] Redundancy of words in speaking or writing; the use of more words to express ideas, than are necessary.

PLĒ'O-NASTE, *n.* [Gr. πλεοναστος.] A mineral.

PLE-O-NAS'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to pleonasm; par-
PLE-O-NAS'TI-CAL, } taking of pleonasm; redundant.

PLE-O-NAS'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* With redundancy of words.

PLE-ROPH'O-RY, *n.* [Gr. πληροφορια.] Full persuasion or confidence. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

† PLESH, for *plash. Spenser.*

PLETH'O-RA, *n.* [Gr. πληθωρα.] In *medicine*, fullness of blood; excess of blood; repletion. *Parr.*

PLETH-O-RET'IC. The same as *plethoric.*

PLETH'O-RIC, *a.* Having a full habit of body, or the vessels overcharged with fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

PLETH'O-RY. *See* PLETHORA.

PLETH'RON, } *n.* [Gr. πλεθρον.] A square measure used
PLETH'RUM, } in Greece.

PLEŪ'RA, *n.* [Gr.] In *anatomy*, a thin membrane which covers the inside of the thorax.

PLEŪ'RI-SY, *n.* [Gr. πλευριτις; Fr. *pleuresie.*] An inflammation of the pleura or membrane that covers the inside of the thorax.

PLEU-RIT'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to pleurisy. 2. Dis-
PLEU-RIT'I-CAL, } eased with pleurisy.

† PLEV'IN, *n.* [Old Fr.] A warrant of assurance.

PLEX'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *plexus* and *form.*] In the form of net-work; complicated. *Quincy.*

PLEX'US, *n.* [L.] Any union of vessels, nerves or fibres, in the form of net-work. *Coxe.*

PLĪ-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of bending or yielding to pressure or force without rupture; flexibility; pliableness.

PLĪ'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Easy to be bent; that readily yields to pressure without rupture; flexible. 2. Flexible in disposition; readily yielding to moral influence, arguments, persuasion or discipline.

PLĪ'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Flexibility; the quality of yielding to force or to moral influence; pliability.

PLĪ'AN-CY, *n.* 1. Easiness to be bent; *in a physical sense.* 2. Readiness to yield to moral influence.

PLĪ'ANT, *a.* [Fr.] 1. That may be easily bent; readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking; flexible; flexile; lithe; limber. 2. That may be easily formed or molded to a different shape. 3. Easily yielding to moral influence; easy to be persuaded; ductile.

PLĪ'ANT-NESS, *n.* Flexibility. *Bacon.*

PLĪ'CA, *n.* [L.] The *plica polonica* is a disease of the hair peculiar to Poland and the neighboring countries.

PLĪ'CATE, } *a.* [L. *plicatus.*] Plaited; folded like a fan
PLĪ'CA-TED, } *Lee.*

PLI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *plico.*] A folding or fold.

* PLIC'A-TURE, *n.* [L. *plicatura.*] A fold; a doubling.

PLĪ'ERS, *n. plu.* [Fr. *plier.*] An instrument by which any small thing is seized and bent. *Moxon.*

PLĪ'FORM, *a.* [Fr.] In the form of a fold.

PLĪGHT, (plīte) *v. t.* [Sax. *plihtan.*] 1. To pledge; to give as security for the performance of some act. 2. To weave; to braid; [*obs.*]

PLĪGHT, (plīte) *n.* 1. *Literally*, a state of being involved, [L. *plicatus*;] hence, perplexity, or a distressed state. 2. Condition; state; and *sometimes* good case. 3. Pledge; gage. 4. A fold, [L. *plica*;] a double; a plait; [*obs.*] 5. A garment; [*obs.*] *Chapman.*

PLĪGHT'ED, (plī'ted) *pp.* Pledged.

PLĪGHT'ER, (plī'ter) *n.* One that pledges; that which plights.

PLĪGHT'ING, (plī'ting) *ppr.* Pledging.

† PLIM, *v. i.* To swell. *Grose.*

PLINTH, *n.* [Gr. πλινθος.] In *architecture*, a flat, square member in form of a brick, which serves as the foundation of a column.

PLOD, *v. i.* [qu. D. *plots.*] 1. To travel or work slowly, or with steady, laborious diligence. 2. To study heavily with steady diligence. 3. To toil; to drudge.

PLOD'DER, *n.* A dull, heavy, laborious person. *Shak.*

PLOD'DING, *ppr.* 1. Traveling or laboring with slow movement and steady diligence; studying closely but heavily. 2. *a.* Industrious; diligent, but slow in contrivance or execution.

PLOD'DING, *n.* Slow movement or study with steadiness or persevering industry. *Prideaux.*

PLOOK, *n.* A pimple. *Grose.*

PLOT, *n.* [a different orthography of *plat.*] 1. A plat or small extent of ground. 2. A plantation laid out. 3. A plan or scheme.—4. In *surveying*, a plan or draught of a field, farm or manor surveyed and delineated on paper.

PLOT, *v. t.* To make a plan of; to delineate. *Carew.*

PLOT, *n.* 1. Any scheme, stratagem or plan, of a complicated nature, or consisting of many parts, adapted to the accomplishment of some purpose, usually a mischievous one.—2. In *dramatic writings*, the knot or intrigue; the story of a play, comprising a complication of incidents which are at last unfolded by unexpected means. 3. Contrivance; deep reach of thought; ability to plot.

PLOT, *v. i.* 1. To form a scheme of mischief against another, or against a government or those who administer it. 2. To contrive a plan; to scheme.

PLOT, *v. t.* To plan; to devise; to contrive. *Dryden.*

PLOT'TED, *pp.* Contrived; planned.

PLOT'TER, *n.* 1. One that plots or contrives; a contriver. *Shak.* 2. A conspirator. *Dryden.*

PLOT'TING, *ppr.* Contriving; planning; forming an evil design.

PLOUGH, } *n.* [Norm., Sax. *ploge*; D. *ploeg*; Dan. *ploug*,
PLOW, } *plov*; Ice. *plog*; Scot. *pleuch, pleugh.*] 1. In *agriculture*, an instrument for turning up, breaking and preparing the ground for receiving the seed.—2. *Figuratively*, tillage; culture of the earth; agriculture. 3. A joiner's instrument for grooving.

PLOUGH, *v. t.* 1. To trench and turn up with a plough. 2. To furrow; to divide; to run through in sailing. 3. To tear; to furrow.—4. In *Scripture*, to labor in any calling.

PLOUGH'-ĀLMS, *n.* A penny formerly paid by every plough-land to the church. *Cowel.*

PLOUGH'-BŌTE, *n.* In *English law*, wood or timber allowed to a tenant for the repair of instruments of husbandry.

PLOUGH'-BOY, *n.* A boy that drives or guides a team in ploughing; a rustic boy. *Watts.*

PLOUGHED, *pp.* Turned up with a plough; furrowed.

PLOUGH'ER, *n.* One that ploughs land; a cultivator.

PLOUGH'ING, *ppr.* Turning up with a plough; furrowing.

PLOUGH'ING, *n.* The operation of turning up ground with a plough.

PLOUGH'-LAND, *n.* Land that is ploughed, or suitable for tillage.

PLOUGH'MAN, *n.* 1. One that ploughs or holds a plough. 2. A cultivator of grain; a husbandman. 3. A rustic; a countryman; a hardy laborer.

PLOUGH'-MŌN-DAY, *n.* The Monday after Twelfth-day.

PLOUGH'SHARE, *n.* The part of a plough which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow, and raises the slice to the mold-board, which turns it over.

PLŌV'ER, *n.* [Fr. *pluvier.*] The common name of several

species of birds that frequent the banks of rivers and the sea shore.

PLUCK, *v. t.* [Sax. *pluccian*; G. *pflücken*; D. *plukken*; Dan. *plukker*; Fr. *eplucher*.] 1. To pull with sudden force or effort, or to pull off, out or from, with a twitch. 2. To strip by plucking; as, to *pluck* a fowl.

PLUCK, *n.* The heart, liver and lights of an animal.

PLUCKED, *pp.* Pulled off; stripped of feathers or hair.

PLUCK'ER, *n.* One that plucks. *Mortimer.*

PLUCK'ING, *ppr.* Pulling off; stripping.

PLUG, *n.* [D. *plug.*] A stopple; any piece of pointed wood or other substance used to stop a hole, but larger than a peg or spile.

PLUG, *v. t.* To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole.

PLUM, *n.* [Sax. *plume.*] 1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus *prunus*. 2. A grape dried in the sun; a raisin. 3. The sum of £100,000 sterling. 4. A kind of play.

† PLUM, *a.* The old word for *plump*. *Florio.*

PLŪ'MAGE, *n.* [Fr.] The feathers that cover a fowl.

PLUMB, (plum) *n.* [Fr. *plomb*; Sp. *plomo.*] A mass of lead attached to a line, and used to ascertain a perpendicular position of buildings and the like.

PLUMB, *a.* Perpendicular, that is, standing according to a plumb-line.

PLUMB, *adv.* 1. In a perpendicular direction; in a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. 2. Directly; suddenly; at once.

PLUMB, *v. t.* 1. To adjust by a plumb-line; to set in a perpendicular direction. 2. [W. *plymiaw.*] To sound with a plummet, as the depth of water; [*little used.*] *Swift.*

PLUM-BAG'I-NOUS, *a.* Resembling plumbago; consisting of plumbago, or partaking of its properties.

PLUM-BĀ'GO, *n.* [L.] A mineral consisting of carbon and iron; used for pencils, &c.

PLUM'BE-AN, } *a.* 1. Consisting of lead; resembling lead.
PLUM'BE-OUS, } 2. Dull; heavy; stupid.

PLUMBED, (plumd) *pp.* Adjusted by a plumb-line.

PLUMB'ER, (plum'mer) *n.* One who works in lead.

PLUMB'ER-Y, (plum'mer-y) *n.* 1. Works in lead; manufactures of lead; the place where lead is wrought. 2. The art of casting and working lead, or of making sheets and pipes of lead.

PLUM-BIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *plumbum* and *fero.*] Producing lead. *Kirwan.*

PLUMB'-LĪNE, (plum'-līne) *n.* A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

PLUM'-CAKE, *n.* Cake containing raisins or currants.

PLUME, *n.* [Fr. *plume.*] 1. The feather of a fowl, *particularly*, a large feather. 2. A feather worn as an ornament, *particularly*, an ostrich's feather. 3. Pride; towering mien. 4. Token of honor; prize of contest.

PLUME, or PLŪ'MULE, *n.* In *botany*, the ascending scaly part of the corculum or heart of a seed.

PLUME, *v. t.* 1. To pick and adjust plumes or feathers. 2. To strip of feathers; as, carnivorous animals will not take pains to *plume* the birds they devour. 3. To strip; to peel. 4. To set as a plume; to set erect. 5. To adorn with feathers or plumes. 6. To pride; to value; to boast.

PLUME-AL'UM, *n.* A kind of asbestus. *Wilkins.*

PLŪME'LESS, *a.* Without feathers or plumes.

PLU-MIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *pluma* and *gero.*] Feathered; having feathers.

PLŪ'MI-PED, *a.* Having feet covered with feathers.

PLŪ'MI-PED, *n.* [L. *pluma* and *pes.*] A fowl that has feathers on its feet. *Dict.*

PLUM'MET, *n.* [Sp. *plomada.*] 1. A long piece of lead attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water. 2. An instrument used by carpenters, masons, &c. in adjusting erections to a perpendicular line, and, with a square, to determine a horizontal line. 3. Any weight. 4. A piece of lead used by school-boys to rule their paper for writing.

PLUM'MING, *n.* Among *miners*, the operation of finding the place where to sink an air-shaft.

PLŪ'MOSE, or PLŪ'MOUS, *a.* [L. *plumosus.*] 1. Feathery; resembling feathers.—2. In *botany*, a *plumose bristle* is one that has hairs growing on the sides of the main bristle.

PLU-MOS'I-TY, *n.* The state of having feathers.

PLUMP, *a.* [Dan. *plomp*; Sw. *plump*; D. *plomp*; G. *plump.*] 1. Full; swelled with fat or flesh to the full size; fat; having a full skin; round. 2. Full; blunt; unreserved; unqualified.

PLUMP, *n.* A knot; a cluster; a clump; a number of things closely united or standing together.

PLUMP, *v. t.* To swell; to extend to fullness; to dilate; to fatten. [*Colloquial.*]

PLUMP, *v. i.* [G. *plumpen.*] 1. To plunge or fall like a heavy mass or lump of dead matter; to fall suddenly or at once. 2. To enlarge to fullness; to be swelled.

PLUMP, *adv.* Suddenly; heavily; at once, or with a sudden, heavy fall. *B. Jonson.*

PLUMP'ER, *n.* 1. Something carried in the mouth to dilate the cheeks; any thing intended to swell out something else. 2. A full, unqualified lie; [*in vulgar use.*]

PLUMP'LY, *adv.* Fully; roundly; without reserve.

PLUMP'NESS, *n.* Fullness of skin; distention to roundness.

PLUM-POR'RIDGE, *n.* Porridge with plums. *Addison.*

PLUM-PUD'DING, *n.* Pudding containing raisins or currants.

PLUMP'Y, *a.* Plump; fat; jolly. [*Not elegant.*] *Shak.*

PLUM'-TREE, *n.* A tree that produces plums.

PLŪ'MULE, *n.* [L. *plumula.*] The ascending scaly part of the embryo plant, which becomes the stem.

PLŪM'Y, *a.* [from *plume.*] 1. Feathered; covered with feathers. *Milton.* 2. Adorned with plumes.

PLUN'DER, *v. t.* [G. *plündern.*] 1. To pillage; to spoil; to strip; to take the goods of an enemy by open force. 2. To take by pillage or open force. 3. To rob, as a thief; to take from; to strip.

PLUN'DER, *n.* 1. That which is taken from an enemy by force; pillage; prey; spoil. 2. That which is taken by theft, robbery or fraud.

PLUN'DERED, *pp.* Pillaged; robbed.

PLUN'DER-ER, *n.* 1. A hostile pillager; a spoiler. 2. A thief; a robber. *Addison.*

PLUN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Pillaging; robbing.

PLUNGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *plonger.*] 1. To thrust into water or other fluid substance, or into any substance that is penetrable; to immerse in a fluid; to drive into flesh, &c. 2. To thrust or drive into any state in which the thing is considered as enveloped or surrounded. 3. To baptize by immersion.

PLUNGE, *v. i.* 1. To pitch; to thrust or drive one's self into water or a fluid; to dive or to rush in. 2. To fall or rush into distress or any state or circumstances in which the person or thing is enveloped, inclosed or overwhelmed. 3. To pitch or throw one's self headlong.

PLUNGE, *n.* 1. The act of thrusting into water or any penetrable substance. 2. Difficulty; strait; distress; a state of being surrounded or overwhelmed with difficulties.

PLUNGED, *pp.* Thrust into a fluid or other penetrable substance; immersed; involved in straits.

PLUN'GEON, *n.* A sea fowl. *Ainsworth.*

PLUNG'ER, *n.* 1. One that plunges; a diver. 2. A cylinder used as a forcer in pumps.

PLUNG'ING, *ppr.* Immersing; diving; rushing headlong.

† PLUNG'Y, *a.* Wet. *Chaucer.*

PLUNK'ET, *n.* A kind of blue color. *Ainsworth.*

PLŪ'RAL, *a.* [L. *pluralis.*] 1. Containing more than one; consisting of two or more, or designating two or more.—2. In *grammar*, the *plural* number is that which designates more than one.

PLŪ'RAL-IST, *n.* A clerk or clergyman who holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one, with cure of souls.

PLU-RAL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *pluralité.*] 1. A number consisting of two or more of the same kind. 2. A state of being or having a greater number.—3. In *elections*, a *plurality of votes* is when one candidate has more votes than any other.—4. *Plurality of benefices* is where the same clerk is possessed of more benefices than one, with cure of souls.

PLŪ'RAL-LY, *adv.* In a sense implying more than one.

PLŪ-RI-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *plus* and *litera.*] Containing more letters than three.

PLŪ-RI-LIT'ER-AL, *n.* A word consisting of more letters than three.

† PLŪ'RI-SY, *n.* [L. *plus, pluris.*] Superabundance.

PLUS, [L. more.] In *algebra*, a character marked thus, +, used as the sign of addition.

PLUSH, *n.* [G. *plüsch.*] Shag; a species of shaggy cloth or stuff with a velvet nap.

PLUSH'ER, *n.* A marine fish. *Carew.*

PLU-TŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Plutonic, which see.

PLU-TŌ'NI-AN, *n.* One who maintains the origin of mountains, &c. to be from fire. *Journ. of Science.*

PLU-TON'IC, *a.* [from *Pluto.*] Pertaining to or designating the system of the Plutonists. *Kirwan.*

PLŪ'TO-NIST, *n.* One who adopts the theory of the formation of the world in its present state from igneous fusion.

PLŪ'VI-AL, } *a.* [L. *pluvialis.*] Rainy; humid. *Brown.*
PLŪ'VI-OUS, }

PLŪ'VI-AL, *n.* [Fr. *pluvial.*] A priest's cope. *Ainsworth.*

PLŪ-VI-AM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *pluvia* and Gr. μετρον.] A rain-gage, an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of water that falls in rain, or in rain and snow.

PLŪ-VI-A-MET'RI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to a pluviameter; made or ascertained by a pluviameter.

PLŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *plier.*] 1. To *lay on*, to put to or on with force and repetition. 2. To employ with diligence; to apply closely and steadily; to keep busy. 3. To practice or perform with diligence. 4. To urge; to solicit with pressing or persevering importunity. 5. To urge; to press; to strain; to force.

PLŸ, *v. i.* 1. To bend; to yield. 2. To work steadily. 3. To go in haste. 4. To busy one's self; to be steadily

employed. 5. To endeavor to make way against the wind.

PLY, *n.* 1. A fold; a plait. 2. Bent; turn; direction; bias.

PLY'ER, *n.* He or that which plies. In *fortification*, *plyers* denotes a kind of balance used in raising and letting down a drawbridge.

PLY'ING, *ppr.* Laying on with steadiness or repetition; applying closely; employing; performing.

PLY'ING, *n.* 1. Urgent solicitation. *Hammond.* 2. Effort to make way against the wind.

PNEU-MAT'IC, (nu-mat'ik) } *a.* [Gr. πνευματικος.]
PNEU-MAT'I-CAL, (nu-mat'e-kal) } 1. Consisting of air, as a thin compressible substance. 2. Pertaining to air, or to the philosophy of its properties. 3. Moved or played by means of air.

PNEU-MAT'ICS, *n.* 1. In *natural philosophy*, that branch which treats of air.—In *chemistry*, that branch which treats of the gases.—2. In the *schools*, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels, and the souls of men. *Dict.*

PNEU-MAT'O-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. πνευμα and κηπη.] In *surgery*, a distension of the scrotum by air.

PNEU-MA-TO-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to pneumatology.

PNEU-MA-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in pneumatology.

PNEU-MA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. πνευμα and πογος.] 1. The doctrine of the properties of elastic fluids, or of spiritual substances. 2. A treatise on elastic fluids, or on spiritual substances.

PNEU-MŌ'NI-A, } *n.* [Gr. πνευμων, from πνεω.] In *medi-*
PNEŪ'MO-NY, } *cine*, an inflammation of the lungs.

PNEU-MON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic.

PNEU-MON'IC, *n.* A medicine for affections of the lungs. *Coxe.*

PŌACH, *v. t.* [Fr. *pocher.*] 1. To boil slightly. 2. To dress by boiling slightly and mixing in a soft mass. 3. To begin and not complete. 4. To tread soft ground, or snow and water, as cattle, whose feet penetrate the soil or soft substance and leave deep tracks. *New England.* 5. To steal game; *properly*, to pocket game, or steal it and convey it away in a bag. *England.* 6. To steal; to plunder by stealth.

PŌACH, *v. t.* [Corn. *pokkia.*] To stab; to pierce; to spear. *England.*

PŌACH, *v. i.* To be trodden with deep tracks, as soft ground. *Mortimer.*

PŌACH'ARD, } *n.* A fresh-water duck of an excellent
PŌCH'ARD, } taste.

PŌACHED, *pp.* Slightly boiled or softened; trodden with deep footsteps; stolen.

PŌACH'ER, *n.* One that steals game. *More.*

PŌACH'I-NESS, *n.* Wetness and softness; the state of being easily penetrable by the feet of beasts.

PŌACH'Y, *a.* Wet and soft; such as the feet of cattle will penetrate to some depth.

POCK, *n.* [Sax. *poc*, or *pocc*; D. *pok*; G. *pocke.*] A pustule raised on the surface of the body in the variolous and vaccine diseases, named, from the pustules, *small-pox.*

† POCK'ARRED, *a.* Marked with the small-pox. *Grose.*

POCK'FRET-TEN, *a.* [*pock* and *fret*, to corrode.] Pitted with the small-pox.

POCK'MĀRK, *n.* Mark or scar made by the small-pox.

POCK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *pochette.*] 1. A small bag inserted in a garment for carrying small articles. 2. A small bag or net to receive the balls in billiards. 3. A certain quantity.

POCK'ET, *v. t.* 1. To put or conceal in the pocket. 2. To take clandestinely.—*To pocket an insult* or *affront*, to receive it without seeking redress; [*in popular use.*]

POCK'ET-BOOK, *n.* A small book of paper covered with leather; used for carrying papers in the pocket.

POCK'ET-GLĂSS, *n.* A portable looking-glass.

POCK'ET-HŌLE, *n.* The opening into a pocket.

POCK'ET-LID, *n.* The flap over the pocket-hole.

POCK'ET-MŎN-EY, *n.* Money for the pocket or for occasional expenses.

POCK'-HŌLE, *n.* The pit or scar made by a pock.

POCK'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being pocky.

POCK'WOOD, *n.* Lignumvitæ, a very hard wood.

POCK'Y, *a.* 1. Infected with the small-pox; full of pocks. 2. Vile; rascally; mischievous; contemptible; [*in vulgar use.*]

† POC'U-LENT, *a.* [L. *poculentus.*] Fit for drink.

POD, *n.* The pericarp, capsule or seed-vessel of certain plants.

POD, *v. i.* To swell; to fill; also, to produce pods.

PO-DAG'RIC, } *a.* [L. *podagra*; Gr. ποδαγρα.] 1. Per-
PO-DAG'RI-CAL, } taining to the gout; gouty; partaking of the gout. 2. Afflicted with the gout. *Brown.*

POD'DED, *a.* Having its pods formed; furnished with pods.

POD'DER, *n.* A gatherer of pods.

PODGE, *n.* A puddle; a plash. *Skinner.*

PŌ'EM, *n.* [L. *poema.*] 1. A metrical composition; a composition in which the verses consist of certain measures, whether in blank verse or in rhyme. 2. This term is also applied to some compositions in which the language is that of excited imagination.

PŌ'E-SY, *n.* [Fr. *poesie*; L. *poesis.*] 1. The art or skill of composing poems. 2. Poetry; metrical composition 3. A short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing.

PŌ'ET, *n.* [Fr. *poete*; L., Sp., It. *poeta*; Gr. ποιητης.] 1. The author of a poem; the inventor or maker of a metrical composition. 2. One skilled in making poetry, or who has a particular genius for metrical composition; one distinguished for poetic talents.

PŌ'ET-AS-TER, *n.* A petty poet; a pitiful rhymer or writer of verses. *Roscommon.*

PŌ'ET-ESS, *n.* A female poet. *Hall.*

PO-ET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ποιητικος; L. *poeticus*; Fr. *poet-*
PO-ET'I-CAL, } *ique.*] 1. Pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry. 2. Expressed in poetry or measure. 3. Possessing the peculiar beauties of poetry; sublime.

PO-ET'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* With the qualities of poetry; by the art of poetry; by fiction. *Dryden.*

PO-ET'ICS, *n* The doctrine of poetry. *Warton.*

PŌ'ET-IZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *poetiser.*] To write as a poet; to compose verse. *Donne.*

PŌ'ET-LAU'RE-AT, *n.* A poet employed to compose poems for the birth-days of a prince or other special occasion.

PŌ'ET-MU-SI'CIAN, *n.* An appellation given to the bard and lyrist of former ages, as uniting the professions of poetry and music.

PŌ'ET-RESS, *n.* A female poet.

PŌ'ET-RY, *n.* [Gr. ποιητρια.] 1. Metrical composition; verse. 2. The art or practice of composing in verse. 3. Poems; poetical composition. 4. This term is also applied to the language of excited imagination and feeling.

* POIGN'AN-CY, (poin'an-se) *n.* 1. Sharpness; the power of stimulating the organs of taste. 2. Point; sharpness; keenness; the power of irritation; asperity. 3. Severity; acuteness.

* POIGN'ANT, (poin'ant) *a.* [Fr. *poignant.*] 1. Sharp; stimulating the organs of taste. 2. Pointed; keen; bitter; irritating; satirical. 3. Severe; piercing; very painful or acute.

* POIGN'ANT-LY, (poin'ant-ly) *adv.* In a stimulating, piercing or irritating manner; with keenness or point.

POINT, *n.* [Fr. *poinct*; Sp., It. *punto*, *punta.*] 1. The sharp end of any instrument or body. 2. A string with a tag. 3. A small cape, headland or promontory; a tract of land extending into the sea, a lake or river, beyond the line of the shore, and becoming narrow at the end. 4. The sting of an epigram; a lively turn of thought or expression that strikes with force and agreeable surprise. 5. An indivisible part of time or space. 6. A small space. 7. Punctilio; nicety; exactness of ceremony. 8. Place near, next or contiguous to; verge; eve. 9. Exact place. 10. Degree; state of elevation, depression or extension. 11. A character used to mark the divisions of writing, or the pauses to be observed in reading or speaking. 12. A spot; a part of a surface divided by spots or lines.—13. In *geometry*, that which has neither parts nor magnitude.—14. In *music*, a mark or note anciently used to distinguish tones or sounds.—15. In *modern music*, a dot placed by a note to raise its value or prolong its time by one half.—16. In *astronomy*, a division of the great circles of the horizon, and of the mariner's compass.—17. In *astronomy*, a certain place marked in the heavens, or distinguished for its importance in astronomical calculations. The zenith and nadir are called *vertical points*.—18. In *perspective*, a certain pole or place with regard to the perspective plane.—19. In *manufactories*, a lace or work wrought by the needle. 20. The place to which any thing is directed, or the direction in which an object is presented to the eye. 21. Particular; single thing or subject. 22. Aim; purpose; thing to be reached or accomplished. 23. The act of aiming or striking. 24. A single position; a single assertion; a single part of a complicated question or of a whole. 25. A note or tune.—26. In *heraldry*, *points* are the several different parts of the escutcheon, denoting the local positions of figures.—27. In *electricity*, the acute termination of a body which facilitates the passage of the fluid to or from the body.—28. In *gunnery*, *point-blank* denotes the shot of a gun leveled horizontally.—29. In *marine language*, *points* are flat pieces of braided cordage, tapering from the middle towards each end.—*Point de vise*, [Fr.] exactly in the point of view. *Shak.*—*The point*, the subject; the main question; the precise thing to be considered.

POINT, *v. t.* 1. To sharpen; to cut, forge, grind or file to an acute end. 2. To direct towards an object or place, to show its position, or excite attention to it. 3. To direct the eye or notice. 4. To aim; to direct towards an object. 5. To mark with characters for the purpose of distinguishing the members of a sentence, and designating

the pauses. 6. To mark with vowel-points. 7. To appoint; [*obs.*] *Spenser.* 8. To fill the joints of with mortar, and smooth them with the point of a trowel.—*To point out*, to show by the finger or by other means.—*To point a sail*, to affix points through the eyelet-holes of the reefs.

POINT, *v. i.* 1. To direct the finger for designating an object, and exciting attention to it. 2. To indicate, as dogs do to sportsmen. 3. To show distinctly by any means. 4. To fill the joints or crevices of a wall with mortar.—5. In the *rigging of a ship*, to taper the end of a rope or splice, and work over the reduced part a small, close netting, with an even number of knittles twisted from the same.—*To point at*, to treat with scorn or contempt by pointing or directing attention to.

POINT'AL, *n.* In *botany*, the pistil of a plant; an organ or viscus adhering to the fruit for the reception of the pollen. Its appearance is that of a column or set of columns in the centre of the flower. *Martyn.*

POINT'ED, *pp.* 1. Sharpened; formed to a point; directed; aimed. 2. Aimed at a particular person or transaction. 3. *a.* Sharp; having a sharp point. 4. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits or lively turns.

POINT'ED-LY, *adv.* 1. In a pointed manner; with lively turns of thought or expression. 2. With direct assertion; with direct reference to a subject; with explicitness.

POINT'ED-NESS, *n.* 1. Sharpness; pickedness with asperity. 2. Epigrammatical keenness or smartness.

POINT'EL, *n.* 1. Something on a point. 2. A kind of pencil or style. *Wickliffe.*

POINT'ER, *n.* 1. Any thing that points. 2. The hand of a time-piece. 3. A dog that points out the game.

POINT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Directing the finger; showing; directing. 2. Marking with points; as a writing. 3. Filling the joints and crevices of a wall with mortar or cement.

POINT'ING, *n.* 1. The art of making the divisions of a writing; punctuation. 2. The state of being pointed with marks or of having points.

POINT'ING-STOCK, *n.* An object of ridicule or scorn.

POINT'LESS, *a.* 1. Having no point; blunt; obtuse. 2. Having no smartness or keenness.

POISE, (poiz) *n.* [W. *pwys*; Arm. *poes*; Fr. *poids.*] 1. Weight; gravity; that which causes a body to descend or tend to the centre. 2. The weight or mass of metal used in weighing with steelyards, to balance the substance weighed. 3. Balance; equilibrium; a state in which things are balanced by equal weight or power; equipoise. 4. A regulating power; that which balances.

POISE, (poiz) *v. t.* [W. *pwysaw.*] 1. To balance in weight; to make of equal weight. 2. To hold or place in equilibrium or equiponderance. 3. To load with weight for balancing. 4. To examine or ascertain, as by the balance; to weigh. 5. To oppress; to weigh down.

POISED, *pp.* Balanced; made equal in weight; resting in equilibrium.

POIS'ING, *ppr.* Balancing.

POIS'ON, (poiz'n) *n.* [Fr. *poison.*] 1. A substance which, when taken into the stomach, mixed with the blood, or applied to the skin or flesh, proves fatal or deleterious; venom. 2. Any thing infectious, malignant, or noxious to health. 3. That which taints or destroys moral purity or health.

POIS'ON, *v. t.* 1. To infect with any thing fatal to life. 2. To attack, injure or kill by poison. 3. To taint; to mar; to impair. 4. To corrupt.

† POIS'ON-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of poisoning; venomous.

POIS'ONED, *pp.* Infected or destroyed by poison.

POIS'ON-ER, *n.* One who poisons or corrupts; that which corrupts.

† POIS'ON-FUL, *a.* Replete with venom. *Dr. White.*

POIS'ON-ING, *ppr.* Infecting with poison; corrupting.

POIS'ON-OUS, *a.* Venomous; having the qualities of poison; corrupting; impairing soundness or purity.

POIS'ON-OUS-LY, *adv.* With fatal or injurious effects; venomously.

POIS'ON-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being fatal or injurious to health and soundness; venomousness.

POIS'ON-TREE, *n.* A tree that poisons the flesh.

POI'TREL, *n.* [Fr. *poitrail.*] 1. Armor for the breast. 2. [qu. *pointel.*] A graving tool. *Ainsworth.*

POIZE, a common spelling of *poise*. *See* POISE.

POKE, *n.* [Sax. *pocca*, *poha*; Fr. *poche.*] A pocket; a small bag; as, a pig in a *poke*. *Camden.*

POKE, or PŌKE'-WEED, *n.* The popular name of a plant of the genus *phytolacca.*

POKE, *v. t.* [Corn. *pokkia.*] 1. *Properly*, to thrust; hence, to feel or search for with a long instrument. 2. To thrust at with the horns, as an ox.

POKE, *n.* In *New England*, a machine to prevent unruly beasts from leaping fences.

POKE, *v. t.* To put a poke on. *New England.*

PŌK'ER, *n.* An iron bar used in stirring the fire when coal is used for fuel. *Swift.*

PŌK'ER, *n.* [Dan. *pokker.*] Any frightful object, especially in the dark; a bugbear; a word in common use in *America.*

PŌK'ING, *ppr.* Feeling in the dark; stirring with a poker; thrusting at with the horns; putting a poke on.

PŌK'ING, *a.* Drudging; servile. [*Colloquial.*] *Gray.*

PŌK'ING-STICK, *n.* An instrument formerly used in adjusting the plaits of ruffs then worn. *Shak.*

PO-LĀ'CRE, *n.* [Sp. *polacre*; Fr. *polacre*, *polaque.*] A vessel with three masts, used in the Mediterranean.

PŌ'LAR, *a.* [Fr. *polaire*; It. *polare*; Sp. *polar.*] 1. Pertaining to the poles of the earth, north or south, or to the poles of artificial globes; situated near one of the poles. 2. Proceeding from one of the regions near the poles. 3. Pertaining to the magnetic pole, or to the point to which the magnetic needle is directed.

PO-LAR'I-TY, *n.* That quality of a body, in virtue of which peculiar properties reside in certain points; *usually*, as in electrified or magnetized bodies, properties of attraction or repulsion, or the power of taking a certain direction. The property of pointing to the poles, which is peculiar to the magnetic needle. A mineral is said to possess *polarity* when it attracts one pole of a magnetic needle and repels the other.

PO-LAR-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of giving polarity to a body.—*Polarization of light*, a change produced upon light by the action of certain media, by which it exhibits the appearance of having *polarity*, or poles possessing different properties.

PŌ'LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To communicate polarity to.

PŌ'LAR-IZED, *pp.* Having polarity communicated to.

PŌ'LAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving polarity to.

PŌ'LA-RY, *a.* Tending to a pole; having a direction to a pole. *Brown.*

POLE, *n.* [Sax. *pol*, *pal*; D. *paal*; Dan. *pæl*; W. *pawl*; L. *palus.*] 1. A long, slender piece of wood, or the stem of a small tree deprived of its branches. 2. A rod; a perch; a measure of length of five yards and a half. 3. An instrument for measuring.—*Bare poles.* A ship is under *bare poles* when her sails are all furled. *Mar. Dict.*

POLE, *n.* [Fr. *pole*; It., Sp. *polo.*] 1. In *astronomy*, one of the extremities of the axis on which the sphere revolves.—2. In *spherics*, a point equally distant from every part of the circumference of a great circle of the sphere; or it is a point 90° distant from the plane of a circle, and in a line passing perpendicularly through the centre, called the *axis.*—3. In *geography*, the extremity of the earth's axis. 4. The star which is vertical to the pole of the earth.—*Magnetic poles*, two points in a lodestone, corresponding to the poles of the world; the one pointing to the north, the other to the south.

POLE, *n.* [from *Poland.*] A native of Poland.

POLE, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with poles for support. 2. To bear or convey on poles. 3. To impel by poles, as a boat; to push forward by the use of poles.

PŌLE'-AXE, } *n.* An axe fixed to a pole or handle; or,
PŌLE'-AX, } rather, a sort of hatchet with a handle about fifteen inches in length, and a point or claw bending downward from the back of its head.

PŌLE'CAT, *n.* A quadruped of the genus *mustela*; the fitchew or fitchet.

PŌLE'-DĀ-VY, *n.* A sort of coarse cloth. *Ainsworth.*

POL'E-MARCH, *n.* [Gr. πολεμαρχος.] 1. *Anciently*, a magistrate of *Athens* and *Thebes*. 2. A military officer in *Lacedæmon.*

PO-LEM'IC, or PO-LEM'I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. πολεμικος.] 1. Controversial; disputative; intended to maintain an opinion or system in opposition to others. 2. Engaged in supporting an opinion or system by controversy.

PO-LEM'IC, *n.* A disputant; a controvertist. *Pope.*

POL'E-MIST, *n.* A controvertist. *Nichols.*

PO-LEM'O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. πολεμος and σκοπεω.] An oblique perspective glass contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.

PŌLE'-STAR, *n.* 1. A star which is vertical, or nearly so, to the pole of the earth; a lodestar. 2. That which serves as a guide or director.

PŌ'LEY-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus *lythrum.*

PŌ'LEY-MOUN-TAIN, *n.* A plant of the genus *teucrium.*

PO-LICE', *n.* [Fr.; L. *politia.*] 1. The government of a city or town; the administration of the laws and regulations of a city or incorporated town or borough. 2. The internal regulation and government of a kingdom or state. 3. The corporation or body of men governing a city.—4. In *Scottish*, the pleasure-ground about a gentleman's seat.

POL'ICED, *a.* Regulated by laws; furnished with a regular system of laws and administration. *Bacon.*

PO-LICE'-OF-FI-CER, *n.* An officer intrusted with the execution of the laws of a city.

POL'I-CY, *n.* [Fr. *police*; L. *politia.*] 1. The art or man

ner of governing a nation; or that system of measures which the sovereign of a country adopts and pursues, as best adapted to the interests of the nation. 2. Art, prudence, wisdom or dexterity in the management of public affairs.—3. In *common usage*, the art, prudence or wisdom of individuals in the management of their private or social concerns. 4. Stratagem; cunning; dexterity of management. 5. [It. *polizza.*] A ticket or warrant for money in the public funds.—6. [Sp. *poliza.*] *Policy*, in *commerce*, the writing or instrument, by which a contract of indemnity is effected between the insurer and the insured.

PŌL'ING, *n.* In *gardening*, the operation of dispersing the worm-casts all over the walks, with long ash poles.

PŌL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Furnishing with poles for support. 2. Bearing on poles. 3. Pushing forward with poles, as a boat.

PŌL'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Poland.

POL'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *polir, polissant.*] 1. To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction. 2. To refine; to wear off rudeness, rusticity and coarseness; to make elegant and polite.

POL'ISH, *v. i.* To become smooth; to receive a gloss; to take a smooth and glossy surface.

POL'ISH, *n.* 1. A smooth, glossy surface produced by friction. 2. Refinement; elegance of manners.

POL'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being polished.

POL'ISHED, *pp.* Made smooth and glossy; refined.

† POL'ISH-ED-NESS, *n.* 1. State of being polished or glossed. *Donne.* 2. State of being refined or elegant. *Coventry.*

POL'ISH-ER, *n.* The person or instrument that polishes.

POL'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Making smooth and glossy; refining.

POL'ISH-ING, *n.* Smoothness; glossiness; refinement. *Goldsmith.*

POL'ISH-MENT, *n.* Refinement. *Waterhouse.*

PO-LĪTE', *a.* [L. *politus.*] 1. *Literally*, smooth, glossy, and used in this sense till within a century; [*obs.*] 2. Being polished or elegant in manners; refined in behavior; well-bred. 3. Courteous; complaisant; obliging.

PO-LĪTE'LY, *adv.* With elegance of manners; genteelly; courteously.

PO-LĪTE'NESS, *n.* 1. Polish or elegance of manners; gentility; good-breeding; ease and gracefulness of manners. 2. Courteousness; complaisance; obliging attentions.

POL'I-TIC, *a.* [L. *politicus.*] 1. Wise; prudent and sagacious in devising and pursuing measures adapted to promote the public welfare. 2. Well devised and adapted to the public prosperity. 3. Ingenious in devising and pursuing any scheme of personal or rational aggrandizement, without regard to the morality of the measure; cunning; artful; sagacious in adapting means to the end, whether good or evil. 4. Well devised; adapted to its end, right or wrong.

† POL'I-TIC, *n.* A politician. *Bacon.*

PO-LIT'I-CAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to policy, or to civil government and its administration. 2. Pertaining to a nation or state, or to nations or states, as distinguisned from *civil* or *municipal*; as in the phrase, *political* and *civil* rights, the former comprehending rights that belong to a nation, or perhaps to a citizen as an individual of a nation; and the latter comprehending the local rights of a corporation or any member of it. 3. Public; derived from office or connection with government. 4. Artful; skillful; [*see* POLITIC.] 5. Treating of politics or government. *Paley.*—*Political economy*, the administration of the revenues of a nation; or the management and regulation of its resources and productive property and labor.

PO-LIT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. With relation to the government of a nation or state. 2. Artfully; with address; [*obs.*]

PO-LIT'I-CAS-TER, *n.* A petty politician.

† POL-I-TĬ''CIAN, *a.* Cunning; using artifice.

POL-I-TĬ''CIAN, *n.* [Fr. *politicien.*] 1. One versed in the science of government and the art of governing; one skilled in politics. 2. A man of artifice or deep contrivance.

POL'I-TIC-LY, *adv.* Artfully; cunningly. *Shak.*

POL'I-TICS, *n.* [Fr. *politique.*] The science of government; that part of ethics which consists in the regulation and government of a nation or state, for the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity.

† POL'I-TĪZE, *v. i.* To play the politician. *Milton.*

† POL'I-TURE, *n.* Polish; the gloss given by polishing.

POL'I-TY, *n.* [Gr. *πολιτεια.*] 1. The form or constitution of civil government of a nation or state. 2. The constitution or general fundamental principles of government of any class of citizens, considered in an appropriate character, or as a subordinate state.

PŌLL, *n.* [D. *bol.*] 1. The head of a person, or the back part of the head. 2. A register of heads, that is, of persons. 3. The entry of the names of electors who vote for civil officers. Hence, 4. An election of civil officers, or the place of election. 5. A fish called a *chub* or *chevin*; *see* POLLARD.

PŌLL, *v. t.* 1. To lop the tops of trees. *Bacon.* 2. To clip; to cut off the ends; to cut off hair or wool; to shear. 3. To mow; to crop; [*obs.*] 4. To peel; to strip; to plunder; [*obs.*] 5. To take a list or register of persons; to enter names in a list. 6. To enter one's name in a list or register. 7. To insert into a number as a voter. *Tickel.*

POL'LARD, *n.* 1. A tree lopped. 2. A clipped coin. 3. The chub fish. 4. A stag that has cast his horns. 5. A mixture of bran and meal.

POL'LARD, *v. t.* To lop the tops of trees; to poll.

POL'LEN, *n.* [L. *pollen, pollis.*] 1. The fecundating dust, or fine substance like flour or meal, contained in the anther of flowers, which is dispersed on the pistil for impregnation; farin or farina. 2. Fine bran. *Bailey.*

† POL'LEN-GER, *n.* Brushwood. *Tusser.*

POL'LE-NIN, *n.* A substance prepared from the pollen of tulips, highly inflammable.

PŌLL'ER, *n.* [from *poll.*] 1. One that shaves persons; a barber; [*obs.*] 2. One that lops or polls trees. 3. A pillager; a plunderer; one that fleeces by exaction; [*obs.*] 4. One that registers voters, or one that enters his name as a voter.

PŌLL'-E-VIL, *n.* A swelling or impostem on a horse's head, or on the nape of the neck between the ears.

POL-LI-CI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *pollicitatio.*] A promise; a voluntary engagement, or a paper containing it.

POL-LIN'TOR, *n.* [L.] One that prepares materials for embalming the dead; a kind of undertaker.

POL-LI-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *pollen* and *fero.*] Producing pollen.

POL'LOCK, or POL'LACK, *n.* A fish, a species of *gadus* or cod.

POL-LŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *polluo*; Fr. *polluer.*] 1. To defile; to make foul or unclean. Among the *Jews*, to make unclean or impure, in a legal or ceremonial sense. 2. To taint with guilt. 3. To profane; to use for carnal or idolatrous purposes. 4. To corrupt or impair by mixture of ill, moral or physical. 5. To violate by illegal sexual commerce.

POL-LŪTE', *a.* Polluted; defiled. *Milton.*

POL-LŪT'ED, *pp.* Defiled; rendered unclean; tainted with guilt; impaired; profaned.

POL-LŪT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a state of pollution. *Heywood.*

POL-LŪT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being polluted; defilement.

POL-LŪT'ER, *n.* A defiler; one that pollutes or profanes.

POL-LŪT'ING, *ppr.* Defiling; rendering unclean; corrupting; profaning.

POL-LŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *pollutio*; Fr. *pollution.*] 1. The act of polluting. 2. Defilement; uncleanness; impurity; the state of being polluted.—3. In the *Jewish economy*, legal or ceremonial uncleanness.—4. In *medicine*, the involuntary emission of semen in sleep.—5. In a *religious sense*, guilt, the effect of sin; idolatry.

POL'LUX, *n.* 1. A fixed star of the second magnitude, in the constellation Gemini or the Twins. 2. *See* CASTOR.

POL-O-NĀISE', } *n.* A robe or dress adopted from the
POL-O-NĒSE', } fashion of the Poles; sometimes worn by ladies.

POL-O-NĒSE', *n.* The Polish language. *Encyc.*

POL'O-NOISE, *n.* In *music*, a movement of three crotchets in a bar, with the rhythmical cesure on the last.

PŌLT, *n.* [Sw. *bulta.*] A blow, stroke or striking; *a word in common popular use in New England.*

† PŌLT'-FOOT, *n.* A distorted foot. *Herbert.*

† PŌLT'-FOOT, } *a.* Having distorted feet. *B. Jonson.*
† PŌLT'-FOOT-ED, }

POL-TROON', *n.* [F. *poltron*; It. *poltrone.*] An arrant coward; a dastard; a wretch without spirit or courage.

POL-TROON', *a.* Base; vile; contemptible. *Hammond.*

POL-TROON'ER-Y, } *n.* Cowardice; baseness of mind;
POL-TROON'RY, } want of spirit.

POL'VE-RIN, } *n.* [L. *pulvis*; It. *polverino.*] The calcined
POL'VE-RINE, } ashes of a plant.

PŌ'LY, or PŌ'LEY, *n.* [L. *polium.*] A plant.

POL'Y, in *compound words*, is from the Greek πολυς, and signifies *many*; as in *polygon*, a figure of many angles.

POL-Y-A-COUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. πολυς and ακουω.] That multiplies or magnifies sound; as a *noun*, an instrument to multiply sounds.

POL'Y-A-DELPH, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and αδελφος.] In *botany*, a plant having its stamens united in three or more bodies or bundles by the filaments.

POL-Y-A-DELPH'I-AN, *a.* Having its stamens united in three or more bundles.

POL-Y-AN'DER, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and ανηρ.] In *botany*, a plant having many stamens.

POL-Y-AN'DRI-AN, *a.* Having many stamens.

POL-Y-AN'DRY, *n.* The practice of females having more husbands than one at the same time; plurality of husbands.

POL'Y-ANTH, } *n.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *ανθος.*] A plant of
POL-Y-ANTH'OS, } the genus *primula* or primrose.

POL-Y-AU-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *πολυς, αυτος* and *γραφω.*] The act or practice of multiplying copies of one's own handwriting; a species of lithography.

POL'Y-ЄHORD, *a.* [Gr. *πολυς*, and *chord.*] Having many chords or strings. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

† POL'Y-ЄHREST, *n.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *χρηστος.*] In *pharmacy*, a medicine that serves for many uses.

POL'Y-ЄHRO-ITE, *n.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *χροιζω.*] The coloring matter of saffron. *Ure.*

POL-Y-ЄO-TYL'E-DON, *n.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *κοτυληδων.*] In *botany*, a plant that has many or more than two cotyledons or lobes to the seed.

POL-Y-ЄO-TY-LED'O-NOUS, *a.* Having more than two lobes to the seed.

POL-Y-ED'RIЄ, } *See* POLYHEDRON and POLYHEDRAL.
POL-Y-ED'ROUS. }

POL'Y-GAM, } *n.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *γαμος.*] In *botany*, a
POL-Y-GAM'I-AN, } plant which bears hermaphrodite flowers.

POL-Y-GAM'I-AN, *a.* Producing hermaphrodite flowers, with male or female flowers, or both.

PO-LYG'A-MIST, *n.* A person who maintains the lawfulness of polygamy.

PO-LYG'A-MOUS, *a.* 1. Consisting of polygamy. *Encyc.* 2. Inclined to polygamy; having a plurality of wives.

PO-LYG'A-MY, *n.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *γαμος.*] A plurality of wives or husbands at the same time; or the having of such plurality.

POL'Y-GAR, *n.* In *Hindostan*, an inhabitant of the woods.

PO-LYG'E-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *γενος.*] Consisting of many kinds. *Kirwan.*

POL'Y-GLOT, *a.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *γλωττα.*] Having or containing many languages.

POL'Y-GLOT, *n.* 1. A book containing many languages. 2. One who understands many languages; [*obs.*]

POL'Y-GON, *n.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *γωνια.*] In *geometry*, a figure of many angles and sides.

PO-LYG'O-NAL, } *a.* Having many angles. *Lee.*
PO-LYG'O-NOUS, }

PO-LYG'O-NUM, or POL'Y-GON, *n.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *γονυ.*] Knotgrass.

PO-LYG'O-NY, *n.* [L. *polygonum.*] Knotgrass.

POL'Y-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *γραμμα.*] A figure consisting of many lines. *Dict.*

POL'Y-GRAPH, *n.* An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing with ease and expedition.

POL-Y-GRAPH'IЄ, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to polygraphy.
POL-Y-GRAPH'I-ЄAL, } 2. Done with a polygraph.

PO-LYG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *γραφη; γραφω.*] The art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering the same.

POL'Y-ĠYN, *n.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *γυνη.*] In *botany*, a plant having many pistils.

POL-Y-ĠYN'I-AN, *a.* Having many pistils.

PO-LYĠ'Y-NY, *n.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *γυνη.*] The practice of having more wives than one at the same time.

POL-Y-HĀ'LITE, *n.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *ἁλς.*] A mineral.

POL-Y-HĒ'DRAL, or POL-Y-HĒ'DROUS, *a.* Having many sides; as a solid body.

POL-Y-HĒ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *ἑδρα.*] 1. In *geometry*, a body or solid contained under many sides or planes.—2. In *optics*, a multiplying glass or lens consisting of several plane surfaces disposed in a convex form.

† PO-LYL'O-ĠY, *n.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *λογος.*] A talking much; talkativeness; garrulity.

POL-Y-MATH'IЄ, *a.* Pertaining to polymathy.

PO-LYM'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *μαθησις.*] The knowledge of many arts and sciences.

POL'Y-NITE, *n.* A stone marked with dendrites and black lines, and so disposed as to represent rivers, marshes, &c.

POL'Y-MORPH, *n.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *μορφη.*] A name given to a numerous tribe or series of shells.

POL-Y-MORPH'OUS, *a.* Having many forms.

POL'Y-NEME, *n.* A fish having a scaly head.

POL-Y-NĒ'ŠIA, *n.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *νησος.*] A new term in *geography*, used to designate a great number of isles in the Pacific ocean.

POL-Y-NĒ'ŠIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Polynesia.

POL'Y-NOME, *n.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *ονομα.*] In *algebra*, a quantity consisting of many terms.

POL-Y-NŌ'MI-AL, *a.* Containing many names.

POL-Y-ON'O-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *ονομα.*] Having many names or titles; many-titled. *Sir W. Jones.*

POL-Y-ON'O-MY, *n.* Variety of different names. *Faber.*

POL-Y-OP'TRUM, *n.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *οπτομαι.*] A glass through which objects appear multiplied.

POL-Y-PET'A-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *πεταλον.*] In *botany*, having many petals. *Martyn.*

POL-Y-PHON'IЄ, *a.* Having or consisting of many voices or sounds. *Busby.*

PO-LYPH'O-NIŠM, } *n.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *φωνη.*] Multiplicity
PO-LYPH'O-NY, } of sounds, as in the reverberations of an echo.

PO-LYPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *φυλλον.*] In *botany*, many-leafed.

POL'Y-PIĒR, *n.* The name given to the habitations of polypes. *Cuvier.*

POL'Y-PITE, *n.* Fossil polype.

POL'Y-PODE, *n.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *πους.*] An animal having many feet; the milleped or wood-louse. *Coxe.*

PO-LYP'O-DY, *n.* [L. *polypodium.*] A plant of the genus *polypodium*, of the order of *filices* or ferns.

POL'Y-POUS, *a.* Having the nature of the polypus; having many feet or roots, like the polypus.

POL-Y-PRAG-MAT'I-ЄAL, *a.* Over-busy; forward; officious.

POL'Y-PUS, } *n.* [Gr. *πολυπους.*] 1. Something that has
POL'YPE, } many feet or roots.—2. In *zoology*, a species of fresh-water insect. 3. A concretion of blood in the heart and blood vessels. *Parr.* 4. A tumor with a narrow base, somewhat resembling a pear; found in the nose, uterus, &c.

POL'Y-SЄOPE, *n.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *σκοπεω.*] A glass which makes a single object appear as many. *Dict.*

POL'Y-SPAST, *n.* [Sp. *polispastos.*] A machine consisting of many pulleys. *Dict.*

POL'Y-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *σπερμα.*] A tree whose fruit contains many seeds. *Evelyn.*

POL-Y-SPERM'OUS, *a.* Containing many seeds.

POL-Y-SYL-LAB'IЄ, } *a.* Pertaining to a polysyllable;
POL-Y-SYL-LAB'I-ЄAL, } consisting of many syllables, or of more than three.

POL'Y-SYL-LA-BLE, *n.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *συλλαβη.*] A word of many syllables, that is, consisting of more syllables than three.

POL-Y-SYN'DE-TON, *n.* [Gr. *πολυσυνδετος.*] A figure of rhetoric by which the copulative is often repeated.

POL-Y-TEЄH'NIЄ, *a.* [Gr. *πολυς* and *τεχνη.*] Denoting or comprehending many arts.

* POL'Y-THE-IŠM, *n.* [Fr. *polytheisme.*] The doctrine of a plurality of gods or invisible beings superior to man, and having an agency in the government of the world.

* POL'Y-THE-IST, *n.* A person who believes in or maintains the doctrine of a plurality of gods.

POL-Y-THE-IS'TIЄ, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to polytheism.
POL-Y-THE-IS'TI-ЄAL, } 2. Holding a plurality of gods.

PŌM'ACE, *n.* [L. *pomum*; Fr. *pomme.*] The substance of apples or of similar fruit crushed by grinding. In *America*, it is so called before and after being pressed.

PO-MĀ'CEOUS, *a.* 1. Consisting of apples. 2. Like pomace.

PŌ-MĀDE', *n.* [Fr. *pommade.*] Perfumed ointment. [*L. u.*]

PŌ'MAND-ER, *n.* [Fr. *pomme d'ambre.*] A sweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder. *Bacon.*

PŌ-MĀ'TUM, *n.* [Fr. *pommade*; It. *pomata*; Sp. *pomada.*] An unguent or composition used in dressing the hair.

PŌ-MĀ'TUM, *v. t.* To apply pomatum to the hair. *Dict.*

POME, *n.* [L. *pomum.*] In *botany*, a pulpy pericarp without valves, containing a capsule or core.

† POME, *v. i.* [Fr. *pommer.*] To grow to a head, or form a head in growing. *Dict.*

POME-CIT'RON, *n.* A citron apple. *B. Jonson.*

POME-GRAN'ATE, (pom-gran'nat) *n.* [L. *pomum* and *granatum.*] 1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus *punica*. 2. The tree that produces pomegranates. 3. An ornament resembling a pomegranate, on the robe and ephod of the Jewish high-priest.

POME-GRAN'ATE-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces pomegranates.

PŌME'ROY, (pom'roy) } *n.* Royal apple; a par-
POME-ROY'AL, (pom-roy'al) } ticular sort of apple. *Ainsworth.*

PŌME'-WA-TER, *n.* A sort of apple. *Shak.*

PO-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *pomum* and *fero.*] Apple-bearing.

POMME, or POM-METTE', *n.* In *heraldry*, a cross with one or more knobs at each of the ends.

PŎM'MEL, *n.* [Fr. *pommeau.*] 1. A knob or ball. 2. The knob on the hilt of a sword; the protuberant part of a saddle-bow; the round knob on the frame of a chair, &c.

PŎM'MEL, *v. t.* To beat as with a pommel, that is, with something thick or bulky; to bruise.

PŎM'MELED, *pp.* 1. Beaten; bruised.—2. In *heraldry*, having pommels, as a sword or dagger.

POM-MĒ'LI-ON, *n.* The cascabel or hindmost knob of a cannon. *Mar. Dict.*

POMP, *n.* [L. *pompa*; Fr. *pompe*; Arm. *pomp*; It., Sp. *pompa.*] 1. A procession distinguished by ostentation of

grandeur and splendor. 2. Show of magnificence; parade; splendor.

† POM-PAT'IC, *a.* [Low L. *pompaticus.*] Pompous; splendid; ostentatious. *Barrow.*

POMP'ET, *n.* The ball which printers use to black the types. *Cotgrave.*

POM'PHO-LYX, *n.* [L., from Gr. πομφολυξ.] The white oxyd which sublimes during the combustion of zink.

PÓMP'I-ON, *n.* [D. *pompoen.*] A pumpkin; a plant and its fruit.

POM'PĪRE, *n.* [L. *pomum* and *pyrus.*] A sort of pearmain. *Ainsworth.*

POM-POS'I-TY, *n.* [It. *pompositá.*] Pompousness; ostentation; boasting. *Aikin.*

POMP'OUS, *a.* [Fr. *pompeux*; It. *pomposo.*] 1. Displaying pomp; showy with grandeur; splendid; magnificent. 2. Ostentatious; boastful.

POMP'OUS-LY, *adv.* With great parade or display; magnificently; splendidly; ostentatiously. *Dryden.*

POMP'OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being pompous; magnificence; splendor; great display of show.

POM'-WA-TER, *n.* The name of a large apple. *Dict.*

POND, *n.* [Sp., Port., It. *pantano.*] 1. A body of stagnant water without an outlet, larger than a puddle, and smaller than a lake; or a like body of water with a small outlet. In the *United States*, we give this name to collections of water in the interior country, which are fed by springs, and from which issues a small stream. 2. A collection of water raised in a river by a dam, for the purpose of propelling mill-wheels.—*Pond for fish; see* FISH-POND.

POND, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To make a pond; to collect in a pond by stopping the current of a river.

† POND, *v. t.* To ponder. *Spenser.*

PON'DER, *v. t.* [L. *pondero.*] 1. To weigh in the mind; to consider and compare the circumstances or consequences of an event. 2. To view with deliberation; to examine.

PON'DER, *v. i.* To think; to muse; with *on*. *Shak.*

PON'DER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be weighed; capable of being weighed. *Brown.*

PON'DER-AL, *a.* [L. *pondus.*] Estimated or ascertained by weight, as distinguished from *numeral.*

PON'DER-ANCE, *n.* Weight; gravity. *Gregory.*

† PON'DER-ATE, *v. t.* To weigh in the mind; to consider.

PON-DER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of weighing. [*Little used.*]

PON'DERED, *pp.* Weighed in the mind; considered; examined by intellectual operation.

PON'DER-ER, *n.* One that weighs in his mind.

PON'DER-ING, *ppr.* Weighing intellectually; considering; deliberating on.

PON'DER-ING-LY, *adv.* With consideration or deliberation. *Hammond.*

PON-DER-OS'I-TY, *n.* Weight; gravity; heaviness.

PON'DER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ponderosus.*] 1. Very heavy; weighty. 2. Important; momentous. 3. Forcible; strongly impulsive. *Dryden.*—*Ponderous spar*, heavy spar or barytes.

PON'DER-OUS-LY, *adv.* With great weight.

PON'DER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Weight; heaviness; gravity.

POND'-WEED, *n.* [*pond* and *weed.*] A plant.

PŌ'NENT, *a.* [It. *ponente*; L. *ponens.*] Western. [*L. u.*]

PON'GO, *n.* A name of the orang outang. *Nat. Hist.*

PON'IARD, (pon'yard) *n.* [Fr. *poignard.*] A small dagger; a pointed instrument for stabbing, borne in the hand or at the girdle, or in the pocket.

PON'IARD, (pon'yard) *v. t.* To pierce with a poniard; to stab.

† PONK, *n.* A nocturnal spirit; a hag. *Shak.*

PONT'AGE, *n.* [L. *pons, pontis*; Sp. *puente*; W. *pont.*] A duty paid for repairing bridges.

PON-TEE', *n.* In *glass works*, an iron instrument used to stick the glass at the bottom.

PONT'IC, *a.* [L. *Pontus.*] Pertaining to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black sea. *J. Barlow.*

PONT'IFF, PON'TIF, *n.* [Fr. *pontife*; L. *pontifex.*] A high-priest.

PON-TIF'IC, *a.* Relating to priests; popish. *Milton.*

PON-TIF'I-CAL, *a.* [L. *pontificalis.*] 1. Belonging to a high-priest; belonging to the pope; popish. 2. Splendid; magnificent. 3. Bridge-building; [*obs.*]

PON-TIF'I-CAL, *n.* 1. A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical. *South.* 2. The dress and ornaments of a priest or bishop. *Lowth.*

† PON-TIF-I-CAL'I-TY, *n.* The state and government of the pope; the papacy. *Usher.*

PON-TIF'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a pontifical manner.

PON-TIF'I-CATE, *n.* [L. *pontificatus.*] 1. The state or dignity of a high-priest; *particularly*, the office or dignity of the pope. 2. The reign of a pope.

PONT'I-FICE, *n.* Bridge-work; structure or edifice of a bridge. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

PON-TI-FI''CIAL, *a.* Popish. *Burton.*

PON-TI-FI''CIAN, *a.* Popish; papistical. *Hall.*

PON-TI-FI''CIAN, *n.* One that adheres to the pope; a papist. *Mountague.*

PON'TINE, or POMP'TINE, *a.* [L. *pontina.*] Designating a large marsh between Rome and Naples.

PONT'LE-VIS, *n.* In *horsemanship*, a disorderly resisting of a horse by rearing repeatedly on his hind legs, so as to be in danger of coming over.

PON-TOON', *n.* [Fr., Sp. *ponton.*] 1. A flat-bottomed boat. 2. A lighter; a low, flat vessel.—*Pontoon-bridge* is a bridge formed with pontoons.—*Pontoon-carriage* is made with two wheels only.

PŌ'NY, *n.* A small horse.

POOD, *n.* A Russian weight, equal to 40 Russian or 36 English pounds.

POOL, *n.* [Sax. *pol, pul*; D. *poel*; G. *pfuhl.*] A small collection of water in a hollow place, supplied by a spring, and discharging its surplus water by an outlet.

POOL, or PŌULE, *n.* [Fr. *poule.*] The stakes played for in certain games of cards. *Southern.*

POOP, *n.* [Fr. *poupe*; It. *poppa*; Sp. *popa*; L. *puppis.*] The highest and aftmost part of a ship's deck.

POOP, *v. t.* 1. To strike upon the stern, as a heavy sea. 2. To strike the stern, as one vessel that runs her stem against another's stern. *Mar. Dict.*

POOP'ING, *n.* The shock of a heavy sea on the stern or quarter of a ship, when scudding in a tempest; also, the action of one ship's running her stem against another's stern.

POOR, *a.* [L. *pauper*; Fr. *pauvre.*] 1. Wholly destitute of property, or not having property sufficient for a comfortable subsistence; needy.—2. In *law*, so destitute of property as to be entitled to maintenance from the public. 3. Destitute of strength, beauty or dignity; barren; mean; jejune. 4. Destitute of value, worth or importance; of little use; trifling. 5. Paltry; mean; of little value. 6. destitute of fertility; barren; exhausted. 7. Of little worth; unimportant. *Swift.* 8. Unhappy; pitiable. 9. Mean; depressed; low; dejected; destitute of spirit. 10. Lean; emaciated. 11. Small, or of a bad quality. 12. Uncomfortable; restless; ill. 13. Destitute of saving grace. *Rev.* iii. 14. Wanting good qualities. 15. A word of tenderness or pity; dear. 16. A word of slight contempt; wretched. 17. *The poor*, collectively used as a *noun*, those who are destitute of property; the indigent; the needy.—*Poor in spirit*, in a *Scriptural sense*, humble; contrite.

POOR'JOHN, *n.* A sort of fish [*callarius.*] *Ainsworth.*

POOR'LY, *adv.* 1. Without wealth; in indigence. 2. With little or no success; with little growth, profit or advantage. 3. Meanly; without spirit. 4. Without excellence or dignity.

POOR'LY, *a.* Somewhat ill; indisposed; not in health; *a common use of the word in America. T'h. Scott.*

POOR'NESS, *n.* 1. Destitution of property; indigence; poverty; want. 2. Meanness; lowness; want of dignity. 3. Want of spirit. 4. Barrenness; sterility. 5. Unproductiveness; want of the metallic substance. 6. Smallness or bad quality. 7. Want of value or importance. 8. Want of good qualities, or the proper qualities which constitute a thing good in its kind. 9. Narrowness; barrenness; want of capacity.

POOR-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Of a mean spirit; cowardly; base.

POOR-SPIR'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* Meanness or baseness of spirit; cowardice. *South.*

POP, *n.* [D. *poep.*] A small, smart, quick sound or report.

POP, *v. i.* 1. To enter or issue forth with a quick, sudden motion. 2. To dart; to start from place to place suddenly.

POP, *v. t.* To thrust or push suddenly with a quick motion.—*To pop off*, to thrust away; to shift off. *Locke.*

POP, *adv.* Suddenly; with sudden entrance or appearance.

POPE, *n.* [Gr. παπα, παππας, παππος; Low L. *papa*; Sp., It., Port. *papa*; Fr. *pape.*] 1. The bishop of Rome, the head of the Catholic church. 2. A small fish, called also a *ruff. Walton.*

PŌPE'DOM, *n.* 1. The place, office or dignity of the pope; papal dignity. 2. The jurisdiction of the pope.

PŌPE'-JOAN, *n.* A game of cards. *Jenner.*

PŌPE'LING, *n.* An adherent of the pope.

PŌ'PER-Y, *n.* The religion of the church of Rome, comprehending doctrines and practices. *Swift.*

PŌPE'S'-EYE, *n.* [*pope* and *eye.*] The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh. *Johnson.*

POP'GUN, *n.* A small gun or tube used by children to shoot wads and make a noise. *Cheyne.*

POP'IN-JAY, *n.* [Sp. *papagayo.*] 1. A parrot. 2. A woodpecker, a bird with a gay head. The green woodpecker, with a scarlet crown, a native of Europe. 3. A gay, trifling young man; a fop or coxcomb.

PŌP'ISH, *a.* Relating to the pope; taught by the pope; pertaining to the pope or to the church of Rome.

PŌP'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a popish manner; with a tendency to popery.

POP'LAR, *n.* [L. *populus*; Fr. *peuplier.*] A tree of the genus *populus*, of several species.

POP'LIN, *n.* A stuff made of silk and worsted.

POP-LIT'E-AL, } *a.* [L. *poples.*] Pertaining to the ham or
POP-LIT'IC, } knee-joint. *Med. Repos.*

POP'PET. *See* PUPPET.

POP'PY, *n.* [Sax. *popeg*; Fr. *pavot*; L. *papaver.*] A plant of the genus *papaver*, of several species, from one of which, the *somniferum*, or white poppy, is collected opium.

POP'U-LACE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *popolaccio.*] The common people; the vulgar; the multitude. *Swift.*

POP'U-LA-CY, *n.* The populace or common people.

POP'U-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *populaire*; Sp. *popular*; L. *popularis.*] 1. Pertaining to the common people. 2. Suitable to common people; familiar; plain; easy to be comprehended; not critical or abstruse. 3. Beloved by the people; enjoying the favor of the people; pleasing to people in general. 4. Ambitious; studious of the favor of the people. 5. Prevailing among the people; extensively prevalent.—6. In *law*, a *popular* action is one which gives a penalty to the person that sues for the same.

POP-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* [L. *popularitas.*] 1. Favor of the people; the state of possessing the affections and confidence of the people in general. 2. Representation suited to vulgar or common conception; that which is intended or adapted to procure the favor of the people; [*little used.*] *Bacon.*

POP'U-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To make popular or common; to spread among the people. *Beddoes.*

POP'U-LAR-IZED, *pp.* Made popular or introduced among the people.

POP'U-LAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making popular, or introducing among the people.

POP'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* 1. In a popular manner. *Dryden.* 2. According to the conceptions of the common people.

POP'U-LATE, *v. i.* [It. *popolare*, from L. *populus.*] To breed people; to propagate. *Bacon.*

POP'U-LATE, *v. t.* To people; to furnish with inhabitants,

† POP'U-LATE, for *populous.*

POP'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Furnished with inhabitants; peopled.

POP'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Peopling.

POP-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act or operation of peopling or furnishing with inhabitants; multiplication of inhabitants. 2. The whole number of people or inhabitants in a country. 3. The state of a country with regard to its number of inhabitants, or rather with regard to its numbers compared with their expenses, consumption of goods and productions, and earnings.

† POP-U-LOS'I-TY, *n.* Populousness. *Brown.*

POP'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *populosus.*] Full of inhabitants; containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country.

POP'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* With many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

POP'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of having many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

POR'CA-TED, *a.* [L. *porca.*] Ridged; formed in ridges. *Asiat. Res.*

POR'CE-LAIN, *n.* [Sp., Port. *porcelana*; Fr. *porcelaine.*] 1. The finest species of earthen ware, originally manufactured in China and Japan, but now made in several European countries. 2. The plant called *purslain*, which see.

POR-CEL-LĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [from *porcelain.*] Pertaining to or resembling porcelain. *Hatchett.*

POR'CEL-LA-NITE, *n.* A silicious mineral.

PŌRCH, *n.* [Fr. *porche.*] 1. In *architecture*, a kind of vestibule, supported by columns, at the entrance of temples, halls, churches or other buildings. 2. A portico; a covered walk. 3. By way of distinction, *the porch* was a public portico in Athens, where Zeno, the philosopher, taught his disciples.

POR'CINE, *a.* [L. *porcinus.*] Pertaining to swine.

POR'CU-PĪNE, *n.* [It. *porco-spinoso*; Sp. *puerco-espin*; Port. *porco-espinho.*] In *zoology*, a quadruped of the genus *hystrix.* The crested *porcupine* has a body covered with prickles which are very sharp, and some of them nine or ten inches long; these he can erect at pleasure.

POR'CU-PĪNE-FISH, *n.* A fish covered with spines.

PORE, *n.* [Fr. *pore*; Sp., It. *poro.*] 1. In *anatomy*, a minute interstice in the skin of an animal, through which the perspirable matter passes to the surface or is excreted. 2. A small spiracle, opening or passage in other substances.

PORE, *v. i.* [qu. Gr. εφορω, εφοραω.] To look with steady, continued attention or application. *Shak.*

PORE, *v. t.* To examine; with *on.* *Milton.*

PŌRE'BLIND, or PUR'BLIND, *a.* [qu. Gr. πωρος.] Near-sighted; short-sighted. *Bacon.*

PŌR'ER, *n.* One who pores or studies diligently.

POR'GY, *n.* A fish of the gilt-head kind.

PŌ'RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being pory or having numerous pores. *Wiseman.*

PŌ'RISM, *n.* [Gr. πορισμος.] In *geometry*, a proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions.

PO-RIS'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a porism.
PO-RIS'TI-CAL, }

PŌ'RITE, *n.*; *plu.* PORITES. A petrified madrepore.

PŌRK, *n.* [L. *porcus*; Fr. *porc.*] The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

PŌRK'-ĒAT-ER, *n.* One that feeds on swine's flesh.

PŌRK'ER, *n.* A hog; a pig. [*Little used in America.*] *Pope.*

PŌRK'ET, *n.* A young hog. *Dryden.*

PŌRK'LING, *n.* A pig. *Tusser.*

PO-ROS'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of having pores or interstices. *Bacon.*

PŌR'OUS, *a.* Having interstices in the skin or substance of the body; having spiracles or passages for fluids.

PŌR'OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of having pores; porosity. 2. The porous parts; [*not authorized.*]

POR-PHY-RIT'IC, or POR-PHY-RĀ'CEOUS, *a.* 1. Pertaining to porphyry; resembling porphyry. 2. Containing or composed of porphyry.

POR'PHY-RĪZE, *v. t.* To cause to resemble porphyry; to make spotted in its composition. *Cooper.*

POR'PHY-RY, *n.* [Gr. πορφυρα; L. *porphyrites*; Fr. *porphyre.*] A mineral consisting of a homogeneous ground with crystals. It is very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish.

POR'PHY-RY-SHELL, *n.* An animal or shell of the genus *murex.*

POR'PITE, } *n.* The hair-button-stone, a small species of
POR'PI-TES, } fossil coral.

POR'POISE, POR'PUS, or POR'PESS, *n.* [It. *porco.*] In *zoology*, a cetaceous fish, sometimes called the *sea-hog.*

POR-RĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *porraceus.*] Greenish; resembling the leek in color. *Wiseman.*

† POR-REC'TION, *n.* [L. *porrectio.*] The act of stretching forth.

POR'RET, *n.* [L. *porrum*; It. *porro*, *porretta.*] A scallion; a leek or small onion. *Brown.*

POR'RIDGE, *n.* [qu. *pottage*, by corruption.] A kind of food made by boiling meat in water; broth.

POR'RIDGE-POT, *n.* The pot in which flesh, or flesh and vegetables, are boiled for food.

POR'RIN-GER, *n.* [qu. *porridge.*] 1. A small metal vessel in which children eat porridge or milk. 2. A head-dress in the shape of a porringer, *in contempt.*

PŌRT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *portus*; Sp. *puerto*; It. *porto.*] 1. A harbor; a haven; any bay, cove, inlet or recess of the sea or of a lake, or the mouth of a river, which ships or vessels can enter, and where they can lie safe from injury by storms. 2. [L. *porta.*] A gate. 3. An embrasure or opening in the side of a ship of war, through which cannon are discharged; a port-hole. 4. The lid which shuts a port-hole. 5. Carriage; air; mien; manner of movement or walk; demeanor; external appearance.—6. In *seamen's language*, the larboard or left side of a ship. 7. A kind of wine made in Portugal, so called from *Oporto.* —*Port of the voice*, in *music*, the faculty or habit of making the shakes, passages and diminutions.

PŌRT, *v. t.* 1. To carry in form. *Milton.* 2. To turn or put to the left or larboard side of a ship.

PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* [It. *portabile.*] 1. That may be carried by the hand or about the person, on horseback or in a traveling vehicle; not bulky or heavy; that may be easily conveyed from place to place with one's traveling baggage. 2. That may be carried from place to place. 3. That may be borne along with one. 4. Sufferable; supportable; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

PŌRT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being portable.

PŌRT'AGE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of carrying. 2. The price of carriage. *Fell.* 3. A port-hole; [*unusual.*] *Shak.* 4. A carrying-place over land between navigable waters. *Jefferson.*

PŌRT'AL, *n.* [It. *portella*; Fr. *portail.*] 1. In *architecture*, a little gate, where there are two gates of different dimensions. 2. A little square corner of a room, separated from the rest by a wainscot, and forming a short passage into a room. 3. A kind of arch of joiner's work before a door. 4. A gate; an opening for entrance.

† PŌRT'ANCE, *n.* [from Fr. *porter*, to carry.] Air; mien; carriage; port; demeanor. *Spenser. Shak.*

† PŌRT'ASS, *n.* A breviary; a prayer-book. *Spenser.*

† PŌRT'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *portatif.*] Portable. *Chaucer.*

PŌRT'-BAR, *n.* A bar to secure the ports of a ship in a gale of wind.

PŌRT'CHAR-GES, *n.* In *commerce*, charges to which a ship or its cargo is subjected in a harbor, as wharfage, &c.

PŌRT'-CRAY-ON, *n.* A pencil-case. *Encyc.*

PŌRT-CUL'LIS, } *n.* In *fortification*, an assemblage of tim-
PŌRT'CLUSE, } bers joined across one another, like those of a harrow, and each pointed with iron, hung over the gateway of a fortified town, to be let down in case of surprise, to prevent the entrance of an enemy.

PŌRT-CUL'LIS, *v. t* To shut; to bar; to obstruct.

PŌRT-CUL'LISED, *a.* Having a portcullis. *Shenstone.*

PŌRTE, *n.* The Ottoman court, so called from the gate of the sultan's palace, where justice is administered.

PŌRT'ED, *a.* 1. Having gates; [*obs.*] *B. Jonson.* 2. Borne in a certain or regular order. *Jones.*

POR-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *portendo.*] To foreshow; to foretoken; to indicate something future by previous signs.

POR-TEND'ED, *pp.* Foreshown; previously indicated by signs.

POR-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Foreshowing.

† POR-TEN'SION, *n.* The act of foreshowing.

POR-TENT', *n.* [L. *portentum.*] An omen of ill; any previous sign or prodigy indicating the approach of evil or calamity. *Dryden.*

POR-TENT'OUS, *a.* [L. *portentosus.*] 1. Ominous; foreshowing ill. 2. Monstrous; prodigious; wonderful; *in an ill sense.*

PŌRT'ER, *n.* [It. *portiere*; Fr. *portier.*] 1. A man that has the charge of a door or gate; a door-keeper. 2. One that waits at the door to receive messages. 3. [Fr. *porteur*, from *porter*, to carry.] A carrier; a person who carries or conveys burdens for hire. 4. A malt liquor which differs from ale and pale beer in being made with high-dried malt.

PŌRT'ER-AGE, *n.* 1. Money charged or paid for the carriage of burdens by a porter. *Tooke.* 2. The business of a porter or door-keeper. *Churchill.*

† PŌRT'ER-LY, *a.* Coarse; vulgar. *Bray.*

PŌRT'ESSE. *See* PORTASS.

PŌRT'FIRE, *n.* A composition for setting fire to powder, &c., frequently used in preference to a match.

PŌRT-FŌ'LI-O, *n.* [Fr. *porte-feuille.*] A case of the size of a large book, to keep loose papers in.

† PŌRT'GLAVE, *n.* [Fr. *porter*, and W. *glaiv.*] A sword-bearer. *Ainsworth.*

PŌRT'GRAVE, PŌRT'GREVE, or PŌRT'REEVE, *n.* [L. *portus*, and G. *graf*] *Formerly*, the chief magistrate of a port or maritime town.

PŌRT'-HŌLE, *n.* The embrasure of a ship of war.

PŌR'TI-ĊO, *n.* [It. *portico*; L. *porticus.*] In *architecture*, a kind of gallery on the ground, or a piazza encompassed with arches supported by columns; a covered walk.

PŌR'TION, *n.* [L. *portio.*] 1. In *general*, a part of any thing separated from it. 2. A part, though not actually divided, but considered by itself. 3. A part assigned; an allotment; a dividend. 4. The part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law. 5. A wife's fortune.

PŌR'TION, *v. t.* 1. To divide; to parcel; to allot a share or shares. 2. To endow.

PŌR'TIONED, *pp.* 1. Divided into shares or parts. 2. Endowed; furnished with a portion.

PŌR'TION-ER, *n.* One who divides or assigns in shares.

PŌR'TION-ING, *ppr.* Dividing; endowing.

PŌR'TION-IST, *n.* 1. One who has a certain academical allowance or portion. 2. The incumbent of a benefice which has more rectors or vicars than one.

PŌRT'LAND-STONE, *n.* A compact sand-stone.

PŌRT'LAST, or PŌR'TOISE, *n.* The gunwale of a ship.

PŌRT'LID, *n.* The lid that closes a porthole.

PŌRT'LI-NESS, *n.* Dignity of mien or of personal appearance, consisting in size and symmetry of body, with dignified manners and demeanor.

PŌRT'LY, *a.* 1. Grand or dignified in mien; of a noble appearance and carriage. 2. Bulky; corpulent.

PŌRT'-MAN, *n.* [*port* and *man.*] An inhabitant or burgess, as of a cinque-port.

PŌRT-MAN'TEAU, (port-man'to) *n.* [Fr. *porte-manteau.* It is often pronounced *portmantle.*] A bag, usually made of leather, for carrying apparel and other furniture on journeys, particularly on horseback.

PŌRT'-MŌTE, *n.* [*port*, and Sax. *mot.*] Anciently, a court held in a port town. *Blackstone.*

PŌR'TOISE. *See* PORTLAST.

PŌR'TRAIT, *n.* [Fr. *portrait.*] A picture or representation of a person, and especially of a face, drawn from the life.

† PŌR'TRAIT, *v. t.* To portray; to draw. *Spencer.*

PŌR'TRAI-TURE, *n.* [Fr.] A portrait; painted resemblance. *Milton.*

PŌR-TRĀY', *v. t.* [Fr. *portraire.*] 1. To paint or draw the likeness of any thing in colors. 2. To describe in words. 3. To adorn with pictures.

PŌR-TRĀY'ED, (por-trāde') *pp.* Painted or drawn to the life; described.

PŌR-TRĀY'ER, *n.* One who paints, draws to the life or describes.

PŌR-TRĀY'ING, *ppr.* Painting or drawing the likeness of; describing.

PŌR'TRESS, } *n.* [from *porter.*] A female guardian of a
PŌR'TER-ESS, } gate. *Milton.*

PŌRT'REVE, *n.* [The modern orthography of *portgreve*, which see.] The chief magistrate of a port or maritime town.

PŌRT'-ROPE, *n.* A rope to draw up a portlid.

† POR'WIG-LE, *n.* A tadpole; a young frog. *Brown.*

PŌR'Y, *a.* Full of pores or small interstices.

POSE, *n.* In *heraldry*, a lion, horse or other beast standing still, with all his feet on the ground.

† POSE, *n.* [Sax. *gepose.*] A stuffing of the head; catarrh. *Chaucer.*

POSE, *v. t.* [W. *posiaw*; Fr. *poser.*] 1. To puzzle, [a word of the same origin;] to set; to put to a stand or stop; to gravel. 2. To puzzle or put to a stand by asking difficult questions; to set by questions; hence, to interrogate closely, or with a view to scrutiny.

PŌSED, *pp.* Puzzled; put to a stand; interrogated closely.

PŌS'ER, *n.* One that puzzles by asking difficult questions; a close examiner.

PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Puzzling; putting to a stand; questioning closely.

POS'I-TED, *a.* [L. *positus.*] Put; set; placed.

PO-SI'TION, *n.* [L. *positio.*] 1. State of being placed; situation; often with reference to other objects, or to different parts of the same object. 2. Manner of standing or being placed; attitude. 3. Principle laid down; proposition advanced or affirmed as a fixed principle, or stated as the ground of reasoning, or to be proved. 4. The advancement of any principle. 5. State; condition.—6. In *grammar*, the state of a vowel placed between two consonants.

† PO-SI'TION-AL, *a.* Respecting position. *Brown.*

POS'I-TIVE, *a.* [It. *positivo*; Fr. *positif*; Low L. *positivus.*] 1. *Properly*, set; laid down; expressed; direct; explicit. 2. Absolute; express; not admitting any condition or discretion. 3. Absolute; real; existing in fact; opposed to *negative.* 4. Direct; express; opposed to *circumstantial.* 5. Confident; fully assured. 6. Dogmatic; over-confident in opinion or assertion. 7. Settled by arbitrary appointment. *Hooker.* 8. Having power to act directly.

POS'I-TIVE, *n.* 1. What is capable of being affirmed; reality. 2. That which settles by absolute appointment.—3. In *grammar*, a word that affirms or asserts existence.

POS'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* 1. Absolutely; by itself, independent of any thing else; not comparatively. 2. Not negatively; really; in its own nature; directly; inherently. 3. Certainly; indubitably. 4. Directly; explicitly; expressly. 5. Peremptorily; in strong terms 6. With full confidence or assurance.

POS'I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* 1. Actualness; reality of existence; not mere negation. 2. Undoubting assurance; full confidence; peremptoriness.

† POS-I-TIV'I-TY, *n.* Peremptoriness. *Watts.*

† POS'I-TURE, for *posture.* *See* POSTURE.

POS'NET, *n.* [W. *posned.*] A little basin; a porringer, skillet or sauce-pan. *Owen.*

POS-O-LOG'I-ĊAL, *a.* Pertaining to posology.

PO-SOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ποσος and λογος.] In *medicine*, the science or doctrine of doses. *Amer. Dispensatory.*

POS'PO-LITE, *n.* A kind of militia in Poland.

POSS, *v. t.* To dash violently in water; as, to *poss* clothes.

POSS, *n.* 1. A water-fall. *Craven dialect.* 2. A *poss*-tub.

POS'SE ĊOM-I-TĀ'TUS, 1. In *law*, the power of the country, or the citizens, who are summoned to assist an officer in suppressing a riot, or executing any legal precept which is forcibly opposed. The word *comitatus* is often omitted, and *posse* alone is used in the same sense. *Blackstone.*—2. In *low language*, a number or crowd of people; a rabble.

* POS-SESS', *v. t.* [L. *possessus*, *possideo.*] 1. To have the just and legal title, ownership or property of a thing; to own; to hold the title of, as the rightful proprietor, or to hold both the title and the thing. 2. To hold; to occupy without title or ownership. 3. To have; to occupy. 4. To seize; to gain; to obtain the occupation of. 5. To have power over, as an invisible agent or spirit. *Luke*, viii. 6. To affect by some power.—*To possess of*, or *with*, more properly to *possess of*, is to give possession, command or occupancy.—*To possess one's self of*, to take or gain possession or command; to make one's self master of.—*To possess with*, to furnish or fill with something permanent; or to be retained. *Addison.*

* POS-SESS'ED, (pos-sest') *pp.* Held by lawful title; occupied; enjoyed; affected by demons or invisible agents.

* POS-SESS'ING, *ppr.* Having or holding by absolute right or title; occupying; enjoying.

* POS-SES'SION, *n.* 1. The having, holding or detention of property in one's power or command; actual seizin or occupancy. 2. The thing possessed; land, estate or goods owned. 3. Any thing valuable possessed or enjoyed. 4. The state of being under the power of demons or invisible beings; madness; lunacy.—*Writ of possession*, a precept directing a sheriff to put a person in peaceable possession of property recovered in ejectment.—*To take possession*, to enter on, or to bring within one's power or occupancy.—*To give possession*, to put in another's power or occupancy.

* † POS-SES'SION, *v. t.* To invest with property. *Carew.*

* POS-SES'SION-ER, *n.* One that has possession of a thing, or power over it. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*
* POS-SESS'IVE, *a.* [L. *possessivus.*] Pertaining to possession; having possession.—*Possessive case*, in *English grammar*, is the genitive case, or case which expresses possession.
* POS-SESS'OR, *n.* 1. An occupant; one that has possession. 2. One that has, holds or enjoys any good or other thing.
* POS-SESS'O-RY, *a.* Having possession. *Howel.*—*Possessory action*, in *law*, an action or suit in which the right of possession only, and not that of property, is contested.
POS'SET, *n.* [W. *posel.*] Milk curdled with wine or other liquor. *Dryden.*
POS'SET, *v. t.* To curdle; to turn. *Shak.*
POS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *possibilité.*] The power of being or existing; the power of happening; the state of being possible.
POS'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; It. *possibile*; L. *possibilis.*] That may be or exist; that may be now, or may happen or come to pass; that may be done; not contrary to the nature of things.
POS'SI-BLY, *adv.* 1. By any power, moral or physical, really existing. 2. Perhaps; without absurdity.
† PŌST, *a.* [from Fr. *aposter.*] Suborned; hired to do what is wrong. *Sandys.*
PŌST, *n.* [W. *pôst*; D., Dan., Sw. *post*; Fr. *poste.*] 1. A piece of timber set upright, usually larger than a stake, and intended to support something else. 2. A military station; the place where a single soldier or a body of troops is stationed. 3. The troops stationed in a particular place, or the ground they occupy. 4. A public office or employment, that is, a fixed place or station. 5. A messenger or a carrier of letters and papers. 6. A seat or situation. 7. A sort of writing-paper, such as is used for letters; letter-paper. 8. An old game at cards.—*To ride post*, to be employed to carry dispatches and papers.—*Knight of the post*, a fellow suborned or hired to do a bad action.
PŌST, *v. i.* [Fr. *poster.*] To travel with speed.
PŌST, *v. t.* 1. To fix to a post. 2. To expose to public reproach by fixing the name to a post; to expose to opprobrium by some public action. 3. To advertise on a post or in a public place. *Laws of New England.* 4. To set; to place; to station.—5. In *book-keeping*, to carry accounts from the waste-book or journal to the ledger.—*To post off*, to put off; to delay; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
PŌST. A Latin preposition, signifying *after*. It is used in this sense in *composition* in many English words.
† PŌST'A-BLE, *a.* That may be carried. *Mountague.*
PŌST'AGE, *n.* 1. The price established by law to be paid for the conveyance of a letter in a public mail. 2. A portage; [*obs.*] *Smollet.*
PŌST'BOY, *n.* A boy that rides as post; a courier. *Tatler.*
PŌST'-CHAISE, *n.* [*See* CHAISE.] A carriage with four wheels for the conveyance of travelers.
PŌST'DATE, *v. t.* [L. *post* and *date.*] To date after the real time.
PŌST-DI-LŪ'VI-AL, } *a.* [L. *post* and *diluvium.*] Being or
PŌST-DI-LŪ'VI-AN, } happening posterior to the flood in Noah's days.
PŌST-DI-LŪ'VI-AN, *n.* A person who lived after the flood, or who has lived since that event. *Grew.*
PŌST-DIS-SEI'ZIN, *n.* A subsequent disseizin.
PŌST-DIS-SEI'ZOR, *n.* A person who disseizes another of lands which he had before recovered of the same person. *Blackstone.*
PŌST'E-A, *n.* [L.] The record of what is done in a cause subsequent to the joining of issue and awarding of trial. *Blackstone.*
PŌST'ED, *pp.* 1. Placed; stationed. 2. Exposed on a post or by public notice. 3. Carried to a ledger, as accounts.
PŌST'ER, *n.* One who posts; also, a courier; one that travels expeditiously.
POS-TE'RI-OR, *a.* [L.; Fr. *posterieur.*] 1. Later or subsequent in time. 2. Later in the order of proceeding or moving; coming after.
POS-TE-RI-OR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *posteriorité.*] The state of being later or subsequent. *Hale.*
POS-TE'RI-ORS, *n. plu.* The hinder parts of an animal body. *Swift.*
POS-TER'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *posterité*; L. *posteritas.*] 1. Descendants; children, children's children, &c. indefinitely; the race that proceeds from a progenitor.—2. In a *general sense*, succeeding generations. *Pope.*
PŌS'TERN, *n.* [Fr. *pôterne.*] 1. *Primarily*, a back door or gate; a private entrance; hence, any small door or gate. *Dryden.*—2. In *fortification*, a small gate, usually in the angle of the flank of a bastion.
PŌS'TERN, *a.* Back; being behind; private. *Dryden.*
PŌST-EX-IST'ENCE, *n.* Subsequent existence.
PŌST'-FACT, *n.* That which represents or relates to a fact that has occurred.
PŌST'-FINE, *n.* In *English law*, a fine due to the king by prerogative, after a *licentia concordandi* given in a fine of lands and tenements. *Blackstone.*
PŌST'FIX, *n.* [L. *post*, and *fix.*] In *grammar*, a letter, syllable or word added to the end of another word; a suffix. *Parkhurst.*
PŌST'FIX, *v. t.* To add or annex a letter, syllable or word, to the end of another or principal word.
PŌST-FIX'ED, (pōst-fixt') *pp.* Added to the end of a word.
PŌST-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Adding to the end of a word.
PŌST'-HACK'NEY, *n.* A hired posthorse.
PŌST'-HASTE, *n.* Haste or speed in traveling, like that of a post or courier. *Shak.*
PŌST'-HASTE, *adv.* With speed or expedition.
PŌST'-HORSE, *n.* A horse stationed for the use of couriers.
PŌST'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where a post-office is kept for receiving and dispatching letters by public mails; a post-office.
† POST'HUME, *a.* Posthumous. *Watts.*
* POST'HU-MOUS, *a.* [L. *post* and *humus.*] 1. Born after the death of the father, or taken from the dead body of the mother. 2. Published after the death of the author. 3. Being after one's decease.
* POST'HU-MOUS-LY, *adv.* After one's decease.
† PŌST'IC, *a.* [L. *posticus.*] Backward. *Brown.*
POS'TIL, *n.* [It. *postilla.*] A marginal note.
POS'TIL, *v. t.* [It. *postillare.*] To write marginal notes; to gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes. *Bacon.*
POS'TIL, *v. i.* To comment; to make illustrations. *Skelton.*
POS'TIL-ER, *n.* One who writes marginal notes; one who illustrates the text of a book by notes in the margin.
* PŌS-TILL'ION, (pōs-til'yun) *n.* [Fr. *postillon.*] One that rides and guides the first pair of horses in a coach or other carriage; also, one that rides one of the horses.
PŌST'ING, *ppr.* 1. Setting up on a post; exposing the name or character to reproach by public advertisement. 2. Placing; stationing. 3. Transferring accounts to a ledger.
PŌST-LI-MIN'I-AR, } *a.* Contrived, done or existing sub-
PŌST-LI-MIN'I-OUS, } sequently.
PŌST-LI-MIN'I-UM, } *n.* [L. *post* and *limen.*] *Postliminium*, among the *Romans*, was the return of a person to his own country who had gone to sojourn in a foreign country.—In the *modern law of nations*, the right of *postliminy* is that by virtue of which persons and things, taken by an enemy in war, are restored to their former state, when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged.
PŌST-LIM'I-NY, }
PŌST'MAN, *n.* A post or courier; a letter-carrier.
PŌST'MARK, *n.* The mark or stamp of a post-office on a letter.
PŌST'MAS-TER, *n.* The officer who has the superintendence and direction of a post-office.—*Postmaster-general* is the chief officer of the post-office department.
PŌST-ME-RID'I-AN, *a.* [L. *postmeridianus.*] Being or belonging to the afternoon. *Bacon.*
PŌST'NATE, *a.* [L. *post* and *natus.*] Subsequent. [*L. u.*] *Taylor.*
PŌST'-NOTE, *n.* [*post* and *note.*] In *commerce*, a bank-note intended to be transmitted to a distant place by the public mail, and made payable to *order*.
PŌST-NUP'TIAL, *a.* Being or happening after marriage. *Kent.*
PŌST'-OF-FICE, *n.* An office or house where letters are received for delivery and for transmission; a post-house.
PŌST'-PAID, *a.* Having the postage paid on; as a letter.
PŌST-PŌNE', *v. t.* [L. *postpono.*] 1. To put off; to defer to a future or later time; to delay. 2. To set below something else in value or importance.
PŌST-PŌN'ED, (pōst-pōnd') *pp.* Delayed; deferred to a future time; set below in value.
PŌST-PŌNE'MENT, *n.* The act of deferring to a future time; temporary delay of business. *T. Pickering.*
† PŌST-PŌ'NENCE, *n.* Dislike. *Johnson.*
PŌST-PŌN'ER, *n.* One who delays or puts off. *Paley.*
PŌST-PŌN'ING, *ppr.* Deferring to a future time.
PŌST-PO-SI'TION, *n.* [*post* and *position.*] The state of being put back or out of the regular place. *Medc.*
PŌST-RE-MŌTE', *a.* [*post* and *remote.*] More remote in subsequent time or order. *Darwin.*
PŌST'SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *post* and *scriptum.*] A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer; or any addition made to a book or composition after it had been supposed to be finished. *Addison.*
PŌST'-TOWN, *n.* 1. A town in which a post-office is established. 2. A town in which post-horses are kept.
POST'U-LANT, *n.* One who makes demand.
POST'U-LATE, *n.* [L. *postulatum.*] A position or supposition assumed without proof, or one which is considered as self-evident, or too plain to require illustration.
POST'U-LATE, *v. t.* 1. To beg or assume without proof; [*little used.*] *Brown.* 2. To invite; to solicit; to require by entreaty. *Burnet.* 3. To assume; to take without positive consent. *Tooke.*
POST-U-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *postulatio.*] 1. The act of sup-

posing without proof; gratuitous assumption. 2. Supplication; intercession; also, suit; cause.

POST'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Assuming without proof. 2. Assumed without proof. *Brown.*

POST-U-LA'TUM, *n.* [L.] A postulate. *Addison.*

POST'URE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *positura.*] 1. In *painting* and *sculpture*, attitude; the situation of a figure with regard to the eye, and of the several principal members with regard to each other, by which action is expressed. 2. Situation; condition; particular state with regard to something else. 3. Situation of the body. 4. State; condition. 5. The situation or disposition of the several parts of the body with respect to each other, or with respect to a particular purpose. 6. Disposition; frame.

POST'URE, *v. t.* To place in a particular manner; to dispose the parts of a body for a particular purpose.

POST'URE-MAS'TER, *n.* One that teaches or practices artificial postures of the body. *Spectator.*

PŌ'SY, *n.* [qu. *poesy.*] 1. A motto inscribed on a ring, &c. *Addison.* 2. A bunch of flowers. *Spenser.*

POT, *n.* [Fr. *pot*; Ir. *pota*; Sw. *potta*; Dan. *potte*; W. *pot.*] 1. A vessel more deep than broad, made of earth, or iron or other metal, used for several domestic purposes. 2. A sort of paper of small-sized sheets.—*To go to pot*, to be destroyed, ruined, wasted or expended; [*a low phrase.*]

POT, *v. t.* 1. To preserve seasoned in pots. 2. To inclose or cover in pots of earth. 3. To put in casks for draining.

PŌ'TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; Low L. *potabilis.*] Drinkable; that may be drank. *Milton.*

PŌ'TA-BLE, *n.* Something that may be drank.

PŌ'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being drinkable.

POT'AGE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *potaggio.*] A species of food made of meat boiled to softness in water, usually with some vegetables.

POT'A-GER, *n.* [from *potage.*] A porringer. *Grew.*

PO-TAG'RO, or PO-TAR'GO, *n.* A kind of pickle imported from the West Indies. *King.*

PŌ'TANCE, *n.* With *watchmakers*, the stud in which the lower pivot of the verge is placed. *Scott.*

POT'ASH, *n.* [*pot* and *ashes*; D. *potasch*; Dan. *potaske*; Fr. *potasse.*] The popular name of vegetable fixed alkali in an impure state, procured from the ashes of plants by lixiviation and evaporation.

PO-TAS'SA, *n.* The scientific name of potash.

PO-TAS'SI-UM, *n.* A name given to the metallic basis of vegetable alkali or potash.

PO-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *potatio.*] 1. A drinking or drinking bout. 2. A draught. 3. A species of drink.

PO-TĀ'TO, *n.* [Ind. *batatas.*] A plant and esculent root of the genus *solanum*, a native of America.

POT'-BEL-LIED, *a.* Having a prominent belly.

POT'-BEL-LY, *n.* A protuberant belly.

† POTCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *pocher*; Eng. to *poke.*] 1. To thrust; to push. *Shak.* 2. To poach; to boil slightly. *Wiseman.*

POTCH, *v. i.* [Fr. *pocher.*] To push; to thrust. *Shak.*

POT-COM-PAN'ION, *n.* A companion in drinking.

POT'-HOUSE, *n.* An ale-house. *Warton.*

PŌ'TE'LOT, *n.* The sulphuret of molybden.

PŌ'TENCE, *n.* In *heraldry*, a cross, whose ends resemble the head of a crutch. *Encyc.*

PŌ'TEN-CY, *n.* [L. *potentia.*] 1. Power; physical power, energy or efficacy; strength. 2. Moral power; influence; authority.

PŌ'TENT, *a.* [L. *potens.*] 1. Powerful; physically strong; forcible; efficacious. 2. Powerful, *in a moral sense*; having great influence. 3. Having great authority, control or dominion.

† PŌ'TENT, *n.* 1. A prince; a potentate. *Shak.* 2. A walking staff or crutch. *Chaucer.*

† PŌ'TEN-TA-CY, *n.* Sovereignty. *Barrow.*

PŌ'TEN-TATE, *n.* [Fr. *potentat*; It. *potentato.*] A person who possesses great power or sway; a prince; a sovereign; an emperor, king or monarch.

PO-TEN'TIAL, *a.* [L. *potentialis.*] 1. Having power to impress on us the ideas of certain qualities, though the qualities are not inherent in the thing. 2. Existing in possibility, not in act. 3. Efficacious: powerful; [*obs.*] —*Potential mode*, in *grammar*, is that form of the verb which is used to express the power, possibility, liberty or necessity of an action or of being.

PO-TEN'TIAL, *n.* Any thing that may be possible.

PO-TEN-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* Possibility; not actuality. *Taylor.*

PO-TEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In possibility; not in act; not positively. 2. In efficacy, not in actuality.

PŌ'TENT-LY, *adv.* Powerfully; with great force or energy.

PŌ'TENT-NESS, *n.* Powerfulness; strength; might. [*Little used.*]

† PŌ'TES-TA-TIVE, *a.* [L. *potestas.*] Authoritative.

† POT'GUN, for *popgun*. *Swift.*

POT'-HANG-ER, *n.* [*pot* and *hanger.*] A pot-hook.

POTH'E-CA-RY. Contracted from *apothecary*, and very vulgar.

* POTH'ER, *n.* [This word is vulgarly pronounced *bother.*] 1. Bustle; confusion; tumult; flutter; [*low.*] *Swift.* 2. A suffocating cloud. *Drayton.*

* POTH'ER, *v. i.* To make a blustering, ineffectual effort; to make a stir.

* POTH'ER, *v. t.* To harass and perplex; to puzzle.

POT'HERB, (pot'erb) *n.* An herb for the pot or for cookery; a culinary plant. *Arbuthnot.*

POT'-HOOK, *n.* 1. A hook on which pots and kettles are hung over the fire. 2. A letter or character like a pot-hook; a scrawled letter.

PŌ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *potio.*] A draught; *usually*, a liquid medicine; a dose. *Milton.*

POT'LID, *n.* The lid or cover of a pot. *Derham.*

POT'-MAN, *n.* A pot companion.

POT'SHARE, } *n.* [*pot*, and Sax. *sceard*; D. *potscherf.*] A
POT'SHERD, } piece or fragment of a broken pot. *Job* ii.

POT'STONE, *n.* A mineral; a variety of steatite.

POT'TAGE, *n.* Broth; soup. *See* POTAGE.

POT'TED, *pp.* Preserved or drained in a pot or cask.

POT'TER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make earthen vessels. *Dryden.*

POT'TER, *v. t.* 1. To poke; to push; as, to *potter* the fire. *North of England.* 2. To pother; to disturb; to confound.

POT'TERN-ORE, *n.* A species of ore. *Boyle.*

POT'TER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *poterie.*] 1. The vessels or ware made by potters; earthen ware. 2. The place where earthen vessels are manufactured.

POT'TING, *n.* 1. Drinking; tippling.—2. In the *West Indies*, the process of putting sugar in casks for draining.

POT'TING, *ppr.* Preserving in a pot; draining, as above; drinking.

POT'TLE, *n.* [W. *potel.*] 1. A liquid measure of four pints. 2. A vessel; a pot or tankard.

† POT'U-LENT, *a.* [L. *potulentus.*] 1. Pretty much in drink. *Dict.* 2. Fit to drink.

POT-VAL'IANT, *a.* [*pot* and *valiant.*] Courageous over the cup; heated to valor by strong drink.

POUCH, *n.* [Fr. *poche.*] 1. A small bag; *usually*, a leathern bag to be carried in the pocket. 2. A protuberant belly. 3. The bag or sack of a fowl, as that of the pelican.

POUCH, *v. t.* 1. To pocket; to save. 2. To swallow; used of fowls, whose crop is called, in French, *poche.* 3. To pout; [*obs.*]

† POUCH'-MOUTHED, *a.* Blubber-lipped. *Ainsworth.*

† PŌUL'-DĀ-VIS, *n.* A sort of sail-cloth. *Ainsworth.*

POULE. *See* POOL.

† PŌULT, *n.* [Fr. *poulet.*] A young chicken. [*Little used.*]

PŌUL'TER-ER, or PŌUL'TER, *n.* [Norm. *poltaire.*] 1. One who makes it his business to sell fowls for the table. 2. *Formerly*, in *England*, an officer of the king's household, who had the charge of the poultry.

PŌUL'TICE, *n.* [It. *polta*; L. *puls, pultis.*] A cataplasm; a soft composition to be applied to sores.

PŌUL'TICE, *v. t.* To apply a cataplasm to.

† PŌUL'TIVE, for *poultice*. *Temple.*

PŌUL'TRY, *n.* [from Fr. *poule, poulet.*] Domestic fowls which are propagated and fed for the table.

PŌUL'TRY-YARD, *n.* A yard or place where fowls are kept for the use of the table.

POUNCE, (pouns) *n.* [Fr. *pierre-ponce.*] 1. Gum-sandarach pulverized. 2. Charcoal dust inclosed. *Cyc.* 3. Cloth worked in eyelet-holes. *Todd.*

POUNCE, *v. t.* To sprinkle or rub with pounce.

POUNCE, *n.* The claw or talon of a bird of prey.

POUNCE, *v. t.* To fall on suddenly; to fall on and seize with the claws.

POUNCE'-BOX, } *n.* A small box with a perforated lid,
POUN'CET-BOX, } used for sprinkling pounce on paper.

POUNCED, *pp.* Furnished with claws or talons.

POUND, *n.* [Sax., Goth., Sw., Dan. *pund*; D. *pond.*] 1. A standard weight consisting of twelve ounces troy or sixteen ounces avoirdupois. 2. A money of account consisting of twenty shillings, the value of which is different in different countries. The pound sterling is equivalent to $4 44. 44 cts. money of the United States.

POUND, *n.* [Sax. *pyndan, pindan.*] An inclosure erected by authority, in which cattle or other beasts are confined when taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation of law; a pin-fold.

POUND, *v. t.* To confine in a public pound.

POUND, *v. t.* [Sax. *punian.*] 1. To beat; to strike with some heavy instrument. *Dryden.* 2. To comminute and pulverize by beating.

POUND'AGE, *n.* 1. A sum deducted from a pound, or a certain sum paid for each pound. *Swift.*—2. In *England*, a subsidy of 12*d.* in the pound, granted to the crown on all goods exported or imported.

POUND'BREACH, *n.* The breaking of a public pound for releasing beasts confined in it. *Blackstone.*

POUND'ED, *pp.* 1. Beaten or bruised with a heavy instrument; pulverized or broken by pounding. 2. Confined in a pound; impounded.

POUND'ER, *n.* 1. A pestle; the instrument of pounding.

2. A person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds. 3. A large pear.

POUND FOOL'ISH. The phrase *penny wise and pound foolish* signifies negligent in the care of large sums, but careful to save small sums.

POUND'ING, *ppr.* Beating; bruising; pulverizing; impounding.

PÖUP'E-TON, *n.* [Fr. *poupee.*] A puppet or little baby.

† PÖU'PIES, *n.* Veal steaks and slices of bacon.

PÖU'PIES, *n.* In *cookery*, a mess of victuals made of veal steaks and slices of bacon. *Bailey.*

* PŌUR, (pōre) *v. t.* [W. *bwrw.*] 1. To throw, as a fluid in a stream, either out of a vessel or into it. 2. To emit; to send forth in a stream or continued succession. 3. To send forth. 4. To throw in profusion or with overwhelming force.

* PŌUR, *v. i.* 1. To flow; to issue forth in a stream, or continued succession of parts; to move or rush, as a current. 2. To rush in a crowd or continued procession.

* PŌURED, *pp.* Sent forth; thrown, as a fluid.

* PŌUR'ER, *n.* One that pours.

* PŌUR'ING, *ppr.* Sending, as a fluid; driving in a current or continued stream.

PÖUR'LIEU. *See* PURLIEU.

POUR-PRESTURE, *n.* [Fr. *pour* and *pris.*] In *law*, a wrongful inclosure or encroachment on another's property.

PÖUR'SUI-VANT. *See* PURSUIVANT.

POUR-VEY'ANCE. *See* PURVEYANCE.

POUSSE, corrupted from *pulse*, peas. *Spenser.*

POUT, *n.* 1. A fish of the genus *gadus.* 2. A bird. *Carew.* 3. A fit of sullenness; [*colloquial.*]

POUT, *v. i.* [Fr. *bouder.*] 1. To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness, contempt or displeasure; hence, to look sullen. *Shak.* 2. To shoot out; to be prominent. *Dryden.*

POUT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Shooting out, as the lips. 2. Looking sullen.

POV'ER-TY, *n.* [Norm. *pouerti*; Fr. *pauvreté*; It. *povertà*; L. *paupertas.*] 1. Destitution of property; indigence; want of convenient means of subsistence. 2. Barrenness of sentiment or ornament; defect. 3. Want; defect of words.

POW'DER, *n.* [Fr. *poudre.*] 1. Any dry substance composed of minute particles. 2. A composition of saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal, mixed and granulated; gunpowder. 3. Hair-powder; pulverized starch.

PÖW'DER, *v. t.* 1. To reduce to fine particles; to comminute; to pulverize; to triturate; to pound, grind or rub into fine particles. 2. To sprinkle with powder. 3. To sprinkle with salt; to corn; as meat.

† POW'DER, *v. i.* To come violently. *L'Estrange.*

POW'DER-BOX, *n.* A box in which hair-powder is kept. *Gay.*

POW'DER-CART, *n.* A cart that carries powder and shot for artillery.

POW'DER-CHEST, *n.* A small box or case charged with powder, old nails, &c. fastened to the side of a ship, to be discharged at an enemy attempting to board.

POW'DERED, *pp.* Reduced to powder; sprinkled with powder; corned; salted.

POW'DER-FLASK, *n.* A flask in which gunpowder is carried.

POW'DER-HORN, *n.* A horn in which gunpowder is carried by sportsmen. *Swift.*

POW'DER-ING, *ppr.* Pulverizing; sprinkling with powder; corning; salting.

POW'DER-ING-TUB, *n.* 1. A tub or vessel in which meat is corned or salted. 2. The place where an infected lecher is cured.

POW'DER-MILL, *n.* A mill in which gunpowder is made.

POW'DER-MINE, *n.* A cavern in which powder is to be placed, so as to be fired at a proper time. *Rowley.*

PÓW'DER-ROOM, *n.* The apartment in a ship where gunpowder is kept. *Waller.*

PÓW'DER-Y, *a.* 1. Friable; easily crumbling to pieces. 2. Dusty; sprinkled with powder. 3. Resembling powder.

POW'DIKE, *n.* A marsh or fen dike. [*Local.*]

POW'ER, *n.* [Fr. *pouvoir*; Norm. *povare.*] 1. In a *philosophical sense*, the faculty of doing or performing any thing; the faculty of moving or of producing a change in something; ability or strength. 2. Force; animal strength. 3. Force; strength; energy. 4. Faculty of the mind, as manifested by a particular mode of operation. 5. Ability; natural or moral.—6. In *mechanics*, that which produces motion or force, or which may be applied to produce it. 7. Force. 8. That quality, in any natural body, which produces a change or makes an impression on another body. 9. Force; strength; momentum. 10. Influence; that which may move the mind. 11. Command; the right of governing, or actual government; dominion; rule; sway; authority. 12. A sovereign, whether emperor, king or governing prince, or the legislature of a state. 13. One invested with authority; a ruler; a civil magistrate. *Rom.* xiii. 14. Divinity; a celestial or invisible being or agent supposed to have dominion over some part of creation. 15. That which has physical power; an army; a navy; a host; a military force. 16. Legal authority; warrant.—17. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, the product arising from the multiplication of a number or quantity into itself; as, a cube is the third *power.*—18. In *Scripture*, right; privilege. *John* i. 19. Angels, good or bad. *Col.* i. 20. Violence; force; compulsion. *Ezek.* iv. 21. Christ is called the *Power of God.* 1 *Cor.* i.—22. The *powers of heaven* may denote the celestial luminaries. *Matt.* xxiv. 23. Satan is said to have the *power of death.*—24. In *vulgar language*, a large quantity; a great number.—*Power of attorney*, authority given to a person to act for another.

† POW'ER-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of performing any thing.

POW'ER-FUL, *a.* 1. Having great physical or mechanical power; strong; forcible; mighty. 2. Having great moral power; forcible to persuade or convince the mind. 3. Possessing great political and military power; strong in extent of dominion or national resources; potent. 4. Efficacious; possessing or exerting great force, or producing great effects.—5. In *general*, able to produce great effects; exerting great force or energy. 6. Strong; intense.

POW'ER-FUL-LY, *adv.* With great force or energy; potently; mightily; with great effect; forcibly.

POW'ER-FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of having or exerting great power; force: power; might. *Hakewill.*

POW'ER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of power; weak; impotent.

POW'ER-LOOM, *n.* A loom moved by mechanical power.

POWL'DRON, *n.* [qu. Fr. *epaule.*] In *heraldry*, that part of armor which covers the shoulders.

POW'TER, or POU'TER, *n.* A variety of the common domestic pigeon, with an inflated breast.

POX, *n.* [a corruption of *pocks*; Sax. *poc*, or *pocc*; D. *pok.* It is properly a *plural* word, but by usage is *singular.*] *Strictly*, pustules or eruptions of any kind, but chiefly or wholly restricted to three or four diseases, the small-pox, chicken-pox, the vaccine and the venereal diseases. *Pox*, when used without an epithet, signifies the latter, *lues venerea.*

POY, *n.* [Sp. *apoyo.*] A rope-dancer's pole.

POZE, for *pose*, to puzzle. *See* POSE.

† PRAC'TIC, was formerly used for *practical*, and *Spenser* uses it in the sense of *artful, sly.*

PRAC-TI-CA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality or state of be-
PRAC'TI-CA-BLE-NESS, } ing practicable; feasibility.

PRAC'TI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *praticable*; It. *praticabile*; Sp. *practicable.*] 1. That may be done, effected or performed by human means, or by powers that can be applied. It is sometimes synonymous with *possible*, but the words differ in this: *possible* is applied to that which might be performed, if the necessary powers or means could be obtained; *practicable* is limited in its application to things which are to be performed by the means given, or which may be applied. It was *possible* for Archimedes to lift the world, but it was not *practicable.* 2. That may be practiced. 3. That admits of use, or that may be passed or traveled. In *military affairs*, a *practicable* breach is one that can be entered by troops.

PRAC'TI-CA-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner as may be performed. *Rogers.*

PRAC'TI-CAL, *a.* [L. *practicus*; It. *pratico*; Fr. *pratique.*] 1. Pertaining to practice or action. 2. Capable of practice or active use; opposed to *speculative. South.* 3. That may be used in practice; that may be applied to use. 4. That reduces his knowledge or theories to actual use. 5. Derived from practice or experience.

PRAC'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In relation to practice. 2. By means of practice or use; by experiment. 3. In practice or use.

PRAC'TI-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being practical.

PRAC'TICE, *n.* [Sp. *practica*; It. *pratica*; Fr. *pratique.*] 1. Frequent or customary actions; a succession of acts of a similar kind or in a like employment. 2. Use; customary use. 3. Dexterity acquired by use; [*unusual.*] *Shak.* 4. Actual performance; distinguished from *theory.* 5. Application of remedies; medical treatment of diseases. 6. Exercise of any profession. 7. Frequent use; exercise for instruction or discipline. 8. Skillful or artful management; dexterity in contrivance or the use of means; art; stratagem; artifice; *usually in a bad sense.* 9. A rule in *arithmetic*, by which the operations of the general rules are abridged in use.

PRAC'TICE, *v. t.* [from the noun. The orthography of the verb ought to be the same as of the noun; as in *notice* and *to notice.*] 1. To do or perform frequently, customarily or habitually. 2. To use or exercise any profession or art. 3. To use or exercise for instruction, discipline or dexterity. 4. To commit; to perpetrate. *Marshall.* 5. To use; [*unusual.*] *Mitford.*

PRAC'TICE, *v. i.* 1. To perform certain acts frequently or customarily, either for instruction, profit or amusement. 2. To form a habit of acting in any manner. 3. To transact or negotiate secretly. 4. To try artifices. 5. To use evil arts or stratagems. 6. To use medical methods or experiments. 7. To exercise any employment or profession.

PRAC'TICED, *pp.* Done by a repetition of acts; customarily performed or used.
PRAC'TI-CER, *n.* 1. One that practices; one that customarily performs certain acts. 2. One who exercises a profession.
PRAC'TI-CING, *ppr.* Performing or using customarily; exercising, as an art or profession.
† PRAC'TI-SANT, *n.* An agent. *Shak.*
PRAC-TI''TION-ER, *n.* 1. One who is engaged in the actual use or exercise of any art or profession, particularly in law or medicine. 2. One who does any thing customarily or habitually. *Whitgifte.* 3. One that practices sly or dangerous arts. *South.*
PRÆ-COG'NI-TA, *n. plu.* [L. before known.] Things previously known in order to understand something else.
PRÆM-U-NI'RE, *n.* [L.] 1. A writ, or the offense for which it is granted. 2. The penalty incurred by infringing a statute.
PRAG-MAT'IC, } *a.* [L. *pragmaticus.*] Forward to
PRAG-MAT'I-CAL, } intermeddle; meddling; impertinently busy or officious in the concerns of others, without leave or invitation.—*Pragmatic sanction*, in the *German empire*, the settlement made by Charles VI. the emperor, who, in 1722, having no sons, settled his hereditary dominions on his eldest daughter, the archduchess Maria.—In the *civil law*, *pragmatic sanction* may be defined, a rescript or answer of the sovereign, delivered by advice of his council, to some college, order or body of people, who consult him in relation to the affairs of their community.
PRAG-MAT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a meddling manner; impertinently.
PRAG-MAT'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of intermeddling without right or invitation.
PRAG'MA-TIST, *n.* One who is impertinently busy or meddling. *Reynolds.*
PRAIR'IE, } *n.* [Fr. *prairie.*] An extensive tract of land,
PRAIR'Y, } mostly level, destitute of trees, and covered with tall coarse grass. *Western States.*
† PRĀIS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be praised. *Wickliffe.*
PRĀISE, *n.* [D. *prys*; G. *preis*; Dan. *priis*; Sw. *pris*; W. *prîs*; Fr. *prix*; It. *prezzo*; Sp. *precio.*] 1. Commendation bestowed on a person; approbation expressed. *Praise* may be expressed by an individual, and in this circumstance differs from *fame*, *renown* and *celebrity*, which are the expression of the approbation of numbers, or public commendation. When *praise* is applied to the expression of public approbation, it may be synonymous with *renown*, or nearly so. A man may deserve the *praise* of an individual, or of a nation. 2. The expression of gratitude for personal favors conferred; a glorifying or extolling. 3. The object, ground or reason of praise.
PRĀISE, *v. t.* [D. *pryzen*; *pryzeeren*; G. *preisen*; Dan. *priser.*] 1. To commend; to applaud; to express approbation of personal worth or actions. 2. To extol in words or song; to magnify; to glorify on account of perfections or excellent works. 3. To express gratitude for personal favors. *Ps.* cxxxviii. 4. To do honor to; to display the excellence of.
PRĀISED, *pp.* Commended; extolled.
† PRĀISE'FUL, *a.* Laudable; commendable. *Sidney.*
PRĀIS'ER, *n.* One who praises, commends or extols; an applauder; a commender. *Sidney.*
PRĀISE'LESS, *a.* Without praise or commendation.
PRĀISE'WOR-THI-LY, *adv.* In a manner deserving of commendation. *Spenser.*
PRĀISE'WOR-THI-NESS, *n.* The quality of deserving commendation. *Smith.*
PRĀISE'WOR-THY, *a.* Deserving of praise or applause; commendable. *Arbuthnot.*
PRĀIS'ING, *ppr.* Commending; extolling in words.
PRAM, } *n.* [D. *praam.*] 1. A flat-bottomed boat or lighter,
PRAME, } used in Holland.—2. In *military affairs*, a kind of floating battery or flat-bottomed vessel, mounting several cannon; used in covering the disembarkation of troops.
PRANCE, (prăns) *v. i.* [W. *pranciaw.*] 1. To spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle. 2. To ride with bounding movements; to ride ostentatiously. 3. To walk or strut about in a showy manner or with warlike parade.
PRAN'CING, *ppr.* Springing; bounding; riding with gallant show.
PRAN'CING, *n.* A springing or bounding, as of a high-spirited horse. *Judg.* v.
PRANK, *v. t.* [G. *prangen*; D. *pronken.*] To adorn in a showy manner; to dress or adjust to ostentation. *Milton.*
PRANK, *n.* [W. *pranc.*] 1. A wild flight; a capering; a gambol. 2. A capricious action; a ludicrous or merry trick, or a mischievous act, rather for sport than injury.
PRANK, *a.* Frolicksome; full of gambols or tricks.
PRANKED, } *pp.* Adorned in a showy manner.
PRANK'T, }
PRANK'ER, *n.* One that dresses ostentatiously.
PRANK'ING, *ppr.* Setting off or adorning for display.
PRANK'ING, *n.* Ostentatious display of dress.
PRASE, *n.* A silicious mineral. *Cleaveland.*
PRĀ'SON, (prā'sn) *n.* [Gr. πρασον.] A leek; also, a seaweed green as a leek. *Bailey.*
PRATE, *v. i.* [D. *praaten.*] To talk much and without weight, or to little purpose; to be loquacious. *Shak.*
PRATE, *v. t.* To utter foolishly. *Dryden.*
PRATE, *n.* Continued talk to little purpose; trifling talk; unmeaning loquacity. *Shak.*
PRĀT'ER, *n.* One that talks much to little purpose, or on trifling subjects. *Southern.*
PRAT'IC, or PRAT'IQUE, *n.* [It. *pratica*; Sp. *practica*; Fr. *pratique.*] In *commerce*, *primarily*, converse; intercourse. Hence, a license or permission to hold intercourse and trade with the inhabitants of a place, after having performed quarantine, or upon a certificate that the ship did not come from an infected place; a term used particularly in the south of Europe.
PRĀT'ING, *ppr.* Talking much on a trifling subject; talking idly.
PRĀT'ING-LY, *adv.* With much idle talk; with loquacity.
PRAT'TLE, *v. i.* [*dim.* of *prate.*] To talk much and idly; to be loquacious on trifling subjects. *Locke.*
PRAT'TLE, *n.* Trifling talk; loquacity on trivial subjects.
PRAT'TLE-MENT, *n.* Prattle. *Hayley.*
PRAT'TLER, *n.* An idle talker *Herbert.*
PRAT'TLING, *ppr.* Talking much on trivial affairs.
PRAV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *pravitas.*] Deviation from right; moral perversion; want of rectitude; corrupt state. *South.*
PRAWN, *n.* A small crustaceous fish. *Encyc.*
PRĀX'IS, *n.* [L.] 1. Use; practice. *Coventry.* 2. An example or form to teach practice. *Lowth.*
PRAY, *v. i.* [Fr. *prier*; It. *pregare*; L. *precor.*] 1. To ask with earnestness or zeal, as for a favor, or for something desirable; to entreat; to supplicate. 2. To petition; to ask, as for a favor; as in application to a legislative body.—3. In *worship*, to address the Supreme Being with solemnity and reverence, with adoration, confession of sins, supplication for mercy, and thanksgiving for blessings received. 4. I *pray*, that is, I *pray you tell me*, or *let me know*, is a common mode of introducing a question.
PRAY, *v. t.* 1. To supplicate; to entreat; to urge.—2. In *worship*, to supplicate; to implore; to ask with reverence and humility. 3. To petition. 4. To ask or entreat in ceremony or form.—*To pray in aid*, in *law*, is to call in for help one who has interest in the cause.
PRAY'ER, *n.* 1. In a *general sense*, the act of asking for a favor, and particularly with earnestness.—2. In *worship*, a solemn address to the Supreme Being. 3. A formula of church service, or of worship, public or private. 4. Practice of supplication. 5. That part of a memorial or petition to a public body, which specifies the request as distinct from the recital of facts or reasons.
PRAY'ER-BOOK, *n.* A book containing prayers or the forms of devotion, public or private. *Swift.*
PRAY'ER-FUL, *a.* 1. Devotional; given to prayer. 2. Using much prayer.
PRAY'ER-FUL-LY, *adv.* With much prayer.
PRAY'ER-LESS, *a.* Not using prayer; habitually neglecting the duty of prayer to God.
PRAY'ER-LESS-NESS, *n.* Total or habitual neglect of prayer. *T. H. Skinner.*
PRĀY'ING, *ppr.* Asking; supplicating.
PRĀY'ING-LY, *adv.* With supplication to God.
PRE, an English prefix, is the L. *præ*, before, probably a contracted word; Russ. *pred.* It expresses priority of time or rank.
PRĒACH, *v. i.* [D. *preeken*; Fr. *prêcher.*] 1. To pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture. 2. To discourse on the gospel way of salvation, and exhort to repentance.
PRĒACH, *v. t.* 1. To proclaim; to publish in religious discourses. 2. To inculcate in public discourses.—*To preach up*, to discourse in favor of. *Dryden.*
† PRĒACH, *n.* A religious discourse. *Hooker.*
PRĒACHED, *pp.* Proclaimed; announced in public discourse; inculcated.
PRĒACH'ER, *n.* 1. One who discourses publicly on religious subjects. 2. One that inculcates any thing with earnestness.
† PRĒACH'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a preacher.
PRĒACH'ING, *ppr.* Proclaiming; publishing in discourse; inculcating.
PRĒACH'ING, *n.* The act of preaching; a public religious discourse. *Milner.*
PRĒACH'MAN, *n.* A preacher; *in contempt. Howell.*
PRĒACH'MENT, *n.* A discourse or sermon; *in contempt*; a discourse affectedly solemn. *Shak.*
PRE-AC-QUĀINT'ANCE, *n.* Previous acquaintance.
PRE-AC-QUĀINT'ED, *a.* Previously acquainted.
PRE-AD'AM-ITE, *n.* [*pre*, before, and *Adam.*] An inhabitant of the earth that lived before Adam. *Pereyra.*
PRE-AD-AM-IT'IC, *a.* Designating what existed before Adam. *Kirwan.*
PRE-AD-MIN-IS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* Previous administration.
PRE-AD-MON'ISH, *v. t.* To admonish previously.

PRE-AD-MO-NI″TION, *n.* Previous warning or admonition.

PRĒ′AM-BLE, *n.* [It. *preambolo*; Sp. *preambulo*; Fr. *préambule.*] 1. Something previous; introduction to a discourse or writing. 2. The introductory part of a statute, which states the reasons and intent of the law.

PRĒ′AM-BLE, *v. t.* To preface; to introduce with previous remarks. *Feltham.*

† PRE-AM′BU-LA-RY, or † PRE-AM′BU-LOUS, *a.* Previous; introductory. *Brown.*

PRE-AM′BU-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *præ* and *ambulo.*] To walk or go before. *Jordan.*

PRE-AM-BU-LĀ′TION, *n.* 1. A preamble; [*obs.*] *Chaucer.* 2. A walking or going before.

PRE-AM′BU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Going before; preceding.

PRE-AN-TE-PE-NUL′TI-MATE, *n.* The fourth syllable from the last.

PRE-AP-PRE-HEN′SION, *n.* An opinion formed before examination. *Brown.*

† PRĒASE, *n.* Press; crowd. [*See* PRESS.] *Chapman.*

PRĒAS′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crowding. *Spenser.*

PRE-AU′DI-ENCE, *n.* Precedence or rank at the bar among lawyers; right of previous audience. *Blackstone.*

PREB′END, *n.* [It. *prebenda*; Sp. *prebenda*; Fr. *prebende.*] 1. The stipend or maintenance granted out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church. 2. A prebendary; [*obs.*]

PRE-BEND′AL, *a.* Pertaining to a prebend. *Chesterfield.*

PREB′EN-DA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *prebendier.*] An ecclesiastic who enjoys a prebend; the stipendiary of a cathedral church. *Swift.*

PREB′EN-DA-RY-SHIP, *n.* The office of a prebendary; a canonry. *Watton.*

PRE-CA′RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *precarius.*] 1. Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by courtesy; liable to be changed or lost at the pleasure of another. 2. Uncertain; held by a doubtful tenure; depending on unknown or unforeseen causes or events.

PRE-CA′RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* At the will or pleasure of others; dependently; by an uncertain tenure.

PRE-CA′RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Uncertainty; dependence on the will or pleasure of others, or on unknown events.

PRE-CA′TIVE, } *a.* [L. *precor.*] Suppliant; beseeching.
PRE-CA′TO-RY, } *Harris.*

PRE-CAU′TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *precautus*] Previous caution or care; caution previously employed to prevent mischief or secure good in possession.

PRE-CAU′TION, *v. t.* To warn or advise beforehand for preventing mischief or securing good. *Locke.*

PRE-CAU′TION-AL, *a.* Preventive of mischief.

PRE-CAU′TION-A-RY, *a.* 1. Containing previous caution. 2. Proceeding from previous caution; adapted to prevent mischief or secure good.

PREC-E-DĀ′NE-OUS, *a.* [from *precede*, L. *præcedo.*] Preceding; antecedent; anterior. *Hale.*

PRE-CĒDE′, *v. t.* [L. *præcedo.*] 1. To go before in the order of time. 2. To go before in rank or importance. 3. To cause something to go before; to make to take place in prior time.

PRE-CĒD′ED, *pp.* Being gone before.

PRE-CĒD′ENCE, } *n.* 1. The act or state of going before;
PRE-CĒD′EN-CY, } priority in time. 2. The state of going or being before in rank or dignity or the place of honor; the right to a more honorable place. 3. The foremost in ceremony. 4. Superiority; superior importance or influence.

PRE-CĒD′ENT, *a.* Going before in time; anterior; antecedent. *Hale.*

PREC′E-DENT, *n.* 1. Something done or said, that may serve or be adduced as an example to authorize a subsequent act of the like kind.—2. In *law*, a judicial decision, interlocutory or final, which serves as a rule for future determinations in similar or analogous cases.

PREC′E-DENT-ED, *a.* Having a precedent; authorized by an example of a like kind.

PRE-CĒ′DENT-LY, *adv.* Beforehand; antecedently.

† PRE-CEL′LENCE, *n.* Excellence. *Sheldon.*

PRE-CEN′TOR, *n.* [Low L. *præcentor*; Fr. *precenteur.*] The leader of the choir in a cathedral. *Encyc.*

PRĒ′CEPT, *n.* [Fr. *precepte*; Sp. *precepto*; L. *præceptum.*] 1. In a *general sense*, any commandment or order intended as an authoritative rule of action; but applied *particularly* to commands respecting moral conduct.—2. In *law*, a command or mandate in writing.

† PRE-CEP′TIAL, *a.* Consisting of precepts. *Shak.*

† PRE-CEP′TION, *n.* A precept. *Hall.*

PRE-CEP′TIVE, *a.* [L. *præceptivus.*] 1. Giving precepts or commands for the regulation of moral conduct; containing precepts. 2. Directing in moral conduct; giving rules or directions; didactic.

PRE-CEP′TOR, *n.* [L. *præceptor.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a teacher; an instructor.—2. In a *restricted sense*, the teacher of a school; *sometimes*, the principal teacher of an academy or other seminary.

PRE-CEP-TŌ′RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a preceptor. *Literary Magazine.*

PRE-CEP′TO-RY, *a.* Giving precepts. *Anderson.*

PRE-CEP′TO-RY, *n.* A subordinate religious house where instruction was given.

PRE-CEP′TRESS, *n.* A female teacher or preceptor. *Glanville.*

PRE-CES′SION, *n.* [Fr. *precession*; It. *precessione.*] 1. *Literally*, the act of going before, *but in this sense rarely or never used.*—2. In *astronomy*, the *precession of the equinox* is an annual motion of the equinox, or point where the ecliptic intersects the equator, to the westward, amounting to $50\frac{1}{3}''$.

PRĒ′CINCT, *n.* [L. *præcinctus.*] 1. The limit, bound or exterior line encompassing a place. 2. Bounds of jurisdiction, or the whole territory comprehended within the limits of authority. 3. A territorial district or division.

† PRE-CI-OS′I-TY, for *preciousness* or value. *More.*

PRE″CIOUS, (presh′us) *a.* [Fr. *precieux*; L. *pretiosus.*] 1. Of great price; costly. 2. Of great value or worth; very valuable. 3. Highly valued; much esteemed. 4. Worthless; *in irony and contempt.*—*Precious metals*, gold and silver, so called on account of their value.

PRE″CIOUS-LY, (presh′us-ly) *adv.* 1. Valuably; to a great price. 2. Contemptibly; *in irony.*

PRE″CIOUS-NESS, (presh′us-nes) *n.* Valuableness; great value; high price.

PREC′I-PE, (pres′i-py) *n.* [L. *præcipio.*] In *law*, a writ commanding the defendant to do a certain thing, or to show cause to the contrary; giving him his choice to redress the injury or to stand the suit.

PREC′I-PICE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *præcipitium.*] 1. *Strictly*, a falling headlong; hence, a steep descent of land; a fall or descent of land, perpendicular or nearly so. *Dryden.* 2. A steep descent, *in general.*

PRE-CIP′I-ENT, *a.* [L. *præcipiens.*] Commanding; directing.

PRE-CIP-I-TA-BIL′I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being precipitable.

PRE-CIP′I-TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *præcipito.*] That may be precipitated or cast to the bottom, as a substance in solution.

PRE-CIP′I-TANCE, } *n.* 1. Headlong hurry; rash haste;
PRE-CIP′I-TAN-CY, } haste in resolving, forming an opinion or executing a purpose without due deliberation. 2. Hurry; great haste in going.

PRE-CIP′I-TANT, *a.* [L. *præcipitans.*] 1. Falling or rushing headlong; rushing down with velocity. 2. Hasty; urged with violent haste. 3. Rashly hurried or hasty. 4. Unexpectedly brought on or hastened.

PRE-CIP′I-TANT, *n.* In *chemistry*, a liquor, which, when poured on a solution, separates what is dissolved, and makes it precipitate, or fall to the bottom in a concrete state.

PRE-CIP′I-TANT-LY, *adv.* With great haste; with rash, unadvised haste; with tumultuous hurry.

PRE-CIP′I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *præcipito.*] 1. To throw headlong. 2. To urge or press with eagerness or violence. 3. To hasten. 4. To hurry blindly or rashly. 5. To throw to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution.

PRE-CIP′I-TATE, *v. i.* 1. To fall headlong. 2. To fall to the bottom of a vessel, as a sediment, or any substance in solution. 3. To hasten without preparation.

PRE-CIP′I-TATE, *a.* 1. Falling, flowing or rushing with steep descent. 2. Headlong; over hasty; rashly hasty. 3. Adopted with haste or without due deliberation; hasty. 4. Hasty; violent; terminating speedily in death.

PRE-CIP′I-TATE, *n.* A substance which, having been dissolved, is again separated from its solvent and thrown to the bottom of the vessel by pouring another liquor upon it.—*Precipitate per se*, or *red precipitate*, the red oxyd or peroxyd of mercury. *Thomson.*

PRE-CIP′I-TA-TED, *pp.* Hurried; hastened rashly; thrown headlong.

PRE-CIP′I-TATE-LY, *adv.* 1. Headlong; with steep descent. 2. Hastily; with rash haste; without due caution.

PRE-CIP′I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Throwing headlong; hurrying; hastening rashly.

PRE-CIP-I-TĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *præcipitatio.*] 1. The act of throwing headlong. 2. A falling, flowing or rushing down with violence and rapidity. 3. Great hurry; rash, tumultuous haste; rapid movement. 4. The act or operation of throwing to the bottom of a vessel any substance held in solution by its menstruum.

PRE-CIP′I-TA-TOR, *n.* One that urges on with vehemence or rashness. *Hammond.*

PRE-CIP′I-TOUS, *a.* [L. *præceps.*] 1. Very steep. 2. Headlong; directly or rapidly descending. 3. Hasty; rash; heady.

PRE-CIP′I-TOUS-LY, *adv.* With steep descent; in violent haste.

PRE-CIP′I-TOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Steepness of descent. 2. Rash haste.

PRE-CISE′, *a.* [L. *præcisus.*] 1. Exact; nice; definite; having determinate limitations; not loose, vague, uncer-

...n or equivocal. 2. Formal; superstitiously exact; excessively nice; punctilious in conduct or ceremony. *Addison.*

PRE-CISE'LY, *adv.* 1. Exactly; nicely; accurately; in exact conformity to truth or to a model. 2. With excess of formality; with scrupulous exactness or punctiliousness in behavior or ceremony.

PRE-CISE'NESS, *n.* 1. Exactness; rigid nicety. 2. Excessive regard to forms or rules; rigid formality.

PRE-CI'SIAN, *n.* 1. One that limits or restrains. 2. One who is rigidly exact in the observance of rules.

PRE-CI'SIAN-ISM, *n.* Excessive exactness; superstitious rigor. *Milton.*

PRE-CI'SION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *præcisio.*] Exact limitation; exactness; accuracy.

PRE-CI'SIVE, *a.* Exactly limiting by separating what is not relative to the purpose. *Watts.*

PRE-CLŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *præcludo.*] 1. To prevent from entering by previously shutting the passage, or by any previous measures; hence, to hinder from access, possession or enjoyment. 2. To prevent from happening or taking place.

PRE-CLŪD'ED, *pp.* Hindered from entering or enjoyment; debarred from something by previous obstacles.

PRE-CLŪD'ING, *ppr.* Shutting out; preventing from access or possession, or from having place.

PRE-CLŪ'SION, *n.* The act of shutting out or preventing from access or possession; the state of being prevented from entering, possession or enjoyment.

PRE-CLŪ'SIVE, *a.* Shutting out, or tending to preclude; hindering by previous obstacles. *Burke.*

PRE-CLŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* With hinderance by anticipation.

PRE-CŌ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *præcox.*] 1. Ripe before the proper or natural time. 2. Premature.

PRE-CŌ'CIOUS-NESS, } *n.* Rapid growth and ripeness
PRE-COC'I-TY, } before the usual time; prematureness.

PRE-COG'I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *præcogito.*] To consider or contrive beforehand. [*Little used.*] *Sherwood.*

PRE-COG-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* Previous thought. *Dict.*

PRE-COG'NI-TA. *See* PRÆCOGNITA.

PRE-COG-NI'TION, *n.* [L. *præ* and *cognitio.*] 1. Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.—2. In *Scots law*, an examination of witnesses to a criminal act, before the prosecution of the offender.

PRE-COM-PŌSE', *v. t.* To compose beforehand.

PRE-COM-PŌS'ED, (pre-kom-pōzd') *pp.* Composed beforehand.

PRE-COM-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Composing beforehand.

PRE-CON-CĒIT', *n.* An opinion or notion previously formed. *Hooker.*

PRE-CON-CĒIVE', *v. t.* [L. *præ* and *concipio.*] To form a conception beforehand; to form a previous notion.

PRE-CON-CĒIV'ED, (pre-kon-seevd') *pp.* Conceived beforehand; previously formed. *South.*

PRE-CON-CĒIV'ING, *ppr.* Conceiving or forming beforehand.

PRE-CON-CEP'TION, *n.* Conception or opinion previously formed. *Hakewill.*

PRE-CON-CERT', *v. t.* [*pre* and *concert.*] To concert beforehand; to settle by previous agreement.

PRE-CON-CERT'ED, *pp.* Previously concerted or settled. *Warton.*

PRE-CON-CERT'ING, *ppr.* Contriving and settling beforehand.

† PRE-CON-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *præconium.*] A publishing by proclamation, or a proclamation. *Hall.*

PRE-CON-SĪGN', *v. t.* [*pre* and *consign.*] To consign beforehand; to make a previous consignment of.

PRE-CON'STI-TUTE, *v. t.* To constitute beforehand.

PRE-CON'STI-TU-TED, *pp.* Previously established.

PRE-CON'STI-TU-TING, *ppr.* Constituting beforehand.

PRE-CON'TRACT, *n.* [*pre* and *contract.*] A contract previous to another. *Shak.*

PRE-CON-TRACT', *v. t.* To contract or stipulate previously.

PRE-CON-TRACT', *v. i.* To make a previous contract or agreement.

PRE-CON-TRACT'ED, *pp.* Previously contracted or stipulated; previously engaged by contract. *Ayliffe.*

PRE-CON-TRACT'ING, *ppr.* Stipulating or covenanting beforehand.

† PRE-CURSE', (pre-kurs') *n.* [L. *præcursus.*] A forerunning.

PRE-CURS'OR, *n.* [L. *præcursor.*] A forerunner; a harbinger; he or that which precedes an event and indicates its approach.

PRE-CURS'O-RY, *a.* Preceding as the harbinger; indicating something to follow. *Med. Repos.*

† PRE-CURS'O-RY, *n.* An introduction. *Hammond.*

PRE-DA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *prædaceus.*] Living by prey.

PRĒ'DAL, *a.* [L. *præda.*] 1. Pertaining to prey. 2. Practicing plunder. *Boyle.*

PRED'A-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *prædatorius.*] 1. Plundering; pillaging; characterized by plundering; practicing rapine. 2. Hungry; ravenous.

PRE-DE-CĒASE', *v. i.* To die before. *Shak.*

PRE-DE-CĒAS'ED, (pre-de-sēest') *a.* Dead before. *Shak.*

PRED-E-CES'SOR, *n.* [Fr. *prédécesseur.*] A person who has preceded another in the same office. *Addison.*

PRE-DE-LIN-E-Ā'TION, *n.* Previous delineation.

PRE-DE-SĪGN', *v. t.* To design or purpose beforehand; to predetermine.

PRE-DE-SĪGN'ED, (pre-de-sīnd') *pp.* Purposed or determined previously. *Mitford.*

PRE-DE-SĪGN'ING, *ppr.* Designing previously.

PRE-DES-TI-NĀ'RI-AN, *n.* One that believes in the doctrine of predestination. *Walton.*

PRE-DES-TI-NĀ'RI-AN, *a.* Of or belonging to predestination.

PRE-DES'TI-NATE, *a.* Predestinated; foreordained.

PRE-DES'TI-NATE, *v. t.* [It. *predestinare*; Fr. *predestiner*; L. *prædestino.*] To predetermine or foreordain; to appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.

PRE-DES'TI-NA-TED, *pp.* Predetermined; foreordained; decreed.

PRE-DES'TI-NA-TING, *ppr.* 1. Foreordaining; decreeing; appointing beforehand by an unchangeable purpose. 2. Holding predestination.

PRE-DES-TI-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of decreeing or foreordaining events.

PRE-DES'TI-NA-TOR, *n.* 1. *Properly*, one that foreordains. 2. One that holds to predestination.

PRE-DES'TINE, *v. t.* To decree beforehand; to foreordain. *Prior.*

PRE-DE-TERM'I-NATE, *a.* Determined beforehand.

PRE-DE-TERM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Previous determination; purpose formed beforehand. 2. Premotion; that concurrence of God which determines men in their actions.

PRE-DE-TERM'INE, *v. t.* [*pre* and *determine.*] 1. To determine beforehand; to settle in purpose or counsel. 2. To doom by previous decree.

PRĒ'DI-AL, *a.* [Sp. *predial.*] 1. Consisting of land or farms; real estate. 2. Attached to land or farms. 3. Growing or issuing from land.

PRED-I-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being predicable, or capable of being affirmed of something.

PRED'I-CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *prædicabilis.*] That may be affirmed of something; that may be attributed to.

PRED'I-CA-BLE, *n.* One of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing. *Watts.*

PRE-DIC'A-MENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *prædicamentum.*] 1. In *logic*, a category; a series or order of all the predicates or attributes contained under any genus. 2. Class or kind described by any definite marks; hence, condition; particular situation or state.

PRE-DIC-A-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a predicament.

PRED'I-CANT, *n.* [L. *prædicans.*] One that affirms any thing.

PRED'I-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *prædico.*] To affirm one thing of another.

PRED'I-CATE, *v. i.* To affirm; to comprise an affirmation.

PRED'I-CATE, *n.* In *logic*, that which, in a proposition, is affirmed or denied of the subject. *Watts.*

PRED-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *prædicatio.*] Affirmation of something, or the act of affirming one thing of another.

PRED'I-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Affirmative; positive. *Bp. Hall.*

PRE-DICT', *v. t.* [L. *prædictus.*] To foretell; to tell beforehand something that is to happen.

PRE-DICT'ED, *pp.* Foretold; told before the event.

PRE-DICT'ING, *ppr.* Foretelling.

PRE-DIC'TION, *n.* [L. *prædictio.*] A foretelling; a previous declaration of a future event; prophecy.

PRE-DICT'IVE, *a.* Foretelling; prophetic. *More.*

PRE-DICT'OR, *n.* A foreteller; one who prophesies.

PRE-DI-GES'TION, *n.* Too hasty digestion. *Bacon.*

PRED-I-LEC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *predilezione.*] A previous liking; a prepossession of mind in favor of something.

PRE-DIS-PŌ'NENT, *n.* That which predisposes.

PRE-DIS-PŌSE', *v. t.* 1. To incline beforehand; to give a previous disposition to. 2. To fit or adapt previously.

PRE-DIS-PŌS'ED, (pre-dis-pōzd') *pp.* Previously inclined or adapted.

PRE-DIS-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Inclining or adapting beforehand. 2. *a.* Tending or able to give predisposition or liableness.

PRE-DIS-PO-SI''TION, *n.* 1. Previous inclination or propensity to any thing. 2. Previous fitness or adaptation to any change, impression or purpose.

PRE-DOM'I-NANCE, } *n.* 1. Prevalence over others; su-
PRE-DOM'I-NAN-CY, } periority in strength, power, influence or authority; ascendency.—2. In *astrology*, the superior influence of a planet.

PRE-DOM'I-NANT, *a.* [Fr. *predominant*; It. *predominante.*] Prevalent over others; superior in strength, influence or authority; ascendant; ruling; controlling.

PRE-DOM'I-NANT-LY, *adv.* With superior strength or influence. *Brown.*

PRE-DOM'I-NATE, *v. i.* [Fr. *predominer*; Sp. *predominar.*] To prevail; to surpass in strength, influence or authority; to be superior; to have controlling influence.

PRE-DOM'I-NATE, *v. t.* To rule over.

PRE-DOM'I-NA-TING, *ppr.* Having superior strength or influence; ruling; controlling.

PRE-DOM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* Superior strength or influence.

PRE-E-LECT', *v. t.* To choose or elect beforehand.

PRE-E-LEC'TION, *n.* Choice or election by previous determination of the will. *Prideaux.*

PRE-EM'I-NENCE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *preeminenza.*] 1. Superiority in excellence; distinction in something commendable. 2. Precedence; priority of place; superiority in rank or dignity. 3. Superiority of power or influence. *Sometimes in a bad sense.*

PRE-EM'I-NENT, *a.* [Fr.; *pre* and *eminent.*] 1. Superior in excellence; distinguished for something commendable or honorable. 2. Surpassing others in evil or bad qualities.

PRE-EM'I-NENT-LY, *adv.* 1. In a pre-eminent degree; with superiority or distinction above others. 2. *In a bad sense.*

PRE-EMP'TION, *n.* [L. *præ* and *emptio.*] 1. The act of purchasing before others. 2. The right of purchasing before others.—3. *Formerly*, in *England*, the privilege or prerogative, enjoyed by the king, of buying provisions for his household in preference to others, abolished by statute 19 Charles II.

PREEN, *n.* [Scot. *prein*, *prin*; Dan. *preen.*] A forked instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth.

PREEN, *v. t.* [Scot. *proyne*, *prunyie*; Chaucer, *proine.*] To clean, compose and dress the feathers, as fowls, to enable them to glide more easily through the air or water.

PRE-EN-GĀGE', *v. t.* 1. To engage by previous contract. 2. To engage or attach by previous influence. 3. To engage beforehand.

PRE-EN-GĀ'GED, (pre-en-gājd') *pp.* Previously engaged by contract or influence.

PRE-EN-GĀGE'MENT, *n.* 1. Prior engagement; as by stipulation or promise. 2. Any previous attachment binding the will or affections.

PRE-EN-GĀ'GING, *ppr.* Previously engaging.

PREEN'ING, *ppr.* Cleaning and composing the feathers, as fowls.

PRE-E-STAB'LISH, *v. t.* To establish beforehand.

PRE-E-STAB'LISHED, *pp.* Previously established.

PRE-E-STAB'LISH-ING, *ppr.* Settling beforehand.

PRE-E-STAB'LISH-MENT, *n.* Settlement beforehand.

PRE-EX-AM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* Previous examination.

PRE-EX-AM'INE, *v. t.* To examine beforehand.

PRE-EX-IST', *v. i.* To exist beforehand or before something else.

PRE-EX-IST'ENCE, *n.* 1. Existence previous to something else. 2. Existence of the soul before its union with the body, or before the body is formed.

PRE-EX-IST'ENT, *a.* Existing beforehand; preceding in existence. *Pope.*

† PRE-EX-IS-TI-MĀ'TION, *n.* Previous esteem. *Brown.*

PRE-EX-IST'ING, *ppr.* Previously existing.

† PRE-EX-PEC-TĀ'TION, *n.* Previous expectation.

PREF'ACE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *præfatio.*] Something spoken as introductory to a discourse, or written as introductory to a book or essay, intended to inform the hearer or reader of the main design, or, in general, of whatever is necessary to the understanding of the discourse, book or essay; a proem; an introduction or series of preliminary remarks.

PREF'ACE, *v. t.* 1. To introduce by preliminary remarks. 2. To face; to cover; *a ludicrous sense. Cleaveland.*

PREF'ACE, *v. i.* To say something introductory.

PREF'ACED, *pp.* Introduced with preliminary observations.

PREF'A-CER, *n.* The writer of a preface. *Dryden.*

PREF'A-CING, *ppr.* Introducing with preliminary remarks.

PREF'A-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a preface; introductory to a book, essay or discourse. *Dryden.*

PRĒ'FECT, *n.* [L. *præfectus.*] 1. In *ancient Rome*, a chief magistrate who governed a city or province in the absence of the king, consuls or emperor. 2. A governor, commander, chief magistrate or superintendent. *Addison.*

PRĒ'FECT-SHIP, } *n.* 1. The office of a chief magistrate,
* PRĒ'FEC-TURE, } commander or viceroy. 2. Jurisdiction of a prefect.

PRE-FER', *v. t.* [L. *præfero*; Fr. *preferer.*] 1. To regard more than another; to honor or esteem above another. 2. To advance, as to an office or dignity; to raise; to exalt. 3. To offer; to present; to exhibit; usually with solemnity, or to a public body. 4. To offer or present ceremoniously, or in ordinary familiar language.

PREF'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Worthy to be preferred or chosen before something else; more eligible; more desirable. 2. More excellent; of better quality.

PREF'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being preferable. *Mountague.*

PREF'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

PREF'ER-ENCE, *n.* The act of preferring one thing before another; estimation of one thing above another; choice of one thing rather than another.

PRE-FER'MENT, *n.* [It. *prefcrimento.*] 1. Advancement to a higher office, dignity or station. 2. Superior place or office. 3. Preference; [*obs.*]

PRE-FER'RED, (pre-ferd') *pp.* Regarded above others; elevated in station.

PRE-FER'RER, *n.* One who prefers.

PRE-FER'RING, *ppr.* Regarding above others; advancing to a higher station; offering; presenting.

PRE-FIG'U-RATE, *v. t.* To show by antecedent representation. [*Little used.*]

PRE-FIG-U-RĀ'TION, *n.* Antecedent representation by similitude. *Norris.*

PRE-FIG'U-RA TIVE, *a.* Showing by previous figures, types or similitude.

PRE-FIG'URE, *v. t.* [L. *præ* and *figuro.*] To exhibit by antecedent representation, or by types and similitude. *Hooker.*

PRE-FIG'URED, *pp.* Exhibited by antecedent signs, types or similitude.

PRE-FIG'UR-ING, *ppr.* Showing antecedently by similitude.

PRE-FINE', *v. t.* [L. *præfinio.*] To limit beforehand.

PRE-FI-NI'TION, *n.* Previous limitation. [*L. u.*] *Fotherby.*

PRE-FIX', *v. t.* [L. *præfigo.*] 1. To put or fix before, or at the beginning of another thing. 2. To set or appoint beforehand. 3. To settle; to establish.

PRĒ'FIX, *n.* A letter, syllable or word put to the beginning of a word, usually to vary its signification.

PRE-FIX'ED, (pre-fixt') *pp.* Set before; appointed beforehand; settled.

PRE-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Putting before; previously appointing; establishing.

PRE-FIX'ION, *n.* The act of prefixing.

PRE-FORM', *v. t.* To form beforehand. *Shak.*

PRE-FORM'A-TIVE, *n.* [L. *præ*, and *formative.*] A formative letter at the beginning of a word. *M. Stuart.*

PRE-FUL'GEN-CY, *n.* [L. *præfulgens.*] Superior brightness or effulgency. *Barrow.*

PREG'NA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *prenable.*] That may be taken or won by force; expugnable. [*Little used.*] *Cotgrave.*

PREG'NAN-CY, *n.* 1. The state of a female who has conceived, or is with child. *Ray.* 2. Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power.—*Pregnance*, in a like sense, is not used.

PREG'NANT, *a.* [L. *prægnans.*] 1. Being with young, as a female; breeding; teeming. 2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating. 3. Full of consequence. 4. Easy to admit or receive; [*not proper.*] *Shak.* 5. Free; kind; ready; witty; apt; [*not proper.*] *Shak.* 6. Plain; clear; evident; full; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

PREG'NANT-LY, *adv.* 1. Fruitfully. 2. Fully; plainly; clearly; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

† PRĒ'GRA-VATE, *v. t.* [L. *prægravo.*] To bear down; to depress. *Hall.*

PRE-GRAV'I-TATE, *v. i.* To descend by gravity.

PRE-GUS-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *præ* and *gusto.*] The act of tasting before another. *Dict.*

PRE-HEN'SILE, *a.* [L. *prehendo*, *prehensus.*] Seizing; grasping; adapted to seize or grasp.

PRE-HEN'SION, *n.* A taking hold; a seizing; as with the hand or other limb. *Lawrence.*

PREHN'ITE, *n.* A mineral of the siliceous kind.

PRE-IN-STRUCT', *v. t.* To instruct previously.

PRE-IN-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* Previously instructed or directed.

PRE-IN-STRUCT'ING, *ppr.* Previously instructing.

PRE-IN-TI-MĀ'TION, *n.* [*pre* and *intimation.*] Previous intimation; a suggestion beforehand. *T. Scott.*

PRE-JUDGE', (pre-judj') *v. t.* [Fr. *prejuger.*] 1. To judge in a cause before it is heard, or before the arguments and facts in the case are fully known. 2. To judge and determine before the cause is heard; hence, *sometimes*, to condemn beforehand or unheard.

PRE-JUDGED, (pre-judjd') *pp.* Judged beforehand; determined unheard.

PRE-JUDG'ING, *ppr.* Judging or determining without a hearing or before the case is fully understood.

PRE-JUDG'MENT, *n.* Judgment in a case without a hearing or full examination. *Knox.*

† PRE-JŪ'DI-CA-CY, *n.* Prejudice; prepossession.

PRE-JŪ'DI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *præ* and *judico.*] To prejudge; to determine beforehand to disadvantage.

PRE-JŪ'DI-CATE, *v. i.* To form a judgment without due examination of the facts and arguments in the case.

PRE-JŪ'DI-CATE, *a.* 1. Formed before due examination. 2. Prejudiced; biased by opinions formed prematurely; [*little used.*]

PRE-JŪ'DI-CA-TED, *pp.* Prejudged.

PRE-JŪ'DI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Prejudging.

PRE-JU-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of judging without due examination of facts and evidence.

PRE-JŪ/DI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Forming an opinion or judgment without examination. *More.*

PREJ/U-DICE, *n.* [Fr.; L, *prejudicium.*] 1. Prejudgment; an opinion or decision of mind, formed without due examination of the facts or arguments which are necessary to a just and impartial determination. 2. A previous bent or bias of mind for or against any person or thing; prepossession. 3. Mischief; hurt; damage; injury.

PREJ/U-DICE, *v. t.* 1. To prepossess with unexamined opinions; to bias the mind by hasty and incorrect notions, and give it an unreasonable bent to one side or other of a cause. *Watts.* 2. To obstruct or injure by prejudices, or an undue previous bias of the mind; or to hurt; to damage; to diminish; to impair.

PREJ/U-DICED, *pp.* or *a.* Prepossessed by unexamined opinions; biased.

PREJ-U-DI"CIAL, *a.* 1. Biased or blinded by prejudices; [*obs.*] 2. Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; disadvantageous; detrimental; tending to obstruct or impair.

PREJ-U-DI"CIAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being prejudicial; injuriousness.

* PRĒ/LA-CY, or PREL/A-CY, *n.* 1. The office of a prelate. 2. Episcopacy; the order of bishops. 3. Bishops, collectively.

* PRĒ/LATE, or PREL/ATE, *n.* [Fr. *prelat.*] An ecclesiastic of the higher order, as an archbishop, bishop or patriarch; a dignitary of the church.

* PRĒ/LATE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a prelate. *Harmar.*

PRE-LAT/IC, } *a.* Pertaining to prelates or prelacy.
PRE-LAT/I-CAL, }

PRE-LAT/I-CAL-LY, *adv.* With reference to prelates.

PRE-LĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *prælatio.*] Preference; the setting of one above another. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

* PRĒ/LA-TISM, *n.* Prelacy; episcopacy. *Milton.*

* PRE/LA-TIST, *n.* An advocate for prelacy, or the government of the church by bishops; a high-churchman. *T. Scott.*

* PRĒ/LA-TURE, } *n.* [Fr. *prelature.*] The state or
* PRĒ/LA-TURE-SHIP, } dignity of a prelate. *Dict.*

* † PRĒ/LA-TY, *n.* Episcopacy; prelacy. *Milton.*

PRE-LECT/, *v. t.* [L. *prælectus.*] To read a lecture or public discourse. *Horsley.*

PRE-LEC/TION, *n.* [L. *prælectio.*] A lecture or discourse read in public or to a select company. *Hale.*

PRE-LEC/TOR, *n.* A reader of discourses; a lecturer.

PRE-LI-BĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *prælibo.*] 1. Foretaste; a tasting beforehand or by anticipation. 2. An effusion previous to tasting.

PRE-LIM/I-NA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *preliminaire;* It. *preliminare.*] Introductory; previous; proemial; that precedes the main discourse or business.

PRE-LIM/I-NA-RY, *n.* That which precedes the main discourse, work, design or business; something previous or preparatory.

* PRĒ/LUDE, or PREL/UDE, *n.* [Low L. *præludium.*] 1. A short flight of music, or irregular air, played by a musician before he begins the piece to be played, or before a full concert. 2. Something introductory, or that shows what is to follow. 3. A forerunner; something which indicates a future event.

PRE-LŪDE/, *v. t.* 1. To introduce with a previous performance; to play before. 2. To precede, as an introductory piece.

PRE-LŪDE/, *v. i.* To serve as an introduction to. *Dryden.*

PRE-LŪD/ED, *pp.* Preceded by an introductory performance; preceded.

* PRĒ/LŪ-DER, *n.* One that plays a prelude, or introduces by a previous irregular piece of music.

PRE-LŪD/ING, *ppr.* Playing an introductory air; preceding.

PRE-LŪ/DI-OUS, *a.* Previous; introductory. *Cleaveland.*

PRE-LŪ/DI-UM, *n.* [Low L.] A prelude. *Dryden.*

PRE-LŪ/SIVE, *a.* Previous; introductory; indicating that something of a like kind is to follow.

PRE-LŪ/SO-RY, *a.* Previous; introductory; prelusive.

PRE-MA-TŪRE/, *a.* [Fr. *prématuré;* L. *præmaturus.*] 1. Ripe before the natural or proper time. 2. Happening, arriving, performed or adopted before the proper time. 3. Arriving or received without due authentication or evidence.

PRE-MA-TŪRE/LY, *adv.* 1. Too soon; too early; before the proper time. 2. Without due evidence or authentication.

PRE-MA-TŪRE/NESS, } *n.* 1. Ripeness before the natural
PRE-MA-TŪ/RI-TY, } or proper time. 2. Too great haste; unseasonable earliness.

PRE-MED/I-TATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *premediter;* L. *præmeditor.*] To think on and revolve in the mind beforehand; to contrive and design previously. *Dryden.*

PRE-MED/I-TATE, *v. i.* To think, consider or revolve in the mind beforehand; to deliberate. *Hooker.*

PRE-MED/I-TATE, *a.* Contrived by previous meditation.

PRE-MED/I-TA-TED, *pp.* 1. Previously considered or meditated. 2. Previously contrived, designed or intended; deliberate; willful.

PRE-MED/I-TATE-LY, *adv.* With previous meditation.

PRE-MED/I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Previously meditating; contriving or intending beforehand.

PRE-MED-I-TĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *præmeditatio.*] 1. The act of meditating beforehand; previous deliberation. 2. Previous contrivance or design formed.

PRE-MER/IT, *v. t.* [*pre* and *merit.*] To merit or deserve beforehand. [*Little used.*] *K. Charles.*

† PREM/I-CES, *n.* [Fr.; L. *primitiæ.*] First fruits.

* PRĒM/IER, (prēēm/yer) *a.* [Fr., from L. *primus.*] First; chief; principal. *Swift.*

* PRĒM/IER, *n.* The first minister of state; the prime minister.

* PRĒM/IER-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of the first minister of state.

PRE-MĪSE/, *v. t.* [L. *præmissus.*] 1. To speak or write before, or as introductory to the main subject; to offer previously, as something to explain or aid in understanding what follows. 2. To send before the time; [*obs.*] 3. To lay down premises or first propositions, on which rest the subsequent reasonings. 4. To use or apply previously.

PRE-MĪSE/, *v. i.* To state antecedent propositions. *Swift.*

PREM/ISE, (prem/is) *n.* A first or antecedent proposition.

PREM/I-SES, *n.* [Fr. *premisses;* L. *præmissa.*] 1. In *logic*, the two first propositions of a syllogism, from which the inference or conclusion is drawn. 2. Propositions antecedently supposed or proved.—3. In *law*, land or other things mentioned in the preceding part of a deed.

PREM/ISS, *n.* Antecedent proposition. [*Rarely used.*]

PRĒ/MI-UM, *n.* [L.] *Properly*, a reward or recompense; a prize to be won by competition; the reward or prize to be adjudged to the best performance or production. 2. The recompense or prize offered for a specific discovery or for success in an enterprise. 3. A bounty; something offered or given for the loan of money. 4. The recompense to underwriters for insurance. 5. It is sometimes synonymous with *interest.* 6. A bounty.

PRE-MON/ISH, *v. t.* [L. *præmoneo.*] To forewarn; to admonish beforehand.

PRE-MON/ISHED, *pp.* Forewarned.

PRE-MON/ISH-ING, *ppr.* Admonishing beforehand.

PRE-MON/ISH MENT, *n.* Previous warning or admonition; previous information.

PRE-MO-NĪ"TION, *n.* Previous warning, notice or information.

PRE-MON/I-TO-RY, *a.* Giving previous warning or notice.

PRE-MON/STRANTS, *n.* [L. *præmonstrans.*] A religious order of regular canons or monks of Premontre, in the isle of France.

PRE-MON/STRATE, *v. t.* [L. *præmonstro.*] To show beforehand. [*Little used.*] *Herbert.*

PRE-MON-STRĀ/TION, *n.* A showing beforehand. [*L. u.*]

PRE-MORSE/, (pre-mors/) *a.* [L. *præmordeo.*] Bitten off.

PRE-MŌ/TION, *n.* [*pre* and *motion.*] Previous motion or excitement to action. *Encyc.*

* PREM-U-NĪ/RE, *n.* [*See* PRÆMUNIRE.] 1. In *law*, the offense of introducing foreign authority into England, and the writ which is grounded on the offense. 2. The penalty incurred by the offense above described. *South.*

† PRE-MU-NITE/, *v. t.* To guard against objection; to fortify.

PRE-MU-NĪ"TION, *n.* [L. *præmunitio*, from *præmunio.*] An anticipation of objections. *Dict.*

PRE-NŌ/MEN, *n.* [L. *prænomen.*] Among the *Romans*, a name prefixed to the family name, answering to our *Christian name.*

PRE-NOM/I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *præ* and *nomino.*] To forename.

PRE-NOM/I-NATE, *a.* Forenamed. *Shak.*

PRE-NOM-I-NĀ/TION, *n.* The privilege of being named first.

PRE-NŌ/TION, *n.* [L. *prænotio.*] A notice or notion which precedes something else in time; previous notion or thought; foreknowledge.

PREN-SĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *prensatio.*] The act of seizing with violence. [*Little used.*] *Barrow.*

PREN/TICE. A colloquial contraction of *apprentice*, which see.

PREN/TICE-SHIP. A contraction of *apprenticeship*, which see. *Pope.*

† PRE-NUN-CI-Ā/TION, *n.* [L. *prænuncio.*] The act of telling before. *Dict.*

PRE-OB-TAIN/, *v. t.* To obtain beforehand.

PRE-OB-TAIN/ED, (pre-ob-tānd/) *pp.* Previously obtained.

PRE-OC/CU-PAN-CY, *n.* [L. *præoccupans.*] 1. The act of taking possession before another. 2. The right of taking possession before others.

† PRE-OC/CU-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *præoccupo.*] 1. To anticipate; to take before. 2. To prepossess; to fill with prejudices.

PRE-OC-CU-PĀ/TION, *n.* 1. A taking possession before

another; prior occupation. 2. Anticipation. 3. Prepossession. 4. Anticipation of objections.

PRE-OC/CU-PY, *v. t.* [L. *præoccupo.*] 1. To take possession before another. 2. To prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

PRE-OM/I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *præ* and *ominor.*] To prognosticate; to gather from omens any future event.

PRE-O-PIN/ION, *n.* [*pre* and *opinion.*] Opinion previously formed; prepossession. *Brown.*

PRE-OP/TION, *n.* The right of first choice.

PRE-OR-DAIN/, *v. t.* [*pre* and *ordain.*] To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predetermine.

PRE-OR-DAIN/ED, (pre-or-dānd/) *pp.* Antecedently ordained or determined.

PRE-OR-DAIN/ING, *ppr.* Ordaining beforehand.

PRE-OR/DI-NANCE, *n.* [*pre* and *ordinance.*] Antecedent decree or determination. *Shak.*

PRE-OR/DI-NATE, *a.* Foreordained. [*Little used.*]

PRE-OR-DI-NA/TION, *n.* The act of foreordaining; previous determination. *Fotherby.*

PRE-PAR/A-BLE, *a.* That may be prepared. *Boyle.*

† PREP/A-RATE, *part.* [L. *preparatus.*] Prepared.

PREP-A-RA/TION, *n.* [L. *præparatio.*] 1. The act or operation of preparing or fitting for a particular purpose, use, service or condition. 2. Previous measures of adaptation. 3. Ceremonious introduction; [*unusual.*] *Shak.* 4. That which is prepared, made or compounded for a particular purpose. 5. The state of being prepared or in readiness. 6. Accomplishment; qualification; [*obs.*] 7. In *pharmacy*, any medicinal substance fitted for the use of the patient.—8. In *anatomy*, the parts of animal bodies prepared and preserved for anatomical uses.

PRE-PAR/A-TIVE, *a.* [It. *preparativo*; Fr. *preparatif.*] Tending to prepare or make ready; having the power of preparing, qualifying or fitting for any thing; preparatory.

PRE-PAR/A-TIVE, *n.* 1. That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting for a purpose; that which prepares. 2. That which is done to prevent an evil or secure some good. 3. Preparation.

PRE-PAR/A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of preparation. *Hale.*

PRE-PAR/A-TO-RY, *a.* [It., Sp. *preparatorio*; Fr. *preparatoire.*] 1. Previously necessary; useful or qualifying; preparing the way for any thing by previous measures of adaptation. 2. Introductory; previous; antecedent and adapted to what follows.

PRE-PARE/, *v. t.* [Fr. *preparer*; It. *preparare*; Sp., Port. *preparar*; L. *præparo.*] 1. In a *general sense*, to fit, adapt or qualify for a particular purpose, end, use, service or state, by any means whatever. 2. To make ready. 3. To provide; to procure as suitable. 4. To set; to establish. 5. To appoint. 6. To guide, direct or establish. 1 *Chron.* xxix.

PRE-PARE/, *v. i.* 1. To make all things ready; to put things in suitable order. 2. To take the necessary previous measures. 3. To make one's self ready.

† PRE-PARE/, *n.* Preparation. *Shak.*

PRE-PAR/ED, (pre-pārd/) *pp.* Fitted; adapted; made suitable; made ready; provided.

PRE-PAR/ED-LY, *adv.* With suitable previous measures.

PRE-PAR/ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being prepared or in readiness. *South.*

PRE-PAR/ER, *n.* 1. One that prepares, fits or makes ready. 2. One that provides. 3. That which fits or makes suitable.

PRE-PAR/ING, *ppr.* Fitting; adapting; making ready; providing.

PRE-PENSE/, (pre-pens/) *a.* [L. *præpensus.*] Preconceived; premeditated; aforethought.

† PRE-PENSE/, *v. t.* To weigh or consider beforehand.

† PRE-PENSE/, *v. i.* To deliberate beforehand.

PRE-PENS/ED, (pre-penst/) *pp.* or *a.* Previously conceived; premeditated. [*Little used.*]

PRE-POL/LENCE, } *n.* [L. *præpollens.*] Prevalence; su-
PRE-POL/LEN-CY, } periority of power. *Coventry.*

PRE-POL/LENT, *a.* Having superior gravity or power; prevailing. *Boyle.*

† PRE-POND/ER, *v. t.* To outweigh. *Wolton.*

PRE-POND/ER-ANCE, } *n.* [*See* PREPONDERATE.] 1. An
PRE-POND/ER-AN-CY, } outweighing; superiority of weight. 2. Superiority of power, force or weight; in a figurative sense.

PRE-POND/ER-ANT, *a.* Outweighing. *Reid.*

PRE-POND/ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *præpondero.*] 1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight. 2. To overpower by stronger influence or moral power.

PRE-POND/ER-ATE, *v. i.* 1. To exceed in weight; hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance. 2. To exceed in influence or power; hence, to incline to one side.

PRE-POND/ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Outweighing; inclining to one side.

PRE-POND-ER-A/TION, *n.* The act or state of outweighing any thing, or of inclining to one side. *Watts.*

PRE-POSE/, *v. t.* [Fr. *preposer.*] To put before. [*Not much used.*] *Focaloir.*

PREP-O-SI/TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *præpositio.*] In *grammar*, a word usually put before another to express some relation or quality, action or motion to or from the thing specified.

PREP-O-SI/TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a preposition, or to preceding position. *Encyc.*

PRE-POS/I-TIVE, *a.* Put before. *Jones.*

PRE-POS/I-TIVE, *n.* A word or particle put before another word. *Jones.*

PRE-POS/I-TOR, *n.* [L. *præpositor.*] A scholar appointed by the instructor to inspect other scholars.

PRE-POS/I-TURE, *n.* The office or place of a provost; a provostship.

PRE-POS-SESS/, *v. t.* 1. To preoccupy, as ground or land; to take previous possession of. 2. To preoccupy the mind or heart so as to preclude other things; hence, to bias or prejudice. *See* * POSSESS.

PRE-POS-SESS/ED, (pre-pos-sest/) *pp.* Preoccupied; inclined previously to favor or disfavor.

PRE-POS-SESS/ING, *ppr.* 1. Taking previous possession. 2. *a.* Tending to invite favor; having power to secure the possession of favor, esteem or love.

PRE-POS-SES/SION, *n.* 1. Preoccupation; prior possession. 2. Preconceived opinion; the effect of previous impressions on the mind or heart, in favor or against any person or thing. It is often used in a good sense; sometimes it is equivalent to *prejudice*, and sometimes a softer name for it. In general, it conveys an idea less odious than *prejudice*; as the *prepossessions* of education. *South.*

PRE-POS/TER-OUS, *a.* [L. *præposterus.*] 1. *Literally*, having that first which ought to be last; inverted in order. 2. Perverted; wrong; absurd; contrary to nature or reason; not adapted to the end. 3. Foolish; absurd.

PRE-POS/TER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a wrong or inverted order; absurdly; foolishly. *Bentley.*

PRE-POS/TER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Wrong order or method; absurdity; inconsistency with nature or reason.

PRE-PO/TEN-CY, *n.* [L. *præpotentia.*] Superior power; predominance. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

PRE-PO/TENT, *a.* [L. *præpotens.*] Very powerful. [*L. u.*]

PRE/PUCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *præputium.*] The foreskin; a prolongation of the cutis of the penis, covering the glans.

PRE-RE-MOTE/, *a.* [*pre* and *remote.*] More remote in previous time or prior order.

PRE-RE-QUIRE/, *v. t.* [*pre* and *require.*] To require previously. *Hammond.*

PRE-REQ/UI-SITE, *a.* [*pre* and *requisite.*] Previously required or necessary to something subsequent.

PRE-REQ/UI-SITE, *n.* Something that is previously required or necessary to the end proposed.

PRE-RE-SOLVE/, *v. t.* To resolve previously.

PRE-RE-SOLV/ED, (pre-re-zolvd/) *pp.* Resolved beforehand; previously determined.

PRE-RE-SOLV/ING, *ppr.* Resolving beforehand.

PRE-ROG/A-TIVE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *prerogativo*; L. *prærogativa.*] An exclusive or peculiar privilege.

PRE-ROG/A-TIVE-COURT, *n.* In *Great Britain*, a court for the trial of all testamentary causes, where the deceased has left *bona notabilia*, or effects of the value of five pounds, in two different dioceses.

PRE-ROG/A-TIVED, *a.* Having prerogative. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

PRE-ROG/A-TIVE-OF/FICE, *n.* The office in which the wills proved in the prerogative court are registered.

PRES, PREST, seem to be derived from the Saxon *preost*, a priest; it being usual, in after times, to drop the letter *o* in like cases. *Gibson.*

* PRE/SAGE, or PRES/AGE, *n.* [Fr.; Sp., It. *presagio*; L. *præsagium.*] Something which foreshows a future event; a prognostic; a present fact indicating something to come.

PRE-SAGE/, *v. t.* 1. To forebode; to foreshow; to indicate by some present fact what is to follow or come to pass. 2. To foretell; to predict; to prophesy.

PRE-SAGE/, *v. i.* To form or utter a prediction; with *of.*

PRE-SA/GED, (pre-sājd/) *pp.* Foreboded; foreshown; foretold.

PRE-SAGE/FUL, *a.* Full of presages; containing presages.

PRE-SAGE/MENT, *n.* 1. A foreboding; foretoken. *Wotton.* 2. A foretelling; prediction.

PRE-SA/GER, *n.* A foreteller; a foreshower. *Shak.*

PRE-SA/GING, *ppr.* Foreshowing; foretelling.

PRES/BY-TER, *n.* [Gr. πρεσβυτερος.] 1. In the *primitive Christian church*, an elder; a person somewhat advanced in age, who had authority in the church. 2. A priest; a person who has the pastoral charge of a particular church and congregation; called, in the Saxon laws, *mass-priest. Hooker.* 3. A Presbyterian. *Butler.*

PRES-BY-TE/RI-AL, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to a presbyter, or
PRES-BY-TE/RI-AN, } to ecclesiastical government by presbyters. 2. Consisting of presbyters.

PRES-BY-TE/RI-AN, *n.* 1. One that maintains the validity of ordination and government by presbyters. 2. One that belongs to a church governed by presbyters.

PRES-BY-TĒ'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines, principles and discipline or government of Presbyterians. *Addison.*

PRES'BY-TER-Y, *n.* 1. A body of elders in the Christian church.—2. In *ecclesiastical government*, a judicatory consisting of all the pastors of churches within a certain district, and one ruling elder, a layman, from each parish, commissioned to represent the parish in conjunction with the minister. 3. The Presbyterian religion.

* PRESCIENCE, (pre-sī'ense, *or* prē'shens) *n.* [Low L. *præscientia.*] Foreknowledge; knowledge of events before they take place.

* PRESCIENT, (pre-sī'ent, *or* prē'shent) *a.* Foreknowing; having knowledge of events before they take place. *Pope.*

PRE-SCIND', *v. t.* [L. *præscindo.*] To cut off; to abstract. [*Little used.*] *Norris.*

PRE-SCIND'ENT, *a.* Cutting off; abstracting. *Cheyne.*

PRĒ'SCIOUS, *a.* [L. *præscius.*] Foreknowing; having foreknowledge. *Dryden.*

PRE-SCRĪBE', *v. t.* [L. *præscribo.*] 1. In *medicine*, to direct, as a remedy to be used or applied to a diseased patient. 2. To set or lay down authoritatively for direction; to give as a rule of conduct. 3. To direct.

PRE-SCRĪBE', *v. i.* 1. To write or give medical directions; to direct what remedies are to be used. 2. To give law; to influence arbitrarily.—3. In *law*, to claim by prescription; to claim a title to a thing by immemorial use and enjoyment. 4. To influence by long use; [*obs.*]

PRE-SCRĪB'ED, (pre-skrībd') *pp.* Directed; ordered.

PRE-SCRĪB'ER, *n.* One that prescribes.

PRE-SCRĪB'ING, *ppr.* Directing; giving as a rule of conduct or treatment.

PRE'SCRIPT, *a.* [L. *præscriptus.*] Directed; prescribed.

PRĒ'SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *præscriptum.*] 1. A direction; a medical order for the use of medicines. 2. Direction; precept; model prescribed.

PRE-SCRIP'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be prescribed for.

PRE-SCRIP'TION, *n.* [L. *præscriptio.*] 1. The act of prescribing or directing by rules; or that which is prescribed; *particularly*, a medical direction of remedies for a disease and the manner of using them; a recipe.—2. In *law*, a prescribing for title; the claim of title to a thing by virtue of immemorial use and enjoyment; or the right to a thing derived from such use.—3. In *Scots law*, the title to lands acquired by uninterrupted possession for the time which the law declares to be sufficient, or 40 years.

PRE-SCRIP'TIVE, *a.* 1. Consisting in or acquired by immemorial use and enjoyment. 2. Pleading the continuance and authority of custom. *Hurd.*

† PRES'E-ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

PRES'ENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *præsentia.*] 1. The existence of a person or thing in a certain place. 2. A being in company near or before the face of another. 3. Approach face to face or nearness of a great personage. 4. State of being in view; sight.—5. *By way of distinction*, state of being in view of a superior. 6. A number assembled before a great person. 7. Port; mien; air; personal appearance; demeanor. 8. The apartment in which a prince shows himself to his court. 9. The person of a superior.—*Presence of mind*, a calm, collected state of the mind with its faculties at command. *Waller.*

PRES'ENCE-CHAM-BER, PRES'ENCE-ROOM, *n.* The room in which a great personage receives company.

PRE-SEN-SA'TION, *n.* Previous notion or idea.

PRE-SEN'SION, *n.* [L. *præsensio.*] Previous perception. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

PRES'ENT, *a.* [Fr. *present*; L. *præsens.*] 1. Being in a certain place; opposed to *absent.* 2. Being before the face, or near; being in company. 3. Being now in view or under consideration. 4. Now existing, or being at this time; not past or future. 5. Ready at hand; quick in emergency. 6. Favorably attentive; not heedless; propitious. 7. Not absent of mind; not abstracted; attentive.—*The present*, an elliptical expression for *the present time. Milton.*—*At present*, elliptically for *at the present time.*—*Present tense*, in *grammar*, the tense or form of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time.

PRES'ENT, *n.* [Fr.] That which is presented or given; a gift; a donative; something given or offered to another gratuitously.—*Presents*, in the *plural*, is used in *law* for a deed of conveyance, a lease, letter of attorney or other writing; as in the phrase, "Know all men by these *presents.*"

PRE-SENT', *v. t.* [Low L. *præsento*; Fr. *presenter.*] 1. To set, place or introduce into the presence or before the face of a superior. 2. To exhibit to view or notice. 3. To offer; to exhibit. 4. To give; to offer gratuitously for reception. 5. To put into the hands of another in ceremony. 6. To favor with a gift. 7. To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; to offer to the bishop or ordinary as a candidate for institution. 8. To offer. 9. To lay before a public body for consideration, as before a legislature, a court of judicature, a corporation, &c. 10. To lay before a court of judicature as an object of inquiry; to give notice officially of a crime or offense. 11. To point a weapon, particularly some species of fire-arms. 12. To indict; *a customary use of the word in the United States.*

PRE-SENT'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be presented; that may be exhibited or represented. *Burke.* 2. That may be offered to a church living. 3. That admits of the presentation of a clerk; [*unusual.*]

PRES-EN-TĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *præsentaneus.*] Ready; quick; immediate. *Harvey.*

PRES-EN-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of presenting. 2. Exhibition; representation; display.—3. In *ecclesiastical law*, the act of offering a clerk to the bishop or ordinary for institution in a benefice. 4. The right of presenting a clerk.

PRE-SENT'A-TIVE, *a.* 1. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, that has the right of presentation, or offering a clerk to the bishop for institution. 2. That admits the presentation of a clerk.

PRE-SENT'ED, *pp.* Offered; given; exhibited to view; accused.

PRES'EN-TEE, *n.* One presented to a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

PRE-SENT'ER, *n.* One that presents.

PRE-SEN'TIAL, *a.* Supposing actual presence. [*Little used.*] *Norris.*

PRES-EN-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being present. [*Little used.*]

PRE-SEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In a way which supposes actual presence. *More.*

PRE-SEN'TIATE, *v. t.* To make present. [*L. u.*] *Grew.*

† PRES-EN-TIF'IC, † PRES-EN-TIF'I-CAL, *a.* Making present.

† PRES-EN-TIF'IC-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to make present. *More.*

PRE-SENT'I-MENT, *n.* [*pre* and *sentiment.*] Previous conception, sentiment or opinion; previous apprehension of something future. *Butler.*

PRES'ENT-LY, *adv.* 1. At present; at this time; [*obs.*] *Sidney.* 2. In a short time after; soon after. 3. Immediately.

PRE-SENT'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of presenting. 2. Appearance to the view; representation.—3. In *law*, a *presentment*, properly speaking, is the notice taken by a grand jury of any offense from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them. *Blackstone.*—4. In a *more general sense*, *presentment* comprehends inquisitions of office and indictments. *Blackstone.*—In the *United States*, a *presentment* is an official accusation presented to a tribunal by the grand jury in an indictment; or it is the act of offering an indictment. It is also used for the indictment itself. 5. The official notice in court which the jury or homage gives of the surrender of a copyhold estate. *Blackstone.*

† PRES'ENT-NESS, *n.* Presence. *Clarendon.*

PRE-SERV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be preserved.

PRES-ER-VĀ'TION, *n.* [It. *preservazione*; Sp. *preservacion.*] The act of preserving or keeping safe; the act of keeping from injury, destruction or decay.

PRE-SERV'A-TIVE, *a.* [It. *preservativo*; Fr. *preservatif.*] Having the power or quality of keeping safe from injury, destruction or decay; tending to preserve.

PRE-SERV'A-TIVE, *n.* That which preserves or has the power of preserving; a preventive of injury or decay.

PRE-SERV'A-TO-RY, *a.* That tends to preserve. *Hall.*

PRE-SERV'A-TO-RY, *n.* That which has the power of preserving; a preservative. *Whitlock.*

PRE-SERVE', (pre-zerv') *v. t.* [Fr. *preserver*; It. *preservare.*] 1. To keep or save from injury or destruction; to defend from evil. 2. To uphold; to sustain. 3. To save from decay; to keep in a sound state. 4. To season with sugar or other substances for preservation. 5. To keep or defend from corruption.

PRE-SERVE', (pre-zerv') *n.* Fruit or a vegetable seasoned and kept in sugar or sirup. *Mortimer.*

PRE-SERV'ED, (pre-zervd') *pp.* Saved from injury, destruction or decay; kept or defended from evil; seasoned with sugar for preservation.

PRE-SERV'ER, *n.* 1. The person or thing that preserves; one that saves or defends from destruction or evil. 2. One that makes preserves of fruits.

PRE-SERV'ING, *ppr.* Keeping safe from injury, destruction or decay; defending from evil.

PRE-SĪDE', *v. i.* [L. *præsideo*; Fr. *presider.*] 1. To be set over for the exercise of authority; to direct, control and govern, as the chief officer. 2. To exercise superintendence; to watch over as inspector.

PRES'I-DEN-CY, *n.* 1. Superintendence; inspection and care. 2. The office of president. 3. The term during which a president holds his office. 4. The jurisdiction of a president. 5. The family or suit of a president.

PRES'I-DENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *præsidens.*] 1. An officer elected

or appointed to preside over a corporation, company or assembly of men, to keep order, manage their concerns or govern their proceedings. 2. An officer appointed or elected to govern a province or territory, or to administer the government of a nation. 3. The chief officer of a college or university. *U. States.* 4. A tutelar power.—*Vice-president*, one who is second in authority to the president.

PRES-I-DEN'TIAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a president. *Walsh.* 2. Presiding over. *Glanville.*

PRES'I-DENT-SHIP, *n.* 1. The office and place of president. 2. The term for which a president holds his office.

PRE-SID'I-AL, } *a.* [L. *præsidium.*] Pertaining to a
PRE-SID'IA-RY, } garrison; having a garrison. *Howell.*

PRE-SIG-NI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of signifying or showing beforehand. *Barrow.*

PRE-SIG'NI-FY, *v. t.* [*pre* and *signify.*] To intimate or signify beforehand; to show previously. *Pearson.*

PRESS, *v. t.* [Fr. *presser;* It. *pressare.*] 1. To urge with force or weight; a word of extensive use, denoting the application of any power, physical or moral, to something that is to be moved or affected. 2. To squeeze; to crush. 3. To drive with violence; to hurry. 4. To urge; to enforce; to inculcate with earnestness. 5. To embrace closely; to hug. 6. To force into service, particularly into naval service; to impress. 7. To straiten; to distress. 8. To constrain; to compel; to urge by authority or necessity. 9. To urge; to impose by importunity. 10. To urge or solicit with earnestness or importunity. 11. To urge; to constrain. 12. To squeeze for making smooth; as cloth or paper.

PRESS, *v. i.* 1. To urge or strain in motion; to urge forward with force. 2. To bear on with force; to encroach. 3. To bear on with force; to crowd; to throng. 4. To approach unseasonably or importunately. 5. To urge with vehemence and importunity 6. To urge by influence or moral force. 7. To push with force; as, to *press* against the door.

PRESS, *n.* [It. *pressa;* Fr. *presse.*] 1. An instrument or machine by which any body is squeezed, crushed or forced into a more compact form. 2. A machine for printing; a printing-press. 3. The art or business of printing and publishing. 4. A crowd; a throng; a multitude of individuals crowded together. 5. The act of urging or pushing forward. 6. A wine-vat or cistern. *Hag.* ii. 7. A case or closet for the safe keeping of garments. 8. Urgency; urgent demands of affairs. 9. A commission to force men into public service, particularly into the navy. —*Press of sail*, in *navigation*, is as much sail as the state of the wind will permit.—*Liberty of the press*, in *civil policy*, is the free right of publishing books, pamphlets or papers without previous restraint.

PRESS'-BED, *n.* A bed that may be raised and inclosed in a case.

PRESSED, *pp.* Urged by force or weight; constrained; distressed; crowded; embraced.

PRESS'ER, *n.* One that presses.

PRESS'-GANG, *n.* A detachment of seamen under the command of an officer, empowered to impress men into the naval service.

PRESS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Urging with force or weight; squeezing; constraining; crowding; embracing; distressing; forcing into service; rolling in a press. 2. *a.* Urgent; distressing.

PRESS'ING, *n.* The act or operation of applying force to bodies.

PRESS'ING-LY, *adv.* With force or urgency; closely.

PRES'SION, (presh'un) *n.* [It. *pressione.*] 1. The act of pressing.—2. In the *Cartesian philosophy*, an endeavor to move.

† PRESS'I-TANT, *a.* Gravitating; heavy. *More.*

† PRESS'LY, *adv.* [L. *presse.*] Closely. *More.*

PRESS'MAN, *n.* 1. In *printing*, the man who manages the press and impresses the sheets. 2. One of a press-gang, who aids in forcing men into the naval service.

PRESS'-MŌN-EY, *n.* Money paid to a man impressed into public service. [*See* PREST-MONEY.] *Gay.*

PRESS'URE, (presh'ur) *n.* [It., L. *pressura.*] 1. The act of pressing or urging with force. 2. The act of squeezing or crushing. 3. The state of being squeezed or crushed. 4. The force of one body acting on another by weight or the continued application of power. 5. A constraining force or impulse; that which urges or compels the intellectual or moral faculties. 6. That which afflicts the body or depresses the spirits; any severe affliction, distress, calamity or grievance; straits, difficulties, embarrassments, or the distress they occasion. 7. Urgency; as the *pressure* of business. 8. Impression; stamp; character impressed.—9. In the *steam-engine*, *high-pressure* denotes a pressure greater than that of the atmosphere; *low-pressure*, a pressure not greater than that of the atmosphere.

PREST, sometimes used for *pressed. See* PRESS.

† PREST, *a.* [Old Fr. *prest*, or *preste*, now *prêt*, *prét*, or *preste.*] 1. Ready; prompt. *Fairfax.* 2. Neat; tight.

† PREST, *n.* [Fr. *prêt.*] 1. A loan. *Bacon.* 2. *Formerly*, a duty in money.

PREST'-MŌN-EY, *n.* Money paid to men impressed into the service. *Encyc.*

PRES-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *præstatio.*] *Formerly*, a payment of money; sometimes used for purveyance.

PRES-TĀ'TION-MŌN-EY, *n.* A sum of money paid yearly by archdeacons and other dignitaries to their bishop, *pro exteriore jurisdictione.*

PRES'TER, *n.* [Gr. πρηστηρ.] 1. A meteor thrown from the clouds with such violence, that by collision it is set on fire. 2. The external part of the neck, which swells when a person is angry.

PRES'TI-GES, *n.* [L. *præstigiæ.*] Juggling tricks; impostures.

PRES-TIĠ-I-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *præstigiæ.*] The playing of legerdemain tricks; a juggling. *Dict.*

PRES-TIĠ-I-Ā'TOR, *n.* A juggler; a cheat. *More.*

PRES-TIĠ'I-A-TO-RY, *a.* Juggling; consisting of impostures.

PRES-TIĠ'I-OUS, *a.* Practicing tricks; juggling. *Bale.*

PRES'TI-MO-NY, *n.* [Port., Sp. *prestimonio.*] In *canon law*, a fund for the support of a priest, appropriated by the founder.

PRES'TO, *adv.* [Sp., It. *presto;* L. *præsto.*] 1. In *music*, a direction for a quick, lively movement or performance. 2. Quickly; immediately; in haste. *Swift.*

PRE-STRIC'TION, *n.* [L. *præstrictus.*] Dimness.

PRE-SŪM'A-BLE, *a.* [from *presume.*] That may be presumed; that may be supposed to be true or entitled to belief, without examination or direct evidence, or on probable evidence.

PRE-SŪM'A-BLY, *adv.* By presuming or supposing something to be true, without direct proof. *Brown.*

PRE-SŪME', *v. t.* [Fr. *presumer;* It. *presumere;* L. *præsumo.*] To take or suppose to be true or entitled to belief, without examination or positive proof, or on the strength of probability.

PRE-SŪME', *v. i.* 1. To venture without positive permission. 2. To form confident or arrogant opinions. 3. To make confident or arrogant attempts. 4. It has *on* or *upon* sometimes before the thing supposed.

PRE-SŪM'ED, (pre-zūmd') *pp.* Supposed or taken to be true, or entitled to belief, without positive proof.

PRE-SŪM'ER, *n.* One that presumes; also, an arrogant person. *Wotton.*

PRE-SŪM'ING, *ppr.* 1. Taking as true, or supposing to be entitled to belief, on probable evidence. 2. *a.* Venturing without positive permission; too confident; arrogant; unreasonably bold.

PRE-SUMP'TION, *n.* [Fr. *presomption;* L. *præsumptio.*] 1. Supposition of the truth or real existence of something without direct or positive proof of the fact. 2. Strong probability. 3. Blind or headstrong confidence; unreasonable adventurousness; a venturing to undertake something without reasonable prospect of success, or against the usual probabilities of safety; presumptuousness. 4. Arrogance. 5. Unreasonable confidence in divine favor.

PRE-SUMP'TIVE, *a.* 1. Taken by previous supposition; grounded on probable evidence. 2. Unreasonably confident; adventuring without reasonable ground to expect success; presumptuous; arrogant.—*Presumptive evidence*, in *law*, is that which is derived from circumstances which necessarily or usually attend a fact as distinct from direct evidence or positive proof.—*Presumptive heir*, one who would inherit an estate if the ancestor should die with things in their present state, but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by the birth of a nearer heir before the death of the ancestor.

PRE-SUMP'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By presumption, or supposition grounded on probability. *Burke.*

PRE-SUMP'TU-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *presomptueux;* It., Sp. *presuntuoso.*] 1. Bold and confident to excess; adventuring without reasonable ground of success; hazarding safety on too slight grounds; rash. 2. Founded on presumption; proceeding from excess of confidence. 3. Arrogant; insolent. 4. Unduly confident; irreverent with respect to sacred things. 5. Willful; done with bold design, rash confidence or in violation of known duty.

PRE-SUMP'TU-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With rash confidence. 2. Arrogantly; insolently. 3. Willfully; in bold defiance of conscience or violation of known duty. 4. With groundless and vain confidence in the divine favor.

PRE-SUMP'TU-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being presumptuous or rashly confident; groundless confidence; arrogance; irreverent boldness or forwardness.

PRE-SUP-PŌ'SAL, *n.* [*pre* and *supposal.*] Supposal previously formed; presupposition. *Hooker.*

PRE-SUP-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *presupposer;* It. *presupporre.*] To suppose as previous; to imply as antecedent.

PRE-SUP-PŌS'ED, (pre-sup-pōzd') *pp.* Supposed to be antecedent.

PRE-SUP-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Supposing as previous.
PRE-SUP-PO-SI''TION, *n.* 1. Supposition previously formed. 2. Supposition of something antecedent.
PRE-SUR-MISE', *n.* A surmise previously formed.
PRE-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *prætendo;* Fr. *pretendre.*] 1. *Literally*, to reach or stretch forward. 2. To hold out, as a false appearance; to offer something feigned instead of that which is real; to simulate, in words or actions. 3. To show hypocritically. 4. To exhibit as a cover for something hidden; [*obs.*] 5. To claim. 6. To intend; to design; [*obs.*]
PRE-TEND', *v. i.* To put in a claim, truly or falsely; to hold out the appearance of being, possessing or performing.
PRE-TEND'ED, *pp.* 1. Held out, as a false appearance; feigned; simulated. 2. *a.* Ostensible; hypocritical.
PRE-TEND'ED-LY, *adv.* By false appearance or representation. *Hammond.*
PRE-TEND'ER, *n.* 1. One who makes a show of something not real; one who lays claim to any thing.—2. In *English history*, the heir of the royal family of Stuart, who laid claim to the crown of Great Britain, but was excluded by law.
PRE-TEND'ER-SHIP, *n.* The claim of the Pretender.
PRE-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Holding out a false appearance; laying claim to.
PRE-TEND'ING-LY, *adv.* Arrogantly; presumptuously.
PRE-TENSE', (pre-tens') *n.* [L. *prætensus.*] 1. A holding out or offering to others something false or feigned; a presenting to others a false or hypocritical appearance. 2. Assumption; claim to notice. 3. Claim, true or false. 4. Something held out to terrify or for other purpose.
PRE-TENS'ED, (pre-tenst') *a.* Pretended; feigned. [*Little used.*] *Encyc.*
PRE-TEN'SION, *n.* [It. *pretensione;* Fr. *pretention.*] 1. Claim, true or false; a holding out the appearance of right or possession of a thing, with a view to make others believe what is not real, or what, if true, is not yet known or admitted. 2. Claim to something to be obtained, or a desire to obtain something, manifested by words or actions. 3. Fictitious appearance; [*obs.*]
PRE-TENT'A-TIVE, *a.* [L. *præ* and *tento.*] That may be previously tried or attempted. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*
PRĒ'TER, a Latin preposition, [*præter,*] is used in some English words as a prefix. Its proper signification is *beyond, hence, beside, more.*
PRE-TER-IM-PER'FECT, *a.* [beyond or beside unfinished.] In *grammar*, designating the tense which expresses action or being not perfectly past.
PRĒ'TER-IT, *a.* [L. *præteritus.*] Past; applied to the tense in *grammar* which expresses an action or being perfectly past or finished, often that which is just past or completed, but without a specification of time.
PRE-TER-I''TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of going past; the state of being past.—2. In *rhetoric*, a figure by which, in pretending to pass over any thing, we make a summary mention of it.
PRĒ'TER-IT-NESS, *n.* The state of being past. [*L. u.*]
PRE-TER-LAPS'ED, (pre-ter-lapst') *a.* [L. *præterlapsus.*] Past; gone by.
PRE-TER-LĒ'GAL, *a.* [L. *præter*, and *legal.*] Exceeding the limits of law; not legal. [*Little used.*] *K. Charles.*
PRE-TER-MIS'SION, *n.* [L. *prætermissio.*] 1. A passing by; omission.—2. In *rhetoric*, the same as *preterition.*
PRE-TER-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *prætermitto.*] To pass by; to omit. *Bacon.*
PRE-TER-NAT'U-RAL, *a.* [L. *præter* and *natural.*] Beyond what is natural, or different from what is natural; irregular. We call those events in the physical world *preternatural*, which are extraordinary, which are deemed to be *beyond* or without the ordinary course of things, and yet are not deemed miraculous; in distinction from events which are *supernatural*, which cannot be produced by physical laws or powers, and must therefore be produced by a direct exertion of omnipotence. We also apply the epithet to things uncommon or irregular; as a *preternatural* swelling.
PRE-TER-NAT-U-RAL'I-TY, *n.* Preternaturalness. [*Little used.*]
PRE-TER-NAT'U-RAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner beyond or aside from the common order of nature.
PRE-TER-NAT'U-RAL-NESS, *n.* A state or manner different from the common order of nature.
PRE-TER-PER'FECT, *a.* [L. *præter* and *perfectus.*] Literally, *more than complete* or *finished;* an epithet, in *grammar*, equivalent to *preterit*, applied to the tense of verbs which expresses action or being absolutely past.
PRE-TER-PLU-PER'FECT, *a.* [L. *præter, plus*, and *perfectus.*] Literally, *beyond more than perfect;* an epithet, in *grammar*, designating the tense of verbs which expresses action or being past prior to another past event or time.
† PRE-TEX', *v. t.* [L. *prætexo.*] To cloak; to conceal.
* PRE-TEXT', *n.* [L. *prætextus;* Fr. *pretexte.*] Pretense; false appearance; ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a color or cover for the real reason or motive.
PRE-TEX'TA, *n.* The robe that was worn by the youths of old Rome under seventeen years of age.
PRĒ'TOR, *n.* [L. *prætor.*] Among the *ancient Romans*, a judge; an officer answering to the modern chief justice or chancellor, or to both.
PRE-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a pretor or judge; judicial.
PRE-TŌ'RI-AN, *a.* Belonging to a pretor or judge; judicial; exercised by the pretor.—*Pretorian bands*, or *guards*, in *Roman history*, were the emperor's guards.
PRĒ'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of pretor. *Warton.*
PRET'TI-LY, (prit'te-ly) *adv.* 1. In a pretty manner; with neatness and taste; pleasingly; without magnificence or splendor. 2. With decency, good manners and decorum without dignity.
PRET'TI-NESS, (prit'te-nes) *n.* 1. Diminutive beauty; a pleasing form without stateliness or dignity. *More.* 2. Neatness and taste displayed on small objects. 3. Decency of manners; pleasing propriety without dignity or elevation.
PRET'TY, (prit'ty) *a.* [Sax. *prætc, prætig;* Dan. *prydet;* Sw. *prydd;* W. *pryd.*] 1. Having diminutive beauty; of a pleasing form without the strong lines of beauty, or without gracefulness and dignity. 2. Neat and appropriate without magnificence or splendor. 3. Handsome; neatly arranged or ornamented. 4. Neat; elegant without elevation or grandeur. 5. Sly; crafty. 6. Small; diminutive; *in contempt.* 7. Not very small; moderately large; [*obs.*]
PRET'TY, (prit'ty) *adv.* In some degree; tolerably; moderately. *Atterbury.*
PRE-TYP'I-FIED, *pp.* Antecedently represented by type; prefigured.
PRE-TYP'I-FY, *v. t.* [*pre* and *typify.*] To prefigure; to exhibit previously in a type. *Pearson.*
PRE-TYP'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Prefiguring.
PRE-VAIL', *v. i.* [Fr. *prevaloir;* It. *prevalere;* L. *prævaleo.*] 1. To overcome; to gain the victory or superiority; to gain the advantage. 2. To be in force; to have effect, power or influence. 3. To be predominant; to extend over with force or effect. 4. To gain or have predominant influence; to operate with effect. 5. To persuade or induce; with *on* or *upon.* 6. To succeed.
PRE-VAIL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Gaining advantage, superiority or victory; having effect; persuading; succeeding. 2. *a.* Predominant; having more influence; prevalent; superior in power. 3. Efficacious. 4. Predominant; most general.
PRE-VAIL'MENT, *n.* Prevalence. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
PREV'A-LENCE, } *n.* 1. Superior strength, influence or ef-
PREV'A-LEN-CY, } ficacy; most efficacious force in producing an effect. 2. Predominance; most general reception or practice. 3. Most general existence or extension. 4. Success.
PREV'A-LENT, *a.* 1. Gaining advantage or superiority; victorious. 2. Powerful; efficacious; successful. 3. Predominant; most generally received or current. 4. Predominant; most general; extensively existing.
PREV'A-LENT-LY, *adv.* With predominance or superiority; powerfully.
PRE-VAR'I-CATE, *v. i.* [It. *prevaricare;* Sp. *prevaricar;* Fr. *prevariquer;* L. *prævaricor.*] 1. To shuffle; to quibble; to shift or turn from one side to the other, from the direct course or from truth; to play foul play.—2. In the *civil law*, to collude; as where an informer colludes with the defendant, and makes a sham prosecution.—3. In *English law*, to undertake a thing falsely and deceitfully, with the purpose of defeating or destroying it.
PRE-VAR'I-CATE, *v. t.* To pervert; to corrupt; to evade by a quibble. [*L. u.*]
PRE-VAR-I-CA'TION, *n.* 1. A shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth or the disclosure of truth; the practice of some trick for evading what is just or honorable; a deviation from the plain path of truth and fair dealing.—2. In the *civil law*, the collusion of an informer with the defendant, for the purpose of making a sham prosecution.—3. In *common law*, a seeming to undertake a thing falsely or deceitfully, for the purpose of defeating or destroying it. 4. A secret abuse in the exercise of a public office or commission.
PRE-VAR'I-CA-TOR, *n.* 1. One that prevaricates; a shuffler; a quibbler. 2. A sham dealer; one who colludes with a defendant in a sham prosecution. 3. One who abuses his trust.
† PRE-VĒNE', *v. t.* [L. *prævenio.*] *Literally*, to come before; hence, to hinder. *Philips.*
PRE-VĒ'NI-ENT, *a.* [L. *prævenicns.*] Going before; preceding; hence, preventive. *Milton.*
PRE-VENT', *v. t.* [It. *prevenire;* Sp., Fr. *prevenir;* L. *prævenio.*] 1. To go before; to precede. 2. To precede, as something unexpected or unsought. 3. To go before;

to precede; to favor by anticipation or by hindering distress or evil. 4. To anticipate. 5. To preoccupy; to preengage; to attempt first. [*In all the preceding senses, the word is obsolete.*] 6. To hinder; to obstruct; to intercept the approach or access of. *This is now the only sense.*

† PRE-VENT', *v. i.* To come before the usual time. *Bacon.*

PRE-VENT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be prevented.

PRE-VENT'ED, *pp.* Hindered from happening.

PRE-VENT'ER, *n.* 1. One that goes before; [*obs.*] *Bacon.* 2. One that hinders; a hinderer; that which hinders.

PRE-VENT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Going before; [*obs.*] 2. Hindering; obviating.

PRE-VENT'ING-LY, *adv.* In such a manner or way as to hinder. *Dr. Walker.*

PRE-VEN'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of going before; [*obs.*] *Bacon.* 2. Preoccupation; anticipation; [*l. u.*] 3. The act of hindering; hinderance; obstruction of access or approach. 4. Prejudice; prepossession; *a French sense, but not in use in English.*

PRE-VEN'TION-AL, *a.* Tending to prevent. *Dict.*

PRE-VENT'IVE, *a.* Tending to hinder; hindering the access of. *Brown.*

PRE-VENT'IVE, *n.* 1. That which prevents; that which intercepts the access or approach of. 2. An antidote previously taken.

PRE-VENT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By way of prevention; in a manner that tends to hinder.

PRĒ'VI-OUS, *a.* [L. *prævius.*] Going before in time; being or happening before something else; antecedent; prior.

PRĒ-VI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In time preceding; beforehand; antecedently.

PRĒ'VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Antecedence; priority in time.

PRE-VI'SION, *n.* [L. *prævisus.*] Foresight; foreknowledge; prescience. *Encyc.*

PRE-WARN', *v. t.* [*See* WARN.] To warn beforehand; to give previous notice of. *Beaumont.*

PREY, *n.* [L. *præda*; It. *preda*; Fr. *proie*; Arm. *preyz*, or *preih.*] 1. Spoil; booty; plunder; goods taken by force from an enemy in war. 2. That which is seized or may be seized by violence to be devoured; ravine. 3. Ravage; depredation.—*Animal* or *beast of prey* is a carnivorous animal; one that feeds on the flesh of other animals.

PREY, *v. i.* 1. To *prey on* or *upon*, is to rob; to plunder; to pillage. 2. To feed by violence, or to seize and devour. 3. To corrode; to waste gradually; to cause to pine away.

PREY'ER, *n.* He or that which preys; a plunderer; a waster; a devourer.

PREY'ING, *ppr.* Plundering; corroding; wasting gradually.

PRI'A-PISM, *n.* [L. *priapismus.*] A preternatural tension.

PRICE, *n.* [Fr. *prix*; It. *prezzo*; Sp. *precio*; Arm. *pris*; D. *prys*; G. *preis*; Dan. *priis*; L. *pretium.*] 1. The sum or amount of money at which a thing is valued, or the value which a seller sets on his goods in market. 2. The sum or equivalent given for an article sold. 3. The current value or rate paid for any species of goods. 4. Value; estimation; excellence; worth. 5. Reward; recompense.—*The price of redemption* is the atonement of Jesus Christ. 1 *Cor.* vi.—*A price in the hands of a fool*, the valuable offers of salvation, which he neglects. *Prov.* xvii.

PRICE, *v. t.* 1. To pay for. 2. To set a price on.

PRICE'LESS, *a.* 1. Invaluable; too valuable to admit of a price. *Shak.* 2. Without value; worthless or unsalable. *J. Barlow.*

PRICK, *v. t.* [Sax. *priccian*; D. *prikken*; Dan. *prikker*; Sw. *pricka.*] 1. To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument or substance. 2. To erect a pointed thing, or with an acuminated point; applied chiefly to the ears. 3. To fix by the point. 4. To hang on a point. 5. To designate by a puncture or mark. 6. To spur; to goad; to incite. 7. To affect with sharp pain; to sting with remorse. 8. To make acid or pungent to the taste. 9. To write a musical composition with the proper notes on a scale.—10. In *seamen's language*, to run a middle seam through the cloth of a sail.—*To prick a chart*, is to trace a ship's course on a chart. *Mar. Dict.*

PRICK, *v. i.* 1. To become acid. 2. To dress one's self for show. 3. To come upon the spur; to shoot along. 4. To aim at a point, mark or place.

PRICK, *n.* [Sax. *pricca*; Sw. *prick*, or *preka.*] 1. A slender, pointed instrument, or substance which is hard enough to pierce the skin; a goad; a spur. 2. Sharp, stinging pain; remorse. 3. A spot or mark at which archers aim. 4. A point; a fixed place. 5. A puncture or place entered by a point. 6. The print of a hare on the ground. —7. In *seamen's language*, a small roll.

PRICKED, *pp.* Pierced with a sharp point; spurred; goaded; stung with pain; rendered acid or pungent; marked; designated.

PRICK'ER, *n.* 1. A sharp-pointed instrument.—2. In *colloquial use*, a prickle. 3. A light-horseman; [*obs.*]

PRICK'ET, *n.* A buck in his second year. *Manwood.*

PRICK'ING, *ppr.* Piercing with a sharp point; goading; affecting with pungent pain; making or becoming acid.

PRICK'ING, *n.* A sensation of sharp pain, or of being pricked.

PRIC'KLE, *n.* 1. In *botany*, a small pointed shoot or sharp process, growing from the *bark.* 2. A sharp-pointed process of an animal.

PRIC'KLE-BACK, *n.* A small fish, so named from the prickles on its back; the *stickle-back.*

PRICK'LI-NESS, *n.* The state of having many prickles.

PRICK'LOUSE, *n.* A low word, in *contempt*, for a tailor. *L'Estrange.*

PRICK'LY, *a.* Full of sharp points or prickles. *Swift.*

PRICK'MAD-AM, *n.* A species of house-leek.

PRICK'PUNCH, *n.* A piece of tempered steel with a round point, to prick a round mark on cold iron. *Moxon.*

PRICK'SONG, *n.* A song set to music, or a variegated song; in distinction from a *plain song.* *Shak.*

PRICK'WOOD, *n.* A tree of the genus *euonymous.*

PRIDE, *n.* [Sax. *pryt*, *pryde.*] 1. Inordinate self-esteem; an unreasonable conceit of one's own superiority in talents, beauty, wealth, accomplishments, rank or elevation in office, which manifests itself in lofty airs, distance, reserve, and often in contempt of others. 2. Insolence; rude treatment of others; insolent exultation. 3. Generous elation of heart; a noble self-esteem springing from a consciousness of worth. 4. Elevation; loftiness. 5. Decoration; ornament; beauty displayed. 6. Splendid show; ostentation. 7. That of which men are proud; that which excites boasting. 8. Excitement of the sexual appetite in a female beast. 9. Proud persons. *Ps.* xxxvi.

PRIDE, *v. t.* With the reciprocal pronoun, to *pride one's self*, to indulge pride; to take pride; to value one's self; to gratify self-esteem.

PRIDE'FUL, *a.* Full of pride; insolent; scornful.

PRIDE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of pride; without pride.

PRID'ING, *ppr.* Indulging pride or self-esteem; taking pride; valuing one's self.

PRID'ING-LY, *adv.* With pride; in pride of heart. *Barrow.*

PRIE, supposed to be so written for *privet.* *Tusser.*

PRIE, for *pry.* *Chaucer.*

† PRIEF, for *proof.* *Chaucer.*

PRI'ER, *n.* One who inquires narrowly; one who searches and scrutinizes.

PRIEST, *n.* [Sax. *preost*; D., G. *priester*; Dan. *præst*; Fr. *prêtre.*] 1. A man who officiates in sacred offices. 2. A person who is set apart or consecrated to the ministry of the gospel; a man in orders or licensed to preach the gospel; a presbyter.—In *Great Britain*, the word is understood to denote the subordinate orders of the clergy, above a deacon and below a bishop.—In the *United States*, the word denotes any licensed minister of the gospel.

PRIEST'CRAFT, *n.* The stratagems and frauds of priests; fraud or imposition in religious concerns; management of selfish and ambitious priests to gain wealth and power, or to impose on the credulity of others. *Pope.*

PRIEST'ESS, *n.* A female among pagans, who officiated in sacred things. *Addison.*

PRIEST'HOOD, *n.* 1. The office or character of a priest. 2. The order of men set apart for sacred offices; the order composed of priests.

PRIEST'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a priest, or that which belongs to a priest. *Shak.*

PRIEST'LI-NESS, *n.* The appearance and manner of a priest.

PRIEST'LY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a priest or to priests; sacerdotal. 2. Becoming a priest.

PRIEST'RID-DEN, *a.* Managed or governed by priests.

† PRIEST-RID'DEN-NESS, *n.* The state of being priest-ridden.

PRIEVE, for *prove.* *Spenser.*

PRIG, *n.* [G. *frech.*] 1. A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical fellow. *Swift.* 2. A thief.

† PRIG, *v. i.* To haggle about the price of a commodity. *Ramsay's Poems.*

PRIG, *v. t.* To filch or steal.

PRIG'GISH, *a.* Conceited; coxcomical; affected. [*A colloquial expression.*] *Brockett.*

PRILL, *n.* A birt or turbot. *Ainsworth.*

PRIM, *a.* [Russ. *primo*, or *priamo.* *See* PRIME.] *Properly*, straight; erect; hence, formal; precise; affectedly nice.

PRIM, *v. t.* To deck with great nicety; to form with affected preciseness.

PRI'MA-CY, *n.* [It. *primazia*; Fr. *primatie*; Sp. *primacia.*] 1. The chief ecclesiastical station or dignity; the office or dignity of an archbishop. 2. Excellency; supremacy.

PRI'MAGE, *n.* In *commerce*, a small duty payable to the master and mariners of a ship. *Encyc.*

† PRI'MAL, *a.* [*See* PRIME.] First. *Shak.*

PRI'MA-RI-LY, *adv.* In the first place; originally; in the first intention.

PRI'MA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being first in time, in act or intention. *Norris.*

PRI'MA-RY, *a.* [L. *primarius.*] 1. First in order of time;

original. 2. First in dignity or importance; chief; principal. 3. Elemental; intended to teach youth the first rudiments. 4. Radical; original.—*Primary planets* are those which revolve about the sun, in distinction from the *secondary planets*, which revolve about the *primary*.

PRĪ'MATE, *n.* [It. *primato*; Fr. *primat.*] The chief ecclesiastic in the church; an archbishop. *Swift.*

PRĪ'MATE-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of an archbishop.

PRI-MĀ'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a primate. *D'Anville.*

PRI-MAT'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to a primate. *Barrow.*

PRIME, *a.* [L. *primus.*] 1. First in order of time; original. 2. First in rank, degree or dignity. 3. First in excellence. 4. Early; blooming. 5. First in value or importance.—*Prime number*, in *arithmetic*, a number which is divisible only by unity; as 5, 7, 11.

PRIME, *n.* 1. The first opening of day; the dawn; the morning. 2. The beginning; the early days. *Hooker.* 3. The spring of the year. 4. The spring of life; youth; hence, full health, strength or beauty. 5. The best part. 6. The utmost perfection.—7. In the *Romish church*, the first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds.—8. In *fencing*, the first of the chief guards.—9. In *chemistry*, primes are numbers employed, in conformity with the doctrine of definite proportions, to express the ratios in which bodies enter into combination.—*Prime vertical*, the vertical circle which passes through the poles of the meridian, or the east and west points of the horizon.

PRIME, *v. t.* 1. To put powder in the pan of a musket or other fire-arm; or to lay a train of powder for communicating fire to a charge. 2. To lay on the first color in painting.

PRIME, *v. i.* To serve for the charge of a gun. *Beaumont.*

PRĪMED, *pp.* Having powder in the pan; having the first color in painting.

PRĪME'LY, *adv.* 1. At first; originally; primarily. *South.* 2. Most excellently.

PRĪME'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being first. 2. Supreme excellence; [*l. u.*]

† PRĪ'MER, *a.* First; original. *Drayton.*

PRIM'ER, *n.* 1. A small prayer book. 2. A small elementary book for teaching children to read.

PRĪ'MER-FĪNE, *n.* In *England*, a fine due to the king on the writ or commencement of a suit by fine.

PRI-MĒ'RO, *n.* [Sp.] A game at cards.

PRĪ'MER-SĒI'ZIN, *n.* In *feudal law*, the right of the king, when a tenant *in capite* died seized of a knight's fee, to receive of the heir, if of full age, one year's profits of the land if in possession, and half a year's profits if the land was in reversion expectant on an estate for life.

PRĪ-MĒ'VAL, *a.* [L. *primævus.*] Original; primitive.

PRĪ-MĒ'VOUS, *a.* Primeval.

PRĪ-MI-GĒ'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *primigenius.*] First born; original; primary. *Bp. Hall.*

PRĪ-MIG'E-NOUS, *a.* First formed or generated; original. *Kirwan.*

PRĪM'ING, *ppr.* 1. Putting powder in the pan of a fire-arm. 2. Laying on the first color.

PRĪM'ING, *n.* 1. The powder in the pan of a gun, or laid along the channel of a cannon for conveying fire to the charge.—2. Among *painters*, the first color laid on canvas or on a building, &c.

PRĪM'ING-WĪRE, *n.* A pointed wire, used to penetrate the vent of a piece, for examining the powder of the charge or for piercing the cartridge.

PRĪ-MIP'I-LAR, *a.* [L. *primipilus.*] Pertaining to the captain of the vanguard. *Barrow.*

PRĪ-MĬ''TIAL, *a.* Being of the first production.

PRIM'I-TĪVE, *a.* [It. *primitivo*; Fr. *primitif*; L. *primitivus.*] 1. Pertaining to the beginning or origin; original; first. 2. Formal; affectedly solemn; imitating the supposed gravity of old times. 3. Original; primary; radical; not derived.—*Primitive rocks*, in *geology*, rocks supposed to be first formed, being irregularly crystalized, and aggregated without a cement, and containing no organic remains; as, granite, gneiss, &c.

PRIM'I-TĪVE, *n.* An original word; a word not derived from another.

PRIM'I-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* 1. Originally; at first. 2. Primarily; not derivatively. 3. According to the original rule or ancient practice.

PRIM'I-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity. *Johnson.*

† PRIM'I-TY, *n.* The state of being original. *Pearson.*

PRIM'NESS, *n.* [from *prim.*] Affected formality or niceness; stiffness; preciseness.

PRĪ-MO-GĒ'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *primigenius.*] First born, made or generated; original; primary; constituent; elemental. *Boyle.*

PRĪ-MO-GEN'I-TOR, *n.* [L. *primus* and *genitor.*] The first father or forefather. *Gayton.*

PRĪ-MO-GEN'I-TURE, *n.* [L. *primus* and *genitus.*] 1. The state of being born first of the same parents; seniority by birth among children.—2. In *law*, the right which belongs to the eldest son or daughter.

PRĪ-MO-GEN'I-TURE-SHIP, *n.* The right of eldership.

* PRĪ-MOR'DI-AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *primordialis.*] First in order; original; existing from the beginning.

* PRĪ-MOR'DI-AL, *n.* Origin; first principle or element.

PRĪ-MOR'DI-AN, *n.* A kind of plum.

PRĪ-MOR'DI-ATE, *a.* [*See* PRIMORDIAL.] Original; existing from the first. *Boyle.*

PRIMP, *v. i.* To be formal or affected.

PRIM'ROSE, *n.* [L. *primula veris.*] A plant of the genus *primula*, of several varieties.

† PRĪ'MY, *a.* Blooming. *Shak.*

PRĬNCE, (prins) *n.* [Fr.; It., Sp. *principe*; L. *princeps*; D. *prins.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a sovereign; the chief and independent ruler of a nation or state. 2. A sovereign in a certain territory; one who has the government of a particular state or territory, but holds of a superior to whom he owes certain services. 3. The son of a king or emperor, or the issue of a royal family. 4. The chief of any body of men. 5. A chief or ruler of either sex.

PRĬNCE, *v. i.* To play the prince; to take state.

PRĬNCE'DOM, (prins'dum) *n.* The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank or estate of a prince.

PRĬNCE'LĪKE, (prins'līke) *a.* Becoming a prince. *Shak.*

PRĬNCE'LI-NESS, *n.* The state or dignity of a prince.

PRĬNCE'LY, *a.* 1. Resembling a prince; having the appearance of one high-born; stately; dignified. 2. Having the rank of princes. 3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august. 4. Very large. 5. Magnificent; rich.

PRĬNCE'LY, *adv.* In a princelike manner. *Johnson.*

PRIN'CES'-FEA'TH-ER, *n.* A plant.

PRIN'CES'-MET-AL, *n.* A mixture of copper and zink in imitation of gold.

PRIN'CESS, *n.* 1. A female sovereign, as an empress or queen. 2. A sovereign lady of rank next to that of a queen. 3. The daughter of a king. *Shak.* 4. The consort of a prince.

PRIN'CI-PAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *principalis*] 1. Chief; highest in rank, character or respectability. 2. Chief; most important or considerable.—3. In *law*, a *principal challenge* is where the cause assigned carries with it *prima facie* evidence of partiality, favor or malice.—4. In *music*, fundamental.

PRIN'CI-PAL, *n.* 1. A chief or head; one who takes the lead. 2. The president, governor, or chief in authority. We apply the word to the chief instructor of an academy or seminary of learning.—3. In *law*, the actor or absolute perpetrator of a crime, or an abettor.—4. In *commerce*, a capital sum lent on interest, due as a debt or used as a fund. 5. One primarily engaged; a chief party.

PRIN-CI-PAL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *principalité.*] 1. Sovereignty; supreme power. *Spenser.* 2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty. *Tit.* iii. 3. The territory of a prince; or the country which gives title to a prince. 4. Superiority; predominance; [*l. u.*]—5. In *Scripture*, royal state or attire. *Jer.* xiii.

PRIN'CI-PAL-LY, *adv.* Chiefly; above all. *Dryden.*

PRIN'CI-PAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being principal or chief.

PRIN'CI-PATE, *n.* Principality; supreme rule. *Barrow.*

PRIN-CIP'I-A, *n. plu.* [L. *principium.*] First principles.

† PRIN-CIP-I-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *principium.*] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. *Bacon.*

PRIN'CI-PLE, *n.* [It. *principio*; Fr. *principe*; L. *principium.*] 1. In a *general sense*, the cause, source or origin of any thing; that from which a thing proceeds. 2. Element; constituent part; primordial substance. 3. Being that produces any thing; operative cause.—4. In *science*, a truth admitted either without proof, or considered as having been before proved. 5. Ground; foundation; that which supports an assertion, an action, or a series of actions or of reasoning. 6. A general truth; a law comprehending many subordinate truths. 7. Tenet; that which is believed.—8. A *principle of human nature* is a law of action in human beings; a constitutional propensity common to the human species.

PRIN'CI-PLE, *v. t.* 1. To establish or fix in tenets; to impress with any tenet, good or ill; *chiefly used in the participle.* 2. To establish firmly in the mind.

PRIN'CI-PLED, *pp.* Established in opinion or in tenets; firmly fixed in the mind.

PRIN'COCK, } *n.* [qu. *prink.*] A coxcomb; a conceited
PRIN'COX, } person; a pert young rogue; *a ludicrous word.* [*Little used.*]

PRINK, *v. i.* [D. *pronken.*] 1. To prank; to dress for show. 2. To strut; to put on stately airs.

PRINK, *v. t.* To dress or adjust to ostentation.

PRINT, *v. t.* [W. *printiaw*; Fr. *imprimer*, *empreinte*; Sp. *imprimir*; It. *imprimere.*] 1. In *general*, to take or form letters, characters or figures on paper, cloth or other material by impression. 2. To mark by pressing one thing on another. 3. To impress any thing so as to leave its form. 4. To form by impression.

PRINT, *v. i.* 1. To use or practice the art of typography, or of taking impressions of letters, figures and the like. 2. To publish a book ; [*elliptical.*]

PRINT, *n.* 1. A mark made by impression ; any line, character, figure or indentation of any form, made by the pressure of one body or thing on another. 2. The impressions of types in general, as to form, size, &c. 3. That which impresses its form on any thing. 4. The representation or figure of any thing made by impression. 5. The state of being printed and published. 6. A single sheet printed for sale ; a newspaper. 7. Formal method ; [*obs.*]—*Out of print*, a phrase which signifies that, of a printed and published work, there are no copies for sale.

PRINT'ED, *pp.* Impressed ; indented.

PRINT'ER, *n.* 1. One that prints books, pamphlets or papers. 2. One that stains or prints cloth with figures, as calico. 3. One that impresses letters or figures with copper-plates.

PRINT'ING, *ppr.* Impressing letters, characters or figures on any thing ; making marks or indentations.

PRINT'ING, *n.* The art or practice of impressing letters, characters or figures on paper, cloth or other material ; the business of a printer ; typography.

PRINT'ING-INK, *n.* Ink used by printers of books.

PRINT'ING-PA-PER, *n.* Paper to be used in the printing of books, pamphlets, &c. ; as distinguished from *writing-paper*, *press-paper*, *wrapping-paper*, &c.

PRINT'ING-PRESS, *n.* A press for the printing of books, &c.

PRINT'LESS, *a.* That leaves no print or impression.

PRI'OR, *a.* [L.] Preceding in the order of time ; former ; antecedent ; anterior.

PRI'OR, *n.* [Fr. *prieur* ; It. *priore* ; L. *prior.*] 1. The superior of a convent of monks, or one next in dignity to an abbot. 2. In *some churches*, one who presides over others in the same churches.

PRI'OR-ATE, *n.* Government by a prior. *Warton.*

PRI'OR-ESS, *n.* A female superior of a convent of nuns.

PRI-OR'I-TY, *n.* 1. The state of being antecedent in time, or of preceding something else. 2. Precedence in place or rank.

† PRI'OR-LY, *adv.* Antecedently. *Geddes.*

PRI'OR-SHIP, *n.* The state or office of prior.

PRI'OR-Y, *n.* 1. A convent of which a prior is the superior ; in dignity below an abbey. 2. *Priories* are the churches given to priors *in titulum*, or by way of title.

PRI'SAGE, *n.* [Fr. *prise.*] A right, belonging to the crown of England, of taking two tons of wine from every ship importing twenty tuns or more.

PRIS-CILL'IAN-IST, *n.* In *church history*, one of a sect so denominated from *Priscillian*, a Spaniard.

PRISM, *n.* [Fr. *prisme* ; Low L., Sp., It. *prisma.*] A solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms. *D. Olmsted.*

PRIS-MAT'IC, } *a.* Resembling a prism. 2. Separated
PRIS-MAT'I-CAL, } or distributed by a prism ; formed by a prism. 3. Pertaining to a prism.

PRIS-MAT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the form or manner of a prism. *Boyle.*

PRIS-MA-TOID'AL, *a.* [L. *prisma*, and Gr. ειδος.] Having a prismatic form. *Ure.*

PRIS'MOID, *n.* [L. *prisma*, and Gr. ειδος.] A body that approaches to the form of a prism. *Johnson.*

PRISM'Y, *a.* Pertaining to or like a prism. *Am. Review.*

PRIS'ON, (priz'n) *n.* [Fr. ; Sp. *prision* ; Arm. *prisoun.*] 1. A public building for the confinement or safe custody of debtors and criminals ; a jail. 2. Any place of confinement or restraint.—3. In *Scripture*, a low, obscure, afflicted condition. *Eccles.* iv. 4. The cave where David was confined. *Ps.* cxlii. 5. A state of spiritual bondage. *Is.* xlii.

PRIS'ON, *v. t.* 1. To shut up in a prison ; to confine ; to restrain from liberty. 2. To confine in any manner. 3. To captivate ; to enchain.

PRIS'ON-BASE, *n.* A kind of rural sport ; commonly called *prison-bars*. *Sandys.*

PRIS'ONED, *pp.* Imprisoned ; confined ; restrained.

PRIS'ON-ER, *n.* 1. One who is confined in a prison by legal arrest or warrant. 2. A person under arrest or in custody of the sheriff, whether in prison or not. 3. A captive ; one taken by an enemy in war. 4. One whose liberty is restrained, as a bird in a cage.

PRIS'ON-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which prisoners are confined ; a jail. *Judges* xvi. *Shak.*

PRIS'ON-ING, *ppr.* Confining ; imprisoning.

PRIS'ON-MENT, *n.* Confinement in a prison ; imprisonment.

PRIS'TINE, *a.* [L. *pristinus.*] First ; original ; primitive.

PRITH'EE. A corruption of *pray thee* ; as, I *prithee* ; but it is generally used without the pronoun, *prithee.*

PRIT'TLE-PRAT'TLE, *n.* Empty talk ; trifling loquacity ; *a word used in contempt or ridicule. Bp. Bramhall.*

* PRI'VA-CY, *n.* 1. A state of being in retirement from the company or observation of others ; secrecy. 2. A place of seclusion from company or observation ; retreat ; solitude ; retirement. 3. Privity ; [*obs.*] 4. Taciturnity ; [*obs.*] 5. Secrecy ; concealment of what is said or done.

† PRI-VA'DO, *n.* [Sp.] A secret friend. *Bacon.*

PRI'VATE, *a.* [L. *privatus.*] 1. *Properly*, separate ; unconnected with others ; hence, peculiar to one's self ; belonging to or concerning an individual only. 2. Peculiar to a number in a joint concern, to a company or body politic. 3. Sequestered from company or observation ; secret ; secluded. 4. Not publicly known ; not open. 5. Not invested with public office or employment. 6. Individual ; personal ; in contradistinction from *public.*—*In private*, secretly ; not openly or publicly. *Scripture.*

PRI'VATE, *n.* 1. A secret message ; particular business ; [*unusual.*] *Shak.* 2. A common soldier.

PRI-VA-TEER', *n.* A ship or vessel of war owned and equipped by a private man or by individuals, at their own expense, to seize or plunder the ships of an enemy in war.

PRI-VA-TEER', *v. i.* To cruise in a commissioned private ship against an enemy, for seizing their ships or annoying their commerce.

PRI'VATE-LY, *adv.* 1. In a secret manner ; not publicly. 2. In a manner affecting an individual or company.

PRI'VATE-NESS, *n.* 1. Secrecy ; privacy. 2. Retirement ; seclusion from company or society. 3. The state of an individual not invested with office.

PRI-VA'TION, *n.* [Fr. ; L. *privatio.*] 1. The state of being deprived ; *particularly*, deprivation or absence of what is necessary for comfort. 2. The act of removing something possessed ; the removal or destruction of any thing or quality. 3. Absence, in general. 4. The act of the mind in separating a thing from something appendant. 5. The act of degrading from rank or office.

* PRIV'A-TIVE, *a.* 1. Causing privation. 2. Consisting in the absence of something ; not positive.

* PRIV'A-TIVE, *n.* 1. That of which the essence is the absence of something.—2. In *grammar*, a prefix to a word which changes its signification and gives it a contrary sense, as *a* in Greek, and *un* and *in* in English.

* PRIV'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* 1. By the absence of something. 2. Negatively.

* PRIV'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Notation of the absence of something. [*Little used.*]

PRIV'ET, *n.* A plant of the genus *ligustrum.*

PRIV'I-LEGE, *n.* [Fr. ; L. *privilegium.*] 1. A particular and peculiar benefit or advantage enjoyed by a person, company or society, beyond the common advantages of other citizens. 2. Any peculiar benefit or advantage, right or immunity, not common to others of the human race. 3. Advantage ; favor ; benefit. *Hamilton.*—*Writ of privilege* is a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit.

PRIV'I-LEGE, *v. t.* 1. To grant some particular right or exemption to ; to invest with a peculiar right or immunity. 2. To exempt from censure or danger.

PRIV'I-LEGED, *pp.* Invested with a privilege ; enjoying a peculiar right or immunity.

PRIV'I-LEG-ING, *ppr.* Investing with a peculiar right or immunity.

PRIV'I-LY, *adv.* [from *privy.*] Privately ; secretly.

PRIV'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *privauté.*] 1. Privacy ; secrecy ; confidence ; [*l. u.*] 2. Private knowledge ; joint knowledge with another of a private concern, which is often supposed to imply consent or concurrence.—3. *Privities*, in the *plural*, secret parts ; the parts which modesty requires to be concealed.

PRIV'Y, *a.* [Fr. *privé* ; L. *privus.*] 1. Private ; pertaining to some person exclusively ; assigned to private uses ; not public. 2. Secret ; clandestine ; not open or public ; as, a *privy* attempt to kill one. 3. Private ; appropriated to retirement ; not shown ; not open for the admission of company. 4. Privately knowing ; admitted to the participation of knowledge with another of a secret transaction. 5. Admitted to secrets of state.

PRIV'Y, *n.* 1. In *law*, a partaker ; a person having an interest in any action or thing. 2. A necessary house.

PRIV'Y-CHAM'BER, *n.* In *Great Britain*, the private apartment in a royal residence or mansion.

PRIV'Y-COUN'SEL-OR, *n.* A member of the privy council.

PRIV'Y-SEAL, } *n.* 1. In *England*, the seal which the
PRIV'Y-SIG'NET, } king uses previously in grants, &c., which are to pass the great seal, or which he uses in matters of subordinate consequence, which do not require the great seal.—2. *Privy-seal* is used elliptically for the principal secretary of state, or person intrusted with the privy-seal.

PRIZE, *n.* [Fr. *prise* ; Sp., Port. *presa* ; G. *preis* ; D. *prys* ; Dan. *priis* ; Sw. *pris.*] 1. That which is taken from an enemy in war. 2. That which is taken from another ; that which is deemed a valuable acquisition. 3. That

which is obtained or offered as the reward of contest. 4. The reward gained by any performance.—5. In *colloquial language*, any valuable thing gained. 6. The money drawn by a lottery ticket; opposed to *blank*.

PRIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *priser*.] 1. To set or estimate the value of; to rate. 2. To value highly; to estimate to be of great worth; to esteem.

PRIZE, *v. t.* To raise with a lever. *See* PRY.

PRIZED, *pp.* Rated; valued; esteemed.

PRIZE'-FIGHT-ER, *n.* One that fights publicly for a reward.

PRIZ'ER, *n.* One that estimates or sets the value of a thing.

PRIZ'ING, *ppr.* Rating; valuing; esteeming.

PRIZ'ING, *n.* In *sea-language*, the application of a lever to move any weighty body, as a cask, an anchor, a cannon, &c. *Falconer's Marine Dictionary.*

PRO, a *Latin* and *Greek preposition*, signifying *for*, *before*, *forth*. In *composition*, it denotes *fore*, *forth*, *forward*. In the phrase *pro* and *con*, that is, *pro* and *contra*, it answers to the English *for*; *for* and *against*. *Prior.*

PRŌ'A, *n.* *Flying proa*, a vessel used in the south seas, with the head and stern exactly alike. *Encyc.*

PROB-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *probabilité*; L. *probabilitas*.] 1. Likelihood; appearance of truth; that state of a case or question of fact which results from superior evidence or preponderation of argument on one side, inclining the mind to receive it as the truth, but leaving some room for doubt. It therefore falls short of moral certainty, but produces what is called *opinion*. 2. Any thing that has the appearance of reality or truth. In this sense, the word admits of the plural number.

PROB'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *probabilis*.] 1. Likely; having more evidence than the contrary. 2. That renders something probable. 3. That may be proved; [*obs.*]

PROB'A-BLY, *adv.* Likely; in likelihood; with the appearance of truth or reality. *L'Estrange.*

PRŌ'BANG, *n.* In *surgery*, an instrument of whalebone and spunge, for removing obstructions in the throat or esophagus.

PRŌ'BATE, *n.* [L. *probatus*.] 1. The *probate* of a will or testament is the proving of its genuineness and validity. 2. The right or jurisdiction of proving wills. 3. Proof; [*obs.*]

PRO-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *probatio*.] 1. The act of proving; proof. *Locke.* 2. Trial; examination; any proceeding designed to ascertain truth.—3. In a *monastic sense*, trial, or the year of novitiate, which a person must pass in a convent, to prove his virtue and his ability to bear the severities of the rule. 4. Moral trial; the state of man in the present life, in which he has the opportunity of proving his character and being qualified for a happier state.—5. In *America*, the trial of a clergyman's qualifications as a minister of the gospel, preparatory to his settlement.—6. In *general*, trial for proof, or satisfactory evidence, or the time of trial.

PRO-BĀ'TION-AL, *a.* Serving for trial. *Bp. Richardson.*

PRO-BĀ'TION-A-RY, *a.* Serving for trial. *Dwight.*

PRO-BĀ'TION-ER, *n.* 1. One who is on trial, or in a state to give proof of certain qualifications for a place or state. 2. A novice.—3. In *Scotland*, a student in divinity, who seeks for license to preach.

PRO-BĀ'TION-ER-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a probationer; novitiate. [*Little used.*] *Locke.*

PRO-BĀ'TION-SHIP, *n.* A state of probation; novitiate; probation. [*Little used.*]

PRŌ'BA-TĪVE, *a.* Serving for trial or proof. *South.*

PRO-BĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. An examiner; an approver. *Maydman.*—2. In *law*, an accuser. *Cowel.*

* PRŌ'BA-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Serving for trial. *Bramhall.* 2. Serving for proof. *Bp. Taylor.* 3. Relating to proof.

PRO-BĀ'TUM EST, [L.; *it is proved*.] An expression subjoined to a receipt for the cure of a disease, denoting that it has been tried or proved.

PROBE, *n.* [L. *probo*; Fr. *eprouvette*.] A surgeon's instrument for examining a wound, ulcer or cavity.

PROBE, *v. t.* 1. To examine a wound, ulcer or some cavity of the body, by the use of an instrument thrust into the part. 2. To search to the bottom; to scrutinize; to examine thoroughly into causes and circumstances.

PRŌBE'-SCISS-ORS, *n.* Scissors used to open wounds, the blade of which, to be thrust into the orifice, has a button at the end.

PROB'I-TY, *n.* [L. *probitas*; It. *probità*; Fr. *probité*.] *Primarily*, tried virtue or integrity, or approved actions; but, in *general*, strict honesty; sincerity; veracity; integrity in principle, or strict conformity of actions to the laws of justice.

PROB'LEM, *n.* [Fr. *probleme*; L., It., Sp. *problema*.] 1. A question proposed.—2. In *logic*, a proposition that appears neither absolutely true nor false, and consequently may be asserted either in the affirmative or negative.—3. In *geometry*, a proposition in which some operation or construction is required.—4. In *general*, any question involving doubt or uncertainty.

PROB-LEM-AT'I-CAL, *a.* Questionable; uncertain; unsettled; disputable; doubtful. *Swift.*

PROB-LEM-AT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* Doubtfully; dubiously; uncertainly.

† PROB'LEM-A-TIST, *n.* One who proposes problems. *Evelyn.*

† PROB'LEM-A-TIZE, *v. t.* To propose problems.

PRO-BOS'CIS, *n.* [L.] The snout or trunk of an elephant and of other animals, particularly of insects.

PRO-CĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *procax*.] Pert; petulant; saucy. [*Little used.*] *Barrow.*

PRO-CAC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *procacitas*.] Impudence; petulance. [*Little used.*] *Burton.*

PRO-CA-TAR'TIC, *a.* [Gr. προκαταρκτικος.] In *medicine*, pre-existing or predisposing; remote.

PRO-CA-TARX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] The predisposing cause of a disease. *Quincy.*

PRO-CĒD'URE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of proceeding or moving forward; progress; process; operation; series of actions. 2. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct. 3. That which proceeds from something; produce; [*obs.*]

PRO-CEED', } *v. i.* [Fr., Sp., Port. *proceder*; It. *procedere*;
PRO-CĒDE', } L. *procedo*.] 1. To move, pass or go forward from one place to another. 2. To pass from one point, stage or topic to another. 3. To issue or come as from a source or fountain. 4. To come from a person or place. 5. To prosecute any design. 6. To be transacted or carried on; [*obs.*] 7. To make progress; to advance. 8. To begin and carry on a series of actions or measures. 9. To transact; to act; to carry on methodically. 10. To have a course. 11. To issue; to be produced or propagated. 12. To be produced by an effectual cause.

PRO-CEED'ER, *n.* One who goes forward, or who makes a progress. *Bacon.*

PRO-CEED'ING, *ppr.* Moving forward; passing on; issuing; transacting; carrying on.

PRO-CEED'ING, *n.* 1. Process or movement from one thing to another; a measure or step taken in business; transaction; in the *plural*, a course of measures or conduct; course of dealing with others.—2. In *law*, the course of steps or measures in the prosecution of an action is denominated *proceedings*.

* PRO-CEEDS', *n. plu.* 1. Issue; rent; produce.—2. In *commerce*, the sum, amount or value of goods sold or converted into money.

PROC-E-LEUS-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. προκελευσματικος.] Inciting; animating; encouraging. *Johnson.*

† PRO-CEL'LOUS, *a.* [L. *procellosus*.] Tempestuous. *Dict.*

† PRO-CEP'TION, *n.* Preoccupation. *K. Charles.*

† PRO-CĒRE', *a.* [L. *procerus*.] Tall. *Evelyn.*

PRO-CER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *proceritas*.] Tallness; height of stature. [*Little used.*] *Addison.*

PROC'ESS, *n.* [Fr. *procès*; L. *processus*.] 1. A proceeding or moving forward; progressive course; tendency. 2. Proceedings; gradual progress; course. 3. Operations; experiment; series of actions or experiments. 4. Series of motions or changes in growth, decay, &c. in physical bodies. 5. Course; continual flux or passage. 6. Methodical management; series of measures or proceedings.—7. In *law*, the whole course of proceedings, in a cause, real or personal, civil or criminal, from the original writ to the end of the suit.—8. In *anatomy*, any protuberance, eminence or projecting part of a bone.

PRO-CES'SION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *processio*.] 1. The act of proceeding or issuing. *Pearson.* 2. A train of persons walking, or riding on horseback or in vehicles, in a formal march, or moving with ceremonious solemnity.

† PRO-CES'SION, *v. i.* To go in procession.

PRO-CES'SION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a procession; consisting in a procession. *Saurin, Trans.*

PRO-CES'SION-AL, *n.* A book relating to processions of the Romish church. *Gregory.*

PRO-CES'SION-A-RY, *a.* Consisting in procession.

PRŌ'CHEIN, (prō'shen) *a.* [Fr. *prochain*; L. *proximus*.] Next; nearest; used in the law phrase *prochein amy*, the next friend, any person who undertakes to assist an infant or minor in prosecuting his rights.

PRŌ'CHRO-NISM, *n.* [Gr. προχρονεω.] An antedating; the dating of an event before the time it happened; hence, an error in chronology.

PRŌ'CI-DENCE, *n.* [L. *procidentia*.] A falling down; a prolapsus; as of the intestinum rectum. *Coxe.*

PRO-CID'U-OUS, *a.* That falls from its place. *Jones.*

PRO-CINCT', *n.* [L. *procinctus*.] Complete preparation for action. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

PRO-CLĀIM', *v. t.* [L. *proclamo*.] 1. To promulgate; to announce; to publish. 2. To denounce; to give official notice of. 3. To declare with honor. 4. To utter openly; to make public. 5. To outlaw by public denunciation.

PRO-CLĀIM'ED, (pro-klāmd') *pp.* Published officially; promulgated; made publicly known.

PRO-ĊLĀIM'ER, *n.* One who publishes by authority; one that announces or makes publicly known. *Milton.*
PRO-ĊLĀIM'ING, *ppr.* Publishing officially; denouncing; promulgating; making publicly known.
PROĊ-LA-MĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *proclamatio.*] 1. Publication by authority; official notice given to the public.—2. In *England*, a declaration of the king's will, openly published. 3. The declaration of any supreme magistrate publicly made known. 4. The paper containing an official notice to a people. *New England.*
† PRO-ĊLĪVE', *a.* Proclivous.
PRO-ĊLIV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *proclivitas.*] 1. Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency. 2. Readiness; facility of learning.
PRO-ĊLĪ'VOUS, *a.* [L. *proclivus, proclivis.*] Inclined; tending by nature. *Dict.*
PRO-ĊON'SUL, *n.* [L. *pro* and *consul.*] A Roman magistrate sent to govern a province with consular authority.
PRO-ĊON'SU-LAR, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a proconsul. 2. Under the government of a proconsul.
PRO-ĊON'SUL-SHIP, *n.* The office of a proconsul, or the term of his office.
PRO-ĊRAS'TI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *procrastinor.*] To put off from day to day; to delay; to defer to a future time.
PRO-ĊRAS'TI-NATE, *v. i.* To delay; to be dilatory.
PRO-ĊRAS'TI-NA-TED, *pp.* Delayed; deferred.
PRO-ĊRAS'TI-NA-TING, *ppr.* Delaying; putting off to a future time.
PRO-ĊRAS-TI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *procrastinatio.*] A putting off to a future time; delay; dilatoriness.
PRO-ĊRAS'TI-NA-TOR, *n.* One that defers the performance of any thing to a future time.
PRŌ'ĊRE-ANT, *a.* [L. *procreans.*] Generating; producing; productive; fruitful. *Shak.*
† PRŌ'ĊRE-ANT, *n.* That which generates. *Milton.*
PRŌ'ĊRE-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *procreo.*] 1. To beget; to generate and produce; to engender. 2. To produce.
PRŌ'ĊRE-A-TED, *pp.* Begotten; generated.
PRŌ'ĊRE-A-TING, *ppr.* Begetting; generating; as young.
PRO-ĊRE-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *procreatio.*] The act of begetting; generation and production of young.
PRŌ'ĊRE-A-TIVE, *a.* Generative; having the power to beget. *Hale.*
PRŌ'ĊRE-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The power of generating.
PRŌ'ĊRE-A-TOR, *n.* One that begets; a generator; a father or sire.
PROĊ'TOR, *n.* [contracted from L. *procurator.*] 1. One who is employed to manage the affairs of another. 2. A person employed to manage another's cause in a court. 3. The magistrate of a university. *Walter.*
PROĊ'TOR, *v. i.* To manage; *a cant word. Shak.*
PROĊ'TOR-AGE, *n.* Management; *in contempt. Milton.*
PROĊ-TOR'I-ĊAL, *a.* Belonging to the academical proctor; magisterial. *Prideaux.*
PROĊ'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of the proctor of a university. *Clarendon.*
PRO-ĊUM'BENT, *a.* [L. *procumbens.*] 1. Lying down or on the face; prone.—2. In *botany*, trailing; prostrate; unable to support itself.
PRO-ĊŪR'A-BLE, *a.* That may be procured; obtainable.
* † PRŌ'ĊU-RA-ĊY, *n.* The management of any thing.
PROĊ-U-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *procuratio.*] 1. The act of procuring. 2. The management of another's affairs. 3. The instrument by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another. 4. A sum of money paid to the bishop or archdeacon by incumbents, on account of visitations. *Todd.*
PROĊ'U-RA-TOR, *n.* The manager of another's affairs. *Shak.*
PROĊ-U-RA-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a procurator or proctor; made by a proctor. *Ayliffe.*
PROĊ-U-RĀ'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a procurator.
PRO-ĊŪ'RA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to procuration.
PRO-ĊŪRE', *v. t.* [Fr. *procurer*; It. *procurare*; L. *procuro.*] 1. To get; to gain; to obtain; as by request, loan, effort, labor or purchase. 2. To persuade; to prevail on; [*unusual.*] 3. To cause; to bring about; to effect; to contrive and effect. 4. To cause to come on; to bring on. 5. To draw to; to attract; to gain.
PRO-ĊŪRE', *v. i.* To pimp. *Dryden.*
PRO-ĊŪR'ED, (pro-kūrd') *pp.* Obtained; caused to be done; effected; brought on.
PRO-ĊŪRE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of procuring or obtaining; obtainment. 2. A causing to be effected. *Dryden.*
PRO-ĊŪR'ER, *n.* 1. One that procures or obtains; that which brings on or causes to be done. 2. A pimp; a pander. *South.*
PRO-ĊŪR'ESS, *n.* A bawd. *Spectator.*
PRO-ĊŪR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Getting; gaining; obtaining. 2. Causing to come or to be done. 3. *a.* That causes to come; bringing on.
PROD, *n.* A goad; an awl; an iron pin fixed in pattens. *Grose.*
PROD'I-GAL, *a.* [Fr. *prodigue*; Sp., It. *prodigo*; L. *prodigus.*] 1. Given to extravagant expenditures; expending money or other things without necessity; profuse; lavish; wasteful; not frugal or economical. 2. Profuse; lavish; expended to excess or without necessity. 3. Very liberal; profuse.
PROD'I-GAL, *n.* One that expends money extravagantly or without necessity; one that is profuse or lavish; a waster; a spendthrift. *Dryden.*
PROD-I-GAL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *prodigalité*; It. *prodigalità.*] 1. Extravagance in the expenditure of what one possesses, particularly of money; profusion; waste; excessive liberality. 2. Profuse liberality.
† PROD'I-GAL-IZE, *v. i.* To be extravagant in expenditures. *Sherwood.*
PROD'I-GAL-LY, *adv.* 1. With profusion of expenses; extravagantly; lavishly; wastefully. 2. With liberal abundance; profusely.
† PROD'I-ĠENCE, *n.* Waste; profusion; prodigality. *Hall.*
PRO-DIĠ'IOUS, (pro-did'jus) *a.* [Sp., It. *prodigioso*; Fr. *prodigieux*; L. *prodigiosus.*] 1 Very great; huge; enormous in size, quantity, extent, &c. 2. Wonderful; astonishing; such as may seem a prodigy; monstrous; portentous.
PRO-DIĠ'IOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Enormously; wonderfully; astonishingly. *Ray.* 2. Very much; extremely.
PRO-DIĠ'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Enormousness of size; the state of having qualities that excite wonder or astonishment.
PROD'I-ĠY, *n.* [L. *prodigium.*] 1. Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature, and so extraordinary as to excite wonder or astonishment. 2. Something extraordinary, from which omens are drawn; portent. 3. A monster; an animal or other production out of the ordinary course of nature.
PRO-DĪ'TION, *n.* [L. *proditio.*] Treachery; treason.
† PROD'I-TOR, *n.* [L.] A traitor. *Shak.*
† PROD-I-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* 1. Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous. 2. Apt to make discoveries or disclosures. *Wotton.*
PROD'I-TO-RY, *a.* Treacherous; perfidious. *Milton.*
† PRŌ'DROME, *n.* [Gr. προδρομος.] A forerunner.
† PROD'RO-MOUS, *a.* Preceding; forerunning. *Allen.*
PRO-DŪCE', *v. t.* [L. *produco.*] 1. To bring forward; to bring or offer to view or notice. 2. To exhibit to the public. 3. To bring forth; to bear; as plants or the soil. 4. To bear; to generate and bring forth; as young. 5. To cause; to effect; to bring into existence. 6. To raise; to bring into being. 7. To make; to bring into being or form. 8. To yield or furnish.—9. In *general*, to bring into existence or into view. 10. To draw out in length; to extend. *Geometry.*
PROD'UCE, *n.* That which is produced, brought forth or yielded; product.
PRO-DŪ'CED, (pro-dūst') *pp.* Brought into life, being or view; yielded.
† PRO-DŪCE'MENT, *n.* Production. *Milton.*
PRO-DŪ'CENT, *n.* One that exhibits or offers to view or notice. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*
PRO-DŪ'CER, *n.* One that generates; one that produces.
† PRO-DU-CI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The power of producing.
PRO-DŪ'CI-BLE, *a.* [It. *producibile, produttibile.*] 1. That may be brought into being; that may be generated or made. 2. That may be brought into view or notice; that may be exhibited.
PRO-DŪ'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being producible. *Boyle.*
PRO-DŪ'CING, *ppr.* Generating; bringing into existence or notice.
PROD'UCT, *n.* [L. *productus*; Fr. *produit.*] 1. That which is produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals. 2. That which is formed or produced by labor or by mental application. 3. Effect; result; something consequential.—4. In *arithmetic*, the amount of two or more numbers multiplied.—5. In *geometry*, the factum of two or more lines.
PRO-DUĊ'TILE, *a.* That may be extended in length.
PRO-DUĊ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *productio.*] 1. The act or process of producing, bringing forth or exhibiting to view. 2. That which is produced or made.
PRO-DUĊ'TIVE, *a.* [It. *produttivo*; Sp. *productivo.*] 1. Having the power of producing. 2. Fertile; producing good crops. 3. Producing; bringing into being; causing to exist; efficient; as, an age *productive* of great men; a spirit *productive* of heroic achievements.
PRO-DUĊ'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being productive.
PRŌ'EM, *n.* [Fr. *proeme*; It., Sp. *proemio.*] Preface; introduction; preliminary observations to a book or writing.
† PRŌ'EM, *v. t.* To preface. *South.*
PRO-Ē'MI-AL, *a.* Introductory; prefatory; preliminary.
PRO-EMP-TŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *chronology*, the lunar equation or addition of a day, necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too soon. *Cyc.*
PRŌ'FACE, *interj.* [Old Fr. *prouface.*] An old exclamation of welcome, frequent in the writers of Shakspeare's time.
PROF-A-NĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *profanazione*; Sp. *profanacion.*] 1. The act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence. 2. The act of treating with abuse or disrespect.

PRO-FANE', *a.* [L. *profanus*; It., Sp. *profano*; Fr. *profane.*] 1. Irreverent to any thing sacred; *applied to persons.* 2. Irreverent; proceeding from a contempt of sacred things, or implying it. 3. Not sacred; secular; relating to secular things; as, *profane* history. 4. Polluted; not pure. 5. Not purified or holy; allowed for common use. 6. Obscene; heathenish; tending to bring reproach on religion.—*Profane* is used chiefly in *Scripture* in opposition to *holy*, or qualified ceremonially for sacred services.

PRO-FANE', *v. t.* 1. To violate any thing sacred, or treat it with abuse, irreverence, obloquy or contempt. 2. To pollute; to defile; to apply to temporal uses; to use as base or common. *Ezek.* xxiv. 3. To violate. *Mal.* ii. 4. To pollute; to debase. *Lev.* xxi. 5. To put to a wrong use. *Shak.*

PRO-FANED, (pro-fānd') *pp.* Violated; treated with irreverence or abuse; applied to common uses; polluted.

PRO-FANE'LY, *adv.* 1. With irreverence to sacred things or names. *Dwight.* 2. With abuse or contempt for any thing venerable.

PRO-FANE'NESS, *n.* Irreverence of sacred things; *particularly*, the use of language which implies irreverence towards God; the taking of God's name in vain. *Dryden.*

PRO-FANER, *n.* 1. One who, by words or actions, treats sacred things with irreverence; one who uses profane language. 2. A polluter; a defiler.

PRO-FANING, *ppr.* Violating; treating with irreverence; polluting.

PRO-FANI-TY, *n.* Profaneness, which see. *Buckminster.*

† PRO-FEC'TION, *n.* [L. *profectio.*] A going forward; advance; progression. *Brown.*

PRŌ'FERT, *n.* [L., 3d person of *profero.*] In *law*, the exhibition of a record or paper in open court.

PRO-FESS', *v. t.* [It. *professare*; Sp. *profesar*: Fr. *professer*; L. *professus.*] 1. To make open declaration of; to avow or acknowledge. 2. To declare in strong terms. 3. To make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration. 4. To declare publicly one's skill in any art or science, for inviting employment.

† PRO-FESS', *v. i.* To declare friendship. *Shak.*

PRO-FESSED, or PRO-FEST', *pp.* Openly declared, avowed or acknowledged.

PRO-FESS'ED-LY, *adv.* By profession; by open declaration or avowal. *K. Charles.*

PRO-FESS'ING, *ppr.* Openly declaring; avowing; acknowledging.

PRO-FES'SION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *professio.*] 1. Open declaration; public avowal or acknowledgment of one's sentiments or belief. 2. The business which one professes to understand and to follow for subsistence; calling; vocation; employment. 3. The collective body of persons engaged in a calling.—4. Among the *Romanists*, the entering into a religious order.

PRO-FES'SION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a profession or to a calling.

PRO-FES'SION-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. By profession. 2. By calling.

PRO-FESS'OR, *n.* [L.] 1. One who makes open declaration of his sentiments or opinions; one who makes a public avowal of his belief in the Scriptures and his faith in Christ. 2. One that publicly teaches any science or branch of learning; *particularly*, an officer in a university, college or other seminary, whose business is to read lectures or instruct students in a particular branch of learning.

PRO-FES-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *professorius.*] Pertaining to a professor. *Enfield.*

PRO-FESS'OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a professor or public teacher of the sciences. *Walton.*

PRO-FESS'O-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a professor.

PROF'FER, *v. t.* [L. *profero*; Fr. *proferer.*] 1. To offer for acceptance. 2. To essay or attempt of one's own accord.

PROF'FER, *n.* 1. An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another. 2. Essay; attempt. *Bacon.*

PROF'FERED, *pp.* Offered for acceptance.

PROF'FER-ER, *n.* One who offers any thing for acceptance.

PROF'FER-ING, *ppr.* Offering for acceptance.

PRO-FI'CIENCE, } *n.* [from L. *proficiens.*] Advance in
PRO-FI'CIEN-CY, } the acquisition of any art, science or knowledge; improvement; progression in knowledge.

PRO-FI'CIENT, *n.* One who has made considerable advances in any business, art, science or branch of learning.

PRO-FIC'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *proficuus.*] Profitable; advantageous; useful. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

* PRŌ'FILE, *n.* [Fr. *profil*; It. *profilo*; Sp., Port. *perfil.*] 1. *Primarily*, an outline or contour; hence, in *sculpture* and *painting*, a head or portrait represented sidewise or in a side view; the side face or half face.—2. In *architecture*, the contour or outline of a figure, building or member; also, the draught of a building, representing it as if cut down perpendicularly from the roof to the foundation.

* PRŌ'FILE, *v. t.* [Fr. *profiler*; It. *profilare.*] To draw the outline of a head sidewise; to draw in profile.

* PRŌ'FILED, *pp.* Drawn so as to present a side view.

* PRŌ'FIL-ING, *ppr.* Drawing a portrait so as to represent a side view; drawing an outline. *Encyc.*

PROF'IT, *n.* [Fr. *profit*; It. *profitto.*] 1. In *commerce*, the advance in the price of goods sold beyond the cost of purchase. 2. Any gain or pecuniary advantage. 3. Any advantage; any accession of good from labor or exertion.

PROF'IT, *v. t.* [It. *profittare*; Fr. *profiter.*] 1. To benefit; to advantage. 2. To improve; to advance.

PROF'IT, *v. i.* 1. To gain advantage in pecuniary interest. 2. To make improvement; to improve; to grow wiser or better; to advance in any thing useful. 3. To be of use or advantage; to bring good to.

PROF'IT-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Yielding or bringing profit or gain; gainful; lucrative. 2. Useful; advantageous.

PROF'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Gainfulness. 2. Usefulness; advantageousness. *More.*

PROF'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* 1. With gain; gainfully. 2. Usefully; advantageously; with improvement.

PROF'IT-ED, *pp.* Benefited; advanced in interest or happiness; improved.

PROF'IT-ING, *ppr.* Gaining interest or advantage; improving.

PROF'IT-ING, *n.* Gain; advantage; improvement.

PROF'IT-LESS, *a.* Void of profit, gain or advantage.

PROF'LI-GA-CY, *n.* A profligate or very vicious course of life; a state of being abandoned in moral principle and in vice. *Barrington.*

PROF'LI-GATE, *a.* [L. *profligatus.*] Abandoned to vice; lost to principle, virtue or decency; extremely vicious; shameless in wickedness.

PROF'LI-GATE, *n.* An abandoned man; a wretch who has lost all regard to good principles, virtue or decency.

† PROF'LI-GATE, *v. t.* 1. To drive away. 2. To overcome.

PROF'LI-GATE-LY, *adv.* 1. Without principle or shame. 2. In a course of extreme viciousness.

PROF'LI-GATE-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being lost to virtue and decency. 2. An abandoned course of life; extreme viciousness; profligacy.

† PROF-LI-GĀ'TION, *n.* Defeat; rout. *Bacon.*

† PROF'LU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *profluens.*] A progress or course.

PROF'LU-ENT, *a.* Flowing forward. *Milton.*

PRO-FOUND', *a.* [Fr. *profond*; It. *profondo*; Sp. *profundo*; L. *profundus.*] 1. Deep; descending or being far below the surface, or far below the adjacent places. 2. Intellectually deep; that enters deeply into subjects; not superficial or obvious to the mind. 3. Humble; very lowly; submissive. 4. Penetrating deeply into science or any branch of learning. 5. Deep in skill or contrivance. 6. Having hidden qualities.

PRO-FOUND', *n.* 1. The deep; the sea; the ocean. *Dryden.* 2. The abyss. *Milton.*

† PRO-FOUND', *v. i.* To dive; to penetrate. *Glanville.*

PRO-FOUND'LY, *adv.* 1. Deeply; with deep concern. 2. With deep penetration into science or learning; with deep knowledge or insight.

PRO-FOUND'NESS, *n.* 1. Depth of place. 2. Depth of knowledge or of science. *Hooker.*

PRO-FUND'I-TY, *n.* [It. *profondità.*] Depth of place, of knowledge or of science. *Milton.*

PRO-FŪSE', *a.* [L. *profusus.*] 1. Lavish; liberal to excess; prodigal; as, a *profuse* government. 2. Extravagant; lavish. 3. Overabounding; exuberant.

PRO-FŪSE', *v. t.* 1. To pour out; [*little used.*] 2. To squander; [*little used.*]

PRO-FŪSE'LY, *adv.* 1. Lavishly; prodigally. 2. With exuberance; with rich abundance.

PRO-FŪSE'NESS, *n.* 1. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagant expenditures. 2. Great abundance; profusion.

PRO-FŪ'SION, *n.* [L. *profusio.*] 1. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance of expenditures. 2. Lavish effusion. 3. Rich abundance; exuberant plenty.

PROG, *v. i.* [D. *prachgen*; Sw. *pracka.*] To shift meanly for provisions; to wander about and seek provisions where they are to be found; to live by beggarly tricks. [*A low word.*] *Burke.*

PROG, *n.* 1. Victuals or provisions sought by begging, or found by wandering about. 2. Victuals of any kind. [*A low word.*] *Swift.*

PROG, *n.* One that seeks his victuals by wandering and begging.

† PRO-GEN'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *progenero.*] To beget.

† PRO-GEN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of begetting; propagation.

PRO-GEN'I-TOR, *n.* [L., from *progigno.*] An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather.

PRO-GEN'I-TURE, *n.* A begetting or birth. [*Little used.*]

PROG'E-NY, *n.* [It. *progenie*; L. *progenies.*] Offspring; race; children; descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals.

PROG-NŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. προγνωσις.] In *medicine*, the art of foretelling the event of a disease. *Coxe.*

PROG-NOS'TIC, *a.* Foreshowing; indicating something future by signs or symptoms.

PROG-NOS'TIC, *n.* 1. In *medicine*, the judgment formed concerning the event of a disease by means of the symptoms. 2. Something which foreshows; a sign by which a future event may be known or foretold.—In *medicine*, a sign or symptom indicating the event of a disease. 3. A foretelling; prediction.

† PROG-NOS'TIC, *v. t.* To foretell. *Hackett.*

PROG-NOS'TI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be foreknown or foretold. *Brown.*

PROG-NOS'TI-CATE, *v. t.* [It. *prognosticare.*] 1. To foreshow; to indicate a future event by present signs. 2. to foretell by means of present signs; to predict.

PROG-NOS'TI-CA-TED, *pp.* Foreshown; foretold.

PROG-NOS'TI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Foreshowing; foretelling.

PROG-NOS-TI-CA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of foreshowing a future event by present signs. 2. The act of foretelling an event by present signs. 3. A foretoken; previous sign.

PROG-NOS'TI-CA-TOR, *n.* A foreknower or foreteller of a future event by present signs.

PRO'GRAMM, *n.* [Gr.] 1. *Anciently*, a letter sealed with the king's seal.—2. In a *university*, a billet or advertisement to invite persons to an oration. 3. A proclamation or edict posted in a public place. 4. That which is written before something else; a preface.

PROG'RESS, *n.* [Fr. *progrès*; Sp. *progreso*; L. *progressus.*] 1. A moving or going forward; a proceeding onward. 2. A moving forward in growth; increase. 3. Advance in business of any kind. 4. Advance in knowledge; intellectual or moral improvement; proficiency. 5. Removal; passage from place to place. 6. A journey of state; a circuit. *Addison.*

PRO-GRESS', *v. i.* 1. To move forward in space; to pass; to proceed; as, "that silverly doth *progress* on thy cheeks;" *Shak. Ford.* [*These authors accent the first syllable, but the accent is now on the second.*] 2. To proceed; to continue onward in course. *Marshall.* 3. To advance; to make improvement. *Du Ponceau. Bayard.*

PRO-GRES'SION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *progressio.*] 1. The act of moving forward; a proceeding in a course; motion onwards. 2. Intellectual advance. 3. Course; passage.—4. In *mathematics*, regular or proportional advance in increase or decrease of numbers; continued proportion, arithmetical or geometrical.

PRO-GRES'SION-AL, *a.* That advances; that is in a state of advance. *Brown.*

PRO-GRESS'IVE, *a.* 1. Moving forward; proceeding onward; advancing. *Bacon.* 2. Improving.

PRO-GRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* By motion onward; by regular advances. *Hooker.*

PRO-GRESS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The state of moving forward; an advancing; state of improvement.

PRO-HIB'IT- *v. t.* [L. *prohibeo*; Fr. *prohiber.*] 1. To forbid; to interdict by authority. 2. To hinder; to debar; to prevent; to preclude.

PRO-HIB'IT-ED, *pp.* Forbid; interdicted; hindered.

PRO-HIB'IT-ER, *n.* One who prohibits or forbids; a forbidder; an interdicter.

PRO-HIB'IT-ING, *ppr.* Forbidding; interdicting; debarring.

PRO-HI-BI''TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *prohibitio.*] 1. The act of forbidding or interdicting; a declaration to hinder some action; interdict.—2. In *law*, a *writ of prohibition* is a writ issuing from a superior tribunal, directed to the judges of an inferior court, commanding them to cease from the prosecution of a suit. *Blackstone.*

PRO-HIB'I-TIVE, } *a.* Forbidding; implying prohibition.
PRO-HIB'I-TO-RY, } *Barrow. Ayliffe.*

† PROIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *provigner.*] To lop; to trim; to prune. [*See* PRUNE.] *B. Jonson.*

† PROIN, *v. i.* To be employed in pruning. *Bacon.*

PRO-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *projicio*; Fr. *projeter.*] 1. To throw out; to cast or shoot forward. 2. To cast forward in the mind; to scheme; to contrive; to devise something to be done. 3. To draw or exhibit, as the form of any thing; to delineate.

PRO-JECT', *v. i.* To shoot forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut; to be prominent.

PROJ'ECT, *n.* [Fr. *projet.*] 1. A scheme; a design; something intended or devised; contrivance. 2. An idle scheme; a design not practicable.

PRO-JECT'ED, *pp.* Cast out or forward; schemed; devised; delineated.

PRO-JECT'ILE, *a.* 1. Impelling forward. 2. Given by impulse; impelled forward. *Arbuthnot.*

PRO-JECT'ILE, *n.* 1. A body projected, or impelled forward by force, particularly through the air. 2. *Projectiles*, in *mechanical philosophy*, is that part which treats of the motion of bodies thrown or driven by an impelling force.

PRO-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing out or forward; shooting out; jutting; scheming; contriving.

PRO-JEC'TION, *n.* [L. *projectio.*] 1. The act of throwing or shooting forward. *Brown.* 2. A jutting out; extension beyond something else. 3. The act of scheming; plan; scheme; design of something to be executed. 4. Plan; delineation; the representation of something.—5. In *alchimy*, the casting of a certain powder, called *powder of projection*, into a crucible or other vessel full of some prepared metal or other matter, which is to be thereby transmuted into gold.

PRO-JECT'MENT, *n.* Design; contrivance. [*Little used.*] *Clarendon.*

PRO-JECT'OR, *n.* 1. One who forms a scheme or design. 2. One who forms wild or impracticable schemes.

PRO-JECT'URE, *n.* A jutting or standing out beyond the line or surface of something else.

PRO-LAPSE', (pro-laps') *n.* [L. *prolapsus.*] A falling down or falling out of some part of the body.

PRO-LAPSE', (pro-laps') *v. i.* To fall down or out; to project too much.

PRO-LAP'SION, } *See* PROLAPSE.
PRO-LAP'SUS. }

† PRO-LĀTE', *v. t.* [L. *prolatum.*] To utter; to pronounce

PRŌ'LATE, *a.* Extended beyond the line of an exact sphere.

PRO-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *prolatio.*] 1. Utterance; pronunciation; [*l. u.*] *Ray.* 2. Delay; act of deferring; [*obs.*] 3. A method, in *music*, of determining the power of semibreves and minims.

PROL-E-GOM'E-NA, *n. plu.* [Gr. προλεγομενα.] Preliminary observations; introductory remarks or discourses prefixed to a book or treatise.

PRO-LEP'SIS, } *n.* [Gr. προλεψις.] 1. Anticipation; a figPRO-LEP'SY, } ure in *rhetoric* by which objections are anticipated or prevented. 2. An error in chronology, when an event is dated before the actual time; an anachronism.

PRO-LEP'TIC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to prolepsis or antiPRO-LEP'TI-CAL, } cipation. 2. Previous; antecedent. —3. In *medicine*, anticipating the usual time.

PRO-LEP'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* By way of anticipation.

† PRO-LE-TĀ'RI-AN, *a.* [L. *proletarius.*] Mean; vile; vulgar. *Hudibras.*

† PRŌ'LE-TA-RY, *n.* A common person. *Burton.*

PRO-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* In *botany*, prolific.

PRO-LIF'IC, or PRO-LIF'I-CAL, *a.* [It., Sp. *prolifico*; Fr. *prolifique.*] 1. Producing young or fruit; fruitful; generative; productive. 2. Productive; having the quality of generating.—3. A *prolific* flower, [*prolifer,*] in *botany*, is one which produces a second flower from its own substance, or which has smaller flowers growing out of the principal one.

PRO-LIF'I-CA-CY, *n.* Fruitfulness; great productiveness.

PRO-LIF'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* Fruitfully; with great increase.

PRO-LIF-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The generation of young or of plants.—2. In *botany*, the production of a second flower from the substance of the first.

PRO-LIF'IC-NESS, *n.* The state of being prolific.

* PRŌ'LIX, *a.* [L. *prolixus.*] 1. Long; extended to a great length; minute in narration or argument. 2. Of long duration; [*obs.*]

† PRO-LIX'IOUS, *a.* Dilatory; tedious. *Shak.*

PRO-LIX'I-TY, or PRO-LIX'NESS, *n.* Great length; minute detail.

PRO-LIX'LY, *adv.* At great length. *Dryden.*

* PRO-LO-CŪ'TOR, *n.* [L. *proloquor.*] The speaker or chairman of a convocation. *Swift.*

* PRO-LO-CŪ'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or station of a prolocutor.

† PRŌ'LO-GĪZE, *v. i.* To deliver a prologue.

* PRŌ'LOGUE, (prō'log) *n.* [Fr.; L. *prologus.*] The preface or introduction to a discourse or performance; *chiefly*, the discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins. *Encyc.*

* PRŌ'LOGUE, (prō'log) *v. t.* [It. *prologare.*] To introduce with a formal preface. *Shak.*

PRO-LONG', *v. t.* [Fr. *prolonger*; It. *prolungare*; Sp. *prolongar.*] 1. To lengthen in time; to extend the duration of. 2. To lengthen; to draw out in time by delay; to continue. 3. To put off to a distant time. 4. To extend in space or length.

PRO-LON'GATE, *v. t.* 1. To extend or lengthen in space. 2. To extend in time; [*little used.*]

PRO-LON'GA-TED, *pp.* Extended in space; continued in length.

PRO-LON'GA-TING, *ppr.* Lengthening in space.

PRO-LON-GĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of lengthening in time or space. 2. Extension of time by delay or postponement.

PRO-LONG'ED, (pro-longd') *pp.* Lengthened in duration or space.

PRO-LONG'ER, *n.* He or that which lengthens in time or space.

PRO-LONG'ING, *ppr.* Extending in time; continuing in length.

PRO-LŪ'SION, *n.* [L. *prolusio.*] A prelude; entertainment; diverting performance. [*Little used.*]
PROM-E-NĀDE', *n.* [Fr.] 1. A walk for amusement or exercise. 2. A place for walking.
† PRO-MER'IT, *v. t.* [L. *promeritum.*] 1. To oblige; to confer a favor on. 2. To deserve; to procure by merit.
PRO-ME-THĒ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Prometheus, who stole fire from heaven.
PROM'I-NENCE, } *n.* [L. *prominentia.*] A standing out
PROM'I-NEN-CY, } from the surface of something, or that which juts out; protuberance.
PROM'I-NENT, *a.* [L. *prominens.*] 1. Standing out beyond the line or surface of something; jutting; protuberant; in high relief. 2. Full; large. 3. Eminent; distinguished above others. 4. Principal; most visible or striking to the eye; conspicuous.
PROM'I-NENT-LY, *adv.* In a prominent manner; so as to stand out beyond the other parts; eminently; in a striking manner; conspicuously.
PRO-MIS'CU-OUS, *a.* [L. *promiscuus.*] 1. Mingled; consisting of individuals united in a body or mass without order; confused; undistinguished. 2. Common; indiscriminate; not restricted to an individual.
PRO-MIS'CU-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. In a crowd or mass without order; with confused mixture; indiscriminately. 2. without distinction of kinds. *Pope.*
PRO-MIS'CU-OUS-NESS, *n.* A state of being mixed without order or distinction. *Ash.*
PROM'ISE, *n.* [L. *promissum*; Fr. *promesse.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a declaration made by one person to another, which binds the person who makes it to do or forbear a certain act specified.—2. In *law*, a declaration, verbal or written, made by one person to another for a good or valuable consideration, in the nature of a covenant, by which the promiser binds himself, and, as the case may be, his legal representatives, to do or forbear some act, and gives to the promisee a legal right to demand and enforce a fulfillment. 3. A binding declaration of something to be done or given for another's benefit. 4. Hopes; expectation, or that which affords expectation, of future distinction. 5. That which is promised; fulfillment or grant of what is promised.—6. In *Scripture*, the *promise* of God is the declaration or assurance which God has given in his word of bestowing blessings on his people.
PROM'ISE, *v. t.* 1. To make a declaration to another which binds the promiser in honor, conscience or law, to do or forbear some act. 2. To afford reason to expect. 3. To make declaration or give assurance of some benefit to be conferred; to pledge or engage to bestow.
PROM'ISE, *v. i.* 1. To assure one by a promise or binding declaration. 2. To afford hopes or expectations; to give ground to expect good.—3. In *popular use*, this verb sometimes threatens or assures of evil; as, The rogue shall be punished, I *promise* you.—4. To *promise one's self*, to be assured or to have strong confidence.
PROM'ISE-BRĒACH, *n.* Violation of promise.
PROM'ISE-BREĀK-ER, *n.* A violator of promises.
PROM'ISED, *pp.* Engaged by word or writing.
PROM-I-SEE', *n.* The person to whom a promise is made.
PROM'IS-ER, *n.* One who promises; one who engages, assures, stipulates or covenants.
PROM'IS-ING, *ppr.* 1. Engaging by words or writing; stipulating; assuring. 2. Affording just expectations of good, or reasonable ground of hope.
PROM'IS-SO-RI-LY, *adv.* By way of promise.
PROM'IS-SO-RY, *a.* 1. Containing a promise or binding declaration of something to be done or forborne.—2. In *law*, a *promissory note* is a writing which contains a promise of the payment of money or the delivery of property to another, at or before a time specified, in consideration of value received by the promiser.
† PROM'ON'T. The same as *promontory.*
PROM'ON-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *promontorium*; Fr. *promontoire*; It., Sp. *promontorio.*] In *geography*, a high point of land or rock, projecting into the sea beyond the line of the coast; a head-land. It differs from a *cape* in denoting high land.
PRO-MŌTE', *v. t.* [L. *promotus.*] 1. To forward; to advance; to contribute to the growth, enlargement or excellence of any thing valuable, or to the increase of any thing evil. 2. To excite; as, to *promote* mutiny. 3. To exalt; to elevate; to raise; to prefer in rank or honor.
PRO-MŌT'ED, *pp.* Advanced; exalted.
PRO-MŌT'ER, *n.* 1. He or that which forwards, advances or promotes; an encourager. 2. One that excites. 3. An informer; a make-bate; [*obs.*]
PRO-MŌT'ING, *ppr.* Forwarding; advancing; exciting; exalting.
PRO-MŌ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of promoting; advancement; encouragement. 2. Exaltation in rank or honor; preferment.
PRO-MŌ'TIVE, *a.* Tending to advance or promote; tending to encourage. *Hume.*
† PRO-MŌVE', *v. t.* To advance. *Fell.*
PROMPT, *a.* [Fr. *prompt*; It., Sp. *pronto*; L. *promptus.*] 1. Ready and quick to act as occasion demands. 2 Of a ready disposition; acting with cheerful alacrity. 3. Quick; ready; not dilatory; *applied to things.* 4. Quick; hasty; indicating boldness or forwardness. 5. Ready; present; told down. 6. Easy; unobstructed.
PROMPT, *v. t.* 1. To incite; to move or excite to action or exertion; to instigate. 2. To assist a speaker when at a loss, by pronouncing the words forgotten or next in order. 3. To dictate; to suggest to the mind. 4. To remind; [*obs.*]
PROMPT'ED, *pp.* Incited; moved to action; instigated; assisted in speaking or learning.
PROMPT'ER, *n.* 1. One that prompts; one that admonishes or incites to action. 2. One that is placed behind the scenes in a play-house, whose business is to assist the speakers when at a loss, by uttering the first words of a sentence or words forgotten.
PROMPT'ING, *ppr.* Inciting; moving to action; aiding a speaker when at a loss for the words of his piece.
PROMPT'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.; L *promptus*; It. *prontitudine.*] 1. Readiness; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands. 2. Readiness of will; cheerful alacrity.
PROMPT'LY, *adv.* Readily; quickly; expeditiously; cheerfully. *Taylor.*
PROMPT'NESS, *n.* 1. Readiness; quickness of decision or action. 2. Cheerful willingness; alacrity. 3. Activity; briskness.
PROMPT'U-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *promptuaire*; L. *promptuarium.*] That from which supplies are drawn; a storehouse; a magazine; a repository.
† PROMPT'URE, *n.* Suggestion; incitement. *Shak.*
PRO-MUL'GATE, *v. t.* [L. *promulgo.*] To publish; to make known by open declaration.
PRO-MUL'GA-TED, *pp.* Published; made publicly known.
PRO-MUL'GA-TING, *ppr.* Publishing.
PRO-MUL-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of promulgating; publication; open declaration.
* PRO-MUL-GĀ'TOR, *n.* A publisher; one who makes known, or teaches publicly, what was before unknown.
PRO-MULGE', (pro-mulj') *v. t.* To promulgate; to publish or teach.
PRO-MULGED', (pro-muljd') *pp.* Published.
PRO-MULG'ER, *n.* One who publishes or teaches what was before unknown. *Atterbury.*
PRO-MULG'ING, *ppr.* Publishing.
PRO-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *pronus.*] 1. Among *anatomists*, that motion of the radius whereby the palm of the hand is turned downwards; the act of turning the palm downwards. *Coxe.* 2. That position of the hand when the thumb is turned towards the body and the palm downwards.
PRO-NĀ'TOR, *n.* A muscle of the fore-arm which serves to turn the palm of the hand downward.
PRONE, *a.* [L. *pronus.*] 1. Bending forward; inclined; not erect. *Milton.* 2. Lying with the face downward. 3. Headlong; precipitous; inclining in descent. 4. Sloping; declivous; inclined. 5. Inclined; propense; disposed.
PRŌNE'LY, *adv.* So as to bend downwards; in a kneeling posture.
PRŌNE'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of bending downward. 2. The state of lying with the face downwards. 3. Descent; declivity. 4. Inclination of mind, heart or temper; propension; disposition.
PRONG, *n.* 1. A sharp-pointed instrument. 2. The tine of a fork or of a similar instrument.
PRONG'HŌE, *n.* A hoe with prongs to break the earth.
† PRŌ'NI-TY, for *proneness. More.*
PRO-NOM'I-NAL, *a.* [L. *pronomen.*] Belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun. *Lowth.*
PRŌ'NOUN, *n.* [Fr. *pronom*; It. *pronome*; Sp. *pronombre*; L. *pronomen.*] In *grammar*, a word used instead of a noun or name, to prevent the repetition of it.
PRO-NOUNCE', (pro-nouns') *v. t.* [Fr. *prononcer*; L. *pronuncio.*] 1. To speak; to utter articulately. 2. To utter formally, officially or solemnly. 3. To speak or utter rhetorically; to deliver. 4. To speak; to utter, in almost any manner. 5. To declare or affirm.
PRO-NOUNCE', (pro-nouns') *v. i.* To speak; to make declaration; to utter an opinion.
† PRO-NOUNCE', *n.* Declaration. *Milton.*
PRO-NOUNCE'A-BLE, (pro-nouns'a-bl) *a.* That may be pronounced or uttered. *Pinkerton.*
PRO-NOUN'CED, (pro-nounst') *pp.* Spoken; uttered; declared solemnly.
PRO-NOUN'CER, *n.* One who utters or declares.
PRO-NOUN'CING, *ppr.* 1. Speaking; uttering; declaring. 2. *a.* Teaching pronunciation.
* PRO-NUN-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr. *prononciation*; L. *pronunciatio.*] 1. The act of uttering with articulation; utterance. 2. The mode of uttering words or sentences; *particularly*, the art or manner of uttering a discourse publicly with propriety and gracefulness; now called *delivery.*

PRO-NUN'CIA-TIVE, *a.* Uttering confidently; dogmatical. *Bacon.*

PROOF, *n.* [Sax. *profian*; Sw. *prof*; Dan. *pröve*; D. *proef*; Fr. *preuve.*] 1. Trial; essay; experiment; any effort, process or operation that ascertains truth or fact.—2. In *law* and *logic*, that degree of evidence which convinces the mind of the certainty of truth or fact, and produces belief. 3. Firmness or hardness that resists impression, or yields not to force; impenetrability of physical bodies. 4. Firmness of mind; stability not to be shaken.—5. The *proof of spirits* consists in little bubbles which appear on the top of the liquor after agitation, called the *bead*, and, by the French, *chapelet*. 6. The degree of strength in spirit; as, high *proof*; first *proof*.—7. In *printing* and *engraving*, a rough impression of a sheet, taken for correction; plu. *proofs*, not *proves*. 8. Armor sufficiently firm to resist impression; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

PROOF'LESS, *a.* Wanting sufficient evidence to induce belief; not proved. *Boyle.*

† PROOF'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without proof.

PROP, *v. t.* [D., Dan. *prop*; Sw. *propp*; D. *proppen.*] 1. To support or prevent from falling by placing something under or against. 2. To support by standing under or against. 3. To support; to sustain; *in a general sense.*

PROP, *n.* That which sustains an incumbent weight; that on which any thing rests for support; a support; a stay.

PROP'A-GA-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be continued or multiplied by natural generation or production. 2. That may be spread or extended by any means, as tenets, doctrines or principles.

PROP'A-GAND-ISM, *n.* The art or practice of propagating tenets or principles. *Dwight.*

PROP-A-GAND'IST, *n.* A person who devotes himself to the spread of any system of principles. *Walsh.*

PROP'A-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *propago*; It. *propaggine.*] 1. To continue or multiply the kind by generation or successive production. 2. To spread; to extend; to impel or continue forward in space. 3. To spread from person to person; to extend; to give birth to, or originate and spread. 4. To carry from place to place; to extend by planting and establishing in places before destitute. 5. To extend; to increase. 6. To generate; to produce.

PROP'A-GATE, *v. i.* To have young or issue; to be produced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots or plants.

PROP'A-GA-TED, *pp.* Continued or multiplied by generation or production of the same kind; spread; extended.

PROP'A-GA-TING, *ppr.* Continuing or multiplying the kind by generation or production; spreading and establishing.

PROP-A-GĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *propagatio.*] 1. The act of propagating; the continuance or multiplication of the kind by generation or successive production. 2. The spreading or extension of any thing. 3. The spreading of any thing by planting and establishing in places before destitute. 4. A forwarding or promotion.

PROP'A-GA-TOR, *n.* 1. One that continues or multiplies his own species by generation. 2. One that continues or multiplies any species of animals or plants. 3. One that spreads or causes to circulate, as a report. 4. One that plants and establishes in a country destitute. 5. One that plants, originates or extends; one that promotes.

PRO-PEL', *v. t.* [L. *propello.*] To drive forward; to urge or press onward by force.

PRO-PEL'LED, (pro-peld') *pp.* Driven forward.

PRO-PEL'LING, *ppr.* Driving forward.

PRO-PEND', *v. i.* [L. *propendeo.*] To lean towards; to incline; to be disposed in favor of any thing. [*L. u.*] *Shak.*

PRO-PEND'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *propendens.*] 1. A leaning towards; inclination; tendency of desire to any thing. 2. Preconsideration; attentive deliberation. [*Little used.*]

PRO-PEND'ING, *ppr.* Inclining towards.

PRO-PENSE', (pro-pens') *a.* [L. *propensus.*] Leaning towards, *in a moral sense*; inclined; disposed.

PRO-PEN'SION, } *n.* [Fr. *propension*; L. *propensio.*] 1.
PRO-PENS'I-TY, } Bent of mind, natural or acquired; inclination. 2. Natural tendency.

PROP'ER, *a.* [Fr. *propre*; It. *proprio*, or *propio*; Sp. *propio*; L. *proprius.*] 1. Peculiar; naturally or essentially belonging to a person or thing; not common. 2. Particularly suited to. 3. One's own. 4. Noting an individual; pertaining to one of a species, but not common to the whole; as a *proper* name. 5. Fit; suitable; adapted; accommodated. 6. Correct; just. 7. Not figurative. 8. Well-formed; handsome. 9. Tall; lusty; handsome with bulk; [*not used.*] *Shak.*—10. In *vulgar language*, very; as, *proper* good; [*vulgar.*]

† PROP'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *propero.*] To hasten. *Cockeram.*

† PROP-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *properatio.*] The act of hastening; the act of making haste. *Bailey.*

PROP'ER-LY, *adv.* 1. Fitly; suitably; in a proper manner. 2. In a strict sense.

PROP'ER-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being proper; [*l. u.*] 2. Tallness; [*obs.*] 3. Perfect form; handsomeness.

PROP'ER-TY, *n.* [from *proper.*] 1. A peculiar quality of any thing; that which is inherent in a subject, or naturally essential to it. 2. An acquired or artificial quality; that which is given by art or bestowed by man. 3. Quality; disposition. 4. The exclusive right of possessing, enjoying and disposing of a thing; ownership. 5. Possession held in one's own right. *Dryden.* 6. The thing owned; that to which a person has the legal title, whether in his possession or not. 7. An estate, whether in lands, goods or money. 8. An estate; a farm; a plantation. 9. Nearness or right. 10. Something useful; an appendage; *a theatrical term.* 11. Propriety; [*obs.*]—*Literary property*, the exclusive right of printing, publishing and making profit by one's own writings.

† PROP'ER-TY, *v. t.* To invest with qualities, or to take as one's own; to appropriate. *Shak.*

PRO-PHĀNE'. *See* PROFANE.

PRŌ'PHA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. προφασις.] In *medicine*, prognosis; foreknowledge of a disease.

PROPH'E-CY, *n.* [Gr. προφητεια.] 1. A foretelling; prediction; a declaration of something to come.—2. In *Scripture*, a book of prophecies; a history. 3. Preaching; public interpretation of Scripture; exhortation or instruction. *Prov.* xxxi.

PROPH'E-SIED, *pp.* Foretold; predicted.

PROPH'E SI-ER, *n.* One who predicts events.

PROPH'E-SY, *v. t.* 1. To foretell future events; to predict. 2. To foreshow; [*little used.*] *Shak.*

PROPH'E-SY, *v. i.* 1. To utter predictions; to make declaration of events to come. *Jer.* xi.—2. In *Scripture*, to preach; to instruct in religious doctrines; to interpret or explain Scripture or religious subjects; to exhort. 1 *Cor.* xiii.

PROPH'E-SY-ING, *ppr.* Foretelling events.

PROPH'E-SY-ING, *n.* The act of foretelling or of preaching.

PROPH'ET, *n.* [Gr. προφητης; L. *propheta*; Fr. *prophète.*] 1. One that foretells future events; a predicter; a foreteller.—2. In *Scripture*, a person inspired or instructed by God to announce future events. 3. An interpreter; one that explains or communicates sentiments. *Ex.* vii. 4. One who pretends to foretell; an impostor.—*School of the prophets*, among the *Israelites*, a school or college in which young men were educated and qualified for public teachers.

PROPH'ET-LIKE, *a.* Like a prophet. *Shak.*

PROPH'ET-ESS, *n.* A female prophet. *Judg.* iv.

PRO-PHET'IC, } *a.* 1. Containing prophecy; foretell-
PRO-PHET'I-CAL, } ing future events. 2. Unfolding future events.

PRO-PHET'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* By way of prediction; in the manner of prophecy. *Dryden.*

† PROPH'E-TIZE, *v. i.* To give prediction.

PROPH-Y-LAC'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. προφυλακτικος.] In *med-*
PROPH-Y-LAC'TI-CAL, } *icine*, preventive; defending from disease *Coxe.*

PROPH-Y-LAC'TIC, *n.* A medicine which preserves or defends against disease; a preventive. *Coxe.*

PROP-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *propinatio.*] The act of pledging, or drinking first and then offering the cup to another. *Potter.*

† PRO-PINE', *v. t.* [L. *propino.*] 1. To pledge; to drink first and then offer the cup to another. 2. To expose.

† PRO-PIN'QUATE, *v. i.* [L. *propinquo.*] To approach; to draw near to. *Cockeram.*

PRO-PIN'QUI-TY, *n.* [L. *propinquitas.*] 1. Nearness in place; neighborhood. 2. Nearness in time. 3. Nearness of blood; kindred.

PRO-PĬ''TIA-BLE, *a.* That may be induced to favor, or that may be made propitious.

PRO-PĬ''TIATE, *v. t.* [L. *propitio.*] To conciliate; to appease one offended and render him favorable; to make propitious. *Pope.*

PRO-PĬ''TIA-TED, *pp.* Appeased and rendered favorable; conciliated.

PRO-PĬ''TIA-TING, *ppr.* Conciliating; appeasing the wrath of and rendering favorable.

* PRO-PĬ-TI-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of appeasing wrath and conciliating the favor of an offended person; the act of making propitious.—2. In *theology*, the atonement or atoning sacrifice which removes the obstacle to man's salvation.

PRO-PĬ-TIĀ'TOR, *n.* One who propitiates. *Sherwood.*

* PRO-PĬ''TIA-TO-RY, *a.* Having the power to make propitious. *Stillingfleet.*

* PRO-PĬ''TIA-TO-RY, *n.* Among the *Jews*, the mercy-seat; the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant, lined within and without with plates of gold. *Encyc.*

PRO-PĬ''TIOUS, (pro-pish'us) *a.* [L. *propitius.*] 1. Favorable; kind. 2. Disposed to be gracious or merciful; ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings. 3. Favorable; as, a *propitious* season.

PRO-PĬ''TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Favorably; kindly. *Roscommon.*

PRO-PĬ''TIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Kindness; disposition to treat

another kindly; disposition to forgive. 2. Favorableness.

PRŌ/PLA$M, *n.* [Gr. προ and πλασμα.] A mold; a matrix.

PRO-PLAS/TICE, *n.* The art of making molds for castings.

PRŌ/PO-LIS, *n.* [Gr.] A thick, odorous substance having some resemblance to wax, and smelling like storax; used by bees to stop the holes and crevices in their hives.

PRO-PŌ/NENT, *n.* [L. *proponens.*] One that makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition. *Dryden.*

PRO-PŌR/TION, *n.* [L. *proportio.*] 1. The comparative relation of any one thing to another. 2. The identity or similitude of two ratios.—*Proportion* differs from *ratio. Ratio* is the relation which determines the quantity of one thing from the quantity of another, without the intervention of a third. Thus the ratio of 5 and 10 is 2; the ratio of 8 and 16 is 2. *Proportion* is the sameness or likeness of two such relations. Thus 5 is to 10 as 8 to 16; that is, 5 bears the same relation to 10 as 8 does to 16. Hence we say, such numbers are in *proportion.*—3. In *arithmetic*, a rule by which, when three numbers are given, a fourth number is found. 4. Symmetry; suitable adaptation of one part or thing to another. 5. Equal or just share. 6. Form; size; [*l. u.*] 7. The relation between unequal things of the same kind, by which their several parts correspond to each other with an equal augmentation and diminution, as in reducing and enlarging figures.

PRO-PŌR/TION, *v. t.* 1. To adjust the comparative relation of one thing or one part to another. 2. To form with symmetry or suitableness, as the parts of the body.

PRO-PŌR/TION-A-BLE, *a.* That may be proportioned or made proportional.

PRO-PŌR/TION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being proportionable.

PRO-PŌR/TION-A-BLY, *adv.* According to proportion or comparative relation.

PRO-PŌR/TION-AL, *a.* [It. *proporzionale*; Fr. *proportionnel.*] Having a due comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree.

PRO-PŌR-TION-AL/I-TY, *n.* The quality of being in proportion. *Grew.*

PRO-PŌR/TION-AL-LY, *adv.* In proportion; in due degree; with suitable comparative relation.

PRO-PŌR/TION-ATE, *a.* Adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation; proportional. *Locke.*

PRO-PŌR/TION-ATE, *v. t.* To proportion; to make proportional; to adjust according to a settled rate or to due comparative relation.

PRO-PŌR/TION-ATE-LY, *adv.* With due proportion; according to a settled or suitable rate or degree.

PRO-PŌR/TION-ATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being adjusted by due or settled proportion or comparative relation; suitableness of proportions.

PRO-PŌR/TIONED, *pp.* Made or adjusted with due proportion or with symmetry of parts.

PRO-PŌR/TION-ING, *ppr.* Making proportional.

PRO-PŌR/TION-LESS, *a.* Without proportion; without symmetry of parts.

PRO-PŌ/$AL, *n.* 1. That which is offered or propounded for consideration or acceptance; a scheme or design, terms or conditions proposed. 2. Offer to the mind.

PRO-PŌ$E/, *v. t.* [Fr. *proposer*; L. *propono.*] 1. To offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance or adoption. 2. To offer or present for consideration.—*To propose to one's self*, to intend; to design.

† PRO-PŌ$E/, *v. i.* To lay schemes. *Shak.*

† PRO-PŌ$E/, *n.* Talk; discourse. *Shak.*

PRO-PŌ$/ED, (pro-pōzd/) *pp.* Offered or presented for consideration, discussion, acceptance or adoption.

PRO-PŌ$/ER, *n.* One that offers any thing for consideration or adoption. *Locke.*

PRO-PŌ$/ING, *ppr.* Offering for consideration, acceptance or adoption.

PROP-O-$Ĭ//TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *propositio.*] 1. That which is proposed; that which is offered for consideration, acceptance or adoption; a proposal; offer of terms.—2. In *logic*, one of the three parts of a regular argument; the part of an argument in which some quality, negative or positive, is attributed to a subject.—3. In *mathematics*, a statement in terms of either a truth to be demonstrated, or an operation to be performed.—4. In *oratory*, that which is offered or affirmed as the subject of the discourse; any thing stated or affirmed for discussion or illustration.—5. In *poetry*, the first part of a poem, in which the author states the subject or matter of it.

PROP-O-$Ĭ//TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a proposition; considered as a proposition. *Watts.*

PRO-POUND/, *v. t.* [L. *propono.*] 1. To propose; to offer for consideration. 2. To offer; to exhibit; to propose.—3. In *congregational churches*, to propose or name as a candidate for admission to communion with a church.

PRO-POUND/ED, *pp.* Proposed; offered for consideration.

PRO-POUND/ER, *n.* One that proposes or offers for consideration.

PRO-POUND/ING, *ppr.* Proposing; offering for consideration.

PROPPED, *pp.* Supported; sustained by something placed under.

PROP/PING, *ppr.* Supporting by something beneath.

PRO-PRĒ/FECT, *n.* Among the *Romans*, a prefect's lieutenant commissioned to do a part of the duty of the prefect.

PRO-PRĒ/TOR, *n.* [L. *proprætor.*] Among the *Romans*, a magistrate who, having discharged the office of pretor at home, was sent into a province to command there with his former pretorial authority.

PRO-PRĪ/E-TA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *proprietaire.*] 1. A proprietor or owner; one who has the exclusive title to a thing; one who possesses or holds the title to a thing in his own right.—2. In *monasteries*, such monks were called *proprietaries*, as had reserved goods and effects to themselves, notwithstanding their renunciation of all at the time of their profession.

PRO-PRĪ/E-TA-RY, *a.* Belonging to a proprietor or owner, or to a proprietary.

PRO-PRĪ/E-TOR, *n.* [L. *proprietas.*] An owner; the person who has the legal right or exclusive title to any thing, whether in possession or not.

PRO-PRĪ/E-TRESS, *n.* A female who has the exclusive legal right to a thing. *L'Estrange.*

PRO-PRĪ/E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *proprieté*; L. *proprietas.*] 1. Property; peculiar or exclusive right of possession; ownership. 2. Fitness; suitableness; appropriateness; consonance with established principles, rules or customs; justness; accuracy. 3. Proper state.

PROPT. *See* PROPPED.

PRO-PŪGN/, (pro-pūne/) *v. t.* [L. *propugno.*] To contend for; to defend; to vindicate. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

† PRO-PUG/NA-CLE, *n.* [L. *propugnaculum.*] A fortress.

† PRO-PUG-NĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *propugnatio.*] Defense.

PRO-PŪGN/ER, (pro-pūn/er) *n.* A defender; a vindicator.

PRO-PUL-$Ā/TION, *n.* [L. *propulsatio.*] The act of driving away or repelling; the keeping at a distance.

PRO-PULSE/, (pro-puls/) *v. t.* [L. *propulso.*] To repel; to drive off. [*Little used.*] *Cotgrave.*

PRO-PUL/$ION, *n.* [L. *propulsus.*] The act of driving forward. *Bacon.*

PRO RĀ/TA. [L.] In proportion.

PRORE, *n.* [L. *prora.*] The prow or fore part of a ship. [*Not in use, except in poetry.*] *Pope.*

PRO RE NĀ/TA. [L.] According to exigences or circumstances.

PRO-RO-GĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *prorogatio.*] 1. Continuance in time or duration; a lengthening or prolongation of time.—2. In *England*, the continuance of parliament from one session to another, as an adjournment is a continuance of the session from day to day.

PRO-RŌGUE/, (pro-rōg/) *v. t.* [Fr. *proroger*; L. *prorogo.*] 1. To protract; to prolong. 2. To defer; to delay. 3. To continue the parliament from one session to another.

PRO-RUP/TION, *n.* [L. *proruptus.*] The act of bursting forth; a bursting out. *Brown.*

PRO-$Ā/IC, *a.* [L. *prosaicus*; Fr. *prosaique.*] Pertaining to prose; resembling prose; not restricted by numbers.

† PRŌ/$AL, *a.* Prosaic. *Brown.*

PRO-$CRĪBE/, *v. t.* [L. *proscribo.*] 1. To doom to destruction; to put one out of the protection of law, and promise a reward for his head. 2. To put out of the protection of the law. 3. To denounce and condemn as dangerous and not worthy of reception; to reject utterly. 4. To censure and condemn as utterly unworthy of reception. 5. To interdict.

PRO-$CRĪB/ED, (pro-skrībd/) *pp.* Doomed to destruction; denounced as dangerous, or as unworthy of reception; condemned; banished.

PRO-$CRĪB/ER, *n.* One that dooms to destruction; one that denounces as dangerous, or as utterly unworthy of reception.

PRO-$CRĪB/ING, *ppr.* Dooming to destruction; denouncing as unworthy of protection or reception; condemning; banishing.

PRO-$CRIP/TION, *n.* [L. *proscriptio.*] 1. The act of proscribing or dooming to death; among the *Romans*, the public offer of a reward for the head of a political enemy. 2. A putting out of the protection of law; condemning to exile. 3. Censure and condemnation; utter rejection.

PRO-$CRIP/TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in proscription; proscribing. *Burke.*

PRO$E, *n.* [L., It., Sp. *prosa*; Fr. *prose.*] 1. The natural language of man; language loose and unconfined to poetical measure. 2. A prayer used in the Romish church on particular days.

PRO$E, *v. t.* 1. To write in prose. *Milton.* 2. To make a tedious relation. *Mason.*

PRO$/E-CUTE, *v. t.* [L. *prosecutus.*] 1. To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute or accomplish; to continue endeavors to obtain or complete; to continue efforts

already begun. 2. To seek to obtain by legal process. 3. To accuse of some crime or breach of law, or to pursue for redress or punishment, before a legal tribunal.

PROS'E-CUTE, *v. i.* To carry on a legal prosecution. *Blackstone.*

PROS'E-CU-TED, *pp.* Pursued, or begun and carried on for execution or accomplishment, as a scheme; pursued for redress or punishment in a court of law, as a person; demanded in law, as a right or claim.

PROS'E-CU-TING, *ppr.* Pursuing, or beginning and carrying on for accomplishment; pursuing for redress or punishment; suing for, as a right or claim.

PROS-E-CŪ'TION, *n.* 1. The act or process of endeavoring to gain or accomplish something; pursuit by efforts of body or mind. 2. The institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law or equity, to obtain some right, or to redress and punish some wrong. 3. The institution or commencement and continuance of a criminal suit; the process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal, and pursuing them to final judgment.

PROS'E-CU-TOR, *n.* 1. One who pursues or carries on any purpose, plan or business. 2. The person who institutes and carries on a criminal suit in a legal tribunal, or one who exhibits criminal charges against an offender.

PROS'E-LYTE, *n.* [Fr. *proselyte*; It. *prosolita*; Gr. προσηλυτος.] A new convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system or party.

PROS'E-LYTE. *v. t.* To make a convert to some religion, or to some opinion or system. *Macknight.*

PROS'E-LYT-ISM, *n.* 1. The making of converts to a religion or religious sect, or to any opinion, system or party. *Burke.* 2. Conversion to a system or creed.

PROS'E-LYT-IZE, to make converts, or to convert, is not well authorized, or not in common use, and is wholly unnecessary.

† PRO-SEM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *proseminatus.*] Propagation by seed. *Hale.*

PROS-EN-NE-A-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. προς, εννεα and εδρα.] In *crystalography*, having nine faces on two adjacent parts of the crystal.

PRŌ'SER, *n.* 1. A writer of prose. *Drayton.*—2. In *cant language*, one who makes a tedious narration of uninteresting matters.

PROS-Ō-DĪ'A-CAL, } *a.* Pertaining to prosody or the quan-
* PRO-SŌ'DI-AL, } tity and accents of syllables; ac-
PRO-SOD'I-CAL, } cording to the rules of prosody.

* PRO-SŌ'DI-AN, *n.* One skilled in prosody or in the rules of pronunciation and metrical composition.

PROS'O-DIST, *n.* One who understands prosody.

PROS'O-DY, *n.* [Fr. *prosodie*; L. *prosodia.*] That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification.

PROS-O-PO-LEP'SY, *n.* [Gr. προσωπολημψια.] Respect of persons; *more particularly*, a premature opinion or prejudice against a person, formed by a view of his external appearance. *Addison.*

PROS-O-PO-PĒ'IA, } *n.* [Gr. προσωποποια.] A figure in
PROS'O-PO-PY, } *rhetoric* by which things are represented as persons, or by which things inanimate are spoken of as animated beings, or by which an absent person is introduced as speaking, or a deceased person is represented as alive and present.

PROS'PECT, *n.* [L. *prospectus.*] 1. View of things within the reach of the eye. 2. View of things to come; intellectual sight; expectation. 3. That which is presented to the eye; the place and the objects seen. 4. Object of view. 5. View delineated or painted; picturesque representation of a landscape. 6. Place which affords an extended view. 7. Position of the front of a building. 8. Expectation, or ground of expectation. 9. A looking forward; a regard to something future.

† PROS'PECT, *v. i.* [L. *prospectus.*] To look forward. *Dict.*

PRO-SPEC'TION, *n.* The act of looking forward, or of providing for future wants. *Paley.*

PRO-SPEC'TIVE, *a.* 1. Looking forward in time; regarding the future; opposed to *retrospective*. *W. Jay.* 2. Acting with foresight. 3. Pertaining to a prospect; viewing at a distance. 4. Furnishing with an extensive prospect.

PRO-SPEC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* With reference to the future.

PRO-SPEC'TUS, *n.* [L.] The plan of a literary work, containing the general subject or design, with the manner and terms of publication, and sometimes a specimen of it.

PROS'PER, *v. t.* [L. *prospero.*] To favor; to render successful. *Dryden.*

PROS'PER, *v. i.* 1. To be successful; to succeed. 2. To grow or increase; to thrive; to make gain.

PROS'PERED, *pp.* Having success; favored.

PROS'PER-ING, *ppr.* Rendering successful; advancing in growth, wealth or any good.

PROS-PER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *prosperitas.*] Advance or gain in any thing good or desirable; successful progress in any business or enterprise; success; attainment of the object desired.

PROS'PER-OUS, *a.* [L. *prosperus.*] 1. Advancing in the pursuit of any thing desirable; making gain or increase; thriving; successful. 2. Favorable; favoring success.

PROS'PER-OUS-LY, *adv.* With gain or increase; successfully. *Bacon.*

PROS'PER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being successful; prosperity.

PRO-SPĪ'CIENCE, *n.* [L. *prospiciens.*] The act of looking forward. *Dict.*

PROSS, *n.* Talk; conversation, rather of the gossiping kind. *Brockett.*

PROS'TATE, *a.* [from Gr. προιστημι.] In *anatomy*, the *prostate gland* is a gland situated just before the neck of the bladder in males, and surrounding the beginning of the urethra.

PROS-TER-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *prosterno.*] A state of being cast down; dejection; depression. [*Little used.*]

PROS'THE-SIS, } *n.* [Gr.] In *surgery*, the addition of an
PROTH'E-SIS, } artificial part to supply a defect of the body; as a wooden leg, &c.

PROS-THET'IC, *a.* [Gr. προσθετος.] Prefixed, as a letter to a word.

PROS'TI-TUTE, *v. t.* [L. *prostituo.*] 1. To offer freely to a lewd use, or to indiscriminate lewdness. 2. To give up to any vile or infamous purpose; to devote to any thing base; to sell to wickedness. 3. To offer or expose upon vile terms or to unworthy persons.

PROS'TI-TUTE, *a.* Openly devoted to lewdness; sold to wickedness or to infamous purposes.

PROS'TI-TUTE, *n.* 1. A female given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet. *Dryden.* 2. A base hireling; a mercenary; one who offers himself to infamous employments for hire.

PROS'TI-TU-TED, *pp.* Offered to common lewdness; devoted to base purposes.

PROS'TI-TU-TING, *ppr.* Offering to indiscriminate lewdness; devoting to infamous uses.

PROS-TI-TŪ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *prostituo.*] 1. The act or practice of offering the body to an indiscriminate intercourse with men; common lewdness of a female. 2. The act of setting one's self to sale, or offering one's self to infamous employments.

PROS'TI-TU-TOR, *n.* One who prostitutes; one who submits himself or offers another to vile purposes.

PROS'TRATE, *a.* [L. *prostratus.*] 1. Lying at length, or with the body extended on the ground or other surface. 2. Lying at mercy, as a supplicant. 3. Lying in the posture of humility or adoration.

PROS'TRATE, *v. t.* 1. To lay flat; to throw down. 2. To throw down; to overthrow; to demolish; to ruin.—3. *To prostrate one's self*, to throw one's self down or to fall in humility or adoration. 4. To bow in humble reverence. 5. To sink totally; to reduce.

PROS'TRA-TED, *pp.* Laid at length; laid flat; thrown down; destroyed.

PROS'TRA-TING, *ppr.* Laying flat; throwing down; destroying.

PROS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of throwing down or laying flat. 2. The act of falling down, or the act of bowing in humility or adoration; *primarily*, the act of falling on the face. 3. Great depression; dejection. 4. Great loss of natural strength and vigor; that state of the body in disease in which the system is passive and requires powerful stimulants to excite it into action.

PRŌ'STYLE, *n.* [Gr. προστυλος.] In *architecture*, a range of columns in the front of a temple. *Encyc.*

PRO-SYL'LO-GISM, *n.* [*pro* and *syllogism.*] A *prosyllogism* is when two or more syllogisms are so connected that the conclusion of the former is the major or minor of the following.

PRO-TAC'TIC, *a.* *Protactic* persons, in *plays*, are those who give a narrative or explanation of the piece.

* PRŌ'TA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. προτασις.] 1. A proposition; a maxim.—2. In the *ancient drama*, the first part of a comic or tragic piece, in which the several persons are shown, their characters intimated, and the subject proposed and entered on.

PRO-TAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. προτατικος.] Being placed in the beginning; previous. *Dryden.*

PRŌ'TE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Proteus; readily assuming different shapes. *See* PROTEUS.

PRO-TECT', *v. t.* [L. *protectus.*] To cover or shield from danger or injury; to defend; to guard; to preserve in safety.

PRO-TECT'ED, *pp.* Covered or defended from injury; preserved in safety.

PRO-TEC'TING, *ppr.* Shielding from injury; defending; preserving in safety.

PRO-TEC'TION, *n.* 1. The act of protecting; defense; shelter from evil; preservation from loss, injury or annoyance. 2. That which protects or preserves from injury. 3. A writing that protects; a passport or other writing which secures from molestation. 4. Exemption.

PRO-TEC'TIVE, *a.* Affording protection; sheltering; defensive. *Thomson.*

PRO-TEC'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *protecteur.*] 1. One that defends or shields from injury, evil or oppression; a defender; a guardian.—2. In *England*, one who formerly had the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; a regent.—3. In *Catholic countries*, every nation and every religious order has a *protector* residing at Rome.

PRO-TEC'TOR-ATE, *n.* Government by a protector. *Walpole.*

PRO-TEC'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a protector or regent. *Burnet.*

PRO-TEC'TRESS, *n.* A woman or female that protects.

PRO-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *protendo.*] To hold out; to stretch forth. *Dryden.*

PRO-TEND'ED, *pp.* Reached or stretched forth. *Mitford.*

PRO-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Stretching forth.

† PRO-TENSE', (pro-tens') *n.* Extension. *Spenser.*

PRO-TERV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *protervitas.*] Peevishness; petulance. [*Little used.*]

PRO-TEST', *v. i.* [L. *protestor;* Fr. *protester.*] 1. To affirm with solemnity; to make a solemn declaration of a fact or opinion. 2. To make a solemn declaration expressive of opposition. 3. To make a formal declaration in writing against a public law or measure.

PRO-TEST', *v. t.* 1. To call as a witness in affirming or denying, or to prove an affirmation. 2. To prove; to show; to give evidence of; [*obs.*]—3. In *commerce*, to *protest a bill of exchange*, is for a notary public, at the request of the payee, to make a formal declaration, under hand and seal, against the drawer of the bill, on account of non-acceptance or non-payment, for exchange, cost, commissions, damages and interest.

* PRŌ'TEST, *n.* 1. A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act; a formal and solemn declaration in writing of dissent from the proceedings of a legislative body.—2. In *commerce*, a formal declaration made by a notary public, under hand and seal, at the request of the payee or holder of a bill of exchange, for non-acceptance or non-payment of the same.

PROT'ES-TANT, *a.* Pertaining to those who, at the reformation of religion, protested against a decree of Charles V. and the diet of Spires; pertaining to the adherents of Luther, or others of the reformed churches.

PROT'ES-TANT, *n.* One of the party who adhered to Luther at the Reformation in 1529, and protested against a decree of the emperor Charles V. and the diet of Spires, and appealed to a general council.

PROT'ES-TANT-ISM, *n.* The Protestant religion.

PROT'ES-TANT-LY, *adv.* In conformity to the Protestants.

PROT-ES-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A solemn declaration of a fact, opinion or resolution. 2. A solemn declaration of dissent; a protest.—3. In *law*, a declaration in pleading, by which the party interposes an oblique allegation or denial of some fact, protesting that it does or does not exist.

PRO-TEST'ED, *pp.* Solemnly declared or alledged; declared against for non-acceptance or non-payment.

PRO-TEST'ER, *n.* 1. One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration. 2. One who protests a bill of exchange.

PRO-TEST'ING, *ppr.* Solemnly declaring or affirming; declaring against for non-acceptance or non-payment.

PRŌ'TE-US, *n.* [L.] In *mythology*, a marine deity, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, whose distinguishing characteristic was the faculty of assuming different shapes.

PRO-THON'O-TA-RI-SHIP, *n.* The office of a prothonotary.

PRO-THON'O-TA-RY, *n.* [Low L. *protonotarius.*] 1. *Originally*, the chief notary; and, *anciently*, the title of the principal notaries of the emperors of Constantinople.—2. In *England*, an officer in the court of king's bench and common pleas.—3. In the *United States*, a register or clerk of a court.

PRŌ'TO-COL, *n.* [Low L. *protocollum.*] 1. The original copy of any writing. *Ayliffe.* 2. A record or registry.

PRŌ'TO-COL-IST, *n.* In *Russia*, a register or clerk.

PRŌ'TO-MAR-TYR, *n.* [Gr. πρωτος and μαρτυρ.] 1. The first martyr; *a term applied to Stephen.* 2. The first who suffers or is sacrificed in any cause.

PRŌ'TO-PLAST, *n.* [Gr. πρωτος and πλαστος.] The original; the thing first formed, as a copy to be imitated.

PRO-TO-PLAS'TIC, *a.* First formed. *Howell.*

PRŌ'TO-POPE, *n.* [Gr. πρωτος, and *pope.*] Chief pope or imperial confessor. *Tooke, Russ.*

PRO-TO-SUL'PHATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, the combination of sulphuric acid with a protoxyd.

PRŌ'TO-TYPE, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. πρωτοτυπος.] An original or model after which any thing is formed; the pattern of any thing to be engraved, cast, &c.; exemplar; archetype.

PRO-TOX'YD, *n.* [Gr. πρωτος and οξυς.] A substance combined with oxygen in the first degree, or an oxyd formed by the first degree of oxydizement. *Thomson.*

PRO-TOX'Y-DIZE, *v. t.* To oxydize in the first degree.

PRO-TRACT', *v. t.* [L. *protractus.*] 1. To draw out or lengthen in time; to continue; to prolong. 2. To delay; to defer; to put off to a distant time.

† PRO-TRACT', *n.* Tedious continuance. *Spenser.*

PRO-TRACT'ED, *pp.* Drawn out in time; delayed.

PRO-TRACT'ER, *n.* One who protracts or lengthens in time.

PRO-TRACT'ING, *ppr.* Drawing out or continuing in time; delaying.

PRO-TRAC'TION, *n.* The act of drawing out or continuing in time; the act of delaying the termination of a thing.

PRO-TRACT'IVE, *a.* Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging; continuing; delaying. *Dryden.*

PRO-TRACT'OR, *n.* An instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper.

PRO-TREP'TI-CAL, *a.* [Gr. προτρεπτικος.] Hortatory; suasory; intended or adapted to persuade. [*L. u.*] *Ward.*

PRO-TRŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *protrudo.*] 1. To thrust forward; to drive or force along. 2. To thrust out, as from confinement.

PRO-TRŪDE', *v. i.* To shoot forward; to be thrust forward. *Bacon.*

PRO-TRŪD'ED, *pp.* Thrust forward or out.

PRO-TRŪD'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting forward or out.

PRO-TRŪ'SION, *n.* The act of thrusting forward or beyond the usual limit; a thrusting or driving; a push. *Locke.*

PRO-TRŪ'SIVE, *a.* Thrusting or impelling forward.

PRO-TŪ'BER-ANCE, *n.* [L. *protuberans.*] A swelling or tumor on the body; a prominence; a bunch or knob.

PRO-TŪ'BER-ANT, *a.* Swelling; prominent beyond the surrounding surface.

PRO-TŪ'BER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *protubero.*] To swell or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.

PRO-TU-BER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface. *Cooke.*

PRO-TŪ'BER-OUS, *a.* Protuberant. *Smith.*

PROUD, *a.* [Sax. *prut;* D. *preutsch.*] 1. Having inordinate self-esteem; possessing a high or unreasonable conceit of one's own excellence, either of body or mind. 2. Arrogant; haughty; supercilious. 3. Daring; presumptuous. 4. Lofty of mien; grand of person. 5. Grand; lofty; splendid; magnificent. 6. Ostentatious; grand. 7. Splendid; exhibiting grandeur and distinction; exciting pride. 8. Excited by the animal appetite. 9. Fungous.

PROUD'LY, *adv.* With an inordinate self-esteem; in a proud manner; haughtily; ostentatiously; with lofty airs or mien. *Pope.*

PRÖV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be proved.

PRÖV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner capable of proof. *Huloet.*

† PRŌ'VAND, *n.* Provender.

PRÖVE, *v. t.* [Sax. *profian;* D. *proeven;* Dan. *pröver.*] 1. To try; to ascertain some unknown quality or truth by an experiment or by a test or standard. 2. To evince, establish or ascertain as truth, reality or fact, by testimony or other evidence. 3. To evince truth by argument, induction or reasoning; to deduce certain conclusions from propositions that are true or admitted. 4. To ascertain the genuineness or validity of; to verify. 5. To experience; to try by suffering or encountering; to gain certain knowledge by the operation of something on ourselves, or by some act of our own.—6. In *arithmetic*, to show, evince or ascertain the correctness of any operation or result. 7. To try; to examine.—8. Men *prove God*, when by their provocations they put his patience to trial, *Ps.* xcv.; or when by obedience they make trial how much he will countenance such conduct, *Mal.* iii.

PRÖVE, *v. i.* 1. To make trial; to essay. *Dryden.* 2. To be found or to have its qualities ascertained by experience or trial. 3. To be ascertained by the event or something subsequent. 4. To be found true or correct by the result. 5. To make certain; to show; to evince. 6. To succeed; [*obs.*]

PRÖVED, *pp.* Tried; evinced; experienced.

PRO-VED'I-TOR, } *n.* [It. *proveditore.*] A purveyor; one
PROV-E-DŌRE', } employed to procure supplies for an army.—*Proveditor*, in *Venice* and *other parts of Italy*, is an officer who superintends matters of policy. *Encyc.*

PRÖV'EN. A word used by Scottish writers for the participle *proved.*

PRO-VEN'CIAL, *a.* [Fr. *provençal.*] Pertaining to Provence, in France.

PROV'EN-DER, *n.* [Fr. *provende ;* Norm. *provender.*] 1. Dry food for beasts, usually meal, or a mixture of meal and cut straw or hay. 2. Provisions ; meat ; food. *Coxe.*

PRÖV'ER, *n.* One that proves or tries ; that which proves.

PROV'ERB, *n.* [Fr. *proverbe ;* It. *proverbio ;* L. *proverbium.*] 1. A short sentence often repeated, expressing a well known truth or common fact, ascertained by experience or observation ; a maxim of wisdom. 2. A by-word ; a name often repeated ; and hence, frequently, a reproach or object of contempt. *Jer.* xxiv.—3. In *Scripture*, it sometimes signifies a moral sentence or maxim that is enigmatical ; a dark saying of the wise that requires interpretation. *Prov.* i.—4. *Proverbs*, a canonical book of the Old Testament.

† PROV'ERB, *v. t.* 1. To mention in a proverb. *Milton.* 2. To provide with a proverb. *Shak.*

† PROV'ERB, *v. i.* To utter proverbs. *Milton.*

PRO-VERB'I-AL, *a.* 1. Mentioned in a proverb. 2. Comprised in a proverb ; used or current as a proverb. *Pope.* 3. Pertaining to proverbs ; resembling a proverb ; suitable to a proverb.

PRO-VERB'I-AL-IST, *n.* One who speaks proverbs.

PRO-VERB'I-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make a proverb ; to turn into a proverb, or to use proverbially. [*Unusual.*]

PRO-VERB'I-AL-LY, *adv.* In a proverb. *Brown.*

PRO-VIDE', *v. t.* [L. *provideo ;* It. *provvedere.*] 1. To procure beforehand ; to get ; to collect or make ready for future use ; to prepare. 2. To furnish ; to supply ; followed by *with.* 3. To stipulate previously. 4. To make a previous conditional stipulation. 5. To foresee ; *a Latinism ;* [*obs.*]—6. *Provide*, in a transitive sense, is followed by *against* or *for.*

PRO-VIDE', *v. i.* To procure supplies or means of defense ; or to take measures for counteracting or escaping an evil.

PRO-VID'ED, *pp.* 1. Procured beforehand ; made ready for future use ; supplied ; furnished ; stipulated. 2. Stipulated as a condition, which condition is expressed in the following sentence or words.

PROV'I-DENCE, *n.* [Fr. ; L. *providentia.*] 1. The act of providing or preparing for future use or application. 2. Foresight ; timely care.—3. In *theology*, the care and superintendence which God exercises over his creatures. 4. Prudence in the management of one's concerns or in private economy.

PROV'I-DENT, *a.* Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them ; forecasting ; cautious ; prudent in preparing for future exigences.

PROV-I-DEN'TIAL, *a.* Effected by the providence of God ; referable to divine providence ; proceeding from divine direction or superintendence.

PROV-I-DEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* By means of God's providence.

PROV'I-DENT-LY, *adv.* With prudent foresight ; with wise precaution in preparing for the future.

PRO-VID'ER, *n.* One who provides, furnishes or supplies ; one that procures what is wanted. *Shak.*

PROV'INCE, *n.* [Fr. ; L. *provincia.*] 1. Among the *Romans*, a country of considerable extent, which, being reduced under their dominion, was new-modeled, and subjected to the command of an annual governor sent from Rome.—2. Among the *moderns*, a country belonging to a kingdom or state either by conquest or colonization, usually situated at a distance from the kingdom or state, but more or less dependent on it or subject to it. 3. A division of a kingdom or state, of considerable extent. 4. A region of country ; *in a general sense ;* a tract ; a large extent. 5. The proper office or business of a person.

PRO-VIN'CIAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a province, or relating to it. 2. Appendant to the principal kingdom or state. 3. Not polished ; rude. 4. Pertaining to an ecclesiastical province, or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop ; not ecumenical.

PRO-VIN'CIAL, *n.* 1. A spiritual governor. In *Catholic countries*, one who has the direction of the several convents of a province. 2. A person belonging to a province. *Burke.*

PRO-VIN'CIAL-ISM, *n.* A peculiar word or manner of speaking in a province or district of country remote from the principal country or from the metropolis.

PRO-VIN-CI-AL'I-TY, *n.* Peculiarity of language in a province. *Warton.*

PRO-VIN'CIATE, *v. t.* To convert into a province.

PRO-VINE', *v. i.* [Fr. *provigner.*] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for propagation.

PRÖV'ING, *ppr.* Trying ; ascertaining ; evincing ; experiencing.

PRO-VI'SION, *n.* [Fr. ; L. *provisio.*] 1. The act of providing or making previous preparation. 2. Things provided ; preparation ; measures taken beforehand, either for security, defense or attack, or for the supply of wants. 3. Stores provided ; stock. 4. Victuals ; food ; provender ; all manner of eatables for man and beast. 5. Previous stipulation ; terms or agreement made, or measures taken, for a future exigency.

PRO-VI'SION, *v. t.* To supply with victuals or food.

PRO-VI'SION-AL, *a.* [Fr. *provisionnel.*] Provided for present need or for the occasion ; temporarily established ; temporary.

PRO-VI'SION-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of provision ; temporarily ; for the present exigency. *Locke.*

PRO-VI'SION-A-RY, *a.* Provisional ; provided for the occasion ; not permanent. *Burke.*

PRO-VI'SO, *n.* [L. *provisus.*] An article or clause in any statute, agreement, contract, grant or other writing, by which a condition is introduced ; a conditional stipulation.

PRO-VI'SOR, *n.* [Fr. *proviseur.*] 1. In *church affairs*, a person appointed by the pope to a benefice before the death of the incumbent, and to the prejudice of the rightful patron. 2. The purveyor, steward or treasurer of a religious house.

PRO-VI'SO-RY, *a.* 1. Making temporary provision ; temporary. 2. Containing a proviso or condition ; conditional.

PROV-O-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr. ; L. *provocatio.*] 1. Any thing that excites anger ; the cause of resentment. 1 *Kings* xxi. 2. The act of exciting anger. 3. An appeal to a court or judge ; [*obs.*] 4. Incitement ; [*obs.*]

PRO-VO'CA-TIVE, *a.* Exciting ; stimulating ; tending to awaken or incite appetite or passion.

PRO-VO'CA-TIVE, *n.* Any thing that tends to excite appetite or passion ; a stimulant.

PRO-VO'CA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being provocative or stimulating.

† PRO-VO'CA-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *provocatoire.*] A challenge. *Cotgrave.*

PRO-VOK'A-BLE, *a.* That may be provoked. *Rawlins.*

PRO-VOKE', *v. t.* [L. *provoco ;* Fr. *provoquer ;* It. *provocare ;* Sp. *provocar.*] 1. To call into action ; to arouse ; to excite. 2. To make angry ; to offend ; to incense ; to enrage. 3. To excite ; to cause. 4. To excite ; to stimulate ; to increase. 5. To challenge. 6. To move ; to incite ; to stir up ; to induce by motives. *Rom.* x. 7. To incite ; to rouse.

† PRO-VOKE', *v. i.* To appeal. *Dryden.*

PRO-VOK'ED, (pro-vokt') *pp.* Excited ; roused ; incited ; made angry ; incensed.

PRO-VOK'ER, *n.* 1. One that excites anger or other passion ; one that excites war or sedition. 2. That which excites, causes or promotes. *Shak.*

PRO-VOK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Exciting into action ; inciting ; inducing by motives ; making angry. 2. *a.* Having the power or quality of exciting resentment ; tending to awaken passion.

PRO-VOK'ING-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to excite anger.

* PRO-VOST', (pro-vō') *n.* [Sax. *profost, profast ;* Dan. *provst ;* G. *probst, propst ;* Arm. *provost.*] A person who is appointed to superintend or preside over something ; the chief magistrate of a city or town.

* PRŌ'VOST-SHIP, *n.* The office of a provost. *Hakewill.*

* PROW, *n.* [Fr. *proue ;* It. *prua* and *proda ;* Sp. *proa.*] 1. The forepart of a ship.—2. In *seamen's language*, the beak or pointed cutwater of a xebec or galley. 3. The name of a particular kind of vessel used in the East Indian seas.

† PROW, *a.* Valiant. *Spenser.*

PROW'ESS, *n.* [Fr. *prouesse ;* It. *prodezza.*] Bravery ; valor ; *particularly*, military bravery ; gallantry ; intrepidity in war ; fearlessness of danger.

† PROW'EST, *a.* [*superl.* of *prow.*] Bravest. *Spenser.*

PROWL, *v. t.* To rove over. *Sidney.*

PROWL, *v. i.* 1. To rove or wander, particularly for prey, as a wild beast. *Milton.* 2. To rove and plunder ; to prey ; to plunder.

PROWL, *n.* A roving for prey ; *colloquially*, something to be seized and devoured.

PROWL'ER, *n.* One that roves about for prey. *Thomson.*

PROWL'ING, *ppr.* Wandering about in search of prey or plunder.

PROX'I-MAL. *See* PROXIMATE.

PROX'I-MATE, *a.* [L. *proximus.*] Nearest ; next.

PROX'I-MATE-LY, *adv.* Immediately ; by immediate relation to or effect on. *Bentley.*

† PROX'IME, *a.* Next ; immediately. *Watts.*

PROX-IM'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *proximité ;* L. *proximitas.*] The state of being next ; immediate nearness, either in place, blood or alliance. *Swift.*

PROX'Y, *n.* [contracted from *procuracy.*] 1. The agency of another who acts as a substitute for his principal ; agency of a substitute ; appearance of a representative. 2. The person who is substituted or deputed to act for another.—3. In *popular use*, an election or day of voting for officers of government.

PROX'Y-SHIP, *n.* The office or agency of a proxy.

† PRUCE, *n.* [from *Prussia.*] Prussian leather. *Dryden.*

PRUDE, *n.* [Fr. *prude;* D. *preutsch.*] A woman of great reserve, coyness, affected stiffness of manners and scrupulous nicety. *Swift.*

PRŪ'DENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *prudentia;* It. *prudenza;* Sp. *prudencia.*] Wisdom applied to practice. *Prudence* implies caution in deliberating and consulting on the most suitable means to accomplish valuable purposes, and the exercise of sagacity in discerning and selecting them. *Prudence* differs from *wisdom* in this, that prudence implies more caution and reserve than wisdom, or is exercised more in foreseeing and avoiding evil, than in devising and executing that which is good. It is sometimes mere *caution* or *circumspection.*

PRŪ'DENT, *a.* 1. Cautious; circumspect; practically wise; careful of the consequences of enterprises, measures or actions; cautious not to act when the end is of doubtful utility, or probably impracticable. 2. Dictated or directed by prudence. 3. Foreseeing by instinct. 4. Frugal; economical. 5. Wise; intelligent.

PRU-DEN'TIAL, *a.* 1. Proceeding from prudence; dictated or prescribed by prudence. 2. Superintending the discretionary concerns of a society. *N. England.*

†PRU-DEN-TI-AL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being prudential; eligibility, on principles of prudence. *Brown.*

PRU-DEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In conformity with prudence; prudently. *South.*

PRU-DEN'TIALS, *n. plu.* 1. Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom. 2. The subordinate discretionary concerns and economy of a company, society or corporation. *N. England.*

PRŪ'DENT-LY, *adv.* 1. With prudence; with due caution or circumspection; discreetly; wisely. 2. With frugality; economically.

PRŪ'DER-Y, *n.* Affected scrupulousness; excessive nicety in conduct; stiffness; affected reserve or gravity; coyness.

PRŪ'DISH, *a.* [from *prude.*] Affectedly grave; very formal, precise or reserved. *Garrick.*

PRŪNE, *v. t.* 1. To lop or cut off the superfluous branches of trees, to make them bear better fruit or grow higher, or to give them a more handsome and regular appearance. 2. To clear from any thing superfluous; to dress; to trim.

PRŪNE, *v. i.* To dress; to prink; *a ludicrous word.*

PRŪNE, *n.* [Fr. *prune;* It., Sp. *pruna;* L. *prunum.*] A plum, or a dried plum. *Bacon.*

PRŪNED, *pp.* 1. Divested of superfluous branches; trimmed. 2. Cleared of what is unsuitable or superfluous.

PRŪ'NEL, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

PRU-NEL'LO, *n.* A kind of stuff of which clergymen's gowns are made. *Pope.*

PRU-NEL'LO, *n.* [Fr. *prunelle.*] A kind of plum.

PRŪN'ER, *n.* One that prunes trees or removes what is superfluous.

PRU-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *prunum* and *fero.*] Bearing plums.

PRŪN'ING, *ppr.* Lopping off superfluous branches; trimming; clearing of what is superfluous.

PRŪN'ING, *n.* In *gardening* and *agriculture*, the lopping off the superfluous branches of trees, either for improving the trees or their fruit.

PRŪN'ING-HOOK, PRŪN'ING-KNIFE, } *n.* An instrument used in pruning trees. *Dryden.*

PRŪ'RI-ENCE, PRŪ'RI-EN-CY, } *n.* [L. *pruriens.*] An itching, longing desire or appetite for any thing. *Swift.*

PRŪ'RI-ENT, *a.* Itching; uneasy with desire. *Warton.*

PRU-RIG'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *pruriginosus.*] Tending to an itch. *Greenhill.*

PRU-RĪ'GO, *n.* [L.] Itch. *Gregory.*

PRŪS'SIAN, (prū'shan) *a.* [from *Prussia.*] Pertaining to Prussia.—*Prussian blue*, a combination of iron with ferrocyanic acid.

PRŪS'SIATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of the prussic acid, or coloring matter of prussian blue, with a salifiable base.

PRŪS'SIC, *a.* The *prussic acid* is a compound of kyanogen or cyanogen, prussic gas and hydrogen, and hence called *hydrocyanic acid.*

PRY, *v. i.* To peep narrowly; to inspect closely; to attempt to discover something with scrutinizing curiosity, whether impertinently or not.

PRY, *n.* Narrow inspection; impertinent peeping. *Smart.*

PRY, *v. t.* To raise or attempt to raise with a lever. This is the common popular pronunciation of *prize*, in *America.* The lever used is also called a *pry.*

PRY'ING, *ppr.* Inspecting closely; looking into with curiosity.

PRY'ING-LY, *adv.* With close inspection or impertinent curiosity.

PRY'TANE, PRYT'A-NIS, } *n.* [Gr. πρυτανις.] In *ancient Greece*, a president of the senate of five hundred.

[*It is to be noted that, in words beginning with* Ps *and* Pt, *the letter* p *has no sound.*]

PSALM, (säm) *n.* [L. *psalmus.*] A sacred song or hymn; a song composed on a divine subject and in praise of God.

PSALM'IST, *n.* 1. A writer or composer of sacred songs; a title particularly applied to David and the other authors of the Scriptural psalms.—2. In the *church of Rome*, a clerk, precentor, singer or leader of music in the church.

PSAL-MOD'I-CAL, PSAL'MOD-IC, } *a.* Relating to psalmody. *Warton.*

PSAL'MO-DIST, *n.* One who sings holy songs. *Hammond.*

PSAL'MO-DY, *n.* The act, practice or art of singing sacred songs.

PSAL-MOG'RA-PHER, PSAL-MOG'RA-PHIST, } *n.* A writer of psalms or divine songs and hymns.

PSAL-MOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ψαλμος and γραφω.] The act or practice of writing psalms or sacred songs and hymns.

PSAL'TER, *n.* [L. *psalterium;* It., Sp. *salterio.*] 1. The book of Psalms; often applied to a book containing the Psalms separately printed.—2. In *Romish countries*, a large chaplet or rosary, consisting of a hundred and fifty beads, according to the number of the psalms.

PSAL'TER-Y, *n.* [Gr. ψαλτηριον.] An instrument of music used by the Hebrews, the form of which is not now known.

PSAM'MITE, *n.* [Gr. ψαμμος.] A species of micaceous sandstone. *Brongniart.*

PSEŪ'DO, [Gr. ψευδος, false.] A prefix signifying false, counterfeit or spurious.

PSEŪ'DO-A-POS'TLE, *n.* A false apostle; one who falsely pretends to be an apostle.

PSEŪ'DO-CHĪ'NA, *n.* The false China root, a plant of the genus *smilax*, found in America. *Encyc.*

PSEŪ'DO-GA-LĒ'NA, *n.* False galena or black jack.

PSEŪ'DO-GRAPH, PSEU-DOG'RA-PHY, } *n.* [Gr. ψευδος and γραφη.] False writing.

PSEU-DOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ψευδολογια.] Falsehood of speech.

PSEŪ'DO-ME-TAL'LIC, *a.* *Pseudo-metallic* lustre is that which is perceptible only when held towards the light.

PSEU-DO-MORPH'OUS, *a.* [*pseudo*, and Gr. μορφη.] Not having the true form.

PSEŪ'DO-TĪ'NE-A, *n.* In *natural history*, the name of a remarkable species of insect or larva, resembling a moth.

PSEŪ'DO-VOL-CAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by a pseudo-volcano. *Cleaveland.*

PSEŪ'DO-VOL-CĀ'NO, *n.* A volcano that emits smoke and sometimes flame, but no lava; also a burning mine of coal.

PSHAW, *exclam.* An expression of contempt, disdain or dislike.

PSŌ'AS, *n.* [Gr.] The name of two inside muscles of the loins.

PSŌ'RA, *n.* [Gr.] The itch.

PSY-CHO-LOG'IC, PSY-CHO-LOG'I-CAL, } *a.* Pertaining to a treatise on the soul, or to the study of the soul of man. *Literary Mag.*

PSY-CHOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ψυχη and λογος.] A discourse or treatise on the human soul; the doctrine of the nature and properties of the soul. *Campbell.*

PSY-CHOM'A-CHY, *n.* A conflict of the soul with the body.

PSY'CHO-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

PTAR'MI-GAN, *n.* A fowl of the genus *tetrao.*

*PTIS'AN, (tiz'an) *n.* [L. *ptisana.*] A decoction of barley with other ingredients. *Arbuthnot.*

PTOL-E-MĀ'IC, *a.* [from *Ptolemy.*] Pertaining to Ptolemy. The *Ptolemaic* system, in *astronomy*, is that maintained by Ptolemy, who supposed the earth to be fixed in the centre of the universe.

PTY'A-LISM, *n.* [Gr. πτυαλισμος.] In *medicine*, salivation; an unnatural or copious flow of saliva. *Coxe.*

PTYS'MA-GOGUE, *n.* [Gr. πτυσμα and αγω.] A medicine that promotes discharges of saliva. *Dict.*

PUB'BLE, *a.* Full; fat. *Grose.*

PŪ'BER-TY, *n.* [L. *pubertas.*] The age at which persons are capable of procreating and bearing children.

PŪ'BĒS, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, the hairiness of plants; a downy or villous substance which grows on plants; pubescence. *Martyn.*

PU-BES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *pubescens.*] 1. The state of a youth who has arrived at puberty; or the state of puberty. *Brown.*—2. In *botany*, hairiness; shagginess; the hairy or downy substance on plants.

PU-BES'CENT, *a.* 1. Arriving at puberty. *Brown.*—2. In *botany*, covered with pubescence.

PUB'LIC, *a.* [L. *publicus;* Sp. *publico;* It. *pubblico;* Fr. *publique.*] 1. Pertaining to a nation, state or community; extending to a whole people. 2. Common to many; current or circulated among people of all classes; general. 3. Open; notorious; exposed to all persons without restriction. 4. Regarding the community; directed to the interest of a nation, state or community. 5. Open for general entertainment. 6. Open to common use. 7. *In general, public* expresses something common to mankind at large, to a nation, state, city or town, and is opposed

to *private*.—*Public law* is often synonymous with the *law of nations*.

PUB'LIC, *n.* The general body of mankind or of a nation, state or community; the people, indefinitely.—*In public*, in open view; before the people at large; not in private.

PUB'LIC-HOUSE, *n.* A house of entertainment.

PUB'LI-CAN, *n.* [L. *publicanus*.] 1. A collector of toll or tribute. 2. The keeper of a public house; an inn-keeper.

PUB-LI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *publicatio*.] 1. The act of publishing or offering to public notice; notification to a people at large, either by words, writing or printing; proclamation; divulgation; promulgation. 2. The act of offering a book or writing to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution. 3. A work printed and published; any pamphlet or book offered for sale or to public notice.

† PUB'LIC-HEART'ED, *a.* Public-spirited. *Clarendon.*

PUB'LI-CIST, *n.* A writer on the laws of nature and nations; one who treats of the rights of nations. *Kent.*

PUB-LIC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *publicité*.] The state of being public or open to the knowledge of a community; notoriety.

PUB'LIC-LY, *adv.* 1. Openly; with exposure to popular view or notice; without concealment. 2. In the name of the community.

PUB'LIC-MIND-ED, *a.* Disposed to promote the public interest. [*Little used.*]

PUB'LIC-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* A disposition to promote the public weal or advantage. [*Little used.*] *South.*

PUB'LIC-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being public, or open to the view or notice of people at large. 2. State of belonging to the community.

PUB'LIC-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* 1. Having or exercising a disposition to advance the interest of the community; disposed to make private sacrifices for the public good. 2. Dictated by a regard to public good.

PUB'LIC-SPIR'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* A disposition to advance the public good, or a willingness to make sacrifices of private interest to promote the common weal.

PUB'LISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *publier*; Sp. *publicar*; It. *pubblicare*; L. *publico*.] 1. To discover or make known to mankind or to people in general what before was private or unknown; to divulge, as a private transaction; to promulgate or proclaim, as a law or edict. 2. To send a book into the world; or to sell or offer for sale a book, map or print. 3. To utter; to put off or into circulation. *Laws of Mass.* 4. To make known by posting, or by reading in a church.

PUB'LISHED, *pp.* Made known to the community; divulged; promulgated; proclaimed.

PUB'LISH-ER, *n.* 1. One who makes known what was before private or unknown; one that divulges, promulgates or proclaims. 2. One who sends a book or writing into the world for common use; one that offers a book, pamphlet, &c., for sale. 3. One who utters, passes or puts into circulation a counterfeit paper.

PUB'LISH-ING, *ppr.* Making known; divulging; promulgating; proclaiming; selling or offering publicly for sale; uttering.

PUB'LISH-MENT, *n.* In *popular usage in New England*, a notice of intended marriage.

PUC-COON', *n.* A plant, a species of *sanguinaria*; the blood-root. *Fam. of Plants.*

PUCE, *a.* Of a dark brown color. Qu.

PŪ'CEL-AGE, *n.* [Fr.] A state of virginity. [*Little used.*] *Robinson.*

PŪ'CE-RON, *n.* [Fr.] The name of a tribe of small insects; the *aphis*, vine-fretter, or plant-louse.

PUCK, *n.* [Ice., Sw. *puke*; Scot. *puck*.] A demon; a mischievous spirit. *Shak.*

PUCK'-BALL, or PUCK'-FIST, *n.* [from *puck*.] A kind of mushroom full of dust. *Dict.*

PUCK'ER, *v. t.* [Sp. *buche*.] To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to contract into ridges and furrows; to corrugate.

PUCK'ER, *n.* A fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds.

PUCK'ERED, *pp.* Gathered in folds; wrinkled.

PUCK'ER-ING, *ppr.* Wrinkling.

PUD'DER, *n.* [this is supposed to be the same as *pother*.] A tumult; a confused noise; a bustle. [*Vulgar.*] *Locke.*

PUD'DER, *v. i.* To make a tumult or bustle. *Locke.*

PUD'DER, *v. t.* To perplex; to embarrass; to confuse; *vulgarly*, to *bother*. *Locke.*

PUD'DING, *n.* [W. *poten*; Fr. *boudin*; G., Dan. *pudding*; Sw. *puding*.] 1. A species of food of a soft or moderately hard consistence, variously made, but usually a compound of flour, or meal of maize, with milk and eggs, sometimes enriched with raisins and called *plum-pudding*. 2. An intestine. *Shak.* 3. An intestine stuffed with meat, &c. now called a *sausage*. 4. *Proverbially*, food or victuals.

PUD'DING, or PUD'DEN-ING, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a thick wreath or circle of cordage, tapering from the middle towards the ends, and fastened about the mast below the trusses, to prevent the yards from falling down when the ropes sustaining them are shot away.

PUD'DING-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus *mentha*.

PUD'DING-GROSS, *n.* A plant. Qu. *Johnson.*

PUD'DING-PIE, *n.* A pudding with meat baked in it.

PUD'DING PIPE-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus *cassia*.

PUD'DING-SLEEVE, *n.* A sleeve of the full dress clerical gown. *Swift.*

PUD'DING-STONE, *n.* Conglomerate; a coarse sandstone composed of silicious pebbles, flint, &c. united by a cement. *Cleaveland.*

PUD DING-TIME, *n.* 1. The time of dinner, pudding being formerly the first dish set on the table, or rather first eaten. 2. The nick of time; critical time.

PUD'DLE, *n.* [Ir. *boidhlia*; G. *pfütze*.] A small stand of dirty water; a muddy plash. *Addison.*

PUD'DLE, *v. t.* 1. To make foul or muddy; to pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water. 2. To make thick or close.

PUD'DLE, *v. i.* To make a dirty stir. *Junius.*

PUD'DLED, *pp.* Made muddy or foul.

PUD'DLING, *ppr.* Making muddy or dirty.

PUD'DLY, *a.* Muddy; foul; dirty. *Carew.*

PUD'DOCK, or PUR'ROCK, *n.* [for *paddock*, or *parrock*.] A small inclosure. [*Provincial in England.*]

PŪ'DEN-CY, *n.* [L. *pudens*.] Modesty; shamefacedness. *Shak.*

PU-DEN'DA, *n. plu.* [L.] The parts of generation.

PŪ'DIC, } *a.* [L. *pudicus*.] Pertaining to the parts which
PŪ'DI-CAL, } modesty requires to be concealed.

PU-DIC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *pudicité*; L. *pudicitia*.] Modesty; chastity. *Howell.*

PŪE'-FEL-LOW. *See* PEW-FELLOW.

PŪ'E-RILE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *puerilis*.] Boyish; childish; trifling; as, a *puerile* amusement. *Pope.*

PU-E-RIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *puerilité*; L. *puerilitas*.] 1. Childishness; boyishness; the manners or actions of a boy; that which is trifling.—2. In *discourse*, a thought or expression which is flat, insipid or childish.

PU-ER'PE-RAL, *a.* [L. *puerpera*.] Pertaining to childbirth; as, a *puerperal* fever.

PU-ER'PE-ROUS, *a.* [L. *puerperus*.] Bearing children; lying in.

PŪ'ET. *See* PEWET.

PUFF, *n.* [D. *pof*; G., Dan. *puff*.] 1. A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth; a quick forcible blast; a whiff. 2. A sudden and short blast of wind. 3. A fungous ball filled with dust. 4. Any thing light and porous, or something swelled and light. 5. A substance of loose texture, used to sprinkle powder on the hair. 6. A tumid or exaggerated statement or commendation. *Cibber.*

PUFF, *v. i.* [G. *puffen*; D. *poffen*.] 1. To drive air from the mouth in a single and quick blast. 2. To swell the cheeks with air. 3. To blow, as an expression of scorn or contempt. 4. To breathe with vehemence, as after violent exertion. 5. To do or move with hurry, agitation and a tumid, bustling appearance. 6. To swell with air; to dilate or inflate.

PUFF, *v. t.* 1. To drive with a blast of wind or air. 2. To swell; to inflate; to dilate with air. 3. To swell; to inflate; to blow up. 4. To drive with a blast in scorn or contempt. 5. To praise with exaggeration.

PUFF'-BALL, *n.* A fungus or mushroom full of dust.

PUFFED, *pp.* Driven out suddenly, as air or breath; blown up; swelled with air; inflated with vanity or pride; praised.

PUFF'ER, *n.* One that puffs; one that praises with noisy commendation.

PUFF'IN, *n.* 1. A water-fowl of the genus *alca* or auk. 2. A kind of fish. 3. A kind of fungus with dust; a fuzzball.

PUFF'IN-AP-PLE, *n.* A sort of apple so called.

PUFF'I-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being turgid.

PUFF'ING, *ppr.* Driving out the breath with a single, sudden blast; inflating; praising pompously.

PUFF'ING-LY, *adv.* 1. Tumidly; with swell. 2. With vehement breathing or shortness of breath.

PUFF'Y, *a.* 1. Swelled with air or any soft matter; tumid with a soft substance. 2. Tumid; turgid; bombastic.

PUG, *n.* [Sax., Sw. *piga*; Dan. *pige*.] The name given to a little animal treated with familiarity, as a monkey, or a little dog.

† PUG'GERED, for *puckered*. *More.*

PUGH, *exclam.* A word used in contempt or disdain.

PŪ'GIL, *n.* [It. *pugillo*; Fr. *pugile*; L. *pugillum*.] As much as is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers. *Bacon.*

PŪ'GIL-ISM, *n.* [L., Sp. *pugil*.] The practice of boxing or fighting with the fist.

PŪ'GIL-IST, *n.* A boxer; one who fights with his fists.

PU-GIL-IS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to boxing or fighting with the fist.

PUG-NA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *pugnax*.] Disposed to fight; inclined to fighting; quarrelsome; fighting. *More.*

PUG-NAC'I-TY, *n.* Inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

PŪIS'NE, (pū'ny) *a.* [Fr. *puis* and *né*.] 1. In *law*, younger or inferior in rank. 2. Later in date; [*obs.*] *Hale.*

* PŪ'IS-SANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Power; strength; might; force. *Milton.*

* PŪ'IS-SANT, *a.* Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible. *Milton.*

* PŪ'IS-SANT-LY, *adv.* Powerfully; with great strength.

PUKE, *v. i.* [Heb. בק; L. *vacuo*.] To vomit; to eject from the stomach. *Shak.*

PUKE, *n.* A vomit; a medicine which excites vomiting.

PUKE, *a.* Of a color between black and russet. *Shak.*

PUKED, *pp.* Vomited.

PŪK'ER, *n.* A medicine causing vomiting.

PŪK'ING, *ppr.* Vomiting.

PUL'ĊHRI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *pulchritudo*.] 1. Beauty; handsomeness; grace; comeliness; that quality of form which pleases the eye. 2. Moral beauty; those qualities of the mind which good men love and approve.

PULE, *v. i.* [Fr. *piauler*.] 1. To cry like a chicken. 2. To whine; to cry as a complaining child; to whimper.

PŪ'LIĊ, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

† PŪ'LI-ĊOSE, } *a.* [L. *pulicosus*.] Abounding with fleas.
† PŪ'LI-ĊOUS, } *Dict.*

PŪL'ING, *ppr.* Crying like a chicken; whining.

PŪL'ING, *n.* A cry, as of a chicken; a whining.

PŪL'ING-LY, *adv.* With whining or complaint.

PŪ'LI-OL, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

PULK'HA, *n.* A Laplander's traveling sled or sleigh.

PU̇LL, *v. t.* [Sax. *pullian*.] 1. To draw; to draw towards one, or to make an effort to draw. *Pull* differs from *draw*; we use *draw* when motion follows the effort, and *pull* is used in the same sense; but we may also *pull* forever without drawing or moving the thing. This distinction may not be universal. *Pull* is opposed to *push*. 2. To pluck; to gather by drawing or forcing off or out. 3. To tear; to rend; but in this sense followed by some qualifying word or phrase.

To pull down. 1. To demolish or to take in pieces by separating the parts. 2. To demolish; to subvert; to destroy. 3. To bring down; to degrade; to humble.—*To pull off*, to separate by pulling; to pluck; also, to take off without force.—*To pull out*, to draw out; to extract.—*To pull up*, to pluck up; to tear up by the roots; hence, to extirpate; to eradicate; to destroy.

PU̇LL, *n.* 1. The act of pulling or drawing with force; an effort to move by drawing towards one. 2. A contest; a struggle. 3. Pluck; violence suffered.

PU̇LL'BAĊK, *n.* That which keeps back, or restrains from proceeding.

PU̇LLED, *pp.* Drawn towards one; plucked.

† PU̇LL'EN, *n.* [Fr. *poule*; L. *pullus*.] Poultry. *Bailey.*

PU̇LL'ER, *n.* One that pulls. *Shak.*

PU̇LL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *poulet*; It. *pollo*; L. *pullus*.] A young hen or female of the gallinaceous kind of fowls.

PU̇LL'EY, *n.*; *plu.* PULLEYS. [Fr. *poulie*; Sp. *polla*; L. *polus*.] A small wheel turning on a pin in a block, with a furrow or groove in which runs the rope that turns it.

PUL'LI-ĊAT, *n.* A kind of silk handkerchief.

PU̇LL'ING, *ppr.* Drawing; making an effort to draw; plucking.

PŪL'LU-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *pullulo*.] To germinate; to bud.

PUL-LU-LĀ'TION, *n.* A germinating or budding; the first shooting of a bud. *More.*

PUL'MO-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *pulmonarius*.] Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs.

PUL'MO-NA-RY, *n.* [L. *pulmonaria*.] A plant, lungwort.

PUL-MON'IĊ, *a.* [Fr. *pulmonique*.] Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs.

PUL-MON'IĊ, *n.* 1. A medicine for diseases of the lungs. 2. One affected by a disease of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

PULP, *n.* [Fr. *pulpe*; L. *pulpa*.] 1. A soft mass. 2. The soft substance within a bone; marrow. 3. The soft, succulent part of fruit. 4. The aril or exterior covering of a coffee-berry.

PULP, *v. t.* To deprive of the pulp or integument, as the coffee-berry.

PU̇L'PIT, *n.* [L. *pulpitum*; It., Sp. *pulpito*; Fr. *pupitre*.] 1. An elevated place or inclosed stage in a church, in which the preacher stands. It is called, also, a *desk*.—2. In the *Roman theatre*, the *pulpitum* was the place where the players performed their parts, lower than the *scena*, and higher than the *orchestra*. 3. A movable desk, from which disputants pronounced their dissertations, and authors recited their works.

PU̇L'PIT-EL'O-QUENCE, or PU̇L'PIT-OR'A-TO-RY, *n.* Eloquence or oratory in delivering sermons.

PU̇L-PIT'I-ĊAL-LY, in *Chesterfield*, is not an authorized word.

PU̇L'PIT-OR'A-TOR, *n.* An eloquent preacher.

PU̇LP'OUS, *a.* Consisting of pulp or resembling it; soft like pap. *Philips.*

PU̇LP'OUS-NESS, *n.* Softness; the quality of being pulpous.

PULP'Y, *a.* Like pulp; soft; fleshy; succulent. *Ray.*

PULS'ATE, *v. i.* [L. *pulsatus*.] To beat or throb.

PULS'A-TILE, *a.* [L. *pulsatilis*.] That is or may be struck or beaten; played by beating. *Mus. Dict.*

PUL-SĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *pulsatio*.] 1. The beating or throbbing of the heart or of an artery, in the process of carrying on the circulation of the blood.—2. In *law*, any touching of another's body willfully or in anger.

PULS'A-TIVE, *a.* Beating; throbbing. *Encyc.*

PUL-SĀ'TOR, *n.* A beater; a striker. *Dict.*

PULS'A-TO-RY, *a.* Beating; throbbing, as the heart.

PULSE, (puls) *n.* [L. *pulsus*; Fr. *pouls*.] 1. In *animals*, the beating or throbbing of the heart and arteries; *more particularly*, the sudden dilatation of an artery, caused by the projectile force of the blood, which is perceptible to the touch. 2. The stroke with which a medium is affected by the motion of light, sound, &c.; oscillation; vibration.—*To feel one's pulse, metaphorically*, to sound one's opinion; to try or to know one's mind.

PULSE, *v. i.* To beat, as the arteries. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*

PULSE, *v. t.* [L. *pulso*.] To drive, as the pulse. [*L. u.*]

PULSE, *n.* [qu. L. *pulsus*.] Leguminous plants or their seeds; as beans, peas, &c. *Dryden.*

PUL-SIF'IĊ, *a.* [*pulse*, and L. *facio*.] Exciting the pulse; causing pulsation. *Smith.*

PUL'SION, *n.* [from L. *pulsus*.] The act of driving forward; in opposition to *suction* or *traction*. [*L. u.*] *More.*

PUL-TĀ'ĊEOUS, *a.* [from Gr. πολτος; L. *puls*.] Macerated; softened; nearly fluid. *Beddoes.*

PUL'TISE, *n.* [L. *pultis*.] A poultice. *Burton.*

PUL'VER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *pulvis*.] That may be reduced to fine powder; capable of being pulverized.

PUL'VER-ATE, *v. t.* To beat or reduce to powder or dust.

PUL'VER-IN, } *n.* Ashes of barilla.
PUL'VER-INE, }

PUL-VER-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* [from *pulverize*.] The act of reducing to dust or powder.

PUL'VER-ĪZE, *v. t.* [It. *polverizzare*; Fr. *pulveriser*.] To reduce to fine powder, as by beating, grinding, &c.

PUL'VER-ĪZED, *pp.* Reduced to fine powder.

PUL'VER-ĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to fine powder.

PUL'VER-OUS, *a.* Consisting of dust or powder; like powder.

PU̇L-VER'U-LENCE, *n.* Dustiness; abundance of dust or powder.

PU̇L-VER'U-LENT, *a.* 1. Dusty; consisting of fine powder; powdery. 2. Addicted to lying and rolling in the dust, as fowls.

PUL'VIL, *n.* A sweet-scented powder. [*L. u.*] *Gay.*

† PUL'VIL, *v. t.* To sprinkle with a perfumed powder.

PŪ'MA, *n.* A rapacious quadruped of America.

* PUM'ICE, *n.* [L. *pumex*; D. *puimsteen*.] A substance frequently ejected from volcanoes, of various colors, gray, white, reddish-brown or black; hard, rough and porous; specifically lighter than water, and resembling the slag produced in an iron furnace.

* PUM'ICE-STONE, *n.* The same as *pumice*.

PU-MĬ'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to pumice; consisting of pumice or resembling it.

PUM'MEL. *See* POMMEL.

PUMP, *n.* [Fr. *pompe*; D. *pomp*; Dan. *pompe*.] 1. A hydraulic engine for raising water. 2. A shoe with a thin sole. *Swift.*

PUMP, *v. i.* To work a pump; to raise water with a pump.

PUMP, *v. t.* 1. To raise with a pump. 2. To draw out by artful interrogatories. 3. To examine by artful questions for the purpose of drawing out secrets.

PUMP'-BŌLTS, *n.* Two pieces of iron, one used to fasten the pump-spear to the brake, the other as a fulcrum for the brake to work upon.

PUMP'-BRĀKE, *n.* The arm or handle of a pump.

PUMP'-DĀLE, *n.* A long wooden tube, used to convey the water from a chain-pump across the ship and through the side.

PUMP'ER, *n.* The person or the instrument that pumps.

PUMP'-GĒAR, *n.* The materials for fitting and repairing pumps.

PUMP'-HOOD, *n.* A semi-cylindrical frame of wood, covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump.

PUMP'ION, *n.* [D. *pompoen*; Sw. *pomp*.] A plant and its fruit, of the genus *cucurbita*.

PUMP'KIN, *n.* A pompion. [*This is the common orthography of the word in the United States.*]

PUMP'-SPĒAR, *n.* The bar to which the upper box of a pump is fastened, and which is attached to the brake or handle. *Mar. Dict.*

PUN, *n.* [qu. W. *pun*.] An expression in which a word has at once different meanings; an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea; a kind of quibble or equivocation; *a low species of wit.*

PUN, *v. i.* To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses. *Dryden.*

PUN, *v. t.* To persuade by a pun. *Addison.*

PUNCH, *n.* [W. *pwnc ;* Arm. *poençonn ;* Fr. *poinçon ;* Sp. *punzon.*] An instrument of iron or steel, used in several arts for perforating holes in plates of metal, and so contrived as to cut out a piece.

PUNCH, *n.* [Sp. *ponche ;* G. *punsch.*] A drink composed of water sweetened with sugar, with a mixture of lemon-juice and spirit. *Swift.*

PUNCH, *n.* The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet-show. *See* PUNCHINELLO.

PUNCH, *n.* 1. A well-set horse with a short back, thin shoulders, broad neck, and well covered with flesh. 2. A short, fat fellow.

PUNCH, *v. t.* [Sp. *punzar ;* W. *pynciaw ;* L. *pungo.*] 1. To perforate with an iron instrument, either pointed or not. —2. In *popular usage*, to thrust against with something obtuse.

PUNCH'BŌWL, *n.* A bowl in which punch is made, or from which it is drank.

PUNCHED, *pp.* Perforated with a punch.

PUNCH'EON, (punch'un) *n.* [Fr. *poinçon.*] 1. A small piece of steel, on the end of which is engraved a figure or letter, in creux or relievo, with which impressions are stamped on metal or other substance ; used in coinage, in forming the matrices of types, and in various arts.—2. In *carpentry*, a piece of timber placed upright between two posts, whose bearing is too great. 3. A measure of liquids, or a cask containing usually 120 gallons.

PUNCH'ER, *n.* 1. One that punches. 2. A punch or perforating instrument.

PUN-CHI-NEL'LO, *n.* A punch ; a buffoon. *Tatler.*

PUNCH'ING, *ppr.* Perforating with a punch ; driving against.

PUNCH'Y, *a.* Short and thick, or fat.

PUNC'TATE, } *a.* [L. *punctus.*] 1. Pointed.—2. In *bot-*
PUNC'TA-TED, } *any*, perforated ; full of small holes.

PUNC'TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *punctum*, and *form.*] Having the form of a point. *Ed. Encyc.*

PUNC-TIL'IO, (punk-til'yo) *n.* [Sp. *puntilla ;* It. *puntiglio.*] A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony or proceeding ; particularity or exactness in forms. *Addison.*

PUNC-TIL'IOUS, (punk-til'yus) *a.* Very nice or exact in the forms of behavior, ceremony or mutual intercourse ; very exact in the observance of rules prescribed by law or custom ; sometimes, exact to excess. *Rogers.*

PUNC-TIL'IOUS-LY, *adv.* With exactness or great nicety.

PUNC-TIL'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Exactness in the observance of forms or rules ; attentive to nice points of behavior or ceremony.

PUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *punctio.*] A puncture.

PUNC'TO, *n.* [Sp., It. *punto ;* L. *punctum.*] 1. Nice point of form or ceremony. 2. The point in fencing.

PUNCT'U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *ponctuel ;* It. *puntuale ;* Sp. *puntual.*] 1. Consisting in a point ; [*l. u.*] 2. Exact ; observant of nice points ; punctilious, particularly in observing time, appointments or promises. 3. Exact. 4. Done at the exact time.

PUNCT'U-AL-IST, *n.* One that is very exact in observing forms and ceremonies. *Milton.*

PUNCT-U-AL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Nicety ; scrupulous exactness. 2. It is now used chiefly in regard to time.

PUNCT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* Nicely ; exactly ; with scrupulous regard to time, appointments, promises or rules.

PUNCT'U-AL-NESS, *n.* Exactness ; punctuality. *Felton.*

PUNCT'U-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ponctuer.*] To mark with points ; to designate sentences, clauses or other divisions of a writing by points, which mark the proper pauses.

PUNCT'U-A-TED, *pp.* 1. Pointed. *Fourcroy.* 2. Having the divisions marked with points.

PUNCT'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Marking with points.

PUNCT-U-Ā'TION, *n.* In *grammar*, the act or art of pointing a writing or discourse.

† PUNCT'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *punctulum.*] To mark with small spots. *Woodward.*

PUNCT'URE, *n.* [L. *punctura ;* It. *puntura.*] The act of perforating with a pointed instrument ; or a small hole made by it. *Rambler.*

PUNCT'URE, *v. t.* To prick ; to pierce with a small, pointed instrument.

PUNCT'URED, *pp.* Pricked ; pierced with a sharp point.

PUNCT'U-RING, *ppr.* Piercing with a sharp point.

PUN'DIT, *n.* [Persic.] In *Hindostan*, a learned Bramin ; one versed in the Sanscrit language, and in the science, laws and religion of that country.

† PUN'DLE, *n.* A short and fat woman. *Ainsworth.*

PUN'GAR, *n.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

PUN'GEN-CY, *n.* [L. *pungens.*] 1. The power of pricking or piercing. 2. That quality of a substance which produces the sensation of pricking, or affecting the taste like minute sharp points ; sharpness ; acridness. 3. Power to pierce the mind or excite keen reflections or remorse. 4. Acrimoniousness ; keenness.

PUN'GENT, *a.* [L. *pungens.*] 1. Pricking ; stimulating. 2. Acrid ; affecting the tongue like small, sharp points. 3. Piercing ; sharp. 4. Acrimonious ; biting.

PUN'GER, *v. t.* To puzzle ; to confound. *Cheshire Gloss.*

PŪ'NIC, *a.* [L. *Punicus.*] Pertaining to the Carthaginians ; faithless ; treacherous ; deceitful ; as, *Punic* faith.

PŪ'NIC, *n.* The ancient language of the Carthaginians, of which Plautus has left a specimen. *Asiat. Res.*

† PŪ'NĬCE, *n.* A wall-louse ; a bug. *Ainsworth.*

PU-NĬ''CEOUS, *a.* [L. *puniceus.*] Purple. *Dict.*

PŪ'NI-NESS, *n.* Littleness ; pettiness ; smallness with feebleness.

PUN'ISH, *v. t.* [Arm. *puniçza ;* Fr. *punir, punissant ;* It. *punire ;* Sp. *punir ;* from L. *punio.*] 1. To pain ; to afflict with pain, loss or calamity for a crime or fault. 2. To chastise. 3. To reward with pain or suffering inflicted on the offender.

PUN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Worthy of punishment. 2. Liable to punishment ; capable of being punished by law or right.

PUN'ISH-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of deserving or being liable to punishment.

PUN'ISHED, *pp.* Afflicted with pain or evil as the retribution of a crime or offense ; chastised.

PUN'ISH-ER, *n.* One that inflicts pain, loss or other evil for a crime or offense. *Milton.*

PUN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Afflicting with pain, penalty or suffering of any kind, as the retribution of a crime or offense.

PUN'ISH-MENT, *n.* Any pain or suffering inflicted on a person for a crime or offense, by the authority to which the offender is subject, either by the constitution of God or of civil society.

PU-NĬ''TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *punitio.*] Punishment. [*L. u.*]

PŪ'NI-TĬVE, *a.* [It. *punitivo.*] Awarding or inflicting punishment ; that punishes. *Hammond.*

PŪ'NI-TO-RY, *a.* Punishing or tending to punishment.

PUNK, *n.* A prostitute ; a strumpet. *Shak.*

PUN'NER, *n.* A punster, which see. *Steele.*

PUN'NING, *ppr.* Using a word at once in different senses.

PUN'NING, *n.* The art or practice of using puns.

PUN'STER, *n.* One that puns or is skilled in punning ; a quibbler ; a low wit. *Arbuthnot.*

PUNT, *v. i.* To play at basset and ombre. *Addison.*

PUNT, *n.* [Sax. *punt ;* L. *pons.*] A flat-bottomed boat used in calking and repairing ships. *Mar. Dict.*

PUNT'ER, *n.* One that plays in basset against the banker or dealer. *Encyc.*

PŪ'NY, *a.* [contracted from Fr. *puisné.*] 1. *Properly*, young or younger ; *but in this sense not used.* 2. Inferior ; petty ; of an under rate ; small and feeble.

PŪ'NY, *n.* A young, inexperienced person ; a novice. *South.*

PUP, *v. i.* To bring forth whelps or young, as the female of the canine species.

PUP, *n.* A puppy.

PŪ'PA, *n.* [L. *pupa.*] In *natural history*, an insect in that state in which it resembles an infant in swaddling clothes.

PŪ'PIL, *n.* [L. *pupilla.*] The apple of the eye.

PŪ'PIL, *n.* [Fr. *pupille ;* L. *pupillus.*] 1. A youth or scholar of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor. 2. A ward ; a youth or person under the care of a guardian.—3. In the *civil law*, a boy or girl under the age of puberty.

PŪ'PIL-AGE, *n.* 1. The state of being a scholar, or under the care of an instructor for education and discipline. 2. Wardship ; minority. In this latter sense, the Scots use *pupilarity. Beattie.*

PŪ'PIL-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *pupillaire ;* L. *pupillaris.*] Pertaining to a pupil or ward. *Johnson.*

PU-PIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [*pupa*, and L. *voro.*] Feeding on the larvas and crysalids of insects. *S. L. Mitchill.*

PUP'PET, *n.* [Fr. *poupée ;* L. *pupus.*] 1. A small image in the human form, moved by a wire in a mock drama ; a wooden tragedian. 2. A doll. 3. A word of contempt. *Shak.*

PUP'PET-MAN, or PUP'PET-MĂS-TER, *n.* The master of a puppet-show. *Swift.*

PUP'PET-PLĀY-ER, *n.* One that manages the motions of puppets. *Hales.*

PUP'PET-RY, *n.* Affectation. *Marston.*

PUP'PET-SHŌW, *n.* A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wires. *Swift.*

PUP'PY, *n.* 1. A whelp ; the young progeny of a bitch or female of the canine species.—2. *Applied to persons*, a name expressing extreme contempt. *Addison.*

PUP'PY, *v. i.* To bring forth whelps.

PUP'PY-ISM, *n.* 1. Extreme meanness. 2. Extreme affectation. *Todd.*

PUR, *v. i.* To utter a low, murmuring, continued sound, as a cat.

PUR, *v. t.* To signify by purring. *Gray.*

PUR, *n.* The low, murmuring, continued sound of a cat.

PU-RĀ'NA, *n.* Among the *Hindoos*, a sacred poem or book. *Asiat. Res.*

PU-RAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the sacred poems of the Hindoos. *Asiat. Res.*

PUR'BECK-STONE, *n.* A hard sand-stone. *Nicholson.*

PUR'BLIND, *a.* [said to be from *pore* and *blind.*] Near-sighted or dim-sighted; seeing obscurely. *Shak.*

PUR'BLIND-NESS, *n.* Shortness of sight; near-sightedness; dimness of vision.

PUR'CHAS-A-BLE, *a.* [from *purchase.*] That may be bought, purchased or obtained for a consideration.

PUR'CHASE, *v. t.* [Fr. *pourchasser.*] 1. In *its primary and legal sense*, to gain, obtain or acquire by any means, except by descent or hereditary right.—2. In *common usage*, to buy; to obtain property by paying an equivalent in money. It differs from *barter* only in the circumstance, that in *purchasing*, the price or equivalent given or secured is money; in *bartering*, the equivalent is given in goods. 3. To obtain by an expense of labor, danger or other sacrifice. 4. To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit. 5. To sue out or procure, as a writ.

PUR'CHASE, *v. i.* In *seamen's language*, to draw in.

PUR'CHASE, *n.* [Norm., Fr. *pourchas*, or *purchas.*] 1. In *law*, the act of obtaining or acquiring the title to lands and tenements by money, deed, gift or any means, except by descent; the acquisition of lands and tenements by a man's own act or agreement.—2. In *law*, the suing out and obtaining a writ.—3. In *common usage*, the acquisition of the title or property of any thing by rendering an equivalent in money. 4. That which is purchased; any thing of which the property is obtained by giving an equivalent price in money. 5. That which is obtained by labor, danger, art, &c. 6. *Formerly*, robbery, and the thing stolen. 7. Any mechanical power or force applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies.

PUR'CHASED, *pp.* 1. Obtained or acquired by one's own act or agreement. 2. Obtained by paying an equivalent in money. 3. Obtained by labor, danger, art, &c.

PUR'CHASE-MŎN-EY, *n.* The money paid for any thing bought. *Berkeley.*

PUR'CHAS-ER, *n.* 1. In *law*, one who acquires or obtains by conquest or by deed or gift, or in any manner other than by descent or inheritance. 2. One who obtains or acquires the property of any thing by paying an equivalent in money.

PUR'CHAS-ING, *ppr.* Buying; obtaining by one's own act or for a price.

PURE, *a.* [L. *purus*; It., Sp. *puro*; Fr. *pur.*] 1. Separate from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter; clear; free from mixture. 2. Free from moral defilement; without spot; not sullied or tarnished; incorrupt; undebased by moral turpitude; holy. 3. Genuine; real; true; incorrupt; unadulterated. 4. Unmixed; separate from any other subject or from every thing foreign. 5. Free from guilt; guiltless; innocent. 6. Not vitiated with improper or corrupt words or phrases. 7. Disinterested. 8. Chaste. 9. Free from vice or moral turpitude. *Tit.* i. 10. Ceremonially clean; unpolluted. *Ezra* vi. 11. Free from any thing improper. 12. Mere; absolute; that and that only; unconnected with any thing else.

† PURE, *v. t.* To purify; to cleanse. *Chaucer.*

PŪRE'LY, *adv.* 1. In a pure manner; with an entire separation of heterogeneous or foul matter. *Is.* i. 2. Without any mixture of improper or vicious words or phrases. 3. Innocently; without guilt. 4. Merely; absolutely; without connection with any thing else; completely; totally.

PŪRE'NESS, *n.* 1. Clearness; an unmixed state; separation or freedom from any heterogeneous or foreign matter. 2. Freedom from moral turpitude or guilt. 3. Simplicity; freedom from mixture or composition. 4. Freedom from vicious or improper words, phrases or modes of speech.

PURE VIL'LEN-AGE, in the *feudal law*, is a tenure of lands by uncertain services at the will of the lord. *Blackstone.*

† PUR'FĬLE, *n.* [Fr. *pourfilée.*] A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns, made of tinsel and thread, called also *bobbin work.*

† PUR'FLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *pourfiler*; It. *profilare.*] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to embroider. *Milton.*

PUR'FLE, PUR'FLEW, *n.* 1. A border of embroidered work.—2. In *heraldry*, ermins, peans or furs which compose a bordure.

PURG'A-MENT, *n.* [L. *purgamen.*] A cathartic. *Bacon.*

PUR-GĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *purgatio.*] 1. The act or operation of cleansing or purifying by separating and carrying off impurities or whatever is superfluous.—2. In *law*, the act of cleansing from a crime, accusation or suspicion of guilt.

PURG'A-TIVE, *a.* [It. *purgativo*; Fr. *purgatif.*] Having the power of cleansing; *usually*, having the power of evacuating the bowels; cathartic.

PURG'A-TĪVE, *n.* A medicine that evacuates the bowels; a cathartic.

PURG-A-TŌ'RI-AL, PURG-A-TŌ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to purgatory. *Mede.*

PURG'A-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *purgatorius.*] Tending to cleanse; cleansing; expiatory. *Burke.*

PURG'A-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *purgatoire.*] Among *Catholics*, a supposed place or state after death, in which the souls of persons are purified, or in which they expiate such offenses committed in this life, as do not merit eternal damnation.

PURGE, (purj) *v. t.* [L. *purgo*; Fr. *purger*; Sp. *purgar*; It. *purgare.*] 1. To cleanse or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogeneous, foreign or superfluous. 2. To clear from guilt or moral defilement. 3. To clear from accusation or the charge of a crime, as in ordeal. 4. To remove what is offensive; to sweep away impurities. 5. To clarify; to defecate; as liquors.

PURGE, *v. i.* 1. To become pure by clarification. 2. To have frequent or preternatural evacuations by stool.

PURGE, *n.* A medicine that evacuates the body by stool; a cathartic. *Arbuthnot.*

PURGED, *pp.* Purified; cleansed; evacuated.

PURG'ER, *n.* 1. A person or thing that purges or cleanses. 2. A cathartic.

PURG'ING, *ppr.* Cleansing; purifying; carrying off impurities or superfluous matter.

PURG'ING, *n.* A diarrhea or dysentery; preternatural evacuation by stool; looseness of bowels.

PU-RI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *purificatio.*] 1. The act of purifying; the act or operation of separating and removing from any thing that which is heterogeneous or foreign to it.—2. In *religion*, the act or operation of cleansing ceremonially, by removing any pollution or defilement. 3. A cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin; the extinction of sinful desires, appetites and inclinations.

PU-RIF'I-CA-TĪVE, PU-RIF'I-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Having power to purify; tending to cleanse.

PŪ'RI-FĪ-ER, *n.* That which purifies or cleanses; a cleanser; a refiner.

PŪ'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *pus*, *puris* and *form.*] Like pus; in the form of pus. *Med. Repos.*

PŪ'RI-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *purifier*; L. *purifico.*] 1. To make pure or clear; to free from extraneous admixture. 2. To free from pollution ceremonially; to remove whatever renders unclean and unfit for sacred services. 3. To free from guilt or the defilement of sin. 4. To clear from improprieties or barbarisms.

PŪ'RI-FŸ, *v. i.* To grow or become pure or clear. *Burnet.*

PŪ'RI-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Removing foreign or heterogeneous matter; cleansing from pollution; fining; making clear.

PŪ'RI-FŸ-ING, *n.* The act or operation of making pure, or of cleansing from extraneous matter or from pollution.

PŪ'RIM, *n.* Among the *Jews*, the feast of lots, instituted to commemorate their deliverance from the machinations of Haman. *Esth.* ix.

PŪ'RIST, *n.* [Fr. *puriste.*] One excessively nice in the use of words. *Johnson.*

PŪ'RI-TAN, *n.* [from *pure.*] A Dissenter from the church of England.

PŪ'RI-TAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans, or Dissenters from the church of England. *Sanderson.*

PU-RI-TAN'IC, PU-RI-TAN'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans or their doctrines and practice; exact; rigid.

PU-RI-TAN'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of the Puritans.

PŪ'RI-TAN-ISM, *n.* The notions or practice of Puritans.

PŪ'RI-TAN-IZE, *v. i.* To deliver the notions of Puritans.

PŪ'RI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *purité*; L. *puritas.*] 1. Freedom from foreign admixture or heterogeneous matter. 2. Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt. 3. Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin; innocence. 4. Chastity; freedom from contamination by illicit sexual connection. 5. Freedom from any sinister or improper views. 6. Freedom from foreign idioms, from barbarous or improper words or phrases.

PURL, *n.* [supposed to be contracted from *purfle.* Qu.] 1. An embroidered and puckered border. 2. A kind of edging for bone-lace.

PURL, *n.* A species of malt liquor; ale or beer medicated with wormwood or aromatic herbs. *Johnson.*

PURL, *n.* Two rounds in knitting.

PURL, *v. i.* [Sw. *porla*; W. *freulaw.*] 1. To murmur, as a small stream flowing among stones or other obstructions, which occasion a continued series of broken sounds. 2. To flow or run with a murmuring sound.

PURL, *v. t.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery.

PURL, *n.* A gentle, continued murmur of a small stream of rippling water.

PUR'LIEŪ, (pur'lu) *n.* [Fr. *pur*, pure, and *lieu*, place.] A border; a limit; a certain limited extent or district.

PUR'LIN, *n.* In *architecture*, a piece of timber extending from end to end of a building or roof.

PURL'ING, *ppr.* Murmuring or gurgling, as a brook.

PURL'ING, *n.* The continued gentle murmur of a small stream.

PUR-LOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *pour* and *loin.*] 1. *Literally*, to take or carry away for one's self; hence, to steal; to take by theft. 2. To take by plagiarism; to steal from books or manuscripts.

PUR-LOIN′, *v. i.* To practice theft. *Tit.* ii.
PUR-LOIN′ED, (pur-loind′) *pp.* Stolen; taken by plagiarism.
PUR-LOIN′ER, *n.* A thief; a plagiary.
PUR-LOIN′ING, *ppr.* Stealing; committing literary theft.
PUR-LOIN′ING, *n.* Theft; plagiarism.
PUR′PAR-TY, *n.* [Fr. *pour* and *partie.*] In *law*, a share, part or portion of an estate, which is allotted to a co-parcener by partition. *Cowel.*
PUR′PLE, *a.* [Fr. *pourpré*; L. *purpureus*; Sp. *purpureo*; It. *porporino.*] 1. Designating a color composed of red and blue blended, much admired, and formerly the *Roman emperors* wore robes of this color.—2. In *poetry*, red or livid; dyed with blood.
PUR′PLE, *n.* 1. A purple color or dress; hence, imperial government in the Roman empire. 2. A cardinalate.
PUR′PLE, *v. t.* [L. *purpuro.*] To make purple, or to dye of a red color. *Milton.*
PUR′PLES, *n. plu.* Spots of a livid red on the body; livid eruptions which appear in certain malignant diseases; a purple fever.
PUR′PLISH, *a.* Somewhat purple. *Boyle.*
PUR′PŌRT, *n.* [Fr. *pour* and *porter.*] 1. Design or tendency. *Norris.* 2. Meaning; import.
PUR′PŌRT, *v. t.* 1. To intend; to intend to show. *Bacon.* 2. To mean; to signify.
PUR′PŌRT-ED, *pp.* Designed; intended; meant.
PUR′PŌRT-ING, *ppr.* Designing; intending; importing.
PUR′POSE, *n.* [Fr. *propos*; Sp., It. *proposito.*] 1. That which a person sets before himself as an object to be reached or accomplished; the end or aim to which the view is directed in any plan, measure or exertion. 2. Intention; design. *This sense, however, is hardly to be distinguished from the former.* 3. End; effect; consequence, good or bad. 4. Instance; example; [*obs.*] 5. Conversation; [*obs.*]—*Of purpose, on purpose*, with previous design; with the mind directed to that object.
PUR′POSE, *v. t.* To intend; to design; to resolve; to determine on some end or object to be accomplished.
PUR′POSE, *v. i.* To have an intention; to have a design. *Ps.* xvii. To discourse. *Spenser.*
PUR′POSED, *pp.* 1. Intended; designed. 2. Resolved; having formed a design or resolution; *applied to persons.*
PUR′POSE-LESS, *a.* Having no effect. [*L. u.*] *Hall.*
PUR′POSE-LY, *adv.* By design; intentionally; with predetermination. *Atterbury.*
PUR′PRES-TURE, *n.* [Fr. *pour* and *prendre, pris.*] In *law*, a nuisance, consisting in an inclosure of or encroachment on something that belongs to the public.
PUR′PRĪSE, *n.* [Fr. *pourpris.*] A close or inclosure; also, the whole compass of a manor. *Bacon.*
PUR′PU-RATE, *n.* A compound of purpuric acid and a salifiable base. *Ure.*
PUR′PURE, *n.* In *heraldry*, purple, represented in engraving by diagonal lines. *Encyc.*
PUR′PU-RIC, *a.* Purpuric acid is produced by the action of nitric acid upon the lithic or uric acid. *Dr. Prout.*
PURR, *v. i.* To murmur as a cat. *See* PUR.
PURR, *n.* A sea lark. *Ainsworth.*
PURRE, *n.* Ciderkin or perkin. *Encyc.*
PUR′RING, *ppr.* Murmuring as a cat.
PURSE, (purs) *n.* [Fr. *bourse*; It. *borsa*; D. *beurs*; G. *börse*; Dan. *börs.*] 1. A small bag in which money is contained or carried in the pocket. 2. A sum of money offered as the prize of winning in a horse race.—3. In *Turkey*, a sum of money, about $222. 4. The public coffers; the treasury.—*Long purse*, or *heavy purse*, wealth; riches.—*Light purse*, or *empty purse*, poverty, or want of resources.—*Sword and purse*, the military power and wealth of a nation.
PURSE, *v. t.* 1. To put in a purse. *Milton.* 2. To contract into folds or wrinkles. *Shak.*
PURSED, *pp.* 1. Put in a purse. 2. Contracted into folds or wrinkles.
PURSE′NET, (purs′net) *n.* A net, the mouth of which may be closed or drawn together like a purse. *Mortimer.*
PURSE′-PRĪDE, *n.* Pride of money; insolence proceeding from the possession of wealth. *Hall.*
PURSE′-PROUD, *a.* Proud of wealth; puffed up with the possession of money or riches.
PURS′ER, *n.* In the *navy*, an officer who has charge of the provisions of a ship of war, and attends to their preservation and distribution among the officers and crew.
PURS′I-NESS. A mistake for *pussiness. See* PUSSY.
PUR′SIVE-NESS. The same as *pursiness.*
PURS′LAIN, *n.* [It. *porcellana.*] A plant of the genus *portulaca. Lee.*
PURS′LAIN-TREE, *n.* [L. *halimus.*] A shrub proper for hedges.
PUR-SŪ′A-BLE, *a.* That may be pursued, followed or prosecuted. *Sherwood.*
PUR-SŪ′ANCE, *n.* 1. A following; prosecution, process or continued exertion to reach or accomplish something. 2. Consequence.
PUR-SŪ′ANT, *a.* [Fr. *poursuivant.*] Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing; hence, agreeable, conformable.
PUR-SŪE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *poursuivre.*] 1. To follow; to go or proceed after or in a like direction. 2. To take and proceed in, without following another. 3. To follow with a view to overtake; to follow with haste; to chase. 4. To seek; to use measures to obtain. 5. To prosecute; to continue. 6. To follow as an example; to imitate. 7. To endeavor to attain to; to strive to reach or gain. 8. To follow with enmity; to persecute.
PUR-SŪE′, *v. i.* To go on; to proceed; to continue; *a Gallicism.*
PUR-SŪ′ED, (pur-sūde′) *pp.* Followed; chased; prosecuted; continued.
PUR-SŪ′ER, *n.* One that follows; one that chases; one that follows in haste with a view to overtake. *Shak.*
PUR-SŪ′ING, *ppr.* Following; chasing; hastening after to overtake; prosecuting; proceeding in; continuing.
PUR-SŪIT′, *n.* [Fr. *poursuite.*] 1. The act of following with a view to overtake; a following with haste, either for sport or in hostility. 2. A following with a view to reach, accomplish or obtain; endeavor to attain to or gain. 3. Proceeding; course of business or occupation; continued employment with a view to some end. 4. Prosecution; continuance of endeavor.
PUR′SUI-VANT, (pur′swe-vant) *n.* [Fr. *poursuivant.*] A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds. *Spenser.*
PURS′Y, a corrupt orthography. *See* PUSSY.
PUR′TE-NANCE, *n.* [L. *pertinens.*] Appurtenance; but applied to the pluck of an animal. *Ex.* xii.
PŪ′RU-LENCE, } *n.* [L. *purulentus.*] The generation of
PŪ′RU-LEN-CY, } pus or matter; pus. *Arbuthnot.*
PŪ′RU-LENT, *a.* Consisting of pus or matter; partaking of the nature of pus. *Bacon.*
PUR-VĘY′, *v. t.* [Fr. *pourvoir*; L. *provideo.*] 1. To provide; to provide with conveniences. 2. To procure.
PUR-VĘY′, *v. i.* To purchase provisions; to provide. *Milton.*
PUR-VĘY′ANCE, *n.* 1. Procurement of provisions or victuals. 2. Provision; victuals provided.—3. In *English laws*, the royal prerogative or right of pre-emption, by which the king was authorized to buy provisions and necessaries for the use of his household at an apprized value.
PUR-VĘY′OR, *n.* 1. One who provides victuals, or whose business is to make provision for the table; a victualer. 2. An officer who formerly provided or exacted provision for the king's household. *England.* 3. One who provides the means of gratifying lust; a procurer; a pimp; a bawd. *Dryden.*
PUR′VIEW, (pur′vu) *n.* [Norm. Fr. *pourveu, purvieu.*] 1. *Primarily*, a condition or proviso; [*obs.*] 2. The body of a statute, or that part which begins with "*Be it enacted,*" as distinguished from the *preamble. Cowel.*—3. In *modern usage*, the limit or scope of a statute; the whole extent of its intention or provisions. *Marshall.* 4. Superintendence. *Ramsay.* 5. Limit or sphere intended; scope; extent. *Madison.*
PUS, *n.* [L.] The white or yellowish matter generated in ulcers and wounds in the process of healing.
PUSH, *v. t.* [Fr. *pousser*; D. *puis.*] 1. To press against with force; to drive or impel by pressure; or to endeavor to drive by steady pressure, without striking; opposed to *draw.* 2. To butt; to strike with the end of the horns; to thrust the points of horns against. 3. To press or urge forward. 4. To urge; to drive. 5. To enforce; to press; to drive to a conclusion. 6. To importune; to press with solicitation; to tease.—*To push down*, to overthrow by pushing or impulse.
PUSH, *v. i.* 1. To make a thrust; as, to *push* with the horns or with a sword. *Addison.* 2. To make an effort. 3. To make an attack. 4. To burst out.—*To push on*, to drive or urge forward; to hasten.
PUSH, *n.* 1. A thrust with a pointed instrument, or with the end of a thing. 2. Any pressure, impulse or force applied. 3. An assault or attack. 4. A forcible onset; a vigorous effort. 5. Exigence; trial; extremity. 6. A sudden emergence. 7. A little swelling or pustule; a wheal; a pimple; an eruption.
PUSHED, *pp.* Pressed; urged; driven.
PUSH′ER, *n.* One that drives forward.
PUSH′ING, *ppr.* 1. Pressing; driving; urging forward. 2. *a.* Pressing forward in business; enterprising; driving; vigorous.
PUSH′PIN, *n.* A child's play in which pins are pushed alternately. *L'Estrange.*
PU-SIL-LA-NIM′I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *pusillanimité*; L. *pusillanimitas.*] Want of that firmness and strength of mind which constitutes courage or fortitude; weakness of spirit; cowardliness.
PU-SIL-LAN′I-MOUS, *a.* [Fr. *pusillanime*; It. *pusillanimo.*] 1. Destitute of that strength and firmness of mind which constitutes courage, bravery and fortitude; being of weak

courage; mean-spirited; cowardly. 2. Proceeding from weakness of mind or want of courage; feeble.

PU-SIL-LAN'I-MOUS-LY, *adv.* With want of courage.

PU-SIL-LAN'I-MOUS-NESS, *n.* Pusillanimity; want of courage.

PUSS, *n.* [D. *poes;* Ir. *pus.*] 1. The fondling name of a cat. 2. The sportsman's name for a hare.

PUS'SI-NESS, *n.* A state of being swelled or bloated; inflation; hence, shortness of breath.

PUS'SY, *a.* [Fr. *poussif.*] *Properly*, inflated; swelled; hence, fat, short and thick; and as persons of this make labor in respiration, the word is used for short-breathed.

PUS'TU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *pustulatus.*] To form into pustules or blisters. *Stackhouse.*

*PUS'TULE, (pus'l, *or* pus'tūl) *n.* [Fr. *pustule;* L. *pustula.*] A pimple or wheal; a small push or eruption on the skin. *Arbuthnot.*

PUS'TU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *pustulosus.*] Full of pustules or pimples.

PUT, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *put.* [D. *pooten;* W. *pwtian*, and *pwtiaw.*] 1. To set, lay or place. 2. *Put* is applicable to *state* or *condition* as well as to *place;* as, *put* him in a condition to help himself. 3. To repose. 4. To push into action. 5. To apply; to set to employment. 6. To throw or introduce suddenly. 7. To consign to letters. 8. To oblige; to require. 9. To incite; to instigate; to urge by influence. 10. To propose. 11. To reach to another. *Hab.* ii. 12. To bring into a state of mind or temper. 13. To offer; to advance. 14. To cause.

To put about, to turn; to change the course; to gibe ship.—*To put by.* 1. To turn away; to divert. 2. To thrust aside.—*To put down.* 1. To baffle; to repress; to crush. 2. To degrade; to deprive of authority, power or place. 3. To bring into disuse; [*obs.*] 4. To confute; to silence.—*To put forth.* 1. To propose; to offer to notice. 2. To extend; to reach. 3. To shoot out; to send out, as a sprout. 4. To exert; to bring into action. 5. To publish, as a book.—*To put in.* 1. To introduce among others. 2. To insert. 3. To conduct into a harbor.—*To put in fear*, to affright; to make fearful.—*To put in mind*, to remind; to call to remembrance.—*To put in practice*, to use; to exercise.—*To put into another's hands*, to trust; to commit to the care of.—*To put off.* 1. To divest; to lay aside. 2. To turn aside from a purpose or demand; to defeat or delay by artifice. 3. To delay; to defer; to postpone. 4. To pass fallaciously; to cause to be circulated or received. 5. To discard. 6. To recommend; to vend; to obtrude. 7. To vend; to sell. 8. To pass into other hands. 9. To push from land.—*To put on* or *upon.* 1. To impute; to charge. 2. To invest with, as clothes or covering. 3. To assume. 4. To forward; to promote; [*obs.*] 5. To impose; to inflict.—*To be put upon*, to be imposed on; to be deceived.—*To put over.* 1. To refer; to send. 2. To defer; to postpone.—*To put out.* 1. To place at interest; to lend at use. 2. To extinguish. 3. To send; to emit; to shoot. 4. To extend; to reach out; to protrude. 5. To drive out; to expel; to dismiss. 6. To publish; to make public; [*vulgar.*] 7. To confuse; to disconcert; to interrupt.—*To put out the eyes*, to destroy the power of sight; to render blind.—*To put to.* 1. To add; to unite. 2. To refer to; to expose. 3. To punish by; to distress by.—*To put to it*, to distress; to press hard; to perplex; to give difficulty to.—*To be put to it*, in the *passive form*, to have difficulty.—*To put the hand to.* 1. To apply; to take hold; to begin; to undertake. 2. To take by theft or wrong; to embezzle.—*To put to the sword*, to kill; to slay.—*To put to death*, to kill.—*To put to a stand*, to stop; to arrest by obstacles or difficulties.—*To put to trial*, or *on trial.* 1. To bring before a court and jury for examination and decision. 2. To bring to a test; to try.—*To put together.* 1. To unite in a sum, mass or compound; to add. 2. To unite; to connect. 3. To place in company or in one society.—*To put trust in*, to confide in; to repose confidence in.—*To put up.* 1. To pass unavenged; to overlook; not to punish or resent. *Addison.* 2. To send forth or shoot up, as plants; [*obs.*] 3. To expose; to offer publicly. 4. To start from a cover; [*obs.*] 5. To hoard. 6. To reposit for preservation. 7. To pack; to reposit in casks with salt for preservation. 8. To hide or lay aside. 9. To put in a trunk or box; to pack.

PUT, *v. i.* 1. To go or move; [*obs.*] 2. To steer. 3. To shoot; to germinate.

To put forth. 1. To shoot; to bud; to germinate. 2. To leave a port or haven.—*To put in.* 1. To enter a harbor; to sail into port. 2. To offer a claim.—*To put in for*, to offer one's self; to stand as a candidate for.—*To put off*, to leave land.—*To put on*, to urge motion; to drive vehemently.—*To put over*, to sail over or across. *Abbot.*—*To put to sea*, to set sail; to begin a voyage; to advance into the ocean.—*To put up.* 1. To take lodgings; to lodge; as, we *put up* at the Golden Ball. 2. To offer one's self as a candidate.—*To put up to*, to advance to; [*little used.*]—*To put up with.* 1. To overlook or suffer without recompense, punishment or resentment. 2. To take without opposition or dissatisfaction.

PUT, *n.* 1. An action of distress; as, a forced *put. L'Estrange.* 2. A game at cards.

PUT, *n.* [qu. W. *pwt*, a short, thick person.] A rustic; a clown.

PUT, *n.* [Fr. *putain;* W. *putan;* It. *putta, puttano;* Sp. *puta.*] A strumpet; a prostitute.

Put case, for *put the case*, suppose the case to be so; *a vulgar phrase. Burton.*

PŪ'TAGE, *n.* In *law*, prostitution or fornication on the part of a female. *Cowel.*

PŪ'TAN-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *putanisme.*] Customary lewdness or prostitution of a female.

PŪ'TA-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *putatif;* It. *putativo.*] Supposed; reputed; commonly thought or deemed.

PŪ'TID, *n.* [L. *putidus.*] Mean; base; worthless.

PŪ'TID-NESS, *n.* Meanness; vileness.

PUT'LOG, *n.* A short piece of timber used in scaffolds.

PUT'-OFF, *n.* An excuse; a shift for evasion or delay.

PŪ-TRED'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *putredo.*] Proceeding from putrefaction, or partaking of the putrefactive process; having an offensive smell. *Floyer.*

PU-TRE-FAC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *putrefactio.*] A natural process by which animal and vegetable bodies are disorganized and dissolved.

PU-TRE-FAC'TIVE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to putrefaction. 2. Tending to promote putrefaction; causing putrefaction.

PŪ'TRE-FIED, *pp.* Dissolved; rotten.

PŪ'TRE-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *putrefier;* L. *putrefacio.*] 1. To cause to dissolve; to disorganize and reduce to the simple constituent elements, as animal or vegetable bodies; to cause to rot. 2. To corrupt; to make foul; [*l. u.*] 3. To make morbid, carious or gangrenous.

PŪ'TRE-FŸ, *v. i.* To dissolve and return to the original distinct elements; to rot.

PU-TRES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *putrescens.*] The state of dissolving, as an animal or vegetable substance; a putrid state.

PU-TRES'CENT, *a.* 1. Becoming putrid; passing from an organized state into the constituent elements. 2. Pertaining to the process of putrefaction.

PU-TRES'CI-BLE, *a.* That may be putrefied; liable to become putrid. *Ramsay, Hist.*

PŪ'TRID, *a.* [Fr. *putride;* L. *putridus.*] 1. In a state of dissolution or disorganization, as animal and vegetable bodies; corrupt; rotten. 2. Indicating a state of dissolution; tending to disorganize the substances composing the body; malignant. 3. Proceeding from putrefaction or pertaining to it.

PŪ'TRID-NESS, or PU-TRID'I-TY, *n.* The state of being putrid; corruption. *Floyer.*

PU-TRI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* State of becoming rotten.

†PŪ'TRY, *a.* Rotten. *Marston.*

PUT'TER, *n.* One who puts or places. *L'Estrange.*

PUT'TER-ON, *n.* An inciter or instigator. *Shak.*

PUT'TING, *ppr.* [from *put.*] Setting; placing; laying.

PUT'TING-STONE, *n.* In *Scotland*, a stone laid at the gates of great houses for trials of strength. *Pope.*

PŪT'TOC, *n.* A kite. *Spenser.*

PUT'TOC-SHROUDS, *n.* Probably a mistake for *futtock-shrouds.*

PUT'TY, *n.* [Sp., Port. *potea.*] 1. A kind of paste or cement compounded of whiting and lintseed oil, beaten or kneaded to the consistence of dough, used in fastening glass in sashes and in stopping crevices. 2. A powder of calcined tin, used in polishing glass and steel.

PUŸ. *See* POY.

PUŸ'-BALD. *See* PIE-BALD.

PUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* 1. To perplex; to embarrass; to put to a stand; to gravel. 2. To make intricate; to entangle.

PUZ'ZLE, *v. i.* To be bewildered; to be awkward.

PUZ'ZLE, *n.* Perplexity; embarrassment. *Bacon.*

PUZ'ZLED, *pp.* Perplexed; intricate; put to a stand.

PUZ'ZLE-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having the head full of confused notions. *Johnson.*

PUZ'ZLER, *n.* One that perplexes.

PUZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Perplexing; embarrassing; bewildering.

PUZ'ZO-LAN, PUZ-ZO-LĀ'NA, } *n.* A loose, porous, volcanic substance or stone.

PYC'NITE, *n.* [qu. Gr. πυκνος.] A mineral.

PYC'NO-STŸLE, *n.* [Gr. πυκνος and στυλος.] In *ancient architecture*, a building where the columns stand very close to each other.

PŸE, *n.* A confused mass; the state of printing types when the sorts are mixed.

PŸE, *n.* A bird. *See* PIE.

PŸ'GARG, PY-GĂR'GUS, } *n.* [Gr. πυγαργος.] A fowl of the genus *falco.*

*PYG'ME-AN, *a.* Pertaining to a pigmy or dwarf; very small; dwarfish. *Milton.*

PYG'MY, *n.* [Fr. *pygmée;* It. *pigmeo;* L. *pygmæus.*] A dwarf; a person not exceeding a cubit in height.

PYG'MY, *v. t.* To dwarf; to make little. *A. Wood.*

PYL'A-GORE, *n.* [Gr. *πυλαγορας.*] In *ancient Greece*, a delegate or representative of a city, sent to the Amphictyonic council.
PY-LOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the pylorus.
PY-LŌ'RUS, *n.* [Gr. *πυλωρος.*] The lower and right orifice of the stomach. *Coxe.*
PŸ'OT. *See* PIET.
PYR'A-CANTH, *n.* [Gr. *πυρακανθα.*] A plant.
PY-RAL'LO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *πυρ, αλλος* and *λιθος.*] A mineral found in Finland.
PYR'A-MID, *n.* [Fr. *pyramide ;* It. *piramide ;* L. *pyramis.*] A solid body standing on a triangular, square or polygonal base, and terminating in a point at the top ; or, in *geometry*, a solid figure consisting of several triangles, whose bases are all in the same plane, and which have one common vertex.
PY-RAM'I-DAL, *a.* [Fr. *pyramidale.*] Pyramidical.
PYR-A-MID'IC, PYR-A-MID'I-CAL, } *a.* Having the form of a pyramid.
PYR-A-MID'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the form of a pyramid.
PY-RAM'I-DOID, or PYR'A-MOID, *a.* [*pyramid*, and Gr. *ειδος.*] A solid figure, formed by the rotation of a semiparabola about its base or greatest ordinate.
PYR'A-MIS, *n.* [L.] A pyramid. *Bacon.*
PŸRE, *n.* [L. *pyra.*] A funeral pile ; a pile to be burnt.
PYR'E-NITE, *n.* A mineral found in the Pyrenees.
PYR-E-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *πυρετος* and *λογος.*] A discourse or treatise on fevers, or the doctrine of fevers.
PYR'GOM, *n.* A mineral, called also *fassaite.*
PYR'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *pyrum*, and *form.*] Having the form of a pear. *Gregory.*
PYR-I-TA'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to pyrites. *Lavoisier.*
* PY-RI'TES, PYR'ITE, } *n.* [Gr. *πυριτης*, from *πυρ*, fire.] Fire-stone ; a genus of inflammable substances composed of sulphur and iron or other metal ; a sulphuret of iron or other metal.
PY-RIT'IC, PY-RIT'I-CAL, or PYR'I-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to pyrites ; consisting of or resembling pyrites.
PYR-I-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*pyrites*, and L. *fero*, to produce.] Containing or producing pyrites.
PYR'I-TIZE, *v. t.* To convert into pyrites. *Ed. Encyc.*
PYR-I-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [*pyrites*, and Gr. *λογος.*] A discourse or treatise on pyrites. *Fourcroy.*
PYR'O-GOM, *n.* A variety of diopside. *Ure.*
PY-ROL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *πυρ* and *λατρεια.*] The worship of fire. *Young.*
PŸ-RO-LIG'NE-OUS, PŸ-RO-LIG'NIC, or PŸ-RO-LIG'-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. *πυρ*, and L. *ligneus.*] Generated or procured by the distillation of wood.
PŸ-RO-LIG'NITE, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of pyroligneous acid with another substance.
PŸ-RO-LITH'IC, *a.* [Gr. *πυρ* and *λιθος.*] The *pyrolithic* acid is obtained from the silvery white plates which sublime from uric acid concretions, when distilled in a retort.
PŸ-ROL'O-GIST, *n.* A believer in the doctrine of latent heat. *Black.*
PŸ-ROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *πυρ* and *λογος.*] A treatise on heat ; or the natural history of heat, latent and sensible.
PŸ-ROM'A-LATE, *n.* A compound of malic acid and a salifiable base. *Ure.*
PŸ-RO-MA'LIC, *a.* [Gr. *πυρ*, and L. *malum.*] The *pyromalic* acid is a substance obtained by distillation from the malic acid.
* PŸ'RO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *πυρ* and *μαντεια.*] Divination by fire. *Encyc.*
PYR-O-MAN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to pyromancy.
PYR-O-MAN'TIC, *n.* One who pretends to divine by fire.
PY-ROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *πυρ* and *μετρον.*] 1. An instrument for measuring the expansion of bodies by heat. 2. An instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer.
PŸ-RO-MŪ'CITE, *n.* A combination of pyromucous acid with another substance.
PŸ-RO-MŪ'COUS, *a.* [Gr. *πυρ*, and L. *mucus.*] The *pyromucous* acid is obtained by the distillation of sugar.
PYR'OPE, *n* [Gr. *πυρωπος.*] A mineral.
PYR'O-PHANE, *n.* [Gr. *πυρ* and *φανος.*] A mineral.
PŸ-ROPH'A-NOUS, *a.* Rendered transparent by heat.
PŸ-ROPH'O-ROUS, *a.* Pertaining to pyrophorus.
PŸ-ROPH'O-RUS, *n.* [Gr. *πυρ* and *φωρος.*] A substance which takes fire on exposure to air, or which maintains or retains light.
PŸ-RO-PHYS'A-LITE. *See* TOPAZ and PHYSALITE.
PY-ROR'THITE, *n.* A mineral resembling orthite.
PYR'O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *πυρ* and *σκοπεω.*] An instrument for measuring the pulsatory motion of the air, or the intensity of heat radiating from a fire.
PY-ROS'MA-LITE, *n.* A mineral of a liver-brown color.
PYR-O-TAR'TA-RIC, PYR-O-TAR'TA-ROUS, } *a.* [Gr. *πυρ*, and *tartar.*] Denoting an acid obtained by distilling pure tartrite of potash.
PYR-O-TAR'TRITE, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of pyrotartarous acid with another substance.
PYR-O-TECH'NIC, PYR-O-TECH'NI-CAL, } *a.* [Gr. *πυρ* and *τεχνη.*] Pertaining to fire-works or the art of forming them.
PYR-O-TECH'NIC, or * PYR'O-TECH-NY, *n.* The art of making fire-works ; or the science which teaches the management and application of fire in its various operations, in gunnery, rockets, &c.
PYR-O-TECH'NIST, *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny.
PY-ROT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *πυροω.*] Caustic. *See* CAUSTIC.
PY-ROT'IC, *n.* A caustic medicine.
PYR'OX-ENE, *n.* [Gr. *πυρ* and *ξενος.*] Augite ; a species of minerals of the class of stones.
PYR-OX-EN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to pyroxene, or partaking of its qualities. *Humboldt.*
PYR'RHIC, *n.* [L. *pyrrhichius.*] 1. In *poetry*, a foot consisting of two short syllables. 2. An ancient military dance.
PYR'RHIN, *n.* [Gr. *πυρινος.*] A vegeto-animal substance.
PYR-RHON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Pyrrhonism.
PYR'RHO-NISM, *n.* [from *Pyrrho*, the founder of the sceptics.] Scepticism ; universal doubt.
PYR'RHO-NIST, *n.* A sceptic ; one who doubts of every thing.
PYTH-A-GŌ'RE-AN, *n.* A follower of Pythagoras, the founder of the Italic sect of philosophers.
PYTH-A-GŌ'RE-AN, PYTH-A-GOR'IC, PYTH-A-GOR'I-CAL, } *a.* Belonging to the philosophy of Pythagoras.
PY-THAG'O-RISM, *n.* The doctrines of Pythagoras.
PYTH'I-AN, *a.* [from *Pythia.*] Pertaining to the priestess of Apollo, who delivered oracles.
PŸ'THO-NESS, *n.* [from L. *Pytho.*] A sort of witch ; also, the female or priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece.
PŸ-THON'IC, *a.* Pretending to foretell future events.
PYTH'O-NIST, *n.* A conjurer.
PYX, *n.* [L. *pyxis ;* Gr. *πυξις.*] The box in which the Catholics keep the host. *Cranmer.*

Q.

Q is the seventeenth letter of the English Alphabet ; an articulation borrowed from the oriental *koph* or *qoph.* It is supposed to be an articulation more deeply guttural than that of K ; indeed it might have been pronounced as we pronounce *qu ;* for we observe that, in the Latin language, from which the moderns have borrowed the letter, it is always followed by *u*, as it is in English. Q never ends an English word. Its name, *cue*, is said to be from the French *queue*, a tail.

As a *numeral*, Q stands for 500, and, with a dash, $\overline{Q}$, for 500,000.

Among *mathematicians*, Q. E. D. stands for *quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated.

In *English*, Q. is an abbreviation for *question.*

QUAB, *n.* [G. *quappe ;* D. *kwab ;* Dan. *qvabbe.*] A fish of Russian rivers, which delights in clear water.
QUA-CHIL'TO, *n.* A Brazilian fowl of the moor-hen kind.
QUACK, *v. i.* [D. *kwaaken ;* G. *quaken ;* Dan. *qvakker.*] 1. To cry like a duck or goose. *King.* 2. To boast ; to bounce ; to talk noisily and ostentatiously.
QUACK, *n.* 1. A boaster ; one who pretends to skill or knowledge which he does not possess. 2. A boastful pretender to medical skill which he does not possess ; an empiric ; an ignorant practitioner.
QUACK'ER-Y, *n.* The boastful pretensions or mean practice of an ignoramus, particularly in medicine ; empiricism.
QUACK'ISH, *a.* Like a quack ; boasting of skill not possessed ; trickish. *Burke.*
QUACK'ISM, *n.* The practice of quackery. *Ash.*
QUAC'KLE, *v. i.* To almost choke ; to suffocate.
QUAC'KLED, or QUACK'ENED, *a.* Almost choked or suffocated.
QUACK'SALV-ER, *n.* [Sw. *qvacksalfvare.*] One who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves ; a charlatan.
† QUAD, *a.* [D. *kwaad.*] Evil ; bad. *Gower.*

QUAD'RA-GENE, *n.* [L. *quadrageni.*] A papal indulgence multiplying remissions by forties. *Taylor.*

QUAD-RA-GES'I-MA, *n.* [L. *quadragesimus.*] Lent; so called because it consists of forty days. *Encyc.*

QUAD-RA-GES'I-MAL, *a.* Belonging to Lent; used in Lent. *Sanderson.*

QUAD-RA-GES'I-MALS, *n. plu.* Offerings formerly made to the mother church on mid-lent Sunday.

QUAD'RAN-GLE, *n.* [L. *quadratus* and *angulus.*] In *geometry*, a quadrilateral figure; a square; a figure consisting of four sides and four angles.

QUAD-RAN'GU-LAR, *a.* 1. Square; having four sides and four angles.—2. In *botany*, having four prominent angles.

QUAD'RANT, *n.* [L. *quadrans.*] 1. The fourth part; the quarter.—2. In *geometry*, the quarter of a circle; the arc of a circle containing ninety degrees; also, the space or area included between this arc and two radii drawn from the centre to each extremity. 3. An instrument for taking the altitudes of the sun or stars, of great use in astronomy and navigation.

QUAD-RANT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a quadrant; also, included in the fourth part of a circle. *Derham.*

QUAD-RANT'AL, *n.* A vessel used by the Romans; originally called *amphora.* It was square, and contained 80 pounds of water.

QUAD'RAT, *n.* [L. *quadratus.*] 1. In *printing*, a piece of metal used to fill the void spaces between words, &c. 2. A mathematical instrument.

QUAD'RATE, *a.* 1. Square; having four equal and parallel sides. 2. Divisible into four equal parts. 3. Square; equal; exact. 4. Suited; fitted; applicable; correspondent.

QUAD'RATE, *n.* 1. A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides. *Milton.*—2. In *astrology*, an aspect of the heavenly bodies, in which they are distant from each other ninety degrees; the same as *quartile.*

QUAD'RATE, *v. i.* [L. *quadro*; Fr. *quadrer.*] To suit; to correspond; to agree with; to be accommodated.

QUAD-RAT'IC, *a.* Square; denoting a square, or pertaining to it.—*Quadratic equation*, in *algebra*, an equation in which the unknown quantity is of two dimensions, or raised to the second power.

QUAD'RA-TRIX, *n.* 1. A square or squared figure.—2. In *geometry*, a mechanical line, by means of which we can find right lines equal to the circumference of circles.

QUAD'RA-TURE, *n.* [L. *quadratura.*] 1. The act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square. 2. A quadrate; a square.—3. In *astronomy*, the aspect of the moon when distant from the sun 90 degrees.—*Quadrature of curves*, in *mathematics*, the finding of rectilineal figures containing the same areas as figures bounded by curved lines. *D. Olmsted.*

QUAD'REL, *n.* [It. *quadrello.*] In *architecture*, a kind of artificial stone made of chalky earth and dried in the shade for two years; so called from being square.

QUAD-REN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *quadriennium.*] 1. Comprising four years. 2. Occurring once in four years.

QUAD-REN'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Once in four years.

QUAD'RI-BLE, *a.* [L. *quadro.*] That may be squared.

QUAD-RI-CAP'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *quadra* and *capsula.*] In *botany*, having four capsules to a flower. *Martyn.*

QUAD-RI-DEC'I-MAL, *a.* [L. *quadra* and *decem.*] In *crystalography*, designating a crystal whose prism, or the middle part, has four faces and two summits, containing together ten faces.

QUAD-RI-DEN'TATE, *a.* [L. *quadra* and *dentatus.*] In *botany*, having four teeth on the edge. *Martyn.*

QUAD-RI-EN'NI-AL. The same as *quadrennial.*

QUAD'RI-FID, *a.* [L. *quadrifidus.*] In *botany*, four-cleft, as a *quadrifid* perianth.

QUAD-RI-JŪ'GOUS, *a.* [L. *quadra* and *jugum.*] In *botany*, pinnate, with four pairs of leaflets.

QUAD-RI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *quadra*, or *quatuor*, and *latus.*] Having four sides and four angles.

QUAD-RI-LAT'ER-AL, *n.* A figure having four sides and four angles; a quadrangular figure. *Encyc.*

QUAD-RI-LAT'ER-AL-NESS, *n.* The property of having four right-lined sides, forming as many right angles.

QUAD-RI-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *quadra*, or *quatuor*, and *littera.*] Consisting of four letters. *Parkhurst.*

QUA-DRILLE', (qua-dril', *or* ka-dril') *n.* [Fr.] 1. A game played by four persons with 40 cards. 2. A kind of dance.

QUAD'RI-LO-BATE, } *a.* [L. *quadra*, or *quatuor*, and *lobe*;
QUAD'RI-LOBED, } Gr. λοβος.] In *botany*, having four lobes. *Martyn.*

QUAD-RI-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *loculus.*] Having four cells; four-celled. *Martyn.*

† QUAD'RIN, *n.* [L. *quadrinus.*] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bailey.*

QUAD-RI-NŌ'MI-AL, } *a.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *no-*
QUAD-RI-NOM'I-CAL, } *men.*] Consisting of four denominations or terms. *Dict.*

QUAD-RIP'AR-TITE, *a.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *partitus.*] Divided into four parts, or consisting of four corresponding parts.

QUAD-RIP'AR-TITE-LY, *adv.* In four divisions; in a quadripartite distribution.

QUAD-RIP-AR-TI'TION, *n.* A division by four or into four parts; or the taking the fourth part of any quantity.

QUAD-RIPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and Gr. φυλλον.] Having four leaves.

QUAD'RI-REME, *n.* [L. *quadriremis.*] A galley with four benches of oars or rowers. *Mitford.*

QUAD-RI-SYL'LA-BLE, *n.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *syllable.*] A word consisting of four syllables.

QUAD'RI-VALVE, or QUAD-RI-VALV'U-LAR, *a.* In *botany*, having four valves; four-valved. *Martyn.*

QUAD'RI-VALVES, *n. plu.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *valva.*] A door with four folds or leaves.

QUAD-RIV'I-AL, *a.* [L. *quadrivium*; *quatuor* and *via.*] Having four ways meeting in a point.

QUAD-ROON', *n.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor.*] In *Spanish America*, the offspring of a mulatto woman by a white man; a person quarter-blooded.

QUAD'RU-MAN, *n.* [L. *quadra* and *manus.*] An animal having four hands or limbs that correspond to the hands of a man, as a monkey.

QUAD'RU-MA-NOUS, *a.* Having four hands; four-handed.

QUAD'RUNE, *n.* A gritstone with a calcarious cement.

QUAD'RU-PED, *a.* [L. *quadrupes.*] Having four legs and feet.

QUAD'RU-PED, *n.* An animal having four legs and feet, as a horse, an ox, a lion, &c.

QUAD'RU-PLE, *a.* [L. *quadruplus.*] Fourfold; four times told.

QUAD'RU-PLE, *n.* Four times the sum or number.

QUAD-RŪ'PLI-CATE, *a.* Fourfold; four times repeated.

QUAD-RŪ'PLI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *quadruplico.*] To make fourfold; to double twice.

QUAD-RU-PLI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making fourfold and taking four times the simple sum or amount.

QUAD'RU-PLY, *adv.* To a fourfold quantity. *Swift.*

QUÆ'RE. [L.] Inquire; better written *query*, which see.

QUÆST'OR. *See* QUESTOR.

QUÄFF, *v. t.* [Fr. *coiffer.*] To drink; to swallow in large draughts.

QUÄFF, *v. i.* To drink largely or luxuriously. *South.*

QUÄFFED, *pp.* Drank; swallowed in large draughts.

QUÄFF'ER, *n.* One that quaffs or drinks largely.

† QUÄFF'ER, *v. t.* To feel out. *Derham.*

QUÄFF'ING, *ppr.* Drinking; swallowing draughts.

QUAG'GY, *a.* Yielding to the feet or trembling under the foot, as soft, wet earth.

QUAG'MIRE, *n.* [that is, *quake-mire.*] Soft, wet land, which has a surface firm enough to bear a person, but which shakes or yields under the feet. *More.*

QUA'HAUG, (quaw'hog) *n.* In *New England*, the popular name of a large species of clams or bivalvular shells.

† QUAID, *a.* or *pp.* Crushed, subdued, or depressed.

QUĀIL, *v. i.* [Sax. *cwellan*; W. *cwl.*] 1. To sink into dejection; to languish; to fail in spirits; [*l. u.*] *Shak.* 2. To fade; to wither; [*obs.*]

QUĀIL, *v. i.* [Fr. *cailler*; It. *quagliare.*] To curdle; to coagulate; as milk. *Bailey.*

† QUĀIL, *v. t.* [Sax. *cwellan.*] To crush; to depress; to sink; to subdue. [Now written *quell.*] *Spenser.*

QUĀIL, *n.* [It. *quaglia*; Fr. *caille*; Arm. *coaill.*] A bird of the genus *tetrao* or grous kind.

† QUĀIL'ING, *ppr.* Failing; languishing.

† QUĀIL'ING, *n.* The act of failing in spirit or resolution; decay.

QUĀIL'-PĪPE, *n.* A pipe or call for alluring quails into a net; a kind of leathern purse in the shape of a pear, partly filled with horse hair, with a whistle at the end.

QUĀINT, *a.* [Old Fr. *coint*; Arm. *coent*, *coant.*] 1. Nice; scrupulously and superfluously exact; having petty elegance. 2. Subtle; artful; [*obs.*] 3. Fine-spun; artfully framed. *Shak.* 4. Affected. *Swift.*—5. In *common use*, odd; fanciful; singular; and so used by *Chaucer.*

QUĀINT'LY, *adv.* 1. Nicely; exactly; with petty neatness or spruceness. 2. Artfully. 3. Ingeniously; with dexterity.

QUĀINT'NESS, *n.* 1. Niceness; petty neatness or elegance. 2. Oddness; peculiarity.

QUAKE, *v. i.* [Sax. *cwacian*; G. *quackeln.*] 1. To shake; to tremble; to be agitated with quick but short motions continually repeated; to shudder. 2. To shake with violent convulsions, as well as with trembling. 3. To shake, tremble or move, as the earth under the feet. *Pope.*

† QUAKE, *v. t.* To frighten; to throw into agitation. *Shak.*

QUAKE, *n.* A shake; a trembling; a shudder; a tremulous agitation. *Suckling.*

QUĀK'ER, *n.* One that quakes; but *usually*, one of the religious sect called *Friends.*

QUĀK'ER-ISM, *n.* The peculiar manners, tenets or worship of the Quakers. *Milner.*

QUĀK'ER-LY, *a.* Resembling Quakers. *Goodman.*

QUĀK'ER-Y, *n.* Quakerism.
QUĀK'ING, *ppr.* Shaking; trembling.
QUĀK'ING, *n.* A shaking; tremulous agitation; trepidation. *Dan.* x.
QUĀK'ING-GRĂSS, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
QUAL'I-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be qualified; that may be abated or modified. *Barrow.*
QUAL-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Any natural endowment or any acquirement which fits a person for a place, office or employment, or enables him to sustain any character with success. 2. Legal power or requisite. 3. Abatement; diminution. 4. Modification; restriction; limitation.
QUAL'I-FIED, *pp.* Fitted by accomplishments or endowments; modified.
QUAL'I-FĪ-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being qualified or fitted.
QUAL'I-FĪ-ER, *n.* He or that which qualifies; that which modifies, reduces, tempers or restrains. *Junius.*
QUAL'I-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *qualifier;* It. *qualificare.*] 1. To fit for any place, office, occupation or character; to furnish with the knowledge, skill or other accomplishment necessary for a purpose. 2. To make capable of any employment or privilege; to furnish with legal power or capacity. 3. To abate; to soften; to diminish. 4. To ease; to assuage. 5. To modify; to restrain; to limit by exceptions. 6. To modify; to regulate; to vary.
QUAL'I-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with the necessary qualities, properties or accomplishments for a place, station or business; furnishing with legal power; abating; tempering; modifying; restraining.
QUAL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *qualitas;* Fr. *qualité.*] 1. Property; that which belongs to a body or substance, or can be predicated of it. 2. Nature, relatively considered. 3. Virtue or particular power of producing certain effects. 4. Disposition; temper. 5. Virtue or vice. 6. Acquirement; accomplishment. 7. Character. 8. Comparative rank; condition in relation to others. 9. Superior rank; superiority of birth or station; as persons of *quality.* 10. Persons of high rank, collectively.
*QUĂLM, (quăm) *n.* [D. *kwaal;* G. *qualm;* D. *kwalm.*] 1. A rising in the stomach, as it is commonly called; a fit of nausea, or a disposition or effort of the stomach to eject its contents. 2. A sudden fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach; a sensation of nausea. 3. A scruple of conscience, or uneasiness of conscience.
*QUĂLM'ISH, (quăm'ish) *a.* Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea or sickly languor.
*QUĂLM'ISH-NESS, *n.* Nausea.
QUAM'O-CLIT, *n.* A plant of the genus *ipomoea.*
*QUAN'DA-RY, *n.* Doubt; uncertainty; a state of difficulty or perplexity. [*A low word.*]
†QUAN'DA-RY, *v. t.* To bring into a state of uncertainty or difficulty. *Otway.*
QUAN'TI-TA-TĪVE, *a.* Estimable according to quantity. *Taylor.*
QUAN'TI-TĪVE, *a.* Estimable according to quantity. *Digby.*
QUAN'TI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *quantité;* It. *quantità;* L. *quantitas.*] 1. That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished. *Johnson.* 2. An indefinite extent of space. 3. A portion or part; [*obs.*] *Shak.* 4. A large portion.—5. In *mathematics*, any thing which can be multiplied, divided or measured. *Day.*—6. In *grammar*, the measure of a syllable; that which determines the time in which it is pronounced.—7. In *logic*, a category, universal, or predicament; a general conception.—8. In *music*, the relative duration of a note or syllable.
QUAN'TUM, *n.* [L.] The quantity; the amount.
†QUAR'AN-TAIN. *See* QUARANTINE.
*QUAR'AN-TĪNE, *n.* [It. *quarantina;* Sp. *quarentena;* Fr. *quarantaine.*] 1. *Properly*, the space of forty days; *appropriately*, the term of forty days, during which a ship arriving in port and suspected of being infected with a malignant, contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the city or place. 2. Restraint of intercourse to which a ship is subjected on the presumption that she may be infected, either for forty days or for any other limited term.—3. In *law*, the period of forty days, during which the widow of a man dying seized of land, has the privilege of remaining in the mansion-house.
QUAR-AN-TĪNE', *v. t.* To prohibit from intercourse with a city or its inhabitants; to compel to remain at a distance from shore for forty days, or for other limited period, on account of real or supposed infection; *applied to ships, or to persons and goods.*
QUAR-AN-TĪN'ED, (quor-an-teend') *pp.* Restrained from communication with the shore for a limited period; as a ship or its crew and passengers.
QUAR-AN-TĪN'ING, *ppr.* Prohibiting from intercourse with the port; as a ship, or its crew and passengers.
†QUAR'RE, for *quarry.*
QUAR'REL, *n.* [W. *cweryl;* Fr. *querelle;* L., It. *querela;* Sp. *querella.*] 1. A brawl; a petty fight or scuffle; from its noise and uproar. 2. A dispute; a contest. 3. A breach of friendship or concord; open variance between parties. 4. Cause of dispute. 5. Something that gives a right to mischief, reprisal or action; [*obs.*] 6. Objection; ill will, or reason to complain; ground of objection or dispute. 7. Something peevish, malicious, or disposed to make trouble; [*obs.*]
QUAR'REL, *n.* [W. *cwarel.*] 1. An arrow with a square head; [*not used, unless in poetry.*] 2. A pane of glass; a square.
QUAR'REL, *v. i.* [Fr. *quereller.*] 1. To dispute violently or with loud and angry words; to wrangle; to scold. 2. To fight; to scuffle; to contend; to squabble; *used of two persons or of a small number.* 3. To fall into variance. 4. To find fault; to cavil. 5. To disagree; to be at variance; not to be in accordance in form or essence.
QUAR'REL, *v. t.* 1. To quarrel with. *B. Jonson.* 2. To compel by a quarrel.
QUAR'REL-ER, *n.* One who quarrels, wrangles or fights.
QUAR'REL-ING, *ppr.* Disputing with vehemence or loud angry words; scolding; wrangling; fighting; finding fault; disagreeing.
QUAR'REL-ING, *n.* Contention; dispute in angry words; breach of concord; a caviling or finding fault; disagreement.
QUAR'REL-OUS, *a.* Apt or disposed to quarrel; petulant; easily provoked to enmity or contention. [*Little used.*]
QUAR'REL-SOME, *a.* Apt to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; inclined to petty fighting; easily irritated or provoked to contest; irascible; choleric; petulant.
QUAR'REL-SOME-LY, *adv.* In a quarrelsome manner; with a quarrelsome temper; petulantly. *Hall.*
QUAR'REL-SOME-NESS, *n.* Disposition to engage in contention and brawls; petulance.
QUAR'RIED, *pp.* Dug from a pit or cavern.
QUAR'RY, *n.* [Fr. *carré*, for *quarré.*] 1. A square; [*obs.*] 2. An arrow with a square head; [*obs.*]—3. In *falconry*, the game which a hawk is pursuing or has killed.—4. Among *hunters*, a part of the entrails of the beast taken, given to the hounds.
QUAR'RY, *n.* [Fr. *carriere;* Norm. *quarrier.*] 1. A place, cavern or pit where stones are dug from the earth, or separated from a large mass of rocks.—2. In *Paris*, the *quarries* are a vast cavern under the city, several miles in extent.
QUAR'RY, *v. i.* To prey upon, as a vulture or harpy. [*A low word and not much used.*] *L'Estrange.*
QUAR'RY, *v. t.* To dig or take from a quarry.
QUAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Digging stones from a quarry.
QUAR'RY-MAN, *n.* A man who is occupied in quarrying stones.
QUART, (quort) *n.* [It. *quarta;* Fr. *quarte;* L. *quartus.*] 1. The fourth part; a quarter; [*obs.*] 2. The fourth part of a gallon; two pints. 3. A vessel containing the fourth of a gallon. 4. A sequence of four cards in the game of piquet.
QUART'AN, (quort'an) *a.* [L. *quartanus.*] Designating the fourth; occurring every fourth day.
QUART'AN, *n.* 1. An intermitting ague that occurs every fourth day, or with intermissions of seventy-two hours. 2. A measure containing the fourth part of some other measure.
QUAR-TĀ'TION, *n.* In *chemistry* and *metallurgy*, the operation by which the quantity of one thing is made equal to the fourth part of another thing.
QUART'ER, (quort'er) *n.* [Fr. *quart, quartier;* It. *quartiere;* Sp. *quartel;* D. *kwartier;* G. *quartier;* L. *quartus.*] 1. The fourth part.—2. In *weight*, the fourth part of a hundred pounds avoirdupois, or of 112 lb., that is, 28 lb.—3. In *dry measure*, the fourth of a ton in weight, or eight bushels.—4. In *astronomy*, the fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution. 5. A region in the hemisphere or great circle; *primarily*, one of the four cardinal points. 6. A particular region of a town, city or country.—7. *Usually in the plural, quarters*, the place of lodging or temporary residence; *appropriately*, the place where officers and soldiers lodge. 8. Proper station.—9. *On board of ships, quarters* signifies the stations or places where the officers and men are posted in action.—10. In *military affairs*, the remission or sparing of the life of a captive or an enemy when in one's power; mercy granted by a conqueror to his enemy, when no longer able to defend himself. 11. Treatment shown to an enemy; indulgence; [*rarely used.*] 12. Friendship; amity; concord; [*obs.*]—13. In the *slaughter house*, one limb of a quadruped with the adjoining parts; or one fourth part of the carcass of a quadruped, including a limb.—14. In the *menage*, the *quarters* of a horse's foot are the sides of the coffin, between the toe and the heel.—15. In a *siege*, *quarters* are the encampment on one of the principal passages round the place besieged, to prevent relief and intercept convoys.—16. In *seminaries of learning*, a fourth part of the year, or three months.—17. The *quarter of a ship* is the part of a ship's side which lies towards the

stern, or the part between the aftmost end of the main-chains and the sides of the stern, where it is terminated by the quarter-pieces.—18. In *heraldry*, one of the parts or members of the first division of a coat that is divided into four parts.

QUART'ER, *v. t.* 1. To divide into four equal parts. 2. To divide; to separate into parts. 3. To divide into distinct regions or compartments. 4. To station soldiers for lodging. 5. To lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling. 6. To diet; [*obs.*] 7. To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

QUART'ER, *v. i.* To lodge; to have a temporary residence.

QUART'ER-AGE, *n.* A quarterly allowance. *Hudibras.*

QUART'ER-DAY, *n.* The day that completes three months, the quarter of a year; the day when quarterly payments are made of rent or interest.

QUART'ERED, *pp.* Divided into four equal parts or quarters; separated into distinct parts; lodged; stationed for lodging.

QUART'ER-ING, *ppr.* Dividing into quarters or into distinct parts; stationing for lodgings.

QUART'ER-ING, *n.* 1. A station. *Mountagu.* 2. Assignment of quarters for soldiers. 3. The division of a shield containing many coats.

QUART'ER-LY, *a.* 1. Containing or consisting of a fourth part. 2. Recurring at the end of each quarter of the year.

QUART'ER-LY, *adv.* Once in a quarter of a year.

QUART'ERN, *n.* The fourth part of a pint; a gill.

QUAR-TETT', *n.* [It. *quartetto.*] 1. In *music*, a composition for four performers.—2. In *poetry*, a stanza of four lines.

QUART'ILE, *n.* An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other a quarter of the circle, ninety degrees, or three signs.

QUART'O, *n.* [L. *quartus.*] A book of the size of the fourth of a sheet; a size made by twice folding a sheet, which then makes four leaves.

QUART'O, *a.* Denoting the size of a book, in which a sheet makes four leaves.

QUARTZ, (quortz) *n.* [G. *quartz.*] A species of silicious minerals, of various colors.

QUARTZ'Y, *a.* Pertaining to quartz; partaking of the nature or qualities of quartz; resembling quartz. [*Quartzy* is the regular adjective, and *quartzose* and *quartzous* may be dispensed with.]

QUAS, *n.* In *Russia*, a drink of common domestic use.

QUASH, *v. t.* [Sax. *cwysan;* D. *kwetsen;* G. *quetschen;* Fr. *casser;* It. *squassare;* L. *quasso.*] 1. *Properly*, to beat down or beat in pieces; to crush. 2. To crush; to subdue.—3. In *law*, to abate, annul, overthrow or make void.

QUASH, *v. i.* To be shaken with a noise. *Sharp.*

QUASH, *n.* A species of cucurbita; but in *America*, pronounced *squash;* so called, probably, from its softness.

QUASH'ED, *pp.* Crushed; subdued; abated.

QUASH'ING, *ppr.* Crushing; subduing; abating.

QUAS-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *quassatio.*] The act of shaking; concussion; the state of being shaken. *Gayton.*

QUAS'SIA, *n.* A plant, or rather a genus of plants.

† QUAT, *n.* A pustule or pimple. *Shak.*

QUA'TER-COUS'INS, (kā'ter-kuz'nz) *n.* [L. *quatuor*, and *cousin.*] Those within the first four degrees of kindred. *Skinner.*

QUAT'ERN, *a.* [L. *quaterni.*] Consisting of four; fourfold; growing by fours. *Martyn.*

QUA-TERN'A-RY, *n.* [L. *quaternarius.*] The number four.

QUA-TERN'A-RY, *a.* Consisting of four. *Gregory.*

QUA-TERN'I-ON, *n.* [L. *quaternio.*] 1. The number four. 2. A file of four soldiers. *Acts* xii.

QUA-TERN'I-ON, *v. t.* To divide into files or companies.

QUA-TERN'I-TY, *n.* The number four. *Brown.*

QUATRAIN, *n.* [Fr.] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately. *Dryden.*

† QUAVE, for *quaver.*

† QUAVE'MIRE, for *quagmire.*

QUA'VER, *v. i.* [W. *cwibiaw;* Sp. *quiebro.*] 1. To shake the voice; to utter or form sound with rapid vibrations, as in singing; to sing with tremulous modulations of voice. 2. To tremble; to vibrate.

QUA'VER, *n.* 1. A shake or rapid vibration of the voice, or a shake on an instrument of music. 2. A note and measure of time, in *music*, equal to half a crotchet or the eighth of a semibreve.

QUA'VERED, *a.* or *pp.* Distributed into quavers.

QUA'VER-ER, *n.* A warbler.

QUA'VER-ING, *ppr.* Shaking the voice or the sound of an instrument.

QUA'VER-ING, *n.* The act of shaking the voice, or of making rapid vibrations of sound on an instrument of music.

* QUAY, (kē) *n.* [Fr. *quai;* D. *kaai;* Arm. *qae.*] A key; a mole or wharf, constructed in harbors for securing vessels and receiving goods unladen or to be shipped on board.

* QUAY, *v. t.* To furnish with quays. *J. Barlow.*

† QUĒACH, *n.* A thick bushy plot. *Chapman.*

† QUĒACH, *v. i.* To stir; to move. *See* QUICK.

QUĒACH'Y, *a.* 1. Shaking; moving, yielding or trembling under the feet, as moist or boggy ground. 2. Thick; bushy; [*obs.*]

QUĒAN, *n.* [Sax. *cwæn*, or *cwen.*] A worthless woman; a slut; a strumpet. *Swift.*

QUĒAS'I-NESS, *n.* Nausea; qualmishness; inclination to vomit.

QUĒAS'Y, *a.* 1. Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea; inclined to vomit. 2. Fastidious; squeamish; delicate. 3. Causing nausea.

† QUECK, *v. i.* [G. *quackeln.*] To shrink; to flinch.

QUEEN, *n.* [Sax. *cwæn*, or *cwen;* Goth. *queins*, *quens;* Dan. *qvinde;* Sw. *qvinna.*] 1. The consort of a king; a *queen consort.* 2. A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; a *queen-regent.* 3. The sovereign of a swarm of bees, or the female of the hive.—*Queen of the meadows*, meadow-sweet, a plant. *Lee.*

QUEEN, *v. i.* To play the queen; to act the part or character of a queen. *Shak.*

QUEEN'-AP-PLE, *n.* A kind of apple, so called.

QUEEN-DOW'A-GER, *n.* The widow of a king.

QUEEN'GŌLD, *n.* A royal duty or revenue belonging to every queen of England during her marriage to the king.

QUEEN'ING, *n.* An apple. *Mortimer.*

QUEEN'LĪKE, *a.* Resembling a queen. *Drayton.*

QUEEN'LY, *a.* Like a queen; becoming a queen; suitable to a queen.

QUEER, *a.* [G. *quer.*] Odd; singular; hence, whimsical. *Spectator.*

QUEER, or QUIĒR, *n.* The old form of *quire*, or *choir*, and pronounced *queer* in *Yorkshire*, *Eng. Bale.*

QUEER'LY, *adv.* In an odd or singular manner.

QUEER'NESS, *n.* Oddity; singularity; particularity.

QUEEST, *n.* A ring-dove, a species of pigeon. *Todd.*

QUEINT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *quench. Gower.*

QUELL, *v. t.* [Sax. *cwellan;* Dan. *qvæler.*] 1. To crush; to subdue; to cause to cease. 2. To quiet; to allay; to reduce to peace. 3. To subdue; to reduce.

QUELL, *v. i.* To die; to abate. *Spenser.*

† QUELL, *n.* Murder. *Shak.*

QUELLED, *pp.* Crushed; subdued; quieted.

QUELL'ER, *n.* One that crushes or subdues. *Shak.*

QUELL'ING, *ppr.* Crushing; subduing; reducing to peace.

QUELQUE'-CHOSE, (kek'shoze) *n.* [Fr.] A trifle; a kickshaw. *Donne.*

† QUEME, *v. t.* [Sax. *cweman.*] To please. *Spenser.*

QUENCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *cwencan.*] 1. To extinguish; to put out. 2. To still; to quiet; to repress. 3. To allay or extinguish. 4. To destroy. 5. To check; to stifle.

† QUENCH, *v. i.* To cool; to become cool. *Shak.*

QUENCH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be quenched or extinguished.

QUENCHED, *pp.* Extinguished; allayed; repressed.

QUENCH'ER, *n.* He or that which extinguishes.

QUENCH'ING, *ppr.* Extinguishing; quieting; stifling; repressing.

QUENCH'LESS, *a.* That cannot be quenched or repressed; inextinguishable. *Shak.*

QUER'CIT-RON, *n.* [L. *quercus.*] The bark of the yellow oak, used in dyeing. *Bancroft.*

† QUER'ELE, *n.* [L. *querela;* Fr. *querelle.*] A complaint to a court. *Ayliffe.*

† QUĒ'RENT, *n.* [L. *querens.*] The complainant; the plaintiff.

QUĒ'RENT, *n.* [L. *quærens.*] An inquirer. [*Little used.*]

QUER-I-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* [L. *querimonia.*] Complaining; querulous; apt to complain.

QUER-I-MŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With complaint; querulously.

QUER-I-MŌ'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to complain; a complaining temper.

QUĒ'RIST, *n.* [L. *quæro.*] One who inquires or asks questions. *Swift.*

QUERK. *See* QUIRK.

† QUERK'ENED, *a.* Choked.

QUERL, *v. t.* [G. *querlen.*] To twirl; to turn or wind round; to coil. [This is a legitimate English word, in common use in *New England.*]

QUERN, *n.* [Sax. *cwyrn*, *cweorn;* Goth. *quairn;* D. *kweern;* Dan. *qvern.*] A hand-mill for grinding grain; a mill, the stone of which was turned by hand, used before the invention of windmills and watermills.

QUERP'O, *n.* [Sp. *cuerpo;* L. *corpus;* Sp. *en cuerpo de camisa*, half dressed.] A waistcoat or garment close to the body. *Dryden.*

QUER'QUĒ-DULE, *n.* [L. *querquedula.*] An aquatic fowl, a species of teal of the genus *anas. Encyc.*

QUER'RY, *n.* A groom. *See* EQUERRY.

QUER'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *querulus.*] 1. Complaining, or habitually complaining; disposed to murmur. 2. Expressing complaint.
QUER'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a complaining manner.
QUER'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to complain, or the habit or practice of murmuring.
QUĒ'RY, *n.* [L. *quære.*] A question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved. *Newton.*
QUĒ'RY, *v. i.* To ask a question or questions. *Pope.*
QUĒ'RY, *v. t.* 1. To seek; to inquire. 2. To examine by questions. 3. To doubt of.
QUEST, *n.* [Fr. *quête*, for *queste*; L. *quæro*, *quæstus.*] 1. The act of seeking; search. 2. Inquest; a jury; [*obs.*] 3. Searchers, collectively; [*obs.*] 4. Inquiry; examination; [*obs.*] 5. Request; desire; solicitation.
† QUEST, *v. i.* To go in search.
QUEST, *v. t.* To search or seek for. *Herbert.*
† QUEST'ANT, *n.* A seeker. *Shak.*
QUES'TION, (ques'chun) *n.* [Fr., Sp. *question*; L. *quæstio.*] 1. The act of asking; an interrogatory. 2. That which is asked; something proposed which is to be solved by answer. 3. Inquiry; disquisition; discussion. 4. Dispute or subject of debate. 5. Doubt; controversy; dispute. 6. Trial; examination; judicial trial or inquiry. 7. Examination by torture. 8. Endeavor; effort; act of seeking; [*obs.*]—9. In *logic*, a proposition stated by way of interrogation.—*In question*, in debate; in the course of examination.
QUES'TION, *v. i.* 1. To ask a question or questions; to inquire by interrogatory or proposition to be answered. 2. To debate by interrogatories. *Shak.*
QUES'TION, *v. t.* 1. To inquire of by asking questions; to examine by interrogatories. 2. To doubt of; to be uncertain of. 3. To have no confidence in; to treat as doubtful.
QUES'TION-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be questioned; doubtful; uncertain; disputable. 2. Suspicious; liable to be doubted or disputed; liable to suspicion.
QUES'TION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being doubtful, questionable or suspicious.
QUES'TION-A-RY, *a.* Inquiring; asking questions.
QUES'TIONED, *pp.* 1. Interrogated; examined by questions. 2. Doubted; disputed.
QUES'TION-ER, *n.* One that asks questions; an inquirer.
QUES'TION-ING, *ppr.* Interrogating; calling in question; doubting.
QUES'TION-IST, *n.* A questioner; an inquirer. *Hall.*
QUES'TION LESS, *adv.* Beyond a question or doubt; doubtless; certainly. *South.*
† QUEST'MAN, } *n.* A starter of lawsuits or prosecu-
† QUEST'MON-GER, } tions. *Bacon.*
QUES'TOR, *n.* [L. *quæstor.*] In *Roman antiquity*, an officer who had the management of the public treasure.
QUES'TOR-SHIP, *n.* 1. The office of a questor or Roman treasurer. 2. The term of a questor's office.
† QUES'TRIST, *n.* A seeker; a pursuer. *Shak.*
QUEST'U-A-RY, *a.* Studious of profit. *Brown.*
QUEST'U-A-RY, *n.* One employed to collect profits.
QUEUE. *See* CUE.
QUIB, *n.* [W. *cwip*, *gwib.*] A sarcasm; a bitter taunt; a quip; a gibe.
QUIB'BLE, *n.* [W. *cwipiaw* or *gwibiaw.*] 1. A start or turn from the point in question, or from plain truth; an evasion; a cavil; a pretense. 2. A pun; a low conceit.
QUIB'BLE, *v. i.* 1. To evade the point in question, or plain truth, by artifice, play upon words, caviling or any conceit; to trifle in argument or discourse. 2. To pun.
QUIB'BLER, *n.* 1. One who evades plain truth by trifling artifices, play upon words, or cavils. 2. A punster.
† QUIϵK, *v. i.* [Sax. *cwic*, *cwiccian.*] To stir; to move.
QUIϵK, *a.* [Sax. *cwic*; D. *kwik*; G. *quick*; Dan. *qvik*; Sw. *qvick.*] 1. *Primarily*, alive; living. 2. Swift; hasty; done with celerity. 3. Speedy; done or occurring in a short time. 4. Active; brisk; nimble; prompt; ready. 5. Moving with rapidity or celerity.—*Quick with child*, pregnant with a living child.
QUIϵK, *adv.* 1. Nimbly; with celerity; rapidly; with haste; speedily; without delay. 2. Soon; in a short time; without delay.
QUIϵK, *n.* [Sw. *qviga.*] 1. A living animal; [*obs.*] 2. The living flesh; sensible parts. 3. Living shrubs or trees.
† QUIϵK, *v. t.* [Sax. *cwiccian.*] To revive; to make alive.
QUIϵK, *v. i.* To become alive. *Chaucer.*
QUIϵK'-BĒAM, or QUIϵK'EN-TREE, *n.* A tree, the wild sorb, a species of wild ash. *Mortimer.*
QUIϵK'EN, (quik'n) *v. t.* [Sax. *cwiccian*; Dan. *qvæger.*] 1. *Primarily*, to make alive; to vivify; to revive or resuscitate, as from death or an inanimate state. *Rom.* iv. 2. To make alive in a spiritual sense; to communicate a principle of grace to. 3. To hasten; to accelerate. 4. To sharpen; to give keener perception to; to stimulate; to incite. 5. To revive; to cheer; to reinvigorate; to refresh by new supplies of comfort or grace. *Ps.* cxix.
QUIϵK'EN, (quik'n) *v. i.* 1. To become alive. *Ray.* 2. To move with rapidity or activity. *Pope.*
QUIϵK'ENED, *pp.* 1. Made alive; revived; vivified; reinvigorated. 2. Accelerated; hastened. 3. Stimulated; incited.
QUIϵK'EN-ER, *n.* 1. One who revives, vivifies, or communicates life. 2. That which reinvigorates. 3. That which accelerates motion or increases activity. *More.*
QUIϵK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Giving life; accelerating; inciting.
QUIϵK'-EȲED, *a.* Having acute sight; of keen and ready perception.
QUIϵK'-GRĂSS. *See* QUITCH-GRASS.
QUIϵK'LĪME, *n.* Any calcarious substance deprived of its fixed or carbonic air, or an earthy substance calcined; as chalk, limestone, &c.
QUIϵK'LY, *adv.* 1. Speedily; with haste or celerity. 2. Soon; without delay.
QUIϵK'-MATCH, *n.* A combustible preparation formed of cotton strands dipped in a boiling composition of white vinegar, saltpetre and mealed powder; used by artillerymen.
QUIϵK'NESS, *n.* 1. Speed; velocity; celerity; rapidity. 2. Activity; briskness; promptness. 3. Acuteness of perception; keen sensibility. 4. Sharpness; pungency.
QUIϵK'SAND, *n.* 1. Sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure; loose sand abounding with water. 2. Unsolid ground.
QUIϵK'SCENT-ED, *a.* Having an acute perception by the nose; of an acute smell.
QUIϵK'SET, *n.* A living plant set to grow, particularly for a hedge. *Evelyn.*
QUIϵK'SET, *v. t.* To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence. *Mortimer.*
QUIϵK'SĪGHT-ED, *a.* Having quick sight or acute discernment; quick to see or discern. *Locke.*
QUIϵK'SĪGHT-ED-NESS, *n.* Quickness of sight or discernment; readiness to see or discern. *Locke.*
QUIϵK'SIL-VER, *n.* [that is, living silver, *argentum vivum*, so called from its fluidity.] Mercury.
QUIϵK'SIL-VERED, *a.* Overlaid with quicksilver.
QUIϵK'WIT-TED, *a.* Having ready wit. *Shak.*
QUID, *n.* A vulgar pronunciation of *cud.*
† QUI'DAM, *n.* [L.] Somebody. *Spenser.*
QUID'DA-NY, *n.* [G. *quitte*; L. *cydonium.*] Marmalade; a confection of quinces prepared with sugar.
QUID'DA-TĪVE, *a.* Constituting the essence of a thing. *Encyc.*
† QUID'DIT, *n.* [L. *quidlibet*, or Fr. *que dit.*] A subtilty; an equivocation. *Shak.*
QUID'DI-TY, *n.* [L. *quid*, what.] 1. A barbarous term used in *school philosophy* for *essence.* 2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; a captious question. *Camden.*
QUID'DLE, *v. i.* [L. *quid*, what.] To spend time in trifling employments, or to attend to useful subjects in a trifling or superficial manner. The word is also used as a noun.
QUID'NUNϵ, *n.* [L. what now.] One who is curious to know every thing that passes; one who knows or pretends to know all occurrences. *Tatler.*
QUID PRO QUO, [L.] In *law*, an equivalent; something given or done for another thing.
QUI-ESCE', (qui-es') *v. i.* [L. *quiesco.*] To be silent, as a letter; to have no sound. *M. Stuart.*
QUI-ES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *quiescens.*] 1. Rest; repose;
QUI-ES'CEN-CY, } state of a thing without motion. 2. Rest of the mind; a state of the mind free from agitation or emotion. 3. Silence; the having no sound.
QUI-ES'CENT, *a.* [L. *quiescens.*] 1. Resting; being in a state of repose; still; not moving. 2. Not ruffled with passion; unagitated. 3. Silent; not sounded; having no sound. *M. Stuart.*
QUI-ES'CENT, *n.* A silent letter. *M. Stuart.*
QUĪ'ET, *a.* [Fr. *quiet*; L. *quietus*; It. *quieto.*] 1. Still; being in a state of rest; not moving. *Judg.* xvi. 2. Still; free from alarm or disturbance; unmolested. 3. Peaceable; not turbulent; not giving offense; not exciting controversy, disorder or trouble; mild; meek; contented. 4. Calm; not agitated by wind. 5. Smooth; unruffled. 6. Undisturbed; unmolested. 7. Not crying; not restless.
QUĪ'ET, *n.* [L. *quies.*] 1. Rest; repose; stillness; the state of a thing not in motion. 2. Tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or alarm; civil or political repose. 3. Peace; security. *Judg.* xviii.
QUĪ'ET, *v. t.* 1. To stop motion; to still; to reduce to a state of rest. 2. To calm; to appease; to pacify; to lull; to tranquilize. 3. To allay; to suppress.
QUĪ'ET-ED, *pp.* Made still; calmed; pacified.
QUĪ'ET-ER, *n.* The person or thing that quiets.
QUĪ'ET-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to rest or stillness; appeasing; tranquilizing.
QUĪ'ET-ISM, *n.* Peace or tranquillity of mind; apathy;

dispassion; indisturbance; inaction.—In *history*, *quietism* is the system of the quietists, who maintained that religion consists in the internal rest or recollection of the mind, employed in contemplating God and submitting to his will.

QUI'ET-IST, *n.* One of a sect of mystics, originated by Molino, a Spanish priest, who maintained the principles of quietism.

QUI'ET-LY, *adv.* 1. In a quiet state; without motion; in a state of rest. 2. Without tumult, alarm, dispute or disturbance; peaceably. 3. Calmly; without agitation or violent emotion; patiently.

QUI'ET-NESS, *n.* 1. A state of rest; stillness. 2. Calm; tranquillity. 3. Freedom from agitation or emotion; calmness; coolness. 4. Freedom from disturbance, disorder or commotion; peace; tranquillity.

† QUI'ET-SOME, *a.* Calm; still; undisturbed. *Spenser.*

QUI'E-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.] Rest; repose; quiet; tranquillity.

QUI-Ē'TUS, *n.* [L.] Rest; repose; death; hence, a final discharge or acquittance; that which silences claims.

QUILL, *n.* [Ir. *cuille;* Corn. *cuilan.*] 1. The large, strong feather of a goose or other large fowl; used much for writing-pens. 2. The instrument of writing. 3. The spine or prickle of a porcupine. 4. A piece of small reed or other hollow plant, on which weavers wind the thread which forms the woof of cloth. 5. The instrument with which musicians strike the strings of certain instruments. *Dryden.*—*To carry a good quill*, to write well.

QUILL, *v. t.* To plait, or to form with small ridges like quills or reeds. [In the *United States*, this word is generally pronounced *twill.*]

QUIL'LET, *n.* [L. *quidlibet.*] Subtilty; nicety; fraudulent distinction; petty cant. [*Not much used.*] *Shak.*

QUILT, *n.* [It. *coltre;* L. *culcita;* Ir. *cuilt.*] A cover or garment made by putting wool, cotton or other substance between two cloths and sewing them together.

QUILT, *v. t.* 1. To stitch together two pieces of cloth with some soft and warm substance between them. 2. To sew in the manner of a quilt.

QUILT'ED, *pp.* Stitched together, as two pieces of cloth, with a soft substance between them.

QUILT'ING, *ppr.* Stitching together, as two cloths, with some soft substance between them.

QUILT'ING, *n.* 1. The act of forming a quilt.—2. In *New England*, the act of quilting by a collection of females.

QUI'NA-RY, *a.* [L. *quinarius.*] Consisting of five.

QUI'NATE, *a.* [L. *quinque.*] In *botany*, a *quinate* leaf is a sort of digitate leaf having five leaflets on a petiole.

QUINCE, (quins) *n.* [Fr. *coin*, or *coing.*] The fruit of the *pyrus cydonia*, so named from *Cydonia*, a town of Crete, famous for this fruit.

QUINCE, QUINCE'-TREE, } *n.* The tree which produces the quince.

† QUINCH, *v. i.* To stir, wince or flounce.

QUIN-CUN'CIAL, *a.* [from L. *quincunx.*] Having the form of a quincunx. *Ray.*

QUIN'CUNX, *n.* [L. *quinque* and *uncia.*] In *gardening*, the *quincunx* order is a plantation of trees disposed in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner and a fifth in the middle, thus, ⁘; which order, repeated indefinitely, forms a regular grove or wood.

QUIN-DEC'A-GON, *n.* [L. *quinque*, Gr. δεκα and γωνια.] In *geometry*, a plain figure with fifteen sides and fifteen angles.

QUIN-DE-CEM'VIR, *n.* [L. *quinque*, *decem* and *vir.*] In *Roman history*, one of a collection or body of fifteen magistrates whose business was to preside over the sacrifices.

QUIN-DE-CEM'VI-RATE, *n.* The body of fifteen magistrates, or their office.

QUIN'I-A, QUIN'INE, } *n.* In *pharmacy*, a substance prepared from yellow bark (*cinchona cordifolia,*) possessing, in a concentrated form, the tonic virtues of the bark, and capable of forming salts with acids.

QUIN-QUA-GES'I-MA, *n.* [L. fifty.] Quinquagesima Sunday, so called as being about the fiftieth day before Easter; Shrove Sunday.

QUIN-QUAN'GU-LAR, *a.* [L. *quinque* and *angulus.*] Having five angles or corners. *Woodward.*

QUIN-QUAR-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *quinque* and *articulus.*] Consisting of five articles. [*L. u.*] *Sanderson.*

QUIN-QUE-CAP'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *quinque* and *capsula.*] In *botany*, having five capsules to a flower.

QUIN-QUE-DEN'TATE, *a.* [L. *quinque* and *dentatus; dens.*] In *botany*, five-toothed.

QUIN-QUE-FA'RI-OUS, *a.* In *botany*, opening into five parts. *Lee.*

QUIN'QUE-FID, *a.* [L. *quinque* and *findo.*] In *botany*, five-cleft; cut into five segments with linear sinuses.

QUIN-QUE-FO'LI-A-TED, *a.* [L. *quinque* and *folium.*] Having five leaves. *Johnson.*

QUIN-QUE-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *quinque* and *litera.*] Consisting of five letters. *M. Stuart.*

QUIN'QUE-LO-BATE, QUIN'QUE-LOBED, } *a.* [L. *quinque* and *lobus.*] Five-lobed.

QUIN-QUE-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *quinque* and *loculus.*] Five-celled; having five cells.

QUIN-QUEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *quinquennalis.*] Occurring once in five years, or lasting five years.

QUIN-QUEP'AR-TITE, *a.* [L. *quinque* and *partitus.*] 1. Divided into five parts almost to the base. 2. Consisting of five parts.

QUIN'QUE-REME, *n.* [L. *quinque* and *remus.*] A galley having five seats or rows of oars.

QUIN'QUE-VALVE, QUIN QUE-VALV'U-LAR, } *a.* [L. *quinque* and *valvæ.*] Having five valves, as a pericarp.

QUIN'QUE-VIR, *n.* [L. *quinque* and *vir.*] One of an order of five priests in Rome.

QUIN'SY, *n.* [Fr. *esquinancie, squinancie;* It. *squinanzia;* Sp. *esquinancia.*] 1. An inflammation of the throat; a species of angina which renders respiration difficult, or intercepts it. 2. An inflammation of the fauces, particularly of the tonsils.

QUINT, *n.* [L. *quintus;* Fr. *quinte.*] A set or sequence of five; as in piquet.

QUINT'AIN, *n.* [Fr. *quintaine.*] A post with a turning top.

QUINT'AL, *n.* [Fr. *quintal;* It. *quintale.*] A hundred pounds in weight; or a weight of that number of pounds; sometimes written and pronounced *kentle.*

* QUIN-TES'SENCE, *n.* [L. *quinta essentia.*] 1. In *alchemy*, the fifth or last and highest essence of power in a natural body. 2. An extract from any thing, containing its virtues or most essential part in a small quantity.—3. In *chemistry*, a preparation consisting of the essential oil of a vegetable substance, mixed and incorporated with spirit of wine. 4. The pure, essential part of a thing.

QUIN-TES-SEN'TIAL, *a.* Consisting of quintessence.

QUINT'ILE, *n.* [L. *quintus.*] The aspect of planets when distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72 degrees.

QUINT'IN, *n.* [Fr. *quintaine;* W. *çwintan.*] An upright post, on the top of which turned a cross piece, on one end of which was fixed a broad board, and on the other a sand bag.

QUINT'U-PLE, *a.* [L. *quintuplus.*] Five-fold; containing five times the amount. *Graunt.*

QUIP, *n.* [W. *çwip, çwipiaw.*] A smart, sarcastic turn; a taunt; a severe retort. *Milton.*

QUIP, *v. t.* To taunt; to treat with a sarcastic retort.

QUIP, *v. i.* To scoff. *Sidney.*

QUIRE, *n.* [Fr. *choeur;* It. *coro;* L. *chorus;* Gr. χορος.] 1. A body of singers; a chorus. [*See* CHORUS and CHOIR.] *Milton.* 2. The part of a church where the service is sung.

QUIRE, *n.* A collection of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets, each having a single fold.

QUIRE, *v. i.* To sing in concert or chorus. *Shak.*

QUIR'IS-TER, *n.* One that sings in concert; *more generally*, the leader of a quire, particularly in divine service; a chorister.

† QUIR-I-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *quiritatio.*] A crying for help.

QUIRK, *n.* [W. *çwired.*] 1. *Literally*, a turn; a starting from the point or line; hence, an artful turn for evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble. 2. A fit or turn; a short paroxysm. 3. A smart taunt or retort. 4. A slight conceit or quibble. 5. A flight of fancy; [*obs.*] 6. An irregular air.—7. In *building*, a piece of ground taken out of any regular ground-plot or floor.

QUIRK'ISH, *a.* 1. Consisting of quirks, turns, quibbles or artful evasions. *Barrow.* 2. Resembling a quirk.

QUIRP'ELE, *n.* The Indian ferret, an animal.

QUIT, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quit*, or *quitted.* [Fr. *quitter;* It. *quitare;* Port., Sp. *quitar;* D. *kwyten;* G. *quittiren;* Dan. *quitterer;* Sw. *quitta.*] 1. To leave; to depart from, either temporarily or forever. 2. To free; to clear; to liberate; to discharge from; [*l. u.*] 3. To carry through; to do or perform something to the end, so that nothing remains; to discharge or perform completely.—4. *To quit one's self, reciprocally*, to clear one's self of incumbent duties by full performance. 5. To repay; to requite. 6. To vacate obligation; to release; to free from. 7. To pay; to discharge; hence, to free from. 8. To set free; to release; to absolve; to acquit. 9. To leave; to give up; to resign; to relinquish. 10. To pay; [*obs.*] 11. To forsake; to abandon.—*To quit cost*, to pay; to free from by an equivalent; to reimburse.—*To quit scores*, to make even; to clear mutually from demands by mutual equivalents given.

QUIT, *a.* Free; clear; discharged from; absolved.

QUI TAM, [L.] A *qui tam* action, in *law*, is a popular action, in which a man prosecutes an offender for the king or state, as well as for himself.

QUITCH'-GRASS, *n.* [properly *quick-grass.*] Dog-grass; a species of grass which roots deeply and is not easily killed.

QUIT'CLAIM, *v. t.* [*quit* and *claim.*] To release a claim by

deed without covenants of warranty; to convey to another who hath some right in lands or tenements, all one's right, title and interest in the estate, by relinquishing all claim to them. *Blackstone.*

QUIT'€LAIM, *n.* A deed of release; an instrument by which all claims to an estate are relinquished to another without any covenant of warranty, express or implied. *Z. Swift.*

QUIT'€LAIMED, *pp.* Released by deed.

QUIT'€LAIM-ING, *ppr.* Conveying by deed of release.

QUITE, *adv.* [from *quit.*] Completely; wholly; entirely; totally; perfectly; as, the work is not *quite* done.

QUIT'-RENT, *n.* [L. *quietus reditus.*] A rent reserved in grants of land, by the payment of which the tenant is quieted or quit from all other service.

QUITS, *adv.* [from *quit.*] An exclamation used when mutual demands are adjusted and the parties are even, each quit of the other.

QUIT'TA-BLE, *a.* That may be vacated; that may be given up. *Markland.*

QUIT'TAL, *n.* Return; repayment. *Shak.*

QUIT'TANCE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance. *Shak.* 2. Recompense; return; repayment. *Shak.*

† QUIT'TANCE, *v. t.* To repay. *Shak.*

QUIT'TED, *pp.* Left; relinquished; acquitted.

QUIT'TER, *n.* 1. One who quits. 2. A deliverer; [*obs.*] *Ainsworth.* 3. Scoria of tin. *Ainsworth.*

QUIT'TER-BONE, *n.* In *farriery*, a hard, round swelling on the coronet, between the heel and the quarter.

QUIV'ER, *n.* [qu. Fr. *couvrir.*] A case or sheath for arrows.

† QUIV'ER, *a.* Nimble; active. *Shak.*

QUIV'ER, *v. i.* [D. *huiveren.*] 1. To shake or tremble; to quake; to shudder; to shiver. 2. To play or be agitated with a tremulous motion.

QUIV'ERED, *a.* [from the noun *quiver.*] 1. Furnished with a quiver. *Milton.* 2. Sheathed as in a quiver.

QUIV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Trembling, as with cold or fear; moving with a tremulous agitation.

QUIV'ER-ING, *n.* The act of shaking or trembling; agitation. *Sidney.*

QUIX-OT'IC, *a.* Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance.

QUIX'OT-ISM, *n.* Romantic and absurd notions; schemes or actions like those of Don Quixote.

QUIZ, *n.* [Norm. *quis, quiz.*] An enigma; a riddle or obscure question.

QUIZ, *v. t.* To puzzle. [*Not an elegant word.*]

QUO WAR'RAN-TO. In *Law Latin*, a writ brought before a proper tribunal, to inquire by what warrant a person or corporation exercises certain powers.

QUOB, *v. i.* [W. *çwapiaw.*] To move, as the fetus in utero; to throb. [*Local and little used.*]

QUOD. The same as *quoth*, he saith. *Chaucer.*

QUOD'LI-BET, *n.* [L. what you please.] A nice point; a subtilty. *Prior.*

QUOD-LIB-E-TĀ'RI-AN, *n.* One who talks and disputes on any subject at pleasure.

QUOD-LI-BET'I-€AL, *a.* Not restrained to a particular subject; moved or discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment.

QUOD-LI-BET'I-€AL-LY, *adv.* At pleasure; for curiosity; so as to be debated for entertainment.

QUOIF, *n.* [Fr. *coiffe.*] A cap or hood. [*See* Coif.] *Shak.*

QUOIF, *v. t.* To cover or dress with a coif. *Addison.*

QUOIF'FURE, *n.* A head dress. *Addison.*

QUOIL. *See* Coil, the better word.

QUOIN, *n.* [Fr. *coin*, a corner; Sp. *cuña. See* Coin.] 1. A corner. 2. An instrument to raise any thing; a wedge employed to raise cannon.—3. In *architecture*, the corner of a brick or stone wall.

QUOIT, *n.* [D. *coite.*] 1. A kind of horse-shoe to be pitched or thrown at a fixed object in play.—In *common practice*, a plain flat stone is used for this purpose.—2. In *some authors*, the discus of the ancients, thrown in trials of strength.

QUOIT, *v. i.* To throw quoits; to play at quoits. *Dryden.*

† QUOIT, *v. t.* To throw. *Shak.*

QUOLL, *n.* An animal of New Holland.

QUON'DAM, *used adjectively.* [L.] Having been formerly; former; as, a *quondam* friend. *Shak.*

† QUOOK, *pret.* of *quake. Spenser.*

QUOP. *See* Quob.

QUŌ'RUM, *n.* [L. *gen. plu.* of *qui.*] 1. A bench of justices, or such a number of officers or members as is competent by law or constitution to transact business. 2. A special commission of justices.

QUŌ'TA, *n.* [L. *quotus;* It., Sp. *quota.*] A just part or share; or the share, part or proportion assigned to each.

* QUO-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of quoting or citing. 2. The passage quoted or cited; the part of a book or writing named, repeated or adduced as evidence or illustration.—3. In *mercantile language*, the naming of the price of commodities; or the price specified to a correspondent. 4. Quota; share; [*obs.*]

* QUOTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *quoter*, now *coter.*] 1. To cite, as a passage from some author; to name, repeat or adduce a passage from an author or speaker, by way of authority or illustration.—2. In *commerce*, to name, as the price of an article. 3. To note.

* † QUOTE, *n.* A note upon an author. *Cotgrave*

* QUŌT'ED, *pp.* Cited; adduced; named.

* QUŌT'ER, *n.* One that cites the words of an author or speaker.

* QUŌTH, *v. i.* [Sax. *cwythan, cythan;* Goth. *quithan.*] To say; to speak. This verb is defective, being used only in the first and third persons in the present and past tenses, as *quoth I, quoth he;* and the nominative always follows the verb.

* QUO-TID'I-AN, *a.* [L. *quotidianus.*] Daily; occurring or returning daily.

* QUO-TID'I-AN, *n.* 1. A fever whose paroxysms return every day. 2. Any thing returning daily.

* QUŌ'TIENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *quoties.*] In *arithmetic*, the number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how often a less number is contained in a greater.

R.

R is the eighteenth letter of the English Alphabet, and an articulation *sui generis*, having little or no resemblance in pronunciation to any other letter. But from the position of the tongue in uttering it, it is commutable with *l*, into which letter it is changed in many words by the Spaniards and Portuguese, and some other nations; as *l* is also changed into *r*. It is numbered among the liquids and semi-vowels, and is sometimes called the *canine letter*. Its English uses, which are uniform, may be understood by the customary pronunciation of *rod, rose, bar, bare, barren, brad, pride, drown.*—In words which we have received from the Greek language, we follow the Latins, who wrote *h* after *r*, as *rhapsody, rheum, rhetoric.*

As an *abbreviation*, R., in *English*, stands for *rex*, king, as George R.

As a *numeral*, R, in *Roman authors*, stands for 80, and, with a dash over it, $\overline{R}$, for 80,000.

RA, as an inseparable *prefix* or *preposition*, is the Latin *re*, coming to us through the Italian and French, and primarily signifying *again, repetition. See* Re.

RA-BĀTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *rabattre;* It. *rabbattere.*] In *falconry*, to recover a hawk to the fist. *Ainsworth.*

† RA-BĀ'TO, *n.* [Fr. *rabat.*] A neckband or ruff.

RAB'BET, *v. t.* [Fr. *raboter.*] To pare down the edge of a board or other piece of timber, for the purpose of receiving the edge of another piece by lapping and thus uniting the two. 2. To lap and unite the edges of boards, &c.—In *ship carpentry*, to let the edge of a plank into the keel.

RAB'BET, *n.* A cut on the side of a board, &c. to fit it to another by lapping; a joint made by lapping boards, &c.

RAB'BET-ED, *pp.* Pared down at the edge; united by a rabbet joint.

RAB'BET-ING, *ppr.* Paring down the edge of a board uniting by a rabbet joint.

RAB'BET-PLANE, *n.* A joiner's plane for paring or cutting square down the edge of a board, &c. *Moxon.*

RAB'BI, } *n.* [Ch. רבא.] A title assumed by the Jewish
RAB'BIN, } doctors, signifying *master* or *lord.*

RAB-BIN'I€, } *a.* Pertaining to the Rabbins, or to their
RAB-BIN'I-€AL, } opinions, learning and language.

RAB-BIN'I€, *n.* The language or dialect of the Rabbins; the later Hebrew.

RAB'BIN-ISM, *n.* A Rabbinic expression or phraseology; a peculiarity of the language of the Rabbins.

RAB'BIN-IST, *n.* Among the *Jews*, one who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the Rabbins.

RAB'BIN-ITE, *n.* The same as *Rabbinist.*

RAB'BIT, *n.* [said to be from the Belgic *robbe, robbeken.*] A small quadruped, of the genus *lepus*, which feeds on grass or other herbage, and burrows in the earth.

RAB'BLE, *n.* [L. *rabula;* Dan. *raaber;* D. *rabbelen.*] 1. A tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people; the mob; a confused, disorderly crowd. 2. The lower class of people,

without reference to an assembly; the dregs of the people.

RAB'BLE, *v. i.* To speak in a confused manner.

RAB'BLE-CHARM'ING, *a.* Charming the rabble.

† RAB'BLE-MENT, *n.* A tumultuous crowd of low people.

RAB-DOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ραβδος and λογος.] A method of performing mathematical operations by little square rods.

RAB'ID, *a.* [L. *rabidus.*] Furious; raging; mad; as a *rabid* dog or wolf.

RAB'ID-NESS, *n.* Furiousness; madness.

RAB'IN-ET, *n.* A kind of smaller ordnance. *Ainsworth.*

RÄ'€A, *n.* A Syriac word signifying *empty, beggarly, foolish;* a term of extreme contempt. *Matt.* v.

RACE, *n.* [Fr. *race.*] 1. The lineage of a family, or continued series of descendants from a parent who is called the *stock.* 2. A generation; a family of descendants. 3. A particular breed. 4. A root; as *race*-ginger. 5. A particular strength or taste of wine; a kind of tartness. *Temple. Messenger.*

RACE, *n.* [D. *ras;* Sw. *resa.*] 1. A running; a rapid course or motion, either on the feet, on horseback, or in a carriage, &c.; *particularly*, a contest in running; a running in competition for a prize. 2. Any running with speed. 3. A progress; a course; a movement or progression of any kind. 4. Course; train; process; [*obs.*] 5. A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current. 6. *By way of distinction*, a contest in the running of horses; generally in the plural.

RACE, *v. i.* To run swiftly; to run or contend in running.

RACE-GIN'GER, *n.* Ginger in the root, or not pulverized.

RĀCE'-HORSE, *n.* A horse bred or kept for running in contest; a horse that runs in competition.

RAC-E-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *racemus.*] 1. A cluster, as of grapes. 2. The cultivation of clusters of grapes.

RAC'EME, *n.* [L. *racemus.*] In *botany*, a species of inflorescence. *Martyn.*

RAC-E-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *racemus* and *fero.*] Bearing racemes or clusters. *Asiat. Res.*

RAC'E-MOUS, *a.* Growing in racemes or clusters. *Encyc.*

RĀ'CER, *n.* A runner; one that contends in a race.

RA€H, *n.* [Sax. *ræcc;* Fr. *braque.*] A setting dog.

RĀ'CI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being racy.

RA€K, *n.* [D. *rek, rekker;* Sax. *racan, ræcan.*] 1. An engine of torture, used for extorting confessions from criminals or suspected persons. 2. Torture; extreme pain; anguish. 3. Any instrument for stretching or extending any thing. 4. A grate on which bacon is laid. 5. A wooden frame of open work, in which hay is laid for horses and cattle for feeding. 6. The frame of bones of an animal; a skeleton. 7. A frame of timber on a ship's bowsprit.

RA€K, *n.* [Sax. *hracca;* W. *rhac.*] The neck and spine of a fore quarter of veal or mutton.

RA€K, *n.* [Sax. *rec, recan.*] *Properly*, vapor; hence, thin, flying, broken clouds, or any portion of floating vapor in the sky.

RA€K, *n.* [for *arrack. See* ARRACK.] Among the *Tartars*, a spirituous liquor made of mare's milk.

RA€K, *v. i.* [Sax. *recan.*] 1. *Properly*, to steam; to rise, as vapor; [*see* REEK.] 2. To fly as vapor or broken clouds.

RA€K, *v. t.* 1. To torture; to stretch or strain on the rack or wheel. 2. To torment; to torture; to affect with extreme pain or anguish. 3. To harass by exaction. 4. To stretch; to strain vehemently; to wrest. 5. To stretch; to extend.

RA€K, *v. t.* [Ar.] To draw off from the lees; to draw off, as pure liquor from its sediment. *Bacon.*

RA€KED, *pp.* 1. Tortured; tormented; strained to the utmost. 2. Drawn off, as liquor.

RA€K'ER, *n.* One that tortures or torments; one that racks.

RA€K'ET, *n.* 1. A confused, clattering noise, less loud than *uproar.* 2. Clamor; noisy talk. *Swift.*

RA€K'ET, *n.* A snow shoe.

RA€K-ET, *v. i.* To make a confused noise or clamor; to frolick. *Gray.*

RA€K'ET, *n.* [Fr. *raquette;* G. *racket;* D. *raket.*] The instrument with which players at tennis strike the ball.

RA€K'ET, *v. t.* To strike as with a racket. *Hewyt.*

RA€K'ET-Y, *a.* Making a tumultuous noise.

RA€K'ING, *ppr.* 1. Torturing; tormenting; straining; drawing off. 2. *a.* Tormenting; excruciating.

RA€K'ING, *n.* 1. Torture; a stretching on the rack. 2. Torment of the mind; anguish. 3. The act of stretching cloth on a frame for drying. 4. The act of drawing from the sediment, as liquors.

RA€K'ING-PACE, *n.* The *racking-pace* of a horse is an amble, but with a quicker and shorter tread.

RA€K'-RENT, *n.* An annual rent of the full value of the tenement or near it. *Blackstone.*

RA€K'-RENT-ED, *a.* Subjected to the payment of rack-rent. *Franklin.*

RA€K'-RENT-ER, *n.* One that is subjected to pay rack-rent. *Locke.*

RA€K'LESS, *a.* Careless. The word used in the *north of England* for *reckless.*

RA€-OON', *n.* An American quadruped. It is somewhat larger than a fox, and its fur is valuable.

RĀ'CY, *a.* [Sax. *hræs*, or Sp., Port. *raiz.*] Strong; flavorous; tasting of the soil; as, *racy* wine. *Johnson.*

RAD, the *old pret.* of *read. Spenser.*

RAD, RED, ROD, an initial or terminating syllable in names, is the D. *raad*, G. *rath*, counsel; as in *Conrad*, powerful in counsel; *Ethelred*, noble counsel.

† RAD'DLE, *v. t.* To twist; to wind together.

RAD'DLE, *n.* A long stick used in hedging; also a hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs. *Todd.*

RAD'DO€K, or RUD'DO€K, *n.* [from *red, ruddy.*] A bird, the redbreast. *Shak.*

RĀ'DI-AL, *a.* [from L. *radius.*] Pertaining to the radius or to the fore arm of the human body.

* RĀ'DI-ANCE, } *n.* [L. *radians.*] *Properly*, brightness
* RĀ'DI-AN-CY, } shooting in rays or beams; hence, in general, brilliant or sparkling lustre; vivid brightness.

* RĀ'DI-ANT, *a.* Shooting or darting rays of light; beaming with brightness; emitting a vivid light or splendor.

* RĀ'DI-ANT, *n.* In *optics*, the luminous point or object from which light emanates, that falls on a mirror or lens.

* RĀ'DI-ANT-LY, *adv.* With beaming brightness; with glittering splendor.

* RĀ'DI-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *radio.*] 1. To issue in rays, as light; to dart, as beams of brightness; to shine. 2. To issue and proceed in direct lines from a point.

* RĀ'DI-ATE, *v. t.* To enlighten; to illuminate; to shed light or brightness on. [Usually *irradiate.*]

* RĀ'DI-ATE, *a.* In *botany*, a *rayed* or *radiate* coral or flower is a compound flower consisting of a disk, in which the corollets or florets are tubular and regular, and of a ray, in which the florets are irregular.

* RĀ'DI-A-TED, *pp.* 1. Adorned with rays of light. *Addison.* 2. Having crystals diverging from a centre. *Mineralogy.*

* RĀ'DI-A-TING, *ppr.* Darting rays of light; enlightening.

* RA-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *radiatio.*] 1. The emission and diffusion of rays of light; beamy brightness. 2. The shooting of any thing from a centre, like the diverging rays of light.

RAD'I-€AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *radicalis.*] 1. Pertaining to the root or origin; original; fundamental. 2. Implanted by nature; native; constitutional. 3. Primitive; original; underived; uncompounded. 4. Serving to origination.—5. In *botany*, proceeding immediately from the root.

RAD'I-€AL, *n.* 1. In *philology*, a primitive word; a radix, root, or simple, underived, uncompounded word. 2. A primitive letter; a letter that belongs to the radix.—3. In *chemistry*, an element, or a simple constituent part of a substance, which is incapable of decomposition.

RAD-I-€AL'I-TY, *n* 1. Origination. *Brown.* 2. A being radical; a quantity which has relation to a root. *Bailey.*

RAD'I-€AL-LY, *adv.* 1. Originally; at the origin or root; fundamentally. 2. Primitively; essentially; originally; without derivation.

RAD'I-€AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being radical or fundamental.

RAD'I-€ANT, *a.* [L. *radicans.*] In *botany*, rooting. *Lee.*

RAD'I-€ATE, *v. t.* [L. *radicatus.*] To root; to plant deeply and firmly. *Glanville.*

RAD'I-€ATE, } *pp.* or *a.* Deeply planted. *Burke.*
RAD'I-€A-TED, }

RAD-I-€Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The process of taking root deeply. 2. In *botany*, the disposition of the root of a plant with respect to the ascending and descending caudex and the radicles.

RAD'I-€LE, *n.* [L. *radicula.*] 1. That part of the seed of a plant which upon vegetating becomes the root. 2. The fibrous part of a root, by which the stock or main body of it is terminated.

RA-DI-OM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *radius*, and Gr. μετρον.] The forestaff, an instrument for taking the altitudes of celestial bodies.

RAD'ISH, *n.* [Sax. *rædic;* D. *radys;* G. *radiess;* Ir. *raidis.*] A plant of the genus *raphanus*, the root of which is eaten raw.

* RĀ'DI-US, *n.* [L.] 1. In *geometry*, a right line drawn or extending from the centre of a circle to the periphery, and hence the semidiameter of the circle.—2. In *anatomy*, the exterior bone of the fore arm, descending along with the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.—3. In *botany*, a ray; the outer part or circumference of a compound radiate flower, or radiated discous flower.

RĀ'DIX, *n.* [L.] In *etymology*, a primitive word from which spring other words.—2. In *logarithms*, the base of any system of logarithms, or that number whose logarithm is unity.—3. In *algebra*, *radix* sometimes denotes the root of a finite expression, from which a series is derived.

† RÄFF, *v. t.* [G. *raffen.*] To sweep; to snatch, draw or huddle together; to take by a promiscuous sweep.

RĂFF, *n.* 1. The sweepings of society; the rabble; the mob [*colluvies.*] This is used chiefly in the compound or duplicate, *riffraff.* 2. A promiscuous heap or collection; a jumble.

RAF'FLE, *v. i.* [Fr. *rafler.*] To cast dice for a prize, for which each person concerned in the game lays down a stake or hazards a part of the value.

RAF'FLE, *n.* A game of chance, or lottery in which several persons deposit a part of the value of the thing, in consideration of the chance of gaining it.

RAF'FLER, *n.* One who raffles.

RAF'FLING, *ppr.* The act of throwing dice for a prize staked by a number.

RAFF'–MER-CHANT, *n.* A timber-merchant; a raft-merchant. *Yorkshire, Eng.*

RĂFT, *n.* [Dan. *raft;* Sax. *reafian.*] An assemblage of boards, planks or pieces of timber fastened together horizontally and floated down a stream; a float. *Pope.*

†RĂFT, *pp.* [Sax. *reafian.*] Torn; rent; severed.

RĂFT'ER, *n.* [Sax. *ræfter.*] A roof timber; a piece of timber that extends from the plate of a building to the ridge, and serves to support the covering of the roof. *Pope.*

RĂFT'ERED, *a.* Built or furnished with rafters.

RĂFT'Y, *a.* Damp; musty. [*Local.*] *Robinson.*

RAG, *n.* [Sax. *hracod;* Dan. *ragerie.*] 1. Any piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tattered cloth, torn or worn till its texture is destroyed. 2. Garments worn out; *proverbially,* mean dress. 3. A fragment of dress.

RAG, *v. t.* [qu. Sax. *wregian.*] To scold; to rail. [*Local.*] *Pegge.*

†RAG'A-BASH, or RAG'A-BRASH, *n.* An idle, ragged person.

RAG-A-MUF'FIN, *n.* [qu. *rag,* and Sp. *mofar.*] A paltry fellow; a mean wretch. *Swift.*

RAG'–BŌLT, *n.* An iron pin with barbs on its shank to retain it in its place. *Mar. Dict.*

RAGE, *n.* [Fr. *rage.*] 1. Violent anger accompanied with furious words, gestures or agitation; anger excited to fury. 2. Vehemence or violent exacerbation of any thing painful. 3. Fury; extreme violence. 4. Enthusiasm; rapture. 5. Extreme eagerness or passion directed to some object.

RAGE, *v. i.* 1. To be furious with anger; to be exasperated to fury; to be violently agitated with passion. 2. To be violent and tumultuous. 3. To be violently driven or agitated. 4. To ravage; to prevail without restraint, or with fatal effect. 5. To be driven with impetuosity; to act or move furiously. 6. To toy wantonly; to sport; [*obs.*]

RĀGE'FUL, *a.* Full of rage; violent; furious *Sidney.*

†RĀ'GER-Y, *n.* Wantonness. *Chaucer.*

RAGG, *n.* Rowley ragg, a species of silicious stone.

RAG'GED, *a.* [from *rag.*] 1. Rent or worn into tatters, or till its texture is broken. 2. Broken with rough edges; uneven. 3. Having the appearance of being broken or torn; jagged; rough with sharp or irregular points. 4. Wearing tattered clothes. 5. Rough; rugged.

RAG'GED-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being dressed in tattered clothes. 2. The state of being rough or broken irregularly.

RĀ'GING, *ppr.* [from *rage.*] 1. Acting with violence or fury. 2. *a* Furious; impetuous; vehemently driven or agitated.

RĀ'GING, *n.* Fury; violence; impetuosity. *Jonah* i.

RĀ'GING-LY, *adv.* With fury; with violent impetuosity. *Hall.*

RAG'MAN, *n.* A man who collects or deals in rags.

RAG'MAN'S–RŌLL, *n.* A roll or register of the value of benefices in Scotland, made by Ragimund. *See* RIGMAROLE.

RA-GOUT', RA-GOO', (ra-goo') *n.* [Fr. *ragout;* Arm. *ragoud.*] A sauce or seasoning for exciting a languid appetite; or a high-seasoned dish, prepared with fish, flesh, greens and the like, stewed with salt, pepper, cloves, &c.

RAG'STONE, *n.* A stone of the silicious kind.

RAG'WŎRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *senecio.*

RĀIL, *n.* [G. *riegel;* W. *rhail.*] 1. A cross-beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts.—2. In the *United States,* a piece of timber, cleft, hewed or sawed, rough or smooth, inserted in upright posts for fencing. 3. A bar of wood or iron used for inclosing any place; the piece into which balusters are inserted. 4. A series of posts connected with cross-beams, by which a place is inclosed.—5. In a *ship,* a narrow plank nailed for ornament or security on a ship's upper works.

RĀIL, *n.* A bird of the genus *rallus. Encyc.*

RĀIL, *n.* [Sax. *hrægle, rægle.*] A woman's upper garment; retained in the word *nightrail.*

RĀIL, *v. t.* 1. To inclose with rails. 2. To range in a line.

RĀIL, *v. i.* [D. *rallen;* Sp. *rallar.*] To utter reproaches; to scoff; to use insolent and reproachful language; to reproach or censure in opprobrious terms. *Swift.*

RĀIL'–BIRD, *n.* A bird of the genus *cuculus.*

RĀIL'ER, *n.* One who scoffs, insults, censures or reproaches with opprobrious language. *South.*

RĀIL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Clamoring with insulting language; uttering reproachful words. 2. *a.* Expressing reproach, insulting.

RĀIL'ING, *n.* Reproachful or insolent language. 1 *Pet.* iii.

RĀIL'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with rails.

RĀIL'ING, *n.* 1. A series of rails; a fence. 2. Rails in general; or the scantling for rails.

RĀIL'ING-LY, *adv.* With scoffing or insulting language.

*RĀIL'LER-Y, or RAL'LE-RY, *n.* [Fr. *raillerie.*] Banter; jesting language; good-humored pleasantry or slight satire; satirical merriment. *Addison.*

†RĀIL'LEUR, *n.* [Fr.] A banterer; a jester; a mocker.

RĀI'MENT, *n.* [for *arrayment.*] 1. Clothing in general; vestments; vesture; garments. 2. A single garment.

RĀIN, *v. i.* [Sax. *hregnan, regnan, renian, rinan;* Goth. *rign.*] 1 To fall in drops from the clouds, as water; used mostly with *it* for a nominative. 2. To fall or drop like rain.

RĀIN, *v. t.* To pour or shower down from the upper regions, like rain from the clouds.

RĀIN, *n.* [Sax. *rægn, regn, ren.*] The descent of water in drops from the clouds; or the water thus falling.

†RĀIN'BĒAT, *a.* Beaten or injured by the rain. *Hall.*

RĀIN'BŌW, *n.* A bow, or an arch of a circle, consisting of all the colors formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from drops of rain or vapor, appearing in the part of the hemisphere opposite to the sun.

RĀIN'–DEER, *n.* [Sax. *hrana.*] The rane, a species of the cervine genus.

RĀIN'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being rainy.

RĀIN'WĄ-TER, *n.* Water that has fallen from the clouds.

RĀIN'Y, *a.* Abounding with rain; wet; showery.

RAIP, *n.* A rod to measure ground.

RĀISE, (rāze) *v. t.* [Goth. *raisyan, ur-raisyan.*] 1. To lift; to take up; to heave; to lift from a low or reclining posture. 2. To set upright. 3. To set up; to erect; to set on its foundations and put together. 4. To build. 5. To rebuild. 6. To form to some height by accumulation. 7. To make; to produce; to amass. 8. To enlarge; to amplify. *Shak.* 9. To exalt; to elevate in condition. 10. To exalt; to advance; to promote in rank or honor. 11. To enhance; to increase. 12. To increase in current value. 13. To excite; to put in motion or action. 14. To excite to sedition, insurrection, war or tumult; to stir up. 15. To arouse; to awake; to stir up. 16. To increase in strength; to excite from languor or weakness. 17. To give beginning of importance to; to elevate into reputation. 18. To bring into being. 19. To bring from a state of death to life. 20. To call into view from the state of separate spirits. 21. To invent and propagate; to originate; to occasion. 22. To set up; to excite; to begin by loud utterance. 23. To utter loudly; to begin to sound or clamor. 24. To utter with more strength or elevation; to swell. 25. To collect; to obtain; to bring into a sum or fund. 26. To levy; to collect; to bring into service. 27. To give rise to. 28. To cause to grow; to procure to be produced, bred or propagated. *New England.* 29. To cause to swell, heave and become light. 30. To excite; to animate with fresh vigor. 31. To ordain; to appoint; or to call to and prepare; to furnish with gifts and qualifications suited to a purpose; a *Scriptural sense.* 32. To keep in remembrance. *Ruth* iv. 33. To cause to exist by propagation. *Matt.* xxii. 34. To incite; to prompt. *Ezra* i. 35. To increase in intensity or strength.—36. In *seamen's language,* to elevate, as an object by a gradual approach to it; to bring to be seen at a greater angle.

To raise a purchase, in *seamen's language,* is to dispose instruments or machines in such a manner as to exert any mechanical force required.—*To raise a siege,* is to remove a besieging army, and relinquish an attempt to take the place.

RĀISED, *pp.* Lifted; elevated; exalted; promoted; set upright; built; made or enlarged; produced; enhanced; excited; restored to life; levied; collected; roused; invented and propagated; increased.

RĀIS'ER, *n.* One who raises; that which raises; one that builds; one that levies or collects; one that begins, produces or propagates. *Bacon. Taylor.*

*RĀIS'IN, (rāzn) *n.* [Fr., Ir.; Arm. *ræsin, resin;* D. *rozyn;* G. *rosine.*] A dried grape.

RĀIS'ING, *ppr.* Lifting; elevating; setting upright; exalting; producing; enhancing; restoring to life; collecting; levying; propagating, &c.

RĀIS'ING, *n.* 1. The act of lifting, setting up, elevating, exalting, producing, or restoring to life.—2. In *New England,* the operation or work of setting up the frame of a building.

RĀ'JAH, or RĀ'JA, *n.* [L. *rex, regis.*] In *India,* a prince. *Encyc.*

RĀ'JAH-SHIP, *n.* The dignity or principality of a rajah.

RAKE, *n.* [Sax. *raca, race;* G. *rechen;* Ir. *raca.*] An instrument consisting of a head-piece, in which teeth are inserted, and a long handle; used for collecting hay or other light things.

RAKE, *n.* [Dan. *rækel.*] A loose, disorderly, vicious man; a man addicted to lewdness and other scandalous vices. *Pope.*

RAKE, *n.* [Sax. *racan.*] 1. The projection of the upper parts of a ship, at the height of the stem and stern, beyond the extremities of the keel. 2. The inclination of a mast from a perpendicular direction.

RAKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *racian;* Sw. *raka;* Dan. *rager.*] 1. *Properly*, to scrape; to rub or scratch with something rough. 2. To gather with a rake. 3. To clear with a rake; to smooth with a rake. 4. To collect or draw together something scattered; to gather by violence. 5. To scour; to search with eagerness all corners of a place.—6. In the *military art*, to enfilade; to fire in a direction with the length of any thing; particularly in *naval engagements*, to *rake* is to cannonade a ship on the stern or head, so that the balls range the whole length of the deck.—*To rake up*, applied to fire, is to cover the fire with ashes.

RAKE, *v. i.* 1. To scrape; to scratch into for finding something; to search minutely and meanly. 2. To search with minute inspection into every part. 3. To pass with violence or rapidity. 4. To seek by raking. 5. To lead a dissolute, debauched life. 6. To incline from a perpendicular direction.

RĀKED, *pp.* Scraped; gathered with a rake; cleaned with a rake; cannonaded fore and aft.

RĀKE'HELL, *n.* [Dan. *rækel.*] A lewd, dissolute fellow; a debauchee; a rake

RĀKE'HELL, *a.* Base; wild; outcast; worthless. *Spenser.*

RĀKE'HEL-LY, *a.* Dissolute; wild. *B. Jonson.*

RĀK'ER, *n.* One that rakes.

RĀKE'SHAME, *n.* A vile, dissolute wretch. *Milton.*

RĀK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Scraping; gathering with a rake; cleaning and smoothing with a rake; cannonading in the direction of the length; inclining. 2. *a.* That rakes.

RĀK'ING, *n.* 1. The act of using a rake; the act or operation of collecting with a rake, or of cleaning and smoothing with a rake. 2. The space of ground raked at once; or the quantity of hay, &c. collected by once passing the rake.

RĀK'ISH, *a.* Given to a dissolute life; lewd; debauched.

RĀK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Dissolute practices.

RAL'LY, *v. t.* [Fr. *railier.*] 1. To reunite; to collect and reduce to order troops dispersed or thrown into confusion. 2. To collect; to unite; as things scattered.

RAL'LY, *v. t.* [Fr. *railler.*] To treat with good humor and pleasantry, or with slight contempt or satire, according to the nature of the case.

RAL'LY, *v. i.* 1. To assemble; to unite. 2. To come back to order. 3. To use pleasantry or satirical merriment.

RAL'LY, *n.* 1. The act of bringing disordered troops to their ranks. 2. Exercise of good humor or satirical merriment.

RAM, *n.* [Sax., D. *ram;* G. *ramm.*] 1. The male of the sheep or ovine genus; in some parts of England called a *tup.*—2. In *astronomy*, Aries, the sign of the zodiac which the sun enters on the 21st of March. 3. An engine of war, used formerly for battering and demolishing the walls of cities; called a *battering-ram.*

RAM, *v. t.* [G. *rammen;* D. *rammeijen;* Dan. *ramler.*] 1. To thrust or drive with violence; to force in; to drive down or together. 2. To drive, as with a battering ram. 3. To stuff; to cram.

RAM, *a.* Stinking. *North of England.*

RAM'A-DAN, *n.* Among the *Mohammedans*, a solemn season of fasting.

RAM'AGE, *n.* [L. *ramus;* Fr. *ramage.*] 1. Branches of trees; [*obs.*] 2. The warbling of birds sitting on boughs. 3. *See* RUMMAGE.

†RAM'AGE, *a.* [Old Fr. *ramaage.*] Wild; shy. *Chaucer.*

RAM'BLE, *v. i.* [It. *ramengare.*] 1. To rove; to wander; to walk, ride or sail from place to place, without any determinate object in view; or to visit many places; to rove carelessly or irregularly. 2. To go at large without restraint and without direction. 3. To move without certain direction.

RAM'BLE, *n.* A roving; a wandering; a going or moving from place to place without any determinate business or object; an irregular excursion.

RAM'BLER, *n.* One that rambles; a rover; a wanderer.

RAM'BLING, *ppr.* Roving; wandering; moving or going irregularly,

RAM'BLING, *n.* A roving; irregular excursion. *South.*

RAM'BOOZE, } *n.* A drink made of wine, ale, eggs and
RAM'BUSE, } sugar in winter, or of wine, milk, sugar and rose-water in summer. *Bailey.*

RAM'E-KIN, } *n.* [Fr. *ramequin.*] In *cookery*, small
RAM'E-QUINS, } slices of bread covered with a farce of cheese and eggs.

RAM'ENTS, *n.* [L. *ramenta.*] 1. Scrapings; shavings; [*obs.*] —2. In *botany*, loose scales on the stems of plants. *Linne.*

RĀ'ME-OUS, *a.* [L. *ramus.*] In *botany*, belonging to a branch; growing on or shooting from a branch. *Lee.*

RAM-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The process of branching or shooting branches from a stem. 2. A branch; a small division proceeding from a main stock or channel. 3. A division or subdivision.—4. In *botany*, the manner in which a tree produces its branches or boughs. 5. The production of figures resembling branches. *Encyc.*

RAM'I-FIED, *pp.* Divided into branches.

RAM'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *ramifier.*] To divide into branches or parts.

RAM'I-FY, *v. i.* 1. To shoot into branches, as the stem of a plant. 2. To be divided or subdivided.

RAM'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Shooting into branches or divisions.

RAM'ISH, *a.* [Dan. *ram.*] Rank; strong-scented.

RAM'ISH-NESS, *n.* Rankness; a strong scent.

RAMMED, *pp.* [*See* RAM.] Driven forcibly.

RAM'MER, *n.* 1. One that rams or drives. 2. An instrument for driving any thing with force. 3. A gun-stick; a ramrod; a rod for forcing down the charge of a gun.

RAM'MING, *ppr.* Driving with force.

RAM'MY, *a.* Like a ram; strong-scented. *Burton.*

RA-MOON', *n.* A tree of America.

RĀ'MOUS, *a.* [L. *ramosus.*] 1. In *botany*, branched, as a stem or root; having lateral divisions. 2. Branchy; consisting of branches; full of branches.

RAMP, *v. i.* [Fr. *ramper;* It. *rampa, rampare.*] 1. To climb, as a plant; to creep up. 2. To spring; to leap; to bound; to prance; to frolick. *In this sense usually written and pronounced* romp.

RAMP, *n.* A leap; a spring; a bound. *Milton.*

RAM-PALL'IAN, *n.* A mean wretch. *Shak.*

RAMP'AN-CY, *n.* Excessive growth or practice; excessive prevalence; exuberance; extravagance. *South.*

RAMP'ANT, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Overgrowing the usual bounds; rank in growth; exuberant. 2. Overleaping restraint.—3. In *heraldry*, applied to the lion, leopard or other beast, *rampant* denotes the animal reared and standing on his hind legs, in the posture of climbing.

RAM'PART, *n.* [Fr. *rempart.*] 1. In *fortification*, an elevation or mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and formed into bastions, curtains, &c. 2. That which fortifies and defends from assault; that which secures safety.

†RAM'PART, *v. t.* To fortify with ramparts. *Shak.*

RAM'PI-ON, *n.* [from *ramp.*] The name of several plants.

†RAMP'IRE, *n.* The same as *rampart.*

RAM'SONS, *n.* A plant, a species of *allium.*

RAN, the *pret.* of *run.* In *old writers*, open robbery.

RAN-CES'CENT, *a.* [L. *ranceo.*] Becoming rancid or sour.

†RANCH, *v. t.* [corrupted from *wrench.*] To sprain; to injure by violent straining or contortion. *Dryden.*

RAN'CID, *a.* [L. *rancidus.*] Having a rank smell; strong-scented; sour; musty. *Arbuthnot.*

RAN-CID'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being rancid; a strong,
RAN'CID-NESS, } sour scent, as of old oil.

RAN'COR, *n.* [L.] 1. The deepest malignity or spite; deep-seated and implacable malice; inveterate enmity. 2. Virulence; corruption.

RAN'COR-OUS, *a.* Deeply malignant; implacably spiteful or malicious; intensely virulent.

RAN'COR-OUS-LY, *adv.* With deep malignity or spiteful malice.

RAND, *n.* [G., D., Dan. *rand.*] A border; edge; margin; as the *rand* of a shoe.

RAN'DOM, *n.* [Norm., Sax. *randun.*] 1. A roving motion or course without direction; hence, want of direction, rule or method; hazard; chance; used in the phrase *at random*, that is, without a settled point of direction. 2. Course; motion; progression; distance of a body thrown.

RAN'DOM, *a.* 1. Done at hazard or without settled aim or purpose; left to chance 2. Uttered or done without previous calculation.

RAN'DOM-SHOT, *n.* A shot not directed to a point, or a shot with the muzzle of the gun elevated above a horizontal line. *Mar. Dict.*

RAN'DY, *a.* Disorderly; riotous. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

RANE, } *n.* [Sax. *hrana;* Fr. *renne;* D. *rendier;* G.
RĀNE'DEER, } *rennthier.*] A species of deer found in the northern parts of Europe and Asia.

RAN'FŌRCE, *n.* The ring of a gun next to the vent.

RANG, the old *pret.* of *ring.* [*Nearly obsolete.*]

RĀNGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ranger.*] 1. To set in a row or in rows; to place in a regular line, lines or ranks; to dispose in the proper order. 2. To dispose in proper classes, orders or divisions. 3. To dispose in a proper manner; to place in regular method. 4. To rove over; to pass over. 5. To sail or pass in a direction parallel to or near.

RĀNGE, *v. i.* 1. To rove at large; to wander without restraint or direction. 2. To be placed in order; to be ranked. 3. To lie in a particular direction. 4. To sail or pass near or in the direction of.

RĀNGE, *n.* [Fr. *rangée.*] 1. A row; a rank; things in a line; as a *range* of buildings. 2. A class; an order. 3. A wandering or roving; excursion. 4. Space or room for excursion. 5. Compass or extent of excursion; space

taken in by any thing extended or ranked in order. 6. The step of a ladder. 7. A kitchen grate. 8. A bolting-sieve to sift meal.—9. In *gunnery*, the path of a bullet or bomb, or the line it describes from the mouth of the piece to the point where it lodges; or the whole distance which it passes.

RĀNGED, *pp.* Disposed in a row or line; placed in order; passed in roving; placed in a particular direction.

RĀNG'ER, *n.* 1. One that ranges; a rover; a robber; [*l. u.*] 2. A dog that beats the ground.—3. In *England*, a sworn officer of a forest, whose business is to walk through the forest, watch the deer, &c.

RĀNG'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of the keeper of a forest.

RĀNG'ING, *ppr.* Placing in a row or line; disposing in order, method or classes; roving; passing near and in the direction of.

RĀNG'ING, *n.* The act of placing in lines or in order; a roving, &c.

RANK, *n.* [Ir. *ranc;* W. *rhenc;* Arm. *rencq;* Fr. *rang.*] 1. A row or line, *applied to troops;* a line of men standing abreast or side by side, and, as opposed to *file*, a line running the length of a company, battalion or regiment. 2. *Ranks*, in the *plural*, the order of common soldiers. 3. A row; a line of things, or things in a line. 4. Degree; grade; *in military affairs;* as the *rank* of captain. 5. Degree of elevation in civil life or station; the order of elevation or of subordination. 6. Class; order; division; any portion or number of things to which place, degree or order is assigned. 7. Degree of dignity, eminence or excellence. 8. Dignity; high place or degree in the orders of men.—*Rank and file*, the order of common soldiers. —*To fill the ranks*, to supply the whole number, or a competent number.—*To take rank*, to enjoy precedence, or to have the right of taking a higher place.

RANK, *a.* [Sax. *ranc;* Sp., It. *rancio;* L. *rancidus.*] 1. Luxuriant in growth; being of vigorous growth. 2. Causing vigorous growth; producing luxuriantly; very rich and fertile. 3. Strong-scented. 4. Rancid; musty. 5. Inflamed with venereal appetite. 6. Strong to the taste; high-tasted. 7. Rampant; high-grown; raised to a high degree; excessive. 8. Gross; coarse. 9. Strong; clinching. 10. Excessive; exceeding the actual value.—*To set rank*, as the iron of a plane, to set it so as to take off a thick shaving.

RANK, *v. t.* 1. To place abreast or in a line. 2. To place in a particular class, order or division. 3. To dispose methodically; to place in suitable order.

RANK, *v. i.* 1. To be ranged; to be set or disposed; as in a particular degree, class, order or division. 2. To be placed in a rank or ranks. 3. To have a certain grade or degree of elevation in the orders of civil or military life.

RANKED, *pp.* Placed in a line; disposed in an order or class; arranged methodically.

RANK'ER, *n.* One that disposes in ranks; one that arranges.

RANK'ING, *ppr.* Placing in ranks or lines; arranging; disposing in orders or classes; having a certain rank or grade.

RAN'KLE, *v. i.* 1. To grow more rank or strong; to be inflamed; to fester. 2. To become more violent; to be inflamed; to rage.

RANK'LY, *adv.* 1. With vigorous growth. 2. Coarsely; grossly.

RANK'NESS, *n.* 1. Vigorous growth; luxuriance; exuberance. 2. Exuberance; excess; extravagance. 3. Extraordinary strength. 4. Strong taste. 5. Rancidness; rank smell. 6. Excessiveness.

RAN'NY, *n.* The shrew-mouse. *Brown.*

RAN'SACK, *v. t.* [Dan. *randsager;* Sw. *ransaka;* Gaelic, *ransuchadh.*] 1. To plunder; to pillage completely; to strip by plundering. 2. To search thoroughly; to enter and search every place or part. 3. To violate; to ravish; [*obs.*]

RAN'SACKED, *pp.* Pillaged; searched narrowly.

RAN'SACK-ING, *ppr.* Pillaging; searching narrowly.

RAN'SOM, *n.* [Dan. *ranzon;* Sw. *ranson;* G. *ranzion;* Norm. *raancon;* Fr. *rançon.*] 1. The money or price paid for the redemption of a prisoner or slave, or for goods captured by an enemy. 2. Release from captivity, bondage or the possession of an enemy.—3. In *law*, a sum paid for the pardon of some great offense and the discharge of the offender; or a fine paid in lieu of corporal punishment.—4. In *Scripture*, the price paid for a forfeited life, or for delivery or release from capital punishment. 5. The price paid for procuring the pardon of sins and the redemption of the sinner from punishment.

RAN'SOM, *v. t.* [Sw. *ransonera;* Dan. *ranzonerer;* Fr. *rançonner.*] 1. To redeem from captivity or punishment by paying an equivalent. 2. To redeem from the possession of an enemy by paying a price deemed equivalent. —3. In *Scripture*, to redeem from the bondage of sin, and from the punishment to which sinners are subjected by the divine law. 4. To rescue; to deliver. *Hos.* xiii.

RAN'SOMED, *pp.* Redeemed or rescued from captivity, bondage or punishment by the payment of an equivalent.

RAN'SOM-ER, *n.* One that redeems.

RAN'SOM-ING, *ppr.* Redeeming from captivity, bondage or punishment by giving satisfaction to the possessor; rescuing; liberating.

RAN'SOM-LESS, *a.* Free from ransom. *Shak.*

RANT, *v. i.* [W. *rhonta.*] To rave in violent, high-sounding or extravagant language, without correspondent dignity of thought; to be noisy and boisterous in words or declamation.

RANT, *n.* High-sounding language without dignity of thought; boisterous, empty declamation.

RANT'ER, *n.* A noisy talker; a boisterous preacher.

RANT'ING, *ppr.* Uttering high-sounding words without solid sense; declaiming or preaching with boisterous, empty words.

RANT'I-POLE, *a.* Wild; roving; rakish. [*A low word.*] *Congreve.*

RANT'I-POLE, *v. i.* To run about wildly. [*Low.*] *Arbuth.*

RANT'ISM, *n.* The practice or tenets of ranters.

RANT'Y, *a.* Wild; noisy; boisterous.

RAN'U-LA, *n.* [L. *rana.*] A swelling under the tongue, similar to the encysted tumors in different parts of the body.

RA-NUN'CU-LUS, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, crowfoot, a genus of plants.

RAP, *v. i.* [Sax. *hrepan, hreppan, repan;* L. *rapio;* Sw. *rappa.*] To strike with a quick, sharp blow; to knock.

RAP, *v. t.* To strike with a quick blow; to knock.—*To rap out*, to utter with sudden violence. *Addison.*

RAP, *v. t.* 1. To seize and bear away, as the mind or thoughts; to transport out of one's self; to affect with ecstasy or rapture. 2. To snatch or hurry away. 3. To seize by violence. 4. To exchange; to truck; [*low, and not used.*]—*To rap and rend*, to seize and tear or strip; to fall on and plunder; to snatch by violence.

RAP, *n.* A quick, smart blow; as a *rap* on the knuckles.

RA-PA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *rapax.*] 1. Given to plunder; disposed or accustomed to seize by violence; seizing by force. 2. Accustomed to seize for food; subsisting on prey or animals seized by violence.

RA-PA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* By rapine; by violent robbery or seizure.

RA-PA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being rapacious; disposition to plunder or to exact by oppression.

RA-PAC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *rapacité;* L. *rapacitas.*] 1. Addictedness to plunder; the exercise of plunder; the act or practice of seizing by force. 2. Ravenousness. 3. The act or practice of extorting or exacting by oppressive injustice.

RAPE, *n.* [L. *rapio, raptus;* It. *ratto;* Fr. *rapt.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a seizing by violence; also, a seizing and carrying away by force, as females.—2. In *law*, the carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will. *Blackstone.* 3. Privation; the act of seizing or taking away. 4. Something taken or seized and carried away. 5. Fruit plucked from the cluster. 6. A division of a county in Sussex, in *England;* or an intermediate division between a hundred and a shire, and containing three or four hundreds.

RAPE, *n.* [Ir. *raib;* L. *rapa, rapum;* Gr. ραπυς; D. *raap.*] A plant of the genus *brassica.*

† RAPE, *v. i.* To commit a rape. *Heywood.*

RĀPE'ROOT. *See* RAPE.

RĀPE'SĒED, *n.* The seed of the rape, from which oil is expressed.

RAP'ID, *a.* [L. *rapidus.*] 1. Very swift or quick; moving with celerity. 2. Advancing with haste or speed; speedy in progression. 3. Of quick utterance of words.

RAP'ID, or RAP'IDS, *n.* The part of a river where the current moves with more celerity than the common current.—*Rapids* imply a considerable descent of the earth, but not sufficient to occasion a fall of the water, or what is called a *cascade* or *cataract.*

RA-PID'I-TY, *n.* [L. *rapiditas;* Fr. *rapidité.*] 1. Swiftness; celerity; velocity. 2. Haste in utterance. 3. Quickness of progression or advance.

RAP'ID-LY, *adv.* 1. With great speed, celerity or velocity; swiftly; with quick progression. 2. With quick utterance.

RAP'ID-NESS, *n.* Swiftness; speed; celerity; rapidity.

RĀ'PI-ER, *n.* [Fr. *rapière;* Ir. *roipeir.*] A small sword used only in thrusting. *Pope.*

RĀ'PI-ER-FISH, *n.* The sword-fish. *Grew.*

RAP'IL, } *n.* Pulverized volcanic substances.
RA-PIL'LO, }

RAP'INE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *rapina.*] 1. The act of plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force. 2. Violence; force.

RAP'INE, *v. t.* To plunder.

RAP-PA-REE', *n.* A wild Irish plunderer; so called from *rapery*, a half-pike that he carries. *Todd.*

RAP-PEE', *n.* A coarse kind of snuff.

RAP'PER, *n.* [from *rap.*] 1. One that raps or knocks. 2. The knocker of a door. 3. An oath or a lie; [*obs.*]
† RAP'PŌRT, *n.* [Fr.] Relation; proportion.
RAPT, *pp.* [from *rap.*] Transported; ravished.
† RAP'T, *v. t.* To transport or ravish. *Chapman.*
RAPT, *n.* 1. An ecstasy; a trance. 2. Rapidity; [*obs.*]
RAP'TER, } *n.* [L. *raptor.*] A ravisher; a plunderer. *Dray-*
RAP'TOR, } *ton.*
RAPT'URE, *n.* [L. *raptus.*] 1. A seizing by violence; [*l. u.*] 2. Transport; ecstasy; violence of a pleasing passion; extreme joy or pleasure. 3. Rapidity with violence; a hurrying along with velocity. 4. Enthusiasm; uncommon heat of imagination.
RAPT'URED, *a.* Ravished; transported. *Thomson.*
RAPT'U-RIST, *n.* An enthusiast. *Spenser.*
RAPT'U-ROUS, *a.* Ecstatic; transporting; ravishing.
RARE, *a.* [L. *rarus;* Sp., Port., It. *raro;* Fr *rare.*] 1. Uncommon; not frequent. 2. Unusually excellent; valuable to a degree seldom found. 3. Thinly scattered. 4. Thin; porous; not dense. 5. [Sax. *hrere.*] Nearly raw; imperfectly roasted or boiled. *Dryden.*
RĀ'REE-SHŌW, *n.* [*rare* and *show.*] A show carried in a box. *Pope.*
RAR-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act or process of expanding or distending bodies, by separating the parts and rendering the bodies more rare or porous, by which operation they appear under a larger bulk, or require more room, without an accession of new matter; opposed to *condensation. Encyc.*
RAR'E-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being rarefied.
RAR'E-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *rarefier;* L. *rarefacio.*] To make thin and porous or less dense; to expand or enlarge a body without adding to it any new portion of its own matter.
RAR'E-FŸ, *v. i.* To become thin and porous. *Dryden.*
RAR'E-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Making thin or less dense.
RARE'LY, *adv.* 1. Seldom; not often; as, things *rarely* seen. 2. Finely; nicely; [*little used.*] *Shak.*
RARE'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being uncommon; uncommonness; infrequency. 2. Value arising from scarcity. 3. Thinness; tenuity. 4. Distance from each other; thinness.
RARE'RIPE, *a.* [Sax. *ærœran.*] Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season.
RARE'RIPE, *n.* An early fruit, particularly a kind of peach which ripens early.
* RAR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *rareté;* L. *raritas.*] 1. Uncommonness; infrequency. 2. A thing valued for its scarcity. 3. Thinness; tenuity; opposed to *density.*
RAS'CAL, *n.* [Sax.] A mean fellow; a scoundrel; in *modern usage*, a trickish, dishonest fellow; a rogue.
RAS'CAL, *a.* 1. Lean; as, a *rascal* deer. 2. Mean; low.
RAS-CAL'ION, *n.* A low, mean wretch. *Hudibras.*
RAS-CAL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The low, mean people. *South.* 2. Mean trickishness or dishonesty; base fraud.
RAS'CAL-LY, *a.* 1. Meanly trickish or dishonest; vile. 2. Mean; vile; base; worthless. *Swift.*
* RASE, *v. t.* [Fr. *raser;* Sp., Port. *rasar.*] 1. To pass along the surface of a thing, with striking or rubbing it at the same time; [*obs.*] 2. To erase; to scratch or rub out; or to blot out; to cancel. 3. To level with the ground; to overthrow; to destroy.
† RASE, *n.* 1. A cancel; erasure. 2. A slight wound.
RASH, *a.* [D., G. *rasch;* Sw., Dan. *rask.*] 1. Hasty in council or action; precipitate; resolving or entering on a project or measure without due deliberation and caution, and thus encountering unnecessary hazard. 2. Uttered or undertaken with too much haste or too little reflection. 3. Requiring haste; urgent. 4. Quick; sudden; [*obs.*]
RASH, *n.* Corn so dry as to fall out with handling. [*Local.*]
RASH, *n.* [It. *rascia.*] 1. Satin. 2. An eruption or efflorescence on the body.
RASH, *v. t.* [It. *raschiare;* W. *rhâsg.*] To slice; to cut into pieces; to divide. *Spenser.*
RASH'ER, *n.* A thin slice of bacon; a thin cut. *Shak.*
† RASH'LING, *n.* One who acts without caution or reflection.
RASH'LY, *adv.* With precipitation; hastily; without due deliberation. *L'Estrange.*
RASH'NESS, *n.* 1. Too much haste in resolving or in undertaking a measure; precipitation; inconsiderate readiness or promptness to decide or act. 2. The quality of being uttered or done without due deliberation.
RĂSP, *n.* [Sw., D. *rasp;* G. *raspel;* Dan. *raspe.*] 1. A large, rough file; a grater. 2. A raspberry, which see.
RĂSP, *v. t.* [D. *raspen;* Dan. *rasper;* Sw. *raspa.*] To rub or file with a rasp; to rub or grate with a rough file.
RĂS'PA-TO-RY, *n.* A surgeon's rasp. *Wiseman.*
* RĂSP'BER-RY, (răs'ber-ry) *n.* [G. *kratzbeere.*] The fruit of a bramble or species of *rubus;* a berry growing on a prickly plant.
RĂSP'BER-RY-BUSH, *n.* The bramble producing raspberries.
RĂSP'ER, *n.* A scraper. *Sherwood.*
RĂS'URE, (rā'zhur) *n.* [L. *rasura.*] 1. The act of scraping or shaving; the act of erasing. 2. The mark by which a letter, word or any part of a writing is erased, effaced or obliterated; an erasure.
RAT, *n.* [Sax. *ræt;* D. *rat;* G. *ratze;* Fr. *rat.*] A small quadruped of the genus *mus.*—*To smell a rat*, to be suspicious; to be on the watch from suspicion.
RĀT'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be rated, or set at a certain value. *Camden.* 2. Liable or subjected by law to taxation. *Stat. of Conn.*
RĀT'A-BLY, *adv.* By rate or proportion; proportionally.
RAT-A-FĬA', (rat-a-fee') *n.* [Sp.] A fine spirituous liquor, prepared from the kernels of several kinds of fruits, particularly of cherries, apricots and peaches.
RAT-AN', *n.* [Malay, *rotan;* Java, *rottang.*] A small cane, the growth of India.
RAT'-CATCH-ER, *n.* One who makes it his business to catch rats.
RATCH, *n.* In *clock work*, a sort of wheel having twelve fangs, which serve to lift the detents every hour and thereby cause the clock to strike.
RATCH'ET, *n.* In a *watch*, a small tooth at the bottom of the fusee or barrel, which stops it in winding up.
RATCH'IL, *n.* Among *miners*, fragments of stone.
RATE, *n.* [Norm. *rate;* L. *ratus.*] 1. The proportion or standard by which quantity or value is adjusted. 2. Price or amount stated or fixed on any thing. 3. Settled allowance. 4. Degree; comparative height or value. 5. Degree in which any thing is done. 6. Degree of value; price. 7. A tax or sum assessed by authority on property for public use, according to its income or value; as parish *rates.*—8. In the *navy*, the order or class of a ship, according to its magnitude or force.
RATE, *v. t.* 1. To set a certain value on; to value at a certain price or degree of excellence. 2. To fix the magnitude, force or order, as of ships.
RATE, *v. i.* 1. To be set or considered in a class, as a ship. 2. To make an estimate.
RATE, *v. t.* [Sw. *rata, ryta;* Ice. *reita.*] To chide with vehemence; to reprove; to scold; to censure violently. *Shak.*
RĀT'ED, *pp.* 1. Set at a certain value, estimated; set in a certain order or rank. 2. Chid; reproved.
RĀT'ER, *n.* One who sets a value on or makes an estimate.
† RATH, *n.* [Ir. *rath.*] A hill. *Spenser.*
† RATH, *a.* [Sax. *rath, ræthe, hræth, hrathe.*] Early; coming before others, or before the usual time. *Milton.*
* RĂTH'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *rathor, hrathor; comp.* of *rath.*] 1. More readily or willingly; with better liking; with preference or choice. 2. In preference; preferably; with better reason. 3. In a greater degree than otherwise. 4. More properly; more correctly speaking. 5. Noting some degree of contrariety in fact.—*The rather*, especially; for better reason; for particular cause.—*Had rather* is supposed to be a corruption of *would rather.*
RĂTH'OF-FITE, *n.* A mineral brought from Sweden.
RAT-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of ratifying; confirmation. 2. The act of giving sanction and validity to something done by another.
RAT'I-FĪED, *pp.* Confirmed; sanctioned; made valid.
RAT'I-FĪ-ER, *n.* He or that which ratifies or sanctions.
RAT'I-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *ratifier.*] 1. To confirm; to establish; to settle. 2. To approve and sanction; to make valid.
RAT'I-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Confirming; establishing; approving and sanctioning.
RĀT'ING, *ppr.* [from *rate.*] 1. Setting at a certain value; assigning rank to; estimating. 2. Chiding; reproving.
RĀ'TIO, (rā'sho) *n.* [L.] Proportion, or the relation of homogeneous things which determines the quantity of one from the quantity of another, without the intervention of a third.
* RĀ'TI-O-CI-NATE, *v. i.* [L. *ratiocinor.*] To reason; to argue. [*Little used.*]
* RA-TI-O-CI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ratiocinatio.*] The act or process of reasoning, or of deducing consequences from premises. *South.*
* RA-TI-OC'I-NA-TĪVE, *a.* Argumentative; consisting in the comparison of propositions or facts, and the deduction of inferences from the comparison. [*Little used.*]
RĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *ratio.*] A portion or fixed allowance of provisions, drink and forage, assigned to each soldier in an army for his daily subsistence and for the subsistence of horses.
* RĀ'TION-AL, *a.* [Fr. *rationnel;* It. *razionale;* L. *rationalis.*] 1. Having reason or the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason. 2. Agreeable to reason. 3. Agreeable to reason; not extravagant. 4. Acting in conformity to reason; wise; judicious.
* RĀ'TION-AL, *n.* A rational being. *Young.*
* RA-TION-Ā'LE, *n.* 1. A detail with reasons; a series of reasons assigned. 2. An account or solution of the principles of some opinion, action, hypothesis, phenomenon, &c.
* RĀ'TION-AL-IST, *n.* One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason. *Bacon.*

*RA-TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The power of reasoning. 2. Reasonableness.
*RĀ'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* In consistency with reason; reasonably.
*RĀ'TION-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being rational or consistent with reason.
RAT'LIN, RAT'LINE, } *n.* A small line traversing the shrouds of a ship, making the step of a ladder for ascending to the mast-heads.
RAT-OON', *n.* [Sp. *retoño.*] A sprout from the root of the sugar cane, which has been cut. *Edwards, W. Ind.*
RATS'BANE, *n.* Poison for rats; arsenic. *Swift.*
RATS'BĀNED, *a.* Poisoned by ratsbane *Junius.*
RAT'-TĀIL, *n.* In *farriery*, an excrescence growing from the pastern to the middle of the shank of a horse.
RAT-TEEN', *n.* [Sp. *ratina.*] A thick woolen stuff quilled or twilled.
RAT-TI-NET', *n.* A woolen stuff thinner than ratteen.
RAT'TLE, *v. i.* [D. *ratelen, reutelen;* G. *rasseln.*] 1. To make a quick, sharp noise rapidly repeated, by the collision of bodies not very sonorous. 2. To speak eagerly and noisily; to utter words in a clattering manner.
RAT'TLE, *v. t.* 1. To cause to make a rattling sound or a rapid succession of sharp sounds. 2. To stun with noise; to drive with sharp sounds rapidly repeated. 3. To scold; to rail at clamorously.
RAT'TLE, *n.* 1. A rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds. 2. A rapid succession of words sharply uttered; loud, rapid talk; clamorous chiding. 3. An instrument with which a clattering sound is made. 4. A plant, louse-wort.—*Yellow rattle*, a plant of the genus *rhinanthus.*
RAT'TLE-HEAD-ED, *a.* Noisy; giddy; unsteady.
RAT'TLES, *n. plu.* The popular name of the croup, or *cynanche trachealis.*
RAT'TLE-SNAKE, *n.* A snake that has rattles at the tail, of the genus *crotalus.*
RAT'TLE-SNAKE-ROOT, *n.* A plant or root.
RAT'TLE-SNAKE-WEED, *n.* A plant.
RAT'TLING, *ppr.* Making a quick succession of sharp sounds.
RAT'TLING, *n.* A rapid succession of sharp sounds.
RAT-TOON', *n.* A West Indian fox.
RAU'CI-TY, *n.* [L. *raucus.*] 1. Hoarseness; a loud, rough sound.—2. Among *physicians*, hoarseness of the human voice.
†RAU'COUS, *a.* Hoarse; harsh.
†RAUGHT. The old participle of *reach.*
RAUNCH. *See* WRENCH.
RAUT, *v. i.* To bellow; to roar. *See* ROUT.
RAV'AGE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Spoil; ruin; waste; destruction by violence, either by men, beasts or physical causes. 2. Waste; ruin; destruction by decay.
RAV'AGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ravager.*] 1. To spoil; to plunder; to pillage; to sack. 2. To lay waste by any violent force. 3. To waste or destroy by eating.
RAV'AGED, *pp.* Wasted; destroyed; pillaged.
RAV'A-GER, *n.* A plunderer; a spoiler; he or that which lays waste. *Swift.*
RAV'A-GING, *ppr.* Plundering; pillaging; laying waste.
RAVE, *v. i.* [D. *revelen;* Sp. *rabiar;* Port. *raivar.*] 1. To wander in mind or intellect; to be delirious; to talk irrationally; to be wild. 2. To utter furious exclamations; to be furious or raging, as a madman. 3. To dote; to be unreasonably fond; followed by *upon.*
RAVE, *n.* The upper side-piece of timber of the body of a cart. *New England.*
RAV'EL, (rav'l) *v. t.* [D. *raaffelen* and *ravelen.*] 1. To entangle; to entwist together; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex. 2. To untwist; to unweave or unknot; to disentangle. 3. To hurry or run over in confusion; [*obs.*]
RAV'EL, (rav'l) *v. i.* 1. To fall into perplexity and confusion. 2. To work in perplexities; to busy one's self with intricacies; to enter by winding and turning. 3. To be unwoven.
RAV'ELED, *pp.* Twisted together; made intricate; disentangled.
RAV'EL-IN, *n.* [Fr.; It. *ravellino.*] In *fortification*, a detached work with two faces which make a salient angle, without any flanks, and raised before the counterscarp of the place.
RAV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Twisting or weaving; untwisting; disentangling.
RĀ'VEN, (rā'vn) *n.* [Sax. *hræfn, hrefn,* or *ræfn.*] A large fowl of a black color, of the genus *corvus.*
RAV'EN, (rav'n) *v. t.* [G. *rauben;* Dan. *röver;* Sax. *reafian.*] 1. To devour with great eagerness; to eat with voracity. 2. To obtain by violence.
RAV'EN, (rav'n) *v. i.* To prey with rapacity. *Gen.* xlix.
RAV'EN, (rav'n) *n.* 1. Prey; plunder; food obtained by violence. *Nah.* ii. 2. Rapine; rapacity. *Ray.*
RAV'ENED, *pp.* Devoured with voracity.
RAV'EN-ER, *n.* One that ravens or plunders. *Gower.*
RAV'EN-ING, *ppr.* Preying with rapacity.
RAV'EN-ING, *n.* Eagerness for plunder. *Luke* xi.
RAV'EN-OUS, *a.* 1. Furiously voracious; hungry even to rage; devouring with rapacious eagerness. 2. Eager for prey or gratification.
RAV'EN-OUS-LY, *adv.* With raging voracity. *Burnet.*
RAV'EN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Extreme voracity; rage for prey.
RĀ'VEN'S DUCK, *n.* [G. *ravenstuch.*] A species of sail-cloth. *Tooke.*
RĀV'ER, *n.* One that raves or is furious.
RAV'ET, *n.* An insect shaped like a cockchaffer.
RAV'IN. *See* RAVEN.
†RAV'IN, *a.* Ravenous. *Shak.*
RAV'IN, RA-VINE', } *n.* [Fr. *ravin.*] A long, deep hollow, worn by a stream or torrent of water; hence, any long, deep hollow or pass through mountains, &c.
RĀV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Furious with delirium; mad; distracted.
RĀV'ING-LY, *adv.* With furious wildness or frenzy; with distraction. *Sidney.*
RAV'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *ravir.*] 1. To seize and carry away by violence. 2. To have carnal knowledge of a woman by force and against her consent. *Is.* xiii. 3. To bear away with joy or delight; to delight to ecstasy; to transport.
RAV'ISHED, *pp.* Snatched away by violence; forced to submit to carnal embrace; delighted to ecstasy.
RAV'ISH-ER, *n.* 1. One that takes by violence. *Pope.* 2. One that forces a woman to his carnal embrace. 3. One that transports with delight.
RAV'ISH-ING, *ppr.* 1. Snatching or taking by violence; compelling to submit to carnal intercourse; delighting to ecstasy. 2. *a.* Delighting to rapture; transporting.
RAV'ISH-ING, *n.* 1. A seizing and carrying away by violence. 2. Carnal knowledge by force against consent. 3. Ecstatic delight; transport.
RAV ISH-ING-LY, *adv.* To extremity of delight.
RAV'ISH-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of forcing a woman to carnal connection; forcible violation of chastity. 2. Rapture; transport of delight; ecstasy; pleasing violence on the mind or senses. 3. The act of carrying away; abduction.
RAW, *a.* [Sax. *hreaw, reaw;* D. *raauw;* G. *roh.*] 1. Not altered from its natural state; not roasted, boiled or cooked; not subdued by heat. 2. Not covered with skin; bare, as flesh. 3. Sore. 4. Immature; unripe; not concocted. 5. Not altered by heat; not cooked or dressed; being in its natural state. 6. Unseasoned; unexperienced; unripe in skill. 7. New; untried. 8. Bleak; chilly; cold, or rather cold and damp. 9. Not distilled; [*obs.*] 10. Not spun or twisted; as, *raw* silk. 11. Not mixed or adulterated. 12. Bare of flesh. 13. Not tried or melted and strained. 14. Not tanned; as, *raw* hides.
RAW'-BONED, *a.* Having little flesh on the bones. *Shak.*
RAW'HEAD, *n.* The name of a spectre, mentioned to frighten children. *Dryden.*
RAW'ISH, *a.* Somewhat raw; cool and damp. [L. *used.*]
RAW'LY, *adv.* 1. In a raw manner. 2. Unskillfully; without experience. 3. Newly. *Shak.*
RAW'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being raw; uncooked; unaltered by heat. 2. Unskillfulness; state of being inexperienced. 3. Hasty manner. 4. Chilliness with dampness.
RAY, *n.* [Fr. *raie, rayon;* Sp., Port. *rayo.*] 1. A line of light, or the right line supposed to be described by a particle of light. A collection of parallel rays constitutes a *beam.*—2. *Figuratively*, a beam of intellectual light. 3. Light; lustre.—4. In *botany*, the outer part or circumference of a compound radiate flower.—5. In *ichthyology*, a bony or cartilaginous ossicle in the fins of fishes, serving to support the membrane. 6. A plant, *lolium.* 7. Ray, for *array;* [*obs.*] *Spenser.*—*Pencil of rays*, a number of rays of light issuing from a point and diverging.
RAY, *n.* [Fr. *raie;* Sp. *raya;* G. *roche.*] A fish.
RAY, *v. t.* 1. To streak; to mark with long lines. 2. To foul; to beray; [*obs.*] 3. To array; [*obs.*] 4. To shoot forth.
RĀY'LESS, *a.* Destitute of light; dark; not illuminated. *Young.*
RAZE, *n.* A root.
RAZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *raser;* L. *rasus.*] 1. To subvert from the foundation; to overthrow; to destroy; to demolish. 2. To erase; to efface; to obliterate. 3. To extirpate.
RĀZED, *pp.* Subverted; overthrown; wholly ruined; erased; extirpated.
RA-ZEE', *n.* A ship of war cut down to a smaller size.
RĀZ'ING, *ppr.* Subverting; destroying; erasing; extirpating.
RĀ'ZOR, *n.* [Fr. *rasoir;* It. *rasoio.*] An instrument for shaving off beard or hair.—*Razors of a boar*, a boar's tusks.
†RĀ'ZOR-A-BLE, *a.* Fit to be shaved. *Shak.*
RĀ'ZOR-BILL, *n.* An aquatic fowl.
RĀ'ZOR-FISH, *n.* A species of fish.
RĀZ'URE, (rā'zhur) *n.* [Fr. *rasure.*] The act of erasing or effacing; obliteration. *See* RASURE.
RE, a prefix or inseparable particle in the composition of words, denotes *return, repetition, iteration.* In a few

English words, it has lost its appropriate signification, as in *rejoice*, *recommend*, *receive*.

RE-AB-SORB′, *v. t.* [*re* and *absorb.*] 1. To draw in or imbibe again what has been effused, extravasated or thrown off; *used of fluids.* 2. To swallow up again.

RE-AB-SORB′ED, (re-ab-sorbd′) *pp.* Imbibed again.

RE-AB-SORB′ING, *ppr.* Reimbibing.

RE-AB-SORP′TION, *n.* The act or process of imbibing what has been previously thrown off, effused or extravasated; the swallowing a second time.

RE-AC̆-CESS′, *n.* [*re* and *access.*] A second access or approach; a visit renewed. *Hakewill.*

RĒACH, *v. t.* *Raught*, the ancient preterit, is obsolete. The verb is now regular; pp. *reached.* [Sax. *racan*, *recan*, *ræcan*, or *hræcan*; Goth. *rakyan.*] 1. To extend; to stretch. 2. To extend to; to touch by extending, either the arm alone, or with an instrument in the hand. 3. To strike from a distance. 4. To deliver with the hand by extending the arm; to hand. 5. To extend or stretch from a distance. 6. To arrive at; to come to. 7. To attain to or arrive at, by effort, labor or study; hence, to gain or obtain. 8. To penetrate to. 9. To extend to so as to include or comprehend in fact or principle. 10. To extend to. 11. To extend; to spread abroad. 12. To take with the hand. 13. To overreach; to deceive.

RĒACH, *v. i.* 1. To be extended. 2. To penetrate. 3. To make efforts to vomit; [*see* RETCH.] *Cheyne.*—*To reach after*, to make efforts to attain to or obtain.

RĒACH, *n.* 1. Extension; a stretching; extent. 2. The power of extending to, or of taking by the hand, or by any instrument managed by the hand. 3. Power of attainment or management, or the limit of power, physical or moral. 4. Effort of the mind in contrivance or research; contrivance; scheme. 5. A fetch; an artifice to obtain an advantage. 6. Tendency to distant consequences. 7. Extent.—8. Among *seamen*, the distance between two points on the banks of a river, in which the current flows in a straight course. 9. An effort to vomit.

RĒACHED, *pp.* Stretched out; extended; touched by extending the arm; attained to; obtained.

RĒACH′ER, *n.* One that reaches or extends; one that delivers by extending the arm.

RĒACH′ING, *ppr.* Stretching out; extending; touching by extension of the arm; attaining to; gaining; making efforts to vomit.

RE-AC̆T′, *v. t.* [*re* and *act.*] To act or perform a second time.

RE-AC̆T′, *v. i.* 1. To return an impulse or impression; to resist the action of another body by an opposite force. 2. To act in opposition; to resist any influence or power.

RE-AC̆T′ED, *pp.* Acted or performed a second time.

RE-AC̆T′ING, *ppr.* Acting again; in *physics*, resisting the impulse of another body.

RE-AC̆′TION, *n.* 1. In *physics*, counteraction; the resistance made by a body to the action or impulse of another body, which endeavors to change its state, either of motion or rest. 2. Any action in resisting other action or power.

† RĒAD, *n.* [Sax. *ræd.*] 1. Counsel. 2. Saying; sentence.

RĒAD, *v. t.* The preterit and pp. *read*, is pronounced *red.* [Sax. *rædan*, *redan*; G. *reden*; D. *rede*; Dan. *rede.*] 1. To utter or pronounce written or printed words, letters or characters in the proper order; to repeat the names or utter the sounds customarily annexed to words, letters or characters. 2. To inspect and understand words or characters; to peruse silently. 3. To discover or understand by characters, marks or features. 4. To learn by observation. 5. To know fully. 6. To suppose; to guess; [*obs.*] 7. To advise; [*obs.*]

RĒAD, *v. i.* 1. To perform the act of reading. 2. To be studious; to practice much reading. 3. To learn by reading. 4. To tell; to declare; [*obs.*]

READ, (red) *pp.* 1. Uttered; pronounced, as written words in the proper order. 2. Silently perused.

READ, (red) *a.* Instructed or knowing by reading; versed in books; learned; as, *well read* in history.

RĒAD′A-BLE, *a.* That may be read; fit to be read. *Hurd.*

RE-A-DEP′TION, *n.* [from L. *re* and *adeptus.*] A regaining; recovery of something lost. [*Not much used.*] *Bacon.*

RĒAD′ER, *n.* 1. One that reads; any person who pronounces written words; *particularly*, one whose office is to read prayers in a church. 2. *By way of distinction*, one that reads much; one studious in books.

RĒAD′ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of reading prayers in a church. *Swift.*

READ′I-LY, (red′e-ly) *adv.* 1. Quickly; promptly; easily. 2. Cheerfully; without delay or objection; without reluctance.

READ′I-NESS, (red′e-nes) *n.* 1. Quickness; promptness; promptitude; facility; freedom from hinderance or obstruction. 2. Promptitude; cheerfulness; willingness; alacrity; freedom from reluctance. 3. A state of preparation; fitness of condition.

RĒAD′ING, *ppr.* 1. Pronouncing or perusing written or printed words or characters of a book or writing. 2. Discovering by marks; understanding.

RĒAD′ING, *n.* 1. The act of reading; perusal. 2. Study of books. 3. A lecture or prelection. 4. Public recital.—5. In *criticism*, the manner of reading the manuscripts of ancient authors, where the words or letters are obscure. 6. A commentary or gloss on a law, text or passage.—7. In *legislation*, the formal recital of a bill by the proper officer, before the house which is to consider it.

RE-AD-JOURN′, *v. t.* [*re* and *adjourn.*] 1. To adjourn a second time. 2. To cite or summon again; [*obs.*]

RE-AD-JUST′, *v. t.* [*re* and *adjust.*] To settle again; to put in order again what had been discomposed.

RE-AD-JUST′ED, *pp.* Adjusted again; resettled.

RE-AD-JUST′ING, *ppr.* Adjusting again.

RE-AD-JUST′MENT, *n.* A second adjustment.

RE-AD-MIS′SION, *n.* [*re* and *admission.*] The act of admitting again what had been excluded.

RE-AD-MIT′, *v. t.* [*re* and *admit.*] To admit again. *Milton.*

RE-AD-MIT′TANCE, *n.* A second admittance; allowance to enter again.

RE-A-DOPT′, *v. t.* [*re* and *adopt.*] To adopt again. *Young.*

RE-A-DORN′, *v. t.* To adorn anew; to decorate a second time. *Blackmore.*

RE-AD-VERT′EN-CY, *n.* [*re* and *advertency.*] The act of reviewing. *Norris.*

READ′Y, (red′y) *a.* [Sax. *ræd*, *hrad*, *hræd*; Dan. *rede.*] 1. Quick; prompt; not hesitating. 2. Quick to receive or comprehend; not slow or dull. 3. Quick in action or execution; dextrous. 4. Prompt; not delayed; present in hand. 5. Prepared; fitted; furnished with what is necessary, or disposed in a manner suited to the purpose. 6. Willing; free; cheerful to do or suffer; not backward or reluctant. 7. Willing; disposed. 8. Being at the point; near; not distant; about to do or suffer. 9. Being nearest or at hand. 10. Easy; facile; opportune; short; near, or most convenient.—*To make ready.* 1. To prepare; to provide and put in order. 2. An *elliptical phrase*, for *make things ready*; to make preparations; to prepare.

READ′Y, (red′y) *adv.* In a state of preparation, so as to need no delay.

READ′Y, (red′y) *n.* For *ready money.* [*A low word.*] *Arbuthnot.*

† READ′Y, (red′y) *v. t.* To dispose in order; to prepare.

RE-AF-FIRM′, *v. t.* [*re* and *affirm.*] To affirm a second time.

RE-AF-FIRM′ANCE, *n.* A second confirmation. *Ayliffe.*

RE-Ā′GENT, *n.* [*re* and *agent.*] In *chemistry*, a substance employed to precipitate another in solution, or to detect the ingredients of a mixture.

RE-AG-GRA-VĀ′TION, *n.* [*re* and *aggravation.*] In the *Romish ecclesiastical law*, the last monitory, published after three admonitions and before the last excommunication.

† REAK, *n.* A rush.

RĒ′AL, *a.* [Low L. *realis*; It. *reale*; Sp. *real*; Fr. *reel.*] 1. Actually being or existing; not fictitious or imaginary. 2. True; genuine; not artificial, counterfeit or factitious. 3. True; genuine; not affected; not assumed. 4. Relating to things, not to persons; not personal.—5. In *law*, pertaining to things fixed, permanent or immovable, as to lands and tenements; as, *real* estate.—*Real action*, in *law*, is an action which concerns real property.—*Real presence*, in the *Romish church*, the actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist.

RĒ′AL, or RĒ′AL-IST, *n.* A scholastic philosopher, who maintains that things, and not words, are the objects of dialectics; opposed to *nominal* or *nominalist.*

RĒ′AL, *n.* [Sp.] A small Spanish coin of the value of forty maravedis. It is sometimes written *rial.*

RĒ′AL-GAR, *n.* [Fr. *reagal*, or *realgal.*] A combination of sulphur and arsenic; red sulphuret of arsenic.

RE-AL′I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *realité.*] 1. Actual being or existence of any thing; truth; fact; in distinction from mere appearance. 2. Something intrinsically important, not merely matter of show.—3. In the *schools*, that which may exist of itself, or which has a full and absolute being of itself, and is not considered as a part of any thing else.—4. In *law*, immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of property.

RE-AL-I-ZĀ′TION, *n.* 1. The act of realizing or making real. 2. The act of converting money into land. 3. The act of believing or considering as real. 4. The act of bringing into being or act. *Glanville.*

RĒ′AL-IZE, *v. t.* [Sp. *realizar*; Fr. *realiser.*] 1. To bring into being or act. 2. To convert money into land, or personal into real estate. 3. To impress on the mind as a reality; to believe, consider or treat as real. 4. To bring home to one's own case or experience; to consider as one's own; to feel in all its force. *Dwight.* 5. To bring into actual existence and possession; to render tangible or effective.

RĒ/AL-ĪZED, *pp.* Brought into actual being; converted into real estate; impressed, received or treated as a reality; felt in its true force; rendered actual, tangible or effective.

RĒ/AL-ĪZ-ING, *ppr.* 1. Bringing into actual being; converting into real estate; impressing as a reality; feeling as one's own or in its real force; rendering tangible or effective. 2. *a.* That makes real, or that brings home as a reality.

RE-AL-LEDGE/, (re-al-lej/) *v. t.* [*re* and *alledge.*] To alledge again. *Cotgrave.*

RĒ/AL-LY, *adv.* 1. With actual existence. 2. In truth; in fact; not in appearance only.

REALM, (relm) *n.* [Fr. *royaume*; It. *reame.*] 1. A royal jurisdiction or extent of government; a kingdom; a king's dominions. 2. Kingly government.

RĒ/AL-TY, *n.* [It. *realtà.*] 1. Loyalty; [*obs.*] 2. Reality; [*obs.*]—3. In *law*, immobility; *see* REALITY.

RĒAM, *n.* [Sax. *ream*; D. *riem*; Dan. *rem*, or *reem*; Sw. *rem.*] A bundle of paper, consisting of twenty quires.

RĒAM, *v. i.* [Sax. *hreman.*] To cry aloud; to scream; to bewail one's self. *North of England.*

RE-AN/I-MATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *animate.*] 1. To revive; to resuscitate; to restore to life, as a person dead or apparently dead. 2. To revive the spirits when dull or languid; to invigorate; to infuse new life or courage into.

RE-AN/I-MA-TED, *pp.* Restored to life or action.

RE-AN/I-MA-TING, *ppr.* Restoring life to; invigorating with new life and courage.

RE-AN-I-MĀ/TION, *n.* The act or operation of reviving from apparent death; the act or operation of giving fresh spirits, courage or vigor.

RE-AN-NEX/, *v. t.* [*re* and *annex.*] To annex again; to reunite; to annex what has been separated.

RE-AN-NEX-Ā/TION, *n.* The act of annexing again.

RE-AN-NEX/ED, (re-an-next/) *pp.* Annexed or united again.

RE-AN-NEX/ING, *ppr.* Annexing again; reuniting.

RĒAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *ripan.*] 1. To cut grain with a sickle; as, to *reap* wheat or rye. 2. To clear of a crop by reaping. 3. To gather; to obtain; to receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labor or of works.

RĒAP, *v. i.* 1. To perform the act or operation of reaping. 2. To receive the fruit of labor or works.

RĒAPED, *pp.* Cut with a sickle; received as the fruit of labor or works.

RĒAP/ER, *n.* One that cuts grain with a sickle.

RĒAP/ING, *ppr.* Cutting grain with a sickle; receiving as the fruit of labor or the reward of works.

RĒAP/ING-HOOK, *n.* An instrument used in reaping; a sickle.

RE-AP-PAR/EL, *v. t.* [*re* and *apparel.*] To clothe again.

RE-AP-PAR/ELED, *pp.* Clothed again.

RE-AP-PAR/EL-ING, *ppr.* Clothing again.

RE-AP-PĒAR/, *v. i.* [*re* and *appear.*] To appear a second time.

RE-AP-PĒAR/ANCE, *n.* A second appearance.

RE-AP-PĒAR/ING, *ppr.* Appearing again.

RE-AP-PLI-ĆĀ/TION, *n.* A second application.

RE-AP-PLȲ/, *v. t.* or *i.* [*re* and *apply.*] To apply again.

RE-AP-PLȲ/ING, *ppr.* Applying again.

RE-AP-POINT/, *v. t.* To appoint again.

RE-AP-POINT/MENT, *n.* A second appointment.

RE-AP-PŌR/TION, *v. t.* To apportion again.

RE-AP-PŌR/TIONED, *pp.* Apportioned again.

RE-AP-PŌR/TION-ING, *ppr.* Apportioning again.

RE-AP-PŌR/TION-MENT, *n.* A second apportionment. *Madison.*

RĒAR, *n.* [Fr. *arriere.*] 1. In a *general sense*, that which is behind or backwards; *appropriately*, the part of an army which is behind the other; also, the part of a fleet which is behind the other. 2. The last class; the last in order.—*In the rear*, behind the rest; backward, or in the last class.

RĒAR, *a.* [Sax. *hrere.*] 1. Raw; rare; not well roasted or boiled. 2. [Sax. *aræran.*] Early. [*A provincial word.*]

RĒAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *ræran*, *reran*, *aræran.*] 1. To raise. 2. To lift after a fall. 3. To bring up or to raise to maturity, as young. 4. To educate; to instruct. 5. To exalt; to elevate. 6. To rouse; to stir up. 7. To raise; to breed, as cattle. 8. To achieve; to obtain.—*To rear the steps*, to ascend; to move upward. *Milton.*

RĒAR/-AD/MI-RAL. *See* ADMIRAL.

RĒARED, *pp.* Raised; lifted; brought up; educated; elevated.

RĒAR/-GUĀRD, *n.* The body of an army that marches in the rear of the main body to protect it.

RĒAR/ING, *ppr.* Raising; educating; elevating.

RĒAR/-LĪNE, *n.* The line in the rear of an army.

RĒAR/-MOUSE, *n.* [Sax. *hrere-mus.*] The leather-winged bat. *Shak.*

RĒAR/-RANK, *n.* The rank of a body of troops which is in the rear.

RĒAR/WARD, *n.* [*See* REREWARD] 1. The last troop; the rear-guard 2. The end; the tail; the train behind. 3. The latter part.

RE-AS-CEND/, *v. i.* [*re* and *ascend.*] To rise, mount or climb again. *Milton.*

RE-AS-CEND/, *v. t.* To mount or ascend again. *Addison.*

RE-AS-CEND/ED, *pp.* Ascended again.

RE-AS-CEND/ING, *ppr.* Ascending again.

RE-AS-CEN/SION, *n.* The act of reascending; a remounting.

RE-AS-CENT/, *n.* A returning ascent; acclivity. *Cowper.*

RĒAS/ON, (rē/zn) *n.* [Ir. *reasun*; W. *rheswm*; Arm. *resoun*; Fr. *raison*; Sp. *razon*; It. *ragione*; L. *ratio.*] 1. That which is thought or which is alledged in words, as the ground or cause of opinion, conclusion or determination. 2. The cause, ground, principle or motive of any thing said or done; that which supports or justifies a determination, plan or measure. 3. Efficient cause. 4. Final cause. 5. A faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes truth from falsehood, and good from evil, and which enables the possessor to deduce inferences from facts or from propositions. 6. Ratiocination; the exercise of reason. 7. Right; justice; that which is dictated or supported by reason. 8. Reasonable claim; justice. 9. Rationale; just account. 10. Moderation; moderate demands; claims which reason and justice admit or prescribe.—*In reason*, *in all reason*, in justice; with rational ground.

RĒAS/ON, *v. i.* [Fr *raisonner*; Sax. *ræswian.*] 1. To exercise the faculty of reason; to deduce inferences justly from premises. 2. To argue; to infer conclusions from premises. 3. To debate; to confer or inquire by discussion or mutual communication of thoughts, arguments or reasons.—*To reason with.* 1. To argue with; to endeavor to inform, convince or persuade by argument. 2. To discourse; to talk; to take or give an account; [*obs.*]

RĒAS/ON, *v. t.* 1. To examine or discuss by arguments; to debate or discuss. 2. To persuade by reasoning or argument.

RĒAS/ON-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason. 2. Governed by reason; being under the influence of reason; thinking, speaking or acting rationally or according to the dictates of reason. 3. Conformable or agreeable to reason; just; rational. 4. Not immoderate. 5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity; moderate. 6. Not excessive; not unjust.

RĒAS/ON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The faculty of reason. 2. Agreeableness to reason; that state or quality of a thing which reason supports or justifies. 3. Conformity to rational principles. 4. Moderation.

RĒAS/ON-A-BLY, *adv.* 1. In a manner or degree agreeable to reason; in consistency with reason. 2. Moderately; in a moderate degree; not fully; in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

RĒAS/ON-ER, *n.* One who reasons or argues.

RĒAS/ON-ING, *ppr.* Arguing; deducing inferences from premises; debating; discussing.

RĒAS/ON-ING, *n.* The act or process of exercising the faculty of reason; that act of the mind by which new or unknown propositions are deduced from previous ones which are known and evident, or which are admitted or supposed for the sake of argument; argumentation; ratiocination.

RĒAS/ON-LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of reason. 2. Void of reason; not warranted or supported by reason.

RE-AS-SEM/BLAGE, *n.* Assemblage a second time.

RE-AS-SEM/BLE, *v. t.* [*re* and *assemble.*] To collect again.

RE-AS-SEM/BLE, *v. i.* To assemble or convene again.

RE-AS-SEM/BLED, *pp.* Assembled again.

RE-AS-SEM/BLING, *ppr.* Assembling again.

RE-AS-SERT/, *v. t.* [*re* and *assert.*] To assert again; to maintain after suspension or cessation.

RE-AS-SERT/ED, *pp.* Asserted or maintained anew.

RE-AS-SERT/ING, *ppr.* Asserting again; vindicating anew.

RE-AS-SĪGN/, (re-as-sīne/) *v. t.* [*re* and *assign.*] To assign back; to transfer back what has been assigned.

RE-AS-SIM/I-LATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *assimilate.*] To assimilate or cause to resemble anew; to change again into a like or suitable substance.

RE-AS-SIM/I-LA-TED, *pp.* Assimilated anew; changed again to a like substance.

RE-AS-SIM/I-LA-TING, *ppr.* Assimilating again.

RE-AS-SIM-I-LĀ/TION, *n.* A second or renewed assimilation. *Encyc.*

RE-AS-SŪME/, *v. t.* [*re* and *assume.*] To resume; to take again. *Milton.*

RE-AS-SŪM/ED, (re-as-sūmd/) *pp.* Resumed; assumed again.

RE-AS-SŪM/ING, *ppr.* Assuming or taking again.

RE-AS-SUMP/TION, *n.* A resuming; a second assumption.

RE-AS-SŪR/ANCE, (re-a-shūr/ans) *n.* A second assurance of property by an underwriter, to relieve himself from a risk he has taken.

RE-AS-SŪRE/, (re-a-shūre/) *v. t.* [*re* and *assure.*] 1 To restore courage to; to free from fear or terror. 2. To

insure a second time against loss, or rather to insure by another what one has already insured; to insure against loss that may be incurred by taking a risk.

RE-AS-SŪR'ED, (re-a-shūrd') *pp.* 1. Restored from fear; re-encouraged. 2. Insured against loss by risk taken, as an underwriter.

RE-AS-SŪR'ER, (re-a-shūr'er) *n.* One who insures the first underwriter.

RE-AS-SŪR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Restoring from fear, terror or depression of courage. 2. Insuring against loss by insurance.

RĒAS'TI-NESS, *n.* Rancidness. [*Not in use, or local.*]

RĒAS'TY, *a.* [qu. *rusty.*] Covered with a kind of rust, and having a rancid taste; *applied to dried meat.* [*Not in use, or local.*] *Skelton.*

RĒ'ATE, *n.* A kind of long small grass that grows in water and complicates itself. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Walton.*

RE-AT-TACH', *v. t.* [*re* and *attach.*] To attach a second time.

RE-AT-TACH'MENT, *n.* A second attachment.

RE-AT-TEMPT', *v. t.* [*re* and *attempt.*] To attempt again.

†RĒAVE, *v. t.* [Sax. *reafian.*] To take away by stealth or violence; to bereave. [*See* BEREAVE.] *Shak.*

RE-BAP'TISM, *n.* A second baptism.

RE-BAP-TI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* A second baptism.

RE-BAP-TĪZE', *v. t.* [*re* and *baptize.*] To baptize a second time. *Ayliffe.*

RE-BAP-TĪZ'ED, (re-bap-tīzd') *pp.* Baptized again.

RE-BAP-TĪZ'ER, *n.* One that baptizes again. *Howell.*

RE-BAP-TĪZ'ING, *ppr.* Baptizing a second time.

RE-BĀTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *rebattre*; It. *ribattere.*] To blunt; to beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness. *Dryden.*

RE-BĀTE', RE-BĀTE'MENT, *n.* 1. Diminution.—2. In *commerce*, abatement in price; deduction.—3. In *heraldry*, a diminution or abatement of the bearings in a coat of arms.

RE-BĀ'TO, *n.* A sort of ruff. *See* RABATO.

RĒ'BECK, *n.* [Fr. *rebec*; It. *ribecca.*] A three-stringed fiddle. [*Not much used.*] *Milton.*

REB'EL, *n.* [Fr. *rebelle*; L. *rebellis.*] 1. One who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance, either by openly renouncing the authority of that government, or by taking arms and openly opposing it. A *rebel* differs from an *enemy*, as the latter is one who does not owe allegiance to the government which he attacks. 2. One who willfully violates a law. 3. One who disobeys the king's proclamation; a contemner of the king's laws. 4. A villain who disobeys his lord.

REB'EL, *a.* Rebellious; acting in revolt. *Milton.*

RE-BEL', *v. i.* [L. *rebello.*] 1. To revolt; to renounce the authority of the laws and government to which one owes allegiance. 2. To rise in violent opposition against lawful authority.

RE-BEL'LED, (re-beld') *pp.* or *a.* Rebellious; guilty of rebellion. *Milton.*

RE-BEL'LER, *n.* One that rebels. *Dict.*

RE-BEL'LING, *ppr.* Renouncing the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; arising in opposition to lawful authority.

RE-BELL'ION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *rebellio.*] 1. An open and avowed renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; or the taking of arms traitorously to resist the authority of lawful government; revolt.—*Rebellion* differs from *insurrection* and from *mutiny.*—*Insurrection* may be a rising in opposition to a particular act or law, without a design to renounce wholly all subjection to the government.—*Insurrection* may be, but is not necessarily, rebellion.—*Mutiny* is an insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their officers. 2. Open resistance to lawful authority.

RE-BELL'IOUS, *a.* Engaged in rebellion; renouncing the authority and dominion of the government to which allegiance is due; traitorously resisting government or lawful authority.

RE-BELL'IOUS-LY, *adv.* With design to throw off the authority of legitimate government; in a rebellious manner.

RE-BELL'IOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being rebellious.

RE-BEL'LŌW, *v. i.* [*re* and *bellow.*] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud, roaring noise. *Dryden.*

RE-BEL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Bellowing in return or in echo.

RE-BLOS'SOM, *v. i.* [*re* and *blossom.*] To blossom again.

† RE-BO-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *reboo.*] The return of a loud, bellowing sound. *Patrick.*

RE-BOIL', *v. i.* [L. *re* and *bullio.*] To take fire; to be hot.

RE-BOUND', *v. i.* [Fr. *rebondir.*] To spring back; to start back; to be reverberated by an elastic power resisting force or impulse impressed.

RE-BOUND', *v. t.* To drive back; to reverberate. *Dryden.*

RE-BOUND', *n.* The act of flying back in resistance of the impulse of another body; resilience. *Dryden.*

RE-BOUND'ING, *ppr.* Springing or flying back; reverberating.

RE-BRĀCE', *v. t.* [*re* and *brace.*] To brace again. *Gray.*

RE-BRĒATHE', *v. i.* [*re* and *breathe.*] To breathe again.

RE-BUFF', *n.* [It. *rabbuffo*; Fr. *rebuffade.*] 1. Repercussion, or beating back; a quick and sudden resistance. 2. Sudden check; defeat. 3. Refusal; rejection of solicitation.

RE-BUFF', *v. t.* To beat back; to offer sudden resistance to; to check.

RE-BUILD', RE-BILD', *v. t.* [*re* and *build.*] To build again; to renew a structure; to build or construct what has been demolished.

RE-BUILD'ER, *n.* One who rebuilds. *Bp. Hall.*

RE-BUILD'ING, RE-BILD'ING, *ppr.* Building again.

RE-BUILT', RE-BILT', *pp.* Built again; reconstructed.

RE-BŪK'A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of reprehension.

RE-BŪKE', *v. t.* [Norm. *rebuquer.*] 1. To chide; to reprove; to reprehend for a fault; to check by reproof. 2. To check or restrain. 3. To chasten; to punish; to afflict for correction. 4. To check; to silence. 5. To check; to heal. 6. To restrain; to calm.

RE-BŪKE', *n.* 1. A chiding; reproof for faults; reprehension.—2. In *Scripture*, chastisement; punishment; affliction for the purpose of restraint and correction. *Ezek.* v. —3. In *low language*, any kind of check.—*To suffer rebuke*, to endure the reproach and persecution of men. *Jer.* xv.—*To be without rebuke*, to live without giving cause of reproof or censure; to be blameless.

RE-BŪK'ED, (re-būkt') *pp.* Reproved; reprehended; checked; restrained; punished for faults.

RE-BŪKE'FUL, *a.* Containing or abounding with rebukes.

RE-BŪKE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With reproof or reprehension.

RE-BŪK'ER, *n.* One that rebukes; a chider; one that chastises or restrains.

RE-BŪK'ING, *ppr.* Chiding; reproving; checking; punishing.

RE-BUL-LĬ''TION, *n.* Act of boiling or effervescing.

RE-BUR'Y, (re-ber'ry) *v. t.* [*re* and *bury.*] To inter again.

RĒ'BUS, *n.* [L., from *res.*] 1. An enigmatical representation of some name, &c. by using figures or pictures instead of words. 2. A sort of riddle.—3. In *some chemical writers*, sour milk; sometimes, the ultimate matter of which all bodies are composed.—4. In *heraldry*, a coat of arms which bears an allusion to the name of the person; as three cups, for *Butler.*

RE-BUT', *v. t.* [Fr. *rebuter*; Norm. *rebutter.*] To repel; to oppose by argument, plea or countervailing proof.

RE-BUT', *v. i.* 1. To retire back; [*obs.*] *Spenser.* 2. To answer, as a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder. *Blackstone.*

RE-BUT'TED, *pp.* Repelled; answered.

RE-BUT'TER, *n.* In *law pleadings*, the answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder. *Blackstone.*

RE-BUT'TING, *ppr.* Repelling; opposing by argument, countervailing allegation or evidence.

RE-CALL', *v. t.* [*re* and *call.*] 1. To call back; to take back. 2. To revoke; to annul by a subsequent act. 3. To call back; to revive in memory. 4. To call back from a place or mission.

RE-CALL', *n.* 1. A calling back; revocation. 2. The power of calling back or revoking. *Dryden.*

RE-CALL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be recalled. *Madison.*

RE-CALL'ED, (re-kawld) *pp.* Called back; revoked.

RE-CALL'ING, *ppr.* Calling back; revoking.

RE-CANT', *v. t.* [L. *recanto.*] To retract; to recall; to contradict a former declaration.

RE-CANT', *v. i.* To recall words; to revoke a declaration or proposition; to unsay what has been said.

RE-CAN-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of recalling; retraction; a declaration that contradicts a former one. *Sidney.*

RE-CANT'ED, *pp.* Recalled; retracted.

RE-CANT'ER, *n.* One that recants. *Shak.*

RE-CANT'ING, *ppr.* Recalling; retracting.

RE-CA-PAC'I-TATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *capacitate.*] To qualify again; to confer capacity on again. *Atterbury.*

RE-CA-PAC'I-TA-TED, *pp.* Capacitated again.

RE-CA-PAC'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Conferring capacity again.

RE-CA-PIT'U-LATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *recapituler.*] To repeat the principal things mentioned in a preceding discourse, argument or essay; to give a summary of the principal facts, points or arguments.

RE-CA-PIT'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Repeated in a summary.

RE-CA-PIT'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Repeating the principal things in a discourse or argument.

RE-CA-PIT-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of recapitulating. 2. A summary or concise statement or enumeration of the principal points or facts in a preceding discourse, argument or essay.

RE-CA-PIT'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Repeating again; containing recapitulation. *Garretson.*

RE-CAP'TION, *n.* [L. *re* and *captio.*] The act of retaking;

reprisal; the retaking of one's own goods, chattels, wife or children from one who has taken them and wrongfully detains them. *Blackstone.*

RE-CAP'TOR, *n.* [*re* and *captor.*] One who retakes; one that takes a prize which had been previously taken.

RE-CAPT'URE, *n.* [*re* and *capture.*] 1. The act of retaking; *particularly*, the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor. 2. A prize retaken.

RE-CAPT'URE, *v. t.* To retake; *particularly*, to retake a prize which had been previously taken.

RE-CAPT'URED, *pp.* Retaken.

RE-CAPT'UR-ING, *ppr.* Retaking, as a prize from the captor.

RE-CAR'NI-FY, *v. t.* [*re* and *carnify.*] To convert again into flesh. [*Not much used.*] *Howell.*

RE-CAR'RIED, *pp.* Carried back or again.

RE-CAR'RY, *v. t.* [*re* and *carry.*] To carry back. *Walton.*

RE-CAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Carrying back.

RE-CAST', *v. t.* [*re* and *cast.*] 1. To cast again. 2. To throw again. 3. To mold anew. 4. To compute a second time.

RE-CAST', *pp.* Cast again; molded anew.

RE-CAST'ING, *ppr.* Casting again; molding anew.

RE-CEDE', *v. i.* [L. *recedo.*] 1. To move back; to retreat; to withdraw. 2. To withdraw a claim or pretension; to desist from; to relinquish what had been proposed or asserted.

RE-CEDE', *v. t.* [*re* and *cede.*] To cede back; to grant or yield to a former possessor.

RE-CED'ED, *pp.* Ceded back; regranted.

RE-CED'ING, *ppr.* 1. Withdrawing; retreating; moving back. 2. Ceding back; regranting.

RE-CEIPT', RE-CEIT', (re-seet') *n.* [It. *ricetta*; L. *receptus.*] 1. The act of receiving. 2. The place of receiving. 3. Reception. 4. Reception; welcome; [*obs.*] 5. Recipe; prescription of ingredients for any composition, as of medicines, &c. *Dryden.*—6. In *commerce*, a writing acknowledging the taking of money or goods.

RE-CEIPT', RE-CEIT', (re-seet') *v. t.* To give a receipt for.

RE-CEIV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be received.

RE-CEIV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capability of being received.

RE-CEIVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *recevoir*; It. *ricevere.*] 1. To take, as a thing offered or sent; to accept. 2. To take as due or as a reward. 3. To take or obtain from another in any manner, and either good or evil. 4. To take, as a thing communicated. 5. To take or obtain intellectually. 6. To embrace. 7. To allow; to hold; to retain. 8. To admit. 9. To welcome; to lodge and entertain; as a guest. 10. To admit into membership or fellowship. 11. To take in or on; to hold; to contain. 12. To be endowed with. 13. To take into a place or state. 14. To take or have as something described. 15. To bear with or suffer. 2 *Cor.* xi. 16. To believe in. *John* i. 17. To accept or admit officially or in an official character. 18. To take stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen.

RE-CEIV'ED, (re-seevd') *pp.* Taken; accepted; admitted; embraced; entertained; believed.

RE-CEIV'ED-NESS, *n.* General allowance or belief.

RE-CEIV'ER, *n.* 1. One who takes or receives in any manner. 2. An officer appointed to receive public money; a treasurer. 3. One who takes stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen, and incurs the guilt of partaking in the crime. 4. A vessel for receiving and containing the product of distillation. 5. The vessel of an air-pump, for containing the thing on which an experiment is to be made. 6. One who partakes of the sacrament.

RE-CEIV'ING, *ppr.* Taking; accepting; admitting; embracing; believing; entertaining.

RE-CEL'E-BRATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *celebrate.*] To celebrate again. *B. Jonson.*

RE-CEL'E-BRA-TED, *pp.* Celebrated anew.

RE-CEL'E-BRA-TING, *ppr.* Celebrating anew.

RE-CEL-E-BRA'TION, *n.* A renewed celebration.

RE'CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *recens.*] 1. Newness; new state; late origin. 2. Lateness in time; freshness.

RE-CENSE', (re-sens') *v. t.* [L. *recenseo.*] To review; to revise.

RE-CEN'SION, *n.* [L. *recensio.*] Review; examination; enumeration. *Evelyn.*

RE'CENT, *a.* [L. *recens.*] 1. New; being of late origin or existence. 2. Late; modern. 3. Fresh; lately received. 4. Late; of late occurrence; as a *recent* event or transaction. 5. Fresh; not long dismissed, released or parted from.

RE'CENT-LY, *adv.* Newly; lately; freshly; not long since.

RE'CENT-NESS, *n.* Newness; freshness; lateness of origin or occurrence.

* RE-CEP'TA-CLE, *n.* [L. *receptaculum.*] 1. A place or vessel into which something is received or in which it is contained, as a vat, a tun, a hollow in the earth, &c.—2. In *botany*, one of the parts of the fructification; the base by which the other parts of the fructification are connected.—3. In *anatomy*, the *receptacle* of the chyle is situated on the left side of the upper vertebre of the loins, under the aorta and the vessels of the left kidney.

REC-EP-TA'CU-LAR, *a.* In *botany*, pertaining to the receptacle or growing on it, as the nectary.

REC'EP-TA-RY, *n.* Thing received. *Brown.*

RE-CEP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The possibility of receiving or of being received. *Glanville.*

RE-CEP'TION, *n.* [Fr., L. *receptio.*] 1. The act of receiving. 2. The state of being received. 3. Admission of any thing sent or communicated. 4. Readmission. 5. Admission of entrance for holding or containing. 6. A receiving or manner of receiving for entertainment; entertainment. 7. A receiving officially. 8. Opinion generally admitted; [*obs.*] 9. Recovery; [*obs.*]

RE-CEP'TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of receiving or admitting what is communicated. *Glanville.*

RE-CEP-TIV'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being receptive. *Fotherby.*

* † RE-CEP'TO-RY, *a.* Generally or popularly admitted or received. *Brown.*

RE-CESS', *n.* [L. *recessus.*] 1. A withdrawing or retiring; a moving back. 2. A withdrawing from public business or notice; retreat; retirement. 3. Departure. 4. Place of retirement or secrecy; private abode. 5. State of retirement. 6. Remission or suspension of business or procedure. 7. Privacy; seclusion from the world or from company. 8. Secret or abstruse part. 9. A withdrawing from any point; removal to a distance. 10. [Fr. *recez.*] An abstract or registry of the resolutions of the imperial diet; [*obs.*] 11. The retiring of the shore of the sea or of a lake from the general line of the shore, forming a bay.

RE-CES'SION, *n.* [L. *recessio.*] 1. The act of withdrawing, retiring or retreating. 2. The act of receding from a claim, or of relaxing a demand. 3. A cession or granting back.

RE-CHANGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *rechanger.*] To change again.

RE-CHANG'ED, (re-chānjd') *pp.* Changed again.

RE-CHANG'ING, *ppr.* Changing again.

RE-CHARGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *recharger.*] 1. To charge or accuse in return. 2. To attack again; to attack anew.

RE-CHARG'ED, (re-chärjd') *pp.* Accused in return; attacked anew.

RE-CHARG'ING, *ppr.* Accusing in return; attacking anew.

RE-CHEAT', *n.* Among *hunters*, a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn when the hounds have lost the game, to call them back from pursuing a counter-scent. *Shak.*

RE-CHEAT', *v. t.* To blow the recheat. *Drayton.*

RE-CHOOSE', (re-chooz') *v. t.* To choose a second time.

RE-CHOS'EN, (re-chō'zn) *pp.* or *a.* Re-elected; chosen again.

RE-CID-I-VA'TION, *n.* [L. *recidivus.*] A falling back; a backsliding. [*Not much used.*] *Hammond.*

† REC-I-DI'VATE, *v i.* [L. *recidivo.*] To backslide; to fall again. *Bp. Andrewes.*

RE-CID'I-VOUS, *a.* [L. *recidivus.*] Subject to backslide. [*Little used.*]

REC'I-PE, (res'e-py) *n.* [L. imperative of *recipio.*] A medical prescription; a direction of medicines to be taken by a patient.

RE-CIP'I-ENT, *n.* [L. *recipiens.*] 1. A receiver; the person or thing that receives; he or that to which any thing is communicated. 2. The receiver of a still.

RE-CIP'RO-CAL, *a.* [L. *reciprocus*; Sp., It. *reciproco*; Fr. *reciproque.*] 1. Acting in vicissitude or return; alternate. 2. Mutual; done by each to the other. 3. Mutually interchangeable.

RE-CIP'RO-CAL, *n.* The *reciprocal* of any quantity is unity divided by that quantity.

RE-CIP'RO-CAL-LY, *adv.* Mutually; interchangeably; in such a manner that each affects the other and is equally affected by it.

RE-CIP'RO-CAL-NESS, *n.* Mutual return; alternateness.

RE-CIP'RO-CATE, *v. i.* [L. *reciproco*; Fr. *reciproquer.*] To act interchangeably; to alternate. *Dryden.*

RE-CIP'RO-CATE, *v. t.* To exchange; to interchange; to give and return mutually.

RE-CIP'RO-CA-TED, *pp.* Mutually given and returned; interchanged.

RE-CIP'RO-CA-TING, *ppr.* Interchanging; each giving or doing to the other the same thing.

RE-CIP-RO-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *reciprocatio.*] 1. Interchange of acts; a mutual giving and returning. 2. Alternation. 3. Regular return or alternation of two symptoms or diseases.

REC-I-PROC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *reciprocité.*] Reciprocal obligation or right; equal mutual rights or benefits to be yielded or enjoyed.

RE-CI'SION, *n.* [L. *recisio.*] The act of cutting off.

RE-CIT'AL, *n.* 1. Rehearsal; the repetition of the words of another or of a writing. 2. Narration; a telling of the

particulars of an adventure or of a series of events. 3. Enumeration. *Prior.*

REC-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *recitatio.*] 1. Rehearsal; repetition of words. *Temple.*—2. In *colleges* and *schools*, the rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor.

REC-I-TA-TĪVE', *a.* [Fr. *recitatif;* It. *recitativo.*] Reciting; rehearsing; pertaining to musical pronunciation. *Dryden.*

REC-I-TA-TĪVE', *n.* A kind of musical pronunciation, such as that in which the several parts of the liturgy are rehearsed in churches, or that of actors on the stage, when they express some action or passion, relate some event, or reveal some design.

REC-I-TA-TĪVE'LY, *adv.* In the manner of recitative.

RE-CĪTE', *v. t.* [L. *recito.*] 1. To rehearse; to repeat the words of another or of a writing.—2. In *writing*, to copy. 3. To tell over; to relate; to narrate. 4. To rehearse, as a lesson to an instructor. 5. To enumerate.

RE-CĪTE', *v. i.* To rehearse a lesson. *American seminaries.*

† RE-CĪTE', for *recital.*

RE-CĪT'ED, *pp.* Rehearsed; told; repeated; narrated.

RE-CĪT'ER, *n.* One that recites or rehearses; a narrator.

RE-CĪT'ING, *ppr.* Rehearsing; telling; repeating; narrating.

† RE€K, *v. i.* [Sax. *recan, reccan.*] To care; to mind; to rate at much. *Milton.*

RE€K, *v. t.* To heed; to regard; to care for. [*Obsolete, unless in poetry.*] *Sidney.*

RE€K'LESS, *a.* Careless; heedless; mindless. *Sidney.*

RE€K'LESS-NESS, *n.* Heedlessness; carelessness; negligence. *Sidney.*

RE€K'ON, (rek'n) *v. t.* [Sax. *recan, reccan;* D. *reckenen;* G. *rechnen.*] 1. To count; to number; that is, to tell the particulars. 2. To esteem; to account; to repute. *Rom.* viii. 3. To repute; to set in the number or rank of.—4. To assign in an account. 5. To compute; to calculate.

RE€K'ON, *v. i.* 1. To reason with one's self and conclude from arguments. 2. To charge to account; with *on.* 3. To pay a penalty; to be answerable.—*To reckon with.* 1. To state an account with another, and compare it with his account. 2. To call to punishment.—*To reckon on* or *upon*, to lay stress or dependence on.

RE€K'ONED, (rek'nd) *pp.* Counted; numbered; esteemed reputed; computed; set or assigned to in account.

RE€K'ON-ER, (rek'n-er) *n.* One who reckons or computes.

RE€K'ONING, (rek'ning) *ppr.* Counting; computing; esteeming; reputing; stating an account mutually.

RE€K'ONING, *n.* 1. The act of counting or computing; calculation. 2. An account of time. 3. A statement of accounts with another; a statement and comparison of accounts mutually for adjustment. 4. The charges or account made by a host. 5. Account taken. 6. Esteem; account; estimation.—7. In *navigation*, an account of the ship's course and distance calculated from the log-board without the aid of celestial observation.

RE€K'ONING-BOOK, *n.* A book in which money received and expended is entered. *Johnson.*

RE-€LĀIM', *v. t.* [Fr. *reclamer;* L. *reclamo.*] 1. To claim back; to demand to have returned. 2. To call back from error, wandering or transgression, to the observance of moral rectitude; to reform; to bring back to correct deportment or course of life. 3. To reduce to the state desired. 4. To call back; to restrain. 5. To recall; to cry out against; [*unusual.*] 6. To reduce from a wild to a tame or domestic state; to tame; to make gentle. 7. To demand or challenge; to make a claim; *a French use.* 8. To recover.—9. In *ancient customs*, to pursue and recall, as a vassal. 10. To encroach on what has been taken from one; to attempt to recover possession.

RE-€LĀIM', *v. i.* To cry out; to exclaim. *Pope.*

† RE-€LĀIM', *n.* 1. Reformation. *Hales.* 2. Recovery. *Spenser.*

RE-€LĀIM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be reclaimed, reformed or tamed.

RE-€LĀIM'ANT, *n.* One that opposes, contradicts or remonstrates against. *Waterland.*

RE-€LĀIM'ED, (re-klāmd') *pp.* Recalled from a vicious life; reformed; tamed; domesticated; recovered.

RE-€LĀIM'ING, *ppr.* Recalling to a regular course of life; reforming; recovering; taking; demanding.

† RE-€LĀIM'LESS, *a.* Not to be reclaimed. *Lee.*

RE€-LA-MĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Recovery. 2. Demand; challenge of something to be restored; claim made.

RE€'LI-NATE, *a.* [L. *reclinatus.*] In *botany*, reclined, as a leaf; bent downwards, so that the point of the leaf is lower than the base.

RE€-LI-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of leaning or reclining.

RE-€LĪNE', *v. t.* [L. *reclino.*] To lean back; to lean to one side or sidewise.

RE-€LĪNE', *v. i.* To lean; to rest or repose; as, to *recline* on a couch.

RE-€LĪNE', *a.* [L. *reclinis.*] Leaning; being in a leaning posture. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

RE-€LĪN'ED, (re-klīnd') *pp.* Inclined back or sidewise.

RE-€LĪN'ING, *ppr.* Leaning back or sidewise; resting, lying.

RE-€LŌSE', *v. t.* [*re* and *close.*] To close or shut again. *Pope.*

RE-€LŌS'ED, (re-klōzd') *pp.* Closed again.

RE-€LŌS'ING, *ppr.* Closing again.

RE-€LŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *recludo.*] To open. [*Little used.*]

RE-€LŪSE', *a.* [Fr. *reclus;* L. *reclusus.*] Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world or from public notice; solitary.

RE-€LŪSE', *n.* 1. A person who lives in retirement or seclusion from intercourse with the world, as a hermit or monk. 2. A person who confines himself to a cell in a monastery.

† RE-€LŪSE', *v. t.* To shut up. *Donne.*

RE-€LŪSE'LY, *adv.* In retirement or seclusion from society.

RE-€LŪSE'NESS, *n.* Retirement; seclusion from society.

RE-€LŪ'SION, *n.* A state of retirement from the world; seclusion.

RE-€LŪ'SIVE, *a.* Affording retirement from society.

RE-€O-AG-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* A second coagulation.

† RE-€O€T', *a.* [L. *recoctus.*] New-vamped. *Taylor.*

* RE€-OG-NĪ''TION, (rek-og-nish'un, *or* rek-o-nish'un) *n.* [L. *recognitio.*] 1. Acknowledgment; formal avowal. 2. Acknowledgment; memorial. 3. Acknowledgment; solemn avowal by which a thing is owned or declared to belong to, or by which the remembrance of it is revived. 4. Knowledge confessed or avowed.

* RE-€OG'NI-TOR, (re-kog'ne-tor, *or* re-kon'e-tor) *n.* One of a jury upon assize. *Blackstone.*

* RE-€OG'NI-ZA-BLE, (re-kog'ne-za-bl, *or* re-kon'e-za-bl) *a.* That may be recognized or acknowledged. *Orient. Collections.*

* RE-€OG'NI-ZANCE, (re-kog'ne-zans, *or* re-kon'e-zans) *n.* [Fr. *reconnoisance.*] 1. Acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; profession.—2. In *law*, an obligation of record which a man enters into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, with condition to do some particular act, as to appear at the assizes, to keep the peace, or pay a debt. 3. The verdict of a jury impanneled upon assize.

* RE€'OG-NĪZE, (rek'og-nīze, *or* rek'o-nīze) *v. t.* [It. *riconoscere;* Sp. *reconocer;* Fr. *reconnoitre;* L. *recognosco.*] 1. To recollect or recover the knowledge of, either with an avowal of that knowledge or not. We *recognize* a person at a distance, when we recollect that we have seen him before, or that we have formerly known him. We *recognize* his features or his voice. 2. To review; to re-examine. *South.*

* RE€'OG-NĪZE, *v. i.* To enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal.

* RE€'OG-NĪZED, *pp.* Acknowledged; recollected as known; bound by recognizance.

* RE-€OG-NI-ZEE', *n.* The person to whom a recognizance is made. *Blackstone.*

* RE€'OG-NĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Acknowledging; recollecting as known; entering a recognizance.

* RE-€OG-NI-ZOR', *n.* One who enters into a recognizance. *Blackstone.*

RE-€OIL', *v. i.* [Fr. *reculer;* It. *rinculare;* Sp. *recular.*] 1. To move or start back; to roll back. 2. To fall back; to retire. 3. To rebound. 4. To retire; to flow back. 5. to start back; to shrink; as, nature *recoils* at the bloody deed. 6. To return.

† RE-€OIL', *v. t.* To drive back. *Spenser.*

RE-€OIL', *n.* A starting or falling back.

RE-€OIL'ER, *n.* One who falls back from his promise or profession; a revolter.

RE-€OIL'ING, *ppr.* Starting or falling back; retiring; shrinking.

RE-€OIL'ING, *n.* The act of starting or falling back; a shrinking; revolt. *South.*

RE-€OIL'ING-LY, *adv.* With starting back or retrocession.

RE-€OIN', *v. t.* [*re* and *coin.*] To coin again.

RE-€OIN'AGE, *n.* 1. The act of coining anew. 2. That which is coined anew.

RE-€OIN'ED, (re-koind') *pp.* Coined again.

RE-€OIN'ING, *ppr.* Coining anew.

RE€-OL-LE€T', *v. t.* [*re* and *collect;* L. *recolligo, recollectus.*] 1. To collect again; to recover or call back ideas to the memory. 2. To recover or recall the knowledge of; to bring back to the mind or memory. 3. To recover resolution or composure of mind.

RE-€OL-LE€T', *v. t.* To gather again; to collect what has been scattered.

RE€'OL-LE€T. *See* RECOLLET.

RE€-OL-LE€T'ED, *pp.* Recalled to the memory.

RE€-OL-LE€T'ING, *ppr.* Recovering to the memory.

RE€-OL-LE€'TION, *n.* 1. The act of recalling to the memory, as ideas that have escaped; or the operation by which ideas are recalled to the memory or revived in the

mind. 2. The power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period within which things can be recollected; remembrance.

REC-OL-LECT'IVE, *a.* Having the power of recollecting.

REC'OL-LET, *n.* [Sp., Port. *recoleto.*] A monk of a reformed order of Franciscans.

RE-COM-BI-NĀ'TION, *n.* Combination a second time.

RE-COM-BĪNE', *v. t.* [*re* and *combine.*] To combine again.

RE-COM-BĪN'ED, (re-kom-bīnd') *pp.* Combined anew.

RE-COM-BĪN'ING, *ppr.* Combining again.

RE-CŎM'FORT, *v. t.* [*re* and *comfort.*] 1. To comfort again; to console anew. 2. To give new strength.

RE-CŎM'FORT-ED, *pp.* Comforted again.

RE-CŎM'FORT-ING, *ppr.* Comforting again.

† RE-CŎM'FORT-LESS, *a.* Without comfort. *Spenser.*

RE-COM-MENCE', (re-kom-mens') *v. t.* [*re* and *commence.*] To commence again; to begin anew.

RE-COM-MEN'CED, (re-kom-menst') *pp.* Commenced anew.

RE-COM-MEN'CING, *ppr.* Beginning again.

REC-OM-MEND', *v. t.* [*re* and *commend;* Fr. *recommander.*] 1. To praise to another; to offer or commend to another's notice, confidence or kindness by favorable representations. 2. To make acceptable. 3. To commit with prayers.

REC-OM-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be recommended; worthy of recommendation or praise. *Glanville.*

† REC-OM-MEND'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being recommendable.

† REC-OM-MEND'A-BLY, *adv.* So as to deserve commendation.

REC-OM-MEND-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of recommending or of commending; the act of representing in a favorable manner for the purpose of procuring the notice, confidence or civilities of another. 2. That which procures a kind or favorable reception.

REC-OM-MEND'A-TO-RY, *a.* That commends to another; that recommends. *Swift.*

REC-OM-MEND'ED, *pp.* Praised; commended to another.

REC-OM-MEND'ER, *n.* One who commends.

REC-OM-MEND'ING, *ppr.* Praising to another; commending.

RE-COM-MIS'SION, *v. t.* [*re* and *commission.*] To commission again. *Marshall.*

RE-COM-MIS'SIONED, *pp.* Commissioned again.

RE-COM-MIS'SION-ING, *ppr.* Commissioning again.

RE-COM-MIT', *v. t.* [*re* and *commit.*] 1. To commit again. 2. To refer again to a committee.

RE-COM-MIT'MENT, *n.* A second or renewed commitment; a renewed reference to a committee.

RE-COM-MIT'TED, *pp.* Committed anew; referred again.

RE-COM-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Committing again; referring again to a committee.

RE-COM-MŪ'NI-CATE, *v. i.* [*re* and *communicate.*] To communicate again.

RE-COM-PACT', *v. t.* [*re* and *compact.*] To join anew.

† RE-COM-PEN-SĀ'TION, *n.* Recompense.

REC'OM-PENSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *recompenser.*] 1. To compensate; to make return of an equivalent for any thing given, done or suffered. 2. To requite; to repay; to return an equivalent; *in a bad sense.* 3. To make an equivalent return in profit or produce. 4. To compensate; to make amends by any thing equivalent. 5. To make restitution or an equivalent return for. *Num.* v.

REC'OM-PENSE, *n.* 1. An equivalent returned for any thing given, done or suffered; compensation; reward; amends. 2. Requital; return of evil or suffering or other equivalent; as a punishment.

REC'OM-PENSED, *pp.* Rewarded; requited.

REC'OM-PENS-ING, *ppr.* Rewarding; compensating; requiting.

RE-COM-PĪLE'MENT, *n.* [*re* and *compilement.*] New compilation or digest. *Bacon.*

RE-COM-PŌSE', *v. t.* [*re* and *compose.*] 1. To quiet anew; to compose or tranquilize that which is ruffled or disturbed. 2. To compose anew; to form or adjust again.

RE-COM-PŌS'ED, (re-kom-pōzd') *pp.* Quieted again after agitation; formed anew; composed a second time.

RE-COM-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Rendering tranquil after agitation; forming or adjusting anew.

RE-COM-PO-SĬ'TION, *n.* Composition renewed.

REC-ON-CĪL'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Capable of being reconciled; capable of renewed friendship. 2. That may be made to agree or be consistent; consistent. 3. Capable of being adjusted.

REC-ON-CĪL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being reconcilable; consistency. 2. Possibility of being restored to friendship and harmony.

REC-ON-CĪLE', *v. t.* [Fr. *reconcilier;* L. *reconcilio.*] 1. To conciliate anew; to call back into union and friendship the affections which have been alienated; to restore to friendship or favor after estrangement. 2. To bring to acquiescence, content or quiet submission. 3. To make consistent or congruous; to bring to agreement or suitableness. 4. To adjust; to settle.

† REC-ON-CĪLE', *a. i.* To become reconciled. *Abp. Sancroft.*

REC-ON-CĪL'ED, (rek-on-sīld') *pp.* Brought into friendship from a state of disagreement or enmity; made consistent; adjusted.

REC-ON-CĪLE'MENT, *n.* 1. Reconciliation; renewal of friendship. 2. Friendship renewed. *Milton.*

REC-ON-CĪL'ER, *n.* 1. One who reconciles; one who brings parties at variance into renewed friendship. 2. One who discovers the consistence of propositions.

REC-ON-CIL-I-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *reconciliatio.*] 1. The act of reconciling parties at variance; renewal of friendship after disagreement or enmity.—2. In *Scripture,* the means by which sinners are reconciled and brought into a state of favor with God, after natural estrangement or enmity; the atonement; expiation. 3. Agreement of things seemingly opposite, different or inconsistent.

REC-ON-CIL'I-A-TO-RY, *a.* Able or tending to reconcile. *Hall.*

REC-ON-CĪL'ING, *ppr.* Bringing into favor and friendship after variance; bringing to content or satisfaction; showing to be consistent; adjusting; making to agree.

RE-CON-DEN-SĀ'TION, *n.* The act of recondensing.

RE-CON-DENSE', (re-kon-dens') *v. t.* [*re* and *condense.*] To condense again. *Boyle.*

RE-CON-DENS'ED, (re-kon-denst') *pp.* Condensed anew.

RE-CON-DENS'ING, *ppr.* Condensing again.

* REC'ON-DITE, *a.* [L. *reconditus.*] 1. Secret; hidden from the view or intellect; abstruse. 2. Profound; dealing in things abstruse.

RE-CON'DI-TO-RY, *n.* A repository; a store-house or magazine. [*Little used.*] *Ash.*

RE-CON-DUCT', *v. t.* [*re* and *conduct.*] To conduct back or again. *Dryden.*

RE-CON-DUCT'ED, *pp.* Conducted back or again.

RE-CON-DUCT'ING, *ppr.* Conducting back or again.

RE-CON-FIRM', *v. t.* [*re* and *confirm.*] To confirm anew.

RE-CON-JOIN', *v. t.* [*re* and *conjoin.*] To join or conjoin anew. *Boyle.*

RE-CON-JOIN'ED, (re-kon-joind') *pp.* Joined again.

RE-CON-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Joining anew.

RE-CON-NOIT'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *reconnoitre.*] To view; to survey; to examine by the eye; *particularly,* in *military affairs,* to examine the state of an enemy's army or camp, or the ground for military operations.

RE-CON-NOIT'ERED, *pp.* Viewed; examined by personal observation.

RE-CON-NOIT'ER-ING, *ppr.* Viewing; examining by personal observation.

RE-CON'QUER, (re-kon'ker) *v. t.* [*re* and *conquer;* Fr. *reconquérir.*] 1. To conquer again; to recover by conquest. *Davies.* 2. To recover; to regain; [*a French use.*]

RE-CON'QUERED, *pp.* Conquered again; regained.

RE-CON'QUER-ING, *ppr.* Conquering again; recovering.

RE-CON'SE-CRATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *consecrate.*] To consecrate anew.

RE-CON'SE-CRA-TED, *pp.* Consecrated again.

RE-CON'SE-CRA-TING, *ppr.* Consecrating again.

RE-CON-SE-CRĀ'TION, *n.* A renewed consecration.

RE-CON-SID'ER, *v. t.* [*re* and *consider.*] 1. To consider again; to turn in the mind again; to review. 2. To annul; to take into consideration a second time and rescind.

RE-CON-SID-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. A renewed consideration or review in the mind. 2. A second consideration; annulment; rescision.

RE-CON-SID'ERED, *pp.* Considered again; rescinded.

RE-CON-SID'ER-ING, *ppr.* Considering again; rescinding.

† RE-CON'SO-LATE, *v. t.* To console or comfort again.

RE-CON-VĒNE', *v. t.* [*re* and *convene.*] To convene or call together again.

RE-CON-VĒNE', *v. i.* To assemble or come together again.

RE-CON-VĒN'ED, (re-kon-veend') *pp.* Assembled anew.

RE-CON-VĒN'ING, *ppr.* Assembling anew.

RE-CON-VER'SION, *n.* [*re* and *conversion.*] A second conversion. *Weever.*

RE-CON-VERT', *v. t.* [*re* and *convert.*] To convert again.

RE-CON-VERT'ED, *pp.* Converted again.

RE-CON-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Converting again.

RE-CON-VEY', *v. t.* [*re* and *convey.*] 1. To convey back or to its former place. 2. To transfer back to a former owner; as, to *reconvey* an estate.

RE-CON-VEY'ED, (re-kon-vād') *pp.* Conveyed back; transferred to a former owner.

RE-CON-VEY'ING, *ppr.* Conveying back; transferring to a former owner.

RE-CORD', *v. t.* [L. *recordor;* Sp. *recordar;* Fr. *recorder.*] 1. To register; to enroll; to write or enter in a book or on parchment, for the purpose of preserving authentic or correct evidence of a thing. 2. To imprint deeply on the mind or memory. 3. To cause to be remembered. 4. To recite; to repeat; [*obs.*] 5. To call to mind; [*obs.*]

† RE-CORD', *v. i.* To sing or repeat a tune. *Shak.*

* REC'ORD, *n.* 1. A register; an authentic or official copy of any writing, or account of any facts and proceedings, entered in a book for preservation; or the book containing such copy or account. 2. Authentic memorial.

† REC-ORD-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *recordatio.*] Remembrance.

RE-CORD'ED, *pp.* Registered; officially entered in a book or on parchment; imprinted on the memory.

RE-CORD'ER, *n.* 1. A person whose official duty is to register writings or transactions; one who enrolls or records. 2. An officer of a city who is keeper of the rolls or records, or who is invested with judicial powers. 3. *Formerly*, a kind of flute, flagelet or wind instrument.

RE-CORD'ING, *ppr.* Registering; enrolling; imprinting on the memory.

RE-COUCH', *v. i.* [*re* and *couch.*] To retire again to a lodge, as lions. *Wotton.*

RE-COUNT', *v. t.* [Fr. *reconter*; Sp. *recontar*; It. *raccontare.*] To relate in detail; to recite; to tell or narrate the particulars; to rehearse.

RE-COUNT'ED, *pp.* Related or told in detail; recited.

RE-COUNT'ING, *ppr.* Relating in a series; narrating.

RE-COUNT'MENT, *n.* Relation in detail; recital. [*L. u.*]

† RE-COUR'ED, for *recovered* or *recured. Spenser.*

RE-CŌURSE', *n.* [Fr. *recours*; It. *ricorso*; Sp. *recurso*; L. *recursus.*] 1. *Literally*, a running back; a return. 2. Return; new attack; [*obs.*] 3. A going to with a request or application, as for aid or protection. 4. Application of efforts, art or labor. 5. Access; [*little used.*] 6. Frequent passage.

† RE-CŌURSE', *v. i.* To return. *Fox.*

† RE-CŌURSE'FUL, *a.* Moving alternately. *Drayton.*

RE-CŌV'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *recouvrer*; It. *ricoverare*; L. *recupero.*] 1. To regain; to get or obtain that which was lost. 2. To restore from sickness. 3. To revive from apparent death. 4. To regain by reparation; to repair the loss of, or to repair an injury done by neglect. 5. To regain a former state by liberation from capture or possession. 6. To gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt. 7. To reach; to come to. 8. To obtain title to by judgment in a court of law.

RE-CŌV'ER, *v. i.* 1. To regain health after sickness; to grow well. 2. To regain a former state or condition after misfortune. 3. To obtain a judgment in law; to succeed in a lawsuit.

RE-CŌV'ER-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be regained or recovered. 2. That may be restored from sickness. 3. That may be brought back to a former condition. 4. That may be obtained from a debtor or possessor.

RE-CŌV'ERED, *pp.* Regained; restored; obtained by judicial decision.

RE-CŌV-ER-EE', *n.* In *law*, the tenant or person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery.

RE-CŌV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Regaining; obtaining in return or by judgment in law; regaining health.

RE-CŌV'ER-OR, *n.* In *law*, the demandant or person who obtains a judgment in his favor in common recovery.

RE-CŌV'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The act of regaining, retaking or obtaining possession of any thing lost. 2. Restoration from sickness or apparent death. 3. The capacity of being restored to health. 4. The obtaining of right to something by a verdict and judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit.

REC'RE-ANT, *a.* [Norm. *recreant.*] 1. Crying for mercy, as a combatant in the trial by battel; yielding; hence, cowardly; mean-spirited. 2. Apostate; false.

REC'RE-ANT, *n.* One who yields in combat and cries *craven*; one who begs for mercy; hence, a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch.

REC'RE-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *recreo*; Fr. *recreer*; It. *ricreare*; Sp. *recrear.*] 1. To refresh after toil; to reanimate, as languid spirits or exhausted strength; to amuse or divert in weariness. 2. To gratify; to delight. 3. To relieve; to revive.

REC'RE-ĀTE, *v. i.* To take recreation. *Addison.*

RE-CRE-ĀTE', *v. t.* To create or form anew. *Marshall.*

REC'RE-A-TED, *pp.* Refreshed; diverted; amused; gratified.

RE-CRE-ĀT'ED, *pp.* Created or formed anew.

REC'RE-A-TING, *ppr.* Refreshing after toil; reanimating the spirits or strength; diverting; amusing.

RE-CRE-ĀT'ING, *ppr.* Creating or forming anew.

REC-RE-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. Refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; amusement; diversion. 2. Relief from toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress. *Sidney.*

RE-CRE-Ā'TION, *n.* A forming anew.

REC'RE-A-TIVE, *a.* Refreshing; giving new vigor or animation; giving relief after labor or pain; amusing; diverting.

REC'RE-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With recreation or diversion.

REC'RE-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being refreshing or diverting.

REC'RE-MENT, *n.* [L. *recrementum.*] Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria; spume.

REC-RE-MENT'AL, } *a.* Drossy; consisting of superfluous matter separated from that which is valuable.
REC-RE-MEN-TĬ'TIAL, }
REC-RE-MEN-TĬ'TIOUS, }

RE-CRIM'I-NATE, *v. i.* [Fr. *recriminer.*] 1. To return one accusation with another. 2. To charge an accuser with the like crime.

RE-CRIM'I-NATE, *v. t.* To accuse in return. *South.*

RE-CRIM'I-NA-TING, *ppr.* Returning one accusation with another.

RE-CRIM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The return of one accusation with another.—2. In *law*, an accusation brought by the accused against the accuser upon the same fact.

RE-CRIM'I-NA-TĬVE, } *a.* Retorting accusation. *Burke.*
RE-CRIM'I-NA-TO-RY, }

RE-CRIM'I-NA-TOR, *n.* He who retorts an accusation.

RE-CROSS', *v. t.* To cross a second time. *Washington.*

RE-CROSS'ED, (re-krost') *pp.* Crossed a second time.

RE-CROSS'ING, *ppr.* Crossing a second time.

RE-CRŪ'DEN-CY. The same as *recrudescency.*

RE-CRU-DES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *recrudescens.*] The state
RE-CRU-DES'CEN-CY, } of becoming sore again. *Bacon.*

RE-CRU-DES'CENT, *a.* Growing raw, sore or painful again.

RE-CRŪIT', *v. t.* [Fr. *recruter*; It. *reclutare*; Sp. *reclutar.*] 1. To repair by fresh supplies any thing wasted. 2. To supply with new men any deficiency of troops.

RE-CRŪIT', *v. i.* 1. To gain new supplies of any thing wasted; to gain flesh, health, spirits, &c. 2. To gain new supplies of men; to raise new soldiers.

RE-CRŪIT', *n.* The supply of any thing wasted; *chiefly*, a new-raised soldier to supply the deficiency of an army.

RE-CRŪIT'ED, *pp.* Furnished with new supplies of what is wasted.

RE-CRŪIT'ER, *n.* One who recruits; one who supplies a company with new members.

RE-CRŪIT'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with fresh supplies; raising new soldiers for an army.

RE-CRŪIT'ING, *n.* The business of raising new soldiers to supply the loss of men in an army.

RE-CRŪIT'MENT, *n.* The act or business of raising new supplies of men for an army. *Walsh.*

RE-CRYS'TAL-IZE, *v. i.* To crystalize a second time.

REC'T'AN-GLE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *rectangulus.*] 1. A right-angled parallelogram.—2. In *arithmetic*, the product of two lines multiplied into each other.

REC'T'AN-GLED, *a.* Having right angles, or angles of ninety degrees.

REC'T-AN'GU-LAR, *a.* Right-angled; having angles of ninety degrees. *Wotton.*

REC'T-AN'GU-LAR-LY, *adv.* With or at right angles. *Brown.*

REC'TI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be rectified; capable of being corrected or set right.

REC-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act or operation of correcting, amending or setting right that which is wrong or erroneous.—2. In *chemistry*, the process of refining or purifying any substance by repeated distillation, which separates the grosser parts.

REC'TI-FIED, *pp.* Corrected; set or made right; refined by repeated distillation or sublimation.

REC'TI-FI-ER, *n.* One that corrects or amends. *Bailey.* 2. One who refines a substance by repeated distillations. 3. An instrument that shows the variations of the compass, and rectifies the course of a ship. *Encyc.*

REC'TI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *rectifier*; It. *rettificare*; Sp. *rectificar.*] 1. To make right; to correct that which is wrong, erroneous or false; to amend.—2. In *chemistry*, to refine by repeated distillation or sublimation, by which the fine parts of a substance are separated from the grosser.—3. To *rectify the globe*, is to bring the sun's place in the ecliptic on the globe to the brass meridian.

REC'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Correcting; amending; refining by repeated distillation or sublimation.

REC-TI-LIN'E-AL, } *a.* [L. *rectus* and *linea.*] Right-lined;
REC-TI-LIN'E-AR, } consisting of a right line or of right lines; straight.

† REC-TI-LIN'E-OUS, *a.* Rectilinear. *Ray.*

REC'TI-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *rettitudine*; Sp. *rectitud.*] In *morality*, rightness of principle or practice; uprightness of mind; exact conformity to truth, or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct, either by divine or human laws.

REC'TOR, *n.* [L. *rector*; Fr. *recteur*; It. *rettore.*] 1. A ruler or governor. 2. A clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish, and has the tithes, &c; or the parson of an unimpropriated parish. 3. The chief elective officer of some universities, as in *France* and *Scotland.* 4. The superior officer or chief of a convent or religious house; and, among the *Jesuits*, the superior of a house that is a seminary or college.

REC'TOR-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to a rector. *Blackstone.*
REC-TŌ'RI-AL, }

REC'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or rank of a rector.

REC'TOR-Y, *n.* 1. A parish church, parsonage or spiritual

living, with all its rights, tithes and glebes. 2. A rector's mansion or parsonage-house. *Encyc.*

RE€'TRESS, RE€'TRIX, } *n.* [L. *rectrix.*] A governess. *B. Jonson.*

RE€'TUM, *n.* [L.] In *anatomy*, the third and last of the large intestines. *Encyc.*

RE€-U-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *recubo; re* and *cubo*, to lie down.] The act of lying or leaning. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

† RE-€ŪLE', *v. i.* To recoil. [*See* RECOIL.] *Barret.*

RE-€UMB', *v. i.* [L. *recumbo.*] To lean; to recline; to repose.

RE-€UMB'ENCE, *n.* [from L. *recumbens.*] The act of reposing or resting in confidence. *Ld. North.*

RE-€UMB'EN-CY, *n.* 1. The posture of leaning, reclining or lying. 2. Rest; repose; idle state. *Locke.*

RE-€UMB'ENT, *a.* [L. *recumbens.*] 1. Leaning; reclining. 2. Reposing; inactive; idle. *Young.*

† RE-€Ū'PER-A-BLE, *a.* Recoverable. *Chaucer.*

RE-€U-PER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *recuperatio.*] Recovery, as of any thing lost.

RE-€Ū'PER-A-TĪVE, RE-€Ū'PER-A-TO-RY, } *a.* Tending to recovery; pertaining to recovery.

RE-€UR', *v. i.* [L. *recurro*; Fr. *recourir.*] 1. To return to the thought or mind. 2. To resort; to have recourse.

† RE-€ŪRE', *v. t.* [*re* and *cure.*] To cure; to recover.

† RE-€ŪRE', *n.* Cure; recovery. *Knolles.*

† RE-€ŪRE'LESS, *a.* Incapable of cure or remedy.

RE-€UR'RENCE, RE-€UR'REN-CY, } *n.* 1. Return. 2. Resort; the having recourse.

RE-€UR'RENT, *a.* [L. *recurrens.*] 1. Returning from time to time.—2. In *crystalography*, a *recurrent crystal* is one whose faces, being counted in annular ranges from one extremity to the other, furnish two different numbers which succeed each other several times, as 4, 8, 4, 8, 4.—3. In *anatomy*, the *recurrent nerve* is a branch of the *par vagum*, given off in the upper part of the thorax, which is reflected and runs up along the trachea to the larynx. *Wistar.*

RE-€UR'SION, *n.* [L. *recursus.*] Return. [*Little used.*]

RE-€URV'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *recurvo.*] To bend back.

RE-€URV'ATE, *a.* 1. In *botany*, bent, bowed or curved downwards. 2. Bent outwards.

RE-€UR-VĀ'TION, or RE-€URV'I-TY, *n.* A bending or flexure backwards. *Brown.*

RE-€URVE', (re-kurv') *v. t.* [L. *recurvo.*] To bend back.

RE-€URV'ED, (re-kurvd') *pp.* Bent back or downwards.

RE-€URV'I-ROS-TER, *n.* [L. *recurvus* and *rostrum.*] A fowl whose beak or bill bends upwards, as the *avoset.*

RE-€URV'OUS, *a.* [L. *recurvus.*] Bent backwards.

RE-€Ū'SAN-CY, *n.* Non-conformity. *Coke.*

* RE-€Ū'SANT, *a.* [L. *recusans.*] Refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king, or to conform to the established rites of the church.

* RE-€Ū'SANT, *n.* 1. In *English history*, a person who refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in matters of religion. 2. One who refuses communion with the church of England; a non-conformist.

RE€-U-SĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *recusatio.*] 1. Refusal.—2. In *law*, the act of refusing a judge, or challenging that he shall not try the cause, on account of his supposed partiality.

† RE-€ŪSE', *v. t.* [L. *recuso.*] To refuse or reject, as a judge; to challenge that the judge shall not try the cause. *Digby.*

RED, *a.* [Sax. *red, read*; D. *rood*; G. *roth*; Sw. *röd*; Dan. *röd*; Corn. *rydh.*] Of a bright color, resembling blood. *Red* is a simple or primary color, but of several different shades or hues, as scarlet, crimson, vermilion, orange-red, &c.

RED, *n.* A red color. *Newton.*

† RE-DA€T', *v. t.* [L. *redactus.*] To force; to reduce to form.

RED'AN, *n.* [written sometimes *redent* and *redens.*] In *fortification*, a work indented, or formed with salient and re-entering angles, so that one part may flank and defend another.

† RED-ĂR'GUE, *v. t.* [L. *redarguo.*] To refute.

† RED-AR-GŪ'TION, *n.* Refutation; conviction. *Bacon.*

RED'-BER-RIED, *a.* Having or bearing red berries.

RED'-BIRD, *n.* The popular name of several birds.

RED'BREAST, *n.* A bird so called from the color of its breast, a species of *motacilla.*

RED'BUD, *n.* A plant or tree of the genus *cercis.*

RED-CHALK', *n.* A kind of clay iron-stone; reddle.

RED'-€ŌĂT, *n.* A name given to a soldier who wears a red coat. *Dryden.*

RED'DEN, (red'n) *v. t.* To make red. *Dryden.*

RED'DEN, (red'n) *v. i.* 1. To grow or become red. 2. To blush.

RED-DEND'UM, *n.* In *law*, the clause by which rent is reserved in a lease.

RED'DISH, *a.* Somewhat red; moderately red. *Lev.* xiii.

RED'DISH-NESS, *n.* Redness in a moderate degree.

RED-DĬ'TION, *n.* [L. *reddo.*] 1. A returning of any thing; restitution; surrender. 2. Explanation; representation.

RED'DI-TĪVE, *a.* [L. *redditivus.*] Returning; answering to an interrogative; *a term of grammar. Johnson.*

RED'DLE, *n.* [from *red.*] Red chalk, commonly used as a pigment. *Hill.*

† REDE, *n.* [Sax. *ræd.*] Counsel; advice. *Shak.*

† REDE, *v. t.* To counsel or advise. *Spenser.*

RE-DEEM', *v. t.* [L. *redimo.*] 1. To purchase back; to ransom; to liberate or rescue from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or to be forfeited, by paying an equivalent. 2. To repurchase what has been sold; to regain possession of a thing alienated, by repaying the value of it to the possessor. 3. To rescue; to recover; to deliver from. 4. To compensate; to make amends for. 5. To free by making atonement. 6. To pay the penalty of. 7. To save. 8. To perform what has been promised; to make good by performance.—9. In *law*, to recall an estate, or to obtain the right to re-enter upon a mortgaged estate by paying to the mortgagee his principal, interest, and expenses or costs.—10. In *theology*, to rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin and its penalties.—11. In *commerce*, to purchase or pay the value, in specie, of any promissory note, bill or other evidence of debt, given by the state, by a company or corporation, or by an individual.—*To redeem time*, is to use more diligence in the improvement of it.

RE-DEEM'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be redeemed; capable of redemption. 2. That may be purchased or paid for in gold and silver, and brought into the possession of government or the original promiser.

RE-DEEM'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being redeemable.

RE-DEEM'ED, (re-deemd') *pp.* Ransomed; delivered from bondage, distress, penalty, liability, or from the possession of another, by paying an equivalent.

RE-DEEM'ER, *n.* 1. One who redeems or ransoms. 2. The Savior of the world, JESUS CHRIST.

RE-DEEM'ING, *ppr.* Ransoming; procuring deliverance from captivity, capture, bondage, sin, distress or liability to suffer, by the payment of an equivalent.

RE-DE-LIB'ER-ATE, *v. i.* [*re* and *deliberate.*] To deliberate again.

† RE-DE-LIB'ER-ATE, *v. t.* To reconsider.

RE-DE-LIV'ER, *v. t.* [*re* and *deliver.*] 1. To deliver back. *Ayliffe.* 2. To deliver again; to liberate a second time.

RE-DE-LIV'ER-ANCE, *n.* A second deliverance.

RE-DE-LIV'ERED, *pp.* Delivered back; liberated again.

RE-DE-LIV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Delivering back; liberating again.

RE-DE-LIV'ER-Y, *n.* The act of delivering back; also, a second delivery or liberation.

RE-DE-MĂND', *v. t.* [*re* and *demand*; Fr. *redemander.*] To demand back; to demand again. *Addison.*

RE-DE-MĂND', *n.* A demanding back again.

RE-DE-MĂND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be demanded back.

RE-DE-MĂND'ED, *pp.* Demanded back or again.

RE-DE-MĂND'ING, *ppr.* Demanding back or again.

RE-DE-MĪSE', *v. t.* [*re* and *demise.*] To convey or transfer back, as an estate in fee simple, fee tail, for life or a term of years.

RE-DE-MĪSE', *n.* Reconveyance; the transfer of an estato back to the person who has demised it.

RE-DE-MĪS'ED, (re-de-mīzd') *pp.* Reconveyed, as an estate.

RE-DE-MĪS'ING, *ppr.* Reconveying.

RE-DEMP'TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *redenzione*; L. *redemptio.*] 1. Repurchase of captured goods or prisoners; the act of procuring the deliverance of persons or things from the possession and power of captors by the payment of an equivalent; ransom; release. 2. Deliverance from bondage, distress, or from liability to any evil or forfeiture, either by money, labor or other means. 3. Repurchase, as of lands alienated. *Lev.* xxv. 4. The liberation of an estate from a mortgage; or the purchase of the right to re-enter upon it by paying the sum for which it was mortgaged; also, the right of redeeming and re-entering. 5. Repurchase of notes, bills or other evidence of debt by paying their value in specie to their holders.—6. In *theology*, the ransom or deliverance of sinners from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law by the atonement of Christ. *Dryden.*

RE-DEMP'TION-ER, *n.* One who redeems himself, or purchases his release from debt or obligation to the master of a ship by his services; or one whose services are sold to pay the expenses of his passage to America.

RE-DEMP'TOR-Y, *a.* Paid for ransom. *Chapman.*

RE-DENT'ED, *a.* Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented.

RE-DE-SCEND', *v. i.* [*re* and *descend.*] To descend again.

RE-DE-SCEND'ING, *ppr.* Descending again.

RED'EYE, *n.* A fish of a red color, the iris.

RED'GUM, *n.* A disease of new-born infants; an eruption of red pimples in early infancy. *Good.*

RED'-HAIRED, *a.* Having hair of a red or sandy color.

RED'-HOT, *n.* Red with heat; heated to redness.

RED'I-ENT, *a.* [L. *rediens.*] Returning. *E. H. Smith.*

RE-DI-GEST′, *v. t.* To digest or reduce to form a second time. *Kent.*
RE-DI-GEST′ED, *pp.* Digested again.
RE-DI-GEST′ING, *ppr.* Digesting a second time; reducing again to order.
RE-DIN′TE-GRATE, *v. t.* [L. *redintegro.*] To make whole again; to renew; to restore to a perfect state.
RE-DIN′TE-GRATE, *a.* Renewed; restored to wholeness or a perfect state. *Bacon.*
RE-DIN′TE-GRA-TED, *pp.* Renewed; restored to entireness.
RE-DIN′TE-GRA-TING, *ppr.* Restoring to a perfect state.
RE-DIN-TE-GRĀ′TION, *n.* 1. Renovation; restoration to a whole or sound state.—2. In *chemistry*, the restoration of any mixed body or matter to its former nature and constitution.
RE-DIS-BURSE′, (re-dis-burs′) *v. t.* [*re* and *disburse.*] To repay or refund. *Spenser.*
RE-DIS-PŌSE′, *v. t.* [*re* and *dispose.*] To dispose or adjust again. *Baxter.*
RE-DIS-PŌS′ED, (re-dis-pōzd′) *pp.* Disposed anew.
RE-DIS-PŌS′ING, *ppr.* Disposing or adjusting anew.
RE-DIS-SĒI′ZIN, *n.* [*re* and *disseizin.*] In *law*, a *writ of redisseizin* is a writ to recover seizin of lands or tenements against a redisseizor.
RE-DIS-SĒI′ZOR, *n.* [*re* and *disseizor.*] A person who disseizes lands or tenements a second time, or after a recovery of the same from him in an action of novel disseizin.
RE-DIS-SOLVE′, (re-diz-zolv′) *v. t.* [*re* and *dissolve.*] To dissolve again.
RE-DIS-SOLV′ED, (re-diz-zolvd′) *pp.* Dissolved a second time.
RE-DIS-SOLV′ING, *ppr.* Dissolving again.
RE-DIS-TRIB′UTE, *v. t.* [*re* and *distribute.*] To distribute again; to deal back again. *Cotgrave.*
RE-DIS-TRIB′U-TED, *pp.* Distributed again or back.
RE-DIS-TRIB′U-TING, *ppr.* Distributing again or back.
RE-DIS-TRI-BŪ′TION, *n.* A dealing back, or a second distribution.
RED′-LEAD, (red′-led) *n.* [*red* and *lead.*] Minium, or red oxyd of lead.
RED′LY, *adv.* With redness. *Cotgrave.*
RED′NESS, *n.* [Sax. *readnesse.*] The quality of being red; red color. *Spectator.*
RED′O-LENCE, } *n.* [from *redolent.*] Sweet scent. *Boyle.*
RED′O-LEN-CY, }
RED′O-LENT, *a.* [L. *redolens.*] Having or diffusing a sweet scent. *Sandys.*
RE-DOUB′LE, (re-dub′l) *v. t.* [*re* and *double.*] 1. To repeat in return. 2. To repeat often. 3. To increase by repeated or continued additions.
RE-DOUB′LE, (re-dub′l) *v. i.* To become twice as much.
RE-DOUB′LED, (re-dub′ld) *pp.* Repeated in return; repeated over and over; increased by repeated or continued additions.
RE-DOUB′LING, (re-dub′ling) *ppr.* Repeating in return; repeating again and again; increasing by repeated or continued additions.
RE-DOUBT′, } (re-dout′) { *n.* [It. *ridotto*; Sp. *reducto*; Fr. *redoute.*] In *fortification*, an
RE-DOUT′, } { outwork; a small, square fort without any defense, except in front; used in trenches, lines of circumvallation, contravallation and approach, to defend passages, &c.
RE-DOUBT′A-BLE, } *a.* [Fr.] Formidable; that is to be
RE-DOUT′A-BLE, } dreaded; terrible to foes. Hence, the implied sense is *valiant.*
†RE-DOUBT′ED, *a.* Formidable. *Spenser.*
RE-DOUND′, *v. i.* [It. *ridondare*; L. *redundo.*] 1. To be sent, rolled or driven back. 2. To conduce in the consequence; to contribute; to result. 3. To proceed in the consequence or effect; to result.
RE-DOUND′ING, *ppr.* Conducing; contributing; resulting.
RED′POLE, *n.* A bird with a red head or poll, of the genus *fringilla.*
RE-DRĂFT′, *v. t.* [*re* and *draft.*] To draw or draft anew.
RE-DRĂFT′, *n.* 1. A second draft or copy.—2. In the *French commercial code*, a new bill of exchange. *Walsh.*
RE-DRĂFT′ED, *pp.* Drafted again; transcribed into a new copy.
RE-DRĂFT′ING, *ppr.* Redrawing; drafting or transcribing again.
RE-DRAW′, *v. t.* [*re* and *draw.*] 1. To draw again.—In *commerce*, to draw a new bill of exchange. *Walsh.* 2. To draw a second draft or copy.
RE-DRESS′, *v. t.* [Fr. *redresser.*] 1. To set right; to amend. 2. To remedy; to repair; to relieve from, and sometimes to indemnify for. 3. To ease; to relieve.
RE-DRESS′, *n.* 1. Reformation; amendment. 2. Relief; remedy; deliverance from wrong, injury or oppression. 3. Reparation; indemnification. 4. One who gives relief. *Dryden.*
RE-DRESS′ED, (re-drest′) *pp.* Remedied; set right; relieved; indemnified.
RE-DRESS′ER, *n.* One who gives redress.
RE-DRESS′ING, *ppr.* Setting right; relieving; indemnifying.
RE-DRESS′IVE, *a.* Affording relief. *Thomson.*
RE-DRESS′LESS, *a.* Without amendment; without relief. *Sherwood.*
RED-SĒAR′, *v. i.* [*red* and *sear.*] To break or crack when too hot, as iron under the hammer; *a term of workmen.*
RED′SHANK, *n.* 1. A bird of the genus *scolopax.* 2. A contemptuous appellation for bare-legged persons. *Spenser.*
RED′SHORT, *a.* [*red* and *short.*] Brittle, or breaking short when red-hot, as a metal; *a term of workmen.*
RED′START, or RED′TĀIL, *n.* [*red* and *start*; Sax. *steort.*] A bird of the genus *motacilla.*
RED′STRĒAK, *n.* [*red* and *streak.*] 1. A sort of apple. *Mortimer.* 2. Cider pressed from the red-streak apples.
RE-DŪCE′, *v. t.* [L. *reduco*; Fr. *reduire*; It. *riducere.*] 1. *Literally*, to bring back; [*obs.*] 2. To bring to a former state. 3. To bring to any state or condition, good or bad. 4. To diminish in length, breadth, thickness, size, quantity or value. 5. To lower; to degrade; to impair in dignity or excellence. 6. To subdue; to bring into subjection. 7. To reclaim to order. *Milton.* 8. To bring, as into a class, order, genus or species; to bring under rules or within certain limits of description.—9. In *arithmetic*, to change numbers from one denomination into another, without altering their value.—10. In *algebra*, to *reduce equations*, is to clear them of all superfluous quantities, bring them to their lowest terms, and separate the known from the unknown, till at length the unknown quantity only is found on one side and the known ones on the other.—11. In *metallurgy*, to bring back metallic substances which have been divested of their form, into their original state of metals.—12. In *surgery*, to restore to its proper place or state a dislocated or fractured bone.—*To reduce a figure, design* or *draught*, to make a copy of it larger or smaller than the original.
RE-DŪ′CED, (re-dūst′) *pp.* Brought back; brought to a former state; brought into any state or condition; diminished; subdued; impoverished.
RE-DŪCE′MENT, *n.* The act of bringing back; the act of diminishing; the act of subduing; reduction.
RE-DŪ′CER, *n.* One that reduces. *Sidney.*
RE-DŪ′CI-BLE, *a.* That may be reduced. *Dryden.*
RE-DŪ′CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being reducible.
RE-DŪ′CING, *ppr.* Bringing back; bringing to a former state, or to a different state or form; diminishing; subduing; impoverishing.
†RE-DUCT′, *v. t.* [L. *reductus.*] To reduce. *Warde.*
RE-DUCT′, *n.* In *building*, a little place taken out of a larger to make it more regular and uniform, or for some other convenience.
RE-DUC′TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *reductio.*] 1. The act of reducing, or state of being reduced. 2. Diminution. 3. Conquest; subjugation.—4. In *arithmetic*, the bringing of numbers of different denominations into one denomination.—5. In *algebra*, reduction of equations; *see* REDUCE, No. 10.
RE-DUC′TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *reductif.*] Having the power of reducing. *Brevint.*
RE-DUC′TIVE, *n.* That which has the power of reducing.
RE-DUC′TIVE-LY, *adv.* By reduction; by consequence.
RE-DUND′ANCE, } *n.* [L. *redundantia.*] 1. Excess or su-
RE-DUND′AN-CY, } perfluous quantity; superfluity; superabundance.—2. In *discourse*, superfluity of words.
RE-DUND′ANT, *a.* 1. Superfluous; exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant. 2. Using more words or images than are necessary or useful. —3. In *music*, a *redundant* chord is one which contains a greater number of tones, semitones or lesser intervals, than it does in its natural state, as from *fa* to *sol* sharp.
RE-DUND′ANT-LY, *adv.* With superfluity or excess; superfluously; superabundantly.
RE-DŪ′PLI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *reduplico.*] To double.
RE-DŪ′PLI-CATE, *a.* Double.
RE-DU-PLI-CĀ′TION, *n.* The act of doubling. *Digby.*
RE-DŪ′PLI-CA-TĪVE, *a.* Double. *Watts.*
RED′WING, *n.* A bird of the genus *turdus.*
REE, or RE, *n.* A small Portuguese coin or money of account, value about one mill and a fourth.
REE, *v. t.* To riddle; to sift; that is, to separate or throw off. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Mortimer.*
RE-ECH′O, *v. t.* [*re* and *echo.*] To echo back; to reverberate again.
RE-ECH′O, *v. i.* To echo back; to return back or be reverberated; as an echo. *Pope.*
RE-ECH′O, *n.* The echo of an echo.
RE-ECH′OED, *pp.* Returned, as sound; reverberated again.
RE-ECH′O-ING, *ppr.* Returning or reverberating an echo.
REECH′Y, *a.* [a mis-spelling of *reeky.*] Tarnished with smoke; sooty; foul; as a *reechy* neck. *Shak.*
REED, *n.* [Sax. *hreod, reod*; G. *rieth.*] 1. The common name of many aquatic plants. 2. A musical pipe; *reeds being anciently used for instruments of music.* 3. A little tube through which a hautboy, bassoon or clarinet is blown. 4. An arrow, as made of a reed headed. 5 Thatch. *West of England.*

REED'ED, *a.* 1. Covered with reeds. *Tusser.* 2. Formed with channels and ridges like reeds.
REED'EN, (ree'dn) *a.* Consisting of a reed or reeds. *Dryden.*
REED'GRASS, *n.* A plant, bur-reed, of the genus *sparganium.*
RE-ED-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [from *re-edify.*] Act or operation of rebuilding; state of being rebuilt. *D'Anville, Trans.*
RE-ED'I-FIED, *pp.* Rebuilt.
RE-ED'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *réédifier.*] To rebuild; to build again after destruction. *Milton.*
RE-ED'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Rebuilding.
REED'LESS, *a.* Destitute of reeds. *May.*
REED'MACE, *n.* A plant of the genus *typha. Lee.*
REED'Y, *a.* Abounding with reeds. *Thomson.*
REEF, *n.* [D. *reef;* Dan. *riv*, or *rift;* Sw. *ref.*] A certain portion of a sail, between the top or bottom and a row of eyelet holes, which is folded or rolled up to contract the sail, when the violence of the wind renders it necessary.
REEF, *n.* [G. *riff;* D. *rif.*] A chain or range of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water. *Mar. Dict.*
REEF, *n.* A cutaneous eruption; a rash. *Grose.*
REEF, *v. t.* To contract or reduce the extent of a sail by rolling or folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard.
REEF'BAND, *n.* A piece of canvas sewed across a sail, to strengthen it in the part where the eyelet holes are formed.
REEFED, (reeft) *pp.* Having a portion of the top or bottom folded and made fast to the yard.
REEF'ING, *ppr.* Folding and making fast to the yard, as a portion of a sail.
REEF'-LINE, *n.* A small rope formerly used to reef the courses by being passed through the holes of the reef spirally.
REEF'Y, *a.* Scabby. *Grose.*
REEF'-TAC-KLE, *n.* A tackle upon deck, communicating with its pendant, and passing through a block at the top-mast-head and through a hole in the top-sail-yard-arm, is attached to a cringle below the lowest reef.
REEK, *n.* [Sax. *rec.*] 1. Vapor; steam. 2. A rick.
REEK, *v. i.* [Sax. *recan, reocan;* D. *rooken.*] To steam; to exhale; to emit vapor. *Milton.*
REEK'ING, *ppr.* Steaming; emitting vapor.
REEK'Y, *a.* Smoky; soiled with smoke or steam; foul.
REEL, *n.* [Sax. *hreol, reol.*] 1. A frame or machine turning on an axis, and on which yarn is extended for winding, either into skains, or from skains on to spools and quills. 2. A kind of dance.
REEL, *v. t.* To gather yarn from the spindle. *Wilkins.*
REEL, *v. i.* [Sw. *ragla.*] To stagger; to incline or move in walking, first to one side and then to the other; to vacillate.
RE-E-LECT', *v. t.* [*re* and *elect.*] To elect again.
RE-E-LECT'ED, *pp.* Elected again; rechosen.
RE-E-LECT'ING, *ppr.* Electing again.
RE-E-LEC'TION, *n.* Election a second time, or repeated election. *Swift.*
RE-EL-I-GI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being re-elected to the same office.
RE-EL'I-GI-BLE, *a.* [*re* and *eligible.*] Capable of being elected again to the same office.
RE-EM-BARK', *v. t.* [*re* and *embark.*] To embark or put on board again.
RE-EM-BARK', *v. i.* To embark or go on board again.
RE-EM-BAR-KA'TION, *n.* A putting on board or a going on board again.
RE-EM-BAT'TLE, *v. t.* [*re* and *embattle.*] To array again for battle; to arrange again in the order of battle.
RE-EM-BAT'TLED, *pp.* Arrayed again for battle.
RE-EM-BAT'TLING, *ppr.* Arranging again in battle array.
RE-EM-BOD'Y, *v. t.* [*re* and *embody.*] To embody again.
RE-EN-ACT', *v. t.* [*re* and *enact.*] To enact again.
RE-EN-ACT'ED, *pp.* Enacted again.
RE-EN-ACT'ING, *ppr.* Enacting anew; passing again into a law.
RE-EN-AC'TION, *n.* The passing into a law again.
RE-EN-ACT'MENT, *n.* The enacting or passing of a law a second time; the renewal of a law. *Key.*
RE-EN-FORCE', *v. t.* [*re* and *enforce.*] To strengthen with new force, assistance or support.
RE-EN-FOR'CED, (re-en-fōrst') *pp.* Strengthened by additional force, troops or ships.
RE-EN-FORCE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of re-enforcing. 2. Additional force; fresh assistance; *particularly*, additional troops or force to augment the strength of an army or of ships. 3. Any augmentation of strength or force by something added.
RE-EN-FOR'CING, *ppr.* Strengthening by additional force.
RE-EN-GAGE', *v. t.* To engage a second time.
RE-EN-GAGE', *v. i.* To engage again; to inlist a second time; to covenant again. *Mitford.*
RE-EN-JOY', *v. t.* [*re* and *enjoy.*] To enjoy anew, or a second time. *Pope.*
RE-EN-JOY'ED, (re-en-joyd') *pp.* Enjoyed again.
RE-EN-JOY'ING, *ppr.* Enjoying anew.
RE-EN-JOY'MENT, *n.* A second or repeated enjoyment.
RE-EN-KIN'DLE, *v. t.* [*re* and *enkindle.*] To enkindle again; to rekindle. *Taylor.*
RE-EN-KIN'DLED, *pp.* Enkindled again.
RE-EN-KIN'DLING, *ppr.* Enkindling anew.
RE-EN-LIST', *v. t.* To enlist a second time. *See* RE-INLIST.
RE-EN'TER, *v. t.* [*re* and *enter.*] To enter again or anew.
RE-EN'TER, *v. i.* To enter anew.
RE-EN'TERED, *pp.* Entered again.
RE-EN'TER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Entering anew. 2. Entering in return.
RE-EN-THRONE', *v. t.* [*re* and *enthrone.*] To enthrone again; to replace on a throne. *Southern.*
RE-EN-THRON'ED, (re-en-thrōnd') *pp.* Raised again to a throne.
RE-EN-THRON'ING, *ppr.* Replacing on a throne.
RE-EN'TRANCE, *n.* [*re* and *entrance.*] The act of entering again. *Hooker.*
REER'MOUSE, *n.* [Sax. *hreremus.*] A rear-mouse; a bat.
RE-E-STAB'LISH, *v. t.* [*re* and *establish.*] To establish anew; to fix or confirm again.
RE-E-STAB'LISHED, *pp.* Established or confirmed again.
RE-E-STAB'LISH-ER, *n.* One who establishes again.
RE-E-STAB'LISH-ING, *ppr.* Establishing anew; confirming again.
RE-E-STAB'LISH-MENT, *n.* The act of establishing again; the state of being re-established; renewed confirmation; restoration.
† RE-E-STATE', *v. t.* [*re* and *estate.*] To re-establish.
† REEVE, *n.* [Sax. *gerefa;* G. *graf.*] A steward. *Dryden.*
REEVE, *n.* A bird, the female of the ruff.
REEVE, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to pass the end of a rope through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring-bolt, cringle, &c.
REEVE, *v. t.* To talk inconsistently. *Craven dialect.*
RE-EX-AM-I-NA'TION, *n.* A renewed or repeated examination.
RE-EX-AM'INE, *v. t.* [*re* and *examine.*] To examine anew.
RE-EX-AM'INED, *pp.* Examined again.
RE-EX-AM'IN-ING, *ppr.* Examining anew.
RE-EX-CHANGE', *n.* [*re* and *exchange.*] 1. A renewed exchange.—2. In *commerce*, the exchange chargeable on the redraft of a bill of exchange.
RE-EX-PORT', *v. t.* [*re* and *export.*] To export again; to export what has been imported.
RE-EX'PORT, *n.* Any commodity re-exported.
RE-EX-POR-TA'TION, *n.* The act of exporting what has been imported.
RE-EX-PORT'ED, *pp.* Exported after being imported.
RE-EX-PORT'ING, *ppr.* Exporting what has been imported.
† RE-FECT', *v. t.* [L. *refectus, reficio.*] To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue. *Brown.*
RE-FEC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *refectio.*] 1. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue. 2. A spare meal or repast.
RE-FEC'TIVE, *a.* Refreshing; restoring.
RE-FEC'TIVE, *n.* That which refreshes.
* RE-FEC'TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *refectoire.*] A room of refreshment; *properly*, a hall or apartment in convents and monasteries, where a moderate repast is taken.
RE-FEL', *v. t.* [L. *refello.*] To refute; to disprove; to repress. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
RE-FER', *v. t.* [L. *refero;* Fr. *referrer.*] 1. To direct, leave or deliver over to another person or tribunal for information or decision. 2. To reduce, as to the ultimate end. 3. To reduce; to assign; as to an order, genus or class.
RE-FER', *v. i.* 1. To respect; to have relation. 2. To appeal; to have recourse; to apply. 3. To allude; to have respect to by intimation without naming.
REF'ER-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be referred; capable of being considered in relation to something else. 2. That may be assigned; that may be considered as belonging to or related to.
REF-ER-EE', *n.* One to whom a thing is referred; *particularly*, a person appointed by a court to hear, examine and decide a cause between parties, pending before the court, and make report to the court.—In *New England*, a *referee* differs from an *arbitrator*, in being appointed by the court to decide in a cause which is depending before that court. An *arbitrator* is chosen by parties to decide a cause between them.
REF'ER-ENCE, *n.* 1. A sending, dismission or direction to another for information. 2. Relation; respect; view towards. 3. Allusion to.—4. In *law*, the process of assigning a cause depending in court, for a hearing and decision, to persons appointed by the court.
REF-ER-END'A-RY, *n.* 1. One to whose decision a cause is referred; [*obs.*] 2. An officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions.
† RE-FER'MENT, *n.* Reference for decision. *Laud.*
RE-FER-MENT', *v. t.* [*re* and *ferment.*] To ferment again.
RE-FER'RED, (re-ferd') *pp.* Dismissed or directed to another; assigned, as to a class, order or cause; assigned by a court to persons appointed to decide.
RE-FER'RI-BLE, *a.* That may be referred; referable.
RE-FER'RING, *ppr.* Dismissing or directing to another for

information; alluding; assigning, as to a class, order, cause, &c.; or assigning to private persons for decision.

RE-FIND', *v. t.* [*re* and *find.*] To find again; to experience anew. *Sandys.*

RE-FINE', *v. t.* [Fr. *raffiner;* It. *raffinare;* Sp., Port. *refinar.*] 1. To purify, *in a general sense; applied to liquors*, to depurate; to defecate; to clarify; to separate, as liquor, from all extraneous matter.—2. *Applied to metals*, to separate the metallic substance from all other matter. 3. To purify, as manners, from what is gross, clownish or vulgar; to polish; to make elegant. 4. To purify, as language, by removing vulgar words and barbarisms. 5. To purify, as taste; to give a nice and delicate perception of beauty and propriety in literature and the arts. 6. To purify, as the mind or moral principles.

RE-FINE', *v. i.* 1. To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or in any thing that constitutes excellence. 2. To become pure; to be cleared of feculent matter. 3. To affect nicety.

RE-FIN'ED, (re-fīnd') *pp.* Purified; separated from extraneous matter; assayed, as metals; clarified, as liquors; polished; separated from what is coarse, rude or improper.

RE-FIN'ED-LY, *adv.* With affected nicety or elegance.

RE-FIN'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being refined; purity; refinement; also, affected purity.

RE-FINE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of purifying by separating from a substance all extraneous matter; a clearing from dross, dregs or recrement. 2. The state of being pure. 3. Polish of language; elegance; purity. 4. Polish of manners; elegance; nice observance of the civilities of social intercourse and of graceful decorum. 5. Purity of taste; nice perception of beauty and propriety in literature and the arts. 6. Purity of mind and morals; nice perception and observance of rectitude in moral principles and practice. 7. Purity of heart; the state of the heart purified from sensual and evil affections. 8. Artificial practice; subtilty. 9. Affectation of nicety, or of elegant improvement.

RE-FIN'ER, *n.* 1. One that refines metals or other things. 2. An improver in purity and elegance. 3. An inventor of superfluous subtilties; one who is over nice in discrimination, in argument, reasoning, philosophy, &c.

RE-FIN'ER-Y, *n.* The place and apparatus for refining metals.

RE-FIN'ING, *ppr.* Purifying; separating from alloy or any extraneous matter; polishing; improving in accuracy, delicacy or purity.

RE-FIT', *v. t.* [*re* and *fit.*] To fit or prepare again; to repair; to restore after damage or decay.

RE-FIT'TED, *pp.* Prepared again; repaired.

RE-FIT'TING, *ppr.* Repairing after damage or decay.

RE-FLECT', *v. t.* [L. *reflecto;* Fr. *reflechir;* It. *riflettere.*] To throw back; to return.

RE-FLECT', *v. i.* 1. To throw back light; to return rays or beams. 2. To bend back. 3. To throw or turn back the thoughts upon the past operations of the mind or upon past events. 4. To consider attentively; to revolve in the mind; to contemplate. 5. To bring reproach.—*To reflect on*, to cast censure or reproach. *Swift.*

RE-FLECT'ED, *pp.* Thrown back; returned.

RE-FLECT'ENT, *a.* Bending or flying back. *Digby.*

RE-FLECT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be reflected or thrown back. *Gregory.*

RE-FLECT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Throwing back. 2. Turning back, as thoughts upon themselves or upon past events.—3. *Reflecting on*, casting censure or reproach.

RE-FLECT'ING-LY, *adv.* With reflection; with censure.

RE-FLEC'TION, *n.* [from *reflect.*] 1. The act of throwing back. 2. The act of bending back. 3. That which is reflected. 4. The operation of the mind by which it turns its views back upon itself and its operations. 5. Thought thrown back on itself, on the past or on the absent. 6. The expression of thought. 7. Attentive consideration; meditation; contemplation. 8. Censure; reproach cast.

RE-FLECT'IVE, *a.* 1. Throwing back images. 2. Considering the operations of the mind or things past. *Prior.*

RE-FLECT'OR, *n.* 1. One who reflects or considers. *Boyle.* 2. That which reflects.

RE'FLEX, *a.* [L. *reflexus.*] 1. Directed back. 2. Designating the parts of a painting illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture.—3. In *botany*, bent back; reflected.

† RE-FLEX', *n.* Reflection. *Hooker.*

RE-FLEX', *v. t.* 1. To reflect. *Shak.* 2. To bend back; to turn back; [*little used.*] *Gregory.*

RE-FLEX-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being reflexible or capable of being reflected. *Newton.*

RE-FLEX'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being reflected or thrown back. *Cheyne.*

RE-FLEX'ION. *See* REFLECTION.

RE-FLEX'I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being reflected.

RE-FLEX'IVE, *a.* Having respect to something past.

RE-FLEX'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a direction backward. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

RE'FLŌAT, *n.* [*re* and *float.*] Reflux; ebb; a flowing back. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

RE-FLO-RES'CENCE, *n.* [*re* and *florescence.*] A blossoming anew.

RE-FLOUR'ISH, (re-flur'ish) *v. i.* [*re* and *flourish.*] To flourish anew. *Milton.*

RE-FLOUR'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Flourishing again.

RE-FLŌW', *v. i.* [*re* and *flow.*] To flow back; to ebb.

RE-FLŌW'ING, *ppr.* Flowing back; ebbing. *Darwin.*

RE-FLUCT-U-Ā'TION, *n.* A flowing back.

REF'LU-ENCE, REF'LU-EN-CY, } *n.* A flowing back. *Mountagu.*

REF'LU-ENT, *a.* [L. *refluens.*] 1. Flowing back; ebbing. 2. Flowing back; returning.

RE'FLUX, *n.* [Fr.; L. *refluxus.*] A flowing back; the returning of a fluid. *Brown.*

RE-FŌ'CIL-LATE, *v. t.* [It. *refocillare;* Sp. *refocilar;* L. *refocillo.*] To refresh; to revive; to give new vigor to. [*Little used.*]

RE-FO-CIL-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of refreshing or giving new vigor; restoration of strength by refreshment. [*L. u.*]

RE-FO-MENT', *v. t.* [*re* and *foment.*] 1. To foment anew; to warm or cherish again. 2. To excite anew.

RE-FO-MENT'ED, *pp.* Fomented or incited anew.

RE-FO-MENT'ING, *ppr.* Fomenting anew; exciting again.

RE-FORM', *v. t.* [Fr. *reformer;* L. *reformo.*] 1. To change from worse to better; to amend; to correct; to restore to a former good state, or to bring from a bad to a good state 2. To change from bad to good; to remove that which is bad or corrupt.

RE-FORM', *v. i.* To abandon that which is evil or corrupt, and return to a good state; to be amended or corrected.

RE'–FORM, *v. t.* [*re* and *form.*] To form again; to create or shape anew.

RE-FORM', *n.* Reformation; amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt or depraved.

REF-OR-MĀ'DO, *n.* [Sp.] 1. A monk adhering to the reformation of his order. *Weever.* 2. An officer retained in his regiment when his company is disbanded.

† RE-FORM'AL-IZE, *v. i.* To affect reformation; to pretend to correctness. *Lee.*

REF-OR-MĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of reforming; correction or amendment of life, manners, or of any thing vicious or corrupt. *Dryden.*—2. *By way of eminence*, the change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive purity, begun by Luther, A. D. 1517.

RE'-FOR-MĀ'TION, *n.* The act of forming anew; a second forming in order. *Mitford.*

RE-FORM'A-TO-RY, *a.* Producing reformation.

RE-FORM'ED, (re-formd') *pp.* Restored to a good state.

RE'–FORMED, *pp.* Formed anew.

RE-FORM'ER, *n.* 1. One who effects a reformation or amendment. 2. One of those who commenced the reformation of religion.

RE-FORM'ING, *ppr.* Correcting what is wrong; amending; restoring to a good state.

RE'–FORM-ING, *ppr.* Forming anew.

RE-FORM'IST, *n.* 1. One who is of the reformed religion. 2. One who proposes or favors a reform.

RE-FOR-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* A fortifying a second time.

RE-FOR'TI-FŸ, *v. t.* [*re* and *fortify.*] To fortify anew.

RE-FOS'SION, *n.* The act of digging up. *Bp. Hall.*

RE-FOUND', *v. t.* [*re* and *found.*] To found or cast anew.

RE-FRACT', *v. t.* [L. *refractus.*] To break the natural course of the rays of light; to cause to deviate from a direct course.

RE-FRAC-TĀ'RI-AS, *n.* A mineral.

RE-FRACT'ED, *pp.* 1. Turned from a direct course, as rays of light.—2. *a.* In *botany*, bent back at an acute angle.

RE-FRACT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Turning from a direct course. 2. *a.* That turns rays from a direct course.

RE-FRAC'TION, *n.* The deviation of a moving body, chiefly rays of light, from a direct course.

RE-FRACT'IVE, *a.* That refracts or has power to refract or turn from a direct course.

RE-FRACT'O-RI-NESS, *n.* [from *refractory.*] Perverse or sullen obstinacy in opposition or disobedience.

RE-FRACT'O-RY, *a.* [Fr. *refractaire;* L. *refractarius.*] 1. Sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience; obstinate in non-compliance. 2. Unmanageable; obstinately unyielding.—3. *Applied to metals*, difficult of fusion; not easily yielding to the force of heat.

RE-FRACT'O-RY, *n.* 1. A person obstinate in opposition or disobedience. 2. Obstinate opposition; [*obs.*]

* RE-FRĀ'GA-BLE, or REF'RA-GA-BLE, *a.* [L. *refragor.*] That may be refuted, that is, broken.

RE-FRĀIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *refrener;* It. *rinfrenare;* L. *refræno.*] To hold back; to restrain; to keep from action.

RE-FRĀIN', *v. i.* To forbear; to abstain; to keep one's self from action or interference.

RE-FRĀIN', *n.* [Fr. *refrein.*] The burden of a song; a kind of musical repetition. *Mason.*

RE-FRĀIN'ED, (re-frānd') *pp.* Held back; restrained.

RE-FRĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Holding back; forbearing.
RE-FRĀME', *v. t.* [*re* and *frame.*] To frame again.
RE-FRAN-GI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The disposition of rays of light to be refracted or turned out of a direct course, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another.
RE-FRAN'GI-BLE, *a.* [L. *re* and *frango.*] Capable of being refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing from one medium to another; as rays of light.
REF-RE-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of restraining.
RE-FRESH', *v. t.* [Fr. *rafraîchir;* It. *rinfrescare;* Sp., Port. *refrescar.*] 1. To cool; to allay heat. 2. To give new strength to; to invigorate; to relieve after fatigue. 3. To revive; to reanimate after depression; to cheer; to enliven. 4. To improve by new touches any thing impaired. 5. To revive what is drooping.
† RE-FRESH', *n.* Act of refreshing. *Daniel.*
RE-FRESH'ED, (re-fresht') *pp.* Cooled; invigorated; revived; cheered.
RE-FRESH'ER, *n.* He or that which refreshes, revives or invigorates. *Thomson.*
RE-FRESH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cooling; invigorating; reviving; reanimating.
RE-FRESH'ING, *n.* Refreshment; relief after fatigue or suffering. *Mortimer.*
RE-FRESH'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of refreshing; or new strength or vigor received after fatigue; relief after suffering. 2. New life or animation after depression. 3. That which gives fresh strength or vigor, as food or rest.
RE-FRET', *n.* The burden of a song. *Dict.*
RE-FRIG'ER-ANT, *a.* Cooling; allaying heat.
RE-FRIG'ER-ANT, *n.* Among *physicians*, a medicine which abates heat and refreshes the patient.
RE-FRIG'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *refrigero.*] To cool; to allay the heat of; to refresh. *Bacon.*
RE-FRIG'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Cooled.
RE-FRIG'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Allaying heat; cooling.
RE-FRIG-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of cooling; the abatement of heat; state of being cooled. *Bacon.*
RE-FRIG'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Cooling.
RE-FRIG'ER-A-TIVE, *n.* A remedy that allays heat.
RE-FRIG'ER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Cooling; mitigating heat.
RE-FRIG'ER-A-TO-RY, *n.* 1. In *distillation*, a vessel filled with cold water, through which the worm passes; by which means the vapors are condensed as they pass through the worm. 2. Any thing internally cooling.
† REF-RI-GĒ'RI-UM, *n.* [L.] Cooling refreshment; refrigeration. *South.*
† REFT, *pp.* of *reave.* 1. Deprived; bereft. *Shak.* 2. *pret.* of *reave.* Taken away. *Spenser.*
REFT, *n.* A chink. *See* RIFT.
REF'UGE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *refugium, refugio.*] 1. Shelter or protection from danger or distress. 2. That which shelters or protects from danger, distress or calamity; a strong hold; any place inaccessible to an enemy. 3. An expedient to secure protection or defense. 4. Expedient, in general.
RĒF'UGE, *v. t.* To shelter; to protect.
† REF'UGE, *v. i.* To take refuge. *Sir J. Finett.*
REF-U-GEE', *n.* [Fr. *refugié.*] 1. One who flies to a shelter or place of safety. *Dryden.* 2. One who, in times of persecution or political commotion, flees to a foreign country for safety.
RE-FUL'GENCE, } *n.* [L. *refulgens.*] A flood of light;
RE-FUL'GEN-CY, } splendor.
RE-FUL'GENT, *a.* Casting a bright light; shining; splendid.
RE-FUL'GENT-LY, *adv.* With a flood of light; with great brightness.
RE-FUND', *v. t.* [L. *refundo.*] 1. To pour back. 2. To repay; to return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; to restore.
RE-FUND'ED, *pp.* Poured back; repaid.
RE-FUND'ER, *n.* One who repays what is received.
RE-FUND'ING, *ppr.* Pouring back; returning by payment or compensation.
RE-FŪ'ŞA-BLE, *a.* That may be refused.
RE-FŪ'ŞAL, *n.* 1. The act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded, solicited or offered for acceptance. 2. The right of taking in preference to others; the choice of taking or refusing; option; pre-emption.
RE-FŪŞE', *v. t.* [Fr. *refuser;* Port. *refusar.*] 1. To deny a request, demand, invitation or command; to decline to do or grant what is solicited, claimed or commanded. 2. To decline to accept what is offered. 3. To reject.
RE-FŪŞE', *v. i.* To decline to accept; not to comply.
* REF'USE, *a.* [Fr. *refus.*] *Literally*, refused; rejected; hence, worthless; of no value; left as unworthy of reception.
* REF'USE, *n.* That which is refused or rejected as useless; waste matter. *Addison.*
† RE-FŪŞE', *n.* Refusal. *Fairfax.*
RE-FŪŞ'ED, (re-fūzd') *pp.* Denied; rejected; not accepted.
RE-FŪŞ'ER, *n.* One that refuses or rejects. *Taylor.*
RE-FŪŞ'ING, *ppr.* Denying; declining to accept; rejecting.
RE-FŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* That may be refuted or disproved; that may be proved false or erroneous.
† RE-FŪ'TAL, *n.* Refutation.
REF-U-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *refutatio.*] The act or process of refuting or disproving; the act of proving to be false or erroneous.
RE-FŪTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *refuter;* L. *refuto.*] To disprove and overthrow by argument, evidence or countervailing proof; to prove to be false or erroneous; to confute.
RE-FŪT'ED, *pp.* Disproved; proved to be false or erroneous.
RE-FŪT'ER, *n.* One that refutes.
RE-FŪT'ING, *ppr.* Proving to be false or erroneous; confuting.
RE-GĀIN', *v. t.* [*re* and *gain;* Fr. *regagner.*] To gain anew; to recover what has escaped or been lost.
RE-GĀIN'ED, (re-gāind') *pp.* Recovered; gained anew.
RE-GĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Gaining anew; recovering.
RĒ'GAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *regalis.*] Pertaining to a king; kingly; royal; as, a *regal* title.
RĒ'GAL, *n.* [Fr. *régale.*] A musical instrument. *Bacon.*
RE-GĀLE', *n.* [Fr. *régale.*] The prerogative of monarchy.
RE-GĀLE', *n.* A magnificent entertainment or treat given to embassadors and other persons of distinction.
RE-GĀLE', *v. t.* [Fr. *regaler;* Sp. *regalar.*] To refresh; to entertain with something that delights; to gratify, as the senses.
RE-GĀLE', *v. i.* To feast; to fare sumptuously. *Shenstone.*
RE-GĀL'ED, (re-gāld') *pp.* Refreshed; entertained; gratified.
RE-GĀLE'MENT, *n.* Refreshment; entertainment; gratification.
RE-GĀ'LI-A, *n.* [L.] 1. Ensigns of royalty; the apparatus of a coronation; the crown, sceptre, &c.—2. In *law*, the rights and prerogatives of a king.
RE-GĀL'ING, *ppr.* Refreshing; entertaining; gratifying.
RE-GAL'I-TY, *n.* [from L. *regalis;* It. *realtà;* Fr. *royauté.*] Royalty; sovereignty; kingship. *Bacon.*
RĒ'GAL-LY, *adv.* In a royal manner. *Milton.*
RE-GĀRD', *v. t.* [Fr. *regarder;* It. *riguardare.*] 1. To look towards; to point or be directed. 2. To observe; to notice with some particularity. 3. To attend to with respect and estimation; to value. 4. To attend to as a thing that affects our interest or happiness; to fix the mind on as a matter of importance. 5. To esteem; to hold in respect and affection. 6. To keep; to observe with religious or solemn attention. 7. To attend to as something to influence our conduct. 8. To consider seriously; to lay to heart. 9. To notice with pity or concern. 10. To notice favorably or with acceptance; to hear and answer. 11. To love and esteem; to practice. 12. To respect; to have relation to.—*To regard the person*, to value for outward honor, wealth or power. *Matt.* xxii.
RE-GĀRD', *n.* [Fr. *regard;* It. *riguardo.*] 1. Look; aspect directed to another; [*l. u.*] 2. Attention of the mind; respect in relation to something. 3. Respect; esteem; reverence; that view of the mind which springs from value, estimable qualities, or any thing that excites admiration. 4. Respect; account. 5. Relation; reference. 6. Note; eminence; account. 7. Matter demanding notice. 8. Prospect; object of sight; [*obs.*]—9. In the *forest laws*, view; inspection.
RE-GĀRD'A-BLE, *a.* Observable; worthy of notice.
RE-GĀRD'ANT, *a.* 1. In *law*, a *villain regardant* is one annexed to the manor or land.—2. In *heraldry*, looking behind, as a lion or other beast.
RE-GĀRD'ED, *pp.* Noticed; observed; esteemed; respected.
RE-GĀRD'ER, *n.* 1. One that regards.—2. In *law*, the regarder of the forest is an officer whose business is to view the forest, inspect the officers, and inquire of all offenses and defaults.
RE-GĀRD'FUL, *a.* Taking notice; heedful; observing with care; attentive. *South.*
RE-GĀRD'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. Attentively; heedfully. 2. Respectfully. *Shak.*
RE-GĀRD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Noticing; considering with care; attending to; observing; esteeming; caring for. 2. Respecting; concerning; relating to.
RE-GĀRD'LESS, *a.* 1. Not looking or attending to; heedless; negligent; careless. 2. Not regarded; slighted.
RE-GĀRD'LESS-LY, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly; negligently.
RE-GĀRD'LESS-NESS, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence. *Whitlock.*
RE-GĀ'TA, or RE-GAT'TA, *n.* [It. *regatta.*] In *Venice*, a grand rowing match with boats.
RE-GAŦH'ER, *v. t.* To gather or collect a second time.
RE-GAŦH'ERED, *pp.* Collected again.
RE-GAŦH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Gathering a second time.

REG'EL, or REG'IL, *n.* A fixed star of the first magnitude in Orion's left foot.

RĒ'GEN-CY, *n.* [L. *regens.*] 1. Rule; authority; government. 2. Vicarious government. 3. The district under the jurisdiction of a vicegerent. 4. The body of men intrusted with vicarious government.

RE-GEN'ER-A-CY, *n.* The state of being regenerated.

RE-GEN'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *regenero.*] 1. To generate or produce anew; to reproduce.—2. In *theology*, to renew the heart by a change of affections; to implant holy affections in the heart. *Scott.*

RE-GEN'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *regeneratus.*] 1. Reproduced. 2. Born anew; renovated in heart; changed from a natural to a spiritual state. *Milton.*

RE-GEN'ER-A-TED, *pp.* 1. Reproduced. 2. Renewed; born again.

RE-GEN'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being regenerated.

RE-GEN'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* 1. Reproducing. 2. Renovating the nature by the implantation of holy affections in the heart.

RE-GEN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. Reproduction; the act of producing anew.—2. In *theology*, new birth by the grace of God.

RE-GEN'ER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Renewing; having the power to renew; tending to reproduce or renovate. *Faber.*

RĒ'GENT, *a.* [L. *regens.*] 1. Ruling; governing. 2. Exercising vicarious authority. *Milton.*

RĒ'GENT, *n.* 1. A governor; a ruler. 2. One invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence or disability of the king.—3. In *colleges*, a teacher of arts and sciences.—4. In *English universities*, a master of arts under five years standing, and a doctor under two.—5. In the *state of New York*, the member of a corporate body which is invested with the superintendence of all the colleges, academies and schools in the state.

RĒ'GENT-ESS, *n.* A protectress of a kingdom. *Cotgrave.*

RĒ'GENT-SHIP, *n.* 1. The power of governing, or the office of a regent. 2. Deputed authority.

RE-GERM'I-NATE, *v. i.* [*re* and *germinate.*] To germinate again. *Lee.*

RE-GERM'I-NA-TING, *ppr.* Germinating anew.

RE-GERM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* A sprouting or germination anew.

† RE-GEST', *n.* A register. *Milton.*

† REG'I-BLE, *a.* Governable. *Dict.*

REG'I-CIDE, *n.* [It., Sp. *regicida*; Fr. *regicide.*] 1. A king-killer; one who murders a king. 2. The murder of a king.

REG'I-MEN, *n.* [L.] 1. In *medicine*, the regulation of diet with a view to the preservation or restoration of health. 2. Any regulation or remedy which is intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation.—3. In *grammar*, government; that part of syntax or construction, which regulates the dependency of words; the words governed. 4. Orderly government; system of order.

REG'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *regimen.*] 1. In *military affairs*, a body of men consisting of a number of companies commanded by a colonel. 2. Government; mode of ruling; rule; authority; [*obs.*] *Hooker.*

REG'I-MENT, *v. t.* To form into a regiment or into regiments with proper officers. *Smollet.*

REG-I-MENT'AL, *a.* Belonging to a regiment.

REG-I-MENT'ALS, *n. plu.* The uniform worn by the troops of a regiment.

REG'I-MENT-ED, *pp.* Formed into a regiment; incorporated with a regiment. *Washington.*

RĒ'GION, (rē'jun) *n.* [Fr., Sp. *region*; It. *regione*; L. *regio.*] 1. A tract of land or space of indefinite extent, usually a tract of considerable extent. 2. The inhabitants of a region or district of country. *Matt.* iii. 3. A part of the body. 4. Place; rank. *Shak.*

REG'IS-TER, *n.* [Fr. *registre, regître*; Low L. *registrum.*] 1. A written account or entry of acts, judgments or proceedings, for preserving and conveying to future times an exact knowledge of transactions. The word appropriately denotes an official account of the proceedings of a public body, a prince, a legislature, a court, an incorporated company and the like, and in this use it is synonymous with *record.* 2. The book in which a register or record is kept, as a parish *register.* 3. [Low L. *registrarius.*] The officer or person whose business is to write or enter in a book accounts of transactions.—4. In *chemistry* and the *arts*, an aperture with a lid, stopper or sliding plate, in a furnace, stove, &c. for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the fire. 5. The inner part of the mold in which types are cast.—6. In *printing*, the correspondence of columns on the opposite sides of the sheet. 7. A sliding piece of wood, used as a stop in an organ.

REG'IS-TER, *v. t.* 1. To record; to write in a book for preserving an exact account of facts and proceedings. 2. to enroll; to enter in a list.

REG'IS-TER-SHIP, *n.* The office of register.

REG'IS-TRAR, REG'IS-TRA-RY, *n.* An officer in the *English universities*, who has the keeping of all the public records.

REG-IS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of inserting in a register.

REG'IS-TRY, *n.* 1. The act of recording or writing in a register. 2. The place where a register is kept. 3. A series of facts recorded.

† REG'LE-MENT, *n.* [Fr.] Regulation. *Bacon.*

REG'LET, *n.* [Fr.] A ledge of wood exactly planed, used by *printers* to separate lines and make the work more open.

REG'NANT, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Reigning; exercising regal authority; as, a queen *regnant.* 2. Ruling; predominant; prevalent; having the chief power. *Swift.*

RE-GORGE', (re-gorj') *v. t.* [Fr. *regorger.*] 1. To vomit up; to eject from the stomach; to throw back or out again. 2. To swallow again. 3. To swallow eagerly.

† RE-GRĀDE', *v. i.* [L. *regredior.*] To retire; to go back.

RE-GRĀFT', *v. t.* [*re* and *graft.*] To graft again.

RE-GRĀFT'ED, *pp.* Grafted again.

RE-GRĀFT'ING, *ppr.* Grafting anew.

RE-GRĀNT', *v. t.* [*re* and *grant.*] To grant back. *Ayliff.*

RE-GRĀNT', *n.* The act of granting back to a former proprietor.

RE-GRĀNT'ED, *pp.* Granted back.

RE-GRĀNT'ING, *ppr.* Granting back.

RE-GRĀTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *regratter.*] 1. To offend; to shock; [*l. u.*] 2. To buy provisions and sell them again in the same market or fair; a practice which, by raising the price, is a public offense and punishable. *Regrating* differs from *engrossing* and *monopolizing*, which signify the buying the whole of certain articles, or large quantities, and from *forestalling*, which signifies the purchase of provisions on the way, before they reach the market.

RE-GRĀT'ER, *n.* One who buys provisions and sells them in the same market or fair.

RE-GRĀT'ING, *ppr.* Purchasing provisions and selling them in the same market.

RE-GREET', *v. t.* [*re* and *greet.*] To greet again; to resalute.

RE-GREET', *n.* A return or exchange of salutation.

RE-GREET'ED, *pp.* Greeted again or in return.

RE-GREET'ING, *ppr.* Greeting again; resaluting.

RĒ'GRESS, *n.* [Fr. *regrès*; L. *regressus.*] 1. Passage back; return. 2. The power of returning or passing back.

RE-GRESS', *v. i.* To go back; to return to a former place or state. *Brown.*

RE-GRES'SION, *n.* The act of passing back or returning. *Brown.*

RE-GRESS'IVE, *a.* Passing back; returning.

RE-GRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a backward way or manner; by return. *Johnson.*

RE-GRET', *n.* [Fr. *regret.*] 1. Grief; sorrow; pain of mind. 2. Pain of conscience; remorse. 3. Dislike; aversion; [*obs.*]

RE-GRET', *v. t.* [Fr. *regretter.*] 1. To grieve at; to lament; to be sorry for; to repent. 2. To be uneasy at; [*obs.*]

RE-GRET'FUL, *a.* Full of regret. *Fanshaw.*

RE-GRET'FŬL-LY, *adv.* With regret. *Greenhill.*

RE-GRET'TĔD, *pp.* Lamented.

RE-GRET'TING, *ppr.* Lamenting; grieving at; repenting.

† RE-GUERD'ON, (re-gerd'un) *n.* [*re*, and Fr. *guerdon.*] A reward; a recompense. *Shak.*

† RE-GUERD'ON, (re-gerd'un) *v. t.* To reward. *Shak.*

REG'U-LAR, *a.* [Sp. *regular*; Fr. *regulier*; L. *regularis.*] 1. Conformed to a rule; agreeable to an established rule, law or principle, to a prescribed mode or to established customary forms. 2. Governed by rule or rules; steady or uniform in a course or practice.—3. In *geometry*, a *regular figure* is one whose sides and angles are equal, as a square, a cube, or an equilateral triangle. 4. Instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline. 5. Methodical; orderly. 6. Periodical. 7. Pursued with uniformity or steadiness. 8. Belonging to a monastic order.—*Regular troops*, troops of a permanent army; opposed to *militia.*

REG'U-LAR, *n.* 1. In a *monastery*, one who has taken the vows, and who is bound to follow the rules of the order. 2. A soldier belonging to a permanent army.

REG-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* 1. Agreeableness to a rule or to established order. 2. Method; certain order. 3. Conformity to certain principles. 4. Steadiness or uniformity in a course.

REG'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner accordant to a rule or established mode. 2. In uniform order; at certain intervals or periods. 3. Methodically; in due order.

REG'U-LATE, *v. t.* 1. To adjust by rule, method or established mode. 2. To put in good order. 3. To subject to rules or restrictions.

REG'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Adjusted by rule, method or forms; put in good order; subjected to rules or restrictions.

REG'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Adjusting by rule, method or forms; reducing to order; subjecting to rules or restrictions.

REG-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of regulating or reducing to order. 2. A rule or order prescribed by a superior for the management of some business, or for the government of a company or society.

REG'U-LA-TOR, *n.* 1. One who regulates. 2. The small spring of a watch, which regulates its motions by retarding or accelerating them. 3. Any part of a machine which regulates its movements.

REG'U-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to regulus or pure metal.

REG'U-LĪZE, *v. t.* To reduce to regulus or pure metal; to separate pure metal from extraneous matter.

REG'U-LUS, *n.* [L.; Fr. *regule.* For the plural, some authors write *reguli*, and others *reguluses.*] In *chemistry*, the finer or pure part of a metallic substance, which, in the melting of ores, falls to the bottom of the crucible.

RE-GURG'I-TATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *regorger.*] To throw or pour back, as from a deep or hollow place; to pour or throw back in great quantity.

RE-GURG'I-TATE, *v. i.* To be thrown or poured back. *Harvey.*

RE-GURG'I-TA-TED, *pp.* Thrown or poured back.

RE-GURG'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Throwing or pouring back.

RE-GURG-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of pouring back. 2. The act of swallowing again; reabsorption.

RE-HA-BIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *rehabiliter.*] To restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent to a former right, rank or privilege lost or forfeited.

RE-HA-BIL'I-TA-TED, *pp.* Restored to a former rank, right, privilege or capacity; reinstated.

RE-HA-BIL'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Restoring to a former right, rank, privilege or capacity; reinstating.

RE-HA-BIL-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of reinstating in a former rank or capacity; restoration to former rights.

RE-HĒAR', *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reheard.* [*re* and *hear.*] To hear again; to try a second time.

RE-HĒARD', [*See* * HEARD.] *pp.* Heard again.

RE-HĒAR'ING, *ppr.* Hearing a second time.

RE-HĒAR'ING, *n.* 1. A second hearing. *Addison.*—2. In *law*, a second hearing or trial.

RE-HEARS'AL, (re-hers'al) *n.* 1. Recital; repetition of the words of another or of a written work. 2. Narration; a telling or recounting, as of particulars in detail. 3. The recital of a piece before the public exhibition of it.

RE-HEARSE', (re-hers') *v. t.* 1. To recite; to repeat the words of a passage or composition; to repeat the words of another. 2. To narrate or recount events or transactions. 3. To recite or repeat in private for experiment and improvement, before a public representation.

RE-HEARS'ED, (re-herst') *pp.* Recited; repeated, as words; narrated.

RE-HEARS'ER, (re-hers'er) *n.* One who recites or narrates.

RE-HEARS'ING, (re-hers'ing) *ppr.* Reciting; repeating words; recounting; telling; narrating.

RĒI'GLE, (rē'gl) *n.* [Fr. *règle.*] A hollow cut or channel for guiding any thing. *Carew.*

RĒIGN, (rāne) *v. i.* [L. *regno*; Fr. *regner*; It. *regnare*; Sp. *reynar.*] 1. To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority: to rule; to exercise government, as a king or emperor; or to hold the supreme power. 2. To be predominant; to prevail. 3. To rule; to have superior or uncontrolled dominion. *Rom.* vi.

RĒIGN, (rāne) *n.* [Fr. *regne*; L. *regnum.*] 1. Royal authority; supreme power; sovereignty. 2. The time during which a king, queen or emperor possesses the supreme authority. 3. Kingdom; dominion. 4. Power; influence. 5. Prevalence.

RĒIGN'ER, (rā'ner) *n.* Ruler. *Sherwood.*

RĒIGN'ING, (rā'ning) *ppr.* 1. Holding or exercising supreme power; ruling; governing, as king, queen or emperor. 2. *a.* Predominating; prevailing.

RE-IM-BĂRK'. *See* RE-EMBARK.

RE-IM-BOD'Y, *v. i.* [*re* and *imbody.*] To imbody again; to be formed into a body anew. *Boyle.*

RE-IM-BURS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be repaid. *Hamilton.*

RE-IM-BURSE', (re-im-burs') *v. t.* [Fr. *rembourser*; It. *rimborsare.*] To refund; to replace in a treasury or in a private coffer, and equivalent to the sum taken from it, lost or expended.

RE-IM-BURS'ED, (re-im-burst') *pp.* Repaid; refunded; made good, as loss or expense.

RE-IM-BURSE'MENT, (re-im-burs'ment) *n.* The act of repaying or refunding; repayment. *Hamilton*

RE-IM-BURS'ER, *n.* One who repays or refunds what has been lost or expended.

RE-IM-BURS'ING, *ppr.* Repaying; refunding; making good, as loss or expense.

RE-IM-PLANT', *v. t.* [*re* and *implant.*] To implant again.

RE-IM-PLANT'ED, *pp.* Implanted anew.

RE-IM-PLANT'ING, *ppr.* Implanting again.

RE-IM-POR-TŪNE', *v. t.* [*re* and *importune.*] To importune again.

RE-IM-POR-TŪN'ED, (re-im-por-tūnd') *pp.* Importuned again.

RE-IM-POR-TŪN'ING, *ppr.* Importuning again.

RE-IM-PREG'NATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *impregnate.*] To impregnate again. *Brown.*

RE-IM-PREG'NA-TED, *pp.* Impregnated again.

RE-IM-PREG'NA-TING, *ppr.* Impregnating again.

RE-IM-PRESS', *v. t.* [*re* and *impress.*] To impress anew.

RE-IM-PRESS'ED, (re-im-prest') *pp.* Impressed again.

RE-IM-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Impressing again.

RE-IM-PRES'SION, *n.* A second or repeated impression.

RE-IM-PRINT', *v. t.* [*re* and *imprint.*] To imprint again.

RE-IM-PRINT'ED, *pp.* Imprinted again.

RE-IM-PRINT'ING, *ppr.* Imprinting anew.

RE-IM-PRIS'ON, *v. t.* To imprison a second time.

RE-IM-PRIS'ONED, *pp.* Imprisoned a second time.

RE-IM-PRIS'ON-ING, *ppr.* Imprisoning a second time.

RE-IM-PRIS'ON-MENT, *n.* The act of confining in prison a second time.

RĒIN, *n.* [Fr. *rêne*, from *resne.*] 1. The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which the rider of a horse restrains and governs him. 2. The instrument of curbing, restraining or governing; government.—*To give the reins*, to give license; to leave without restraint.—*To take the reins*, to take the guidance or government.

RĒIN, *v. t.* To govern by a bridle. *Milton.* 2. To restrain; to control. *Shak.*

RĒIN'DEER, } *n.* [Sax. *hrana. See* RANE.] A species of
RĀNE'DEER, } the cervine genus.

RE-IN-FEĆT', *v. t.* [*re* and *infect.*] To infect again.

RE-IN-FEĆT'ED, *pp.* Infected again.

RE-IN-FEĆT'ING, *ppr.* Infecting again.

RE-IN-FEĆ'TIOUS, *a.* Capable of infecting again.

RE-IN-FŌRCE', *v. t.* [*re* and *enforce.*] To give new force to; to strengthen by new assistance or support.

RE-IN-FŌR'CED, (re-in-fōrst') *pp.* Strengthened by additional force.

RE-IN-FŌRCE'MENT, *n.* New force added; fresh supplies of strength; *particularly*, additional troops or ships.

RE-IN-FŌR'CING, *ppr.* Adding fresh force to.

RE-IN-GRĀ'TIATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *ingratiate.*] To ingratiate again; to recommend again to favor. *Herbert.*

RE-IN-GRĀ'TIA-TED, *pp.* Reinstated in favor.

RE-IN-GRĀ'TIA-TING, *ppr.* Ingratiating again.

RE-IN-HAB'IT, *v. t.* [*re* and *inhabit.*] To inhabit again.

RE-IN-HAB'IT-ED, *pp.* Inhabited again.

RE-IN-HAB'IT-ING, *ppr.* Inhabiting a second time.

RĒIN'LESS, *a.* Without rein; without restraint; unchecked.

RE-IN-LIST', *v. t.* or *i.* To inlist again. *Marshall.*

RE-IN-LIST'ED, *pp.* Inlisted anew.

RE-IN-LIST'ING, *ppr.* Inlisting anew.

RE-IN-LIST'MENT, *n.* The act of inlisting anew; the act of engaging again in military service.

RE-IN-QUIRE', *v. t.* To inquire a second time. *Brown.*

RĒINS, *n. plu.* [Fr. *rein*, *rognon*; L. *ren*, *renes.*] 1. The kidneys; the lower part of the back.—2. In *Scripture*, the inward parts; the heart, or seat of the affections and passions. *Ps.* lxxiii.

RE-IN-SERT', *v. t.* [*re* and *insert.*] To insert a second time.

RE-IN-SERT'ED, *pp.* Inserted again.

RE-IN-SERT'ING, *ppr.* Inserting again.

RE-IN-SER'TION, *n.* A second insertion.

RE-IN-SPEĆT', *v. t.* To inspect again, as provisions.

RE-IN-SPEĆ'TION, *n.* The act of inspecting a second time.

RE-IN-SPĪRE', *v. t.* [*re* and *inspire.*] To inspire anew.

RE-IN-SPĪR'ED, (re-in-spīrd') *pp.* Inspired again.

RE-IN-SPĪR'ING, *ppr.* Inspiring again.

RE-IN-STALL', *v. t.* To install again; to seat anew.

RE-IN-STALL'ED, (re-in-stawld') *pp.* Installed anew.

RE-IN-STALL'ING, *ppr.* Installing again.

RE-IN-STALL'MENT, *n.* A second installment.

RE-IN-STĀTE', *v. t.* [*re* and *instate.*] To place again in possession or in a former state; to restore to a state from which one had been removed.

RE-IN-STĀT'ED, *pp.* Replaced in possession or in a former state.

RE-IN-STĀTE'MENT, *n.* The act of putting in a former state; re-establishment. *Marshall.*

RE-IN-STĀT'ING, *ppr.* Replacing in a former state; putting again in possession.

RE-IN-SŪR'ANCE, (re-in-shūr'ans) *n.* [*re* and *insurance.*] An insurance of property already insured; a second insurance of the same property.

RE-IN-SŪRE', (re-in-shūre') *v. t.* [*re* and *insure.*] To in-

sure the same property a second time by other underwriters.

RE-IN-SŪR'ED, (re-in-shūrd') *pp.* Insured a second time by other persons.

RE-IN-SŪR'ING, (re-in-shūr'ing) *ppr.* Insuring a second time by other persons.

RE-IN'TE-GRATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *reintegrer*; L. *redintegro.*] To renew with regard to any state or quality; to restore. [*Little used.*]

RE-IN-TER'RO-GATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *interrogate.*] To interrogate again; to question repeatedly. *Cotgrave.*

RE-IN-THRŌNE', *v. t.* To replace on the throne.

RE-IN-THRŌN'ED, *pp.* Placed again on the throne.

RE-IN-THRŌN'ING, *ppr.* Replacing on the throne.

† RE-IN-THRŌN'IZE, *v. t.* To reinthrone.

RE-IN-VEST', *v. t.* [*re* and *invest.*] To invest anew.

RE-IN-VEST'ED, *pp.* Invested again.

RE-IN-VEST'ING, *ppr.* Investing anew.

RE-IN-VEST'MENT, *n.* The act of investing anew; a second or repeated investment.

RE-IN-VIG'O-RATE, *v. t.* To revive vigor in; to reanimate.

REIT, *n.* Sedge; sea-weed. *Bailey.*

REI'TER, *n.* [Ger. *reiter.*] A rider; a trooper.

RE-IT'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *reiterer.*] To repeat; to repeat again and again. *Milton.*

RE-IT'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Repeated again and again.

RE-IT'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Repeating again and again.

RE-IT-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Repetition. *Boyle.*

RE-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *rejicio, rejectus.*] 1. To throw away, as any thing useless or vile. 2. To cast off. 3. To cast off; to forsake. *Jer.* vii. 4. To refuse to receive; to slight; to despise. 5. To refuse to grant. 6. To refuse to accept.

RE-JECT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be rejected.

RE-JEC-TA-MENT'A, *n.* [from L. *rejecto.*] Things thrown out or away. [*Ill-formed.*] *Fleming.*

RE-JEC-TĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* Not chosen or received; rejected. *More.*

RE-JECT'ED, *pp.* Thrown away; cast off; refused; slighted.

RE-JECT'ER, *n.* One that rejects or refuses. *Clarke.*

RE-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing away; casting off; refusing to grant or accept; slighting.

RE-JEC'TION, *n.* [L. *rejectio.*] The act of throwing away; the act of casting off or forsaking; refusal to accept or grant.

† RE-JEC-TI'TIOUS, *a.* That may be rejected or refused.

RE-JECT'IVE, *a.* That rejects or tends to cast off.

RE-JECT'MENT, *n.* Matter thrown away. *Eaton.*

RE-JOICE', (re-jois') *v. i.* [Fr. *rejouir, rejouissant*; Sp. *regocijar.*] To experience joy and gladness in a high degree; to be exhilarated with lovely and pleasurable sensations; to exult.

RE-JOICE', (re-jois') *v. t.* To make joyful; to gladden; to animate with lively, pleasurable sensations; to exhilarate.

† RE-JOICE', *n.* Act of rejoicing. *Brown.*

RE-JOI'CED, (re-joist') *pp.* Made glad; exhilarated.

RE-JOI'CER, *n.* One that rejoices. *Taylor.*

RE-JOI'CING, *ppr.* Animating with gladness; exhilarating; feeling joy.

RE-JOI'CING, *n.* 1. The act of expressing joy and gladness. 2. The subject of joy. 3. The experience of joy. *Gal.* vi.

RE-JOI'CING-LY, *adv.* With joy or exultation. *Sheldon.*

RE-JOIN', *v. t.* [*re* and *join*; Fr. *rejoindre.*] 1. To join again; to unite after separation. 2. To meet one again.

RE-JOIN', *v. i.* 1. To answer to a reply.—2. In *law pleadings*, to answer as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.

RE-JOIND'ER, *n.* 1. An answer to a reply; or, in *general*, an answer.—2. In *law pleadings*, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

RE-JOIN'ED, (re-joind') *pp.* Joined again; reunited.

RE-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Joining again; answering a plaintiff's replication.

RE-JOINT', *v. t.* [*re* and *joint.*] To reunite joints.

† RE-JŌLT', *n.* [*re* and *jolt.*] A reacting jolt or shock. *South.*

† RE-JOURN', (re-jurn') *v. t.* [Fr. *reajourner.*] To adjourn to another hearing or inquiry. *Burton.*

RE-JUDGE', (re-juj') *v. t.* [*re* and *judge.*] To judge again; to re-examine; to review; to call to a new trial and decision. *Pope.*

RE-JUDGED', (re-jujd') *pp.* Reviewed; judged again.

RE-JUDG'ING, *ppr.* Judging again.

RE-JU-VE-NES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *re* and *juvenescens.*] A
RE-JU-VE-NES'CEN-CY, } renewing of youth; the state of being young again.

RE-KIN'DLE, *v. t.* [*re* and *kindle.*] 1. To kindle again; to set on fire anew. 2. To inflame again; to rouse anew.

RE-KIN'DLED, *pp.* Kindled again; inflamed anew.

RE-KIN'DLING, *ppr.* Kindling again; inflaming anew.

RE-LAID', *pp.* Laid a second time.

RE-LAND', *v. t.* [*re* and *land.*] To land again; to put on land what had been shipped or embarked.

RE-LAND', *v. i.* To go on shore after having embarked.

RE-LAND'ED, *pp.* Put on shore again.

RE-LAND'ING, *ppr.* Landing again.

RE-LAPSE', (re-laps') *v. i.* [L. *relapsus.*] 1. To slip or slide back; to return. 2. To fall back; to return to a former state or practice. 3. To fall back or return from recovery or a convalescent state.

RE-LAPSE, (re-laps') *n.* A sliding or falling back, particularly into a former bad state, either of body or of morals.

RE-LAPS'ER, *n.* One that relapses into vice or error.

RE-LAPS'ING, *ppr.* Sliding or falling back, as into disease or vice.

RE-LĀTE', *v. t.* [L. *relatus.*] 1. To tell; to recite; to narrate the particulars of an event. 2. To bring back; to restore; [*obs.*] 3. To ally by connection or kindred.—*To relate one's self*, to vent thoughts in words; [*ill.*]

RE-LĀTE', *v. i.* To have reference or respect; to regard.

RE-LĀT'ED, *pp.* 1. Recited; narrated. 2. *a.* Allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance, particularly by consanguinity.

RE-LĀT'ER, *n.* One who tells, recites or narrates; a historian. *Swift.*

RE-LĀT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Telling; reciting; narrating. 2. *a.* Having relation or reference; concerning.

RE-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *relatio.*] 1. The act of telling; recital; account; narration; narrative of facts. 2. Respect; reference; regard. 3. Connection between things; mutual respect, or what one thing is with regard to another. 4. Kindred; alliance. 5. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a kinsman or kinswoman. 6. Resemblance of phenomena; analogy.—7. In *geometry*, ratio; proportion.

RE-LĀ'TION-AL, *a.* Having relation or kindred. *Tooke.*

RE-LĀ'TION-SHIP, *n.* The state of being related by kindred, affinity or other alliance.

REL'A-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *relatif*; L. *relativus.*] 1. Having relation; respecting. 2. Not absolute or existing by itself; considered as belonging to or respecting something else. 3. Incident to man in society; as *relative* rights and duties. 4. Particular; positive; [*obs.*]

REL'A-TĪVE, *n.* 1. A person connected by blood or affinity; *strictly*, one allied by blood; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman. 2. That which has relation to something else.—3. In *grammar*, a word which relates to or represents another word, called its *antecedent*, or to a sentence or member of a sentence.

REL'A-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* In relation or respect to something else; not absolutely. *Watts.*

REL'A-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* The state of having relation.

RE-LĀ'TOR, *n.* In *law*, one who brings an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*. *Blackstone.*

RE-LAX', *v. t.* [L. *relaxo.*] 1. To slacken; to make less tense or rigid. 2. To loosen; to make less close or firm. 3. To make less severe or rigorous; to remit or abate in strictness. 4. To remit or abate in attention, assiduity or labor. 5. To unbend; to ease; to relieve from close attention. 6. To relieve from constipation; to loosen; to open. 7. To open; to loose. 8. To make languid.

RE-LAX', *v. i.* 1. To abate in severity; to become more mild or less rigorous. 2. To remit in close attention.

† RE-LAX', *n.* Relaxation. *Feltham.*

RE-LAX'A-BLE, *a.* That may be remitted. *Barrow.*

REL-AX-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *relaxatio.*] 1. The act of slackening or remitting tension. 2. Cessation of restraint. 3. Remission or abatement of rigor. 4. Remission of attention or application. 5. An opening or loosening.

REL-AX'A-TĪVE, *a.* Having the quality of relaxing.

RE-LAX'ED, (re-laxt') *pp.* Slackened; loosened; remitted or abated in rigor or in closeness; made less vigorous; languid.

REL-AX'ING, *ppr.* Slackening; loosening; remitting or abating in rigor, severity or attention; rendering languid.

RE-LĀY', *n.* [Fr. *relais.*] 1. A supply of horses placed on the road to be in readiness to relieve others, that a traveler may proceed without delay. 2. Hunting dogs kept in readiness at certain places to pursue the game, when the dogs that have been in pursuit are weary.

RE-LĀY', *v. t.* [*re* and *lay.*] To lay again; to lay a second time. *Smollet.*

RE-LĀY'ING, *ppr.* Laying a second time.

RE-LĒASE', *v. t.* [usually derived from Fr. *relâcher*; It. *rilassare* and *rilasciare.*] 1. To set free from restraint of any kind, either physical or moral; to liberate from prison, confinement or servitude. *Matt.* xv. *Mark* xv. 2. To free from pain, care, trouble, grief, &c. 3. To free from obligation or penalty. 4. To quit; to let go, as a legal claim. 5. To discharge or relinquish a right to lands or tenements, by conveying it to another that has some right or estate in possession. 6. To relax; [*obs.*]

RE-LĒASE', *n.* 1. Liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage. 2. Liberation from care, pain or any burden. 3. Discharge from obli-

gation or responsibility, as from debt, penalty or claim of any kind; acquittance.—4. In *law*, a *release* or *deed of release*, is a conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another who has some estate in possession; a quitclaim.

RE-LĒAS'ED, (re-leest') *pp.* Set free from confinement; freed from obligation or liability; freed from pain; quitclaimed.

RE-LĒASE'MENT, *n.* The act of releasing from confinement or obligation. *Milton.*

RE-LĒAS'ER, *n.* One who releases.

RE-LĒAS'ING, *ppr.* Liberating from confinement or restraint; freeing from obligation or responsibility, or from pain or other evil; quitclaiming.

REL'E-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *relego.*] To banish; to send into exile.

REL'E-GA-TED, *pp.* Sent into exile.

REL'E-GA-TING, *ppr.* Banishing.

REL-E-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *relegatio.*] The act of banishment; exile. *Ayliffe.*

RE-LENT', *v. i.* [Fr. *ralentir;* Sp. *relenter.*] 1. To soften; to become less rigid or hard; to give. 2. To grow moist; to deliquesce; *applied to salts;* [*obs.*] 3. To become less intense; [*little used.*] *Sidney.* 4. To soften in temper; to become more mild and tender; to feel compassion.

† RE-LENT', *v. t.* 1. To slacken. 2. To soften; to mollify.

† RE-LENT', *pp.* Dissolved.

† RE-LENT', *n.* Remission; stay. *Spenser.*

RE-LENT'ING, *ppr.* Softening in temper; becoming more mild or compassionate.

RE-LENT'ING, *n.* The act of becoming more mild or compassionate.

RE-LENT'LESS, *a.* Unmoved by pity; unpitying; insensible to the distresses of others; destitute of tenderness.

RE-LES-SEE', *n.* The person to whom a release is executed.

RE-LES-SOR', *n.* The person who executes a release.

REL'E-VANCE, } *n.* 1. The state of being relevant, or of
REL'E-VAN-CY, } affording relief or aid. 2. Pertinence; applicableness.—3. In *Scots law*, sufficiency to infer the conclusion.

REL'E-VANT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *relever.*] 1. Relieving; lending aid or support. 2. Pertinent; applicable. 3. Sufficient to support the cause. *Scots law.*

† REL-E-VĀ'TION, *n.* A raising or lifting up.

RE-LĪ'ANCE, *n.* Rest or repose of mind, resulting from a full belief of the veracity or integrity of a person, or of the certainty of a fact; trust; confidence; dependence.

REL'IC, *n.* [Fr. *relique;* L. *reliquiæ.*] 1. That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest. 2. The body of a deceased person; a corpse; [*usually in the plural.*] *Pope.*

† REL'IC-LY, *adv.* In the manner of relics. *Donne.*

REL'ICT, *n.* [L. *relictus, relicta.*] A widow; a woman whose husband is dead. *Sprat.*

RE-LIĒF', *n.* [Fr. *relief;* It. *rilevo, rilievo.*] 1. The removal, in whole or in part, of any evil that afflicts the body or mind; the removal or alleviation of pain, grief, want, care, anxiety, toil or distress, or of any thing oppressive or burdensome, by which some ease is obtained. 2. That which mitigates or removes pain, grief or other evil. 3. The dismission of a sentinel from his post, whose place is supplied by another soldier; also, the person who takes his place.—4. In *sculpture*, &c. the projecture or prominence of a figure above or beyond the ground or plane on which it is formed. *Relief* is of three kinds; high relief, [*alto relievo;*] low relief, [*basso relievo;*] and demi relief, [*demi relievo.*] The difference is in the degree of projecture.—5. In *painting*, the appearance of projection, or the degree of boldness which a figure exhibits to the eye at a distance.—6. In *feudal law*, a fine or composition which the heir of a tenant, holding by knight's service or other tenure, paid to the lord at the death of the ancestor, for the privilege of taking up the estate which, on strict feudal principles, had lapsed or fallen to the lord on the death of the tenant. 7. A remedy, partial or total, for any wrong suffered; redress; indemnification. 8. The exposure of any thing by the proximity of something else.

RE-LĪ'ER, *n.* One who relies, or places full confidence in.

RE-LIĒV'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being relieved; that may receive relief. *Hale.*

RE-LIĒVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *relever;* L. *relevo.*] 1. To free, wholly or partially, from pain, grief, want, anxiety, care, toil, trouble, burden, oppression, or any thing that is considered to be an evil; to ease of any thing that pains the body or distresses the mind. 2. To alleviate or remove. 3. To dismiss from a post or station, as sentinels, a guard or ships, and station others in their place. 4. To right; to ease of any burden, wrong or oppression. 5. To abate the inconvenience of any thing by change, or by the interposition of something dissimilar. 6. To assist; to support.

RE-LIĒV'ED, (re-leevd') *pp.* 1. Freed from pain or other evil; eased or cured; aided; succored; dismissed from watching. 2. Alleviated or removed; as pain or distress.

RE-LIĒV'ER, *n* One that relieves; he or that which gives ease.

RE-LIĒV'ING, *ppr.* Removing pain or distress, or abating the violence of it; easing; curing; assisting; dismissing from a post, as a sentinel; supporting.

RE-LIĒ'VO, *n.* [It.] Relief; prominence of figures in statuary, architecture, &c.; apparent prominence of figures in painting.

RE-LĪGHT', (re-līte') *v. t.* [*re* and *light.*] 1. To light anew; to illuminate again. 2. To rekindle; to set on fire again.

RE-LĪGHT'ED, *pp.* Lighted anew; rekindled.

RE-LĪGHT'ING, *ppr.* Lighting again; rekindling.

RE-LIĠ'ION, (re-lij'un) *n.* [Fr., Sp. *religion;* It. *religione;* L. *religio.*] 1. *Religion*, in its most comprehensive sense, includes a belief in the being and perfections of God, in the revelation of his will to man, in man's obligation to obey his commands, in a state of reward and punishment, and in man's accountableness to God; and also true godliness or piety of life, with the practice of all moral duties. 2. *Religion*, as distinct from *theology*, is godliness or real piety in practice. 3. *Religion*, as distinct from *virtue* or *morality*, consists in the performance of the duties we owe directly to God, from a principle of obedience to his will. 4. Any system of faith and worship. 5. The rites of religion; in the *plural.*

† RE-LIĠ'ION-A-RY, *a.* Relating to religion; pious.

RE-LIĠ'ION-IST, *n.* A bigot to any religious persuasion. *Swift.*

RE-LIĠ'IOUS, (re-lid'jus) *a.* [Fr. *religieux;* L. *religiosus.*] 1. Pertaining or relating to religion. 2. Pious; godly; loving and reverencing the Supreme Being and obeying his precepts. 3. Devoted to the practice of religion. 4. Teaching religion; containing religious subjects or the doctrines and precepts of religion. 5. Exact; strict; such as religion requires. 6. Engaged by vows to a monastic life. 7. Appropriated to the performance of sacred or religious duties.

RE-LIĠ'IOUS, *n.* A person bound by monastic vows, or sequestered from secular concerns and devoted to a life of piety and devotion; a monk or friar; a nun.

RE-LIĠ'IOUS-LY, (re-lid'jus-ly) *adv.* 1. Piously; with love and reverence to the Supreme Being; in obedience to the divine commands. 2. According to the rites of religion. 3. Reverently; with veneration. 4. Exactly; strictly; conscientiously.

RE-LIĠ'IOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being religious.

RE-LIN'QUISH, *v. t.* [L. *relinquo.*] 1. To withdraw from; to leave; to quit. It may be to forsake or abandon, but it does not necessarily express the sense of the latter. A man may *relinquish* an enterprise for a time, or with a design never to resume it. In general, to *relinquish*, is to leave without the intention of resuming, and equivalent to *forsake*, but is less emphatical than *abandon* and *desert.* 2. To forbear; to withdraw from. 3. To give up; to renounce a claim to.—*To relinquish back*, or *to*, to give up; to release; to surrender.

RE-LIN'QUISHED, *pp.* Left; quitted; given up.

RE-LIN'QUISH-ER, *n.* One who leaves or quits.

RE-LIN'QUISH-ING, *ppr.* Quitting; leaving; giving up.

RE-LIN'QUISH-MENT, *n.* The act of leaving or quitting; a forsaking; the renouncing a claim to.

REL'I-QUA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *reliquaire.*] A depository for relics; a casket in which relics are kept.

RE-LIQ'UID-ATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *liquidate.*] To liquidate anew; to adjust a second time.

RE-LIQ'UID-A-TED, *pp.* Liquidated again.

RE-LIQ'UID-A-TING, *ppr.* Liquidating again.

RE-LIQ-UID-Ā'TION, *n.* A second or renewed liquidation; a renewed adjustment. *Hamilton.*

REL'ISH, *n.* 1. Taste; or, rather, a pleasing taste; that sensation of the organs which is experienced when we take food or drink of an agreeable flavor. 2. Liking; delight; appetite. 3. Sense; the faculty of perceiving excellence; taste. 4. That which gives pleasure; the power of pleasing. 5. Cast; manner. 6. Taste; a small quantity just perceptible.

REL'ISH, *v. t.* 1. To give an agreeable taste to. 2. To like the taste of. 3. To be gratified with the enjoyment or use of.

REL'ISH, *v. i.* 1. To have a pleasing taste. 2. To give pleasure. 3. To have a flavor.

REL'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Gustable; having an agreeable taste.

REL'ISHED, *pp.* Giving an agreeable taste; received with pleasure.

RE-LĪVE, (re-liv') *v. i.* [*re* and *live.*] To live again; to revive. *Spenser.*

† RE-LĪVE', (re-liv') *v. t.* To recall to life. *Spenser.*

RE-LŌAN', *v. t.* [*re* and *loan.*] To loan again; to lend what has been lent and repaid.

RE-LŌAN', *n.* A second lending of the same money.

RE-LŌAN'ED, (re-lōnd') *pp.* Loaned again.

RE-LŌAN'ING, *ppr.* Loaning again.

† RE-LŌVE', *v. t.* [*re* and *love.*] To love in return. *Boyle.*

RE-LŪ'CENT, *a.* [L. *relucens.*] Shining; transparent; clear; pellucid. *Thomson.*

RE-LUCT', *v. i.* [L. *reluctor.*] To strive or struggle against. [*Little used.*]

RE-LUCT'ANCE, } *n.* Unwillingness; great opposition of
RE-LUCT'AN-CY, } mind; repugnance.

RE-LUCT'ANT, *a.* 1. Striving against; unwilling; much opposed in heart. 2. Unwilling; acting with slight repugnance; coy. 3. Proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with reluctance.

RE-LUCT'ANT-LY, *adv.* With opposition of heart; unwillingly.

RE-LUCT'ATE, *v. t.* To resist; to struggle against.

RE-LUC-TĀ'TION, *n.* Repugnance; resistance. *Bacon.*

RE-LUCT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Striving to resist. 2. *a.* Averse; unwilling.

RE-LŪME', *v. t.* [Fr. *rallumer.*] To rekindle; to light again.

RE-LŪM'ED, (re-lūmd') *pp.* Rekindled; lighted again.

RE-LŪ'MĬNE, *v. t.* [It. *ralluminare*; L. *relumino.*] 1. To light anew; to rekindle. 2. To illuminate again.

RE-LŪ'MĬNED, *pp.* Rekindled; illuminated anew.

RE-LŪM'ING, *ppr.* Kindling or lighting anew.

RE-LŪM'IN-ING, *ppr.* Rekindling; enlightening anew.

RE-LŸ', *v. i.* [*re* and *lie.*] To rest on something, as the mind when satisfied of the veracity, integrity or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts or of evidence; to have confidence in; to trust in; to depend.

RE-LŸ'ING, *ppr.* Reposing on something, as the mind; confiding in; trusting in; depending.

RE-MĀDE', *pret.* and *pp.* of *remake.*

RE-MĀIN', *v. i.* [L. *remaneo.*] 1. To continue; to rest or abide in a place for a time indefinite. 2. To be left after others have withdrawn; to rest or abide in the same place when others remove, or are lost, destroyed or taken away. 3. To be left after a part or others have past. 4. To continue unchanged, or in a particular state. 5. Not to be lost; not to escape; not to be forgotten. 6. To be left, out of a greater number or quantity. 7. To be left as not included or comprised. 8. To continue in the same state.

RE-MĀIN', *v. t.* To await; to be left to.

† RE-MĀIN', *n.* That which is left; a corpse; also, abode.

RE-MĀIN'DER, *n.* 1. Any thing left after the separation and removal of a part. *Arbuth.* 2. Relics; remains; the corpse of a human being; [*obs.*] 3. That which is left after a part is past. 4. The sum that is left after subtraction or after any deduction.—5. In *law*, an estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined.

† RE-MĀIN'DER, *a.* Remaining; refuse; left; as the *remainder* biscuit. *Shak.*

RE-MĀIN'DER-MAN, *n.* In *law*, he who has an estate after a particular estate is determined. *Blackstone.*

RE-MĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Continuing; resting; abiding for an indefinite time; being left.

RE-MĀINS', *n., plu.* 1. That which is left after a part is separated, taken away or destroyed. 2. A dead body; a corpse.

RE-MĀKE', *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *remade.* [*re* and *make.*] To make anew.

RE-MĀND', *v. t.* [Fr. *remander.*] To call or send back him or that which is ordered to a place.

RE-MĀND'ED, *pp.* Called or sent back.

RE-MĀND'ING, *ppr.* Calling or sending back.

REM'A-NENT, *n.* [L. *remanens.*] The part remaining.

REM'A-NENT, *a.* Remaining. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

RE-MĀRK', *n.* [Fr. *remarque.*] Notice or observation; *particularly*, notice or observation expressed in words or writing.

RE-MĀRK', *v. t.* [Fr. *remarquer.*] 1. To observe; to note in the mind; to take notice of without expression. 2. To express in words or writing what one thinks or sees; to express observations. 3. To mark; to point out; to distinguish; [*obs.*] *Milton.*

RE-MĀRK'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *remarquable.*] 1. Observable; worthy of notice. 2. Extraordinary; unusual; that deserves particular notice, or that may excite admiration or wonder.

RE-MĀRK'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Observableness; worthiness of remark; the quality of deserving notice.

RE-MĀRK'A-BLY, *adv.* 1. In a manner or degree worthy of notice. 2. In an extraordinary manner.

RE-MĀRK'ED, (re-märkt') *pp.* Noticed; observed; expressed in words or writing.

RE-MĀRK'ER, *n.* An observer; one who makes remarks. *Watts.*

RE-MĀRK'ING, *ppr.* Observing; taking notice of; expressing in words or writing.

RE-MAR'RIED, *pp.* Married again or a second time.

RE-MAR'RY, *v. t.* [*re* and *marry.*] To marry again or a second time. *Tindal.*

RE-MAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Marrying again or a second time.

RE-MAS'TI-CATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *masticate.*] To chew or masticate again; to chew over and over, as in chewing the cud.

RE-MAS'TI-CA-TED, *pp.* Chewed again or repeatedly.

RE-MAS'TI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Chewing again or over and over.

RE-MAS-TI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of masticating again or repeatedly.

REM'BLE, *v. t.* To move, or remove. *Grose.*

* RE-MĒ'DI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *remedy.*] That may be remedied or cured.

RE-MĒ'DI-AL, *a.* [L. *remedialis.*] Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy, or for the removal of an evil.

RE-MĒ'DI-ATE, in the sense of *remedial*, is not in use.

REM'E-DĬED, *pp.* [from *remedy.*] Cured; healed; repaired.

* RE-MED'I-LESS, *a.* 1. Not admitting a remedy; incurable; desperate. 2. Irreparable. 3. Not admitting change or reversal. 4. Not admitting recovery. *South.*

* RE-MED'I-LESS-LY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes a remedy. *Clarendon.*

* RE-MED'I-LESS-NESS, *n.* Incurableness.

REM'E-DY, *n.* [L. *remedium*; Fr. *remède.*] 1. That which cures a disease; any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health. 2. That which counteracts an evil of any kind. 3. That which cures uneasiness. 4. That which repairs loss or disaster; reparation.

REM'E-DY, *v. t.* [Fr. *remedier.*] 1. To cure; to heal. 2. To cure; to remove, as an evil. 3. To repair; to remove mischief.

REM'E-DY-ING, *ppr.* Curing; healing; removing; restoring from a bad to a good state.

RE-MELT', *v. t.* [*re* and *melt.*] To melt a second time.

RE-MELT'ED, *pp.* Melted again.

RE-MELT'ING, *ppr.* Melting again.

RE-MEM'BER, *v. t.* [Norm. *remembre*; Low L. *rememoror.*] 1. To have in the mind an idea which had been in the mind before, and which recurs to the mind without effort. 2. When we use effort to recall an idea, we are said to *recollect* it. This distinction is not always observed. Hence *remember* is often used as synonymous with *recollect*, that is, to call to mind. We say, we cannot *remember* a fact, when we mean, we cannot *recollect* it. 3. To bear or keep in mind; to attend to. 4. To preserve the memory of; to preserve from being forgotten. 5. To mention; [*obs.*] 6. To put in mind; to remind; [*obs.*] 7. To think of and consider; to meditate. *Ps.* lxiii. 8. To bear in mind with esteem; or to reward. *Eccles.* ix. 9. To bear in mind with praise or admiration; to celebrate. 1. *Chron.* xvi. 10. To bear in mind with favor, care, and regard for the safety or deliverance of any one. *Ps.* lxxiv. 11. To bear in mind with intent to reward or punish. 3 *John* x. 12. To bear in mind with confidence; to trust in. *Ps.* xx. 13. To bear in mind with the purpose of assisting or relieving. *Gal.* ii. 14. To bear in mind with reverence; to obey. 15. To bear in mind with regard; to keep as sacred; to observe.—*To remember mercy*, is to exercise it. *Hab.* iii.

RE-MEM'BERED, *pp.* Kept in mind; recollected.

RE-MEM'BER-ER, *n.* One that remembers. *Wotton.*

RE-MEM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Having in mind.

RE-MEM'BRANCE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The retaining or having in mind an idea which had been present before, or an idea which had been previously received from an object when present, and which recurs to the mind afterwards without the presence of its object. Technically, *remembrance* differs from *reminiscence* and *recollection*, as the former implies that an idea occurs to the mind spontaneously, or without much mental exertion. The latter imply the power or the act of recalling ideas which do not spontaneously recur to the mind. 2. Transmission of a fact from one to another. 3. Account preserved; something to assist the memory. 4. Memorial. 5. A token by which one is kept in the memory. 6. Notice of something absent. 7. Power of remembering; limit of time within which a fact can be remembered. 8. Honorable memory; [*obs.*] 9. Admonition. 10. Memorandum; a note to help the memory.

RE-MEM'BRAN-CER, *n.* 1. One that reminds, or revives the remembrance of any thing. 2. An officer in the exchequer of England, whose business is to record certain papers and proceedings, make out processes, &c.; a recorder.

† RE-MEM'O-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *rememoratus*, *rememoror.*] To remember; to revive in the memory.

† RE-MEM-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* Remembrance.

† RE-MER'CIE, } *v. t.* [Fr. *remercier.*] To thank. *Spen-*
† RE-MER'CY, } *ser.*

REM'I-GRATE, *v. i.* [L. *remigro.*] To remove back again to a former place or state; to return.

REM-I-GRĀ'TION, *n.* Removal back again; a migration to a former place. *Hale.*

RE-MĪND', *v. t.* [*re* and *mind.*] 1. To put in mind; to bring to the remembrance of. 2. To bring to notice or consideration.

RE-MĪND'ED, *pp.* Put in mind.

RE-MĪND'ING, *ppr.* Putting in mind; calling attention to.

RE-MIND'ER, *n.* One who reminds; an admonisher.
REM-I-NIS'CENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *reminiscens.*] 1. That faculty of the mind by which ideas formerly received into it, but forgotten, are recalled or revived in the memory. 2. Recollection; recovery of ideas that had escaped from the memory. *Hale.*
REM-I-NIS'CENT, *n.* One who calls to mind and records past events. *C. Butler.*
REM-I-NIS-CEN'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to reminiscence or recollection. *Brown.*
RE-MĪSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *remise;* L. *remissus.*] To give or grant back; to release a claim; to resign or surrender by deed.
RE-MĪS'ED, (re-mīzd') *pp.* Released.
RE-MĪS'ING, *ppr.* Surrendering by deed.
RE-MISS', *a.* [Fr. *remis;* L. *remissus.*] 1. Slack; dilatory; negligent; not performing duty or business; not complying with engagements at all, or not in due time. 2. Slow; slack; languid. 3. Not intense.
RE-MISS'I-BLE, *a.* That may be remitted or forgiven.
RE-MIS'SION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *remissio.*] 1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation. 2. Abatement; diminution of intensity. 3. Release; discharge or relinquishment of a claim or right.—4. In *medicine*, abatement; a temporary subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain. 5. Forgiveness; pardon. 6. The act of sending back; [*obs.*]
† RE-MISS'IVE, *a.* Forgiving; pardoning. *Hacket.*
RE-MISS'LY, *adv.* 1. Carelessly; negligently; without close attention. 2. Slowly; slackly; not vigorously; not with ardor.
RE-MISS'NESS, *n.* Slackness; slowness; carelessness; negligence; want of ardor or vigor; coldness; want of ardor; want of punctuality.
RE-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *remitto;* Fr. *remettre;* It. *rimettere;* Sp. *remitir.*] 1. To relax, as intensity; to make less tense or violent. 2. To forgive; to surrender the right of punishing a crime. 3. To pardon, as a fault or crime. 4. To give up; to resign. 5. To refer. 6. To send back. 7. To transmit money, bills or other thing in payment for goods received. 8. To restore.
RE-MIT', *v. i.* 1. To slacken; to become less intense or rigorous. 2. To abate in violence for a time, without intermission.
RE-MIT'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of remitting to custody. 2. Forgiveness; pardon. *Milton.*
RE-MIT'TAL, *n.* A remitting; a giving up; surrender. *Swift.*
RE-MIT'TANCE, *n.* 1. In *commerce*, the act of transmitting money, bills or the like, to a distant place, in return or payment for goods purchased. 2. The sum or thing remitted in payment.
RE-MIT'TED, *pp.* Relaxed; forgiven; pardoned; sent back; referred; given up; transmitted in payment.
RE-MIT'TER, *n.* 1. One who remits, or makes remittance for payment.—2. In *law*, the restitution of a more ancient and certain right to a person who has right to lands, but is out of possession and has afterwards the freehold cast upon him by some subsequent defective title, by virtue of which he enters. 3. One that pardons.
REM'NANT, *n.* [contracted from *remanent.*] 1. Residue; that which is left after the separation, removal or destruction of a part. 2. That which remains after a part is done, performed, told or passed.
REM'NANT, *a.* Remaining; yet left. [*Little used.*]
RE-MOD'EL, *v. t.* [*re* and *model.*] To model or fashion anew.
RE-MOD'ELED, *pp.* Modeled anew.
RE-MOD'EL-ING, *ppr.* Modeling again.
RE-MŌLD', *v. t.* [*re* and *mold.*] To mold or shape anew.
RE-MŌLD'ED, *pp.* Molded again. *J. Barlow.*
RE-MŌLD'ING, *ppr.* Molding anew.
RE-MŌLT'EN, *a.* or *pp.* [*re* and *molten.*] Melted again.
RE-MON'STRANCE, *n.* [Fr. *remontrance.*] 1. Show; discovery; [*obs.*] 2. Expostulation; strong representation of reasons against a measure. 3. Pressing suggestions in opposition to a measure or act. 4. Expostulatory counsel or advice; reproof.
RE-MON'STRANT, *a.* Expostulatory; urging strong reasons against an act.
RE-MON'STRANT, *n.* One who remonstrates. The Arminians are called *Remonstrants*, because they remonstrated against the decisions of the Synod of Dort, in 1618.
RE-MON'STRATE, *v. i.* [L. *remonstro;* Fr. *remontrer.*] 1. To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure or any course of proceedings; to expostulate. 2. To suggest urgent reasons in opposition to a measure.
RE-MON'STRATE, *v. t.* To show by a strong representation of reasons.
RE-MON'STRA-TING, *ppr.* Urging strong reasons against a measure.
RE-MON-STRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of remonstrating. [*L. u.*]
RE-MON'STRA-TOR, *n.* One who remonstrates.
REM'O-RA, *n.* [L.] 1. Delay; obstacle; hinderance; [*obs.*] 2. The sucking-fish, a species of *echeneis*, which is said to attach itself to the bottom or side of a ship and retard its motion.
† REM'O-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *remoror.*] To hinder; to delay.
† RE-MORD', *v. t.* [L. *remordeo.*] To rebuke; to excite to remorse. *Skelton.*
† RE-MORD', *v. i.* To feel remorse. *Elyot.*
RE-MORD'EN-CY, *n.* Compunction; remorse.
* RE-MORSE', (re-mors') *n.* [L. *remorsus.*] 1 The keen pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for a crime committed. 2. Sympathetic sorrow; pity; compassion.
*† RE-MORS'ED, *a.* Feeling remorse or compunction.
RE-MORSE'FUL, (re-mors'ful) *a.* 1. Full of remorse. 2. Compassionate; feeling tenderly; [*obs.*] 3. Pitiable; [*obs.*]
* RE-MORSE'LESS, *a.* Unpitying; cruel; insensible to distress. *Milton.*
* RE-MORSE'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without remorse. *South.*
* RE-MORSE'LESS-NESS, (re-mors'les-nes) *n.* Savage cruelty; insensibility to distress. *Beaumont.*
RE-MŌTE', *a.* [L. *remotus.*] 1. Distant in place; not near. 2. Distant in time, past or future. 3. Distant; not immediate. 4. Distant; primary; not proximate. 5. Alien; foreign; not agreeing with. 6. Abstracted. 7. Distant in consanguinity or affinity. 8. Slight; inconsiderable.
RE-MŌTE'LY, *adv.* 1. At a distance in space or time; not nearly. 2. At a distance in consanguinity or affinity. 3. Slightly; in a small degree.
RE-MŌTE'NESS, *n.* 1. State of being distant in space or time; distance. 2. Distance in consanguinity or affinity. 3. Distance in operation or efficiency. 4. Slightness; smallness.
RE-MŌ'TION, *n.* The act of removing; the state of being removed to a distance. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
RE-MOUNT', *v. t.* [Fr. *remonter.*] To mount again.
RE-MOUNT', *v. i.* To mount again; to reascend.
RE-MÖV-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being removable from an office or station; capacity of being displaced.
RE-MÖV'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be removed from an office or station. 2. That may be removed from one place to another.
RE-MÖV'AL, *n.* 1. The act of moving from one place to another for residence. 2. The act of displacing from an office or post. 3. The act of curing or putting away. 4. The state of being removed; change of place. 5. The act of putting an end to.
RE-MÖVE', *v. t.* [L. *removeo;* Sp. *remover.*] 1. To cause to change place; to put from its place in any manner. 2. To displace from an office. 3. To take or put away in any manner; to cause to leave a person or thing; to banish or destroy. 4. To carry from one court to another. 5. To take from the present state of being.
RE-MÖVE', *v. i.* 1. To change place in any manner. 2. To go from one place to another. 3. To change the place of residence.
RE-MÖVE', *n.* 1. Change of place. *Chapman.* 2. Translation of one to the place of another. 3. State of being removed. 4. Act of moving a man in chess or other game. 5. Departure; a going away. 6. The act of changing place; removal. 7. A step in any scale of gradation. 8. Any indefinite distance. 9. The act of putting a horse's shoes on different feet. 10. A dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains. 11. Susceptibility of being removed; [*obs.*]
RE-MÖV'ED, (re-moovd') *pp.* 1. Changed in place; carried to a distance; displaced from office; placed far off. 2. *a.* Remote; separate from others.
RE-MÖV'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being removed; remoteness. *Shak.*
RE-MÖV'ER, *n.* One that removes. *Bacon.*
RE-MÖV'ING, *ppr.* Changing place; carrying or going from one place to another; displacing; banishing.
RE-MŪ'GI-ENT, *a.* [L. *remugiens.*] Rebellowing. *More.*
RE-MU-NER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being rewarded.
RE-MŪ'NER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be rewarded; fit or proper to be recompensed.
RE-MŪ'NER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *remuncro.*] To reward; to recompense; to requite; *in a good sense;* to pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, expense or other sacrifice.
RE-MŪ'NER-A-TED, *pp.* Rewarded; compensated.
RE-MŪ'NER-A-TING, *ppr.* Rewarding; recompensing.
RE-MU-NER-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. Reward; recompense; the act of paying an equivalent for services, loss or sacrifices. 2. The equivalent given for services, loss or sufferings.
RE-MŪ'NER-A-TIVE, *a.* Exercised in rewarding; that bestows rewards. *Boyle.*
RE-MŪ'NER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Affording recompense; rewarding. *Johnson.*
RE-MUR'MUR, *v. t.* [L. *remurmuro.*] To utter back in murmurs; to return in murmurs; to repeat in low, hoarse sounds.

RE-MUR'MUR, *v. i.* To murmur back; to return or echo in low, rumbling sounds. *Dryden.*
RE-MUR'MURED, *pp.* Uttered back in murmurs.
RE-MUR'MUR-ING, *ppr.* Uttering back in low sounds.
RĒ'NAL, *a.* [L. *renalis.*] Pertaining to the kidneys or reins.
REN'ARD, *n.* [Fr.; G. *reineke.*] A fox; a name used in fables, but not in common discourse. *Dryden.*
RE-NAS'CEN-CY, *n.* The state of springing or being produced again. *Brown.*
RE-NAS'CENT, *a.* [L. *renascens.*] Springing or rising into being again; reproduced.
RE-NAS'CI-BLE, *a.* That may be reproduced; that may spring again into being.
RE-NAV'I-GATE, *v. t.* To navigate again.
RE-NAV'I-GA-TED, *pp.* Navigated again; sailed over anew.
RE-NAV'I-GA-TING, *ppr.* Navigating again.
REN-COUN'TER, *n.* [Fr. *rencontre.*] 1. *Literally*, a meeting of two bodies. 2. A meeting in opposition or contest. 3. A casual combat; a sudden contest or fight without premeditation. 4. A casual action; an engagement between armies or fleets. 5. Any combat, action or engagement.
REN-COUN'TER, *v. t.* 1. To meet unexpectedly without enmity or hostility. 2. To attack hand to hand.
REN-COUN'TER, *v. i.* 1. To meet an enemy unexpectedly. 2. To clash; to come in collision. 3. To skirmish with another. 4. To fight hand to hand.
REND, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rent.* [Sax. *rendan, hrendan.*] 1. To separate any substance into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder; to split. 2. To separate or part with violence.—*To rend the heart*, in *Scripture*, to have bitter sorrow for sin. *Joel* ii.—*Rend* differs somewhat from *lacerate.* We never say, to *lacerate* a rock or a kingdom, when we mean to express splitting or division. *Lacerate* is properly applicable to the tearing off of small pieces of a thing, as, to *lacerate* the body with a whip or scourge; or to the tearing of the flesh or other thing without entire separation.
REND'ER, *n.* One that tears by violence.
REN'DER, *v. t.* [Fr. *rendre*; It. *rendere*; Sp. *rendir*; Port. *render.*] 1. To return; to pay back. 2. To inflict, as a retribution. 3. To give on demand; to give; to assign. 4. To make or cause to be, by some influence upon a thing, or by some change. 5. To translate, as from one language into another. 6. To surrender; to yield or give up the command or possession of. 7. To afford; to give for use or benefit. 8. To represent; to exhibit; [*obs.*]—*To render back*, to return; to restore.
† REN'DER, *v. i.* To show; to give an account. *Shak.*
REN'DER, *n.* 1. A surrender; a giving up. 2. A return; a payment of rent. 3. An account given.
REN'DER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be rendered. *Sherwood.*
REN'DERED, *pp.* Returned; paid back; given; assigned; made; translated; surrendered; afforded.
REN'DER-ER, *n.* Restorer; distributer. *Chapman.*
REN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Returning; giving back; assigning; making; translating; surrendering; affording.
REN'DER-ING, *n.* Version; translation. *Lowth.*
* REN'DEZ-VOUS, (ren'de-vooz) *n.* [Fr. *rendez vous*, render yourselves, repair to a place.] 1. A place appointed for the assembling of troops, or the place where they assemble; or the port or place where ships are ordered to join company. 2. A place of meeting, or a sign that draws men together. 3. An assembly; a meeting. [*Rarely used.*]
* REN'DEZ-VOUS, (ren'de-vooz) *v. i.* To assemble at a particular place, as troops. *Hook.*
* REN'DEZ-VOUS, (ren'de-vooz) *v. t.* To assemble or bring together at a certain place. *Echard.*
* REN'DEZ-VOUS-ING, *ppr.* Assembling at a particular place.
REN'DI-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be yielded or surrendered. 2. That may be translated. [*Little used.*]
REN-DI''TION, *n.* [from *render.*] 1. The act of yielding possession; surrender. *Fairfax.* 2. Translation. *South.*
REN'E-GADE, } *n.* [Sp., Port. *renegado*; Fr. *renégat.*] 1.
REN-E-GĀ'DO, } An apostate from the faith. 2. One who deserts to an enemy; a deserter. 3. A vagabond.
† RE-NĒGE', *v. t.* [L. *renego.*] To deny; to disown.
† RE-NĒGE', *v. i.* To deny. *Shak.*
RE-NERVE', (re-nerv') *v. t.* [*re* and *nerve.*] To nerve again; to give new vigor to. *J. Barlow.*
RE-NERV'ED, (re-nervd') *pp.* Nerved anew.
RE-NERV'ING, *ppr.* Giving new vigor to.
RE-NEW', *v. t.* [L. *renovo*; or *re* and *new.*] 1. To renovate; to restore to a former state, or to a good state, after decay or depravation; to rebuild; to repair. 2. To reestablish; to confirm. 3. To make again. 4. To repeat. 5. To revive. 6. To begin again. 7. To make new; to make fresh or vigorous.—E. In *theology*, to make new; to renovate; to transform.
RE-NEW'A-BLE, *a.* That may be renewed. *Swift.*
RE-NEW'AL, *n.* 1. The act of renewing; the act of forming anew. 2. Renovation; regeneration. 3. Revival; restoration to a former or to a good state.
RE-NEW'ED, (re-newd') *pp.* Made new again; repaired; re-established; repeated; revived; renovated.
RE-NEW'ED-LY, *adv.* Anew; again. *United States.*
RE-NEW'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being renewed. *Hammond.*
RE-NEW'ER, *n.* One who renews. *Sherwood.*
RE-NEW'ING, *ppr.* 1. Making new again; repairing; reestablishing; repeating; reviving; renovating. 2. *a.* Tending or adapted to renovate.
RE-NEW'ING, *n.* The act of making new; renewal.
REN'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *renes*, and *form.*] Having the form or shape of the kidneys. *Kirwan.*
* REN'I-TENCE, } *n.* [L. *renitens.*] 1. The resistance of
* REN'I-TEN-CY, } a body to pressure; the effort of matter to resume the place or form from which it has been driven by the impulse of other matter; the effect of elasticity. 2. Moral resistance; reluctance. *Darwin.*
* REN'I-TENT, *a.* Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force. *Ray.*
REN'NET, *n.* [G. *rinnen.*] The concreted milk found in the stomach of a sucking quadruped, particularly of the calf. It is also written *runnet.*
REN'NET, } *n.* A kind of apple. *Mortimer.*
REN NET-ING, }
RE-NOUNCE', (re-nouns') *v. t.* [Fr. *renoncer*; L. *renuncio.*] 1. To disown; to disclaim; to reject, as a title or claim; to refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging to. 2. To deny; to cast off; to reject; to disclaim. 3. To cast off or reject, as a connection or possession; to forsake.
RE-NOUNCE', (re-nouns') *v. i.* 1. To declare a renunciation; [*obs.*]—2. In *cards*, not to follow suit, when the person has a card of the same sort.
RE-NOUNCE', (re-nouns') *n.* The declining to follow suit, when it can be done.
RE-NOUN'CED, (re-nounst') *pp.* Disowned; denied; rejected; disclaimed.
RE-NOUNCE'MENT, (re-nouns'ment) *n.* The act of disclaiming or rejecting; renunciation. *Shak.*
RE-NOUN'CER, *n.* One who disowns or disclaims.
RE-NOUN'CING, *ppr.* Disowning; disclaiming; rejecting.
RE-NOUN'CING, *n.* The act of disowning, disclaiming, denying or rejecting.
REN'O-VATE, *v. t.* [L. *renovo.*] To renew; to restore to the first state, or to a good state, after decay, destruction or depravation.
REN'O-VA-TED, *pp.* Renewed; made new, fresh or vigorous.
REN'O-VA-TING, *ppr.* Renewing.
REN-O-VĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *renovatio.*] 1. The act of renewing; a making new after decay, destruction or depravation; renewal. 2. A state of being renewed. *Milton.*
RE-NOWN', *n.* [Fr. *renommée.*] Fame; celebrity; exalted reputation derived from the extensive praise of great achievements or accomplishments.
RE-NOWN', *v. t.* To make famous. [*L. u.*] *Dryden.*
RE-NOWN'ED, (re-nownd') *a.* Famous; celebrated for great and heroic achievements, for distinguished qualities, or for grandeur; eminent. *Dryden.*
RE-NOWN'ED-LY, *adv.* With fame or celebrity.
RE-NOWN'LESS, *a.* With renown; inglorious.
RENT, *pp.* of *rend.* Torn asunder; split or burst by violence; torn.
RENT, *n.* 1. A fissure; a break or breach made by force. 2. A schism; a separation.
RENT, *v. t.* To tear. *See* REND.
† RENT, *v. i.* To rant. *Hudibras.*
RENT, *n.* [Fr. *rente*; Sp. *renta*; D., Dan., G. *rente.*] A sum of money, or a certain amount of other valuable thing, issuing yearly from lands or tenements; a compensation or return, in the nature of an acknowledgment, for the possession of a corporeal inheritance.
RENT, *v. t.* 1. To lease; to grant the possession and enjoyment of lands or tenements for a consideration in the nature of rent. 2. To take and hold by lease the possession of land or a tenement, for a consideration in the nature of rent.
RENT, *v. i.* To be leased, or let for rent.
RENT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be rented.
† RENT'AGE, *n.* Rent.
RENT'AL, *n.* A schedule or account of rents.
RENT'ED, *pp.* Leased on rent.
RENT'ER, *n.* One who leases an estate; *more generally*, the lessee or tenant who takes an estate or tenement on rent.
RENT'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *rentraire.*] 1. To fine-draw; to sew together the edges of two pieces of cloth without doubling them, so that the seam is scarcely visible.—2. In *tapestry*, to work new warp into a piece of damaged tapestry, and on this to restore the original pattern or design. 3. To sew up artfully, as a rent.
RENT'ERED, *pp.* Fine-drawn; sewed artfully together.
RENT'ER-ER, *n.* A fine-drawer.

RENT'ER-ING, *ppr.* Fine-drawing; sewing artfully together.
RENT'ING, *ppr.* Leasing on rent; taking on rent.
RENT'-RŌLL, *n.* [*rent* and *roll.*] A rental; a list or account of rents or income.
* RE-NUN-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *renunciatio.*] The act of renouncing; a disowning; rejection. *Taylor.*
† REN-VERSE', (ren-vers') *v. t.* [Fr. *renverser.*] To reverse.
REN-VERSE', *a.* In *heraldry*, inverted; set with the head downward or contrary to the natural posture.
† REN-VERSE'MENT, *n.* The act of reversing.
RE-OB-TĀIN', *v. t.* [*re* and *obtain.*] To obtain again.
RE-OB-TĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be obtained again.
RE-OB-TĀIN'ED, (re-ob-tāind') *pp.* Obtained again.
RE-OB-TĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Obtaining again.
RE-OP-PŌSE', *v. t.* To oppose again.
RE-OR-DĀIN', *v. t.* [*re* and *ordain*; Fr. *reordonner.*] To ordain again, as when the first ordination is defective.
RE-OR-DĀIN'ED, (re-or-dāind') *pp.* Ordained again.
RE-OR-DĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Ordaining again.
RE-OR-DI-NĀ'TION, *n.* A second ordination.
RE-OR-GAN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of organizing anew.
RE-OR'GAN-ĪZE, *v. t.* [*re* and *organize.*] To organize anew; to reduce again to a regular body, or to a system.
RE-OR'GAN-ĪZED, *pp.* Organized anew.
RE-OR'GAN-ĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Organizing anew.
RE-PAC'I-FIED, *pp.* Pacified or appeased again.
RE-PAC'I-FŸ, *v. t.* [*re* and *pacify.*] To pacify again.
RE-PAC'I-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Pacifying again.
RE-PAĆK', *v. t.* [*re* and *pack.*] To pack a second time; as, to *repack* beef or pork.
RE-PAĆK'ED, (re-pakt') *pp.* Packed again.
RE-PAĆK'ER, *n.* One that repacks.
RE-PAĆK'ING, *ppr.* Packing anew.
RE-PĀID', *pp.* of *repay.* Paid back.
RE-PAIR', *v. t.* [Fr. *reparer*; L. *reparo.*] 1. To restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, dilapidation or partial destruction. 2. To rebuild a part decayed or destroyed; to fill up. 3. To make amends, as for an injury, by an equivalent; to indemnify for.
RE-PAIR', *n.* Restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury or partial destruction; supply of loss; reparation.
RE-PAIR', *v. i.* [Fr. *repairer.*] To go to; to betake one's self; to resort. *Pope.*
RE-PAIR', *n.* The act of betaking one's self to any place; a resorting; abode. *Dryden.*
RE-PAIR'A-BLE, *a.* That may be repaired; reparable.
RE-PAIR'ED, (re-paird') *pp.* Restored to a good or sound state; rebuilt; made good.
RE-PAIR'ER, *n.* One who repairs or makes amends.
RE-PAIR'ING, *ppr.* Restoring to a sound state; rebuilding; making amends for loss or injury.
RE-PAND', *a.* [L. *repandus.*] In *botany*, a *repand leaf* is one, the rim of which is terminated by angles having sinuses between them, inscribed in the segment of a circle.
RE-PAND'OUS, *a.* Bent upwards; convexedly crooked.
REP'A-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *reparabilis.*] 1. That may be repaired or restored to a sound or good state. 2. That may be retrieved or made good. 3. That may be supplied by an equivalent.
REP'A-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner admitting of restoration to a good state, or of amends, supply or indemnification.
REP-A-RĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of repairing; restoration to soundness or a good state. 2. Supply of what is wasted. 3. Amends; indemnification for loss or damage. 4. Amends; satisfaction for injury.
RE-PAR'A-TIVE, *a.* That repairs; restoring to a sound or good state; that amends defect or makes good.
RE-PAR'A-TIVE, *n.* That which restores to a good state; that which makes amends. *Wotton.*
REP-AR-TEE', *n.* [Fr. *repartie.*] A smart, ready and witty reply. *Prior.*
REP-AR-TEE', *v. i.* To make smart and witty replies.
RE-PASS', *v. t.* [Fr. *repasser*; *re* and *pass.*] To pass again; to pass or travel back. *Pope.*
RE-PASS', *v. i.* To pass or go back; to move back.
RE-PASS'ED, (re-päst') *pp.* Passed or traveled back.
RE-PASS'ING, *ppr.* Passing back.
RE-PAST', *n.* [Fr. *repas*, from *repaître*; L. *re* and *pasco*, to feed.] 1. The act of taking food; or the food taken; a meal. 2. Food; victuals.
RE-PAST', *v. t.* To feed; to feast.
† RE-PAST'URE, *n.* Food; entertainment. *Shak.*
† RE-PAT'RI-ATE, or † RE-PĀ'TRI-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *repatrier*; *re*, and L. *patria.*] To restore to one's own home or country. *Cotgrave.*
RE-PĀY', *v. t.* [Fr. *repayer*; *re* and *pay.*] 1. To pay back; to refund. 2. To make return or requital, *in a good or bad sense.* 3. To recompense, as for a loss. 4. To compensate.
RE-PĀY'A-BLE, *a.* That is to be repaid or refunded.
RE-PĀY'ING, *ppr.* Paying back; compensating; requiting
RE-PĀY'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of paying back; reimbursement. 2. The money or other thing repaid.
RE-PĒAL', *v. t.* [Fr. *rappeler*; L. *appello.*] 1. To recall. 2. To recall, as a deed, will, law or statute; to revoke; to abrogate by an authoritative act, or by the same power that made or enacted.
RE-PĒAL', *n.* Recall from exile; [*obs.*] 2. Revocation; abrogation.
RE-PĒAL-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being repealable.
RE-PĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being repealed; revocable by the same power that enacted.
RE-PĒAL'ED, (re-peeld') *pp.* Revoked; abrogated.
RE-PĒAL'ER, *n.* One that repeals.
RE-PĒAL'ING, *ppr.* Revoking; abrogating.
RE-PĒAT', *v. t.* [Fr. *repeter*; It. *ripetere*; Sp. *repetir*; L. *repeto.*] 1. To do, make, attempt or utter again; to iterate. 2. To try again. 3. To recite; to rehearse.
RE-PĒAT', *n.* 1. In *music*, a mark directing a part to be repeated in performance. 2. Repetition.
RE-PĒAT'ED, *pp.* Done, attempted or spoken again; recited.
RE-PĒAT'ED-LY, *adv.* More than once; again and again, indefinitely.
RE-PĒAT'ER, *n.* 1. One that repeats; one that recites or rehearses. 2. A watch that strikes the hours at will, by the compression of a spring.
RE-PĒAT'ING, *ppr.* Doing or uttering again.
† REP-E-DĀ'TION, *n.* [Low L. *repedo.*] A stepping or going back. *More.*
RE-PEL', *v. t.* [L. *repello.*] 1. To drive back; to force to return; to check advance. 2. To resist; to oppose.
RE-PEL', *v. i.* 1. To act with force in opposition to force impressed.—2. In *medicine*, to check an afflux to a part of the body.
RE-PEL'LED, (re-peld') *pp.* Driven back; resisted.
RE-PEL'LEN-CY, *n.* 1. The principle of repulsion; the quality of a substance which expands or separates particles and enlarges the volume. 2. The quality that repels, drives back or resists approach. 3. Repulsive quality.
RE-PEL'LENT, *a.* Driving back; able or tending to repel.
RE-PEL'LENT, *n.* In *medicine*, a medicine which drives back morbid humors into the mass of the blood, from which they were unduly secreted; a discutient.
RE-PEL'LER, *n.* He or that which repels.
RE-PEL'LING, *ppr.* Driving back; resisting approach.
RĒ'PENT, *a.* [L. *repo.*] Creeping; as, a *repent* root.
RE-PENT', *v. i.* [Fr. *repentir*; It. *pentire*, *pentirsi*; Sp. *arrepentirse.*] 1. To feel pain, sorrow or regret for something done or spoken. 2. To express sorrow for something past. 3. To change the mind in consequence of the inconvenience or injury done by past conduct.—4. *Applied to the Supreme Being*, to change the course of providential dealings. *Gen.* vi.—5. In *theology*, to sorrow or be pained for sin, as a violation of God's holy law, a dishonor to his character and government, and the foulest ingratitude to a Being of infinite benevolence.
RE-PENT', *v. t.* 1. To remember with sorrow. 2. *With the reciprocal pronoun*; [Fr. *se repentir*;] *Jer.* viii.; [*obs.*]
RE-PENT'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Sorrow for any thing done or said; the pain or grief which a person experiences in consequence of the injury or inconvenience produced by his own conduct.—2. In *theology*, real penitence; sorrow or deep contrition for sin, as an offense and dishonor to God, a violation of his holy law, and the basest ingratitude towards a Being of infinite benevolence.
RE-PENT'ANT, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Sorrowful for past conduct or words. 2. Sorrowful for sin. 3. Expressing or showing sorrow for sin.
RE-PENT'ANT, *n.* 1. One who repents; a penitent. 2. One that expresses sorrow for sin. *Lightfoot.*
RE-PENT'ER, *n.* One that repents.
RE-PENT'ING, *ppr.* Grieving for what is past; feeling pain or contrition for sin.
RE-PENT'ING, *n.* Act of repenting. *Hos.* xi.
RE-PENT'ING-LY, *adv.* With repentance.
RE-PĒO'PLE, *v. t.* [*re* and *people*; Fr. *repeupler.*] To people anew; to furnish again with a stock of people.
RE-PĒO'PLED, *pp.* Stocked anew with inhabitants.
RE-PĒO'PLING, *ppr.* Furnishing again with a stock of inhabitants.
RE-PĒO'PLING, *n.* The act of furnishing again with inhabitants. *Hale.*
RE-PER-ĆUSS', *v. t.* [L. *repercutio.*] To beat back.
RE-PER-ĆUS'SION, *n.* [L. *repercussio.*] 1. The act of driving back; reverberation.—2. In *music*, frequent repetition of the same sound.
RE-PER-ĆUSS'IVE, *a.* 1. Driving back; having the power of sending back; causing to reverberate. 2. Repellent; [*obs.*] 3. Driven back; reverberated.
† RE-PER-ĆUSS'IVE, *n.* A repellent. *Bacon.*
† RE-PER-TĪ'TIOUS, *a.* [from L. *repertus.*] Found; gained by finding. *Dict.*

REP'ER-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *repertoire ;* L. *repertorium.*] 1. A place in which things are disposed in an orderly manner, so that they can be easily found, as the index of a book, a common-place book, &c. 2. A treasury ; a magazine.

REP-E-TEND', *n.* [L. *repetendus.*] The parts of decimals continually repeated.

REP-E-TĪ''TION, *n.* [L. *repetitio.*] 1. The act of doing or uttering a second time ; iteration of the same act, or of the same words or sounds. 2. The act of reciting or rehearsing ; the act of reading over. 3. Recital. 4. Recital from memory.—5. In *music*, the art of repeating, singing or playing the same part a second time.—6. In *rhetoric*, reiteration, or a repeating the same word, or the same sense in different words, for the purpose of making a deeper impression on the audience.

REP-E-TĪ''TION-AL, } *a.* Containing repetition. [*Little*
REP-E-TĪ''TION-A-RY, } *used.*]

REP-E-TĪ''TIOUS, *a.* Having repetitions. [*Little used.*]

RE-PĪNE', *v. i.* [*re* and *pine.*] 1. To fret one's self ; to be discontented ; to feel inward discontent which preys on the spirits. 2. To complain discontentedly ; to murmur. 3. To envy.

RE-PĪN'ER, *n.* One that repines or murmurs.

RE-PĪN'ING, *ppr.* 1. Fretting one's self ; feeling discontent that preys on the spirits ; complaining ; murmuring. 2. *a.* Disposed to murmur or complain.

RE-PĪN'ING, *n.* The act of fretting or feeling discontent or of murmuring. *Burnet.*

RE-PĪN'ING-LY, *adv.* With murmuring or complaint. *Hall.*

RE-PLĀCE', *v. t.* [Fr. *replacer ; re* and *place.*] 1. To put again in the former place. 2. To put in a new place. 3. To repay ; to refund. 4. To put a competent substitute in the place of another displaced or of something lost.

RE-PLĀ'CED, (re-plāst') *pp.* Put again in a former place ; supplied by a substitute.

RE-PLĀCE'MENT, *n.* The act of replacing.

RE-PLĀ'CING, *ppr.* Putting again in a former place ; supplying the place of with a substitute.

RE-PLAIT', *v. t.* [*re* and *plait.*] To plait or fold again ; to fold one part over another again and again. *Dryden.*

RE-PLAIT'ED, *pp.* Folded again or often.

RE-PLAIT'ING, *ppr.* Folding again or often.

RE-PLANT', *v. t.* [Fr. *replanter.*] To plant again.

RE-PLANT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be planted again.

RE-PLAN-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of planting again.

RE-PLANT'ED, *pp.* Planted anew.

RE-PLANT'ING, *ppr.* Planting again.

RE-PLĒAD', *v. t.* [*re* and *plead.*] To plead again.

RE-PLĒAD'ER, *n.* In *law*, a second pleading or course of pleadings ; or the power of pleading again.

RE-PLEN'ISH, *v. t.* [Norm. *replener.*] 1. To fill ; to stock with numbers or abundance. 2. To finish ; to complete ; [*obs.*]

RE-PLEN'ISH, *v. i.* To recover former fullness. *Bacon.*

RE-PLEN'ISHED, *pp.* Filled ; abundantly supplied.

RE-PLEN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Filling ; supplying with abundance.

RE-PLĒTE', *a.* [L. *repletus.*] Completely filled ; full.

RE-PLĒ'TION, *n.* [Fr. ; L. *repletio.*] 1. The state of being completely filled ; or superabundant fullness.—2. In *medicine*, fullness of blood ; plethora.

RE-PLĒ'TIVE, *a.* Filling ; replenishing. *Cotgrave.*

† RE-PLĒ'TIVE-LY, *adv.* So as to be filled.

RE-PLEV'I-A-BLE, *a.* In *law*, that may be replevied.

RE-PLEV'IED, *pp.* Taken by a writ of replevin.

RE-PLEV'IN, *n.* 1. An action or remedy granted on a distress, by which a person whose cattle or goods are distrained, has them returned to his own possession upon giving security to try the right of taking in a suit at law, and if that should be determined against him, to return the cattle or goods into the possession of the distrainor. 2. The writ by which a distress is replevied.

RE-PLEV'I-SA-BLE, *a.* That may be replevied.

RE-PLEV'Y, *v. t.* [*re* and *pledge ;* Law L. *replegiare.*] 1. To take back, by a writ for that purpose, cattle or goods that have been distrained, upon giving security to try the right of distraining in a suit at law, and if that should be determined against the plaintiff, to return the cattle or goods into the hands of the distrainor. 2. To bail.

RE-PLEV'Y-ING, *ppr.* Retaking a distress.

REP-LI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *replicatio.*] 1. An answer ; a reply. *Particularly*, 2. In *law pleadings*, the reply of the plaintiff to the defendant's plea. 3. Return or repercussion of sound ; [*obs.*]

RE-PLĪ'ER, *n.* One who answers ; he that speaks or writes in return to something spoken or written.

RE-PLŸ', *v. i.* [Fr. *repliquer ;* L. *replico ;* It. *replicare ;* Sp. *replicar.*] 1. To answer ; to make a return in words or writing to something said or written by another.—2. In *law*, to answer a defendant's plea.

RE-PLŸ', *v. t.* To return for an answer.

RE-PLŸ', *n.* [Fr. *replique ;* It. *replica.*] 1. An answer ; that which is said or written in answer to what is said or written by another. 2. A book or pamphlet written in answer to another.

RE-PLŸ'ING, *ppr.* Answering either in words or writing.

RE-POL'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *repolir ; re* and *polish.*] To polish again. *Donne.*

RE-POL'ISHED, *pp.* Polished again.

RE-POL'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Polishing anew.

RE-PŌRT', *v. t.* [Fr. *rapporter ;* L. *reporto.*] 1. To bear or bring back an answer, or to relate what has been discovered by a person sent to examine, explore or investigate. 2. To give an account of ; to relate ; to tell. 3. To tell or relate from one to another ; to circulate publicly, as a story. 4. To give an official account or statement. 5. To give an account or statement of cases and decisions in a court of law or chancery. 6. To return, as sound ; to give back.—*To be reported*, or *to be reported of*, to be well or ill spoken of.

RE-PŌRT', *v. i.* To make a statement of facts.

RE-PŌRT', *n.* 1. An account returned ; a statement or relation of facts given in reply to inquiry, or by a person authorized to examine and make return to his employer. 2. Rumor ; common fame ; story circulated. 3. Repute ; public character. 4. Account ; story ; relation. 5. Sound ; noise. 6. An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law, chancery, &c. 7. An official statement of facts, verbal or written ; *particularly*, a statement in writing of proceedings and facts exhibited by an officer to his superiors.

RE-PŌRT'ED, *pp.* Told, related or stated in answer to inquiry or direction ; circulated in popular rumors ; reputed ; stated officially.

RE-PŌRT'ER, *n.* 1. One that gives an account, verbal or written, official or unofficial. 2. An officer or person who makes statements of law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates.

RE-PŌRT'ING, *ppr.* Giving account ; relating ; presenting statements of facts or of adjudged cases in law.

RE-PŌRT'ING-LY, *adv.* By report or common fame.

RE-PŌS'AL, *n.* The act of reposing or resting. *Shak.*

† RE-PŌS'ANCE, *n.* Reliance. *J. Hall.*

RE-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *reposer* ; It. *riposare ;* Sp. *reposar.*] 1. To lay at rest. 2. To lay ; to rest, as the mind, in confidence or trust. 3. To lay up ; to deposit ; to lodge. 4. To place in confidence.

RE-PŌSE', *v. i.* 1. To lie at rest ; to sleep. 2. To rest in confidence. 3. To lie ; to rest.

RE-PŌSE', *n.* [Fr. *repos.*] 1. A lying at rest. 2. Sleep ; rest ; quiet. 3. Rest of mind ; tranquillity ; freedom from uneasiness. 4. Cause of rest.—5. In *poetry*, a rest ; a pause.—6. In *painting*, harmony of colors, as when nothing glaring appears. *Gilpin.*

RE-PŌS'ED, (re-pōzd') *pp.* Laid at rest ; placed in confidence.

RE-PŌS'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being at rest.

RE-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Laying at rest ; placing in confidence ; lying at rest ; sleeping.

RE-POS'IT, *v. t.* [L. *repositus.*] To lay up ; to lodge, as for safety or preservation. *Derham.*

RE-POS'IT-ED, *pp.* Laid up ; deposited for safety or preservation.

RE-POS'IT-ING, *ppr.* Laying up or lodging for safety or preservation.

RE-PO-SĪ''TION, *n.* The act of replacing. *Wiseman.*

RE-POS'I-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *repositorium.*] A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation.

RE-POS-SESS', *v. t.* [*re* and *possess.*] To possess again.—*To repossess one's self*, to obtain possession again.

RE-POS-SESS'ED, (re-pos-sest') *pp.* Possessed again.

RE-POS-SESS'ING, *ppr.* Possessing again ; obtaining possession again.

RE-POS-SES'SION, *n.* The act of possessing again ; the state of possessing again.

RE-PŌUR', *v. t.* [*re* and *pour.*] To pour again.

REP-RE-HEND', *v. t.* [L. *reprehendo ;* Fr. *reprendre.*] 1. To chide ; to reprove. 2. To blame ; to censure. 3. To detect of fallacy ; [*obs.*] 4. To accuse ; to charge with a fault. *Bacon.*

REP-RE-HEND'ED, *pp.* Reproved ; blamed.

REP-RE-HEND'ER, *n.* One that reprehends ; one that blames or reproves. *Hooker.*

REP-RE-HEND'ING, *ppr.* Reproving ; blaming.

REP-RE-HEN'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *reprehensus.*] Blamable ; culpable ; censurable ; deserving reproof.

REP-RE-HEN'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Blamableness ; culpableness.

REP-RE-HEN'SI-BLY, *adv.* Culpably ; in a manner to deserve censure or reproof.

REP-RE-HEN'SION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *reprehensio.*] Reproof; censure ; open blame.

REP-RE-HEN'SIVE, *a.* Containing reproof. *South.*

REP-RE-HEN'SO-RY, *a.* Containing reproof. *Boswell.*

REP-RE-SENT', *v. t.* [Fr. *representer ;* L. *repræsento.*] 1. To show or exhibit by resemblance. 2. To describe ; to

exhibit to the mind in words. 3. To exhibit; to show by action. 4. To personate; to act the character or to fill the place of another in a play. 5. To supply the place of; to act as a substitute for another. 6. To show by arguments, reasoning or statement of facts. 7. To stand in the place of, in the right of inheritance.

+REP-RE-SENT'ANCE, *n.* Representation; likeness.

+REP-RE-SENT'ANT, *n.* A representative. *Wotton.*

REP-RE-SENT-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of representing, describing or showing. 2. That which exhibits by resemblance; image, likeness, picture or statue. 3. Any exhibition of the form or operations of a thing by something resembling it. 4. Exhibition, as of a play on the stage. 5. Exhibition of a character in theatrical performance. 6. Verbal description; statement of arguments or facts. 7. The business of acting as a substitute for another. 8. Representatives, as a collective body. 9. Public exhibition. 10. The standing in the place of another, as an heir, or in the right of taking by inheritance.

REP-RE-SENT'A-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *representatif.*] 1. Exhibiting a similitude. 2. Bearing the character or power of another.

REP-RE-SENT'A-TĪVE, *n.* 1. One that exhibits the likeness of another.—2. In *legislative* or *other business*, an agent, deputy or substitute who supplies the place of another or others, being invested with his or their authority.—3. In *law*, one that stands in the place of another as heir, or in the right of succeeding to an estate of inheritance, or to a crown. 4. That by which any thing is exhibited or shown.

REP-RE-SENT'A-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* 1. In the character of another; by a representative. 2. By substitution; by delegation of power.

REP-RE-SENT'A-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being representative. *Spectator.*

REP-RE-SENT'ED, *pp.* Shown; exhibited; personated; described; stated; having substitutes.

REP-RE-SENT'ER, *n.* 1. One who shows, exhibits or describes. 2. A representative; one that acts by deputation; [*little used.*]

REP-RE-SENT'ING, *ppr.* Showing; exhibiting; describing; acting in another's character.

REP-RE-SENT'MENT, *n.* Representation; image; an idea proposed as exhibiting the likeness of something.

RE-PRESS', *v. t.* [L. *repressus.*] 1. To crush; to quell; to put down; to subdue; to suppress. 2. To check; to restrain.

†RE-PRESS', *n.* The act of subduing.

RE-PRESS'ED, (re-prest') *pp.* Crushed; subdued.

RE-PRESS'ER, *n.* One that crushes or subdues.

RE-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Crushing; subduing; checking.

RE-PRES'SION, *n.* 1. The act of subduing. 2. Check; restraint.

RE-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Having power to crush; tending to subdue or restrain.

†RE-PRIĒ'VAL, *n.* Respit; reprieve. *Overbury.*

RE-PRIĒVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *reprendre, repris.*] 1. To respit after sentence of death; to suspend or delay the execution of for a time. 2. To grant a respit to; to relieve for a time from any suffering.

RE-PRIĒVE', *n.* 1. The temporary suspension of the execution of sentence of death on a criminal. 2. Respit; interval of ease or relief.

RE-PRIĒV'ED, (re-preevd') *pp.* Respited; allowed a longer time to live than the sentence of death permits.

RE-PRIEV'ING, *ppr.* Respiting; suspending the execution of for a time.

REP'RI-MAND, *v. t.* [Fr. *reprimander.*] 1. To reprove severely; to reprehend; to chide for a fault. 2. To reprove publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence.

REP'RI-MAND, *n.* Severe reproof for a fault; reprehension, private or public. *Spectator.*

REP'RI-MAND-ED, *pp.* Severely reproved.

REP'RI-MAND-ING, *ppr.* Reproving severely.

RE-PRINT', *v. t.* [*re* and *print.*] 1. To print again; to print a second or any new edition. *Pope.* 2. To renew the impression of any thing. *South.*

RE'PRINT, *n.* A second or a new edition of a book.

RE-PRINT'ED, *pp.* Printed anew; impressed again.

RE-PRINT'ING, *ppr.* Printing again; renewing an impression.

RE-PRIS'AL, *n.* [Fr. *represailles*; It. *ripresaglia*; Sp. *represalia.*] 1. The seizure or taking of any thing from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnification for something taken or detained by him. 2. That which is taken from an enemy to indemnify an owner for something of his which the enemy has seized. 3. Recaption. 4. The act of retorting on an enemy by inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him, in retaliation of an act of inhumanity. *Vattel.*

†RE-PRISE', *n.* [Fr.] A taking by way of retaliation.

RE-PRISE', *v. t.* 1. To take again. *Spenser.* 2. To recompense; to pay. *Grant.*

RE-PRIZ'ES, *n. plu.* In *law*, yearly deductions out of a manor, as rent-charge, rent-seck, &c. *Jones.*

RE-PROACH', *v. t.* [Fr. *reprocher*; It. *rimprocciare.*] 1. To censure in terms of opprobrium or contempt. 2. To charge with a fault in severe language. 3. To upbraid; to suggest blame for any thing. 4. To treat with scorn or contempt. *Luke* vi.

RE-PROACH', *n.* 1. Censure mingled with contempt or derision; contumelious or opprobrious language towards any person; abusive reflections. 2. Shame; infamy; disgrace. 3. Object of contempt, scorn or derision. 4. That which is the cause of shame or disgrace. *Gen.* xxx.

RE-PROACH'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Deserving reproach. 2. Opprobrious; scurrilous; [*not proper.*] *Elyot.*

RE-PROACH'ED, (re-prōcht') *pp.* Censured in terms of contempt; upbraided.

RE-PROACH'FUL, *a.* 1. Expressing censure with contempt; scurrilous; opprobrious. 2. Shameful; bringing or casting reproach; infamous; base; vile.

RE-PROACH'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. In terms of reproach; opprobriously; scurrilously. 1 *Tim.* v. 2. Shamefully; disgracefully; contemptuously.

REP'RO-BATE, *a.* [L. *reprobatus.*] 1. Not enduring proof or trial; not of standard purity or fineness; disallowed; rejected. 2. Abandoned in sin; lost to virtue or grace. 3. Abandoned to error, or in apostasy.

REP'RO-BATE, *n.* A person abandoned to sin; one lost to virtue and religion. *Raleigh.*

REP'RO-BATE, *v. t.* 1. To disapprove with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to disallow; to reject. It expresses more than *disapprove* or *disallow.* We *disapprove* of slight faults and improprieties; we *reprobate* what is mean or criminal. 2. *In a milder sense*, to disallow. 3. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction. 4. To abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon.

REP'RO-BA-TED, *pp.* Disapproved with abhorrence; rejected; abandoned to wickedness or to destruction.

REP'RO-BATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being reprobate.

REP'RO-BA-TER, *n.* One that reprobates.

REP'RO-BA-TING, *ppr.* Disapproving with extreme dislike; rejecting; abandoning to wickedness or to destruction.

REP-RO-BĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *reprobatio.*] 1. The act of disallowing with detestation, or of expressing extreme dislike. 2. The act of abandoning or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction. 3. A condemnatory sentence; rejection.

REP-RO-BĀ'TION-ER, *n.* One who abandons others to eternal destruction. *South.*

RE-PRO-DŪCE', *v. t.* [*re* and *produce.*] To produce again; to renew the production of a thing destroyed.

RE-PRO-DŪ'CED, (re-pro-dūst') *pp.* Produced anew.

RE-PRO-DŪ'CER, *n.* One or that which reproduces.

RE-PRO-DŪ'CING, *ppr.* Producing anew.

RE-PRO-DUC'TION, *n.* The act or process of reproducing that which has been destroyed.

RE-PROOF', *n.* [from *reprove.*] 1. Blame expressed to the face; censure for a fault; reprehension. 2. Blame cast; censure directed to a person.

RE-PRÖV'A-BLE, *a.* [from *reprove.*] Worthy of reproof; deserving censure; blamable. *Taylor.*

RE-PRÖVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *reprouver*; L. *reprobo.*] 1. To blame; to censure. 2. To charge with a fault to the face; to chide; to reprehend. *Luke* iii. 3. To blame for. 4. To convince of a fault, or to make it manifest. *John* xvi. 5. To refute; to disprove; [*obs.*] 6. To excite a sense of guilt. 7. To manifest silent disapprobation or blame.

RE-PRÖV'ED, (re-proovd') *pp.* Blamed; reprehended; convinced of a fault.

RE-PRÖV'ER, *n.* One that reproves; he or that which blames. *South.*

RE-PRÖV'ING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.

RE-PRŪNE', *v. t.* [*re* and *prune.*] To prune a second time.

RE-PRŪN'ED, *pp.* Pruned a second time.

RE-PRŪN'ING, *ppr.* Pruning a second time.

REP'TILE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *reptilis.*] 1. Creeping; moving on the belly, or with many small feet. 2. Groveling; low; vulgar.

REP'TILE, *n.* 1. An animal that moves on its belly, or by means of small, short legs, as earth-worms, caterpillars, snakes and the like. 2. A groveling or very mean person; *a term of contempt.*

RE-PUB'LIC, *n.* [L. *respublica.*] 1. A commonwealth; a state in which the exercise of the sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the people. 2. Common interest; the public; [*obs.*]—*Republic of letters*, the collective body of learned men.

RE-PUB'LI-CAN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a republic; consisting of a commonwealth. 2. Consonant to the principles of a republic.

RE-PUB'LI-CAN, *n.* One who favors or prefers a republican form of government.

RE-PUB'LI-CAN-ISM, *n.* 1. A republican form or system

of government. 2. Attachment to a republican form of government.

RE-PUB'LI-CAN-IZE, *v. t.* To convert to republican principles. *Ramsay.*

RE-PUB-LI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [*re* and *publication.*] 1. A second publication, or a new publication of something before published. 2. A second publication, as of a former will; renewal.

RE-PUB'LISH, *v. t.* [*re* and *publish.*] 1. To publish a second time, or to publish a new edition of a work before published. 2. To publish anew.

RE-PUB'LISHED, *pp.* Published anew.

RE-PUB'LISH-ER, *n.* One who republishes.

RE-PUB'LISH-ING, *ppr.* Publishing again.

RE-PŪ'DI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *repudiate.*] That may be rejected; fit or proper to be put away.

RE-PŪ'DI-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *repudier;* L. *repudio.*] 1. To cast away; to reject; to discard. 2. Appropriately, to put away; to divorce, as a wife.

RE-PŪ'DI-A-TED, *pp.* Cast off; rejected; discarded; divorced.

RE-PŪ'DI-A-TING, *ppr.* Casting off; rejecting; divorcing.

RE-PU-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *repudiatio.*] 1. Rejection. 2. Divorce. *Arbuthnot.*

† RE-PŪGN', (re-pūne') *n.* [L. *repugno.*] To oppose; to resist.

RE-PUG'NANCE, } *n.* [Fr. *repugnance;* It. *ripugnanza;*
RE-PUG'NAN-CY, } L. *repugnantia.*] 1. Opposition of mind; reluctance; unwillingness. 2. Opposition or struggle of passions; resistance. 3. Opposition of principles or qualities; inconsistency; contrariety.

RE-PUG'NANT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *repugnans.*] 1. Opposite; contrary; inconsistent. 2. Disobedient; not obsequious; [*obs.*]

RE-PUG'NANT-LY, *adv.* With opposition; in contradiction. *Brown.*

RE-PUL'LU-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *re* and *pullulo.*] To bud again. *Howell.*

RE-PUL-LU-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of budding again.

RE-PULSE', (re-puls') *n.* [L. *repulsa.*] 1. A being checked in advancing, or driven back by force. 2. Refusal; denial.

RE-PULSE', *v. t.* [L. *repulsus.*] To repel; to beat or drive back. *Milton.*

RE-PULS'ED, (re-pulst') *pp.* Repelled; driven back.

RE-PULS'ER, *n.* One that repulses or drives back.

RE-PULS'ING, *ppr.* Driving back.

RE-PUL'SION, *n.* 1. In *physics*, the power of repelling or driving off; that property of bodies which causes them to recede from each other or avoid coming in contact. 2. The act of repelling.

RE-PULS'IVE, *a.* 1. Repelling; driving off, or keeping from approach. 2. Cold; reserved; forbidding.

RE-PULS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being repulsive or forbidding.

RE-PULS'O-RY, *a.* Repulsive; driving back.

RE-PUR'CHASE, *v. t.* [*re* and *purchase.*] To buy again; to buy back; to regain by purchase or expense.

RE-PUR'CHASE, *n.* The act of buying again; the purchase again of what has been sold.

RE-PUR'CHASED, *pp.* Bought back or again; regained by expense. *Shak.*

RE-PUR'CHAS-ING, *ppr.* Buying back or again; regaining by the payment of a price.

REP'U-TA-BLE, *a.* 1. Being in good repute; held in esteem; as, a *reputable* man or character; *reputable* conduct. It expresses less than *respectable* and *honorable*, denoting the good opinion of men, without distinction or great qualities. 2. Consistent with reputation; not mean or disgraceful.

REP'U-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being reputable.

REP'U-TA-BLY, *adv.* With reputation; without disgrace or discredit.

REP-U-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *reputatio.*] 1. Good name; the credit, honor or character which is derived from a favorable public opinion or esteem. 2. Character by report; *in a good or bad sense.*

RE-PŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *reputo;* Fr. *reputer.*] To think; to account; to hold; to reckon. *Shak.*

RE-PŪTE', *n.* Reputation; good character; the credit or honor derived from common or public opinion. 2. Character; *in a bad sense.* 3. Established opinion.

RE-PŪT'ED, *pp.* Reckoned; accounted.

RE-PŪT'ED-LY, *adv.* In common opinion or estimation.

RE-PŪTE'LESS, *a.* Disreputable; disgraceful.

RE-PŪT'ING, *ppr.* Thinking; reckoning; accounting.

RE-QUEST', *n.* [Fr. *requête;* L. *requisitus;* Sp. *requesta.*] 1. The expression of desire to some person for something to be granted or done; an asking; a petition. 2. Prayer; the expression of desire to a superior or to the Almighty. *Phil.* iv. 3. The thing asked for or requested. 4. A state of being desired or held in such estimation as to be sought after or pursued.—*In request*, in demand; in credit or reputation.

RE-QUEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *requêter.*] 1. To ask; to solicit; to express desire for. 2. To express desire to; to ask. 2. A court of conscience for the recovery of small debts, held by two aldermen and four commoners, who try causes by the oath of parties and of other witnesses.

RE-QUEST'ED, *pp.* Asked; desired; solicited.

RE-QUEST'ER, *n.* One who requests; a petitioner.

RE-QUEST'ING, *ppr.* Asking; petitioning.

RE-QUICK'EN, *v. t.* [*re* and *quicken.*] To reanimate; to give new life to. *Shak.*

RE-QUICK'ENED, *pp.* Reanimated.

RE-QUICK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Reanimating; invigorating.

RĒ'QUI-EM, *n.* [L.] In the *Romish church*, a hymn or mass sung for the dead, for the rest of his soul; so called from the first word. 2. Rest; quiet; peace; [*obs.*]

† RE-QUĪ'E-TO-RY, *n.* [Low L. *requietorium.*] A sepulchre.

RE-QUIR'A-BLE, *a.* [from *require.*] That may be required; fit or proper to be demanded. *Hale.*

RE-QUĪRE', *v. t.* [L. *requiro;* Fr., Sp. *requerir.*] 1. To demand; to ask, as of right and by authority. 2. To claim; to render necessary. 3. To ask as a favor; to request. 4. To call to account for. *Ezek.* xxxiv. 5. To make necessary; to need; to demand. 1 *Sam.* xxi. 6. To avenge; to take satisfaction for. 1 *Sam.* xx.

RE-QUĪR'ED, (re-quīrd') *pp.* Demanded; needed; necessary.

RE-QUĪRE'MENT, *n.* Demand; requisition. *Scott.*

RE-QUĪR'ER, *n.* One who requires.

RE-QUĪR'ING, *ppr.* Demanding; needing.

REQ'UI-SITE, (rek'we-zit) *a.* [L. *requisitus.*] Required by the nature of things or by circumstances; necessary; so needful that it cannot be dispensed with.

REQ'UI-SITE, *n.* That which is necessary; something indispensable.

REQ'UI-SITE-LY, *adv.* Necessarily; in a requisite manner. *Boyle.*

REQ'UI-SITE-NESS, *n.* The state of being requisite or necessary; necessity. *Boyle.*

REQ-UI-SI'TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *requisizione.*] Demand; application made as of right.

RE-QUIS'I-TIVE, *a.* Expressing or implying demand.

RE-QUIS'I-TO-RY, *a.* Sought for; demanded. [*L. u.*]

RE-QUĪ'TAL, *n.* [from *requite.*] 1. Return for any office, good or bad; *in a good sense*, compensation; recompense. 2. Return; reciprocal action. *Waller.*

RE-QUĪTE', *v. t.* [from *quit;* Ir. *cuitighim.*] 1. To repay either good or evil; *in a good sense*, to recompense; to return an equivalent in good; to reward. 2. To do or give in return.

RE-QUĪT'ED, *pp.* Repaid; recompensed; rewarded.

RE-QUĪT'ER, *n.* One who requites.

RE-QUĪT'ING, *ppr.* Recompensing; rewarding; giving in return.

RĒRE'-MOUSE, *n.* [Sax. *hreremus.*] A bat.

RE-RE-SOLVE', (re-re-zolv') *v. t.* To resolve a second time.

RĒRE'-WARD, *n.* [*rear* and *ward.*] The part of an army that marches in the rear, as the guard; the rear-guard.

RE-SĀIL', *v. t.* or *i.* [*re* and *sail.*] To sail back. *Pope.*

RE-SĀLE', *n.* [*re* and *sale.*] 1. A sale at second hand. 2. A second sale; a sale of what was before sold to the possessor.

RE-SA-LŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *resaluto;* Fr. *resaluer.*] 1. To salute or greet anew. 2. To return a salutation.

RE-SA-LŪT'ED, *pp.* Saluted again.

RE-SA-LŪT'ING, *ppr.* Saluting anew.

RE-SCIND', *v. t.* [L. *rescindo;* Fr. *rescinder.*] 1. To abrogate; to revoke; to annul; to vacate an act by the enacting authority or by superior authority. 2. To cut off; [*obs.*]

RE-SCIS'SION, (re-sizh'un) *n.* [Fr. *rescision;* L. *rescissus.*] 1. The act of abrogating, annulling or vacating. 2. A cutting off.

RE-SCIS'SO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *rescisoire.*] Having power to cut off or to abrogate. *Selden.*

RES'COUS, in *law.* *See* RESCUE.

RE-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *rescribo.*] 1. To write back. 2. To write over again.

RĒ'SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *rescriptum.*] The answer of an emperor, when consulted by particular persons on some difficult question.

† RE-SCRIP'TION, *n.* The act of writing back, or of answering a letter in writing. *Loveday.*

RE-SCRIPT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By rescript. [*Unusual.*] *Burke.*

RES'CU-A-BLE, *a.* That may be rescued. *Gayton.*

RES'CUE, (res'ku) *v. t.* [Norm. *rescure;* Fr. *recourre, recous;* It. *riscattare.*] To free or deliver from any confinement, danger or evil; to liberate from restraint.

RES'CUE, *n.* 1. Deliverance from restraint, violence or danger, by force or by the interference of an agent.—2. In *law*, *rescue* or *rescous*, the forcible retaking of a lawful distress from the distrainor, or from the custody of the law.

RES'CUED, *pp.* Delivered from confinement or danger.
RES'CU-ER, *n.* One that rescues or retakes. *Kent.*
RES'CU-ING, *ppr.* Liberating from restraint or danger.
RE-SEARCH', (re-serch') *n.* [Fr. *recherche.*] Diligent inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles; laborious or continued search after truth.
RE-SEARCH', (re-serch') *v. t.* [Fr. *rechercher.*] 1. To search or examine with continued care; to seek diligently for the truth. 2. To search again; to examine anew.
RE-SEARCH'ER, (re-serch'er) *n.* One who diligently inquires or examines.
RE-SĒAT', *v. t.* [*re* and *seat.*] To seat or set again.
RE-SĒAT'ED, *pp.* Seated again.
RE-SĒAT'ING, *ppr.* Seating again.
RE-SEC'TION, *n.* [L. *resectio, reseco.*] The act of cutting or paring off. *Cotgrave.*
RE-SEEK', *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *resought.* To seek again.
RE-SĒIZE', *v. t.* [*re* and *seize.*] 1. To seize again; to seize a second time.—2. In *law*, to take possession of lands and tenements which have been disseized.
RE-SĒIZ'ED, (re-seezd') *pp.* Seized again.
RE-SĒIZ'ER, *n.* One who seizes again.
RE-SĒIZ'ING, *ppr.* Seizing again.
RE-SĒIZ'URE, (re-sē'zhur) *n.* A second seizure; the act of seizing again. *Bacon.*
RE-SELL', *v. t.* To sell again.
† RE-SEM'BLA-BLE, *a.* That may be compared.
RE-SEM'BLANCE, *n.* [Fr. *ressemblance.*] 1. Likeness; similitude, either of external form or of qualities. 2. Something similar; similitude; representation.
RE-SEM'BLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ressembler*; It. *rassembrare.*] 1. To have the likeness of; to bear the similitude of something, either in form, figure or qualities. 2. To liken; to compare; to represent as like something else.
RE-SEM'BLED, *pp.* Likened; compared.
RE-SEM'BLING, *ppr.* Having the likeness of; likening; comparing.
RE-SEND', *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *resent.* [*re* and *send.*] To send again; to send back. *Shak.*
RE-SENT', *v. t.* [Fr. *ressentir.*] 1. To take well; to receive with satisfaction; [*obs.*] 2. To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to be in some degree angry or provoked at.
RE-SENT'ED, *pp.* Taken ill; being angry at.
RE-SENT'ER, *n.* 1. One who resents; one that feels an injury deeply. 2. In the sense of one that takes a thing well; [*obs.*]
RE-SENT'FUL, *a.* Easily provoked to anger; of an irritable temper.
RE-SENT'ING, *ppr.* Taking ill; feeling angry at.
RE-SENT'ING-LY, *adv.* 1. With a sense of wrong or affront; with a degree of anger. 2. With deep sense or strong perception; [*obs.*]
RE-SENT'IVE, *a.* Easily provoked or irritated; quick to feel an injury or affront. *Thomson.*
RE-SENT'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *ressentiment*; It. *risentimento.*] 1. The excitement of passion which proceeds from a sense of wrong offered to ourselves, or to those who are connected with us; anger. 2. Strong perception of good; [*obs.*] *More.*
RES-ER-VĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *reservo.*] 1. The act of reserving or keeping back or in the mind; reserve; concealment or withholding from disclosure. 2. Something withheld, either not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward. 3. Custody; state of being treasured up or kept in store.—4. In *law*, a clause or part of an instrument by which something is reserved, not conceded or granted; also, a proviso.—*Mental reservation* is the withholding of expression or disclosure of something that affects a proposition or statement, and which, if disclosed, would materially vary its import.
RE-SERV'A-TIVE, *a.* Keeping; reserving.
RE-SERV'A-TO-RY, *n.* [from *reserve.*] A place in which things are reserved or kept. *Woodward.*
RE-SERVE', (re-zerv') *v. t.* [Fr. *reserver*; L. *reservo.*] 1. To keep in store for future or other use; to withhold from present use for another purpose. 2. To keep; to hold; to retain. 3. To lay up and keep for a future time. 2 *Pet.* ii.
RE-SERVE', *n.* 1. That which is kept for other or future use; that which is retained from present use or disposal. 2. Something in the mind withheld from disclosure. 3. Exception; something withheld. 4. Exception in favor. 5. Restraint of freedom in words or actions; backwardness; caution in personal behavior.—6. In *law*, reservation.—*In reserve*, in store; in keeping for other or future use.—*Body of reserve*, in *military affairs*, the third or last line of an army drawn up for battle, reserved to sustain the other lines as occasion may require; a body of troops kept for an exigency.
RE-SERV'ED, (re-zervd') *pp.* 1. Kept for another or future use; retained. 2. *a.* Restrained from freedom in words or actions; backward in conversation; not free or frank.
RE-SERV'ED-LY, *adv.* 1. With reserve; with backwardness; not with openness or frankness. 2. Scrupulously; cautiously; coldly. *Pope.*
RE-SERV'ED-NESS, *n.* Closeness; want of frankness, openness or freedom. *South.*
RE-SERV'ER, *n.* One that reserves.
RE-SERV'ING, *ppr.* Keeping back; keeping for other use or for use at a future time; retaining.
RES-ER-VOIR', (rez-er-vwor') *n.* [Fr.] A place where any thing is kept in store, *particularly*, a place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted, as to supply a fountain, a canal or a city by means of aqueducts, or to drive a mill-wheel and the like; a cistern; a mill-pond; a basin.
RĒ'SET, *n.* In *Scots law*, the receiving and harboring of an outlaw or a criminal. *Encyc.*
RE-SET'TLE, *v. t.* [*re* and *settle.*] 1. To settle again. *Swift.* 2. To install, as a minister of the gospel.
RE-SET'TLE, *v. i.* To settle in the ministry a second time; to be installed.
RE-SET'TLED, *pp.* Settled again; installed.
RE-SET'TLE-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of settling or composing again. 2. The state of settling or subsiding again. 3. A second settlement in the ministry.
RE-SET'TLING, *ppr.* Settling again; installing.
RE-SHIP', *v. t.* [*re* and *ship.*] To ship again; to ship what has been conveyed by water or imported.
RE-SHIP'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of shipping or loading on board of a ship a second time. 2. That which is reshipped.
RE-SHIP'PED, (re-shipt') *pp.* Shipped again.
RE-SHIP'PING, *ppr.* Shipping again.
† RĒ'SI-ANCE, *n.* Residence; abode. *Bacon.*
† RĒ'SI-ANT, *a.* [Norm. *resiant.*] Resident; dwelling; present in a place. *Knolles.*
RE-SIDE', *v. i.* [Fr. *resider*; L. *residco, resido.*] 1. To dwell permanently or for a length of time; to have a settled abode for a time. 2. To sink to the bottom of liquors; to settle; [*obs.*]
RES'I-DENCE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of abiding or dwelling in a place for some continuance of time. 2. The place of abode; a dwelling; a habitation. 3. That which falls to the bottom of liquors; [*obs.*]—4. In the *canon* and *common law*, the abode of a parson or incumbent on his benefice; opposed to *non-residence.*
RES'I-DENT, *a.* [L. *residens*; Fr. *resident.*] Dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continuance of time, but not definite.
RES'I-DENT, *n.* 1. One who resides or dwells in a place for some time. 2. A public minister who resides at a foreign court.
RES-I-DEN'TIA-RY, *a.* Having residence. *More.*
RES-I-DEN'TIA-RY, *n.* An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence. *Eccles. Canons.*
RE-SID'ER, *n.* One who resides in a particular place.
RE-SID'ING, *ppr.* Dwelling in a place for some continuance of time.
RE-SID'U-AL, *a.* Remaining after a part is taken. *Davy.*
RE-SID'U-A-RY, *a.* [L. *residuus.*] Pertaining to the residue or part remaining.—*Residuary legatee*, in *law*, the legatee to whom is bequeathed the part of goods and estate which remains after deducting all the debts and specific legacies.
RES'I-DUE, *n.* [Fr. *residu*; L. *residuus.*] 1. That which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed or designated. 2. The balance or remainder of a debt or account.
RE-SID'U-UM, *n.* [L.] 1. Residue; that which is left after any process of separation or purification.—2. In *law*, the part of an estate or of goods and chattels remaining after the payment of debts and legacies.
† RE-SIEGE', *v. t.* [*re* and *siege.*] To seat again; to reinstate. *Spenser.*
RE-SIGN', (re-zīne'), *v. t.* [Fr. *resigner*; L. *resigno.*] 1. To give up; to give back, as an office or commission, to the person or authority that conferred it; hence, to surrender an office or charge in a formal manner. 2. To withdraw, as a claim. 3. To yield. 4. To yield or give up in confidence. 5. To submit, particularly to Providence. 6. To submit without resistance or murmur. *Shak.*
RĒ'SIGN, *v. t.* To sign again.
† RE-SIGN', *n.* Resignation.
RES-IG-NĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of resigning or giving up, as a claim or possession. 2. Submission; unresisting acquiescence. 3. Quiet submission to the will of Providence; submission without discontent, and with entire acquiescence in the divine dispensations.
RE-SIGN'ED, (re-zīnd') *pp.* 1. Given up; surrendered; yielded. 2. *a.* Submissive to the will of God.
RE-SIGN'ED-LY, *adv.* With submission.
RE-SIGN'ER, *n.* One that resigns.
RE-SIGN'ING, *ppr.* Giving up; surrendering; submitting.
† RE-SIGN'MENT, *n.* The act of resigning.
RES'I-LAH, *n.* An ancient patriarchal coin.

†RE-SILE′, *v. i.* [L. *resilio.*] To start back; to fly from a purpose. *Ellis.*

*RE-SIL′I-ENCE, } *n.* [L. *resiliens.*] The act of leaping
*RE-SIL′I-EN-CY, } or springing back, or the act of rebounding.

*RE-SIL′I-ENT, *a.* [L. *resiliens.*] Leaping or starting back; rebounding.

RES-I-LĬ″TION, *n.* [L. *resilio.*] The act of springing back; resilience.

RES′IN, *n.* [Fr. *resine*; L., It., Sp. *resina*; Ir. *roisin.*] An inflammable substance, hard when cool, but viscid when heated, exsuding in a fluid state from certain kinds of trees, as pine, either spontaneously or by incision.

RES-I-NIF′ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *resina* and *fero.*] Yielding resin.

RES′IN-I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of resin. *Cyc.*

RES′I-NO-E-LEC′TRIC, *a.* Containing or exhibiting negative electricity, or that kind which is produced by the friction of resinous substances. *Ure.*

RES′I-NO-EX-TRACT′IVE, *a.* Designating extractive matter in which resin predominates.

RES′IN-OUS, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of resin; like resin.

RES′IN-OUS-LY, *adv.* By means of resin. *Gregory.*

RES′IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being resinous.

RES-I-PIS′CENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *resipisco.*] *Properly*, wisdom derived from severe experience; hence, repentance. [*Little used.*]

RE-SIST′, *v. t.* [L. *resisto*; Fr. *resister*; Sp. *resistir.*] 1. *Literally*, to stand against; to withstand; hence, to act in opposition, or to oppose. 2. To strive against; to endeavor to counteract, defeat or frustrate. 3. To baffle; to disappoint.

RE-SIST′, *v. i.* To make opposition. *Shak.*

RE-SIST′ANCE, *n.* The act of resisting; opposition. 2. The quality of not yielding to force or external impression.

RE-SIST′ANT, *n.* He or that which resists. *Pearson.*

RE-SIST′ED, *pp.* Opposed; counteracted; withstood.

RE-SIST′ER, *n.* One that opposes or withstands.

RE-SIST-I-BIL′I-TY, *n.* 1. The quality of resisting. 2. Quality of being resistible.

RE-SIST′I-BLE, *a.* That may be resisted. *Hale.*

RE-SIST′ING, *ppr.* Withstanding; opposing.

RE-SIST′IVE, *a.* Having the power to resist. *B. Jonson.*

RE-SIST′LESS, *a.* 1. That cannot be effectually opposed; irresistible. 2. That cannot resist; helpless.

RE-SIST′LESS-LY, *adv.* So as not to be opposed or denied. *Blackwall.*

RE-SŌLD′, *pp.* of *resell.* Sold a second time, or sold after being bought.

*RES′O-LU-BLE, *a.* [*re*, and L. *solubilis.*] That may be melted or dissolved. *Boyle.*

RES′O-LUTE, *a.* [Fr. *resolu*; It. *resoluto.*] Having a fixed purpose; determined; hence, bold; firm; steady; constant in pursuing a purpose.

RES′O-LUTE-LY, *adv.* 1. With fixed purpose; firmly; steadily; with steady perseverance. 2. Boldly; firmly.

RES′O-LUTE-NESS, *n.* Fixed purpose; firm determination; unshaken firmness.

RES-O-LŪ′TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *resolutio.*] 1. The act, operation or process of separating the parts which compose a complex idea or a mixed body; the act of reducing any compound or combination to its component parts; analysis. 2. The act or process of unraveling or disentangling perplexities, or of dissipating obscurity in moral subjects. 3. Dissolution; the natural process of separating the component parts of bodies.—4. In *music*, the *resolution* of a dissonance is the carrying of it, according to rule, into a consonance in the subsequent chord.—5. In *medicine*, the disappearing of any tumor without coming to suppuration; the dispersing of inflammation. 6. Fixed purpose or determination of mind. 7. The effect of fixed purpose; firmness, steadiness or constancy in execution, implying courage. 8. Determination of a cause in a court of justice. 9. The determination or decision of a legislative body, or a formal proposition offered for legislative determination. 10. The formal determination of any corporate body, or of any association of individuals.—11. In *algebra*, the *resolution* of an equation is the same as *reduction.* 12. Relaxation; a weakening; [*obs.*]

†RES-O-LŪ′TION-ER, *n.* One who joins in the declaration of others. *Burnet.*

RES′O-LU-TIVE, *a.* Having the power to dissolve or relax. [*Not much used.*] *Johnson.*

RE-SOLV′A-BLE, *a.* That may be resolved or reduced to first principles.

RE-SOLVE′, (re-zolv′) *v. t.* [L. *resolvo*; Fr. *resoudre*; It. *risolvere*; Sp. *resolver.*] 1. To separate the component parts of a compound substance; to reduce to first principles. 2. To separate the parts of a complex idea; to reduce to simple parts; to analyze. 3. To separate the parts of a complicated question; to unravel; to disentangle of perplexities; to remove obscurity by analysis; to clear of difficulties; to explain. 4. To inform; to free from doubt or perplexity. 5. To settle in an opinion; to make certain. 6. To confirm; to fix in constancy. 7. To melt; to dissolve. 8. To form or constitute by resolution, vote or determination.—9. In *music*, to *resolve* a discord or dissonance, is to carry it, according to rule, into a consonance in the subsequent chord.—10. In *medicine*, to disperse or scatter; to discuss, as inflammation or a tumor. 11. To relax; to lay at ease. *Spenser.*—12. In *algebra*, to *resolve* an equation is to bring all the known quantities to one side of the equation, and the unknown quantity to the other.

RE-SOLVE′, (re-zolv′) *v. i.* 1. To fix in opinion or purpose; to determine in mind. 2. To determine by vote. 3. To melt; to dissolve; to become fluid. 4. To separate into its component parts or into distinct principles. 5. To be settled in opinion.

RE-SOLVE′, (re-zolv′) *n.* 1. Fixed purpose of mind; settled determination; resolution. 2. Legal or official determination; legislative act concerning a private person or corporation, or concerning some private business. 3. The determination of any corporation or association; resolution.

RE-SOLV′ED, (re-zolvd′) *pp.* 1. Separated into its component parts; analyzed. 2. Determined in purpose. 3. Determined officially or by vote.

RE-SOLV′ED-LY, *adv.* With firmness of purpose.

RE-SOLV′ED-NESS, *n.* Fixedness of purpose; firmness; resolution. *Decay of Piety.*

RE-SOLV′ENT, *n.* That which has the power of causing solution.

RE-SOLV′ER, *n.* One that resolves or forms a firm purpose.

RE-SOLV′ING, *ppr.* Separating into component parts; analyzing; discussing, as tumors; determining.

RE-SOLV′ING, *n.* The act of determining or forming a fixed purpose; a resolution. *Clarendon.*

RES′O-NANCE, *n.* [L. *resonans.*] 1. A resounding; a sound returned from the sides of a hollow instrument of music; reverberated sound or sounds. 2. A sound returned.

RES′O-NANT, *a.* [L. *resonans.*] Resounding; returning sound; echoing back. *Milton.*

RE-SORB′, *v. t.* [L. *resorbeo.*] To swallow up.

RE-SORB′ENT, *a* Swallowing up. *Woodhull.*

RE-SORT′, *v. i.* [Fr. *ressortir.*] 1. To have recourse; to apply; to betake. 2. To go; to repair. 3. To fall back; [*obs.*]

RE-SORT′, *n.* 1. The act of going to or making application; a betaking one's self. 2. Act of visiting. 3. Assembly; meeting. 4. Concourse; frequent assembling. *Swift.* 5. The place frequented. 6. Spring; active power or movement; *a Gallicism*; [*obs.*]—*Last resort*, ultimate means of relief; also, final tribunal.

RE-SORT′ER, *n.* One that resorts or frequents.

RE-SORT′ING, *ppr.* Going; having recourse; betaking; frequenting.

RE-SOUND′, *v. t.* [L. *resono*; Fr. *resonner*; It. *risuonare*; Sp. *resonar.*] 1. To send back sound; to echo. 2. To sound; to praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments. 3. To praise; to extol with sounds; to spread the fame of.

RE-SOUND′, *v. i.* 1. To be echoed; to be sent back, as sound. 2. To be much and loudly mentioned.

RE′SOUND, *v. t.* [*re* and *sound.*] To sound again.

RE-SOUND′, *n.* Return of sound; echo. *Beaumont.*

RE-SOUND′ED, *pp.* Echoed; returned, as sound.

RE-SOUND′ING, *ppr.* Echoing; returning, as sound.

RE-SOURCE′, *n.* [Fr. *ressource.*] 1. Any source of aid or support; an expedient to which a person may resort for assistance, safety or supply; means yet untried; resort.—2. *Resources*, in the *plural*, pecuniary means; funds; money or any property that can be converted into supplies.

RE-SOURCE′LESS, *a.* Destitute of resources. *Burke.*

RE-SŌW′, *v. t.*; pret. *resowed*; pp. *resowed*, or *resown.* [*re* and *sow.*] To sow again. *Bacon.*

RE-SŌW′ED, (re-sōde′) } *pp.* Sown anew.
RE-SŌWN′, (re-sōne′) }

RE-SPEAK′, *v. t.*; pret. *respoke*; pp. *respoken*, *respoke.* [*re* and *speak.*] 1. To answer; to speak in return; to reply; [*l. u.*] 2. To speak again; to repeat.

RE-SPECT′, *v. t.* [L. *respecto*, or *respectus*; Fr. *respecter.*] 1. To regard; to have regard to in design or purpose. 2. To have regard to, in relation or connection; to relate to. 3. To view or consider with some degree of reverence; to esteem as possessed of real worth. 4. To look towards; [*obs.*]—*To respect the person*, to suffer the opinion or judgment to be influenced or biased by a regard to the outward circumstances of a person, to the prejudice of right and equity.

RE-SPECT′, *n.* [L. *respectus*; Fr. *respect.*] 1. Regard; attention. *Shak.* 2. That estimation or honor in which men hold the distinguished worth or substantial good qualities of others. It expresses less than *reverence* and

veneration, which regard elders and superiors; whereas *respect* may regard juniors and inferiors. *Respect* regards the qualities of the mind, or the actions which characterize those qualities. 3. That deportment or course of action which proceeds from esteem; regard; due attention. 4. Good will; favor. 5. Partial regard; undue bias to the prejudice of justice. 6. Respected character. 7. Consideration; motive in reference to something. 8. Relation; regard; reference.

RE-SPEC-TA-BIL/I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being respectable; the state or qualities which deserve or command respect. *Cumberland.*

RE-SPECT/A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; It. *rispettabile;* Sp. *respetable.*] 1. Possessing the worth or qualities which deserve or command respect; worthy of esteem and honor.—2. In *popular language*, this word is much used to express what is moderate in degree of excellence or in number, but not despicable.

RE-SPECT/A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Respectability.

RE-SPECT/A-BLY, *adv.* 1. With respect; *more generally*, in a manner to merit respect. 2. Moderately, but in a manner not to be despised.

RE-SPECT/ED, *pp.* Held in honorable estimation.

RE-SPECT/ER, *n.* One that respects.

RE-SPECT/FUL, *a.* Marked or characterized by respect.

RE-SPECT/FUL-LY, *adv.* With respect; in a manner comporting with due estimation. *Dryden.*

RE-SPECT/FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being respectful.

RE-SPECT/ING, *ppr.* Regarding; having regard to; relating to.

RE-SPECT/IVE, *a.* [Fr. *respectif;* It. *rispettivo.*] 1. Relative; having relation to something else; not absolute. 2. Particular; relating to a particular person or thing. 3. Worthy of respect; [*obs.*] 4. Careful; circumspect; cautious; attentive to consequences; [*obs.*]

RE-SPECT/IVE-LY, *adv.* 1. As relating to each; particularly; as each belongs to each. 2. Relatively; not absolutely. 3. Partially; with respect to private views; [*obs.*] 4. With respect; [*obs.*]

RE-SPECT/LESS, *a.* Having no respect; without regard; without reference. [*Little used.*] *Drayton.*

RE-SPECT/LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of having no respect or regard; regardlessness. [*Little used.*] *Shelton.*

RE-SPERSE/, *v. t.* [L. *respersus.*] To sprinkle. [*L. u.*]

RE-SPER/SION, *n.* [L. *respersio.*] The act of sprinkling. *Johnson.*

*RES/PI-RA-BLE, or RE-SPI/RA-BLE, *a.* That may be breathed; fit for respiration or for the support of animal life.

RES-PI-RĀ/TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *respiratio.*] 1. The act of breathing; the act of inhaling air into the lungs, and again exhaling or expelling it, by which animal life is supported. 2. Relief from toil.

*RES/PI-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Serving for respiration.

RE-SPĪRE/, *v. i.* [Fr. *respirer;* L. *respiro.*] 1. To breathe; to inhale air into the lungs and exhale it. 2. To catch breath. 3. To rest; to take rest from toil.

RE-SPĪRE/, *v. t.* To exhale; to breathe out; to send out in exhalations. *B. Jonson.*

RE-SPĪR/ED, (re-spīrd/) *pp.* Breathed; inhaled and exhaled.

RE-SPĪR/ING, *ppr.* Breathing; taking breath.

RES/PIT, *n.* [Fr. *repit.*] 1. Pause; temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; interval of rest.—2. In *law*, reprieve; temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender. 3. Delay; forbearance; prolongation of time for the payment of a debt beyond the legal time. 4. The delay of appearance at court granted to a jury, beyond the proper term.

RES/PIT, *v. t.* 1. To relieve by a pause or interval of rest. 2. To suspend the execution of a criminal beyond the time limited by the sentence; to delay for a time. 3. To give delay of appearance at court.

RES/PIT-ED, *pp.* Relieved from labor; allowed a temporary suspension of execution.

RES/PIT-ING, *ppr.* Relieving from labor; suspending the execution of a capital offender.

RE-SPLEN/DENCE, } *n.* [L. *resplendens.*] Brilliant lus-
RE-SPLEN/DEN-CY, } tre; vivid brightness; splendor. *Milton.*

RE-SPLEN/DENT, *a.* Very bright; shining with brilliant lustre. *Spenser.*

RE-SPLEN/DENT-LY, *adv.* With brilliant lustre.

RE-SPLIT/, *v. t.* [*re* and *split.*] To split again.

RE-SPOND/, *v. i.* [Fr. *repondre;* It. *rispondere;* Sp. *responder;* L. *respondeo.*] 1. To answer; to reply. 2. To correspond; to suit. 3. To be answerable; to be liable to make payment.

RE-SPOND/, *v. t.* To answer; to satisfy by payment. *Sedgwick, Mass. Rep.*

RE-SPOND/, *n.* 1. A short anthem interrupting the middle of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the anthem is ended. 2. An answer; [*obs.*]

RE-SPOND/ED, *pp.* Answered; satisfied by payment.

RE-SPOND/ENT, *a.* Answering; that answers to demand or expectation.

RE-SPOND/ENT, *n.* 1. One that answers in a suit, particularly a chancery suit.—2. In the *schools*, one who maintains a thesis in reply, and whose province is to refute objections or overthrow arguments.

RE-SPOND/ING, *ppr.* Answering; corresponding.

†RE-SPONS/AL, *a.* Answerable; responsible. *Heylin.*

RE-SPONS/AL, *n.* 1. Response; answer. *Brevint.* 2. One who is responsible; [*obs.*] *Barrow.*

RE-SPONSE/, (re-spons/) *n.* [L. *responsum.*] 1. An answer or reply; *particularly*, an oracular answer. 2. The answer of the people or congregation to the priest, in the litany and other parts of divine service. 3. Reply to an objection in a formal disputation.—4. In the *Romish church*, a kind of anthem sung after the morning lesson.—5. In a *fugue*, a repetition of the given subject by another part.

RE-SPON-SI-BIL/I-TY, *n.* 1. The state of being accountable or answerable, as for a trust or office, or for a debt. *Paley.* 2. Ability to answer in payment; means of paying contracts.

RE-SPONS/I-BLE, *a.* [L. *responsus.*] 1. Liable to account; accountable; answerable. 2. Able to discharge an obligation; or having estate adequate to the payment of a debt.

RE-SPONS/I-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. State of being liable to answer, repay or account; responsibility. 2. Ability to make payment of an obligation or demand.

†RE-SPON/SION, *n.* [L. *responsio.*] The act of answering.

RE-SPONS/IVE, *a.* 1. Answering; making reply. 2. Correspondent; suited to something else. *Pope.*

RE-SPONS/O-RY, *a.* Containing answer.

RE-SPONS/O-RY, *n.* A response; the answer of the people to the priest in the alternate speaking, in church service.

REST, *n.* [Sax. *rest, ræst;* Dan., G., Sw. *rast;* D. *rust.*] 1. Cessation of motion or action of any kind, and applicable to any body or being. 2. Quiet; repose; a state free from motion or disturbance; a state of reconciliation to God. 3. Sleep. 4. Peace; national quiet. 5. The final sleep; death. 6. A place of quiet; permanent habitation. 7. Any place of repose. 8. That on which any thing leans or lies for support. 1 *Kings* vi.—9. In *poetry*, a short pause of the voice in reading; a cesura.—10. In *philosophy*, the continuance of a body in the same place. 11. Final hope; [*obs.*] 12. Cessation from tillage. *Lev.* xxv. 13. The gospel church or new covenant state in which the people of God enjoy repose, and Christ shall be glorified. *Is.* xi.—14. In *music*, a pause; an interval during which the voice is intermitted; also, the mark of such intermission.

REST, *n.* [Fr. *reste.*] 1. That which is left, or which remains after the separation of a part, either in fact or in contemplation; remainder. 2. Others; those not included in a proposition or description.

REST, *v. i.* [Sax. *restan, hrestan;* D. *rusten;* G. *rasten.*] 1. To cease from action or motion of any kind; to stop; a word applicable to any body or being, and to any kind of motion. 2. To cease from labor, work or performance. 3. To be quiet or still; to be undisturbed. 4. To cease from war; to be at peace. 5. To be quiet or tranquil, as the mind; not to be agitated by fear, anxiety or other passion. 6. To lie; to repose; as, to *rest* on a bed. 7. To sleep; to slumber. 8. To sleep the final sleep; to die or be dead. 9. To lean; to recline for support. 10. To stand on; to be supported by. 11. To be satisfied; to acquiesce. 12. To lean; to trust; to rely. 13. To continue fixed. *Is.* li. 14. To terminate; to come to an end. *Ezek.* xvi. 15. To hang, lie or be fixed. 16. To abide; to remain with. 17. To be calm or composed in mind; to enjoy peace of conscience.

†REST, *v. i.* [Fr. *rester.*] To be left; to remain. *Milton.*

REST, *v. t.* 1. To lay at rest; to quiet. *Dryden.* 2. To place, as on a support. *Waller.*

RE-STAG/NANT, *a.* [L. *restagnans.*] Stagnant; remaining without a flow or current. [*L. u.*] *Boyle.*

RE-STAG/NATE, *v. i.* [L. *restagno.*] To stand or remain without flowing. *Wiseman.*

RE-STAG-NĀ/TION, *n.* Stagnation, which see.

REST/ANT, *a.* [L. *restans, resto.*] In *botany*, remaining.

RES-TAU-RĀ/TION, *n.* [L. *restauro.*] Restoration to a former good state.

REST/ED, *pp.* Laid on for support.

RE-STEM/, *v. t.* [*re* and *stem.*] To force back against the current. *Shak.*

REST/FUL, *a.* [from *rest.*] Quiet; being at rest. *Shak.*

REST/FUL-LY, *adv.* In a state of rest or quiet.

REST/-HAR-RŌW, *n.* A plant of the genus *ononis.*

RES/TIFF, } *a.* [Fr. *retif;* It. *restivo, restio;* from L. *resto.*]
REST/IF, } 1. Unwilling to go, or only running back;

obstinate in refusing to move forward; stubborn. 2. Unyielding. 3. Being at rest, or less in action; [*obs.*]

REST'IFF, *n.* A stubborn horse.

REST'IFF-NESS, *n.* 1. Obstinate reluctance or indisposition to move. 2. Obstinate unwillingness.

RE-STINC'TION, *n.* [L. *restinctio.*] The act of quenching or extinguishing.

REST'ING, *ppr.* Ceasing to move or act; ceasing to be moved or agitated; lying; leaning; standing; depending or relying.

REST'ING-PLACE, *n.* A place for rest.

RE-STIN'GUISH, *v. t.* [L. *restinguo.*] To quench or extinguish. *Field.*

† RES'TI-TUTE, *v. t.* [L. *restituo.*] To restore to a former state. *Dyer.*

RES-TI-TŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *restitutio.*] 1. The act of returning or restoring to a person some thing or right of which he has been unjustly deprived. 2. The act of making good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage or injury; indemnification. 3. The act of recovering a former state or posture. *Grew.—Restitution of all things*, the putting the world in a holy and happy state. *Acts* iii.

RES'TI-TU-TOR, *n.* One who makes restitution. [*L..u.*]

REST'IVE, REST'IVE-NESS. *See* RESTIFF.

REST'LESS, *a.* [from *rest*; Sax. *restleas.*] 1. Unquiet; uneasy; continually moving. 2. Being without sleep; uneasy. 3. Passed in unquietness. 4. Uneasy; unquiet; not satisfied to be at rest or in peace. 5. Uneasy; turbulent. 6. Unsettled; disposed to wander or to change place or condition.

REST'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without rest; unquietly. *South.*

REST'LESS-NESS, *n.* 1. Uneasiness; unquietness; a state of disturbance or agitation, either of body or mind. 2. Want of sleep or rest; uneasiness. 3. Motion; agitation.

RE-STŌR'A-BLE, *a.* [from *restore.*] That may be restored to a former good condition. *Swift.*

RE-STŌR'AL, *n.* Restitution. *Barrow.*

RES-TO-RĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr. *restauration.*] 1. The act of replacing in a former state. 2. Renewal; revival; re-establishment. 3. Recovery; renewal of health and soundness. 4. Recovery from a lapse or any bad state.—5. In *theology*, universal restoration, the final recovery of all men from sin and alienation from God, to a state of happiness; universal salvation.—6. In *England*, the return of king Charles II. in 1660, and the re-establishment of monarchy.

RE-STŌR'A-TĪVE, *a.* That has power to renew strength and vigor. *Encyc.*

RE-STŌR'A-TĪVE, *n.* A medicine efficacious in restoring strength and vigor, or in recruiting the vital powers. *Arbuthnot.*

RE-STŌRE', *v. t.* [Fr. *restaurer*; It. *restaurare*; Sp., Port. *restaurar*; L. *restauro.*] 1. To return to a person, as a specific thing which he has lost, or which has been taken from him and unjustly detained. 2. To replace; to return; as a person or thing to a former place. 3. To bring back. 4. To bring back or recover from lapse, degeneracy, declension or ruin to its former state. 5. To heal; to cure; to recover from disease. 6. To make restitution or satisfaction for a thing taken, by returning something else, or something of different value. 7. To give for satisfaction for pretended wrongs something not taken. *Ps.* lxix. 8. To repair; to rebuild. 9. To revive; to resuscitate; to bring back to life. 10. To return or bring back after absence. *Heb.* xiii. 11. To bring to a sense of sin and amendment of life. *Gal.* vi. 12. To renew or re-establish after interruption. 13. To recover or renew, as passages of an author obscured or corrupted.

RĒ'-STORE, *v. t.* [*re* and *store.*] To store again.

RE-STŌR'ED, (re-stōrd') *pp.* Returned; brought back; retrieved; recovered; cured; renewed; re-established.

† RE-STŌRE'MENT, *n.* The act of restoring; restoration.

RE-STŌR'ER, *n.* One that restores; one that returns what is lost or unjustly detained; one who repairs or re-establishes.

RE-STŌR'ING, *ppr.* Returning what is lost or taken; bringing back; recovering; curing; renewing; repairing; re-establishing.

RE-STRĀIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *restraindre*; It. *ristrignere, restringere.*] 1. To hold back; to check; to hold from action, proceeding or advancing, either by physical or moral force, or by any interposing obstacle. 2. To repress; to keep in awe. 3. To suppress; to hinder or repress. 4. To abridge; to hinder from unlimited enjoyment. 5. To limit; to confine. 6. To withhold; to forbear.

RE-STRĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being restrained. *Brown.*

RE-STRĀIN'ED, (re-strānd') *pp.* Held back from advancing or wandering; withheld; repressed; suppressed; abridged; confined.

RE-STRĀIN'ED-LY, *adv.* With restraint; with limitation.

RE-STRĀIN'ER, *n.* He or that which restrains.

RE-STRĀIN'ING, *ppr.* 1. Holding back from proceeding; checking; repressing; hindering from motion or action; suppressing. 2. *a.* Abridging; limiting.

RE-STRĀINT', *n.* [from Fr. *restreint.*] 1. The act or operation of holding back or hindering from motion, in any manner; hinderance of the will, or of any action, physical, moral or mental. 2. Abridgment of liberty. 3. Prohibition. 4. Limitation; restriction. 5. That which restrains, hinders or represses.

RE-STRICT', *v. t.* [L. *restrictus.*] To limit; to confine; to restrain within bounds.

† RE-STRICT', *a.* Confined; limited. *Annot. on Glanville.*

RE-STRICT'ED, *pp.* Limited; confined to bounds.

RE-STRICT'ING, *ppr.* Confining to limits.

RE-STRIC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *restrictus.*] 1. Limitation; confinement within bounds. 2. Restraint.

RE-STRICT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *restrictif.*] 1. Having the quality of limiting or of expressing limitation. 2. Imposing restraint. 3. Styptic; [*obs.*]

RE-STRICT'IVE-LY, *adv.* With limitation.

RE-STRĪNGE', (re-strinj') *v. t.* [L. *restringo.*] To confine; to contract; to astringe.

RE-STRIN'GEN-CY, *n.* The quality or power of contracting.

RE-STRIN'GENT, *a.* Astringent; styptic.

RE-STRIN'GENT, *n.* A medicine that operates as an astringent or styptic. *Harvey.*

RE-STRĪVE', *v. i.* [*re* and *strive.*] To strive anew.

REST'Y, *a.* The same as *restive* or *restif*, of which it is a contraction.

RE-SUB-JEC'TION, *n.* [*re* and *subjection.*] A second subjection. *Bp. Hall.*

RE-SUB-LI-MĀ'TION, *n.* A second sublimation.

RE-SUB-LĪME', *v. t.* [*re* and *sublime.*] To sublime again.

RE-SUB-LĪM'ED, (re-sub-līmd') *pp.* Sublimed a second time.

RE-SUB-LĪM'ING, *ppr.* Subliming again.

RE-SU-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *resudatus.*] The act of sweating again.

RE-SULT', *v. i.* [Fr. *resulter*; L. *resulto, resilio.*] 1. To leap back; to rebound. 2. To proceed, spring or rise, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, consultation or meditation. 3. To come to a conclusion or determination.

RE-SULT', *n.* 1. Resilience; act of flying back. 2. Consequence; conclusion; inference; effect. 3. Consequence or effect. 4. The decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly. *New England.*

RE-SULT'ANCE, *n.* The act of resulting.

RE-SULT'ANT, *n.* In *mechanics*, a force which is the combined effect of two or more forces, acting in different directions.

RE-SULT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Proceeding as a consequence, effect or conclusion of something; coming to a determination.—2. In *law*, *resulting use* is a use which returns to him who raised it, after its expiration or during the impessibility of vesting in the person intended.

RE-SŪM'A-BLE, *a.* [from *resume.*] That may be taken back, or that may be taken up again.

RE-SŪME', *v. t.* [L. *resumo.*] 1. To take back what has been given. 2. To take back what has been taken away. 3. To take again after absence. 4. To take up again after interruption; to begin again.

RE-SŪM'ED, (re-zūmd') *pp.* Taken back; taken again; begun again after interruption.

RE-SŪM'ING, *ppr.* Taking back; taking again; beginning again after interruption.

RE-SUM'MON, *v. t.* 1. To summon or call again. 2. To recall; to recover. *Bacon.*

RE-SUM'MONED, *pp.* Summoned again; recovered.

RE-SUM'MON-ING, *ppr.* Recalling; recovering.

RE-SUMP'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *resumptus.*] The act of resuming, taking back or taking again.

RE-SUMP'TĪVE, *a.* Taking back or again.

RE-SŪ'PI-NATE, *a.* [L. *resupinatus.*] In *botany*, reversed; turned upside down.

RE-SU-PI-NĀ'TION, *n.* The state of lying on the back; the state of being resupinate or reversed, as a corol.

RE-SŪ'PĪNE, *a.* Lying on the back.

RES-UR-REC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *resurrectus.*] A rising again; *chiefly*, the revival of the dead of the human race, or their return from the grave, particularly at the general judgment.

RE-SUR-VĒY', *v. t.* [*re* and *survey.*] To survey again or anew; to review. *Shak.*

RE-SUR'VĒY, *n.* A second survey.

RE-SUR-VĒY'ED, (re-sur-vād') *pp.* Surveyed again.

RE-SUR-VĒY'ING, *pp.* Surveying anew; reviewing.

RE-SUS'CI-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *resuscito.*] 1. To revivify; to revive; *particularly*, to recover from apparent death. 2. To reproduce, as a mixed body from its ashes.

RE-SUS'CI-TA-TED, *pp.* Revived; revivified; reproduced.
RE-SUS'CI-TA-TING, *ppr.* Reviving; revivifying; reproducing.
RE-SUS-CI-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of reviving from a state of apparent death; the state of being revivified. 2. The reproducing of a mixed body from its ashes.
RE-SUS'CI-TA-TĪVE, *a.* Reviving; revivifying; raising from apparent death; reproducing.
*RE-TĀIL', } *v. t.* [Fr. *retailler;* It. *ritagliare.*] 1. To
*RĒ'TAIL, } sell in small quantities or parcels, from the sense of cutting or dividing. 2. To sell at second hand. *Pope.* 3. To tell in broken parts; to tell to many.
RĒ'TAIL, *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand. *Addison.*
RE-TĀIL'ED, (re-tāld') *pp.* Sold in small quantities.
RE-TĀIL'ER, } *n.* One who sells goods by small quanti-
RĒ'TAIL-ER, } ties or parcels.
RE-TĀIL'ING, *ppr.* Selling in small quantities.
RE-TĀIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *retenir;* It. *ritenere;* Sp. *retener;* L. *retineo.*] 1. To hold or keep in possession; not to lose or part with or dismiss. 2. To keep, as an associate; to keep from departure. 3. To keep back; to hold. 4. To hold from escape. 5. To keep in pay; to hire. 6. To engage; to employ by a fee paid.
† RE-TĀIN', *v. i.* 1. To belong to; to depend on. *Boyle.* 2. To keep; to continue.
RE-TĀIN'ED, (re-tānd') *pp.* Held; kept in possession; kept as an associate; kept in pay; kept from escape.
RE-TĀIN'ER, *n.* 1. One who retains; as an executor, who retains a debt due from the testator. 2. One who is kept in service; an attendant. 3. An adherent; a dependent; a hanger-on. 4. A servant, not a domestic, but occasionally attending and wearing his master's livery.—5. Among *lawyers*, a fee paid to engage a lawyer or counselor to maintain a cause. 6. The act of keeping dependents, or being in dependence.
RE-TĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Keeping in possession; keeping as an associate; keeping from escape; hiring; engaging by a fee.
RE-TĀKE', *v. t.*; pret. *retook;* pp. *retaken.* [*re* and *take.*] 1. To take again. *Clarendon.* 2. To take from a captor; to recapture.
RE-TĀK'ER, *n.* One who takes again what has been taken; a recaptor. *Kent.*
RE-TĀK'ING, *ppr.* Taking again; taking from a captor.
RE-TĀK'ING, *n.* A taking again; recapture.
RE-TAL'I-ATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *retalio.*] To return like for like; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received.
RE-TAL'I-ATE, *v. i.* To return like for like.
RE-TAL'I-A-TED, *pp.* Returned, as like for like.
RE-TAL'I-A-TING, *ppr.* Returning like for like.
RE-TAL-I-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The return of like for like; the doing that to another which he has done to us; requital of evil.—2. In a *good sense*, return of good for good.
RE-TAL'I-A-TO-RY, *a.* Returning like for like. *Canning.*
RE-TĀRD', *v. t.* [Fr. *retarder;* L. *retardo.*] 1. To diminish the velocity of motion; to hinder; to render more slow in progress. 2. To delay; to put off; to render more late.
† RE-TĀRD', *v. i.* To stay back. *Brown.*
RE-TARD-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of abating the velocity of motion; hinderance; the act of delaying.
RE-TĀRD'ED, *pp.* Hindered in motion; delayed.
RE-TĀRD'ER, *n.* One that retards, hinders or delays.
RE-TĀRD'ING, *ppr.* Abating the velocity of motion; hindering; delaying.
RE-TĀRD'MENT, *n.* The act of retarding or delaying.
RETCH, *v. i.* [Sax. *hræcan.*] To make an effort to vomit; to heave; as the stomach; to strain.
† RETCH'LESS, *a.* Careless. [*See* RECKLESS.] *Dryden.*
RE-TEC'TION, *n.* [L. *retectus.*] The act of disclosing or producing to view something concealed.
RE-TENT', *n.* That which is retained. *Kirwan.*
RE-TEN'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *retentio, retineo.*] 1. The power of retaining; the faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas.—2. In *medicine*, the power of retaining, or that state of contraction in the solid or vascular parts of the body, by which they hold their proper contents and prevent involuntary evacuations; undue retention of some natural discharge. 3. The act of withholding; restraint. 4. Custody; confinement; [*obs.*]
RE-TEN'TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *retentif.*] Having the power to retain.
† RE-TEN'TIVE, *n.* Restraint. *Bp. Hall.*
RE-TEN'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of retention.
† RE-TEX', *v. t.* [L. *retexo.*] To unweave; to undo; to annul by any action. *Hacket.*
RET'I-CENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *reticence;* L. *reticentia.*] Con-
RET'I-CEN-CY, } cealment by silence.—In *rhetoric*, aposiopesis or suppression.
RET'I-CLE, *n.* [L. *reticulum.*] 1. A small net. 2. A contrivance to measure the quantity of an eclipse; a kind of micrometer.
RE-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* Having the form of a net or of net-work; formed with interstices.—In *anatomy*, the *reticular body*, or *rete mucosum*, is the layer of the skin, intermediate between the cutis and the cuticle, the principal seat of color in man.
RE-TIC'U-LATE, } *a.* [L *reticulatus.*] Netted; resem-
RE-TIC'U-LA-TED, } bling net-work; having distinct veins crossing like net-work.
RE-TIC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* Net-work; organization of substances resembling a net. *Darwin.*
RET'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *retiformis.*] Having the form of a net in texture; composed of crossing lines and interstices.
RET'I-NA, *n.* [L.] In *anatomy*, one of the coats of the eye, being an expansion of the optic nerve over the bottom of the eye, where the sense of vision is first received.
RET-I-NAS-PHALT', *n.* A bituminous or resinous substance of a yellowish or reddish brown.
RET'I-NITE, *n.* [Gr. ρητινη.] Pitchstone.
*RET'I-NUE, *n.* [Fr. *retenue.*] The attendants of a prince or distinguished personage, chiefly on a journey or an excursion; a train of persons.
RET-I-RĀDE', *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, a kind of retrenchment in the body of a bastion or other work.
RE-TĪRE', *v. i.* [Fr. *retirer.*] 1. To withdraw; to retreat; to go from company or from a public place into privacy. 2. To retreat from action or danger. 3. To withdraw from a public station. 4. To break up, as a company or assembly. 5. To depart or withdraw for safety or for pleasure. 6. To recede; to fall back.
† RE-TĪRE', *v. t.* To withdraw; to take away.
† RE-TĪRE', *n.* 1. Retreat; recession; a withdrawing. *Shak.* 2. Retirement; place of privacy. *Milton.*
RE-TĪR'ED, (re-tīrd') *a.* 1. Secluded from much society or from public notice; private. 2. Secret; private. 3. Withdrawn. *Locke.*
RE-TĪR'ED-LY, *adv.* In solitude or privacy. *Sherwood.*
RE-TĪR'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of retirement; solitude; privacy or secrecy. *Atterbury.*
RE-TĪRE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of withdrawing from company or from public notice or station. 2. The state of being withdrawn. 3. Private abode; habitation secluded from much society or from public life. 4. Private way of life.
RE-TĪR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Withdrawing; retreating; going into seclusion or solitude. 2. *a.* Reserved; not forward or obtrusive.
RE-TŌLD', *pret.* and *pp.* of *retell;* as a story *retold.*
RE-TORT', *v. t.* [L. *retortus.*] 1. To throw back; to reverberate. 2. To return an argument, accusation, censure or incivility. 3. To bend or curve back.
RE-TORT', *v. i.* To return an argument or charge; to make a severe reply.
RE-TORT', *n.* 1. The return of an argument, charge or incivility in reply.—2. In *chemistry*, a spherical vessel with its neck bent, to which the receiver is fitted.
RE-TORT'ED, *pp.* Returned; thrown back; bent back.
RE-TORT'ER, *n.* One that retorts.
RE-TORT'ING, *ppr.* Returning; throwing back.
RE-TOR'TION, *n.* The act of retorting. *Spenser.*
RE-TOSS', *v. t.* [*re* and *toss.*] To toss back. *Pope.*
RE-TOSS'ED, (re-tost') *pp.* Tossed back.
RE-TOSS'ING, *ppr.* Tossing back.
RE-TOUCH', (re-tuch') *v. t.* [*re* and *touch.*] To improve by new touches; as, to *retouch* a picture or an essay. *Dryden. Pope.*
RE-TOUCH'ED, (re-tucht') *pp.* Touched again.
RE-TOUCH'ING, (re-tuch'ing) *ppr.* Improving by new touches.
RE-TRĀCE', *v. t.* [Fr. *retracer.*] 1. To trace back; to go back in the same path or course. 2. To trace back, as a line.
RE-TRĀ'CED, (re-trāst') *pp.* Traced back.
RE-TRĀ'CING, *ppr.* Tracing back.
RE-TRACT', *v. t.* [Fr. *retracter;* L. *retractus.*] 1. To recall, as a declaration, words or saying; to disavow; to recant. 2. To take back; to rescind; [*little used.*] 3. To draw back, as claws.
RE-TRACT', *v. i.* To take back; to unsay; to withdraw concession or declaration.
RE-TRACT', *n.* Among *horsemen*, the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe.
RE-TRACT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be retracted or recalled.
RE-TRAC'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *retractatus.*] To recant; to unsay.
RE-TRAC-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *retractatio.*] The recalling of what has been said; recantation; change of opinion declared.
RE-TRACT'ED, *pp.* Recalled; recanted; disavowed.
RE-TRACT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be drawn back; retractile. *Journ. of Science.*
RE-TRACT'ILE, *a.* Capable of being drawn back.
RE-TRACT'ING, *ppr.* Recalling; disavowing; recanting.
RE-TRAC'TION, *n.* 1. The act of withdrawing something advanced, or changing something done. 2. Recantation; disavowal of the truth of what has been said; declaration of change of opinion. 3. Act of withdrawing a claim.
RE-TRACT'IVE, *a.* Withdrawing; taking from.

RE-TRAC'TIVE, *n.* That which withdraws or takes from.
† RE-TRĀICT', (re-trāte') *n.* Retreat. [*See* RETREAT.] *Bacon.*
RE-TRĀIT', *n.* [It. *ritratto.*] A cast of countenance; a picture. *Spenser.*
RE-TRAX'IT, *n.* [L. *retraho, retraxi.*] In *law*, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action.
RE-TRĒAT', *n.* [Fr. *retraite*; L. *retractus.*] 1. The act of retiring; a withdrawing of one's self from any place. 2. Retirement; state of privacy or seclusion from noise, bustle or company. 3. Place of retirement or privacy. 4. Place of safety or security.—5. In *military affairs*, the retiring of an army or body of men from the face of an enemy, or from any ground occupied, to a greater distance from the enemy, or from an advanced position. A *retreat* is properly an orderly march, in which circumstance it differs from a *flight.* 6. The withdrawing of a ship or fleet from an enemy; or the order and disposition of ships declining an engagement. 7. The beat of the drum at the firing of the evening gun, to warn soldiers to forbear firing and the sentinels to challenge.
RE-TRĒAT', *v. i.* 1. To retire from any position or place. 2. To withdraw to a private abode or to any secluded situation. 3. To retire to a place of safety or security. 4. To move back to a place before occupied; to retire. 5. To retire from an enemy or from any advanced position.
RE-TRĒAT'ED, as a passive participle, though used by *Milton*, is not good English.
RE-TRENCH', *v. t.* [Fr. *retrancher.*] 1. To cut off; to pare away. 2. To lessen; to abridge; to curtail. 3. To confine; to limit; [*not proper.*] *Addison.*
RE-TRENCH', *v. i.* To live at a less expense.
RE-TRENCH'ED, (re-trencht') *pp.* Cut off; curtailed.
RE-TRENCH'ING, *ppr.* Cutting off; curtailing.
RE-TRENCH'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *retranchement*; Sp. *atrincheramiento.*] 1. The act of lopping off; the act of removing what is superfluous. 2. The act of curtailing, lessening or abridging; diminution.—3. In *military affairs*, any work raised to cover a post and fortify it against an enemy. *Encyc.*
* RE-TRIB'UTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *retribuer*; L. *retribuo.*] To pay back; to make payment, compensation or reward in return.
* RE-TRIB'U-TED, *pp.* Paid back; given in return; rewarded.
RE-TRIB'U-TER, *n.* One that makes retribution.
* RE-TRIB'U-TING, *ppr.* Requiting; making repayment; rewarding.
RET-RI-BŪ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Repayment; return accommodated to the action; reward; compensation. 2. A gratuity or present given for services in the place of a salary. 3. The distribution of rewards and punishments at the general judgment.
RE-TRIB'U-TIVE, } *a.* Repaying; rewarding for good
RE-TRIB'U-TO-RY, } deeds, and punishing for offenses.
RE-TRIĒV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be retrieved or recovered.
RE-TRIĒVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *retrouver*; It. *ritrovare.*] 1. To recover; to restore from loss or injury to a former good state. 2. To repair. 3. To regain. 4. To recall; to bring back.
† RE-TRIĒVE', *n.* A seeking again; a discovery.
RE-TRIĒV'ED, (re-trēēvd') *pp.* Recovered; repaired; regained; recalled.
RE-TRIĒV'ING, *ppr.* Recovering; repairing; recalling.
RET-RO-AC'TION, *n.* [L. *retro*, and *action.*] 1. Action returned, or action backwards. 2. Operation on something past or preceding.
RET-RO-AC'TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *retroactif.*] Operating by returned action; affecting what is past; retrospective.
RET-RO-AC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By returned action or operation; by operating on something past.
RET-RO-CĒDE', *v. t.* [L. *retro* and *cedo*; Fr. *retroceder.*] To cede or grant back; as, to *retrocede* a territory to a former proprietor.
RET-RO-CĒD'ED, *pp.* Granted back.
RET-RO-CĒD'ING, *ppr.* Ceding back.
RET-RO-CES'SION, *n.* 1. A ceding or granting back to a former proprietor. 2. The act of going back.
RET-RO-DUC'TION, *n.* [L. *retroduco.*] A bringing back.
RET'RO-FLEX, *a.* [L. *retro* and *flexus.*] In *botany*, bent this way and that, or in different directions.
RET'RO-FRACT, } *a.* [L. *retro* and *fractus.*] Reduced
RET-RO-FRAC'TED, } to hang down as it were by force so as to appear as if broken.
RET-RO-GRA-DĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of moving backwards; applied to the apparent motion of the planets. 2. A moving backwards; decline in excellence.
RET'RO-GRADE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *retrogradior.*] 1. Going or moving backwards.—2. In *astronomy*, apparently moving backward and contrary to the succession of the signs, as a planet. 3. Declining from a better to a worse state.
RET'RO-GRADE, *v. i.* [Fr. *retrograder*; L. *retrogradior.*] To go or move backward. *Bacon.*
RET'RO-GRADE, *v. t.* To cause to go backward.
RET-RO-GRES'SION, *n.* The act of going backward.
RET'-RO-GRESS'IVE, *a.* Going or moving backward; declining from a more perfect to a less perfect state.
RET-RO-MIN'GEN-CY, *n.* [L. *retro* and *mingo.*] The act or quality of discharging the contents of the bladder backwards.
RET-RO-MIN'GENT, *a.* Discharging the urine backwards
RET-RO-MIN'GENT, *n.* In *zoology*, an animal that discharges its urine backwards.
RET-RO-PUL'SIVE, *a.* [L. *retro* and *pulsus.*] Driving back; repelling. *Med. Repos.*
RE-TRORSE'LY, (re-trors'ly) *adv.* [L. *retrorsum.*] In a backward direction. *Eaton.*
RET'RO-SPEC'T, *n.* [L. *retro* and *specio.*] A looking back on things past; view or contemplation of something past.
RET-RO-SPEC'TION, *n.* 1. The act of looking back on things past. 2. The faculty of looking back on past things.
RET-RO-SPEC'TIVE, *a.* 1. Looking back on past events. 2. Having reference to what is past; affecting things past.
RET-RO-SPEC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of retrospect.
RET-RO-VER'SION, *n.* A turning or falling backwards.
RET'RO-VERT, *v. t.* To turn back.
RET'RO-VERT-ED, *a.* [L. *retro* and *verto.*] Turned back.
RE-TRŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *retrudo.*] To thrust back.
† RE-TRŪSE', *a.* [L. *retrusus.*] Hidden; abstruse.
RE-TUND', *v. t.* [L. *retundo.*] To blunt; to turn; to dull.
RE-TURN', *v. i.* [Fr. *retourner*; It. *ritornare*; Sp. *retornar.*] 1. To come or go back to the same place. 2. To come to the same state. 3. To answer. 4. To come again; to revisit. 5. To appear or begin again after a periodical revolution. 6. To show fresh signs of mercy. To repent of sin. *Scripture.*
RE-TURN', *v. t.* 1. To bring, carry or send back. 2. To repay. 3. To give in recompense or requital. 4. To give back in reply. 5. To tell, relate or communicate. 6. To retort; to recriminate. 7. To render an account, usually an official account to a superior. 8. To render back to a tribunal or to an office. 9. To report officially. 10. To send; to transmit; to convey.
RE-TURN', *n.* 1. The act of coming or going back to the same place. 2. The act of sending back. 3. The act of putting in the former place. 4. Retrogression; the act of moving back. 5. The act or process of coming back to a former state. 6. Revolution; a periodical coming to the same point. 7. Periodical renewal. 8. Repayment; reimbursement in kind or in something equivalent, for money expended or advanced, or for labor. 9. Profit; advantage. 10. Remittance; payment from a distant place. 11. Repayment; retribution; requital. 12. Act of restoring or giving back; restitution. 13. Either of the adjoining sides of the front of a house or ground-plot, is called a *return* side.—14. In *law*, the rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept or execution, to the proper officer or court; or the certificate of the officer executing it, indorsed. 15. A day in bank. The day on which the defendant is ordered to appear in court, and the sheriff is to bring in the writ, and report his proceedings, is called the *return* of the writ.—16. In *military* and *naval affairs*, an official account, report or statement rendered to the commander.
RE-TURN'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be returned or restored. —2. In *law*, that is legally to be returned, delivered, given or rendered.
RE-TURN'-DAY, *n.* The day when the defendant is to appear in court, and the sheriff is to return the writ and his proceedings.
RE-TURN'ED, (re-turnd') *pp.* Restored; given or sent back.
RE-TURN'ER, *n.* One who returns; one that repays or remits money.
RE-TURN'ING, *ppr.* Giving, carrying or sending back.
RE-TURN'ING-OF'FI-CER, *n.* The officer whose duty it is to make returns of writs, precepts, juries, &c.
RE-TURN'LESS, *a.* Admitting no return. [*Little used.*]
RE-TŪSE', *a.* [L. *retusus.*] In *botany*, a *retuse* leaf is one ending in a blunt sinus. *Lee.*
RE-UN'ION, *n.* 1. A second union; union formed anew after separation or discord.—2. In *medicine*, union of parts separated by wounds or accidents.
RE-U-NITE', *v. t.* [*re* and *unite.*] 1. To unite again; to join after separation. 2. To reconcile after variance.
RE-U-NITE', *v. i.* To be united again; to join and cohere again.
RE-U-NIT'ED, *pp.* United or joined again; reconciled.
† RE-U-NI''TION, *n.* Second conjunction. *Knatchbull.*
RE-U-NIT'ING, *ppr.* Uniting again; reconciling.
REŪS'SITE, *n.* [from *Reuss.*] A salt.
RE-VAL-U-Ā'TION, *n.* A fresh valuation.
REVE, *n.* [Sax. *gerefa.*] The bailiff of a franchise or manor. It is usually written *reeve.*
RE-VĒAL', *v. t.* [Fr. *revéler*; L. *revelo.*] 1. To disclose; to discover; to show; to make known something before unknown or concealed. 2. To disclose, discover or make known from heaven.
RE-VĒAL', *n.* A revealing; disclosure. *Brown.*
RE-VĒAL'ED, (re-veeld') *pp.* Disclosed; discovered; made known; laid open.

RE-VĒAL'ER, *n.* 1. One that discloses or makes known. 2. One that brings to view. *Dryden.*

RE-VĒAL'ING, *ppr.* Disclosing; discovering; making known.

RE-VĒAL'MENT, *n.* The act of revealing. [*L. u.*] *South.*

RE-VEIL'LE, RE'VEL-LY, (re-vel'ya) *n.* [Fr. *reveiller.*] In *military affairs*, the beat of drum about break of day, to give notice that it is time for the soldiers to rise and for the sentinels to forbear challenging. [This word might well be anglicized *rev'elly.*]

REV'EL, *v. i.* [D. *revelen.*] 1. To feast with loose and clamorous merriment; to carouse; to act the bacchanalian. 2. To move playfully or without regularity.

REV'EL, *n.* A feast with loose and noisy jollity.

RE-VEL', *v. t.* [L. *revello.*] To draw back; to retract; to make a revulsion. *Harvey.*

REV-E-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *revelatus.*] 1. The act of disclosing to others what was before unknown to them; *appropriately*, the disclosure or communication of truth to men by God himself, or by his authorized agents, the prophets and apostles. 2. That which is revealed; *appropriately*, the sacred truths which God has communicated to man for his instruction and direction. 3. The Apocalypse; the last book of the sacred canon.

REV'EL-LER, *n.* One who feasts with noisy merriment.

REV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Feasting with noisy merriment.

REV'EL-ING, *n.* A feasting with noisy merriment; revelry. *Gal.* v.

REV'EL-ROUT, *n.* 1. Tumultuous festivity. 2. A mob; a rabble tumultuously assembled; an unlawful assembly.

REV'EL-RY, *n.* Noisy festivity; clamorous jollity.

RE-VEN'DI-CATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *revendiquer.*] To reclaim what has been taken away; to claim to have restored what has been seized.

RE-VEN'DI-CA-TED, *pp.* Reclaimed; regained.

RE-VEN'DI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Reclaiming; recovering.

RE-VEN-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of reclaiming or demanding the restoration of any thing taken by an enemy; as by right of postliminium.

RE-VENGE', (re-venj') *v. t.* [Fr. *revancher, venger*; Sp. *vengar.*] 1. To inflict pain or injury in return for an injury received. 2. To inflict pain deliberately and maliciously, contrary to the laws of justice and humanity, in return for injury received. 3. To vindicate by punishment of an enemy.

RE-VENGE', (re-venj') *n.* [Fr. *revanche.*] 1. Return of an injury; the deliberate infliction of pain or injury on a person in return for an injury received from him. 2. A malicious or spiteful infliction of pain or injury, contrary to the laws of justice and Christianity, in return for an injury or offense. 3. The passion which is excited by an injury done or an affront given.

RE-VENG'ED, (re-venjd') *pp.* Punished in return for an injury; spitefully punished.

RE-VENGE'FUL, *a.* 1. Full of revenge or a desire to inflict pain or evil for injury received; spiteful; malicious; wreaking revenge. 2. Vindictive; inflicting punishment.

RE-VENGE'FUL-LY, (re-venj'ful-ly) *adv.* By way of revenge; vindictively; with the spirit of revenge. *Dryden.*

RE-VENGE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Vindictiveness. *More.*

RE-VENGE'LESS, (re-venj'les) *a.* Unrevenged. *Marston.*

RE-VENGE'MENT, *n.* Revenge; return of an injury. [*L. u.*]

RE-VENG'ER, *n.* 1. One who revenges; one who inflicts pain on another spitefully in return for an injury. 2. One who inflicts just punishment for injuries; [*less proper.*]

RE-VENG'ING, *ppr.* 1. Inflicting pain or evil spitefully for injury or affront received. 2. Vindicating; punishing.

RE-VENG'ING-LY, *adv.* With revenge; with the spirit of revenge; vindictively. *Shak.*

* REV'E-NUE, *n.* [Fr. *revenu*; L. *revenio.*] 1. In a *general sense*, the annual rents, profits, interest or issues of any species of property, real or personal, belonging to an individual or to the public. When used of individuals, it is equivalent to *income.*—In *modern usage*, *income* is applied more generally to the rents and profits of individuals, and *revenue* to those of the state. 2. The annual produce of taxes, excise, customs, duties, rents, &c. which a nation or state collects and receives into the treasury for public use. 3. Return; reward. 4. A fleshy lump on the head of a deer.

† RE-VERB' *v. t.* To reverberate. *Shak.*

RE-VERB'ER-ANT, *a.* [L. *reverberans.*] Returning sound; resounding; driving back. *Shak.*

RE-VERB'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *reverbero.*] 1. To return, as sound; to send back; to echo. 2. To send or beat back; to repel; to reflect. 3. To send or drive back; to repel from side to side.

RE-VERB'ER-ATE, *v. i.* 1. To be driven back; to be repelled, as rays of light, or sound. 2. To resound.

RE-VERB'ER-ATE, *a.* Reverberant. *Shak.*

RE-VERB'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Driven back; sent back; driven from side to side.

RE-VERB'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Driving or sending back; reflecting, as light; echoing, as sound.

RE-VERB-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of driving or sending back; *particularly*, the act of reflecting light and heat, or repelling sound.

RE-VERB'ER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Returning or driving back.

RE-VERB'ER-A-TO-RY, *n.* A furnace with a kind of dome that reflects the flame upon a vessel placed within it, so as to surround it.

RE-VĒRE', *v. t.* [Fr. *reverer*; It. *reverire*; L. *revereor.*] To regard with fear mingled with respect and affection; to venerate; to reverence; to honor in estimation.

RE-VĒR'ED, (re-veerd') *pp.* Regarded with fear mingled with respect and affection.

REV'ER-ENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *reverentia.*] 1. Fear mingled with respect and esteem; veneration.—*Reverence* is nearly equivalent to *veneration*, but expresses something less of the same emotion. It differs from *awe*, which is an emotion compounded of fear, dread or terror, with admiration of something great, but not necessarily implying love or affection. We feel *reverence* for a parent, and for an upright magistrate, but we stand in *awe* of a tyrant. 2. An act of respect or obeisance; a bow or courtesy. 3. A title of the clergy. 4. A poetical title of a father.

REV'ER-ENCE, *v. t.* To regard with reverence; to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection.

REV'ER-ENCED, *pp.* Regarded with fear mingled with respect and affection.

REV'ER-EN-CER, *n.* One that regards with reverence.

REV'ER-EN-CING, *ppr.* Regarding with fear mixed with respect and affection.

REV'ER-END, *a.* [Fr.; L. *reverendus.*] 1. Worthy of reverence; entitled to respect mingled with fear and affection. 2. A title of respect given to the clergy or ecclesiastics.

REV'ER-ENT, *a.* 1. Expressing reverence, veneration or submission. 2. Submissive; humble; impressed with reverence.

REV-ER-EN'TIAL, *a.* [from *reverence.*] Proceeding from reverence, or expressing it. *South.*

REV-ER-EN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* With reverence, or show of reverence. *Brown.*

REV'ER-EN'T-LY, *adv.* 1. With reverence; with respectful regard. 2. With veneration; with fear of what is great or terrifying.

RE-VĒR'ER, *n.* One who reveres or venerates.

REV'ER-IE. *See* REVERY.

RE-VĒR'ING, *ppr.* Regarding with fear mixed with respect and affection; venerating.

RE-VERS'AL, *a.* Intended to reverse; implying reverse. *Burnet.*

RE-VERS'AL, *n.* A change or overthrowing.

RE-VERSE', (re-vers') *v. t.* [L. *reversus.*] 1. To turn upside down. 2. To overturn; to subvert. 3. To turn back. 4. To turn to the contrary. 5. To put each in the place of the other.—6. In *law*, to overthrow by a contrary decision; to make void; to annul. 7. To recall; [*obs.*]

† RE-VERSE', (re-vers') *v. i.* To return. *Spenser.*

RE-VERSE', (re-vers') *n.* 1. Change; vicissitude; a turn of affairs; *in a good sense.* 2. Change for the worse; misfortune. 3. A contrary; an opposite. 4. [Fr. *revers.*] The *reverse* of a medal or coin is the second or back side, opposite to that on which the head or principal figure is impressed.

RE-VERS'ED, (re-verst') *pp.* 1. Turned side for side or end for end; changed to the contrary.—2. In *law*, overthrown or annulled—3. *a.* In *botany*, resupinate; having the upper lip larger and more expanded than the lower.

RE-VERS'ED-LY, *adv.* In a reversed manner. *South.*

RE-VERSE'LESS, *a.* Not to be reversed; irreversible.

RE-VERSE'LY, *adv.* On the other hand; on the opposite.

RE-VERS'I-BLE, *a.* That may be reversed.

RE-VERS'ING, *ppr.* Turning upside down; subverting; turning the contrary way; annulling.

RE-VER'SION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *reversio.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a returning; *appropriately*, in *law*, the returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, after a particular estate is ended. 2. The residue of an estate left in the grantor, to commence in possession after the determination of the particular estate granted. 3. Succession; right to future possession or enjoyment.—4. In *algebra*, reversion of series, a kind of reversed operation of an infinite series.

RE-VER'SION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a reversion, that is, to be enjoyed in succession, or after the determination of a particular estate.

RE-VER'SION-ER, *n.* The person who has a reversion, or who is entitled to lands or tenements, after a particular estate granted is determined.

RE-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *reverto.*] 1. To turn back; to turn to the contrary; to reverse. 2. To drive or turn back; to reverberate.

RE-VERT', *v. i.* 1. To return; to fall back.—2. In *law*, to return to the proprietor, after the determination of a particular estate.

RE-VERT', *n.* In *music*, return; recurrence; antistrophe. *Peacham.*

RE-VERT'ED, *pp.* Reversed; turned back.
RE-VERT'ENT, *n.* A medicine which restores the natural order of the inverted, irritative motions in the animal system. *Darwin.*
RE-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* That may revert or return.
RE-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning back; returning.
RE-VERT'IVE, *a.* Changing; reversing. *Thomson.*
*REV'ER-Y, } *n.* [Fr. *rêverie.* It is often written in Eng-
*REV'ER-IE, } lish as in French.] 1. *Properly*, a raving or delirium; but its sense, as generally used, is a loose or irregular train of thoughts, occurring in musing or meditation; wild, extravagant conceit of the fancy or imagination. 2. A chimera; a vision.
RE-VEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *revêtir.*] 1. To clothe again. 2. To reinvest; to vest again with possession or office. 3. To lay out in something less fleeting than money.
RE-VEST', *v. i.* To take effect again, as a title; to return to a former owner.
RE-VEST'ED, *pp.* Clothed again; invested anew.
RE-VEST'IA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *revestiaire*; L. *revestio.*] The place or apartment in a church or temple where the dresses are deposited.
RE-VET'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *revêtement.*] In *fortification*, a strong wall on the outside of a rampart, intended to support the earth.
RE-VI'BRATE, *v. i.* [*re* and *vibrate.*] To vibrate back or in return.
RE-VI-BRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of vibrating back.
†RE-VIC'TION, *n.* [L. *re* and *victum.*] Return to life.
RE-VICT'UAL, (re-vit'tl) *v. t.* [*re* and *victual.*] To furnish again with provisions. *Raleigh.*
RE-VICT'UALED, (re-vit'tld) *pp.* Furnished with victuals again.
RE-VICT'UAL-ING, (re-vit'tl-ing) *ppr.* Supplying again with provisions.
†RE-VIE', *v. t.* [*re* and *vie.*] To accede to the proposal of a stake and to overtop it. *B. Jonson.*
†RE-VIE', *v. i.* To return the challenge of a wager at cards; to make a retort. *Trial of the seven Bishops.*
RE-VIEW', (re-vū') *v. t.* [*re* and *view*; or Fr. *revoir*, *revu.*] 1. To look back on. *Denham.* 2. To see again. 3. To view and examine again; to reconsider; to revise. 4. To retrace. 5. To survey; to inspect; to examine the state of any thing, particularly of troops.
RE-VIEW', (re-vū') *n.* [Fr. *revue.*] 1. A second or repeated view; a re-examination; resurvey. 2. Revision; a second examination with a view to amendment or improvement.—3. In *military affairs*, an examination or inspection of troops under arms, by a general or commander, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of their discipline, equipments, &c.—4. In *literature*, a critical examination of a new publication, with remarks. 5. A periodical pamphlet containing examinations or analyses of new publications.
RE-VIEW'ED, (re-vūde') *pp.* Resurveyed; re-examined; inspected; critically analyzed.
RE-VIEW'ER, (re-vū'er) *n.* One that reviews or re-examines; an inspector; one that critically examines a new publication, and communicates his opinion upon its merits.
RE-VIEW'ING, *ppr.* Looking back on; seeing again; revising; re-examining; inspecting, as an army; critically examining and remarking on.
†RE-VIG'OR-A'TE, *v. t.* [*re* and *vigor.*] To give new vigor to.
RE-VILE', *v. t.* [*re* and *vile.*] To reproach; to treat with opprobrious and contemptuous language.
†RE-VILE', *n.* Reproach; contumely; contemptuous language. *Milton.*
RE-VIL'ED, (re-vīld') *pp.* Reproached; treated with opprobrious or contemptuous language.
†RE-VILE'MENT, *n.* Reproach; contemptuous language.
RE-VIL'ER, *n.* One who reviles another; one who treats another with contemptuous language.
RE-VIL'ING, *ppr.* Reproaching; treating with language of contempt.
RE-VIL'ING, *n.* The act of reviling or treating with reproachful words. *Is.* li.
RE-VIL'ING-LY, *adv.* With reproachful or contemptuous language; with opprobrium.
RE-VIN'DI-CATE, *v. t.* To vindicate again; to reclaim; to demand and take back what has been lost.
RE-VIS'AL, *n.* Revision; the act of reviewing and re-examining for correction and improvement.
RE-VISE', *v. t.* [L. *revisus*, *reviso.*] 1. To review; to re-examine; to look over with care for correction. 2. To review, alter and amend.
RE-VISE', *n.* 1. Review; re-examination. 2. Among *printers*, a second proof sheet; a proof sheet taken after the first correction.
RE-VIS'ED, (re-vīzd') *pp.* Reviewed; re-examined for correction.
RE-VIS'ER, *n.* One that revises or re-examines for correction.
RE-VIS'ING, *ppr.* Reviewing; re-examining for correction.

RE-VI'SION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of reviewing; review; re-examination for correction. 2. Enumeration of inhabitants.
RE-VI'SION-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to revision.
RE-VI'SION-A-RY, }
RE-VIS'IT, *v. t.* [Fr. *revisiter*; L. *revisito.*] To visit again. *Pope.*
RE-VIS-IT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of revisiting.
RE-VIS'IT-ED, *pp.* Visited again.
RE-VIS'IT-ING, *ppr.* Visiting again.
RE-VI'SOR, *n.* In *Russia*, one who has taken the number of inhabitants. *Tooke.*
RE-VI'VAL, *n.* 1. Return, recall or recovery to life from death or apparent death. 2. Return or recall to activity from a state of languor. 3. Recall, return or recovery from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity or depression. 4. Renewed and more active attention to religion; an awakening of men to their spiritual concerns.
RE-VIVE', *v. i.* [Fr. *revivre*; L. *revivisco.*] 1. To return to life; to recover life. 2. To recover new life or vigor; to be reanimated after depression. 3. To recover from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity or depression.—4. In *chemistry*, to recover its natural state, as a metal.
RE-VIVE', *v. t.* 1. To bring again to life; to reanimate. 2. To raise from languor, depression or discouragement; to rouse. 3. To renew; to bring into action after a suspension. 4. To renew in the mind or memory; to recall. 5. To recover from a state of neglect or depression. 6. To recomfort; to quicken; to refresh with joy or hope. 7. To bring again into notice.—8. In *chemistry*, to restore or reduce to its natural state or to its metallic state.
RE-VIV'ED, (re-vīvd') *pp.* Brought to life; reanimated; renewed; recovered; quickened; cheered; reduced to a metallic state.
RE-VIV'ER, *n.* That which revives; that which invigorates or refreshes; one that redeems from neglect or depression.
RE-VIV'I-FI-CATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *revivifier*; L. *re* and *vivifico.*] To revive; to recall or restore to life. [*Little used.*]
RE-VIV-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Renewal of life; restoration of life; or the act of recalling to life.—2. In *chemistry*, the reduction of a metal to its metalic state.
RE-VIV'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *revivifier.*] 1. To recall to life; to reanimate. 2. To give new life or vigor to.
RE-VIV'ING, *ppr.* Bringing to life again; reanimating; renewing; recalling to the memory.
REV-I-VIS'CENCE, } *n.* Renewal of life; return to life.
REV-I-VIS'CEN-CY, } *Burnet.*
REV-I-VIS'CENT, *a.* Reviving; regaining or restoring life or action. *Darwin.*
RE-VI'VOR, *n.* In *law*, the reviving of a suit which is abated by the death of any of the parties.
REV'O-CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr; L. *revocabilis.*] That may be recalled or revoked; that may be repealed or annulled.
REV'O-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being revocable.
†REV'O-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *revoco.*] To recall; to call back. *See* REVOKE.
REV-O-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *revocatio.*] 1. The act of recalling or calling back. 2. State of being recalled. *Howell.* 3. Repeal; reversal.
†REV'O-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Revoking; recalling. *World of Wonders.*
RE-VŌKE', *v. t.* [Fr. *revoquer*; L. *revoco.*] 1. To recall; to repeal; to reverse. 2. To check; to repress; [*obs.*] 3. To draw back; [*unusual.*]
RE-VŌKE', *v. i.* To renounce at cards.
RE-VŌKE', *n.* The act of renouncing at cards.
RE-VŌK'ED, (re-vōkt') *pp.* Repealed; reversed.
RE-VŌKE'MENT, *n.* Revocation; reversal. [*Little used.*]
RE-VŌK'ING, *ppr.* Reversing; repealing.
*RE-VOLT', *v. i.* [Fr. *revolter*; It. *rivoltare.*] 1. To fall off or turn from one to another. 2. To renounce allegiance and subjection to one's prince or state; to reject the authority of a sovereign. 3. To change; [*obs.*]—4. In *Scripture*, to disclaim allegiance and subjection to God.
*RE-VOLT', *v. t.* 1. To turn; to put to flight; to overturn. *Burke.* 2. To shock; to do violence to; to cause to shrink or turn away with abhorrence.
*RE-VOLT', *n.* 1. Desertion; change of sides; *more correctly*, a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to one's prince or government. 2. Gross departure from duty. *Shak.*—3. In *Scripture*, a rejection of divine government. 4. A revolter; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
*RE-VOLT'ED, *pp.* 1. Having swerved from allegiance or duty. 2. Shocked; grossly offended.
*RE-VOLT'ER, *n.* 1. One who changes sides; a deserter. 2. One who renounces allegiance and subjection to his prince or state.
*RE-VOLT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Changing sides; deserting. 2. Disclaiming allegiance and subjection to a prince or state. 3. Rejecting the authority of God. 4. *a.* Doing violence, as to the feelings; exciting abhorrence.
REV'O-LU-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may revolve. *Cotgrave.*

REV O-LUTE, *a.* [L. *revolutus.*] In *botany*, rolled back or downwards.

REV-O-LŪ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *revolutus.*] 1. In *physics*, rotation; the circular motion of a body on its axis; a course or motion which brings every point of the surface or periphery of a body back to the place at which it began to move. 2. The motion of a body round any fixed point or centre. 3. Motion of any thing which brings it to the same point or state. 4. Continued course marked by the regular return of years. 5. Space measured by some regular return of a revolving body or of a state of things.—6. In *politics*, a material or entire change in the constitution of government. 7. Motion backward. *Milton.*

REV-O-LŪ'TION-A-RY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a revolution in government. *Burke.* 2. Tending to produce a revolution.

REV-O-LŪ'TION-ER, *n.* 1. A revolutionist. *Ramsay.* 2. In *England*, one who favored the revolution in 1688. *Smollet.*

REV-O-LŪ'TION-IST, *n.* One engaged in effecting a change of government; the favorer of a revolution. *Burke.*

REV-O-LŪ'TION-ĪZE, *v. t.* 1. To effect a change in the form of a political constitution. *Ames.* 2. To effect an entire change of principles in. *J. M. Mason.*

REV-O-LŪ'TION-ĪZED, *pp.* Changed in constitutional form and principles.

REV-O-LŪ'TION-ĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Changing the form and principles of a constitution.

RE-VOLVE', *v. i.* [Old Fr. *revolver*; L. *revolvo.*] To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution; to fall back; to return.

RE-VOLVE', *v. t.* [L. *revolvo.*] To roll any thing round; to consider; to meditate upon. *Shak.*

RE-VOLV'EN-CY, *n.* State, act or principle of revolving; revolution. *Cowper.*

RE-VOM'IT, *v. t.* [*re* and *vomit*; Fr. *revomir.*] To vomit or pour forth again; to reject from the stomach.

RE-VOM'IT-ED, *pp.* Vomited again.

RE-VOM'IT-ING, *ppr.* Vomiting again.

RE-VUL'SION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *revulsus.*] 1. In *medicine*, the act of turning or diverting a flux of humors or any cause of disease, from one part of the body to another. 2. The act of holding or drawing back.

RE-VUL'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of revulsion.

RE-VUL'SIVE, *n.* 1. That which has the power of diverting humors from one part to another. 2. That which has the power of withdrawing. *Fell.*

†REW, *n.* A row. *Spenser.*

RE-WARD', *v. t.* [Norm. *regarder*; Fr. and Norm. *guerdon.*] To give in return, either good or evil.

RE-WARD', *n.* 1. Recompense, or equivalent return for good done, for kindness, for services and the like. 2. The fruit of men's labor or works. 3. A bribe; a gift to pervert justice. *Deut.* xxvii. 4. A sum of money offered for taking or detecting a criminal, or for recovery of any thing lost. 5. Punishment; a just return of evil or suffering for wickedness. 6. Return in human applause. *Matt.* vi. 7. Return in joy and comfort. *Ps.* xix.

RE-WARD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be rewarded; worthy of recompense. *Hooker.*

RE-WARD'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being worthy of reward. *Goodman.*

RE-WARD'ED, *pp.* Requited; recompensed or punished.

RE-WARD'ER, *n.* One who rewards; one that requites or recompenses. *Heb.* xi. *Addison.*

RE-WARD'ING, *ppr.* Making an equivalent return for good or evil; requiting; recompensing.

†RE-WORD', *v. t.* To repeat in the same words.

RE-WRITE', *v. t.* To write a second time.

RE-WRIT'TEN, *pp.* Written again. *Kent.*

REYS, *n.* The master of an Egyptian bark or ship.

RHA-BAR'BA-RATE, *a.* Impregnated with rhubarb.

RHAB-DOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ραβδος and λογος.] The act or art of computing or numbering by Napier's rods or Napier's bones.

RHAB'DO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. ραβδος and μαντεια.] Divination by a rod or wand. *Brown.*

RHAP-SOD'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of rhap-
RHAP-SOD'I-CAL, } sody; unconnected.

RHAP'SO-DIST, *n.* 1. One that writes or speaks without regular dependence of one part of his discourse on another. 2. One who recites or sings rhapsodies for a livelihood; or one who makes and repeats verses extempore.—3. *Anciently*, one whose profession was to recite the verses of Homer and other poets.

RHAP'SO-DY, *n.* [Gr. ραψωδια.] *Originally*, a discourse in verse, sung or rehearsed by a rhapsodist; or a collection of verses.—In *modern usage*, a collection of passages, thoughts or authorities, composing a new piece, but without necessary dependence or natural connection. *Locke.*

RHEIN'-BER-RY, *n.* Buckthorn, a plant. *Johnson.*

RHĒ'NISH, *a.* Pertaining to the river Rhine, or to Rheims in France.

RHĒ'TIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the ancient Rhæti, or to Rhætia, their country.

RHĒ'TOR, *n.* [L.; Gr. ρητωρ.] A rhetorician. [*Little used.*]

RHET'O-RIC, *n.* [Gr. ρητορικη.] 1. The art of speaking with propriety, elegance and force. 2. The power of persuasion or attraction; that which allures or charms.

RHE-TOR'I-CAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to rhetoric. 2. Containing the rules of rhetoric. 3. Oratorial. *More.*

RHE-TOR'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In the manner of rhetoric; according to the rules of rhetoric.

†RHE-TOR'I-CATE, *v. i.* To play the orator. *Decay of Piety.*

†RHE-TOR-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* Rhetorical amplification.

RHET-O-RĪ''CIAN, *n.* [Fr. *rhetoricien.*] 1. One who teaches the art of rhetoric, or the principles and rules of correct and elegant speaking. 2. One well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric. 3. An orator; [*less proper.*]

†RHET-O-RĪ''CIAN, *a.* Suiting a master of rhetoric.

RHET'O-RĪZE, *v. i.* To play the orator. *Cotgrave.*

RHET'O-RĪZE, *v. t.* To represent by a figure of oratory.

RHEŪM, *n.* [Gr. ρευμα.] 1. An increased and often inflammatory action of the vessels of any organ; but generally applied to the inflammatory action of the mucous glands, attended with increased discharge and an altered state of their excreted fluids. 2. A thin serous fluid, secreted by the mucous glands, &c.; as in catarrh.

RHEŪ-MAT'IC, *a.* [L. *rheumaticus.*] Pertaining to rheumatism, or partaking of its nature.

RHEŪ'MA-TISM, *n.* [L. *rheumatismus.*] A painful disease affecting muscles and joints of the human body, chiefly the larger joints, as the hips, knees, shoulders, &c. *Parr.*

RHEŪM'Y, *a.* 1. Full of rheum or watery matter; consisting of rheum, or partaking of its nature. 2. Affected with rheum. 3. Abounding with sharp moisture; causing rheum.

RHIME. *See* RHYME.

RHĪ'NO, *n.* A cant word for gold and silver, or money.

RHI-NO-CĒ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the rhinoceros; resembling the rhinoceros. *Tatler.*

RHI-NOC'E-ROS, *n.* [Fr. *rhinoceros*, or *rhinocerot*; L. *rhinoceros.*] A genus of quadrupeds of two species, one of which, the *unicorn*, has a single horn growing almost erect from the nose.

RHI-NOC'E-ROS-BIRD, *n.* A bird of the genus *buceros.*

RHŌ'DI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the island of Rhodes.

RHŌ'DI-UM, *n.* A metal recently discovered among grains of crude platinum.

RHOD-O-DEN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. ροδον and δενδρον.] The dwarf rosebay. *Evelyn.*

RHOD-O-MON-TĀDE'. *See* RODOMONTADE.

RHŌ'DON-ITE, *n.* A mineral of a red color. *Philips.*

RHOĒ'TIZ-ITE, } *n.* A mineral occurring in masses or in
RHET'IZ-ITE, } radiated concretions.

* RHOMB, *n.* [Fr. *rhombe*; L. *rhombus*; Gr. ρομβος.] In *geometry*, an oblique-angled parallelogram, or a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal and parallel, but the angles unequal, two of the angles being obtuse and two acute.

RHOMB'IC, *a.* Having the figure of a rhomb. *Grew.*

RHOM'BO, *n.* A fish of the turbot kind. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

RHOM'BOID, *n.* [Gr. ρομβος and ειδος.] 1. In *geometry*, a figure having some resemblance to a rhomb; or a quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular.—2. *a.* In *anatomy*, the *rhomboid muscle* is a thin, broad and obliquely square, fleshy muscle, between the basis of the scapula and the spina dorsi.

RHOM-BOID'AL, *a.* Having the shape of a rhomboid, or a shape approaching it. *Woodward.*

RHOMB'-SPAR, *n.* A mineral of a grayish-white.

RHŪ'BARB, *n.* [Syr. *raiborig*; L. *rhabarbarum.*] A plant of the genus *rheum*, of several species. The root is medicinal and much used as a moderate cathartic.

RHU-BAR'BAR-INE, *n.* A vegetable substance obtained from rhubarb. *Journ. of Science.*

RHUMB, *n.* [from *rhomb.*] In *navigation*, a vertical circle of any given place, or the intersection of such a circle with the horizon; in which last sense *rhumb* is the same as a point of the compass.

RHUMB'-LINE, *n.* In *navigation*, a line prolonged from any point of the compass on a nautical chart, except from the four cardinal points.

RHYME, } *n.* [Sax. *rim* and *gerim*; Sw., Dan. *rim*; D.
RIME, } *rym*; G. *reim.*] 1. In *poetry*, the correspondence of sounds in the terminating words or syllables of two verses, one of which succeeds the other immediately, or at no great distance. 2. A harmonical succession of sounds. 3. Poetry; a poem. 4. A word of sound to answer to another word.—*Rhyme or reason*, number or sense. *Spenser.*

RHYME, *v. i.* 1. To accord in sound. 2. To make verses.

RHYME, *v. t.* To put into rhyme. *Wilson.*

RHYME'LESS, *a.* Destitute of rhyme; not having consonance of sound. *Hall.*

RHŸM'ER, RHŸM'IST, or RHŸM'STER, *n.* One who makes rhymes; a versifier; a poor poet. *Dryden.*

RHŸ'MIC, *a.* Pertaining to rhyme.

RHYTHM, or RHYTH'MUS, *n.* [Gr. ρυθμος.] 1. In *music*, variety in the movement as to quickness or slowness, or length and shortness of the notes; or rather the proportion which the parts of the motion have to each other. 2. Metre; verse; number. *Howell.*

RHYTH'MI-CAL, *a.* [Gr. ρυθμικος; L. *rhythmicus.*] Having proportion of sound, or one sound proportioned to another; harmonical. *Johnson.*

RĪ'AL, *n.* A Spanish coin. *See* REAL.

RĪ'AL, *n.* [from *royal.*] A royal; a gold coin of the value of ten shillings sterling, formerly current in Britain.

RĪ'ANT, *a.* [Fr.] Laughing; exciting laughter. *Buck.*

RIB, *n.* [Sax. *rib*, or *ribb*; Ice. *rif*; G. *rippe*; D. *rib.*] 1. A bone of animal bodies which forms a part of the frame of the thorax.—2. In *ship building*, a piece of timber which forms or strengthens the side of a ship.—3. In *botany*, the continuation of the petiole along the middle of a leaf, and from which the veins take their rise.—4. In *cloth*, a prominent line or rising like a rib. 5. [W. *rhib.*] Something long, thin and narrow; a strip.

RIB, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with ribs. In *manufactures*, to form with rising lines and channels. 2. To inclose with ribs. *Shak.*

RIB'ALD, *n.* [Fr. *ribaud*; It. *ribaldo.*] A low, vulgar, brutal wretch; a lewd fellow. *Pope.*

RIB'ALD, *a.* Low; base; mean. *Shak.*

RIB'ALD-ISH, *a.* Disposed to ribaldry. *Hall.*

RIB'ALD-RY, *n.* [It. *ribalderia.*] Mean, vulgar language; *chiefly*, obscene language. *Swift.*

RIB'AN, *n.* In *heraldry*, the eighth part of a bend.

RIB'AND. *See* RIBBON.

RIBBED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Furnished with ribs. *Sandys.* 2. Inclosed as with ribs. *Shak.* 3. Marked or formed with rising lines and channels.

RIB'BON, } *n.* [W. *rhibin*, *rhib*; Ir. *ruibin*; Fr. *ruban.*] 1.
RIB'IN, } A fillet of silk; a narrow web of silk used for an ornament, as a badge, or for fastening some part of female dress.—2. In *naval architecture*, a long, narrow, flexible piece of timber, nailed upon the outside of the ribs from the stem to the sternpost, so as to encompass the ship lengthwise; the principal are the floor-ribbon and the breadth-ribbon.

RIB'BON, *v. t.* To adorn with ribbons. *Beaumont.*

† RIB'IBE, *n.* [*See* REBEC.] A sort of stringed instrument.

RIB'RŌAST, *v. t.* [*rib* and *roast.*] To beat soundly; *a burlesque word. Butler.*

RIB'RŌAST-ED, *pp.* Soundly beaten.

RIB'RŌAST-ING, *ppr.* Beating soundly.

RIB'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *plantago.*

RIC, or RICK, as a termination, denotes jurisdiction, or a district over which government is exercised, as in *bishoprick*; Sax. *cyne-ric*, king-ric. It is the Gothic *reiki*, dominion; Sax. *rice* or *ric.*

RIC, as a termination of names, denotes rich or powerful, as in *Alfric*, *Frederick*, like the Greek *Folycrates* and *Plutarchus.* It is the first syllable of *Richard*; Sax. *ric*, *rice. See* RICH.

RICE, *n.* [Fr. *riz*, or *ris*; It. *riso*; G. *reis*, or *reiss*; D. *ryst*; Dan. *ris.*] A plant of the genus *oryza*, and its seed, used for food.

RĪCE'-BIRD, } *n.* A bird of the United States, the
RICE'-BUNT-ING, } *emberiza oryzivora.* In *New England*, it is called *bob-lincoln.*

RICH, *a.* [Fr. *riche*; Sp. *rico*; It. *ricco*; Sax. *ric*, *rice*, *ricca*; D. *ryk*; G. *reich.*] 1. Wealthy; opulent; possessing a large portion of land, goods or money, or a larger portion than is common to other men or to men of like rank. 2. Splendid; costly; valuable; precious; sumptuous. 3. Abundant in materials; yielding great quantities of any thing valuable. 4. Abounding in valuable ingredients or qualities. 5. Full of valuable achievements or works. 6. Fertile; fruitful; capable of producing large crops or quantities. 7. Abundant; large. 8. Abundant; affording abundance; plentiful. 9. Full of beautiful scenery. 10. Abounding with elegant colors. 11. Plentifully stocked. 12. Strong; vivid; perfect. 13. Having something precious. 14. Abounding with nutritious qualities. 15. Highly seasoned. 16. Abounding with a variety of delicious food. 17. Containing abundance beyond wants.—18. In *music*, full of sweet or harmonious sounds.—19. In *Scripture*, abounding; highly endowed.—*The rich*, used as a *noun*, denotes a rich man or person, or more frequently, in the *plural*, rich men or persons.

† RICH, *v. t.* To enrich. [*See* ENRICH.] *Gower.*

† RICHED, *pp.* Enriched. *Shak.*

RICH'ES, *n.* [Fr. *richesse*; It. *ricchezza*; Sp. *riqueza.* This is in the singular number in fact, but treated as the plural.] 1. Wealth; opulence; affluence; possessions of land, goods or money in abundance. 2. Splendid, sumptuous appearance.—3. In *Scripture*, an abundance of spiritual blessings. *Luke* xvi.

RICH'LY, *adv.* 1. With riches; with opulence; with abundance of goods or estate; with ample funds. 2. Gayly; splendidly; magnificently. 3. Plenteously; abundantly; amply. 4. Truly; really; abundantly; fully.

RICH'NESS, *n.* 1. Opulence; wealth. *Sidney.* 2. Finery; splendor. *Johnson.* 3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness; the qualities which render productive. 4. Fullness; abundance. 5. Quality of abounding with something valuable. 6. Abundance of any ingredient or quality. 7. Abundance of beautiful scenery. 8. Abundance of nutritious qualities. 9. Abundance of high seasoning. 10. Strength; vividness; or whatever constitutes perfection. 11. Abundance of imagery or of striking ideas.

RICK, *n.* [Sax. *hreac*, or *hrig*; Ir. *cruach*; W. *crug.*] A heap or pile of grain or hay in the field or open air, but sheltered with a kind of roof. In *America*, we usually give this name to a long pile; the round and conical pile being called *stack.*

RICK'ETS, *n.* [In technical language, *rachitis*, Gr. ραχιτις; Sp. *raquitio*, the *rickets.*] A disease which affects children, and in which the joints become knotted, and the legs and spine grow crooked.

RICK'ET-Y, *a.* 1. Affected with rickets. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Weak; feeble in the joints; imperfect.

RIC'O-CHET, *n.* [Fr.] In *gunnery*, the firing of guns, mortars or howitzers with small charges, and elevated a few degrees, so as to carry the balls or shells just over the parapet, and cause them to roll along the opposite rampart.

† RIC'TURE, *n.* [L. *rictura.*] A gaping. *Dict.*

RID, *pret.* of *ride.*

RID, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rid.* [Sax. *ahreddan*, or *hreddan*; D. *redden*; G. *retten*, or *erretten*; Dan. *redder.*] 1. To free; to deliver; *properly*, to separate, and thus to deliver or save. 2. To separate; to drive away. 3. To free; to clear; to disencumber. 4. To dispatch. 5. To drive away; to remove by violence; to destroy.

RID, *pp.* or *a.* Free; clear; as, to be *rid* of trouble.

RID'DANCE, *n.* 1. Deliverance; a setting free. 2. Disencumbrance. 3. The act of clearing away.

RID'DEN, or RID, *pp.* of *ride.*

RID'DING, *ppr.* Freeing; clearing; disencumbering.

RID'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *hriddel*; W. *rhidyll.*] An instrument for cleaning grain, being a large sieve with a perforated bottom.

RID'DLE, *v. t.* To separate, as grain from the chaff with a riddle; as, to *riddle* wheat.

RID'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *rædelse*; D. *raadzel*; G. *räthsel.*] 1. An enigma; something proposed for conjecture, or that is to be solved by conjecture; a puzzling question; an ambiguous proposition. *Judges* xiv. 2. Any thing ambiguous or puzzling.

RID'DLE, *v. t.* To solve; to explain; but we generally use *unriddle*, which is more proper.

RID'DLE, *v. i.* To speak ambiguously, obscurely or enigmatically. *Shak.*

RID'DLER, *n.* One who speaks ambiguously.

RID'DLING-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a riddle.

RIDE, *v. i.*; pret. *rode*, or *rid*; pp. *rid*, *ridden.* [Sax. *ridan*; G. *reiten*; D. *ryden*; Sw. *rida*; Dan. *rider.*] 1. To be carried on horseback, or on any beast, or in any vehicle. 2. To be borne on or in a fluid. 3. To be supported in motion. 4. To practice riding. 5. To manage a horse well. 6. To be supported by something subservient; to sit.—*To ride easy*, in *seamen's language*, is when a ship does not labor or feel a great strain on her cables.—*To ride hard*, is when a ship pitches violently, so as to strain her cables, masts and hull.—*To ride out*, as a gale, signifies that a ship does not drive during a storm.

RIDE, *v. t.* 1. To sit on, so as to be carried. 2. To manage insolently at will. *Swift.* 3. To carry; [*local.*]

RIDE, *n.* 1. An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle. 2. A saddle horse; [*local.*] *Grose.* 3. A road cut in a wood or through a ground for the amusement of riding; a riding.

RĪD'ER, *n.* 1. One who is borne on a horse or other beast, or in a vehicle. 2. One who breaks or manages a horse. 3. The matrix of an ore. 4. An inserted leaf or an additional clause, as to a bill in parliament.—5. In *ship building*, a sort of interior rib fixed occasionally in a ship's hold, opposite to some of the timbers to which they are bolted, and reaching from the keelson to the beams of the lower deck, to strengthen her frame.

RĬDGE, *n.* [Sax. *rig*, *ricg*, *hric*, *hricg*; Sw. *rygg*; D. *rug*; G. *rücken.*] 1. The back, or top of the back. 2. A long or continued range of hills or mountains; or the upper part of such a range. 3. A steep elevation, eminence or protuberance. 4. A long, rising land, or a strip of ground thrown up by a plough or left between furrows. *Ps.* lxv. 5. The top of the roof of a building. 6. Any long eleva-

tion of land.—7. *Ridges of a horse's mouth* are wrinkles or risings of flesh in the roof of the mouth.

RĬDGE, *v. t.* 1. To form a ridge.—2. In *tillage*, to form into ridges with the plough. 3. To wrinkle.

RIDG'IL, or RIDG'LING, *n.* The male of any beast half gelt. *Encyc.*

† RIDG'ING-LY, *adv.* After the manner of ridges; or ridge by ridge. *Huloet.*

RIDG'Y, *a.* Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge.

RID'I-CŪLE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *ridiculum.*] 1. Contemptuous laughter; laughter with some degree of contempt; derision. 2. That species of writing which excites contempt with laughter.

RID'I-CULE, *v. t.* 1. To laugh at with expressions of contempt; to deride. 2. To treat with contemptuous merriment; to expose to contempt or derision by writing.

† RID'I-CŪLE, *a.* Ridiculous.

RID'I-CŪLED, *pp.* Treated with laughter and contempt.

RID'I-CU-LER, *n.* One that ridicules. *Chesterfield.*

RID'I-CU-LING, *ppr.* Laughing at in contempt.

RI-DIC'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *ridiculus*; It. *ridicoloso.*] That may justly excite laughter with contempt.

RI-DIC'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner worthy of contemptuous merriment.

RI-DIC'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ridiculous.

RĪD'ING, *ppr.* [from *ride.*] 1. Passing or traveling on a beast or in a vehicle; floating. 2. *a.* Employed to travel on any occasion. *Ayliffe.*

RĪD'ING, *n.* 1. A road cut in a wood or through a ground, for the diversion of riding therein. *Sidney.* 2. [corrupted from *trithing*, third.] One of the three intermediate jurisdictions between a three and a hundred, into which the county of York, in *England*, is divided.

RĪD'ING-CLERK, *n.* In *England*, one of the six clerks in chancery. *Ash.*

RĪD'ING-CŌAT, *n.* A coat for riding on a journey.

RĪD'ING-HAB-IT, *n.* A garment worn by females when they ride or travel. *Guardian.*

RĪD'ING-HOOD, *n.* A hood used by females when they ride; a kind of cloke with a hood.

RĪD'ING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school or place where the art of riding is taught.

RI-DOT'TO, *n.* [It.; L. *reductus.*] 1. A public assembly. 2. A musical entertainment consisting of singing and dancing, in the latter of which the whole company join.

RIE. *See* RYE.

RIFE, *a.* [Sax. *ryfe.*] Prevailing; prevalent. It is used of epidemic diseases. *Knolles.*

RĪFE'LY, *adv.* Prevalently; frequently. *Knolles.*

RĪFE'NESS, *n.* Frequency; prevalence. *Arbuthnot.*

RIFF'RAFF, *n.* [Fr. *rifler*; G. *raffen*; Dan. *rips*, *raps.*] Sweepings; refuse. *Hall.*

RĪ'FLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *rifler.*] 1. To seize and bear away by force; to snatch away. 2. To strip; to rob; to pillage; to plunder.

RĪ'FLE, *n.* [Dan. *rifle*, or *riffle.*] A gun about the usual size of a musket, the inside of whose barrel is *rifled*, that is, grooved, or formed with spiral channels.

RĪ'FLE, *v. t.* To groove; to channel.

RĪ'FLED, *pp.* Seized and carried away by violence; pillaged; channeled.

RĪ'FLE-MAN, *n.* A man armed with a rifle.

RĪ'FLER, *n.* A robber; one that seizes and bears away by violence.

RĪ'FLING, *ppr.* Plundering; seizing and carrying away by violence; grooving.

RIFT, *n.* [from *rive.*] A cleft; a fissure; an opening made by riving or splitting. *Dryden.*

RIFT, *v. t.* To cleave; to rive; to split. *Pope.*

RIFT, *v. i.* 1. To burst open; to split. *Bacon.* 2. To belch; to break wind; [*local.*]

RIFT'ED, *pp.* Split; rent; cleft.

RIFT'ING, *ppr.* Splitting; cleaving; bursting.

RIG, *n.* [Sax.] A ridge, which see.

RIG, *v. t.* [Sax. *wrigan.*] 1. To dress; to put on; *when applied to persons*, not elegant, but rather a ludicrous word, to express the putting on of a gay, flaunting or unusual dress. 2. To furnish with apparatus or gear; to fit with tackling.—3. To *rig a ship*, in *seamen's language*, is to fit the shrouds, stays, braces, &c. to their respective masts and yards.

RIG, *n.* [See the verb.] 1. Dress; also, bluster. 2. A romp; a wanton; a strumpet.—*To run the rig*, to play a wanton trick.—*To run the rig upon*, to practice a sportive trick on.

RIG, *v. i.* To play the wanton.

RIG-A-DOON', *n.* [Fr. *rigodon.*] A gay brisk dance performed by one couple, and said to have been borrowed from Provence in France.

RI-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *rigatio.*] The act of watering; but *irrigation* is generally used.

RIGGED, (rigd) *pp.* Dressed; furnished with shrouds, stays, &c. as a ship.

RIG'GER, *n.* One that rigs or dresses; one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship.

RIG'GING, *ppr.* Dressing; fitting with shrouds, braces, &c.

RIG'GING, *n.* Dress; tackle; *particularly*, the ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, &c. of a ship.

† RIG'GISH, *a.* Wanton; lewd. *Shak.*

RIG'GLE, *v. i.* To move one way and the other. *See* WRIGGLE.

RĪGHT, (rīte) *a.* [Sax. *riht*, *recht*; D. *regt*; G. *recht*; Dan. *rigtig*; Sw. *ricktig*; It. *retto*; Sp. *recto*; L. *rectus.*] 1. *Properly*, strained; stretched to straightness; hence, 2. Straight.—3. In *morals* and *religion*, just; equitable; accordant to the standard of truth and justice or the will of God. 4. Fit; suitable; proper; becoming. 5. Lawful. 6. True; not erroneous or wrong; according to fact. 7. Correct; passing a true judgment; not mistaken or wrong. 8. Not left; most convenient or dextrous. 9. Most favorable or convenient. 10. Properly placed, disposed or adjusted; orderly; well regulated. 11. Well performed, as an art or act. 12. Most direct. 13. Being on the same side as the right hand. 14. Being on the right hand of a person whose face is towards the mouth of a river.

RĪGHT, *adv.* 1. In a right or straight line; directly. 2. According to the law or will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice. 3. According to any rule of art. 4. According to fact or truth. 5. In a great degree; very; [*inelegant.*] 6. It is prefixed to titles; as in *right* honorable.

RĪGHT is used elliptically for *it is right*, *what you say is right*, *it is true*, &c. *Pope.*—*On the right*, on the side with the right hand.

RĪGHT, *n.* 1 Conformity to the will of God, or to his law, the perfect standard of truth and justice. 2. Conformity to human laws, or to other human standard of truth, propriety or justice. 3. Justice; that which is due or proper. 4. Freedom from error; conformity with truth or fact. 5. Just claim; legal title; ownership; the legal power of exclusive possession and enjoyment. 6. Just claim by courtesy, customs, or the principles of civility and decorum. 7. Just claim by sovereignty; prerogative. 8 That which justly belongs to one. 9. Property; interest. 10. Just claim; immunity; privilege. 11. Authority; legal power.—12. In the *United States*, a tract of land; or a share or proportion of property, as in a mine or manufactory. 13. The side opposite to the left; as, on the *right.*—*To rights.* 1. In a direct line; straight; [*unusual.*] 2. Directly; soon.—*To set to rights*, or *to put to rights*, to put into good order; to adjust; to regulate what is out of order.—*Bill of rights*, a list of rights; a paper containing a declaration of rights, or the declaration itself.—*Writ of right*, a writ which lies to recover lands in fee simple, unjustly withheld from the true owner.

RĪGHT, *v. t.* 1. To do justice to; to relieve from wrong. *Taylor.*—2. In *seamen's language*, to *right a ship*, is to restore her to an upright position from a careen.—*To right the helm*, to place it in the middle of the ship.

RĪGHT, *v. i.* To rise with the masts erect, as a ship.

RĪGHT'ED, *pp.* Relieved from injustice; set upright.

† RĪGHT'EN, *v. t.* [Sax. *gerihtan.*] To do justice to.

* RĪGHT'EOUS, (rī'chus) *a.* [Sax. *rihtwise.*] 1. Just; accordant to the divine law. 2. Just; equitable; merited.

† RĪGHT'EOUSED, (rī'chust) *a.* Made righteous; justified. *Bale.*

* RĪGHT'EOUS-LY, (rī'chus-ly) *adv.* Justly; in accordance with the laws of justice; equitably.

* RĪGHT'EOUS-NESS, (rī'chus-nes) *n.* 1. Purity of heart and rectitude of life; conformity of heart and life to the divine law.—2. *Applied to God*, the perfection or holiness of his nature; exact rectitude; faithfulness. 3. The active and passive obedience of Christ, by which the law of God is fulfilled. *Dan.* ix. 4. Justice; equity between man and man. *Luke* i. 5. The cause of our justification. *Jer.* xxiii.

RĪGHT'ER, *n.* One who sets right; one who does justice or redresses wrong.

RĪGHT'FUL, *a.* 1. Having the right or just claim according to established laws. 2. Being by right, or by just claim. 3. Just; consonant to justice.

RĪGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* According to right, law or justice.

RĪGHT'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Justice; accordance with the rules of right. 2. Moral rectitude; [*not usual.*]

RĪGHT'-HAND, *n.* The hand opposite to the left.

RĪGHT'ING, *ppr.* Doing justice to; setting upright.

RĪGHT'LY, *adv.* 1. According to justice; according to the divine will or moral rectitude. 2. Properly; fitly; suitably. 3. According to truth or fact; not erroneously. 4. Honestly; uprightly. 5. Exactly. 6. Straightly; directly; [*obs.*]

RĪGHT'NESS, *n.* 1. Correctness; conformity to truth or to the divine will, which is the standard of moral rectitude. 2. Straightness.

RĪG'ID, *a.* [Fr. *rigide*; It., Sp. *rigido*; L. *rigidus.*] 1. Stiff; not pliant; not easily bent. It is applied to bodies or sub-

stances that are naturally soft or flexible, but not fluid. *Rigid* is opposed to *flexible*, but expresses less than *inflexible*. 2. Strict in opinion, practice or discipline; severe in temper. 3. Strict; exact. 4. Severely just. 5. Exactly according to the sentence or law.

RI-ĠID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *rigidité*; L. *rigiditas.*] 1. Stiffness; want of pliability; the quality of not being easily bent. 2. A brittle hardness. 3. Stiffness of appearance or manner; want of ease or airy elegance.

RIĠ'ID-LY, *adv.* 1. Stiffly; unpliantly. 2. Severely; strictly; exactly; without laxity, indulgence or abatement.

RIĠ ID-NESS, *n.* 1. Stiffness of a body; the quality of not being easily bent. 2. Severity of temper; strictness in opinion or practice.

RIĠ'LET, *n.* [Fr.; L. *regula.*] A flat, thin piece of wood, used for picture frames; also used in printing, to regulate the margin, &c.

RIG'MA-ROLE, *n.* A repetition of stories; a succession of stories. *Goldsmith.*

RIG'OL, *n.* A circle; a diadem. *Shak.*

RIG'OLL, *n.* A musical instrument consisting of several sticks bound together, but separated by beads. *Encyc.*

RIG'OR, *n.* [L.; Fr. *rigueur.*] 1. Stiffness; rigidness.—2. In *medicine*, a sense of chilliness, with contraction of the skin; a convulsive shuddering or slight tremor, as in the cold fit of a fever. 3. Stiffness of opinion or temper; severity; sternness. 4. Severity of life; austerity; voluntary submission to pain, abstinence or mortification. 5. Strictness; exactness without allowance, latitude or indulgence. 6. Violence; fury; [*obs.*] 7. Hardness; solidity; [*unusual.*] 8. Severity; asperity.

RIG'OR-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *rigoureux.*] 1. Severe; allowing no abatement or mitigation. 2. Severe; exact; strict; without abatement or relaxation. 3. Exact; strict; scrupulously accurate. 4. Severe; very cold.

RIG'OR-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Severely; without relaxation, abatement or mitigation. 2. Strictly; exactly; with scrupulous nicety; rigidly.

RIG'OR-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Severity without relaxation or mitigation; exactness. *Ash.* 2. Severity.

RILL, *n.* [G. *rille*; W. *rhill.*] A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet. *Milton.*

RILL, *v. i.* To run in a small stream, or in streamlets.

RILL'ET, *n.* A small stream; a rivulet. *Drayton*

RIM, *n.* [Sax. *rima* and *reoma*; W. *rhim* and *rhimp.*] 1. The border, edge or margin of a thing. 2. The lower part of the belly or abdomen.

RIM, *v. t.* To put on a rim or hoop at the border.

RIME, *n.* [Sax. *rim.*] Rhyme, which see.

RIME, *n.* [Sax. *hrim*; Ice. *hrym*; D. *rym.*] White or hoar frost; congealed dew or vapor. *Bacon.*

† RIME, *n.* [L. *rima*; Sw. *remna.*] A chink; a fissure; a rent or long aperture.

RIME, *v. i.* To freeze or congeal into hoar frost.

RĪ'MOSE, } *a.* [L. *rimosus.*] In *botany*, chinky; abounding
RĪ'MOUS, } with clefts, cracks or chinks.

RIM'PLE, *n.* [Sax. *hrympelli.*] A fold or wrinkle. *See* RUMPLE.

RIM'PLE, *v. t.* To rumple; to wrinkle.

RIM'PLING, *n.* Undulation.

RĪ'MY, *a.* [from *rime.*] Abounding with rime; frosty.

RĪND, *n.* [Sax. *rind*, or *hrind*; G. *rinde.*] The bark of a plant; the skin or coat of fruit that may be pared or peeled off; also, the inner bark of trees.

† RĪND, *v. t.* To bark; to decorticate.

RIN'DLE, *n.* A small water-course or gutter. *Ash.*

RING, *n.* [Sax. *ring*, or *hring*; D. *ring*, or *kring*; G., D., Sw. *ring.*] 1. A circle, or a circular line, or any thing in the form of a circular line or hoop. 2. A circular course.

RING, *n.* 1. A sound; *particularly*, the sound of metals. 2. Any loud sound, or the sounds of numerous voices; or sound continued, repeated or reverberated. 3. A chime, or set of bells harmonically tuned.

RING, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rung.* [Sax. *ringan*, *hringan*; G., D. *ringen*; Sw. *ringa*; Dan. *ringer.*] To cause to sound, particularly by striking a metallic body.

RING, *v. t.* [from the noun.] 1. To encircle. *Shak.* 2. To fit with rings, as the fingers, or as a swine's snout. *Shak.*

RING, *v. i.* 1. To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body, particularly a metallic one. 2. To practice the art of making music with bells. 3. To sound; to resound. 4. To utter, as a bell; to sound. 5. To tinkle; to have the sensation of sound continued. 6. To be filled with report or talk.

RING'-BŌLT, *n.* An iron bolt with an eye, to which is fitted a ring of iron. *Mar. Dict.*

RING'-BŌNE, *n.* A callus growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, just above the coronet.

RING'DOVE, *n.* [G. *ringeltaube.*] A species of pigeon, the *columba palumbus.*

RIN'ĠENT, *a.* [L. *ringor.*] In *botany*, a *ringent* or labiate corol is one which is irregular, monopetalous, with the border usually divided into two parts, called the upper and lower lip.

RING'ER, *n.* One who rings.

RING'ING, *ppr.* Causing to sound, as a bell; sounding; fitting with rings.

RING'ING, *n.* The act of sounding or of causing to sound.

RING'LĒAD, *v. t.* To conduct. [*Little used.*]

RING'LĒAD-ER, *n.* [*ring* and *leader.*] The leader of any association of men engaged in violation of law or an illegal enterprise, as rioters, mutineers and the like.

RING'LET, *n.* [*dim.* of *ring.*] 1. A small ring. *Pope* 2. A curl; *particularly*, a curl of hair. *Milton.* 3. A circle.

RING'-ŌU-SEL, *n.* A bird of the genus *turdus.*

RING'-STRĒAKED, *a.* [*ring* and *streak.*] Having circular streaks or lines on the body.

RING'-TAIL, *n.* 1. A kind of kite with a whitish tail. 2. A small quadrilateral sail, set on a small mast on a ship's tafferel.

RING'-WȮRM, *n.* [*ring* and *worm.*] A circular eruption on the skin; a kind of tetter. *Parr.*

RĬNSE, (rins) *v. t.* [Sw. *rensa*, or *rena*; Dan. *renser*; Sax., D., G. *rein*; Fr. *rincer.*] 1. To wash; to cleanse by washing. But in *present usage*, 2. To cleanse with a second or repeated application of water, after washing. We distinguish *washing* from *rinsing*. *Washing* is performed by rubbing, or with the use of soap; *rinsing* is performed with clean water, without much rubbing or the use of soap.

RĬNSED, *pp.* Cleansed with a second water; cleaned.

RINS'ER, *n.* One that rinses.

RINS'ING, *ppr.* Cleansing with a second water.

RĪ'OT, *n.* [Norm. *riotti*; It. *riotta*; Fr. *riote.*] 1. In a *general sense*, tumult; uproar; hence, *technically*, in *law*, a riotous assembling of twelve persons or more, and not dispersing upon proclamation. 2. Uproar; wild and noisy festivity. 3. Excessive and expensive feasting. 2 *Pet.* ii. 4. Luxury.—*To run riot*, to act or move without control or restraint.

RĪ'OT, *v. i.* [Fr. *rioter*; It. *riottare.*] 1. To revel; to run to excess in feasting, drinking or other sensual indulgences. 2. To luxuriate; to be highly excited. 3. To banquet; to live in luxury; to enjoy. 4. To raise an uproar or sedition.

RĪ'OT-ER, *n.* 1. One who indulges in loose festivity or excessive feasting.—2. In *law*, one guilty of meeting with others to do an unlawful act, and declining to retire upon proclamation.

RĪ'OT-ING, *ppr.* Reveling; indulging in excessive feasting.

RĪ'OT-ING, *n.* A reveling.

† RĪ'OT-ĬSE, *n.* Dissoluteness; luxury. *Spenser.*

RĪ'OT-OUS, *a.* [It. *riottoso.*] 1. Luxurious; wanton or licentious in festive indulgences. 2. Consisting of riot; tumultuous; partaking of the nature of an unlawful assembly; seditious. 3. Guilty of riot; *applied to persons.*

RĪ'OT-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With excessive or licentious luxury. 2. In the manner of an unlawful assembly; tumultuously; seditiously.

RĪ'OT-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being riotous.

RIP, *v. t.* [Sax. *rypan*, *ryppan*, *hrypan*; Sw. *rifva*; Dan. *river.*] 1. To separate by cutting or tearing; to tear or cut open or off; to tear off or out by violence. 2. To take out or away by cutting or tearing. 3. To tear up for search or disclosure, or for alteration; to search to the bottom; with *up*. 4. To rip out, as an oath.

RIP, *n.* 1. A tearing; a place torn; laceration. 2. A wicker basket to carry fish in. 3. Refuse; [*not in use or local.*]

RI-PĀ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the bank of a river.

RIPE, *a.* [Sax. *ripe*, *gerip*; D. *ryp*; G. *reif.*] 1. Brought to perfection in growth or to the best state; mature; fit for use. 2. Advanced to perfection; matured. 3. Finished; consummate. 4. Brought to the point of taking effect; matured; ready; prepared. 5. Fully qualified by improvement; prepared. 6. Resembling the ripeness of fruit. 7. Complete; proper for use. 8. Maturated; suppurated; as an abscess or tumor.

† RIPE, *v. i.* To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured.

† RIPE, *v. t.* To mature; to ripen. *Shak.*

RĪPE'LY, *adv.* Maturely; at the fit time. *Shak.*

RĪ'PEN, (rī'pn) *v. i.* [Sax. *ripian*; D. *rypen*; G. *reifen.*] 1. To grow ripe; to be matured; as grain or fruit. 2. To approach or come to perfection; to be fitted or prepared.

RĪ'PEN, (rī'pn) *v. t.* 1. To mature; to make ripe; as grain or fruit. 2. To mature; to fit or prepare. 3. To bring to perfection.

RĪPE'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being ripe or brought to that state of perfection which fits for use; maturity. 2. Full growth. 3. Perfection; completeness. 4. Fitness; qualification. 5. Complete maturation or suppuration, as of an ulcer or abscess. 6. A state of preparation.

RI-PHĒ'AN, *a.* An epithet given to certain mountains in the north of Asia.

RIP'IER, or RIP'PER, *n.* In *old laws*, one who brings fish to market in the inland country. *Cowel.*

RIPPED, *pp.* Torn or cut off or out; torn open.

RIP'PER, *n.* One who tears or cuts open.

RIP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting or tearing off or open; tearing up.

RIP'PING, *n.* 1. A tearing. 2. A discovery; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*
RIP'PLE, *v. i.* [Dan. *ripper.*] To fret on the surface, as water when agitated.
RIP'PLE, *v. t.* [G. *riffeln*, to hatchel.] 1. To clean, as flax. *Ray.* 2. To agitate the surface of water.
RIP'PLE, *n.* 1. The fretting of the surface of water; little curling waves. 2. A large comb or hatchel for cleaning flax.
RIP'PLING, *ppr.* Fretting on the surface.
RIP'PLING, *n.* 1. The ripple dashing on the shore, or the noise of it. 2. The act or method of cleaning flax; a hatcheling.
RIPT, *pp.* for *ripped.*
RIP'TOW-ELL, *n.* A gratuity given to tenants after they had reaped their lord's corn. *Todd.*
RISE, (rīze) *v. i.*; pret. *rose*; pp. *risen*; pron. *roze*, *rizn.* [Sax. *arisan*; D. *ryzen*; Goth. *reisan.*] 1. To move or pass upward in any manner; to ascend. 2. To get up; to leave the place of sleep or rest. 3. To get up or move from any recumbent to an erect posture. 4. To get up from a seat; to leave a sitting posture. 5. To spring; to grow. 6. To swell in quantity or extent; to be more elevated. 7. To break forth; to appear. 8. To appear above the horizon; to shine. 9. To begin to exist; to originate; to come into being or notice. 10. To be excited; to begin to move or act. 11. To increase in violence. 12. To appear in view. 13. To appear in sight; also, to appear more elevated. 14. To change a station; to leave a place. 15. To spring; to be excited or produced. 16. To gain elevation in rank, fortune or public estimation; to be promoted. 17. To break forth into public commotions; to make open opposition to government. 18. To be excited or roused into action. 19. To make a hostile attack. 20. To increase; to swell; to grow more or greater. 21. To be improved; to recover from depression. 22. To elevate the style or manner. 23. To be revived from death. 24. To come by chance. 25. To ascend; to be elevated above the level or surface. 26. To proceed from. 27. To have its sources in. 28. To be moved, roused, excited, kindled or inflamed, as passion. 29. To ascend in the diatonic scale. 30. To amount. 31. To close a session. This verb is written also *arise*, which see.
RISE, *n.* 1. The act of rising, either in a literal or figurative sense; ascent. 2. The act of springing or mounting from the ground. 3. Ascent; elevation, or degree of ascent. 4. Spring; source; origin. 5. Any place elevated above the common level. 6. Appearance above the horizon. 7. Increase; advance. 8. Advance in rank, honor, property or fame. 9. Increase of sound on the same key; a swelling of the voice. 10. Elevation or ascent of the voice in the diatonic scale. 11. Increase; augmentation. 12. [D. *rys*; from the verb.] A bough or branch; [*obs.*] *Chaucer.*
RIS'EN, *pp.* *See* RISE.
RIS'ER, *n.* 1. One that rises; as, an early *riser.*—2. Among *joiners*, the upright board of a stair.
RISH, *n.* A rush. *Cheshire Gloss.*
* RI-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *risible.*] 1. The quality of laughing, or of being capable of laughter. 2. Proneness to laugh.
* RĪ'SI-BLE, or RIS'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *risible*; L. *risibilis.*] 1. Having the faculty or power of laughing. 2. Laughable; capable of exciting laughter. The description of Falstaff in *Shakspeare*, exhibits a *risible* scene. *Risible* differs from *ludicrous*, as species from genus; *ludicrous* expressing that which is playful and sportive; *risible*, that which may excite laughter. *Risible* differs from *ridiculous*, as the latter implies something mean or contemptible, and *risible* does not.
RIS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Getting up; ascending; mounting; springing; proceeding from; advancing; swelling; increasing; appearing above the horizon; reviving from death, &c. 2. Increasing in wealth, power or distinction.
RIS'ING, *n.* 1. The act of getting up from any recumbent or sitting posture. 2. The act of ascending. 3. The act of closing a session, as of a public body. 4. The appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon. 5. The act of reviving from the dead; resurrection. *Mark* ix. 6. A tumor on the body. *Lev.* xiii. 7. An assembling in opposition to government; insurrection; sedition or mutiny.
RISK, *n.* [Fr. *risque*; Arm. *risql*; Port. *risco*; It. *rischio.*] 1. Hazard; danger; peril; exposure to harm.—2. In *commerce*, the hazard of loss, either of ship, goods or other property.—*To run a risk*, is to incur hazard; to encounter danger.
RISK, *v. t.* 1. To hazard; to endanger; to expose to injury or loss. 2. To venture; to dare to undertake.
RISKED, *pp.* Hazarded; exposed to injury or loss.
RISK'ER, *n.* One who hazards.
RISK'ING, *ppr.* Hazarding; exposing to injury or loss.
RISSE, obsolete *pret.* of *rise.* *B. Jonson.*
RITE, *n.* [Fr. *rit*, *rite*; L. *ritus*; It., Sp. *rito.*] The manner of performing divine or solemn service as established by law, precept or custom; formal act of religion, or other solemn duty.
RI-TOR-NEL'LO, *n.* [It.] In *music*, a repeat; the burden of a song, or the repetition of a verse or strain.
RIT'U-AL, *a.* [It. *rituale.*] 1. Pertaining to rites; consisting of rites. 2. Prescribing rites.
RIT'U-AL, *n.* A book containing the rites to be observed, or the manner of performing divine service in a particular church, diocese or the like.
RIT'U-AL-IST, *n.* One skilled in the ritual. *Gregory.*
RIT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* By rites; or by a particular rite.
† RIV'AGE, *n.* [Fr.] A bank, shore or coast. *Spenser.*
RĪ'VAL, *n.* [L. *rivalis*; Fr., Sp. *rival*; It. *rivale.*] 1. One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one striving to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which one only can possess; a competitor. 2. One striving to equal or exceed another in excellence. 3. An antagonist; a competitor in any pursuit or strife.
RĪ'VAL, *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority. *Dryden.*
RĪ'VAL, *v. t.* 1. To stand in competition with; to strive to gain the object which another is contending for. 2. To strive to equal or excel; to emulate.
† RĪ'VAL, *v. i.* To be competitors. *Shak.*
† RI-VAL'I-TY, *n.* Rivalry. *Shak.*
RĪ'VAL-RY, *n.* [from *rival.*] Competition; a strife or effort to obtain an object which another is pursuing; an endeavor to equal or surpass another in some excellence; emulation.
RĪ'VAL-SHIP, *n.* 1. The state or character of a rival. 2. Strife; contention for superiority; emulation; rivalry.
RIVE, *v. t.*; pret. *rived*; pp. *rived*, or *riven.* [Dan. *revner*, *river*; Sw. *rifva.*] To split; to cleave; to rend asunder by force. *Dryden.*
RIVE, *v. i.* To be split or rent asunder. *Woodward.*
RIVE, *n.* A rent, or tear. *Brockett.*
† RIV'EL, *v. t.* [Sax. *gerifled*; Sw. *rifva.*] To contract into wrinkles; to shrink. *Dryden.*
RIV'EN, *pp.* of *rive.* Split; rent or burst asunder.
RĪ'VER, *n.* One who rives or splits.
RIV'ER, *n.* [Fr. *rivière*; Arm. *rifyer*; Corn. *ryvier*; It. *riviera*; L. *rivus*, *rivulus*; D. *rivier.*] 1. A large stream of water flowing in a channel on land towards the ocean, a lake or another river. 2. A large stream; copious flow; abundance.
RIV'ER-DRAG-ON, *n.* A crocodile; a name given by *Milton* to the king of Egypt.
† RIV'ER-ET, *n.* A small river.
RIV'ER-GOD, *n.* A deity supposed to preside over a river, as its tutelary divinity; a naiad. *Lempriere.*
RIV'ER-HORSE, *n.* The hippopotamus, an animal inhabiting rivers. *Milton.*
RIV'ER-WA-TER, *n.* The water of a river.
RIV'ET, *v. t.* [It. *ribadire*; Port. *rebitar.*] 1. To fasten with a rivet or with rivets. 2. To clinch. 3. To fasten firmly; to make firm, strong or immovable.
RIV'ET, *n.* A pin of iron or other metal; a pin or bolt clinched at both ends.
RIV'ET-ED, *pp.* Clinched; made fast.
RIV'ET-ING, *ppr.* Clinching; fastening firmly
RIV'U-LET, *n.* [L. *rivulus.*] A small stream or brook; a streamlet. *Milton.*
† RIX-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *rixatio.*] A brawl or quarrel.
RIX-DOL'LAR, *n.* [G. *reichsthaler*; D. *ryksdaalder*; Sw. *riksdaler*; Dan. *rigsdaler.*] A silver coin of Germany, Denmark and Sweden, of different value in different places. In Hamburg and some other parts of Germany, its value is the same as the American dollar, or 4*s.* 6*d.* sterling.
RŌACH, *n.* [Sax. *reohche*, *hreoce*; G. *roche*; Dan. *rokke.*] A fish of the genus *cyprinus*, found in fresh water.—*As sound as a roach* is a phrase supposed to have been originally, as sound as a *rock*, [Fr. *roche.*]
RŌAD, *n.* [Sax. *rad*, *rade*; G. *reise*; D. *reis*; Fr. *rade*; Sp. *rada*; G., D. *reede.*] 1. An open way or public passage; ground appropriated for travel, forming a communication between one city, town or place and another. 2. A place where ships may ride at anchor at some distance from the shore; sometimes called *roadstead*, that is, a place for *riding*, meaning at anchor. 3. A journey; [*obs.*] 4. An inroad; incursion of an enemy; [*obs.*]—*On the road*, passing; traveling. *Law.*
RŌAD'ER, } *n.* Among *seamen*, a vessel riding at anchor
RŌAD'STER, } in a road or bay.
RŌAD'STEAD. *See* ROAD.
RŌAD'WĀY, *n.* A highway. [*Tautological.*] *Shak.*
RŌAM, *v. i.* To wander; to ramble; to rove; to walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction.
RŌAM, *v. t.* To range; to wander over. *Milton.*
RŌAM'ER, *n.* A wanderer; a rover; a rambler; a vagrant.
RŌAM'ING, *ppr.* Wandering; roving.
RŌAM'ING, or RŌAM, *n.* The act of wandering.
RŌAN, *a.* [Fr. *rouan.*] A *roan* horse is one that is of a bay,

sorrel or dark color, with spots of gray or white thickly interspersed.

RŌAN'-TREE, *n.* A tree; the mountain ash. *Lee.*

RŌAR, *v. i.* [Sax. *rarian;* W. *rhawr.*] 1. To cry with a full, loud, continued sound; to bellow, as a beast. 2. To cry aloud, as in distress. 3. To cry aloud; to bawl; as a child. 4. To cause a loud, continued sound. 5. To make a loud noise.

RŌAR, *n.* 1. A full, loud sound of some continuance; the cry of a beast. 2. The loud cry of a child or person in distress. 3. Clamor; outcry of joy or mirth; as, a *roar* of laughter. 4. The loud, continued sound of the sea in a storm, or the howling of a tempest. 5. Any loud sound of some continuance.

RŌAR'ER, *n.* One that roars, man or beast.

RŌAR'ING, *ppr.* Crying like a bull or lion; uttering a deep, loud sound.

RŌAR'ING, *n.* The cry of a lion or other beast; outcry of distress, *Job* iii.; loud, continued sound of the billows of the sea or of a tempest, *Is.* v.

RŌAR'Y, *a.* Dewy; more properly *rory.*

RŌAST, *v. t.* [W. *rhostiaw;* Ir. *rostam;* Arm. *rosta;* Fr. *rôtir;* It. *arrostire;* D. *roosten;* G. *rösten;* Sw. *rosta.*] 1. To cook, dress or prepare meat for the table by exposing it to heat, as on a spit, in a bake-pan, in an oven, or the like. 2. To prepare for food by exposure to heat. 3. To heat to excess; to heat violently. 4. To dry and parch by exposure to heat.—5. In *metallurgy*, to dissipate the volatile parts of ore by heat.—6. In *common discourse*, to jeer; to banter severely.

RŌAST, *n.* That which is roasted.

RŌAST, *a.* [for *roasted.*] Roasted; as, *roast* beef.

RŌAST, *n.* In the phrase, to *rule the roast*, this word is a corrupt pronunciation of the G. *rath*, counsel, Dan., D. *raad*, Sw. *råd.*

RŌAST'ED, *pp.* Dressed by exposure to heat on a spit.

RŌAST'ER, *n.* 1. One that roasts meat; also, a gridiron. 2. A pig for roasting.

RŌAST'ING, *ppr.* 1. Preparing for the table by exposure to heat on a spit; drying and parching. 2. Bantering with severity.

RŌAST'ING, *n.* A severe teasing or bantering.

ROB, *n.* [Sp. *rob.*] The inspissated juice of ripe fruit, mixed with honey or sugar to the consistence of a conserve.

ROB, *v. t.* [G. *rauben;* D. *rooven;* Sw. *roffa;* It. *rubare;* Sp. *robar;* Port. *roubar.*] 1. In *law*, to take from the person of another feloniously, forcibly and by putting him in fear. 2. To seize and carry from any thing by violence and with felonious intent. 3. To plunder; to strip unlawfully. 4. To take away by oppression or by violence. 5. To take from; to deprive.—6. In a *loose sense*, to steal; to take privately without permission of the owner. 7. To withhold what is due. *Mal.* iii.

RO-BAL'LO, *n.* A fish found in Mexico. *Clavigero.*

ROB'BE, *n.* [G.] The sea-dog or seal.

ROBBED, *pp.* Deprived feloniously and by violence; plundered; seized and carried away by violence.

ROB'BER, *n.* 1. In *law*, one that takes goods or money from the person of another by force or menaces, and with a felonious intent.—2. In a *looser sense*, one who takes that to which he has no right; one who steals, plunders or strips by violence and wrong.

ROB'BER-Y, *n.* 1. In *law*, the forcible and felonious taking from the person of another any money or goods, putting him in fear, that is, by violence or by menaces of death or personal injury.—*Robbery* differs from *theft*, as it is a violent felonious taking from the person or presence of another; whereas *theft* is a felonious taking of goods privately from the person, dwelling, &c. of another. 2. A plundering; a pillaging; a taking away by violence, wrong or oppression.

ROB'BING, *ppr.* Feloniously taking from the person of another; putting him in fear; stripping; plundering.

ROB'BINS, or ROPE'-BANDS, *n.* [*rope* and *bands.*] Short, flat, plaited pieces of rope with an eye in one end, used in pairs to tie the upper edges of square sails to their yards.

ROBE, *n.* [Fr. *robe;* Sp. *ropa;* Port. *roupa;* Ir. *roba;* It. *roba.*] 1. A kind of gown, or long, loose garment, worn over other dress, particularly by persons in elevated stations. 2. A splendid female gown or garment. 2 *Sam.* xiii. 3. An elegant dress; splendid attire.—4. In *Scripture*, the vesture of purity or righteousness, and of happiness. *Job* xxix.

ROBE, *v. t.* 1. To put on a robe; or to dress with magnificence; to array. *Pope.* 2. To dress; to invest, as with beauty or elegance.

RŌBED, *pp.* Dressed with a robe; arrayed with elegance.

ROB'ERS-MAN, or ROB'ERTS-MAN, *n.* In the *old statutes of England*, a bold, stout robber or night thief, said to be so called from *Robinhood*, a famous robber.

ROB'ERT, or HERB-ROB'ERT, *n.* A plant of the genus *geranium;* stork's bill. *Ainsworth.*

RŌB'ERT-INE, *n.* One of an order of monks, so called from *Robert Flower*, the founder, A. D. 1187.

ROB'IN, *n.* [L. *rubecula.*] 1. A bird of the genus *motacilla*, called, also, *redbreast.*—2. In the *United States*, a bird with a red breast, a species of *turdus.*

ROB'IN-GOOD-FEL-LŌW, *n.* An old domestic goblin.

ROB'O-RANT, *a.* [L. *roborans, roboro.*] Strengthening.

ROB'O-RANT, *n.* A medicine that strengthens; but *corroborant* is generally used.

ROB-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *roboro.*] A strengthening. [*L. u.*]

RO-BŌ'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *roboreus.*] Made of oak.

RO-BUST', *a.* [L. *robustus.*] 1. Strong; lusty; sinewy; muscular; vigorous; forceful. 2. Sound; vigorous. 3. Violent; rough; rude. 4. Requiring strength.

† RO-BUS'TIOUS, *a.* [L. *robustus.*] 1. Strong; sinewy; vigorous; forceful. *Milton.* 2. Requiring strength. *Locke. Robustious* is now used only in low language.

† RO-BUS'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* With violence; with fury.

† RO-BUS'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being vigorous.

RO-BUST'NESS, *n.* Strength; vigor, or the condition of the body when it has full, firm flesh and sound health.

ROC'AM-BOLE, or ROK'AM-BOLE, *n.* A sort of wild garlic, the *allium scorodoprasum.*

RŌCHE'-AL-UM, (rōch'-al-um) *n.* [Fr. *roche.*] Rock-alum, a purer kind of alum. *Mortimer.*

RO-CHELLE' SALT. Tartrate of potash and soda.

ROCH'ET, *n.* [Fr. *rochet;* It. *roccetto, rocchetto.*] A surplice; the white, upper garment of a priest worn while officiating.

ROCH'ET, *n.* A fish, the *roach*, which see.

ROCK, *n.* [Fr. *roc*, or *roche;* It. *rocca;* Sp. *roca;* Port. *roca, rocha.*] 1. A large mass of stony matter, usually compounded of two or more simple minerals, either bedded in the earth or resting on its surface.—2. In *Scripture*, *figuratively*, defense; means of safety; protection; strength; asylum. 3. Firmness; a firm or immovable foundation. *Ps.* xxvii. 4. A species of vulture or condor. *Encyc.* 5. A fabulous bird in the Eastern tales.

ROCK, *n.* [Dan. *rok;* Sw. *rock;* D. *rokken;* G. *rocken;* It. *rocca.*] A distaff used in spinning; the staff or frame about which flax is arranged, from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

ROCK, *v. t.* [Dan. *rokker;* G. *rücken;* Old Fr. *rocquer*, or *roquer.*] 1. To move backward and forward, as a body resting on a foundation. It differs from *shake*, as denoting a slower and more uniform motion, or larger movements. It differs from *swing*, which expresses a vibratory motion of something suspended. 2. To move backwards and forwards in a cradle, chair, &c. 3. To lull to quiet.

ROCK, *v. i.* To be moved backwards and forwards; to reel.

ROCK'-AL-UM, *n.* The purest kind of alum. *See* ROCHE-ALUM.

ROCK'-BĀ-SIN, *n.* A cavity or artificial basin cut in a rock for the purpose, as is supposed, of collecting the dew or rain for ablutions and purifications prescribed by the druidical religion. *Grosier.*

ROCK'-BUT-TER, *n.* A subsulphete of alumin.

ROCK-CRYS'TAL, *n.* The most perfect variety of siliceous earth or quartz; limpid quartz.

ROCK'-DŌE, *n.* A species of deer. *Grew.*

ROCKED, *pp.* [from *rock*, the verb.] Moved one way and the other.

ROCK'ER, *n.* One who rocks the cradle; also, the curving piece of wood on which a cradle or chair rocks.

ROCK'ET, *n.* [Dan. *raket, rakette;* G. *racketc.*] An artificial fire-work, consisting of a cylindrical case of paper, filled with a composition of combustible ingredients, as nitre, charcoal and sulphur. This being tied to a stick and fired, ascends into the air and bursts.

ROCK'ET, *n.* [L. *eruca.*] A plant of the genus *brassica.*

ROCK'-FISH, *n.* A species of *gobius.*

ROCK'I-NESS, *n.* [from *rocky.*] State of abounding with rocks.

ROCK'ING, *ppr.* Moving backwards and forwards.

ROCK'LESS, *a.* Being without rocks. *Dryden.*

ROCK'-OIL, *n.* Another name for petrol or petroleum.

ROCK'-PIG-EON, *n.* A pigeon that builds her nest on a rock.

ROCK'-RŌSE, *n.* A plant of the genus *cistus.*

ROCK'-RŪ-BY, *n.* A name sometimes given to the garnet.

ROCK'-SALT, *n.* Fossil or mineral salt; salt dug from the earth; muriate of soda.

ROCK'-WOOD, *n.* Ligniform asbestus. *Cyc.*

ROCK'-WORK, *n.* 1. Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the asperities of rocks, forming a wall. 2. A natural wall of rock.

ROCK'Y, *a.* 1. Full of rocks. 2. Resembling a rock. *Milton.* 3. Very hard; stony; obdurate; unsusceptible of impression.

ROD, *n.* [Sax. *rod;* Dan. *rode;* D. *roede.*] 1. The shoot or long twig of any woody plant; a branch, or the stem of a shrub. 2. An instrument of punishment or correction; chastisement. 3. Discipline; ecclesiastical censures. 1 *Cor.* iv. 4. A kind of sceptre. 5. A pole for angling; something long and slender. *Gay.* 6. An instrument for measuring; but *more generally*, a measure of length con-

taining five yards, or sixteen feet and a half; a pole; a perch.—7. In *Scripture*, a staff or wand. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 8. Support. *Ps.* xxiii. 9. A shepherd's crook. *Lev.* xxvii. 10. An instrument for threshing. *Is.* xxviii. 11. Power; authority. ***Ps.*** cxxv. 12. A tribe or race. *Ps.* lxxiv.—*Rod of iron*, the mighty power of Christ. *Rev.* xix.

RODE, *pret.* of *ride*; also, a cross. *See* ROOD.

ROD'O-MONT, *n.* [Fr. *rodomont*; It. *rodomonte.*] A vain boaster. *Herbert.*

ROD'O-MONT, *a.* Bragging; vainly boasting.

ROD-O-MON-TĀDE', *n.* [Fr. *rodomontade*; It. *rodomontata.*] Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant. *Dryden.*

ROD-O-MON-TĀDE', *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to bluster; to rant.

ROD-O-MON-TĀD'IST, } *n.* A blustering boaster; one that
ROD-O-MON-TĀD'OR, } brags or vaunts.

RŌE, } *n.* [Sax. *ra* or *raa*, *ræge* or *hræge*; G.
RŌE'BUCK, } *reh* and *rehbock*; Dan. *raa* or *raabuk*; Sw. *råbock.*] 1. A species of deer, the *cervus capreolus*, with erect, cylindrical, branched horns, forked at the summit. 2. *Roe*, the female of the hart.

RŌE, *n.* [G. *rogen.*] The seed or spawn of fishes.

RŌE'-STONE, *n.* Called, also, *oolite*, which see.

RO-GĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *rogatio.*] 1. Litany; supplication.—2. In *Roman jurisprudence*, the demand by the consuls or tribunes, of a law to be passed by the people.

RO-GĀ'TION-WEEK, *n.* The second week before Whitsunday, thus called from the three fasts observed therein; viz., on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, called *rogation-days*, because of the extraordinary prayers then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of the Holy Thursday. *Dict.*

RŌGUE, (rōg) *n.* [Sax. *carg*, *arg*; D., G., Sw., Dan. *arg.*] 1. In *law*, a vagrant; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond. 2. A knave; a dishonest person; *applied to males.* 3. A name of slight tenderness and endearment. 4. A wag.

RŌGUE, (rōg) *v. i.* 1. To wander; to play the vagabond; [*little used.*] *Spenser.* 2. To play knavish tricks; [*little used.*] *Johnson.*

RŌGU'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The life of a vagrant; [*l. u.*] *Donne.* 2. Knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; dishonest practices. *Dryden.* 3. Waggery; arch tricks; mischievousness.

RŌGUE'SHIP, *n.* The qualities or personage of a rogue.

RŌGU'ISH, *a.* 1. Vagrant; vagabond; [*nearly obs.*] 2. Knavish; fraudulent; dishonest. *Swift.* 3. Waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous. *Addison.*

RŌGU'ISH-LY, *adv.* Like a rogue; knavishly; wantonly.

RŌGU'ISH-NESS, *n.* 1. The qualities of a rogue; knavery; mischievousness. 2. Archness; sly cunning.

† RŌGU'Y, *a.* Knavish; wanton. *L'Estrange.*

ROIL, *v. t.* [This is the Arm. *brella*; Fr. *brouiller*, *embrouiller*; It. *brogliare*, *imbrogliare*; Sp. *embrollar*; Port. *embrulhar.*] 1. To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment. 2. To excite some degree of anger; to disturb the passion of resentment. [*These senses are in common use in New England, and locally in England.*] 3. To perplex; [*local in England.*]

ROILED, *pp.* Rendered turbid or foul by disturbing the lees or sediment; angered slightly; disturbed in mind by an offense.

ROIL'ING, *ppr.* Rendering turbid; or exciting the passion of anger.

ROIL'Y, *a.* Turbid. [*A colloquial word in New England.*]

† ROIN, *n.* [Fr. *rogne.*] A scab; a scurf. *Chaucer.*

ROINT. *See* AROYNT.

† ROIST, } *v. i.* [Arm. *reustla.*] To bluster; to swag-
† ROIST'ER, } ger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting or turbulent. *Shak.*

† ROIST'ER, } *n.* A bold, blustering, turbulent fel-
† ROIST'ER-ER, } low.

† ROIST'ER-LY, *adv.* Like a roister; lawless; violent.

ROKE, ROOK, or ROAK, *n.* Mist; smoke; damp. *North of England.*

† RŌK'Y, *a.* [*See* REEK.] Misty; foggy; cloudy. *Ray.*

RŌLL, *v. t.* [D., G. *rollen*; Sw. *rulla*; Dan. *ruller*; W. *rholiaw*; Fr. *rouler.*] 1. To move by turning on the surface, or with a circular motion, in which all parts of the surface are successively applied to a plane. 2. To revolve; to turn on its axis. 3. To move in a circular direction. 4. To wrap round on itself; to form into a circular or cylindrical body. 5. To inwrap; to bind or involve in a bandage or the like. 6. To form by rolling into round masses. 7. To drive or impel any body with a circular motion, or to drive forward with violence or in a stream. 8. To spread with a roller or rolling pin. 9. To produce a periodical revolution. 10. To press or level with a roller.—*To roll one's self*, to wallow. *Mic.* i.

RŌLL, *v. i.* 1. To move by turning on the surface, or with the successive application of all parts of the surface to a plane. 2. To move, turn or run on an axis, as a wheel. 3. To run on wheels. 4. To revolve; to perform a periodical revolution. 5. To turn; to move circularly. 6. To float in rough water; to be tossed about. 7. To move, as waves or billows, with alternate swells and depressions. 8. To fluctuate; to move tumultuously. 9. To be moved with violence; to be hurled. 10. To be formed into a cylinder or ball. 11. To spread under a roller or rolling-pin. 12. To wallow; to tumble. 13. To rock or move from side to side. 14. To beat a drum with strokes so rapid that they can scarcely be distinguished by the ear.

RŌLL, *n.* 1. The act of rolling, or state of being rolled. 2. The thing rolling. 3. A mass made round; something like a ball or cylinder. 4. A roller; a cylinder of wood, iron or stone. 5. A quantity of cloth wound into a cylindrical form. 6. A cylindrical twist of tobacco. 7. An official writing; a list; a register; a catalogue. 8. The beating of a drum with strokes so rapid as scarcely to be distinguished by the ear. —9. *Rolls* of court, of parliament, or of any public body, are the parchments on which are engrossed, by the proper officer, the acts and proceedings of that body, and which, being kept in rolls, constitute the records of such public body.—10. In *antiquity*, a volume; a book consisting of leaf, bark, paper, skin or other material on which the ancients wrote, and which, being kept *rolled* or folded, was called in Latin *volumen*, from *volvo*, to roll. 11. A chronicle; history; annals. 12. Part; office; that is, round of duty, like *turn*; [*obs.*]

RŌLLED, *pp.* Moved by turning; formed into a round or cylindrical body; leveled with a roller, as land.

RŌLL'ER, *n.* 1. That which rolls; that which turns on its own axis; *particularly*, a cylinder of wood, stone or metal, used in husbandry and the arts. 2. A bandage; a fillet; *properly*, a long and broad bandage used in surgery. 3. A bird of the magpie kind, about the size of a jay.

RŌLL'ING, *ppr.* Turning over; revolving; forming into a cylinder or round mass; leveling, as land.

RŌLL'ING, *n.* The motion of a ship from side to side.

RŌLL'ING-PIN, *n.* A round piece of wood, tapering at each end, with which paste is molded and reduced to a proper thickness.

RŌLL'ING-PRESS, *n.* An engine consisting of two cylinders, by which cloth is calendered, waved and tabbied; also, an engine for taking impressions from copper plates; also, a like engine for drawing plates of metal, &c.

RŌLL'Y-POOL-Y, *n.* [said to be from *roll* and *pool*, or *roll*, *ball*, and *pool.*] A game in which a ball, rolling into a certain place, wins.

RŌM'AGE, *n.* Bustle; tumultuous search. *See* RUMMAGE.

RO-MAL', (ro-maul') *n.* A species of silk handkerchief.

RŌ'MAN, *a.* [L. *Romanus*, from *Roma.*] 1. Pertaining to Rome, or to the Roman people. 2. Romish; popish; professing the religion of the pope.

RŌ'MAN €ATH'O-LI€, as an *adjective*, denoting the religion professed by the people of Rome and of Italy, at the head of which is the pope or bishop of Rome; as a *noun*, one who adheres to the papal religion.

RŌ'MAN, *n.* 1. A native of Rome. 2. A citizen of Rome; one enjoying the privileges of a Roman citizen. 3. One of the Christian church at Rome to which Paul addressed an epistle.

* RO-MANCE', (ro-mans', *or* rō'mans) *n.* [Fr. *roman*; It. *romanzo*; Sp. *romance.*] 1. A fabulous relation or story of adventures and incidents, designed for the entertainment of readers; a tale of extraordinary adventures, fictitious and often extravagant, usually a tale of love or war, subjects interesting the sensibilities of the heart, or the passions of wonder and curiosity.—*Romance* differs from the *novel*, as it treats of great actions and extraordinary adventures; that is, according to the Welsh signification, it vaults or soars beyond the limits of fact and real life, and often of probability. 2. A fiction. *Prior.*

* RO-MANCE', (ro-mans', *or* rō'mans) *v. i.* To forge and tell fictitious stories; to deal in extravagant stories. *Richardson.*

* RO-MAN'CER, } *n.* 1. One who invents fictitious stories.
* RŌ'MAN-CER, } 2. A writer of romance.

* RO-MAN'CING, } *ppr.* Inventing and telling fictitious
* RŌ'MAN-CING, } tales; building castles in the air.

RO-MAN'CY, *a.* Romantic. [*Not proper.*]

RŌ'MAN-ISM, *n.* The tenets of the church of Rome.

RŌ'MAN-IST, *n.* An adherent to the papal religion; a Roman Catholic. *Encyc.*

RŌ'MAN-IZE, *v. t.* 1. To Latinize; to fill with Latin words or modes of speech. 2. To convert to the Roman Catholic religion, or to papistical opinions.

RŌ'MAN-IZE, *v. i.* To conform to Romish opinions, customs or modes of speech.

RŌ'MAN-IZED, *pp.* Latinized.

RO-MANSH', *n.* The language of the Grisons in Switzerland, a corruption of the Latin.

RO-MAN'TI€, *a.* 1. Pertaining to romance, or resembling it; wild; fanciful; extravagant. 2. Improbable or chimerical; fictitious. 3. Fanciful; wild; full of wild or fantastic scenery.

RO-MAN'TI-€AL-LY, *adv.* Wildly; extravagantly.

RO-MAN'TIC-NESS, *n.* 1. Wildness; extravagance; fancifulness. 2. Wildness of scenery.
RO-MAN'ZO-VITE, *n.* A mineral of the garnet kind.
RŌME'PEN-NY, } *n.* [*Rome*, and Sax. *pennig*, or *sceat.*] A
RŌME'SCOT, } tax of a penny on a house, formerly paid by the people of England to the church of Rome.
RŌM'ISH, *a.* Belonging or relating to Rome, or to the religion professed by the people of Rome; catholic; popish.
RŌM'IST, *n.* A papist. *South.*
ROMP, *n.* [a different spelling of *ramp;* W. *rham.*] 1. A rude girl who indulges in boisterous play. *Addison.* 2. Rude play or frolick. *Thomson.*
ROMP, *v. i.* To play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frisk about in play. *Richardson.*
ROMP'ING, *ppr.* Playing rudely; as a *noun*, rude, boisterous play.
ROMP'ISH, *a.* Given to rude play; inclined to romp.
ROMP'ISH-NESS, *n.* Disposition to rude, boisterous play; or the practice of romping. *Steele.*
ROM'PU, or ROM-PEE', *n.* [L. *rumpo.*] In *heraldry*, an ordinary that is broken, or a chevron, a bend or the like, whose upper points are cut off.
RON-DEAU', (ron-dō') } *n.* [Fr. *rondeau.*] 1. A kind of
RON'DO, } poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight have one rhyme, and five another. *Warton.*—2. In *music*, the rondo, vocal or instrumental, generally consists of three strains. 3. A kind of jig or lively tune that ends with the first strain repeated.
† RON'DLE, *n.* [from *round.*] A round mass. *Peacham.*
† RON'DURE, *n.* [Fr. *rondeur.*] A round; a circle. *Shak.*
† RONG, the old *pret.* and *pp.* of *ring*, now *rung*. *Chaucer.*
† RON'ION, (run'yun) *n.* [Fr. *rognon.*] A fat, bulky woman.
RONT, *n.* An animal stinted in its growth. *See* RUNT.
ROOD, *n.* [a different orthography of *rod.*] 1. The fourth part of an acre, or forty square rods. 2. A pole; a measure of five yards; a rod or perch; [*not used in America.*]
ROOD, *n.* [Sax. *rode*, or *rod.*] The cross; or an image of Christ, of the virgin Mary and St. John, or some other saint, on each side of it.
ROOD'LOFT, *n.* A loft or gallery in a church, on which relics and images were set to view. *Johnson.*
ROOD'Y, *a.* Coarse; luxuriant. *Craven dialect.*
ROOF, *n.* [Sax. *rof*, *hrof.*] 1. The cover or upper part of a house or other building. 2. A vault; an arch; or the interior of a vault. 3. The vault of the mouth; the upper part of the mouth; the palate.
ROOF, *v. t.* 1. To cover with a roof. 2. To inclose in a house; to shelter.
ROOFED, *pp.* Furnished or covered with a roof or arch.
ROOF'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a roof.
ROOF'ING, *n.* The materials of which a roof is composed; or materials for a roof. *Encyc.*
ROOF'LESS, *a.* [Sax. *roflease.*] 1. Having no roof. 2. Having no house or home; unsheltered.
ROOF'Y, *a.* Having roofs. *Dryden.*
ROOK, *n.* [Sax. *hroc;* G. *roche;* Dan. *roge.*] 1. A fowl of the genus *corvus*. 2. A cheat; a trickish, rapacious fellow.
ROOK, *n.* [It. *rocco.*] A common man at chess.
ROOK, *v. i.* To cheat; to defraud. *Locke.*
ROOK, *v. t.* To cheat; to defraud by cheating. *Aubrey.*
ROOK, *v. i.* To squat. *See* RUCK.
ROOK'ER-Y, *n.* 1. A nursery of rooks. *Pope.*—2. In *low language*, a brothel.
ROOK'Y, *a.* Inhabited by rooks; as, the *rooky* wood.
ROOM, *n.* [Sax., Dan., Sw. *rum;* D. *ruim;* G. *raum.*] 1. Space; compass; extent of place, great or small. 2. Space or place unoccupied. 3. Place for reception or admission of any thing. 4. Place of another; stead; as in succession or substitution. 5. Unoccupied opportunity. 6. An apartment in a house; any division separated from the rest by a partition. 7. A seat. *Luke* xiv.—*To make room*, to open a way or passage; to free from obstructions.—*To make room*, to open a space or place for any thing.—*To give room*, to withdraw; to leave space unoccupied for others to pass or to be seated.
ROOM, *v. i.* To occupy an apartment; to lodge.
† ROOM'AGE, *n.* [from *room.*] Space; place. *Wotton.*
ROOM'FUL, *a.* Abounding with rooms. *Donne.*
ROOM'I-NESS, *n.* Space; spaciousness; large extent of space.
ROOMTH, } *n.* and *a.* Space; spacious. *Ill-formed words,*
ROOMTH'Y, } *and not used in the United States.*
ROOM'Y, *a.* Spacious; wide; large; having ample room.
ROOP'Y, *a.* Hoarse. *Craven dialect.*
ROOST, *n.* [Sax. *hrost;* D. *roest.*] The pole or other support on which fowls rest at night. *Dryden.*—*At roost*, in a state for rest and sleep.
ROOST, *v. i.* 1. To sit, rest or sleep, as fowls on a pole, tree or other thing at night. 2. To lodge, *in burlesque.*
ROOST'ING, *ppr.* Sitting for rest and sleep at night.
ROOT, *n.* [Dan. *rod;* Sw. *rot;* L. *radix.*] 1. That part of a plant which enters and fixes itself in the earth, and serves to support the plant in an erect position, while, by means of its fibrils, it imbibes nutriment for the stem, branches and fruit. 2. The part of any thing that resembles the roots of a plant in manner of growth. 3. The bottom or lower part of any thing. 4. A plant whose root is esculent or the most useful part; as beets, carrots, &c. 5. The original or cause of any thing. 6. The first ancestor. *Locke.*—7. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, the *root* of any quantity is such a quantity as, when multiplied into itself a certain number of times, will exactly produce that quantity. 8. Means of growth.—9. In *music*, the fundamental note of any chord.—*Root of bitterness*, in *Scripture*, any error, sin or evil that produces discord or immorality.—*To take root*, to become planted or fixed; or to be established.—*To take deep root*, to be firmly planted or established; to be deeply impressed.
ROOT, *v. i.* 1. To fix the root; to enter the earth, as roots. 2. To be firmly fixed; to be established. 3. To sink deep.
ROOT, *v. t.* 1. To plant and fix deep in the earth; used chiefly in the participle. 2. To plant deeply; to impress deeply and durably.
ROOT, *v. i.* or *t.* [Sax. *wrot*, *wrotan;* D. *wroeten;* G. *reuten;* Dan. *roder;* Sw. *rota.*] To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine.—*To root up* or *out*, to eradicate; to extirpate; to remove or destroy root and branch; to exterminate.
ROOT'-BOUND, *a.* Fixed to the earth by roots. *Milton.*
ROOT'-BUILT, *a.* Built of roots. *Shenstone.*
ROOT'ED, *pp.* Having its roots planted or fixed in the earth; hence, fixed; deep; radical.
ROOT'ED-LY, *adv.* Deeply; from the heart. *Shak.*
ROOT'ER, *n.* One that roots; or one that tears up by the roots.
ROOT'-HOUSE, *n.* A house made of roots. *Dodsley.*
ROOT'ING, *ppr.* Striking or taking root; turning up with the snout.
ROOT'-LEAF, *n.* A leaf growing immediately from the root. *Martyn.*
ROOT'LET, *n.* A radicle; the fibrous part of a root.
ROOT'Y, *a.* Full of roots; as, *rooty* ground. *Adams.*
RO-PAL'IC, *a.* [Gr. ροπαλον, a club.] Clubformed; increasing or swelling towards the end.
ROPE, *n.* [Sax. *rap;* Sw. *rep;* Dan. *reeb;* W. *rhaf;* Ir. *ropa*, *roibin.*] 1. A large string or line composed of several strands twisted together. 2. A row or string consisting of a number of things united. 3. *Ropes*, [Sax. *roppas*,] the intestines of birds.—*Rope of sand*, *proverbially*, feeble union or tie; a band easily broken.
ROPE, *v. i.* To draw out or extend into a filament or thread, by means of any glutinous or adhesive quality.
RŌPE'-BAND. *See* ROBBIN.
RŌPE'-DAN-CER, *n.* [*rope* and *dancer.*] One that walks on a rope suspended. *Addison.*
RŌPE'-LAD-DER, *n.* A ladder made of ropes.
RŌPE'-MĀK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ropes or cordage.
RŌPE'-MĀK-ING, *n.* The art or business of manufacturing ropes or cordage.
RŌP'ER-Y, *n.* 1. A place where ropes are made. 2. A trick that deserves the halter. *Shak.*
RŌPE'TRICK, *n.* A trick that deserves the halter. *Shak.*
RŌPE'WALK, *n.* A long covered walk, or a long building over smooth ground, where ropes are manufactured.
RŌPE'-YARN, *n.* Yarn for ropes, consisting of a single thread.
RŌ'PI-NESS, *n.* Stringiness, or aptness to draw out in a string or thread without breaking, as of glutinous substances; viscosity; adhesiveness.
RŌP'Y, *a.* Stringy; adhesive; that may be drawn into a thread; viscous; tenacious; glutinous.
* ROQ'UE-LAUR, *n.* [from Fr.; Dan. *rokkelor.*] A cloak for men. *Gay.*
RŌ'RAL, *a.* [L. *roralis.*] Pertaining to dew, or consisting of dew; dewy. *Green.*
† RO-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *roratio.*] A falling of dew. *Dict.*
RŌ'RID, *a.* [L. *roridus.*] Dewy. *Granger.*
RO-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ros* and *fero.*] Generating or producing dew. *Dict.*
† RO-RIF'LU-ENT, *a.* [L. *ros* and *fluo.*] Flowing with dew. *Dict.*
RO-SĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *rosaceus.*] Rose-like; composed of several petals, arranged in a circular form.
RŌ'SA-RY, *n.* [L. *rosarium.*] 1. A bed of roses, or place where roses grow. 2. A chaplet. 3. A string of beads used by Roman Catholics, on which they count their prayers.
RO-SAS'IC, *a.* The *rosasic acid* is obtained from the urine of persons affected with intermitting and nervous fevers.
† ROS'CID, *a.* [L. *roscidus.*] Dewy; containing dew, or consisting of dew. *Bacon.*
ROSE, *n.* [Fr. *rose;* L., It., Sp. *rosa;* G., Dan. *rose.*] 1. A plant and flower of the genus *rosa*, of many species and varieties. 2. A knot of ribbon in the form of a rose, used as an ornamental tie of a shoe.—*Under the rose*, in secret;

privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure.—*Rose of Jericho*, a plant growing on the plain of Jericho.

ROSE, *pret.* of *rise*.

RŌ'SE-AL, *a.* [L. *roseus*.] Like a rose in smell or color.

* RŌ'SE-ATE, (rō'zhe-at) *a.* [Fr. *rosat*.] 1. Rosy; full of roses. 2. Blooming; of a rose color. *Boyle*.

RŌSE'BAY, *n.* A plant, the *nerium oleander*.

RŌSED, *a.* Crimsoned; flushed. *Shak*.

RŌSE'GALL, *n.* An excrescence on the dog-rose.

RŌSE'-MAL-LŌW, *n.* A plant of the genus *alcea*.

RŌSE'MA-RY, *n.* [L. *rosmarinus*.] A verticillate plant of the genus *rosmarinus*.

RŌSE'NŌ-BLE, *n.* An ancient English gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, first struck in the reign of Edward III. and current at 6*s*. 8*d*., or, according to *Johnson*, at 16 shillings.

RŌSE'-QUARTZ, *n.* A subspecies of quartz.

RŌSE'-ROOT, *n.* A plant of the genus *rhodiola*.

RŌ'SET, *n.* [Fr. *rosette*.] A red color used by painters.

RŌSE'-WA-TER, *n.* Water tinctured with roses by distillation. *Encyc*.

RŌSE'-WOOD, *n.* A plant or tree of the genus *aspalathus*, growing in warm climates.

ROS-I-CRŪ'CIAN, *n.* [L. *ros* and *crux*.] The Rosicrucians were a sect or cabal of hermetical philosophers, or rather fanatics, who sprung up in Germany in the fourteenth century, and made great pretensions to science; and, among other things, pretended to be masters of the secret of the philosopher's stone.

ROS-I-CRŪ'CIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Rosicrucians, or their arts. *Hudibras*.

† RŌ'ZIER, (rō'zhur) *n.* [Fr.] A rose-bush. *Spenser*.

ROS'IN, *n.* [This is only a different orthography of *resin*; Ir. *roisin*; Fr. *resine*; L. *resina*. *See* RESIN.] 1. Inspissated turpentine, a juice of the pine. 2. Any inspissated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit of wine.

ROS'IN, *v. t.* To rub with rosin. *Gay*.

RŌ'SI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being rosy, or of resembling the color of the rose. *Davenant*.

ROS'IN-Y, *a.* Like rosin, or partaking of its qualities.

ROS'LAND, *n.* [W. *rhos*, peat, or a moor.] Heathy land; land full of ling; moorish or watery land.

ROS'PO, *n.* A fish of Mexico, perfectly round.

ROSS, *n.* [qu. G. *graus*.] The rough, scaly matter on the surface of the bark of certain trees. *New England*.

ROSS'EL, *n.* Light land. [*Not used in America*.]

† ROSS'EL-LY, *a.* Loose; light. *Mortimer*.

ROS'SET, *n.* The large ternate bat.

ROS'SIG-NOL, *n.* [Fr.; It. *rosignuolo*.] The nightingale.

ROS'TEL, *n.* [L. *rostellum*.] In *botany*, the descending plane part of the corcle or heart, in the first vegetation of a seed.

ROS'TER, *n.* In *military affairs*, a plan or table by which the duty of officers is regulated.—In *Massachusetts*, a list of the officers of a division, brigade, regiment or battalion.

ROS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *rostrum*.] 1. Resembling the beak of a ship. 2. Pertaining to the beak.

ROS'TRATE, ROS'TRA-TED, *a.* [L. *rostratus*.] 1. In *botany*, beaked; having a process resembling the beak of a bird. 2. Furnished or adorned with beaks.

ROS'TRUM, *n.* [L.] 1. The beak or bill of a bird. 2. The beak or head of a ship.—3. In *ancient Rome*, a scaffold or elevated place in the forum, where orations, pleadings, funeral harangues, &c. were delivered. 4. The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver, in the common alembic. 5. A crooked pair of scissors, used by surgeons for dilating wounds.

RŌ'SY, *a.* 1. Resembling a rose; blooming; red; blushing; charming. 2. Made in the form of a rose.

ROT, *v. i.* [Sax. *rotian*; D. *rotten*; Sw. *röta*.] To lose the natural cohesion and organization of parts, as animal and vegetable substances; to be decomposed and resolved into its original component parts by the natural process, or the gradual operation of heat and air; to putrefy.

ROT, *v. t.* To make putrid; to cause to be decomposed by the natural operation of air and heat; to bring to corruption.

ROT *n.* 1. A fatal distemper incident to sheep, usually supposed to be owing to wet seasons and moist pastures. 2. Putrefaction; putrid decay.—3. *Dry rot*, in timber, the decay of the wood without the access of water.

RŌ'TA, *n.* [L. *rota*; W. *rhod*.] 1. An ecclesiastical court of Rome, composed of twelve prelates.—2. In *English history*, a club of politicians, who, in the time of Charles I. contemplated an equal government by rotation.

RŌ'TA-LITE, *n.* A genus of fossil shells.

RŌ'TA-RY, *a.* [L. *rota*; W. *rhod*; Sp. *rueda*; Port. *roda*.] Turning, as a wheel on its axis.

RŌ'TATE, *a.* In *botany*, wheel-shaped; monopetalous, spreading flat, without a tube.

RŌ'TA-TED, *a.* [L. *rotatus*.] Turned round, as a wheel.

RO-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *rotatio*.] 1. The act of turning, as a wheel or solid body on its axis, as distinguished from the progressive motion of a body revolving round another body or a distant point. 2. Vicissitude of succession.

RŌ'TA-TIVE, *a.* Turning, as a wheel; rotatory. [*L. u.*]

RO-TĀ'TO-PLANE, *a.* In *botany*, wheel-shaped and flat, without a tube. *Lee*.

RO-TĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] That which gives a circular or rolling motion; a muscle producing a rolling motion.

RŌ'TA-TO-RY, *a.* [from *rotator*.] 1. Turning on an axis, as a wheel; rotary. 2. Going in a circle; following in succession.

† ROTE, *n.* [a contraction of *crowd*, W. *cruth*, Ir. *cruit*.] A kind of violin or harp.

ROTE, *n.* [L. *rota*.] *Properly*, a round of words; frequent repetition of words or sounds, without attending to the signification, or to principles and rules; a practice that impresses words in the memory without an effort of the understanding, and without the aid of rules.

ROTE, *v. t.* To fix in the memory by means of frequent repetition, without an effort of the understanding to comprehend what is repeated. [*Little used*.] *Shak*.

ROTE, *v. i.* To go out by rotation or succession. [*Little used*.]

ROTH'ER-BEASTS, *n.* [Sax. *hrythcr*.] Cattle of the bovine genus. *Golding*.

ROTH'ER-NAILS, *n.* [corrupted from *rudder-nails*.] Among *shipwrights*, nails with very full heads, used for fastening the rudder-irons of ships.

ROTH'OF-FITE, *n.* A variety of grenate, brown or black.

RŌ'TO-CO, *n.* An eastern weight of 5 *lbs*. *Entick*.

ROT'TEN, (rot'n) *a.* [Sw. *rutten*.] 1. Putrid; carious; decomposed by the natural process of decay. 2. Not firm or trusty; unsound; defective in principle; treacherous; deceitful. 3. Defective in substance; not sound or hard. 4. Fetid; ill-smelling.

ROT'TEN-NESS, *n.* State of being decayed or putrid; cariousness; putrefaction; unsoundness.

ROT'TEN-STONE, *n.* A soft stone or mineral.

RO-TUND', *a.* [L. *rotundus*.] 1. Round; circular; spherical.—2. In *botany*, circumscribed by one unbroken curve, or without angles.

RO-TUND-I-FŌ'LI-OUS, *a.* [L. *rotundus* and *folium*.] Having round leaves.

RO-TUND'I-TY, *n.* Roundness; sphericity; circularity.

RO-TUND'O, *n.* [It. *rotondo*.] A round building; any building that is round both on the outside and inside.

ROU'COU, (roo'koo) *n.* A substance used in dyeing; the same as *anotta*.

RÖUGE, (roozh) *a.* [Fr.] Red. *Davies*.

RÖUGE, (roozh) *n.* Red paint; a substance used for painting the cheeks.

RÖUGE, *v. i.* To paint the face, or rather the cheeks.

RÖUGE, *v. t.* To paint or tinge with red paint.

ROUGH, (ruf) *a.* [Sax. *hreog*, *hreoh*, *hrug*, *reoh*, *rug*, *ruh*, *href*, *hreof*; D. *ruig*.] 1. Having inequalities, small ridges or points on the surface; not smooth or plane. 2. Stony; abounding with stones and stumps. 3. Not wrought or polished. 4. Thrown into huge waves; violently agitated. 5. Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous. 6. Austere to the taste; harsh. 7. Harsh to the ear; grating; jarring; unharmonious. 8. Rugged of temper; severe; austere; rude; not mild or courteous. 9. Coarse in manners; rude. 10. Harsh; violent; not easy. 11. Harsh; severe; uncivil. 12. Hard-featured; not delicate. 13. Terrible; dreadful. 14. Rugged; disordered in appearance; coarse. 15. Hairy; shaggy; covered with hairs, bristles and the like.

ROUGH'-CAST, (ruf'käst) *v. t.* [*rough* and *cast*.] 1. To form in its first rudiments, without revision, correction and polish. 2. To mold without nicety or elegance, or to form with asperities. 3. To cover with a mixture of plaster and shells or pebbles.

ROUGH'-CAST, (ruf'-käst) *n.* 1. A rude model; the form of a thing in its first rudiments, unfinished. 2. A plaster with a mixture of shells or pebbles, used for covering buildings.

ROUGH'-DRAUGHT, (ruf'-dräft) *n.* A draught in its rudiments; a draught not perfected; a sketch.

ROUGH'-DRAW, (ruf'-draw) *v. t.* To draw or delineate coarsely. *Dryden*.

ROUGH'DRAWN, (ruf'-drawn) *pp.* Coarsely drawn.

ROUGH'EN, (ruf'n) *v. t.* [from *rough*.] To make rough.

ROUGH'EN, (ruf'n) *v. i.* To grow or become rough.

ROUGH'-FOOT-ED, (ruf'-fut-ed) *a.* Feather-footed.

ROUGH'-HEW, (ruf'-hu) *v. t.* [*rough* and *hew*.] 1. To hew coarsely without smoothing. 2. To give the first form or shape to a thing.

ROUGH'-HEWN, (ruf'-hune) *pp.* or *a.* 1. Hewn coarsely without smoothing. 2. Rugged; unpolished; of coarse manners; rude. 3. Unpolished; not nicely finished.

ROUGH'INGS, (ruf'ingz) *n.* Grass after mowing or reaping. [*Local*.]

ROUGH'LY, (ruf'ly) *adv.* 1. With uneven surface; with asperities on the surface. 2. Harshly; uncivilly; rudely 3. Severely; without tenderness. 4. Austerely to the taste. 5. Boisterously; tempestuously. 6. Harshly to the ear. 7. Violently; not gently.

ROUGH'NESS, (ruf'nes) *n.* 1. Unevenness of surface, occasioned by small prominences; asperity of surface. 2. Austereness to the taste. 3. Taste of astringency. 4. Harshness to the ear. 5. Ruggedness of temper; harshness; austerity. 6. Coarseness of manners or behavior; rudeness. 7. Want of delicacy or refinement. 8. Severity; harshness or violence of discipline. 9. Violence of operation in medicines. 10. Unpolished or unfinished state. 11. Inelegance of dress or appearance. 12. Tempestuousness; boisterousness; as of winds or weather. 13. Violent agitation by wind. 14. Coarseness of features.

ROUGH-RĪD'-ER, *n.* One that breaks horses for riding.

ROUGH'-SHOD, (ruf'shod) *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points.

† ROUGHT, for *raught;* pret. of *reach. Shak.*

ROUGH'-WŌRK, (ruf'wurk) *v. t.* To work over coarsely, without regard to nicety, smoothness or finish.

ROUGH'-WROUGHT, (ruf'rawt) *a.* Wrought or done coarsely.

RŌU-LEAU', (roo-lō') *n.* [Fr.] A little roll; a roll of guineas in paper. *Pope.*

† ROUN, *v. i.* [G. *raunen;* Sax. *runian.*] To whisper.

† ROUN, *v. t.* To address in a whisper. *Bret.*

ROUNCE, (rouns) *n.* The handle of a printing press.

ROUN'CE-VAL, *n.* [from Sp. *Roncesvalles.*] A variety of pea, so called. *Tusser.*

ROUN'-TREE, or RŌAN'-TREE, *n.* The mountain-ash.

ROUND, *a.* [Fr. *rond;* It., Sp., Port. *ronda.*] 1. Cylindrical; circular; spherical or globular. 2. Full; large. 3. Full; smooth; flowing; not defective or abrupt. 4. Plain; open; candid; fair. 5. Full; quick; brisk. 6. Full; plump; bold; positive.—*A round number* is a number that ends with a cipher, and may be divided by 10 without a remainder.

ROUND, *n.* 1. A circle; a circular thing, or a circle in motion. 2. Action or performance in a circle, or passing through a series of hands or things, and coming to the point of beginning; or the time of such action. 3. Rotation in office; succession in vicissitude. 4. A rundle; the step of a ladder. 5. A walk performed by a guard or an officer round the rampart of a garrison, or among sentinels, to see that the sentinels are faithful and all things safe. 6. A dance; a song; a roundelay, or a species of fugue. 7. A general discharge of fire-arms by a body of troops, in which each soldier fires once.—*A round of cartriges and balls*, one cartridge to each man.

ROUND, *adv.* 1. On all sides. 2. Circularly; in a circular form. 3. From one side or party to another. 4. Not in a direct line; by a course longer than the direct course.—*All round*, in *common speech*, denotes over the whole place, or in every direction.

ROUND, *prep.* 1. On every side of; as, the people stood *round* him. 2. About; in a circular course, or in all parts; as, to go *round* the city. 3. Circularly; about.—*To come* or *get round one*, in *popular language*, is to gain advantage over one by flattery or deception; to circumvent.

ROUND, *v. t.* To make circular, spherical or cylindrical. 2. To surround; to encircle; to encompass. 3. To form to the arch or figure of the section of a circle. 4. To move about any thing. 5. To make full, smooth and flowing.—*To round in*, among *seamen*, to pull upon a slack rope, which passes through one or more blocks in a direction nearly horizontal.

ROUND, *v. i.* 1. To grow or become round. 2. To go round.—*To round to*, in *sailing*, is to turn the head of the ship towards the wind.

† ROUND, *v. i.* [a corruption of *roun;* Sax. *runian;* G. *raunen.*] To whisper. *Bacon.*

ROUND'A-BOUT, *a.* [*round* and *about.*] 1. Indirect; going round; loose. 2. Ample; extensive. 3. Encircling; encompassing.

ROUND'A-BOUT, *n.* A large strait coat.

ROUND'EL, ROUND'E-LAY, or ROUND'O, *n.* [Fr. *rondelet.*] 1. A sort of ancient poem, consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight are in one kind of rhyme, and five in another. 2. [Fr. *rondelle.*] A round form or figure; [*obs.*]

† ROUND'ER, *n.* Circumference; inclosure.

ROUND'HEAD, *n.* [*round* and *head.*] A name formerly given to a Puritan, from the practice which prevailed among the Puritans of cropping the hair round. *Spectator.*

ROUND'HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a round head or top.

ROUND'HOUSE, *n.* 1. A constable's prison; the prison to secure persons taken up by the night watch, till they can be examined by a magistrate. *Encyc.*—2. In a *ship of war*, a certain necessary near the head, for the use of particular officers.—3. In *large merchant-men* and *ships of war*, a cabin or apartment in the after part of the quarter-deck, having the poop for its roof; sometimes called the *coach.*

ROUND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Making round or circular. 2. Making full, flowing and smooth.

ROUND'ING, *a.* Round or roundish; nearly round.

ROUND'ING, *n.* Among *seamen*, old ropes wound about the part of the cable which lies in the hawse, or athwart the stem, to prevent its chafing.

ROUND'ISH, *a.* Somewhat round; nearly round.

ROUND'ISH-NESS, *n.* The state of being roundish.

ROUND'LET, *n.* A little circle. *Gregory.*

ROUND'LY, *adv.* 1. In a round form or manner. 2. Openly; boldly; without reserve; peremptorily. 3. Plainly; fully. 4. Briskly; with speed. 5. Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest.

ROUND'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being round, circular, spherical, globular or cylindrical; circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form; rotundity. 2. Fullness; smoothness of flow. 3. Openness; plainness; boldness; positiveness.

ROUND'RIDGE, *v. t.* [*round* and *ridge.*] In *tillage*, to form round ridges by ploughing. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

ROUND'ROB-IN, *n.* [Fr. *rond* and *ruban. Todd.*] A written petition, memorial or remonstrance signed by names in a ring or circle. *Forbes.*

ROUNDS, *n. plu.* 1. *See* ROUND, *n.* No. 5. 2. Round-top; *see* TOP.

ROUSE, (rouz) *v. t.* [This word, written also *arouse*, seems to belong to the family of *raise* or *rush. See* RAISE.] 1. To wake from sleep or repose. *Gen.* xlix. 2. To excite to thought or action from a state of idleness, languor, stupidity or inattention. 3. To put into action; to agitate. 4. To drive a beast from his den or place of rest.

ROUSE, *v. i.* 1. To awake from sleep or repose. 2. To be excited to thought or action from a state of indolence, sluggishness, languor or inattention.

ROUSE, *v. i.* In *seamen's language*, to pull together upon a cable, &c. without the assistance of tackles.

† ROUSE, *n.* [D. *roes;* G. *rausch.*] A full glass of liquor; a bumper in honor of a health. *Shak.*

ROUSED, *pp.* Awakened from sleep; excited to thought or action.

ROUS'ER, *n.* One that rouses or excites.

ROUS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Awaking from sleep; exciting; calling into action. 2. *a.* Having power to awaken or excite. 3. Great; violent; [*vulgar.*]

ROUT, *n.* [G. *rotte;* D. *rot;* Dan. *rode.*] 1. A rabble; a clamorous multitude; a tumultuous crowd.—2. In *law*, a *rout* is where three persons or more meet to do an unlawful act upon a common quarrel, as forcibly to break down fences on a right claimed of common or of way, and make some advances towards it. 3. A select company; a party for gaming.

ROUT, *n.* [Fr. *deroute;* It. *rotta.*] The breaking or defeat of an army or band of troops, or the disorder and confusion of troops thus defeated and put to flight.

ROUT, *v. t.* To break the ranks of troops and put them to flight in disorder; to defeat and throw into confusion.

† ROUT, *v. i.* To assemble in a clamorous and tumultuous crowd. *Bacon.*

* ROUT, ROUTE, (rout) *n.* [Fr. *route;* Sp. *rauta;* Arm. *roud;* W. *rhawd.*] The course or way which is traveled or passed, or to be passed; a passing; a course; a march.

† ROUT, *v. i.* [Sax. *hrutan.*] To snore. *Chaucer.*

† ROUT, *v. t.* [for *root.*] To turn up the ground with the snout; to search.

RŌU-TINE', (roo-teen') *n.* [Fr.] 1. A round of business, amusements or pleasure, daily or frequently pursued; *particularly*, a course of business or official duties, regularly or frequently returning. 2. Any regular habit or practice not accommodated to circumstances.

ROVE, *v. i.* [Dan. *röver;* Sw. *röfva.*] To wander; to ramble; to range; to go, move or pass without certain direction in any manner, by walking, riding, flying or otherwise.

ROVE, *v. t.* To wander over; as, *roving* a field.

ROVE, *v. t.* [qu. *reeve.*] To draw a thread, string or cord through an eye or aperture.

RŌV'ER, *n.* 1. A wanderer; one who rambles about. 2. A fickle or inconstant person. 3. A robber or pirate; a freebooter.—*At rovers*, without any particular aim; at random.

RŌV'ING, *ppr.* Rambling; wandering; passing a cord through an eye.

RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *ráwa;* G. *reihe;* D. *rei.*] A series of persons or things arranged in a continued line; a line; a rank; a file. *Milton.*

ROW, *n.* A riotous noise; a drunken debauch. [*A low word.*]

RŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *rowan, reowan;* Sw. *ro;* Dan. *röer.*] 1. To impel, as a boat or vessel along the surface of water by oars. 2. To transport by rowing.

RŌW, *v. i.* To labor with the oar; as, to *row* well.

† RŌW'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being rowed or rowed upon.

RŌWED, *pp.* Driven by oars.

ROW'EL, *n.* [Old Fr. *rouelle.*] 1. The little wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points.—2. Among *farriers*, a roll of hair or silk, used as an issue on horses, answering to a seton in surgery. 3. A little flat ring or wheel of plate or iron on horses' bits.

ROW'EL, *v. t.* To insert a rowel in; to pierce the skin and keep open the wound by a rowel.
ROW'EN, *n.* 1. A field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green. *Notes on Tusser.*—2. In *New England*, the second growth of grass in a season.
RŌW'ER, *n.* One that rows or manages an oar in rowing.
RŌW'ING, *ppr.* Impelling, as a boat by oars.
ROW'LEY-RAGG. *See* RAGG.
RŌW'-LOCK, *n.* That part of a boat's gunwale on which the oar rests in rowing. *Mar. Dict.*
RŌW'-PŌRT, *n.* A little square hole in the side of small vessels of war, near the surface of the water, for the use of an oar for rowing in a calm.
ROY'AL, *a.* [Fr. *royal;* It. *reale;* Sp., Port. *real.*] 1. Kingly; pertaining to a king; regal. 2. Becoming a king; magnificent. 3. Noble; illustrious.
ROY'AL, *n.* 1. A large kind of paper. It is used as a noun or an adjective.—2. Among *seamen*, a small sail spread immediately above the top-gallant-sail; sometimes termed the *top-gallant-royal.* 3. One of the shoots of a stag's head.—4. In *artillery*, a small mortar.—5. In *England*, one of the soldiers of the first regiment of foot, called the *royals*, and supposed to be the oldest regular corps in Europe.
ROY'AL-ISM, *n.* Attachment to the principles or cause of royalty, or to a royal government. *Madison.*
ROY'AL-IST, *n.* An adherent to a king, or one attached to a kingly government. *Waller.*
ROY'AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make royal. *Shak.*
ROY'AL-LY, *adv.* In a kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king. *Dryden.*
ROY'AL-TY, *n.* [Fr. *royauté;* It. *realtà.*] 1. Kingship; the character, state or office of a king.—2. *Royalties*, plu. emblems of royalty; regalia. 3. Rights of a king; prerogatives.
† ROYNE, *v. t.* [Fr. *rogner.*] To bite; to gnaw.
† ROYN'ISH, *a.* [Fr. *rogneux;* Sp. *roñoso;* It. *rognoso.*] Mean; paltry; as, the *roynish* clown. *Shak.*
† ROY'TEL-ET, *n.* [Fr. *roitelet.*] A little king. *Heylin.*
† ROY'TISH, *a.* Wild; irregular. *Beaumont.*
RUB, *v. t.* [W. *rhwbiaw.*] 1. To move something along the surface of a body with pressure. 2. To wipe; to clean; to scour. 3. To touch so as to leave behind something which touches; to spread over. 4. To polish; to retouch; with *over.* 5. To obstruct by collision; [*unusual.*] *Shak.*—*To rub down*, to clean by rubbing; to comb or curry, as a horse.—*To rub off*, to clean any thing by rubbing; to separate by friction.—*To rub out.* 1. To erase; to obliterate. 2. To remove or separate by friction.—*To rub upon*, to touch hard. *Sidney.*—*To rub up.* 1. To burnish; to polish; to clean. 2. To excite; to awaken; to rouse to action.
RUB, *v. i.* 1. To move along the surface of a body with pressure. 2. To fret; to chafe. 3. To move or pass with difficulty.
RUB, *n.* 1. The act of rubbing; friction. 2. That which renders motion or progress difficult; collision; hinderance; obstruction. 3. Inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl. 4. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness; pinch. 5. Sarcasm; joke; something grating to the feelings.
RUB, or RUB'-STONE, *n.* [*rub* and *stone.*] A stone, usually some kind of sandstone, used to sharpen instruments; a whetstone.
† RUB'BAGE, † RUB'BIDGE, or † RUB'BLE, for *rubbish*, vulgar and not used.
RUB'BER, *n.* 1. One that rubs. 2. The instrument or thing used in rubbing or cleaning. 3. A coarse file, or the rough part of it. 4. A whetstone; a rubstone.—5. In *gaming*, two games out of three; or the game that decides the contest; or a contest consisting of three games.—*India rubber*, elastic resin, or caoutchouc, a substance produced from the syringe-tree of South America; a substance remarkably pliable and elastic.
RUB'BISH, *n.* 1. Fragments of buildings; broken or imperfect pieces of any structure; ruins. 2. Waste or rejected matter; any thing worthless. 3. Mingled mass; confusion.
RUB'BLE-STONE, *n.* A stone, so called from its being rubbed and worn by water; graywacke.
RU-BE-FĀ'CIENT, *a.* [L. *rubefucio.*] Making red.
RU-BE-FĀ'CIENT, *n.* In *medicine*, a substance or external application which excites redness of the skin.
RŪ'BEL-LITE, *n.* [from L. *rubeus.*] A silicious mineral of a red color of various shades; the red shorl; siberite.
RU-BES'CENT, *a.* [L. *rubescens*, *rubesco.*] Growing or becoming red; tending to a red color.
RŪ'BI-CAN, *a.* [Fr.; L. *rubeo.*] *Rubican color* of a horse is a bay, sorrel or black, with a light gray or white upon the flanks, but the gray or white not predominant there.
RŪ'BI-CEL, *n.* [L. *rubeo.*] A gem or mineral, a variety of ruby of a reddish color, from Brazil.
RŪ'BI-CUND, *a.* [L. *rubicundus.*] Inclining to redness.
† RU-BI-CUND'I-TY, *n.* Disposition to redness.
RŪ'BIED, *a.* Red as a ruby; as, a *rubied* lip.
RU-BIF'IC, *a.* [L. *ruber* and *facio.*] Making red.
RU-BI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making red.
RŪ'BI-FORM, *a.* [L. *ruber* and *form.*] Having the form of red. *Newton.*
RŪ'BI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *ruber* and *facio.*] To make red. [*L. u.*]
RU-BĪ'GO, *n.* Mildew; a rust which appears on the leaves and stems of plants, consisting of a small fungus.
† RŪ'BI-OUS, *a.* [L. *rubeus.*] Red; ruddy. *Shak.*
RU'BLE, (roo'bl) *n.* [Russ., from *rublyu.*] A silver coin of Russia, of the value of about fifty-seven cents.
RŪ'BRIC, *n.* [Fr. *rubrique;* L., It., Sp. *rubrica.*] 1. In the *canon law*, a title or article in certain ancient law books; so called because written in red letters. 2. Directions printed in prayer books.
RŪ'BRIC, *v. t.* To adorn with red.
RŪ'BRIC, RŪ'BRI-CAL, } *a.* Red.
RŪ'BRI-CAL, *a.* Placed in rubrics.
RŪ'BRI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *rubricatus.*] To mark or distinguish with red. *Herbert.*
RŪ'BRI-CATE, *a.* Marked with red. *Spelman.*
RŪ'BY, *n.* [Fr. *rubis;* Sp. *rubi;* Port. *rubi*, *rubim;* It. *rubino.*] 1. A precious stone; a mineral of a carmine-red color. 2. Redness; red color. 3. Any thing red. 4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle.—*Ruby of arsenic* or *sulphur* is the realgar, or red combination of arsenic and sulphur. *Nicholson.*—*Ruby of zink* is the red blend.—*Rock ruby*, the amethystizontes of the ancients, is the most valued species of garnet.
RŪ'BY, *v. t.* To make red. *Pope.*
RŪ'BY, *a.* Of the color of the ruby; red; as, *ruby* lips.
RUCK, *v. t.* [L. *rugo.*] 1. To cower; to bend and set close; [*obs.*] *Gower.* 2. To wrinkle.
RUCK, *n.* A wrinkle; a fold; a plait.
RUC-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ructo.*] The act of belching wind from the stomach.
† RUD, to make red, used by *Spenser*, is a different spelling of *red.* *See* RUDDY.
RUD, *n.* [Sax. *rude.*] 1. Redness; blush; also, red ochre. 2. The fish rudd.
RUDD, *n.* [probably from *red*, *ruddy.*] A fish.
RUD'DER, *n.* [G. *ruder;* Sax. *rother.*] 1. In *navigation*, the instrument by which a ship is steered; that part of the helm which consists of a piece of timber, broad at the bottom, which enters the water and is attached to the stern-post by hinges, on which it turns. 2. That which guides or governs the course. 3. A sieve; [*local.*]
RUD'DER-PERCH, *n.* A small fish. *Catesby.*
RUD'DI-NESS, *n.* The state of being ruddy; redness, or rather a lively flesh color; that degree of redness which characterizes high health; applied chiefly to the complexion or color of the human skin.
RUD'DLE, *n.* [W. *rhuzell.*] The name of a species of chalk or red earth, colored by iron. *Woodward.*
RUD'DLE-MAN, *n.* One who digs ruddle.
RUD'DOCK, *n.* [Sax. *rudduc.*] A bird.
RUD'DY, *a.* [Sax. *rude*, *rudu*, *reod;* D. *rood;* G. *roth.*] 1. Of a red color; of a lively flesh color, or the color of the human skin in high health. 2. Of a bright yellow color; [*unusual.*]
RUDE, *a.* [Fr. *rude;* It. *rude* and *rozzo;* Sp. *rudo;* L. *rudis.*] 1. Rough; uneven; rugged; unformed by art. 2. Rough; of coarse manners; unpolished; uncivil; clownish; rustic. 3. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent. 4. Violent; fierce; impetuous. 5. Harsh; inclement. 6. Ignorant; untaught; savage; barbarous. 7. Raw; untaught; ignorant; not skilled or practiced. 8. Artless; inelegant; not polished.
RŪDE'LY, *adv.* 1. With roughness. 2. Violently; fiercely; tumultuously. 3. In a rude or uncivil manner. 4. Without exactness or nicety; coarsely. 5. Unskillfully. 6. Without elegance.
RŪDE'NESS, *n.* 1. A rough, broken state; unevenness; wildness. 2. Coarseness of manners; incivility; rusticity; vulgarity. 3. Ignorance; unskillfulness. 4. Artlessness; coarseness; inelegance. 5. Violence; impetuosity. 6. Violence; storminess.
RŪ'DEN-TURE, *n.* [Fr.] In *architecture*, the figure of a rope or staff, plain or carved, with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled.
† RŪ'DE-RA-RY, *a.* [Low L. *ruderarius.*] Belonging to rubbish. *Dict.*
† RU-DE-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ruderatio.*] The act of paving with pebbles or little stones. *Bailey.*
RŪDES'BY, *n.* An uncivil, turbulent fellow. *Shak.*
RŪ'DI-MENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *rudimentum.*] 1. A first principle or element; that which is to be first learnt. 2. The original of any thing in its first form.
RŪ'DI-MENT, *v. t.* To furnish with first principles or rules; to ground; to settle in first principles.
RU-DI-MENT'AL, *a.* Initial; pertaining to rudiments, or consisting in first principles.

RŪE, (rū) *v. t.* [Sax. *reowian, hreowian;* W. *rhuaw, rhuadu;* D. *rouwen;* G. *reuen.*] To lament; to regret; to grieve for.

†RŪE, *v. i.* To have compassion. *Chaucer.*

†RŪE, *n.* Sorrow; repentance. *Shak.*

RŪE, (rū) *n.* [Sax. *rude;* Dan. *rude;* L., It. *ruta;* Sp. *ruda;* Fr. *rue.*] A plant of the genus *ruta*, of several species.

RŪE'FUL, (rū'ful) *a.* [*rue* and *full.*] 1. Woful; mournful; sorrowful; to be lamented. 2. Expressing sorrow.

RŪE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Mournfully; sorrowfully. *More.*

RŪE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.

RŪE'ING, *n.* Lamentation. *Smith.*

†RU-ELLE', (ru-el') *n.* [Fr.] A circle; a private circle or assembly at a private house. *Dryden.*

RU-FES'CENT, *a.* [L. *rufesco.*] Reddish; tinged with red.

RUFF, *n.* [Arm. *rouffenn.*] 1. A piece of plated linen worn by females around the neck. 2. Something puckered or plaited. 3. A small fish, a species of *perca.* 4. A bird of the genus *tringa*, with a tuft of feathers around the neck of the male, whence the name. 5. [Sax. *hreof.*] A state of roughness; [*obs.*] 6. Pride; elevation. 7. A particular species of pigeon. 8. [D. *troef, troeven.*] At *cards*, the act of winning the trick by trumping the cards of another suit.

RUFF, *v. t.* 1. To rufle; to disorder. 2. [D. *troeven.*] To trump any other suit of cards at whist.

*RUF'FIAN, *n.* [It. *ruffiano;* Sp. *rufian;* Port. *rufiam;* D. *roffiaan.*] A boisterous, brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime; a robber; a cut-throat; a murderer. *Addison.*

*RUF'FIAN, *a.* Brutal; savagely boisterous. *Pope.*

*RUF'FIAN, *v. i.* To play the ruffian; to rage; to raise tumult. *Shak.*

*RUF'FIAN-LĪKE, *a.* Like a ruffian; bold in crimes; violent; licentious. *Fulke.*

RUF'FLE, *v. t.* [Belgic, *ruyffelen.*] 1. *Properly*, to wrinkle; to draw or contract into wrinkles, open plaits or folds. 2. To disorder by disturbing a smooth surface; to make uneven by agitation. 3. To discompose by disturbing a calm state of; to agitate; to disturb. It expresses less than *fret* and *vex.* 4. To throw into disorder or confusion. 5. To throw together in a disorderly manner. 6. To furnish with ruffles.

RUF'FLE, *v. i.* 1. To grow rough or turbulent. 2. To play loosely; to flutter. 3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention; [*obs.*]

RUF'FLE, *n.* 1. A strip of plaited cambric, or other fine cloth, attached to some border of a garment, as to the wristband or bosom. 2. Disturbance; agitation; commotion.

RUF'FLE, RUFF, } *n.* A particular beat or roll of the drum, used on certain occasions in military affairs, as a mark of respect.

RUF'FLE, RUFF, } *v. t.* To beat the ruff or roll of the drum.

RUF'FLED, *pp.* Disturbed; agitated; furnished with ruffles.

†RUF'FLER, *n.* A bully; a swaggerer.

RUF'FLING, *ppr.* Disturbing; agitating; furnishing with ruffles.

RUF'FLING, *n.* Commotion; disturbance; agitation.

RUF'FLING, RUF'FING, } *ppr.* Beating a roll of the drum.

RUF'FLING, RUF'FING, } *n.* A particular beat or roll of the drum, used on certain occasions as a mark of respect.

RŪ'FOUS, *a.* [L. *rufus;* Sp. *rufo.*] Reddish; of a reddish color, or rather of a yellowish red.

RUF'TER-HOOD, *n.* In *falconry*, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn. *Bailey.*

RUG, *n.* [D. *ruig;* G. *rauch;* Sw. *rugg;* Dan. *rug.*] 1. A coarse, nappy, woolen cloth used for a bed-cover, and, in modern times particularly, for covering the carpet before a fire-place. 2. A rough, woolly or shaggy dog.

RUG'GED, *a.* [from the root of *rug*, *rough*, which see.] 1. Rough; full of asperities on the surface, broken into sharp or irregular points or crags, or otherwise uneven. 2. Uneven; not neat or regular. 3. Rough in temper; harsh; hard; crabbed; austere. 4. Stormy; turbulent; tempestuous. 5. Rough to the ear; harsh; grating. 6. Sour; surly; frowning; wrinkled. 7. Violent; rude; boisterous. 8. Rough; shaggy.—9. In *botany*, scabrous; rough with tubercles or stiff points.

RUG'GED-LY, *adv.* In a rough or rugged manner.

RUG'GED-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being rugged; roughness; asperity of surface. 2. Roughness of temper; harshness; surliness. 3. Coarseness; rudeness of manners. 4. Storminess; boisterousness.

RUG'-GOWNED, *a.* Wearing a coarse gown or rug.

†RUG'IN, *n.* A nappy cloth. *Wiseman.*

RŪ'GINE, *n.* [Fr.] A surgeon's rasp. *Sharp.*

RŪ'GOSE, or RŪ'GOUS, *a.* [L. *rugosus.*] Wrinkled; full of wrinkles. *Wiseman.*—2. In *botany*, a *rugose leaf* is when the veins are more contracted than the disk, so that the latter rises into little inequalities, as in sage, primrose, cowslip, &c.

RU-GOS'I-TY, *n.* A state of being wrinkled. [*Little used.*] *Smith.*

RŪ'IN, *n.* [Fr. *ruine;* L., Sp. *ruina;* It. *ruina.*] 1. Destruction; fall; overthrow; defeat; that change of any thing which destroys it, or entirely defeats its object, or unfits it for use. 2. Mischief; bane; that which destroys.—3. *Ruin*, more generally *ruins*, the remains of a decayed or demolished city, house, fortress, or any work of art or other thing; as, the *ruins* of Palmyra. 4. The decayed or enfeebled remains of a natural object. 5. The cause of destruction.

RŪ'IN, *v. t.* [Fr. *ruiner.*] 1. To demolish; to pull down, burn, or otherwise destroy. 2. To subvert; to destroy 3. To destroy; to bring to an end. 4. To destroy in any manner. 5. To counteract; to defeat. 6. To deprive of felicity or fortune. 7. To impoverish. 8. To bring to everlasting misery.

RŪ'IN, *v. i.* 1. To fall into ruins. 2. To run to ruin; to fall into decay or be dilapidated. 3. To be reduced; to be brought to poverty or misery.

†RŪ'IN-ATE, *v. t.* To demolish; to subvert; to destroy; to reduce to poverty.

†RU-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* Subversion; overthrow; demolition.

RŪ'INED, *pp.* Demolished; destroyed; subverted; reduced to poverty; undone.

RŪ'IN-ER, *n.* One that ruins or destroys. *Chapman.*

RŪ'IN-I-FORM, *a.* [L. *ruina*, and *form.*] Having the appearance of ruins, or the ruins of houses.

RŪ'IN-ING, *ppr.* Demolishing; subverting; destroying; reducing to poverty; bringing to endless misery.

RŪ'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *ruinosus;* Fr. *ruineux.*] 1. Fallen to ruin; entirely decayed; demolished; dilapidated. 2. Destructive; baneful; pernicious; bringing or tending to bring certain ruin. 3. Composed of ruins; consisting in ruins.

RŪ'IN-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a ruinous manner; destructively.

RŪ'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* A ruinous state or quality.

RULE, *n.* [W. *rheol;* Arm. *reol;* Sax. *regol, reogol;* Sw., Dan., G., D. *regel;* Fr. *regle.*] 1. Government; sway; empire; control; supreme command or authority. 2. That which is established as a principle, standard or directory; that by which any thing is to be adjusted or regulated, or to which it is to be conformed. 3. An instrument by which lines are drawn. 4. Established mode or course of proceeding prescribed in private life.—5. In *literature*, a maxim, canon or precept to be observed in any art or science.—6. In *monasteries*, *corporations* or *societies*, a law or regulation to be observed by the society and its particular members.—7. In *courts*, rules are the determinations and orders of court, to be observed by its officers in conducting the business of the court.—8. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, a determinate mode prescribed for performing any operation and producing a certain result.—9. In *grammar*, an established form of construction in a particular class of words; or the expression of that form in words.

RULE, *v. t.* 1. To govern; to control the will and actions of others, either by arbitrary power and authority, or by established laws. 2. To govern the movements of things; to conduct; to manage; to control. 3. To manage; to conduct, in almost any manner. 4. To settle as by a rule. 5. To mark with lines by a ruler. 6. To establish by decree or decision; to determine, as a court.

RULE, *v. i.* To have power or command; to exercise supreme authority. *Ray.*

RŪLED, *pp.* Governed; controlled; conducted; managed; established by decision.

RŪL'ER, *n.* 1. One that governs, whether emperor, king, pope or governor; any one that exercises supreme power over others. 2. One that makes or executes laws in a limited or free government. 3. A rule; an instrument of wood or metal with straight edges or sides, by which lines are drawn on paper, parchment or other substance.

RŪL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Governing; controlling the will and actions of intelligent beings, or the movements of other physical bodies. 2. Marking by a ruler. 3. Deciding; determining. 4. *a.* Predominant; chief; controlling.

†RŪL'Y, *a.* [from *rule.*] Orderly; easily restrained.

RUM, *n.* 1. Spirit distilled from cane-juice, or the scummings of the juice from the boiling-house, or from the treacle or molasses which drains from sugar, or from dunder, the lees of former distillations. 2. A low, cant word for a country parson. *Swift.*

†RUM, *a.* Old-fashioned; queer.

RUM'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *rommelen;* G. *rummeln;* Dan. *rumler.*] To make a low, heavy, continued sound.

RUM'BLER, *n.* The person or thing that rumbles.

RUM'BLING, *ppr.* Making a low, heavy, continued sound.

RUM'BLING, *n.* A low, heavy, continued sound. *Jer.* xlvii.

RUM'BUD, *n.* A grog-blossom. *Rush.*

RŪ'MI-NANT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *rumino.*] Chewing the cud; having the property of chewing again what has been swallowed. *Ray.*

RŪ'MI-NANT, *n.* An animal that chews the cud. *Ray.*

RŪ'MI-NATE, *v. i.* [Fr. *ruminer;* L. *rumino.*] 1. To chew the cud; to chew again what has been slightly chewed and swallowed. 2. To muse; to meditate; to think again and again; to ponder.

RŪ'MI-NATE, *v. t.* 1. To chew over again. 2. To muse on; to meditate over and over again. *Dryden.*

RŪ'MI-NA-TED, *pp.* Chewed again; mused on.

RŪ'MI-NA-TING, *ppr.* Chewing the cud; musing.

RU-MI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ruminatio.*] 1. The act of chewing the cud. 2. The power or property of chewing the cud. 3. A musing or continued thinking on a subject; deliberate meditation or reflection.

RŪ'MI-NA-TOR, *n.* One that ruminates or muses on any subject; one that pauses to deliberate and consider.

RUM'MAGE, *n.* A searching carefully by looking into every corner and by tumbling over things.

RUM'MAGE, *v. t.* [qu. L. *rimor*, or Fr. *remuer.*] To search narrowly by looking into every corner and turning over or removing goods or other things. *Dryden.*

RUM'MAGE, *v. i.* To search a place narrowly by looking among things. *Swift.*

RUM'MAGED, *pp.* Searched in every corner.

RUM'MA-GING, *ppr.* Searching in every corner.

† RUM'MER, *n.* [D. *roemer.*] A glass or drinking cup.

RŪ'MOR, *n.* [L.] 1. Flying or popular report; a current story passing from one person to another, without any known authority for the truth of it. 2. Report of a fact; a story well authorized. 3. Fame; reported celebrity.

RŪ'MOR, *v. t.* To report; to tell or circulate a report.

RŪ'MORED, *pp.* Told among the people; reported.

RŪ'MOR-ER, *n.* A reporter; a teller of news. *Shak.*

RŪ'MOR-ING, *ppr.* Reporting; telling news.

† RŪ'MOR-OUS, *a.* Famous; notorious. *Bale.*

RUMP, *n.* [G. *rumpf;* Sw. *rumpa;* Dan. *rumpe*, or *rompe.*] 1. The end of the back bone of an animal with the parts adjacent. 2. The buttocks.

RUMP'ER, *n.* One who favored the rump-parliament; one who had been a member of it.

RUM'PLE, *v. t.* [D. *rompelen.*] To wrinkle; to make uneven; to form into irregular inequalities.

RUM'PLE, *n.* A fold or plait. *Dryden.*

RUM'PLED, *pp.* Formed into irregular wrinkles or folds.

RUMP'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a tail. *Lawrence.*

RUM'PLING, *ppr.* Making uneven.

RUN, *v. i.;* pret. *ran*, or *run;* pp. *run.* [Sax. *rennan;* Goth. *rinnan;* D. *rennen;* G. *rennen, rinnen.*] 1. To move or pass in almost any manner, as on the feet or on wheels. 2. To move or pass on the feet with celerity or rapidity, by leaps, or long, quick steps. 3. To use the legs in moving; to step. 4. To move in a hurry. 5. To proceed along the surface; to extend; to spread. 6. To rush with violence. 7. To move or pass on the water; to sail. 8. To contend in a race. 9. To flee for escape. 10. To depart privately; to steal away. 11. To flow in any manner, slowly or rapidly; to move or pass; as a fluid. 12. To emit; to let flow. 13. To be liquid or fluid. 14. To be fusible; to melt. 15. To fuse; to melt. 16. To turn. 17. To pass; to proceed. 18. To flow, as words, language or periods. 19. To pass, as time. 20. To have a legal course; to be attached to; to have legal effect. 21. To have a course or direction. 22. To pass in thought, speech or practice. 23. To be mentioned cursorily or in few words. 24. To have a continued tenor or course. 25. To be in motion; to speak incessantly. 26. To be busied; to dwell. 27. To be popularly known. 28. To be received; to have reception, success or continuance. 29. To proceed in succession. 30. To pass from one state or condition to another. 31. To proceed in a train of conduct. 32. To be in force. 33. To be generally received. 34. To be carried; to extend; to rise. 35. To have a track or course. 36. To extend; to lie in continued length. 37. To have a certain direction. 38. To pass in an orbit of any figure. 39. To tend in growth or progress. 40. To grow exuberantly. 41. To discharge pus or other matter. 42. To reach; to extend to the remembrance of. 43. To continue in time, before it becomes due and payable. 44. To continue in effect, force or operation. 45. To press with numerous demands of payment. 46. To pass or fall into fault, vice or misfortune. 47. To fall or pass by gradual changes; to make a transition. 48. To have a general tendency. 49. To proceed as on a ground or principle; [*obs.*] 50. To pass or proceed in conduct or management. 51. To creep; to move by creeping or crawling. 52. To slide. 53. To dart; to shoot. 54. To fly; to move in the air.—55. In *Scripture*, to pursue or practice the duties of religion.—56. In *elections*, to have interest or favor; to be supported by votes.

To run after. 1. To pursue or follow. 2. To search for; to endeavor to find or obtain.—*To run at*, to attack with the horns, as a bull.—*To run away*, to flee; to escape.—*To run away with.* 1. To hurry without deliberation. 2. To convey away; or to assist in escape or elopement.—*To run in*, to enter; to step in.—*To run into*, to enter.—*To run in trust*, to run in debt; to get credit; [*obs.*]—*To run in with.* 1. To close; to comply; to agree with; [*unusual.*] 2. To make towards; to near; to sail close to.—*To run down a coast*, to sail along it.—*To run on.* 1. To be continued. 2. To talk incessantly. 3. To continue a course. 4. To press with jokes or ridicule; to abuse with sarcasms; to bear hard on.—*To run over*, to overflow.—*To run out.* 1. To come to an end; to expire. 2. To spread exuberantly. 3. To expatiate. 4. To be wasted or exhausted. 5. To become poor by extravagance.—*To run up*, to rise; to swell; to amount.

RUN, *v. t.* 1. To drive or push; *in a general sense.* 2. To drive; to force. 3. To cause to be driven. 4. To melt; to fuse. 5. To incur; to encounter; to run the risk or hazard of losing one's property. 6. To venture; to hazard. 7. To smuggle; to import or export without paying the duties required by law. 8. To pursue in thought; to carry in contemplation. 9. To push; to thrust. 10. To ascertain and mark by metes and bounds. 11. To cause to ply; to maintain in running or passing. 12. To cause to pass. 13. To found; to shape, form or make in a mold; to cast.

To run down. 1. In *hunting*, to chase to weariness.—2. In *navigation*, to *run down a vessel*, is to run against her, end on, and sink her. 3. To crush; to overthrow; to overbear.—*To run hard.* 1. To press with jokes, sarcasm or ridicule. 2. To urge or press importunately.—*To run over.* 1. To recount in a cursory manner; to narrate hastily. 2. To consider cursorily. 3. To pass the eye over hastily.—*To run out.* 1. To thrust or push out; to extend. 2. To waste; to exhaust.—*To run through*, to expend; to waste.—*To run up.* 1. To increase; to enlarge by additions. 2. To thrust up, as any thing long and slender.

RUN, *n.* 1. The act of running. 2. Course; motion. 3. Flow. 4. Course; process; continued series. 5. Way; will; uncontrolled course. 6. General reception; continued success. 7. Modish or popular clamor. 8. A general or uncommon pressure on a bank or treasury for payment of its notes. 9. The aftmost part of a ship's bottom. 10. The distance sailed by a ship. 11. A voyage; also, an agreement among sailors to work a passage from one place to another. 12. A pair of mill-stones. 13. Prevalence.—14. In *America*, a small stream; a brook.—*In the long run* [*at the long run* not so generally used] signifies the whole process or course of things taken together; in the final result; in the conclusion or end.—*The run of mankind*, the generality of people.

RUN'A-GATE, *n.* [Fr. *runagat.*] A fugitive; an apostate; a rebel; a vagabond. *Sidney.*

RUN'A-WAY, *n.* [*run* and *away.*] One that flies from danger or restraint; one that deserts lawful service; a fugitive. *Shak.*

† RUN-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *runcatio.*] A weeding. *Evelyn.*

RUN'CI-NATE, *a.* [L. *runcina*, a saw.] In *botany*, a *runcinate leaf* is a sort of pinnatifid leaf, with the lobes convex before and straight behind, like the teeth of a double saw, as in the dandelion.

RUN'DLE, *n.* [from *round*, G. *rund.*] 1. A round; a step of a ladder. *Duppa.* 2. Something put round an axis; a peritrochium.

RUND'LET, or RUN'LET, *a.* [from *round.*] A small barrel of no certain dimensions.

RŪNE, *n.* [*See* RUNIC.] The Runic letter or character. *Temple.*

RŪ'NER, *n.* A bard or learned man among the ancient Goths. [*See* RUNIC.] *Temple.*

RŪ'NES, *n. plu.* Gothic poetry or rhymes. *Temple.*

RUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *ring.*

RUNG, *n.* A floor-timber in a ship, whence the end is called a *rung-head. Mar. Dict.*

RŪ'NIC, *a.* [W. *rhin;* Ir. *run;* Goth. *runa;* Sax. *run.*] An epithet applied to the language and letters of the ancient Goths.

† RUN'NEL, *n.* A rivulet or small brook. *Fairfax.*

RUN'NER, *n.* 1. One that runs; that which runs. 2. A racer. 3. A messenger. 4. A shooting sprig. 5. One of the stones of a mill. 6. A bird. 7. A rope used to increase the power of a tackle. 8. A support of a sleigh or sled.

RUN'NET, *n.* [D. *runzel;* G. *rinnen;* Sax. *gerunnen.* It is sometimes written *rennet.*] The concreted milk found in the stomachs of calves or other sucking quadrupeds.

RUN'NING, *ppr.* 1. Moving or going with rapidity; flowing. 2. *a.* Kept for the race. *Law.* 3. In succession; without any intervening day, year, &c. 4. Discharging pus or other matter.

RUN'NING, *n.* 1. The act of running, or passing with speed. 2. That which runs or flows. 3. The discharge of an ulcer or other sore.

RUN'NING-FIGHT, *n.* A battle in which one party flees and the other pursues, but the party fleeing keeps up the contest.

RUN'NING-RIG'GING, *n.* That part of a ship's rigging or ropes which passes through blocks, &c.
RUN'NING-TI'TLE, *n.* In *printing*, the title of a book that is continued from page to page on the upper margin.
RUNN'ION, *n.* [Fr. *rogner.*] A paltry, scurvy wretch.
RUNT, *n.* [D. *rund.*] Any animal small below the natural or usual size of the species.
RU-PEE', *n.* [Pers.] A silver coin of the East Indies, of the value of 2*s.* 4*d.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling; about 52 or 56 cents.
RUP'TION, *n.* [L. *ruptio.*] Breach; a break or bursting open. *Wiseman.*
RUPT'URE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *ruptus.*] 1. The act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently parted. 2. Hernia; a preternatural protrusion of the contents of the abdomen. 3. Breach of peace or concord, either between individuals or nations; between nations, open hostility or war.
RUPT'URE, *v. t.* To break; to burst; to part by violence.
RUPT'URE, *v. i.* To suffer a breach or disruption.
RUPT'URED, *pp.* Broken; burst.
RUPT'URE-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *herniaria*, and another of the genus *linum.*
RUPT'UR-ING, *ppr.* Breaking; bursting.
RŪ'RAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *ruralis.*] Pertaining to the *country*, as distinguished from a *city* or *town*; suiting the country, or resembling it. *Sidney.*
RŪ'RAL-IST, *n.* One that leads a rural life. *Coventry.*
RŪ'RAL-LY, *adv.* As in the country. *Wakefield.*
RŪ'RAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being rural. *Dict.*
†RU-RI€'O-LIST, *n.* [L. *ruricola.*] An inhabitant of the country. *Dict.*
†RU-RIG'EN-OUS, *a.* [L. *rus.*] Born in the country.
RUSE, *n.* [Fr.] Artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit. [*Not English.*] *Ray.*
RUSH, *n.* [Sax. *rics*, or *risc*; L. *ruscus.*] 1. A plant of the genus *juncus*, of many species. 2. Any thing proverbially worthless or of trivial value.
RUSH, *v. i.* [Sax. *reosan*, *hreosan*, or *ræsan*; Sw. *rusa*; G. *rauschen*; D. *ruischen.*] 1. To move or drive forward with impetuosity, violence and tumultuous rapidity. 2. To enter with undue eagerness, or without due deliberation and preparation.
†RUSH, *v. t.* To push forward with violence.
RUSH, *n.* A driving forward with eagerness and haste; a violent motion or course.
RUSH'-€AN-DLE, *n.* A small blinking taper made by stripping a rush, except one small strip of the bark which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow. *Johnson.*
RUSHED, *a.* Abounding with rushes. *Warton.*
RUSH'ER, *n.* 1. One who rushes forward. *Whitlock.* 2. One who formerly strewed rushes on the floor at dances.
RUSH'I-NESS, *n.* The state of abounding with rushes.
RUSH'ING, *ppr.* Moving forward with impetuosity.
RUSH'ING, *n.* A violent driving of any thing; rapid or tumultuous course. *Is.* xvii.
RUSH'-LIGHT, *n.* 1. The light of a rush-candle; a small, feeble light. 2. A rush-candle.
RUSH'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a rush; weak.
RUSH'Y, *a.* 1. Abounding with rushes. 2. Made of rushes.
RUSK, *n.* 1. A kind of light cake. 2. Hard bread for stores.
RUS'MA, *n.* A brown and light iron substance, with half as much quicklime steeped in water, of which the Turkish women make their psilothron to take off their hair.
RUSS, (roos) *a.* [Sw. *ryss.*] Pertaining to the Russ or Russians.
RUSS, (roos) *n.* The language of the Russ or Russians.
RUS'SET, *a.* [Fr. *roux*, *rousse*; It. *rosso*; Sp. *roso*, *roxo*; L. *russus.*] 1. Of a reddish-brown color. 2. Coarse; homespun; rustic.
RUS'SET, *n.* A country dress. *Dryden.*
RUS'SET, RUS'SET-ING, } *n.* A kind of apple of a russet color and rough skin.
RUS'SET-Y, *a.* Of a russet color.
RŪS'SIAN, (rū'shan) *a.* Pertaining to Russia.
RŪS'SIAN, (rū'shan) *n.* A native of Russia.
RUST, *n.* [Sax. *rust*; D. *roest*; G., Sw. *rost*; Dan. *rust.*] 1. The oxyd of a metal; a substance composed of oxygen combined with a metal, and forming a rough coat on its surface. 2. Loss of power by inactivity, as metals lose their brightness and smoothness when not used. 3. Any foul matter contracted. 4. Foul, extraneous matter. 5. A disease in grain, a kind of dust which gathers on the stalks and leaves.
RUST', *v. i.* [Sax. *rustian*; W. *rhydu.*] 1. To contract rust; to be oxydized and contract a roughness on the surface. 2. To degenerate in idleness; to become dull by inaction. 3. To gather dust or extraneous matter.
RUST, *v. t.* 1. To cause to contract rust. 2. To impair by time and inactivity.
RUST'ED, *pp.* Affected with rust.
RUST'I€, RUST'I-€AL, } *a.* [L. *rusticus.*] 1. Pertaining to the country; rural. 2. Rude; unpolished; rough; awkward. 3. Coarse; plain; simple. 4. Simple; artless; unadorned.—*Rustic work*, in a *building*, is when the stones, &c. in the face of it, are hacked or pecked so as to be rough.
RUST'I€, *n.* An inhabitant of the country; a clown.
RUST'I-€AL-LY, *adv.* Rudely; coarsely; without refinement or elegance. *Dryden.*
RUST'I-€AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being rustical; rudeness; coarseness; want of refinement.
RUST'I-€ATE, *v. i.* [L. *rusticor.*] To dwell or reside in the country. *Pope.*
RUST'I-€ATE, *v. t.* To compel to reside in the country; to banish from a town or college for a time.
RUST'I-€A-TED, *pp.* Compelled to reside in the country.
RUST'I-€A-TING, *ppr.* Compelling to reside in the country.
RUST-I-€Ā'TION, *n.* 1. Residence in the country.—2. In *universities* and *colleges*, the punishment of a student for some offense, by compelling him to leave the institution and reside for a time in the country.
RUS-TIC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *rusticitas*; Fr. *rusticité.*] The qualities of a countryman; rustic manners; rudeness; coarseness; simplicity; artlessness. *Addison.*
RUST'I-LY, *adv.* In a rusty state. *Sidney.*
RUST'I-NESS, *n.* [from *rusty.*] The state of being rusty.
RUST'ING, *ppr.* Contracting rust; causing to rust.
RUS'TLE, (rus'l) *v. i.* [Sax. *hristlan*; G. *rasseln*; Sw. *rossla.*] To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves.
RUS'TLING, *ppr.* Making the sound of silk cloth when rubbed.
RUS'TLING, *n.* A quick succession of small sounds, as a brushing among dry leaves or straw.
RUST'Y, *a.* 1. Covered or affected with rust. 2. Dull; impaired by inaction or neglect of use. 3. Surly; morose. 4. Covered with foul or extraneous matter.
RUT, *n.* [Fr. *rut*; Arm. *rut.*] The copulation of deer.
RUT, *v. i.* To lust, as deer.
RUT, *n.* [It. *rotaia*; L. *rota.*] The track of a wheel.
RŪ'TA BĀ'GA, *n.* The Swedish turnep.
†RŪTH, *n.* [from *rue.*] 1. Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another. 2. Misery; sorrow.
RUTH'E-NUS, *n.* A fish of the genus *accipenser.*
†RŪTH'FUL, *a.* 1. Rueful; woful; sorrowful. 2. Merciful.
†RŪTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. Wofully; sadly. *Knolles.* 2. Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Spenser.*
RŪTH'LESS, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; barbarous; insensible to the miseries of others. *Pope.*
RŪTH'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without pity; cruelly; barbarously.
RŪTH'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of compassion; insensibility to the distresses of others.
RŪ'TIL, RŪ'TILE, } *n.* Sphene, an oxyd of titanium, of a dark-red color, or of a light or brownish-red.
RŪ'TI-LANT, *a.* [L. *rutilans*, *rutilo.*] Shining. *Evelyn.*
†RŪ'TI-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *rutilo.*] To shine; to emit rays of light. *Ure.*
†RUT'TER, *n.* [G. *reiter*; D. *ruiter.*] A horseman or trooper.
†RUT'TER-KIN, *n.* A word of contempt; an old, crafty fox or beguiler.
†RUT'TIER, *n.* [Fr. *routier*, from *route.*] Direction of the road or course at sea; an old traveler acquainted with roads; an old soldier. *Cotgrave.*
RUT'TISH, *a.* [from *rut.*] Lustful; libidinous. *Shak.*
RUT'TLE, for *rattle*, not much used. *Burnet.*
RŸ'AL, *n.* A coin. *See* RIAL.
RŸ'DER, *n.* A clause added to a bill in parliament.
RŸE, *n.* [Sax. *ryge*; D. *rogge*; G. *rocken*; Dan. *rog*, or *rug*; Sw. *råg*, or *rog*; W. *rhyg.*] 1. An esculent grain of the genus *secale*, of a quality inferior to wheat. 2. A disease in a hawk.
RŸE'-GRĂSS, *n.* A species of strong grass, of the genus *hordeum. Encyc.*
RŸ'OT, *n.* In *Hindostan*, a renter of land by a lease.

S.

S, the nineteenth letter of the English Alphabet, is a sibilant articulation, and numbered among the semivowels. It represents the hissing made by driving the breath between the end of the tongue and the roof of the mouth, just above the upper teeth. It has two uses; one to express a mere hissing, as in *sabbath*, *sack*, *sin*, *this*, *thus*; the other a vocal hissing, precisely like that of *z*, as in *muse*, *wise*, pronounced *muze*, *wize*. It generally has its hissing sound at the beginning of all proper English words, but in the middle and end of words, its sound is to be known only by usage. In a few words, it is silent, as in *isle* and *viscount*.

As a *numeral*, S. denoted *seven*.—In *books of navigation* and in *common usage*, S. stands for south; S. E. for south-east; S. W. for south-west; S. S. E. for south south-east; S. S. W. for south south-west, &c.

*SAB/A-OTH, *n.* [Heb. צבאות armies.] Armies; a word used, *Rom.* ix. 29, *James* v. 4, "the Lord of *Sabaoth*."

SAB-BA-TĀ/RI-AN, *n.* [from *sabbath*.] One who observes the seventh day of the week as the sabbath, instead of the first. A sect of Baptists are called *Sabbatarians*.

SAB-BA-TĀ/RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to those who keep Saturday, or the seventh day of the week, as the sabbath. *Mountagu.*

SAB-BA-TĀ/RI-AN-IṠM, *n.* The tenets of Sabbatarians.

SAB/BATH, *n.* [Heb. שבת rest; L. *sabbatum*.] 1. The day which God appointed to be observed by the Jews as a day of rest from all secular labor or employments, and to be kept holy and consecrated to his service and worship. 2. Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest. 3. The Sabbatical year among the Israelites. *Lev.* xxv.

SAB/BATH-BREĀK-ER, *n.* [*Sabbath* and *break*.] One who profanes the Sabbath by violating the laws of God or man, which enjoin the religious observance of that day.

SAB/BATH-BREĀK-ING, *n.* A profanation of the sabbath by violating the injunction of the fourth commandment, or the municipal laws of a state which require the observance of that day as holy time.

SAB/BATH-LESS, *a.* Without intermission of labor. *Bacon.*

SAB-BAT/IC, } *a.* [Fr. *sabbatique*; L. *sabbaticus*.] 1.
SAB-BAT/I-CAL, } Pertaining to the Sabbath. 2. Resembling the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing an intermission of labor.—*Sabbatical year*, in the *Jewish economy*, was every *seventh* year, in which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to *rest*, or lie without tillage.

SAB/BA-TIṠM, *n.* Rest; intermission of labor.

SABEAN. *See* SABIAN.

SA/BE-IṠM, *n.* The same as *Sabianism*. *D'Anville.*

SA-BELL/IAN, *a.* Pertaining to the heresy of Sabellius.

SA-BELL/IAN, *n.* A follower of Sabellius. *Encyc.*

SA-BELL/IAN-IṠM, *n.* The doctrines or tenets of Sabellius. *Barrow.*

SĀ/BI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Saba, in Arabia, celebrated
SA-BĒ/AN, } for producing aromatic plants.

SĀ/BI-AN, *a.* [Heb. צבא.] The Sabian worship or religion consisted in the worship of the sun and other heavenly bodies.

SĀ/BI-AN, *n.* A worshiper of the sun.

SĀ/BI-AN-IṠM, *n.* That species of idolatry which consisted in worshiping the sun, moon and stars.

SAB/INE, *n.* A plant; usually written *savin*, which see.

SĀ/BLE, *n.* [Russ. *sobol*; G. *zobel*; Sw., Dan., D. *sabel*; Fr. *zibeline*.] 1. A small animal of the weasel kind, the *mastela zibellina*. 2. The fur of the sable.

SĀ/BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Black; dark; used chiefly in poetry or in heraldry.

SAB/LIĒRE, (sab/leer) *n.* [Fr.] 1. A sand-pit; [*little used.*] 2. In *carpentry*, a piece of timber as long, but not so thick as a beam.

SA-BŌT/, (sa-bō/) *n.* [Fr. *sabot*; Sp. *zapato*.] A wooden shoe. [*Not English.*] *Bramhall.*

SĀ/BRE, } *n.* [Fr. *sabre*.] A sword or cimiter with a broad
SĀ/BER, } and heavy blade, thick at the back, and a little falcated or hooked at the point; a falchion

SĀ/BRE, *v. t.* To strike, cut or kill with a sabre.

SAB-U-LOS/I-TY, *n.* Sandiness; grittiness.

SAB/U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *sabulosus*.] Sandy; gritty.

SAC, *n.* [Sax. *sac*, *saca*, *sace*, or *sacu*.] In *English law*, the privilege enjoyed by the lord of a manor, of holding courts, trying causes and imposing fines.

SAC-CĀDE/, *n.* [Fr.] A sudden violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins on a sudden and with one pull.

SAC-CHA-RIF/ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *saccharum*.] Producing sugar.

SAC/CHAR-INE, *a.* [L. *saccharum*.] Pertaining to sugar; having the qualities of sugar.

SAC-CHO-LAC/TIC, *a.* [L. *saccharum*.] A term in *chemistry*, denoting an acid obtained from the sugar of milk.

SAC/CHO-LATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt formed by the union of the saccholactic acid with a base.

SAC-ER-DŌ/TAL, *a.* [L. *sacerdotalis*.] Pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly. *Stillingfleet.*

SACH/EL, *n.* [L. *sacculus*.] A small sack or bag; a bag in which lawyers and children carry papers and books.

SĀ/CHEM, *n.* In *America*, a chief among some of the native Indian tribes. *See* SAGAMORE.

SACK, *n.* [Sax. *sæc*, *sacc*; D. *zak*, *sek*; G. *sack*; Ir. *sac*; Arm. *sach*; Fr. *sac*.] 1. A bag, usually a large cloth bag, used for holding and conveying corn, small wares, wool, cotton, hops, and the like. 2. The measure of three bushels. *Johnson.*

SACK, *n.* [Fr. *sec*, *seche*.] A species of sweet wine, brought chiefly from the Canary isles. *Fr. Dict.*

SACK, *n.* [L. *sagum*.] Among our *rude ancestors*, a kind of cloak of a square form, worn over the shoulders and body, and fastened in front by a clasp or thorn.

SACK, *v. t.* To put in a sack or in bags. *Betterton.*

SACK, *v. t.* [Arm. *sacqa*; Ir. *sacham*; Sp., Port. *saquear*.] To plunder or pillage, as a town or city.

SACK, *n.* The pillage or plunder of a town or city; or the storm and plunder of a town.

SACK/AGE, *n.* The act of taking by storm and pillaging.

SACK/BUT, *n.* [Sp. *sacabuche*; Port. *sacabuxa*, or *saquebuxo*; Fr. *saquebute*.] A wind instrument of music; a kind of trumpet, so contrived that it can be lengthened or shortened according to the tone required.

SACK/CLOTH, *n.* [*sack* and *cloth*.] Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth.

SACK/CLŌṪHED, *a.* Clothed in sackcloth. *Hall.*

SACKED, *pp.* Pillaged; stormed and plundered.

SACK/ER, *n.* One that takes a town or plunders it.

SACK/FUL, *n.* A full sack or bag. *Swift.*

SACK/ING, *ppr.* Taking by assault and plundering.

SACK/ING, *n.* The act of taking by storm and pillaging.

SACK/ING, *n.* [Sax. *sæccing*.] 1. Cloth of which sacks or bags are made. 2. The coarse cloth or canvas fastened to a bedstead for supporting the bed.

SACK/LESS, *a.* [Sax. *sacleas*.] Quiet; peaceable; not quarrelsome; harmless; innocent. [*Local.*]

SACK-POS/SET, *n.* [*sack* and *posset*.] A posset made of sack, milk and some other ingredients. *Swift.*

SAC/RA-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *sacrement*; It., Sp. *sacramento*; L. *sacramentum*.] 1. Among *ancient Christian writers*, a mystery; [*obs.*] 2. An oath; a ceremony producing an obligation; [*obs.*] 3. In *present usage*, a solemn religious ceremony enjoined by Christ to be observed by his followers. 4. The eucharist or Lord's supper.

†SAC/RA-MENT, *v. t.* To bind by an oath. *Laud.*

SAC-RA-MENT/AL, *a.* Constituting a sacrament, or pertaining to it.

SAC-RA-MENT/AL, *n.* That which relates to a sacrament.

SAC-RA-MENT/AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament. *Hall.*

SAC-RA-MEN-TĀ/RI-AN, *n.* One that differs from the Romish church in regard to the sacraments, or to the Lord's supper.

SAC-RA-MENT/A-RY, *n.* 1. An ancient book of the Romish church, containing the prayers and ceremonies made use of in the celebration of the sacraments. 2. A sacramentarian.

SAC-RA-MENT/A-RY, } *a.* Pertaining to sacramentari-
SAC-RA-MEN-TĀ/RI-AN, } ans and to their controversy respecting the eucharist.

†SĀ/CRATE, *v. t.* [L. *sacro*.] To consecrate; to dedicate. *Waterhouse.*

SĀ/CRE. *See* SAKER.

SĀ/CRED, *a.* [Fr. *sacré*; Sp., It., Port. *sacro*; L. *sacer*.] 1. Holy; pertaining to God or to his worship; separated from common secular uses and consecrated to God and his service. 2. Proceeding from God and containing religious precepts. 3. Narrating or writing facts respecting God and holy things. 4. Relating to religion or the worship of God; used for religious purposes. 5. Consecrated; dedicated; devoted; with *to*. 6. Entitled to reverence; venerable. 7. Inviolable, as if appropriated to a superior being.

SĀ'CRED-LY, *adv.* 1. Religiously; with due reverence as of something holy or consecrated to God. 2. Inviolably; strictly.

SĀ'CRED-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being sacred, or consecrated to God, to his worship or to religious uses; holiness; sanctity. 2. Inviolableness.

SA-CRIF'IC, } *a.* [L. *sacrificus.*] Employed in sacri-
SA-CRIF'I-CAL, } fice. *Johnson.*

†SA-CRIF'I-CA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being offered in sacrifice. *Brown.*

SA-CRIF'I-CANT, *n.* [L. *sacrificans.*] One that offers a sacrifice. *Hallywell.*

†SAC-RI-FI-CĀ'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *sacrificateur.*] A sacrificer; one that offers a sacrifice. *Brown.*

SA-CRIF'I-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Offering sacrifice. *Sherwood.*

SAC'RI-FĪCE, (sak're-fīze) *v. t.* [L. *sacrifico*; Fr. *sacrifier*; Sp. *sacrificar*; It. *sacrificare.*] 1. To offer to God in homage or worship, by killing and consuming, as victims on an altar; to immolate. 2. To destroy, surrender or suffer to be lost for the sake of obtaining something. 3. To devote with loss. 4. To destroy; to kill.

SAC'RI-FĪCE, (sak're-fīze) *v. i.* To make offerings to God by the slaughter and burning of victims. *Ex.* iii.

SAC'RI-FĪCE, (sak're-fīze) *n.* [Fr.; L. *sacrificium.*] 1. An offering made to God by killing and burning some animal upon an altar.—A *sacrifice* differs from an *oblation*; the latter being an offering of a thing entire or without change, as tithes or first fruits; whereas *sacrifice* implies a destruction or killing, as of a beast. 2. The thing offered to God, or immolated by an act of religion. 3. Destruction, surrender or loss made or incurred for gaining some object, or for obliging another. 4. Any thing destroyed.

SAC'RI-FĪCED, (sak're-fīzd) *pp.* Offered to God upon an altar; destroyed, surrendered, or suffered to be lost.

SAC'RI-FĪ-CER, (sak're-fī-zer) *n.* One that sacrifices or immolates. *Dryden.*

SAC-RI-FĪ'CIAL, (sak-re-fish'al) *a.* Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice; consisting in sacrifice. *Shak.*

SAC'RI-LEGE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sacrilegium.*] The crime of violating or profaning sacred things; or the alienating to laymen or to common purposes what has been appropriated or consecrated to religious persons or uses.

SAC-RI-LĒ'GIOUS, (sak-re-lē'jus) *a.* [L. *sacrilegus.*] 1. Violating sacred things; polluted with the crime of sacrilege. 2. Containing sacrilege.

SAC-RI-LĒ'GIOUS-LY, *adv.* With sacrilege; in violation of sacred things.

SAC-RI-LĒ'GIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being sacrilegious. 2. Disposition to sacrilege.

SAC'RI-LE-GIST, *n.* One who is guilty of sacrilege.

†SĀ'CRING, *ppr.* [from Fr. *sacrer.*] Consecrating.

SĀ'CRING-BELL, *n.* A bell rung before the host.

SĀ'CRIST, *n.* A sacristan; a person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir, and take care of the books.

SAC'RIS-TAN, *n.* [Fr. *sacristain*; It. *sacristano*; Sp. *sacristan.*] An officer of the church who has the care of the utensils or movables of the church. It is now corrupted into *sexton.*

SAC'RIS-TY, *n.* [Fr. *sacristie*; Sp., It. *sacristia.*] An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils are kept; now called the *vestry.*

†SAC'RO-SANCT, *a.* [L. *sacrosanctus.*] Sacred; inviolable. *More.*

SAD, *a.* [In W. *sad* signifies wise, prudent, sober.] 1. Sorrowful; affected with grief; cast down with affliction. 2. Habitually melancholy; gloomy; not gay or cheerful. 3. Downcast; gloomy; having the external appearance of sorrow. 4. Serious; grave; not gay, light or volatile. 5. Afflictive; calamitous; causing sorrow. 6. Dark-colored; [*obs.*] 7. Bad; vexatious; [*colloquial.*] *Addison.* 8. Heavy; weighty; ponderous; [*obs.*] 9. Close; firm; cohesive; opposed to *light* or *friable*; [*obs.*]

SAD'DEN, (sad'n) *v. t.* 1. To make sad or sorrowful; also, to make melancholy or gloomy. 2. To make dark-colored; [*obs.*] 3. To make heavy, firm or cohesive; [*obs.*]

SAD'DENED, *pp.* Made sad or gloomy.

SAD'DEN-ING, *ppr.* Making sad or gloomy.

SAD'DLE, (sad'l) *n.* [Sax. *sadel*, *sadl*; D. *zadel*; G. *sattel.*] 1. A seat to be placed on a horse's back for the rider to sit on.—2. Among *seamen*, a cleat or block of wood nailed on the lower yard-arms to retain the studding-sail-booms in their place.

SAD'DLE, *v. t.* 1. To put a saddle on. 2. To load; to fix a burden on.

SAD'DLE-BACKED, *a.* Having a low back and an elevated neck and head, as a horse. *Far. Dict.*

SAD'DLE-BŌW, *n.* [Sax. *sadl-boga.*] The bows of a saddle, or the pieces which form the front.

SAD'DLE-MĀK-ER, or SAD'DLER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make saddles.

SAD-DU-CĒ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Sadducees, a sect among the ancient Jews. *Acts* xxiii.

SAD'DU-CISM, *n.* The tenets of the Sadducees. *More.*

SAD'IR-ON, (sad'ī-urn) *n.* An instrument used to smooth clothes after washing; a flat-iron. [*Little used.*]

SAD'LY, *adv.* 1. Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Dryden.* 2. In a calamitous or miserable manner. 3. In a dark color; [*obs.*]

SAD'NESS, *n.* 1. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind. 2. A melancholy look; gloom of countenance. 3. Seriousness; sedate gravity.

SAFE, *a.* [Fr. *sauf*, *sauve*; L. *salvus.*] 1. Free from danger of any kind. 2. Free from hurt, injury or damage. 3. Conferring safety; securing from harm. 4. Not exposing to danger. *Phil.* iii. 5. No longer dangerous; placed beyond the power of doing harm.

SAFE, *n.* A place of safety; a place for securing provisions from noxious animals.

†SAFE, *v. t.* To render safe. *Shak.*

SAFE-CON'DUCT, *n.* [*safe* and *conduct*; Fr. *sauf-conduit.*] That which gives a safe passage, either a convoy or guard to protect a person in an enemy's country or in a foreign country, or a writing, a pass or warrant of security given to a person by the sovereign of a country to enable him to travel with safety.

SĀFE'GUARD, *n.* 1. He or that which defends or protects; defense; protection. 2. A convoy or guard to protect a traveler. 3. A passport; a warrant of security given by a sovereign to protect a stranger within his territories. 4. An outer petticoat to save women's clothes on horseback.

SĀFE'GUARD, *v. t.* To guard; to protect. [*Little used.*]

SAFE-KEEP'ING, *n.* [*safe* and *keep.*] The act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury or from escape.

SĀFE'LY, *adv.* 1. In a safe manner; without incurring danger. 2. Without injury. 3. Without escape; in close custody.

SĀFE'NESS, *n.* 1. Freedom from danger. 2. The state of being safe, or of conferring safety.

SĀFE'TY, *n.* Freedom from danger or hazard. 2. Exemption from hurt, injury or loss. 3. Preservation from escape; close custody. 4. Preservation from hurt.

SĀFE'TY-LAMP, *n.* An invention of Sir Humphrey Davy, to prevent explosions in mines. The light is placed within a network of fine wire, through which the combustible gasses pass slowly and are consumed without explosion.

SĀFE'TY-VALVE, *n.* A valve by means of which a boiler is preserved from bursting by the force of steam.

SAF'FLŌW, } *n.* The plant bastard saffron, of the
SAF'FLOW-ER, } genus *carthamus.*

SAF'FLOW-ER, *n.* A deep-red fecula separated from orange-colored flowers.

*SAF'FRON, *n.* [W. *safrwn*, *safyr*; Fr. *safran*; Arm. *zafron*; G., Sw., Dan. *saffran.*] 1. A plant of the genus *crocus.*—2. In *materia medica*, saffron is formed of the stigmata of the *crocus officinalis*, dried on a kiln and pressed into cakes.

*SAF'FRON, *a.* Having the color of saffron flowers; yellow. *Dryden.*

*SAF'FRON, *v. t.* To tinge with saffron; to make yellow; to gild. *Chaucer.*

SAF'FRON-Y, *a.* Having the color of saffron. *Lord.*

SAG, *v. i.* [a different spelling of *swag.*] 1. To yield; to give way; to lean or incline from an upright position, or to bend from a horizontal position.—2. In *sailing*, to incline to the leeward; to make lee way. *Mar. Dict.*

SAG, *v. t.* To cause to bend or give way; to load or burden.

SA-GĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *sagax*; Fr. *sage*, *sagesse*; Sp. *saga*, *sagaz*; It. *saggio.*] 1. Quick of scent. 2. Quick of thought; acute in discernment or penetration.

SA-GĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With quick scent. 2. With quick discernment or penetration.

SA-GĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being sagacious; quickness of scent. 2. Quickness or acuteness of discernment.

SA-GAC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *sagacité*; L. *sagacitas.*] 1. Quickness or acuteness of scent; *applied to animals.* 2. Quickness or acuteness of discernment or penetration; readiness of apprehension.

SAG'A-MORE, *n.* Among some tribes of *American Indians*, a king or chief.

SAG'A-PEN, } *n.* In *pharmacy*, a gum-resin, brought
SAG-A-PĒ'NUM, } from Persia and the East.

SAG'A-THY, *n.* A kind of serge; a slight woolen stuff.

SAGE, *n.* [Fr. *sauge*; Ar. *saoch.*] A plant of the genus *salvia*, of several species.

SAGE, *a.* [Fr. *sage*; It. *saggio.*] 1. Wise; having nice discernment and powers of judging; prudent; grave. 2. Wise; judicious; proceeding from wisdom; well judged; well adapted to the purpose.

SAGE, *n.* A wise man; a man of gravity and wisdom; *particularly*, a man venerable for years, and known as a man of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

SĀGE'LY, *adv.* Wisely; with just discernment and prudence.

SA-ĠĒNE′, *n.* A Russian measure of about seven English feet.
SĀĠE′NESS, *n.* Wisdom; sagacity; prudence; gravity.
SAĠ′EN-ITE, *n.* Acicular rutile. *Ure.*
SAĠ′IN-ATE, *v. t.* To pamper; to fatten. *Cockeram.*
*SAĠ′IT-TAL, *a.* [L. *sagittalis.*] Pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow.—In *anatomy*, the *sagittal suture* is the suture which unites the parietal bones of the skull.
SAĠ-IT-TĀ′RI-US, *n.* [L. an archer.] One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters Nov. 22.
SAĠ′IT-TA-RY, *n.* A centaur, an animal half man, half horse, armed with a bow and quiver. *Shak.*
SAĠ′IT-TA-RY, *a.* Belonging to an arrow; proper for an arrow.
SAĠ′IT-TATE, *a.* In *botany*, shaped like the head of an arrow; triangular, hollowed at the base.
SĀ′GO, *n.* A dry, mealy substance or granulated paste, imported from Java and the Philippine and Molucca isles.
SA-GOIN′, *n.* The *sagoins* form a division of the genus *simia.*
SĀ′GY, *a.* Full of sage; seasoned with sage.
SAH′LITE, *n.* A mineral named from the mountain *Sahla.*
SĀ′IĊ, *n.* A Turkish or Grecian vessel. *Mar. Dict.*
SAID, (sed) *pret.* and *pp.* of *say*; so written for *sayed.* 1. Declared; uttered; reported. 2. Aforesaid; before mentioned.
SĀIL, *n.* [Sax., G., Sw. *segel*; Dan. *sejl*; D. *zeil.*] 1. In *navigation*, a spread of canvas, or sheet which receives the impulse of wind by which a ship is driven.—2. In *poetry*, wings. *Spenser.* 3. A ship or other vessel; *used in the singular for a single ship, or as a collective name for many.*—*To loose sails*, to unfurl them.—*To make sail*, to extend an additional quantity of sail.—*To set sail*, to expand or spread the sails; and hence, to begin a voyage.—*To shorten sail*, to reduce the extent of sail, or take in a part.—*To strike sail.* 1. To lower the sails suddenly. 2. To abate show or pomp; [*colloquial.*] *Shak.*
SĀIL, *v. i.* 1. To be impelled or driven forward by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship on water. 2. To be conveyed in a vessel on water; to pass by water. 3. To swim. 4. To set sail; to begin a voyage. 5. To be carried in the air, as a balloon. 6. To pass smoothly along. 7. To fly without striking with the wings.
SĀIL, *v. t.* 1. To pass or move upon in a ship, by means of sails. 2. To fly through. *Pope.*
SĀIL′A-BLE, *a.* Navigable; that may be passed by ships.
SĀIL′-BŌRNE, *a.* Borne or conveyed by sails. *J. Barlow.*
SĀIL′-BROAD, *a.* Spreading like a sail. *Milton.*
SĀILED, *pp.* Passed in ships or other water-craft.
SĀIL′ER, *n.* 1. One that sails; a seaman; usually, *sailor.* 2. A ship or other vessel, with reference to her manner of sailing.
SĀIL′ING, *ppr.* Moving on water or in air; passing in a ship or other vessel.
SĀIL′ING, *n.* 1. The act of moving on water; or the movement of a ship or vessel impelled by the action of wind on her sails. 2. Movement through the air, as in a balloon. 3. The act of setting sail or beginning a voyage.
SĀIL′-LOFT, *n.* A loft or apartment where sails are cut out and made.
SĀIL′-MĀK-ER, *n.* 1. One whose occupation is to make sails. 2. An officer on board ships of war, whose business is to repair or alter sails.
SĀIL′-MĀK-ING, *n.* The art or business of making sails.
SĀIL′OR, *n.* [a more common spelling than *sailer.*] A mariner; a seaman; one who follows the business of navigating ships or other vessels.
SĀIL′Y, *a.* Like a sail. *Drayton.*
SĀIL′-YARD, *n.* [Sax. *segl-gyrd.*] The yard or spar on which sails are extended. *Dryden.*
SAIM, *n.* [Sax. *seim*; W. *saim.*] Lard. [*Local.*]
†SAIN, for *sayen*, pp. of *say.* *Shak.*
SĀIN′FOIN, SĀINT′FOIN, *n.* [Fr. *sainfoin.*] A plant cultivated for fodder.
SĀINT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sanctus*; It., Sp. *santo.*] 1. A person sanctified; a holy or godly person; one eminent for piety and virtue. 2. One of the blessed in heaven. *Rev.* xviii. 3. The holy angels are called *saints.* *Jude* 14. 4. One canonized by the church of Rome. *Encyc.*
SĀINT, *v. t.* To number or enroll among saints by an official act of the pope; to canonize.
SĀINT, *v. i.* To act with a show of piety. *Pope.*
SĀINT′ED, *pp.* 1. Canonized; enrolled among the saints. 2. *a.* Holy; pious. 3. Sacred. *Milton.*
SĀINT′ESS, *n.* A female saint. *Fisher.*
SĀINT JOHN'S BREAD, *n.* A plant.
SĀINT JOHN'S WŌRT, *n.* A plant.
SĀINT′LIKE, *a.* [*saint* and *like.*] 1. Resembling a saint. 2. Suiting a saint; becoming a saint. *Dryden.*
SĀINT′LY, *a.* Like a saint; becoming a holy person.
SĀINT PE-TER'S WŌRT, *n.* A plant.
SĀINT'S BELL, *n.* A small bell rung in churches.
SĀINT′-SEEM-ING, *a.* Having the appearance of a saint. *Mountagu.*
SĀINT′SHIP, *n.* The character or qualities of a saint.
SA-JĒNE′, *n.* [written, also, *sagene.*] A Russian measure of length, equal to seven feet English measure.
SAKE, *n.* [Sax. *sac, saca*; D. *zaak*; G. *sache*; Sw. *sak* and *orsak*; Dan. *sag.*] 1. Final cause; end; purpose; or rather the purpose of obtaining. 2. Account; regard to any person or thing.
SĀ′KER, *n.* [Fr. *sacre.*] 1. A hawk; a species of falcon. 2. A piece of artillery. *Hudibras.*
SAK′ER-ET, *n.* The male of the saker-hawk.
SAL, *n.* Salt; *a word much used in chemistry.*
SĀ′LA-BLE, *a.* [from *sale.*] That may be sold; that finds a ready market; being in good demand.
SĀ′LA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being salable.
SĀ′LA-BLY, *adv.* In a salable manner.
SA-LĀ′CIOUS, *a.* [L. *salax.*] Lustful; lecherous.
SA-LĀ′CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Lustfully; with eager animal appetite.
SA-LĀ′CIOUS-NESS, SA-LAC′I-TY, *n.* Lust; lecherousness; strong propensity to venery.
SAL′AD, *n.* [Fr. *salade*; D. *salaade*; G., Sw. *salat*; Dan. *salad.*] Raw herbs, usually dressed with salt, vinegar, oil or spices, and eaten for giving a relish to other food.
SAL′AD-ING, *n.* Vegetables for salads. *Cheyne.*
SAL A-LEM′BROTH, *n.* A compound muriate of mercury and ammonia. *Ure.*
†SA-LAM′, *n.* [Oriental, peace or safety.] A salutation or compliment of ceremony or respect. *Herbert.*
SAL′A-MAN-DER, *n.* [L., Gr. *salamandra.*] An animal of the genus *lacerta*, or lizard, one of the smaller species of the genus. The vulgar story of its being able to endure fire, is a mistake.—*Salamander's hair* or *wool*, a name given to a species of asbestos or mineral flax.
SAL-A-MAN′DRINE, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a salamander; enduring fire.
SAL AM-MŌ′NI-AĊ, *n.* Muriate of ammonia. *Ure.*
SAL′A-RIED, *a.* Enjoying a salary.
SAL′A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *salaire*; It., Sp. *salario*; L. *salarium.*] The recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person for services, usually a fixed sum to be paid by the year.
SALE, *n.* [W. *sal*; Sax. *sal.*] 1. The act of selling; the exchange of a commodity for money of equivalent value. 2. Vent; power of selling; market. 3. Auction; public sale to the highest bidder, or exposure of goods in market; [*l. u.*] 4. State of being venal, or of being offered to bribery. 5. [qu. Sax. *sælan.*] A wicker basket.
SALE, *a.* Sold; bought; as opposed to *homemade.* [*Colloquial.*]
SAL-E-BROS′I-TY, *n.* [*See* SALEBROUS.] Roughness or ruggedness of a place or road. *Feltham.*
SAL′E-BROUS, *a.* [L. *salebrosus.*] Rough; rugged; uneven. [*Little used.*]
SAL′EP, *n.* [said to be a Turkish word; written, also, *salop*, *saloop* and *saleb.*] In *materia medica*, the dried root of a species of orchis; also, a preparation of this root to be used as food.
SĀLES′MAN, *n.* [*sale* and *man.*] 1. One that sells clothes ready made. *Swift.* 2. One who makes sales to customers in a store or shop.
SĀ′LET. *See* SALLET.
SĀLE′WŌRK, *n.* Work or things made for sale; hence, work carelessly done. *Shak.*
SAL′IĊ, *a.* [The origin of this word is not ascertained.] The *Salic law* of France is a fundamental law, by virtue of which males only can inherit the throne.
*SĀ′LI-ENT, *a.* [L. *saliens.*] 1. Leaping; an epithet in *heraldry*, applied to a lion or other beast, represented in a leaping posture.—2. In *fortification*, projecting; as a *salient* angle.
*SĀ′LI-ENT, *a.* [L. *saliens.*] 1. Leaping; moving by leaps; as frogs. 2. Beating; throbbing; as the heart. 3. Shooting out or up; springing; darting.
SA-LIF′ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *sal* and *fero.*] Producing or bearing salt. *Eaton.*
SAL′I-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of becoming a salt, or of combining with an acid to form a neutral salt.
SAL-I-FI-ĊĀ′TION, *n.* The act of salifying.
SAL′I-FIED, *pp.* Formed into a neutral salt by combination with an acid.
SAL′I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *sal* and *facio.*] To form into a neutral salt, by combining an acid with an alkali, earth or metal.
SAL′I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Forming into a salt by combination with an acid.
SAL′I-GOT, *n.* [Fr.] A plant, the water-thistle.
SAL-I-NĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *sal, salinator.*] The act of washing with salt-water. *Greenhill.*
*SA-LĪNE′, SA-LĪ′NOUS, *a.* [Fr. *salin.*] 1. Consisting of salt, or constituting salt. 2. Partaking of the qualities of salt.
*SA-LĪNE′, *n.* [Sp., It. *salina*; Fr. *saline.*] A salt-spring, or a place where salt-water is collected in the earth.
SAL-I-NIF′ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *sal, salinum*, and *fero.*] Producing salt.

SA-LIN'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *sal, salinum,* and *form.*] Having the form of salt.

SA-LĪ'NO-TER'RENE, *a.* [L. *sal, salinum* and *terrenus.*] Denoting a compound of salt and earth.

SAL'ITE, *v. t.* [L. *salio.*] To salt; to impregnate or season with salt. [*Little used.*]

SA-LĪ'VA, } *n.* [L. *saliva.*] The fluid which is secreted by
SAL'IVE, } the salivary glands, and which serves to moisten the mouth and tongue.

*SA-LĪ'VAL, } *a.* [from *saliva.*] Pertaining to saliva; se-
SAL'I-VA-RY, } creting or conveying saliva.

SAL'I-VATE, *v. t.* [from *saliva*; Fr. *saliver.*] To excite an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva in a person, usually by mercury; to produce ptyalism in a person.

SAL'I-VA-TED, *pp.* Having an increased secretion of saliva from medicine.

SAL'I-VA-TING, *ppr.* Exciting increased secretion of saliva.

SAL-I-VĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of promoting ptyalism, or of producing an increased secretion of saliva, for the cure of disease.

*SA-LĪ'VOUS, *a.* Pertaining to saliva; partaking of the nature of saliva. *Wiseman.*

SAL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *salade.*] A head-piece or helmet.

†SAL'LET, }
†SAL'LET-ING, } *n.* [corrupted from *salad.*]

†SAL'LI-ANCE, *n.* [from *sally.*] An issuing forth.

SAL'LŌW, *n.* [Sax. *salh, salig*; Ir. *sail*; Fr. *saule.*] A tree of the willow kind, or genus *salix.*

SAL'LŌW, *a.* [Sax. *salowig, sealwe.*] Having a yellowish color; of a pale, sickly color, tinged with a dark yellow.

SAL'LŌW-NESS, *n.* A yellowish color; paleness tinged with a dark yellow.

SAL'LY, *n.* [Fr. *saillie*; It. *salita*; Sp. *salida.*] 1. An issue or rushing of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers. 2. A spring or darting of intellect, fancy or imagination; flight; sprightly exertion. 3. Excursion from the usual track; range. 4. Act of levity or extravagance; wild gayety; frolick.

SAL'LY, *v. i.* [Fr. *saillir*; Arm. *sailha*; It. *salire*; Sp. *salir*; L. *salio.*] 1. To issue or rush out, as a body of troops from a fortified place to attack besiegers. 2. To issue suddenly; to make a sudden eruption.

SAL'LY-ING, *ppr.* Issuing or rushing out.

SAL'LY-PŌRT, *n.* 1. In *fortification*, a postern gate, or a passage under ground from the inner to the outer works, such as from the higher flank to the lower, or to the tenailles, or to the communication from the middle of the curtain to the ravelin. 2. A large port on each quarter of a fire-ship for the escape of the men into boats when the train is fired.

SAL-MA-GUN'DI, *n.* [Sp. *salpicon*, corrupted. *See* SALPICON.] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herring with oil, vinegar, pepper and onions. *Johnson.*

SAL'MI-AC, *n.* A contraction of *sal ammoniac.*

SALM'ON, (sam'mun) *n.* [L. *salmo*; Fr. *saumon.*] A fish of the genus *salmo.*

SALM'ON-TROUT, (sam'mun-trout) *n.* A species of trout resembling the salmon in color. *Walton.*

SA-LOON', *n.* [It. *salone*; Sp., Fr. *salon.*] In *architecture*, a lofty, spacious hall, vaulted at the top, and usually comprehending two stories, with two ranges of windows.

SA-LOOP', } *See* SALEP.
SĀ'LOP. }

SAL'PI-CON, *n.* [Sp.] Stuffing; farce; chopped meat or bread, &c., used to stuff legs of veal; called, also, *salmagundi.*

†SAL-SA-MEN-TĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *salsamentarius.*] Pertaining to salt things. *Dict.*

SAL'SI-FY, *n.* [Fr. *salsifis.*] Goat's-beard, a plant.

SAL-SO-AC'ID, *a.* [L. *salsus* and *acidus.*] Having a taste compounded of saltness and acidness. [*Little used.*]

SAL-SŪ'GI-NOUS, *a.* [L. *salsugo.*] Saltish.

SALT, *n.* [Sax. *salt, sealt*; Goth., Sw., Dan. *salt*; G. *salz*; It. *sale*; Fr. *sel*; L., Sp., Port. *sal.*] 1. Common *salt* is the muriate of soda, a substance used for seasoning certain kinds of food, and for the preservation of meat, &c.—2. In *chemistry*, a body compounded of an acid united to some base. 3. Taste; sapor; smack. 4. Wit; poignancy; as, Attic *salt.*

SALT, *a.* 1. Having the taste of salt; impregnated with salt. 2. Abounding with salt. 3. Overflowed with salt-water, or impregnated with it. 4. Growing on salt marsh or meadows and having the taste of salt. 5. Producing salt-water. 6. Lecherous; salacious.

SALT, *n.* 1. The part of a river near the sea, where the water is salt. 2. A vessel for holding salt.

SALT, *v. t.* 1. To sprinkle, impregnate or season with salt. 2. To fill with salt between the timbers and planks, as a ship, for the preservation of the timber.

SALT, *v. i.* To deposit salt from a saline substance.

†SALT, *n.* [Fr. *saut.*] A leap; the act of jumping.

SALT'ANT, *a* [L. *saltans.*] Leaping; dancing.

SAL-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *saltatio.*] 1. A leaping or jumping. 2. Beating or palpitation.

SALT'CAT, *n.* A lump or heap of salt, made at the salt-works, which attracts pigeons.

SALT'-CEL-LAR, *n.* [*salt* and *cellar.*] A small vessel used for holding salt on the table. *Swift.*

SALT'ED, *pp.* Sprinkled, seasoned or impregnated with salt.

SALT'ER, *n.* 1. One who salts; one who gives or applies salt. 2. One that sells salt.

SALT'ERN, *n.* A salt-work; a building in which salt is made by boiling or evaporation. *Encyc.*

SALT'IER, *n.* [Fr. *sautoir.*] In *heraldry*, one of the honorable ordinaries, in the form of St. Andrew's cross.

†SALT'IN-BAN-CO, *n.* [Fr. *saltimbanque.*] A mountebank; a quack. *Brown.*

SALT'ING, *ppr.* Sprinkling or seasoning with salt.

SALT'ING, *n.* The act of sprinkling or impregnating with salt.

SALT'ISH, *a.* Somewhat salt.

SALT'ISH-LY, *adv.* With a moderate degree of saltness.

SALT'ISH-NESS, *n.* A moderate degree of saltness.

SALT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of salt; insipid.

SALT'LY, *adv.* With taste of salt; in a salt manner.

SALT'-MINE, *n.* A mine where fossil salt is obtained.

SALT'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being impregnated with salt. 2. Taste of salt.

SALT'-PAN, or SALT'-PIT, *n.* A pan, basin or pit where salt is obtained or made. *Bacon.*

SALT-PĒ'TRE, } *n.* [*salt*, and Gr. πετρος.] A neutral salt
SALT-PĒ'TER, } formed by the nitric acid in combination with potash, and hence denominated *nitrate of potash.*

SALT-PĒ'TROUS, *a.* Pertaining to saltpetre, or partaking of its qualities; impregnated with saltpetre.

SALT-RHEUM', *n.* Herpes; an affection of the skin.

SALTS, *n.* The salt water of rivers entering from the ocean. *S. Carolina.*

SALT'-WA-TER, *n.* Water impregnated with salt; sea-water.

SALT'-WORK, *n.* A house or place where salt is made.

SALT'-WORT, *n.* A plant; jointed glasswort.

†SALT'Y, *a.* Somewhat salt. *Cotgrave.*

SA-LŪ'BRI-OUS, *a.* [L. *saluber, salubris.*] Favorable to health; healthful; promoting health.

SA-LŪ'BRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* So as to promote health.

SA-LŪ'BRI-TY, *n.* [L. *salubritas.*] Wholesomeness; healthfulness; favorableness to the preservation of health.

SAL'U-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* 1. Wholesomeness; the quality of contributing to health or safety. 2. The quality of promoting good or prosperity.

SAL'U-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *salutaire*; L. *salutaris.*] 1. Wholesome; healthful; promoting health. 2. Promotive of public safety; contributing to some beneficial purpose.

SAL-U-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *salutatio.*] The act of saluting; a greeting; the act of paying respect or reverence by the customary words or actions.

SA-LŪ'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Greeting; containing salutations. *An epithet applied to the oration which introduces the exercises of commencement in American colleges.*

†SA-LŪ'TA-TO-RY, *n.* [Low L. *salutatorium.*] Place of greeting.

SA-LŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *saluto*; It. *salutare*; Sp. *saludar*; Fr. *saluer.*] 1. To greet; to hail; to address with expressions of kind wishes. 2. To please; to gratify; [*unusual.*] 3. To kiss.—4. In *military* and *naval affairs*, to honor some person or nation by a discharge of cannon or small arms, by striking colors, by shouts, &c.

SA-LŪTE', *n.* 1. The act of expressing kind wishes or respect; salutation; greeting. 2. A kiss.—3. In *military affairs*, a discharge of cannon or small arms in honor of some distinguished personage.—4. In the *navy*, a testimony of respect or deference rendered by ships, which is performed by a discharge of cannon, &c.

SA-LŪT'ED, *pp.* Hailed; greeted.

SA-LŪT'ER, *n.* One who salutes.

SAL-U-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *salutifer.*] Bringing health; healthy. *Dennis.*

SALV-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The possibility of being saved or admitted to everlasting life. *Saunderson.*

SALV'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *salvus.*] That may be saved, or received to everlasting happiness.

SALV'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *salvage.*] In *commerce*, a reward or recompense allowed by law for the saving of a ship or goods from loss at sea.

†SALV'AGE, for *savage.* *See* SAVAGE.

SAL-VĀ'TION, *n.* [It. *salvazione*; Sp. *salvacion.*] 1. The act of saving; preservation from destruction, danger or great calamity.—2. *Appropriately*, in *theology*, the redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal death, and the conferring on him everlasting happiness. 3. Deliverance from enemies; victory. *Ex.* xiv. 4. Remission of sins, or saving graces. *Luke* xix. 5. The

Author of man's salvation. *Ps.* xxvii. 6. A term of praise or benediction. *Rev.* xix.

SALV'A-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *salvatoire.*] A place where things are preserved; a repository. *Hale.*

*SALVE, (salv, *or* säv) *n.* [Sax. *scalfe;* from L. *salvus.*] 1. A glutinous composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores. 2. Help; remedy.

*SALVE, (salv, *or* säv) *v. t.* 1. To heal by applications or medicaments; [*l. u.*] 2. To help; to remedy; [*l. u.*] 3. To help or remedy by a salvo, excuse or reservation; [*l. u.*] 4. To salute; [*obs.*]

SAL'VER, *n.* A piece of plate with a foot; or a plate on which any thing is presented. *Pope.*

†SAL-VIF'IC, *a.* [L. *salvus* and *facio.*] Tending to save or secure safety. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

SAL'VO, *n.* [L. *salvo jure.*] An exception; a reservation; an excuse. *K. Charles.*

SALV'OR, *n.* One who saves a ship or goods at sea.

SA-MAR'I-TAN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to Samaria. 2. Denoting the ancient characters and alphabet used by the Hebrews.

SA-MAR'I-TAN, *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Samaria, or one that belonged to the sect which derived their appellation from that city. 2. The language of Samaria, a dialect of the Chaldean.

SAM'BO, *n.* The offspring of a black person and a mulatto.

SAME, *a.* [Sax. *same;* Goth. *sama, samo;* Dan. *samme;* Sw. *samme.*] 1. Identical; not different or other. 2. Of the identical kind or species, though not the specific thing. 3. That was mentioned before. *Daniel.* 4. Equal; exactly similar.

†SAME, *adv.* [Sax. *sam.*] Together. *Spenser.*

SĀME'NESS, *n.* 1. Identity; the state of being not different or other. 2. Near resemblance; correspondence; similarity.

SĀ'MI-AN EARTH, *n.* [Gr. *Samos.*] The name of a marl of two species, used in medicine as an astringent.

SĀ'MI-EL, or SI-MOOM', *n.* [Ar.] A hot and destructive wind that sometimes blows in Arabia.

†SAM'ITE, *n.* [Old Fr.] A species of silk stuff.

SAM'LET, *n.* A little salmon. *Walton.*

SAMP, *n.* A species of food composed of maize broken or bruised, boiled and mixed with milk. *New England.*

SAMP'ANE, *n.* A kind of vessel used by the Chinese.

SAM'PHIRE, *n.* [said to be a corruption of *Saint Pierre.*] A plant of the genus *crithmum.*

SAM'PLE, *n.* [L. *exemplum;* Sp., Port. *exemplo;* It. *esempio;* Fr. *exemple;* Ir. *somplar.*] 1. A specimen; a part of any thing presented for inspection, or intended to be shown, as evidence of the quality of the whole. 2. Example; instance.

SAM'PLE, *v. t.* To show something similar. *Ainsworth.*

SAM'PLER, *n.* [L. *exemplar.*] A pattern of work; a specimen; *particularly*, a piece of needle-work by young girls for improvement.

SAM'SON'S-PŌST, *n.* In *ships*, a notched post used instead of a ladder; also, a piece of timber that forms a return for a tackle-fall.

SAN'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *sanabilis.*] That may be healed or cured; susceptible of remedy. *More.*

†SA-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sanatio.*] The act of healing or curing. *Wiseman.*

SAN'A-TIVE, *a.* [L. *sano*, to heal.] Having the power to cure or heal; healing; tending to heal.

SAN'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The power of healing.

SANCE'-BELL, *n.* A corruption of *saint's-bell*, which see.

†SANC'TI-FI-CATE, *v. t.* To sanctify. *Barrow.*

SANC-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; Low L. *sanctificatio.*] 1. The act of making holy. 2. The act of consecrating or of setting apart for a sacred purpose; consecration.

SANC'TI-FIED, *pp.* 1. Made holy; consecrated; set apart for sacred services. 2. Affectedly holy.

SANC'TI-FI-ER, *n.* He that sanctifies or makes holy.

SANC'TI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *sanctifier;* It. *santificare;* Sp. *santificar;* Low L. *sanctifico.*] 1. In a *general sense*, to cleanse, purify or make holy. 2. To separate, set apart or appoint to a holy, sacred or religious use. 3. To purify; to prepare for divine service, and for partaking of holy things. *Ex.* xix. 4. To separate, ordain and appoint to the work of redemption and the government of the church. *John* x. 5. To cleanse from corruption; to purify from sin. 6. To make the means of holiness; to render productive of holiness or piety. 7. To make free from guilt. 8. To secure from violation.

SANC'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* 1. Making holy; purifying from the defilements of sin; separating to a holy use. 2. *a.* Tending to sanctify; adapted to increase holiness.

SANC-TI-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* [L. *sanctimonia.*] Saintly; having the appearance of sanctity.

SANC-TI-MŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With sanctimony.

SANC-TI-MŌ'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being sanctimonious; sanctity, or the appearance of it; devoutness.

SANC'TI-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *sanctimonia.*] Holiness; devoutness; scrupulous austerity; sanctity, or the appearance of it. [*Little used.*] *Raleigh.*

SANC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sanctio.*] 1. Ratification; an official act of a superior by which he ratifies and gives validity to the act of some other person or body. 2. Authority; confirmation derived from testimony, character, influence or custom. 3. A law or decree; [*improper.*] *Denham.*

SANC'TION, *v. t.* To ratify; to confirm; to give validity or authority to. *Burke.*

SANC'TIONED, *pp.* Ratified; confirmed; authorized.

SANC'TION-ING, *ppr.* Ratifying; authorizing.

SANC'TI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *sanctus, sanctitudo.*] Holiness; sacredness. *Milton.*

SANC'TI-TY, *n.* [L. *sanctitas.*] 1. Holiness; state of being sacred or holy. 2. Goodness; purity; godliness. 3. Sacredness; solemnity. 4. A saint or holy being; [*unusual.*]

†SANC'TU-A-RIZE, *v. t.* [from *sanctuary.*] To shelter by means of a sanctuary or sacred privileges. *Shak.*

SANC'TU-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *sanctuaire;* It., Sp. *santuario;* L. *sanctuarium.*] 1. A sacred place; *particularly*, among the *Israelites*, the most retired part of the temple at Jerusalem, called the *Holy of Holies.* 2. The temple at Jerusalem. 3. A house consecrated to the worship of God; a place where divine service is performed.—4. In *Catholic churches*, that part of a church where the altar is placed, encompassed with a balustrade. 5. A place of protection; a sacred asylum. 6. Shelter; protection.

SAND, *n.* [Sax., G., Sw., Dan. *sand;* D. *zand.*] 1. Any mass or collection of fine particles of stone, particularly of fine particles of silicious stone, but not strictly reduced to powder or dust.—2. *Sands*, in the *plural*, tracts of land consisting of sand, like the deserts of Arabia and Africa.

SAND, *v. t.* 1. To sprinkle with sand. 2. To drive upon the sand.

SAN'DAL, *n.* [Fr. *sandale;* It. *sandalo;* Sp. *sandalia;* L. *sandalium.*] 1. A kind of shoe, consisting of a sole fastened to the foot. *Pope.* 2. A shoe or slipper worn by the pope and other Romish prelates when they officiate.

SAN'DAL, SAN'DAL-WOOD, or SAN'DERS, *n.* [Ar.] A kind of wood which grows in the East-Indies and has a bitter taste and an aromatic smell.

SAN'DA-RAC, } *n.* [L. *sandaraca.*] 1. A resin in white
SAN'DA-RACH, } tears, more transparent than those of mastic; obtained from the juniper. 2. A native fossil; also, a combination of arsenic and sulphur; orpiment.

SAND'-BAG, *n.* A bag filled with sand, used in fortification.

SAND'-BATH, *n.* A bath made by warm sand, with which something is enveloped.

SAND'-BLIND, *a.* Having a defect of sight, by means of which small particles appear to fly before the eyes.

SAND'-BOX, *n.* 1. A box with a perforated top or cover, for sprinkling paper with sand. 2. A tree or plant.

SAND'ED, *pp.* 1. Sprinkled with sand. 2. *a.* Covered with sand; barren. 3. Marked with small spots; variegated with spots; speckled; of a sandy color. 4. Short-sighted.

SAND'-EEL, *n.* The ammodyte, a fish.

SAND'ER-LING, *n.* A bird of the plover kind.

SAN'DERS. *See* SANDAL.

SAN'DE-VER, or SAN'DI-VER, *n.* [Fr. *sain de verre*, or *saint de verre.*] Glass-gall; a whitish salt which is cast up from the materials of glass in fusion.

SAND'-FLOOD, *n.* A vast body of sand moving or borne along the deserts of Arabia. *Bruce.*

SAND'-HEAT, *n.* The heat of warm sand, in *chemical operations.*

SAND'I-NESS, *n.* [from *sandy.*] 1. The state of being sandy. 2. The state of being of a sandy color.

SAND'ISH, *a.* [from *sand.*] Approaching the nature of sand; loose; not compact. *Evelyn.*

SAND'IX, *n.* A kind of minium or red lead, made of ceruse, but inferior to the true minium. *Encyc.*

SAND'PI-PER, *n.* A bird of the genus *tringa.*

SAND'STONE, *n.* A stone composed chiefly of grains of quartz united by a cement, calcarious, marly, argillaceous or silicious.

SAND'-WORT, *n.* A plant.

SAND'Y, *a.* [Sax. *sandig.*] 1. Abounding with sand; full of sand; covered or sprinkled with sand. 2. Consisting of sand; not firm or solid. 3. Of the color of sand; of a yellowish-red color.

SANE, *a.* [L. *sanus;* D. *gezond;* G. *gesund.*] 1. Sound; not disordered or shattered; healthy. 2. Sound; not disordered; having the regular exercise of reason and other faculties of the mind.

SANG, *pret.* of *sing.*

SANG FROID, (sang froä) *n.* [Fr.; *cold blood.*] 1. Coolness; freedom from agitation or excitement of mind. 2. Indifference.

SAN'GI-AC, *n.* A Turkish governor of a province.

SAN-GUIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *sanguifer.*] Conveying blood. The *sanguiferous* vessels are the arteries and veins.
SAN-GUI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] In the *animal economy*, the production of blood; the conversion of chyle into blood. *Arbuthnot.*
SAN'GUI-FI-ER, *n.* A producer of blood. *Floyer.*
SAN-GUIF'LU-OUS, *a.* [L. *sanguis* and *fluo.*] Floating or running with blood.
SAN'GUI-FY, *v. i.* To produce blood. *Hale.*
SAN'GUI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Producing blood.
SAN'GUIN-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *sanguinaire*; L. *sanguinarius.*] 1. Bloody; attended with much bloodshed; murderous. 2. Blood-thirsty; cruel; eager to shed blood.
SAN'GUIN-A-RY, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
SAN'GUINE, } *a.* [Fr. *sanguin*; L. *sanguineus.*] 1. Red;
SAN'GUIN, } having the color of blood. *Milton.* 2. Abounding with blood; plethoric. 3. Warm; ardent. 4. Confident.
† SAN'GUINE, *n.* Blood color. *Spenser.*
SAN'GUINE, *v. t.* 1. To stain with blood. 2. To stain or varnish with a blood color.
SAN'GUINE-LESS, *a.* Destitute of blood; pale. [*L. u.*]
SAN'GUINE-LY, *adv.* Ardently; with confidence of success.
SAN'GUINE-NESS, *n.* 1. Redness; color of blood in the skin. 2. Fullness of blood; plethora. 3. Ardor; heat of temper; confidence.
SAN-GUIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *sanguineus.*] 1. Abounding with blood; plethoric. 2. Constituting blood.
† SAN-GUIN'I-TY, for *sanguineness. Swift.*
SAN'GUI-SUGE, *n.* [L. *sanguisuga.*] The blood-sucker; a leech, or horse-leech. *Encyc.*
SAN'HE-DRIM, *n.* [Low L. *synedrium.*] The great council of seventy elders among the Jews, whose jurisdiction extended to all important affairs.
SAN'I-CLE, *n.* [from L. *sano.*] Self-heal, a plant.
SA-NID'I-UM, *n.* A genus of fossils. *Encyc.*
SA'NI-ES, *n.* [L.] A thin acrid discharge from wounds or sores; a serous matter, less thick and white than pus.
SA'NI-OUS, *a.* 1. Pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature and appearance; thin; serous. 2. Running a thin serous matter.
SAN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *sanitas.*] Soundness; *particularly*, a sound state of mind; the state of a mind in the perfect exercise of reason.
SANK, *pret.* of *sink*, but nearly obsolete.
SAN'NAH, *n.* The name of certain kinds of India muslins.
SANS, *prep.* [Fr.] Without. *Shak.*
SAN'SCRIT, *n.* [According to H. T. Colebrooke, *Sanscrit* signifies the *polished dialect.* It is sometimes written *Shanscrit.*] The ancient language of Hindostan, from which are formed all the modern languages or dialects of the great peninsula of India.
SAN'TER. *See* SAUNTER.
SANT'ON, *n.* A Turkish priest; a kind of dervis.
SAP, *n.* [Sax. *sæp*; D. *zap*; G. *saft.*] 1. The juice of plants of any kind, which flows chiefly between the wood and the bark. 2. The alburnum of a tree; the exterior part of the wood, next to the bark; [*a sense in general use in New England.*]
SAP, *v. t.* [Fr. *saper*; It. *zappare*; Arm. *sappa.*] 1. To undermine; to subvert by digging or wearing away; to mine. 2. To undermine; to subvert by removing the foundation of.
SAP, *v. i.* To proceed by mining, or by secretly undermining.
SAP, *n.* In *sieges*, a trench for undermining; or an approach made to a fortified place by digging or under cover.
SAP'A-JO, *n.* A division of the genus *simia.*
SAP'-CO'L-OR, *n.* An expressed vegetable juice. *Parke.*
SAPH'IRE. *See* SAPPHIRE.
SAP'ID, *a.* [L. *sapidus.*] Tasteful; tastable; having the power of affecting the organs of taste.
SA-PID'I-TY, } *n.* Taste; tastefulness; savor; the quality
SAP'ID-NESS, } of affecting the organs of taste.
SA'PI-ENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sapientia.*] Wisdom; sageness; knowledge. *Swift.*
SA'PI-ENT, *a.* Wise; sage; discerning. *Milton.*
SA-PI-EN'TIAL, *a.* Affording wisdom or instructions for wisdom. [*Not much used.*] *Bp. Richardson.*
SAP'LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of sap. 2. Dry; old; husky.
SAP'LING, *n.* [from *sap.*] A young tree. *Milton.*
SAP-O-NA'CEOUS, *a.* [from L. *sapo.*] Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap.
SAP'O-NA-RY, *a.* Saponaceous.
SA-PON-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* Conversion into soap.
SA-PON'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *sapo* and *facio.*] To convert into soap by combination with an alkali.
SAP'O-NULE, *n.* A combination of volatile or essential oil with some base.
SA'POR, *n.* [L.] Taste; savor; relish; the power of affecting the organs of taste. *Brown.*
SAP-O-RIF'IC, *a.* [Fr. *saporifique.*] Having the power to produce taste; producing taste. *Johnson.*
SAP-O-ROS'I-TY, *n.* The quality of body by which it excites the sensation of taste.
SA'PO-ROUS, *a.* Having taste; yielding some kind of taste. *Bailey.*
SA-PO'TA, *n.* In *botany*, a tree or plant.
SAP-PA-DIL'LO-TREE, or SAP-A-DIL'LO-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus *sloanea. Lee.*
SAP'PARE, *n.* A mineral or species of earth.
SAPPED, *pp.* Undermined; subverted.
SAP'PER, *n.* One who saps.—In an *army*, sappers and miners are employed in working at saps.
SAP'PHIC, (saf'ik) *a.* Pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess; as, *Sapphic* odes.
* SAP'PHIRE, (saf'fire, *or* saf'fer) *n.* [L. *sapphirus.*] A species of silicious gems or minerals, of several varieties.
SAP'PHIR-INE, *a.* Resembling sapphire; made of sapphire; having the qualities of sapphire.
SAP'PI-NESS, *n.* [from *sappy.*] The state or quality of being full of sap; succulence; juiciness.
SAP'PY, *a.* [Sax. *sæpig.*] 1. Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent. 2. Young; not firm; weak. 3. Weak in intellect.
† SAP'PY, *a.* [qu. Gr. σηπω.] Musty; tainted.
SAR'A-BAND, *n.* [Sp. *zarabanda*; Port., It. *sarabanda*; Fr. *sarabande.*] A dance and a tune used in Spain.
SAR-A-CEN'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Saracens, in-
SAR-A-CEN'I-CAL, } habitants of Arabia; so called from *sara*, a desert. 2. Denoting the architecture of the Saracens, the modern Gothic.
SAR'A-GOY, *n.* The opossum of the Molucca isles.
SAR'A-SIN, or SAR'RA-SINE, *n.* 1. A plant, a kind of birth-wort. 2. A portcullis or herse.
SAR'CASM, *n.* [L. *sarcasmus.*] A keen, reproachful expression; a satirical remark or expression, uttered with some degree of scorn or contempt; a taunt; a gibe.
SAR-CAS'TIC, } *a.* Bitterly satirical; scornfully se-
SAR-CAS'TI-CAL, } vere; taunting.
SAR-CAS'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a sarcastic manner; with scornful satire. *South.*
SARCE'NET, *n.* [qu. *saracenicum.*] A species of fine, thin, woven silk. *Dryden.*
† SAR'CLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *sarcler*; L. *sarculo.*] To weed corn. *Ainsworth.*
SAR'CO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. σαρξ and κηλη.] A spurious rupture or hernia, in which the testicle is swelled or indurated.
SAR'CO-COL, } *n.* [Gr. σαρξ and κολλα.] A semi-trans-
SAR-CO-COL'LA, } parent solid substance, imported from Arabia and Persia in grains of a light-yellow or red color.
SAR'CO-LITE, *n.* [flesh-stone.] A substance of a vitreous nature, found near Vesuvius.
SAR-CO-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to sarcology.
SAR-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. σαρξ and λογος.] That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body.
SAR-CO'MA, *n.* [Gr. from σαρξ.] Any fleshy excrescence on an animal body. *Encyc.*
SAR-COPH'A-GOUS, *a.* [*See* SARCOPHAGUS.] Feeding on flesh; flesh-eating. *Dict.*
SAR-COPH'A-GUS, *n.* [L.] 1. A species of stone used among the Greeks in their sculptures, which was so called because it consumed the flesh of bodies deposited in it within a few weeks. 2. A stone coffin or grave in which the ancients deposited bodies which they chose not to burn.
SAR-COPH'A-GY, *n.* The practice of eating flesh. *Brown.*
SAR-COT'IC, *a.* [Gr. σαρξ.] In *surgery*, producing or generating flesh.
SAR-COT'IC, *n.* A medicine or application which promotes the growth of flesh; an incarnative.
† SAR-CU-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *sarculus.*] The act of weeding; plucking up weeds. *Dict.*
SAR'DA-CHATE, *n.* The clouded and spotted agate, of a pale flesh color.
SAR'DAN, *n.* A fish resembling the herring.
SARDE, or SAR'DOIN, *n.* A mineral, a variety of carnelian.
SAR'DEL,
SAR'DINE, } *n.* [L. *sardius.*] A precious stone.
SAR'DI-US,
SAR-DO'NI-AN, } *a. Sardonian*, or *sardonic laughter*, a
SAR-DON'IC, } convulsive involuntary laughter, so called from the *herba sardonia*, a species of ranunculus, which is said to produce such convulsive motions in the cheeks and lips as are observed during a fit of laughter.
SAR-DON'IC, *a.* Denoting a kind of linen made at Colchis.
* SAR'DO-NYX, *n.* [L. *sardonyches*, from Gr. σαρδονυξ, from *Sardis.*] A silicious stone or gem, nearly allied to carnelian.
SAR'GUS, *n.* A fish of the Mediterranean.
† SARK, *n.* [Sax. *syrc.*] 1. In *Scotland*, a shirt. 2. A shark.
SAR'LAC, *n.* The grunting ox of Tartary.

SAR-MĀ'TIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to Sarmatia and its inhab-
SAR-MAT'IC, } itants.

SAR-MENT'OUS, *a.* [L. *sarmentosus.*] A *sarmentous stem*, in *botany*, is one that is filiform and almost naked.

SARN, *n.* A British word for pavement or stepping-stones.

SA-RON'IC, *a.* Denoting a gulf of Greece between Attica and Sparta. *D'Anville.*

SAR'PLAR, *n.* A *sarplar of wool* is a sack containing 80 tod; a tod contains two stone of 14 pounds each.

SAR'PLI-ER, *n.* [Fr. *serpillière.*] Canvass, or a packing-cloth. *Bailey.*

SAR'SA, } *n.* A plant, a species of *smilax*,
SAR-SA-PA-RIL'LA, } valued in medicine.

SARSE, *n.* [qu. *sarcenet*, or Fr. *sas.*] A fine sieve; usually written *searce*, or *searse.* [*Little used.*]

SARSE, *v. t.* To sift through a sarse. [*Little used.*]

SART, *n.* A piece of woodland turned into arable.

SAR-TŌ'RI-US, *n.* [L. *sartor.*] The muscle which serves to throw one leg across the other, called the *tailor's muscle.*

SASH, *n.* [Ar.] 1. A belt worn for ornament. 2. The frame of a window in which the lights or panes of glass are set.

SASH'OON, *n.* A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease. *Ainsworth.*

SAS'SA-FRAS, *n.* [L. *saxifraga.*] A tree of the genus *laurus*, whose bark has an aromatic smell and taste.

SASSE, *n.* [D. *sas.*] A sluice, canal or lock on a navigable river; a word found in old British statutes. *Todd.*

SAS'SO-LIN, } *n.* Native boracic acid, found in saline in-
SAS'SO-LINE, } crustations on the borders of hot springs near Sasso.

SAS'SO-ROL, } *n.* A species of pigeon, called *rock-*
SAS-SO-ROL'LA, } *pigeon. Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SAS'TRA, *n.* Among the *Hindoos*, a sacred book.

SAT, *pret.* of *sit.*

SĀ'TAN, *n.* [Heb.; an adversary.] The grand adversary of man; the devil, or prince of darkness; the chief of the fallen angels.

SA-TAN'IC, } *a.* Having the qualities of Satan; resem-
SA-TAN'I-CAL, } bling Satan; extremely malicious or wicked; devilish; infernal.

SA-TAN'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* With the wicked and malicious spirit of Satan; diabolically. *Hammond.*

SĀ'TAN-ISM, *n.* The evil and malicious disposition of Satan; a diabolical spirit.

SĀ'TAN-IST, *n.* A very wicked person. [*Little used.*]

SATCH'EL, *n.* [*See* SACHEL.] A little sack or bag.

SATE, *v. t.* [L. *satio*; It. *saziare.*] To satiate; to satisfy appetite; to glut; to feed beyond natural desire.

SĀT'ED, *pp.* Filled; glutted; satiated.

SĀTE'LESS, *a.* Insatiable; not capable of being satisfied.

SAT'EL-LITE, *n.* [Fr., It. *satellite*; L. *satelles.*] 1. A secondary planet or moon; a small planet revolving round another. 2. A follower; an obsequious attendant or dependent.

SAT-EL-LĬ''TIOUS, *a.* Consisting of satellites. *Cheyne.*

SĀ'TIATE, (sā'shate) *v. t.* [L. *satiatus.*] 1. To fill; to satisfy appetite or desire; to feed to the full, or to furnish enjoyment to the extent of desire. 2. To fill to the extent of want. 3. To glut; to fill beyond natural desire. 4. To gratify desire to the utmost. 5. To saturate.

SĀ'TIATE, *a.* Filled to satiety; glutted. *Pope.*

SA-TI-Ā'TION, *n.* The state of being filled. *Whitaker.*

* SA-TĪ'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *satieté*; L. *satietas.*] *Properly*, fullness of gratification, either of the appetite or any sensual desire; but it *usually* implies fullness beyond desire; an excess of gratification which excites wearisomeness or loathing; state of being glutted.

SAT'IN, *n.* [Fr. *satin*; W. *sidan.*] A species of glossy silk cloth, of a thick, close texture.

SAT-I-NET', *n.* 1. A thin species of satin. 2. A particular kind of woolen cloth.

SAT'IN-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant of the genus *lunaria.*

SAT'IN-SPAR, *n.* A mineral, fibrous limestone.

* SAT'IRE, *n.* [Fr. *satire*; Sp., L. *satira.*] 1. A discourse or poem in which wickedness or folly is exposed with severity. 2. Severity of remark.

SA-TĬR'IC, } *a.* [L. *satiricus*; Fr. *satirique.*] 1. Be-
SA-TĬR'I-CAL, } longing to satire; conveying satire. 2. Censorious; severe in language.

SA-TĬR'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* With severity of remark; with invectives; with intention to censure.

SAT'IR-IST, *n.* One who writes satire. *Granville.*

SAT'IR-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *satiriser.*] To censure with keenness or severity. *Swift.*

SAT'IR-IZED, *pp.* Severely censured.

SAT'IR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Censuring with severity.

SAT-IS-FAC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *satisfactio.*] 1. That state of the mind which results from the full gratification of desire; repose of mind or contentment with present possession and enjoyment. 2. The act of pleasing or gratifying. 3. Repose of the mind on the certainty of any thing; that state which results from relief from suspense, doubt or uncertainty; conviction. 4. Gratification; that which pleases. 5. That which satisfies; amends; recompense; compensation; indemnification; atonement. 6. Payment; discharge.

SAT-IS-FAC'TIVE, *a.* Giving satisfaction. [*L. u.*] *Brown.*

SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RI-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to give satisfaction or content. 2. In a manner to impress conviction or belief.

SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RI-NESS, *n.* The power of satisfying or giving content. *Boyle.*

SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *satisfactoire*; Sp. *satisfactorio.*] 1. Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty and enabling it to rest with confidence. 2. Making amends, indemnification or recompense; causing to cease from claims and to rest content; atoning.

SAT'IS-FĪED, *pp.* Having the desires fully gratified; made content.

SAT'IS-FĪ-ER, *n.* One that gives satisfaction.

SAT'IS-FŸ, *v. t.* [L. *satisfacio*; Fr. *satisfaire.*] 1. To gratify wants, wishes or desires to the full extent; to supply possession or enjoyment till no more is desired. 2. To supply fully what is necessary and demanded by natural laws. 3. To pay to content; to recompense or indemnify to the full extent of claims. 4. To appease by punishment. 5. To free from doubt, suspense or uncertainty; to cause the mind to rest in confidence by ascertaining the truth. 6. To convince. 7. To pay; to discharge.

SAT'IS-FŸ, *v. i.* 1. To give content. 2. To feed or supply to the full. 3. To make payment.

SAT'IS-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Giving content; feeding or supplying to the full extent of desire; convincing; paying.

SĀ'TIVE, *a.* [L. *sativus.*] Sown in gardens.

SAT'RAP, *n.* In *Persia*, an admiral; *more generally*, the governor of a province. *Encyc.*

SAT'RA-PAL, *a.* Pertaining to a satrap or a satrapy.

SAT'RA-PESS, *n.* A female satrap. *Mitford.*

SAT'RA-PY, *n.* The government of a satrap.

SAT'U-RA-BLE, *a.* That may be saturated; capable of saturation. *Grew.*

SAT'U-RANT, *a.* [L. *saturans.*] Saturating; impregnating to the full.

SAT'U-RANT, *n.* In *medicine*, a substance which neutralizes the acid in the stomach; an absorbent.

SAT'U-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *saturo.*] 1. To impregnate or unite with, till no more can be received. 2. To supply or fill to fullness.

SAT'U-RA-TED, *pp.* Supplied to fullness.

SAT'U-RA-TING, *ppr.* Supplying to fullness.

SAT-U-RĀ'TION, *n.* In a *general sense*, a filling or supply to fullness.—In *chemistry*, solution continued till the solvent can contain no more.

SAT'UR-DAY, *n.* [Sax. *Sæter-dæg*; D. *Saturdag*; Saturn's day.] The last day of the week; the day next preceding the Sabbath.

SA-TŪ'RI-TY, *n.* [L. *saturitas.*] Fullness of supply; the state of being saturated. [*Little used.*]

* SAT'URN, *n.* [L. *Saturnus.*] 1. In *mythology*, one of the oldest and principal deities.—2. In *astronomy*, one of the planets of the solar system, less in magnitude than Jupiter, but more remote from the sun.—3. In the *old chemistry*, an appellation given to lead.—4. In *heraldry*, the black color in blazoning the arms of sovereign princes.

SAT-UR-NĀ'LI-AN, *a.* [from L. *Saturnalia.*] 1. Pertaining to the festivals celebrated in honor of Saturn. 2. Loose; dissolute; sportive.

SA-TURN'I-AN, *a.* In *fabulous history*, pertaining to Saturn, whose age or reign, from the mildness and wisdom of his government, is called the golden age; hence, golden; happy; distinguished for purity, integrity and simplicity.

SAT'UR-NINE, *a.* [Fr. *saturnien*, from L. *Saturnus.*] 1. Supposed to be under the influence of Saturn. 2. Dull; heavy; grave; not readily susceptible of excitement phlegmatic.

SAT'URN-IST, *n.* A person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament. *Browne.*

SAT'URN-ITE, *n.* A metallic substance.

* SĀ'TYR, *n.* [L. *satyrus*; Gr. σατυρος.] In *mythology*, a sylvan deity or demi-god.

SAT-Y-RĪ'A-SIS, *n.* [Gr. σατυριασις.] Immoderate venereal appetite. *Coxe.*

SA-TYR'I-ON, *n.* A plant. *Pope.*

SAUCE, *n.* [Fr. *sauce*, or *sausse.*] 1. A mixture or composition to be eaten with food for improving its relish.—2. In *New England*, culinary vegetables and roots eaten with flesh.—*To serve one the same sauce*, is to retaliate one injury with another; [*vulgar.*]

SAUCE, *v. t.* 1. To accompany meat with something to give it a higher relish. 2. To gratify with rich tastes. 3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or,

ironically, with any thing bad. 4. To treat with bitter, pert or tart language; [*vulgar.*]

SAUCE'-BOX, (saus'-box) *n.* [from *saucy.*] A saucy, impudent fellow. *Spectator.*

SAUCE'-PAN, (saus'-pan) *n.* A small pan for sauce, or a small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled.

SAU'CER, *n.* [Fr. *sauciere*, or *saussiere.*] 1. A small pan in which sauce is set on a table. 2. A piece of china or other ware, in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set.

SAU'CI-LY, *adv.* [from *saucy.*] Impudently, with impertinent boldness; petulantly. *Addison.*

SAU'CI-NESS, *n.* Impudence; impertinent boldness; petulance; contempt of superiors. *Dryden.*

SAU'CISSE, } *n.* [Fr. *saucisse.*] In *mining* or *gunnery*, a
SAU'CIS-SON, } long pipe or bag, filled with powder, and extending from the chamber of the mine to the entrance of the gallery.

SAU'CY, *a.* [from *sauce;* L. *salsus.*] 1. Impudent; bold to excess; rude; transgressing the rules of decorum; treating superiors with contempt. It expresses more than *pert;* as, a *saucy* boy; a *saucy* fellow. 2. Expressive of impudence.

SAUL, an old spelling of *soul.*

SAUN'CING-BELL. *See* SANCE-BELL.

SAUN'DERS. *See* SANDAL and SANDERS.

*SAUN'TER, (sän'ter) *v. i.* 1. To wander about idly. 2. To loiter; to linger.

*SAUN'TER-ER, *n.* One that wanders about idly.

*SAUN'TER-ING, *ppr.* Wandering about lazily or idly; loitering.

SAUR, *n.* Dirt; soil. *Grosc.*

SAU'RI-AN, *a.* [Gr. σαυρος.] Pertaining to lizards; designating an order of reptiles. *Ed. Encyc.*

*SAU'SAGE, *n.* [Fr. *saucisse.*] The intestine of an animal stuffed with minced meat seasoned.

SAUS'SUR-ITE, *n.* A mineral so named from Saussure.

SĀV'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being saved.

SĀV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capability of being saved.

SAV'AGE, *a.* [Fr. *sauvage;* Arm. *savaich;* It. *selvaggio;* Sp. *salvage.*] 1. Pertaining to the forest; wild; remote from human residence and improvements; uncultivated. 2. Wild; untamed. 3. Uncivilized; untaught; unpolished; rude. 4. Cruel; barbarous; fierce; ferocious; inhuman; brutal.

SAV'AGE, *n.* 1. A human being in his native state of rudeness; one who is untaught, uncivilized or without cultivation of mind or manners. 2. A man of extreme, unfeeling, brutal cruelty, a barbarian. 3. The name of a genus of fierce, voracious flies.

SAV'AGE, *v. t.* To make wild, barbarous or cruel. [*L. u.*]

SAV'AGE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a savage; cruelly; inhumanly. *Shak.*

SAV'AGE-NESS, *n.* Wildness; an untamed, uncultivated or uncivilized state; barbarism. Hence, 2. Cruelty; barbarousness.

SAV'AGE-RY, *n.* 1. Wild growth, as of plants. *Shak.* 2. Cruelty; barbarity. *Shak.*

SAV'AG-ISM, *n.* The state of rude, uncivilized men; the state of men in their native wildness and rudeness. *Walsh.*

SA-VAN'NA, *n.* [Sp. *sabana.*] An extensive, open plain or meadow, or a plain destitute of trees.

SAVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *sauver;* L. *salvo;* It. *salvare;* Sp. *salvar.*] 1. To preserve from injury, destruction or evil of any kind; to rescue from danger. 2. To preserve from final and everlasting destruction; to rescue from eternal death. 3. To deliver; to rescue from the power and pollution of sin. 4. To hinder from being spent or lost. 5. To prevent. 6. To reserve or lay by for preservation. 7. To spare; to prevent; to hinder from occurrence. 8. To salve; as, to *save* appearances. 9. To take or use opportunely, so as not to lose. 10. To except; to reserve from a general admission or account; as, "Israel burned none of them, *save* Hazor only." *Josh.* xi.

SAVE, *v. i.* To hinder expense. *Bacon.*

SĀVE'-ALL, *n.* [*save* and *all.*] A small pan inserted in a candlestick to save the ends of candles. *Johnson.*

SĀVED, *ppr.* Preserved from evil, injury or destruction; kept frugally; prevented; spared; taken in time.

SĀVE'LIN, *n.* A fish of the trout kind.

SĀV'ER, *n.* 1. One that saves, preserves or rescues from evil or destruction. 2. One that escapes loss, but without gain. 3. One that is frugal in expenses; an economist. *Wotton.*

SAV'IN, *n.* [Fr. *savinier;* L., Sp. *sabina.*] A tree or shrub.

SĀV'ING, *ppr.* 1. Preserving from evil or destruction; hindering from waste or loss; sparing; taking or using in time. 2. Excepting. 3. *a.* Frugal; not lavish; avoiding unnecessary expenses; economical; parsimonious. 4. That saves in returns or receipts the principal or sum employed or expended; that incurs no loss, though not gainful. 5. That secures everlasting salvation.

SĀV'ING, *n.* 1. Something kept from being expended or lost. 2. Exception; reservation.

SĀV'ING-LY, *adv.* 1. With frugality or parsimony. 2. So as to be finally saved from eternal death.

SĀV'ING-NESS, *n.* 1. Frugality; parsimony; caution not to expend money without necessity or use. 2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation.

SĀV'INGS-BANK, *n.* A bank in which the savings or earnings of the poor are deposited and put to interest for their benefit.

SĀV'IOR, (sāv'yur) *n.* [Fr. *sauveur.*] One that saves or preserves; but properly applied only to Jesus Christ.

SĀ'VOR, *n.* [Fr. *saveur;* L. *sapor.*] 1. Taste or odor; something that perceptibly affects the organs of taste and smell. 2. The quality which renders a thing valuable; the quality which renders other bodies agreeable to the taste.—3. In *Scripture*, character; reputation. *Ex.* v. 4. Cause; occasion. 2 *Cor.* ii.—*Sweet savor*, in *Scripture*, denotes that which renders a thing acceptable to God, or his acceptance.

SĀ'VOR, *v. i.* 1. To have a particular smell or taste. 2. To partake of the quality or nature of; or to have the appearance of.

SĀ'VOR, *v. t.* 1. To like; to taste or smell with pleasure. *Shak.* 2. To like; to delight in; to favor. *Matt.* xvi.

SĀ'VOR-I-LY, *adv.* 1. With gust or appetite. *Dryden.* 2. With a pleasing relish. *Dryden.*

SĀ'VOR-I-NESS, *n.* Pleasing taste or smell.

SĀ'VOR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of smell or taste; insipid.

SĀ'VOR-LY, *a.* Well-seasoned; of good taste.

SĀ'VOR-LY, *adv.* With a pleasing relish. *Barrow.*

SĀ'VOR-Y, *a.* Pleasing to the organs of smell or taste. *Milton.*

SĀ'VOR-Y, *n.* [Fr. *savorée.*] A plant of the genus *satureia.*

SA-VOY', *n.* A variety of the common cabbage, (*brassica oleracea,*) much cultivated for winter use. *Ed. Encyc.*

SAW, *pret.* of *see.*

SAW, *n.* [Sax. *saga;* G. *säge;* D. *zaag;* Sw. *såga;* Dan. *saug.*] 1. A cutting instrument, consisting of a blade or thin plate of iron or steel with one edge dentated or toothed. 2. A saying; proverb; maxim; decree; [*obs.* *See* SAY.] *Shak.*

SAW, *v. t.;* pret. *sawed;* pp. *sawed*, or *sawn.* [G. *sägen;* D. *zaagen;* Sw. *såga;* Dan. *sauger;* Norm. *seguar.*] 1. To cut with a saw; to separate with a saw. 2. To form by cutting with a saw.

SAW, *v. i.* 1. To use a saw; to practice sawing. 2. To cut with a saw. 3. To be cut with a saw.

SAW'-DUST, *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood or stone made by the attrition of a saw. *Mortimer.*

SAWED, *pp.* Cut, divided or formed with a saw.

SAW'ER, *n.* One that saws; corrupted into *sawyer.*

SAW'-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus *pristis. Encyc.*

SAW'-FLY, *n.* A genus of flies, (*tenthredo.*) *Encyc.*

SAW'-PIT, *n.* A pit over which timber is sawed.

SAW'-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *serratula.*

SAW'-WREST, *n.* An instrument used to wrest or turn the teeth of saws a little outwards.

SAW'YER, *n.* 1. One whose occupation is to saw timber into planks or boards, or to saw wood for fuel.—2. In *America*, a tree, which, being undermined by a current of water, and falling into the stream, lies with its branches above water, which are continually raised and depressed by the force of the current.

SAX'I-FRAGE, *n.* [L. *saxifraga.*] A medicine that has the property of breaking or dissolving the stone in the bladder.—In *botany*, a genus of plants of many species.

SAX-IF'RA-GOUS, *a.* Dissolving the stone. *Brown.*

SAX'ON, *n.* [Sax. *seax.*] 1. One of the nation or people who formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and who invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries. 2. The language of the Saxons.

SAX'ON, *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language.

SAX'ON-ISM, *n.* An idiom of the Saxon language.

SAX'ON-IST, *n.* One versed in the Saxon language.

SĀY, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *said*, contracted from *sayed.* [Sax. *sægan, sacgan;* G. *sagen;* D. *zeggen;* Sw. *säga.*] 1. To speak; to utter in words. It is observable that although this word is radically synonymous with *speak* and *tell*, yet the uses or applications of these words are different. Thus we say, to *speak* an oration, to *tell* a story; but in these phrases *say* cannot be used. Yet to *say* a lesson is good English, though not very elegant. 2. To declare. *Gen.* xxxvii. 3. To utter; to pronounce. 4. To utter, as a promise. *Luke* xxiii. 6. To utter, as a question or answer. *Mark* xi. 7. To affirm; to teach. *Matt.* xvii. 8. To confess. *Luke* xvii. 9. To testify. *Acts* xxiv. 10. To argue; to alledge by way of argument. 11. To repeat; to rehearse; to recite. 12. To pronounce; to recite without singing. 13. To report; as in the phrase, it is *said.* 14. To answer; to utter by way of reply; to tell.

SĀY, *n.* [Sax. *saga, sagu.*] A speech; something said.

†SĀY, *n.* [for *assay.*] 1. A sample. 2. Trial by sample. *Boyle.*

†SĀY, *n.* [*Fr. soie.*] A thin silk.
SĀY, } *n.* In *commerce*, a kind of serge used for linings,
SĀYE, } shirts, aprons, &c.
SĀY'ING, *ppr.* Uttering in articulate sounds or words; speaking; telling; relating; reciting.
SĀY'ING, *n.* 1. An expression; a sentence uttered; a declaration. 2. A proverbial expression. *Milton.*
SCAB, *n.* [Sax. *scæb, sceb;* G. *schabe;* Sw. *skabb;* Dan. *skab;* L. *scabies.*] 1. An incrusted substance, dry and rough, formed over a sore in healing. 2. The itch or mange in horses; a disease of sheep. 3. A mean, dirty, paltry fellow; [*low.*]
SCAB'BARD, *n.* The sheath of a sword. *Dryden.*
SCAB'BARD, *v. t.* To put in a sheath.
SCABBED, *a.* 1. Abounding with scabs; diseased with scabs. 2. Mean; paltry; vile; worthless.
SCAB'BED-NESS, *n.* The state of being scabbed.
SCAB'BI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being scabby.
SCAB'BY, *a.* 1. Affected with scabs; full of scabs. *Dryden.* 2. Diseased with the scab or mange; mangy. *Swift.*
SCĀ'BI-OUS, *a.* [L. *scabiosus.*] Consisting of scabs; rough; itchy; leprous. *Arbuthnot.*
SCĀ'BI-OUS, *n.* A plant of the genus *scabiosa.*
†SCA-BRED'I-TY, *n.* [L. *scabredo, scabrities.*] Roughness; ruggedness. *Burton.*
SCĀ'BROUS, *a.* [L. *scabrosus.*] 1. Rough; rugged; having sharp points. 2. Harsh; unmusical.
SCĀ'BROUS-NESS, *n.* Roughness; ruggedness.
SCAB'WORT, *n.* A plant, a species of *helenium.*
SCAD, *n.* 1. A fish, the *shad*, which see. *Carew.* 2. A fish of the genus *caranx.*
SCAF'FOLD, *n.* [Fr. *echafaud;* Arm. *chafod;* Ir. *scafal;* It. *scaffale.*] 1. Among builders, an assemblage or structure of timbers, boards or planks, erected by the wall of a building to support the workmen. 2. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators. 3. A stage or elevated platform for the execution of a criminal.
SCAF'FOLD, *v. t.* To furnish with a scaffold; to sustain; to uphold.
SCAF'FOLD-AGE, *n.* A gallery; a hollow floor. *Shak.*
SCAF'FOLD-ING, *n.* 1. A frame or structure for support in an elevated place. 2. That which sustains; a frame. 3. Temporary structure for support. 4. Materials for scaffolds.
SCĀL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be scaled.
SCA-LĀDE', } *n.* [Fr. *scalade;* Sp. *scalado.*] A storm or
SCA-LĀ'DO, } assault on a fortified place, in which the soldiers enter the place by means of ladders. It is written, also, *escalade.*
SCĀ'LA-RY, *a.* Resembling a ladder; formed with steps. [*Little used.*]
SCALD, *v. t.* [It. *scaldare;* Sp., Port. *escaldar;* Fr. *echauder.*] 1. To burn or painfully affect and injure by immersion in or contact with a liquor of a boiling heat, or a heat approaching it. 2. To expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire, or in water or other liquor.
SCALD, *n.* A burn, or injury to the skin and flesh by hot liquor.
SCALD, *n.* [qu. Sax. *scyll.*] Scab; scurf on the head.
SCALD, *a.* Scurvy; paltry; poor; as, *scald* rhymers.
SCALD, *n.* [Dan. *skialdrer;* Sw. *skalla.*] Among the *ancient Scandinavians*, a poet. *Mallet.*
SCALD'ED, *pp.* Injured by a hot liquor; exposed to boiling heat.
SCALD'ER, *n.* A scald; a Scandinavian poet.
SCALD'HEAD, *n.* A loathsome affection of the head, in which it is covered with a continuous scab.
SCALD'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the scalds or poets of antiquity; composed by scalds. *Warton.*
SCALD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Burning or injuring by hot liquor. 2. Exposing to a boiling heat in liquor.
SCALD'ING-HOT, *a.* So hot as to scald the skin.
SCALE, *n.* [Sax. *scale, sceale;* D. *schaal.*] 1. The dish of a balance; and, hence, the balance itself, or whole instrument. 2. The sign of the balance or Libra, in the zodiac. 3. The small shell or crust which composes a part of the covering of a fish; and, hence, any thin layer or leaf exfoliated or separated; a thin lamina. 4. [L. *scala.*] A ladder; series of steps; means of ascending. 5. The act of storming a place by mounting the wall on ladders; an escalade, or scalade. 6. A mathematical instrument of wood or metal, on which are marked lines and figures for the purpose of measuring distances, extent or proportions. 7. Regular gradation; a series rising by steps or degrees like those of a ladder. 8. Any instrument, figure or scheme, graduated for the purpose of measuring extent or proportions.—9. In *music*, a gamut; a diagram; or a series of lines and spaces rising one above another, on which notes are placed; or a *scale* consists of the regular gradations of sounds. 10. Any thing graduated or marked with degrees at equal distances.
SCALE, *v. t.* [It. *scalare.*] 1. To climb, as by a ladder; to ascend by steps. 2. [from *scale*, a balance.] To measure; to compare; to weigh. 3. [from *scale*, the covering of a fish.] To strip or clear of scales. 4. To take off in thin lamins or scales. 5. To pare off a surface.—6. In the *North of England*, to spread, as manure or loose substances; also, to disperse; to waste.—7. In *gunnery*, to clean the inside of a cannon by the explosion of a small quantity of powder.
SCALE, *v. i.* To separate and come off in thin layers.
SCĀLED, *pp.* 1. Ascended by ladders or steps; cleared of scales; pared; scattered. 2. *a.* Having scales like a fish; squamous.
SCĀLE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of scales. *S. M. Mitchill.*
SCA-LĒNE', } *a.* [Gr. σκαληνος.] A *scalene* triangle is
SCA-LĒ'NOUS, } one whose sides and angles are unequal.
SCA-LĒNE', *n.* A scalene triangle.
SCĀ'LI-NESS, *n.* The state of being scaly; roughness.
SCĀL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Ascending by ladders or steps; storming. 2. Stripping of scales. 3. Peeling; paring.
SCĀL'ING-LAD-DER, *n.* A ladder made for enabling troops to scale a wall.
SCALL, *n.* Scab; scabbiness; leprosy.
SCALL'ION, *n.* [It. *scalogno;* L. *ascalonia;* Fr. *echalote.*] A plant of the genus *allium;* a variety of the common onion, which never forms a bulb at the root.
SCAL'LOP, *n.* 1. A shell-fish, or rather a genus of shell-fish, called *pecten.* 2. A recess or curving of the edge of any thing, like the segment of a circle; written, also, *scollop.*
SCAL'LOP, *v. t.* To mark or cut the edge or border of any thing into segments of circles. *Gray.*
SCALP, *n.* [D. *schelp*, or *schulp;* and L. *scalpo.*] 1. The skin of the top of the head. 2. The skin of the top of the head cut or torn off.
SCALP, *v. t.* To deprive of the scalp or integuments of the head. *Sharp.*
SCALPED, *pp.* Deprived of the skin of the head.
SCALP'EL, *n.* [L. *scalpellum.*] In *surgery*, a knife used in anatomical dissections and surgical operations.
SCALP'ER, or SCALP'ING-IR-ON, *n.* An instrument of surgery, used in scraping foul and carious bones; a raspatory.
SCALP'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of the skin of the top of the head.
SCĀL'Y, *a.* 1. Covered or abounding with scales; rough. 2. Resembling scales, lamina or layers.—3. In *botany*, composed of scales lying over each other.
SCAM'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *schommelen.*] 1. To stir quick; to be busy; to scramble; to be bold or turbulent. 2. To shift awkwardly.
SCAM'BLE, *v. t.* To mangle; to maul. *Mortimer.*
SCAM'BLER, *n.* A bold intruder upon the generosity or hospitality of others. *Steevens.*
SCAM'BLING, *ppr.* Stirring; scrambling; intruding.
SCAM'BLING-LY, *adv.* With turbulence and noise.
SCAM'MEL, *n.* A bird.
†SCAM-MŌ'NI-ATE, *a.* Made with scammony.
SCAM'MO-NY, *n.* [L. *scammonia.*] 1. A plant of the genus *convolvulus.* 2. A gum resin, obtained from the plant of that name.
SCAMP'ER, *v. i.* [D. *schampen;* Fr. *escamper;* It. *scampare.*] To run with speed; to hasten escape. *Addison.*
SCAMP'ER-ING, *ppr.* Running with speed; hastening in flight.
SCAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *scander;* Sp. *escander;* It. *scandire.*] 1. To examine with critical care; to scrutinize. 2. To examine a verse by counting the feet; to recite or measure verse by distinguishing the feet in pronunciation.
SCAN'DAL, *n.* [Fr. *scandale;* It. *scandalo;* Sp. *escandalo;* L. *scandalum.*] 1. Offense given by the faults of another. 2. Reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; defamatory speech or report; something uttered which is false and injurious to reputation. 3. Shame; reproach; disgrace.
SCAN'DAL, *v. t.* 1. To treat opprobriously; to defame; to asperse; to traduce; to blacken character; [*little used.*] 2. To scandalize; to offend; [*obs.*]
SCAN'DAL-IZE, *v. t.* [Gr. σκανδαλιζω; L. *scandalizo;* Fr. *scandaliser.*] 1. To offend by some action supposed criminal. 2. To reproach; to disgrace; to defame.
SCAN'DAL-IZED, *pp.* Offended; defamed; disgraced.
SCAN'DAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving offense to; disgracing.
SCAN'DAL-OUS, *a.* [It. *scandaloso;* Sp. *escandaloso;* Fr. *scandaleux.*] 1. Giving offense. 2. Opprobrious; disgraceful to reputation; that brings shame or infamy. 3. Defamatory.
SCAN'DAL-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Shamefully; in a manner to give offense. 2. Censoriously; with a disposition to find fault.
SCAN'DAL-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being scandalous; the quality of giving offense, or of being disgraceful.
SCAN'DA-LUM MAG-NĀ'TUM. In *law*, a defamatory speech or writing made or published to the injury of a person of dignity.
SCAND'ENT, *a.* [L. *scandens.*] Climbing, either with spiral

tendrils for its support, or by adhesive fibres, as a stalk; climbing; performing the office of a tendril, as a petiole.

SCANNED, *pp.* Critically sifted or examined; resolved into feet in recital.

SCAN'NING, *ppr.* Critically examining; resolving into feet, as verse.

SCAN'SION, *n.* The act of scanning. *Percy.*

SCANT, *v. t.* [Dan. *skaanet.*] To limit; to straiten. *Dryden.*

SCANT, *v. i.* To fail or become less; as, the wind *scants.*

SCANT, *a.* 1. Not full, large or plentiful; scarcely sufficient; rather less than is wanted for the purpose. 2. Sparing; parsimonious; cautiously affording; [*obs.*] 3. Not fair, free or favorable for a ship's course.

† SCANT, *adv.* Scarcely; hardly; not quite. *Camden.*

† SCANT, *n.* Scarcity. *Carew.*

SCANT'I-LY, *adv.* 1. Not fully; not plentifully. 2. Sparingly; niggardly; [*unusual.*]

SCANT'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Narrowness; want of space or compass. *Dryden.* 2. Want of amplitude, greatness or abundance; limited extent. 3. Want of fullness; want of sufficiency.

SCAN'TLE, *v. t.* To be deficient; to fail. *Drayton.*

SCAN'TLE, *v. i.* To divide into thin or small pieces; to shiver. *Chesterfield.*

† SCANT'LET, *n.* A small pattern; a small quantity.

SCANT'LING, *n.* [Fr. *echantillon;* Sp. *escantillon;* Port. *escantilham.*] 1. A pattern; a quantity cut for a particular purpose. 2. A small quantity; as, a *scantling* of wit. 3. A certain proportion or quantity.—4. In the *United States*, timber sawed or cut into pieces of a small size, as for studs, rails, &c.—5. In *seamen's language*, the dimensions of a piece of timber, with regard to its breadth and thickness.

† SCANT'LING, *a.* Not plentiful; small. *Taylor.*

SCANT'LY, *adv.* 1. Scarcely; hardly; [*obs.*] 2. Not fully or sufficiently; narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude.

SCANT'NESS, *n.* Narrowness; smallness.

SCANT'Y, *a.* 1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude or extent. 2. Poor; not copious or full; not ample; hardly sufficient. 3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious.

SCAP'A-ISM, *n.* [Gr. σκαπτω.] Among the *Persians*, a barbarous punishment inflicted on criminals by confining them in a hollow tree till they died.

SCAPE, *v. t.* To escape; a contracted word, not now used except in poetry, and with a mark of elision. *See* ESCAPE.

† SCAPE, *n.* 1. An escape; [*see* ESCAPE.] 2. Means of escape; evasion. 3. Freak; aberration; deviation. 4. Loose act of vice or lewdness.

SCAPE, *n.* [L. *scapus.*] In *botany*, a stem bearing the fructification without leaves, as in the narcissus and hyacinth.

SCAPE'-GOAT, *n.* [*escape* and *goat.*] In the *Jewish ritual*, a goat which was brought to the door of the tabernacle, where the high-priest laid his hands upon him, confessing the sins of the people, and putting them on the head of the goat; after which the goat was sent into the wilderness, bearing the iniquities of the people. *Lev.* xvi.

SCAPE'LESS, *a.* In *botany*, destitute of a scape.

SCAPE'MENT, *n.* The method of communicating the impulse of the wheels to the pendulum of a clock.

SCA'PHITE, *n.* [L. *scapha.*] Fossil remains of the scapha.

SCAP'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. σκαπος and λιθος.] A mineral.

SCAP'U-LA, *n.* [L.] The shoulder-blade. *Coxe.*

SCAP'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *scapularis.*] Pertaining to the shoulder, or to the scapula; as, the *scapular* arteries.

SCAP'U-LAR, *n.* 1. In *anatomy*, the name of two pairs of arteries, and as many veins.—2. In *ornithology*, a feather which springs from the shoulder of the wing, and lies along the side of the back.

SCAP'U-LAR, SCAP'U-LA-RY, *n.* A part of the habit of certain religious orders in the Romish church, consisting of two narrow slips of cloth worn over the gown.

SCAR, *n.* [Fr. *escarre;* Arm. *scarr*, or *yscar;* It. *escara;* Gr. εσχαρα; Dan. *skar.*] 1. A mark in the skin or flesh of an animal, made by a wound or an ulcer, and remaining after the wound or ulcer is healed. 2. Any mark or injury; a blemish. 3. [L. *scarus;* Gr. σκαρος.] A fish.

SCAR, *v. t.* To mark with a scar. *Shak.*

SCAR, *v. t.* To scare. *North of England.*

SCAR'AB, SCAR'A-BEE, *n.* [L. *scarabæus.*] A beetle; an insect of the genus *scarabæus.*

SCAR'A-MOUCH, *n.* [Fr. *escarmouche;* It. *scaramuccio;* Sp. *escaramuza.*] A buffoon in motley dress.

SCARCE, *a.* [It. *scarso;* D. *schaarsch.*] 1. Not plentiful or abundant being in small quantity in proportion to the demand. 2 Being few in number and scattered; rare; uncommon.

SCARCE, SCARCE'LY, *adv.* 1. Hardly; scantly. 2. Hardly; with difficulty.

SCARCE'NESS, SCAR'CI-TY, *n.* 1. Smallness of quantity, or smallness in proportion to the wants or demands; deficiency; defect of plenty; penury. 2. Rareness; infrequency.

SCARE, *v. t.* [qu. W. *esgar;* It. *scorare.*] To fright; to terrify suddenly; to strike with sudden terror.—*To scare away*, to drive away by frightening.

SCARE'CROW, *n.* [*scare* and *crow.*] 1. Any frightful thing set up to frighten crows or other fowls from corn-fields; hence, any thing terrifying without danger; a vain terror. 2. A fowl of the sea-gull kind; the black-gull.

SCARED, *pp.* Frightened; suddenly terrified.

† SCARE'FIRE, *n.* A fire breaking out so as to frighten people.

SCARF, *n.; plu.* SCARFS. [Fr. *ecarpe;* It. *ciarpa;* [Sax. *scearf.*] Something that hangs loose upon the shoulders.

SCARF, *v. t.* 1. To throw loosely on. *Shak.* 2. To dress in a loose vesture. *Shak.*

SCARF, *v. t.* [Sw. *skarfva;* Sp. *escarpar.*] To join; to piece; to unite two pieces of timber at the ends, by letting the end of one into the end of the other, or by laying the two ends together and fastening a third piece to both.

SCARF'SKIN, *n.* [*scarf* and *skin.*] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer thin integument of the body.

SCAR-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *scarificatio.*] In *surgery*, the operation of making several incisions in the skin with a lancet or other cutting instrument, particularly the cupping instrument. *Encyc.*

SCAR-I-FI-CA'TOR, *n.* An instrument used in scarification.

SCAR'I-FI-ER, *n.* 1. The person who scarifies. 2. The instrument used for scarifying.

SCAR'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *scarifier;* L. *scarifico.*] To scratch or cut the skin of an animal, or to make small incisions by means of a lancet or cupping instrument, so as to draw blood from the smaller vessels without opening a large vein.

SCAR'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making small incisions in the skin with an instrument.

SCA'RI-OUS, *a.* [Low L. *scarrosus.*] In *botany*, tough, thin and semi-transparent, dry and sonorous to the touch, as a perianth.

SCAR-LA-TI'NA, *n.* The scarlet fever; called, in *popular language*, the *canker rash.*

SCAR-LAT'I-NOUS, *a.* Of a scarlet color; pertaining to the scarlet fever.

SCAR'LET, *n.* [Fr. *ecarlate;* Arm. *scarladd;* It. *scarlatto;* Sp. *escarlata.*] 1. A beautiful bright-red color, brighter than crimson. 2. Cloth of a scarlet color.

SCAR'LET, *a.* Of the color called *scarlet;* of a bright-red color. *Shak.*

SCAR'LET-BEAN, *n.* A plant; a red bean. *Mortimer.*

SCAR'LET-FE'VER, *n.* [L. *scarlatina.*] A disease in which the body is covered with an efflorescence or red color.

SCAR'LET-OAK, *n.* A species of oak, the *quercus coccifera*, or kermes oak.

† SCAR'MAGE, † SCAR'MOGE, } peculiar modes of spelling *skirmish. Spenser.*

SCARN, *n.* [Sax. *scearn.*] Dung. [*Not in use, or local.*]

SCARN'-BEE, *n.* A beetle. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Ray.*

SCARP, *n.* [Fr. *escarpe;* It. *scarpa.*] In *fortification*, the interior talus or slope of the ditch next the place, at the foot of the rampart.

SCARP, *n.* In *heraldry*, the scarf which military commanders wear for ornament; borne somewhat like a batoon sinister, but broader, and continued to the edges of the field. *Encyc.*

SCA'RUS, *n.* A fish. *See* SCAR.

SCA'RY, *n.* Barren land having only a thin coat of grass upon it. [*Local.*]

SCAT, *n.* A shower of rain; and hence, *scatty*, showery. *Grose.*

SCATCH, *n.* [Fr. *escache.*] A kind of horse-bit for bridles. *Bailey.*

SCATCH'ES, *n. plu.* [Fr. *echasses.*] Stilts to put the feet in for walking in dirty places. *Bailey.*

SCATE, *n.* [D. *schaats;* Ice. *skid.*] A wooden shoe furnished with a steel plate for sliding on ice.

SCATE, *v. i.* To slide or move on scates.

SCATE, *n.* [Sax. *sceadda;* L. *squatina.*] A fish.

SCA'TE-BROUS, *a.* [L. *scatebra.*] Abounding with springs.

* SCATH, *v. t.* [Sax. *scathian, sceathian;* D. *schaaden.*] To damage; to waste; to destroy. [*Little used.*]

* SCATH, *n.* Damage; injury; waste; harm. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

SCATH'FUL, *a.* Injurious; harmful; destructive. [*L. u.*]

SCATH'LESS, *a.* Without waste or damage. [*Little used.*] *Chaucer.*

SCAT'TER, *v. t.* [Sax. *scateran;* L. *scateo.*] 1. To disperse; to dissipate; to separate or remove things to a distance from each other. 2. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle. 3. To spread or set thinly.

SCAT'TER, *v. i.* 1. To be dispersed or dissipated. 2. To be liberal to the poor; to be charitable. *Prov.* xi.

SCAT'TERED, *pp.* 1. Dispersed; dissipated; thinly spread;

sprinkled or thinly spread over.—2. In *botany*, irregular in position; without any apparent regular order.

SCAT'TERED-LY, *adv.* In a dispersed manner.

SCAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Dispersing; spreading thinly; sprinkling. 2. *a.* Not united; divided among many.

SCAT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* Loosely; in a dispersed manner; thinly.

SCAT'TER-LING, *n.* A vagabond; one that has no fixed habitation or residence. [*Little used.*]

†SCA-TŪ'RI-ENT, *a.* [L. *scaturiens.*] Springing, as the water of a fountain. *Dict.*

†SCAT-U-RIG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *scaturigo.*] Abounding with springs. *Dict.*

SCAUP, *n.* A fowl of the duck kind. *Encyc.*

SCĂV'ĂGE, *n.* [Sax. *sceawian.*] In *ancient customs*, a toll or duty exacted of merchant strangers by mayors, sheriffs, &c., for goods shown or offered for sale within their precincts.

SCAV'EN-GER, *n.* [Sax. *scafan*; G. *schaben.*] A person whose employment is to clean the streets of a city.

†SCEL'ER-AT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *scelcratus.*] A villain; a criminal.

SCENE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *scena*; Gr. σκηνη.] 1. A stage; the theatre or place where dramatic pieces and other shows are exhibited. 2. The whole series of actions and events connected and exhibited; or the whole assemblage of objects displayed at one view. 3. A part of a play; a division of an act. 4. So much of an act of a play as represents what passes between the same persons in the same place. 5. The place represented by the stage. 6. The curtain or hanging of a theatre adapted to the play. 7. The place where any thing is exhibited. 8. Any remarkable exhibition.

SCĒN'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The appearance of a place, or of the various objects presented to view; or the various objects themselves, as seen together. 2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed. 3. The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play. 4. The paintings representing the scenery of a play.

SCEN'IC, SCEN'I-CAL, *a.* [L. *scenicus.*] Pertaining to scenery; dramatic; theatrical.

SCEN-O-GRAPH'IC, SCEN-O-GRAPH'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.

SCEN-O-GRAPH'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In perspective.

SCE-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. σκηνη and γραφω.] The representation of a body on a perspective plane; or a description of it in all its dimensions as it appears to the eye.

SCENT, *n.* [Fr. *senteur*, from *sentir*; L. *sentio.*] 1. Odor; smell; that substance which, issuing from a body, affects the olfactory organs of animals. 2. The power of smelling; the smell. 3. Chase followed by the scent; course of pursuit; track.

SCENT, *v. t.* 1. To smell; to perceive by the olfactory organs. 2. To perfume; to imbue or fill with odor, good or bad.

SCENT'FUL, *a.* 1. Odorous; yielding much smell. 2. Of quick smell. *Browne.*

SCENT'LESS, *a.* Inodorous; destitute of smell.

*SCEP'TIC, *n.* [Gr. σκεπτικος; Sax. *sceawian.*] 1. One who doubts the truth and reality of any principle or system of principles or doctrines.—In *philosophy*, a Pyrrhonist or follower of Pyrrho, the founder of a sect of sceptical philosophers.—2. In *theology*, a person who doubts the existence of God, or the truth of revelation.

*SCEP'TIC, *SCEP'TI-CAL, *a.* 1. Doubting; hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles; doubting of every thing. 2. Doubting or denying the truth of revelation.

*SCEP'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* With doubt; in a doubting manner.

SCEP'TI-CAL-NESS, *n.* Doubt; pretense or profession of doubt.

*SCEP'TI-CISM, *n.* [Fr. *scepticisme.*] 1. The doctrines and opinions of the Pyrrhonists or sceptical philosophers; universal doubt.—2. In *theology*, a doubting of the truth of revelation, or of the existence of God.

*SCEP'TI-CIZE, *v. i.* To doubt; to pretend to doubt of every thing. [*Little used.*] *Shaftesbury.*

SCEP'TRE, SCEP'TER, *n.* [Fr. *sceptre*; L. *sceptrum.*] 1. A staff or batoon borne by kings on solemn occasions, as a badge of authority. 2. The appropriate ensign of royalty; an ensign of higher antiquity than the crown. 3. Royal power or authority. 4. A constellation.

SCEP'TRE, *v. t.* To invest with royal authority, or with the ensign of authority.

SCEP'TRED, *a.* Bearing a sceptre. *Tickel.*

SCHĒ'DI-ASM, *n.* [Gr. σχεδιασμα.] Cursory writing on a loose sheet.

SCHA'AL-STEIN, or SCĀLE'-STONE, *n.* A rare mineral, called, also, *tafelspath* and *tabular spar.*

*SCHED'ULE, *n.* [L. *schedula.*] 1. A small scroll or piece of paper or parchment, containing some writing. 2. A piece of paper or parchment annexed to a larger writing, as to a will, a deed, a lease, &c. 3. A piece of paper or parchment containing an inventory of goods.

*SCHED'ULE, *v. t.* To place in a list or catalogue; to inventory.

SCHEE'LIN, SCHĒ'LI-UM, *n.* A different name of *tungsten*, a hard, brittle metal.

SCHEIĆK, or SCHEIĆH, *n.* Among the *Arabians and Moors*, an old man; and hence, a chief, a lord, a man of eminence. *See* SHAIK.

SCHĒ'MA-TISM, *n.* [Gr. σχηματισμος.] 1. Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies. 2. Particular form or disposition of a thing; [*little used.*]

SCHĒ'MA-TIST, *n.* A projector; one who forms schemes.

SCHEME, *n.* [L. *schema*; Gr. σχημα.] 1. A plan; a combination of things connected and adjusted by design; a system. 2. A project; a contrivance; a plan of something to be done; a design. 3. A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram.

SCHEME, *v. t.* To plan; to contrive.

SCHEME, *v. i.* To form a plan; to contrive.

SCHĒM'ER, *n.* One that contrives; a projector; a contriver.

SCHĒM'ING, *ppr.* 1. Planning; contriving. 2. *a.* Given to forming schemes; artful.

SCHĒM'IST, *n.* A schemer; a projector. *Coventry.*

SCHENE, *n.* [L. *schœnos*; Gr. σχοινος.] An Egyptian measure of length, equal to sixty *stadia*, or about 7½ miles.

SCHĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. σχεσις.] Habitude; general state or disposition of the body or mind.

SCHIL'LER-SPAR, *n.* A mineral.

SCHISM, (sizm) *n.* [L. *schisma*; Gr. σχισμα.] 1. In a *general sense*, division or separation; but *appropriately*, a division or separation in a church or denomination of Christians. *K. Charles.* 2. Separation; division among tribes or classes of people.

*SCHIS-MAT'IC, (siz-mat'ik) SCHIS-MAT'I-CAL, (siz-mat'i-kal) *a.* Pertaining to schism; implying schism; partaking of the nature of schism; tending to schism.

*SCHIS-MAT'IC, *n.* One who separates from an established church or religious faith, on account of a diversity of opinions. *Swift.*

SCHIS-MAT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a schismatical manner; by separation from a church on account of a diversity of opinions.

SCHIS-MAT'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being schismatical.

SCHIS'MA-TIZE, *v. i.* To commit or practice schism; to make a breach of communion in the church.

SCHISM'LESS, *a.* Free from schism; not affected by schism. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

SCHIST. *See* SHIST.

SCHOL'AR, *n.* [Low L. *scholaris*; Fr. *ecolier*; D. *schoolier*; G. *schüler.*] 1. One who learns of a teacher; one who is under the tuition of a preceptor; a pupil; a disciple; hence, any member of a college, academy or school; applicable to the learner of any art, science or branch of literature. 2. A man of letters. *Locke.*—3. *Emphatically used*, a man eminent for erudition; a person of high attainments in science or literature. 4. One that learns any thing. 5. A pedant; a man of books. *Bacon.*

†SCHO-LAR'I-TY, *n.* Scholarship. *B. Jonson.*

SCHOL'AR-LIKE, *a.* Like a scholar; becoming a scholar. *Bacon.*

SCHOL'AR-SHIP, *n.* 1. Learning; attainments in science or literature. 2. Literary education; [*unusual.*] 3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar; foundation for the support of a student.

SCHO-LAS'TIC, SCHO-LAS'TI-CAL, *a.* [L. *scholasticus.*] 1. Pertaining to a scholar, to a school or to schools. 2. Scholar-like; becoming a scholar; suitable to schools. 3. Pedantic; formal.

SCHO-LAS'TIC, *n.* One who adheres to the method or subtilties of the schools. *Milton.*

SCHO-LAS'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of schools; according to the niceties or method of the schools.

SCHO-LAS'TI-CISM, *n.* The method or subtilties of the schools. *Warton.*

SCHŌ'LI-AST, *n.* [Gr. σχολιαστης.] A commentator or annotator; one who writes notes upon the works of another for illustrating his writings.

†SCHŌ'LI-AZE, *v. i.* To write notes on an author's works.

†SCHŌ'LI-CAL, *a.* Scholastic. *Hales.*

SCHŌ'LI-UM, *n.*; *plu.* SCHOLIA, or SCHOLIUMS. [L. *scholion*; Gr. σχολιον.] In *mathematics*, a remark or observation subjoined to a demonstration.

†SCHŌ'LY, *n.* A scholium. *Hooker.*

†SCHŌ'LY, *v. i.* To write comments. *Hooker.*

SCHOOL, *n.* [L. *schola*; Gr. σχολη; G. *schule*; D. *skole*; Sw. *skola*; Arm. *scol*; Fr. *ecole*; It. *scuola*; Sp. *escuela*; Port. *escola.*] 1. A place or house in which persons are

instructed in arts, science, languages or any species of learning ; or the pupils assembled for instruction.—In *American usage, school* more generally denotes the collective body of pupils in any place of instruction, and under the direction and discipline of one or more teachers. 2. The instruction or exercises of a collection of pupils or students, or the collective body of pupils while engaged in their studies. 3. The state of instruction. 4. A place of education, or collection of pupils, of any kind. 5. Separate denomination or sect ; or a system of doctrine taught by particular teachers, or peculiar to any denomination of Christians or philosophers. 6. The seminaries for teaching logic, metaphysics and theology, [*school divinity*,] which were formed in the middle ages, and which were characterized by academical disputations and subtilties of reasoning ; or the learned men who were engaged in discussing nice points in metaphysics or theology. 7. Any place of improvement or learning.

SCHOOL, *v. t.* 1. To instruct ; to train ; to educate. 2. To teach with superiority ; to tutor ; to chide and admonish ; to reprove.

SCHOOL'–BOY, *n.* A boy belonging to a school, or one who is learning rudiments. *Swift.*

SCHOOL'–DAME, *n.* The female teacher of a school.

† SCHOOL'–DAY, *n.* The age in which youth are sent to school. *Shak.*

SCHOOL'–DIS-TRICT, *n.* A division of a town or city for establishing and conducting schools. *U. States.*

† SCHOOL'ER-Y, *n.* Something taught ; precepts. *Spenser.*

SCHOOL'–FEL-LŌW, *n.* One bred at the same school ; an associate in school. *Locke.*

SCHOOL'–HOUSE, *n.* A house appropriated for the use of schools, or for instruction.

SCHOOL'ING, *ppr.* Instructing ; teaching ; reproving.

SCHOOL'ING, *n.* 1. Instruction in school ; tuition. 2. Compensation for instruction ; price or reward paid to an instructor for teaching pupils. 3. Reproof ; reprimand.

SCHOOL'MAID, *n.* A girl at school. *Shak.*

SCHOOL'MAN, *n.* 1. A man versed in the niceties of academical disputation or of school divinity. 2. A writer of scholastic divinity or philosophy.

SCHOOL'MAS'TER, *n.* 1. The man who presides over and teaches a school ; a teacher, instructor or preceptor of a school. 2. He or that which disciplines, instructs and leads.

SCHOOL'MIS-TRESS, *n.* A woman who governs and teaches a school. *Gay.*

SCHOON'ER, *n.* [G. *schoner.*] A vessel with two masts.

SCHORL. *See* SHORL.

SCI-A-GRAPH'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to sciagraphy.

SCI-AG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. σκιαγραφια.] 1. The art of sketching or delineating.—2. In *architecture*, the profile or section of a building to exhibit its interior structure.—3. In *astronomy*, the art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadows of objects, caused by the sun, moon or stars ; the art of dialing.

SCI-A-THER'IC, } *a.* [Gr. σκια and θηρα.] Belonging
SCI-A-THER'I-CAL, } to a sun-dial. [*Little used.*]

SCI-A-THER'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of a sun-dial.

SCI-AT'IC, or SCI-AT'I-CA, *n.* [L. *sciatica.*] Rheumatism in the hip. *Coxe.*

SCI-AT'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to the hip. 2. Affecting
SCI-AT'I-CAL, } the hip.

SCI'ENCE, *n.* [Fr. ; L. *scientia.*] 1. In a *general sense*, knowledge, or certain knowledge ; the comprehension or understanding of truth or facts by the mind.—2. In *philosophy*, a collection of the general principles or leading truths relating to any subject. 3. Art derived from precepts or built on principles. 4. Any art or species of knowledge. 5. One of the seven liberal branches of knowledge, viz. grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and music. *Johnson.*—Authors have not always been careful to use the terms *art* and *science* with due discrimination and precision. Music is an *art* as well as a *science.* In *general*, an *art* is that which depends on practice or performance, and *science* that which depends on abstract or speculative principles. The *theory* of music is a *science* ; the *practice* of it an *art.*

† SCI'ENT, *a.* [L. *sciens.*] Skillful. *Cockeram.*

SCI-EN'TIAL, *a.* Producing science. *Milton.*

SCI-EN-TIF'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *scientifique* ; It. *scientifico* ;
SCI-EN-TIF'I-CAL, } Sp. *cientifico.*] 1. Producing certain knowledge or demonstration. 2. According to the rules or principles of science. 3. Well versed in science.

SCI-EN-TIF'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In such a manner as to produce knowledge. 2. According to the rules or principles of science.

SCIL'LI-TIN, *n.* A white, transparent, acrid substance, extracted from squills by Vogel. *Ure.*

SCIM'I-TAR. *See* CIMITER.

SCINK, *n.* A cast calf. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Ainsworth.*

SCIN'TIL-LANT, *a.* Emitting sparks or fine igneous particles ; sparkling.

SCIN'TIL-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *scintillo.*] 1. To emit sparks or fine igneous particles. 2. To sparkle, as the fixed stars.

SCIN'TIL-LA-TING, *ppr.* Emitting sparks ; sparkling.

SCIN-TIL-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of emitting sparks or igneous particles ; the act of sparkling. *Brown.*

SCĪ'O-LISM, *n.* Superficial knowledge. *Brit. Critic.*

SCĪ'O-LIST, *n.* [L. *sciolus.*] One who knows little, or who knows many things superficially ; a smatterer.

SCĪ'O-LOUS, *a.* Superficially or imperfectly knowing.

* SCĪ-OM'A-CHY, *n.* [Gr. σκια and μαχη.] A battle with a shadow. [*Little used.*] *Cowley.*

SCĪ'ON. *See* CION.

SCĪ-OP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. σκια and οπτομαι.] Pertaining to the camera obscura, or to the art of exhibiting images through a hole in a darkened room. *Bailey.*

SCĪ-OP'TIC, *n.* A sphere or globe with a lens made to turn like the eye.

SCĪ-OP'TICS, *n.* The science of exhibiting images of external objects, received through a double convex glass into a darkened room.

SCĪ'RE FĀ'CIAS, *n.* [L.] In *law*, a judicial writ summoning a person to show cause to the court why something should not be done. *Blackstone.*

SCI'ROC, } *n.* [It. *scirocco.*] In *Italy*, a south-east
SCI-ROC'CO, } wind ; a hot, suffocating wind, blowing from the burning deserts of Africa.

SCIR-ROS'I-TY, *n.* An induration of the glands.

SCIR'ROUS, *a.* 1. Indurated ; hard ; knotty ; as a gland. 2. Proceeding from scirrus.

SCIR'RUS, *n.* [It. *scirro* ; Sp. *escirro* ; L. *scirrus* ; Gr. σκιρρος.] In *surgery* and *medicine*, a hard tumor on any part of the body, usually proceeding from the induration of a gland, and often terminating in a cancer.

SCIS-CI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sciscitor.*] The act of inquiring ; inquiry ; demand. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

SCIS'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *scissus, scindo.*] Capable of being cut or divided by a sharp instrument. *Bacon.*

SCIS'SILE, *a.* [L. *scissilis.*] That may be cut or divided by a sharp instrument. *Arbuthnot.*

SCIS'SION, (sizh'un) *n.* [Fr. ; L. *scissio.*] The act of cutting or dividing by an edged instrument. *Wiseman.*

SCIS'SORS, (siz'zurz) *n. plu.* [L. *scissor.*] A cutting instrument resembling shears, but smaller, consisting of two cutting blades movable on a pin in the centre, by which they are fastened.

SCIS'SURE, (sizh'ur) *n.* [L. *scissura,*] A longitudinal opening in a body, made by cutting.

SCĪ-TA-MIN'E-OUS, *a.* Belonging to the *scitamineæ*, one of Linne's natural orders of plants. *Asiat. Res.*

SCLA-VŌ'NI-AN, } *a.* [*Sclavi.*] Pertaining to the Sclavi,
SLA-VON'IC, } or to their language.

SCLE-ROT'IC, *a.* [Gr. σκληρος.] Hard ; firm.

SCLE-ROT'IC, *n.* 1. The firm, white, outer coat of the eye. 2. A medicine which hardens and consolidates the parts to which it is applied.

SCŌAT. *See* SCOT.

SCOB'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *scobs*, and *form.*] Having the form of saw-dust or raspings.

SCOBS, *n.* [L.] Raspings of ivory, hartshorn or other hard substance ; dross of metals, &c. *Chambers.*

SCOFF, *v. i.* [Gr. σκωπτω.] To treat with insolent ridicule, mockery or contumelious language ; to manifest contempt by derision ; with *at.*

SCOFF, *v. t.* To treat with derision or scorn. *Fotherby.*

SCOFF, *n.* Derision, ridicule, mockery or reproach, expressed in language of contempt ; expression of scorn or contempt.

SCOFF'ER, *n.* One who scoffs ; one that mocks, derides or reproaches in the language of contempt ; a scorner.

SCOFF'ING, *ppr.* Deriding or mocking ; treating with reproachful language.

SCOFF'ING-LY, *adv.* In mockery or contempt ; by way of derision. *Broome.*

SCŌLD, *v. i.* [D. *schelden* ; G. *schelten.*] To find fault or rail with rude clamor ; to brawl ; to utter railing, or harsh, rude, boisterous rebuke ; with *at.*

SCŌLD, *v. t.* To chide with rudeness and boisterous clamor ; to rate. *Boswell.*

SCŌLD, *n.* 1. A rude, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman. *Swift.* 2. A scolding ; a brawl.

SCŌLD'ER, *n.* One that scolds or rails.

SCŌLD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Railing with clamor ; uttering rebuke in rude and boisterous language. 2. *a.* Given to scolding.

SCŌLD'ING, *n.* The uttering of rude, clamorous language by way of rebuke or railing ; railing language.

SCŌLD'ING-LY, *adv.* With rude clamor or railing.

SCOL'LOP, *n.* 1. A pectinated shell ; [*see* SCALLOP.] 2. An indenting or cut like those of a shell.

SCOL'LOP, *v. t.* To form or cut with scollops.

SCOL-O-PEN'DRA, *n.* [Gr. σκολοπενδρα.] 1. A venomous serpent. 2. A genus of insects. 3. [L. *scolopendrium.*] A plant.

†SCOMM, *n.* [L. *scomma.*] 1. A buffoon. 2. A flout; a jeer.

SCONCE, *n.* [D. *schans;* G. *schanze;* D. *skands.*] 1. A fort or bulwark; a work for defense; [*obs.*] 2. A hanging or projecting candlestick, generally with a mirror to reflect the light. 3. The circular tube with a brim in a candlestick, into which the candle is inserted. 4. A fixed seat or shelf; [*local.*]

SCONCE, *n.* [Dan. *skiönner, skiönsom.*] 1. Sense; judgment; discretion or understanding. 2. The head; [*a low word.*] 3. [qu. *poll-tax.*] A mulct or fine.

†SCONCE, *v. t.* To mulct; to fine. *Warton.*

SCOOP, *n.* [D. *schop;* G. *schüppe, schupp.*] 1. A large ladle; a vessel with a long handle fastened to a dish, used for dipping liquors; also, a little hollow piece of wood for bailing boats. 2. An instrument of surgery. 3. A sweep; a stroke; a swoop.

SCOOP, *v. t.* 1. To lade out; *properly*, to take out with a scoop or with a sweeping motion. 2. To empty by lading. 3. To make hollow, as a scoop or dish; to excavate. 4. To remove, so as to leave a place hollow.

SCOOPED, *pp.* Taken out as with a scoop or ladle; hollowed; excavated; removed so as to leave a hollow.

SCOOP'ER, *n.* One that scoops; also, a water-fowl.

SCOOP'ING, *ppr.* Lading out; making hollow; excavating; removing so as to leave a hollow.

SCOOP'-NET, *n.* A net so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river.

SCOPE, *n.* [L. *scopus;* Gr. σκοπος.] 1. Space; room; amplitude of intellectual view. 2. The limit of intellectual view; the end or thing to which the mind directs its view; that which is purposed to be reached or accomplished; hence, ultimate design, aim or purpose; intention; drift. 3. Liberty; freedom from restraint; room to move in. 4. Liberty beyond just limits; license. 5. Act of riot; sally; excess; [*obs.*] *Shak.* 6. Extended quantity; [*obs.*] *Davies.* 7. Length; extent; sweep. *Mar. Language.*

SCŌ'PI-FORM, *a.* [L. *scopa*, and *form.*] Having the form of a broom or besom. *Kirwan.*

†SCOP'PET, *v. t.* To lade out. *Bp. Hall.*

†SCOP'TIC, †SCOP'TI-CAL, } *a.* [Gr. σκωπτικος.] Scoffing. *Hammond.*

†SCOP'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *scopulosus.*] Full of rocks; rocky.

†SCOR'BUTE, *n.* [L. *scorbutus.*] Scurvy. *Purchas.*

SCOR-BŪ'TIC, SCOR-BŪ'TI-CAL, } *a.* [Fr. *scorbutique.*] 1. Affected or diseased with scurvy. 2. Pertaining to scurvy, or partaking of its nature. 3. Subject to scurvy.

SCOR-BŪ'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* With the scurvy, or with a tendency to it.

SCORCE. *See* SCORSE.

SCORCH, *v. t.* [D. *schroeijen, schrooken.*] 1. To burn superficially; to subject to a degree of heat that changes the color of a thing, or both the color and texture of the surface. 2. To burn; to affect painfully with heat.

SCORCH, *v. i.* To be burnt on the surface; to be parched; to be dried up. *Mortimer.*

SCORCHED, *pp.* Burnt on the surface; pained by heat.

SCORCH'ING, *ppr.* Burning on the surface; paining by heat.

SCORCH'ING-FEN-NEL, *n.* A plant of the genus *thapsia;* deadly carrot. *Lee.*

SCOR'DI-UM, *n.* [L.] A plant, the water-germander.

SCORE, *n.* [Ir. *scor, sgoram;* Sax. *scor.*] 1. A notch or incision; the number twenty. 2. A line drawn. 3. An account or reckoning. 4. An account kept of something past; an epoch; an era. 5. Debt, or account of debt. 6. Account; reason; motive. 7. Account; sake.—8. In *music*, the original and entire draught of any composition, or its transcript.—*To quit scores*, to pay fully; to make even by giving an equivalent.—*A song in score*, the words with the musical notes of a song annexed.

SCORE, *v. t.* 1. To notch; to cut and chip for the purpose of preparing for hewing. 2. To cut; to engrave. 3. To mark by a line. 4. To set down as a debt. 5. To set down or take as an account; to charge. 6. To form a score in music.

SCŌRED, *pp.* Notched; set down; marked; prepared for hewing.—In *botany*, a *scored stem* is marked with parallel lines or grooves.

SCŌ'RI-A, *n.* [L.] Dross; the recrement of metals in fusion, or the mass produced by melting metals and ores.

SCO-RI-Ā'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to dross; like dross or the recrement of metals; partaking of the nature of scoria.

SCOR-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* In *metallurgy*, the act or operation of reducing a body, either wholly or in part, into scoria.

SCŌ'RI-FIED, *pp.* Reduced to scoria.

SCŌ'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *scoria*, and *form.*] Like scoria; in the form of dross. *Kirwan.*]

SCŌ'RI-FY, *v. t.* To reduce to scoria or drossy matter.

SCŌ'RI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to scoria.

SCŌR'ING, *ppr.* Notching; marking; setting down as an account or debt; forming a score.

SCŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* Drossy; recrementitious. *Brown.*

SCORN, *n.* [Sp. *escarnio;* Port. *escarneo.*] 1. Extreme contempt; that disdain which springs from a person's opinion of the meanness of an object, and a consciousness or belief of his own superiority or worth. 2. A subject of extreme contempt, disdain or derision; that which is treated with contempt.—*To think scorn*, to disdain; to despise; [*obs.*] *Sidney.*—*To laugh to scorn*, to deride; to make a mock of; to ridicule as contemptible.

SCORN, *v. t.* 1. To hold in extreme contempt; to despise; to contemn; to disdain. *Job.* xvi. 2. To think unworthy; to disdain. 3. To slight; to disregard; to neglect.

†SCORN, *v. i. To scorn at*, to scoff at; to treat with contumely, derision or reproach. *Shak.*

SCORNED, *pp.* Extremely contemned or despised; disdained.

SCORN'ER, *n.* 1. One that scorns; a contemner; a despiser. 2. A scoffer; a derider; in *Scripture*, one who scoffs at religion.

SCORN'FUL, *a.* 1. Contemptuous; disdainful; entertaining scorn; insolent. 2. Acting in defiance or disregard. —3. In *Scripture*, holding religion in contempt.

SCORN'FUL-LY, *adv.* With extreme contempt; contemptuously; insolently. *Atterbury.*

SCORN'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being scornful.

SCORN'ING, *ppr.* Holding in great contempt; despising; disdaining.

SCORN'ING, *n.* The act of contemning; a treating with contempt, slight or disdain.

SCOR'PI-ON, *n.* [Fr.; L. *scorpio.*] 1. In *zoology*, an insect of the genus *scorpio*, or rather the genus itself, containing several species, natives of southern or warm climates, having a venomous sting.—2. In *Scripture*, a painful scourge; a kind of whip armed with points like a scorpion's tail. 1 *Kings* xii.—3. In *astronomy*, the eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters Oct. 23. 4. [L. *scorpius.*] A sea fish. *Ainsworth.*—*Water-scorpion*, an aquatic insect of the genus *nepa.*

SCOR'PI-ON-FLY, *n.* An insect of the genus *panorna*, having a tail which resembles that of a scorpion.

SCOR'PI-ON-GRASS, or SCOR'PI-ON'S TAIL, *n.* A plant of the genus *scorpiurus.*

SCOR'PI-ON-SEN-NA, *n.* A plant.

SCOR'PI-ON'S-THORN, *n.* A plant of the genus *ulex.*

SCOR'PI-ON-WORT, *n.* A plant *Parr.*

†SCORSE, *n.* [It. *scorsa.*] A course or dealing; barter.

†SCORSE, *v. t.* 1. To chase. 2. To barter or exchange

†SCORSE, *v. i.* To deal for the purchase of a horse.

SCORT'A-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *scortator.*] Pertaining to or consisting in lewdness.

SCOR'ZA, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a variety of epidote.

SCOT, or SCOTCH, *v. t.* To support, as a wheel, by placing some obstacle to prevent its rolling.

SCOT, *n.* [Sax. *sceat;* Ice. *skot;* D. *schot;* Fr. *ecot;* It. *scotto;* Sp. *escote.*] In *law* and *English history*, a portion of money, assessed or paid; a tax.—*Scot and lot*, parish payments. When persons were taxed unequally, they were said to pay *scot and lot.*

SCOT, *n.* [Sax. *scotta, scotte.*] A native of Scotland.

SCOT'AL, SCOT'ALE, } *n.* [*scot* and *ale.*] In *law*, the keeping of an alehouse by the officer of a forest, and drawing people to spend their money for liquor, for fear of his displeasure.

SCOTCH, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland or its inhabitants.

SCOTCH. *See* SCOT, the verb.

†SCOTCH, *v. t.* [qu. Sax. *sceadan.*] To cut with shallow incisions. *Shak.*

SCOTCH, *n.* A slight cut or shallow incision. *Shak.*

SCOTCH'-COL-LOPS, SCOTCHED-COL-LOPS, } *n.* Veal cut into small pieces.

SCOTCH'-HOP-PER, *n.* A play in which boys hop over scotches or lines in the ground. *Locke.*

SCŌ'TER, *n.* The black diver or duck, a species of *anas.*

SCOT'FREE, *a.* 1. Free from payment or scot; untaxed. 2. Unhurt; clear; safe.

SCŌ'TIA, *n.* In *architecture*, a semicircular cavity or channel between the tores in the bases of columns.

SCOT'ISH, SCOT'TISH, } *a.* Pertaining to the inhabitants of Scotland, or to their country or language.

SCŌ'TIST, *n.* [from *Duns Scotus.*] One of the followers of Scotus, a sect of school divines.

SCOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. σκοτωμα.] Dizziness or swimming of the head, with dimness of sight.

SCOT'TER-ING, *n.* A provincial word in Herefordshire, *England*, denoting the burning of a wad of pease-straw at the end of harvest. *Johnson.*

SCOT'TI-CISM, *n.* An idiom or peculiar expression of the natives of Scotland. *Beattie.*

SCOT'TISH. *See* SCOTISH.
SCOUN'DREL, *n.* [said to be from It. *scondaruole.*] A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a low, petty villain; a man without honor or virtue. *Pope.*
SCOUN'DREL, *a.* Low; base; mean; unprincipled.
SCOUN'DREL-ISM, *n.* Baseness; turpitude; rascality. *Cotgrave.*
SCOUR, *v. t.* [Goth. *skauron*; Sax. *scur*; D. *schuuren*; G. *scheuern*; Dan. *skurer.*] 1. To rub hard with something rough, for the purpose of cleaning. 2. To clean by friction; to make clean or bright. 3. To purge violently. 4. To remove by scouring. 5. To range about for taking all that can be found. 6. To pass swiftly over; to brush along.
SCOUR, *v. i.* 1. To perform the business of cleaning vessels by rubbing. 2. To clean. 3. To be purged to excess. 4. To rove or range for sweeping or taking something. 5. To run with celerity; to scamper.
SCOURED, *pp.* Rubbed with something rough, or made clean by rubbing; severely purged; brushed along.
SCOUR'ER, *n.* 1. One that scours or cleans by rubbing. 2. A drastic cathartic. 3. One that runs with speed.
SCOURGE, (skurj) *n.* [Fr. *escourgée*; It. *scoreggia.*] 1. A whip; a lash consisting of a strap or cord; an instrument of punishment or discipline. 2. A punishment; vindictive affliction. 3. He or that which greatly afflicts, harasses or destroys; *particularly*, any continued evil or calamity. 4. A whip for a top.
SCOURGE, (skurj) *v. t.* [It. *scoreggiare.*] To whip severely; to lash. 2. To punish with severity; to chastise; to afflict for sins or faults, and with the purpose of correction. 3. To afflict greatly; to harass, torment or injure.
SCOURGED, (skurjd) *pp.* Whipped; lashed; punished severely; harassed.
SCOURG'ER, (skurj'er) *n.* One that scourges or punishes; one that afflicts severely.
SCOURG'ING, *ppr.* Whipping; lashing with severity; punishing or afflicting severely.
SCOUR'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing hard with something rough.
SCOUR'ING, *n.* A rubbing hard for cleaning; a cleansing by a drastic purge; looseness; flux. *Bacon.*
SCOURSE. *See* SCORSE.
SCOUT, *n.* [Fr. *ecout*, *ecouter*; It. *scolta*, *scoltare*; L. *ausculto.*] 1. In *military affairs*, a person sent before an army, or to a distance, for the purpose of observing the motions of an enemy or discovering any danger, and giving notice to the general. 2. A high rock; [*obs.*]
SCOUT, *v. i.* To go on the business of watching the motions of an enemy; to act as a scout.
SCOUT, *v. t.* [perhaps Sw. *skiuta.*] To sneer at; to treat with disdain and contempt. [*In use in America.*]
SCŌ'VEL, *n.* [W. *ysgubell*; L. *scopa.*] A mop for sweeping ovens; a maulkin. *Ainsworth.*
SCOW, *n.* [D. *schouw*; Dan. *skude.*] A large, flat-bottomed boat; used as a ferry-boat, or for loading and unloading vessels. [*In use in New England.*]
SCOW, *v. t.* To transport in a scow.
SCOWL, *v. i.* [Sax. *scul*; D. *scheel*, *schielen.*] 1. To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure; to put on a frowning look; to look sour, sullen, severe or angry. 2. To look gloomy, frowning, dark or tempestuous.
SCOWL, *v. t.* To drive with a scowl or frowns.
SCOWL, *n.* 1. The wrinkling of the brows in frowning; the expression of displeasure, sullenness or discontent in the countenance. 2. Gloom; dark or rude aspect.
SCOWL'ING, *ppr.* Contracting the brows into wrinkles; frowning; expressing displeasure or sullenness.
SCOWL'ING-LY, *adv.* With a wrinkled, frowning aspect; with a sullen look.
SCRAB'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *krabbelen*, *krabben*; G. *krabbeln*, *graben.*] 1. To scrape, paw or scratch with the hands; to move along on the hands and knees by clawing with the hands; to scramble; [*common in New England.*] 2. To make irregular or crooked marks.
SCRAB'BLE, *v. t.* To mark with irregular lines or letters.
SCRAB'BLING, *ppr.* Scraping; scratching; scrambling; making irregular marks.
SCRAF'FLE, *v. i.* 1. To scramble; to be industrious. *Brockett.* 2. To shuffle; to act unfairly. *Grose.*
SCRAG, *n.* Something thin or lean with roughness.
SCRAG'GED, } *a.* 1. Rough with irregular points or a bro-
SCRAG'GY, } ken surface. 2. Lean with roughness.
SCRAG'GED-NESS, or SCRAG'GI-NESS, *n.* Leanness, or leanness with roughness; ruggedness; roughness occasioned by broken, irregular points.
SCRAG'GI-LY, *adv.* With leanness and roughness.
SCRAM'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *schrammen.*] 1. To move or climb by seizing objects with the hand, and drawing the body forward. 2. To seize or catch eagerly at any thing that is desired; to catch with haste preventive of another; to catch at without ceremony.
SCRAM'BLE, *n.* 1. An eager contest for something, in which one endeavors to get the thing before another. 2. The act of climbing by the help of the hands.
SCRAM'BLER, *n.* One who scrambles; one who climbs by the help of the hands.
SCRAM'BLING, *ppr.* 1. Climbing by the help of the hands. 2. Catching at eagerly and without ceremony.
SCRAM'BLING, *n.* 1. The act of climbing by the help of the hands. 2. The act of seizing or catching at with eager haste and without ceremony.
SCRANCH, *v. t.* [D. *schranssen.*] To grind with the teeth, and with a crackling sound; to craunch.
†SCRAN'NEL, *a.* Slight; poor. *Milton.*
SCRAP, *n.* [from *scrape.*] 1. A small piece; a fragment; a crum. 2. A part; a detached piece; as, *scraps* of history or poetry. 3. A small piece of paper.
SCRAPE, *v. t.* [Sax. *screopan*; D. *schraapen*, *schrabben*; G. *schrapen*; Sw. *skrapa.*] 1. To rub the surface of any thing with a sharp or rough instrument, or with something hard. 2. To clean by scraping. *Lev.* xiv. 3. To remove or take off by rubbing. 4. To act upon the surface with a grating noise.—*To scrape off*, to remove by scraping; to clear away by rubbing.—*To scrape together*, to gather by close industry or small gains or savings.
SCRAPE, *v. i.* 1. To make a harsh noise. 2. To play awkwardly on a violin. 3. To make an awkward bow. —*To scrape acquaintance*, to make one's self acquainted; to curry favor; [*a low phrase.*]
SCRAPE, *n.* [Dan. *scrab*; Sw. *skrap.*] 1. A rubbing. 2. The sound of the foot drawn over the floor. 3. A bow. 4. Difficulty; perplexity; distress; that which harasses; [*a low word.*]
SCRĀPED, *pp.* Rubbed on the surface with a sharp or rough instrument; cleaned by rubbing; cleared away by scraping.
SCRĀP'ER, *n.* 1. An instrument with which any thing is scraped. 2. An instrument drawn by oxen or horses, and used for scraping earth in making or repairing roads, &c. 3. An instrument having two or three sides or edges, for cleaning the planks, masts or decks of a ship, &c. 4. A miser; one who gathers property by penurious diligence and small savings; a scrape-penny. 5. An awkward fiddler.
SCRĀP'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing the surface with something sharp or hard; cleaning by a scraper.
†SCRAT, *v. t.* To scratch. *Burton.*
†SCRAT, *v. i.* To rake; to search.
†SCRAT, *n.* A hermaphrodite. *Skinner.*
SCRATCH, *v. t.* [G. *kratzen*, *ritzen*, *kritzeln*; D. *kratsen*; Sw. *kratsa.*] 1. To rub and tear the surface of any thing with something sharp or ragged. 2. To wound slightly. 3. To rub with the nails. 4. To write or draw awkwardly; [*obs.*] 5. To dig or excavate with the claws.—*To scratch out*, to erase; to rub out; to obliterate.
SCRATCH, *v. i.* To use the claws in tearing the surface.
SCRATCH, *n.* 1. A rent; a break in the surface of a thing made by scratching, or by rubbing with any thing pointed or ragged. 2. A slight wound. 3. A kind of wig worn for covering baldness or gray hairs, or for other purpose.
SCRATCHED, *pp.* Torn by the rubbing of something rough or pointed.
SCRATCH'ER, *n.* He or that which scratches.
SCRATCH'ES, *n. plu.* Cracked ulcers on a horse's foot.
SCRATCH'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing with something pointed or rough; rubbing and tearing the surface.
SCRATCH'ING-LY, *adv.* With the action of scratching. *Sidney.*
†SCRAW, *n.* [Irish and Erse.] Surface; cut turf. *Swift.*
SCRAWL, *v. t.* [qu. D. *schravelen.*] 1. To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly. 2. To write awkwardly.
SCRAWL, *v. i.* 1. To write unskillfully and inelegantly. 2. To creep; to crawl.
SCRAWL, *n.* 1. Unskillful or inelegant writing; or a piece of hasty, bad writing. *Pope.*—2. In *New England*, a ragged, broken branch of a tree, or other brush-wood.
SCRAWL'ER, *n.* One who scrawls; a hasty or awkward writer.
SCRAY, *n.* A fowl called the *sea-swallow.*
†SCRĒ'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *screabilis.*] That may be spit out.
SCRĒAK, *v. i.* [Sw. *skrika*; Dan. *skriger.*] To utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound or outcry; to scream; as in a sudden fright; also, to creak, as a door or wheel.
SCRĒAK, *n.* A creaking; a screech.
SCRĒAM, *v. i.* [Sax. *reomian*, *hræman*, or *hreman.*] 1. To cry out with a shrill voice; to utter a sudden, sharp outcry, as in a fright or in extreme pain; to shriek. 2. To utter a shrill, harsh cry.
SCRĒAM, *n.* A shriek, or sharp, shrill cry, uttered suddenly, as in terror or in pain; or the shrill cry of a fowl.
SCRĒAM'ER, *n.* A fowl, or genus of fowls.
SCRĒAM'ING, *ppr.* Uttering suddenly a sharp, shrill cry; crying with a shrill voice.
SCRĒAM'ING, *n.* The act of crying out with a shriek of terror or agony.
SCREECH, *v. i.* [Sw. *skrika*; Dan. *skriger*; G. *schreien.*]

1. To cry out with a sharp, shrill voice; to utter a sudden shrill cry, as in terror or acute pain; to scream; to shriek. 2. To utter a sharp cry, as an owl; thence called *screech-owl*.

SCREECH, *n.* 1. A sharp, shrill cry uttered in acute pain, or in a sudden fright. 2. A harsh, shrill cry.

SCREECH'ING, *ppr.* Uttering a shrill or harsh cry.

SCREECH'-OWL, *n.* An owl that utters a harsh, disagreeable cry at night.

SCREED, *n.* With *plasterers*, the floated work behind a cornice.

SCREEN, *n.* [Fr. *ecran.*] 1. Any thing that separates or cuts off inconvenience, injury or danger; and hence, that which shelters or protects from danger, or prevents inconvenience. 2. A riddle or sieve.

SCREEN, *v. t.* 1. To separate or cut off from inconvenience, injury or danger; to shelter; to protect; to protect by hiding; to conceal. 2. To sift or riddle; to separate the coarse part of any thing from the fine, or the worthless from the valuable.

SCREENED, *pp.* Protected or sheltered from injury or danger; sifted.

SCREEN'ING, *ppr.* Protecting from injury or danger.

SCREW, *n.* [D. *schroef*; G. *schraube*; Dan. *skruve*, or *skrue*; Sw. *skruf.*] 1. A cylinder of wood or metal, grooved spirally; or a cylinder with a spiral channel or thread cut in such a manner that it is equally inclined to the base of the cylinder throughout the whole length. 2. One of the six mechanical powers.

SCREW, *v. t.* 1. To turn or apply a screw to; to press, fasten or make firm by a screw. 2. To force; to squeeze; to press. 3. To oppress by exactions. 4. To deform by contortions; to distort.—*To screw out*, to press out; to extort.—*To screw up*, to force; to bring by violent pressure.—*To screw in*, to force in by turning or twisting.

SCREWED, *pp.* Fastened with screws; pressed with screws; forced.

SCREW'ER, *n.* He or that which screws.

SCREW'ING, *ppr.* Turning a screw; fastening or pressing with a screw.

SCREW'-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus *helicteres*.

†SCRI-BA'TIOUS, *a.* Skillful in or fond of writing. *Barrow.*

SCRIB'BLE, *v. t.* [L. *scribillo.*] 1. To write with haste, or without care or regard to correctness or elegance. 2. To fill with artless or worthless writing.

SCRIB'BLE, *v. i.* To write without care or beauty.

SCRIB'BLE, *n.* Hasty or careless writing. *Boyle.*

SCRIB'BLED, *pp.* Written hastily and without care.

SCRIB'BLER, *n.* A petty author; a writer of no reputation.

SCRIBE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *scriba.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a writer. 2. A notary; a public writer.—3. In ecclesiastical meetings and associations in *America*, a secretary or clerk; one who records the transactions of an ecclesiastical body.—4. In *Scripture*, a clerk or secretary to the king. 2 *Sam.* viii. 5. An officer who enrolled or kept the rolls of the army, and called over the names and reviewed them. 2 *Ch.* xxvi. 6. A writer and a doctor of the law; a man of learning; one skilled in the law; one who read and explained the law to the people. *Ezra* vii.

SCRIBE, *v. t.* To mark by a model or rule; to mark so as to fit one piece to another; *a term used by carpenters.*

†SCRIKE, *v. i.* To cry out. *See* SCREAK.

†SCRI'MER, *n.* [Fr. *escrimeur.*] A fencing-master.

SCRIMP, *v. t.* [Sw. *skrumpen*; D. *krimpen.*] To contract; to shorten; to make too small or short; to limit or straiten. *New England.*

SCRIMP, *a.* Short; scanty.

SCRIMP, *n.* A pinching miser; a niggard; a close-fisted person. *New England.*

SCRINE, *n.* [L. *scrinium*; Norm. *escrin.*] A shrine; a chest, book-case or other place where writings or curiosities are deposited.

SCRINGE, *v. i.* To *cringe*, of which this word is a corruption.

SCRIP, *n.* [W. *ysgrab*, *ysgrepan*; Sw. *skråppa.*] A small bag; a wallet; a satchel.

SCRIP, *n.* [L. *scriptum*, *scriptio.*] A small writing, certificate or schedule; a piece of paper containing a writing.

†SCRIP'PAGE, *n.* That which is contained in a scrip.

†SCRIPT, *n.* A scrip. *Chaucer.*

SCRIP'TO-RY, *a.* [L. *scriptorius.*] Written; expressed in writing; not verbal. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*

SCRIPT'U-RAL, *a.* 1. Contained in the Scriptures, so called by way of eminence, that is, in the Bible. 2. According to the Scriptures or sacred oracles.

SCRIPT'U-RAL-IST, *n.* One who adheres literally to the Scriptures and makes them the foundation of all philosophy.

SCRIPT'URE, *n.* [L. *scriptura.*] 1. In its *primary sense*, a writing; any thing written.—2. *Appropriately, and by way of distinction*, the books of the Old and New Testament; the Bible.

SCRIPT'U-RIST, *n.* One well versed in the Scriptures.

SCRIVE'NER, (skriv'ner) *n.* [W. *ysgrifenwr*; It. *scrivano*; Fr. *ecrivain.*] 1. A writer; one whose occupation is to draw contracts or other writings. 2. One whose business is to place money at interest.

SCROF'U-LA, *n.* [L.] A disease, called vulgarly the *king's evil*, characterized by hard and scirrous tumors in the glands of the neck, &c.

SCROF'U-LOUS, *a.* 1. Pertaining to scrofula, or partaking of its nature. 2. Diseased or affected with scrofula.

SCROG, *n.* [Sax. *scrob.*] A stunted shrub, bush or branch.

SCRŌLL, *n.* [Fr. *ecroue.*] A roll of paper or parchment; or a writing formed into a roll.

SCRŌ'TUM, *n.* The bag which contains the testicles.

†SCROYLE, *n.* [Fr. *ecrouelles*; D. *schraal.*] A mean fellow; a wretch. *Shak.*

SCRUB, *v. t.* [Sw. *skrubba*; Dan. *skrubber*; D. *schrobben*; G. *schrubben.*] To rub hard, either with the hand or with a cloth or an instrument; usually, to rub hard with a brush, or with something coarse or rough, for the purpose of cleaning, scouring or making bright.

SCRUB, *v. i.* To be diligent and penurious.

SCRUB, *n.* 1. A mean fellow; one that labors hard and lives meanly. 2. Something small and mean. 3. A worn-out brush.

SCRUB'BED, } *a.* Small and mean; stunted in growth.
SCRUB'BY, } *Swift.*

SCRUDGE, *v. t.* To crowd thickly together; to squeeze. *Grose.*

SCRUF, for *scurf*, not in use.

SCRŪ'PLE, *n.* [Fr. *scrupule*; L. *scrupulus*, *scrupulum.*] 1. Doubt; hesitation from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient; backwardness; reluctance to decide or to act. 2. A weight of 20 grains, the third part of a dram; among *goldsmiths*, the weight of 24 grains.—3. *Proverbially*, a very small quantity.—4. In *Chaldean chronology*, the $\frac{1}{1080}$ part of an hour.

SCRŪ'PLE, *v. i.* To doubt; to hesitate. *Milton.*

SCRŪ'PLE, *v. t.* To doubt; to hesitate to believe; to question.

SCRŪ'PLED, *pp.* Doubted; questioned.

SCRŪ'PLER, *n.* A doubter; one who hesitates.

SCRŪ'PLING, *ppr.* Doubting; hesitating; questioning.

†SCRŪ'PU-LIZE, *v. t.* To perplex with scruples. *Mountagu.*

SCRU-PU-LOS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *scrupulositas.*] 1. The quality or state of being scrupulous; doubt; doubtfulness respecting some difficult point, or proceeding from the difficulty or delicacy of determining how to act; hence, the caution or tenderness arising from the fear of doing wrong or offending. 2. Nicety of doubt; or nice regard to exactness and propriety. 3. Niceness; preciseness.

SCRŪ'PU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *scrupulosus*; Fr. *scrupuleux.*] 1. Nicely doubtful; hesitating to determine or to act; cautious in decision from a fear of offending or doing wrong. 2. Given to making objections; captious. 3. Nice; doubtful; [*obs.*] 4. Careful; cautious; exact in regarding facts. 5. Nice; exact. *Paley.*

SCRŪ'PU-LOUS-LY, *adv.* With a nice regard to minute particulars or to exact propriety. *Taylor.*

SCRŪ'PU-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being scrupulous; niceness, exactness or caution in determining or in acting, from a regard to truth, propriety or expedience.

SCRŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* Discoverable by inquiry or critical examination. *Decay of Piety.*

†SCRU-TĀ'TION, *n.* Search; scrutiny.

SCRU-TĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] One that scrutinizes; a close examiner or inquirer. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*

SCRU-TI-NEER', *n.* A searcher; an examiner.

SCRŪ'TI-NIZE, *v. t.* To search closely; to examine or inquire into critically.

SCRŪ'TI-NIZED, *pp.* Examined closely.

SCRŪ'TI-NIZ ING, *ppr.* Inquiring into with critical minuteness or exactness.

SCRŪ'TI-NIZ-ER, *n.* One who examines with critical care.

SCRŪ'TI-NOUS, *a.* Closely inquiring or examining; captious. *Denham.*

SCRŪ'TI-NY, *n.* [Fr. *scrutin*; It. *scrutinio*; Sp. *escrutinio*; Low L. *scrutinium.*] 1. Close search; minute inquiry; critical examination.—2. In the *primitive church*, an examination of catechumens in the last week of Lent, who were to receive baptism on Easter-day.—3. In the *canon law*, a ticket or little paper billet on which a vote is written.

†SCRŪ'TI-NY, *v. t.* The same as *scrutinize.*

SCRU-TŌIR', (skru-tōre') *n.* [Fr. *ecritoire.*] A kind of desk, case of drawers or cabinet, with a lid opening downward for the convenience of writing on it.

SCRŪZE, *v. t.* To crowd; to squeeze. [*A low word.*]

SCUD, *v. i.* [Dan. *skyder*, *skud*; Sw. *skudda.*] 1. In a *general sense*, to be driven or to flee or fly with haste.—

In *seamen's language*, to be driven with precipitation before a tempest. 2. To run with precipitation; to fly.

SCUD, *v. t.* To pass over quickly. *Shenstone.*

SCUD, *n.* 1. A low, thin cloud, or thin clouds driven by the wind. 2. A driving along; a rushing with precipitation.

SCUD'DING, *ppr.* Driving or being driven before a tempest; running with fleetness.

SCUD'DLE, *v. i.* To run with a kind of affected haste; commonly pronounced *scuttle.* [*A low word.*]

SCUF'FLE, *n.* [This is a different orthography of *shuffle*; Sw. *skuff*, *skuffa*; Dan. *skuffe.*] 1. A contention or trial of strength between two persons, who embrace each other's bodies; a struggle with close embrace, to decide which shall throw the other. 2. A confused contest; a tumultuous struggle for victory or superiority; a fight.

SCUF'FLE, *v. i.* 1. To strive or struggle with close embrace, as two men or boys. 2. To strive or contend tumultuously, as small parties.

SCUF'FLER, *n.* One who scuffles.

SCUF'FLING, *ppr.* Striving for superiority with close embrace; struggling or contending without order.

SCUG, *v. t.* [Dan. *skygger.*] To hide. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SCULK, *v. i.* [Dan. *skiuler*; Sw. *skyla.*] To retire into a close or covered place for concealment; to lurk; to lie close from shame, fear of injury or detection.

SCULK'ER, *n.* A lurker; one that lies close for hiding.

SCULK'ING, *ppr.* Withdrawing into a close or covered place for concealment; lying close.

SCULL, *n.* 1. The brain-pan; [*see* SKULL.] 2. A boat; a cock-boat; [*see* SCULLER.] 3. One who sculls a boat. 4. A short oar, whose loom is only equal in length to half the breadth of the boat to be rowed, so that one man can manage two, one on each side. 5. [Sax. *sceole.*] A shoal or multitude of fish; [*obs.*]

SCULL, *v. t.* To impel a boat by moving and turning an oar over the stern. *Mar. Dict.*

SCULL'-CAP. *See* SKULL-CAP.

SCULL'ER, *n.* 1. A boat rowed by one man with two sculls or short oars. 2. One that sculls, or rows with sculls; one that impels a boat by an oar over the stern.

SCULL'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *ecuelle*; Scot. *skul*, *skoll.*] A place where dishes, kettles and other culinary utensils are kept.

SCULL'ION, *n.* [Ir. *squille.*] A servant that cleans pots and kettles, and does other menial services in the kitchen.

†SCULL'ION-LY, *a.* Like a scullion; base; low; mean.

†SCULP, *v. t.* [L. *sculpo.*] To carve; to engrave.

SCULP'TILE, *a.* [L. *sculptilis.*] Formed by carving.

SCULP'TOR, *n.* [L.] One whose occupation is to carve wood or stone into images; a carver. *Encyc.*

SCULPT'URE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sculptura.*] 1. The art of carving, cutting or hewing wood or stone into images of men, beasts or other things. 2. Carved work. 3. The art of engraving on copper.

SCULPT'URE, *v. t.* To carve; to engrave; to form images or figures with the chisel on wood, stone or metal.

SCULPT'URED, *pp.* Carved; engraved.

SCULPT'UR-ING, *ppr.* Carving; engraving.

SCUM, *n.* [Fr. *ecume*; It. *schiuma*; Sw., Dan. *skum.*] 1. The extraneous matter or impurities which rise to the surface of liquors in boiling or fermentation, or which form on the surface by other means. 2. The refuse; the recrement; that which is vile or worthless.

SCUM, *v. t.* To take the scum from; to clear off the impure matter from the surface; to skim.

SCUM'BER, *n.* The dung of the fox. *Ainsworth.*

SCUMMED, *pp.* Cleared of scum; skimmed.

SCUM'MER, *n.* [Fr. *ecumoire.*] An instrument used for taking off the scum of liquors; a skimmer.

SCUM'MING, *ppr.* Clearing of scum; skimming.

SCUM'MINGS, *n. plu.* The matter skimmed from boiling liquors. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

SCUP'PER, *n.* [Sp. *escupir.*] The *scuppers* or *scupper-holes* of a ship are channels cut through the water-ways and sides of a ship at proper distances, and lined with lead for carrying off the water from the deck.

SCUP'PER-HŌSE, *n.* A leathern pipe attached to the mouth of the scuppers of the lower deck of a ship, to prevent the water from entering.

SCUP'PER-NĀIL, *n.* A nail with a very broad head for covering a large surface of the hose. *Mar. Dict.*

SCUP'PER-PLUG, *n.* A plug to stop a scupper.

SCURF, *n.* [Sax. *scurf*; G. *schorf*; D. *schurft*; Dan. *skurv*; Sw. *skorf.*] 1. A dry miliary scab or crust formed on the skin of an animal. 2. The soil or foul remains of any thing adherent. 3. Any thing adhering to the surface.

SCURFF, *n.* Another name for the bull-trout.

SCURF'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being scurfy.

SCURF'Y, *a.* 1. Having scurf; covered with scurf. 2. Resembling scurf.

SCUR'RIL, *a.* [L. *scurrilis.*] Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; low; mean; grossly opprobrious in language; scurrilous. *Dryden.*

SCUR-RIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *scurrilitas*; Fr. *scurrilité.*] Such low, vulgar, indecent or abusive language, as is used by mean fellows, buffoons, jesters and the like; grossness of reproach or invective; obscene jests, &c.

SCUR'RIL-OUS, *a.* 1. Using the low and indecent language of the meaner sort of people, or such as only the license of buffoons can warrant. 2. Containing low indecency or abuse; mean; foul; vile; obscenely jocular.

SCUR'RIL-OUS-LY, *adv.* With gross reproach; with low, indecent language. *Tillotson.*

SCUR'RIL-OUS-NESS, *n.* Indecency of language; vulgarity; baseness of manners.

SCUR'VI-LY, *adv.* [from *scurvy.*] Basely; meanly; with coarse and vulgar incivility. *Swift.*

SCUR'VI-NESS, *n.* The state of being scurvy.

SCUR'VO-GEL, *n.* A Brazilian fowl of the stork kind.

SCUR'VY, *n.* [from *scurf*; Low L. *scorbutus.*] A disease characterized by great debility; most incident to persons who live confined, or on salted meats without fresh vegetables in cold climates.

SCUR'VY, *a.* 1. Scurfy; covered or affected by scurf or scabs; scabby; diseased with scurvy. 2. Vile; mean; low; vulgar; worthless; contemptible. *Swift.*

SCUR'VY-GRASS, *n.* A plant; spoonwort.

'SCŪS'ES, for *excuses.* *Shak.*

SCUT, *n.* [Ice. *skott*; W. *cwt.*] The tail of a hare or other animal whose tail is short. *Swift.*

SCŪ'TAGE, *n.* [Law L. *scutagium.*] In *English history*, a tax or contribution levied upon those who held lands by knight service.

SCUTCH'EON. A contraction of *escutcheon*, which see.

SCUTE, *n.* [L. *scutum.*] A French gold coin of 3*s.* 4*d.* sterling.

SCŪ'TEL-LA-TED, *a.* [L. *scutella.*] Formed like a pan; divided into small surfaces. *Woodward.*

SCŪ'TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *scutum*, and *form.*] Having the form of a buckler or shield.

SCUT'TLE, *n.* [L. *scutella*; Sax. *scutel*, *scuttel.*] A broad, shallow basket; so called from its resemblance to a dish.

SCUT'TLE, *n.* [Fr. *ecoutille*; Arm. *scoutilh*; Sp. *escotilla*; Sax. *scyttel.*] 1. In *ships*, a small hatchway or opening in the deck, large enough to admit a man, and with a lid for covering it; also, a like hole in the side of a ship, and through the coverings of her hatchways, &c. 2. A square hole in the roof of a house, with a lid. 3. [from *scud*, and properly *scuddle.*] A quick pace; a short run.

SCUT'TLE, *v. i.* To run with affected precipitation.

SCUT'TLE, *v. t.* 1. To cut large holes through the bottom or sides of a ship for any purpose. 2. To sink by making holes through the bottom.

SCUT'TLE-BUTT, } *n.* A butt or cask having a square
SCUT'TLE-CASK, } piece sawn out of its bilge, and lashed upon deck.

SCUT'TLED, *pp.* Having holes made in the bottom or sides; sunk by means of cutting holes in the bottom or side.

SCUT'TLE-FISH, *n.* The *cuttle-fish*, so called.

SCUT'TLING, *ppr.* Cutting holes in the bottom or sides; sinking by such holes.

SCYT'ALE, *n.* A species of serpent.

SCYTHE. A wrong spelling. *See* SYTHE.

SCYTH'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Scythia.

SCYTH'IAN, *n.* A native of Scythia.

†SDĀIN, for *disdain.* [It. *sdegnare.*] *Spenser.*

†SDĘIN'FUL, for *disdainful.* *Spenser.*

SĒA, (see) *n.* [Sax. *sæ*, *secge*; G. *see*; D. *zee*; Sw. *sio.*] 1. A large basin, cistern or laver which Solomon made in the temple. 2. A large body of water, nearly inclosed by land, as the Baltic. 3. The ocean; as, to go to *sea.* 4. A wave; a billow; a surge. 5. The swell of the ocean in a tempest, or the direction of the waves.—6. *Proverbially*, a large quantity of liquor. 7. A rough or agitated place or element.—*Half seas over*, half drunk; [*a low phrase.*] *Spectator.*—*On the high seas*, in the open sea, the common highway of nations.

SĒA-A-NEM'O-NY, *n.* The animal flower, which see.

SĒA'-APE, *n.* The name of a marine animal.

SĒA'-BANK, *n.* 1. The sea shore. *Shak.* 2. A bank or mole to defend against the sea.

SĒA'-BĂR, *n.* The sea-swallow. *Johnson.*

SĒA'-BAT, *n.* A sort of flying-fish. *Cotgrave.*

SĒA'-BĀŦHED, *a.* [*sea* and *bathe.*] Bathed, dipped or washed in the sea. *Sandys.*

SĒA'-BEĀR, *n.* An animal of the bear kind that frequents the sea; the white or polar bear; also, the ursine seal.

SĒA'-BEARD, *n.* A marine plant, *conferva rupestris.*

SĒA'-BĒAST, *n.* [*sea* and *beast.*] A beast or monstrous animal of the sea. *Milton.*

SĒA'-BĒAT, } *a.* [*sea* and *beat.*] Beaten by the sea;
SĒA'-BĒAT-EN, } lashed by the waves.

SĒA'BŌARD, *n.* [*sea*, and Fr. *bord.*] The sea shore.

SĒA'BŌARD, *adv.* Towards the sea.

SĒA'-BŌAT, *n.* A vessel that bears the sea firmly, without laboring or straining her masts and rigging.

SĒA'-BŌRD, } *a.* [*sea*, and Fr. *bord.*] Bordering
SĒA'-BORD'ER-ING, } on the sea or ocean.

SĒA'-BORN, *a.* [*sea* and *born.*] 1. Born of the sea; produced by the sea. 2. Born at sea.
SĒA'-BOUND, } *a.* [*sea* and *bound.*] Bounded by the
SĒA'-BOUND-ED, } sea.
SĒA'-BOY, *n.* A boy employed on shipboard.
SĒA'-BRĒACH, *n.* [*sea* and *breach.*] Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks. *L'Estrange.*
SĒA'-BRĒAM, *n.* A fish of the *sparus* kind.
SĒA'-BREEZE, *n.* A wind or current of air blowing from the sea upon land.
SĒA'-BUĬLT, *a.* Built for the sea. *Dryden.*
SĒA-€AB'BAGE, } *n.* Sea-colewort, a plant of the genus
SĒA'-€ĀLE, } *crambe.*
SĒA'-€ĂLF, *n.* The common seal, a species of *phoca.*
SĒA'-€AP, *n.* A cap made to be worn at sea.
SĒA'-€ĂRD, *n.* The mariner's card or compass.
SĒA'-€ĂRP, *n.* [*sea* and *carp.*] A spotted fish living among rocks and stones. *Johnson.*
SĒA'-CHĀNGE, *n.* A change wrought by the sea.
SĒA'-CHĂRT, *n.* A chart or map on which the line of the shore, isles, shoals, harbors, &c. are delineated.
SĒA'-CIR'€LED, *a.* Surrounded by the sea.
SĒA'-€ŌAL, *n.* Coal brought by sea; a vulgar name for *fossil coal*, in distinction from *charcoal.*
SĒA'-€ŌAST, *n.* The shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea or ocean.
SĒA'-€OB, *n.* A fowl, called, also, *sea-gull.*
SĒA'-€ŌLE-WŎRT, *n.* Sea-cale, which see.
SĒA'-€ŎM-PASS, *n.* [*sea* and *compass.*] The mariner's card and needle; the compass constructed for use at sea.
SĒA'-€OOT, *n.* A sea fowl, *fulica marina.*
SĒA-€OR'MO-RANT, *n.* The sea-crow or sea-drake.
SĒA'-€OW, *n.* [*sea* and *cow.*] The *trichechus manatus.*
SĒA'-€RŌW, *n.* A fowl of the gull kind.
SĒA'-DEV-IL, *n.* The fishing-frog or toad-fish.
SĒA'-DOG, *n.* 1. A fish. 2. The sea-calf or common seal.
SĒA'-DRAG-ON, *n.* A marine monster caught in England, in 1749. *Gent. Magazine.*
SĒA'-ĒAR, *n.* A sea plant, *auris marina. Johnson.*
SĒA'-EEL, *n.* An eel caught in salt water; the conger.
SĒA'-EN-CĬR'€LED, *a.* [*sea* and *encircled.*] Encompassed by the sea. *Thomson.*
SĒA'-FĀR-ER, *n.* One that follows the seas; a mariner.
SĒA'-FĀR-ING, *a.* Following the business of a seaman; customarily employed in navigation.
SĒA'-FEN-NEL, *n.* The same as *samphire.*
SĒA'-FĪGHT, *n.* An engagement between ships at sea; a naval action. *Bacon.*
SĒA'-FISH, *n.* Any marine fish.
SĒA'-FOWL, *n.* [*sea* and *fowl.*] A marine fowl.
SĒA'-FOX, *n.* A species of *squalus.*
SĒA'-GĀGE, *n.* [*sea* and *gage.*] The depth that a vessel sinks in the water. *Encyc.*
SĒA'-GĂR-LAND, *n.* [*sea* and *garland.*] A plant.
SĒA'-GĬR-DLES, *n.* A sort of sea mushroom. *Johnson.*
SĒA'-GĬRT, *a.* [*sea* and *girt.*] Surrounded by the water of the sea or ocean. *Milton.*
SĒA'-GOD, *n.* [*sea* and *god.*] A marine deity.
SĒA'-GOWN, *n.* A gown or garment with short sleeves.
SĒA'-GRĂSS, *n.* A plant growing on the sea shore.
SĒA'-GREEN, *a.* [*sea* and *green.*] Having the color of sea water; being of a faint green color. *Locke.*
SĒA'-GREEN, *n.* 1. The color of sea water. 2. A plant.
SĒA'-GULL, *n.* [*sea* and *gull.*] A fowl of the genus *larus*; a species of gull; called, also, *sea-crow.*
SĒA'-HARE, *n.* [*sea* and *hare.*] A marine animal.
SĒA'-HEDGE-HOG, *n.* A sea shell, a species of *echinus.*
SĒA'-HEN, *n.* Another name of the *guillemot.*
SĒA'-HOG, *n.* [*sea* and *hog.*] The porpoise, which see.
SĒA'-HOL-LY, *n.* A plant of the genus *eryngium.*
SĒA'-HŌLM, *n.* [*sea*, and Dan. *holm.*] 1. A small, uninhabited isle. 2. Sea-holly. *Carew.*
SĒA'-HORSE, *n.* 1. In *ichthyology*, the morse. 2. The hippopotamus, or river-horse 3. A fish of the needle-fish kind.
SĒA'-LEGS, *n.* The ability to walk on a ship's deck when pitching or rolling. *Mar. Dict.*
SĒA'-LEM-ON, *n.* [*sea* and *lemon.*] A marine animal.
SĒA'-LĪKE, *a.* [*sea* and *like.*] Resembling the sea.
SĒA'-LĪ-ON, *n.* An animal of the genus *phoca* or seal.
SĒA'-MĀID, *n.* 1. The mermaid. 2. A sea nymph.
SĒA'-MALL, or SĒA'-MEW, *n.* A fowl, a species of gull or *larus.*
SĒA'MAN, *n.* [*sea* and *man.*] 1. A sailor; a mariner.—2. *By way of distinction*, a skillful mariner; also, a man who is well versed in the art of navigating ships. 3. Merman, the male of the mermaid; [*little used.*] *Locke.*
SĒA'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The skill of a good seaman; an acquaintance with the art of managing and navigating a ship.
SĒA'-MĂRK, *n.* Any elevated object on land which serves for a direction to mariners in entering a harbor, or in sailing along or approaching a coast; a beacon.
SĒA'-MEW, *n.* A fowl, a species of gull or *larus.*
SĒA'-MON-STER, *n.* A huge marine animal.
SĒA'-MOSS, *n.* A name given to coral.
SĒA'-MOUSE, *n.* A marine animal.
SĒA'-NA-VEL-WŎRT, *n.* A plant. *Johnson.*
SĒA'-NEE-DLE, *n.* A name of the gar or garfish.
SĒA'-NET-TLE, *n.* Another name of the animal flower, or sea-anemony. *Encyc.*
SĒA'-NURSED, *a.* Nursed by the sea. *J. Barlow.*
SĒA'-NYMPH, *n.* A nymph or goddess of the sea.
SĒA'-ŌN'ION, *n.* [*sea* and *onion.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*
SĒA'-OOZE, *n.* [*sea* and *ooze.*] The soft mud on or near the sea-shore. *Mortimer.*
SĒA'-OT-TER, *n.* A species of otter.
SĒA'OWL, *n.* Another name of the lump-fish.
SĒA'-PAD, *n.* The star-fish, *stella marina.*
SĒA'-PAN-THER, *n.* A fish like a lamprey.
SĒA'-PHEAS'ANT, *n.* The pin-tailed duck.
SĒA'-PĬE, or SĒA'-PYE, *n.* A fowl of the genus *hæmatopus*, and grallic order.
SĒA'-PIE, *n.* A dish of food consisting of paste and meat boiled together.
SĒA'-PIĒCE, *n.* A picture representing a scene at sea.
SĒA'-PLANT, *n.* A plant that grows in salt water.
SĒA'-POOL, *n.* A lake of salt water. *Spenser.*
SĒA'-PŌRT, *n.* [*sea* and *port.*] 1. A harbor near the sea, formed by an arm of the sea or by a bay. 2. A city or town situated on a harbor, on or near the sea.
SĒA-RE-SEM'BLING, *a.* Like the sea; sea-like.
SĒA'-RISK, *n.* Hazard or risk at sea.
SĒA'-ROB-BER, *n.* [*sea* and *robber.*] A pirate; one that robs on the high seas.
SĒA'-ROE€K-ET, *n.* A plant of the genus *bunias.*
SĒA'-ROOM, *n.* Ample space or distance from land, shoals or rocks.
SĒA'-RŌ-VER, *n.* 1. A pirate; one that cruises for plunder. 2. A ship or vessel that is employed in cruising for plunder.
SĒA'-RUFF, *n.* A kind of sea fish. [L. *orphus.*]
SĒA-SCOR'PI-ON, *n.* The fatherlasher.
SĒA'-SER-PENT, *n.* [*sea* and *serpent.*] A huge animal like a serpent inhabiting the sea. *Guthrie.*
SĒA'-SER-VĬCE, *n.* [*sea* and *service.*] Naval service; service in the navy or in ships of war.
SĒA'-SHĂRK, *n.* A ravenous sea fish. *Shak.*
SĒA'-SHELL, *n.* [*sea* and *shell.*] A marine shell; a shell that grows in the sea. *Mortimer.*
SĒA'-SHŌRE, *n.* [*sea* and *shore.*] The coast of the sea; the land that lies adjacent to the sea or ocean.
SĒA'-SI€K, *a.* Affected with sickness or nausea by means of the pitching or rolling of a vessel. *Swift.*
SĒA'-SI€K-NESS, *n.* The sickness or nausea occasioned by the pitching and rolling of a ship in an agitated sea.
SĒA'-SĪDE, *n.* The land bordering on the sea; the country adjacent to the sea, or near it. *Pope.*
SĒA'-STĂR, *n.* [*sea* and *star.*] The star-fish.
SĒA'-SUR'GEON, *n.* A surgeon employed on shipboard.
SĒA-SUR-ROUND'ED, *a.* Encompassed by the sea.
SĒA'-TERM, *n.* A word or term used appropriately by seamen, or peculiar to the art of navigation.
SĒA'-THIĒF, *n.* [*sea* and *thief.*] A pirate.
SĒA'-TŌAD, *n.* An ugly fish, so called. *Cotgrave.*
SĒA'-TŌRN, *a.* [*sea* and *torn.*] Torn by or at sea.
SĒA'-TOSSED, *a.* Tossed by the sea. *Shak.*
SĒA'-UR-CHIN, *n.* A genus of marine animals.
SĒA'-WALLED, *a.* Surrounded or defended by the sea.
SĒA'WARD, *a.* Directed towards the sea. *Donne.*
SĒA'WARD, *adv.* Towards the sea. *Drayton.*
SĒA'-WA-TER, *n.* [*sea* and *water.*] Water of the sea or ocean, which is salt. *Bacon.*
SĒA'-WEED, *n.* [*sea* and *weed.*] A marine plant.
SĒA'-WITH-WIND, *n.* Bindweed.
SĒA'-WOLF, *n.* A fish of the genus *anarrhicas.*
SĒA'-WŎRM-WOOD, *n.* A sort of wormwood. *Lee.*
SĒA-WŎR'THI-NESS, *n.* The state of being able to resist the ordinary violence of wind and weather; *applied to a ship.*
SĒA'-WŎR-THY, *a.* Fit for a voyage; worthy of being trusted to transport a cargo with safety.
SĒAL, *n.* [Sax. *seol, selc, syle*; Sw. *siál.*] The common name for the species of the genus *phoca.*
SĒAL, *n.* [Sax. *sigel, sigle*; G. *siegel*; L. *sigillum*; It. *sigillo*; Sp. *sigilo.*] 1. A piece of metal or other hard substance, usually round or oval, on which is engraved some image or device used for making impressions on wax. 2. The wax set to an instrument, and impressed or stamped with a seal. 3. The wax or wafer that makes fast a letter or other paper. 4. Any act of confirmation. 5. That which confirms, ratifies or makes stable; assurance. 2 *Tim.* ii. 6. That which effectually shuts, confines or secures; that which makes fast. *Rev.* xx.
SĒAL, *v. t.* [Sw. *besegla, försegla*; Dan. *besegler, forsegler*; G. *siegeln.*] 1 To fasten with a seal; to attach together with a wafer or with wax. 2. To set or affix a seal as a mark of authenticity. 3. To confirm; to ratify;

to establish. 4. To shut or keep close. 5. To make fast. 6. To mark with a stamp, as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality. 7. To keep secret. 8. To mark as one's property, and secure from danger. *Cant.* iv. 9. To close; to fulfill; to complete; with *up*. *Dan.* ix. 10. To imprint on the mind. *Job* xxxiii. 11. To inclose; to hide; to conceal. *Job* xiv. 12. To confine; to restrain. *Job* xxxvii.—13. In *architecture*, to fix a piece of wood or iron in a wall with cement.

SĒAL, *v. i.* To fix a seal. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

SĒALED, *pp.* Furnished with a seal; fastened with a seal; confirmed; closed.

SĒAL'ER, *n.* 1. One who seals; an officer in chancery who seals writs and instruments.—2. In *New England*, an officer to examine and try weights and measures.

SĒAL'ING, *ppr.* Fixing a seal; fastening with a seal; confirming; closing; keeping secret.

SĒAL'ING, *n.* [from *seal*, the animal.] The operation of taking seals and curing their skins.

SĒAL'ING-VOY-AGE, *n.* A voyage for the purpose of killing seals and obtaining their skins.

SĒAL'ING-WAX, *n.* [*seal* and *wax.*] Hard wax used for sealing letters.

SĒAM, *n.* [Sax. *seam*; D. *zoom*; G. *saum*; Dan. *söm.*] 1. The suture or uniting of two edges of cloth by the needle. 2. The joint or juncture of planks in a ship's side or deck; or rather the intervals between the edges of boards or planks in a floor, &c.—3. In *mines*, a vein or stratum of metal, ore, coal and the like. 4. A cicatrix or scar. 5. A measure of eight bushels of corn; or the vessel that contains it.

† SĒAM, *n.* [Sax. *seim*; W. *saim.*] Tallow; grease; lard.

SĒAM, *v. t.* 1. To form a seam; to sew or otherwise unite. 2. To mark with a cicatrix; to scar. *Pope.*

SĒA'MAN. *See under* SEA.

SĒAMED, *pp.* Marked with seams; having seams.

SĒAM'ING, *ppr.* Marking with scars; making seams.

SĒAM'LESS, *a.* Having no seam.

SĒAM'-RENT, *n.* [*seam* and *rent.*] The rent of a seam; the separation of a suture.

SĒAM'STER, *n.* One that sews well, or whose occupation is to sew.

SĒAM'STRESS, *n.* [that is, *seamsteress*; Sax. *scamestre.*] A woman whose occupation is sewing.

SĒAM'Y, *a.* Having a seam; containing seams.

SĒAN, *n.* A net. *See* SEINE.

SĒA'POY, or SĒ'POY, *n.* [Pers. *sipahi*; Hindoo, *sepahai.*] A native of India in the military service of an European power.

SĒAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *searan.*] 1. To burn to dryness and hardness the surface of any thing; to cauterize; to expose to a degree of heat that changes the color of the surface, or makes it hard. 2. To wither; to dry. 3. To make callous or insensible.—*To sear up*, to close by searing or cauterizing; to stop.

SĒAR, *a.* Dry; withered. *Milton. Ray.*

SEARCE, (sers) *v. t.* To sift; to bolt; to separate the fine part of meal from the coarse. [*Little used.*] *Mortimer.*

SEARCE, (sers) *n.* A sieve; a bolter. [*Little used.*]

SEAR'CER, (sers'er) *n.* One that sifts or bolts. [*L. u.*]

SEARCH, (serch) *v. t.* [Fr. *chercher*; It. *cercare.*] 1. To look over or through for the purpose of finding something; to explore; to examine by inspection. 2. To inquire; to seek for. 3. To probe; to seek the knowledge of by feeling with an instrument. 4. To examine; to try. *Ps.* cxxxix.—*To search out*, to seek till found, or to find by seeking.

SEARCH, (serch) *v. i.* 1. To seek; to look for; to make search. 2. To make inquiry; to inquire.—*To search for*, to look for; to seek; to try to find.

SEARCH, (serch) *n.* 1. A seeking or looking for something that is lost, or the place of which is unknown. 2. Inquiry; a seeking. 3. Quest; pursuit for finding.

SEARCH'A-BLE, (serch'a-bl) *a.* That may be searched or explored. *Cotgrave.*

SEARCH'ED, (sercht) *pp.* Looked over carefully; explored; examined.

SEARCH'ER, (serch'er) *n.* 1. One who searches, explores or examines for the purpose of finding something. 2. A seeker; an inquirer. 3. An examiner; a trier. 4. An officer in *London*, appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of their death. 6. An inspector of leather.—7. In *military affairs*, an instrument for examining ordnance, to ascertain whether guns have any cavities in them. 8. An instrument used in the inspection of butter, &c. to ascertain the quality of that which is contained in firkins; [*local.*] *Mass.*

SEARCH'ING, (serch'ing) *ppr.* 1. Looking into or over; exploring; examining; inquiring; seeking; investigating. 2. *a.* Penetrating; trying; close.

SEARCH'ING, (serch'ing) *n.* Examination; severe inquisition. *Judges* v.

SEARCH'LESS, (serch'les) *a.* Inscrutable; eluding search or investigation.

SĒAR'-CLOTH, *n.* [Sax. *sar-clath.*] A cloth to cover a sore; a plaster. *Mortimer.*

SĒARED, *pp.* Burnt on the surface; cauterized.

SĒAR'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being seared, cauterized or hardened; hardness; insensibility.

SĒA'SON, (sē'zn) *n.* [Fr. *saison.*] 1. A fit or suitable time; the convenient time; the usual or appointed time. 2. Any time, as distinguished from others. 3. A time of some continuance, but not long. 4. One of the four divisions of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter. *To be in season*, to be in good time; sufficiently early. *To be out of season*, to be too late, beyond the proper time. 5. That which matures or prepares for the taste; that which gives a relish.

SĒA'SON, *v. t.* [Fr. *assaisonner*; Sp., Port. *sazonar.*] 1. To render palatable, or to give a higher relish to, by the addition or mixture of another substance more pungent or pleasant. 2. To render more agreeable, pleasant or delightful; to give a relish or zest to by something that excites, animates or exhilarates. 3. To render more agreeable, or less rigorous and severe; to temper; to moderate; to qualify by admixture. 4. To imbue; to tinge or taint. 5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature; to prepare. 6. To prepare for use by drying or hardening; to take out or suffer to escape the natural juices. 7. To prepare or mature for a climate; to accustom to and enable to endure.

SĒA'SON, *v. i.* 1. To become mature; to grow fit for use; to become adapted to a climate, as the human body. 2. To become dry and hard by the escape of the natural juices, or by being penetrated with other substance. 3. To betoken; to savor; [*obs.*]

SĒA'SON-A-BLE, *a.* Opportune; that comes, happens or is done in good time, in due season or in proper time for the purpose.

SĒA'SON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Opportuneness of time; the state of being in good time, or in time convenient for the purpose, or sufficiently early.

SĒA'SON-A-BLY, *adv.* In due time; in time convenient; sufficiently early.

† SĒA'SON-AGE, *n.* Seasoning; sauce. *South.*

SĒA'SONED, *pp.* Mixed or sprinkled with something that gives a relish; tempered; moderated; qualified; matured; dried and hardened.

SĒA'SON-ER, *n.* He that seasons; that which seasons, matures or gives a relish.

SĒA'SON-ING, *ppr.* Giving a relish by something added; moderating; qualifying; maturing; drying and hardening; fitting by habit.

SĒA'SON-ING, *n.* 1. That which is added to any species of food to give it a higher relish. 2. Something added or mixed to enhance the pleasure of enjoyment.

SĒAT, *n.* [It. *sedia*; Sp. *sede*, *sitio*; L. *sedes*, *situs.*] 1. That on which one sits; a chair, bench, stool or any other thing on which a person sits. 2. The place of sitting; throne; chair of state; tribunal; post of authority. 3. Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode. 4. Site; situation. 5. That part of a saddle on which a person sits.—6. In *horsemanship*, the posture or situation of a person on horseback. 7. A pew or slip in a church; a place to sit in. 8. The place where a thing is settled or established.

SĒAT, *v. t.* 1. To place on a seat; to cause to sit down. 2. To place in a post of authority, in office or a place of distinction. 3. To settle; to fix in a particular place or country. 4. To fix; to set firm. 5. To place in a church; to assign seats to. 6. To appropriate the pews in to particular families. 7. To repair by making the seat new. 8. To settle; to plant with inhabitants. *Stith*, *Virg.*

† SĒAT, *v. i.* To rest; to lie down. *Spenser.*

SĒAT'ED, *pp.* Placed in a chair or on a bench, &c.; set; fixed; settled; established; furnished with a seat.

SĒAT'ING, *ppr.* Placing on a seat; setting; settling; furnishing with a seat; having its seats assigned to individuals, as a church.

SĒAVES, *n. plu.* [Sw. *såf*; Dan. *siv.*] Rushes. [*Local.*]

SĒAV'Y, *a.* Overgrown with rushes. [*Local.*]

SE-BĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [Low L. *sebaceus.*] Made of tallow or fat; pertaining to fat.

SE-BAC'IC, *a.* In *chemistry*, pertaining to fat.

SĒ'BATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt formed by the sebacic acid and a base. *Hooper.*

SE-BES'TEN, *n.* The Assyrian plum, a plant.

SĒ'CANT, *a.* [L. *secans.*] Cutting; dividing into two parts.

SĒ'CANT, *n.* [It., Fr., Sp. *secante.*] 1. In *geometry*, a line that cuts another, or divides it into parts.—2. In *trigonometry*, the *secant of an arc* is a right line drawn from the centre through one end of the arc, and terminated by a tangent drawn through the other end.

SE-CĒDE', *v. i.* [L. *secedo.*] To withdraw from fellowship, communion or association; to separate one's self.

SE-CĒD'ER, *n.* One who secedes. In *Scotland*, the *seceders* are a numerous body of Presbyterians.
SE-CĒD'ING, *ppr.* Withdrawing from fellowship.
SE-CERN', *v. t.* [L. *secerno.*] In the *animal economy*, to secrete.
SE-CERN'ED, (se-sernd') *pp.* Separated; secreted.
SE-CERN'ENT, *n.* That which promotes secretion; that which increases the irritative motions, which constitute secretion.
SE-CERN'ING, *ppr.* Separating; secreting.
† SE-CESS', *n.* [L. *secessus.*] Retirement; retreat.
SE-CES'SION, *n.* [L. *secessio.*] 1. The act of withdrawing, particularly from fellowship and communion. 2. The act of departing; departure.
† SĒ'CLE, *n.* [Fr. *siècle*; L. *seculum.*] A century.
SE-CLŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *secludo.*] 1. To separate, as from company or society, and, *usually*, to keep apart for some length of time, or to confine in a separate state. 2. To shut out; to prevent from entering; to preclude.
SE-CLŪD'ED, *pp.* Separated from others; living in retirement; shut out.
SE-CLŪD'ING, *ppr.* Separating from others; confining in solitude or in a separate state; preventing entrance.
SE-CLŪ'SION, *n.* The act of separating from society or connection; the state of being separate or apart; separation; a shutting out.
SE-CLŪ'SIVE, *a.* That secludes or sequesters; that keeps separate or in retirement.
SEC'OND, *a.* [Fr.; L. *secundus*; It. *secondo.*] 1. That immediately follows the first; the next following the first in order of place or time; the ordinal of two. 2. Next in value, power, excellence, dignity or rank; inferior.
SEC'OND, *n.* 1. One who attends another in a duel, to aid him, and see that all proceedings between the parties are fair. 2. One that supports or maintains another; that which supports. 3. The sixtieth part of a minute of time or of a degree.—4. In *music*, an interval of a conjoint degree.
SEC'OND, *v. t.* [L. *secundo*; Fr. *seconder*; It. *secondare.*] 1. To follow in the next place. 2. To support; to lend aid to the attempt of another; to assist; to forward; to promote; to encourage; to act as the maintainer.—3. In *legislation*, to support, as a motion or the mover.
SEC'OND-A-RI-LY, *adv.* In the second degree or second order; not primarily or originally; not in the first intention.
SEC'OND-A-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being secondary.
SEC'OND-A-RY, *a.* [L. *secundarius.*] 1. Succeeding next in order to the first; subordinate. 2. Not primary; not of the first intention. 3. Not of the first order or rate; revolving about a primary planet. 4. Acting by deputation or delegated authority. 5. Acting in subordination.—*Secondary rocks*, those later formed and containing petrifactions.
SEC'OND-A-RY, *n.* 1. A delegate or deputy; one who acts in subordination to another. *Encyc.* 2. A feather growing on the second bone of a fowl's wing.
SEC'OND-ED, *pp.* Supported; aided.
SEC'OND-ER, *n.* One that supports what another attempts, or what he affirms, or what he moves or proposes.
SEC'OND-HAND, *n.* Possession received from the first possessor. *Johnson.*
SEC'OND-HAND, *a.* 1. Not original or primary; received from another. *Locke.* 2. Not new; that has been used by another.
SEC'OND-LY, *adv.* In the second place. *Bacon.*
SEC'OND-RATE, *n.* [*second* and *rate.*] The second order in size, dignity or value. *Addison.*
SEC'OND-RATE, *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality or value. *Dryden.*
SEC'OND-SIGHT, *n.* The power of seeing things future or distant; a power claimed by some of the Highlanders in Scotland. *Addison.*
SEC'OND-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Having the power of second-sight.
SĒ'CRE-CY, *n.* 1. *Properly*, a state of separation; hence, concealment from the observation of others, or from the notice of any persons not concerned; privacy; a state of being hid from view. 2. Solitude; retirement; seclusion from the view of others. 3. Forbearance of disclosure or discovery. 4. Fidelity to a secret; the act or habit of keeping secrets.
SĒ'CRET, *a.* [Fr. *secret*; It., Sp., Port. *secreto*; L. *secretus.*] 1. *Properly*, separate; hence, hid; concealed from the notice or knowledge of all persons except the individual or individuals concerned. 2. Unseen; private; secluded; being in retirement. 3. Removed from sight; private; unknown. 4. Keeping secrets; faithful to secrets intrusted; [*unusual.*] 5. Private; affording privacy. 6. Occult; not seen; not apparent. 7. Known to God only. 8. Not proper to be seen; kept or such as ought to be kept from observation.
SĒ'CRET, *n.* [Fr.; L. *secretum.*] 1. Something studiously concealed. 2. A thing not discovered and therefore unknown.—3. *Secrets*, plu., the parts which modesty and propriety require to be concealed.—*In secret*, in a private place; in privacy or secrecy.
† SĒ'CRET, *v. t.* To keep private. *Bacon.*
SEC'RE-TA-RI-SHIP, *n.* The office of a secretary.
SEC'RE-TA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *secrétaire*; Sp., It., *secretario.*] 1. A person employed by a public body, by a company or by an individual, to write orders, letters, dispatches, public or private papers, records and the like. 2. An officer whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government.
SE-CRĒTE', *v. t.* 1. To hide; to conceal; to remove from observation or the knowledge of others. 2. To secrete one's self; to retire from notice into a private place; to abscond.—3. In the *animal economy*, to secern; to produce from the blood substances different from the blood itself, or from any of its constituents; as the glands.
SE-CRĒT'ED, *pp.* Concealed; secerned.
SE-CRĒT'ING, *ppr.* Hiding; secerning.
SE-CRĒ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of secerning; the act of producing from the blood substances different from the blood itself, or from any of its constituents, as bile, saliva, mucus, urine, &c. 2. The matter secreted, as mucus, perspirable matter, &c.
† SĒ'CRET-IST, *n.* A dealer in secrets. *Boyle.*
SE-CRE-TI'TIOUS, *a.* Parted by animal secretion.
SĒ'CRET-LY, *adv.* 1. Privately; privily; not openly; without the knowledge of others. 2. Inwardly; not apparently or visibly; latently.
SĒ'CRET-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being hid or concealed. 2. The quality of keeping a secret. *Donne.*
SĒ'CRE-TO-RY, *a.* Performing the office of secretion.
SECT, *n.* [Fr. *secte*; It. *setta*; L., Sp. *secta.*] 1. A body or number of persons united in tenets, chiefly in philosophy or religion, but constituting a distinct party by holding sentiments different from those of other men. 2. A cutting or cion; [*obs.*]
SEC-TA'RI-AN, *a.* [L. *sectarius.*] Pertaining to a sect.
SEC-TA'RI-AN, *n.* One of a sect; one of a party in religion which has separated itself from the established church, or which holds tenets different from those of the prevailing denomination in a kingdom or state.
SEC-TA'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The disposition to dissent from the established church or predominant religion, and to form new sects.
SECT'A-RISM, *n.* Sectarianism. [*Little used.*]
SECT'A-RIST, *n.* A sectary. [*Not much used.*] *Warton.*
SECT'A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *sectaire.*] 1. A person who separates from an established church, or from the prevailing denomination of Christians; one that belongs to a sect; a dissenter. 2. A follower; a pupil; [*obs.*]
† SEC-TA'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *sectateur.*] A follower; a disciple; an adherent to a sect. *Ralcigh.*
SECT'ILE, *a.* [L. *sectilis.*] A *sectile mineral* is one that is midway between the brittle and the malleable.
SEC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sectio.*] 1. The act of cutting or of separating by cutting. 2. A part separated from the rest; a division.—3. In *books* and *writings*, a distinct part or portion; the subdivision of a chapter; the division of a law or other writing or instrument. 4. A distinct part of a city, town, country or people.—5. In *geometry*, a side or surface of a body or figure cut off by another; or the place where lines, planes, &c. cut each other.
SEC'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a section or distinct part of a larger body or territory.
SECT'OR, *n.* [Fr. *secteur.*] 1. In *geometry*, a part of a circle comprehended between two radii and the arch; or a mixed triangle, formed by two radii and the arch of a circle. 2. A mathematical instrument so marked with lines of sines, tangents, secants, chords, &c. as to fit all radii and scales, and useful in finding the proportion between quantities of the same kind.
SEC'U-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *seculaire*; It. *secolare*; Sp. *secular*; L. *secularis.*] 1. Pertaining to this present world, or to things not spiritual or holy; relating to things not immediately or primarily respecting the soul, but the body; worldly.—2. Among *catholics*, not regular; not bound by monastic vows or rules; not confined to a monastery, or subject to the rules of a religious community. 3. Coming once in a century.
SEC'U-LAR, *n.* A church officer or officiate whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir.
SEC-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* Worldliness; supreme attention to the things of the present life. *Buchanan.*
SEC-U-LAR-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of converting a regular person, place or benefice into a secular one.
SEC'U-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *seculariser.*] 1. To make secular; to convert from spiritual appropriation to secular or common use; or to convert that which is regular or monastic into secular. 2. To make worldly.
SEC'U-LAR-IZED, *pp.* Converted from regular to secular.
SEC'U-LAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Converting from regular or monastic to secular.
SEC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a worldly manner.
SEC'U-LAR-NESS, *n.* A secular disposition; worldliness.

SEC'UN-DINE, *n.* [Fr. *secondines.*] *Secundines*, in the *plural*, as generally used, are the several coats or membranes in which the fetus is wrapped in the womb; the after-birth.

SE-CŪRE', *a.* [L. *securus;* It. *sicuro;* Sp. *seguro.*] 1. Free from danger of being taken by an enemy; that may resist assault or attack. 2. Free from danger; safe; *applied to persons.* 3. Free from fear or apprehension of danger; not alarmed; not disturbed by fear; confident of safety; hence, careless of the means of defense. 4. Confident; not distrustful. 5. Careless; wanting caution. 6. Certain; very confident.

SE-CŪRE', *v. t.* 1. To guard effectually from danger; to make safe. 2. To make certain; to put beyond hazard. 3. To inclose or confine effectually; to guard effectually from escape; sometimes, to seize and confine. 4. To make certain of payment. 5. To make certain of receiving a precarious debt by giving bond, bail, surety or otherwise. 6. To insure, as property. 7. To make fast.

SE-CŪR'ED, (se-kūrd') *pp.* Effectually guarded or protected; made certain; put beyond hazard; effectually confined; made fast.

SE-CŪRE'LY, *adv.* 1. Without danger; safely. 2. Without fear or apprehension; carelessly; in an unguarded state; in confidence of safety.

† SE-CŪRE'MENT, *n.* Security; protection. *Brown.*

SE-CŪRE'NESS, *n.* Confidence of safety; exemption from fear; hence, want of vigilance or caution.

SE-CŪR'ER, *n.* He or that which secures or protects.

SE-CŪ'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *securis*, and *form.*] In *botany*, having the form of an axe or hatchet. *Lee.*

SE-CŪ'RI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *securité;* L. *securitas.*] 1. Protection; effectual defense or safety from danger of any kind. 2. That which protects or guards from danger. 3. Freedom from fear or apprehension; confidence of safety; whence, negligence in providing means of defense. 4. Safety; certainty. 5. Any thing given or deposited to secure the payment of a debt, or the performance of a contract. 6. Something given or done to secure peace or good behavior.

SE-DAN', *n.* [Fr.] A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person. *Dryden.*

SE-DĀTE', *a.* [L. *sedatus.*] Settled; composed; calm; quiet; tranquil; still; serene; unruffled by passion; undisturbed.

SE-DĀTE'LY, *adv.* Calmly; without agitation of mind.

SE-DĀTE'NESS, *n.* Calmness of mind, manner or countenance; freedom from agitation; a settled state; composure; serenity; tranquillity.

† SE-DĀ'TION, *n.* The act of calming. *Coles.*

SED'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *sedatif.*] In *medicine*, moderating muscular action or animal energy. *Coxe.*

SED'A-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that moderates muscular action or animal energy. *Coxe.*

SED'EN-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* In a sendentary manner.

SED'EN-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being sedentary.

SED'EN-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *sedentaire;* It., Sp. *sedentario;* L. *sedentarius.*] 1. Accustomed to sit much, or to pass most of the time in a sitting posture. 2. Requiring much sitting. 3. Passed for the most part in sitting. 4. Inactive; motionless; sluggish.

SEDGE, *n.* [Sax. *secg.*] 1. A narrow flag, or growth of such flags; called, in the north of England, *seg*, or *sag*. *Barret.*—2. In *New England*, a species of very coarse grass growing in swamps.

SEDGED, *a.* Composed of flags or sedge. *Shak.*

SEDG'Y, *a.* Overgrown with sedge. *Shak.*

SED'I-MENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sedimentum.*] The matter which subsides to the bottom of liquor; settlings; lees; dregs.

SE-DI''TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *seditio.*] A factious commotion of the people, or a tumultuous assembly of men rising in opposition to law or the administration of justice, and in disturbance of the public peace. *Sedition* is a rising or commotion of less extent than an *insurrection*, and both are less than *rebellion;* but some kinds of sedition, in *Great Britain*, amount to high treason. *In general*, *sedition* is a local or limited insurrection in opposition to *civil* authority, as mutiny is to *military.*

SE-DI''TION-A-RY, *n.* An inciter or promoter of sedition.

SE-DI''TIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *seditieux;* L. *seditiosus.*] 1. Pertaining to sedition; partaking of the nature of sedition. 2. Tending to excite sedition; as *seditious* words. 3. Disposed to excite violent or irregular opposition to law or lawful authority; turbulent; factious, or guilty of sedition.

SE-DI''TIOUS-LY, *adv.* With tumultuous opposition to law; in a manner to violate the public peace.

SE-DI''TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The disposition to excite popular commotion in opposition to law; or the act of exciting such commotion.

SE-DŪCE', *v. t.* [L. *seduco;* Fr. *seduire;* It. *sedurre;* Sp. *seducir.*] 1. To draw aside or entice from the path of rectitude and duty in any manner, by flattery, promises, bribes or otherwise; to tempt and lead to iniquity; to corrupt; to deprave. 2. To entice to a surrender of chastity.

SE-DŪ'CED, (se-dūst') *pp.* Drawn or enticed from virtue; corrupted; depraved.

SE-DŪCE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of seducing; seduction. 2. The means employed to seduce; the arts of flattery, falsehood and deception. *Pope.*

SE-DŪ'CER, *n.* 1. One that seduces; one that entices another to depart from the path of rectitude and duty; one that persuades a female to surrender her chastity. 2. That which leads astray; that which entices to evil.

SE-DŪ'CI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being drawn aside from the path of rectitude; corruptible. *Brown.*

SE-DŪ'CING, *ppr.* Enticing from the path of virtue or chastity.

SE-DUC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *seductio.*] 1. The act of seducing, or of enticing from the path of duty. 2. *Appropriately*, the act or crime of persuading a female, by flattery or deception, to surrender her chastity.

SE-DUC'TIVE, *a.* Tending to lead astray; apt to mislead by flattering appearances. *Stephens.*

SE-DŪ'LI-TY, *n.* [L. *sedulitas;* It. *sedulità.*] Diligent and assiduous application to business; constant attention; unremitting industry in any pursuit. It denotes *constancy* and *perseverance* rather than *intenseness* of application.

SED'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *sedulus.*] Assiduous; diligent in application or pursuit; constant, steady and persevering in business or in endeavors to effect an object; steadily industrious.

SED'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* Assiduously; industriously; diligently; with constant or continued application.

SED'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Assiduity; assiduousness; steady diligence; continued industry or effort.

SEE, *n.* [Fr. *siége;* Scot. *sege.*] 1. The seat of episcopal power; a diocese; the jurisdiction of a bishop. 2. The seat of an archbishop; a province or jurisdiction of an archbishop. 3. The seat, place or office of the pope or Roman pontiff. 4. The authority of the pope or court of Rome.

SEE, *v. t.* pret. *saw;* pp. *seen.* [Sax. *seon, seogan, geseon;* G. *sehen;* D. *zien;* Dan. *seer;* Sw. *se.*] 1. To perceive by the eye; to have knowledge of the existence and apparent qualities of objects by the organs of sight; to behold. 2. To observe; to note or notice; to know; to regard or look to; to take care. 3. To discover; to descry; to understand. 4. To converse or have intercourse with. 5. To visit. 6. To attend; to remark or notice. 7. To behold with patience or sufferance; to endure.—8. In *Scripture*, to hear or attend to. 9. To feel; to suffer; to experience. 10. To know; to learn. 11. To perceive; to understand; to comprehend. 12. To perceive; to understand experimentally. 13. To beware. 14. To know by revelation. 15. To have faith in and reliance on. 16. To enjoy; to have fruition of.

SEE, *v. i.* 1. To have the power of perceiving by the proper organs, or the power of sight. 2. To discern; to have intellectual sight; to penetrate; to understand. 3. To examine or inquire. 4. To be attentive. 5. To have full understanding.—*See to it*, look well to it; attend; consider; take care.—*Let me see, let us see*, are used to express consideration, or to introduce the particular consideration of a subject.

SEED, *n.* [Sax. *sæd;* G. *saat;* D. *zaad;* Dan. *sæd.*] 1. The substance, animal or vegetable, which nature prepares for the reproduction and conservation of the species. 2. That from which any thing springs; first principle; original. 3. Principle of production. 4. Progeny; offspring; children; descendants. 5. Race; generation; birth.

SEED, *v. i.* 1. To grow to maturity, so as to produce seed. *Swift.* 2. To shed the seed. *Mortimer.*

SEED, *v. t.* To sow; to sprinkle with seed, which germinates and takes root. *Belknap.*

SEED'-BUD, *n.* [*seed* and *bud.*] The germ, germen or rudiment of the fruit in embryo.

SEED'-CAKE, *n.* [*seed* and *cake.*] A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds. *Tusser.*

SEED'-COAT, *n.* In *botany*, the outer coat of a seed.

SEED'-LEAF, *n.* In *botany*, the primary leaf.

SEED'ED, *a.* Bearing seed; covered thick with seeds. *Fletcher.* Interspersed as with seeds. *B. Johnson.*

SEED'ER, *n.* [Sax. *sædere.*] One who sows.

SEED'LING, *n.* A young plant or root just sprung from the seed. *Evelyn.*

SEED'-LIP, } *n.* A vessel in which a sower carries the
SEED'-LOP, } seed to be dispersed. *England.*

SEED'LOBE, *n.* The lobe of a seed; a cotyledon.

† SEED'NESS, *n.* Seed time.

SEED'-PEARL, *n.* Small grains of pearl. *Boyle.*

SEED'-PLAT, } *n.* 1. The ground on which seeds are
SEED'-PLOT, } sown to produce plants for transplanting. 2. A nursery.

SEEDS'MAN, *n.* [*seed* and *man.*] A person who deals in seeds; also, a sower. *Dict.*

SEED'-TIME, *n.* The season proper for sowing.

SEED'VES-SEL, *n.* In *botany*, the pericarp which contains the seeds.

SEED'Y, *a.* [from *seed.*] 1. Abounding with seeds. 2. Having a peculiar flavor, supposed to be derived from the weeds growing among the vines.

SEE'ING, *ppr.* [from *see.*] Perceiving by the eye; knowing; understanding; observing; beholding.

[*Note.* It is sometimes classed among adverbs, but is properly a participle, and is used indefinitely, or without direct reference to a person or persons, as, "Wherefore come ye to me, *seeing* ye hate me?" *Gen.* xxvi.; that is, since, or the fact being that or thus; because that.]

SEE'ING, *n.* Sight; vision. *Shak.*

SEEK, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sought*, pronounced *sawt.* [Sax. *secan, sæcan, gesecan;* G. *suchen;* D. *zoeken.*] 1. To go in search or quest of; to look for; to search for by going from place to place. 2. To inquire for; to ask for; to solicit; to endeavor to find or gain by any means. 3. *Seek* is followed sometimes by *out* or *after.*

SEEK, *v. i.* 1. To make search or inquiry; to endeavor to make discovery. 2. To endeavor.—*To seek after*, to make pursuit; to attempt to find or take.—*To seek for*, to endeavor to find. *Knolles.*—*To seek to*, to apply to; to resort to. 1 *Kings* x.

SEEK'ER, *n.* 1. One that seeks; an inquirer. 2. One of a sect that professes no determinate religion. *Johnson.*

SEEK'-SOR-RŌW, *n.* [*seek* and *sorrow.*] One that contrives to give himself vexation. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

SEEL, *v. t.* [Fr. *sceller.*] To close the eyes; a term of falconry, from the practice of closing the eyes of a wild hawk.

† SEEL, *v. i.* [Sax. *sylan.*] To lean; to incline to one side.

† SEEL, † SEEL'ING, } *n.* The rolling or agitation of a ship in a storm. *Ainsworth.*

† SEEL, *n.* [Sax. *sæl.*] Time; opportunity; season.

† SEEL'I-LY, *adv.* In a silly manner.

† SEEL'Y, *a.* 1. Lucky; fortunate. *Spenser.* 2. Silly; foolish; simple; [*see* SILLY.] *Tusser.*

SEEM, *v. i.* [G. *ziemen, geziemen;* D. *zweemen.*] 1. To appear; to make or have a show or semblance. 2. To have the appearance of truth or fact; to be understood as true.

† SEEM, *v. t.* To become; to befit. *Spenser.*

SEEM'ER, *n.* One that carries an appearance or semblance.

SEEM'ING, *ppr.* 1. Appearing; having the appearance or semblance, whether real or not. 2. *a.* Specious.

SEEM'ING, *n.* 1. Appearance; show; semblance. 2. Fair appearance. 3. Opinion or liking; favorable opinion; [*obs.*]

SEEM'ING-LY, *adv.* In appearance; in show; in semblance. *Addison.*

SEEM'ING-NESS, *n.* Fair appearance; plausibility.

† SEEM'LESS, *a.* Unseemly; unfit; indecorous.

SEEM'LI-NESS, *n.* Comeliness; grace; fitness; propriety; decency; decorum. *Camden.*

SEEM'LY, *a.* [G. *ziemlich;* Dan. *sömmelig.*] Becoming; fit; suited to the object, occasion, purpose or character; suitable.

SEEM'LY, *adv.* In a decent or suitable manner.

† SEEM'LY-HED, *n.* Comely or decent appearance.

SEEN, *pp.* of *see.* 1. Beheld; observed; understood. 2. *a.* Versed; skilled; [*obs.*]

SEER, *n.* [from *see.*] 1. One who sees. 2. A prophet; a person who foresees future events. 1 *Sam.* ix.

SEER'WOOD. *See* SEAR, and SEAR-WOOD, dry wood.

SEE'-SAW, *n.* A vibratory or reciprocating motion.

SEE'-SAW, *v. i.* To move with a reciprocating motion; to move backward and forward, or upward and downward.

SEETHE, *v. t.*; pret. *seethed, sod*; pp. *seethed, sodden.* [Sax. *seathan, seothan, sythan;* D. *zieden;* G. *sieden.*] To boil; to decoct or prepare for food in hot liquor.

SEETHE, *v. i.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.

SEETHED, *pp.* Boiled; decocted.

SEETH'ER, *n.* A boiler; a pot for boiling things.

SEETH'ING, *ppr.* Boiling; decocting.

† SEG, *n.* Sedge.

SEG, *n.* A castrated bull. *North of England.*

SEG'HOL, *n.* A Hebrew vowel-point, or short vowel, thus ֶ, indicating the sound of the English *e* in *men.* *M. Stuart.*

SEG'HO-LATE, *a.* Marked with a seghol.

SEG'MENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *segmentum.*] 1. In *geometry*, that part of the circle contained between a chord and an arch of that circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by the chord.—2. In *general*, a part cut off or divided; as the *segments* of a calyx.

† SEG'NI-TUDE, † SEG'NI-TY, } *n.* [L. *segnis.*] Sluggishness; inactivity.

SEG'RE-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *segrego.*] To separate from others; to set apart. *Sherwood.*

SEG'RE-GATE, *a.* Select. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

SEG'RE-GA-TED, *pp.* Separated; parted from others.

SEG'RE-GA-TING, *ppr.* Separating.

SEG-RE-GĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Separation from others; a parting. *Shak.*

SEIGN-EŪ'RI-AL, (seen-yū're-al) *a.* [Fr.] 1. Pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial. 2. Vested with large powers; independent.

SĒIGN'IOR, (seen'yur) *n.* [Fr. *seigneur;* It. *signore;* Sp. *señor;* Port. *senhor;* from L. *senior.*] A lord; the lord of a manor; but used also in the south of Europe as a title of honor.

SĒIGN'IOR-AGE, (seen'yur-aje) *n.* A royal right or perogative of the king of England, by which he claims an allowance of gold and silver brought in the mass to be exchanged for coin.

SEIGN-IŌ'RI-AL, (seen-yō're-al). The same as *seigneurial.*

SĒIGN'IOR-IZE, (seen'yur-ize) *v. t.* To lord it over. [*L. u.*]

SĒIGN'IO-RY, (seen'yo-ry) *n.* [Fr. *seigneurie.*] 1. A lordship; a manor. 2. The power or authority of a lord; dominion.

SĒIN, *n.* [Sax. *segne;* Fr. *seine;* Arm. *seigne.*] A large net for catching fish.

SĒIN'ER, *n.* A fisher with a sein or net. [*Little used.*]

SĒ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *se*, one's self.] Something peculiar to a man's self. [*Not well authorized.*] *Tatler.*

SĒIZ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be seized; liable to be taken.

SĒIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *saisir;* Arm. *sesiza*, or *sesya.*] 1. To fall or rush upon suddenly and lay hold on; or to gripe or grasp suddenly. 2. To take possession by force, with or without right. 3. To invade suddenly; to take hold of; to come upon suddenly. 4. To take possession by virtue of a warrant or legal authority. 5. To fasten; to fix.—In *seamen's language*, to fasten two ropes or different parts of one rope together with a cord.—*To be seized of*, to have possession. *Spenser.*—*To seize on* or *upon*, is to fall on and grasp; to take hold on.

SĒIZED, *pp.* Suddenly caught or grasped; taken by force; invaded suddenly; taken possession of; fastened with a cord; having possession.

SĒIZ'ER, *n.* One that seizes.

SĒIZ'IN, *n.* [Fr. *saisine.*] 1. In *law*, possession. *Seizin* is of two sorts, seizin in *deed*, or *fact*, and seizin in *law.* Seizin in *fact* or *deed* is actual or corporal possession; seizin in *law* is when something is done which the law accounts possession or seizin, as enrollment, or when lands descend to an heir, but he has not yet entered on them. 2. The act of taking possession; [*not used except in law.*] 3. The thing possessed; possession.

SĒIZ'ING, *ppr.* Falling on and grasping suddenly; laying hold on suddenly; fastening.

SĒIZ'ING, *n.* 1. The act of taking or grasping suddenly. —2. In *seamen's language*, the operation of fastening together ropes with a cord.

SĒI'ZOR, *n.* One who seizes. *Wheaton.*

SĒIZ'URE, *n.* 1. The act of seizing; the act of laying hold on suddenly. 2. The act of taking possession by force. 3. The act of taking by warrant. 4. The thing taken or seized. 5. Gripe; grasp; possession. 6. Catch; a catching.

SĒ'JANT, *a.* In *heraldry*, sitting, like a cat with the fore feet straight; applied to a lion or other beast.

SE-JOIN', *v. t.* To separate. *Whately. A Scottish word.*

SE-JŪ'GOUS, *a.* [L. *sejugis.*] In *botany*, a sejugous leaf is a pinnate leaf having six pairs of leaflets.

SE-JUNC'TION, *n* [L. *sejunctio.*] The act of disjoining; a disuniting; separation. [*Little used.*] *Pearson.*

SE-JUNG'I-BLE, *a.* That may be disjoined. [*Little used.*]

† SEKE, for *sick.* *See* SICK. *Chaucer.*

† SEL'COUTH, *a.* [Sax. *sel, seld*, and *couth.*] Rarely known; unusual; uncommon. *Spenser.*

SEL'DOM, *adv.* [Sax. *selden, seldon;* D. *zelden;* G. *selten.*] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

SEL'DOM, *a.* Rare; unfrequent. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

SEL'DOM-NESS, *n.* Rareness; uncommonness; infrequency. *Hooker.*

† SELD'SHOWN, *a.* Rarely shown or exhibited.

SE-LECT', *v. t.* [L. *selectus.*] To choose and take from a number; to take by preference from among others; to pick out; to cull.

SE-LECT', *a.* Nicely chosen; taken from a number by preference; choice; whence, preferable; more valuable or excellent than others.

SE-LECT'ED, *pp.* Chosen and taken by preference from among a number; picked; culled.

SE-LECT'ED-LY, *adv.* With care in selection.

SE-LECT'ING, *ppr.* Choosing and taking from a number; picking out; culling.

SE-LEC'TION, *n.* [L. *selectio.*] 1. The act of choosing and taking from among a number; a taking from a number by preference. 2. A number of things selected or taken from others by preference.

SE-LECT'IVE, *a.* Selecting; tending to select. [*Unusual.*]

SE-LECT'MAN, *n.* [*select* and *man.*] In *New England*, a town officer chosen annually to manage the concerns of the town, provide for the poor, &c.

SE-LECT'NESS, *n.* The state of being select or well chosen.

SE-LEC'T/OR, *n.* [L.] One that selects or chooses from among a number.
SE-LĒ'NI-ATE, *n.* A compound of selenic acid with a base.
SE-LEN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to selenium, or extracted from it.
SEL'EN-ITE, *n.* [Gr. σελνιτης.] Foliated or crystalized sulphate of lime.
SEL-E-NIT'IC, SEL-E-NIT'I-CAL, } *a.* Pertaining to selenite; resembling it, or partaking of its nature and properties.
SE-LĒ'NI-UM, *n.* A new elementary body or substance, extracted from the pyrites of Fahlun in Sweden.
SEL-E-NIŪ'RET, or SEL-E-NŪ'RET, *n.* A mineral, of a shining lead-gray color.
SEL-E-NO-GRAPH'IC, SEL-E-NO-GRAPH'I-CAL, } *a.* Belonging to selenography.
SEL-E-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. σελνη and γραφω.] A description of the moon and its phenomena.
SELF, *a.* or *pron.*; *plu.* SELVES; used chiefly in composition. [Sax. *self, sylf*; Goth. *silba*; Sw. *sielf*; Dan. *selv*; G. *selbst*; D. *zelf.*] 1. In *old authors*, this word sometimes signifies particular, very, or same.—2. In *present usage*, *self* is united to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives, to express emphasis or distinction; also when the pronoun is used reciprocally; as, *I myself.* 3. *Self* is sometimes used as a noun, noting the individual subject to his own contemplation or action, or noting identity of person. Consciousness makes every one to be what he calls *self.* 4. It also signifies personal interest, or love of private interest; selfishness.—*Self* is much used in composition.
SELF-A-BĀS'ED, (self-a-bāst') *a.* [*self* and *abase.*] Humbled by conscious guilt or shame.
SELF-A-BĀSE'MENT, *n.* Humiliation or abasement proceeding from consciousness of inferiority or guilt.
SELF-A-BĀS'ING, *a.* Humbling by the consciousness of guilt or by shame.
SELF-A-BŪSE', *n.* [*self* and *abuse.*] The abuse of one's own person or powers. *Shak.*
SELF-AC-CŪS'ING, *a.* Accusing one's self.
SELF-AC-TIV'I-TY, *n.* Self-motion, or the power of moving one's self without foreign aid. *Bentley.*
SELF-AD-MI-RĀ'TION, *n.* Admiration of one's self.
SELF-AD-MĪR'ING, *a.* Admiring one's self. *Scott.*
SELF-AF-FAIRS', *n. plu.* [*self* and *affair.*] One's own private business. *Shak.*
SELF-AF-FRIGHT'ED, *a.* Frightened at one's self.
SELF-AP-PLAUSE', *n.* Applause of one's self.
SELF-AP-PRŌV'ING, *a.* That approves of one's own conduct. *Pope.*
SELF-AS-SŪM'ED, (self-as-sūmd') *a.* Assumed by one's own act or without authority. *Mitford.*
SELF-BAN'ISHED, *a.* Exiled voluntarily.
SELF-BE-GOT'TEN, *a.* Begotten by one's own powers.
SELF'-BORN, *a.* Born or produced by one's self.
SELF-CEN'TRED, *a.* Centred in itself.
SELF-CHAR'I-TY, *n.* Love of one's self.
SELF-COM-MŪ'NI-CA-TIVE, *a.* [*self* and *communicative.*] Imparted or communicated by its own powers. *Norris.*
SELF-CON-CĒIT', *n.* [*self* and *conceit.*] A high opinion of one's self; vanity.
SELF-CON-CĒIT'ED, *a.* Vain; having a high or overweening opinion of one's own person or merits.
SELF-CON-CĒIT'ED-NESS, *n.* Vanity; an overweening opinion of one's own person or accomplishments.
SELF-CON'FI-DENCE, *n.* Confidence in one's own judgment or ability; reliance on one's own opinion or powers.
SELF-CON'FI-DENT, *a.* Confident of one's own strength or powers; relying on one's own judgment.
SELF-CON-FĪD'ING, *a.* Confiding in one's own judgment or powers, without the aid of others. *Pope.*
SELF-CON'SCIOUS, *a.* Conscious in one's self.
SELF-CON'SCIOUS-NESS, *n.* Consciousness within one's self. *Locke.*
SELF-CON-SID'ER-ING, *a.* [*self* and *consider.*] Considering in one's own mind; deliberating. *Pope.*
SELF-CON-SŪM'ING, *a.* That consumes itself.
SELF-CON-TRA-DIC'TION, *n.* The act of contradicting itself; repugnancy in terms.
SELF-CON-TRA-DIC'TO-RY, *a.* Contradicting itself.
SELF-CON-VICT'ED, *a.* [*self* and *convict.*] Convicted by one's own consciousness, knowledge or avowal.
SELF-CON-VIC'TION, *n.* Conviction proceeding from one's own consciousness, knowledge or confession.
SELF-CRE-ĀT'ED, *a.* Created by one's self; not formed or constituted by another. *Milner.*
SELF-DE-CĒIT', *n.* Deception respecting one's self, or that originates from one's own mistake; self-deception.
SELF-DE-CĒIV'ED, (self-de-seevd') *a.* Deceived or misled respecting one's self by one's own mistake or error.
SELF-DE-CĒIV'ING, *a.* Deceiving one's self.
SELF-DE-CEP'TION, *n.* Deception concerning one's self, proceeding from one's own mistake.
SELF-DE-FENSE', (self-de-fens') *n.* The act of defending one's own person, property or reputation.
SELF-DE-LŪ'SION, *n.* [*self* and *delusion.*] The delusion of one's self, or respecting one's self. *South.*
SELF-DE-NĪ'AL, *n.* The denial of one's self; the forbearing to gratify one's own appetites or desires.
SELF-DE-NŸ'ING, *a.* Denying one's self; a forbearing to indulge one's own appetites or desires.
SELF-DE-PEND'ENT, SELF-DE-PEND'ING, } *a.* Depending on one's self. *Scott.*
SELF-DE-STRUC'TION, *n.* [*self* and *destruction.*] The destruction of one's self; voluntary destruction.
SELF-DE-STRUC'TIVE, *a.* Tending to the destruction of one's self.
SELF-DE-TERM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* Determination by one's own mind; or determination by its own powers, without extraneous impulse or influence.
SELF-DE-TERM'IN-ING, *a.* Determining by or of itself; determining or deciding without extraneous power or influence.
SELF-DE-VŌT'ED, *a.* [*self* and *devote.*] Devoted in person, or voluntarily devoted in person.
SELF-DE-VŌTE'MENT, *n.* The devoting of one's person and services voluntarily to any difficult or hazardous employment.
SELF-DE-VOUR'ING, *a.* Devouring one's self or itself.
SELF-DIF-FŪ'SIVE, *a.* [*self* and *diffusive.*] Having power to diffuse itself; that diffuses itself. *Norris.*
SELF-EN-JOY'MENT, *n.* [*self* and *enjoyment.*] Internal satisfaction or pleasure.
SELF-E-STEEM', *n.* [*self* and *esteem.*] The esteem or good opinion of one's self. *Milton.*
SELF-ES-TI-MĀ'TION, *n.* The esteem or good opinion of one's self. *Milner.*
SELF-EV'I-DENCE, *n.* Evidence or certainty resulting from a proposition without proof; evidence that ideas offer to the mind upon bare statement.
SELF-EV'I-DENT, *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning; that produces certainty or clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind.
SELF-EV'I-DENT-LY, *adv.* By means of self-evidence.
SELF-EX-AL-TĀ'TION, *n.* The exaltation of one's self.
SELF-EX-ALT'ING, *a.* Exalting one's self.
SELF-EX-AM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* An examination or scrutiny into one's own state, conduct and motives, particularly in regard to religious affections and duties.
SELF-EX-CŪS'ING, *a.* Excusing one's self. *Scott.*
SELF-EX-IST'ENCE, *n.* Inherent existence; the existence possessed by virtue of a being's own nature, and independent of any other being or cause; an attribute peculiar to God.
SELF-EX-IST'ENT, *a.* Existing by its own nature or essence, independent of any other cause.
SELF-FLAT'TER-ING, *a.* Flattering one's self.
SELF-FLAT'TER-Y, *n.* Flattery of one's self.
SELF-GLŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [*self* and *glorious.*] Springing from vain glory or vanity; vain; boastful. *Dryden.*
SELF-HARM'ING, *a.* [*self* and *harm.*] Injuring or hurting one's self or itself. *Sharp.*
SELF'-HEAL, *n.* [*self* and *heal.*] A plant.
SELF-HĒAL'ING, *a.* Having the power or property of healing itself.
SELF-HOM'I-CIDE, *n.* The killing of one's self.
SELF-Ī'DOL-IZED, *a.* Idolized by one's self. *Cowper.*
SELF-IM-PART'ING, *a.* [*self* and *impart.*] Imparting by its own powers and will. *Norris.*
SELF-IM-POST'URE, *n.* [*self* and *imposture.*] Imposture practiced on one's self. *South.*
SELF-IN'TER-EST, *n.* [*self* and *interest.*] Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self.
SELF-IN'TER-EST-ED, *a.* Having self-interest; particularly concerned for one's self.
SELF-JUS'TI-FI-ER, *n.* One who excuses or justifies himself.
SELF-KIN'DLED, *a.* [*self* and *kindle.*] Kindled of itself, or without extraneous aid or power. *Dryden.*
SELF-KNŌW'ING, *a.* [*self* and *know.*] Knowing of itself, or without communication from another.
SELF-KNOWL'EDGE, (self-nol'ledje) *n.* The knowledge of one's own real character, abilities, worth or demerit.
SELF'-LOVE, *n.* [*self* and *love.*] The love of one's own person or happiness. *Pope.*
SELF-LOV'ING, *a.* Loving one's self. *Walton.*
SELF'-MET-AL, *n.* The same metal.
SELF-MŌ'TION, *n.* Motion given by inherent powers, without external impulse; spontaneous motion.
SELF-MŎV'ED, (self-mövd') *a.* [*self* and *move.*] Moved by inherent power, without the aid of external impulse. *Pope.*
SELF-MŎV'ING, *a.* Moving or exciting to action by inherent power, without the impulse of another body or extraneous influence.
SELF-MUR'DER, *n.* The murder of one's self; suicide.
SELF-MUR'DER-ER, *n.* One who voluntarily destroys his own life.
SELF-NEG-LEC'TING, *n.* A neglecting of one's self.
SELF-O-PIN'ION, *n.* One's own opinion.

SELF-O-PIN'IONED, *a.* Valuing one's own opinion highly.
SELF-PAR-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* That partiality by which a man overrates his own worth when compared with others.
SELF-PLĒAS'ING, *a.* [*self* and *please.*] Pleasing one's self; gratifying one's own wishes. *Bacon.*
SELF'PRĀISE, *n.* [*self* and *praise.*] The praise of one's self; self-applause. *Broome.*
SELF-PREF'ER-ENCE, *n.* [*self* and *preference.*] The preference of one's self to others.
SELF-PRES-ER-VĀ'TION, *n.* The preservation of one's self from destruction or injury. *Milton.*
SELF-RE-PEL'LEN-CY, *n.* [*self* and *repellency.*] The inherent power of repulsion in a body. *Black.*
SELF-RE-PEL'LING, *a.* [*self* and *repel.*] Repelling by its own inherent power.
SELF-RE-PRÖV'ED, (self-re-prövd') *a.* [*self* and *reprove.*] Reproved by consciousness or one's own sense of guilt.
SELF-RE-PRÖV'ING, *a.* Reproving by consciousness.
SELF-RE-PRÖV'ING, *n.* The act of reproving by a conscious sense of guilt. *Shak.*
SELF-RE-STRĀIN'ED, (self-re-strānd') *a.* Restrained by itself, or by one's own power or will; not controlled by external force or authority.
SELF-RE-STRĀIN'ING, *a.* Restraining or controlling itself.
SELF'-SAME, *a.* [*self* and *same.*] Numerically the same; the very same; identical. *Scripture.*
SELF'-SEEK-ING, *a.* [*self* and *seek.*] Seeking one's own interest or happiness; selfish. *Arbuthnot.*
SELF-SLAUGH'TER, (self-slaw'ter) *n.* [*self* and *slaughter.*] The slaughter of one's self. *Shak.*
SELF-SUB-DŪ'ED, (self-sub-dūd') *a.* [*self* and *subdue.*] Subdued by one's own power or means. *Shak.*
SELF-SUB-VERS'IVE, *a.* Overturning or subverting itself. *J. P. Smith.*
SELF-SUF-FĪ''CIEN-CY, *n.* An overweening opinion of one's own strength or worth; excessive confidence in one's own competence or sufficiency.
SELF-SUF-FĪ''CIENT, *a.* Having full confidence in one's own strength, abilities or endowments; whence, haughty; overbearing.
SELF-TOR-MENT'ER, *n.* One who torments himself.
SELF-TOR-MENT'ING, *a.* [*self* and *torment.*] Tormenting one's self; as, *self-tormenting* sin. *Crashaw.*
SELF-VAL'U-ING, *a.* Esteeming one's self. *Parnell.*
SELF-WILL', *n.* One's own will; obstinacy.
SELF-WILL'ED, (self-willd') *a.* Governed by one's own will; not yielding to the will or wishes of others; not accommodating or compliant; obstinate.
SELF-WRONG', *n.* [*self* and *wrong.*] Wrong done by a person to himself. *Shak.*
SELF'ISH, *a.* Regarding one's own interest chiefly or solely; influenced in actions by a view to private advantage.
SELF'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a selfish manner; with regard to private interest only or chiefly. *Pope.*
SELF'ISH-NESS, *n.* The exclusive regard of a person to his own interest or happiness; or that supreme self-love or self-preference, which leads a person in his actions to direct his purposes to the advancement of his own interest, power or happiness, without regarding the interest of others.
† SELF'NESS, *n.* Self love; selfishness. *Sidney.*
SELL, for *self*; and *sells*, for *selves.* [Scot.] *B. Jonson.*
† SELL, *n.* [Fr. *selle*; L. *sella.*] A saddle, and a throne.
SELL, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sold.* [Sax. *selan*, *sellan*, *sylan*, or *syllan*; Sw. *sälia*; Ice. *selia*; Dan. *sælger.*] 1. To transfer property or the exclusive right of possession to another for an equivalent in money. It is correlative to *buy*, as one party *buys* what the other *sells.* It is distinguished from *exchange* or *barter*, in which one commodity is given for another; whereas in *selling* the consideration is money, or its representative in current notes. 2. To betray; to deliver or surrender for money or a reward. 3. To yield or give for a consideration.—4. In *Scripture*, to give up to be harassed and made slaves. 5. To part with; to renounce or forsake.
SELL, *v. i.* 1. To have commerce; to practice selling. 2. To be sold.
SEL'LAN-DER, *n.* A dry scab in a horse's hough.
SELL'ER, *n.* The person that sells; a vender.
SELL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Transferring the property of a thing for a price. 2. Betraying for money.
SELV'EDGE, *n.* [D. *zelf-kant.*] The edge of cloth, where it is closed by complicating the threads; a woven border, or border of close work.
SELV'EDGED, *a.* Having a selvedge.
SELVES, *plu.* of *self.*
† SEM'BLA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Like; similar; resembling.
† SEM'BLA-BLY, *adv.* In like manner. *Shak.*
SEM'BLANCE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *sembianza.*] 1. Likeness; resemblance; actual similitude. 2. Appearance; show; figure; form. *Fairfax.*
† SEM'BLANT, *n.* Show; figure; resemblance. *Spenser.*
† SEM'BLANT, *a.* Like; resembling. *Prior.*
† SEM'BLA-TIVE, *a.* Resembling; fit; suitable.
† SEM'BLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *sembler.*] To imitate; to make similar.
SEM'I, [L.; Gr. ημι,] in *composition*, signifies *half.*
SEM'I-A-CID'I-FIED, *a.* or *pp.* Half acidified. *See* ACIDIFY.
SEM'I-AM-PLEX'I-CAUL, *a.* [L. *semi*, *amplexus.*] In *botany*, embracing the stem half way, as a leaf.
SEM'I-AN'NU-AL, *a.* [*semi* and *annual.*] Half yearly.
SEM'I-AN'NU-AL-LY, *adv.* Every half year.
SEM'I-AN'NU-LAR, *a.* [L. *semi* and *annulus.*] Having the figure of a half circle; that is, half round.
SEM'I-AP'ER-TURE, *n.* The half of an aperture.
SEM'I-Ā'RI-AN, *n.* In *ecclesiastical history*, the Semi-Arians were a branch of the Arians, who in appearance condemned the errors of Arius, but acquiesced in some of his principles.
SEM'I-Ā'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Semi-Arianism.
SEM'I-Ā'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The tenets of the Semi-Arians.
SEM'I-BAR-BĀ'RI-AN, *a.* [*semi* and *barbarian.*] Half savage; partially civilized. *Mitford.*
SEM'I-BREVE, *n.* [*semi* and *breve*; formerly written *semibref.*] In *music*, a note of half the duration or time of the breve.
SEM'I-CAL'CĪNED, *a.* [*semi* and *calcine.*] Half calcined.
SEM'I-CAS'TRATE, *v. t.* To deprive of one testicle.
SEM'I-CAS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* Half castration; deprivation of one testicle. *Brown.*
SEM'I-CIR-CLE, *n.* 1. The half of a circle; the part of a circle comprehended between its diameter and half of its circumference. 2. Any body in the form of a half circle.
SEM'I-CIR-CLED, or SEM-I-CIR'CU-LAR, *a.* Having the form of a half circle. *Addison.*
SEM'I-CŌ-LON, *n.* [*semi* and *colon.*] In *grammar* and *punctuation*, the point [;].
SEM'I-CO-LUM'NAR, *a.* [*semi* and *columnar.*] Like a half column; flat on one side and round on the other.
SEM'I-COM-PACT', *a.* [*semi* and *compact.*] Half compact; imperfectly indurated. *Kirwan.*
SEM'I-CRUS-TĀ'CEOUS, *a.* Half crustaceous.
SEM'I-CY-LIN'DRIC, SEM'I-CY-LIN'DRI-CAL, } *a.* Half cylindrical. *Lee.*
SEM'I-DE-IS'TI-CAL, *a.* Half deistical; bordering on deism.
SEM'I-DI-AM'E-TER, *n.* Half the diameter; a right line or the length of a right line drawn from the centre of a circle or sphere to its circumference or periphery; a radius.
SEM'I-DĪ-AP-Ā'SON, *n.* In *music*, an imperfect octave, or an octave diminished by a lesser semitone.
SEM'I-DĪ-A-PEN'TE, *n.* An imperfect fifth; a hemi-diapente.
SEM'I-DĪ-APH-A-NĒ'I-TY, *n.* [*See* SEMIDIAPHANOUS.] Half or imperfect transparency. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*
SEM'I-DI-APH'A-NOUS, *a.* [*semi* and *diaphanous.*] Half or imperfectly transparent. *Woodward.*
SEM'I-DĪ-A-TES'SA-RON, *n.* [*semi* and *diatessaron.*] In *music*, an imperfect or defective fourth.
SEM'I-DĪ-TONE, *n.* [*semi*, and It. *ditono.*] In *music*, a lesser third, having its terms as 6 to 5; a hemi-ditone.
SEM'I-DOUB'LE, *n.* [*semi* and *double.*] In the *Romish breviary*, an office or feast celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones, but with more than the single ones.
SEM'I-FLO-RET, *n.* [*semi* and *floret.*] A half floret.
SEM-I-FLOS'CU-LOUS, *a.* [*semi*, and L. *flosculus. Semifloscular* is also used, but is less analogical.] Composed of semiflorets; ligulate.
SEM'I-FLŪ'ID, *a.* [*semi* and *fluid.*] Imperfectly fluid.
SEM'I-FORMED, *a.* Half formed; imperfectly formed.
SEM'I-IN'DU-RA-TED, *a.* [*semi* and *indurated.*] Imperfectly indurated or hardened.
SEM'I-LA-PID'I-FIED, *a.* [*semi* and *lapidified.*] Imperfectly changed into stone. *Kirwan.*
SEM'I-LEN-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [*semi* and *lenticular.*] Half lenticular or convex; imperfectly resembling a lens.
SEM-I-LŪ'NAR, SEM-I-LŪ'NA-RY, } *a.* [Fr. *semilunaire.*] Resembling in form a half moon.
SEM'I-MET'AL, *n.* [*semi* and *metal.*] An imperfect metal, or rather a metal that is not malleable, as bismuth, zink.
SEM'I-ME-TAL'LIC, *a.* Pertaining to a semi-metal, or partaking of its nature and qualities. *Kirwan.*
SEM'I-NAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *seminalis.*] 1. Pertaining to seed, or to the elements of production. 2. Contained in seed; radical; rudimental; original. *Swift.*—*Seminal-leaf*, the same as seed-leaf.
SEM'I-NAL, *n.* Seminal state. *Brown.*
SEM-I-NAL'I-TY, *n.* The nature of seed; or the power of being produced. *Brown.*
SEM'I-NA-RIST, *n.* A Romish priest educated in a seminary. *Sheldon.*
SEM'I-NA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *seminaire*; L. *seminarium.*] 1. A seed-plat; ground where seed is sown for producing plants for transplantation; a nursery. 2. The place or original stock whence any thing is brought; [*obs.*] 3. Seminal state; [*obs.*] 4. Source of propagation. 5. A place of education; any school, academy, college or uni-

versity, in which young persons are instructed in the several branches of learning. 6. A Romish priest educated in a seminary; a seminarist.

SEM'I-NA-RY, *a.* Seminal; belonging to seed. *Smith.*

SEM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *semino.*] To sow; to spread; to propagate. *Waterhouse.*

SEM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *seminatio.*] 1. The act of sowing. —2. In *botany*, the natural dispersion of seeds. *Martyn.*

† SEM'INED, *a.* Thick covered, as with seeds.

SEM-I-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *semen* and *fero.*] Seed-bearing; producing seed. *Darwin.*

SEM-I-NIF'IC, } *a.* [L. *semen* and *facio.*] Forming or
SEM-I-NIF'I-CAL, } producing seed.

SEM-I-NIF-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* Propagation from the seed or seminal parts. *Hale.*

SEM'I-O-PĀQUE', } *a.* [L. *semi* and *opacus.*] Half trans-
SEM'I-O-PĀ'COUS, } parent only.

SEM'I-Ō'PAL, *n.* A variety of opal. *Jameson.*

SEM'I-OR-BIC U-LAR, *a.* [*semi* and *orbicular.*] Having the shape of a half orb or sphere. *Martyn.*

SEM'I-OR'DI-NATE, *n.* In *conic sections*, a line drawn at right angles to and bisected by the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to the other.

SEM'I-OS'SE-OUS, *a.* Half as hard as bone.

SEM'I-Ō'VATE, *a.* [*semi* and *ovate.*] Half egg-shaped.

SEM'I-OX'YG-E-NA-TED, *a.* Half saturated with oxygen.

SEM'I-PAL'MATE, } *a.* [*semi* and *palmate.*] Half pal-
SEM'I-PAL'MA-TED, } mated or webbed.

SEM'I-PED, *n.* [*semi*, and L. *pes.*] A half foot in poetry.

* SEM-I-PĒ'DAL, *a.* Containing a half foot.

SEM'I-PE-LĀ'GI-AN, *n.* In *ecclesiastical history*, the Semi-Pelagians are persons who retain some tincture of the doctrines of Pelagius.

SEM'I-PE-LĀ'GI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Semi-Pelagians, or their tenets.

SEM'I-PE-LĀ'GI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-Pelagians.

SEM'I-PEL-LŪ CID, *a.* [*semi* and *pellucid.*] Half clear, or imperfectly transparent. *Woodward.*

SEM'I-PEL-LU-CID'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being imperfectly transparent.

SEM'I-PER-SPIC'U-OUS, *a.* [*semi* and *perspicuous.*] Half transparent; imperfectly clear. *Grew.*

SEM'I-PHLO-GIS'TI-CA-TED, *a.* [*semi* and *phlogisticated.*] Partially impregnated with phlogiston.

SEM'I-PRĪ-MIG'EN-OUS, *a.* [*semi* and *primigenous.*] In *geology*, of a middle nature between substances of primary and secondary formation.

SEM'I-PROOF, *n.* [*semi* and *proof.*] Half proof; evidence from the testimony of a single witness. [*Little used.*]

SEM'I-PRŌ'TO-LITE, *n.* [*semi*, and Gr. πρωτος and λιθος.] A species of fossil.

SEM'I-QUAD'RATE, } *n.* [L. *semi* and *quadratus.*] An
SEM'I-QUAR'TILE, } aspect of the planets, when distant from each other the half of a quadrant, or forty-five degrees, one sign and a half.

SEM'I-QUA-VER, *n.* [*semi* and *quaver.*] In *music*, a note of half the duration of the quaver; the sixteenth of the semibreve.

SEM'I-QUA-VER, *v. t.* To sound or sing in semiquavers.

SEM'I-QUIN'TILE, *n.* [L. *semi* and *quintilis.*] An aspect of the planets, when distant from each other half of the quintile, or thirty-six degrees.

SEM'I-SAV'AGE, *a.* Half savage; half barbarian.

SEM'I-SAV'AGE, *n.* One who is half savage or imperfectly civilized. *J. Barlow.*

SEM'I-SEX'TILE, *n.* [*semi* and *sextile.*] An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other the twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. *Bailey.*

SEM'I-SPHER'IC, } *a.* Having the figure of a half
SEM'I-SPHER'I-CAL, } sphere.

SEM'I-SPHE-ROID'AL, *a.* Formed like a half spheroid.

SEM-I-TER'TIAN, *a.* [*semi* and *tertian.*] Compounded of a tertian and quotidian ague.

SEM-I-TER'TIAN, *n.* An intermittent compounded of a tertian and quotidian. *Bailey.*

SEM'I-TONE, *n.* [*semi* and *tone.*] In *music*, half a tone.

SEM-I-TON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a semitone; consisting of a semitone.

SEM'I-TRAN'SEPT, *n.* [*semi* and *transept.*] The half of a transept or cross aisle.

SEM'I-TRANS-PĀR'ENT, (sem-e-trans-pair'ent) *a.* [*semi* and *transparent.*] Half or imperfectly transparent.

SEM'I-TRANS-PĀR'EN-CY, (sem-e-trans-pair'en-se) *n.* Imperfect transparency; partial opaqueness.

SEM'I-VIT'RE-OUS, *a.* Partially vitreous. *Bigelow.*

SEM'I-VIT-RI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The state of being imperfectly vitrified. 2. A substance imperfectly vitrified.

SEM'I-VIT'RI-FIED, *a.* Half or imperfectly vitrified; partially converted into glass.

SEM'I-VŌ-CAL, *a.* [*semi* and *vocal.*] Pertaining to a semivowel; half vocal; imperfectly sounding.

SEM'I-VOW-EL, *n.* [*semi* and *vowel.*] In *grammar*, a half-vowel, or an articulation which is accompanied with an imperfect sound.

SEM-PER-VĪ'RENT, *a.* [L. *semper* and *virens.*] Always fresh; evergreen. *Lee.*

SEM'PER-VĪVE, *n.* [L. *semper* and *vivus.*] A plant.

SEM-PI-TERN'AL, *a.* [Fr. *sempiternel*; L. *sempiternus.*] 1. Eternal in futurity; everlasting; endless; having beginning, but no end. 2. Eternal; everlasting.

SEM-PI-TERN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *sempiternitas.*] Future duration without end. *Hale.*

† SEM'STER, *n.* A seamster; a man who uses a needle.

SEM'STRESS, *n.* [Sax. *seamstre.*] A woman whose business is to sew. *Swift.* Often written *sempstress.*

SEN, or SENS, *adv.* Since. *Spenser.* This word is still used by some of our common people for *since.*

SEN'A-RY, *a.* [L. *seni*, *senarius.*] Of six; belonging to six; containing six.

SEN'ATE, *n.* [Fr. *senat*; It. *senato*; Sp. *senado*; L. *senatus.*] 1. An assembly or council of senators; a body of the principal inhabitants of a city or state, invested with a share in the government.—2. In the *United States*, *senate* denotes the higher branch or house of a legislature.—3. In a *looser sense*, any legislative or deliberative body of men.

SEN'ATE-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which a senate meets, or a place of public council. *Shak.*

SEN'A-TOR, *n.* 1. A member of a senate. 2. A counselor; a judge or magistrate. *Ps.* cv.

SEN-A-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a senate; becoming a senator. 2. Entitled to elect a senator; as a *senatorial* district. *U. States.*

SEN-A-TŌ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a senate; with dignity or solemnity.

† SEN-A-TŌ'RI-AN. The same as *senatorial.*

SEN'A-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of a senator.

SEND, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sent.* [Sax. *sendan*; Goth. *sandyan*; D. *zenden*; G. *senden*; Sw. *sända*; Dan. *sender.*] 1. In a *general sense*, to throw, cast or thrust; to impel or drive by force to a distance. 2. To cause to be conveyed or transmitted. 3. To cause to go or pass from place to place. 4. To commission, authorize or direct to go and act. 5. To cause to come or fall; to bestow. 6. To cause to come or fall; to inflict. 7. To propagate; to diffuse.—*To send away*, to dismiss; to cause to depart.—*To send forth* or *out*. 1. To produce; to put or bring forth. 2. To emit.

SEND, *v. i.* To dispatch an agent or messenger for some purpose.—*To send for*, to request or require by message to come or be brought.

† SEN'DAL, *n.* [Sp. *cendal.*] A light, thin stuff of silk or thread. *Chaucer.*

SEND'ER, *n.* One that sends. *Shak.*

SEN'E-GA, } *n.* A plant called *rattlesnake-root*, of the genus
SEN'E-KA, } *polygala.*

SE-NES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *senesco.*] The state of growing old; decay by time. *Woodward.*

* SEN'ES-CHAL, *n.* [Fr. *sénéchal*; It. *siniscalco*; Sp. *senescal*; G. *seneschall.*] A steward; an officer in the houses of princes and dignitaries, who has the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies.

SEN'GREEN, *n.* A plant, the houseleek.

SĒ'NILE, *a.* [L. *senilis.*] Pertaining to old age; proceeding from age. *Boyle.*

SE-NIL'I-TY, *n.* Old age. [*Not much used.*] *Boswell.*

SĒN'IOR, (seen'yur) *a.* [L. *senior*, comp. of *senex.*] Elder or older; but, as an *adjective*, it usually signifies older in office.

SĒN'IOR, (seen'yur) *n.* 1. A person who is older than another; one more advanced in life. 2. One that is older in office, or one whose first entrance upon an office was anterior to that of another. 3. An aged person; one of the oldest inhabitants.

SĒN-IOR'I-TY, (seen-yor'e-ty) *n.* 1. Eldership; superior age; priority of birth. 2. Priority in office.

SEN'NA, *n.* [Pers., Ar.] The leaf of the *cassia senna*, a native of the East, used as a cathartic.

SEN'NIGHT, (sen'nit) *n.* [contracted from *sevennight*, as *fortnight* from *fourteennight.*] The space of seven nights and days; a week.

SE-NOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *seni* and *oculus.*] Having six eyes. *Derham.*

† SENS'A-TED, *a.* Perceived by the senses.

SEN-SĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *sensazione*; Sp. *sensacion.*] The perception of external objects by means of the senses. *Encyc.*

SENSE, (sens) *n.* [Fr. *sens*; It. *senso*; L. *sensus.*] 1. The faculty of the soul by which it perceives external objects by means of impressions made on certain organs of the body. 2. Sensation; perception by the senses. 3. Perception by the intellect; apprehension; discernment. 4. Sensibility; quickness or acuteness of perception. 5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason. 6. Reason; reasonable or rational meaning. 7 Opinion; notion; judgment. 8. Consciousness; conviction. 9. Moral perception. 10. Meaning; import; sig-

nification.—*Common sense*, that power of the mind which enables the possessor to discern what is right, useful, expedient or proper, and adopt the best means to accomplish his purpose.—*Moral sense*, a determination of the mind to be pleased with the contemplation of those affections, actions or characters of rational agents, which are called *good* or *virtuous*.

†SENSED, *pp.* Perceived by the senses. *Glanville.*

SENSE'FUL, (sens'ful) *a.* Reasonable; judicious.

SENSE'LESS, (sens'les) *a.* 1. Wanting the faculty of perception. 2. Unfeeling; wanting sympathy. 3. Unreasonable; foolish; stupid. 4. Unreasonable; stupid; acting without sense or judgment. 5. Contrary to reason or sound judgment. 6. Wanting knowledge; unconscious. 7. Wanting sensibility or quick perception.

SENSE'LESS-LY, (sens'les-ly) *adv.* In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably.

SENSE'LESS-NESS, (sens'les-nes) *n.* Unreasonableness; folly; stupidity; absurdity. *Grew.*

SENS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *sensibilité.*] 1. Susceptibility of impressions; the capacity of feeling or perceiving the impressions of external objects. 2. Acuteness of sensation. 3. Capacity or acuteness of perception; that quality of the soul which renders it susceptible of impressions; delicacy of feeling. 4. Actual feeling. 5. It is sometimes used in the plural. 6. Nice perception, so to speak, of a balance; that quality of a balance which renders it movable with the smallest weight. *Lavoisier.*

SENS'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr., Sp.; It. *sensibile.*] 1. Having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; capable of perceiving by the instrumentality of the proper organs. 2. Perceptible by the senses. 3. Perceptible or perceived by the mind. 4. Perceiving or having perception, either by the mind or the senses. *Locke.* 5. Having moral perception; capable of being affected by moral good or evil. 6. Having acute intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected. 7. Perceiving so clearly as to be convinced; satisfied; persuaded. 8. Intelligent; discerning. 9. Moved by a very small weight or impulse. 10. Affected by a slight degree of heat or cold. 11. Containing good sense or sound reason.

SENS'I-BLE, *n.* Sensation; also, whatever may be perceived. [*Little used.*]

SENS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Possibility of being perceived by the senses. 2. Actual perception by the mind or body. 3. Sensibility; quickness or acuteness of perception. 4. Susceptibility; capacity of being strongly affected, or actual feeling; consciousness. 5. Intelligence; reasonableness; good sense. 6. Susceptibility of slight impressions.

SENS'I-BLY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to be perceived by the senses; perceptibly to the senses. 2. With perception, either of mind or body. 3. Externally; by affecting the senses. 4. With quick intellectual perception. 5. With intelligence or good sense; judiciously.

SENS'I-TIVE, *a.* [It., Sp. *sensitivo;* Fr. *sensitif;* L. *sensitivus.*] 1. Having sense or feeling, or having the capacity of perceiving impressions from external objects. 2. That affects the senses. 3. Pertaining to the senses, or to sensation; depending on sensation.

SENS'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a sensitive manner.

SENS'I-TIVE-PLANT, *n.* A plant of the genus *mimosa* [mimic,] so called from the sensibility of its leaves.

SEN-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the sensory or sensorium.

SEN-SŌ'RI-UM, } *n.* [from L. *sensus, sentio.*] 1. The seat of
SENS'O-RY, } sense; the brain and nerves. 2. Organ of sense.

SENS'U-AL, *a.* [It. *sensuale;* Sp. *sensual;* Fr. *sensuel.*] 1. Pertaining to the senses, as distinct from the mind or soul. *Pope.* 2. Consisting in sense, or depending on it. 3. Affecting the senses, or derived from them. Hence. 4. In *theology*, carnal; pertaining to the flesh or body, in opposition to the spirit; not spiritual or holy; evil. *James* iii. 5. Devoted to the gratification of sense; given to the indulgence of the appetites; lewd; luxurious.

SENS'U-AL-IST, *n.* A person given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses; one who places his chief happiness in carnal pleasures.

SENS-U-AL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *sensualità;* Sp. *sensualidad;* Fr. *sensualité.*] Devotedness to the gratification of the bodily appetites; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

SENS-U-AL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of sensualizing; the state of being sensualized.

SENS'U-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make sensual; to subject to the love of sensual pleasure; to debase by carnal gratifications.

SENS'U-AL-LY, *adv.* In a sensual manner.

†SENS'U-OUS, *a.* Tender; pathetic. *Milton.*

SENT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *send.*

SEN'TENCE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *sentenza;* Sp. *sentencia.*] 1. In *law*, a judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal; a judicial decision publicly and officially declared in a criminal prosecution.—2. In *language not technical*, a determination or decision given, particularly a decision that condemns, or an unfavorable determination. 3. An opinion; judgment concerning a controverted point. *Acts* xv. 4. A maxim; an axiom; a short saying containing moral instruction. 5. Vindication of one's innocence.—6. In *grammar*, a period; a number of words containing complete sense or a sentiment, and followed by a full pause.

SEN'TENCE, *v. t.* 1. To pass or pronounce the judgment of a court on; to doom. 2. To condemn; to doom to punishment.

SEN-TEN'TIAL, *a.* 1. Comprising sentences. *Newcome.* 2. Pertaining to a sentence or full period. *Sheridan.*

†SEN-TEN-TI-OS'I-TY, *n.* Comprehension in a sentence.

SEN-TEN'TIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *sententieux;* It. *sentenzioso.*] 1. Abounding with sentences, axioms and maxims; short and energetic. 2. Comprising sentences.

SEN-TEN'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In short, expressive periods; with striking brevity. *Broome.*

SEN-TEN'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength. *Dryden.*

SEN'TER-Y and SEN'TRY are corrupted from *sentinel.*

SEN'TIENT, (sen'shent) *a.* [L. *sentiens.*] 1. That perceives; having the faculty of perception.

SEN'TIENT, *n.* 1. A being or person that has the faculty of perception. 2. He that perceives.

SEN'TI-MENT, *n.* [Fr.; It. *sentimento;* Sp. *sentimiento.*] 1. *Properly*, a thought prompted by passion or feeling.—2. In a *popular sense*, thought; opinion; notion; judgment; the decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reasoning. 3. The sense, thought or opinion contained in words, but considered as distinct from them. 4. Sensibility; feeling.

SEN-TI-MENT'AL, *a.* 1. Abounding with sentiment or just opinions or reflections. 2. Expressing quick intellectual feeling. 3. Affecting sensibility.

SEN-TI-MENT'AL-IST, *n.* One that affects sentiment, fine feeling or exquisite sensibility.

SEN-TI-MENT'AL-I-TY, *n.* Affectation of fine feeling or exquisite sensibility. *Warton.*

SENT'I-NEL, *n.* [Fr. *sentinelle;* It., Port. *sentinella;* Sp. *centinela.*] In *military affairs*, a soldier set to watch or guard an army, camp or other place from surprise, to observe the approach of danger and give notice of it.

SEN'TRY, *n.* Guard; watch; the duty of a sentinel.

SENTRY-BOX, *n.* A box to cover a sentinel at his post, and shelter him from the weather.

SĒ'PAL, *n.* [from L. *sepio.*] In *botany*, the small leaf or part of a calyx. *Necker.*

SEP-A-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being separable, or of admitting separation or disunion.

SEP'A-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *separabilis.*] That may be separated, disjoined, disunited or rent.

SEP'A-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being capable of separation or disunion. *Boyle.*

SEP'A-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *separo;* Fr. *separer;* It. *separare;* Sp. *separar.*] 1. To disunite; to divide; to sever; to part, in almost any manner, either things naturally or casually joined. 2. To set apart from a number for a particular service. 3. To disconnect. 4. To make a space between.

SEP'A-RATE, *v. i.* 1. To part; to be disunited; to be disconnected; to withdraw from each other. 2. To cleave; to open.

SEP'A-RATE, *a.* [L. *separatus.*] 1. Divided from the rest; being parted from another; disjoined; disconnected. 2. Unconnected; not united; distinct. 3. Disunited from the body.

SEP'A-RA-TED, *pp.* Divided; parted; disunited.

SEP'A-RATE-LY, *adv.* In a separate or unconnected state; apart; distinctly; singly.

SEP'A-RATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being separate.

SEP'A-RA-TING, *ppr.* Dividing; disjoining; putting or driving asunder; disconnecting; decomposing.

SEP-A-RĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *separatio;* It. *separazione;* Sp. *separacion.*] 1. The act of separating, severing or disconnecting; disjunction. 2. The state of being separate; disunion; disconnection. 3. The operation of disuniting or decomposing substances; chemical analysis. 4. Divorce; disunion of married persons.

SEP'A-RA-TIST, *n.* [Fr. *séparatiste.*] One that withdraws from a church, or rather from an established church, to which he has belonged; a dissenter; a seceder; a schismatic; a sectary.

SEP'A-RA-TOR, *n.* One that divides or disjoins; a divider.

SEP'A-RA-TO-RY, *a.* That separates. [*L. u.*] *Cheyne.*

SEP'A-RA-TO-RY, *n.* A chemical vessel for separating liquors; and a surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium.

SE-PAWN', or SE-PON', *n.* A species of food consisting of meal of maize boiled in water.

†SEP'UL-I-BLE, *a.* That may be buried. *Bailey.*

SEP'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *sepimentum.*] A hedge; a fence; something that separates or defends.

† SE-PŌSE', *v. t.* [L. *sepono, sepositus.*] To set apart. *Donne.*

† SEP-O-SĬ''TION, *n.* The act of setting apart; segregation.

SĒ'POY, *n.* A native of India, employed as a soldier in the service of European powers.

SEPS, *n.* [L.] A species of venomous eft or lizard.

SEPT, *n.* A clan, race or family, proceeding from a common progenitor; used of the races or families in Ireland. *Spenser.*

SEP-TAN'GU-LAR, *a.* [L. *septem* and *angulus.*] Having seven angles or sides.

SEP-TĀ'RI-A, *n.* [L. *septa.*] A name given to nodules or spheroidal masses of calcarious marl.

SEP-TEM'BER, *n.* [L. *septem;* Fr. *septembre;* It. *settembre;* Sp. *septiembre.*] The seventh month from March, which was formerly the first month of the year. *September* is now the ninth month of the year.

SEP-TEM'PAR-TITE, *a.* Divided into seven parts.

SEP'TEN-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *septénaire;* It. *settenario;* Sp. *septenario;* L. *septenarius.*] Consisting of seven.

SEP'TEN-A-RY, *n.* The number seven. *Burnet.*

SEP-TEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *septennis.*] 1. Lasting or continuing seven years. 2. Happening or returning once in every seven years.

SEP-TEN'TRI-ON, *n.* [Fr.; L. *septentrio.*] The north or northern regions. *Shak.*

SEP-TEN'TRI-ON, } *a.* [L. *septentrionalis.*] Northern;
SEP-TEN'TRI-O-NAL, } pertaining to the north.

SEP-TEN-TRI-O-NAL'I-TY, *n.* Northerliness.

SEP-TEN'TRI-O-NAL-LY, *adv.* Northerly; towards the north.

SEP-TEN'TRI-O-NATE, *v. i.* To tend northerly. *Brown.*

SEPT'FOIL, *n.* [L. *septem* and *folium.*] A plant of the genus *tormentilla.*

SEP'TIC, or SEP'TI-CAL, *a.* [Gr. σηπτικος.] 1. Having power to promote putrefaction. 2. Proceeding from or generated by putrefaction.

SEP'TIC, *n.* A substance that promotes the putrefaction of bodies. *Encyc.*

SEP-TIC'I-TY, *n.* Tendency to putrefaction. *Fourcroy.*

SEP-TI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *septem* and *latus.*] Having seven sides. *Brown.*

SEP-TIN'SU-LAR, *a.* [L *septem* and *insula.*] Consisting of seven isles; as, the *septinsular* republic. *Quart. Rev.*

SEP-TU-AG'EN-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *septuagénaire;* L. *septuagenarius.*] Consisting of seventy. *Brown.*

SEP-TU-AG'EN-A-RY, *n.* A person seventy years of age.

SEP-TU-A-GES'I-MA, *n.* [L. *septuagesimus.*] The third Sunday before Lent, or before Quadragesima Sunday.

SEP-TU-A-GES'I-MAL, *a.* Consisting of seventy.

SEP'TU-A-GINT, *n.* [L. *septuaginta.*] A Greek version of the Old Testament, so called because it was the work of *seventy*, or rather of seventy-two interpreters.

SEP'TU-A-GINT, *a.* Pertaining to the Septuagint; contained in the Greek copy of the Old Testament.

SEP'TU-A-RY, *n.* [L. *septem.*] Something composed of seven; a week. [*Little used.*] *Cole.*

SEP'TU-PLE, *a.* [Low L. *septuplex.*] Seven-fold.

SE-PUL'CHRAL, *a.* [L. *sepulchralis.*] Pertaining to burial, to the grave, or to monuments erected to the memory of the dead.

SEP'UL-CHRE, } *n.* [Fr. *sepulchre;* Sp., Port. *sepulcro;*
SEP'UL-CHER, } It. *sepolcro;* L. *sepulchrum.*] A grave; a tomb; the place in which the dead body of a human being is interred.

SEP'UL-CHRE, *v. t.* To bury; to inter; to entomb.

SEP'UL-TURE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sepultura.*] Burial; interment; the act of depositing the dead body of a human being in the grave.

SE-QUĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *sequax.*] 1. Following; attendant. 2. Ductile; pliant; [*little used.*]

SE-QUĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being sequacious; disposition to follow. *Taylor.*

SE-QUAC'I-TY, *n.* 1. A following, or disposition to follow. 2. Ductility; pliableness; [*little used.*] *Bacon.*

SĒ'QUEL, *n.* [Fr. *séquelle;* L., It., Sp. *sequela.*] 1. That which follows, a succeeding part. 2. Consequence; event. 3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness; [*l. u.*]

SĒ'QUENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sequens.*] 1. A following, or that which follows; a consequent. 2. Order of succession. 3. Series; arrangement; method.—4. In *music*, a regular alternate succession of similar chords.

SĒ'QUENT, *a.* 1. Following; succeeding. 2. Consequential; [*little used.*]

† SĒ'QUENT, *n.* A follower. *Shak.*

SE-QUES'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *séquestrer;* It. *sequestrare;* Sp. *sequestrar;* Low L. *sequestro.*] 1. To separate from the owner for a time; to seize or take possession of some property which belongs to another, and hold it till the profits have paid the demand for which it is taken. 2. To take from parties in controversy and put into the possession of an indifferent person. 3. To put aside; to remove; to separate from other things. 4. To *sequester one's self*, to separate one's self from society; to withdraw or retire. 5. To cause to retire or withdraw into obscurity.

SE-QUES'TER, *v. i.* To decline, as a widow, any concern with the estate of a husband.

SE-QUES'TERED, *pp.* Seized and detained for a time, to satisfy a demand; separated; secluded; private.

SE-QUES'TRA-BLE, *a.* That may be sequestered or separated; subject or liable to sequestration.

SE-QUES'TRATE, *v. t.* To sequester.

SE-QUES-TRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of taking a thing from parties contending for it, and intrusting it to an indifferent person.—2. In the *civil law*, the act of the ordinary, disposing of the goods and chattels of one deceased, whose estate no one will meddle with. 3. The act of taking property from the owner for a time, till the rents, issues and profits satisfy a demand. 4. The act of seizing the estate of a delinquent for the use of the state. 5. Separation; retirement; seclusion from society. 6. State of being separated or set aside. 7. Disunion; disjunction; [*obs.*]

* SE-QUES-TRĀ'TOR, *n.* 1. One that sequesters property, or takes the possession of it for a time, to satisfy a demand out of its rents or profits. 2. One to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed.

SĒ'QUIN, *n.* A gold coin of Venice and Turkey. *See* ZECHIN.

SE-RAGL'IO, (se-ral'yo) *n.* [Fr. *sérail;* Sp. *serrallo;* It. *serraglio.*] The palace of the grand seignior or Turkish sultan, or the palace of a prince.

SER'APH, *n.; plu.* SERAPHS; but sometimes the Hebrew plural, SERAPHIM, is used. [from Heb. שרף, to burn.] An angel of the highest order.

SE-RAPH'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to a seraph; angelic;
SE-RAPH'I-CAL, } sublime. 2. Pure; refined from sensuality. 3. Burning or inflamed with love or zeal.

SER'A-PHIM, *n.* [the Hebrew plural of *seraph.*] Angels of the highest order in the celestial hierarchy.

SE-RAS'KIER, *n.* A Turkish general or commander of land forces.

SE-RASS', *n.* A fowl of the East Indies of the crane kind.

SERE, *a.* Dry; withered; usually written *sear.*

† SERE, *n.* A claw or talon, *Chapman.*

SER-E-NĀDE', *n.* [Fr.; It., Sp. *serenata.*] 1. An entertainment of music given in the night by a lover to his mistress under her window. 2. Music performed in the streets during the stillness of the night. *Addison.*

SER-E-NĀDE', *v. t.* To entertain with nocturnal music.

SER-E-NĀDE', *v. i.* To perform nocturnal music.

SE-RĒ'NA GUT'TA. *See* GUTTA SERENA.

SER-E-NĀ'TA, *n.* A vocal piece of music on an amorous subject. *Busby.*

SE-RĒNE', *a.* [Fr. *serein;* It., Sp. *sereno;* L. *serenus.*] 1. Clear or fair, and calm. 2. Bright. *Pope.* 3. Calm; unruffled; undisturbed. 4. A title given to several princes and magistrates in Europe.

† SE-RĒNE', *n.* A cold, damp evening. *B. Jonson.*

SE-RĒNE', *v. t.* 1. To make clear and calm; to quiet. 2. To clear; to brighten. *Philips.*

SE-RĒNE'LY, *adv.* Calmly; quietly. *Pope.* 2. With unruffled temper; coolly. *Prior.*

SE-RĒNE'NESS, *n.* The state of being serene; serenity.

† SE-REN'I-TUDE, *n.* Calmness. *Wotton.*

SE-REN'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *serenité;* L. *serenitas.*] 1. Clearness and calmness. 2. Calmness; quietness; stillness; peace. 3. Calmness of mind; evenness of temper; undisturbed state; coolness. 4. A title of respect.

SERF, *n.* [Fr. *serf;* L. *servus.*] A servant or slave employed in husbandry, and, in some countries, attached to the soil and transferred with it.

SERGE, *n.* [Fr. *serge;* Sp. *xerga.*] A woolen, quilted stuff, manufactured in a loom with four treddles, after the manner of ratteens.

SER'GEAN-CY, *n.* The office of a sergeant at law. *Hacket.*

SER'GEANT, (sär'jent) *n.* [Fr. *sergent;* It. *sergente;* Sp., Port. *sargento.*] 1. *Formerly*, an officer in *England*, nearly answering to the more modern bailiff of the hundred; also, an officer whose duty was to attend on the king, and on the lord high steward in court, to arrest traitors and other offenders.—2. In *military affairs*, a non-commissioned officer.—3. In *England*, a lawyer of the highest rank, and answering to the doctor of the civil law. 4. A title sometimes given to the king's servants.

SER'GEANT-RY, (sär'jent-ry) *n.* In *England*, *sergeantry* is of two kinds; *grand sergeantry* and *petit sergeantry. Grand sergeantry* is a particular kind of knight-service, a tenure by which the tenant was bound to do some special honorary service to the king in person.—*Petit sergeantry* was a tenure by which the tenant was bound to render to the king, annually, some small implement of war, as a bow.

SER'GEANT-SHIP, (sär'jent-ship) *n.* The office of a sergeant.

SERGE'-MĀK-ER, *n.* A manufacturer of serges.

SĒ-RI'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *sericus.*] Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky.—In *botany*, covered with very soft hairs pressed close to the surface.

SĒ'RIES, *n.* [L.] 1. A continued succession of things in the same order, and bearing the same relation to each other. 2. Sequence; order; course; succession of things. —3. In *natural history*, an order or subdivision of some class of natural bodies.—4. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, a number of terms in succession, increasing or diminishing in a certain ratio.

SER'IN, *n.* A song bird of Italy and Germany.

SĒ'RI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *serieux*; Sp. *serio*; It. *serio, serioso*; L. *serius.*] 1. Grave in manner or disposition; solemn; not light, gay or volatile. 2. Really intending what is said; being in earnest; not jesting or making a false pretense. 3. Important; weighty; not trifling. 4. Particularly attentive to religious concerns or one's own religious state.

SĒ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity.

SĒ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Gravity of manner or of mind; solemnity. 2. Earnest attention, particularly to religious concerns.

†SER-MOC-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* Speech-making. *Peacham.*

†SER-MOC-I-NĀ'TOR, *n.* One that makes sermons or speeches.

SER'MON, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sermo.*] 1. A discourse delivered in public by a clergyman for the purpose of religious instruction. 2. A printed discourse.

SER'MON, *v. t.* 1. To discourse as in a sermon; [*l. u.*] 2. To tutor; to lesson; to teach; [*l. u.*] *Shak.*

SER'MON, *v. i.* To compose or deliver a sermon. [*L. u.*]

†SER'MON-ING, *n.* Discourse; instruction; advice. *Chaucer.*

SER'MON-IZE, *v. i.* 1. To preach. *Bp. Nicholson.* 2. To inculcate rigid rules. *Chesterfield.* 3. To make sermons; to compose or write a sermon or sermons. [*Thus used in the United States.*]

SER'MON-IZ-ER, *n.* One that composes sermons.

SER'MON-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Preaching; inculcating rigid precepts; composing sermons.

SER'MOUN-TAIN, *n.* A plant; laserwort; seseli.

SE-ROON', *n.* [Sp. *seron.*] A quantity; bale or package.

SE-ROS'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *serosité.*] In *medicine*, the watery part of the blood. *Encyc.*

SER'O-TINE, *n.* A species of bat.

SĒ'ROUS, *a.* [Fr. *séreux.*] 1. Thin; watery; like whey. 2. Pertaining to serum. *Arbuthnot.*

SER'PENT, *n.* [L. *serpens.*] 1. An animal of the order *serpentes*, [creepers, crawlers,] of the class *amphibia.*—2. In *astronomy*, a constellation in the northern hemisphere. 3. An instrument of music, serving as a base to the cornet or small shawm. 4. *Figuratively*, a subtil or malicious person.—5. In *mythology*, a symbol of the sun. *Encyc.*

SER'PENT-CŪ'CUM-BER, *n.* A plant.

SER'PENT-ĒAT'ER, *n.* A fowl of Africa.

SER'PENT-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus *tænia.*

SER'PENT'S-TONGUE, *n.* A plant.

SER-PEN-TĀ'RI-A, *n.* A plant, called also *snake-root.*

SER-PEN-TĀ'RI-US, *n.* A constellation in the northern hemisphere, containing seventy-four stars.

SER'PEN-TINE, *a.* [L. *serpentinus.*] 1. Resembling a serpent; *usually*, winding or turning one way and the other, like a moving serpent; anfractuous. 2. Spiral; twisted. 3. Like a serpent; having the color or properties of a serpent.

SER'PEN-TINE, *v. i.* To wind like a serpent; to meander.

SER'PEN-TINE, } *n.* A species of talck or magne-
SER'PEN-TINE-STONE, } sian stone.

SER'PENT-IZE, *v. i.* To wind; to turn or bend, first in one direction and then in the opposite; to meander.

†SER'PET, *n.* A basket. *Ainsworth.*

SER-PIG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *serpigo.*] Affected with serpigo.

*SER-PĪ'GO, *n.* [L.] A kind of herpes or tetter; called, in *popular language*, a *ringworm. Encyc.*

SER'PU-LITE, *n.* Petrified shells or fossil remains of the genus *serpula. Jameson.*

†SERR, *v. t.* [Fr. *serrer*; Sp., Port. *cerrar.*] To crowd, press or drive together. *Bacon.*

SER'RATE, } *a.* [L. *serratus.*] Jagged; notched; in-
SER'RA-TED, } dented on the edge, like a saw.

SER-RĀ'TION, *n.* Formation in the shape of a saw.

SER'RA-TURE, *n.* An indenting or indenture in the edge of any thing, like those of a saw. *Martyn.*

SER'ROUS, *a.* Like the teeth of a saw; irregular. [*L. u.*]

SER'RU-LATE, *a.* Finely serrate; having minute teeth.

†SER'RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *serrer.*] To crowd; to press together. *Milton.*

SĒ'RUM, *n.* [L.] 1. The thin, transparent part of the blood. 2. The thin part of milk; whey.

SER'VAL, *n.* An animal of the feline genus.

SERV'ANT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *servans.*] 1. A person that attends another for the purpose of performing menial offices for him, or who is employed by another for such offices or for other labor, and is subject to his command. The word is correlative to *master*. *Servant* differs from *slave*, as the servant's subjection to a master is voluntary, the slave's is not. Every slave is a servant, but every servant is not a slave. 2. One in a state of subjection.—3. In *Scripture*, a slave; a bondman. 4. The subject of a king. 2 *Sam.* viii. 5. A person who voluntarily serves another or acts as his minister. *Is.* xlii. 6. A person employed or used as an instrument in accomplishing God's purposes. 7. One who yields obedience to another. 8. That which yields obedience, or acts in subordination as an instrument. *Ps.* cxix. 9. One that makes painful sacrifices in compliance with the weakness or wants of others. 1 *Cor.* ix. 10. A person of base condition or ignoble spirit. *Eccles.* x. 11. A word of civility. *Swift*

†SERV'ANT, *v. t.* To subject. *Shak.*

SERVE, (serv) *v. t.* [Fr. *servir*; It. *servire*; Sp. *servir*; L. *servio.*] 1. To work for; to bestow the labor of body and mind in the employment of another. 2. To act as the minister of; to perform official duties to. 3. To attend at command; to wait on. 4. To obey servilely or meanly. 5. To supply with food. 6. To be subservient or subordinate to. 7. To perform the duties required in. 8. To obey; to perform duties in the employment of. 9. To be sufficient to, or to promote. 10. To help by good offices. 11. To comply with; to submit to. 12. To be sufficient for; to satisfy; to content. 13. To be in the place of any thing to one. 14. To treat; to requite.—15. In *Scripture* and *theology*, to obey and worship; to act in conformity to the law of a superior, and treat him with due reverence.—16. In a *bad sense*, to obey; to yield compliance or act according to. 17. To worship; to render homage to. 18. To be a slave to; to be in bondage to. *Gen.* xv.—19. To *serve one's self of*, to use; to make use of; *a Gallicism*, [*se servir de.*] 20. To use; to manage; to apply.—21. In *seamen's language*, to wind something round a rope to prevent friction.

To serve up, to prepare and present in a dish.—*To serve out*, to distribute in portions.—*To serve a writ*, to read it to the defendant; or to leave an attested copy at his usual place of abode.—*To serve an attachment*, or *writ of attachment*, to levy it on the person or goods by seizure; or to seize.—*To serve an execution*, to levy it on lands, goods or person by seizure or taking possession.—*To serve a warrant*, to read it, and to seize the person against whom it is issued.—*To serve an office*, to discharge a public duty.

SERVE, (serv) *v. i.* 1. To be a servant or slave. 2. To be employed in labor or other business for another. *Gen.* xxix. 3. To be in subjection. *Is.* xliii. 4. To wait; to attend; to perform domestic offices to another. *Luke* x. 5. To perform duties, as in the army, navy, or in any office. 6. To answer; to accomplish the end. 7. To be sufficient for a purpose. 8. To suit; to be convenient. 9. To conduce; to be of use. 10. To officiate or minister; to do the honors of.

SERVED, *pp.* Attended; waited on; worshiped; levied.

SERV'ICE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *servizio*; Sp. *servicio*; L. *servitium.*] 1. In a *general sense*, labor of body, or of body and mind, performed at the command of a superior, or in pursuance of duty, or for the benefit of another. 2. The business of a servant; menial office. 3. Attendance of a servant. 4. Place of a servant; actual employment of a servant. 5. Any thing done by way of duty to a superior. 6. Attendance on a superior. 7. Profession of respect uttered or sent. 8. Actual duty; that which is required to be done in an office. 9. That which God requires of man; worship; obedience. 10. Employment; business; office. 11. Use; purpose. 12. Military duty by land or sea. 13. A military achievement. 14. Useful office; advantage conferred. 15. Favor. 16. The duty which a tenant owes to his lord for his fee. 17. Public worship, or office of devotion. 18. A musical church composition consisting of choruses, trios, duets, solos, &c. 19. The official duties of a minister of the gospel, as in church, at a funeral, marriage, &c. 20. Course; order of dishes at table.—21. In *seamen's language*, the materials used for serving a rope, as spun-yarn, small lines, &c. 22. A tree and its fruit, of the genus *sorbus.*

SERV'ICE-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That does service; that promotes happiness, interest, advantage or any good; useful; beneficial; advantageous. 2. Active; diligent; officious.

SERV'ICE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Usefulness in promoting good of any kind; beneficialness. 2. Officiousness; readiness to do service.

†SERV'I-ENT, *a.* [L. *serviens.*] Subordinate. *Dyer.*

SERV'ILE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *servilis.*] 1. Such as pertains to a servant or slave; slavish; mean; such as proceeds from dependence. 2. Held in subjection; dependent. 3. Cringing; fawning; meanly submissive.

SERV'ILE-LY, *adv.* 1. Meanly; slavishly; with base submission or obsequiousness. 2. With base deference to another.

SERV'ILE-NESS, } *n.* Slavery; the condition of a slave or
SER-VIL'I-TY, } bondman. 2. Mean submission;

baseness; slavishness. 3. Mean obsequiousness; slavish deference.

SERV'ING, *ppr.* Working for; acting in subordination to; worshiping; also, performing duties.

SERV'ING-MAID, *n.* A female servant; a menial.

SERV'ING-MAN, *n.* A male servant; a menial.

SERV'I-TOR, *n.* [It. *servitore*; Sp. *servidor*; Fr. *serviteur.*] 1. A servant; an attendant. 2. One that acts under another; a follower or adherent. 3. One that professes duty and obedience. *Shak.*—4. In the *university of Oxford*, a student who attends on another for his maintenance and learning; such as is called, in *Cambridge*, a *sizer.*

SERV'I-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a servitor.

SERV'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *servitudo.*] 1. The condition of a slave; the state of involuntary subjection to a master; slavery; bondage. 2. The state of a servant. 3. The condition of a conquered country. 4. A state of slavish dependence. 5. Servants, collectively; [*obs.*]

SES'AME, } *n.* [Fr. *sesame*; It. *sesamo*; L. *sesama.*]
SES'A-MUM, } Oily grain; a genus of annual herbaceous plants, from the seeds of which an oil is expressed.

SES'BAN, *n.* A plant; a species of *æschynomene.*

SES'E-LI, *n.* [L., Gr. σεσελι.] A genus of plants; meadow saxifrage; hartwort. *Encyc.*

SES-QUI-AL'TER, } *a.* [L.] 1. In *geometry*, desig-
SES-QUI-AL'TER-AL, } nating a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once, and half as much more; as 9 contains 6 and its half.—2. A *sesquialteral floret* is when a large fertile floret is accompanied with a small abortive one.

SES-QUI-DŪ'PLI-CATE, *a.* [L. *sesqui* and *duplicatus.*] Designating the ratio of two and a half to one.

*SES-QUIP'E-DAL, } *a.* [L. *sesqui* and *pedalis.*] Con-
SES-QUIP-E-DĀ'LI-AN, } taining a foot and a half.

SES-QUIP'LI-CATE, *a.* [L. *sesqui* and *plicatus.*] Designating the ratio of one and a half to one.

SES-QUI-TER'TIAN, } *a.* [L. *sesqui* and *tertius.*] Des-
SES-QUI-TER'TION-AL, } ignating the ratio of one and one third.

SES'QUI-TONE, *n.* In *music*, a minor third, or interval of three semitones. *Busby.*

SESS, *n.* [L. *sessio.*] A tax. [*L. u.*] *See* ASSESSMENT.

SES'SILE, *a.* [L. *sessilis.*] In *botany*, sitting on the stem.

SES'SION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sessio.*] 1. A sitting or being placed. 2. The actual sitting of a court, council, legislature, &c. 3. The time, space or term during which a court, council, legislature and the like, meet daily for business.—4. *Sessions*, in *some of the States*, is particularly used for a court of justices, held for granting licenses to innkeepers or taverners, for laying out new highways or altering old ones, and the like.

SESS'-POOL, *n.* A cavity sunk in the earth to receive and retain the sediment of water conveyed in drains.

SES'TERCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sestertius.*] A Roman coin, in value the fourth part of a denarius, about two pence sterling or four cents.—The *sestertium*, that is, *sestertium pondus*, was two pounds and a half, or two hundred and fifty denarii; about seven pounds sterling, or thirty one dollars.

SET, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *set.* [Sax. *sætan*, *setan*, *settan*; L. *sedo*; G. *setzen*; D. *zetten*; Sw. *sätta*; Dan. *setter.*] 1. To put or place; to fix or cause to rest in a standing posture. 2. To put or place in its proper or natural posture. 3. To put, place or fix in any situation. 4. To put into any condition or state. 5. To put; to fix; to attach to. 6. To fix; to render motionless. 7. To put or fix, as a price. 8. To fix; to state by some rule. 9. To regulate or adjust; as, to *set* a time-piece by the sun. 10. To fit to music; to adapt with notes. 11. To pitch; to begin to sing in public. 12. To plant, as a shrub, tree or vegetable. 13. To variegate, intersperse or adorn with something fixed; to stud. 14. To return to its proper place or state; to replace; to reduce from a dislocated or fractured state. 15. To fix; to place. 16. To fix firmly; to predetermine. 17. To fix by appointment; to appoint; to assign. 18. To place or station; to appoint to a particular duty. 19. To stake at play; [*l. u.*] 20. To offer a wager at dice to another; [*l. u.*] 21. To fix in metal. 22. To fix; to cause to stop; to obstruct. 23. To embarrass; to perplex. 24. To put in good order; to fix for use; to bring to a fine edge. 25. To loose and extend; to spread. 26. To point out without noise or disturbance. 27. To oppose. 28. To prepare with runnet for cheese. 29. To dim; to darken or extinguish.

To set by the compass, among *seamen*, to observe the bearing or situation of a distant object by the compass.—*To set about*, to begin, as an action or enterprise; to apply to.—*To set one's self against*, to place in a state of enmity or opposition.—*To set against*, to oppose; to set in comparison.—*To set apart*, to separate to a particular use; to separate from the rest.—*To set aside.* 1. To omit for the present; to lay out of the question. 2. To reject. 3. To annul; to vacate.—*To set abroach*, to spread.—*To set a-going*, to cause to begin to move.—*To set by.* 1. To set apart or on one side; to reject. 2. To esteem; to regard; to value.—*To set down.* 1. To place upon the ground or floor. 2. To enter in writing; to register. 3. To explain or relate in writing. 4. To fix on a resolve; [*l. u.*] 5. To fix; to establish; to ordain.—*To set forth.* 1. To manifest; to offer or present to view. *Rom.* iii. 2. To publish; to promulgate; to make appear. 3. To send out; to prepare and send; [*obs.*] 4. To display; to exhibit; to present to view; to show.—*To set forward*, to advance; to move on; also, to promote.—*To set in*, to put in the way to begin.—*To set off.* 1. To adorn; to decorate; to embellish. 2. To give a pompous or flattering description of; to eulogize; to recommend. 3. To place against as an equivalent. 4. To separate or assign for a particular purpose.—*To set on* or *upon.* 1. To incite; to instigate; to animate to action. 2. To assault or attack; seldom used transitively, but the passive form is often used. 3. To employ, as in a task. 4. To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled purpose. —*To set out.* 1. To assign; to allot. 2. To publish. 3. To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space. 4. To adorn; to embellish. 5. To raise, equip and send forth; to furnish; [*l. u.*] 6. To show; to display; to recommend; to set off. 7. To show; to prove; [*l. u.*]—8. In *law*, to recite; to state at large.—*To set up.* 1. To erect. 2. To begin a new institution; to institute; to establish; to found. 3. To enable to commence a new business. 4. To raise; to exalt; to put in power. 5. To place in view. 6. To raise; to utter loudly. 7. To advance; to propose as truth or for reception. 8. To raise from depression or to a sufficient fortune.—9. In *seamen's language*, to extend, as the shrouds, stays, &c.—*To set at naught*, to undervalue; to contemn; to despise.—*To set in order*, to adjust or arrange; to reduce to method.—*To set eyes on*, to see; to behold; to fasten the eyes on.—*To set the teeth on edge*, to affect the teeth with a painful sensation.—*To set over.* 1. To appoint or constitute. 2. To assign; to transfer; to convey.—*To set right*, to correct; to put in order.—*To set at ease*, to quiet; to tranquilize.—*To set free*, to release from confinement, imprisonment or bondage; to liberate; to emancipate.—*To set at work*, to cause to enter on work or action; or to direct how to enter on work.—*To set on fire*, to communicate fire to; to inflame; and, *figuratively*, to enkindle the passions; to make to rage; to irritate.—*To set before*, to offer; to propose; to present to view.

SET, *v. i.* 1. To decline; to go down; to pass below the horizon. 2. To be fixed hard; to be close or firm. 3. To fit music to words. 4. To congeal or concrete. 5. To begin a journey; [*obs.*] 6. To plant. 7. To flow; to have a certain direction in motion. 8. To catch birds with a dog that sets them, that is, one that lies down and points them out, and with a large net.—*To set one's self about*, to begin; to enter upon; to take the first steps.—*To set one's self*, to apply one's self.—*To set about*, to fall on; to begin; to take the first steps in a business or enterprise.—*To set in.* 1. To begin. 2. To become settled in a particular state.—*To set forward*, to move or march; to begin to march; to advance.—*To set on* or *upon.* 1. To begin a journey or an enterprise. 2. To assault; to make an attack. *Shak.*—*To set out.* 1. To begin a journey or course. 2. To have a beginning.—*To set to*, to apply one's self to.—*To set up.* 1. To begin business or a scheme of life. 2. To profess openly; to make pretensions.

SET, *pp.* 1. Placed; put; located; fixed; adjusted; composed; studded or adorned; reduced, as a dislocated or broken bone. 2. *a.* Regular; uniform; formal; as, a *set* speech. 3. Fixed in opinion; determined; firm; obstinate. 4. Established; prescribed.

SET, *n.* 1. A number or collection of things of the same kind and of similar form, which are ordinarily used together. 2. A number of things fitted to be used together, though different in form. 3. A number of persons associated; as, a *set* of men. 4. A number of particular things that are united in the formation of a whole. 5. A young plant for growth. 6. The descent of the sun or other luminary below the horizon. 7. A wager at dice. 8. A game.

SE-TĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *seta.*] 1. Bristly; set with strong hairs; consisting of strong hairs.—2. In *botany*, bristle-shaped; having the thickness and length of a bristle.—*Setaceous worm*, a name given to a water-worm that resembles a horse hair, vulgarly supposed to be an animated hair.

SET'DOWN, *n.* A powerful rebuke or reprehension.

SET'-FOIL. *See* SEPT-FOIL.

SĒ'TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *seta*, and *form.*] Having the form of a bristle. *Journ. of Science.*

†SET'NESS, *n.* Regulation; adjustment. *Masters.*

SET'-OFF, *n.* [*set* and *off.*] The act of admitting one claim to counterbalance another.—In *New England*, *offset* is sometimes used for *set-off.*

SĒ'TON, *n.* [Fr.] In *surgery*, a few horse hairs or small threads, or a twist of silk, drawn through the skin by a

large needle, by which a small opening is made and continued for the discharge of humors.

SĒ'TOUS, *a.* [It. *setoso;* L. *setosus.*] In *botany*, bristly; having the surface set with bristles. *Martyn.*

SET-TEE', *n.* 1. A long seat with a back to it. 2. A vessel with one deck, and a very long, sharp prow, carrying two or three masts with latteen sails; used in the *Mediterranean.*

SET'TER, *n.* 1. One that sets. 2. A dog that beats the field and starts birds for sportsmen. 3. A man that performs the office of a setting-dog, or finds persons to be plundered. 4. One that adapts words to music in composition. 5. Whatever sets off, adorns or recommends; [*obs.*]

SET'TER-WORT, *n.* A plant, a species of *helleborus.*

SET'TING, *ppr.* Placing; putting; fixing; studding; appointing; sinking below the horizon, &c.

SET'TING, *n.* 1. The act of putting, placing, fixing or establishing. 2. The act of sinking below the horizon. 3. The act or manner of taking birds by a setting dog. 4. Inclosure. 5. The direction of a current at sea.

SET'TING-DOG, *n.* A setter; a dog trained to find and start birds for sportsmen.

SET'TLE, *n.* [Sax. *setl, settl;* G. *sessel;* D. *zetel.*] A seat or bench; something to sit on. *Dryden.*

SET'TLE, *v. t.* 1. To place in a permanent condition after wandering or fluctuation. 2. To fix; to establish; to make permanent in any place. 3. To establish in business or way of life. 4. To marry. 5. To establish; to confirm. 6. To determine what is uncertain; to establish; to free from doubt. 7. To fix; to establish; to make certain or permanent. 8. To fix or establish; not to suffer to doubt or waver. 9. To make close or compact. 10. To cause to subside after being heaved and loosened by frost; or to dry and harden after rain. 11. To fix or establish by gift, grant or any legal act. 12. To fix firmly. 13. To cause to sink or subside, as extraneous matter in liquors. 14. To compose; to tranquilize what is disturbed. 15. To establish in the pastoral office; to ordain over a church and society, or parish. *U. States. Boswell.* 16. To plant with inhabitants; to colonize. 17. To adjust; to close by amicable agreement or otherwise. 18. To adjust; to liquidate; to balance, or to pay.—*To settle the land*, among *seamen*, to cause it to sink or appear lower by receding from it.

SET'TLE, *v. i.* 1. To fall to the bottom of liquor; to subside; to sink and rest on the bottom. 2. To lose motion or fermentation; to deposit, as feces. 3. To fix one's habitation or residence. 4. To marry and establish a domestic state. 5. To become fixed after change or fluctuation. 6. To become stationary; to quit a rambling or irregular course for a permanent or methodical one. 7. To become fixed or permanent; to take a lasting form or state. 8. To rest; to repose. 9. To become calm; to cease from agitation. 10. To make a jointure for a wife. 11. To sink by its weight; and, in *loose bodies*, to become more compact. 12. To sink after being heaved, and to dry. 13. To be ordained or installed over a parish, church or congregation. 14. To adjust differences or accounts; to come to an agreement.

SET'TLED, *pp.* Placed; established; fixed; determined; composed; adjusted.

SET'TLED-NESS, *n.* The state of being settled; confirmed state. [*Little used.*] *K. Charles.*

SET'TLE-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of settling, or state of being settled. 2. The falling of the foul or foreign matter of liquors to the bottom; subsidence. 3. The matter that subsides; lees; dregs; [*obs.*] 4. The act of giving possession by legal sanction. 5. A jointure granted to a wife, or the act of granting it. 6. The act of taking a domestic state; the act of marrying and going to housekeeping. 7. A becoming stationary, or taking a permanent residence after a roving course of life. 8. The act of planting or establishing, as a colony; also, the place, or the colony established. 9. Adjustment; liquidation; the ascertainment of just claims, or payment of the balance of an account. 10. Adjustment of differences; pacification; reconciliation. 11. The ordaining or installment of a clergyman over a parish or congregation. 12. A sum of money or other property granted to a minister on his ordination, exclusive of his salary. 13. Legal residence or establishment of a person in a particular parish or town.

SET'TLING, *ppr.* Placing; fixing; establishing; regulating; adjusting; planting; subsiding; composing; ordaining or installing.

SET'TLING, *n.* 1. The act of making a settlement; a planting or colonizing. 2. The act of subsiding, as lees. 3. The adjustment of differences.—4. *Settlings*, plu. lees; dregs; sediment.

SET-TŌ', *n.* An argument; a debate. *Brockett.*

SET'WALL, *n.* [*set* and *wall.*] A plant. The *garden setwall* is a species of *valeriana.*

SEV'EN, (sev'n) *a.* [Sax. *seofa, seofan;* Goth. *sibun;* D. *zeeven;* G. *sieben;* L. *septem.*] Four and three; one more than six or less than eight.

SEV'EN-FŌLD, *a.* [*seven* and *fold.*] Repeated seven times; doubled seven times.

SEV'EN-FŌLD, *adv.* Seven times as much or often.

SEV'EN-NIGHT, (sen'nit) *n.* [*seven* and *night.*] A week; the period of seven days and nights.—*Sevennight* is now contracted into *sennight*, which see.

SEV'EN-SCORE, *n.* [*seven* and *score.*] Seven times twenty, that is, a hundred and forty. *Bacon.*

SEV'EN-TEEN, *a.* [Sax. *seofontyne.*] Seven and ten.

SEV'EN-TEENTH, *a.* [from *seventeen.*] The ordinal of seventeen; the seventh after the tenth.

SEV'ENTH, *a.* [Sax. *seofetha.*] 1. The ordinal of seven; the first after the sixth. 2. Containing or being one part in seven.

SEV'ENTH, *n.* 1. The seventh part; one part in seven.—2. In *music*, a dissonant interval or heptachord.

SEV'ENTH-LY, *adv.* In the seventh place. *Bacon.*

SEV'EN-TI-ETH, *a.* [from *seventy.*] The ordinal of seventy.

SEV'EN-TY, *a.* [D. *zeventig.*] Seven times ten.

SEV'EN-TY, *n.* The Septuagint or seventy translators of the Old Testament into the Greek language.

SEV'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *sevrer;* It. *sevrare.*] 1. To part or divide by violence; to separate by cutting or rending. 2. To part from the rest by violence. 3. To separate; to disjoin, as distinct things, but united. 4. To separate and put in different orders or places. 5. To disjoin; to disunite; in a *general sense*, but usually implying violence. 6. To keep distinct or apart. *Ex.* viii.—7. In *law*, to disunite; to disconnect; to part possession.

SEV'ER, *v. i.* 1. To make a separation or distinction; to distinguish. 2. To suffer disjunction; to be parted or rent asunder. *Shak.*

SEV'ER-AL, *a.* [from *sever.*] 1. Separate; distinct; not common to two or more. 2. Separate; different; distinct. 3. Divers; consisting of a number; more than two, but not very many. 4. Separate; single; particular. 5. Distinct; appropriate.

SEV'ER-AL, *n.* 1. Each particular, or a small number, singly taken. 2. An inclosed or separate place; inclosed ground; [*obs.*]—*In several*, in a state of separation; [*little used.*]

† SEV-ER-AL'I-TY, *n.* Each particular singly taken; distinction. *Bp. Hall.*

† SEV'ER-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To distinguish. *Bp. Hall.*

SEV'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* Separately; distinctly; apart from others.

SEV'ER-AL-TY, *n.* A state of separation from the rest, or from all others.

SEV'ER-ANCE, *n.* Separation; the act of dividing or disuniting.

SE-VĒRE', *a.* [Fr.; L. *severus;* It., Sp. *severo.*] 1. Rigid; harsh; not mild or indulgent. 2. Sharp; hard; rigorous. 3. Very strict; or sometimes, perhaps, unreasonably strict or exact; giving no indulgence. 4. Rigorous, perhaps cruel. 5. Grave; sober; sedate to an extreme. 6. Rigidly exact; strictly methodical; not lax or airy. 7. Sharp; afflictive; distressing; violent. 8. Sharp; biting; extreme. 9. Close; concise; not luxuriant. 10. Exact; critical; nice.

SE-VĒRE'LY, *adv.* 1. Harshly; sharply. 2. Strictly; rigorously. 3. With extreme rigor. 4. Painfully; afflictively; greatly. 5. Fiercely; ferociously.

SEV'ER-ITE, *n.* A mineral found near St. Sever.

SE-VER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *severitas.*] 1. Harshness; rigor; austerity; want of mildness or indulgence. 2. Rigor; extreme strictness. 3. Excessive rigor; extreme degree or amount. 4. Extremity; quality or power of distressing. 5. Extreme degree. 6. Extreme coldness or inclemency. 7. Harshness; cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment. 8. Exactness; rigor; niceness. 9. Strictness; rigid accuracy.

† SEV-O-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *sevoco.*] The act of calling aside.

SEV-RŪ'GA, *n.* A fish, the *accipenser stellatus. Tooke.*

† SEW, to follow. [*See* SUE.] *Spenser.*

SEW, (sō) *v. t.* [Sax. *siwian, suwian;* Goth. *siuyan;* Sw. *sy;* Dan. *syer;* L. *suo.*] To unite or fasten together with a needle and thread.—*To sew up*, to inclose by sewing; to inclose in any thing sewed.

SEW, (sō) *v. i.* To practice sewing; to join things with stitches.

† SEW, (sō) *v. t.* [L. *sicco.*] To drain a pond for taking the fish.

SEWED, (sōde) *pp.* United by stitches.

SEW'EL, *n.* Among *huntsmen*, something hung up to prevent deer from entering a place.

* SEW'ER, *n.* [G. *anzucht.*] A drain or passage to convey off water under ground; a subterraneous canal, particularly in cities; corruptly pronounced *shore* or *soer.*

†SEW'ER, (sō'er) *n.* [D. *schaffer*; G. *schaffner.*] An officer who serves up a feast and arranges the dishes.

SEW'ER, (sō'er) *n.* One who sews, or uses the needle.

SEW'ING, (sō'ing) *ppr.* Joining with the needle or with stitches.

SEW'I-TUDE, *n.* A term derived from the civil law, equivalent to *easement* in the common law.

†SEW'STER, (sō'ster) *n.* A woman that sows or spins. *B. Jonson.*

SEX, *n.* [Fr. *sexe*; Sp. *sexo*; It. *sesso*; L. *sexus.*] 1. The distinction between male and female; or that property or character by which an animal is male or female. 2. *By way of emphasis*, womankind; females.

SEX-A-GE-NĀ'RI-AN, *n.* A person who has arrived at the age of sixty years. *Cowper.*

*SEX'A-GEN-A-RY, or SEX-AG'EN-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *sexagénaire*; L. *sexagenarius.*] Designating the number sixty; *as a noun*, a person sixty years of age; also, something composed of sixty.

SEX-A-GES'I-MA, *n.* [L. *sexagesimus.*] The second Sunday before Lent, the next to Shrove-Sunday, so called as being about the 60th day before Easter.

SEX-A-GES'I-MAL, *a.* Sixtieth; pertaining to the number sixty.

SEX-AN'GLED, } *a.* [L. *sex* and *angulus.*] Having six
SEX-AN'GU-LAR, } angles; hexagonal.

SEX-AN'GU-LAR-LY, *adv.* With six angles; hexagonally.

SEX-DEC'I-MAL, *a.* [L. *sex* and *decem.*] In *crystalography*, when a prism or the middle part of a crystal has six faces and two summits, and, taken together, ten faces, or the reverse.

SEX-DU-O-DEC'I-MAL, *a.* [L. *sex* and *duodecim.*] In *crystalography*, designating a crystal when the prism or middle part has six faces and two summits, having together twelve faces.

SEX-EN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *sex* and *annus.*] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years.

SEX-EN'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Once in six years.

SEX'FID, *a.* [L. *sex* and *findo.*] In *botany*, six-cleft.

SEX-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *sex* and *loculus.*] In *botany*, six-celled; having six cells for seeds.

SEX'TAIN, *n.* [L. *sextans.*] A stanza of six lines.

SEX'TANT, *n.* [L. *sextans.*] 1. In *mathematics*, the sixth part of a circle. Hence, 2. An instrument formed like a quadrant, excepting that its limb comprehends only 60 degrees, or the sixth part of a circle.—3. In *astronomy*, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

SEX'TA-RY, *n.* [L. *sextarius.*] A measure of a pint and a half.

†SEX'TA-RY, or †SEX'TRY, *n.* The same as *sacristan. Dict.*

SEX'TILE, *n.* [L. *sextilis.*] Denoting the aspect or position of two planets, when distant from each other 60 degrees.

SEX'TON, *n.* [contracted from *sacristan.*] An under officer of the church, whose business is to take care of the vessels, vestments, &c. belonging to the church, to attend on the officiating clergyman, and perform other duties pertaining to the church, to dig graves, &c.

SEX'TON-SHIP, *n.* The office of a sexton. *Swift.*

SEX'TU-PLE, *a.* [Low L. *sextuplus.*] 1. Sixfold; six times as much.—2. In *music*, denoting a mixed sort of triple, beaten in double time, or a measure of two times composed of six equal notes, three for each time.

SEX'U-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to sex or the sexes; distinguishing the sex; denoting what is peculiar to the distinction and office of male and female.—2. *Sexual system*, in *botany*, the system which ascribes to vegetables the distinction of sexes.

SEX'U-AL-IST, *n.* One who believes and maintains the doctrine of sexes in plants. *Milne.*

SEX-U-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being distinguished by sex.

SHAB, *v. i.* To play mean tricks.—In *some parts of New England*, it signifies to reject or dismiss. [*Vulgar.*]

SHAB'BED, *a.* Mean; shabby. *A. Wood.*

SHAB'BI-LY, *adv.* 1. Raggedly; with rent or ragged clothes. 2. Meanly; in a despicable manner.

SHAB'BI-NESS, *n.* 1. Raggedness. 2. Meanness; paltriness.

SHAB'BY, *a.* [D. *schabbig*; G. *schäbig.*] 1. Ragged; torn, or worn to rags. 2. Clothed with ragged garments. 3. Mean; paltry; despicable.

SHACK, *n.* In *ancient customs of England*, a liberty of winter pasturage. Stock turned into the stubble after the harvest are said to be at *shack*.—In *New England*, *shack* is used in a somewhat similar sense for mast or the food of swine, and for feeding at large or in the forest.

SHACK, *v. i.* 1. To shed, as corn at harvest; [*local.*] *Grose.* 2. To feed in stubble, or upon the waste corn of the field; [*local.*] *Pegge.*

SHAC'KLE, *n.* Stubble.

SHAC'KLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *sceacul*; D. *schakel.*] 1. To chain; to fetter; to tie or confine the limbs so as to prevent free motion. 2. To bind or confine so as to obstruct or embarrass action.

SHAC'KLE, or SHAC'KLES, *n.* 1. Fetters, gyves, handcuffs. 2. That which obstructs or embarrasses free action.

SHAC'KLED, *pp.* Tied; confined; embarrassed.

SHACK'LING, *ppr.* Fettering; binding; confining.

SHAD, *n.* [G. *schade.*] A fish, a species of *clupea.*

SHAD'DOCK, *n.* A variety of the orange, *pampelmoe.*

SHADE, *n.* [Sax. *scad*, *scead*, *sced*; G. *schatten.*] 1. *Literally*, the interception, cutting off or interruption of the rays of light; hence, the obscurity which is caused by such interception. *Shade* differs from *shadow*, as it implies no particular form or definite limit; whereas a *shadow* represents in form the object which intercepts the light. 2. Darkness; obscurity. 3. An obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood, which precludes the sun's rays; and hence, a secluded retreat. 4. A screen; something that intercepts light or heat. 5. Protection; shelter.—6. In *painting*, the dark part of a picture. 7. Degree or gradation of light. 8. A shadow; [*see* SHADOW.] *Pope.* 9. The soul, after its separation from the body; so called because the ancients supposed it to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch; a spirit; a ghost. *Dryden.*

SHADE, *v. t.* [Sax. *sceadan*, *gesceadan.*] 1. To shelter or screen from light by intercepting its rays. 2. To overspread with darkness or obscurity; to obscure. 3. To shelter; to hide. 4. To cover from injury; to protect; to screen. 5. To paint in obscure colors; to darken. 6. To mark with gradations of color. 7. To darken; to obscure.

SHĀD'ED, *pp.* Defended from the rays of the sun; darkened.

SHĀD'ER, *n.* He or that which shades.

SHĀ'DI-NESS, *n.* The state of being shady; umbrageousness.

SHĀD'ING, *ppr.* Sheltering from the sun's rays.

SHAD'ŌW, *n.* [Sax. *scadu*, *sceadu.*] 1. Shade within defined limits; obscurity or deprivation of light, apparent on a plane, and representing the form of the body which intercepts the rays of light. 2. Darkness; shade; obscurity. 3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat or influence of the air. 4. Obscure place; secluded retreat; [*obs.*] 5. Dark part of a picture; [*obs.*] 6. A spirit; a ghost; [*obs.*]—7. In *painting*, the representation of a real shadow. 8. An imperfect and faint representation; opposed to *substance.* 9. Inseparable companion. 10. Type; mystical representation. 11. Protection; shelter; favor. *Lam.* iv. 12. Slight or faint appearance. *James* i.

SHAD'ŌW, *v. t.* 1. To overspread with obscurity. 2. To cloud; to darken. 3. To make cool; to refresh by shade; or to shade. 4. To conceal; to hide; to screen. 5. To protect; to screen from danger; to shroud. 6. To mark with slight gradations of color or light. *Locke.* 7. To paint in obscure colors. 8. To represent faintly or imperfectly. 9. To represent typically.

SHAD'ŌWED, *pp.* Represented imperfectly or typically.

SHAD'ŌW-GRASS, *n.* A kind of grass so called.

SHAD'ŌW-ING, *ppr.* Representing by faint or imperfect resemblance.

SHAD'ŌW-ING, *n.* Shade or gradation of light and color.

SHAD'ŌW-Y, *a.* [Sax. *sceadwig.*] 1. Full of shade; dark; gloomy. 2. Not brightly luminous; faintly light. 3. Faintly representative; typical. 4. Unsubstantial; unreal. 5. Dark; obscure; opaque.

†SHAD'ŌW-Y-NESS, *n.* State of being shadowy.

SHĀ'DY, *a.* 1. Abounding with shade or shades; overspread with shade. 2. Sheltered from the glare of light or sultry heat.

†SHAF'FLE, *v. i.* To hobble or limp.

†SHAF'FLER, *n.* A hobbler; one that limps.

SHĀFT, *n.* [Sax. *sceaft*; D., G. *schaft*; Sw., Dan. *skaft.*] 1. An arrow; a missile weapon.—2. In *mining*, a pit, or long, narrow opening or entrance into a mine.—3. In *architecture*, the *shaft* of a column is the body of it, between the base and the capital. 4. Any thing straight. 5. The stem or stock of a feather or quill. 6. The pole of a carriage, sometimes called *tongue* or *neap.* 7. The handle of a weapon.

SHĀFT'ED, *a.* Having a handle; a term, in *heraldry*, applied to a spear-head.

†SHĀFT'MENT, *n.* [Sax. *scæftmund.*] A span, a measure of about six inches. *Ray.*

SHAG, *n.* [Sax. *sceaga*; Dan. *skiæg*; Sw. *skägg.*] 1. Coarse hair or nap, or rough, woolly hair. 2. A kind of cloth having a long, coarse nap.—3. In *ornithology*, an aquatic fowl.

SHAG, *a.* Hairy; shaggy. *Shak.*

SHAG, *v. t.* 1. To make rough or hairy. *J. Barlow.* 2. To make rough or shaggy; to deform. *Thomson.*

SHAG'GED, or SHAG'GY, *a.* 1. Rough with long hair or wool. 2. Rough; rugged.

SHAG'GED-NESS, or SHAG'GI-NESS, *n.* The state of being shaggy; roughness with long, loose hair or wool.

SHA-GREEN′, *n.* [Pers.] A kind of grained leather prepared of the skin of a fish, a species of *squalus*.
SHA-GREEN′, *a.* Made of the leather called shagreen.
SHA-GREEN′, for *chagrin*. *See* CHAGRIN.
SHĀH, *n.* A Persian word signifying king. *Eton.*
SHĀIK, SCHEIϾH, or SCHEIϾK, *n.* Among the *Arabians* and *Moors*, an old man; and hence, a chief, a lord, a man of eminence.
† SHĀIL, *v. t.* To walk sidewise. *L'Estrange.*
SHAKE, *v. t.*; pret. *shook*; pp. *shaken*. [Sax. *sceacan*; Sw. *skaka*; D. *schokken*.] 1. To cause to move with quick vibrations; to move rapidly one way and the other; to agitate. 2. To make to totter or tremble. 3. To cause to shiver. 4. To throw down by a violent motion. 5. To throw away; to drive off. 6. To move from firmness; to weaken the stability of; to endanger; to threaten to overthrow. 7. To cause to waver or doubt; to impair the resolution of; to depress the courage of. 8. To trill.—*To shake hands*; *sometimes*, to unite with; to agree or contract with; *more generally*, to take leave of, from the practice of shaking hands at meeting and parting.—*To shake off*, to drive off; to throw off or down by violence.
SHAKE, *v. i.* 1. To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion. 2. To tremble; to shiver; to quake. 3. To totter.
SHAKE, *n.* 1. Concussion; a vacillating or wavering motion; a rapid motion one way and the other; agitation. 2. A trembling or shivering; agitation. 3. A motion of hands clasped.—4. In *music*, a trill; a rapid reiteration of two notes comprehending an interval not greater than one whole tone, nor less than a semitone.
SHĀK′EN, (shā′kn) *pp.* 1. Impelled with a vacillating motion; agitated. 2. *a.* Cracked or split.
SHĀK′ER, *n.* 1. A person or thing that shakes or agitates. *Pope.*—2. In the *United States*, *Shakers* is the name given to a sect of Christians.
SHĀK′ING, *ppr.* 1. Impelling to a wavering motion; causing to vacillate or waver; agitating. 2. Trembling; shivering; quaking.
SHĀK′ING, *n.* 1. The act of shaking or agitating; brandishing. *Job* xli. 2. Concussion. 3. A trembling or shivering.
SHĀK′Y, *a.* Cracked, as timber. *Chambers.*
SHALL, } (shal) { *v. i. verb auxiliary*; pret. *should*. [Sax. SHAL, } { *sceal*an, *scylan*. *Shall* is defective, having no infinitive, imperative or participle.] 1. *Shall* is primarily in the present tense. We still use *shall* and *should* before another verb in the infinitive, without the sign *to*; but the signification of *shall* is considerably deflected from its primitive sense. It is now treated as a mere auxiliary to other verbs, serving to form some of the tenses.—In the *present tense*, *shall*, before a verb in the infinitive, forms the future tense; but its force and effect are different with the different persons or personal pronouns. Thus, in the *first person*, *shall* simply foretells or declares what will take place; as, I or we *shall* ride to town on Monday.—2. In the *second* and *third persons*, *shall* implies a promise, command or determination; as, you *shall* receive your wages.—3. *Shall I go? shall he go? interrogatively*, asks for permission or direction. But *shall you go?* asks for information of another's intention. 4. But after another verb, *shall*, in the *third person*, simply foretells; as, he says that he *shall* leave town to-morrow. So also in the *second person*; as you say that you *shall* ride to-morrow. 5. After *if*, and some verbs which express condition or supposition, *shall*, in all the persons, simply foretells.—6. *Should*, in the *first person*, implies a conditional event. 7. *Should*, though properly the past tense of *shall*, is often used to express a contingent future event; as, if it *should* rain to-morrow.
† SHALE, *v. t.* To peel. *See* SHELL.
SHALE, *n.* [G. *schale*.] 1. A shell or husk.—2. In *natural history*, a species of shist or shistous clay; slate-clay.
SHAL-LOON′, *n.* [said to be from *Chalons*, in France; Sp. *chaleon*.] A slight woolen stuff. *Swift.*
SHAL′LOP, *n.* [Fr. *chaloupe*; Sp., Port. *chalupa*.] 1. A sort of large boat with two masts, and usually rigged like a schooner. 2. A small, light vessel.
SHAL-LOT′, *n.* An *eschalot*, which see.
SHAL′LŌW, *a.* [from *shoal*; Sax. *sceol*.] 1. Not deep; having little depth; shoal. 2. Not deep; not entering far into the earth. 3. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not penetrating deeply into abstruse subjects; superficial. 4. Slight; not deep.
SHAL′LŌW, *n.* A shoal; a shelf; a flat; a sand-bank; any place where the water is not deep. *Dryden.*
SHAL′LŌW, *v. t.* To make shallow. [*L. u.*] *Herbert.*
SHAL′LŌW-BRĀINED, *a.* Weak in intellect; foolish; empty-headed. *South.*
SHAL′LŌW-LY, *adv.* 1. With little depth. 2. Superficially; simply; not wisely.
SHAL′LŌW-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of depth; small depth. 2. Superficialness of intellect; want of power to enter deeply into subjects; emptiness; silliness.
† SHALM, or † SHAWM, *n.* [G. *schalmeie*.] A kind of musical pipe. *Knolles.*
SHA-LŌTE′, *n.* The French *echalote* anglicized.
SHAL′STONE, *n.* A mineral, *tafelspath*.
SHALT. The second person singular of *shall*.
SHAM, *n.* [W. *siom*.] That which deceives expectation; any trick, fraud or device that deludes and disappoints; delusion; imposture. [*Not an elegant word.*] *Addison.*
SHAM, *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended; as, a *sham* fight.
SHAM, *v. t.* [W. *siomi*.] 1. To deceive expectation; to trick; to cheat; to delude with false pretenses; [*not elegant.*] 2. To obtrude by fraud or imposition.
SHAM, *v. i.* To make mocks. *Prior.*
SHAM′AN, *n.* In *Russia*, a wizard or conjurer. *Encyc.*
SHAM′BLES, *n.* [Sax. *scamel*; L. *scamnum*.] 1. The place where butcher's meat is sold; a flesh-market.—2. In *mining*, a niche or shelf left at suitable distances to receive the ore which is thrown from one to another, and thus raised to the top.
SHAM′BLING, *a.* [from *scamble*, *scambling*.] Moving with an awkward, irregular, clumsy pace. *Smith.*
SHAM′BLING, *n.* An awkward, clumsy, irregular pace or gait
SHAME, *n.* [Sax. *scama*, *sceam*, *sceom*; G. *scham*.] 1. A painful sensation excited by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation; or by the exposure of that which nature or modesty prompts us to conceal. 2. The cause or reason of shame; that which brings reproach, and degrades a person in the estimation of others. 3. Reproach; ignominy; derision; contempt. 4. The parts which modesty requires to be covered. 5 Dishonor; disgrace. *Prov.* ix.
SHAME, *v. t.* 1. To make ashamed; to excite a consciousness of guilt or of doing something derogatory to reputation; to cause to blush. 2. To disgrace. 3. To mock at
SHAME, *v. i.* To be ashamed.
SHĀMED, *pp.* Made ashamed.
SHĀME′FĀCED, *a.* Bashful; easily confused or put out of countenance.
SHĀME′FĀCED-LY, *adv.* Bashfully; with excessive modesty. *Woolton.*
SHĀME′FĀCED-NESS, *n.* Bashfulness; excess of modesty. *Dryden.*
SHĀME′FUL, *a.* [*shame* and *full*.] 1. That brings shame or disgrace; scandalous; disgraceful; injurious to reputation. 2. Indecent; raising shame in others.
SHĀME′FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. Disgracefully; in a manner to bring reproach. 2. With indignity or indecency; in a manner that may cause shame.
SHĀME′FUL-NESS, *n.* Disgracefulness. *Johnson.*
SHĀME′LESS, *a.* [*shame* and *less*.] 1. Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; impudent; brazen-faced; immodest; audacious; insensible to disgrace. *Pope.* 2. Done without shame; indicating want of shame.
SHĀME′LESS-LY, *adv.* Without shame; impudently. *Hale.*
SHĀME′LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of shame; want of sensibility to disgrace or dishonor; impudence.
SHĀM′ER, *n.* One who makes ashamed; that which confounds.
SHĀM′ING, *ppr.* Making ashamed; causing to blush; confounding.
SHAM′MER, *n.* One that shams; an impostor.
* SHAM′OIS, } (sham′my) { *n.* [Fr. *chamois*; It. *camozza*; SHAM′MY, } { Sp. *gamuza*; Port. *gamo*.] 1. A species of wild goat. 2. A kind of leather prepared from the skin of the wild goat.
SHAM′ROϾK, *n.* The Irish name for three-leafed grass.
SHANK, *n.* [Sax. *scanc*, *sceanc*; Sw. *skank*.] 1. The whole joint from the knee to the ankle. 2. The tibia or large bone of the leg. 3. The long part of an instrument. 4. A plant.
SHANKED, *a.* Having a shank.
SHANK′ER, *n.* [from Fr. *chancre*.] A malignant ulcer, usually occasioned by some venereal complaint.
SHANK′-PĀINT-ER, *n.* With *seamen*, a short rope and chain which sustain the shank and flukes of an anchor against the ship's side.
SHAN′SϾRIT, *n.* The Sanscrit, or ancient language of Hindostan. *See* SANSCRIT.
SHAN′TY, for *janty*, gay; showy. [*Not in use, or local.*]
SHAPE, *v. t.*; pret. *shaped*; pp. *shaped*, or *shapen*. [Sax. *sceapian*, *sceppan*, *scipan*, or *scyppan*; D. *scheppen*, *schaffen*.] 1. To form or create. 2. To mold or make into a particular form; to give form or figure to. 3. To mold; to cast; to regulate; to adjust; to adapt to a purpose. 4. To direct. 5. To image; to conceive.
SHAPE, *v. i.* To square; to suit; to be adjusted.
SHAPE, *n.* 1. Form or figure as constituted by lines and angles. 2. External appearance. 3. The form of the trunk of the human body. 4. A being as endowed with form. 5. Idea; pattern. 6. Form. 7. Manner.
SHĀPED, or SHĀP′EN, *pp.* Formed; molded; cast; conceived.
SHĀPE′LESS, *a.* Destitute of regular form; wanting symmetry of dimensions. *Shak.*

SHĀPE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of regular form.
SHĀPE'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *shapely.*] Beauty or proportion of form. [*Little used.*]
SHĀPE'LY, *a.* [from *shape.*] Well-formed; having a regular shape; symmetrical. *Warton.*
SHĀPE'SMITH, *n.* One that undertakes to improve the form of the body. [*In burlesque.*]
SHĀP'ING, *ppr.* Forming; molding; casting; conceiving; giving form.
SHĀRD, *n.* [Sax. *sceard.*] 1. A piece or fragment of an earthen vessel or of any brittle substance; [*obs.*] 2. The shell of an egg or of a snail. 3. A plant; [*chard.*] 4. A frith or strait. 5. A gap. 6. A fish.
SHĀRD'BORN, *a.* [*shard* and *born.*] Born or produced among fragments, or in crevices. *Shak.*
SHĀRD'ED, *a.* Having wings sheathed with a hard case. Inhabiting shards.
SHARE, *n.* [Sax. *scear, sceara.*] 1. A part; a portion; a quantity. 2. A part or portion of a thing owned by a number in common. 3. The part of a thing allotted or distributed to each individual of a number; dividend; separate portion. 4. A part belonging to one; portion possessed. 5. A part contributed. 6. The broad iron or blade of a plough which cuts the ground; or furrow-slice. —*To go shares*, to partake; to be equally concerned.
SHARE, *v. t.* [Sax. *scearan, scyran.*] 1. To divide; to part among two or more. 2. To partake or enjoy with others; to seize and possess jointly or in common. 3. To cut; to shear; [*obs.*]
SHARE, *v. i.* To have part. *Locke.*
SHĀRE'-BONE, *n.* The ossa pubis. *Derham.*
SHĀRED, *pp.* Held or enjoyed with another or others; divided; distributed in shares.
SHĀRE'HŌLD-ER, *n.* [*share* and *holder.*] One that holds or owns a share in a joint fund or property. *Med. Repos.*
SHĀR'ER, *n.* A partaker; one that participates any thing with another; one who enjoys or suffers in common with another or others.
SHĀR'ING, *ppr.* Partaking; having a part with another; enjoying or suffering with others.
SHĀR'ING, *n.* Participation.
SHARK, *n.* [L. *carcharias.*] 1. A voracious fish of the genus *squalus*, of several species. 2. A greedy, artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks; [*low.*] 3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine; [*l. u.*]—4. In *New England*, one that lives by shifts, contrivance or stratagem.
SHARK, *v. t.* To pick up hastily, slily or in small quantities. [*Low.*] *Shak.*
SHARK, *v. i.* 1. To play the petty thief; or rather to live by shifts and petty stratagems. [In *New England* the common pronunciation is *shurk.*] 2. To cheat; to trick; [*low.*] 3. To fawn upon for a dinner; to beg.—*To shark out*, to slip out or escape by low artifices; [*vulgar.*]
SHARK'ER, *n.* One that lives by sharking; an artful fellow. *Wotton.*
SHARK'ING, *ppr.* Picking up in haste; living by petty rapine, or by shifts and devices.
SHARK'ING, *n.* 1. Petty rapine; trick. *Westfield.* 2. The seeking of a livelihood by shifts and devices.
SHARP, *a.* [Sax. *scearp*; D. *scherp*; G. *scharf*; Dan., Sw. *skarp.*] 1. Having a very thin edge or fine point; keen; acute; not blunt. 2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse. 3. Forming an acute or too small angle at the ridge. 4. Acute of mind; quick to discern or distinguish; penetrating; ready at invention; witty; ingenious. 5. Being of quick or nice perception; applied to the senses or organs of perception. 6. Affecting the organs of taste like fine points; sour; acid. 7. Affecting the organs of hearing like sharp points; piercing; penetrating; shrill. 8. Severe; harsh; biting; sarcastic. 9. Severely rigid; quick or severe in punishing; cruel. 10. Eager for food; keen. 11. Eager in pursuit; keen in quest. 12. Fierce; ardent; fiery; violent. 13. Keen; severe; pungent. 14. Very painful or distressing. 15. Very attentive or vigilant. 16. Making nice calculations of profit; or close and exact in making bargains or demanding dues. 17. Biting; pinching; piercing. 18. Subtil; nice; witty; acute.—19. Among *workmen*, hard. 20. Emaciated; lean; thin.—*To brace sharp*, in *seamanship*, to turn the yards to the most oblique position possible, that the ship may lay well up to the wind.
SHARP, *n.* 1. In *music*, an acute sound. 2. A note artificially raised a semitone; or, 3. The character which directs the note to be thus elevated. 4. A pointed weapon; [*obs.*]
SHARP, *v. t.* 1. To make keen or acute. 2. To render quick. 3. To mark with a sharp, in *musical composition*; or to raise a note a semitone.
SHARP, *v. i.* To play tricks in bargaining; to act the sharper.
SHARP'-EDGED, *a.* Having a fine, keen edge.
SHARP'EN, (shärp'n) *v. t.* [G. *schärfen*; D. *scherpen*; Sw. *skärpa.*] 1. To make sharp; to give a keen edge or fine point to a thing; to edge; to point. 2. To make more eager or active. 3. To make more pungent and painful. 4. To make more quick, acute or ingenious. 5. To render perception more quick or acute. 6. To render more keen; to make more eager for food or for any gatification 7. To make biting, sarcastic or severe. 8. To render less flat, or more shrill or piercing. 9. To make more tart or acid; to make sour. 10. To make more distressing.—11. In *music*, to raise a sound by means of a sharp. *Prof. Fisher.*
SHARP'EN, *v. i.* To grow or become sharp. *Shak.*
SHARP'ER, *n.* A shrewd man in making bargains; a tricking fellow; a cheat in bargaining or gaming.
SHARP'LY, *adv.* 1. With a keen edge or a fine point. 2. Severely; rigorously; roughly. 3. Keenly; acutely; vigorously. 4. Violently; vehemently. 5. With keen perception; exactly; minutely. 6. Acutely; wittily; with nice discernment.
SHARP'NESS, *n.* 1. Keenness of an edge or point. 2. Not obtuseness. 3. Pungency; acidity. 4. Pungency of pain; keenness; severity of pain or affliction. 5. Painfulness; afflictiveness. 6. Severity of language; pungency; satirical sarcasm. *Dryden.* 7. Acuteness of intellect; the power of nice discernment; quickness of understanding; ingenuity. 8. Quickness of sense or perception. 9. Keenness; severity.
SHARP'-SET, *a.* 1. Eager in appetite; affected by keen hunger; ravenous. 2. Eager in desire of gratification.
SHARP'-SHOOT-ER, *n.* One skilled in shooting at an object with exactness; one skilled in the use of the rifle.
SHARP'-SIGHT-ED, *a.* 1. Having quick or acute sight. 2. Having quick discernment or acute understanding.
SHARP'-VIS-AGED, *a.* Having a sharp or thin face.
SHARP'-WIT-TED, *a.* Having an acute or nicely discerning mind. *Wotton.*
SHASH. *See* SASH.
SHAS'TER, *n.* Among the *Hindoos*, a sacred book containing the dogmas of the religion of the Bramins.
SHAT'TER, *v. t.* [D. *schateren.*] 1. To break at once into many pieces; to dash, burst, rend or part by violence into fragments. 2. To rend; to crack; to split; to rive into splinters. 3. To dissipate; to make incapable of close and continued application. 4. To disorder; to derange; to render delirious.
SHAT'TER, *v. i.* To be broken into fragments; to fall or crumble to pieces by any force applied.
SHAT'TER-BRĀINED, or SHAT'TER-PĀT-ED, *a.* 1. Disordered or wandering in intellect. 2. Heedless; wild; not consistent.
SHAT'TERED, *pp.* Broken or dashed to pieces; rent.
SHAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Dashing or breaking to pieces.
SHAT'TERS, *n. plu.* The fragments of any thing forcibly rent or broken. *Swift.*
SHAT'TER-Y, *a.* Brittle; easily falling into many pieces; not compact; loose of texture.
SHAVE, *v. t.*; pret. *shaved*; pp. *shaved*, or *shaven.* [Sax. *sceafan, scafan*; D. *schaaven*; G. *schaben*; Dan. *skaver.*] 1. To cut or pare off something from the surface of a body by a razor or other edged instrument. 2. *To shave off*, to cut off. 3. To pare close. 4. To cut off thin slices; or to cut in thin slices. 5. To skim along the surface or near it; to sweep along. 6. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to fleece. 7. To make smooth by paring or cutting off slices.—*To shave a note*, to purchase it at a great discount, a discount much beyond the legal rate of interest; [*a low phrase.*]
SHAVE, *n.* [Sw. *skaf*; G. *schabe*; Sax. *scafa, sceafa.*] An instrument with a long blade and a handle at each end for shaving hoops, &c.
SHĀVED, *pp.* Pared; made smooth with a razor or other cutting instrument; fleeced.
SHĀVE'-GRĀSS, *n.* A plant of the genus *equisetum.*
SHĀVE'LING, *n.* A man shaved; a friar or religious; *in contempt. Spenser.*
SHĀV'ER, *n.* 1. One that shaves or whose occupation is to shave. 2. One that is close in bargains or a sharp dealer. 3. One that fleeces; a pillager; a plunderer.
SHĀV'ER, *n.* [Gipsey, *tschabe*, or *tschawo.*] A boy or young man. *This word is still in common use in New England.*
SHĀV'ING, *ppr.* Paring the surface with a razor or other sharp instrument; making smooth by paring; fleecing.
SHĀV'ING, *n.* 1. The act of paring the surface. 2. A thin slice pared off.
SHAW, *n.* [Sax. *scua, scuwa*; Sw. *skugga*; Dan. *skove.*] A thicket; a small wood. [*Local in England.*]
SHAW'-FOWL, *n.* [*shaw* and *fowl.*] The representation or image of a fowl made by fowlers to shoot at.
SHAWL, *n.* A cloth of wool, cotton, silk or hair, used by females as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders.
† SHAWM, *n.* [G. *schalmeie.*] A hautboy or cornet; written, also, *shalm. Com. Prayer.*
SHE, *pronoun personal of the feminine gender.* [Sax. *seo*; Goth. *si*; D. *zy*; G. *sie.*] 1. A pronoun which is the substitute for the name of a female, and of the feminine gender; the word which refers to a female mentioned in the

preceding or following part of a sentence or discourse. 2. *She* is sometimes used as a *noun* for *woman* or *female*, and in the *plural; but in contempt or in ludicrous language.* 3. *She* is used also in *composition* for *female*, representing sex; as, a *she*-bear.

SHĒAD'ING, *n.* [G. *schciden;* Sax. *sceadan.*] In the *isle of Man*, a riding, tithing or division.

SHĒAF, *n.; plu.* SHEAVES. [Sax. *sceaf;* D. *schoof*] 1. A quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats or barley bound together; a bundle of stalks or straw. 2. Any bundle or collection.

SHĒAF, *v. t.* To collect and bind; to make sheaves. *Shak.*

† SHĒAL. To shell. *Shak.*

SHĒAR, *v. t.;* pret. *sheared;* pp. *sheared*, or *shorn.* The old pret. *shore* is entirely obsolete. [Sax. *scearan, scyran, sciran;* G. *scheren.*] 1. To cut or clip something from the surface with an instrument of two blades. 2. To separate by shears. 3. To reap; [*obs.*] *Gower.*

SHĒAR, *v. i.* To deviate. *See* SHEER.

SHĒAR'BILL, *n.* A fowl, the black skimmer.

SHEARD, *n.* A shard. *See* SHARD.

SHĒARED, *pp.* Clipped; deprived of wool, hair or nap.

SHĒAR'ER, *n.* One that shears. *Milton.*

SHĒAR'MAN, *n.* One whose occupation is to shear cloth.

SHĒARS, *n. plu.* [from the verb.] 1. An instrument consisting of two blades with a bevel edge, movable on a pin, used for cutting cloth and other substances. 2. Something in the form of the blades of shears. 3. Wings; [*obs.*] 4. An engine for raising heavy weights; [*see* SHEERS.] 5. The denomination of the age of sheep from the cutting of the teeth; [*local.*]

SHĒAR'-WA-TER, *n.* A fowl. *Ainsworth.* A species of petrel. The cut-water. *Bartram.*

SHĒAT. *See* SHEET.

SHĒAT'-FISH, *n.* [G. *scheide.*] A fish.

SHĒATH, *n.* [Sax. *sceath, scæthe;* G. *scheide;* D. *scheede.*] 1. A case for the reception of a sword or other long and slender instrument; a scabbard.—2. In *botany*, a membrane investing a stem or branch, as in grasses. 3. Any thin covering for defense; the wing-case of an insect.

SHĒATH, SHĒATHE, } *v. t.* 1. To put into a case or scabbard. 2. To inclose or cover with a sheath or case. 3. To cover or line. 4. To obtund or blunt, as acrimonious or sharp particles. 5. To fit with a sheath. *Shak.* 6. To case or cover with boards or with sheets of copper. —*To sheathe the sword*, a *figurative phrase*, to put an end to war or enmity; to make peace.

SHĒATHED, *pp.* 1. Put in a sheath; inclosed or covered with a case; covered; lined; invested with a membrane. —2. *a.* In *botany*, vaginate; invested by a sheath.

SHĒATH'ING, *ppr.* Putting in a sheath; inclosing in a case; covering; lining; investing with a membrane.

SHĒATH'ING, *n.* The casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides; or the materials for such covering.

SHĒATH'LESS, *a.* Without a sheath or case for covering; unsheathed. *Percy's Masque.*

SHĒATH'-WINGED, *a.* [*sheath* and *wing.*] Having cases for covering the wings. *Brown.*

SHĒATH'Y, *a.* Forming a sheath or case. *Brown.*

SHĒAVE, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a wheel on which the rope works in a block.

† SHĒAVE, *v. t.* To bring together; to collect.

† SHĒAVED, *a.* Made of straw. *Shak.*

SHĒAVE'-HOLE, *n.* A channel cut in a mast, yard or other timber, in which to fix a sheave. *Mar. Dict.*

† SHEĆK'LA-TON, *n.* [Fr. *ciclaton.*] A kind of gilt leather.

SHED, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *shed.* [Sax. *scedan.*] 1. To pour out; to effuse; to spill; to suffer to flow out. 2. To let fall; to cast. 3. To scatter; to emit; to throw off; to diffuse.

SHED, *v. i.* To let fall its parts. *Mortimer.*

SHED, *n.* [Sax. *sced;* Sw. *skydd.*] 1. A slight building; a covering of timber and boards, &c. for shelter against rain and the inclemencies of weather; a poor house or hovel. —2. In *composition*, effusion; as in blood-*shed.*

SHED, *v. t.* To keep off; to prevent from entering.

SHED'DER, *n.* One that sheds or causes to flow out.

SHED'DING, *ppr.* Effusing; causing to flow out; letting fall; casting; throwing off; sending out; diffusing.

SHEEN, or SHEEN'Y, *a.* [Sax. *scene, scen.*] Bright; glittering; showy. *Fairfax.*

SHEEN, *n.* Brightness; splendor. *Milton.*

SHEEP, *n. sing.* and *plu.* [Sax. *sceap, scep;* G. *schaf;* D. *schaap.*] 1. An animal of the genus *ovis.* 2. In *contempt*, a silly fellow. 3. *Figuratively*, God's people are called *sheep.*

† SHEEP'-BITE, *v. t.* To practice petty thefts.

† SHEEP'-BIT-ER, *n.* One who practices petty thefts.

SHEEP'ĆOT, *n.* A small inclosure for sheep; a pen.

SHEEP'FŌLD, *n.* [*sheep* and *fold.*] A place where sheep are collected or confined. *Prior.*

SHEEP'HOOK, *n.* A hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.

SHEEP'ISH, *a.* 1. Like a sheep; bashful; timorous to excess; over-modest; meanly diffident. 2. Pertaining to sheep.

SHEEP'ISH-LY, *adv.* Bashfully; with mean timidity.

SHEEP'ISH-NESS, *n.* Bashfulness; excessive modesty or diffidence; mean timorousness. *Herbert.*

SHEEP'-MAR-KET, *n.* A place where sheep are sold.

SHEEP'-MAS-TER, *n.* [*sheep* and *master.*] A feeder of sheep; one that has the care of sheep.

SHEEP'S'-EYE, *n.* [*sheep* and *eye.*] A modest, diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses. *Dryden.*

SHEEP'-SHANK, *n.* Among *seamen*, a knot in a rope made to shorten it, as on a runner or tie. *Mar. Dict.*

SHEEP'S'-HEAD, *n.* [*sheep* and *head.*] A fish caught on the shores of Connecticut and of Long Island.

SHEEP'-SHĒAR-ER, *n.* One that shears sheep.

SHEEP'-SHĒAR-ING, *n.* 1. The act of shearing sheep. 2. The time of shearing sheep; also, a feast made on that occasion.

SHEEP'-SKIN, *n.* The skin of a sheep; or leather prepared from it.

SHEEP'-STĒAL-ER, *n.* [*sheep* and *steal.*] One that steals sheep.

SHEEP'-STĒAL-ING, *n.* The act of stealing sheep.

SHEEP'-WALK, *n.* [*sheep* and *walk.*] Pasture for sheep; a place where sheep feed. *Milton.*

SHEER, *a.* [Sax. *scir, scyr;* G. *schier;* Dan. *skier.*] 1. Pure; clear; separate from any thing foreign; unmingled. *Shak.* 2. Clear; thin.

† SHEER, *adv.* Clean; quite; at once. *Milton.*

† SHEER, *v. t.* To shear. *Dryden.*

SHEER, *v. i.* 1. In *seamen's language*, to decline or deviate from the line of the proper course, as a ship when not steered with steadiness. 2. To slip or move aside.—*To sheer off*, to turn or move aside to a distance.—*To sheer up*, to turn and approach to a place or ship.

SHEER, *n.* 1. The longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides. 2. The position in which a ship is sometimes kept at single anchor, to keep her clear of it.

SHEER'-HULK, *n.* An old ship of war, fitted with sheers or apparatus to fix or take out the masts of other ships.

† SHEER'LY, *adv.* At once; quite; absolutely.

SHEERS, *n. plu.* An engine consisting of two or more pieces of timber or poles, fastened together near the top; used for raising heavy weights.

SHEET, *n.* [Sax. *sceat, sceta, scyta;* L. *scheda.*] 1. A broad piece of cloth used as a part of bed-furniture. 2. A broad piece of paper as it comes from the manufacturer. 3. A piece of paper printed, folded and bound, or formed into a book. 4. Any thing expanded.—5. *Sheets*, plu. a book or pamphlet. 6. A sail.

SHEET, *n.* [Fr. *ecoute;* Sp., Port. *escota.*] In *nautical language*, a rope fastened to one or both the lower corners of a sail to extend and retain it in a particular situation.

SHEET, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with sheets; [*l. u.*] 2. To fold in a sheet; [*l. u.*] 3. To cover as with a sheet; to cover with something broad and thin.

SHEET'-AN-ĆHOR, *n.* 1. The largest anchor of a ship. 2. The chief support; the last refuge for safety.

SHEET'-ĆOP-PER, *n.* Copper in broad, thin plates.

SHEET'ING, *n.* Cloth for sheets.

SHEET'-IR-ON, *n.* Iron in sheets or broad, thin plates.

SHEET'-LEAD, *n.* Lead in sheets.

SHEIK, *n.* In *Egypt*, a person who has the care of a mosque; a kind of priest. *Encyc.*

SHEK'EL, *n.* [Heb.] An ancient weight and coin among the Jews and other nations of the same stock.

SHELD, *a.* Speckled.

SHELD'A-FLE, SHELD'A-PLE, } *n.* A chaffinch. This word is also written *shell-apple.*

SHEL'DRĀKE, *n.* An aquatic fowl of the duck kind.

SHEL'DUĆK, *n.* A species of wild duck. *Mortimer.*

SHELF, *n.; plu.* SHELVES. [Sax. *scylf.*] 1. A platform of boards or planks, elevated above the floor, and fixed or set on a frame, or contiguous to a wall, for holding vessels, utensils, books and the like. 2. A sand-bank in the sea, or a rock or ledge of rocks.—3. In *mining*, fast ground; that part of the internal structure of the earth which lies in an even, regular form.

SHELF'Y, *a.* 1. Full of shelves; abounding with sand-banks or rocks. 2. Hard; firm; [*obs.*]

SHELL, *n.* [Sax. *scyl, scyll, scell.*] 1. The hard or stony covering of certain fruits and of certain animals. 2. The outer coat of an egg. 3. The outer part of a house unfinished. 4. An instrument of music, like *testudo* in Latin. 5. Outer or superficial part. 6. A bomb.—*Fossil shells*, shells dug from the earth.

SHELL, *v. t.* 1. To strip or break off the shell; or to take out of the shell. 2. To separate from the ear.

SHELL, *v. i.* 1. To fall off, as a shell, crust or exterior coat. 2. To cast the shell or exterior covering. 3. To be disengaged from the husk.

SHELLED, *pp.* Deprived of the shell; also, separated from the ear.
SHELL'-FISH, *n.* An aquatic animal whose external covering consists of a shell, crustaceous or testaceous.
SHELL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Taking off the shell; casting the covering. 2. Separating from the ear.
SHELL'-MĒAT, *n.* Food consisting of shell-fish.
SHELL'-WORK, *n.* Work composed of shells, or adorned with them. *Cotgrave.*
SHELL'Y, *a.* 1. Abounding with shells. 2. Consisting of shells.
SHEL'TER, *n.* [Sw. *skyla;* Dan. *skiul.*] 1. That which covers or defends from injury or annoyance. 2. The state of being covered and protected; protection; security. 3. He that defends or guards from danger; a protector. *Ps.* lxi.
SHEL'TER, *v. t.* 1. To cover from violence, injury, annoyance or attack. 2. To defend; to protect from danger; to secure or render safe; to harbor. 3. To betake to cover or a safe place. 4. To cover from notice; to disguise for protection.
SHEL'TER, *v. i.* To take shelter. *Milton.*
SHEL'TERED, *pp.* Covered from injury or annoyance; defended; protected.
SHEL'TER-ING, *ppr.* Covering from injury or annoyance; protecting.
SHEL'TER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of shelter or protection; without home or refuge. *Rowe.*
SHEL'TER-Y, *a.* Affording shelter. [*Little used.*] *White.*
SHEL'TIE, *n.* A small but strong horse in Scotland.
†SHELVE, (shelv) *v. t.* To place on a shelf or on shelves.
SHELVE, (shelv) *v. i.* [Sax. *scylfan.*] To incline; to be sloping.
SHELV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Inclining; sloping; having declivity.
SHELV'Y, *a.* Full of rocks or sand-banks; shallow.
SHE-MIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Shem, the son of Noah. —The *Shemitic languages* are the Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Ethiopic and Old Phenician.
†SHEND, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *shent.* [Sax. *scendan;* D. *schenden.*] 1. To injure, mar or spoil. 2. To blame, reproach, revile, degrade, disgrace. 3. To overpower or surpass. *Spenser.*
SHENT, *pp.* Injured. [*Obsolete, unless in poetry.*]
SHEP'HERD, (shep'perd) *n.* [Sax. *sceap-heard* or *hyrd.*] 1. A man employed in tending, feeding and guarding sheep in the pasture. 2. A swain; a rural lover. 3. The pastor of a parish, church or congregation.—God and Christ are, in *Scripture*, denominated *Shepherds*, as they lead, protect and govern their people, and provide for their welfare.
SHEP'HERD-ESS, *n.* A woman that tends sheep; hence, a rural lass. *Sidney.*
SHEP'HERD-ISH, *a.* Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustic. *Sidney.*
SHEP'HERD-LY, *a.* Pastoral; rustic. *Taylor.*
SHEP'HERD'S NEE-DLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *scandix*; Venus's comb.
SHEP'HERD'S POUCH, or SHEP'HERD'S PURSE, *n.* A plant of the genus *thlaspi.*
SHEP'HERD'S ROD, *n.* A plant; teasel.
SHEP'HERD'S STĀFF, *n.* A plant.
*SHER'BET, *n.* [Pers.] A drink composed of water, lemon-juice and sugar, sometimes with perfumed cakes dissolved in it, with an infusion of some drops of rose-water. Another kind is made with violets, honey, juice of raisins, &c.
SHERD, *n.* A fragment; usually written *shard.*
SHER'IFF, SHER'IF, *n.* [Sax. *scir-gerefa.*] An officer in each county, to whom is intrusted the execution of the laws.
SHER'IFF-AL-TY, SHER'IFF-DOM, SHER'IFF-SHIP, SHER'IFF-WICK, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of sheriff. [*I believe none of these words is now in use.*] *See* SHRIEVALTY.
SHER'RIFFE, *n.* The title of a descendant of Mohammed by Hassan Ibn Ali. *Encyc.*
SHER'RY, *n.* [sometimes written *sherris.*] A species of wine; so called from *Xeres* in Spain, where it is made.
SHEW, SHEWED, SHEWN. *See* SHOW, SHOWED, SHOWN.
SHEW'-BREAD. *See* SHOW-BREAD.
SHEW'ER, *n.* One that shows. *See* SHOWER.
SHEW-ING. *See* SHOWING.
SHIB'BO-LETH, *n.* [Heb.] 1. A word which was made the criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites. 2. The criterion of a party; or that which distinguishes one party from another. *South.*
SHIDE, *n.* [Sax. *sceadan.*] A piece split off; a cleft; a piece; a billet of wood; a splinter. [*Local in England.*]
SHIĒLD, *n.* [Sax. *scyld;* D., G. *schild.*] 1. A broad piece of defensive armor; a buckler; used in war for the protection of the body. 2. Defense; shelter; protection; or the person that defends or protects.—3. In *heraldry*, the escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms.
SHIĒLD, *v. t.* 1. To cover, as with a shield; to cover from danger; to defend; to protect; to secure from assault or injury. 2. To ward off; to defend against.
SHIĒLD'ED, *pp.* Covered, as with a shield; defended; protected.
SHIĒLD'ING, *ppr.* Covering, as with a shield; defending from attack or injury; protected.
SHIFT, *v. i.* [Sax. *scyftan;* D. *schiften;* Dan. *skifte.*] 1. To move; to change place or position. 2. To change its direction; to vary. 3. To change; to give place to other things. 4. To change clothes, particularly the under garment or chemise. 5. To resort to expedients for a livelihood, or for accomplishing a purpose. 6. To practice indirect methods. 7. To seek methods of safety. 8. To change place.
SHIFT, *v. t.* 1. To change; to alter. 2. To transfer from one place or position to another. 3. To put out of the way by some expedient. 4. To change, as clothes. 5. To dress in fresh clothes.—*To shift about*, to turn quite round, to a contrary side or opposite point.—*To shift off.* 1. To delay; to defer. 2. To put away.
SHIFT, *n.* 1. A change; a turning from one thing to another; hence, an expedient tried in difficulty; one thing tried when another fails.—2. In *a bad sense*, mean refuge; last resource. 3. Fraud; artifice; expedient to effect a bad purpose; or an evasion; a trick to escape detection or evil. 4. A woman's under garment; a chemise.
SHIFT'ED, *pp.* Changed from one place or position to another.
SHIFT'ER, *n.* 1. One that shifts; the person that plays tricks or practices artifice.—2. In *ships*, a person employed to assist the ship's cook in washing, steeping and shifting the salt provisions.
SHIFT'ING, *ppr.* Changing place or position; resorting from one expedient to another.
SHIFT'ING-LY, *adv.* By shifts and changes; deceitfully.
SHIFT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of expedients, or not resorting to successful expedients; wanting means to act or live.
SHILF, *n.* [G. *schilf*, sedge.] Straw. *Tooke.*
†SHILL. To *shell.*
SHILL, *v. t.* To put under cover; to sheal. [*Not in use, or local.*]
SHIL'LING, *n.* [Sax. *scill, scilling;* G. *schilling;* D. *schelling;* Sw., Dan. *skilling.*] An English silver coin equal to twelve pence, or the twentieth part of a pound.
SHIL'LY-SHAL-LY, *n.* [Russ. *shalyu*, to play the fool.] Foolish trifling; irresolution. [*Vulgar.* This word has probably been written *shill-I-shall-I* from an ignorance of its origin.]
SHĪ'LY. *See* SHYLY.
†SHIM'MER, *v. i.* [Sax. *scymrian;* G. *schimmern;* D. *schemeren.*] To gleam; to glisten. *Chaucer.*
SHIN, *n.* [Sax. *scina, scyne;* G. *schiene.*] The fore part of the leg, particularly of the human leg.
SHINE, *v. i.;* pret. *shined*, or *shone;* pp. *shined*, or *shone.* [Sax. *scinan;* G. *scheinen.*] 1. To emit rays of light; to give light; to beam with steady radiance; to exhibit brightness or splendor.—*Shining* differs from *sparkling, glistening, glittering*, as it usually implies a steady radiation or emission of light, whereas the latter words usually imply irregular or interrupted radiation. This distinction is not always observed, and we may say, that the fixed stars *shine*, as well as *sparkle.* But we never say, the sun or the moon *sparkles.* 2. To be bright; to be lively and animated; to be brilliant. 3. To be unclouded. 4. To be glossy or bright, as silk. 5. To be gay or splendid. 6. To be beautiful. 7. To be eminent, conspicuous or distinguished. 8. To give light, real or figurative. 9. To manifest glorious excellences. *Ps.* lxxx. 10. To be clearly published. *Is.* ix. 11. To be conspicuously displayed; to be manifest.—*To cause the face to shine*, to be propitious. *Num.* vi.
SHINE, *n.* 1. Fair weather. 2. Brightness; splendor; lustre; gloss.
SHĪ'NESS. *See* SHYNESS.
SHIN'GLE, *n.* [G. *schindel;* L. *scindula.*] 1. A thin board sawed or rived for covering buildings. 2. Round gravel, or a collection of roundish stones. *Shingle ballast* is allast composed of gravel.—3. *Shingles*, plu. [L. *cingulum,*] a kind of tetter or herpes which spreads around the body like a girdle; an eruptive disease.
SHIN'GLE, *v. t.* To cover with shingles.
SHIN'GLED, *pp.* Covered with shingles.
SHIN'GLING, *ppr.* Covering with shingles.
SHĪN'ING, *ppr.* 1. Emitting light; beaming; gleaming. 2. *a.* Bright; splendid; radiant. 3. Illustrious; distinguished; conspicuous.
SHĪN'ING, *n.* Effusion or clearness of light; brightness.
SHĪN'ING-NESS, *n.* Brightness; splendor. *Spenser.*
SHĪN'Y, *a.* Bright; luminous; clear; unclouded.
SHIP, as a termination, denotes state or office; as in *lord ship.*

SHIP. *See* SHAPE.

SHIP, *n.* [Sax. *scip, scyp;* D. *schip;* G. *schiff.*] In a *general sense*, a vessel adapted to navigation, or floating on water by means of sails.—In an *appropriate sense*, a building of a structure or form fitted for navigation, furnished with a bowsprit and three masts, a main-mast, a fore-mast and a mizen-mast, each of which is composed of a lower-mast, a top-mast and top-gallant-mast, and square-rigged.

SHIP, *v. t.* [Sax. *scipian.*] 1. To put on board of a ship or vessel of any kind. 2. To transport in a ship; to convey by water. 3. To receive into a ship or vessel.

SHIP'-BUĬLD-ER, } *n.* A man whose occupation is to con-
SHIP'-BILD-ER, } struct ships and other vessels; a naval architect; a shipwright.

SHIP'-BUĬLD-ING, } *n.* Naval architecture; the art of
SHIP'-BILD-ING, } constructing vessels for navigation.

SHIP'BŌARD, *adv.* [*ship* and *board.*] 1. To go *on shipboard* or *a shipboard*, is to go aboard; to enter a ship; to embark. 2. *n.* The plank of a ship; [*obs.*]

SHIP'-BOY, *n.* A boy that serves on board of a ship.

SHIP'-CĂRP-EN-TER, *n.* A shipwright; a carpenter that works at ship-building.

SHIP'-CHĂND-LER, *n.* One who deals in cordage, canvas and other furniture of ships.

SHIP'-HŌLD-ER, *n.* The owner of a ship or of shipping.

SHIP'LESS, *a.* Destitute of ships. *Gray.*

†SHIP'MAN, *n.* [*ship* and *man.*] A seaman or sailor.

SHIP'MĂS-TER, *n.* [*ship* and *master.*] The captain, master or commander of a ship. *Jonah* i.

SHIP'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of putting any thing on board of a ship or other vessel; embarkation. 2. The goods or things shipped, or put on board of a ship or other vessel.

SHIP'-MŌN-EY, *n.* [*ship* and *money.*] In *English history*, an imposition formerly charged on the ports, towns, cities, boroughs and counties of England, for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service.

SHIPPED, *pp.* Put on board of a ship or vessel; received on board.

†SHIP'PEN, *n.* [Sax. *scipen.*] A stable; a cow-house.

SHIP'PING, *ppr.* 1. Putting on board of a ship or vessel; receiving on board. 2. *a.* Relating to ships.

SHIP'PING, *n.* Ships in general; ships or vessels of any kind for navigation.—*To take shipping*, to embark; to enter on board a ship or vessel for conveyance or passage.

SHIP'-SHAPE, *adv.* In a seamanlike manner. *Mar. Dict.*

SHIP'WREȻK, *n.* [*ship* and *wreck.*] 1. The destruction of a ship or other vessel by being cast ashore or broken to pieces by beating against rocks and the like. 2. The parts of a shattered ship; [*unusual.*] 3. Destruction.

SHIP'WREȻK, *v. t.* 1. To destroy by running ashore or on rocks or sand-banks. 2. To suffer the perils of being cast away; to be cast ashore with the loss of the ship.

SHIP'WREȻKED, *pp.* Cast ashore; dashed upon the rocks or banks; destroyed.

SHIP'WRĪGHT, *n.* One whose occupation is to construct ships; a builder of ships or other vessels.

*SHĪRE, or SHIRE, *n.* [Sax. *scir, scire, scyre.*] In *England*, a division of territory, otherwise called a *county.*—In the *United States*, the corresponding division of a state is called a *county*, but we retain *shire* in the compound *half-shire.*

*SHIRE'-MOTE, *n.* [Sax. *scyr-gemote.*] Anciently, in *England*, the county court; sheriff's turn or court. *Blackstone.*

SHĪRK, a different spelling of *shark*, which see.

SHĪRL, a different spelling of *shorl.* *See* SHORL.

SHĪR'LEY, *n.* A bird, called the *greater bullfinch.*

SHĪRT, *n.* [Dan. *skiorte;* Sw. *skiorta.*] A loose garment of linen, cotton or other material, worn by men and boys next the body.

SHĪRT, *v. t.* To cover or clothe, as with a shirt. 2. To change the shirt and put on a clean one.

SHĪRT'LESS, *a.* Wanting a shirt. *Pope.*

SHIST, or SHIST'US, *n.* A species of argillaceous earth or slate; clay-slate.

SHIST'IȻ, } *a.* Pertaining to shist, or partaking of its
SHIST'OUS, } properties.

SHIT'TAH, } *n.* In *Scripture*, a sort of precious wood.
SHIT'TIM, }

SHIT'TLE, *a.* Wavering; unsettled. [*Not used, or local.*]

SHIT'TLE-ȻOȻK. *See* SHUTTLE-COCK.

SHIT'TLE-NESS, *n.* Unsettledness; inconstancy. [*L. u.*]

*SHIVE, (shiv) *n.* [D. *schyf;* G. *scheibe.*] 1. A slice; a thin cut; [*obs.*] 2. A thin, flexible piece cut off; [*obs.*] *Boyle.* 3. A little piece or fragment; as the *shives* of flax.

SHIV'ER, *n.* [G. *schiefer, schiefern.*] 1. In *mineralogy*, a species of blue slate; shist; shale.—2. In *seamen's language*, a little wheel; a sheave.

SHIV'ER, *v. t.* To break into many small pieces or splinters; to shatter; to dash to pieces by a blow.

SHIV'ER, *v. i.* 1. To fall at once into many small pieces or parts. 2. To quake; to tremble; to shudder; to shake, as with cold, ague, fear or horror. 3. To be affected with a thrilling sensation, like that of chilliness.

SHIV'ER, *n.* 1. A small piece or fragment into which a thing breaks by any sudden violence. 2. A slice; a sliver.

SHIV'ERED, *pp.* Broken or dashed into small pieces.

SHIV'ER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Breaking or dashing into small pieces. 2. Quaking; trembling; shaking, as with cold or fear.

SHIV'ER-ING, *n.* 1. The act of breaking or dashing to pieces; division; severance. 2. A trembling; a shaking with cold or fear.

SHIV'ER-SPĂR, *n.* [G. *schiefer-spath.*] A carbonate of lime; called, also, *slate-spar.*

SHIV'ER-Y, *a.* Easily falling into many pieces; not firmly cohering; incompact.

SHŌAD, *n.* Among *miners*, a train of metallic stones, which serves to direct them in the discovery of mines.

SHŌAD'-STONE, *n.* A small stone, smooth, of a dark liver color, with a shade of purple.

SHŌAL, *n.* [Sax. *sceol.*] 1. A great multitude assembled; a crowd; a throng. 2. A place where the water of a river, lake or sea is shallow or of little depth; a sand-bank or bar; a shallow.

SHŌAL, *v. i.* 1. To crowd; to throng; to assemble in a multitude. 2. To become more shallow.

SHŌAL, *a.* Shallow; of little depth; as, *shoal* water.

SHŌAL'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Shallowness; little depth of water. 2. The state of abounding with shoals.

SHŌAL'Y, *a.* Full of shoals or shallow places. *Dryden.*

SHOȻK, *n.* [D. *schok;* Fr. *choc.*] 1. A violent collision of bodies, or the concussion which it occasions; a violent striking or dashing against. 2. Violent onset; conflict of contending armies or foes. 3. External violence. 4. Offense; impression of disgust.—5. In *electricity*, the effect on the animal system of a discharge of the fluid from a charged body. 6. A pile of sheaves of wheat, rye, &c.—7. In *New England*, the number of sixteen sheaves of wheat, rye, &c. 8. [from *shag.*] A dog with long, rough hair or shag.

SHOȻK, *v. t.* [D. *schokken;* Fr. *choquer.*] 1. To shake by the sudden collision of a body. 2. To meet force with force; to encounter. 3. To strike, as with horror or disgust; to cause to recoil, as from something odious or horrible; to offend extremely; to disgust.

SHOȻK, *v. i.* To collect sheaves into a pile; to pile sheaves.

SHOȻKED, *pp.* 1. Struck, as with horror; offended; disgusted. 2. Piled, as sheaves.

SHOȻK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Shaking with sudden violence. 2. Meeting in onset or violent encounter. 3. *a.* Striking, as with horror; causing to recoil with horror or disgust.

SHOȻK'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to strike with horror or disgust. *Chesterfield.*

SHOD, for *shoed*, pret. and pp. of *shoe.*

SHŌE, (shoo) *n.; plu.* SHŌES, (shooz). [Sax. *sceo, sceog;* G. *schuh;* D. *schoen.*] 1. A covering for the foot, usually of leather, composed of a thick species for the sole, and a thinner kind for the vamp and quarters. 2. A plate or rim of iron nailed to the hoof of a horse or an ox to defend it from injury. 3. The plate of iron which is nailed to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh, or any vehicle that slides on the snow in winter. 4. A piece of timber fastened with pins to the bottom of the runners of a sled, to prevent them from wearing. 5. Something in form of a shoe. 6. A cover for defense.

SHŌE, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *shod.* 1. To furnish with shoes; to put shoes on. 2. To cover at the bottom.

SHŌE'BLAȻK, *n.* A person that cleans shoes.

SHŌE'BOY, *n.* [*shoe* and *boy.*] A boy that cleans shoes.

SHŌE'BUȻ-KLE, *n.* [*shoe* and *buckle.*] A buckle for fastening the shoe to the foot.

SHŌE'ING, *ppr.* Putting on shoes.

SHŌE'ING-HORN, *n.* 1. A horn used to facilitate the entrance of the foot into a narrow shoe. 2. Any thing by which a transaction is facilitated; any thing used as a medium; *in contempt.*

SHŌE'-LEAŦH-ER, *n.* Leather for shoes.

SHŌE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of shoes. *Dr. Addison.*

SHŌE'MĀK-ER, *n.* [*shoe* and *maker.*] One whose occupation or trade is to make shoes and boots.

SHŌ'ER, *n.* One that fits shoes to the feet; one that furnishes or puts on shoes; as a farrier.

SHŌE'STRING, *n.* [*shoe* and *string.*] A string used to fasten a shoe to the foot.

SHŌE'TŸE, *n.* [*shoe* and *tye.*] A ribbon used for fastening a shoe to the foot. *Hudibras.*

†SHOG, for *shock*, a violent concussion. *Dryden.*

†SHOG, *v. t.* To shake; to agitate. *Carew.*

†SHOG, *v. i.* To move off; to be gone; to jog. *See* JOG.

†SHOG'GING, *n.* Concussion. *Harmar.*

†SHOG'GLE, *v. t.* To shake; to joggle. *See* JOGGLE.

SHOLE, *n.* [Sax. *sceol.*] A throng; a crowd; a great multitude assembled. *See* SHOAL.
*SHONE, *pp.* of *shine.*
SHOOK, *pp.* of *shake.*
†SHOON, *old plu.* of SHOE.
SHOOT, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *shot.* The old participle *shotten* is obsolete. [Sax. *sceotan, scytan;* G. *schossen.*] 1. To let fly and drive with force. 2. To discharge and cause to be driven with violence. 3. To send off with force; to dart. 4. To let off; *used of the instrument.* 5. To strike with any thing shot. 6. To send out; to push forth. 7. To push out; to emit; to dart; to thrust forth. 8. To push forward; to drive; to propel. 9. To push out; to thrust forward. 10. To pass through with swiftness. 11. To fit to each other by planing; *a workman's term.* 12. To kill by a ball, arrow or other thing shot.
SHOOT, *v. i.* 1. To perform the act of discharging, sending with force, or driving any thing by means of an engine or instrument. 2. To germinate; to bud; to sprout; to send forth branches. 3. To form by shooting, or by an arrangement of particles into spiculæ. 4. To be emitted, sent forth or driven along. 5. To protuberate; to be pushed out; to jut; to project. 6. To pass, as an arrow or pointed instrument; to penetrate. 7. To grow rapidly; to become by rapid growth. 8. To move with velocity. 9. To feel a quick, darting pain.—*To shoot ahead,* to outstrip in running, flying or sailing.
SHOOT, *n.* 1. The act of propelling or driving any thing with violence; the discharge of a fire-arm or bow. 2. The act of striking or endeavoring to strike with a missive weapon. 3. A young branch. 4. A young swine; [in *New England* pronounced *shote.*]
SHOOT'ER, *n.* One that shoots; an archer; a gunner.
SHOOT'ING, *ppr.* Discharging, as fire-arms; pushing out; germinating; branching; glancing, as pain.
SHOOT'ING, *n.* 1. The act of discharging fire-arms, or of sending an arrow with force; a firing. 2. Sensation of a quick, glancing pain.—3. In *sportsmanship,* the act or practice of killing game with guns or fire-arms.
SHOOT'Y, *a.* Corresponding in size or growth; of an equal size. *Grose.*
SHOP, *n.* [Norm. *schope;* Sax. *sceoppa.*] 1. A building in which goods, wares, drugs, &c. are sold by retail. 2. A building in which mechanics work, and where they keep their manufactures for sale.
SHOP, *v. i.* To visit shops for purchasing goods; used chiefly in the participle.
SHOP'BŌARD, *n.* A bench on which work is performed.
SHOP'BOOK, *n.* [*shop* and *book.*] A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts. *Locke.*
†SHOPE, *old pret.* of *shape.* Shaped. *Spenser.*
SHOP'KEEP-ER, *n.* A trader who sells goods in a shop or by retail; in distinction from a *merchant,* or one who sells by wholesale. *Addison.*
SHOP'LIFT-ER, *n.* One who steals any thing in a shop, or takes goods privately from a shop.
SHOP'LIFT-ING, *n.* Larceny committed in a shop; the stealing of any thing from a shop.
SHOP'LĪKE, *a.* Low; vulgar. *B. Johnson.*
SHOP'MAN, *n.* 1. A petty trader. 2. One who serves in a shop.
SHOP'PING, *ppr.* Visiting shops for the purchase of goods.
†SHORE, the *old pret.* of *shear.*
SHORE, *n.* [Sax. *score.*] The coast or land adjacent to the ocean or sea, or to a large lake or river.
SHORE, *n.* The popular but corrupt pronunciation of *sewer.*
SHORE, *n.* [Sp., Port. *escora;* D. *schoor.*] A prop; a buttress; something that supports a building.
SHORE, *v. t.* 1. To prop; to support by a post or buttress. 2. To set on shore; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
SHŌRED, *pp.* Propped; supported by a prop.
SHŌRE'LESS, *a.* Having no shore or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent. *Boyle.*
SHŌRE'LING, } *n.* In *England,* the skin of a living sheep
SHOR'LING, } shorn, as distinct from the *morling,* or skin taken from a dead sheep.
SHORL, *n.* [Sw. *skörl.*] A mineral.
SHOR-LĀ'CEOUS, *a.* Like shorl. *Kirwan.*
SHORL'ITE, *n.* A mineral of a greenish-white color.
SHŌRN, *pp.* of *shear.* 1. Cut off. 2. Having the hair or wool cut off or sheared. 3. Deprived.
SHORT, *a.* [Sax. *sceort, scyrt;* G. *kurz;* D., Sw., Dan. *kort;* Fr. *court;* It. *corto;* L. *curtus.*] 1. Not long; not having great length or extension. 2. Not extended in time; not of long duration. 3. Not of usual or sufficient length, reach or extent. 4. Not of long duration; repeated at small intervals of time. 5. Not of adequate extent or quantity; not reaching the point demanded, desired or expected. 6. Deficient; defective; imperfect. 7. Not adequate; insufficient; scanty. 8. Not sufficiently supplied; scantily furnished. 9. Not far distant in time; future. 10. Not fetching a compass; as in the phrase to *turn short.* 11. Not going to the point intended; as, to stop *short.* 12. Defective in quantity. 13. Narrow; limited; not extended; not large or comprehensive. 14. Brittle; friable; breaking all at once without splinters or shatters. 15. Not bending. 16. Abrupt; brief; pointed; petulant; severe.—*To be short,* to be scantily supplied.—*To come short.* 1. To fail; not to do what is demanded or expected. 2. Not to reach or obtain. *Rom.* iii. 3. To fail; to be insufficient.—*To cut short,* to abridge; to contract.—*To fall short.* 1. To fail; to be inadequate or scanty. 2. To fail; not to do or accomplish. 3. To be less.—*To stop short,* to stop at once; also, to stop without reaching the point intended.—*To turn short.* 1. To turn on the spot occupied; to turn without making a compass.—*To be taken short,* to be seized with urgent necessity.—*In short,* in few words; briefly.
SHORT, *n.* A summary account. *Shak.*
SHORT, *adv.* Not long. *Dryden.*
SHORT, *v. t.* 1. To shorten. 2. *v. i.* To fail; to decrease; [*obs.*]
SHORT'-BREATHED, (short'bretht) *a.* Having short breath or quick respiration.
SHORT'-DĀT'ED, *a.* Having little time to run.
SHORT'EN, (short'n) *v. t.* [Sax. *scyrtan.*] 1. To make short in measure, extent or time. 2. To abridge; to lessen. 3. To curtail. 4. To contract; to lessen; to diminish in extent or amount. 5. To confine; to restrain. 6. To lop; to deprive.
SHORT'EN, (short'n) *v. i.* 1. To become short or shorter. 2. To contract.
SHORT'ENED, *pp.* Made shorter; abridged; contracted.
SHORT'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making shorter; contracting.
SHORT'EN-ING, *n.* Something used in cookery to make paste short or friable, as butter or lard.
SHORT'-HAND, *n.* Short writing; a compendious method of writing; otherwise called *stenography.*
SHORT'-JOINT-ED, *a.* [*short* and *joint.*] A horse is said to be *short-jointed,* when the pastern is too short.
SHORT'-LĪVED, *a.* [*short* and *live.*] Not living or lasting long; being of short continuance. *Dryden.*
SHORT'LY, *adv.* 1. Quickly; soon; in a little time. 2. In few words; briefly.
SHORT'NER, *n.* He or that which shortens. *Swift.*
SHORT'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being short in space or time; little length or little duration. 2. Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness. 3. Want of reach or the power of retention. 4. Deficiency; imperfection; limited extent.
SHORT'-RIB, *n.* One of the lower ribs; a rib shorter than the others, below the sternum; a false rib.
SHORTS, *n. plu.* The bran and coarse part of meal. [*Local.*]
SHORT'-SĪGHT, *n.* Short-sightedness; myopy; vision accurate only when the object is near. *Good.*
SHORT'-SĪGHT-ED, *a.* 1. Not able to see far; having limited vision. 2. Not able to look far into futurity; not able to understand things deep or remote; of limited intellect.
SHORT'-SĪGHT-ED-NESS, *n.* 1. A defect in vision, consisting in the inability to see things at a distance. 2. Defective or limited intellectual sight.
SHORT'-WĀIST-ED, *a.* Having a short waist.
SHORT'-WIND-ED, *a.* [*short* and *wind.*] Affected with shortness of breath; having a quick respiration.
SHORT'-WINGED, *a.* Having short wings.
SHORT'-WIT-TED, *a.* Having little wit; not wise; of scanty intellect or judgment. *Hales.*
SHŌR'Y, *a.* Lying near the shore or coast. [*Little used.*]
SHOT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *shoot.*
SHOT, *n.* [Sax. *scyt;* D. *schoot, schot.*] 1. The act of shooting; discharge of a missile weapon. 2. A missile weapon, particularly a ball or bullet. 3. Small globular masses of lead, used for killing fowls and other small animals. 4. The flight of a missile weapon, or the distance which it passes from the engine. 5. A reckoning; charge or proportional share of expense.—*Shot of a cable,* in *seamen's language,* the splicing of two cables together; or the whole length of two cables thus united.
SHOTE, *n.* [Sax. *sceota.*] 1. A fish resembling the trout. 2. A young hog; *see* SHOOT.
SHOT'-FREE, *a.* 1. Free from charge; exempted from any share of expense; scot-free. 2. Not to be injured by shot; [*obs.*] 3. Unpunished; [*obs.*]
SHOT'TEN, (shot'n) *a.* [from *shoot.*] 1. Having ejected the spawn. 2. Shooting into angles. 3. Shot out of its socket; dislocated; as a bone.
†SHOUGH, (shok) *n.* A kind of shaggy dog. *See* SHOCK.
SHOULD, (shud). The preterit of *shall,* but now used as an auxiliary verb, either in the past time or conditional present; and it often denotes obligation or duty.
SHŌUL'DER, *n.* [Sax. *sculdre, sculdor, sculder;* G. *schulter;* D. *schouder.*] 1. The joint by which the arm of a human being, or the fore leg of a quadruped, is connected with the body. 2. The upper joint of the fore leg of an animal cut for the market. 3. *Shoulders,* in the *plural,* the upper part

of the back. 4. *Figuratively*, support; sustaining power; or that which elevates and sustains.—5. Among *artificers*, something like the human shoulder; horizontal or rectangular projection from the body of a thing.

SHŌUL'DER, *v. t.* 1. To push or thrust with the shoulder; to push with violence. 2. To take upon the shoulder.

SHŌUL'DER-BELT, *n.* [*shoulder* and *belt.*] A belt that passes across the shoulder. *Dryden.*

SHŌUL'DER-BLADE, *n.* The bone of the shoulder, or blade-bone; called by anatomists *scapula.*

† SHŌUL'DER-CLAP-PER, *n.* One that claps another on the shoulder, or that uses great familiarity. *Shak.*

SHŌUL'DER-KNOT, *n.* [*shoulder* and *knot.*] An ornamental knot of ribbon or lace worn on the shoulder; an epaulet.

SHŌUL'DER-SHOT-TEN, *a.* [*shoulder* and *shot.*] Strained in the shoulder, as a horse. *Shak.*

SHŌUL'DER-SLIP, *n.* [*shoulder* and *slip.*] Dislocation of the shoulder or of the humerus. *Swift.*

SHOUT, *v. i.* To utter a sudden and loud outcry, usually in joy or exultation, or to animate soldiers in an onset.

SHOUT, *n.* A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sudden outcry, particularly of a multitude of men, expressing joy, triumph, exultation or animated courage.

SHOUT, *v. t.* To treat with shouts or clamor. *Hall.*

SHOUT'ER, *n.* One that shouts. *Dryden.*

SHOUT'ING, *ppr.* Uttering a sudden and loud outcry in joy or exultation.

SHOUT'ING, *n.* The act of shouting. 2 *Sam.* vi.

SHŌVE, *v. t.* [Sax. *scufan*; D. *schuiven*; Sw. *skuffa*; Dan. *skuffer.*] 1. To push; to propel; to drive along by the direct application of strength without a sudden impulse; to push a body by sliding or causing it to move along the surface of another body. 2. To push; to press against.

SHŌVE, *v. i.* 1. To push or drive forward; to urge a course. 2. To push off; to move in a boat or with a pole.

SHŌVE, *n.* The act of pushing or pressing against by strength, without a sudden impulse. *Swift.*

SHŌVED, *pp.* Pushed; propelled.

SHŌV'EL, (shuv'l) *n.* [Sax. *scofl*; G. *schaufel*; D. *schoffel.*] An instrument consisting of a broad scoop or hollow blade with a handle; used for throwing earth or other loose substances.

SHŌV'EL, *v. t.* 1. To take up and throw with a shovel. 2. To gather in great quantities.

SHŌV'EL-BŌARD, *n.* A board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark. *Dryden.*

SHŌV'ELED, *pp.* Thrown with a shovel.

SHŌV'EL-ER, *n.* A fowl of the duck kind.

SHŌV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Throwing with a shovel.

SHŌW, *v. t.*; pret. *showed*; pp. *shown*, or *showed.* It is sometimes written *shew*, *shewed*, *shewn.* [Sax. *sceawian*; D. *schouwen*; G. *schauen.*] 1. To exhibit or present to the view of others. 2. To afford to the eye or to notice; to contain in a visible form. 3. To make or enable to see. 4. To make or enable to perceive. 5. To make to know; to cause to understand; to make known to; to teach or inform. *Job* x. 6. To prove; to manifest. 7. To inform; to teach. 8. To point out, as a guide. 9. To bestow; to confer; to afford. *Ps.* cxii. 10. To prove by evidence. *Ezra* ii. 11. To disclose; to make known. 12. To discover; to explain. *Dan.* ii.—*To show forth*, to manifest; to publish; to proclaim. 1 *Pet.* ii.

SHŌW, *v. i.* 1. To appear; to look; to be in appearance. 2. To have appearance; to become or suit well or ill; [*obs.*]

SHŌW, *n.* 1. Superficial appearance; not reality. 2. A spectacle; something offered to view for money. 3. Ostentatious display or parade. 4. Appearance as an object of notice. 5. Public appearance, in distinction from *concealment.* 6. Semblance; likeness. 7. Speciousness; plausibility. 8. External appearance. 9. Exhibition to view. 10. Pomp; magnificent spectacle. 11. A phantom. 12. Representative action. 13. External appearance; hypocritical pretense.

SHŌW'-BREAD, or SHEW'-BREAD, *n.* [*show* and *bread.*] Among the *Jews*, bread of exhibition; the loaves of bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord, on the golden table in the sanctuary. They were twelve in number, and represented the twelve tribes of Israel. They were to be eaten by the priest only.

SHŌW'ER, *n.* One who shows or exhibits.

SHOW'ER, *n.* [Sax. *scur*; G. *schauer.*] 1. A fall of rain or hail, of short duration. 2. A fall of things from the air in thick succession. 3. A copious supply bestowed; liberal distribution.

SHOW'ER, *v. t.* 1. To water with a shower; to wet copiously with rain. 2. To bestow liberally; to distribute or scatter in abundance. 3. To wet with falling water, as in the shower-bath.

SHOW'ER, *v. i.* To rain in showers.

SHOW'ERED, *pp.* Wet with a shower; watered abundantly; bestowed or distributed liberally.

SHOW'ER-LESS, *a.* Without showers. *Armstrong.*

SHOW'ER-Y, *a.* Raining in showers; abounding with frequent falls of rain.

SHŌW'I-LY, *adv.* In a showy manner; pompously; with parade.

SHŌW'I-NESS, *n.* State of being showy; pompousness; great parade.

SHŌW'ISH, *a.* 1. Splendid; gaudy; [*l. u.*] 2. Ostentatious.

SHŌWN, *pp.* of *show.* Exhibited; manifested; proved.

SHŌW'Y, *a.* 1. Splendid; gay; gaudy; making a great show; fine. *Addison.* 2. Ostentatious.

† SHRAG, *v. t.* To lop.

† SHRAG, *n.* A twig of a tree cut off.

† SHRAG'GER, *n.* One that lops; one that trims trees.

SHRANK, *pret.* of *shrink*, nearly *obsolete.*

† SHRAP, † SHRAPE, *n.* A place baited with chaff to invite birds.

SHRED, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shred.* [Sax. *screadan.*] To cut into small pieces, particularly narrow and long pieces.

SHRED, *n.* 1. A long, narrow piece cut off; as, *shreds* of cloth. *Bacon.* 2. A fragment; a piece. *Swift.*

SHRED'DING, *ppr.* Cutting into shreds.

SHRED'DING, *n.* That which is cut off; a piece.

SHREW, *n.* 1. A peevish, brawling, turbulent, vexatious woman. 2. A shrew-mouse.

† SHREW, *v. t.* To beshrew; to curse. *Chaucer.*

SHREWD, *a.* 1. Having the qualities of a shrew; vexatious; troublesome; mischievous; [*obs.*] *Shak.* 2. Sly; cunning; arch; subtil; artful; astute. 3. Sagacious; of nice discernment. 4. Proceeding from cunning or sagacity, or containing it. 5. Painful; vexatious; troublesome; [*obs.*]

SHREWD'LY, *adv.* 1. Mischievously; destructively; [*obs.*] 2. Vexatiously; [*obs.*] 3. Archly; sagaciously; with good guess. *Locke.*

SHREWD'NESS, *n.* 1. Sly cunning; archness. 2. Sagaciousness; sagacity; the quality of nice discernment. 3. Mischievousness; vexatiousness; [*obs.*]

SHREW'ISH, *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; peevish; petulantly clamorous. *Shak.*

SHREW'ISH-LY, *adv.* Peevishly; clamorously.

SHREW'ISH-NESS, *n.* The qualities of a shrew; frowardness; petulance; turbulent clamorousness.

SHREW'-MOUSE, *n.* [Sax. *screawa.*] A small animal resembling a mouse, but belonging to the genus *sorex.*

SHRIĒK, *v. i.* [Dan. *skriger*; Sw. *skrika*; G. *schreien.*] To utter a sharp, shrill cry; to scream, as in a sudden fright, in horror or anguish. *Shak.*

SHRIĒK, *n.* A sharp, shrill outcry or scream, such as is produced by sudden terror or extreme anguish.

SHRIĒK'ING, *ppr.* Crying out with a shrill voice.

† SHRIĒV'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a sheriff.

SHRIĒV'AL-TY, *n.* [from *sheriff.*] Sheriffalty; the office of a sheriff. *Blackstone.*

† SHRIĒVE, *n.* Sheriff.

† SHRĪFT, *n.* [Sax. *scrift.*] Confession made to a priest.

† SHRĪGHT, for *shrieked.* *Chaucer.*

† SHRĪGHT, *n.* A shriek. *Spenser.*

SHRIKE, *n.* [*See* SHRIEK.] The butcher-bird.

SHRILL, *a.* [W. *grill*; Arm. *scrill*; L. *gryllus.*] 1. Sharp; acute; piercing; as sound. 2. Uttering an acute sound.

SHRILL, *v. i.* To utter an acute, piercing sound. *Spenser.*

SHRILL, *v. t.* To cause to make a shrill sound. *Spenser.*

SHRILL'NESS, *n.* Acuteness of sound; sharpness or fineness of voice. *Smith.*

SHRIL'LY, *adv.* Acutely, as sound; with a sharp sound.

† SHRIMP, *v. t.* [D. *krimpen.*] To contract.

SHRIMP, *n.* 1. A crustaceous animal of the genus *cancer.* 2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf; *in contempt.*

SHRINE, *n.* [Sax. *scrin*; G. *schrein*; Sw. *skrin*; L. *scrinium.*] A case or box; particularly applied to a case in which sacred things are deposited.

SHRINK, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shrunk.* The old pret. *shrank* and pp. *shrunken* are nearly *obsolete.* [Sax. *scrincan.*] 1. To contract spontaneously; to draw or be drawn into less length, breadth or compass by an inherent power. 2. To shrivel; to become wrinkled by contraction; as the skin. 3. To withdraw or retire, as from danger; to decline action from fear. 4. To recoil, as in fear, horror or distress. 5. To express fear, horror or pain by shrugging or contracting the body.

SHRINK, *v. t.* To cause to contract.

SHRINK, *n.* Contraction; a spontaneous drawing into less compass; corrugation. 2. Contraction; a withdrawing from fear or horror.

SHRINK'AGE, *n.* A shrinking or contraction into a less compass.

SHRINK'ER, *n.* One that shrinks; one that withdraws from danger.

SHRINK'ING, *ppr.* Contracting; drawing together; withdrawing from danger; causing to contract.

SHRIV'AL-TY. *See* SHRIEVALTY.

† SHRIVE, *v. t.* [Sax. *scrifan.*] To hear or receive the confession of; to administer confession; as a priest.

†SHRIVE, *v. i.* To administer confession. *Spenser.*
SHRIV'EL, (shriv'l) *v. i.* [from the root of *rivel*, Sax. *gerifled.*] To contract; to draw or be drawn into wrinkles; to shrink and form corrugations.
SHRIV'EL, *v. t.* To contract into wrinkles; to cause to shrink into corrugations.
SHRIV'ELED, *pp.* Contracted into wrinkles.
SHRIV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Contracting into wrinkles.
†SHRĪV'ER, *n.* [from *shrive.*] A confessor. *Shak.*
†SHRĪV'ING, *n.* Shrift; confession taken. *Spenser.*
SHROUD, *n.* [Sax. *scrud.*] 1. A shelter; a cover; that which covers, conceals or protects. 2. The dress of the dead; a winding sheet.—3. *Shroud* or *shrouds of a ship*, a range of large ropes extending from the head of a mast to the right and left sides of the ship, to support the mast. 4. A branch of a tree.
SHROUD, *v. t.* 1. To cover; to shelter from danger or annoyance. 2. To dress for the grave; to cover; as a dead body. 3. To cover; to conceal; to hide. 4. To defend; to protect by hiding. 5. To overwhelm. 6. To lop the branches of a tree; [*unusual.*]
SHROUD, *v. i.* To take shelter or harbor. *Milton.*
SHROUD'ED, *pp.* Dressed; covered; sheltered.
SHROUD'ING, *ppr.* Dressing; covering; concealing.
SHROUD'Y, *a.* Affording shelter. *Milton.*
†SHRŌVE, *v. i.* To join in the festivities of Shrove-tide.
SHRŌVE'-TIDE, } *n.* Confession-time; confession-
SHRŌVE'-TŪES-DAY, } Tuesday; the Tuesday after Quinquagesima-Sunday, or the day immediately preceding the first of Lent, or Ash-Wednesday.
SHRŌV'ING, *n.* The festivity of Shrove-tide.
SHRUB, *n.* [Sax. *scrob*; G. *schroff.*] A low, dwarf tree; a woody plant of a size less than a tree.
SHRUB, *n.* [Ar.] A liquor composed of acid and sugar, with spirit to preserve it.
SHRUB, *v. t.* To clear of shrubs. *Anderson.*
SHRUB'BER-Y, *n.* 1. Shrubs. 2. A plantation of shrubs.
SHRUB'BY, *a.* 1. Full of shrubs. 2. Resembling a shrub. 3. Consisting of shrubs or brush. 4. A *shrubby* plant is perennial, with several woody stems.
†SHRUFF, *n.* [G. *schroff.*] Dross; recrement of metals.
SHRUG, *v. t.* [G. *rücken*; D. *rug*; Sax. *hric*, or *hryg.*] To draw up; to contract; as, to *shrug* the shoulders.
SHRUG, *v. i.* To raise or draw up the shoulders.
SHRUG, *n.* A drawing up of the shoulders; a motion usually expressing dislike. *Hudibras.*
SHRUG'GING, *ppr.* Drawing up, as the shoulders.
SHRUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of *shrink.*
SHRUNK'EN, *pp.* of *shrink.* [*Nearly obsolete.*]
SHUD'DER, *v. i.* [G. *schaudern*; D. *schudden.*] To quake; to tremble or shake with fear, horror or aversion; to shiver.
SHUD'DER, *n.* A tremor; a shaking with fear or horror.
SHUD'DER-ING, *ppr.* Trembling; quaking.
SHUF'FLE, *v. t.* [D. *schoffelen.*] 1. *Properly*, to shove one way and the other; to push from one to another. 2. To mix by pushing or shoving; to confuse; to throw into disorder; *especially*, to change the relative positions of cards in the pack. 3. To remove or introduce by artificial confusion.—*To shuffle off*, to push off; to rid one's self of.—*To shuffle up*, to throw together in haste; to make up or form in confusion or with fraudulent disorder.
SHUF'FLE, *v. i.* 1. To change the relative position of cards in a pack by little shoves. 2. To change the position; to shift ground; to prevaricate; to evade fair questions; to practice shifts to elude detection. 3. To struggle; to shift. 4. To move with an irregular gait. 5. To shove the feet; to scrape the floor in dancing; [*vulgar.*]
SHUF'FLE, *n.* 1. A shoving, pushing or jostling; the act of mixing and throwing into confusion by change of places. 2. An evasion; a trick; an artifice.
SHUF'FLE-BŌARD. The old spelling of *shovel-board.*
SHUF'FLE-€AP, *n.* A play performed by shaking money in a hat or cap. *Arbuthnot.*
SHUF'FLED, *pp.* Moved by little shoves; mixed.
SHUF'FLER, *n.* One that shuffles or prevaricates; one that plays tricks; one that shuffles cards.
SHUF'FLING, *ppr.* 1. Moving by little shoves; changing the places of cards; evading; playing tricks. 2. *a.* Evasive.
SHUF'FLING, *n.* 1. The act of throwing into confusion. 2. Trick; artifice; evasion. 3. An irregular gait.
SHUF'FLING-LY, *adv.* With shuffling; with an irregular gait or pace. *Dryden.*
SHUN, *v. t.* [Sax. *scunian*, *ascunian.*] 1. To avoid; to keep clear of; not to fall on or come in contact with. 2. To avoid; not to mix or associate with. 3. To avoid; not to practice. 4. To avoid; to escape. 5. To avoid; to decline; to neglect.
SHUN'LESS, *a.* Not to be avoided; inevitable. [*L. u.*]
SHUNNED, *pp.* Avoided.
SHUN'NING, *ppr.* Avoiding; keeping clear from; declining.
SHURK. *See* SHARK.
SHUT, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shut.* [Sax. *scittan*; *scyttan.*] 1. To close so as to hinder ingress or egress. 2. To prohibit; to bar; to forbid entrance into. 3. To preclude; to exclude. 4. To close, as the fingers; to contract.—*To shut in.* 1. To inclose; to confine. 2. Spoken of points of land, when, by the progress of a ship, one point is brought to cover or intercept the view of another.—*To shut out*, to preclude from entering; to exclude.—*To shut up.* 1. To close; to make fast the entrances into. 2. To obstruct. 3. To confine; to imprison; to lock or fasten in. 4. To confine by legal or moral restraint. 5. To end; to terminate; to conclude.
SHUT, *v. i.* To close itself; to be closed.
SHUT, *pp.* 1. Closed; having the entrance barred. 2. *a.* Rid; clear; free. *L'Estrange.*
SHUT, *n.* 1. Close; the act of closing; [*little used.*] 2. A small door or cover.
SHUT'TER, *n.* 1. A person that shuts or closes. 2. A door; a cover; something that closes a passage.
SHUT'TING, *ppr.* Closing; prohibiting entrance.
SHUT'TLE, *n.* [Ice. *skutul.*] An instrument used by weavers for shooting the thread of the woof in weaving from one side of the cloth to the other, between the threads of the warp.
SHUT'TLE-€OCK, *n.* [*shuttle* and *cock*, or *cork.*] A cork stuck with feathers, used to be struck by a battledore in play; also, the play.
SHŸ, *a.* [G. *scheu*; D. *schuw*; Sw. *skygg*; Dan. *sky.*] 1. Fearful of near approach; keeping at a distance through caution or timidity; shunning approach. 2. Reserved; not familiar; coy; avoiding freedom of intercourse. 3. Cautious; wary; careful to avoid committing one's self or adopting measures. 4. Suspicious; jealous.
SHŸ, *v. i.* To shun by turning aside; *applied to a horse.*
SHŸ'LY, *adv.* In a shy or timid manner; not familiarly; with reserve.
SHŸ'NESS, *n.* Fear of near approach or of familiarity; reserve; coyness.
SĪ-AL'O-GOGUE, (sī-al'o-gog) *n.* [Gr. σιαλον and αγωγος.] A medicine that promotes the salivary discharge. *Encyc.*
†SIB, *a.* [Sax. *sib.*] Related by blood. *Chaucer.*
SIB, a relation, in *Saxon*, but not in use in *English.*
SI-BĒ'RI-AN, *a.* [Russ. *siver*, north.] Pertaining to Siberia.
SIB'ER-ITE, *n.* Red tourmalin. *Ure.*
SIB'I-LANT, *a.* [L. *sibilo.*] Hissing; making a hissing sound. *S* and *z* are called *sibilant* letters.
SIB'I-LANT, *n.* A letter that is uttered with a hissing of the voice, as *s* and *z.*
SIB-I-LĀ'TION, *n.* A hissing sound. *Bacon.*
SIB'YL, *n.* [L. *sibylla.*] In *pagan antiquity*, the *Sibyls* were certain women said to be endowed with a prophetic spirit.
SYB'IL-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to the Sibyls; uttered, written or composed by Sibyls.
SI€'A-MORE, *n.* More usually written *sycamore*, which see.
†SI€'€ATE, *v. t.* To dry.
†SI€-€Ā'TION, *n.* The act or process of drying.
SI€'€A-TĪVE, *a.* [L. *sicco.*] Drying; causing to dry.
SI€'€A-TĪVE, *n.* That which promotes the process of drying.
†SI€-CIF'I€, *a.* [L. *siccus* and *fio.*] Causing dryness.
SI€'CI-TY, *n.* [L. *siccitas.*] Dryness; aridity; destitution of moisture. *Brown.*
SĪCE, (sīze) *n.* [Fr. *six.*] The number six at dice.
SICH, for *such.* [*See* SUCH.] *Chaucer.*
SI€K, *a.* [Sax. *seoc*; D. *ziek*; Sw. *siuk*; Ice. *syke.*] 1. Affected with nausea; inclined to vomit. 2. Disgusted; having a strong dislike to; with *of.* 3. Affected with disease of any kind; not in health. 4. Corrupted; [*obs.*] *Shak.*—5. *The sick*, the person or persons affected with disease.
†SI€K, *v. t.* To make sick. *See* SICKEN.
SI€K'-BIRTH, *n.* In a *ship of war*, an apartment for the sick.
SI€K'EN, (sik'n) *v. t.* 1. To make sick; to disease. 2. To make squeamish. 3. To disgust. 4. To impair; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
SI€K'EN, *v. i.* 1. To become sick; to fall into disease. 2. To be satiated; to be filled to disgust. 3. To become disgusting or tedious. 4. To be disgusted; to be filled with aversion or abhorrence. 5. To become weak; to decay; to languish.
†SI€K'ER, *a.* [L. *securus*; Dan. *sikker*; G. *sicher*; D. *zekker.*] Sure; certain; firm. *Spenser.*
†SI€K'ER, *adv.* Surely; certainly. *Spenser.*
†SI€K'ER-LY, *adv.* Surely.
†SI€K'ER-NESS, *n.* Security. *Spenser.*
SI€K'ISH, *a.* [from *sick.*] 1. Somewhat sick or diseased. *Hakewill.* 2. Exciting disgust; nauseating.
SI€K'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of exciting disgust.
SI€'KLE, (sik'l) *n.* [Sax. *sicel*, *sicol*; G. *sichel*; D. *zikkel.*] A reaping-hook; a hooked instrument with teeth; used for cutting grain.

SIC'KLED, *a.* Furnished with a sickle. *Thomson.*
SIC'KLE-MAN, } *n.* One that uses a sickle; a reaper. [*Not*
SIC'KLER, } *used in New England.*] *Shak.*
SIC'KLE-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *coronilla.*
SIC'K'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being sickly; the state of being habitually diseased. 2. The state of producing sickness extensively. 3. The disposition to generate disease extensively.
SIC'K'-LIST, *n.* A list containing the names of the sick.
SIC'K'LY, *a.* 1. Not healthy; somewhat affected with disease; or habitually indisposed. 2. Producing disease extensively; marked with sickness. 3. Tending to produce disease; as, a *sickly* climate. 4. Faint; weak; languid.
† SIC'K'LY, *v. t.* To make diseased. *Shak.*
SIC'K'NESS, *n.* [G. *sucht.*] 1. Nausea; squeamishness. 2. State of being diseased. 3. Disease; malady; a morbid state of the body.
SIDE, *n.* [Sax. *sid, side, sida;* D. *zyde;* G. *seite;* Sw. *sida;* Dan. *side.*] 1. The broad and long part or surface of a thing, as distinguished from the *end,* which is of less extent, and may be a point. 2. Margin; edge; verge; border; the exterior line of any thing, considered in length. 3. The part of an animal between the back and the face and belly. 4. The part between the top and bottom; the slope, declivity or ascent, as of a hill or mountain. 5. One part of a thing, or its superficies. 6. Any part considered in respect to its direction or point of compass. 7. Party; faction; sect; any man or body of men considered as in opposition to another. 8. Interest; favor. 9. Any part being in opposition or contradistinction to another. 10. Branch of a family; separate line of descent. 11. Quarter; region; part.—*To take sides,* to embrace the opinions, or attach one's self to the interest of a party when in opposition to another.—*To choose sides,* to select parties for competition in exercises of any kind.
SIDE, *a.* 1. Lateral; as, a *side* post. 2. Being on the side, or toward the side; oblique; indirect. 3. Long; large; extensive; [*obs.*]
SIDE, *v. i.* 1. To lean on one side; [*l. u.*] 2. To embrace the opinions of one party, or engage in its interest, when opposed to another party.
† SIDE, *v. t.* 1. To stand at the side of. 2. To suit; to pair.
SIDE'BŌARD, *n.* [*side* and *board.*] A piece of furniture or cabinet-work, consisting of a table or box with drawers or cells, placed at the side of a room or in a recess, and used to hold dining utensils, &c.
SIDE'-BOX, *n.* A box or inclosed seat on the side of a theatre, distinct from the seats in the pit.
SIDE'-FLY, *n.* An insect. *Derham.*
SIDE'LING, *adv.* [D. *zydelings.*] 1. Sidewise; with the side foremost. 2. Sloping.
SIDE'LONG, *a.* [*side* and *long.*] Lateral; oblique; not directly in front; as, a *sidelong* glance. *Dryden.*
SIDE'LONG, *adv.* 1. Laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side. *Milton.* 2. On the side.
SID'ER, *n.* 1. One that takes a side or joins a party. 2. Cider; [*obs.*]
SID'ER-AL, or SI-DĒ'RE-AL, *a.* [L. *sideralis.*] 1. Pertaining to a star or stars; astral. 2. Containing stars; starry.—*Sidereal year,* in *astronomy,* the period in which the fixed stars apparently complete a revolution and come to the same point in the heavens.
SID'ER-A-TED, *a.* [L. *sideratus.*] Blasted; planet-struck.
SID-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *sideratio.*] A blasting or blast in plants; a sudden deprivation of sense; an apoplexy; a slight erysipelas. [*Little used.*]
SID'ER-ITE, *n.* [L. *sideritis.*] 1. The loadstone; also, ironwort, a genus of plants; also, the common ground pine.—2. In *mineralogy,* a phosphate of iron. *Fourcroy.*
SID-ER-O-C'AL'CITE, *n.* Brown spar. *Ure.*
SID-ER-O-C'LEP'TE, *n.* A mineral. *Saussure.*
SID-ER-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to siderography,
SID-ER-O-GRAPH'I-CAL, } or performed by engraved plates of steel.
SID-ER-OG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who engraves steel plates, or performs work by means of such plates.
SID-ER-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. σιδηρος and γραφω.] The art or practice of engraving on steel. *Perkins.*
SID'E-RO-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. σιδηρος and σκοπεω.] An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron in any substance.
SIDE'-SAD-DLE, *n.* [*side* and *saddle.*] A saddle for a woman's seat on horseback.
SIDE'-SAD-DLE FLOW-ER, *n.* A species of *sarracenia.*
SIDES'MAN, *n.* [*side* and *man.*] 1. An assistant to the church-warden. 2. A party man. *Milton.*
SIDE'TĀK-ING, *n.* A taking sides, or engaging in a party. *Hall.*
SIDE'WĀYS, } *adv.* 1. Towards one side; inclining. 2.
SIDE'WĪSE, } Laterally; on one side. *Newton.*
SID'ING, *ppr.* Joining one side or party.
SID'ING, *n.* The attaching of one's self to a party.

SI'DLE, *v. i.* 1. To go or move side foremost. 2. To lie on the side. *Swift.*
SIĒGE, *n.* [Fr. *siége;* Norm. *sage;* It. *seggia, seggio.*] 1. The setting of an army around or before a fortified place for the purpose of compelling the garrison to surrender, or the surrounding or investing of a place by an army, and approaching it by passages and advanced works, which cover the besiegers from the enemy's fire. A *siege* differs from a *blockade,* as in a *siege* the investing army approaches the fortified place to attack and reduce it by force; but in a *blockade,* the army secures all the avenues to the place to intercept all supplies, and waits till famine compels the garrison to surrender. 2. Any continued endeavor to gain possession. 3. Seat; throne; [*obs.*] 4. Rank; place; class; [*obs.*] *Shak.* 5. Stool; [*obs.*]
† SIĒGE, *v. t.* To besiege. *Spenser.*
SI'EN-ITE, *n.* A compound granular rock. *Lunier.*
SIĒ'UR, (sē'ur) *n.* [Fr.] A title of respect used by the French.
SIEVE, (siv) *n.* [Sax. *sife, syfe;* G. *sieb;* D. *zeef, zift.*] An utensil for separating flour from bran.
SIFT, *v. t.* [Sax. *siftan;* G. *sieben;* D. *ziften.*] 1. To separate by a sieve, as the fine part of a substance from the coarse. 2. To separate; to part. 3. To examine minutely or critically; to scrutinize.
SIFT'ED, *pp.* Separated by a sieve; purified from the coarser parts; critically examined.
SIFT'ER, *n.* One that sifts; that which sifts; a sieve.
SIFT'ING, *ppr.* Separating the finer from the coarser part by a sieve; critically examining.
SIG, a Saxon word signifying *victory,* is used in names, as in *Sigbert,* bright victory. It answers to the Greek νικ, in *Nicander,* and the Latin *vic,* in *Victorinus.*
SIGH, (sī) *v. i.* [Sax. *sican;* D. *zugt, zugten;* Dan. *sukker.*] To inhale a larger quantity of air than usual, and immediately expel it; to suffer a single deep respiration.
SIGH, *v. t.* 1. To lament; to mourn. 2. To express by sighs.
SIGH, *n.* A single deep respiration; a long breath; the inhaling of a larger quantity of air than usual, and the sudden emission of it.
SIGH'ER, *n.* One that sighs.
SIGH'ING, *ppr.* Suffering a deep respiration.
SIGH'ING, *n.* The act of suffering a deep respiration, or taking a long breath.
SIGHT, *n.* [Sax. *gesiht;* D. *gezigt;* G. *sicht;* Dan. *sigt;* Sw. *sickt.*] 1. The act of seeing; perception of objects by the eye; view. 2. The faculty of vision, or of perceiving objects by the instrumentality of the eyes. 3. Open view; the state of admitting unobstructed vision; a being within the limits of vision. 4. Notice from seeing; knowledge. 5. Eye; the instrument of seeing. 6. An aperture through which objects are to be seen; or something to direct the vision. 7. That which is beheld; a spectacle; a show.—*To take sight,* to take aim; to look for the purpose of directing a piece of artillery, &c.
SIGHT'ED, *a.* In *composition only,* having sight, or seeing in a particular manner; as, *short-sighted.*
† SIGHT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Clearness of sight. *Sidney.*
SIGHT'LESS, *a.* 1. Wanting sight; blind. *Pope.* 2. Offensive or unpleasing to the eye. *Shak.*
SIGHT'LI-NESS, *n.* Comely appearance; an appearance pleasing to the sight.
SIGHT'LY, *a.* 1. Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view. 2. Open to the view; that may be seen from a distance.
SIGHTS'MAN, *n.* Among *musicians,* one who reads music readily at first sight. *Busby.*
SIG'IL, *n.* [L. *sigillum.*] A seal; signature. *Dryden.*
† SI-GIL'LA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *sigillatif;* L. *sigillum.*] Fit to seal; belonging to a seal; composed of wax. *Cotgrave.*
SIG-MOID'AL, *a.* [Gr. σιγμα and ειδος.] Curved like the Greek ς, sigma. *Bigelow.*
SIGN, (sīne) *n.* [Fr. *signe;* It. *segno;* Sp. *seña;* L. *signum;* Sax. *segen.*] 1. A token; something by which another thing is shown or represented. 2. A motion, action, nod or gesture indicating a wish or command. 3. A wonder; a miracle; a prodigy; a remarkable transaction, event or phenomenon. 4. Some visible transaction, event or appearance intended as proof or evidence of something else; hence, proof; evidence by sight. 5. Something hung or set near a house or over a door, to give notice of the tenant's occupation, or what is made or sold within. 6. A memorial or monument; something to preserve the memory of a thing. 7. Visible mark or representation. 8. A mark of distinction. 9. Typical representation.—10. In *astronomy,* the twelfth part of the ecliptic.—11. In *algebra,* a character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed by them. 12. The subscription of one's name; signature.—13. Among *physicians,* an appearance or symptom in the human body, which indicates its condition.—14. In *music,* any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, &c.
SIGN, (sīne) *v. t.* 1. To mark with characters or one's

name. 2. To signify; to represent typically; [*obs.*] 3. To mark.

†SĪGN, *v. i.* To be a sign or omen. *Shak.*

SIG'NAL, *n.* [Fr. *signal*; Sp. *señal.*] A sign that gives or is intended to give notice; or the notice given.

SIG'NAL, *a.* Eminent; remarkable; memorable; distinguished from what is ordinary.

†SIG-NAL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being signal or remarkable.

SIG'NAL-ĪZE, *v. t.* To make remarkable or eminent; to render distinguished from what is common.

SIG'NAL-ĪZED, *pp.* Made eminent.

SIG'NAL-ĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Making remarkable.

SIG'NAL-LY, *adv.* Eminently; remarkably; memorably; in a distinguished manner.

†SIG-NĀ'TION, *n.* Sign given; act of betokening.

SIG'NA-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to a seal; used in sealing.

SIG'NA-TURE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A sign, stamp or mark impressed.—2. In *old medical writers*, an external mark or character on a plant. 3. A mark for proof, or proof from marks. 4. Sign manual; the name of a person written or subscribed by himself.—5. Among *printers*, a letter or figure at the bottom of the first page of a sheet or half sheet, by which the sheets are distinguished and their order designated, as a direction to the binder.—6. In *physiognomy*, an external mark or feature.

†SIG'NA-TURE, *v. t.* To mark; to distinguish.

SIG'NA-TU-RIST, *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of signatures impressed upon objects. [*Little used.*]

SĪGN'ER, (sī'ner) *n.* One that signs or subscribes his name.

SIG'NET, *n.* A seal; in *Great Britain*, the seal used by the king in sealing his private letters and grants.

SIG-NIF'I-€ANCE, } *n.* [L. *significans.*] 1. Meaning;
SIG-NIF'I-€AN-CY, } import; that which is intended to be expressed. 2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind. 3. Importance; moment; weight; consequence.

SIG-NIF'I-€ANT, *a.* [L. *significans.*] 1. Expressive of something beyond the external mark. 2. Bearing a meaning; expressing or containing signification or sense. 3. Betokening something; standing as a sign of something. 4. Expressive or representative of some fact or event. 5. Important; momentous; [*obs.*]

SIG-NIF'I-€ANT-LY, *adv.* 1. With meaning. 2. With force of expression. *South.*

SIG-NI-FI-€Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *significatio.*] 1. The act of making known, or of communicating ideas to another by signs or by words, by any thing that is understood, particularly by words. 2. Meaning; that which is understood to be intended by a sign, character, mark or word.

SIG-NIF'I-€A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *significatif.*] 1. Betokening or representing by an external sign. 2. Having signification or meaning; expressive of a certain idea or thing.

SIG-NIF'I-€A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* So as to represent or express by an external sign. *Usher.*

SIG-NI-FI-€Ā'TOR, *n.* That which signifies. *Burton.*

SIG-NIF'I-€A-TO-RY, *n.* That which betokens or signifies.

SIG'NI-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *signifier*; L. *significo.*] 1. To make known something, either by signs or words. 2. To mean; to have or contain a certain sense. 3. To import; to weigh; to have consequence. 4. To make known; to declare.

SIG'NI-FŸ, *v. i.* To express meaning with force. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*

SĪGN'IOR, (seen'yur) *n.* A title of respect among the *Italians.* *See* SEIGNOR.

SĪGN'IOR-ĪZE, (seen'yur-ize) *v. i.* To exercise dominion; or to have dominion. [*Little used.*]

SĪGN'IOR-Y, (seen'yur-y) *n.* A different, but less common spelling of *seigniory*, which see.

SĪGN'-PŌST, *n.* [*sign* and *post.*] A post on which a sign hangs, or on which papers are placed to give public notice of any thing.

†SIK, } *a.* Such. *Spenser.*
†SIKE, }

SIKE, *n.* [Sax. *sic, sich.*] A small stream or rill; one which is usually dry in summer.

†SIK'ER, *a.* or *adv.* Sure; surely. *See* SICKER.

†SIK'ER-NESS, *n.* Sureness; safety. *Chaucer.*

SILE, *v. t.* [Su. Goth. *sila.*] To strain, as fresh milk from the cow.

SĪ'LENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *silentium*; It. *silenzio*; Sp. *silencio.*] 1. In a *general sense*, stillness, or entire absence of sound or noise.—2. In *animals*, the state of holding the peace; forbearance of speech in man, or of noise in other animals. 3. Habitual taciturnity. 4. Secrecy. 5. Stillness; calmness; quiet; cessation of rage, agitation or tumult. 6. Absence of mention; oblivion.—7. *Silence* is used elliptically for *let there be silence*, an injunction to keep silence.

SĪ'LENCE, *v. t.* 1. To oblige to hold the peace; to restrain from noise or speaking. 2. To still; to quiet; to restrain; to appease. 3. To stop. 4. To still; to cause to cease firing. 5. To restrain from preaching by revoking a license to preach. *U. States.* 6. To put an end to; to cause to cease.

SĪ'LENT, *a.* 1. Not speaking; mute. 2. Habitually taciturn; speaking little; not inclined to much talking; not loquacious. 3. Still; having no noise. 4. Not operative; wanting efficacy. 5. Not mentioning; not proclaiming. 6. Calm. 7. Not acting; not transacting business in person. 8. Not pronounced; having no sound.

SI-LEN'TIA-RY, *n.* One appointed to keep silence and order in court; one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

SĪ'LENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Without speech or words. 2. Without noise. 3. Without mention.

SĪ'LENT-NESS, *n.* State of being silent; stillness.

SI-LĒ'SIA, (si-lē'zha) *n.* A country belonging to Prussia; hence, a species of linen cloth so called; thin, coarse linen.

SI-LĒ'SIAN, (si-lē'zhan) *a.* Pertaining to Silesia.

SĪ'LEX, } *n.* One of the supposed primitive earths, usu-
SIL'I-€A, } ally found in the state of stone.

SIL'ĪCE, SIL'I-€ULE, or SIL'I-€LE, *n.* [L. *silicula.*] In *botany*, a little pod or bivalvular pericarp, with seeds attached to both sutures.

SI-LIC-I-€AL-€Ā'RI-OUS, *a.* [*silex* and *calcarious.*] Consisting of silex and calcarious matter.

SI-LIC-I-€AL'CE, *n.* [L. *silex* or *silica* and *calx.*] A mineral of the silicious kind. *Cleaveland.*

SIL-I-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *silex* and *fero.*] Producing silex; or united with a portion of silex.

SIL'I-CI-FŸ, *v. t.* [L. *silex* and *facio.*] To convert into silex. *Say.*

SIL'I-CI-FŸ, *v. i.* To become silex.

SIL-IC-I-MŪ'RITE, *n.* [*silex* and *muria.*] An earth composed of silex and magnesia.

SI-LĬ''CIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to silex, or partaking of its nature and qualities.

SI-LIC'I-TED, *a.* Impregnated with silex. *Kirwan.*

SI-LIC'I-UM, *n.* The undecomposed and perhaps undecomposable base of silex or silica.

SI-LIĆ'U-LOUS, *a.* Having silicles or little pods.

SI-LIĠ'I-NOSE, *a.* [L. *siliginosus.*] Made of fine wheat.

†SIL'ING-DISH, *n.* [Dan. *siler.*] A colander.

SIL'I-QUA, *n.* [L.] With *gold-finers*, a carat, six of which make a scruple. *Johnson.*

SIL'I-QUA, } *n.* [L. *siliqua.*] A pod; an oblong, membra-
SIL'IQUE, } naceous, bivalvular pericarp.

SIL'I-QUOSE, } *a.* [L. *siliquosus.*] Having that species of
SIL'I-QUOUS, } pericarp called *silique. Martyn.*

SILK, *n.* [Sax. *seolc*; Sw. *silke*; Dan *silke.*] 1. The fine, soft thread produced by the insect called *silk-wȯrm*, or *bombyx.* 2. Cloth made of silk. 3. The filiform style of the female flower of maize, which resembles real silk in fineness and softness.—*Virginia silk*, a plant of the genus *periploca.*

SILK, *a.* Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk.

SILK-€OT'TON-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus *bombax.*

SILK'EN, (silk'n) *a.* [Sax. *seolcen.*] 1. Made of silk. 2. Like silk; soft to the touch. 3. Soft; delicate; tender; smooth. 4. Dressed in silk.

SILK'EN, (silk'n) *v. t.* To render soft or smooth.

SILK'I-NESS, *n.* 1. The qualities of silk; softness and smoothness to the feel. 2. Softness; effeminacy; pusillanimity; [*little used.*]

SILK'MAN, *n.* [*silk* and *man.*] A dealer in silks. *Shak.*

SILK'-MER-CER, *n.* A dealer in silks.

SILK'WĒAV-ER, *n.* [*silk* and *weaver.*] One whose occupation is to weave silk stuffs. *Watts.*

SILK'-WȮRM, *n.* The worm which produces silk.

SILK'Y, *a.* 1. Made of silk; consisting of silk. 2. Like silk; soft and smooth to the touch. 3. Pliant; yielding.

SILL, *n.* [Sax. *syl, syle, syll*; Fr. *seuil.*] 1. The basis or foundation of a thing; a piece of timber on which a building rests. 2. The timber or stone at the foot of a door; the threshold. 3. The timber or stone on which a window-frame stands; or the lowest piece in a window-frame. 4. The shaft or thill of a carriage; [*local.*] *Grose.*

SIL'LA-BUB, *n.* A liquor made by mixing wine or cider with milk, and thus forming a soft curd. *King.*

SIL'LI-LY, *adv.* In a silly manner; foolishly; without the exercise of good sense or judgment.

SIL'LI-MAN-ITE, *n.* A mineral found at Saybrook in Connecticut, so named in honor of Prof. Silliman.

SIL'LI-NESS, *n.* Weakness of understanding; want of sound sense or judgment; simplicity; harmless folly.

SIL'LY, *a.* 1. Weak in intellect; foolish; witless; destitute of ordinary strength of mind; simple. 2. Proceeding from want of understanding or common judgment; characterized by weakness or folly; unwise. 3. Weak; helpless; [*obs.*]

†SIL'LY-HOW, *n.* The membrane that covers the head of the fetus. *Brown.*

SILT, *n.* Saltness, or salt-marsh or mud.
SI-LŪ'RUS, SI-LŪRE', *n.* The sheat-fish; also, a name of the sturgeon. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*
SIL'VAN, *a.* [L. *silva.* It is also written *sylvan.*] 1. Pertaining to a wood or grove; inhabiting woods. 2. Woody; abounding with woods.
SIL'VAN, *n.* Another name of *tellurium.* *Werner.*
SIL'VER, *n.* [Sax. *seolfer, siluer;* Goth. *silubr;* G. *silber;* D. *zilver;* Sw. *silfver.*] 1. A metal of a white color and lively brilliancy. 2. Money; coin made of silver. 3. Any thing of soft splendor. *Pope.*
SIL'VER, *a.* 1. Made of silver. 2. White like silver. 3. White, or pale; of a pale lustre. 4. Soft; as, a *silver* voice.
SIL'VER, *v. t.* 1. To cover superficially with a coat of silver. 2. To foliate; to cover with tinfoil amalgamated with quicksilver. 3. To adorn with mild lustre; to make smooth and bright. 4. To make hoary.
SIL'VER-BĒAT-ER, *n.* [*silver* and *beater.*] One that foliates silver, or forms it into a leaf.
SIL'VER-BUSH, *n.* A plant, a species of *anthyllis.*
SIL'VERED, *pp.* Covered with a thin coat of silver; rendered smooth and lustrous; made white or hoary.
SIL'VER-FIR, *n.* A species of fir. *Berkeley.*
SIL'VER-FISH, *n.* A fish of the size of a small carp.
SIL'VER-ING, *ppr.* Covering the surface with a thin coat of silver; foliating; rendering mildly lustrous.
SIL'VER-ING, *n.* The art, operation or practice of covering the surface of any thing with silver.
SIL'VER-LING, *n.* A silver coin. *Is.* vii.
SIL'VER-LY, *adv.* With the appearance of silver. *Shak.*
SIL'VER-SMITH, *n.* [*silver* and *smith.*] One whose occupation is to work in silver.
SIL'VER-THIS-TLE, *n.* [*silver* and *thistle.*] A plant.
SIL'VER-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus *protea.*
SIL'VER-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *potentilla.*
SIL'VER-Y, *a.* 1. Like silver; having the appearance of silver; white; of a mild lustre. 2. Besprinkled or covered with silver.
†SIM'A-GRE, *n.* [Fr. *simagrée.*] Grimace. *Dryden.*
†SI-MĀR', †SI-MĀRE', *n.* [Fr. *simarre.*] A woman's robe. *Dryden.*
SIM'I-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *similaire;* It. *simile;* Sp. *similar;* L. *similis.*] Like; resembling; having a like form or appearance.
SIM-I-LAR'I-TY, *n.* Likeness; resemblance.
SIM'I-LAR-LY, *adv.* In like manner; with resemblance.
†SIM'I-LAR-Y. The same as *similar.*
SIM'I-LE, *n.* [L.] In *rhetoric*, similitude; a comparison of two things which, however different in other respects, have some strong point or points of resemblance.
SI-MIL'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *similitudo.*] 1. Likeness; resemblance; likeness in nature, qualities or appearance. 2. Comparison; simile. *Dryden.*
SI-MIL-I-TŪ'DI-NA-RY, *a.* Denoting resemblance.
SIM'I-LOR, *n.* A name given to an alloy of red copper and zink, made to imitate silver and gold.
SIM'I-TAR. *See* CIMETER.
SIM'MER, *v. i.* To boil gently, or with a gentle hissing.
SIM'MER-ING, *ppr.* Boiling gently.
SIM'NEL, *n.* [Dan. *simle;* Sw. *simla;* G. *semmel.*] A kind of sweet cake; a bun.
SI-MŌ'NI-AC, *n.* [Fr. *simoniaque.*] One who buys or sells preferment in the church. *Ayliffe.*
SIM-O-NĪ'A-CAL, *a.* 1. Guilty of simony. 2. Consisting in simony, or the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.
SIM-O-NĪ'A-CAL-LY, *adv.* With the guilt or offense of simony.
SI-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* Partaking of simony; given to simony.
SIM'O-NY, *n.* [from *Simon Magus.*] The crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.
SI-MOOM', *n.* A hot, suffocating wind, that blows occasionally in Africa and Arabia.
SĪ'MOUS, *a.* [L. *simo.*] 1. Having a very flat or snub nose, with the end turned up. 2. Concave. *Brown.*
SIM'PER, *v. i.* To smile in a silly manner. *Shak.*
SIM'PER, *n.* A smile with an air of silliness. *Addison.*
SIM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Smiling foolishly.
SIM'PER-ING, *n.* The act of smiling with an air of silliness.
SIM'PER-ING-LY, *adv.* With a silly smile.
SIM'PLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *simplex.*] 1. Single; consisting of one thing; uncompounded; unmingled; uncombined with any thing else. 2. Plain; artless; not given to design, stratagem or duplicity; undesigning; sincere; harmless. 3. Artless; unaffected; unconstrained; inartificial; plain. 4. Unadorned; plain. 5. Not complex or complicated. 6. Weak in intellect; not wise or sagacious; silly.—7. In *botany*, undivided, as a root, stem or spike; only one on a petiole.—*A simple body*, in *chemistry*, is one that has not been decomposed, or separated into two or more bodies.
SIM'PLE, *n.* Something not mixed or compounded.
SIM'PLE, *v. i.* To gather simples or plants. *Garth.*
SIM'PLE-MIND-ED, *a.* Artless; undesigning.
SIM'PLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being simple, single or uncompounded. 2. Artlessness; simplicity. 3. Weakness of intellect.
SIM'PLER, *n.* One that collects simples; an herbalist; a simplist.
†SIM'PLESS, for *simplicity*, or *silliness.* *Spenser.*
SIM'PLE-TON, *n.* A silly person; a person of weak intellect; a trifler; a foolish person. *Pope.*
†SIM-PLĬ''CIAN, *n.* An artless or undesigning person.
SIM-PLIC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *simplicitas;* Fr. *simplicité.*] 1. Singleness; the state of being unmixed or uncompounded. 2. The state of being not complex, or of consisting of few parts. 3. Artlessness of mind; freedom from a propensity to cunning or stratagem; freedom from duplicity; sincerity. 4. Plainness; freedom from artificial ornament. 5. Plainness; freedom from subtilty or abstruseness. 6. Weakness of intellect; silliness. *Hooker.*
SIM-PLIF-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making simple; the act of reducing to simplicity, or to a state not complex.
SIM'PLI-FIED, *pp.* Made simple or not complex.
SIM'PLI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *simplex* and *facio;* Fr. *simplifier.*] To make simple; to reduce what is complex to greater simplicity; to make plain or easy. *Barrow.*
SIM'PLI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making simple.
SIM'PLIST, *n.* One skilled in simples or medical plants.
SIM'PLOCE. *See* SYMPLOCE.
SIM'PLY, *adv.* 1. Without art; without subtilty; artlessly; plainly. 2. Of itself; without addition; alone. 3. Merely; solely. 4. Weakly; foolishly.
SIM'U-LA-CHRE, *n.* [L. *simulacrum.*] An image.
†SIM'U-LAR, *n.* [*See* SIMULATE.] One who simulates or counterfeits something. *Shak.*
SIM'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *simulo.*] To feign; to counterfeit; to assume the mere appearance of something, without the reality.
SIM'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *simulatus.*] Feigned; pretended.
SIM'U-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Feigned; pretended; assumed artificially. *Chesterfield.*
SIM'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Feigning; pretending; assuming the appearance of what is not real.
SIM-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *simulatio.*] The act of feigning to be that which is not; the assumption of a deceitful appearance or character.
SI-MUL-TĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *simultanée;* Sp. *simultaneo.*] Existing or happening at the same time.
SI-MUL-TĀ'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* At the same time.
SI-MUL-TĀ'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being or happening at the same time.
†SIM'UL-TY, *n.* [L. *simultas.*] Private grudge or quarrel.
SIN, *n.* [Sax. *sin*, or *syn;* G. *sünde;* D. *zonde;* Sw., Dan. *synd.*] 1. The voluntary departure of a moral agent from a known rule of rectitude or duty, prescribed by God; any voluntary transgression of the divine law or violation of a divine command; a wicked act; iniquity. 2. A sin-offering; an offering made to atone for sin. 2 *Cor.* v. 3. A man enormously wicked; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
SIN, *v. i.* [Sax. *singian, syngian.*] 1. To depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to man; to violate any known rule of duty. 2. To offend against right, against men or society; to trespass.
SIN, for *since*, [Scot. *syne.*] *Obsolete, or vulgar.*
SIN'A-PISM, *n.* [L. *sinapis, sinape.*] In *pharmacy*, a cataplasm composed of mustard-seed pulverized, with some other ingredients.
SINCE, *prep.* or *adv.* [Sw. *sedan;* Dan. *siden;* D. *sint;* supposed to be contracted from Sax. *siththan.* Our early writers used *sith, sithen, sithence.*] 1. After; from the time that. 2. Ago; past; before this. 3. Because that; this being the fact that.—*Since*, when it precedes a noun, is called a *preposition*, but when it precedes a sentence, it is called an *adverb.*
SIN-CĒRE', *a.* [Fr.; L. *sincerus.*] 1. Pure; unmixed. 2. Unhurt; uninjured; [*obs.*] 3. Being in reality what it appears to be; not feigned; not simulated; not assumed or said for the sake of appearance; real; not hypocritical.
SIN-CĒRE'LY, *adv.* Honestly; with real purity of heart; without simulation or disguise; unfeignedly.
SIN-CĒRE'NESS, *n.* Sincerity.
SIN-CER'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *sincerité;* L. *sinceritas.*] 1. Honesty of mind or intention; freedom from simulation or hypocrisy. 2. Freedom from hypocrisy, disguise or false pretense.
SIN'CI-PUT, *n.* [L.] The fore part of the head from the forehead to the coronal suture. *Encyc.*
†SIN'DON, *n.* [L. fine linen.] A wrapper. *Bacon.*
SINE, *n.* [L. *sinus.*] In *geometry*, the right *sine* of an arch or arc, is a line drawn from one end of that arch, perpendicular to the radius drawn through the other end, and is always equal to half the chord of double the arch.
SĪ'NE-CURE, *n.* [L. *sine* and *cura.*] An office which has

revenue without employment; in *church affairs*, a benefice without cure of souls.

SĪ'NE DĪ'E, [L. without day.] An adjournment *sine die* is an adjournment without fixing the time of resuming business.

SIN'E-PITE, *n.* [L. *sinape*, mustard.] Something resembling mustard-seed. *De Costa.*

SIN'EW, *n.* [Sax. *sinu, sinw, sinwe;* G. *sehne.*] 1. In *anatomy*, a tendon; that which unites a muscle to a bone.—2. In the *plural*, strength; or rather that which supplies strength. 3. Muscle; nerve.

SIN'EW, *v. t.* To knit as by sinews. *Shak.*

SIN'EWED, *a.* 1. Furnished with sinews. 2. Strong; firm; vigorous. *Shak.*

SIN'EW-LESS, *a.* Having no strength or vigor.

SIN'EW-SHRUNK, *a.* Gaunt-bellied; having the sinews under the belly shrunk by excess of fatigue.

SIN'EW-Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of a sinew or nerve. 2. Nervous; strong; well braced with sinews; vigorous; firm.

SIN'FUL, *a.* [from *sin.*] 1. Tainted with sin; wicked; iniquitous; criminal; unholy. 2. Containing sin, or consisting in sin; contrary to the laws of God.

SIN'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a manner which the laws of God do not permit; wickedly; iniquitously; criminally.

SIN'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being sinful or contrary to the divine will; wickedness; iniquity; criminality. 2. Wickedness; corruption; depravity.

SING, *v. i.*; pret. *sung, sang;* pp. *sung.* [Sax. *singan, syngan;* G. *singen;* D. *zingen;* Sw. *siunga;* Dan. *synger.*] 1. To utter sounds with various inflections or melodious modulations of voice, as fancy may dictate, or according to the notes of a song or tune. 2. To utter sweet or melodious sounds, as birds. 3. To make a small, shrill sound. 4. To tell or relate something in numbers or verse.

SING, *v. t.* 1. To utter with musical modulations of voice. 2. To celebrate in song; to give praises to in verse. 3. To relate or rehearse in numbers, verse or poetry.

SINGE, (sinj) *v. t.* [Sax. *sængan;* G. *sengen;* D. *zengen.*] To burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface of a thing, as the nap of cloth, or the hair of the skin.

SINGE, *n.* A burning of the surface; a slight burn.

SINGED, *pp.* Burnt superficially.

SINGE'ING, *ppr.* Burning the surface.

SING'ER, *n.* [from *sing.*] 1. One that sings. 2. One versed in music, or one whose occupation is to sing. 3. A bird that sings.

SING'ING, *ppr.* Uttering melodious or musical notes; making a shrill sound; celebrating in song; reciting in verse.

SING'ING, *n.* The act of uttering sounds with musical inflections; musical articulation; the utterance of melodious notes.

SING'ING-BOOK, *n.* A music-book, *as it ought to be called;* a book containing tunes.

SING'ING-LY, *adv.* With sounds like singing.

SING'ING-MAN, *n.* [*singing* and *man.*] A man who sings, or is employed to sing; as in cathedrals.

SING'ING-MAS-TER, *n.* A music-master; one that teaches vocal music. *Addison.*

SING'ING-WOM-AN, *n.* A woman employed to sing.

SIN'GLE, *a.* [L. *singulus.*] 1. Separate; one; only; individual; consisting of one only. 2. Particular; individual. 3. Uncompounded. 4. Alone; having no companion or assistant. 5. Unmarried. 6. Not double; not complicated. 7. Performed with one person or antagonist on a side, or with one person only opposed to another. 8. Pure; simple; incorrupt; unbiased; having clear vision of divine truth. *Matt.* vi. 9. Small; weak; silly; [*obs.*]—10. In *botany*, a single flower is when there is only one on a stem, and, in *common usage*, one not double.

SIN'GLE, *v. t.* 1. To select, as an individual person or thing from among a number; to choose one from others. 2. To sequester; to withdraw; to retire; [*obs.*] 3. To take alone; [*obs.*] 4. To separate.

SIN'GLED, *pp.* Selected from among a number.

SIN'GLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being one only or separate from all others; the opposite of doubleness, complication or multiplicity. 2. Simplicity; sincerity; purity of mind or purpose; freedom from duplicity.

SIN'GLE-STICK, *n.* A cudgel. *W. of Eng. and Scotland.*

SIN'GLIN, *n.* A single gleaning; a handful of gleaned corn.

SIN'GLY, *adv.* 1. Individually; particularly. 2. Only by himself. 3. Without partners or companions. 4. Honestly; sincerely.

SING'SONG, *n.* A contemptuous expression for bad singing.

SIN'GU-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *singulier;* L. *singularis.*] 1. Single; not complex or compound.—2. In *grammar*, expressing one person or thing; as the *singular* number. 3. Particular; existing by itself; unexampled. 4. Remarkable; eminent; unusual; rare. 5. Not common; odd; implying something censurable or not approved. 6. Being alone; that of which there is but one.

SIN'GU-LAR, *n.* A particular instance. [*Unusual.*]

†SIN'GU-LAR-IST, *n.* One who affects singularity.

SIN-GU-LAR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *singularité.*] 1. Peculiarity; some character or quality of a thing by which it is distinguished from all, or from most others. 2. An uncommon character or form; something curious or remarkable. 3. Particular privilege, prerogative or distinction. 4. Character or trait of character different from that of others; peculiarity. 5. Oddity. 6. Celibacy; [*obs.*] *J. Taylor.*

†SIN'GU-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To make single.

SIN'GU-LAR-LY, *adv.* 1. Peculiarly; in a manner or degree not common to others. 2. Oddly; strangely. 3. So as to express one or the singular number.

†SIN'GULT, *n.* [L. *singultus.*] A sigh.

SIN'I-CAL, *a.* [from *sine.*] Pertaining to a sine.

SIN'IS-TER, *a.* [L.] 1. Left; on the left hand, or the side of the left hand. 2. Evil; bad; corrupt; perverse; dishonest. 3. Unlucky; inauspicious.

†SIN'IS-TER-HAND-ED, *a.* Left-handed.

SIN'IS-TER-LY, *adv.* Absurdly; perversely; unfairly.

SIN-IS-TROR'SAL, *a.* [*sinister*, and Gr. *ορσω.*] Rising from left to right, as a spiral line or helix. *Henry.*

SIN'IS-TROUS, *a.* 1. Being on the left side; inclined to the left. *Brown.* 2. Wrong; absurd; perverse.

SIN'IS-TROUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Perversely; wrongly. 2. With a tendency to use the left as the stronger hand.

SINK, *v. i.*; pret. *sunk;* pp. *sunk.* The old pret. *sank* is nearly *obsolete.* [Sax. *sencan, sincan;* Goth. *sigcwan;* G. *sinken;* D. *zinken.*] 1. To fall by the force of greater gravity, in a medium or substance of less specific gravity; to subside. 2. To fall gradually. 3. To enter or penetrate into any body. 4. To fall; to become lower; to subside or settle to a level. 5. To be overwhelmed or depressed. 6. To enter deeply; to be impressed. 7. To become deep; to retire or fall within the surface of any thing. 8. To fall; to decline; to decay; to decrease. 9. To fall into rest or indolence. 10. To be lower; to fall.

SINK, *v. t.* 1. To put under water; to immerse in a fluid. 2. To make by digging or delving. 3. To depress; to degrade. 4. To plunge into destruction. 5. To cause to fall or to be plunged. 6. To bring low; to reduce in quantity. 7. To depress; to overbear; to crush. 8. To diminish; to lower or lessen; to degrade. 9. To cause to decline or fail. 10. To suppress; to conceal; to intervert; [*unusual.*] 11. To depress; to lower in value or amount. 12. To reduce; to pay; to diminish or annihilate by payment. 13. To waste; to dissipate.

SINK, *n.* [Sax. *sinc.*] 1. A drain to carry off filthy water; a jakes. 2. A kind of basin of stone or wood to receive filthy water.

SINK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Falling; subsiding; depressing; declining.—*Sinking fund*, in *finance*, a fund created for *sinking* or paying a public debt.

SIN'LESS, *a.* [from *sin.*] 1. Free from sin; pure; perfect. 2. Free from sin; innocent.

SIN'LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from sin and guilt. *Boyle.*

SIN'NER, *n.* 1. One that has voluntarily violated the divine law; a moral agent who has voluntarily disobeyed any divine precept, or neglected any known duty. 2. It is used in contradistinction to *saint*, to denote an unregenerate person. 3. An offender; a criminal.

SIN'NER, *v. i.* To act as a sinner; *in ludicrous language.*

SIN'-OF-FER-ING, *n.* A sacrifice for sin; something offered as an expiation for sin. *Ex.* xxix.

SIN'O-PER, SIN'O-PLE, *n.* [L. *sinopis;* Gr. *σινωπις.*] Red ferruginous quartz.

SIN'TER, *n.* In *mineralogy*, calcarious *sinter* is a variety of carbonate of lime.

SIN'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *sinuo.*] To wind; to turn; to bend in and out. *Woodward.*

SIN'U-ATE, *a.* In *botany*, a *sinuate* leaf is one that has large curved breaks in the margin, resembling bays.

SIN-U-Ā'TION, *n.* A winding or bending in and out.

SIN-U-OS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *sinuosus.*] The quality of bending or curving in and out; or a series of bends and turns in arches or other irregular figures.

SIN'U-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *sinueux*, from L. *sinus.*] Winding; crooked; bending in and out. *Milton.*

SĪ'NUS, *n.* [L.] 1. A bay of the sea; a recess in the shore, or an opening into the land.—2. In *anatomy*, a cavity in a bone or other part, wider at the bottom than at the entrance.—3. In *surgery*, a little cavity or sack in which pus is collected; an abscess with only a small orifice. 4. An opening; a hollow.

SIP, *v. t.* [Sax. *sipan;* D. *sippen.*] 1. To take a fluid into the mouth in small quantities by the lips. 2. To drink or imbibe in small quantities. 3. To draw into the mouth; to extract. 4. To drink out of.

SIP, *v. i.* To drink a small quantity; to take a fluid with the lips. *Dryden.*

SIP, *n.* The taking of a liquor with the lips; or a small draught taken with the lips. *Milton.*

SIPE, *v. i.* To ooze; to issue slowly. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SIPH'I-LIS, *n.* [Gr. σιφλος.] The venereal disease.

SIPH-I-LIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the venereal disease, or partaking of its nature.

SĪ'PHON, *n.* [L. *sipho*; It. *sifone*; Fr. *siphon.*] 1. A bent pipe or tube whose legs are of unequal length, used for drawing liquor out of a vessel by causing it to rise over the rim or top. 2. The pipe by which the chambers of a shell communicate.

SI-PHUN'CU-LA-TED, *a.* [L. *siphunculus.*] Having a little siphon or spout, as a valve. *Say.*

SI'PING, *n.* The act of oozing. *Granger.*

SIPPED, *pp.* Drawn in with the lips.

SIP'PER, *n.* One that sips.

†SIP'PET, *n.* A small sop. *Milton.*

SĪ QUIS. [L. if any one.] These words give name to a notification by a candidate for orders of his intention to inquire whether any impediment may be alledged against him.

SĪR, *n.* [Fr. *sire*, and *sieur*, in *monsieur*; Norm. *sire*, lord; Corn. *sira.*] 1. A word of respect used in addresses to men, as *madam* is in addresses to women. 2. The title of a knight or baronet. 3. It is used by Shakspeare for *man*; [*obs.*] 4. In *some American colleges*, the title of a master of arts. 5. It is prefixed to *loin*, in *sirloin*; as, a *sirloin* of beef. 6. *Formerly*, the title of a priest.

SIRE, *n.* 1. A father; *used in poetry.* 2. The male parent of a beast; *particularly used of horses.* 3. *It is used in composition.*

SIRE, *v. t.* To beget; to procreate; *used of beasts. Shak.*

SĪRED, *pp.* Begotten.

*SIR'EN, or SĪ'REN, *n.* [L.; Fr. *sirène*; It. *sirena.*] 1. A mermaid.—In *ancient mythology*, a goddess who enticed men into her power by the charms of music, and devoured them. Hence, in *modern use*, an enticing woman. 2. A species of lizard in Carolina.

*SIR'EN, or SĪ'REN, *a.* Pertaining to a siren, or to the dangerous enticements of music; bewitching; fascinating.

SIR'EN-IZE, *v. i.* To practice the allurements of a siren.

SI-RĪ'A-SIS, *n.* [Gr. σιριασις.] An inflammation of the brain, proceeding from the excessive heat of the sun; phrensy almost peculiar to children.

SIR'I-US, *n.* [L.] The large and bright star called the *dog-star*, in the mouth of the constellation *canis major.*

SIR'LOIN, *n.* A particular piece of beef so called. *See* SIR.

SIR'NAME is more correctly written *surname.*

SĪ'RO, *n.* A mite. *Encyc.*

SI-ROC'CO, *n.* [It.; Sp. *siroco*, or *xaloque.*] A pernicious wind that blows from the south-east in Italy, called the *Syrian wind.*

SIR'OP. The same as *sirup.*

*SIR'RAH, *n.* A word of reproach and contempt; used in addressing vile characters. *Shak.*

SIRT, *n.* [L. *syrtis.*] A quicksand.

*SIR'UP, (sur'up) *n.* [Oriental.] The sweet juice of vegetables or fruits, or other juice sweetened; or sugar boiled with vegetable infusions.

*SIR'UPED, *a.* Moistened or tinged with sirup or sweet juice. *Drayton.*

*SIR'UP-Y, *a.* Like sirup, or partaking of its qualities.

†SISE, for *assize.*

SIS'KIN, *n.* A bird, the green-finch; another name of the aberdavine.

SISS, *v. i.* [D. *sissen.*] To hiss. [*A word in popular use in New England.*]

SIS'TER, *n.* [Sax. *sweoster*; D. *zuster*; G. *schwester*; Sw. *syster*; Dan. *söster.*] 1. A female born of the same parents. 2. A woman of the same faith; a female fellow-Christian. 3. A female of the same kind. 4. One of the same kind, or of the same condition. 5. A female of the same society; as the nuns of a convent.

SIS'TER, *v. t.* To resemble closely. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

SIS'TER, *v. i.* To be akin; to be near to. [*L. u.*] *Shak.*

SIS'TER-HOOD, *n.* [*sister* and *hood.*] 1. Sisters collectively, or a society of sisters; or a society of females united in one faith or order. 2. The office or duty of a sister; [*l. u.*]

SIS'TER-IN-LAW, *n.* A husband's or wife's sister. *Ruth.*

SIS'TER-LY, *a.* Like a sister; becoming a sister; affectionate.

SIT, *v. i.*; pret. *sat*; old pp. *sitten.* [Goth. *sitan*; Sax. *sitan*, or *sittan*; D. *zitten*; G. *sitzen*; Sw. *sitta*; Dan. *sidder*; L. *sedeo.*] 1. To rest upon the buttocks, as animals. 2. To perch; to rest on the feet; as fowls. 3. To occupy a seat or place in an official capacity. 4. To be in a state of rest or idleness. 5. To rest, lie or bear on, as a weight or burden. 6. To settle; to rest; to abide. 7. To incubate; to cover and warm eggs for hatching; as a fowl. 8. To be adjusted; to be, with respect to fitness or unfitness. 9. To be placed in order to be painted. 10. To be in any situation or condition. 11. To hold a session; to be officially engaged in public business; as judges, legislators or officers of any kind. 12. To exercise authority. 13. To be in any assembly or council as a member; to have a seat. 14. To be in a local position; as, the wind *sits* fair; [*unusual.*]—*To sit down.* 1. To place one's self on a chair or other seat. 2. To begin a siege. 3. To settle; to fix a permanent abode. 4. To rest; to cease as satisfied.—*To sit out*, to be without engagement. [*L. u.*]—*To sit up.* 1. To rise or be raised from a recumbent posture. 2. Not to go to bed.

SIT, *v. t.* 1. To keep the seat upon; as, he *sits* a horse well. 2. To *sit me* down, to *sit him* down, to *sit them* down, equivalent to I *seated myself*, &c. 3. "The court *was sat*," an expression of *Addison*, is an impropriety.

SITE, *n.* [L. *situs.*] 1. Situation; local position. 2. A seat or ground-plot. 3. The posture of a thing with respect to itself.

†SIT'ED, *a.* Placed; situated. *Spenser.*

SIT'FAST, *n.* A hard knob growing on a horse's back under the saddle. *Far. Dict.*

†SITH, *adv.* [Sax. *sith*, *siththan.*] Since; in later times. *Spenser.*

†SITHE, *n.* Time. *Spenser.*

SITHE. *See* SYTHE.

†SITH'ENCE, } *adv.* [Sax. *siththan.*] Since; in later times.
†SITH'ES, } *Spenser.*

SIT'TER, *n.* 1. One that sits. 2. A bird that incubates.

SIT'TING, *ppr.* 1. Resting on the buttocks, or on the feet, as fowls; incubating; brooding.—2. *a.* In *botany*, sessile.

SIT'TING, *n.* 1. The posture of being on a seat. 2. The act of placing one's self on a seat. 3. The act or time of resting in a posture for a painter to take the likeness. 4. A session; the actual presence or meeting of any body of men. 5. An uninterrupted application to business or study for a time; course of study unintermitted. 6. A time for which one sits, as at play, at work or on a visit. 7. Incubation; a resting on eggs for hatching; as fowls.

SIT'U-ATE, *a.* [Fr. *situer*; It. *situare*, *situato*; Sp. *situar.*] 1. Placed, with respect to any other object. 2. Placed; consisting.

SIT'U-A-TED, *a.* Seated, placed or standing with respect to any other object. 2. Placed or being in any state or condition with regard to men or things.

SIT-U-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *situazione.*] 1. Position; seat; location in respect to something else. 2. State; condition. 3. Circumstances; temporary state. 4. Place; office.

SIV'AN, *n.* The third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, answering to part of our May and part of June.

SIX, *a.* [Fr. *six*; L. *sex*; It. *sei*; Sp. *seis*; D. *zes*; G. *sechs*; Dan., Sw. *sex*; Sax. *six.*] Twice three.

SIX, *n.* The number of six or twice three.—*To be at six and seven*, or, as more generally used, *at sixes and sevens*, is to be in disorder. *Swift.*

SIX'FŌLD, *a.* [*six* and *fold*; Sax. *six* and *fcald.*] Six times repeated; six double; six times as much.

SIX'PENCE, *n.* 1. An English silver coin of the value of six pennies; half a shilling. 2. The value of six pennies.

SIX'-PEN-NY, *a.* Worth sixpence; as a *six-penny* loaf.

SIX'-PET-ALED, *a.* In *botany*, having six petals.

SIX'SCORE, *a.* [*six* and *score.*] Six times twenty; one hundred and twenty. *Sandys.*

SIX'TEEN, *a.* [Sax. *sixtene*, *sixtyne.*] Six and ten; noting the sum of six and ten.

SIX'TEENTH, *a.* [Sax. *sixteotha.*] The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen.

SIXTH, *a.* [Sax. *sixta.*] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.

SIXTH, *n.* 1. The sixth part.—2. In *music*, a hexachord, an interval of two kinds.

SIXTH'LY, *adv.* In the sixth place. *Bacon.*

SIX'TI-ETH, *a.* [Sax. *sixteogotha.*] The ordinal of sixty.

SIX'TY, *a.* [Sax. *sixtig.*] Ten times six.

SIX'TY, *n.* The number of six times ten.

SIZ'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Of considerable bulk. *Hurd.* 2. Being of reasonable or suitable size; as, *sizable* timber.

SĪZE, *n.* [contracted from *assize*, or from L. *scissus.*] 1. Bulk; bigness; magnitude; extent of superficies. 2. A settled quantity or allowance, [contracted from *assize.*] 3. Figurative bulk; condition as to rank and character; [*little used.*]

SĪZE, *n.* [W. *syth*; Sp. *sisa.*] 1. A glutinous substance prepared from different materials; used in *manufactures.* 2. An instrument consisting of thin leaves fastened together at one end by a rivet.

SĪZE, *v. t.* 1. To adjust or arrange according to size or bulk. 2. To settle; to fix the standard; [*l. u.*] 3. To cover with size; to prepare with size. 4. To swell; to increase the bulk of.—5. Among *Cornish miners*, to separate the finer from the coarser parts of a metal by sifting them.

SĪZED, *pp.* 1. Adjusted according to size; prepared with size. 2. *a.* Having a particular magnitude. *Shak.*

SIZ'EL, *n.* In *coining*, the residue of bars of silver, after pieces are cut out for coins.
SĪZ'ER, *n.* In the *university of Cambridge*, a student of the rank next below that of a pensioner.
SĪZ'I-NESS, *n.* Glutinousness; viscousness.
SĪZ'Y, *a.* Glutinous; thick and viscous; ropy; having the adhesiveness of size. *Arbuthnot.*
†SKAD'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *scath*, *sceath.*] Hurt; damage.
†SKAD'DLE, *a.* Hurtful; mischievous. *Ray.*
†SKAD'DONS, *n.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*
SKĀIN, *n.* [Fr. *escaigne.*] A knot of thread, yarn or silk, or a number of knots collected.
†SKĀINS'MATE, *n.* A messmate; a companion.
SKALD, *n.* [qu. Sw. *scalla.*] An ancient Scandinavian poet or bard. Better scald.
SKĀR, SKARE, } *a.* Wild; timid; shy. *Grose.*
SKATE, *n.* [D. *schaats*; It. *scatto.*] A sort of shoe furnished with a smooth iron for sliding on ice.
SKATE, *v. i.* To slide or move on skates.
SKATE, *n.* [Sax. *sceadda*; L. *squatus*, *squatina.*] A fish of the ray kind, (*raia batis*;) called the *variegated ray-fish.*
SKĀT'ER, *n.* One who skates on ice. *Johnson.*
†SKĒAN, *n.* [Sax. *sægen.*] A short sword, or a knife.
SKEED. *See* SKID.
SKEEL, *n.* [G. *schale*; Eng. *shell.*] A shallow wooden vessel for holding milk or cream. [*Local.*] *Grose.*
SKEER, *v. t.* To mow lightly over. *Jennings.*
SKEET, *n.* A long scoop used to wet the sides of ships or the sails. *Mar. Dict.*
SKEG, *n.* A sort of wild plum. *Johnson.*
SKEG'GER, *n.* A little salmon. *Walton.*
SKEL'E-TON, *n.* [Fr. *squelette*; It. *scheletro*; Sp. *esqueleto.*] 1. The bones of an animal body, separated from the flesh and retained in their natural position or connections. 2. The compages, general structure or frame of any thing. 3. A very thin or lean person.
†SKEL'LUM, *n.* [G. *schelm.*] A scoundrel.
SKEL'LY, *v. i.* To squint. *Brockett.*
SKELP, *n.* [Icel. *skelfa.*] A blow; a smart stroke. *Brockett.*
SKEN, *v. i.* To squint. *Craven dialect.*
SKEP, *n.* 1. A sort of basket.—2. In *Scotland*, the repository in which bees lay their honey. *Johnson.*
SKEP'TIC. *See* SCEPTIC.
SKETCH, *n.* [D. *schets*; G. *skizze*; Fr. *esquisse*; Sp. *esquicio.*] An outline or general delineation of any thing; a first rough or incomplete draught of a plan or any design.
SKETCH, *v. t.* 1. To draw the outline or general figure of a thing; to make a rough draught. 2. To plan by giving the principal points or ideas. *Dryden.*
SKETCHED, *pp.* Having the outline drawn.
SKETCH'ING, *ppr.* Drawing the outline.
SKEW, *adv.* [G. *schief*; Dan. *skiæv.*] Awry; obliquely.
†SKEW, *v. t.* [Dan. *skiæver.*] 1. To look obliquely upon; to notice slightly. 2. To shape or form in an oblique way.
SKEW, *v. i.* To walk obliquely. [*Local.*]
SKEW'ER, *n.* A pin of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting.
SKEW'ER, *v. t.* To fasten with skewers.
SKID, *n.* 1. A curving timber to preserve a ship's side from injury by heavy bodies hoisted or lowered against it; a slider. 2. A chain used for fastening the wheel of a wagon.
SKIFF, *n.* [Fr. *esquif*; It. *schifo*; Sp. *esquifo*; G. *schiff.*] A small, light boat, resembling a yawl. *Mar. Dict.*
SKIFF, *v. t.* To pass over in a light boat.
SKILL, *n.* [Sax. *scylan*; Ice., Sw. *skilia*; Dan. *skiller.*] 1. The familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in the application to practical purposes. 2. Any particular art; [*obs.*]
†SKILL, *v. t.* To know; to understand.
†SKILL, *v. i.* 1. To be knowing in; to be dextrous in performance. 2. To differ; to make difference; to be of interest.
SKILLED, *a.* Having familiar knowledge united with readiness and dexterity in the application of it; familiarly acquainted with.
†SKIL'LESS, *a.* Wanting skill; artless. *Shak.*
SKIL'LET, *n.* [qu. Fr. *ecuelle*, *ecuellette.*] A small vessel of metal, with a long handle; used for heating and boiling water.
SKILL'FUL, *a.* 1. Knowing; well versed in any art; hence, dextrous; able in management; able to perform nicely any manual operation in the arts or professions. 2. Well versed in practice.
SKILL'FUL-LY, *adv.* With skill; dextrously.
SKILL'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of possessing skill; dextrousness; ability to perform well in any art or business.
SKIL'LING, *n.* An isle or bay of a barn; also, a slight addition to a cottage. [*Local.*]
†SKILT, *n.* [*See* SKILL.] Difference. *Cleaveland.*
SKIM, *n.* [a different orthography of *scum*; Fr. *ecume*; It. *schiuma*; G. *schaum*; D. *schuim*; Dan., Sw. *skum.*] Scum; the thick matter that forms on the surface of a liquor. [*Little used.*]
SKIM, *v. t.* To take off the thick, gross matter which separates from any liquid substance and collects on the surface. 2. To take off by skimming. 3. To pass near the surface; to brush the surface slightly.
SKIM, *v. i.* 1. To pass lightly; to glide along in an even, smooth course, or without flapping. 2. To glide along near the surface; to pass lightly. 3. To hasten over superficially or with slight attention.
SKIM'BLE-SCAM'BLE, *a.* [a duplication of *scamble.*] Wandering; disorderly. [*A low word.*] *Shak.*
SKIM'ING-TON, SKIM'I-TRY, } *n.* A vulgar word from the Danish *skiemter*, to jest; used in the phrase, *to ride skimington*, or *skimitry.*
SKIM'-COULT-ER, *n.* A coulter for paring off the surface of land.
SKIMMED, *pp.* Taken from the surface; having the thick matter taken from the surface; brushed along.
SKIM'MER, *n.* 1. A utensil in the form of a scoop; used for skimming liquors. 2. One that skims over a subject; [*l. u.*] 3. A sea-fowl, the cut-water.
SKIM'-MILK, *n.* Milk from which the cream has been taken.
SKIM'MINGS, *n., plu.* Matter skimmed from the surface of liquors. *Edwards, W. Indies.*
SKIN, *n.* [Sax. *scin*; Sw. *skinn*; Dan. *skind.*] 1. The natural covering of animal bodies, consisting of the cuticle or scarf-skin, the *rete mucosum*, and the cutis or hide. 2. A hide; a pelt; the skin of an animal separated from the body, whether green, dry or tanned. 3. The body; the person; *in ludicrous language.* 4. The bark or husk of a plant; the exterior coat of fruits and plants.
SKIN, *v. t.* 1 To strip off the skin or hide; to flay; to peel. 2. To cover with skin. 3. To cover superficially.
SKIN, *v. i.* To be covered with skin.
SKIN'DEEP, *a.* Superficial; not deep; slight.
SKIN'FLINT, *n.* A very niggardly person.
SKINK, *n.* [Sax. *scenc.*] 1. Drink; pottage; [*obs.*] 2. [L. *scincus.*] A small lizard of Egypt.
†SKINK, *v. i.* [Sax. *scencan*; G., D. *schenken*; Dan. *skienker.*] To serve drink.
†SKINK'ER, *n.* One that serves liquors. *Shak.*
SKIN'LESS, *a.* [from *skin.*] Having a thin skin.
SKINNED, *pp.* 1. Stripped of the skin; flayed. 2. Covered with skin.
SKIN'NER, *n.* 1. One that skins. 2. One that deals in skins, pelts or hides.
SKIN'NI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being skinny.
SKIN'NY, *a.* Consisting of skin, or of skin only; wanting flesh. *Addison.*
SKIP, *v. i.* [Dan. *kipper*, to leap; Ice. *skopa.*] To leap; to bound; to spring; as a goat or lamb.
SKIP, *v. t.* To pass over or by; to omit; to miss.
SKIP, *n.* A leap; a bound; a spring. *Sidney.*
SKIP'-JACK, *n.* An upstart. *L'Estrange.*
SKIP'-KEN-NEL, *n.* A lackey; a footboy.
SKIP'PER, *n.* [Dan. *skipper*; D. *schipper.*] 1. The master of a small trading vessel. 2. [from *skip.*] A dancer. 3. A youngling; a young, thoughtless person. 4. The horn-fish, so called. 5. The cheese-maggot.
†SKIP'PET, *n.* A small boat. *Spenser.*
SKIP'PING, *ppr.* Leaping; bounding.
SKIP'PING-LY, *adv.* By leaps.
SKIRL, *v. i.* To scream out. *See* SHRILL.
SKIRM'ISH, *n.* [Fr. *escarmouche*; It. *scaramuccia.*] 1. A slight fight in war; a light combat by armies at a great distance from each other, or between detachments and small parties. 2. A contest; a contention.
SKIRM'ISH, *v. i.* To fight slightly or in small parties.
SKIRM'ISH-ER, *n.* One that skirmishes.
SKIRM'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Fighting slightly.
SKIRM'ISH-ING, *n.* The act of fighting in a loose or slight encounter.
†SKIRR, *v. t.* To scour; to ramble over in order to clear.
†SKIRR, *v. i.* To scour; to scud; to run hastily.
SKIR'RET, *n.* A plant of the genus *sium.* *Mortimer.*
SKIR'RUS. *See* SCIRRHUS.
SKIRT, (skurt) *n.* [Sw. *skiorta*; Dan. *skiort.*] 1. The lower and loose part of a coat or other garment; the part below the waist. 2. The edge of any part of dress. 3. Border; edge; margin; extreme part. 4. A woman's garment like a petticoat. 5. The diaphragm or midriff in animals.
SKIRT, *v. t.* To border; to form the border or edge; or to run along the edge.
SKIRT, *v. i.* To be on the border; to live near the extremity.
SKIRT'ED, *pp.* Bordered.
SKIRT'ING, *ppr.* Bordering; forming a border.
†SKIT, *n.* A wanton girl; a reflection; a jibe; a whim.

SKIT, *v. t.* [Sax. *scitan.*] To cast reflections. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SKIT'TISH, *a.* [qu. Fr. *ecouteux.*] 1. Shy; easily frightened; shunning familiarity; timorous. 2. Wanton; volatile; hasty. 3. Changeable; fickle. *Shak.*

SKIT'TISH-LY, *adv.* Shyly; wantonly; changeably.

SKIT'TISH-NESS, *n.* 1. Shyness; aptness to fear approach; timidity. 2. Fickleness; wantonness.

SKIT'TLES, *n.* Nine-pins. *Warton.*

SKOL'E-ZITE, *n.* A mineral allied to Thomsonite.

SKONCE. *See* SCONCE.

SKOR'A-DITE, *n.* [Gr. σκοροδων.] A mineral.

SKREED, *n.* A border of cloth. *Craven dialect.*

SKREEN. *See* SCREEN.

SKRINGE. A vulgar corruption of *cringe.*

SKRUN'TY, *a.* Low; stunted. *Craven dialect.*

SKUE. *See* SKEW.

SKUG, *v. t.* To hide. [*Local.*]

SKULK, *v. i.* To lurk; to withdraw into a corner or into a close place for concealment. *See* SCULK.

SKULL, *n.* [Sw. *skalle, skal;* Dan. *skal;* D. *scheel.*] 1. The bone that forms the exterior of the head, and incloses the brain; the brain-pan. 2. A person. 3. Skull, for *shoal* or *school*, of fish; [*obs.*]

SKULL'-CAP, *n.* 1. A head-piece. 2. A plant of the genus *scutellaria. Encyc.*

SKUNK, *n.* In *America*, the popular name of a fetid animal of the weasel kind; the *viverra mephitis.*

SKUNK'CAB-BAGE, } *n.* A plant vulgarly so called, the
SKUNK'WEED, } *tetodes fœtidus.*

SKUR'RY, *n.* Haste; impetuosity. *Brockett.*

SKUTE, *n.* A boat. *See* Scow.

SKY, *n.* [Sw. *sky;* Dan. *skye.*] 1. The aerial region which surrounds the earth; the apparent arch or vault of heaven. 2. The heavens. 3. The weather; the climate. 4. A cloud; a shadow; [*obs.*]

SKY'-COL'OR, *n.* The color of the sky; a particular species of blue color; azure. *Boyle.*

SKY'-COL-ORED, *a.* Like the sky in color; blue; azure.

SKY'-DYED, *a.* Colored like the sky. *Pope.*

SKY'EY, *a.* Like the sky; ethereal. *Shak.*

SKY'ISH, *a.* Like the sky, or approaching the sky.

SKY'-LARK, *n.* A lark that mounts and sings as it flies.

SKY'-LIGHT, *n.* A window placed in the top of a house or ceiling of a room for the admission of light.

SKY'-ROCK-ET, *n.* A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies; a species of fire-works. *Addison.*

† SLAB, *a.* Thick; viscous. *Shak.*

SLAB, *n.* [W. *llab, yslab.*] 1. A plane or table of stone. 2. An outside piece taken from timber in sawing it into boards, planks, &c. 3. A puddle.

* SLAB'BER, *v. i.* [D. *slabben;* G. *schlabben, schlabern.*] To let the saliva or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly; to drivel.

* SLAB'BER, *v. t.* 1. To sup up hastily, as liquid food. 2. To wet and foul by liquids suffered to fall carelessly from the mouth. 3. To shed; to spill.

* SLAB'BER-ER, *n.* One that slabbers; an idiot.

* SLAB'BER-ING, *ppr.* Driveling.

SLAB'BY, *a.* 1. Thick; viscous. [*Little used.*] 2. Wet.

SLAB'-LINE, *n.* A line or small rope by which seamen truss up the main-sail or fore-sail. *Mar. Dict.*

SLACK, *a.* [Sax. *slæc;* Sw. *slak.*] 1. Not tense; not hard drawn; not firmly extended. 2. Weak; remiss; not holding fast. 3. Remiss; backward; not using due diligence; not earnest or eager. 4. Not violent; not rapid; slow.

SLACK, *adv.* Partially; insufficiently; not intensely.

SLACK, *n.* The part of a rope that hangs loose, having no stress upon it. *Mar. Dict.*

SLACK, or SLACK'EN, *v. i.* [Sax. *slacian;* D. *slaaken.*] 1. To become less tense, firm or rigid; to decrease in tension. 2. To be remiss or backward; to neglect. *Deut.* xxiii. 3. To lose cohesion or the quality of adhesion. 4. To abate; to become less violent. 5. To lose rapidity; to become more slow. 6. To languish; to fail; to flag.

SLACK, or SLACK'EN, *v. t.* 1. To lessen tension; to make less tense or tight. 2. To relax; to remit. 3. To mitigate; to diminish in severity. 4. To become more slow; to lessen rapidity. 5. To abate; to lower. 6. To relieve; to unbend; to remit. 7. To withhold; to use less liberally. 8. To deprive of cohesion; as, to slack lime. 9. To repress; to check. 10. To neglect. 11. To repress, or make less quick or active.

SLACK, *n.* Small coal; coal broken into small parts. *Eng.*

SLACK, *n.* A valley, or small, shallow dell. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SLACK'EN, *n.* Among *miners*, a spungy, semi-vitrified substance which they mix with the ores of metals to prevent their fusion.

SLACK'LY, *adv.* 1. Not tightly; loosely. 2. Negligently; remissly.

SLACK'NESS, *n.* 1. Looseness; the state opposite to *tension;* not tightness or rigidness. 2. Remissness; negligence; inattention. 3. Slowness; tardiness; want of tendency. 4. Weakness; not intenseness.

SLADE, *n.* [Sax. *slæd.*] A little dell or valley; also, a flat piece of low, moist ground. [*Local.*] *Drayton.*

SLAG, *n.* [Dan. *slagg.*] The dross or recrement of a metal; or vitrified cinders. *Boyle.*

SLAIE, (slā) *n.* [Sax. *slæ.*] A weaver's reed.

SLAIN, *pp.* of *slay;* so written for *slayen.* Killed.

SLAKE, *v. t.* [Sw. *slåcka;* Ice. *slækka.*] To quench; to extinguish; as, to *slake* thirst. *Spenser.*

SLAKE, *v. i.* 1. To go out; to become extinct. *Brown.* 2. To grow less tense; [a mistake for *slack.*]

SLAM, *v. t.* [Ice. *lema;* Old Eng. *lam;* Sax. *hlemman.*] 1. To strike with force and noise; to shut with violence. 2. To beat; to cuff; [*local.*] *Grose.* 3. To strike down; to slaughter; [*local.*] 4. To win all the tricks in a hand; as we say, to take all at a stroke or dash.

SLAM, *n.* 1. A violent driving and dashing against; a violent shutting of a door. 2. Defeat at cards, or the winning of all the tricks. 3. The refuse of alum-works; [*local.*]

SLAM'KIN, } *n.* [G. *schlampe.*] A slut; a slatternly
SLAM'MER-KIN, } woman. [*Not used, or local.*]

SLAN'DER, *n.* [Norm. *esclaunder;* Fr. *esclandre.*] 1. A false tale or report maliciously uttered, and tending to injure the reputation of another; defamation. 2. Disgrace; reproach; disreputation; ill name.

SLÄN'DER, *v. t.* To defame; to injure by maliciously uttering a false report respecting one.

SLÄN'DERED, *pp.* Defamed; injured in good name by false and malicious reports.

SLÄN'DER-ER, *n.* A defamer; one who injures another by maliciously reporting something to his prejudice.

SLÄN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Defaming.

SLÄN'DER-OUS, *a.* 1. That utters defamatory words or tales. 2. Containing slander or defamation; calumnious. 3. Scandalous; reproachful.

SLÄN'DER-OUS-LY, *adv.* With slander; calumniously; with false and malicious reproach.

SLÄN'DER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being slanderous or defamatory.

SLANG, *old pret.* of *sling.* We now use *slung.*

SLANG, *n.* Low, vulgar, unmeaning language. [*Low.*]

SLANG'-WHANG-ER, *n.* A noisy demagogue; a turbulent partisan. A cant word of recent origin in *America*, used only in familiar style, or works of humor. *Pick. Vocab.*

SLANK, *n.* A plant; [*alga marina.*] *Ainsworth.*

SLÄNT, or SLÄNT'ING, *a.* [Sw. *slinta, slant.*] Sloping; oblique; inclined from a direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular.

SLÄNT, *v. t.* To turn from a direct line; to give an oblique or sloping direction to. *Fuller.*

SLÄNT, *n.* 1. An oblique reflection or gibe; a sarcastic remark; [*vulgar.*] 2. A copper coin of Sweden.

SLÄNT'ING-LY, *adv.* With a slope or inclination; also, with an oblique hint or remark.

SLÄNT'LY, } *adv.* Obliquely; in an inclined direction.
SLÄNT'WISE, } *Tusser.*

SLAP, *n.* [G. *schlappe;* W. *yslapiaw.*] A blow given with the open hand, or with something broad.

SLAP, *v. t.* To strike with the open hand, or with something broad.

SLAP, *adv.* With a sudden and violent blow. *Arbuthnot.*

SLAP'DASH, *adv.* [*slap* and *dash.*] All at once. [*Low.*]

SLAPE, *a.* Slippery; smooth. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SLAP'PER, } *a.* Very large. [*Vulgar.*]
SLAP'PING, }

SLASH, *v. t.* [Ice. *slasa.*] 1. To cut by striking violently and at random; to cut in long cuts. 2. To lash.

SLASH, *v. i.* To strike violently and at random with a sword, hanger or other edged instrument; to lay about one with blows.

SLASH, *n.* A long cut; a cut made at random.

SLASHED, *pp.* Cut at random.

SLASH'ING, *ppr.* Striking violently and cutting at random.

SLAT, *n.* [This is doubtless the *sloat* of the English dictionaries. *See* SLOAT.] A narrow piece of board or timber used to fasten together larger pieces.

SLATCH, *n.* 1. In *seamen's language*, the period of a transitory breeze. *Mar. Dict.* 2. An interval of fair weather. 3. Slack; *see* SLACK.

SLATE, *n.* [Fr. *eclater;* Sw. *slita.*] 1. An argillaceous stone which readily splits into plates; argillite; argillaceous shist. 2. A piece of smooth argillaceous stone, used for covering buildings. 3. A piece of smooth stone of the above species, used for writing on.

SLATE, *v. t.* To cover with slate or plates of stone.

SLATE, or SLETE, *v. t.* To set a dog loose at any thing. [*Local.*] *Ray.*

SLATE'-AXE, *n.* A mattock with an axe-end; used in slating.

SLAT'ED, *pp.* Covered with slate.

SLAT'ER, *n.* One that lays slates, or whose occupation is to slate buildings.

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* *See Synopsis.* MÖVE, BOOK, DÖVE;—BULL, UNITE.—C as K; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; TH as in *this.* † *Obsolete.*

SLĀT'ING, *ppr.* Covering with slates.
SLAT'TER, *v. i.* [G. *schlottern.*] 1. To be careless of dress, and dirty. 2. To be careless, negligent or awkward; to spill carelessly.
SLAT'TERN, *n.* A woman who is negligent of her dress; one who is not neat and nice.
SLAT'TERN, *v. t.* To *slattern away*, to consume carelessly or wastefully; to waste. [*Unusual.*]
SLAT'TERN-LY, *adv.* Negligently; awkwardly.
SLĀ'TY, *a.* Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate; as, a *slaty* color or texture.
SLAUGH'TER, (slaw'ter) *n.* [Sax. *slæge*; D. *slagting*; G. *schlachten.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a killing. *Applied to men, slaughter* usually denotes great destruction of life by violent means.—2. *Applied to beasts*, butchery; a killing of oxen or other beasts for market.
SLAUGH'TER, (slaw'ter) *v. t.* 1. To kill; to slay; to make great destruction of life. 2. To butcher; to kill for the market; as beasts.
SLAUGH'TERED, (slaw'terd) *pp.* Slain; butchered.
SLAUGH'TER-ER, (slaw'ter-er) *n.* One employed in killing.
SLAUGH'TER-HOUSE, (slaw'ter-house) *n.* A house where beasts are butchered for the market.
SLAUGH'TER-ING, (slaw'ter-ing) *ppr.* Killing; destroying human life; butchering.
SLAUGH'TER-MAN, (slaw'ter-man) *n.* One employed in killing. *Shak.*
SLAUGH'TER-OUS, *a.* Destructive; murderous.
SLAVE, *n.* [D. *slaaf*; G. *sclave*; Dan. *slave, sclave*; Sw. *slaf*; Fr. *esclave*; Sp. *esclavo.*] 1. A person who is wholly subject to the will of another. 2. One who has lost the power of resistance; or one who surrenders himself to any power whatever. 3. A mean person; one in the lowest state of life. 4. A drudge; one who labors like a slave.
SLAVE, *v. i.* To drudge; to toil; to labor as a slave.
SLĀVE'BORN, *a.* Born in slavery.
SLĀVE'LĪKE, *a.* Like or becoming a slave.
SLAV'ER, *n.* [the same as *slabber.*] Saliva driveling from the mouth. *Pope.*
SLAV'ER, *v. i.* 1. To suffer the spittle to issue from the mouth. 2. To be besmeared with saliva. *Shak.*
SLAV'ER, *v. t.* To smear with saliva issuing from the mouth; to defile with drivel.
SLĀV'ER, *n.* A slave-ship, or a ship employed in the slave-trade.
SLAV'ERED, *pp.* Defiled with drivel.
SLAV'ER-ER, *n.* A driveler; an idiot.
SLAV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Letting fall saliva.
SLĀ'VER-Y, *n.* 1. Bondage; the state of entire subjection of one person to the will of another. 2. The offices of a slave; drudgery.
SLĀVE'-TRĀDE, *n.* The barbarous and wicked business of purchasing men and women, transporting them to a distant country and selling them for slaves.
SLĀV'ISH, *a.* 1. Pertaining to slaves; servile; mean; base; such as becomes a slave. 2. Servile; laborious; consisting in drudgery.
SLĀV'ISH-LY, *adv.* 1. Servilely; meanly; basely. 2 In the manner of a slave or drudge.
SLĀV'ISH-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being slavish; servility; meanness.
SLA-VON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Slavons or ancient inhabitants of Russia.
SLA-VON'IC, *n.* The Slavonic language.
SLAY, *v. t.*; pret. *slew*; pp. *slain.* [Sax. *slægan, slagan*; Goth. *slahan*; G. *schlagen*; D. *slaaen.*] 1. To kill; to put to death by a weapon or by violence. 2. To destroy.
SLĀY'ER, *n.* One that slays; a killer; a murderer; an assassin; a destroyer of life.
SLĀY'ING, *ppr.* Killing; destroying life.
SLĒAVE, *n.* [Ice. *slefa.*] The knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; silk or thread untwisted.
SLĒAVE, *v. t.* To separate threads; or to divide a collection of threads; to sley; *a word used by weavers.*
SLĒAVED, *a.* Raw; not spun or wrought. *Holinshed.*
SLĒAZ'Y, } *a.* Thin; flimsy; wanting firmness of texture
SLEEZ'Y, } or substance.
SLED, *n.* [D. *sleede*; Sw. *slåde*; Dan. *slæde.*] A carriage or vehicle moved on runners, much used in *America* for conveying heavy weights in winter.
SLED, *v. t.* To convey or transport on a sled.
SLED'DED, *pp.* 1. Conveyed on a sled. 2. Mounted on a sled.
SLED'DING, *ppr.* Conveying on a sled.
SLED'DING, *n.* 1. The act of transporting on a sled. 2. The means of conveying on sleds; snow sufficient for the running of sleds.
SLEDGE, *n.* [Sax. *sleecge, slegge*; D. *sley*; Dan. *slegge*; Sw. *slägga.*] 1. A large, heavy hammer; used chiefly by ironsmiths.—2. In *England*, a sled; a vehicle moved on runners or on low wheels.
SLEEK, *a.* [D. *lekken.*] 1. Smooth; having an even, smooth surface; whence, glossy. 2. Not rough or harsh. *Milton.*
SLEEK, *n.* That which makes smooth; varnish. [*L. u.*]
SLEEK, *v. t.* 1. To make even and smooth. *B. Jonson.* 2. To render smooth, soft and glossy. *Shak.*
SLEEK, *adv.* With ease and dexterity; with exactness. [*Vulgar.*]
SLEEK'LY, *adv.* Smoothly; nicely.
SLEEK'NESS, *n.* Smoothness of surface. *Feltham.*
SLEEK'STONE, *n.* A smoothing stone. *Peacham.*
† SLEEK'Y, *a.* Of a sleek or smooth appearance.
SLEEP, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slept.* [Sax. *slepan, slæpan*; Goth. *slepan.*] 1. To take rest by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind. 2. To rest; to be unemployed; to be inactive or motionless. 3. To rest; to lie or be still; not to be noticed or agitated. 4. To live thoughtlessly. 5. To be dead; to rest in the grave for a time. 1 *Thess.* iv. 6. To be careless, inattentive or unconcerned; not to be vigilant. *Shak.*
SLEEP, *n.* That state of an animal in which the voluntary exertion of his mental and corporeal powers is suspended, and he rests unconscious of what passes around him.
SLEEP'ER, *n.* 1. A person that sleeps; also, a drone or lazy person. 2. That which lies dormant, as a law not executed; [*obs.*] 3. An animal that lies dormant in winter, as the bear, the marmot, &c.—4. In *building*, the oblique rafter that lies in a gutter.—5. In *New England*, a floor-timber.—6. In *ship-building*, a thick piece of timber placed longitudinally in a ship's hold.—7. In the *glass trade*, a large iron bar crossing the smaller ones, hindering the passage of coals, but leaving room for the ashes. 8. A platform. 9. A fish; [*exocœtus.*]
SLEEP'FUL, *a.* Strongly inclined to sleep. [*Little used.*]
SLEEP'FUL-NESS, *n.* Strong inclination to sleep. [L. *u.*]
SLEEP'I-LY, *adv.* 1. Drowsily; with desire to sleep. 2. Dully; in a lazy manner; heavily. *Raleigh.* 3. Stupidly.
SLEEP'I-NESS, *n.* Drowsiness; inclination to sleep.
SLEEP'ING, *ppr.* Resting; reposing in sleep.
SLEEP'ING, *n.* 1. The state of resting in sleep. 2. The state of being at rest, or not stirred or agitated.
SLEEP'LESS, *a.* 1. Having no sleep; without sleep; wakeful. 2. Having no rest; perpetually agitated. *Byron.*
SLEEP'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want or destitution of sleep.
SLEEP'Y, *a.* 1. Drowsy; inclined to sleep. 2. Not awake. 3. Tending to induce sleep; soporiferous; somniferous. 4. Dull; lazy; heavy; sluggish.
SLEET, *n.* [Dan. *slud*; Ice. *sletta.*] 1. A fall of hail or snow and rain together, usually in fine particles.—2. In *gunnery*, the part of a mortar passing from the chamber to the trunnions for strengthening that part.
SLEET, *v. i.* To snow or hail with a mixture of rain.
SLEET'Y, *a.* 1. Bringing sleet. 2. Consisting of sleet.
SLEEVE, *n.* [Sax. *slef, slyf.*] 1. The part of a garment that is fitted to cover the arm. 2. The "raveled *sleeve* of care," in *Shakspeare*; [*see* SLEAVE.]—*To laugh in the sleeve*, to laugh privately or unperceived.—*To hang on the sleeve*, to be or make dependent on others.
SLEEVE, *v. t.* To furnish with sleeves; to put in sleeves.
SLEEVE'-BUT-TON, *n.* A button to fasten the sleeve or wristband.
SLEEVED, *a.* Having sleeves.
SLEEVE'LESS, *a.* 1. Having no sleeves. 2. Wanting a cover, pretext or palliation; unreasonable; [*little used.*]
SLEID, *v. t.* To sley or prepare for use in the weaver's sley or slaie.
SLEIGH, (slā) *n.* [probably allied to *sleek.*] A vehicle moved on runners, and greatly used in *America* for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice. [This word the English write and pronounce *sledge*, and apply it to what we call a *sled.*]
SLEIGHT, (slīte) *n.* [G. *schlich*; Ir. *slightheach.*] 1. An artful trick; sly artifice; a trick or feat so dextrously performed that the manner of performance escapes observation. 2. Dextrous practice; dexterity.
SLEIGHT'FUL, } *a.* Artful; cunningly dextrous.
SLEIGHT'Y, }
SLEN'DER, *a.* [Old D. *slinder.*] 1. Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick. 2. Small in the waist; not thick or gross. 3. Not strong; small; slight. 4. Weak; feeble. 5. Small; inconsiderable. 6. Small; inadequate. 7. Not amply supplied. 8. Spare; abstemious.
SLEN'DER-LY, *adv.* 1. Without bulk. 2. Slightly; meanly. 3. Insufficiently.
SLEN'DER-NESS, *n.* 1. Thinness; smallness of diameter in proportion to the length. 2. Want of bulk or strength. 3. Weakness; slightness. 4. Weakness; feebleness. 5. Want of plenty. 6. Spareness.
† SLENT, *v. i.* To make an oblique remark. *See* SLANT.
SLEPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sleep.*
SLEW, *pret.* of *slay.*
SLEY, *n.* [Sax. *slæ.*] A weaver's reed. *See* SLEAVE and SLEID.

SLEY, *v. t.* To separate; to part threads and arrange them in a reed; as weavers.

SLICE, *v. t.* [G. *schleissen.*] 1. To cut into thin pieces, or to cut off a thin, broad piece. 2. To cut into parts. 3. To cut; to divide.

SLICE, *n.* 1. A thin, broad piece cut off. 2. A broad piece. 3. A peel; a spatula; an instrument consisting of a broad plate with a handle, used by apothecaries for spreading plasters, &c.—4. In *ship-building*, a tapering piece of plank to be driven between the timbers before planking.

SLĪCED, *pp.* Cut into broad, thin pieces.

SLICH, *n.* The ore of a metal when pounded and prepared for working. *Encyc.*

SLĪ'CING, *ppr.* Cutting into broad, thin pieces.

SLICK. The popular pronunciation of *sleek*, and so written by some authors.

SLICK'EN-SIDES, *n.* A name which workmen give to a variety of galena in Derbyshire. *Ure.*

SLID, *pret.* of *slide.*

SLID, } *pp.* of *slide.*
SLID'DEN, }

† SLID'DER, *v. i.* [Sax. *sliderian, slidrian.*] To slide with interruption.

† SLID'DER, } *a.* [*See* SLIDE.] Slippery. *Chaucer.*
† SLID'DER-LY, }

SLIDE, *v. i.*; pret. *slid*; pp. *slid, slidden.* [Sax. *slidan.*] 1. To move along the surface of any body by slipping, or without bounding or rolling; to slip; to glide. 2. To move along the surface without stepping. 3. To pass inadvertently. 4. To pass smoothly along without jerks or agitation. 5. To pass in silent, unobserved progression. 6. To pass silently and gradually from one state to another. 7. To pass without difficulty or obstruction. 8. To practice sliding or moving on ice. 9. To slip; to fall. 10. To pass with an easy, smooth, uninterrupted course or flow.

SLIDE, *v. t.* 1. To slip; to pass or put in imperceptibly. 2. To thrust along; or to thrust by slipping.

SLIDE, *n.* 1. A smooth and easy passage; also, a slider. 2. Flow; even course.

SLĪD'ER, *n.* 1. One that slides. 2. The part of an instrument or machine that slides.

SLĪD'ING, *ppr.* Moving along the surface by slipping; gliding; passing smoothly, easily or imperceptibly.

SLĪD'ING, *n.* Lapse; falling; used in *backsliding.*

SLĪD'ING-RULE, *n.* A mathematical instrument used to determine measure or quantity without compasses, by sliding the parts one by another.

SLIGHT, *a.* [D. *slegt*; G. *schlecht.*] 1. Weak; inconsiderable; not forcible. 2. Not deep. 3. Not violent. 4. Trifling; of no great importance. 5. Not strong; not cogent. 6. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effort. 7. Not firm or strong; thin; of loose texture. 8. Foolish; silly; weak in intellect.

SLIGHT, *n.* 1. Neglect; disregard; a moderate degree of contempt manifested negatively by neglect. 2. Artifice; dexterity. *See* SLEIGHT.

SLIGHT, *v. t.* 1. To neglect; to disregard from the consideration that a thing is of little value and unworthy of notice. 2. To overthrow; to demolish; [*obs.*]—*To slight over*, to run over in haste.

SLIGHT'ED, *pp.* Neglected.

† SLIGHT'EN, *v. t.* To slight or disregard. *Spenser.*

SLIGHT'ER, *n.* One who neglects.

SLIGHT'ING, *ppr.* Neglecting; disregarding.

SLIGHT'ING-LY, *adv.* With neglect; without respect. *Boyle.*

SLIGHT'LY, *adv.* 1. Weakly; superficially; with inconsiderable force or effect; in a small degree. 2. Negligently; without regard; with moderate contempt.

SLIGHT'NESS, *n.* 1. Weakness; want of force or strength; superficialness. 2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.

SLIGHT'Y, *a.* 1. Superficial; slight. 2. Trifling; inconsiderable. *Echard.*

SLĪ'LY, *adv.* [from *sly.*] With artful or dextrous secrecy.

SLIM, *a.* [Ice.] 1. Slender; of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height. 2. Weak; slight; unsubstantial. 3. Worthless.

SLIME, *n.* [Sax. *slim*; Sw. *slem*; D. *slym*; L. *limus.*] Soft, moist earth having an adhesive quality; viscous mud.

SLĪME'-PIT, *n.* A pit of slime or adhesive mire.

SLĪM'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of slime; viscosity. *Floyer.*

SLIM'NESS, *n.* State or quality of being slim.

SLĪM'Y, *a.* 1. Abounding with slime; consisting of slime. 2. Overspread with slime. 3. Viscous; glutinous.

SLĪ'NESS, *n.* [from *sly.*] Dextrous artifice to conceal any thing; artful secrecy. *Addison.*

SLING, *n.* [D. *slinger.*] 1. An instrument for throwing stones, consisting of a strap and two strings. 2. A throw; a stroke. 3. A kind of hanging bandage put round the neck, in which a wounded limb is sustained. 4. A rope by which a cask or bale is suspended and swung in or out of a ship. 5. A drink composed of equal parts of rum or spirit and water sweetened.

SLING, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slung.* [Sax. *slingan*; D. *slingeren.*] 1. To throw with a sling. 2. To throw; to hurl. 3. To hang so as to swing. 4. To move or swing by a rope which suspends the thing.

SLING'ER, *n.* One who slings or uses the sling.

SLING'ING, *ppr.* Throwing with a sling; hanging so as to swing; moving by a sling.

SLINK, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slunk.* [Sax. *slincan*; G. *schleichen.*] 1. To sneak; to creep away meanly; to steal away. 2. To miscarry, as a beast.

SLINK, *v. t.* To cast prematurely; to miscarry of; as the female of a beast.

SLINK, *a.* Produced prematurely, as the young of a beast

SLIP, *v. i.* [Sax. *slepan*; D. *sleppen*; Sw. *slippa.*] 1. To slide; to glide; to move along the surface of a thing without bounding, rolling or stepping. 2. To slide; not to tread firmly. 3. To move or fly out of place; usually with *out.* 4. To sneak; to slink; to depart or withdraw secretly. 5. To err; to fall into error or fault. 6. To glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly. 7. To enter by oversight. 8. To escape insensibly; to be lost.

SLIP, *v. t.* 1. To convey secretly. 2. To omit; to lose by negligence. 3. To part twigs from the branches or stem of a tree. 4. To escape from; to leave slily. 5. To let loose. 6. To throw off; to disengage one's self from. 7. To pass over or omit negligently. 8. To tear off. 9. To suffer abortion; to miscarry.—*To slip a cable*, to veer out and let go the end.—*To slip on*, to put on in haste or loosely.

SLIP, *n.* 1. A sliding; act of slipping. 2. An unintentional error or fault. *Dryden.* 3. A twig separated from the main stock. 4. A leash or string by which a dog is held; so called from its being so made as to slip or become loose by relaxation of the hand. 5. An escape; a secret or unexpected desertion. 6. A long, narrow piece. 7. A counterfeit piece of money, being brass covered with silver; [*obs.*] 8. Matter found in troughs of grindstones after the grinding of edge-tools; [*local.*] 9. A particular quantity of yarn; [*local.*] 10. An opening between wharves or in a dock. *N. York.* 11. A place having a gradual descent on the bank of a river or harbor, convenient for ship-building. *Mar. Dict.* 12. A long seat or narrow pew in churches. *United States.*

SLIP'-BOARD, *n.* A board sliding in grooves.

SLIP'-KNOT, *n.* A bow-knot; a knot which will not bear a strain, or which is easily untied. *Johnson.*

SLIP'PER, *n.* [Sax.] 1. A kind of shoe consisting of a sole and vamp without quarters, which may be slipped on with ease and worn in undress; a slip-shoe. 2. A kind of apron for children, to be slipped over their other clothes to keep them clean. 3. [L. *crepis.*] A plant. 4. A kind of iron slide or lock for the use of a heavy wagon.

† SLIP'PER, *a.* [Sax. *slipur.*] Slippery. *Spenser.*

SLIP'PERED, *a.* Wearing slippers. *Warton.*

SLIP'PER-I-LY, *adv.* In a slippery manner.

SLIP'PER-I-NESS, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being slippery; lubricity; smoothness; glibness. 2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing. 3. Lubricity of character.

SLIP'PER-Y, *a.* 1. Smooth; glib; having the quality opposite to adhesiveness. 2. Not affording firm footing or confidence. 3. Not easily held; liable or apt to slip away. 4. Not standing firm. 5. Unstable; changeable; mutable; uncertain. 6. Not certain in its effect. 7. Lubricous; wanton; unchaste.

† SLIP'PY, *a.* [Sax. *slipeg.*] Slippery.

SLIP'SHOD, *a.* [*slip* and *shod.*] Wearing shoes like slippers, without pulling up the quarters. *Swift.*

SLIP'SLOP, *n.* Bad liquor.

SLIP'STRING, *n.* [*slip* and *string.*] One that has shaken off restraint; a prodigal; called, also, *slipthrift.* [*L. u.*]

SLISH, *n.* A low word, formed by reduplicating *slash.* *Shak.*

SLIT, *v. t.*; pret. *slit*; pp. *slit*, or *slitted.* [Sax. *slitan*; Sw. *slita.*] 1. To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips. 2. To cut or make a long fissure. 3. To cut, in general. 4. To rend; to split.

SLIT, *n.* 1. A long cut; or a narrow opening. 2. A cleft or crack in the breast of cattle. *Encyc.*

SLITH'ER, *v. i.* To slide. *North of England.*

SLIT'TER, *n.* One that slits.

SLIT'TING, *ppr.* Cutting lengthwise.

SLIT'TING-MILL, *n.* A mill where iron bars are slit into nail-rods, &c.

SLIVE, *v. i.* To sneak. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SLIV'ER, *v. t.* [Sax. *slifan.*] To cut or divide into long, thin pieces, or into very small pieces; to cut or rend lengthwise.

SLIV'ER, *n.* A long piece cut or rent off, or a piece cut or rent lengthwise.

SLŌAT, *n.* [D. *sluiten*; Sw. *sluta*; G. *schliessen.*] A narrow piece of timber which holds together larger pieces; as, the *sloats* of a cart. [In *New England*, this is called a *slat.*]

SLOB'BER and its derivatives are a different orthography of *slabber*, the original pronunciation of which was probably *slobber*. *See* SLABBER and SLAVER.

†SLOĆK, to quench, is a different orthography of *slake*.

SLŌE, *n.* [Sax. *slag*, *sla*; G. *schlehe*; D. *slee*.] A small wild plum, the fruit of the black thorn. *Mortimer.*

SLOOM, *n.* Slumber. [*Not in use, or local.*]

SLOOM'Y, *a.* Sluggish; slow. [*Not in use, or local.*]

SLOOP, *n.* [D. *sloep*, *sloepschip*; G. *schaluppe*; Dan. *sluppe*; Fr. *chaloupe*. It is written, also, *shallop*.] A vessel with one mast.—*Sloop of war*, a vessel of war rigged either as a ship, brig or schooner, and usually carrying from 10 to 18 guns.

SLOP, *v. t.* To drink greedily and grossly. [*Little used.*]

SLOP, *n.* 1. Water carelessly thrown about on a table or floor; a puddle; a soiled spot. 2. Mean liquor; mean liquid food.

SLOP, *n.* [qu. D. *sluif*.] Trowsers; a loose lower garment; drawers; hence, ready-made clothes. *Shak.*

SLOP'SEL-LER, *n.* One who sells ready-made clothes.

SLOP'SHOP, *n.* A shop where ready-made clothes are sold.

SLOPE, *a.* Inclined or inclining from a horizontal direction; forming an angle with the plane of the horizon. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

SLOPE, *n.* 1. An oblique direction; a line or direction inclining from a horizontal line; *properly*, a direction downwards. 2. A declivity; any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon.

SLOPE, *v. t.* To form with a slope; to form to declivity or obliquity; to direct obliquely; to incline.

SLOPE, *v. i.* To take an oblique direction; to be declivous or inclined.

SLŌPE'NESS, *n.* Declivity; obliquity. [*L. u.*] *Wotton.*

SLŌPE'WĪSE, *adv.* Obliquely. *Carew.*

SLŌP'ING, *ppr.* 1. Taking an inclined direction. 2. *a.* Oblique; declivous; inclining or inclined from a horizontal or other right line.

SLŌP'ING-LY, *adv.* Obliquely; with a slope.

SLOP'PI-NESS, *n.* Wetness of the earth; muddiness.

SLOP'PY, *a.* Wet, as the ground; muddy; plashy.

SLOSH, } *n.* and *a.* These words are often used in the
SLOSH'Y, } *Northern States* in relation to the state of the roads, when they are covered with snow and a thaw takes place; as, the roads are *sloshy*; it is very *sloshy* going. They are low, colloquial words, perhaps corrupted from *sludge*, or *sloppy*. *Pickering's Vocabulary.*

SLOT, *v. t.* [D. *sluiten*; Dan. *slutter*; Sw. *sluta*.] To shut with violence; to slam, that is, to drive. [*Little used.*]

SLOT, *n.* A broad, flat, wooden bar.

SLOT, *n.* The track of a deer. *Drayton.*

*SLOTH, *n.* [Sax. *slæwth*.] 1. Slowness; tardiness. 2. Disinclination to action or labor; sluggishness; laziness; idleness. 3. An animal, so called from the remarkable slowness of his motions.

*SLOTH, *v. i.* To be idle. *Gower.*

*SLOTH'FUL, *a.* Inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle.

*SLOTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* Lazily; sluggishly; idly.

*SLOTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* The indulgence of sloth; inactivity; the habit of idleness; laziness.

†SLOT'TER-Y, *a.* [G. *schlotterig*.] 1. Squalid; dirty; sluttish; untrimmed. 2. Foul; wet.

SLOUCH, *n.* 1. A hanging down; a depression of the head or of some other part of the body; an ungainly, clownish gait. 2. An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow.

SLOUCH, *v. i.* To hang down; to have a downcast, clownish look, gait or manner. *Chesterfield.*

SLOUCH, *v. t.* To depress; to cause to hang down.

SLOUCH'ING, *ppr.* 1. Causing to hang down. 2. *a.* Hanging down; walking heavily and awkwardly.

SLOUGH, (slow) *n.* [Sax. *slog*.] 1. A place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire. 2. [pron. *sluff*.] The skin or cast skin of a serpent. 3. [pron. *sluff*.] The part that separates from a foul sore.

SLOUGH, (sluff) *v. i.* To separate from the sound flesh; to come off; as the matter formed over a sore.—*To slough off*, to separate from the living parts, as the dead part in mortification.

SLOUGH'Y, (slow'y) *a.* Full of sloughs; miry. *Swift.*

SLOUM. *See* SLOOM.

SLÓV'EN, *n.* [D. *slof*, *sloffen*.] A man careless of his dress, or negligent of cleanliness; a man habitually negligent of neatness and order.

SLÓV'EN-LI-NESS, *n* 1. Negligence of dress; habitual want of cleanliness. 2. Neglect of order and neatness.

SLÓV'EN-LY, *a.* 1. Negligent of dress or neatness. 2. Loose; disorderly; not neat.

SLÓV'EN-LY, *adv.* In a careless, inelegant manner.

†SLÓV'EN-RY, *n.* Negligence of order or neatness; dirtiness.

SLŌW, *a.* [Sax. *slaw*; Dan. *slöv*.] 1. Moving a small distance in a long time; not swift; not quick in motion; not rapid. 2. Late; not happening in a short time. 3. Not ready; not prompt or quick. 4. Dull; inactive; tardy. 5. Not hasty; not precipitate; acting with deliberation. 6. Dull; heavy in wit. 7. Behind in time; indicating a time later than the true time. 8. Not advancing, growing or improving rapidly.

SLŌW is used in composition to modify other words.

†SLŌW, as a *verb*, to delay. *Shak.*

†SLŌW, *n.* [Sax. *sliw*.] A moth. *Chaucer.*

SLŌW'BAĆK, *n.* A lubber; an idle fellow; a loiterer.

SLŌW'LY, *adv.* 1. With moderate motion: not rapidly; not with velocity or celerity. 2. Not soon; not early; not in a little time; not with hasty advance. 3. Not hastily; not rashly; not with precipitation. 4. Not promptly; not readily. 5. Tardily; with slow progress.

SLŌW'NESS, *n.* 1. Moderate motion; want of speed or velocity. 2. Tardy advance; moderate progression. 3. Dullness to admit conviction or affection. 4. Want of readiness or promptness; dullness of intellect. 5. Deliberation; coolness; caution in deciding. 6. Dilatoriness; tardiness.

SLŌW'-WÒRM, or SLŌE'-WÒRM, *n.* An insect found on the leaves of the sloe-tree, which often changes its skin and assumes different colors.

SLŌW'-WÒRM, *n.* [Sax. *slaw-wyrm*.] A kind of viper, the blind-worm, scarcely venomous.

SLUB'BER, *v. t.* To do lazily, imperfectly or coarsely; to daub; to stain; to cover carelessly. [*Little used.*]

SLUB'BER-DE-GULL'ION, *n.* A mean, dirty, sorry wretch. *Hudibras.*

SLUB'BER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a slovenly manner. [*Vulgar.*]

SLUDGE, *n.* [Sax. *slog*.] Mud; mire; soft mud.

SLUDS, *n.* Among *miners*, half roasted ore.

SLŪE, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to turn any thing conical or cylindrical, &c. about its axis without removing it; to turn.

SLUG, *n.* [W. *llag*.] 1. A drone; a slow, heavy, lazy fellow. 2. A hinderance; obstruction. 3. A kind of snail. 4. [qu. Sax. *sloca*.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal, used for the charge of a gun.

†SLUG, *v. i.* To move slowly; to lie idle. *Spenser.*

†SLUG, *v. t.* To make sluggish. *Milton.*

†SLUG'A-BED, *n.* One who indulges in lying abed. *Shak.*

SLUG'GARD, *n.* [*slug* and *ard*.] A person habitually lazy, idle and inactive; a drone. *Dryden.*

SLUG'GARD, *a.* Sluggish; lazy. *Dryden.*

SLUG'GARD-IZE, *v. t.* To make lazy. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

SLUG'GISH, *a.* 1. Habitually idle and lazy; slothful; dull; inactive. 2. Slow; having little motion. 3. Inert; inactive; having no power to move itself.

SLUG'GISH-LY, *adv.* Lazily; slothfully; drowsily; idly; slowly. *Milton.*

SLUG'GISH-NESS, *n.* 1. Natural or habitual indolence or laziness; sloth; dullness; *applied to persons.* 2. Inertness; want of power to move. 3. Slowness.

†SLUG'GY, *a.* Sluggish. *Chaucer.*

SLŪICE, } *n.* [D. *sluis*; G. *schleuse*; Sw. *sluss*; Dan. *sluse*;
SLUSE, } Fr. *ecluse*.] 1. The stream of water issuing through a flood-gate; or the gate itself. 2. An opening; a source of supply; that through which any thing flows.

SLŪICE, } *v. t.* To emit by flood-gates. [*Little used.*] *Mil-*
SLUSE, } *ton.*

SLŪI'CY, } *a.* Falling in streams as from a sluice. *Dry-*
SLŪ'SY, } *den.*

SLUM'BER, *v. i.* [Sax. *slumerian*; D. *sluimeren*.] 1. To sleep lightly; to doze. 2. To sleep. 3. To be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness or inactivity.

SLUM'BER, *v. t.* 1. To lay to sleep. 2. To stun; to stupify; [*little used.*] *Spenser. Wotton.*

SLUM'BER, *n.* 1. Light sleep; sleep not deep or sound. 2. Sleep; repose. *Dryden.*

SLUM'BER-ER, *n.* One that slumbers.

SLUM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Dozing; sleeping.

SLUM'BER-OUS, } *a.* 1. Inviting or causing sleep; sopo-
SLUM'BER-Y, } riferous. 2. Sleepy; not waking.

SLUMP, *v. i.* [G. *schlump*; Dan., Sw. *slump*.] To fall or sink suddenly into water or mud, when walking on a hard surface, as on ice or frozen ground, not strong enough to bear the person. [*This word is in common use in New England.*]

SLUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sling*.

SLUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of *slink*.

SLUR, *v. t.* [D. *slordig*.] 1. To soil; to sully; to contaminate; to disgrace. 2. To pass lightly; to conceal. 3. To cheat; to trick; [*unusual.*]—4. In *music*, to sing or perform in a smooth, gliding style.

SLUR, *n.* 1. *Properly*, a black mark; hence, slight reproach or disgrace.—2. In *music*, a mark connecting notes.

SLUSE, a more correct orthography of *sluice*.

SLUSH, *n.* Soft mud, or a soft mixture of filthy substances. [This may be the Eng. *slutch*.]

SLUT, *n.* [D. *slet*, a slut, a rag; G. *schlotterig*, negligent, slovenly.] 1. A woman who is negligent of cleanliness and dress. 2. A name of slight contempt for a woman.

SLUT'TER-Y, *n.* The qualities of a slut; *more generally*, the practice of a slut; dirtiness.

SLUT'TISH, *a.* 1. Not neat or cleanly; dirty; careless of dress and neatness; disorderly. 2. Disorderly; dirty. 3. Meretricious; [*little used.*]

SLUT'TISH-LY, *adv.* In a sluttish manner; negligently; dirtily.

SLUT'TISH-NESS, *n.* The qualities or practice of a slut; negligence of dress; dirtiness of dress, furniture, and in domestic affairs generally.

SLY, *a.* [G. *schlau;* Dan. *slue.*] 1. Artfully dextrous in performing things secretly and escaping observation or detection; usually implying some degree of meanness; artfully cunning. 2. Done with artful and dextrous secrecy. 3. Marked with artful secrecy. 4. Secret; concealed.

SLY'-BOOTS, *n.* A sly, cunning or waggish person. [*Low.*]

SLY'LY, SLY'NESS. *See* SLILY, SLINESS.

SMACK, *v. i.* [W. *ysmac;* Sax. *smæccan;* D. *smaaken.*] 1. To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to make a sound when they separate; to kiss with violence. 2. To make a noise by the separation of the lips after tasting any thing. 3. To have a taste; to be tinctured with any particular taste. 4. To have a tincture or quality infused.

SMACK, *v. t.* 1. To kiss with a sharp noise. 2. To make a sharp noise with the lips. 3. To make a sharp noise by striking; to crack.

SMACK, *n.* 1. A loud kiss. 2. A quick, sharp noise, as of the lips or of a whip. 3. Taste; savor; tincture. 4. Pleasing taste. 5. A quick, smart blow. 6. A small quantity; a taste. 7. [D. *smakschip.*] A small vessel, used in the coasting and fishing trade.

SMALL, *a.* [Sax. *smæl, smal;* G. *schmal;* D. *smal;* Dan. *smal.*] 1. Slender; thin; fine; of little diameter; hence, *in general*, little in size or quantity; not great. 2. Minute; slender; fine. 3. Little in degree. 4. Being of little moment, weight or importance. 5. Of little genius or ability; petty. 6. Short; containing little. 7. Little in amount. 8. Containing little of the principal quality, or little strength; weak. 9. Gentle; soft; not loud. 10. Mean; base; unworthy; [*colloquial.*]

SMALL, *n.* The small or slender part of a thing. *Sidney.*

† SMALL, *v. t.* To make little or less.

SMALL'AGE, *n.* A plant, water-parsley.

SMALL'-BEER, *n.* [*small* and *beer.*] A species of weak beer.

SMALL'-COAL, *n.* Little wood coals used to light fires.

SMALL'-CRAFT, *n.* A vessel, or vessels in general, of a small size, or below the size of ships and brigs.

SMALL'ISH, *a.* Somewhat small. *Chaucer.*

SMALL'NESS, *n.* 1. Littleness of size or extent; littleness of quantity. 2. Littleness in degree. 3. Littleness in force or strength; weakness. 4. Fineness; softness; melodiousness. 5. Littleness in amount or value. 6. Littleness of importance; inconsiderableness.

SMALL-POX', *n.* [*small* and *pox, pocks.*] A very contagious disease, characterized by an eruption of pustules on the skin; the variolous disease.

SMAL'LY, (smawl'ly) *adv.* In a little quantity or degree; with minuteness. [*Little used.*] *Ascham.*

SMALT, *n.* [D. *smelten;* Dan. *smelter.*] A beautiful blue glass of cobalt, flint and potash fused together.

SMAR'AGD, *n.* [Gr. σμαραγδος.] The emerald.

SMA-RAG'DINE, *a.* [L. *smaragdinus.*] Pertaining to emerald; consisting of emerald, or resembling it; of an emerald green.

SMA-RAG'DITE, *n.* A mineral. *Ure.*

SMAR'IS, *n.* A fish of a dark green color.

SMART, *n.* [D. *smert;* G. *schmerz;* Dan. *smerte.*] 1. Quick, pungent, lively pain; a pricking, local pain, as the pain from puncture by nettles. 2. Severe, pungent pain of mind; pungent grief.

SMART, *v. i.* [Sax. *smeortan;* D. *smerten.*] 1. To feel a lively, pungent pain, *particularly*, a pungent local pain from some piercing or irritating application. 2. To feel a pungent pain of mind; to feel sharp pain. 3. To be punished; to bear penalties or the evil consequences of any thing.

SMART, *a.* 1. Pungent; pricking; causing a keen local pain. 2. Keen; severe; poignant. 3. Quick; vigorous; sharp; severe. 4. Brisk; fresh. 5. Acute and pertinent; witty. 6. Brisk; vivacious.

SMART, *n.* A cant word for a fellow that affects briskness and vivacity.

† SMART'EN, *v. t.* To make smart.

† SMAR'TLE, *v. i.* To waste away. *Ray.*

SMART'LY, *adv.* 1. With keen pain. 2. Briskly; sharply; wittily. 3. Vigorously; actively.

SMART'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being smart or pungent; poignancy. 2. Quickness; vigor. 3. Liveliness; briskness; vivacity; wittiness.

SMART'-WEED, *n.* A name given to arsmart.

SMASH, *v. t.* [probably *mash*, with a prefix.] To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush. [*Vulgar.*] *Burke.*

† SMATCH, *v. i.* To have a taste. *Banister.*

SMATCH, *n.* [corrupted from *smack.*] 1. Taste; tincture; [*vulgar.*] 2. A bird.

SMAT'TER, *v. i.* [qu. Dan. *smatter.*] 1. To talk superficially or ignorantly. 2. To have a slight taste, or a slight, superficial knowledge.

SMAT'TER, *n.* Slight, superficial knowledge.

SMAT'TER-ER, *n.* One who has only a slight, superficial knowledge. *Swift.*

SMAT'TER-ING, *n.* A slight, superficial knowledge.

SMEAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *smerian, smirian;* D. *smeeren;* G. *schmieren;* Ir. *smearam.*] 1. To overspread with any thing unctuous, viscous or adhesive; to besmear; to daub. 2. To soil; to contaminate; to pollute.

SMEAR, *n.* A fat, oily substance; ointment. [*L. n.*]

SMEARED, *pp.* Overspread with soft or oily matter; soiled.

SMEAR'ING, *ppr.* Overspreading with any thing soft and oleaginous; soiling.

SMEAR'Y, *a.* That smears or soils; adhesive. [*L. u.*] *Rowe.*

SMEATH, *n.* A sea fowl.

SMEC'TITE, *n.* An argillaceous earth.

† SMEETH, *v. t.* To smoke.

SMEETH, *v. t.* To smooth. *North of England.*

SMEG-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. σμηγμα.] Being of the nature of soap; soapy; cleansing; detersive.

SMELL, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smelled, smelt.* To perceive by the nose, or by the olfactory nerves; to have a sensation excited in certain organs of the nose by particular qualities of a body, which are transmitted in fine particles, often from a distance.—*To smell out*, is a low phrase signifying to find out by sagacity.—*To smell a rat*, is a low phrase signifying to suspect strongly.

SMELL, *v. i.* 1. To affect the olfactory nerves; to have an odor or particular scent. 2. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality. 3. To practice smelling. 4. To exercise sagacity.

SMELL, *n.* 1. The sense or faculty by which certain qualities of bodies are perceived through the instrumentality of the olfactory nerves; or the faculty of perceiving by the organs of the nose; one of the five senses. 2. Scent; odor; the quality of bodies which affects the olfactory organs.

SMELLED, or SMELT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *smell.*

SMELL'ER, *n.* One that smells.

SMELL'FEAST, *n.* One that is apt to find and frequent good tables; an epicure; a parasite.

SMELT. *See* SMELLED.

SMELT, *n.* [Sax.] A small fish that is very delicate food.

SMELT, *v. t.* [D. *smelten;* G. *schmelzen;* Dan. *smelter.*] To melt, as ore, for the purpose of separating the metal.

SMELT'ED, *pp.* Melted for the extraction of the metal.

SMELT'ER, *n.* One that melts ore.

SMELT'ER-Y, *n.* A house or place for smelting ores.

SMELT'ING, *ppr.* Melting, as ore.

SMELT'ING, *n.* The operation of melting ores for the purpose of extracting the metal.

SMERK, *v. i.* [Sax. *smercian.*] 1. To smile affectedly or wantonly. 2. To look affectedly soft or kind.

SMERK, *n.* An affected smile.

SMERK, SMERK'Y, *a.* Nice; smart; janty. *Spenser.*

SMER'LIN, *n.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SMEW, *n.* An aquatic fowl, the *mergus albellus.*

SMICK'ER, *v. i.* [Sw. *smickra;* Dan. *smigrer.*] To smerk; to look amorously or wantonly.

SMICK'ER-ING, *ppr.* Smerking; smiling affectedly.

SMICK'ER-ING, *n.* An affected smile or amorous look.

† SMICK'ET, *n.* Dim. of *smock.*

† SMID'DY, *n.* [Sax. *smiththa.*] A smithery or smith's workshop.

SMIGHT, for *smite*, in *Spenser*, is a mistake.

SMILE, *v. i.* [Sw. *smila;* Dan. *smiler.*] 1. To contract the features of the face in such a manner as to express pleasure, moderate joy, or love and kindness. 2. To express slight contempt by a smiling look, implying sarcasm or pity; to sneer. 3. To look gay and joyous; or to have an appearance to excite joy. 4. To be propitious or favorable; to favor; to countenance.

SMILE, *v. t.* To awe with a contemptuous smile.

SMILE, *n.* 1. A peculiar contraction of the features of the face, which naturally expresses pleasure, moderate joy, approbation or kindness. 2. Gay or joyous appearance. 3. Favor; countenance; propitiousness.

SMIL'ER, *n.* One who smiles.

SMIL'ING, *ppr.* Having a smile on the countenance; looking joyous or gay; looking propitious.

SMIL'ING-LY, *adv.* With a look of pleasure.

† SMILT, for *smelt.*

SMIRCH, *v. t.* [from *murk, murky.*] To cloud; to dusk; to soil. [*Low.*] *Shak.*

SMIRK, *v. i.* To look affectedly soft or kind *See* SMERK.

SMIT, sometimes used for *smitten. See* SMITE.

SMITE, *v. t.*; pret. *smote*; pp. *smitten, smit.* [Sax. *smitan*; D. *smyten.*] 1. To strike; to throw, drive or force against, as the fist or hand, a stone or a weapon. 2. To kill; to destroy the life of by beating or by weapons of any kind. 3. To blast; to destroy life; as by a stroke or by something sent. 4. To afflict; to chasten; to punish. 5. To strike or affect with passion.

SMITE, *v. i.* To strike; to collide.

SMITE, *n.* A blow. [*Local.*]

SMIT'ER, *n.* One who smites or strikes.

SMITH, *n.* [Sax. *smith*; Dan., Sw. *smed*; D. *smit*; G. *schmied.*] 1. *Literally*, the striker, the beater; hence, one who forges with the hammer; one who works in metals; as, an iron-*smith*, &c. 2. He that makes or effects any thing.

†SMITH, *v. t.* [Sax. *smithian.*] To beat into shape; to forge. *Chaucer.*

SMITH'-CRĀFT, *n.* [*smith* and *craft.*] The art or occupation of a smith. [*Little used.*] *Raleigh.*

SMITH'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The workshop of a smith. 2. Work done by a smith. *Burke.*

SMITH'ING, *n.* The act or art of working a mass of iron into the intended shape. *Moxon.*

†SMITH'Y, *n.* [Sax. *smiththa.*] The shop of a smith.

SMITT, *n.* The finest of the clayey ore made up into balls, used for marking sheep. *Woodward.*

SMIT'TEN, (smit'n) *pp.* of *smite.* 1. Struck; killed. 2. Affected with some passion; excited by beauty or something impressive.

SMIT'TLE, *v. t.* To infect. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SMIT'TLE, SMIT'TLISH, *a.* Infectious.

SMOCK, *n.* [Sax. *smoc.*] 1. A shift; a chemise; a woman's under garment.—2. In *composition*, it is used for *female*, or what relates to women.

SMOCK'-FĀCED, *a.* Pale-faced; maidenly; having a feminine countenance or complexion.

SMOCK'-FROCK, *n.* [*smock* and *frock.*] A gaberdine.

SMOCK'LESS, *a.* Wanting a smock. *Chaucer.*

SMOKE, *n.* [Sax. *smoca, smec, smic*; G. *schmauch*; D. *smook.*] 1. The exhalation, visible vapor or substance that escapes or is expelled in combustion from the substance burning. 2. Vapor; watery exhalations.

SMOKE, *v. i.* [Sax. *smocian, smecan, smican*; Dan. *smöger*; D. *smooken.*] 1. To emit smoke; to throw off volatile matter in the form of vapor or exhalation. 2. To burn; to be kindled; to rage; in *Scripture.* 3. To raise a dust or smoke by rapid motion. 4. To smell or hunt out; to suspect; [*l. u.*] 5. To use tobacco in a pipe or cigar. 6. To suffer; to be punished.

SMOKE, *v. t.* 1. To apply smoke to; to hang in smoke; to scent, medicate or dry by smoke. 2. To smell out; to find out; [*l. u.*] 3. To sneer at; to ridicule to the face.

SMŌKED, *pp.* Cured, cleansed or dried in smoke.

SMŌKE'DRY, *v. t.* To dry by smoke. *Mortimer.*

SMŌKE'-JACK, *n.* An engine for turning a spit.

SMŌKE'LESS, *a.* Having no smoke. *Pope.*

SMŌK'ER, *n.* 1. One that dries by smoke. 2. One that uses tobacco by burning it in a pipe or in the form of a cigar.

SMŌK'I-LY, *adv.* So as to be full of smoke. *Sherwood.*

SMŌK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Emitting smoke, as fuel, &c. 2. Applying smoke for cleansing, drying, &c. 3. Using tobacco in a pipe or cigar.

SMŌK'ING, *n.* 1. The act of emitting smoke. 2. The act of applying smoke to. 3. The act or practice of using tobacco by burning it in a pipe or cigar.

SMŌK'Y, *a.* 1. Emitting smoke; fumid. 2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke. 3. Filled with smoke, or with a vapor resembling it; thick. 4. Subject to be filled with smoke from the chimneys or fire-places. 5. Tarnished with smoke; noisome with smoke.

SMŌL'DER-ING. The more correct orthography of *smouldering*, which see.

†SMOOR, or †SMORE, *v. t.* [Sax. *smoran.*] To suffocate or smother. *More.*

SMOOTH, *a.* [Sax. *smethe, smoeth*; W. *esmwyth.*] 1. Having an even surface, or a surface so even that no roughness or points are perceptible to the touch; not rough. 2. Evenly spread; glossy. 3. Gently flowing; moving equably; not ruffled or undulating. 4. That is uttered without stops, obstruction or hesitation; voluble; even; not harsh. 5. Bland; mild; soothing; flattering.—6. In *botany*, glabrous; having a slippery surface void of roughness.

SMOOTH, *n.* That which is smooth; the smooth part of any thing; as, the *smooth* of the neck. *Gen.* xxvii.

SMOOTH, *v. t.* [Sax. *smethian.*] 1. To make smooth; to make even on the surface by any means. 2. To free from obstruction; to make easy. 3. To free from harshness; to make flowing. 5. To palliate; to soften. 6. To calm; to mollify; to allay. 7. To ease. 8. To flatter; to soften with blandishments.

SMOOTHED, *pp.* Made smooth.

SMOOTH'EN, for *smooth*, is used by mechanics, though not, I believe, in the United States.

SMOOTH'ER, *n.* One who smooths or frees from harshness. *Bp. Percy.*

SMOOTH'-FĀCED, *a.* Having a mild, soft look.

SMOOTH'LY, *adv.* 1. Evenly; not roughly or harshly. 2. With even flow or motion. 3. Without obstruction or difficulty; readily; easily. 4. With soft, bland, insinuating language.

SMOOTH'NESS, *n.* 1. Evenness of surface; freedom from roughness or asperity. 2. Softness or mildness to the palate. 3. Softness and sweetness of numbers; easy flow of words. 4. Mildness or gentleness of speech; blandness of address.

SMOTE, *pret.* of *smite.*

SMOTH'ER, *v. t.* [allied, perhaps, to Ir. *smuid*, smoke.] 1. To suffocate or extinguish life by causing smoke or dust to enter the lungs; to stifle. 2. To suffocate or extinguish by closely covering, and by the exclusion of air. 3. To suppress; to stifle.

SMOTH'ER, *v. i.* 1. To be suffocated. 2. To be suppressed or concealed. 3. To smoke without vent.

SMOTH'ER, *n.* 1. Smoke; thick dust. *Dryden.* 2. A state of suppression; [*obs.*] *Bacon.*

†SMOUCH, *v. t.* To salute. *Stubbes.*

SMŌUL'DER-ING, SMŌUL'DRY, *a.* Burning and smoking without vent. *Dryden.*

SMUDGE, *n.* A suffocating smoke. *Grose. North of Eng.*

SMUG, *a.* [Dan. *smuk*; G. *smuck.*] Nice; neat; affectedly nice in dress. [*Not in use, or local.*]

†SMUG, *v. t.* To make spruce; to dress with affected neatness. *Chaucer.*

SMUG'GLE, *v. t.* [Sw. *smyga*; D. *smokkelen.*] 1. To import or export secretly goods which are forbidden by the government to be imported or exported; or secretly to import or export dutiable goods without paying the duties imposed by law; to run. 2. To convey clandestinely.

SMUG'GLED, *pp.* Imported or exported clandestinely and contrary to law.

SMUG'GLER, *n.* 1. One that smuggles. 2. A vessel employed in running goods.

SMUG'GLING, *ppr.* Importing or exporting goods contrary to law.

SMUG'GLING, *n.* The offense of importing or exporting prohibited goods, or other goods without paying the customs.

†SMUG'LY, *adv.* Neatly; sprucely. *Gay.*

†SMUG'NESS, *n.* Neatness; spruceness without elegance.

SMŪ'LY, *a.* Looking smoothly; demure. *Cumberland.*

SMUT, *n.* [Dan. *smuds*; Sax. *smitta*; D. *smet.*] 1. A spot made with soot or coal; or the foul matter itself. 2. A foul, black substance which forms on corn. 3. Obscene language.

SMUT, *v. t.* 1. To stain or mark with smut; to blacken with coal, soot or other dirty substance. 2. To taint with mildew. 3. To blacken; to tarnish.

SMUT, *v. i.* To gather smut; to be converted into smut.

SMUTCH, *v. t.* To blacken with smoke, soot or coal.

SMUT'TI-LY, *adv.* 1. Blackly; smokily; foully. 2. With obscene language.

SMUT'TI-NESS, *n.* 1. Soil from smoke, soot, coal or smut. 2. Obsceneness of language.

SMUT'TY, *a.* 1. Soiled with smut, coal, soot or the like. 2. Tainted with mildew. 3. Obscene; not modest or pure.

SNACK, *n.* 1. A share. 2. A slight, hasty repast.

SNACK'ET, or SNECK'ET, *n.* The hasp of a casement. [*Local.*] *Sherwood.*

SNAC'O'T, *n.* [L. *acus.*] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SNAF'FLE, *n.* [D. *snеb, snavel.*] A bridle consisting of a slender bitmouth without branches.

SNAF'FLE, *v. t.* To bridle; to manage with a bridle.

SNAG, *n.* 1. A short branch, or a sharp or rough branch; a shoot; a knot. *Dryden.* 2. A tooth, *in contempt*; or a tooth projecting beyond the rest.

SNAG, *v. t.* To hew roughly with an axe. *North of Eng.*

SNAG'GED, SNAG'GY, *a.* Full of snags; full of short, rough branches or sharp points; abounding with knots.

SNĀIL, *n.* [Sax. *snægel, snegel*; Sw. *snigel*; Dan. *snegel.*] 1. A slimy, slow-creeping animal, of the genus *helix.* 2. A drone; a slow-moving person. *Shak.*

SNĀIL'-CLĀ-VER, or SNĀIL'-TRĒ-FOIL, *n.* A plant of the genus *medicago.*

SNĀIL'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant of the genus *phaseolus.*

SNĀIL'-LĪKE, *a.* Resembling a snail; moving very slowly.

SNĀIL'-LĪKE, *adv.* In the manner of a snail; slowly.

SNAKE, *n.* [Sax. *snaca*; Dan. *snog*; G. *schnake.*] A serpent of the oviparous kind.

SNAKE, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to wind a small rope round a large one spirally, the small rope lying in the spaces between the strands of the large one.

SNĀKE'ROOT, *n.* [*snake* and *root.*] A plant.

SNĀKE'S'-HEAD I'RIS, *n.* A plant. *Lee.*

SNĀKE'WEED, *n.* A plant, bistort.
SNĀKE'WOOD, *n.* [*snake* and *wood.*] The smaller branches of a tree growing in the isle of Timor.
SNĀK'ING, *ppr.* Winding small ropes spirally round a large one.
SNĀK'Y, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a snake or to snakes; resembling a snake; serpentine; winding. 2. Sly; cunning; insinuating; deceitful. 3. Having serpents.
SNAP, *v. t.* [D. *snappen, snaawen;* G. *schnappen;* Dan. *snapper.*] 1. To break at once; to break short. 2. To strike with a sharp sound. 3. To bite or seize suddenly with the teeth. 4. To break upon suddenly with sharp, angry words. 5. To crack.—*To snap off.* 1. To break suddenly. 2. To bite off suddenly.—*To snap one up, to snap one up short,* to treat with sharp words.
SNAP, *v. i.* 1. To break short; to part asunder suddenly. 2. To make an effort to bite; to aim to seize with the teeth. 3. To utter sharp, harsh, angry words.
SNAP, *n.* 1. A sudden breaking or rupture of any substance. 2. A sudden, eager bite, a sudden seizing or effort to seize with the teeth. 3. A crack of a whip. 4. A greedy fellow. 5. A catch; a theft.
SNAP'-DRAG-ON, *n.* 1. A plant, calf's-snout. 2. A play in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy and put into the mouth. 3. The thing eaten at snap-dragon.
SNAPE, *v. t.* Used in the *North of England* for *sneap.*
SNAP'HANCE, *n.* A kind of firelock. *Shelton.*
SNAPPED, *pp.* Broken abruptly; seized or bitten suddenly; cracked, as a whip.
SNAP'PER, *n.* One that snaps. *Shak.*
SNAP'PISH, *a.* 1. Eager to bite; apt to snap. 2. Peevish; sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or tartly.
SNAP'PISH-LY, *adv.* Peevishly; angrily; tartly.
SNAP'PISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being snappish; peevishness; tartness.
SNAP'SAĊK, *n.* A knapsack. [*Vulgar.*]
† SNĀR, *v. i.* To snarl. *Spenser.*
SNARE, *n.* [Dan. *snare;* Sw. *snara;* Dan. *snore.*] 1. An instrument for catching animals, particularly fowls, by the leg. 2. Any thing by which one is entangled and brought into trouble. 1 *Cor.* vii.
SNARE, *v. t.* [Dan. *snarer.*] To catch with a snare; to ensnare; to entangle; to bring into unexpected evil.
SNĀRED, *pp.* Entangled; unexpectedly involved in difficulty.
SNĀR'ER, *n.* One who lays snares, or entangles.
SNĀR'ING, *ppr.* Entangling; ensnaring.
SNĂRL, *v. i.* [G. *schnarren;* D. *snar.*] 1. To growl, as an angry or surly dog; to gnarl; to utter grumbling sounds. 2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude, murmuring terms.
SNĂRL, *v. t.* 1. To entangle; to complicate; to involve in knots. 2. To embarrass.
SNĂRL, *n.* Entanglement; a knot or complication of hair, thread, &c., which it is difficult to disentangle.
SNĂRL'ER, *n.* One who snarls; a surly, growling animal; a grumbling, quarrelsome fellow. *Swift.*
SNĂRL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Growling; grumbling angrily. 2. Entangling.
SNĀR'Y, *a.* Entangling; insidious. *Dryden.*
† SNAST, *n.* [G. *schnautze.*] The snuff of a candle.
SNATCH, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *snatched,* or *snatcht.* [D. *snakken.*] 1. To seize hastily or abruptly. 2. To seize without permission or ceremony. 3. To seize and transport away.
SNATCH, *v. i.* To catch at; to attempt to seize suddenly.
SNATCH, *n.* 1. A hasty catch or seizing. 2. A catching at or attempt to seize suddenly. 3. A short fit of vigorous action. 4. A broken or interrupted action; a short fit or turn. 5. A shuffling answer; [*l. u.*]
SNATCH'-BLOĊK, *n.* A particular kind of block used in ships, having an opening in one side to receive the bight of a rope.
SNATCHED, *pp.* Seized suddenly and violently.
SNATCH'ER, *n.* One that snatches or takes abruptly. *Shak.*
SNATCH'ING, *ppr.* Seizing hastily or abruptly; catching at.
SNATCH'ING-LY, *adv.* By snatching; hastily; abruptly.
SNĂTH, *n.* [Sax. *snæd;* Eng. *snathe, sneath.*] The handle of a sythe. *New England.*
† SNATHE, *v. t.* [Sax. *snidan, snithan.*] To lop; to prune.
SNAT'TOĊK, *n.* A chip; a slice. [*L. u.*] *Gayton.*
SNĒAK, *v. i.* [Sax. *snican;* Dan. *sniger.*] 1. To creep or steal away privately; to withdraw meanly, as a person afraid or ashamed to be seen. 2. To behave with meanness and servility; to crouch; to truckle.
† SNĒAK, *v. t.* To hide. *Wake.*
SNĒAK, *n.* A mean fellow.
† SNĒAK'-ĊUP. *See* SNEAKUP.
SNĒAK'ER, *n.* A small vessel of drink. [*Local.*] *Spectator.*
SNĒAK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Creeping away slily; stealing away. 2. *a.* Mean; servile; crouching. *Rowe.* 3. Meanly parsimonious; covetous; niggardly.
SNĒAK'ING-LY, *adv.* In a sneaking manner; meanly *Herbert.*
SNĒAK'ING-NESS, *n.* Meanness; niggardliness. *Boyle.*
† SNĒAKS'BY, *n.* A paltry fellow. *Barrow.*
† SNĒAK'UP, *n.* A sneaking, cowardly, insidious fellow.
† SNĒAP, *v. t.* [Dan. *snibbe.*] 1. To check; to reprove abruptly; to reprimand. *Chaucer.* 2. To nip. *Shak.*
† SNĒAP, *n.* A reprimand; a check. *Shak.*
SNEB, *v. t.* To check; to reprimand. [The same as *sneap.*]
SNED. *See* SNATHE.
SNEED, or SNĒAD, *n.* A snath. *See* SNATH.
SNEEK, *n.* The latch of a door. [*Not in use, or local.*]
SNEER, *v. i.* 1. To show contempt by turning up the nose, or by a particular cast of countenance. 2. To insinuate contempt by covert expression. 3. To utter with grimace. 4. To show mirth awkwardly.
SNEER, *v. t.* To treat with a kind of contempt. *Thyer.*
SNEER, *n.* 1. A look of contempt, or a turning up of the nose to manifest contempt; a look of disdain, derision or ridicule. *Pope.* 2. An expression of ludicrous scorn. *Watts.*
SNEER'ER, *n.* One that sneers.
† SNEER'FUL, *a.* Given to sneering. *Shenstone.*
SNEER'ING, *ppr.* Manifesting contempt or scorn by turning up the nose, or by some grimace or significant look.
SNEER'ING-LY, *adv.* With a look of contempt or scorn.
SNEEZE, *v. i.* [Sax. *niesan;* D. *niezen;* G. *niesen.*] To emit air through the nose audibly and violently, by a kind of involuntary convulsive force, occasioned by irritation of the inner membrane of the nose.
SNEEZE, *n.* A sudden and violent ejection of air through the nose with an audible sound. *Milton.*
SNEEZE'-WORT, *n.* A plant, a species of *achillea.*
SNEEZ'ING, *ppr.* Emitting air from the nose audibly.
SNEEZ'ING, *n.* The act of ejecting air violently and audibly through the nose; sternutation.
† SNELL, *a.* [Sax. *snel.*] Active; brisk; nimble.
SNET, *n.* The fat of a deer. [*Local among sportsmen.*]
† SNEW, *old pret.* of *snow.* *Chaucer.*
SNEW, or SNŪE, *v. i.* Used in the *North of England* for *sneer.*
SNIB, to nip or reprimand, is only a different spelling of *sneb, sneap.* *Hubberd's Tale.*
† SNIĊK, *n.* A small cut or mark; a latch.
† SNIĊK AND SNEE. A combat with knives.
SNIĊK'ER, or SNIG'GER, *v. i.* [Sw. *niugg.*] To laugh slily; or to laugh in one's sleeve.
SNIFF, *v. i.* To draw air audibly up the nose. *Swift.*
† SNIFF, *v. t.* To draw in with the breath. *Todd.*
† SNIFF, *n.* Perception by the nose. *Warton.*
SNIFT, *n.* A moment.
† SNIFT, *v. i.* To snort.
SNIG, *n.* A kind of eel. [*Local.*] *Grose.*
SNIG'GLE, *v. i.* To fish for eels, by thrusting the bait into their holes. [*Local.*] *Walton.*
SNIG'GLE, *v. t.* To snare; to catch. *Beaumont.*
SNIP, *v. t.* [D. *snippen.*] To clip; to cut off the nip or neb, or to cut off at once with shears or scissors.
SNIP, *n.* 1. A clip; a single cut with shears or scissors. 2. A small shred. 3. Share; a snack; [*a low word.*]
SNIPE, *n.* [D. *snip.*] 1. A bird that frequents wet places. 2. A fool; a blockhead.
SNIP'PER, *n.* One that snips or clips.
† SNIP'PET, *n.* A small part or share. *Hudibras.*
SNIP'-SNAP, *n.* A cant word formed by repeating *snap,* and signifying a tart dialogue with quick replies. *Pope.*
† SNITE, *n.* [Sax.] A snipe. *Carew.*
† SNITE, *v. t.* [Sax. *snytan.*] To blow the nose.—In *Scotland, snite* the candle, snuff it. *Grew.*
SNĪTHE, or SNITH'Y, *a.* Sharp; piercing; cutting; *applied to the wind.*
SNIV'EL, (sniv'l) *n.* [Sax. *snofel.*] Snot; mucus running from the nose.
SNIV'EL, *v. i.* 1. To run at the nose. 2. To cry as children, with snuffing or sniveling.
SNIV'EL-ER, *n.* 1. One that cries with sniveling. 2. One that weeps for slight causes, or manifests weakness by weeping.
SNIV'EL-Y, *a.* Running at the nose; pitiful; whining.
SNOD, *n.* [Sax.] A fillet. [*Not in use, or local.*]
SNOD, *a.* Trimmed; smooth. [*Local.*]
† SNOOK, *v. i.* [Sw. *snoka.*] To lurk; to lie in ambush.
SNORE, *v. i.* [Sax. *snora;* D. *snorken.*] To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep. *Roscommon.*
SNORE, *n.* A breathing with a harsh noise in sleep.
SNŌR'ER, *n.* One that snores.
SNŌR'ING, *ppr.* Respiring with a harsh noise.
SNORT, *v. i.* [G. *schnarchen.*] 1. To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise, as high-spirited horses in prancing and play. 2. To snore.
SNORT, *v. t.* To turn up in anger, scorn or derision.
SNORT'ER, *n.* One that snorts; a snorer.
SNORT'ING, *ppr.* Forcing the air violently through the nose.

SNORT'ING, *n.* 1. The act of forcing the air through the nose with violence and noise. *Jer.* viii. 2. Act of snoring.
SNOT, *n.* [Sax. *snote;* D. *snot;* Dan. *snot.*] Mucus discharged from the nose. *Swift.*
SNOT, *v. t.* [Sax. *snytan.*] To blow the nose. *Sherwood.*
SNOT'TER, *v. i.* To snivel; to sob. [*Local.*] *Grose.*
SNOT'TY, *a.* 1. Foul with snot. 2. Mean; dirty.
SNOUT, *n.* [W. *ysnid;* D. *snuit.*] 1. The long projecting nose of a beast, as that of swine. 2. The nose of a man; *in contempt.* 3. The nozzle or end of a hollow pipe.
SNOUT, *v. t.* To furnish with a nozzle or point. *Camden.*
SNOUT'ED, *a.* Having a snout. *Heylin.*
SNOUT'Y, *a.* Resembling a beast's snout. *Otway.*
SNŌW, *n.* [Sax. *snaw;* Goth. *snaiws;* D. *sneeuw;* G. *schnee;* Dan. *snee;* Sw. *sne.*] 1. Frozen vapor; watery particles congealed into white crystals in the air, and falling to the earth. 2. A vessel equipped with two masts, resembling the main and fore-masts of a ship, and a third small mast just abaft the main-mast carrying a try-sail.
SNŌW, *v. i.* [Sax. *snawan.*] To fall in snow.
SNŌW, *v. t.* To scatter like snow. *Donne.*
SNŌW'BALL, *n.* [*snow* and *ball.*] A round mass of snow, pressed or rolled together. *Dryden.*
SNŌW'BALL-TREE, *n.* A flowering shrub; gelder rose.
SNŌW'-BIRD, *n.* A small bird which appears in the time of snow, of the genus *emberiza.*
SNŌW'BROTH, *n.* [*snow* and *broth.*] Snow and water mixed; very cold liquor. *Shak.*
SNŌW'CROWNED, *a.* [*snow* and *crown.*] Crowned or having the top covered with snow. *Drayton.*
SNŌW'DEEP, *n.* [*snow* and *deep.*] A plant.
SNŌW'-DRIFT, *n.* [*snow* and *drift.*] A bank of snow driven together by the wind.
SNŌW'-DROP, *n.* [*snow* and *drop.*] A plant bearing a white flower, cultivated in gardens for its beauty.
SNŌW'LESS, *a.* Destitute of snow. *Tooke.*
SNŌW'LĪKE, *a.* Resembling snow.
SNŌW'-SHOE, *n.* [*snow* and *shoe.*] A shoe or racket worn by men traveling on snow, to prevent their feet from sinking into the snow.
SNOW'-SLIP, *n.* [*snow* and *slip.*] A large mass of snow which slips down the side of a mountain, and sometimes buries houses. *Goldsmith.*
SNŌW'-WHITE, *a.* White as snow; very white.
SNŌW'Y, *a.* 1. White like snow. 2. Abounding with snow; covered with snow. 3. White; pure; unblemished.
† SNUB, *n.* [D. *sneb.*] A knot or protuberance in wood; a snag. *Spenser.*
SNUB, *v. t.* 1. To nip; to clip or break off the end. 2. To check; to reprimand; to check, stop or rebuke with a tart, sarcastic reply or remark.
† SNUB, *v. i.* [G. *schnauben.*] To sob with convulsions.
SNUB'-NOSE, *n.* A short or flat nose.
SNUB'-NŌSED, *a.* Having a short, flat nose.
† SNUDGE, *v. i.* [Dan. *sniger.*] To lie close; to snug.
† SNUDGE, *n.* A miser, or a sneaking fellow.
SNUFF, *n.* [D. *snuf.*] 1. The burning part of a candle wick, or that which has been charred by the flame, whether burning or not. 2. A candle almost burnt out. 3. Pulverized tobacco, taken or prepared to be taken into the nose. 4. Resentment; huff, expressed by a snuffing of the nose.
SNUFF, *v. t.* [D. *snuffen;* G. *schnupfen.*] 1. To draw in with the breath; to inhale. 2. To scent; to smell; to perceive by the nose. 3. To crop the snuff, as of a candle; to take off the end of the snuff.
SNUFF, *v. i.* 1. To snort; to inhale air with violence or with noise; as dogs and horses. 2. To turn up the nose and inhale air in contempt. *Mal.* ii. 3. To take offense.
SNUFF'BOX, *n.* A box for carrying snuff about the person.
SNUFF'ER, *n.* One that snuffs.
SNUFF'ERS, *n. plu.* An instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle.
SNUF'FLE, *v. i.* [D. *snuffelen;* G. *niiffeln.*] To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose, or through the nose when obstructed.
SNUF'FLER, *n.* One that snuffles or speaks through the nose when obstructed.
SNUF'FLES, *n.* Obstruction of the nose by mucus.
SNUF'FLING, *n.* A speaking through the nose. *Swift.*
SNUFF'TĀK-ER, *n.* One that takes snuff, or inhales it into the nose.
SNUFF'Y, *a.* Soiled with snuff.
SNUG, *v. i.* [Dan. *sniger;* Sax. *snican.*] To lie close.
SNUG, *a.* [Sw. *snygg.*] 1. Lying close; closely pressed. 2. Close; concealed; not exposed to notice. 3. Being in good order; all convenient; neat. 4. Close; neat; convenient. 5. Slily or insidiously close.
SNUG'GLE, *v. i.* To move one way and the other to get a close place; to lie close for convenience or warmth.
SNUG'LY, *adv.* Closely; safely.
SNUG'NESS, *n.* Closeness; the state of being neat or convenient. *Haley's Cowper.*
SO, *adv.* [Goth., Sax. *swa;* G. *so;* D. *zo;* Dan. *saa;* Sw. *sa.*] 1. In like manner, answering to *as*, and noting comparison or resemblance. 2. In such a degree; to that degree. 3. In such a manner; sometimes repeated. 4. It is followed by *as.* 5. In the same manner. 6. Thus; in this manner. 7. Therefore; thus; for this reason; in consequence of this or that. 8. On these terms, noting a conditional petition. 9. [L. *modo.*] Provided that; on condition that. 10. In like manner, noting the concession of one proposition or fact and the assumption of another; answering to *as.* 11. *So* often expresses the sense of a word or sentence going before. 12. Thus; thus it is; this is the state. 13. Well; the fact being such; as, and *so* the work is done, is it? 14. It is sometimes used to express a certain degree, implying comparison, and yet without the corresponding word *as*, to render the degree definite. 15. It is sometimes equivalent to *be it so, let it be so, let it be as it is*, or *in that manner.* 16. It expresses a wish, desire or petition. 17. *So much as*, however much. 18. *So so*, or *so* repeated, used as a kind of exclamation; equivalent to *well, well;* or it is so, the thing is done. 19. *So so*, much as it was; indifferently; not well nor much amiss. 20. *So then*, thus then it is; therefore; the consequence is. *Shak.*
SŌAK, *v. t.* [Sax. *socian;* W. *swgiaw.*] 1. To steep; to cause or suffer to lie in a fluid till the substance has imbibed what it can contain; to macerate in water or other fluid. 2. To drench; to wet thoroughly. 3. To draw in by the pores; as the skin. 4. To drain.
SŌAK, *v. i.* 1. To lie steeped in water or other fluid. 2. To enter into pores or interstices. 3. To drink intemperately or gluttonously; to drench.
SŌAKED, *pp.* Steeped or macerated in a fluid; drenched.
SŌAK'ER, *n.* 1. One that soaks or macerates in a liquid. 2. A hard drinker; [*low.*]
SŌAK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Steeping; macerating; drenching; imbibing. 2. *a.* That wets thoroughly.
SŌAL of a shoe. *See* SOLE.
SŌAP, *n.* [Sax. *sape;* D. *zeep;* G. *seife.*] A compound of oil and alkali, or oil and earth, and metallic oxyds; used in washing and cleansing, in medicine, &c.
SŌAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *sapan;* D. *zeepen;* G. *seifen.*] To rub or wash over with soap.
SŌAP'BER-RY-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus *sapindus.*
SŌAP'-BOIL-ER, *n.* [*soap* and *boiler.*] One whose occupation is to make soap.
SŌAP'STONE, *n.* Steatite; a mineral.
SŌAP'-SUDS, *n.* Suds; water well impregnated with soap.
SŌAP'WŌRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *saponaria.*
SŌAP'Y, *a.* 1. Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; soft and smooth. 2. Smeared with soap.
SŌAR, *v. i.* [Fr. *essorer;* It. *sorare.*] 1. To fly aloft; to mount upon the wing; as an eagle. 2. To rise high; to mount; to tower in thought or imagination; to be sublime; as the poet or orator. 3. To rise high in ambition or heroism.—4. *In general*, to rise aloft; to be lofty.
SŌAR. *See* SORE.
SŌAR, *n.* A towering flight. *Milton.*
SŌAR'ING, *ppr.* Mounting on the wing; rising aloft; towering in thought or mind.
SŌAR'ING, *n.* The act of mounting on the wing, or of towering in thought or mind; intellectual flight.
SOB, *v. i.* [Sax. *seobgend.*] To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast, or a kind of convulsive motion; to sigh with deep sorrow or with tears.
SOB, *n.* A convulsive sigh or catching of the breath in sorrow; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow. *Dryden.*
† SOB, *v. t.* To soak. *Mortimer.*
SOB'BING, *ppr.* Sighing with a heaving of the breast.
SŌ'BER, *a.* [Fr. *sobre;* It. *sobrio;* L. *sobrius;* D. *sober.*] 1. Temperate in the use of spirituous liquors; habitually temperate. 2. Not intoxicated or overpowered by spirituous liquors; not drunken. 3. Not mad or insane; not wild, visionary or heated with passion; having the regular exercise of cool, dispassionate reason. 4. Regular; calm; not under the influence of passion. 5. Serious; solemn; grave; as, the *sober* livery of autumn.
SŌ'BER, *v. t.* To make sober; to cure of intoxication.
SŌ'BERED, *pp.* Made sober.
SŌ'BER-LY, *adv.* 1. Without intemperance. 2. Without enthusiasm. 3. Without intemperate passion; coolly; calmly; moderately. 4. Gravely; seriously.
SŌ'BER-MĪND-ED, *a.* Having a disposition or temper habitually sober, calm and temperate.
SŌ'BER-MĪND-ED-NESS, *n.* Calmness; freedom from inordinate passions; habitual sobriety. *Porteus.*
SŌ'BER-NESS, *n.* 1. Freedom from intoxication; temperance. 2. Gravity; seriousness. 3. Freedom from heat and passion; calmness; coolness.
SO-BRĪ'E-TY, *n.* [Fr *sobrieté;* L. *sobrietas.*] 1. Habitual soberness or temperance in the use of spirituous liquors. 2. Freedom from intoxication. 3. Habitual freedom from enthusiasm, inordinate passion or overheated imagination;

calmness; coolness. 4. Seriousness; gravity without sadness or melancholy.

SOC, *n.* [Sax. *soc.*] 1. *Properly*, the sequela, secta or suit, or the body of suitors; hence, the power or privilege of holding a court in a district, as in a manor; jurisdiction of causes, and the limits of that jurisdiction. 2. Liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burdens. 3. An exclusive privilege claimed by millers of grinding all the corn used within the manor or township in which the mill stands. *Grose.*

SOC'AGE, *n.* [from *soc*, a privilege.] In *English law*, a tenure of lands and tenements by a certain or determinate service; a tenure distinct from chivalry or knight's service, in which the render was uncertain. *Blackstone.*

SOC'A-GER, *n.* A tenant by socage; a socman.

SO-CI-A-BIL'I-TY, (so-she-a-bil'e-ty) *n.* [Fr. *sociabilité.*] Sociableness; disposition to associate and converse with others; or the practice of familiar converse.

*SŌ'CIA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *sociable*; L. *sociabilis.*] 1. That may be conjoined; fit to be united in one body or company. 2. Ready or disposed to unite in a general interest. 3. Ready and inclined to join in company or society; or frequently meeting for conversation. 4. Inclined to converse when in company; disposed to freedom in conversation. 5. Free in conversation; conversing much or familiarly.

*SŌ'CIA-BLE, *n.* A kind of less exalted phaeton, with two seats facing each other, and a box for the driver. *Mason.*

*SŌ'CIA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Disposition to associate; inclination to company and converse; or actual frequent union in society or free converse.

*SŌ'CIA-BLY, *adv.* In a sociable manner; with free intercourse; conversibly; familiarly; as a companion.

SŌ'CIAL, (sō'shal) *a.* [L. *socialis.*] 1. Pertaining to society; relating to men living in society, or to the public as an aggregate body. 2. Ready or disposed to mix in friendly converse; companionable. 3. Consisting in union or mutual converse. 4. Disposed to unite in society.

SO-CI-AL'I-TY, *n.* Socialness; the quality of being social.

SŌ'CIAL-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to a social state.

SŌ'CIAL-LY, *adv.* In a social manner or way.

SŌ'CIAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being social.

†SŌ'CIATE, *v. i.* To associate; to mix with company. *Shelford.*

SO-CI'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *societé*; Sp. *sociedad*; It. *società*; L. *societas.*] 1. The union of a number of rational beings; or a number of persons united, either for a temporary or permanent purpose. 2. Any number of persons associated for a particular purpose, whether incorporated by law, or only united by articles of agreement; a fraternity. 3. Company; a temporary association of persons for profit or pleasure. 4. Company; fellowship. 5. Partnership; fellowship; union on equal terms. 6. Persons living in the same neighborhood, who frequently meet in company and have fellowship.—7. In *Connecticut*, a number of families united and incorporated for the purpose of supporting public worship, is called an *ecclesiastical society.*

SO-CIN'I-AN, *a.* [from *Socinus.*] Pertaining to Socinus or his religious creed.

SO-CIN'I-AN, *n.* One of the followers of Socinus.

SO-CIN'I-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of Socinus.

SOCK, *n.* [Sax. *socc*; L. *soccus*; Sw. *socka*; G. *socke.*] 1. The shoe of the ancient actors of comedy. 2. A garment for the foot, like the foot of a stocking. 3. A ploughshare.

SOCK'ET, *n.* [Ir. *soicead.*] 1. The little hollow tube or place in which a candle is fixed in the candlestick. 2. Any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else.

SOCK'ET-CHISEL, *n.* A chisel made with a socket.

SOCK'LESS, *a.* Destitute of socks or shoes. *Beaumont.*

SŌ'CLE, *n.* In *architecture*, a flat square member under the bases of pedestals of vases and statues, serving as a foot or stand.

SOC'MAN, *n.* One who holds lands or tenements by socage.

†SOC'MAN-RY, *n.* Tenure by socage. *Cowel.*

†SOC'OME, *n.* A custom of tenants to grind corn at the lord's mill. *Cowel.*

SOC'O-TO-RINE, SOC'O-TRINE, } *a.* *Sacotorine* or *Socotrine aloes*, a fine kind of aloes from Socotra.

SO-CRAT'IC, SO-CRAT'I-CAL, } *a.* Pertaining to Socrates, the Grecian sage, or to his manner of teaching.

SO-CRAT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the Socratic method.

SOC'RA-TISM, *n.* The philosophy of Socrates.

SOC'RA-TIST, *n.* A disciple of Socrates. *Martin.*

SOD, *n.* [D. *zoode*; G. *sode.*] Turf; sward; that stratum of earth on the surface which is filled with the roots of grass.

SOD, *a.* Made or consisting of sod.

SOD, *v. t.* To cover with sod; to turf.

SOD, *pret.* of *seethe*; also the passive participle.

SŌ'DA, *n.* [G. *soda*; D. *souda*; It. *soda.*] Mineral fixed alkali; natron; so called because it forms the basis of marine salt.

SŌ'DA-LITE, *n.* A mineral.

SO-DAL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *sodalitas.*] A fellowship or fraternity.

SŌ'DA-WA-TER, *n.* A very weak solution of soda in water supersaturated with carbonic acid.

SOD'DEN, *pp.* of *seethe.* Boiled; seethed.

SOD'DY, *a.* Turfy; consisting of sod; covered with sod.

SOD'ER, *v. t.* [W. *sawd*, *sawdriaw*; Fr. *souder*; It. *sodare.*] To unite and make solid, as metallic substances; to join separate things or parts of the same thing by a metallic substance in a state of fusion.

SOD'ER, *n.* Metallic cement; a metal or metallic composition used in uniting other metallic substances.

SŌ'DI-UM, *n.* The metallic base of soda. *Davy.*

SOD'OM-ITE, *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Sodom. 2. One guilty of sodomy.

SOD'O-MY, *n.* A crime against nature.

SŌE, *n.* [Scot. *sae.*] A large wooden vessel for holding water; a cowl. [*Local.*] *More.*

SO-EV'ER, *so* and *ever*, found in compounds, as in *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, *wheresoever.* See these words.

SŌ'FA, *n.* [probably an oriental word. Qu. Sw. *sofva.*] An elegant long seat, usually with a stuffed bottom.

SO-FET'TEN, *n.* A small sofa.

SOF'FIT, *n.* [It. *soffitta.*] 1. In *architecture*, any timber ceiling formed of cross beams, the compartments of which are enriched with sculpture, painting or gilding. 2. The under side or face of an architrave, enriched with compartments of roses.

SOFT, *a.* [Sax. *softe*, *softa.*] 1. Easily yielding to pressure; the contrary of *hard.* 2. Not hard; easily separated by an edged instrument. 3. Easily worked; malleable. 4. Not rough, rugged or harsh; smooth to the touch; delicate. 5. Delicate; feminine. 6. Easily yielding to persuasion of motives; flexible; susceptible of influence or passion. 7. Tender; timorous. 8. Mild; gentle; kind; not severe or unfeeling. 9. Civil; complaisant; courteous. 10. Placid; still; easy. 11. Effeminate; viciously nice. 12. Delicate; elegantly tender. 13. Weak; impressible. 14. Gentle; smooth or melodious to the ear; not loud, rough or harsh. 15. Smooth; flowing; not rough or vehement. 16. Easy; quiet; undisturbed. 17. Mild to the eye; not strong or glaring. 18. Mild; warm; pleasant to the feelings. 19. Not tinged with an acid; not hard; not astringent. 20. Mild; gentle; not rough, rude or irritating.

SOFT, *adv.* Softly; gently; quietly.

SOFT, *exclam.* for *be soft*, hold; stop; not so fast.

SOFT'EN, (sof'n) *v. t.* 1. To make soft or more soft; to make less hard. 2. To mollify; to make less fierce or intractable; to make more susceptible of humane or fine feelings. 3. To make less harsh or severe. 4. To palliate; to represent as less enormous. 5. To make easy; to compose; to mitigate; to alleviate. 6. To make calm and placid. 7. To make less harsh, less rude, less offensive or violent. 8. To make less glaring. 9. To make tender; to make effeminate; to enervate. 10. To make less harsh or grating.

SOFT'EN, (sof'n) *v. i.* 1. To become less hard; to become more pliable and yielding to pressure. 2. To become less rude, harsh or cruel. 3. To become less obstinate or obdurate; to become more susceptible of humane feelings and tenderness; to relent. 4. To become more mild. 5. To become less harsh, severe or rigorous.

SOFT'ENED, *pp.* Made less hard or less harsh; made less obdurate or cruel, or less glaring.

SOFT'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making more soft; making less rough or cruel, &c.

SOFT'EN-ING, *n.* The act of making less hard, less cruel or obdurate, less violent, less glaring, &c.

SOFT'-HEART-ED, *a.* Having tenderness of heart; susceptible of pity; gentle; meek.

SOFT'LING, *n.* An effeminate person. [*Little used.*]

SOFT'LY, *adv.* 1. Without hardness. 2. Not with force or violence; gently. 3. Not loudly; without noise. 4. Gently; placidly. 5. Mildly; tenderly.

SOFT'NER, *n.* 1. He or that which softens. 2. One that palliates. *Swift.*

SOFT'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of bodies which renders them capable of yielding to pressure; opposed to *hardness.* 2. Susceptibility of feeling or passion. 3. Mildness; kindness. 4. Mildness; civility; gentleness. 5. Effeminacy; vicious delicacy. 6. Timorousness; pusillanimity; excessive susceptibility of fear or alarm. 7. Smoothness to the ear. 8. Facility; gentleness; candor; easiness to be affected. 9. Gentleness, as contrary to *vehemence.* 10. Mildness of temper; meekness. 11. Weakness; simplicity. 12. Mild temperature.

SOG'GY, *a.* [allied, probably, to *soak*; W. *soeg.*] 1. Wet; filled with water; soft with moisture. 2. Streaming with damp.

SO-HO, *exclam.* A word used in calling from a distant place; a sportsman's halloo. *Shak.*

SOIL, *v. t.* [Sax. *sælan*, *sylian*; Dan. *söler*; Sw. *söla*; Fr. *salir*, *souiller.*] 1. To make dirty on the surface; to foul;

to dirt; to stain; to defile; to tarnish; to sully. *Milton.* 2. To cover or tinge with any thing extraneous. 3. To dung; to manure.—*To soil a horse*, is to purge him by giving him fresh grass.—*To soil cattle*, in *husbandry*, is to feed them with grass daily mowed for them, instead of pasturing them.

SOIL, *n.* [G. *süle.*] 1. Dirt; any foul matter upon another substance; foulness; spot. 2. Stain; tarnish. 3. The upper stratum of the earth; the mold. 4. Land; country. 5. Dung; compost.—*To take soil*, to run into the water, as a deer when pursued.

SOILED, *pp.* Fouled; stained; tarnished; manured; fed with grass.

SOIL'I-NESS, *n.* Stain; foulness. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

SOIL'ING, *ppr.* Defiling; fouling; tarnishing; feeding with fresh grass; manuring.

SOIL'ING, *n.* The act or practice of feeding cattle or horses with fresh grass, instead of pasturing them.

SOIL'LESS, *a.* Destitute of soil. *Bigsby.*

† SOIL'URE, *n.* [Fr. *souillure.*] Stain; pollution. *Shak.*

* SŌ'JOURN, or SO-JOURN', (sō'jurn, *or* so-jurn') *v. i.* [Fr. *sejourner.*] To dwell for a time; to dwell or live in a place as a temporary resident, or as a stranger, not considering the place as his permanent habitation.

* SŌ'JOURN, *n.* A temporary residence, as that of a traveler in a foreign land. *Milton.*

* SŌ'JOURN-ER, *n.* A temporary resident; a stranger or traveler who dwells in a place for a time.

* SŌ'JOURN-ING, *ppr.* Dwelling for a time.

* SŌ'JOURN-ING, *n.* The act of dwelling in a place for a time; also, the time of abode. *Ex.* xii.

* SŌ'JOURN-MENT, *n.* Temporary residence, as that of a stranger or traveler. *Walsh.*

SOL, *n.* [Norm. *soulze, soulds, souz;* from L. *solidus.*] 1. In *France*, a small copper coin; a penny; usually *sou* or *sous.* 2. A copper coin and money of account in *Switzerland.*

SŌL, *n.* [It.] The name of a note in *music.*

SOL'ACE, *v. t.* [It. *sollazzare;* L. *solatium.*] 1. To cheer in grief or under calamity; to comfort; to relieve in affliction; to console. 2. To allay; to assuage.

† SOL'ACE, *v. i.* To take comfort; to be cheered or relieved in grief. *Shak.*

SOL'ACE, *n.* [It. *sollazzo;* L. *solatium.*] Comfort in grief; alleviation of grief or anxiety; also, that which relieves in distress; recreation.

SOL'ACED, *pp.* Comforted; cheered in affliction.

SOL'A-CING, *ppr.* Relieving grief; cheering in affliction.

† SO-LĀ'CIOUS, *a.* Affording comfort or amusement.

SO-LAND'ER, *n.* [Fr. *soulandres.*] A disease in horses.

SŌ'LAN-GOOSE, *n.* The gannet, an aquatic fowl found on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland.

SO-LĀ'NO, *n.* A hot S. E. wind in Spain.

SŌ'LAR, *a.* [Fr. *solaire;* L. *solaris.*] 1. Pertaining to the sun, as the *solar* system; or proceeding from it.—2. In *astrology*, born under the predominant influence of the sun; [*obs.*] *Dryden.* 3. Measured by the progress of the sun, or by its revolution.

SŌLD, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sell.*

† SŌLD, *n.* [Norm. *soude.*] Salary; military pay. *Spenser.*

SOL'DAN, for *sultan*, not in use. *Milton.*

SOL'DA-NEL, *n.* [L. *soldanella.*] A plant.

* SOL'DER, *v. t.* [from L. *solido, solidus.*] To unite by a metallic cement. *See* SODER.

* SOL'DER, *n.* A metallic cement. *See* SODER.

SŌLD'IER, (sōl'jur) *n.* [Fr. *soldat;* Norm. *soudeyer, soudiers;* It. *soldato;* Sp. *soldado.*] 1. A man engaged in military service; one whose occupation is military; a man enlisted for service in an army; a private, or one in the ranks. 2. A man enrolled for service when on duty or imbodied for military discipline; a private.—3. *Emphatically*, a brave warrior; a man of military experience and skill, or a man of distinguished valor.

† SŌLD'IER-ESS, *n.* A female soldier. *Beaumont.*

SŌLD'IER-LĪKE, } *a.* Like or becoming a real soldier;
SŌLD'IER-LY, } brave; martial; heroic; honorable.

SŌLD'IER-SHIP, *n.* Military qualities; military character or state; martial skill; behavior becoming a soldier.

SŌLD'IER-Y, *n.* 1. Soldiers collectively; the body of military men. 2. Soldiership; military service; [*obs.*]

SOLE, *n.* [Sax. *sol;* D. *zool;* G. *sohle;* Dan. *sole;* Fr. *sole.*] 1. The bottom of the foot; and, by a figure, the foot itself. 2. The bottom of a shoe; or the piece of leather which constitutes the bottom. 3. The part of any thing that forms the bottom, and on which it stands upon the ground. 4. A marine fish.—5. In *ship building*, a sort of lining, used to prevent the wearing of any thing. 6. A sort of horn under a horse's hoof.

SOLE, *v. t.* To furnish with a sole; as, to *sole* a shoe.

SOLE, *a.* [L. *solus;* Fr. *seul;* It., Sp. *solo.*] 1. Single; being or acting without another; individual; only.—2. In *law*, single; unmarried; as a *femme sole.*

SOL'E-CISM, *n.* [Gr. σολοικισμος.] 1. Impropriety in language, or a gross deviation from the rules of syntax; incongruity of words; want of correspondence or consistency. 2. Any unfitness, absurdity or impropriety.

SOL'E-CIST, *n.* [Gr. σολοικιστος.] One who is guilty of impropriety in language. *Blackwall.*

SOL-E-CIST'IC, } *a.* Incorrect; incongruous. *John-*
SOL-E-CIST'I-CAL, } *son.*

SOL-E-CIST'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a solecistic manner.

SOL'E-CIZE, *v. i.* [Gr. σολοικιζω.] To commit solecism.

SŌLE'LY, *adv.* Singly; alone; only; without another.

SOL'EMN, (sol'em) *a.* [Fr. *solennel;* It. *solenne;* Sp. *solemne;* L. *solennis.*] 1. Anniversary; observed once a year with religious ceremonies. 2. Religiously grave; marked with pomp and sanctity; attended with religious rites. 3. Religiously serious; piously grave; devout; marked by reverence to God. 4. Affecting with seriousness; impressing or adapted to impress seriousness, gravity or reverence; sober; serious. 5. Grave; serious; or affectedly grave. 6. Sacred; enjoined by religion; or attended with a serious appeal to God. 7. Marked with solemnities.

SOL'EM-NESS, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being solemn; reverential manner; gravity. 2. Solemnity; gravity of manner. *Wotton.*

SO-LEM'NI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *solemnité.*] 1. A rite or ceremony annually performed with religious reverence. 2. A religious ceremony; a ritual performance attended with religious reverence. 3. A ceremony adapted to impress awe. 4. Manner of acting awfully serious. 5. Gravity; steady seriousness. 6. Affected gravity.

SOL-EM-NI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of solemnizing.

SOL'EM-NIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *solenniser;* It. *solennizzare.*] 1. To dignify or honor by ceremonies; to celebrate. 2. To perform with ritual ceremonies and respect, or according to legal forms. 3. To perform religiously once a year. 4. To make grave, serious and reverential; as, to *solemnize* the mind for the duties of the sanctuary; [*this use of the word is well authorized in the United States.*]

SOL'EM-NIZ-ER, *n.* One who performs a solemn rite or ceremony. *Clarke.*

SOL'EMN-LY, *adv.* 1. With gravity and religious reverence; 2. With official formalities and by due authority. 3. With formal state. 4. With formal gravity and stateliness, or with affected gravity. 5. With religious seriousness.

SŌLE'NESS, *n.* Singleness; a state of being unconnected with others. *Dering.*

SŌ'LEN-ITE, *n.* Petrified solen, a genus of shells.

SŌL-FĂ, *v. i.* To pronounce the notes of the gammut, ascending or descending, *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la,* and *e converso.*

SO-LIC'IT, *v. t.* [L. *solicito;* Fr. *solliciter;* It. *sollecitare.*] 1. To ask with some degree of earnestness; to make petition to; to apply to for obtaining something. This word implies earnestness in seeking, but I think less earnestness than *beg, implore, entreat* and *importune*, and more than *ask* or *request;* as when we say, a man *solicits* the minister for an office; he *solicits* his father for a favor. 2. To ask for with some degree of earnestness; to seek by petition. 3. To awake or excite to action; to summon; to invite. 4. To attempt; to try to obtain. 5. To disturb; to disquiet; *a Latinism, rarely used.*

SO-LIC-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Earnest request; a seeking to obtain something from another with some degree of zeal and eatnestness. 2. Excitement; invitation.

SO-LIC'IT-ED, *pp.* Earnestly requested.

SO-LIC'IT-ING, *ppr.* Requesting with earnestness; asking for; attempting to obtain.

SO-LIC'IT-OR, *n.* [Fr. *solliciteur.*] 1. One who asks with earnestness; one that asks for another. 2. An attorney, advocate or counselor at law who is authorized to practice in the English court of chancery.—In *America*, an advocate or counselor at law, who, like the attorney-general or state's-attorney, prosecutes actions for the state.

SO-LIC'IT-OR-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* A lawyer in *Great Britain*, who is employed as counsel for the queen.

SO-LIC'IT-OUS, *a.* [L. *solicitus.*] 1. Careful; anxious; very desirous, as to obtain something. 2. Careful; anxious; concerned; as respecting an unknown but interesting event. 3. Anxious; concerned; followed by *for*, as when something is to be obtained.

SO-LIC'IT-OUS-LY, *adv.* Anxiously; with care and concern.

SO-LIC'I-TRESS, *n.* A female who solicits or petitions.

SO-LIC'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *solicitudo.*] Carefulness; concern; anxiety; uneasiness of mind.

SOL'ID, *a.* [L. *solidus;* Fr. *solide;* It., Sp. *solido.*] 1. Hard; firm; compact; having its constituent particles so close or dense as to resist the impression or penetration of other bodies. 2. Not hollow; full of matter. 3. Having all the geometrical dimensions; cubic. 4. Firm; compact; strong. 5. Sound; not weakly. 6. Real; sound; valid; true; just; not empty or fallacious. 7. Grave; profound; not light, trifling or superficial.—8. In *botany*, of a fleshy, uniform, undivided substance, as a bulb or root.

SOL'ID, *n.* A firm, compact body.

SOL'I-DATE, *v. t.* [L. *solido.*] To make solid or firm. [*L. u.*]

SO-LID-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making solid.
SO-LID'I-FIED, *pp.* Made solid.
SO-LID'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *solidus* and *facio.*] To make solid or compact.
SO-LID'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making solid.
SO-LID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *solidité;* L. *soliditas.*] 1. Firmness; hardness; density; compactness; that quality of bodies which resists impression and penetration. 2. Fulness of matter. 3. Moral firmness; soundness; strength; validity; truth; certainty.—4. In *geometry*, the solid contents of a body.
SOL'ID-LY, *adv.* 1. Firmly; densely; compactly. 2. Firmly; truly; on firm grounds. *Digby.*
SOL'ID-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being firm, dense or compact; firmness; compactness; solidity. 2. Soundness; strength; truth; validity.
SOL-I-DUN'GU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *solidus* and *ungula.*] Having hoofs that are whole or not cloven. *Barrow.*
SOL-I-FID'I-AN, *n.* [L. *solus* and *fides.*] One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is necessary to justification.
SOL-I-FID'I-AN, *a.* Holding the tenets of Solifidians.
SOL-I-FID'I-AN-ISM, *n.* The tenets of Solifidians.
SO-LIL'O-QUIZE, *v. i.* To utter a soliloquy.
SO-LIL'O-QUY, *n.* [Fr. *soliloque;* It., Sp. *soliloquio.*] 1. A talking to one's self; a talking or discourse of a person alone, or not addressed to another person, even when others are present. 2. A written composition, reciting what it is supposed a person speaks to himself.
SOL'I-PED, *n.* [L. *solus* and *pes.*] An animal whose foot is not cloven. *Brown.*
SOL-I-TAIRE', *n.* [Fr. *solitaire.*] 1. A person who lives in solitude; a recluse; a hermit. 2. An ornament for the neck.
SOL-I-TĀ'RI-AN, *n.* A hermit. *Twisden.*
SOL'I-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* In solitude; alone.
SOL'I-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being alone; forbearance of company; retirement, or habitual retirement. 2. Solitude; loneliness; destitution of company or of animated beings.
SOL'I-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *solitaire;* L. *solitarius.*] 1. Living alone; not having company. 2. Retired; remote from society; not having company, or not much frequented. 3. Lonely; destitute of company. 4. Gloomy; still; dismal. 5. Single.—6. In *botany*, separate; one only in a place.
SOL'I-TA-RY, *n.* One that lives alone or in solitude; a hermit; a recluse. *Pope.*
SOL'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *solitudo.*] 1. Loneliness; a state of being alone; a lonely life. 2. Loneliness; remoteness from society; destitution of company. 3. A lonely place; a desert. *Pope.*
SO-LIV'A-GANT, *a.* [L. *solivagus.*] Wandering alone.
† SOL'LAR, *n.* [Low L. *solarium.*] A garret or upper room.
SOL-MI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* [from *sol*, *mi.*] A solfaing; a repetition or recital of the notes of the gammut.
SŌ'LO, *n.* [It.] A tune, air or strain to be played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice.
SOL'O-MON'S LĒAF, *n.* A plant.
SOL'O-MON'S SĒAL, *n.* A plant. *Fam. of Plants.*
SOL'STICE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *solstitium.*] In *astronomy*, the point in the ecliptic at which the sun stops or ceases to recede from the equator, either north in summer, or south in winter; a tropic, or tropical point.
SOL-STI'TIAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a solstice. 2. Happening at a solstice; usually, with us, at the summer solstice or midsummer.
SOL-U-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of a body which renders it susceptible of solution; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid.
SOL'U-BLE, *a.* [L. *solubilis.*] Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution.
SŌ'LUND-GOOSE. *See* SOLAN-GOOSE.
SO-LŪTE', *a.* [L. *solutus.*] 1. In a *general sense*, loose; free; [*obs.*]—2. In *botany*, loose; not adhering.
† SO-LŪTE', *v. t.* To dissolve. *Bacon.*
SO-LŪ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *soluzione;* Sp. *solucion.*] 1. The act of separating the parts of any body; disruption; breach. 2. The operation or process of dissolving or melting in a fluid. 3. Resolution; explanation; the act of explaining or removing difficulty or doubt. 4. Release; deliverance; discharge.—5. In *algebra* and *geometry*, the answering of a question, or the resolving of a problem proposed.
SOL'U-TIVE, *a.* Tending to dissolve; loosening; laxative.
SOLV-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Ability to pay all just debts. *Encyc.*
SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be solved, resolved or explained. 2. That can be paid.
SOLVE, (solv) *v. t.* [L. *solvo;* Fr. *soudre;* It. *solvere.*] 1. *Properly*, to loosen or separate the parts of any thing; hence, to explain; to resolve; to eclaircise; to unfold; to clear up. 2. To remove; to dissipate.
SOLVED, *pp.* Explained; removed.
SOLV'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *solvens.*] Ability to pay all debts or just claims.
SOL-VEND', *n.* A substance to be dissolved. *Kirwan.*
SOLV'ENT, *a.* 1. Having the power of dissolving. 2. Able to pay all just debts. 3. Sufficient to pay all just debts.
SOLV'ENT, *n.* A fluid that dissolves any substance is called the *solvent.*
SOLV'ER, *n.* Whoever or whatever explains or solves.
SOLV'I-BLE, *a.* Solvable, which see.
† SO-MAT'IC, † SO-MAT'I-CAL, } *a.* [Gr. σωματικος.] Corporeal; pertaining to a body.
SŌ'MA-TIST, *n.* One who admits the existence of corporeal or material beings only; one who denies the existence of spiritual substances.
SO-MA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. σωμα and λογος.] The doctrine of bodies or material substances.
SŌM'BRE, SŌM'BER, } *a.* [Fr. *sombre.*] Dull; dusky; cloudy; gloomy.
SŌM'BROUS, *a.* Gloomy. *Stephens.*
SŎME, (sum) *a.* [Sax. *sum*, *sumc.*] 1. Noting a certain quantity of a thing, but indeterminate; a portion greater or less. 2. Noting a number of persons or things, greater or less, but indeterminate. 3. Noting a person or thing, but not known, or not specific and definite. 4. *Some* is often opposed to *others.* 5. *Some* is often used without a noun, and then, like other adjectives, is a substitute for a noun. 6. *Some* is used as a termination of certain adjectives, as in *handsome*, *lonesome.* In these words, *some* has primarily the sense of little, or a certain degree.
SŎME'BOD-Y, *n.* [*some* and *body.*] 1. A person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate. 2. A person of consideration.
† SŎME'DĒAL, *adv.* [*some* and *deal.*] In some degree.
SŎM'ER-SAULT, SŎM'ER-SĔT, } *n.* [Sp. *sobresalir.*] A leap by which a person jumps from a height, turns over his head and falls upon his feet.
SŎME'HOW, *adv.* [*some* and *how.*] One way or other; in some way not yet known.
SŎME'THING, *n.* 1. An indeterminate or unknown event. 2. A substance or material thing, unknown, indeterminate or not specified. 3. A part; a portion more or less. 4. A little; an indefinite quantity or degree. 5. Distance not great.—6. *Something*, used adverbially for *in some degree;* as, he was *something* discouraged; but the use is not elegant.
SŎME'TIME, *adv.* [*some* and *time.*] 1. Once; formerly. 2. At one time or other hereafter. [*Sometime* is really a compound noun.]
SŎME'TIMES, *adv.* [*some* and *times.*] 1. At times; at intervals; not always; now and then. 2. At one time.
SŎME'WHAT, *n.* 1. Something, though uncertain what. 2. More or less; a certain quantity or degree, indeterminate. 3. A part, greater or less.
SŎME'WHAT, *adv.* In some degree or quantity.
SŎME'WHĒRE, *adv.* [*some* and *where.*] In some place, unknown or not specified; in one place or another.
† SŎME'WHILE, *adv* [*some* and *while.*] Once; for a time.
SŎME'WHITH-ER, *adv.* To some indeterminate place.
SOM'MITE, *n.* Nepheline, a mineral.
SOM-NAM-BU-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *somnus* and *ambulo.*] The act of walking in sleep. *Beddoes.*
SOM-NAM'BU-LISM, *n.* The act or practice of walking in sleep. *Darwin.*
SOM-NAM'BU-LIST, *n.* A person who walks in his sleep. *Porteus.*
† SOM'NER, for *summoner.*
SOM-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *somnifer.*] Causing or inducing sleep; soporiferous; narcotic.
SOM-NIF'IC, *a.* [L. *somnus* and *facio.*] Causing sleep; tending to induce sleep.
SOM'NO-LENCE, SOM'NO-LEN-CY, } *n.* [Low L. *somnolentia.*] Sleepiness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep.
SOM'NO-LENT, *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep.
SŎN, *n.* [Sax. *sunu;* Goth. *sunus;* G. *sohn;* D. *zoon;* Sw. *son;* Dan. *sön.*] 1. A male child; the male issue of a parent, father or mother. 2. A male descendant, however distant. 3. The compellation of an old man to a young one, or of a confessor to his penitent; a term of affection. 4. A native or inhabitant of a country. 5. The produce of any thing. 6. One adopted into a family. 7. One who is converted by another's instrumentality is called his *son.*—8. *Son* of pride, *sons* of light, *son* of Belial. These are Hebraisms.
SO-NĂ'TA, *n.* [It.] A tune intended for an instrument only, as *cantata* is for the voice.
SON'CY, or SON'SY, *a.* Lucky; fortunate; thriving. *Grose.*
SONG, *n.* [Sax. *song;* D. *zang;* G. *sang.*] 1. In *general*, that which is sung or uttered with musical modulations of the voice, whether of the human voice or that of a bird.

2. A little poem to be sung, or uttered with musical modulations; a ballad. 3. A hymn; a sacred poem or hymn to be sung either in joy or thanksgiving. 4. A lay; a strain; a poem. 5. Poetry; poesy; verse. 6. Notes of birds. 7. A mere trifle.

†SONG'ISH, *a* Consisting of songs. *Dryden.*

SON'GOW, or SON'GAL, *n.* Gleaned corn. *Brockett.*

SONG'STER, *n.* [*song*, and Sax. *steora.*] 1. One that sings; one skilled in singing; not often applied to human beings, or only in slight contempt. 2. A bird that sings; as, the little *songster* in his cage.

SONG'STRESS, *n.* A female singer. *Thomson.*

SÓN'-IN-LAW, *n.* A man married to one's daughter.

SON'NET, *n.* [Fr.; It. *sonetta;* Sp. *soneta.*] 1. A short poem of fourteen lines, two stanzas of four verses each, and two of three each, the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule. 2. A short poem.

SON'NET, *v. i.* To compose sonnets. *Bp. Hall.*

SON-NET-EER', *n.* [Fr. *sonnetier.*] A composer of sonnets or small poems; a small poet; *usually in contempt.*

SO-NOM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *sonus*, and Gr. μετρεω.] An instrument for measuring sounds or the intervals of sounds.

SON-O-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *sonus* and *fero.*] That gives sound; sounding. *Derham.*

SON-O-RIF'IC, *a.* [L. *sonus* and *facio.*] Producing sound.

SO-NŌ'ROUS, *a.* [L. *sonorus.*] 1. Giving sound when struck. 2. Loud-sounding; giving a clear or loud sound. 3. Yielding sound. 4. High-sounding; magnificent of sound.

SO-NŌ'ROUS-LY, *adv.* With sound; with a high sound.

SO-NŌ'ROUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of yielding sound when struck, or coming in collision with another body. 2. Having or giving a loud or clear sound. 3. Magnificence of sound.

SÓN'SHIP, *n.* 1. The state of being a son, or of having the relation of a son. 2. Filiation; the character of a son.

SOON, *adv.* [Sax. *sona;* Goth. *suns.*] 1. In a short time; shortly after any time specified or supposed. 2. Early; without the usual delay; before any time supposed. 3. Readily; willingly.—*As soon as, so soon as*, immediately at or after another event.

†SOON, *a.* Speedy; quick.

†SOON'LY, *adv.* Quickly; speedily.

SOOP'BER-RY, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

*SOO-SHONG' }
*SÖU-CHONG' } *n.* A kind of black tea.

SOO'SOO, *n.* Among the *Bengalese*, the name of a cetaceous fish, the *delphinus gangeticus.*

*SOOT, *n.* [Sax., Sw. *sot;* Dan. *sod, sood.*] A black substance formed by combustion, rising in fine particles and adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke.

*SOOT, *v. t.* To cover or foul with soot.

†SÓÓTE, or SOTE, *a.* Sweet. *See* SWEET.

SOOT'ED, *pp.* Covered or soiled with soot. *Mortimer.*

SÓÓT'ER-KIN, *n.* A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves. *Swift.*

†SOOTH, *n.* [Sax. *soth;* Ir. *seadh.*] 1. Truth; reality. 2. Prognostication. 3. Sweetness; kindness. *Shak.*

†SOOTH, *a.* 1. Pleasing; delightful. 2. True; faithful.

SOOTHE, *v. t.* [Sax. *gesothian.*] 1. To flatter; to please with blandishments or soft words. 2. To soften; to assuage; to mollify; to calm. 3. To gratify; to please.

SOOTHED, *pp.* Flattered; softened; calmed; pleased.

SOOTH'ER, *n.* A flatterer; he or that which softens or assuages.

SOOTH'ING, *ppr.* Flattering; softening; assuaging.

SOOTH'ING-LY, *adv.* With flattery or soft words.

†SOOTH'LY, *adv.* In truth; really. *Hales.*

SOOTH'SAY, *v. i.* [*sooth* and *say.*] To foretell; to predict. [*Little used.*]

SOOTH'SAY-ER, *n.* A foreteller; a prognosticator; one who undertakes to foretell future events without inspiration.

SOOTH'SAY-ING, *n.* 1. The foretelling of future events by persons without divine aid or authority, and thus distinguished from *prophecy.* 2. A true saying; truth; [*obs.*]

*SOOT'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being sooty, or foul with soot; fuliginousness.

*SOOT'ISH, *a.* Partaking of soot; like soot. *Brown.*

*SÓÓT'Y, *a.* [Sax. *sotig.*] 1. Producing soot. 2. Consisting of soot; fuliginous. *Wilkins.* 3. Foul with soot. 4. Black like soot; dusky; dark.

*SOOT'Y, *v. t.* To black or foul with soot. *Chapman.*

SOP, *n.* [D., Sax. *sop;* G. *suppe;* Dan. *suppe;* Sw. *soppa;* Sp. *sopa;* F. *soupe.*] 1. Any thing steeped or dipped and softened in liquor, but chiefly something thus dipped in broth or liquid food, and intended to be eaten. 2. Any thing given to pacify; so called from the sop given to Cerberus, in *mythology.*—*Sop-in-wine*, a kind of pink. *Spenser.*

SOP, *v. t.* To steep or dip in liquor.

SOPE. *See* SOAP.

SOPH, *n.* [L. *sophista.*] In *colleges* and *universities*, a student in his second year; a sophomore.

SŌ'PHI, *n.* A title of the king of Persia. *Shak.*

†SOPH'I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. σοφος.] Teaching wisdom.

SOPH'ISM, *n.* [Fr. *sophisme;* L. *sophisma;* Gr. σοφισμα.] A specious but fallacious argument; a subtilty in reasoning.

SOPH'IST, *n.* [L. *sophista;* Fr. *sophiste;* It. *sofista.*] 1. A professor of philosophy. 2. A captious or fallacious reasoner.

SOPH'IS-TER, *n.* 1. A disputant fallaciously subtil; an artful but insidious logician. 2. A professor of philosophy; a sophist; [*obs.*]

†SOPH'IS-TER, *v. t.* To maintain by a fallacious argument. *Cobham.*

SO-PHIST'IC, }
SO-PHIST'I-CAL, } *a.* [Fr. *sophistique;* It. *sofistico.*] Fallaciously subtil; not sound.

SO-PHIST'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* With fallacious subtilty.

SO-PHIST'I-CATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *sophistiquer;* Sp. *sofisticar.*] 1. To adulterate; to corrupt by something spurious or foreign; to pervert. 2. To adulterate; to render spurious.

SO-PHIST'I-CATE, *a.* Adulterated; not pure; not genuine.

SO-PHIS-TI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of adulterating; a counterfeiting or debasing the purity of something by a foreign admixture; adulteration.

SO-PHIST'I-CA-TOR, *n.* One that adulterates; one who injures the purity and genuineness of any thing by foreign admixture.

SOPH'IS-TRY, *n.* 1. Fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only. 2. Exercise in logic.

SOPH'O-MORE, *n.* A student in a college or university, in his second year.

†SŌ'PITE, *v. t.* To lay asleep. *Cheyne.*

†SO-PĬ''TION, *n.* [L. *sopio*, to lay asleep.] Sleep. *Brown.*

†SOP'O-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *soporo.*] To lay asleep.

SOP-O-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *soporifer.*] Causing sleep, or tending to produce it; narcotic; opiate; anodyne; somniferous.

SOP-O-RIF'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of causing sleep.

SOP-O-RIF'IC, *a.* [L. *sopor* and *facio.*] Causing sleep; tending to cause sleep; narcotic. *Locke.*

SOP-O-RIF'IC, *n.* A medicine, drug, plant or other thing that has the quality of inducing sleep.

SŌ'PO-ROUS, *a.* [L. *soporus.*] Causing sleep; sleepy.

SOPPED, *pp.* [from *sop.*] Dipped in liquid food.

SOP'PER, *n.* One that sops or dips in liquor something to be eaten. *Johnson.*

SORB, *n.* [Fr. *sorbe.*] The service-tree or its fruit.

SOR'BATE, *n.* A compound of sorbic acid with a base.

SORB'ENT. *See* ABSORBENT.

SORB'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the sorbus or service-tree.

†SORB'ILE, *a.* [L. *sorbeo.*] That may be drank or sipped.

†SOR-BĬ''TION, *n.* [L. *sorbitio.*] The act of drinking or sipping.

SOR-BON'I-CAL, *a.* Belonging to a Sorbonist. *Bale.*

SOR'BON-IST, *n.* A doctor of the Sorbonne in the university of Paris.

SOR'CER-ER, *n.* [Fr. *sorcier.*] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.

SOR'CER-ESS, *n.* A female magician or enchantress.

SOR'CER-OUS, *a.* Containing enchantments.

SOR'CE-RY, *n.* Magic; enchantment; witchcraft; divination by the assistance of evil spirits.

SŌRD, for *sward*, is now vulgar. *See* SWARD.

SORD'A-WAL-ITE, *n.* A mineral.

SOR'DES, *n.* [L.] Foul matter; excretions; dregs; filthy, useless or rejected matter of any kind.

SOR'DET, or SOR'DINE, *n.* [Fr. *sourdine;* It. *sordina.*] A little pipe in the mouth of a trumpet to make it sound lower or shriller.

SOR'DID, *a.* [Fr. *sordide;* It. *sordido;* L. *sordidus.*] 1. Filthy; foul; dirty; gross; [*l. u.*] 2. Vile; base; mean; as, vulgar, *sordid* mortals. 3. Meanly avaricious; covetous; niggardly.

SOR'DID-LY, *adv.* Meanly; basely; covetously.

SOR'DID-NESS, *n.* 1. Filthiness; dirtiness. *Ray.* 2. Meanness; baseness. 3. Niggardliness.

SORE, *n.* [Dan. *saar;* D. *zweer.*] 1. A place in an animal body where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be pained with the slightest pressure. 2. An ulcer; a boil.—3. In *Scripture*, grief; affliction. 2 *Chron.* vi.

SORE, *a.* [Sax. *sar;* D. *zeer;* G. *sehr.*] 1. Tender and susceptible of pain from pressure. 2. Tender; as the mind; easily pained, grieved or vexed; very susceptible of irritation from any thing that crosses the inclination. 3. Affected with inflammation. 4. Violent with pain;

severe; afflictive; distressing. *Shak.* 5. Severe; violent. 6. Criminal; evil; [*obs.*]

SORE, *adv.* 1. With painful violence; intensely; severely; grievously. 2. Greatly; violently; deeply.

† SORE, *v. t.* To wound; to make sore. *Spenser.*

SORE, *n.* [Fr. *sor-falcon. Todd.*] 1. A hawk of the first year. *Spenser.* 2. [Fr. *saur.*] A buck of the fourth year. *Shak.*

SORE'HON, or SORN, *n.* [Irish and Scottish.] A kind of servile tenure which subjected the tenant to maintain his chieftain gratuitously, whenever he wished to indulge himself in a debauch. So that when a person obtrudes himself on another for bed and board, he is said to *sorn*, or be a *sorner*. *Spenser.*

SOR'EL, *n.* [*dim.* of *sore.*] A buck of the third year.

SŌRE'LY, *adv.* 1. With violent pain and distress; grievously; greatly. 2. Greatly; violently; severely.

SŌRE'NESS, *n.* 1. The tenderness of any part of an animal body, which renders it extremely susceptible of pain from pressure.—2. *Figuratively*, tenderness of mind, or susceptibility of mental pain.

SOR'GO, *n.* A plant of the genus *holcus.*

SO-RĪ'TES, *n.* [L.] In *logic*, an argument where one proposition is accumulated on another.

SO-ROR'I-CIDE, *n.* [L. *soror* and *cædo.*] The murder or murderer of a sister. [*L. u.*]

† SOR'RAGE, *n.* The blades of green wheat or barley. *Dict.*

SOR'RANCE, *n.* In *farriery*, any disease or sore in horses.

SOR'REL, *a.* [Fr. *saure*, yellowish brown; It. *sauro.*] Of a reddish color.

SOR'REL, *n.* A reddish color; a faint red.

SOR'REL, *n.* [Sax. *sur*, sour; Dan. *syre.*] A plant of the genus *rumex*, so named from its acid taste.

SOR'REL-TREE, *n.* A species of *andromeda.*

SOR'RI-LY, *adv.* [from *sorry.*] Meanly; despicably; pitiably; in a wretched manner. *Sidney.*

SOR'RI-NESS, *n.* Meanness; poorness; despicableness.

SOR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *sorg*; Goth. *saurga*; Sw., Dan. *sorg.*] The uneasiness or pain of mind which is produced by the loss of any good, real or supposed, or by disappointment in the expectation of good; grief; regret.

SOR'RŌW, *v. i.* [Sax. *sarian*, *sargian*, *sorgian*; Goth. *saurgan.*] To feel pain of mind; to grieve; to be sad.

† SOR'RŌWED, *pp.* Accompanied with sorrow. *Shak.*

SOR'RŌW'FUL, *a.* 1. Sad; grieving for the loss of some good, or on account of some expected evil. 2. Deeply serious; depressed; dejected. 1 *Sam.* i. 3. Producing sorrow; exciting grief; mournful. 4. Expressing grief; accompanied with grief.

SOR'RŌW-FUL-LY, *adv.* In a sorrowful manner; in a manner to produce grief.

SOR'RŌW-FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being sorrowful; grief.

SOR'RŌW-ING, *ppr.* Feeling sorrow, grief or regret.

SOR'RŌW-ING, *n.* Expression of sorrow. *Browne.*

SOR'RŌW-LESS, *a.* Free from sorrow.

SOR'RY, *a.* [Sax. *sarig*, *sari.*] 1. Grieved for the loss of some good; pained for some evil that has happened to one's self or friends or country. 2. Melancholy; dismal. 3. Poor; mean; vile; worthless.

SORT, *n.* [Fr. *sorte*; It. *sorta*; Sp. *suerte*; Port. *sorte*; G. *sorte*; Sw., Dan. *sort*; L. *sors.*] 1. A kind or species; any number or collection of individual persons or things characterized by the same or like qualities. 2. Manner; form of being or acting. 3. Class or order. 4. Rank; condition above the vulgar; [*obs.*] *Shak.* 5. A company or knot of people; [*obs.*] 6. Degree of any quality. 7. Lot; [*obs.*] 8. A pair; a set; a suit.

SORT, *v. t.* 1. To separate, as things having like qualities from other things, and place them in distinct classes or divisions. 2. To reduce to order from a state of confusion. 3. To conjoin; to put together in distribution. 4. To cull; to choose from a number; to select.

SORT, *v. i.* 1. To be joined with others of the same species. 2. To consort; to associate. 3. To suit; to fit. 4. [Fr. *sortir.*] To terminate; to issue; to have success; [*obs.*] 5. To fall out; [*obs.*]

SORT'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be sorted. 2. Suitable; befitting. *Bacon.*

SORT'A-BLY, *adv.* Suitably; fitly.

† SORT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to or designating a sort. *Locke.*

† SORT'ANCE, *n.* Suitableness; agreement. *Shak.*

SORT'I-LEGE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sortilegium.*] The act or practice of drawing lots. [*Sortilegy* is not used.]

SORT-I-LĒ'GI-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to sortilege. *Daubuz.*

SOR-TĪ''TION, *n.* [L. *sortitio.*] Selection or appointment by lot. *Bp. Hall.*

SORT'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of sorting; distribution into classes or kinds. 2. A parcel sorted.

SŌ'RY, *n.* A fossil substance; a sulphate of iron.

† SOSS, *v. i.* To fall at once into a chair or seat; to sit lazily. *Swift.*

† SOSS, *n.* A lazy fellow.

SOT, *n.* [Fr. *sot*; Arm. *sodt*; Sp. *zote*, *zota*; Port. *zote.*] 1. A stupid person; a blockhead; a dull fellow; a dolt. 2. A person stupefied by excessive drinking; an habitual drunkard.

SOT, *v. t.* To stupify; to infatuate; to besot. [*L. u.*]

SOT, *v. i.* To tipple to stupidity. [*Little used.*]

SOT'TISH, *a.* 1. Dull; stupid; senseless; doltish; very foolish. *Swift.* 2. Dull with intemperance.

SOT'TISH-LY, *adv.* Stupidly; senselessly; without reason.

SOT'TISH-NESS, *n.* 1. Dullness in the exercise of reason; stupidity. 2. Stupidity from intoxication.

SÖU, (soo) *n.*; *plu.* Sous. [Fr. *sou*, *sol.*] A French money of account, and a copper coin, in value the 20th part of a livre or of a franc. The singular is often spelled *sous.*

SOUCE. *See* Souse.

SOU'CHONG. *See* Sooshong.

† SOUGH, *v. i.* [Teut. *soeffen.*] To whistle; *applied to the wind. Hist. of the Royal Society.*

SOUGH, (suf) *n.* A subterraneous drain; a sewer. [*L. u.*]

SOUGHT, (sawt) *pret.* and *pp.* of *seek.*

SŌUL, *n.* [Sax. *sawel*, *sawl*, or *saul*; G. *seele*; D. *ziel*; Dan. *siel.*] 1. The spiritual, rational and immortal substance in man, which distinguishes him from brutes; that part of man which enables him to think and reason, and which renders him a subject of moral government. 2. The understanding; the intellectual principle. 3. Vital principle. 4. Spirit; essence; chief part. 5. Life; animating principle or part. 6. Internal power. 7. A human being; a person. 8. Animal life. 9. Active power. 10. Spirit; courage; fire; grandeur of mind. 11. Generosity; nobleness of mind; *a colloquial use.* 12. An intelligent being. 13. Heart; affection.—14. In *Scripture*, appetite. *Prov.* xxvii. 15. A familiar compellation of a person, but often expressing some qualities of the mind; as, he was a good *soul.*

† SŌUL, *v. t.* To endue with a soul. *Chaucer.*

† SOUL, or † SOWL, *v. i.* [Sax. *sufl*, *sufel.*] To afford suitable sustenance.

SŌUL'-BELL, *n.* The passing bell. *Hall.*

SŌUL-DE-STROY'ING, *a.* Pernicious to the soul.

† SŌUL-DIS-ĒAS'ED, *a.* Diseased in soul or mind. *Spenser.*

SŌULED, *a.* Furnished with a soul or mind. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

SŌUL'LESS, *a.* Without a soul, or without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless. *Shak.*

SŌUL'-SCOT, or SŌUL'-SHOT, *n.* [*soul* and *scot.*] A funeral duty, or money paid by the Romanists in former times for a requiem for the soul.

SŌUL'-SELL-ING, *a.* Selling persons; dealing in the purchase and sale of human beings. *J. Barlow.*

SŌUL'-SICK, *a.* [*soul* and *sick.*] Diseased in mind or soul; morally diseased. *Hall.*

SOUND, *a.* [Sax. *sund*; D. *gezond*; G. *gesund*; Dan., Sw. *sund.*] 1. Entire; unbroken; not shaky, split or defective. 2. Undecayed; whole; perfect, or not defective. 3 Unbroken; not bruised or defective; not lacerated or decayed. 4. Not carious; not decaying. 5. Not broken or decayed; not defective. 6. Whole; entire; unhurt; unmutilated. 7. Healthy; not diseased; not being in a morbid state; having all the organs complete and in perfect action. 8. Founded in truth; firm; strong; valid; solid; that cannot be overthrown or refuted. 9. Right; correct; well founded; free from error; orthodox. 2 *Tim.* i. 10. Heavy; laid on with force. 11. Founded in right and law; legal; valid; not defective; that cannot be overthrown. 12. Fast; profound; unbroken; undisturbed. 13. Perfect, as intellect; not broken or defective; not enfeebled by age or accident; not wild or wandering; not deranged.

SOUND, *adv.* Soundly; heartily. *Spenser.*

SOUND, *n.* The air bladder of a fish.

SOUND, *n.* [Sax. *sund*; Sw., Dan. *sund.*] A narrow passage of water, or a strait between the main land and an isle; or a strait connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean.

SOUND, *n.* [Fr. *sonde*; Sp. *sonda.*] An instrument which surgeons introduce into the bladder, in order to discover whether there is a stone in that viscus or not.

SOUND, *v. t.* [Sp. *sondar*, or *sondear*; Fr. *sonder.*] 1. To try, as the depth of water and the quality of the ground, by sinking a plummet or lead. 2. To introduce a sound into the bladder of a patient, in order to ascertain whether a stone is there or not. 3. To try; to examine; to discover or endeavor to discover that which lies concealed in another's breast.

SOUND, *v. i.* To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water.

SOUND, *n.* The cuttle fish. *Ainsworth.*

SOUND, *n.* [Sax. *son*; W. *swn*; Ir. *soin*; Fr. *son*; It. *suono*; Sp. *son*; L. *sonus.*] 1. Noise; report; the object of hearing; that which strikes the ear. 2. A vibration of air caused by a collision of bodies or other means, sufficient to affect the auditory nerves when perfect. 3. Noise without signification; empty noise; noise and nothing else.

SOUND, *v. i.* 1. To make a noise; to utter a voice; to make an impulse of the air that shall strike the organs of hearing with a particular effect. 2. To exhibit by sound or likeness of sound. 3. To be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published.

SOUND, *v. t.* 1. To cause to make a noise. 2. To utter audibly; as, to *sound* a note with the voice. 3. To play on. 4. To order or direct by a sound; to give a signal for, by a certain sound. 5. To celebrate or honor by sounds; to cause to be reported. 6. To spread by sound or report; to publish or proclaim.

SOUND'-BŌARD, or SOUND'ING-BŌARD, *n.* A board which propagates the sound in an organ.

SOUND'ED, *pp.* 1. Caused to make a noise; uttered audibly. 2. Explored; examined.

SOUND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Causing to sound; uttering audibly. 2. Trying the depth of water by the plummet; examining the intention or will. 3. *a.* Sonorous; making a noise. 4. Having a magnificent sound.

SOUND'ING, *n.* 1. The act of uttering noise; the act of endeavoring to discover the opinion or desires; the act of throwing the lead.—2. In *surgery*, the operation of introducing the sound into the bladder.

SOUND'ING-BŌARD, *n.* A board or structure with a flat surface, suspended over a pulpit to prevent the sound of the preacher's voice from ascending, and thus propagating it farther in a horizontal direction.

SOUND'ING-ROD, *n.* A rod or piece of iron used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold.

SOUND'INGS, *n.* Any place or part of the ocean, where a deep sounding line will reach the bottom.

SOUND'LESS, *a.* That cannot be fathomed; having no sound.

SOUND'LY, *adv.* 1. Healthily; heartily. 2. Severely; lustily; with heavy blows; smartly. 3. Truly; without fallacy or error. 4. Firmly. *Bacon.* 5. Fast; closely; so as not to be easily awakened.

SOUND'NESS, *n.* 1. Wholeness; entireness; an unbroken, unimpaired or undecayed state. 2. An unimpaired state of an animal or vegetable body; a state in which the organs are entire and regularly perform their functions. 3. Firmness; strength; solidity; truth. 4. Truth; rectitude; firmness; freedom from error or fallacy; orthodoxy.

SŌUP, *n.* [Fr. *soupe*; Sp. *sopa*; G. *suppe*; D. *soep*.] Broth; a decoction of flesh for food.

† SŌUP, *v. t.* To sup; to breathe out. *Wicliffe.*

† SŌUP, *v. t.* To sweep. *See* SWEEP and SWOOP.

SOUR, *a.* [Sax. *sur, surig*; G. *sauer*; D. *zuur*; Sw. *sur*; Dan. *suur*; Fr. *sur, sure*.] 1. Acid; having a pungent taste; sharp to the taste; tart. 2. Acid and austere or astringent. 3. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; austere; morose. 4. Afflictive; [*obs.*] 5. Expressing discontent or peevishness. 6. Harsh to the feelings; cold and damp. 7. Rancid; musty. 8. Turned, as milk; coagulated.

SOUR, *n.* An acid substance.

SOUR, *v. t.* 1. To make acid; to cause to have a sharp taste. 2. To make harsh, cold or unkindly. 3. To make harsh in temper; to make cross, crabbed, peevish or discontented. 4. To make uneasy or less agreeable.—5. In *rural economy*, to macerate, as lime, and render fit for plaster or mortar.

SOUR, *v. i.* 1. To become acid; to acquire the quality of tartness or pungency to the taste. 2. To become peevish or crabbed.

* SŌURCE, *n.* [Fr. *source*.] 1. *Properly*, the spring or fountain from which a stream of water proceeds, or any collection of water within the earth or upon its surface, in which a stream originates. 2. First cause; original; that which gives rise to any thing. 3. The first producer; he or that which originates.

SOUR'DET, *n.* [Fr. *sourdine*, from *sourd*, deaf.] The little pipe of a trumpet.

SOUR'-DOCK, *n.* Sorrel, so called.

SOURED, *pp.* Made sour; made peevish.

SOUR'-GŌURD, *n.* A plant of the genus *adansonia.*

SOUR'ING, *ppr.* Making acid; becoming sour; making peevish.

SOUR'ING, *n.* That which makes acid.

SOUR'ISH, *a.* Somewhat sour; moderately acid.

SOUR'LY, *adv.* 1. With acidity. 2. With peevishness; with acrimony. 3. Discontentedly.

SOUR'NESS, *n.* 1. Acidity; sharpness to the taste; tartness. 2. Asperity; harshness of temper.

SOUR'-SOP, *n.* A plant. The custard apple.

* SŌUS, *n.*; *plu.* of SOU, or SOL. *See* SOU.

SOUSE, *n.* [Ir. *sousgeach*.] 1. Pickle made with salt. 2. Something kept or steeped in pickle. 3. The ears, feet, &c. of swine; [*America.*]

SOUSE, *v. t.* 1. To steep in pickle. 2. To plunge into water.

SOUSE, *v. i.* To fall suddenly on; to rush with speed; as a hawk on its prey. *Dryden.*

SOUSE, *v. t.* To strike with sudden violence. *Shak.*

SOUSE, *adv.* With sudden violence. [*Vulgar.*]

† SŌUT'ER, *n.* [Sax. *sutere*; L. *sutor*.] A shoemaker; a cobbler. *Chaucer.*

† SŌUT'ER-LY, *adv.* Like a cobbler.

SŌUT'ER-RAIN, *n.* [Fr.; that is, *sub-terrain*.] A grotto or cavern under ground. [*Not English.*] *Arbuthnot.*

SOUTH, *n.* [Sax. *suth*; G. *sud*; Dan. *sud*; Fr. *sud*.] 1. The north and south are opposite points in the horizon; each ninety degrees or the quarter of a great circle distant from the east and west.—2. In a *less exact sense*, any point or place on the earth or in the heavens, which is near the meridian towards the right hand as one faces the east. 3. A southern region, country or place. 4. The wind that blows from the south; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

SOUTH, *a.* 1. In *any place north of the tropic of Cancer*, pertaining to or lying in the meridian towards the sun. 2. Being in a southern direction.

SOUTH, *adv.* Towards the south; as, a ship sails *south.*

* SOUTH-ĒAST', *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and east. *Bacon.*

SOUTH-ĒAST', *a.* In the direction of southeast, or coming from the southeast; as, a *southeast* wind.

SOUTH-ĒAST'ERN, *a.* Towards the southeast.

* SOUTH'ER-LY, (suth'er-ly) *a.* 1. Lying at the south, or in a direction nearly south. 2. Coming from the south, or a point nearly south.

* SOUTH'ERN, (suth'ern) *a.* [Sax. *suth* and *ern*.] 1. Belonging to the south; meridional. 2. Lying towards the south. 3. Coming from the south.

* SOUTH'ERN-LY, (suth'ern-ly) *adv.* Towards the south.

* SOUTH'ERN-MŌST, (suth'ern-mōst) *a.* Furthest towards the south.

* SOUTH'ERN-WOOD, (suth'ern-wood) *n.* A plant agreeing in most parts with the wormwood. *Miller.*

SOUTH'ING, *a.* Going towards the south. *Dryden.*

SOUTH'ING, *n.* 1. Tendency or motion to the south. 2. The *southing of the moon*, the time at which the moon passes the meridian. 3. Course or distance south.

SOUTH'MŌST, *a.* Furthest towards the south.

SOUTH'SĀY, SOUTH'SĀY-ER. } *See* SOOTHSAY.

* SOUTH'WARD, (suth'ard) *adv.* Towards the south.

* SOUTH'WARD, (suth'ard) *n.* The southern regions or countries. *Raleigh.*

SOUTH-WEST', *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and west. *Bacon.*

SOUTH-WEST', *a.* 1. Lying in the direction of the southwest. 2. Coming from the southwest.

SOUTH-WEST'ER-LY, *a.* 1. In the direction of southwest, or nearly so. 2. Coming from the southwest, or a point near it.

SOUTH-WEST'ERN, *a.* In the direction of southwest.

† SŌUV'E-NANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Remembrance. *Spenser.*

SŌUV'E-NĬR, *n.* [Fr.] A remembrancer.

SOV'ER-EIGN, SUV'ER-AN, (suv'er-an) { *a.* [Fr. *souverain*; It. *sovrano*; Sp., Port. *soberano*.] 1. Supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion. 2. Supreme; superior to all others; chief. 3. Supremely efficacious; superior to all others; predominant; effectual. 4. Supreme; pertaining to the first magistrate of a nation.

SOV'ER-EIGN, (suv'er-an) *n.* 1. A supreme lord or ruler; one who possesses the highest authority without control. 2. A supreme magistrate; a king. 3. A gold coin of England, value 20*s.* or $4,44.

† SOV'ER-EIGN-ĪZE, (suv'er-an-īze) *v. i.* To exercise supreme authority. *Herbert.*

SOV'ER-EIGN-LY, (suv'er-an-ly) *adv.* Supremely; in the highest degree. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

SOV'ER-EIGN-TY, (suv'er-an-ty) *n.* Supreme power; supremacy; the possession of the highest power, or of uncontrollable power.

SOW, *n.* [Sax. *suga*; G. *sau*.] 1. The female of the hog kind or of swine. 2. An oblong piece of lead. 3. An insect; a milleped.

SOW'-BREAD, *n.* A plant of the genus *cyclamen.*

SOW'-BUG, *n.* An insect; a milleped.

SOW'-THIS-TLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *sonchus.*

SŌW, *v. t.*; pret. *sowed*; pp. *sowed*, or *sown*. [Sax. *sawan*; G. *säen*; Dan. *saaer*.] 1. To scatter on ground, for the purpose of growth and the production of a crop. 2. To scatter seed over for growth. 3. To spread or to originate; to propagate. 4. To supply or stock with seed. 5. To scatter over; to besprinkle.

SŌW, *v. i.* To scatter seed for growth and the production of a crop.

SŌW, for *sew*, is not in use. *See* SEW.

SOWCE, for *souse*. *See* SOUSE.

SŌWED, *pp.* Scattered on ground, as seed.

SŌW'ER, *n.* 1. He that scatters seed for propagation. 2. One who scatters or spreads. 3. A breeder; a promoter.

SŌW'ING, *ppr.* Scattering, as seed; sprinkling with seed.

SŌW'ING, *n.* The act of scattering seed for propagation.
SOW'INS, *n.* Flummery made of oatmeal somewhat soured. *Swift.*
SOWL, *v. t.* To pull by the ears. *Shak.*
SŌWN, *pp.* Scattered, as seed; sprinkled with seed.
† SŌWNE, *v. i.* To swoon. *Minsheu.*
SOY, *n.* A kind of sauce, used in Japan.
SOZ'ZLE, *n.* A sluttish woman, or one that spills water and other liquids carelessly. [*New England.*]
SPAAD, (spād) *n.* [Sp. *espato.*] A kind of mineral; spar.
SPACE, *n.* [Fr. *espace;* Sp. *espacio;* It. *spazio;* L. *spatium.*] 1. Room; extension. 2. Any quantity of extension. 3. The distance or interval between lines, as in books. 4. Quantity of time; also, the interval between two points of time. 5. A short time; a while.
† SPACE, *v. i.* To rove. *Spenser.*
SPACE, *v. t.* Among *printers*, to make spaces or wider intervals between words or lines.
† SPĀCE'FUL, *a.* Wide; extensive. *Sandys.*
SPĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *spacieux;* Sp. *spatioso;* It. *spazioso;* L. *spatiosus.*] 1. Wide; roomy; having large or ample room; not narrow. 2. Extensive; vast in extent.
SPĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Widely; extensively.
SPĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Wideness; largeness of extent; roominess. 2. Extensiveness; vastness of extent.
SPAD'DLE, *n.* [*dim.* of *spade.*] A little spade.
SPADE, *n.* [Sax. *spad, spada;* G. *spaten;* D. *spaade;* Dan., Sw. *spade.*] 1. An instrument for digging, consisting of a broad palm with a handle. 2. A suit of cards. 3. A deer three years old; written, also, *spaid.* 4. [L. *spado.*] A gelded beast.
SPADE, *v. t.* To dig with a spade; or to pare off the sward of land with a spade.
SPĀDE'-BONE, *n.* [*spade* and *bone.*] The shoulder blade.
SPĀDE'FUL, *n.* As much as a spade will hold.
SPA-DĬ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *spadiceus.*] 1. Of a light-red color, usually denominated *bay.*—2. In *botany*, a *spadiceous flower* is a sort of aggregate flower.
SPA-DILLE', (spa-dil') *n.* [Fr.] The ace of spades at ombre.
SPĀ'DIX, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, the receptacle in palms and some other plants, proceeding from a spathe.
SPĀ'DO, *n.* [L.] A gelding. *Brown.*
† SPA-ĠYR'IC, *a.* [L. *spagyricus.*] Chemical.
† SPA-ĠYR'IC, *n.* A chemist. *Hall.*
† SPAĠ'YR-IST, *n.* A chemist. *Boyle.*
SPĀ'HEE, } *n.* [Turk. *sipahi;* Pers. *sipahee.*] One of the
SPĀ'HI, } Turkish cavalry.
SPAKE, *pret.* of *speak;* nearly *obsolete;* now *spoke.*
SPALL, *n.* [Fr. *epaule;* It. *spalla.*] 1. The shoulder. [*Not English.*] *Fairfax.* 2. A chip; [*obs.*]
SPALT, } *n.* A whitish, scaly mineral, used to promote the
SPELT, } fusion of metals. *Bailey.*
SPALT, *a.* [Dan. *spalt*, a split; G. *spalten*, to split.] Cracked, as timber. [*New England.*]
SPAN, *n.* [Sax., D. *span;* G. *spanne.*] 1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches; the eighth of a fathom. 2. A short space of time.—3. A *span of horses* consists of two of nearly the same color, and otherwise nearly alike, which are usually harnessed side by side. The word signifies properly the same as *yoke*, when applied to horned cattle, from buckling or fastening together.—4. In *seamen's language*, a small line or cord, the middle of which is attached to a stay.
SPAN, *v. t.* 1. To measure by the hand with the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object. 2. To measure.
SPAN, *v. i.* To agree in color, or in color and size; as, the horses *span* well. [*New England.*]
† SPAN, *pret.* of *spin.* We now use *spun.*
SPAN'CEL, *n.* A rope to tie a cow's hind legs. [*Local.*] *Grose.*
SPAN'CEL, *v. t.* To tie the legs of a horse or cow with a rope. [*Local.*] *Malone.*
SPAN'ĊOUN-TER, or SPAN'FAR-ŦHING, *n.* A play at which money is thrown within a span or circuit marked.
SPAN'DREL, *n.* The space between the curve of an arch and the right lines inclosing it.
† SPANE, *v. t.* [D. *speenen.*] To wean.
† SPANG, *n.* [D. *spange.*] A spangle or shining ornament; a thin piece of metal or other shining material.
SPAN'GLE, *n.* 1. A small plate or boss of shining metal; something brilliant used as an ornament. 2. Any little thing sparkling and brilliant like pieces of metal; as crystals of ice.
SPAN'GLE, *v. t.* To set or sprinkle with spangles; to adorn with small, distinct, brilliant bodies.
SPAN'GLED, *pp.* Set with spangles.
SPAN'GLING, *ppr.* Adorning with spangles.
* SPAN'IEL, (span'yel) *n.* [Fr. *epagneul.*] 1. A dog used in sports of the field, remarkable for his sagacity and obedience. 2. A mean, cringing, fawning person.
* SPAN'IEL, (span'yel) *a.* Like a spaniel; mean; fawning. *Shak.*
* SPAN'IEL, (span'yel) *v. i.* To fawn; to cringe; to be obsequious.
* SPAN'IEL, (span'yel) *v. t.* To follow like a spaniel.
SPAN'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Spain.
SPAN'ISH, *n.* The language of Spain.
SPAN'ISH-BROOM, *n.* A plant of the genus *spartium.*
SPAN'ISH-BROWN, *n.* A species of earth used in paints.
SPAN'ISH-FLŸ, *n.* A fly or insect, the *cantharis*, used in vesicatories, or compositions for raising blisters.
SPAN'ISH-NUT, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*
SPAN'ISH-WHITE, *n.* A white earth used in paints.
SPANK, *v. t.* [W. *pange.*] To strike with the open hand; to slap.
SPANK'ER, *n.* 1. A small coin.—2. In *seamen's language*, a ship's driver; a large sail occasionally set upon the mizzen-yard or gaff, the foot being extended by a boom. 3. One that takes long strides in walking; also, a stout person.
SPANK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Striking with the open hand. 2. *a.* Large; stout; [*vulgar.*]
SPAN'-LONG, *a.* Of the length of a span. *B. Jonson.*
SPANNED, *pp.* Measured with the hand.
SPAN'NER, *n.* 1. One that spans. 2. The lock of a fusee or carbine; or the fusee itself. 3. A wrench or nut screw-driver.
SPAN'-NEW, *a.* [G. *spannen.*] Quite new.
SPAN'NING, *ppr.* Measuring with the hand; encompassing with the fingers.
SPĂR, *n.* [D. *spar;* G. *sparren;* Dan. *spar.*] 1. A stone that breaks into a regular shape; marcasite. 2. A round piece of timber. 3. The bar of a gate; [*obs.*]
† SPĂR, *v. t.* [Sax. *sparran;* G. *sperren.*] To bar; to shut close or fasten with a bar. *Chaucer.*
SPĂR, *v. i.* [Sax. *spirian;* Ir. *sparnam.*] 1. To dispute; to quarrel in words; to wrangle; [*thus used in America.*] 2. To fight with prelusive strokes. *Johnson.*
† SPĂR'A-BLE, *n.* [Ir. *sparra.*] Small nails.
SPĂR'A-DRAP, *n.* In *pharmacy*, a cerecloth.
SPAR'AGE, } [*Vulgar.*] *See* ASPARAGUS.
SPAR'A-GUS. }
SPARE, *v. t.* [Sax. *sparian;* D. *spaaren;* G. *sparen;* Dan. *sparer.*] 1. To use frugally; not to be profuse; not to waste. 2. To save or withhold from any particular use or occupation. 3. To part with without much inconvenience; to do without. 4. To omit; to forbear. 5. To use tenderly; to treat with pity and forbearance; to forbear to afflict, punish or destroy. 6. Not to take when in one's power; to forbear to destroy. 7. To grant; to allow; to indulge. 8. To forbear to inflict or impose.
SPARE, *v. i.* 1. To live frugally; to be parsimonious. 2. To forbear; to be scrupulous. 3. To be frugal; not to be profuse. 4. To use mercy or forbearance; to forgive; to be tender.
SPARE, *a.* [Sax. *spær.*] 1. Scanty; parsimonious; not abundant. 2. That can be dispensed with; not wanted; superfluous. 3. Lean; wanting flesh; meager; thin. 4. Slow.
† SPARE, *n.* Parsimony; frugal use. *Bacon.*
SPĀRED, *pp.* Dispensed with; saved; forborne.
SPARE'LY, *adv.* Sparingly. *Milton.*
SPARE'NESS, *n.* State of being lean or thin; leanness.
SPĀR'ER, *n.* One that avoids unnecessary expense. *Wotton.*
SPARE'RIB, *n.* The piece of a hog taken from the side, consisting of the ribs with little flesh on them.
† SPĂR-ĠE-FAĊ'TION, *n.* [L. *spargo.*] The act of sprinkling.
SPĂR'HAWK. *See* SPARROWHAWK.
SPĀR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Using frugally; forbearing; omitting to punish or destroy. 2. *a.* Scarce; little. 3. Scanty; not plentiful; not abundant. 4. Saving; parsimonious.
SPĀR'ING-LY, *adv.* 1. Not abundantly. *Shak.* 2. Frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly. 3. Abstinently; moderately. 4. Seldom; not frequently. 5. Cautiously; tenderly.
SPĀR'ING-NESS, *n.* 1. Parsimony; want of liberality. 2. Caution. *Barrow.*
SPĂRK, *n.* [Sax. *spearc;* D. *spartelen.*] 1. A small particle of fire or ignited substance, which is emitted from bodies in combustion. 2. A small shining body or transient light. 3. A small portion of any thing active. 4. A very small portion. 5. A brisk, showy, gay man. 6. A lover.
† SPĂRK, *v. i.* To emit particles of fire; to sparkle.
SPĂRK'FUL, *a.* Lively; brisk; gay. *Camden.*
SPĂRK'ISH, *a.* 1. Airy; gay. 2. Showy; well dressed; fine.
SPĂR'KLE, *n.* 1. A spark. 2. A luminous particle.
SPĂR'KLE, *v. i.* [D. *spartelen.*] 1. To emit sparks; to send off small ignited particles; as burning fuel, &c. 2. To glitter; to glisten. 3. To twinkle; to glitter. 4. To glisten; to exhibit an appearance of animation. 5. To emit little bubbles, as spiritous liquors.
† SPĂR'KLE, *v. t.* To throw about; to scatter. *Sackville.*

SPARK'LER, *n.* He or that which sparkles; one whose eyes sparkle. *Addison.*
SPARK'LET, *n.* A small spark. *Cotton.*
†SPARK'LI-NESS, *n.* Vivacity. *Aubrey.*
SPARK'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Emitting sparks; glittering; lively.
SPARK'LING-LY, *adv.* With twinkling or vivid brilliancy.
SPARK'LING-NESS, *n.* Vivid and twinkling lustre.
SPAR'LING, *n.* A smelt. *Cotgrave.*
SPAR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *speara.*] A small bird.
SPAR'RŌW-GRĂSS, a corruption of *asparagus.*
SPAR'RŌW-HĄWK, or SPĂR'HĄWK, *n.* [Sax. *spear-hafoc.*] A small species of short-winged hawk.
SPĂR'RY, *a.* [from *spar.*] Resembling spar, or consisting of spar; having a confused crystaline structure; spathose.
SPĂRSE, (spärs) *a.* [L. *sparsus*, from *spargo.*] 1. Thinly scattered; set or planted here and there.—2. In *botany*, not opposite, nor alternate, nor in any apparent regular order. *Martyn.*
†SPĂRSE, (spärs) *v. t.* To disperse. *Spenser.*
SPĂRSED, *a.* Scattered. *Lee.*
SPĂRS'ED-LY, *adv.* In a scattered manner. *Evelyn.*
SPĂR'TAN, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Sparta; hence, hardy; undaunted.
SPĄSM, *n.* [L. *spasmus.*] An involuntary contraction of muscles or muscular fibres in animal bodies; irregular motion of the muscles or muscular fibres; convulsion; cramp.
SPĄS-MOD'IC, *a.* [Fr. *spasmodique.*] Consisting in spasm.
SPĄS-MOD'IC, *n.* A medicine good for removing spasm.
SPAT, *pret.* of *spit*, but nearly *obsolete.*
SPAT, *n.* 1. The young of shell-fish. 2. A petty combat; a little quarrel or dissension; [*a vulgar use of the word in New England.*]
SPA-THĀ'CEOUS, *a.* Having a calyx like a sheath.
SPATHE, *n.* [L. *spatha.*] In *botany*, the calyx of a spadix opening or bursting longitudinally, in form of a sheath.
SPATH'IC, *a.* [G. *spath.*] Foliated or lamellar.
SPATH'I-FORM, *a.* Resembling spar in form.
SPATH'OUS, *a.* Having a calyx like a sheath.
SPATH'U-LATE. *See* SPATULATE.
†SPĀ'TIATE, *v. i.* [L. *spatior.*] To rove; to ramble.
SPAT'TER, *v. t.* 1. To scatter a liquid substance on; to sprinkle with water or any fluid, or with any moist and dirty matter.—2. *Figuratively*, to asperse; to defame. 3. To throw out any thing offensive; [*obs.*] *Shak.* 4. To scatter about.
SPAT'TER, *v. i.* To throw out of the mouth in a scattered manner; to *sputter. See* SPUTTER. *Milton.*
SPAT'TER-DASH-ES, *n. plu.* [*spatter* and *dash.*] Coverings for the legs to keep them clean from water and mud.
SPAT'TERED, *pp.* 1. Sprinkled or fouled by some liquid or dirty substance. 2. Aspersed.
SPAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Sprinkling with moist or foul matter. 2. Aspersing.
†SPAT'TLE, *n.* Spittle. *Bale.*
SPAT'TLING-POP-PY, *n.* [L. *papaver spumeum.*] A plant; white behen; a species of *campion.*
SPAT'U-LA, } *n.* [L. *spathula*, *spatha.*] A slice; an
SPAT'TLE, } apothecaries' instrument for spreading plasters, &c.
SPAT'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *spathula.*] In *botany*, a spatulate leaf is one shaped like a spatula or battledore.
SPAV'IN, *n.* [It. *spavenio*, *spavano.*] A tumor or excrescence that forms on the inside of a horse's hough, not far from the elbow; at first like gristle, but afterwards hard and bony.
SPAV'INED, *a.* Affected with spavin. *Goldsmith.*
SPĂ, } *n.* 1. A mineral water from a place of this name
SPAW, } in Germany. 2. A spring of mineral water.
SPĄWL, *v. i.* [G. *speichel.*] To throw saliva from the mouth in a scattering form; to disperse spittle in a careless, dirty manner.
SPĄWL, *n.* Saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly.
SPĄWL'ING, *ppr.* Throwing spittle carelessly from the mouth.
SPĄWL'ING, *n.* Saliva thrown out carelessly.
SPĄWN, *n.* 1. The eggs of fish or frogs, when ejected. 2. Any product or offspring; *an expression of contempt.* 3. Offsets; shoots; suckers of plants.
SPĄWN, *v. t.* To produce or deposit, as fishes do their eggs. 2. To bring forth; to generate; *in contempt.*
SPĄWN, *v. i.* 1. To deposit eggs, as fish or frogs. 2. To issue, as offspring; *in contempt. Locke.*
SPĄWNED, *pp.* Produced or deposited, as the eggs of fish or frogs.
SPĄWN'ER, *n.* The female fish. *Walton.*
SPĀY, *v. t.* [W. *yspazu;* L. *spado.*] To castrate the female of a beast by cutting and by taking out the uterus.
SPĀYED, *pp.* Castrated, as a female beast.
SPĀY'ING, *ppr.* Castrating, as a female beast.
SPĒAK, *v. i.*; pret. *spoke*, [*spake*, nearly *obs.*;] pp. *spoke*, *spoken.* [Sax. *spæcan*, *specan.*] 1. To utter words or articulate sounds, as human beings; to express thoughts by words. 2. To utter a speech, discourse or harangue; to utter thoughts in a public assembly. 3. To talk; to express opinions; to dispute. 4. To discourse; to make mention of. 5. To give sound.
SPĒAK, *v. t.* 1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce; to utter articulately; as human beings. 2. To declare; to proclaim; to celebrate. 3. To talk or converse in; to utter or pronounce, as in conversation. 4. To address; to accost. 5. To exhibit; to make known. 6. To express silently or by signs. 7. To communicate.—*To speak a ship*, to hail and speak to her captain or commander.
SPĒAK'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That can be spoken. 2. Having the power of speech. *Milton.*
SPĒAK'ER, *n.* 1. One that speaks, in whatever manner. 2. One that proclaims or celebrates. 3. One that utters or pronounces a discourse; *usually*, one that utters a speech in public. 4. The person who presides in a deliberative assembly, preserving order and regulating the debates.
SPĒAK'ING, *ppr.* Uttering words; discoursing; talking.
SPĒAK'ING, *n.* 1. The act of uttering words; discourse.—2. In *colleges*, public declamation.
SPĒAK'ING-TRUM-PET, *n.* A trumpet by which the sound of the human voice may be propagated to a great distance.
SPĒAR, *n.* [Sax. *speare*, *spere;* D., G. *speer.*] 1. A long, pointed weapon, used in war and hunting by thrusting or throwing; a lance. 2. A sharp-pointed instrument with barbs; used for stabbing fish and other animals. 3. A shoot, as of grass; usually *spire.*
SPĒAR, *v. t.* To pierce with a spear; to kill with a spear.
SPĒAR, *v. i.* To shoot into a long stem. *See* SPIRE.
SPĒARED, *pp.* Pierced or killed with a spear.
SPĒAR'-FOOT, *n.* The far foot behind; used of a horse.
SPĒAR'-GRĂSS, *n.* 1. A long, stiff grass. *Shak.*—2. In *New England*, this name is given to a species of *poa.*
SPĒAR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Piercing or killing with a spear. 2. Shooting into a long stem.
SPĒAR'MAN, *n.* One who is armed with a spear.
SPĒAR'MINT, *n.* A plant; a species of mint.
SPĒAR'-THIS-TLE, *n.* A plant, a troublesome weed.
SPĒAR'-WŌRT, *n.* A plant.
SPEECHT, } *n.* A woodpecker. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Sher-*
SPEIGHT, } *wood.*
SPE'CIAL, (spesh'al) *a.* [Fr., It. *speziale;* Sp. *especial;* L. *specialis.*] 1. Designating a species or sort. 2. Particular; peculiar; noting something more than ordinary. 3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose. 4. Extraordinary; uncommon. 5. Chief in excellence.
†SPE'CIAL, *n.* A particular. *Hammond.*
†SPE'CIAL-IZE, *v. t.* To mention specially. *Sheldon.*
SPE'CIAL-LY, *adv.* 1. Particularly; in a manner beyond what is common, or out of the ordinary course. 2. For a particular purpose. 3. Chiefly; specially.
SPE'CIAL-TY, (spesh'al-ty) *n.* 1. Particularity; [*little used.*] 2. A particular or peculiar case; [*little used.*] 3. A special contract; an obligation or bond; the evidence of a debt by deed or instrument under seal. *Blackstone.*
SPĒ'CIE, (spē'shy) *n.* Coin; copper, silver or gold coined and used as a circulating medium of commerce.
SPĒ'CIES, (spē'shiz) *n.* [L.] 1. In *zoology*, a collection of organized beings derived from one common parentage by natural generation, characterized by one peculiar form.—2. In *botany*, all the plants which spring from the same seed, or which resemble each other in certain characters or invariable forms.—3. In *logic*, a special idea, corresponding to the specific distinctions of things in nature. 4. Sort; kind. 5. Appearance to the senses; visible or sensible representation; [*little used.*] 6. Representation to the mind; [*little used.*] 7. Show; visible exhibition; [*obs.*] 8. Coin, or coined silver and gold, used as a circulating medium. *Arbuthnot.*—9. In *pharmacy*, a simple; a component part of a compound medicine. 10. The old pharmaceutical term for powders.
SPE-CIF'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *specifique;* It. *specifico.*] 1. That
SPE-CIF'I-CAL, } makes a thing of the species of which it is; designating the peculiar property or properties of a thing, which constitute its species, and distinguish it from other things.—2. In *medicine*, appropriate for the cure of a particular disease.
SPE-CIF'IC, *n.* In *medicine*, a remedy that certainly cures a particular disease. *Coxe.*
SPE-CIF'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species.
SPE-CIF'I-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *species* and *facio.*] To show, mark or designate the species, or the distinguishing particulars of a thing; to specify.
SPEC-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of determining by a mark or limit; notation of limits. 2. The act of specifying; designation of particulars; particular mention. 3. Article or thing specified.
SPE-CIF'IC-NESS, *n.* Particular mark of distinction. *Annot. on Glanville.*
SPEC'I-FIED, *pp.* Particularized; specially named.
SPEC'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *specifier;* It. *specificare.*] To mention

or name, as a particular thing; to designate in words, so as to distinguish a thing from every other.

SPEC'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Naming or designating particularly.

SPEC'I-MEN, *n.* [L.] A sample; a part or small portion of any thing, intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole, or of something not exhibited.

SPĒ'CIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *specieux*; It. *specioso*; Sp. *especioso*; L. *speciosus.*] 1. Showy; pleasing to the view. 2 Apparently right; superficially fair, just or correct; plausible; appearing well at first view.

SPĒ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With a fair appearance; with show of right.

SPĒ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being specious. *Ash.*

SPEĊK, *n.* [Sax. *specca.*] 1. A spot; a stain; a small place in any thing that is discolored. 2. A very small thing.

SPEĊK, *v. t.* To spot; to stain in spots or drops.

SPEĊ'KLE, *n.* A little spot in any thing, of a different substance or color from that of the thing itself.

SPEĊ'KLE, *v. t.* To mark with small spots of a different color; used chiefly in the participle passive.

SPEĊ'KLED, *pp.* or *a.* Marked with specks; variegated with spots of a different color from the ground or surface of the object.—*Speckled bird*, a denomination given to a person of doubtful character or principles.

SPEĊ'KLED-NESS, *n.* The state of being speckled.

SPEĊ'KLING, *ppr.* Marking with small spots.

SPEĊKT, or SPEIGHT, *n.* A woodpecker. *See* SPECHT.

SPEĊ'TA-ĊLE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *spectaculum.*] 1. A show; Something exhibited to view; *usually*, something presented to view as extraordinary. 2. Any thing seen; a sight.—3. *Spectacles*, in the plural, glasses to assist the sight.—4. *Figuratively*, something that aids the intellectual sight.

SPEĊ-TA-ĊLED, *a.* Furnished with spectacles. *Shak.*

SPEĊ-TAĊ'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to shows. *Hickes.*

SPEĊ-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *spectatio.*] Regard; respect. [*Little used.*]

SPEĊ-TĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.; Fr. *spectateur*; It. *spettatore.*] 1. One that looks on; one that sees or beholds; a beholder. 2. One personally present.

SPEĊ-TA-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the Spectator.

SPEĊ-TĀ'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The act of beholding. *Shak.* 2. The office or quality of a spectator. *Addison.*

SPEĊ-TĀ'TRESS, } *n.* [L. *spectatrix.*] A female beholder
SPEĊ-TĀ'TRIX, } or looker on.

SPEĊ'TRE, } *n.* [Fr. *spectre*; L. *spectrum.*] 1. An appari-
SPEĊ'TER, } tion; the appearance of a person who is dead; a ghost. 2. Something made preternaturally visible.—3. In *conchology*, a species of voluta, marked with reddish broad bands. *Cyc.*

SPEĊ'TRUM, *n.* [L.] A visible form; an image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed.

SPEĊ'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *specularis.*] 1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass; having a smooth, reflecting surface. 2. Assisting sight; [*obs.*] 3. Affording view.

SPEĊ'U-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *speculor*; Fr. *speculer*; It. *speculare.*] 1. To meditate; to contemplate; to consider a subject by turning it in the mind and viewing it in its different aspects and relations.—2. In *commerce*, to purchase land, goods, stock or other things, with the expectation of selling the articles at a profit.

† SPEĊ'U-LATE, *v. t.* To consider attentively.

SPEĊ-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Examination by the eye; view; [*little used.*] 2. Mental view of any thing in its various aspects and relations; contemplation; intellectual examination. 3. Train of thoughts formed by meditation. 4. Mental scheme; theory; views of a subject not verified by fact or practice. 5. Power of sight; [*obs.*]—6. In *commerce*, the act or practice of buying land or goods, &c. in expectation of a rise of price and of selling them at an advance.

SPEĊ'U-LA-TIST, *n.* One who speculates or forms theories; a speculator. *Milner.*

SPEĊ'U-LA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *speculatif*; It. *speculativo.*] 1. Given to speculation; contemplative. 2. Formed by speculation; theoretical; ideal; not verified by fact, experiment or practice. 3. Pertaining to view.

SPEĊ'U-LA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* 1. In contemplation; with meditation. 2. Ideally; theoretically; in theory only, not in practice.

SPEĊ'U-LA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being speculative, or of consisting in speculation only.

SPEĊ'U-LA-TOR, *n.* 1. One who speculates or forms theories. 2. An observer; a contemplator. 3. A spy; a watcher.—4. In *commerce*, one who buys goods, land or other thing, with the expectation of a rise of price, and of deriving profit from such advance.

SPEĊ'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Exercising speculation. *Johnson.* 2. Intended or adapted for viewing or espying. *Warton.*

SPEĊ'U-LUM, *n.* [L.] 1. A mirror or looking-glass. 2. A glass that reflects the images of objects. 3. A metallic reflector used in catadioptric telescopes.—4. In *surgery*, an instrument for dilating and keeping open certain parts of the body.

SPED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *speed.*

SPEECH, *n.* [Sax. *spæc.*] 1. The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words, as in human beings; the faculty of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds. 2. Language; words as expressing ideas. 3. A particular language, as distinct from others. 4. That which is spoken; words uttered in connection and expressing thoughts. 5. Talk; mention; common saying. 6. Formal discourse in public; oration; harangue. 7. Any declaration of thoughts.

SPEECH, *v. i.* To make a speech; to harangue. [*L. u.*]

SPEECH'LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech. 2. Mute; silent; not speaking for a time.

SPEECH'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being speechless; muteness. *Bacon.*

SPEECH'-MĀK-ER, *n.* One who makes speeches; one who speaks much in a public assembly.

SPEED, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sped*, *speeded.* [Sax. *spedian*, *spædan*; D. *spoeden.*] 1. To make haste; to move with celerity. 2. To have success; to prosper; to succeed; that is, to advance in one's enterprise. 3. To have any condition, good or ill; to fare.

SPEED, *v. t.* 1. To dispatch; to send away in haste. 2. To hasten; to hurry; to put in quick motion. 3. To hasten to a conclusion; to execute; to dispatch. 4. To assist; to help forward; to hasten. 5. To prosper; to cause to succeed. 6. To furnish in haste. 7. To dispatch; to kill; to ruin; to destroy.

SPEED, *n.* 1. Swiftness; quickness; celerity; *applied to animals.* 2. Haste; dispatch. 3. Rapid pace. 4. Success; prosperity in an undertaking; favorable issue; that is, advance to the desired end.

† SPEED'FUL, *a.* Serviceable; useful. *Wicliffe.*

SPEED'I-LY, *adv.* Quickly; with haste; in a short time.

SPEED'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being speedy; quickness; celerity; haste; dispatch.

SPEED'WELL, *n.* A plant of the genus *veronica.*

SPEED'Y, *a.* 1. Quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid in motion. 2. Quick in performance; not dilatory or slow.

† SPEET, *v. t.* [D. *speeten.*] To stab.

SPEIGHT, *n.* A woodpecker. [*Not in use, or local.*]

SPELK, *n.* [Sax. *spelc.*] A splinter; a small stick or rod used in thatching. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SPELL, *n.* [Sax. *spel*, or *spell*, a story.] 1. A story; a tale; [*obs.*] *Chaucer.* 2. A charm consisting of some words of occult power. 3. A turn of work; relief; turn of duty; as, take a *spell* at the pump. *Seamen.*—4. In *New England*, a short time; a little time; [*not elegant.*] 5. A turn of gratuitous labor, sometimes accompanied with presents. *New England.*

SPELL, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spelled*, or *spelt.* [Sax. *spellian*, *spelligan.*] 1. To tell or name the letters of a word, with a proper division of syllables. 2. To write or print with the proper letters; to form words by correct orthography. 3. To take another's place or turn temporarily in any labor or service. *New England.* 4. To charm. 5. To read; to discover by characters or marks; with *out.* 6. To tell; to relate; to teach; [*obs.*]

SPELL, *v. i.* To form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing. 2. To read. *Milton.*

SPELLED, or SPELT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *spell.*

SPELL'ER, *n.* One that spells; one skilled in spelling.

SPELL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Naming the letters of a word. 2. Taking another's turn.

SPELL'ING, *n.* 1. The act of naming the letters of a word. 2. Orthography; the manner of forming words with letters.

SPELL'ING-BOOK, *n.* A book for teaching children to spell and read.

SPELT, *n.* [Sax., D. *spelte*; G. *spelz.*] A species of grain of the genus *triticum*; called, also, *German wheat.*

† SPELT, *v. t.* [G. *spalten*; Dan. *spilder.*] To split.

SPEL'TER, *n.* [G., D. *spiauter.*] Common zink.

† SPENCE, (spens) *n.* [Old Fr. *dispense.*] A buttery; a larder; a place where provisions are kept. *Chaucer.*

SPEN'CER, *n.* 1. One who has the care of the spence or buttery; [*obs.*] 2. A kind of short coat.

SPEND, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spent.* [Sax. *spendan*; Sw. *spendera*; It. *spendere.*] 1. To lay out; to dispose of; to part with. 2. To consume; to waste; to squander. 3. To consume; to exhaust. 4. To bestow for any purpose. 5. To effuse; [*l. u.*] 6. To pass, as time; to suffer to pass away. 7. To lay out; to exert or to waste. 8. To exhaust of force; to waste; to wear away. 9. To exhaust of strength; to harass; to fatigue.

SPEND, *v. i.* 1. To make expense; to make disposition of money. 2. To be lost or wasted; to vanish; to be dissipated. 3. To prove in the use. 4. To be consumed. 5. To be employed to any use; [*unusual.*]

SPEND'ER, *n.* One that spends; also, a prodigal.

SPEND'ING, *ppr.* Laying out; consuming; wasting; exhausting.

SPEND'ING, *n.* The act of laying out or expending.
SPEND'THRIFT, *n.* One who spends money improvidently; a prodigal; one who lavishes his estate.
†SPĒ'RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *sperabilis.*] That may be hoped.
†SPĒ'RATE, *a.* [L. *speratus.*] Hoped not to be irrecoverable.
SPERE, *v. t.* To ask; to inquire.
SPERM, *n.* [Fr. *sperme;* L. *sperma.*] 1. Animal seed; that by which the species is propagated. 2. The head matter of a certain species of whale, called *cachalot.* 3. Spawn of fishes or frogs.
SPER-MA-CĒ'TI, *n.* [L. *sperma* and *cetus.*] The same as *sperm.*
SPER-MAT'IC, *a.* 1. Consisting of seed; seminal. 2. Pertaining to the semen, or conveying it. *Ray.*
†SPERM'A-TĪZE, *v. i.* To yield seed. *Brown.*
SPER-MAT'O-CELE, *n.* [Gr. σπερμα and κηλη.] A swelling of the spermatic vessels, or vessels of the testicles.
SPER-MOL'O-GIST, *n.* [Gr. σπερμολογος.] One who gathers or treats of seeds. *Dict.*
†SPERSE, *v. t.* To disperse. *Spenser.*
†SPET, *v. t.* To spit; to throw out.
†SPET, *n.* Spittle, or a flow.
SPEW, *v. t.* [Sax. *spiwan;* D. *spuwen;* L. *spuo.*] 1. To vomit; to puke; to eject from the stomach. 2. To eject; to cast forth. 3. To cast out with abhorrence.
SPEW, *v. i.* To vomit; to discharge the contents of the stomach. *B. Jonson.*
SPEWED, *pp.* Vomited; ejected.
SPEW'ER, *n.* One who spews.
†SPEW'I-NESS, *n.* Moistness; dampness. *Gauden.*
SPEW'ING, *ppr.* Vomiting; ejecting from the stomach.
SPEW'ING, *n.* The act of vomiting.
SPEW'Y, *a.* Wet; foggy. [*Local.*] *Mortimer.*
SPHAC'E-LATE, *v. i.* 1. To mortify; to become gangrenous; as flesh. 2. To decay or become carious, as a bone.
SPHAC'E-LATE, *v. t.* To affect with gangrene.
SPHAC-E-LĀ'TION, *n.* The process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification. *Med. Repos.*
SPHAC'E-LUS, *n.* [Gr. σφακελος.] 1. In *medicine* and *surgery*, gangrene; mortification of the flesh of a living animal. 2. Caries or decay of a bone.
SPHAG'NOUS, *a.* [*sphagnum*, bog-moss. *Linne.*] Pertaining to bog-moss; mossy. *Bigelow.*
SPHENE, *n.* [Gr. σφην, a wedge.] A mineral.
SPHE-NOID', } *a.* [Gr. σφην and ειδος.] Resembling a
SPHE-NOID'AL, } wedge.—The *sphenoid bone* is the pterygoid bone of the basis of the skull.
SPHERE, (sfeer) *n.* [Fr.; L. *sphæra;* It. *sfera.*] 1. In *geometry*, a solid body contained under a single surface, which in every part is equally distant from a point called its *centre.* 2. An orb or globe of the mundane system. 3. An orbicular body, or a circular figure representing the earth or apparent heavens. 4. Circuit of motion; revolution; orbit. 5. The concave or vast orbicular expanse in which the heavenly orbs appear. 6. Circuit of action, knowledge or influence; compass; province; employment. 7. Rank; order of society.
SPHERE, *v. t.* 1. To place in a sphere; [*unusual.*] 2. To form into roundness. *Milton.*
SPHER'IC, } *a.* [It. *sferico;* Fr. *spherique;* L. *sphæri-*
SPHER'I-CAL, } *cus.*] 1. Globular; orbicular; having a surface in every part equally distant from the centre. 2. Planetary; relating to the orbs of the planets.
SPHER'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the form of a sphere.
SPHER'I-CAL-NESS, } *n.* The state or quality of being or-
SPHE-RIC'I-TY, } bicular or spherical; roundness.
SPHER'ICS, *n.* The doctrine of the sphere.
SPHE-ROID', *n.* [*sphere*, and Gr. ειδος.] A body or figure approaching to a sphere, but not perfectly spherical.
SPHE-ROID'AL, } *a.* 1. Having the form of a spheroid.
SPHE-ROID'IC, } —2. In *crystalography*, bounded
SPHE-ROID'I-CAL, } by several convex faces.
SPHE-ROID'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being spheroidal.
SPHER-O-SID'ER-ITE, *n.* A substance found in the basaltic, compact lava of Steinheim; called, also, *hyatite.*
SPHER'ULE, *n.* [L. *sphærula.*] A little sphere.
SPHER'U-LITE, *n.* A variety of obsidian or pearl-stone.
SPHĒR'Y, *a.* 1. Belonging to the sphere. *Milton.* 2. Round; spherical. *Shak.*
SPHINC'TER, *n.* [from Gr. σφιγγω.] In *anatomy*, a muscle that contracts or shuts. *Coxe.*
SPHINX, *n.* [Gr. σφιγξ; L. *sphinx.*] 1. A famous monster in *Egypt*, having the body of a lion and the face of a young woman.—2. In *entomology*, the hawk-moth, a genus of insects.
SPHRAG'ID, *n.* A species of ocherous clay.
†SPĪ'AL, *n.* A spy; a scout. *Bacon.*
SPĪ'CATE, *a.* [L. *spicatus.*] Having a spike or ear.
SPICE, *n.* [Fr. *epice;* It. *spezie;* Sp. *especia.*] 1. A vegetable production, fragrant or aromatic to the smell, and pungent to the taste. 2. A small quantity; something that enriches or alters the quality of a thing in a small degree. 3. [Fr. *espece.*] A sample.
SPICE, *v. t.* 1. To season with spice; to mix aromatic substances with. 2. To tincture. 3. To render nice; to season with scruples.
SPĪCED, *pp.* Seasoned with spice.
SPĪ'CER, *n.* 1. One that seasons with spice. 2. One that deals in spice. *Camden.*
SPĪ'CE-RY, *n.* [Fr. *epiceries.*] 1. Spices in general; fragrant and aromatic vegetable substances used in seasoning. 2. A repository of spices.
SPICK AND SPAN. Bright; shining.
SPICK'NEL, or SPIG'NEL, *n.* The herb maldmony or bear-wort. *Dict.*
†SPI-COS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *spica.*] The state of having or being full of ears, like corn. *Dict.*
SPIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *spiculum.*] Resembling a dart; having sharp points.
SPIC'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *spiculo.*] To sharpen to a point.
SPĪ'CY, *a.* 1. Producing spice; abounding with spices. 2. Having the qualities of spice; fragrant; aromatic.
SPĪ'DER, *n.* The common name of the insects of the genus *aranea*, remarkable for spinning webs for taking their prey.
SPĪ'DER-CATCH-ER, *n.* A bird so called.
SPĪ'DER-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a spider. *Shak.*
SPĪ'DER-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *anthericum.*
SPIG'NEL. *See* SPICKNEL.
SPIG'OT, *n.* [W. *yspigawd.*] A pin or peg used to stop a faucet, or to stop a small hole in a cask of liquor. *Swift.*
SPIKE, *n.* [W. *yspig;* D. *spyk, spyker;* G. *speiche;* Dan. *spiger;* Sw. *spik;* L. *spica.*] 1. A large nail; always, in *America*, applied to a nail or pin of metal. 2. An ear of corn or grain. 3. A shoot. 4. [L. *spica.*] In *botany*, a species of inflorescence.
SPIKE, *n.* A smaller species of lavender. *Hill.*
SPIKE, *v. t.* 1. To fasten with spikes or long and large nails. 2. To set with spikes. 3. To stop the vent with spikes.
SPĪKED, *pp.* Furnished with spikes, as corn; fastened with spikes; stopped with spikes.
SPĪKE'-LAV-EN-DER, *n.* The *lavandula spica. Ed. Encyc.*
SPĪKE'LET, *n.* In *botany*, a small spike of a large one.
*SPIKE'NARD, (spīk'nard, *or* spīke'nard) *n.* [L. *spica nardi.*] 1. A plant of the genus *nardus.* 2. The oil or balsam procured from the spikenard.
SPĪK'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with spikes.
SPĪK'Y, *a.* Having a sharp point. *Dyer.*
SPILE, *n.* [D. *spil;* G. *spille;* Ir. *spile.*] 1. A small peg or wooden pin, used to stop a hole. 2. A stake driven into the ground to protect a bank, &c.
SPILL, *n.* [a different orthography of *spile.*] 1. A small peg or pin for stopping a cask. 2. A little bar or pin of iron. 3. A little sum of money; [*obs.*]
SPILL, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *spilled*, or *spilt.* [Sax. *spillan;* D., G. *spillen.*] 1. To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel; to lose or suffer to be scattered. 2. To suffer to be shed. 3. To cause to flow out or lose; to shed. 4. To mischief; to destroy; [*obs.*] 5. To throw away.—6. In *seamen's language*, to discharge the wind out of the cavity or belly of a sail.
SPILL, *v. i.* 1. To waste; to be prodigal; [*obs.*] 2. To be shed; to be suffered to fall, be lost or wasted. *Watts.*
SPILLED, *pp.* Suffered to fall, as liquids; shed.
SPILL'ER, *n.* 1. One that spills or sheds. 2. A kind of fishing line. *Carew.*
SPILL'ING, *ppr.* Suffering to fall or run out, as liquids; shedding.
SPILL'ING-LINES, in a *ship*, are ropes for furling more conveniently the square-sails. *Mar. Dict.*
SPILT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *spill.*
†SPILTH, *n.* [from *spill.*] Any thing spilt. *Shak.*
SPIN, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *spun.* *Span* is not used. [Sax., Goth. *spinnan;* D., G. *spinnen.*] 1. To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery. 2. To draw out tediously; to form by a slow process or by degrees; with *out.* 3. To extend to a great length. 4. To draw out; to protract; to spend by delays. 5. To whirl with a thread; to turn or cause to whirl. 6. To draw out from the stomach in a filament.
SPIN, *v. i.* 1. To practice spinning; to work at drawing and twisting threads. 2. To perform the act of drawing and twisting threads. 3. To move round rapidly; to whirl. 4. To stream or issue in a thread or small current.
SPIN'ACH, } (spin'aje) } *n.* [L. *spinacia;* It. *spinace.*] A
SPIN'AGE, } } plant of the genus *spinacia.*
SPĪ'NAL, *a.* Pertaining to the spine or back bone.
SPIN'DLE, *n.* [Sax., Dan. *spindel.*] 1. The pin used in spinning-wheels for twisting the thread, and on which the thread, when twisted, is wound. 2. A slender, pointed rod or pin on which any thing turns. 3. The fusee of a watch. 4. A long, slender stalk. 5. The lower end of a capstan, shod with iron; the pivot.
SPIN'DLE, *v. i.* To shoot or grow in a long, slender stalk.

SPIN'DLE-LEGS, } *n.* A tall, slender person; *in con-*
SPIN'DLE-SHANKS, } *tempt.*
SPIN'DLE-SHANKED, *a.* Having long, slender legs.
SPIN'DLE-SHAPED, *a.* Having the shape of a spindle; fusiform. *Martyn.*
SPIN'DLE-TREE, *n.* A plant, prick-wood.
SPINE, *n.* [L., It. *spina*; Fr. *epine.*] 1. The back-bone of an animal. 2. The shin of the leg. 3. A thorn; a sharp process from the woody part of a plant.
SPI'NEL, or SPI-NELLE', *n.* [It. *spinella.*] The *spinelle* ruby, says *Haüy*, is the true ruby, a gem of a red color.
SPI-NELL'ANE, *n.* A mineral occurring in small crystaline masses and in minute crystals. *Phillips.*
SPI-NES'CENT, *a.* Becoming hard and thorny.
SPIN'ET, *n.* [It. *spinetta.*] An instrument of music resembling a harpsichord, but smaller; a virginal; a clavichord.
† SPIN'ET, *n.* [L. *spinetum.*] A small wood or place where briars and thorns grow. *B. Jonson.*
SPI-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *spina* and *fero.*] Producing spines; bearing thorns.
SPINK, *n.* A bird; a finch. *Harte.*
SPIN'NER, *n.* 1. One that spins. 2. A spider.
SPIN'NING, *ppr.* Drawing out and twisting into threads; drawing out; delaying.
SPIN'NING, *n.* 1. The act of drawing out and twisting into threads. 2. The act of forming webs.
SPIN'NING-JEN-NY, *n.* An engine for spinning wool or cotton, in the manufacture of cloth.
SPIN'NING-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel for spinning.
SPIN'O-LET, *n.* A small bird of the lark kind.
SPI-NOS'I-TY, *n.* The state of being spiny or thorny; crabbedness. *Glanville.*
SPI'NOUS, *a.* [L. *spinosus.*] Full of spines; thorny.
SPI'NO-ZISM, *n.* The doctrines of Spinoza.
SPIN'STER, *n.* [*spin* and *ster.*] 1. A woman who spins, or whose occupation is to spin.—2. In *law*, the common title by which a woman without rank or distinction is designated.
SPIN'STRY, *n.* The business of spinning. *Milton.*
SPIN'THERE, *n.* A mineral of a greenish-gray color.
SPI'NY, *a.* [from *spine.*] 1. Full of spines; thorny. 2. Perplexed; difficult; troublesome. *Digby.*
* SPĬR'A-CLE, *n.* [L. *spiraculum.*] 1. A small aperture in animal and vegetable bodies, by which air or other fluid is exhaled or inhaled; a small hole, orifice or vent; a pore; a minute passage. 2. Any small aperture, hole or vent.
SPI'RAL, *a.* [It. *spirale*; Fr. *spiral.*] Winding round a cylinder or other round body, or in a circular form, and at the same time rising or advancing forward; winding like a screw.
SPI'RAL-LY, *adv.* In a spiral form or direction; in the manner of a screw. *Ray.*
† SPI-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *spiratio.*] A breathing. *Barrow.*
SPIRE, *n.* [L. *spira*; Gr. σπειρα; Sp. *espira.*] 1. A winding line like the threads of a screw; any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twist; a wreath. 2. A body that shoots up to a point; a tapering body; a round pyramid or pyramidical body; a steeple. 3. A stalk or blade of grass or other plant. 4. The top or uppermost point of a thing.
SPIRE, *v. i.* 1. To shoot; to shoot up pyramidically. 2. To breathe; [*obs.*] 3. To sprout, as grain in malting.
SPIRED, *a.* Having a spire. *Mason.*
SPĬR'IT, *n.* [Fr. *esprit*; It. *spirito*; Sp. *espiritu*; L. *spiritus.*] 1. *Primarily*, wind; air in motion; hence, breath; [*l. u.*] 2. Animal excitement, or the effect of it; life; ardor; fire; courage; elevation or vehemence of mind; as, the troops attacked the enemy with great *spirit*; the young man has the *spirit* of youth; he speaks or acts with *spirit.*—*Spirits*, in the *plural*, is used in nearly a like sense; as, the troops began to recover their *spirits*. *Swift.* 3. Vigor of intellect; genius; as, "His wit, his beauty and his *spirit.*" *Butler.* "The noblest *spirit* or genius cannot deserve enough of mankind to pretend to the esteem of heroic virtue." *Temple.* 4. Temper; disposition of mind, habitual or temporary; as, a man of a generous *spirit*, or of a revengeful *spirit*; the ornament of a meek and quiet *spirit.* 5. The soul of man; the intelligent, immaterial and immortal part of human beings. 6. An immaterial, intelligent substance. 7. An immaterial, intelligent being. 8. Turn of mind; temper; occasional state of the mind. 9. Powers of mind distinct from the body. 10. Sentiment; perception. 11. Eager desire; disposition of mind excited and directed to a particular object. 12. A person of activity; a man of life, vigor or enterprise. 13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind. 14. Excitement of mind; animation; cheerfulness; *usually in the plural.* 15. Life or strength of resemblance; essential qualities. 16. Something eminently pure and refined. 17. That which hath power or energy; the quality of any substance which manifests life, activity or the power of strongly affecting other bodies. 18. A strong, pungent or stimulating liquor, usually obtained by distillation, as rum, brandy, gin, whisky. 19. An apparition; a ghost. 20. The renewed nature of man. *Gal.* v. 21. The influences of the Holy Spirit. *Matt.* xxii.—*Holy Spirit*, the third person in the Trinity.
SPĬR'IT, *v. t.* 1. To animate; to actuate, as a spirit; [*l. u.*] 2. To animate with vigor; to excite; to encourage. 3. To kidnap.—*To spirit away*, to entice or seduce.
† SPĬR'IT-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of the breath.
SPĬR'IT-ED, *pp.* 1. Animated; encouraged; incited. 2. *a* Animated; full of life; lively; full of spirit or fire.
SPĬR'IT-ED-LY, *adv.* In a lively manner; with spirit.
SPĬR'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* 1. Life; animation. 2. Disposition or make of mind; used in compounds.
† SPĬR'IT-FUL, *a.* Lively; full of spirit. *Ash.*
† SPĬR'IT-FUL-LY, *adv.* In a lively manner.
† SPĬR'IT-FUL-NESS, *n.* Liveliness; sprightliness.
SPĬR'IT-LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of spirits; wanting animation; wanting cheerfulness; dejected; depressed. 2. Destitute of vigor; wanting life, courage or fire. 3. Having no breath; extinct; dead. *Greenhill.*
SPĬR'IT-LESS-LY, *adv.* Without spirit; without exertion.
SPĬR'IT-LESS-NESS, *n.* Dullness; want of life or vigor.
SPĬR'IT-OUS, *a.* 1. Like spirit; refined; defecated; pure. *Milton.* 2. Fine; ardent; active. *Smith.*
SPĬR'IT-OUS-NESS, *n.* A refined state; fineness and activity of parts. *Boyle.*
SPĬR'IT-U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *spirituel*; It. *spirituale*; L. *spiritualis.*] 1. Consisting of spirit; not material; incorporeal. 2. Mental; intellectual. 3. Not gross; refined from external things; not sensual; relative to mind only. 4. Not lay or temporal; relating to sacred things; ecclesiastical. 5. Pertaining to spirit or to the affections; pure; holy. 6. Pertaining to the renewed nature of man. 7. Not fleshly; not material. 8. Pertaining to divine things.—*Spiritual court*, an ecclesiastical court.
SPĬR'IT-U-AL-IST, *n.* One who professes a regard for spiritual things only; one whose employment is spiritual. *Hallywell.*
SPĬR-IT-U-AL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Essence distinct from matter; immateriality. 2. Intellectual nature. 3. Spiritual nature; the quality which respects the spirit or affections of the heart only, and the essence of true religion. 4. Spiritual exercises and holy affections. 5. That which belong. to the church, or to a person as an ecclesiastic, or to religion. 6. An ecclesiastical body; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
SPĬR-IT-U-AL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of spiritualizing.—In *chemistry*, the operation of extracting spirit from natural bodies. *Encyc.*
SPĬR'IT-U-AL-IZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *spiritualiser.*] 1. To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculences of the world.—2. In *chemistry*, to extract spirit from natural bodies. 3. To convert to a spiritual meaning.
SPĬR'IT-U-AL-LY, *adv.* Without corporeal grossness or sensuality; in a manner conformed to the spirit of true religion; with purity of spirit or heart.
SPĬR'IT-U-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *spiritueux.*] 1. Containing spirit; consisting of refined spirit; ardent. 2. Having the quality of spirit; fine; pure; active. 3. Lively; gay; vivid; airy; [*obs.*]
SPĬR'IT-U-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being spirituous; ardor; heat; stimulating quality. 2. Life; tenuity; activity.
SPĬRT. *See* SPURT, *the more correct orthography.*
SPĬR'TLE, *v. t.* To shoot scatteringly. *Drayton.*
SPĪR'Y, *a.* 1. Of a spiral form; wreathed; curved. 2. Having the form of a pyramid; pyramidical.
† SPISS, *a.* [L. *spissus.*] Thick; close; dense.
SPISS'I-TUDE, *n.* Thickness of soft substances; the denseness or compactness which belongs to substances not perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid.
SPIT, *n.* [Sax. *spitu*; D. *spit*; Sw. *spett.*] 1. An iron prong or bar pointed, on which meat is roasted. 2. [D. *spit*, a spade.] Such a depth of earth as is pierced by the spade at once. 3. A small point of land running into the sea, or a long narrow shoal extending from the shore into the sea.
SPIT, *v. t.* 1. To thrust a spit through; to put upon a spit. 2. To thrust through; to pierce.
SPIT, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spit.* *Spat* is *obsolete.* [Sax. *spittan*; Sw. *spotta*; Dan. *spytter.*] 1. To eject from the mouth; to thrust out, as saliva. 2. To eject or throw out with violence.
SPIT, *v. i.* To throw out saliva from the mouth.
SPIT, *n.* [Dan. *spyt.*] What is ejected from the mouth; saliva.
† SPIT'AL, or † SPIT'TEL, *n.* Corrupted from *hospital*; as, "rob not the *spital*," or charitable foundation.
SPITCH'COCK, *v. t.* To split an eel lengthwise and broil it.
SPITCH'COCK, *n.* An eel split and broiled. *Decker.*
SPITE, *n.* [D. *spyt*; Ir. *spid*; It. *dispetto.*] Hatred; rancor; malice; malignity; malevolence. *Spite*, however, is not always synonymous with these words. It often denotes a less deliberate and fixed hatred than *malice* and *malignity*, and is often a sudden fit of ill will excited by tempo-

rary vexation. It is the effect of extreme irritation, and is accompanied with a desire of revenge, or at least a desire to vex the object of ill will.—*In spite of*, in opposition to all efforts; in defiance or contempt of.

SPITE, *v. t.* 1. To be angry or vexed at. 2. To mischief; to vex; to treat maliciously; to thwart. 3. To fill with spite or vexation; to offend; to vex; [*obs.*]

SPĪT'ED, *pp.* Hated; vexed.

SPĪTE'FUL, *a.* Filled with spite; having a desire to vex, annoy or injure; malignant; malicious. *Shak.*

SPĪTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With a desire to vex, annoy or injure; malignantly; maliciously. *Swift.*

SPĪTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* The desire to vex, annoy or mischief, proceeding from irritation; malice; malignity.

SPIT'TED, *pp.* 1. Put upon a spit. 2. Shot out into length.

SPIT'TER, *n.* 1. One that puts meat on a spit. 2. One who ejects saliva from his mouth. 3. A young deer whose horns begin to shoot or become sharp; a brocket or pricket.

SPIT'TING, *ppr.* 1. Putting on a spit. 2. Ejecting saliva.

SPIT'TLE, *n.* [from *spit.*] 1. Saliva; the thick, moist matter which is secreted by the salivary glands, and ejected from the mouth. 2. A small sort of spade, [*spaddle.*]

SPIT'TLE. *See* SPITAL.

SPIT'TLE, *v. t.* To dig or stir with a small spade. [*Local.*]

SPIT'VEN-OM, *n.* Poison ejected from the mouth.

SPLANCH-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. σπλαγχνα and λογος.] 1. The doctrine of the viscera; or a treatise or description of the viscera. 2. The doctrine of diseases of the internal parts of the body.

SPLASH, *v. t.* To spatter with water, or with water and mud.

SPLASH, *v. i.* To strike and dash about water.

SPLASH, *n.* Water, or water and dirt, thrown upon any thing, or thrown from a puddle and the like.

SPLASH'Y, *a.* Full of dirty water; wet; wet and muddy.

SPLAY, *v. t.* [*See* DISPLAY.] 1. To dislocate or break a horse's shoulder-bone. *Johnson.* 2. To spread; [*l. u.*] *Mease.*

† SPLAY, for *display.*

SPLAY, *a.* Displayed; spread; turned outward.

SPLĀY'FOOT, } *a.* Having the foot turned outward;
SPLĀY'FOOT-ED, } having a wide foot.

SPLĀY'MOUTH, *n.* A wide mouth; a mouth stretched by design.

SPLEEN, *n.* [L. *splen*; Gr. σπλην.] 1. The milt; a soft part of the viscera of animals, supposed, by the ancients, to be the seat of melancholy, anger or vexation. 2. Anger; latent spite; ill humor. 3. A fit of anger. 4. A fit; a sudden motion; [*obs.*] 5. Melancholy; hypochondriacal affections. 6. Immoderate merriment; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

SPLEENED, *a.* Deprived of the spleen. *Arbuthnot.*

SPLEEN'FUL, *a.* 1. Angry; peevish; fretful. *Shak.* 2. Melancholy; hypochondriacal. *Pope.*

† SPLEEN'LESS, *a.* Kind; gentle; mild. *Chapman.*

SPLEEN'WORT, *n.* [L. *splenium.*] A plant; miltwaste.

SPLEEN'Y, *a.* 1. Angry; peevish; fretful. *Shak.* 2. Melancholy; affected with nervous complaints.

SPLEN'DENT, *a.* [L. *splendens.*] 1. Shining; glossy; beaming with light. 2. Very conspicuous; illustrious.

SPLEN'DID, *a.* [L. *splendidus*; Fr. *splendide*; It. *splendido.*] 1. *Properly*, shining; very bright. 2. Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous. 3. Illustrious; heroic; brilliant. 4. Illustrious; famous; celebrated.

SPLEN'DID-LY, *adv.* 1. With great brightness or brilliant light. 2. Magnificently; sumptuously; richly. 3. With great pomp or show.

SPLEN'DOR, *n.* [L.] 1. Great brightness; brilliant lustre. 2. Great show of richness and elegance; magnificence. 3. Pomp; parade. 4. Brilliance; eminence.

† SPLEN'DROUS, *a.* Having splendor. *Drayton.*

SPLEN'E-TIC, *a.* [L. *spleneticus.*] Affected with spleen; peevish; fretful. *Pope.*

SPLEN'E-TIC, *n.* A person affected with spleen. *Tatler.*

SPLEN'IC, *a.* [Fr. *splenique.*] Belonging to the spleen; as, the *splenic* vein. *Ray.*

SPLEN'ISH, *a.* Affected with spleen; peevish; fretful.

† SPLEN'I-TIVE, *a.* Hot; fiery; passionate; irritable.

SPLENT, *n.* A callous substance or insensible swelling on the shank-bone of a horse. *Far. Dict.* 2. A splint.

SPLICE, } *v. t.* [Sw. *splissa*; D. *splissen*; G. *spleissen.*]
SPLISE, } To separate the strands of the two ends of a rope, and unite them by a particular manner of interweaving them; or to unite the end of a rope to any part of another by a like interweaving of the strands.

SPLICE, *n.* The union of ropes by interweaving the strands. *Mar. Dict.*

SPLINT, or SPLINT'ER, *n.* [D. *splinter*; G. *splint.*] 1. A piece of wood split off; a thin piece of wood, or other solid substance, rent from the main body.—2. In *surgery*, a thin piece of wood, or other substance, used to hold or confine a broken bone when set. 3. A piece of bone rent off in a fracture.

SPLINT, } *v. t.* 1. To split or rend into long, thin
SPLINT'ER, } pieces; to shiver. 2. To confine with splinters, as a broken limb.

SPLINT'ER, *v. i.* To be split or rent into long pieces.

SPLINT'ER-BAR, *n.* A cross-bar in a coach which supports the springs.

SPLINT'ERED, *pp.* Split into splinters; secured by splints.

SPLINT'ER-Y, *a.* Consisting of splinters, or resembling splinters. *Kirwan.*

SPLIT, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *split.* [D. *splitten*; Dan. *splitter.*] 1. To divide longitudinally or lengthwise; to separate a thing from end to end by force; to rive; to cleave. 2. To rend; to tear asunder by violence; to burst. 3. To divide; to part. 4. To dash and break on a rock. 5. To divide; to break into discord. 6. To strain and pain with laughter.

SPLIT, *v. i.* 1. To burst; to part asunder; to suffer disruption. 2. To burst with laughter. 3. To be broken; to be dashed to pieces.—*To split on a rock*, to fail; to err fatally. *Spectator.*

SPLIT'TER, *n.* One who splits. *Swift.*

SPLIT'TING, *ppr.* Bursting; riving; rending.

SPLUT'TER, *n.* A bustle; a stir. [*A low word.*]

SPLUT'TER, *v. i.* To speak hastily and confusedly. [*Low.*]

SPOD'U-MENE, *n.* A mineral, called by Haüy *triphane.*

SPOIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *spolier*; It. *spogliare*; L. *spolio.*] 1. To plunder; to strip by violence; to rob. 2. To seize by violence; to take by force. 3. [Sax. *spillan.*] To corrupt; to cause to decay and perish. 4. To corrupt; to vitiate; to mar. 5. To ruin; to destroy. 6. To render useless by injury. 7. To injure fatally.

SPOIL, *v. i.* 1. To practice plunder or robbery. 2. To decay; to lose the valuable qualities; to be corrupted.

SPOIL, *n.* [L. *spolium.*] 1. That which is taken from others by violence; *particularly*, in *war*, the plunder taken from an enemy; pillage; booty. 2. That which is gained by strength or effort. 3. That which is taken from another without license. 4. The act or practice of plundering; robbery; waste. 5. Corruption; cause of corruption. 6. The slough or cast skin of a serpent or other animal.

SPOILED, *pp.* Plundered; pillaged; corrupted.

SPOIL'ER, *n.* 1. A plunderer; a pillager; a robber. 2. One that corrupts, mars or renders useless.

SPOIL'FUL, *a.* Wasteful; rapacious. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

SPOIL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Plundering; pillaging; corrupting; rendering useless. 2. Wasting; decaying.

SPOIL'ING, *n.* Plunder; waste.

SPOKE, *pret.* of *speak.*

SPOKE, *n.* [Sax. *spaca*; D. *spaak.*] 1. The radius or ray of a wheel; one of the small bars which are inserted in the hub or nave, and which serve to support the rim or felly. 2. The spar or round of a ladder.

SPŌK'EN, (spō'kn) *pp.* of *speak.*

SPŌKE'-SHAVE, *n.* A kind of plane to smooth the shells of blocks.

SPŌKES'MAN, *n.* One who speaks for another.

SPŌ'LI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *spolio.*] To plunder; to pillage.

SPŌ'LI-A'TE, *v. i.* To practice plunder; to commit robbery.

SPO-LI-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of plundering, *particularly* of plundering an enemy in time of war. 2. The act or practice of plundering neutrals at sea under authority.—3. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, the act of an incumbent in taking the fruits of his benefice without right, but under a pretended title.

SPON-DĀ'IC, } *a.* [*See* SPONDEE.] Pertaining to a spon-
SPON-DĀ'I-CAL, } dee; denoting two long feet in poetry.

SPON'DEE, *n.* [Fr. *spondée*; It. *spondeo*; L. *spondæus.*] A poetic foot of two long syllables. *Broome.*

SPON'DYLE, } *n.* [L. *spondylus.*] A joint of the back-bone;
SPON'DYL, } a vertebre or vertebra. *Coxe.*

SPONGE. *See* SPUNGE.

SPONK, *n.* [a word probably formed on *punk.*] Touchwood.—In *Scotland*, a match. *See* SPUNK.

SPONS'AL, *a.* [L. *sponsalis.*] Relating to marriage or to a spouse.

SPON'SI-BLE, *a.* Worthy of credit. *Craven dialect.*

SPON'SION, *n.* [L. *sponsio.*] The act of becoming surety for another.

SPONS'OR, *n.* [L.] A surety; one who binds himself to answer for another, and is responsible for his default.—In the *church*, the *sponsors* in baptism are sureties for the education of the child baptized.

SPON-TA-NĒ'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *spontanceité*; It. *spontaneità.*] Voluntariness; the quality of being of free will or accord.

SPON-TĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *spontaneus.*] 1. Voluntary; acting by its own impulse or will without the incitement of any thing external; acting of its own accord. 2. Produced without being planted, or without human labor.—*Spontaneous combustion*, a taking fire of itself.

SPON-TĀ'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Voluntarily; of his own

will or accord. 2. By its own force or energy; without the impulse of a foreign cause.

SPON-TĀ'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Voluntariness; freedom of will; accord unconstrained. 2. Freedom of acting without a foreign cause.

SPON-TOON', *n.* [Fr., Sp. *esponton.*] A kind of half pike; a military weapon borne by officers of infantry.

SPOOL, *n.* [G. *spule*; D. *spoel.*] A piece of cane or reed, or a hollow cylinder of wood with a ridge at each end; used by weavers to wind their yarn upon.

SPOOL, *v. t.* To wind on spools.

SPOOM, *v. i.* To be driven swiftly.

SPOON, *n.* [Ir. *sponog.*] 1. A small domestic utensil, with a bowl or concave part and a handle, for dipping liquids. 2. An instrument consisting of a bowl or hollow iron and a long handle, used for taking earth out of holes dug for setting posts.

† SPOON, *v. i.* To put before the wind in a gale.

SPOON'-BILL, *n.* A fowl of the grallic order.

SPOON'-DRIFT, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a showery sprinkling of sea-water, swept from the surface in a tempest. *Mar. Dict.*

SPOON'FUL, *n.* 1. As much as a spoon contains or is able to contain. 2. A small quantity of a liquid.

SPOON'-MĒAT, *n.* [*spoon* and *meat.*] Food that is or must be taken with a spoon; liquid food.

SPOON'-WȮRT, *n.* A plant; scurvy-grass.

SPO-RAD'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *sporadique*; Gr. σποραδικος.]
SPO-RAD'I-ĊAL, } Separate; single; scattered; *used only in reference to diseases.—Sporadic diseases* are opposed to *epidemics*, as accidental.

SPȮRT, *n.* [D. *boert.*] 1. That which diverts and makes merry; play; game; diversion; also, mirth. 2. Mock; mockery; contemptuous mirth. 3. That with which one plays, or which is driven about. 4. Play; idle jingle. 5. Diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, fishing.—*In sport.* To do a thing *in sport*, is to do it in jest.

SPŌRT, *v. t.* 1. To divert; to make merry. 2. To represent by any kind of play. *Dryden.*

SPŌRT, *v. i.* 1. To play; to frolick; to wanton. 2. To trifle.

SPŌRT'ER, *n.* One who sports.

SPŌRT'FUL, *a.* 1. Merry; frolicksome; full of jesting; indulging in mirth or play. 2. Ludicrous; done in jest or for mere play.

SPŌRT'FUL-LY, *adv.* In mirth; in jest; for the sake of diversion; playfully.

SPŌRT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Play; merriment; frolick; a playful disposition; playfulness.

SPŌRT'IVE, *a.* 1. Gay; merry; wanton; frolicksome. *Shak.* 2. Inclined to mirth; playful.

SPŌRT'IVE-NESS, *n.* 1. Playfulness; mirth; merriment. *Walton.* 2. Disposition to mirth.

SPŌRT'LESS, *a.* Without sport or mirth; joyless.

SPŌRTS'MAN, *n.* 1. One who pursues the sports of the field; one who hunts, fishes and fowls. 2. One skilled in the sports of the field.

SPŌRTS'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The practice of sportsmen.

SPORT'U-LAR-Y, *a.* [from L. *sporta.*] Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

† SPORT'ULE, *n.* [L. *sportula.*] An alms; a dole; a charitable gift or contribution. *Ayliffe.*

SPOT, *n.* [D. *spat*; Dan. *spette.*] 1. A mark on a substance made by foreign matter; a speck; a blot; a place discolored. 2. A stain on character or reputation; something that soils purity; disgrace; reproach; fault; blemish. 3. A small extent of space; a place; any particular place. 4. A place of a different color from the ground. 5. A variety of the common domestic pigeon, so called from a spot on its head, just above its beak. 6. A dark place on the disk or face of the sun or of a planet. 7. A lucid place in the heavens.—*Upon the spot*, immediately; without changing place.

SPOT, *v. t.* 1. To make a visible mark with some foreign matter; to discolor; to stain. 2. To patch by way of ornament. 3. To stain; to blemish; to taint; to disgrace; to tarnish; as reputation.—*To spot timber*, is to cut or chip it, in preparation for hewing.

SPOT'LESS, *a.* 1. Free from spots, foul matter or discoloration. 2. Free from reproach or impurity; pure; untainted; innocent.

SPOT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from spot or stain; freedom from reproach. *Donne.*

SPOT'TED, *pp.* Marked with spots or places of a different color from the ground.

SPOT'TED-NESS, *n.* The quality of being spotted.

SPOT'TER, *n.* One that makes spots.

SPOT'TI-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being spotty.

SPOT'TING, *ppr.* Marking with spots; staining.

SPOT'TY, *a.* Full of spots; marked with discolored places.

† SPOUS'AGE, *n.* [*See* SPOUSE.] The act of espousing.

SPOUS'AL, *a.* [from *spouse.*] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal.

SPOUS'AL, *n.* [Fr. *epousailles*; L. *sponsalia.*] Marriage; nuptials. *It is now generally used in the plural.*

SPOUSE, (spouz) *n.* [Fr. *epouse*; Sp. *esposo, esposa.*] One engaged or joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife.

SPOUSE, (spouz) *v. t.* To wed; to espouse. [*L. u.*] *Chaucer.*

SPOUSED, *pp.* Wedded; joined in marriage; married; *but seldom used. Milton.*

SPOUSE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a husband or of a wife.

SPOUT, *n.* [D. *spuit.*] 1. A pipe, or a projecting mouth of a vessel, useful in directing the stream of a liquid poured out. 2. A pipe conducting water from another pipe, or from a trough on a house. 3. A violent discharge of water raised in a column at sea, like a whirlwind, or by a whirlwind.

SPOUT, *v. t.* 1. To throw out, as liquids through a narrow orifice or pipe. 2. To throw out words with affected gravity; to mouth.

SPOUT, *v. i.* To issue with violence, as a liquid through a narrow orifice or from a spout.

SPOUT'ED, *pp.* Thrown in a stream from a pipe.

SPOUT'ER, *n.* A haranguer; an orator; *in contempt.*

SPOUT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing in a stream from a pipe or narrow opening; pouring out words violently.

SPOUT'ING, *n.* The act of throwing out; a violent or affected speech; a harangue.

SPRAĊK. *See* SPRAG.

SPRAG, *a.* Vigorous; sprightly. [*Local.*] *Note.* In *America*, this word is, in popular language, pronounced *spry*, which is a contraction of *sprigh*, in *sprightly.*

SPRAG, *n.* A young salmon. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SPRĀIN, *v. t.* [probably Sw. *spränga*, to break or loosen.] To overstrain the ligaments of a joint; to stretch the ligaments so as to injure them, but without luxation or dislocation.

SPRĀIN, *n.* An excessive strain of the ligaments of a joint without dislocation. *Temple.*

SPRĀINED, *pp.* Injured by excessive straining.

SPRĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Injuring by excessive extension.

SPRĀINTS, *n.* The dung of an otter. *Dict.*

SPRANG, *pret.* of *spring*; but *sprung* is more generally used.

SPRAT, *n.* [D. *sprot*; G. *sprotte.*] A small fish.

SPRAWL, *v. i.* 1. To spread and stretch the body carelessly in a horizontal position; to lie with the limbs stretched out or struggling. 2. To move, when lying down, with awkward extension and motions of the limbs; to scrabble or scramble in creeping. 3. To widen or open irregularly, as a body of horse.

SPRAWL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Lying with the limbs awkwardly stretched; creeping with awkward motions. 2. Widening or opening irregularly, as cavalry.

SPRAY, *n.* [probably allied to *sprig.*] 1. A small shoot or branch; or the extremity of a branch.—2. Among *seamen*, the water that is driven from the top of a wave in a storm, which spreads and flies in small particles.

SPREAD, } (spred) *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spread*, or *spred.* [Sax.
SPRED, } *sprædan, spredan*; Dan. *spreder.*] 1. To extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only; to stretch or expand to a broader surface. 2. To extend; to form into a plate. 3. To set; to place; to pitch. 4. To cover by extending something; to reach every part. 5. To extend; to shoot to a greater length in every direction, so as to fill or cover a wider space. 6. To divulge; to propagate; to publish; as news or fame; to cause to be more extensively known. 7. To propagate; to cause to affect greater numbers. 8. To emit; to diffuse; as emanations or effluvia. 9. To disperse; to scatter over a larger surface. 10. To prepare; to set and furnish with provisions. 11. To open; to unfold; to unfurl; to stretch.

SPREAD, (spred) *v. i.* 1. To extend itself in length and breadth, in all directions, or in breadth only; to be extended or stretched. 2. To be extended by drawing or beating. 3. To be propagated or made known more extensively. 4. To be propagated from one to another.

SPREAD, *n.* 1. Extent; compass. 2. Expansion of parts.

SPREAD'ER, (spred'er) *n.* 1. One that spreads, extends, expands or propagates. 2. One that divulges; one that causes to be more generally known; a publisher.

SPREAD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Extending; expanding; propagating; divulging; dispersing; diffusing. 2. *a.* Extending or extended over a large space; wide.

SPREAD'ING, *n.* The act of extending, dispersing or propagating.

† SPRENT, *pp.* Sprinkled. [*See* SPRINKLE.] *Spenser.*

SPREY, *a.* Spruce. *See* SPRUCE.

SPRIG, *n.* [W. *ysbrig.*] 1. A small shoot or twig of a tree or other plant; a spray. 2. A brad, or nail without a head; [*local.*] 3. The representation of a small branch in embroidery. 4. A small eye-bolt ragged at the point.

SPRIG, *v. t.* To mark or adorn with the representation of small branches; to work with sprigs.

SPRIG'-ĊRYS-TAL, *n.* Crystal found in the form of a hexangular column, adhering to the stone.

SPRIGGED, *pp.* Wrought with representations of small twigs.
SPRIG'GING, *ppr.* Working with sprigs.
SPRIG'GY, *a.* Full of sprigs or small branches.
SPRĪGHT, } *n.* [G. *spriet.*] 1. A spirit; a shade; a soul;
SPRĪTE, } an incorporeal agent. 2. A walking spirit; an apparition. 3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage; [*obs.*] 4. An arrow; [*obs.*]
† SPRĪGHT, *v. t.* To haunt, as a spright. *Shak.*
SPRĪGHT'FUL, *a.* Lively; brisk; nimble; vigorous; gay.
SPRĪGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Briskly; vigorously. *Shak.*
SPRĪGHT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Briskness; liveliness; vivacity.
SPRĪGHT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of life; dull; sluggish.
SPRĪGHT'LI-NESS, *n.* Liveliness; life; briskness; vigor; activity; gayety; vivacity.
SPRĪGHT'LY, *a.* Lively; brisk; animated; vigorous; airy; gay. *Dryden.*
SPRING, *v. i.*; pret. *sprung*, [*sprang* not wholly *obsolete*;] pp. *sprung.* [Sax. *springan*; D., G. *springen.*] 1. To vegetate and rise out of the ground; to begin to appear; as vegetables. 2. To begin to grow. 3. To proceed, as from the seed or cause. 4. To arise; to appear; to begin to appear or exist. 5. To break forth; to issue into sight or notice. 6. To issue or proceed, as from ancestors or from a country. 7. To proceed, as from a cause, reason, principle or other original. 8. To grow; to thrive. 9. To proceed or issue, as from a fountain or source. 10. To leap; to bound; to jump. 11. To fly back; to start. 12. To start or rise suddenly from a covert. 13. To shoot; to issue with speed and violence. 14. To bend or wind from a straight direction or plane surface.—*To spring at*, to leap towards; to attempt to reach by a leap.—*To spring in*, to rush in; to enter with a leap or in haste.—*To spring forth*, to leap out; to rush out.—*To spring on* or *upon*, to leap on; to assault.
SPRING, *v. t.* 1. To start or rouse, as game; to cause to rise from the earth or from a covert. 2. To produce quickly or unexpectedly. 3. To start; to contrive or to produce or propose on a sudden; to produce unexpectedly. 4. To cause to explode. 5. To burst; to cause to open. 6. To crack. 7. To cause to close suddenly, as the parts of a trap.
SPRING, *n.* 1. A leap; a bound; a jump; as of an animal. 2. A flying back; the resilience of a body recovering its former state by its elasticity. 3. Elastic power or force. 4. An elastic body; a body which, when bent or forced from its natural state, has the power of recovering it. 5. Any active power; that by which action or motion is produced or propagated. 6. A fountain of water; an issue of water from the earth, or the basin of water at the place of its issue. 7. The place where water usually issues from the earth, though no water is there. 8. A source; that from which supplies are drawn. 9. Rise; original. 10. Cause; original 11. The season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and rise; the vernal season.—12. In *seamen's language*, a crack in a mast or yard, running obliquely or transversely. 13. A rope passed out of a ship's stern and attached to a cable proceeding from her bow, when she is at anchor. 14. A plant; a shoot; a young tree; [*obs.*] 15. A youth; [*obs.*] 16. A hand; a shoulder of pork; [*obs.*]
† SPRING'AL, *n.* A youth. *Spenser.*
SPRING'-BOK, *n.* [D. *spring* and *bok.*] An African animal of the antelope kind. *Barrow.*
SPRINGE, (sprinj) *n.* A gin; a noose; which, being fastened to an elastic body, is drawn close with a sudden spring, by which means it catches a bird.
SPRINGE, *v. t.* To catch in a springe; to insnare.
SPRING'ER, *n.* 1. One who springs; one that rouses game. 2. A name given to the grampus.—3. In *architecture*, the rib of a groin or concentrated vault.
SPRING'-HALT, *n.* [*spring* and *halt.*] A kind of lameness in which a horse twitches up his legs. *Shak. See* STRING-HALT.
SPRING'-HEAD, *n.* A fountain or source. *Herbert.*
SPRING'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Elasticity; also, the power of springing. 2. The state of abounding with springs; wetness; spunginess, as of land.
SPRING'ING, *ppr.* Arising; shooting up; leaping; proceeding; rousing.
SPRING'ING, *n.* 1. The act or process of leaping, arising, issuing or proceeding. 2. Growth; increase. *Ps.* lxv.—3. In *building*, the side of an arch contiguous to the part on which it rests.
† SPRIN'GLE, *n.* A springe; a noose. *Carew.*
SPRING'-TIDE, *n.* The tide which happens at or soon after the new and full moon, which rises higher than common tides.
SPRING'-WHEAT, *n.* A species of wheat to be sown in the spring; so called in distinction from *winter* wheat.
SPRING'Y, *a.* [from *spring.*] 1. Elastic; possessing the power of recovering itself when bent or twisted. 2. Having great elastic power. 3. Having the power to leap; able to leap far. 4. Abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spungy.
SPRIN'KLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *sprengan*; D. *sprenkelen*, *sprengen*; G. *sprengen*; Dan. *sprinkler.*] 1. To scatter; to disperse; as a liquid or a dry substance composed of fine, separable particles. 2. To scatter on; to disperse on in small drops or particles; to besprinkle. 3. To wash; to cleanse; to purify.
SPRIN'KLE, *v. i.* 1. To perform the act of scattering a liquid or any fine substance, so that it may fall in small particles. 2. To rain moderately.
SPRIN'KLE, *n.* A small quantity scattered; also, a utensil for sprinkling. *Spenser.*
SPRIN'KLED, *pp.* 1. Dispersed in small particles. 2. Having a liquid or a fine substance scattered over.
SPRIN'KLER, *n.* One that sprinkles.
SPRIN'KLING, *ppr.* 1. Dispersing, as a liquid or as dust. 2. Scattering on, in fine drops or particles.
SPRIN'KLING, *n.* 1. The act of scattering in small drops or parcels. *Hall.* 2. A small quantity falling in distinct drops or parts, or coming moderately.
† SPRIT, *v. t.* [Sax. *spryttan*; D. *spruiten.*] To throw out with force from a narrow orifice; to eject; to spirt.
SPRIT, *v. i.* To sprout; to bud; to germinate; as barley steeped for malt.
SPRIT, *n.* 1. A shoot; a sprout. 2. [D. *spriet.*] A small boom, pole or spar which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper aftmost corner, which it is used to extend and elevate.
SPRITE, *n.* A spirit.
SPRĪTE'FUL. *See* SPRIGHTFUL.
SPRĪTE'FUL-LY. *See* SPRIGHTFULLY.
SPRĪTE'LI-NESS. *See* SPRIGHTLINESS.
SPRĪTE'LY. *See* SPRIGHTLY.
SPRIT'-SAIL, *n.* 1. The sail extended by a sprit. 2. A sail attached to a yard which hangs under the bowsprit.
SPROD, *n.* A salmon in its second year. *Chambers.*
† SPRONG, old *pret.* of *spring.* [Dutch.]
SPROUT, *v. i.* [D. *spruiten*; Sax. *spryttan.*] 1. To shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; to push out new shoots. 2. To shoot into ramifications. 3. To grow, like shoots of plants.
SPROUT, *n.* 1. The shoot of a plant; a shoot from the seed, or from the stump, or from the root of a plant or tree. 2. A shoot from the end of a branch.
SPROUTS, *n. plu.* Young coleworts. *Johnson.*
SPRUCE, *a.* Nice; trim; neat without elegance.
SPRUCE, *v. t.* To trim; to dress with great neatness.
SPRUCE, *v. i.* To dress one's self with affected neatness.
SPRUCE, *n.* The fir-tree; a name given to a species of evergreen, the *pinus nigra.*
SPRŪCE'-BEER, *n.* A kind of beer which is tinctured with spruce.
SPRŪCE'LY, *adv.* With extreme or affected neatness.
SPRŪCE'NESS, *n.* Neatness without taste or elegance; trimness; fineness; quaintness.
SPRŪE, *n.* 1. A matter formed in the mouth in certain diseases.—2. In *Scotland*, that which is thrown off in casting metals; scoria.
† SPRUG, *v. t.* To make smart.
SPRUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *spring.*
† SPRUNT, *v. i.* To spring up; to germinate; to spring forward.
SPRUNT, *n.* 1. Any thing short and not easily bent; [*obs.*] 2. A leap; a spring; [*obs.*] 3. A steep ascent in a road; [*local.*]
† SPRUNT, *a.* Active; vigorous; strong; becoming strong.
† SPRUNT'LY, *adv.* Vigorously; youthfully. *B. Jonson.*
SPRŸ, *a.* Having great power of leaping or running; nimble; active; vigorous. [This word is in common use in *New England*, and is doubtless a contraction of *sprig.*]
SPUD, *n.* [Dan. *spyd.*] 1. A short knife; [*l. u.*] 2. Any short thing; *in contempt. Swift.* 3. A tool of the fork kind, used by farmers.
SPUD, *v. t.* To dig or loosen the earth with a spud. [*Local.*]
SPUL'LERS *of yarn*, *n.* [perhaps properly *spoolers.*] Persons employed to see that it be well spun and fit for the loom. *Dict.*
SPUME, *n.* [L., It. *spuma.*] Froth; foam; scum; frothy matter raised on liquors or fluid substances by boiling, effervescence or agitation.
SPUME, *v. i.* To froth; to foam.
SPU-MES'CENCE, *n.* Frothiness; the state of foaming. *Kirwan.*
SPŪ'MOUS, } *a.* [L. *spumeus.*] Consisting of froth or scum;
SPŪ'MY, } foamy. *Dryden.*
SPUN, *pret.* and *pp.* of *spin.*
SPUNGE, *n.* [L. *spongia*; Gr. σπογγια; Fr. *eponge*; It. *spugna*; Sp. *esponja*; Sax. *spongea.*] 1. A porous marine substance, found adhering to rocks, shells, &c. under water, and on rocks about the shore at low water.—2. In *gunnery*, an instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge.—3. In the *manege*, the extremity or point of a horse-shoe, answering to the heel.

SPUNGE, *v. t.* 1. To wipe with a wet spunge. 2. To wipe out with a spunge, as letters or writing. 3. To cleanse with a spunge. 4. To wipe out completely; to extinguish or destroy.
SPUNGE, *v. i.* 1. To suck in or imbibe, as a spunge. 2. To gain by mean arts, by intrusion or hanging on.
SPUNGED, *pp.* Wiped with a spunge; wiped out.
SPUNG'ER, *n.* One who uses a spunge; a hanger on.
SPUNG'I-FORM, *a.* [*spunge* and *form.*] Resembling a spunge; soft and porous; porous.
SPUNG'I-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being spungy, or porous like spunge. *Harvey.*
SPUNG'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A bailiff's house to put debtors in.
SPUNG'I-OUS, *a.* Full of small cavities, like a spunge.
SPUNG'Y, *a.* 1. Soft and full of cavities; of an open, loose, pliable texture. 2. Full of small cavities. 3. Wet; drenched; soaked and soft, like spunge. 4. Having the quality of imbibing fluids.
SPUN'-HĀY, *n.* Hay twisted into ropes for convenient carriage on a military expedition.
SPUNK, *n.* [probably from *punk.*] 1. Touchwood; wood that readily takes fire.—2. *Vulgarly*, an inflammable temper; spirit; as, a man of *spunk*; [*low.*]
SPUNK'Y, *a.* Spirited; a low colloquial word derived from *spunk.*
SPUN'-YĀRN, *n.* Among *seamen*, a line or cord formed of two or three rope-yarns twisted.
SPUR, *n.* [Sax. *spur*; D. *spoor.*] 1. An instrument having a rowel or little wheel with sharp points, worn on horsemen's heels, to prick the horses for hastening their pace. 2. Incitement; instigation. 3. The largest or principal root of a tree; hence, perhaps, the short wooden buttress of a post. 4. The hard, pointed projection on a cock's leg, which serves as an instrument of defense and annoyance. 5. Something that projects; a snag.—6. In *America*, a mountain that shoots from any other mountain or range of mountains. 7. That which excites. 8. A sea swallow. 9. The hinder part of the nectary in certain flowers, shaped like a cock's spur. *Martyn.* 10. [Fr. *ergot.*] A morbid shoot or excrescence in grain, particularly in rye.—11. In *old fortifications*, a wall that crosses a part of the rampart and joins upon the town wall.
SPUR, *v. t.* [Ir. *sporam.*] 1. To prick with spurs; to incite to a more hasty pace. 2. To incite; to instigate; to urge or encourage to action, or to a more vigorous pursuit of an object. 3. To impel; to drive. 4. To put spurs on.
SPUR, *v. i.* 1. To travel with great expedition; [*unusual.*] 2. To press forward. *Grew.*
SPUR'GALL, *v. t.* To gall or wound with a spur. *Shak.*
SPUR'GALL, *n.* A place galled or excoriated by much using of the spur.
SPUR'GALLED, *pp.* Galled or hurt by a spur. *Pope.*
SPURGE, *n.* [Fr. *epurge*; It. *spurgo.*] A plant.
SPURGE'-FLAX, *n.* A plant. [L. *thymelæa.*]
SPURGE'-LAU-REL, *n.* The *daphne laureola*, a shrub.
SPURGE'-OL-IVE, *n.* Mezereon, a shrub of the genus *daphne.*
SPURGE'-WORT, *n.* A plant. [L. *xiphion.*]
†SPURG'ING, for *purging. B. Jonson.*
SPŪ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *spurius.*] 1. Not genuine; not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended; counterfeit; false; adulterate. 2. Not legitimate; bastard.
SPŪ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Counterfeitly; falsely.
SPŪ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being counterfeit, false or not genuine. 2. Illegitimacy; the state of being bastard, or not of legitimate birth.
SPUR'LING, *n.* A small sea-fish.
SPUR'LING-LINE, *n.* Among *seamen*, the line which forms the communication between the wheel and the tell-tale.
SPURN, *v. t.* [Sax. *spurnan*; L. *sperno.*] 1. To kick; to drive back or away, as with the foot. *Shak.* 2. To reject with disdain; to scorn to receive or accept. 3. To treat with contempt.
SPURN, *v. i.* 1. To manifest disdain in rejecting any thing. 2. To make contemptuous opposition; to manifest disdain in resistance. 3. To kick or toss up the heels.
SPURN, *n.* Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.
SPURNED, *pp.* Rejected with disdain.
SPURN'ER, *n.* One who spurns.
SPURN'EY, *n.* A plant. *Dict.*
SPURN'ING, *ppr.* Rejecting with contempt.
SPURN'-WA-TER, *n.* In *ships*, a channel at the end of a deck to restrain the water.
SPURRE, *n.* A name of the sea-swallow.
SPURRED, *pp.* 1. Furnished with spurs. 2. *a.* Wearing spurs, or having shoots like spurs.
SPUR'RER, *n.* One who uses spurs.
SPUR'RI-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make spurs.
SPUR'-ROY-AL, *n.* A gold coin first made in the reign of Edward IV. Sometimes written *spur-rial* or *ryal. Beaumont.*
SPUR'RY, *n.* A plant of the genus *spergula.*
SPURT, *v. t.* [Sw. *spruta.*] To throw out, as a liquid in a stream; to drive or force out with violence, as a liquid from a pipe or small orifice.
SPURT, *v. i.* To gush or issue out in a stream, as liquor from a cask; to rush from a confined place in a small stream.
SPURT, *n.* 1. A sudden or violent ejection or gushing of a liquid substance from a tube, orifice or other confined place; a jet. 2. A sudden or short occasion or exigency; sudden effort; [*vulgar.*]
SPUR'TLE, *v. t.* To shoot in a scattering manner. [*L. u.*]
SPUR'WĀY, *n.* A horse-path; a narrow way; a bridle-road; a way for a single beast. [*Little used.*]
†SPU-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sputo.*] The act of spitting.
†SPŪ'TA-TĪVE, *a.* Spitting much; inclined to spit.
SPUT'TER, *v. i.* [D. *spuiten*; Sw. *spotta*; L. *sputo.*] 1. To spit, or to emit saliva from the mouth in small or scattered portions, as in rapid speaking. 2. To throw out moisture in small detached parts. 3. To fly off in small particles with some crackling or noise. 4. To utter words hastily and indistinctly.
SPUT'TER, *v. t.* To throw out with haste and noise; to utter with indistinctness. *Swift.*
SPUT'TER, *n.* Moist matter thrown out in small particles.
SPUT'TERED, *pp.* Thrown out in small portions, as liquids; uttered with haste and indistinctness.
SPUT'TER-ER, *n.* One that sputters.
SPUT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Emitting in small particles; uttering rapidly and indistinctly; speaking hastily.
SPY, *n.* [It. *spia*; Fr. *espion*; Sp. *espia.*] 1. A person sent into an enemy's camp to gain intelligence to be communicated secretly to the proper officer. 2. A person deputed to watch the conduct of others. 3. One who watches the conduct of others
SPY, *v. t.* 1. To see; to gain sight of; to discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment. 2. To discover by close search or examination. 3. To explore; to view, inspect and examine secretly
SPY, *v. i.* To search narrowly; to scrutinize.
SPY'-BŌAT, *n.* [*spy* and *boat.*] A boat sent to make discoveries and bring intelligence. *Arbuthnot.*
SPY'-GLĂSS, *n.* The popular name of a small telescope, useful in viewing distant objects.
SQUAB, *a.* 1. Fat; thick; plump; bulky. *Betterton.* 2. Unfledged; unfeathered; as, a *squab* pigeon. *King.*
SQUAB, *n.* 1. A young pigeon or dove. [*This word is in common use in America.*] 2. A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion.
†SQUAB, *adv.* Striking at once; with a heavy fall; plump.
†SQUAB, *v. i.* To fall plump; to strike at one dash, or with a heavy stroke.
SQUAB'BISH, or SQUAB'BY, *a.* Thick; fat; heavy. *Harvey.*
SQUAB'BLE, *v. i.* 1. To contend for superiority; to scuffle; to struggle. 2. To contend; to wrangle; to quarrel. 3. To debate peevishly; to dispute.
SQUAB'BLE, *n.* A scuffle; a wrangle; a brawl; a petty quarrel. *Arbuthnot.*
SQUAB'BLER, *n.* A contentious person; a brawler.
SQUAB'BLING, *ppr.* Scuffling; contending; wrangling.
SQUAB'-PIE, *n.* A pie made of squabs or young pigeons.
SQUAD, *n.* [Fr. *escouade.*] A company of armed men; a party learning military exercise; any small party.
SQUAD'RON, *n.* [Fr. *escadron*; It. *squadra.*] 1. In its *primary sense*, a square or square form; and hence, a square body of troops; a body drawn up in a square. 2. A body of troops, infantry or cavalry, indefinite in number. 3. A division of a fleet; a detachment of ships of war, employed on a particular expedition; or one third part of a naval armament.
SQUAD'RONED, *a.* Formed into squadrons. *Milton.*
SQUAL'ID, *a.* [L. *squalidus.*] Foul; filthy; extremely dirty.
SQUAL'ID-NESS, *n.* Foulness; filthiness.
SQUALL, *v. i.* [Sw. *sqvåla.*] To cry out; to scream or cry violently; as a woman frightened, or a child in anger or distress.
SQUALL, *n.* 1. A loud scream; a harsh cry. *Pope.* 2. [Sw. *sqval.*] A sudden gust of violent wind. *Mar. Dict.*
SQUALL'ER, *n.* A screamer; one that cries loud.
SQUALL'ING, *ppr.* Crying out harshly; screaming.
SQUALL'Y, *a.* 1. Abounding with squalls; disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind.—2. In *agriculture*, broken into detached pieces; interrupted by unproductive spots; [*local.*]
SQUĀ'LOR, *n.* [L.] Foulness; filthiness; coarseness.
SQUAM'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *squama*, and *form.*] Having the form or shape of scales.
SQUA-MIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *squamiger.*] Bearing scales.
SQUĀ'MOUS, *a.* [L. *squamosus.*] Scaly; covered with scales. *Woodward.*
SQUAN'DER, *v. t.* [G. *verschwenden.*] 1. To spend lavishly or profusely; to spend prodigally; to dissipate; to waste

without economy or judgment. 2. To scatter; to disperse; [*obs.*]

SQUAN'DERED, *pp.* Spent lavishly and without necessity or use; wasted; dissipated, as property.

SQUAN'DER-ER, *n.* One who spends his money prodigally, without necessity or use; a spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher.

SQUAN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Spending lavishly; wasting.

SQUARE, *a.* [W. *cwâr;* Fr. *carré, quarré.*] 1. Having four equal sides and four right angles. 2. Forming a right angle. 3. Parallel; exactly suitable; true. 4. Having a straight front, or a frame formed with straight lines; not curving. 5. That does equal justice; exact; fair; honest. 6. Even; leaving no balance.—*Square root*, in *geometry* and *arithmetic.* The square root of a quantity or number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the square.

SQUARE, *n.* 1. A figure having four equal sides and four right angles. 2. An area of four sides, with houses on each side. 3. The content of the side of a figure squared. 4. An instrument among *mechanics*, by which they form right angles, or otherwise measure angles.—5. In *geometry* and *arithmetic*, a square, or square number, is the product of a number multiplied by itself. 6. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship and conduct; [*obs.*] 7. A square body of troops; a squadron; [*obs.*] 8. A quaternion; four; [*obs.*] 9. Level; equality.—10. In *astrology*, quartile; the position of planets distant ninety degrees from each other; [*obs.*] 11. Rule; conformity; accord.

SQUARE, *v. t.* [Fr. *equarrir.*] 1. To form with four equal sides and four right angles. 2. To reduce to a square; to form to right angles. 3. To reduce to any given measure or standard. 4. To adjust; to regulate; to mold; to shape. 5. To accommodate; to fit. 6. To respect in quartile. 7. To make even, so as to leave no difference or balance.—8. In *arithmetic*, to multiply a number by itself.—9. In *seamen's language*, to *square the yards*, is to place them at right angles with the mast or keel.

SQUARE, *v. i.* 1. To suit; to fit; to quadrate; to accord or agree. 2. To quarrel; to go to opposite sides; [*obs.*]

†SQUARE'LY, *adv.* Suitably; in conformity.

SQUARE'NESS, *n.* The state of being square.

SQUARE'-RIGGED, *a.* In *seamen's language*, a vessel is *square-rigged* when her principal sails are extended by yards suspended by the middle, and not by stays, gaffs, booms and lateen yards.

SQUARE'-SĀIL, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a sail extended to a yard suspended by the middle. *Mar. Dict.*

SQUAR'ISH, *a.* Nearly square. *Pennant.*

SQUAR'ROUS, *a.* In *botany*, scurfy or ragged, or full of scales; rough; jagged.

SQUASH, *v. t.* [from the root of *quash;* L. *quasso;* Fr. *casser.*] To crush; to beat or press into pulp or a flat mass.

SQUASH, *n.* 1. Something soft and easily crushed. *Shak.* 2. [qu. Gr. σικυος.] A plant of the genus *cucurbita*, and its fruit; a culinary vegetable. 3. Something unripe or soft; *in contempt.* 4. A sudden fall of a heavy, soft body. 5. A shock of soft bodies.

SQUAT, *v. i.* [W. *ysgwatiaw;* It. *quatto.*] 1. To sit down upon the hams or heels; as a human being. 2. To sit close to the ground; to cower; as an animal.—3. In the *United States*, to settle on another's land without pretense of title.

†SQUAT, *v. t.* To bruise or make flat by a fall. *Barret.*

SQUAT, *a.* 1. Sitting on the hams or heels; sitting close to the ground; cowering. 2. Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting.

SQUAT, *n.* 1. The posture of one that sits on his hams, or close to the ground. 2. A sudden or crushing fall; [*obs.*] 3. A sort of mineral.

SQUATT, *n.* Among *miners*, a bed of ore extending but a little distance.

SQUAT'TER, *n.* 1. One that squats or sits close.—2. In the *United States*, one that settles on new land without a title.

SQUEAK, *v. i.* [Sw. *sqväka;* G. *quicken.*] 1. To utter a sharp, shrill cry, usually of short duration; to cry with an acute tone, as an animal; or to make a sharp noise, as a pipe or quill, a wheel, a door and the like. 2. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain; to speak.

SQUEAK, *n.* A sharp, shrill sound suddenly uttered.

SQUEAK'ER, *n.* One that utters a sharp, shrill sound.

SQUEAK'ING, *ppr.* Crying with a sharp voice; making a sharp sound; as, a *squeaking* wheel.

SQUEAL, *v. i.* [This is only a different orthography of *squall.*] To cry with a sharp, shrill voice. It is used of animals only, and chiefly of swine.

SQUEAL'ING, *ppr* Uttering a sharp, shrill sound or voice.

SQUEAM ISH, *a.* Nice to excess in taste; fastidious; easily disgusted; apt to be offended at trifling improprieties; scrupulous.

SQUEAM'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a fastidious manner; with too much niceness.

SQUEAM'ISH-NESS, *n.* Excessive niceness; vicious delicacy of taste; fastidiousness; excessive scrupulousness.

†SQUEAS'I-NESS, *n.* Nausea. *See* QUEASINESS.

†SQUEAS'Y, *a.* Queasy; nice; squeamish; scrupulous.

SQUEEZE, *v. t.* [Arm. *quasqu, goasca.*] 1. To press between two bodies; to press closely. 2. To oppress with hardships, burdens and taxes; to harass; to crush. 3. To hug; to embrace closely. 4. To force between close bodies; to compel or cause to pass.

SQUEEZE, *v. i.* 1. To press; to urge one's way; to pass by pressing. 2. To crowd.

SQUEEZE, *n.* 1. Pressure; compression between bodies. *Phillips.* 2. A close hug or embrace.

SQUEEZED, *pp.* Pressed between bodies; compressed; oppressed.

SQUEEZ'ING, *ppr.* Pressing; compressing; crowding; oppressing.

SQUEEZ'ING, *n.* 1. The act of pressing; compression; oppression. 2. That which is forced out by pressure; dregs.

†SQUELCH, or †SQUELSH, *v. t.* To crush. [*A low word.*]

†SQUELCH, *n.* A heavy fall. [*Low.*] *Hudibras.*

SQUIB, *n.* 1. A little pipe or hollow cylinder of paper, filled with powder or combustible matter and sent into the air, burning and bursting with a crack; a cracker. 2. A sarcastic speech or little censorious writing published; a petty lampoon. 3. A pretty fellow; [*obs.*]

SQUIB, *v. i.* To throw squibs; to utter sarcastic or severe reflections; to contend in petty dispute.

SQUIB'BING, *ppr.* Throwing squibs or severe reflections.

SQUIB'BING, *n.* The act of throwing squibs or severe reflections.

SQUIG'GLE, or SQUIRM, *v. i.* To move about like an eel. *These synonymous words are used in* New England *in low or familiar conversation. The latter is a provincial word in* England. *Pick. Vocab.*

SQUILL, *n.* [Fr. *squille;* L. *squilla.*] 1. A plant of the genus *scilla.* 2. A fish, or rather a crustaceous animal. 3. An insect.

†SQUIN'AN-CY, *n.* [Fr. *squinancie.*] The quinsy.

SQUINT, *a.* [D. *schuin, schuinte.*] 1. Looking obliquely; having the optic axes directed to different objects. 2. Looking with suspicion.

SQUINT, *v. i.* 1. To see obliquely. 2. To have the axes of the eyes directed to different objects. 3. To slope; to deviate from a true line; to run obliquely.

SQUINT, *v. t.* 1. To turn the eye to an oblique position; to look indirectly. 2. To form the eye to oblique vision.

SQUINT'-EYED, *a.* 1. Having eyes that squint; having oblique vision. 2. Oblique; indirect; malignant. 3. Looking obliquely or by side glances.

SQUIN-TI-FĒ'GO, *a.* Squinting. [*A cant word.*] *Dryden.*

SQUINT'ING, *ppr.* Seeing or looking obliquely.

SQUINT'ING, *n.* The act or habit of looking obliquely.

SQUINT'ING-LY, *adv.* With an oblique look; by side glances.

SQUIN'Y, *v. i.* To look squint. [*A cant word.*] *Shak.*

†SQUIR, *v. t.* To throw; to thrust; to drive. *Tatler.*

SQUIRE, *n.* [a popular contraction of *esquire. See* ESQUIRE.] 1. In *Great Britain*, the title of a gentleman next in rank to a knight.—2. In *Great Britain*, an attendant on a noble warrior. *Pope.* 3. An attendant at court. *Shak.*—4. In the *United States*, the title of magistrates and lawyers.—In *New England*, it is particularly given to justices of the peace and judges. 5. The title customarily given to gentlemen.

SQUIRE, *v. t.* 1. To attend as a squire.—2. In *colloquial language*, to attend as a beau or gallant for aid and protection.

SQUIRE'HOOD, or SQUIRE'SHIP, *n.* The rank and state of a squire. *Shelton.*

SQUIRE'LY, *a.* Becoming a squire. *Shelton.*

SQUIR'REL, (squer'rel) *n.* [Fr. *ecureuil.*] A small quadruped of the genus *sciurus*, order of *glires*, and class *mammalia.*

SQUIR'REL HUNT, *n.* In *America*, the hunting and shooting of squirrels by a company of men.

SQUIRT, *v. t.* To eject or drive out of a narrow pipe or orifice, in a stream.

†SQUIRT, *v. i.* To throw out words; to let fly.

SQUIRT, *n.* 1. An instrument with which a liquid is ejected in a stream with force. 2. A small, quick stream.

SQUIRT'ER, *n.* One that squirts. [*Vulgar.*]

STAB, *v. t.* 1. To pierce with a pointed weapon. 2. To wound mischievously or mortally; to kill by the thrust of a pointed instrument. 3. To injure secretly or by malicious falsehood or slander.

STAB, *v. i.* 1. To give a wound with a pointed weapon. 2. To give a mortal wound.

STAB, *n.* 1. The thrust of a pointed weapon. 2. A wound

with a sharp-pointed weapon. 3. An injury given in the dark; a sly mischief.

STABBED, *pp.* Pierced with a pointed weapon; killed with a spear or other pointed instrument.

STAB'BER, *n.* One that stabs; a privy murderer.

STAB'BING, *ppr.* Piercing with a pointed weapon.

STAB'BING, *n.* The act of piercing with a pointed weapon; the act of wounding or killing with a pointed instrument.

†STAB'BING-LY, *adv.* With intent to do a dark injury; maliciously. *Bp. Parker.*

STA-BIL'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *stabilimentum.*] Act of making firm; firm support. *Derham.*

†STA-BIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* To make stable; to establish.

STA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *stabilitas.*] 1. Steadiness; stableness; firmness; strength to stand without being moved or overthrown. 2. Steadiness or firmness of character; firmness of resolution or purpose. 3. Fixedness.

STĀ'BLE, *a.* [L. *stabilis*; Fr. *stable*; It. *stabile.*] 1. Fixed; firmly established; not to be easily moved, shaken or overthrown. 2. Steady in purpose; constant; firm in resolution; not easily diverted from a purpose; not fickle or wavering. 3. Fixed; steady; firm; not easily surrendered or abandoned. 4. Durable; not subject to be overthrown or changed.

†STĀ'BLE, *v. t.* To fix; to establish.

STĀ'BLE, *n.* [L. *stabulum.*] A house or shed for beasts to lodge and feed in.

STĀ'BLE, *v. t.* To put or keep in a stable.

STĀ'BLE, *v. i.* To dwell or lodge in a stable; to dwell in an inclosed place; to kennel. *Milton.*

STĀ'BLE-BOY, or STĀ'BLE-MAN, *n.* A boy or a man who attends at a stable. *Swift.*

STĀ'BI[illegible] Put or kept in a stable.

STĀ'BL[illegible], *n.* 1. Fixedness; firmness of position or establishment; strength to stand; stability. 2. Steadiness; constancy; firmness of purpose; stability.

STĀ'BLE-STAND, *n.* In *English law*, when a man is found at his standing in the forest with a cross bow bent, ready to shoot at a deer, or with a long bow; or standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip. This is one of the four presumptions that a man intends stealing the king's deer.

STĀ'BLING, *ppr.* Putting or keeping in a stable.

STĀ'BLING, *n.* 1. The act of keeping cattle in a stable. 2. A house, shed or room for keeping horses and cattle.

†STAB'LISH, *v. t.* [L. *stabilio*; Fr. *etablir.*] To fix; to settle in a state for permanence; to make firm.

STĀ'BLY, *adv.* Firmly; fixedly; steadily.

†STAB'U-LA-TION, *n.* Act of housing beasts. *Cockeram.*

STAĆK, *n.* [W. *ystac, ystaca*; Dan. *stak*; Sw. *stack.*] 1. A large conical pile of hay, grain or straw, sometimes covered with thatch. 2. A number of funnels or chimneys standing together.

STAĆK, *v. t.* 1. To lay in a conical or other pile; to make into a large pile.—2. In *England*, to pile wood, poles, &c.

STAĆKED, *pp.* Piled in a large conical heap.

STAĆK'ING, *ppr.* Laying in a large conical heap.

STAĆK'ING-BAND, } *n.* A band or rope used in binding
STAĆK'ING-BELT, } thatch or straw upon a stack.

STAĆK'ING-STAĠE, *n.* A stage used in building stacks.

STAĆK'YĀRD, *n.* A yard for stacks of hay.

STAĆ'TE, *n.* [L. *stacte*; Gr. στακτη.] A fatty, resinous, liquid matter, of the nature of liquid myrrh, very odoriferous, and highly valued.

STAD'DLE, *n.* [D. *stutzel.*] 1. Any thing which serves for support; a staff; a crutch; the frame or support of a stack of hay or grain. *England.*—2. In *New England*, a small tree of any kind, particularly a forest tree.

STAD'DLE, *v. t.* To leave staddles when a wood is cut.

STAD'DLE-ROOF, *n.* The roof or covering of a stack.

STADE, *n.* [L. *stadium.*] A furlong. *Donne.*

STĀ'DI-UM, *n.* [L.] 1. A Greek measure of 125 geometrical paces; a furlong. 2. The course or career of a race.

STADT'HŌLD-ER, (stat'hōld-er) *n.* [D. *stadt* and *houder.*] *Formerly*, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland; or the governor or lieutenant governor of a province.

STADT'HŌLD-ER-ATE, *n.* The office of a stadtholder.

STĀFF, *n.*; *plu.* STAVES. [Sax. *stæf*; D. *staf.*] 1. A stick carried in the hand for support or defense by a person walking; hence, a support; that which props or upholds. 2. A stick or club used as a weapon. 3. A long piece of wood; a stick; the long handle of an instrument; a pole or stick, used for many purposes. 4. The five lines and the spaces on which music is written. 5. An ensign of authority; a badge of office. 6. The round of a ladder. 7. A pole erected in a ship to hoist and display a flag; called a flag-*staff.*—8. [Fr. *estafette.*] In *military affairs*, an establishment of officers in various departments, attached to an army, or to the commander of an army. 9. [Ice. *stef.*] A stanza.—10. *Stave* and *staves*, plu. of *staff.* *See* STAVE.

†STĀFF'ISH, *a.* Stiff; harsh. *Ascham.*

STĀFF'-TREE, *n.* A sort of evergreen privet.

STAG, *n.* 1. The male red deer; the male of the hind. 2. A colt or filly; also, a romping girl; [*local.*] *Grose.*—3. In *New England*, the male of the common ox castrated.

STAG'-BEE-TLE, *n.* A species of insect.

STAĠE, *n.* [Fr. *etage.*] 1. *Properly*, one step or degree of elevation. 2. A floor or platform of any kind elevated above the ground or common surface, as for an exhibition of something to public view. 3. The floor on which theatrical performances are exhibited. 4. The theatre; the place of scenic entertainments. *Pope.* 5. Theatrical representations. 6. A place where any thing is publicly exhibited. 7. Place of action or performance. 8. A place of rest on a journey, or where a relay of horses is taken. 9. The distance between two places of rest on a road. 10. A single step; degree of advance; degree of progression. 11. [Instead of *stage-coach*, or *stage-wagon.*] A coach or other carriage running regularly from one place to another for the conveyance of passengers. *Swift.*

†STAĠE, *v. t.* To exhibit publicly. *Shak.*

STĀĠE'ĆŌACH, *n.* A coach that runs by stages; or a coach that runs regularly every day or on stated days, for the conveyance of passengers. *Addison.*

STĀĠE'LY, *a.* Pertaining to a stage; becoming the theatre. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

STĀĠE'-PLAY, *n.* Theatrical entertainment.

STĀĠE'-PLĀY-ER, *n.* An actor on the stage; one whose occupation is to represent characters on the stage.

STĀĠ'ER, *n.* 1. A player; [*l. u.*] 2. One that has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner; a person of cunning. *Dryden.*

†STĀ'ĠER-Y, *n.* Exhibition on the stage. *Milton.*

STAG'-E-VIL, *n.* A disease in horses. *Dict.*

STAG'GARD, *n.* A stag of four years of age.

STAG'GER, *v. i.* [D. *staggeren.*] 1. To reel; to vacillate; to move to one side and the other in standing or walking; not to stand or walk with steadiness. 2. To fail; to cease to stand firm; to begin to give way. 3. To hesitate; to begin to doubt and waver in purpose; to become less confident or determined.

STAG'GER, *v. t.* 1. To cause to reel. 2. To cause to doubt and waver; to make to hesitate; to make less steady or confident; to shock.

STAG'GERED, *pp.* Made to reel; made to doubt.

STAG'GER-ING, *ppr.* Causing to real or to waver.

STAG'GER-ING, *n.* 1. The act of reeling. *Arbuthnot.* 2. The cause of staggering.

STAG'GER-ING-LY, *adv.* 1. In a reeling manner. 2. With hesitation or doubt.

STAG'GERS, *n. plu.* 1. A disease of horses and cattle, attended with giddiness; also, a disease of sheep. 2. Madness; wild, irregular conduct; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

STAG'GER-WŌRT, *n.* A plant, ragwort.

STĀ'ĠING, *n.* Used in the *United States* for *scaffolding.* *Pick. Vocab.*

STAG'NAN-CY, *n.* The state of being without motion, flow or circulation, as in a fluid.

STAG'NANT, *a.* [L. *stagnans.*] 1. Not flowing; not running in a current or stream. 2. Motionless; still; not agitated. 3. Not active; dull; not brisk.

STAG'NATE, *v. i.* [L. *stagno*; It. *stagnare.*] 1. To cease to flow; to be motionless. 2. To cease to move; not to be agitated. 3. To cease to be brisk or active; to become dull.

STAG-NĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The cessation of flowing or circulation of a fluid; or the state of being without flow or circulation; the state of being motionless. 2. The cessation of action or of brisk action; the state of being dull.

STAG'-WŌRM, *n.* An insect that is troublesome to deer.

STAĠ'YR-ITE, *n.* An appellation given to Aristotle from the place of his birth.

STĀID, *pret.* and *pp.* of *stay*; so written for *stayed.* 2. *a.* [from *stay.*] Sober; grave; steady; composed; regular; not wild, volatile, flighty or fanciful.

STĀID'NESS, *n.* Sobriety; gravity; steadiness; regularity.

STĀIN, *v. t.* [W. *ystaeniaw, ystaen.*] 1. To discolor by the application of foreign matter; to make foul; to spot. 2. To dye; to tinge with a different color. 3. To impress with figures, in colors different from the ground. 4. To blot; to soil; to spot with guilt or infamy; to tarnish; to bring reproach on.

STĀIN, *n.* 1. A spot; discoloration from foreign matter. 2. A natural spot of a color different from the ground. 3. Taint of guilt; tarnish; disgrace; reproach. 4. Cause of reproach; shame.

STĀINED, *pp.* Discolored; spotted; dyed; tarnished.

STĀIN'ER, *n.* 1. One who stains, blots or tarnishes. 2. A dyer.

STĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Discoloring; spotting; tarnishing.

STĀIN'LESS, *a.* 1. Free from stains or spots. *Sidney.* 2. Free from the reproach of guilt; free from sin. *Shak.*

STAIR, *n.* [D. *steiger*; Sax. *stæger*; Ir. *staighre.*] 1. A step; a stone or a frame of boards or planks by which a person rises one step.—2. *Stairs*, in the *plural*, a series of steps by which persons ascend to a higher room in a building.

STAIR'-CASE, *n.* [*stair* and *case.*] The part of a building which contains the stairs.

STAKE, *n.* [Sax. *stac*; D. *staak*; Sw. *stake.*] 1. A small piece of wood or timber, sharpened at one end and set in the ground, or prepared for setting, as a support to something. 2. A piece of long, rough wood. 3. A palisade, or something resembling it. 4. The piece of timber to which a martyr is fastened when he is to be burnt.—5. *Figuratively*, martyrdom. 6. That which is pledged or wagered. 7. The state of being laid or pledged as a wager. 8. A small anvil to straighten cold work, or to cut and punch upon.

STAKE, *v. t.* 1. To fasten, support or defend with stakes. 2. To mark the limits by stakes. 3. To wager; to pledge; to put at hazard upon the issue of competition, or upon a future contingency. 4. To point or sharpen stakes. 5. To pierce with a stake.

STĀKED, *pp.* Fastened or supported by stakes; set or marked with stakes; wagered; put at hazard.

STĀKE'-HEAD, *n.* In *rope-making*, a stake with wooden pins in the upper side to keep the strands apart.

STĀK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Supporting with stakes; marking with stakes; putting at hazard. 2. Sharpening.

STA-LAC'TIC, } *a.* [from *stalactite.*] Pertaining to
STA-LAC'TI-CAL, } stalactite; resembling an icicle. *Kirwan.*

STA-LAC'TI-FORM, or STA-LAC-TIT'I-FORM, *a.* Like stalactite; resembling an icicle. *Phillips.*

STA-LAC'TITE, *n.* [Gr. σταλακτος.] A subvariety of carbonate of lime, usually in a conical or cylindrical form, pendent from the roofs and sides of caverns like an icicle; produced by the filtration of water containing calcarious particles, through fissures and pores of rocks.

STA-LAC-TIT'IC, *a.* In the form of stalactite, or pendent substances like icicles. *Kirwan.*

STA-LAG'MITE, *n.* [L. *stalagmium.*] A deposit of earthy or calcarious matter, formed by drops on the floors of caverns.

STA-LAG-MIT'IC, *a.* Having the form of stalagmite.

STA-LAG-MIT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the form or manner of stalagmite. *Buckland.*

STAL'DER, *n.* A wooden frame to set casks on.

STALE, *a.* 1. Vapid or tasteless from age; having lost its life, spirit and flavor from being long kept. 2. Having lost the life or graces of youth; worn out; decayed. 3. Worn out by use; trite; common; having lost its novelty and power of pleasing.

STALE, *n.* 1. Something set or offered to view as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose; a decoy; a stool-fowl; [*obs.*] 2. A prostitute; [*obs.*] 3. Old, vapid beer; [*obs.*] 4. [Sax. *stel*, *stele.*] A long handle. 5. A word applied to the king in chess when *stalled* or set.

STALE, *v. t.* To make vapid or useless; to destroy the life, beauty or use of; to wear out. *Shak.*

STALE, *v. i.* [G. *stallen*; Dan. *staller.*] To make water; to discharge urine; as horses and cattle.

STALE, *n.* Urine; *used of horses and cattle.*

†STĀLE'LY, *adv.* Of old; of a long time. *B. Jonson.*

STĀLE'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being stale; vapidness; the state of having lost the life or flavor; oldness. 2. The state of being worn out; triteness; commonness.

STALK, (stawk) *n.* [Sw. *stielk*; D. *steel.*] 1. The stem, culm or main body of an herbaceous plant. The *stalk* of herbaceous plants answers to the *stem* of shrubs and trees, and denotes that which is set, the fixed part of a plant, its support; or it is a shoot. 2. The pedicle of a flower, or the peduncle that supports the fructification of a plant. 3. The stem of a quill.

STALK, (stawk) *v. i.* [Sax. *stælcan.*] 1. To walk with high and proud steps; usually implying the affectation of dignity. 2. It is used with some insinuation of contempt or abhorrence. 3. To walk behind a stalking horse or behind a cover.

STALK, *n.* A high, proud, stately step or walk. *Spenser.*

STALKED, *a.* Having a stalk.

STALK'ER, (stawk'er) *n.* One who walks with a proud step; also, a kind of fishing-net.

STALK'ING, *ppr.* Walking with proud or lofty steps.

STALK'ING-HORSE, *n.* A horse, real or factitious, behind which a fowler conceals himself from the sight of the game which he is aiming to kill; hence, a mask; a pretense.

STALK'Y, *a.* Hard as a stalk; resembling a stalk.

STALL, *n.* [Sax. *stæl*, *stal*, *stall*; D. *stal*; G. *stall*; Sw. *stall*; Fr. *stalle.*] 1. A stand or place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed; the division of a stable, or the apartment for one horse or ox. 2. A stable; a place for cattle.—3. In 1 *Kings* iv. 26, *stall* is used for *horse*; as, "Solomon had forty thousand *stalls* of horses for his chariots." 4. A bench, form or frame of shelves in the open air, where any thing is exposed to sale. 5. A small house or shed in which an occupation is carried on. 6. The seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

STALL, *v. t.* 1. To put into a stable; or to keep in a stable. 2. To install. 3. To set; to fix; to plunge into mire so as not to be able to proceed; as, to *stall* horses or a carriage. *Virginia.*

STALL, *v. i.* 1. To dwell; to inhabit; [*obs.*] 2. To kennel. 3. To be set, as in mire. 4. To be tired of eating, as cattle.

STALL'AGE, *n.* 1. The right of erecting stalls in fairs; or rent paid for a stall.—2. In *old books*, laystall; dung; compost.

†STAL-LĀ'TION, *n.* Installation. *Cavendish.*

STALL'-FED, *pp.* Fed on dry fodder, or fattened in a stall or stable.

STALL'-FEED, *v. t.* [*stall* and *feed.*] To feed and fatten in a stable or on dry fodder.

STALL'FEED-ING, *ppr.* Feeding and fattening in the stable.

STALL'ION, (stal'yun) *n.* [Fr. *etalon*; It. *stallone.*] A stone horse; a seed horse; a male horse not castrated.

†STALL'-WŌRN, in *Shakspeare*, *Johnson* thinks a mistake for *stall-worth*, stout. *Shak.*

STĀ'MEN, *n.*; *plu.* STAMENS, or STAMINA. [L.] 1. In a *general sense*, usually in the plural, the fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it its strength and solidity. 2. Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of any thing.—3. In *botany*, an organ of flowers for the preparation of the pollen or fecundating dust.

STĀ'MENED, *a.* Furnished with stamens.

STAM'IN, *n.* A slight woolen stuff. *Chaucer.*

STAM'I-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to stamens or stamina; consisting in stamens or stamina. *Med. Repos.*

STAM'I-NATE, *a.* Consisting of stamens.

STAM'I-NATE, *v. t.* To endue with stamina.

STA-MIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *stamineus.*] 1. Consisting of stamens or filaments. 2. Pertaining to the stamen, or attached to it.

STAM-I-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *stamen* and *fero.*] A *staminiferous* flower is one which has stamens without a pistil.

STAM'MEL, *n.* 1. A species of red color. *B. Jonson.* 2. A kind of woolen cloth. *Com. on Chaucer.*

STAM'MER, *v. i.* [Sax. *stamer*; G. *stammeln*; D. *stameren*; Dan. *stammer.*] *Literally*, to stop in uttering syllables or words; to stutter; to hesitate or falter in speaking; and hence, to speak with stops and difficulty.

STAM'MER, *v. t.* To utter or pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly. *Beaumont.*

STAM'MER-ER, *n.* One that stutters or hesitates in speaking.

STAM'MER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Stopping or hesitating in the uttering of words; stuttering. 2. *a.* Apt to stammer.

STAM'MER-ING, *n.* The act of stopping or hesitating in speaking; impediment in speech.

STAM'MER-ING-LY, *adv.* With stops or hesitation in speaking.

STAMP, *v. t.* [D. *stampen*; G. *stampfen*; Dan. *stamper*; Fr. *estamper*; It. *stampare.*] 1. To strike or beat forcibly with the bottom of the foot, or by thrusting the foot downwards. [*In this sense, the popular pronunciation is* STOMP, *with* A *broad.*] 2. To impress with some mark or figure. 3. To impress; to imprint; to fix deeply. 4. To fix a mark by impressing it. 5. To make by impressing a mark. 6. To coin; to mint; to form.

STAMP, *v. i.* To strike the foot forcibly downwards.

STAMP, *n.* 1. Any instrument for making impressions on other bodies. 2. A mark imprinted; an impression. 3. That which is marked; a thing stamped. 4. A picture cut in wood or metal, or made by impression; a cut; a plate. 5. A mark set upon things chargeable with duty to government, as evidence that the duty is paid. 6. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed on any thing. 7. Authority; current value derived from suffrage or attestation. 8. Make; cast; form; character.—9. In *metallurgy*, a kind of pestle raised by a water-wheel, for beating ores to powder; any thing like a pestle used for pounding or beating.

STAMP'-DŪ-TY, *n.* [*stamp* and *duty.*] A duty or tax imposed on paper and parchment, the evidence of the payment of which is a stamp.

STAMPED, *pp.* Impressed with a mark or figure; coined; imprinted; deeply fixed.

STAMP'ER, *n.* An instrument for pounding or stamping.

STAMP'ING, *ppr.* Impressing with a mark or figure; coining; imprinting.

STAMP'ING-MILL, *n.* An engine used in tin works for breaking or bruising ore.

STAN, as a *termination*, is said to have expressed the

superlative degree; as in *Athelstan*, most noble; *Dunstan*, the highest. But qu. *Stan*, in Saxon, is *stone*.

STÄNCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *etancher*; Sp., Port. *estancar*.] In a *general sense*, to stop; to set or fix; *but applied only to the blood*; to stop the flowing of blood.

STÄNCH, *v. i.* To stop, as blood; to cease to flow.

STÄNCH, *a.* 1. Sound; firm; strong and tight. 2. Firm in principle; steady; constant and zealous; hearty. 3. Strong; not to be broken. 4. Firm; close.

STÄNCHED, *pp.* Stopped or restrained from flowing.

STÄNCH'ER, *n.* He or that which stops the flowing of blood.

STÄNCH'ING, *ppr.* Stopping the flowing of blood.

STANCH'ION, (stanch'un) *n.* [Fr. *etançon*.] A prop or support; a piece of timber in the form of a stake or post, used for a support.

STÄNCH'LESS, *a.* That cannot be stanched or stopped.

STÄNCH'NESS, *n.* Soundness; firmness in principle; closeness of adherence.

STAND, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *stood*. [Sax., Goth. *standan*; G. *stehen*; D. *staaen*; Dan. *staaer*; Sw. *stå*; Sans. *sta*; L. *sto*.] 1. To be upon the feet, as an animal; not to sit, kneel or lie. 2. To be erect, supported by the roots, as a tree or other plant. 3. To be on its foundation; not to be overthrown or demolished. 4. To be placed or situated; to have a certain position or location. 5. To remain upright, in a *moral sense*; not to fall. 6. To become erect. 7. To stop; to halt; not to proceed. 8. To stop; to be at a stationary point. 9. To be in a state of fixedness; hence, to continue; to endure. 10. To be fixed or steady; not to vacillate. 11. To be in or to maintain a posture of resistance or defense. 12. To be placed with regard to order or rank. 13. To be in any particular state; to *be*, emphatically expressed, that is, to be fixed or set. 14. To continue unchanged or valid; not to fail or become void. 15. To consist; to have its being and essence. 16. To have a place. 17. To be in any state. 18. To be in a particular respect or relation. 19. To be, with regard to state of mind. 20. To succeed; to maintain one's ground; not to fail; to be acquitted; to be safe. 21. To hold a course at sea. 22. To have a direction. 23. To offer one's self as a candidate. 24. To place one's self; to be placed. 25. To stagnate; not to flow. 26. To be satisfied or convinced. 27. To make delay. 28. To persist; to persevere. 29. To adhere; to abide. 30. To be permanent; to endure; not to vanish or fade.

To stand by. 1. To be near; to be a spectator; to be present. 2. To be aside; to be placed aside with disregard. 3. To maintain; to defend; to support; not to desert. 4. To rest on for support; to be supported.—*To stand for.* 1. To offer one's self as a candidate. 2. To side with; to support; to maintain, or to profess or attempt to maintain. 3. To be in the place of; to be the substitute or representative of. *Locke.*—4. In *seamen's language*, to direct the course towards.—*To stand from*, to direct the course from.—*To stand one in*, to cost.—*To stand in*, or *stand in for*, in *seamen's language*, is to direct a course towards land or a harbor.—*To stand off.* 1. To keep at a distance. 2. Not to comply. 3. To forbear intimacy. *Atterbury.* 4. To appear prominent; to have relief.—*To stand off*, or *off from*, in *seamen's language*, is to direct the course from land.—*To stand off and on*, is to sail towards land and then from it.—*To stand out.* 1. To project; to be prominent. 2. To persist in opposition or resistance; not to yield or comply; not to give way or recede. 3. With *seamen*, to direct the course from land or a harbor.—*To stand to.* 1. To ply; to urge efforts; to persevere. 2. To remain fixed in a purpose or opinion. 3. To abide by; to adhere. 4. Not to yield; not to fly; to maintain the ground. —*To stand to sea*, to direct the course from land.—*To stand under*, to undergo; to sustain. *Shak.*—*To stand up.* 1. To rise from sitting; to be on the feet. 2. To arise in order to gain notice. 3. To make a party.—*To stand up for*, to defend; to justify; to support, or attempt to support.—*To stand upon.* 1. To concern; to interest. 2. To value; to pride. 3. To insist. *Shak.*—*To stand with*, to be consistent.—*To stand against*, to oppose; to resist.—*To stand fast*, to be fixed; to be unshaken or immovable. *To stand in hand*, to be important to one's interest.

STAND, *v. t.* 1. To endure; to sustain; to bear. 2. To endure; to resist without yielding or receding. 3. To await; to suffer; to abide by.—*To stand one's ground*, to keep the ground or station one has taken; to maintain one's position.—*To stand it*, to bear.—*To stand trial*, is to sustain the trial or examination of a cause.

STAND, *n.* [Sans. *stana*.] 1. A stop; a halt. 2. A station; a place or post where one stands; or a place convenient for persons to remain in for any purpose. 3. Rank; post; station. 4. The act of opposing. 5 The highest point; or the ultimate point of progression, where a stop is made, and regressive motion commences. 6. A young tree, usually reserved when the other trees are cut. 7. A small table; as, a candle-*stand*.—8. In *commerce*, a weight of from two hundred and a half to three hundred of pitch. 9. Something on which a thing rests or is laid.—*Stand of arms*, in *military affairs*, a musket with its usual appendages.—*To be at a stand*, to stop on account of some doubt or difficulty; hence, to be perplexed; to be embarrassed.

STAND'ARD, *n.* [It. *stendardo*; Fr. *etendard*; Sp. *estandarte*; D. *standaard*.] 1. An ensign of war; a staff with a flag or colors. 2. That which is established by sovereign power as a rule or measure by which others are to be adjusted. 3. That which is established as a rule or model, by the authority of public opinion, or by custom.—4. In *coinage*, the proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority. 5. A standing tree or stem; a tree not supported or attached to a wall.—6. In *ship-building*, an inverted knee placed upon the deck instead of beneath it, with its vertical branch turned upward from that which lies horizontally.—7. In *botany*, the upper petal or banner of a papilionaceous corol.

STAND'ARD-BEĀR-ER, *n.* [*standard* and *bear*.] An officer of an army, company or troop, that bears a standard; an ensign of infantry or a cornet of horse.

STAND-€ROP, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

†STAND'EL, *n.* A tree of long standing. *Howell.*

STAND'ER, *n.* 1. One who stands. 2. A tree that has stood long; [*obs.*] *Ascham.*

STAND'ER-BŸ, *n.* One that stands near; one that is present; a mere spectator. *Addison.*

STAND'ER-GRÄSS, *n.* A plant. [L. *statyrion*.]

STAND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Being on the feet; being erect. 2. Moving in a certain direction to or from an object. 3. *a.* Settled; established, either by law or by custom, &c.; continually existing; permanent; not temporary. 4. Lasting; not transitory; not liable to fade or vanish. 5. Stagnant; not flowing. 6. Fixed; not movable. 7. Remaining erect; not cut down.

STAND'ING, *n.* 1. Continuance; duration or existence. 2. Possession of an office, character or place. 3. Station; place to stand in. 4. Power to stand. 5. Rank; condition in society.

STAND'ISH, *n.* [*stand* and *dish*.] A case for pen and ink.

STANE, *n.* [Sax. *stan*.] A stone. [*Local.*]

STANG, *n.* [Sax. *stæng*, *steng*; Dan. *stang*; G. *stange*.] 1. A pole, rod or perch; a measure of land; [*obs.*] *Swift.* 2. A long bar; a pole; a shaft.—*To ride the stang*, is to be carried on a pole on men's shoulders, in derision. [*Local.*] *Todd.*

STANG, *v. i.* To shoot with pain. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

†STANK, *a.* Weak; worn out. *Spenser.*

†STANK, *v. i.* To sigh.

†STANK, *old pret.* of *stink*. *Stunk* is now used.

STANK, *n.* [W. *ystanc*.] A dam or mound to stop water. [*Local.*]

STAN'NA-RY, *a.* [from L. *stannum*, tin; Ir. *stan*.] Relating to the tin works; as *stannary* courts. *Blackstone.*

STAN'NA-RY, *n.* A tin mine. *Hall.*

STAN'NEL, or STAN'YEL, *n.* The kestrel, a species of hawk; called, also, *stone-gall* and *wind-hover*.

STAN'NI€, *a.* Pertaining to tin; procured from tin.

STAN'ZA, *n.* [It. *stanza*; Sp., Port. *estancia*.] In *poetry*, a number of lines or verses connected with each other and ending in a full point or pause; a part of a poem containing every variation of measure in that poem.

STAP'A-ZIN, *n.* A bird, a species of warbler.

STĀ'PLE, *n.* [Sax. *stapel*, *stapul*; D., G., Sw. *stapel*; Dan. *stabel*.] 1. A settled mart or market; an emporium. 2. A city or town where merchants agree to carry certain commodities. 3. The thread or pile of wool, cotton or flax. 4. A principal commodity or production. 5. [W. *ystwfwl*.] A loop of iron, or a bar or wire bent and formed with two points to be driven into wood, to hold a hook, pin, &c. *Pope.*—*Staple of land*, the particular nature and quality of land.

STĀ'PLE, *a.* 1. Settled; established in commerce. 2. According to the laws of commerce; marketable; fit to be sold; [*l. u.*] *Swift.* 3. Chief; principal; regularly produced or made for market; as, *staple* commodities.

STĀ'PLER, *n.* A dealer; as, a wool *stapler*.

STÄR, *n.* [Sax. *steorra*; Dan., Sw. *stierna*; G. *stern*; D. *star*.] 1. An apparently small, luminous body in the heavens, that appears in the night, or when its light is not obscured by clouds, or lost in the brighter effulgence of the sun. 2. The pole-star; [*obs.*] *Shak.*—3. In *astrology*, a configuration of the planets, supposed to influence fortune. 4. The figure of a star; a radiated mark in printing or writing; an asterisk; thus, [*;] used as a reference to a note in the margin, or to fill a blank in writing or printing where letters are omitted. 5. The figure of a star; a badge of rank.

STÄR OF BETH'LE-HEM. A flower and plant. *Lee.*

STÄR, *v. t.* To set or adorn with stars, or bright, radiating bodies; to bespangle.

STÄR'-AP-PLE, *n.* A globular or olive-shaped, fleshy fruit, inclosing a stone of the same shape.

STÄR'-FISH, *n.* The sea-star or *asterias*.

STÄR'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant. *Lee.*

STÄR'-GĀZ-ER, *n.* One who gazes at the stars; a term of contempt for an astrologer.
STÄR'-GĀZ-ING, *n.* The act or practice of observing the stars with attention; astrology. *Swift.*
STÄR'-GRÄSS, *n.* Starry duck-meat, a plant.
STÄR'-HĀWK, *n.* A species of hawk so called.
STÄR'-HY-A-CĭNTH, *n.* A plant of the genus *scilla.*
STÄR'-JEL-LY, *n.* A plant, the *tremella*, one of the *fungi*; also, star-shoot, a gelatinous substance.
STÄR'LESS, *a.* Having no stars visible or no starlight.
STÄR'LĪGHT, *n.* The light proceeding from the stars.
STÄR'LĪGHT, *a.* Lighted by the stars. *Dryden.*
STÄR'LĪKE, *a.* [*star* and *like.*] 1. Resembling a star; stellated; radiated like a star. 2. Bright; illustrious.
STÄR'LING, *n.* [Sax. *stær*; Sw. *stare.*] 1. A bird, the stare. 2. A defense to the piers of bridges.
STĀ'ROST, *n.* In *Poland*, a feudatory; one who holds a fief.
STĀ'ROS-TY, *n.* A fief; an estate held by feudal service.
STÄR'-PĀVED, *a.* Studded with stars. *Milton.*
STÄR'-PROOF, *a.* [*star* and *proof.*] Impervious to the light of the stars. *Milton.*
†STÄR'-READ, *n.* Doctrine of the stars; astronomy.
STÄRRED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Adorned or studded with stars. 2. Influenced in fortune by the stars.
†STÄR'RING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Adorning with stars. 2. Shining; bright; sparkling; as, *starring* comets.
STÄR'RY, *a.* [from *star.*] 1. Abounding with stars; adorned with stars. 2. Consisting of stars; stellar; stellary; proceeding from the stars. 3. Shining like stars; resembling stars.
STÄR'-SHOOT, *n.* That which is emitted from a star.
STÄR'-STŌNE, *n.* Asteria, a kind of extraneous fossil, consisting of regular joints, each of which is of a radiated figure.
STÄR'-THIS-TLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *centaurea.*
STÄR'-WŎRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *aster.*
STÄR'BŌARD, *n.* [Sax. *steor-board*; G. *steuerbort*; D. *stuur-bord.*] The right hand side of a ship or boat, when a spectator stands with his face towards the head, stem or prow.
STÄR'BŌARD, *a.* Pertaining to the right hand side of a ship; being or lying on the right side.
STÄRCH, *n.* [Sax. *stearc.*] A substance used to stiffen linen and other cloth.
STÄRCH, *a.* Stiff; precise; rigid. *Killingbeck.*
STÄRCH, *v. t.* To stiffen with starch. *Gay.*
STÄR'-CHĀM-BER, *n.* *Formerly*, a court of criminal jurisdiction in England.
STÄRCHED, *pp.* 1. Stiffened with starch. 2. *a.* Stiff; precise; formal. *Swift.*
STÄRCH'ED-NESS, *n.* Stiffness in manners; formality.
STÄRCH'ER, *n.* One who starches, or whose occupation is to starch. *Johnson.*
STÄRCH'ING, *ppr.* Stiffening with starch.
STÄRCH'LY, *adv.* With stiffness of manner; formally.
STÄRCH'NESS, *n.* Stiffness of manner; preciseness.
STÄRCH'Y, *a.* Stiff; precise.
STARE, *n.* [Sax. *stær*; Sw. *stare.*] A bird, the starling.
STARE, *v. i.* [Sax. *starian*; G. *starren.*] 1. To gaze; to look with fixed eyes wide open; to fasten an earnest look on some object. 2. To stand out; to be prominent; [*obs.*] —*To stare in the face*, to be before the eyes or undeniably evident.
STARE, *n.* A fixed look with eyes wide open. *Dryden.*
STĀR'ER, *n.* One who stares or gazes.
STĀR'ING, *ppr.* Gazing; looking with fixed eyes.
STÄRK, *a.* [Sax. *sterc, stearc*; D. *sterk*; G. *stark.*] 1. Stiff; strong; rugged; [*obs.*] 2. Deep; full; profound; absolute; [*obs.*] 3. Mere; gross; absolute.
STÄRK, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; absolutely.
†STÄRK'LY, *adv.* Stiffly; strongly. *Shak.*
STÄRT, *v. i.* [D. *storten*; Sw. *störta.*] 1. To move suddenly, as if by a twitch. 2. To move suddenly, as by an involuntary shrinking from sudden fear or alarm. 3. To move with sudden quickness, as with a spring or leap. 4. To shrink; to wince. 5. To move suddenly aside; to deviate. 6. To set out; to commence a race, as from a barrier or goal. 7. To set out; to commence a journey or enterprise.—*To start up*, to rise suddenly, as from a seat or couch.
STÄRT, *v. t.* 1. To alarm; to disturb suddenly; to startle; to rouse. 2. To rouse suddenly from concealment; to cause to flee or fly. *Pope.* 3. To bring into motion; to produce suddenly to view or notice. 4. To invent or discover; to bring within pursuit. 5. To move suddenly from its place; to dislocate. 6. To empty, as liquor from a cask; to pour out. *Mar. Dict.*
STÄRT, *n.* 1. A sudden motion of the body, produced by spasm; a sudden twitch or spasmodic affection. 2. A sudden motion from alarm. 3. A sudden rousing to action; a spring; excitement. 4. Sally; sudden motion or effusion; a bursting forth. 5. Sudden fit; sudden motion followed by intermission. 6. A quick spring; a darting; a shoot; a push. 7. First motion from a place; act of setting out.—*To get the start*, to begin before another; to gain the advantage in a similar undertaking.
STÄRT, *n.* A projection; a push; a horn; a tail.
STÄRT'ED, *pp.* Suddenly roused or alarmed; poured out, as a liquid; discovered; proposed.
STÄRT'ER, *n.* 1. One that starts; one that shrinks from his purpose. 2. One that suddenly moves or suggests a question or an objection. 3. A dog that rouses game.
STÄRT'FŬL, *a.* Apt to start; skittish.
STÄRT'FŬL-NESS, *n.* Aptness to start.
STÄRT'ING, *ppr.* Moving suddenly; shrinking; rousing; commencing, as a journey, &c.
STÄRT'ING, *n.* The act of moving suddenly.
STÄRT'ING-HŌLE, *n.* A loophole; evasion. *Martin.*
STÄRT'ING-LY, *adv.* By sudden fits or starts. *Shak.*
STÄRT'ING-PŌST, *n.* A post, state, barrier or place from which competitors in a race start or begin the race.
STÄRT'ISH, *a.* Apt to start; skittish; shy.
STÄR'TLE, *v. i.* [*dim.* of *start.*] To shrink; to move suddenly or be excited on feeling a sudden alarm.
STÄR'TLE, *v. t.* 1. To impress with fear; to excite by sudden alarm, surprise or apprehension; to shock; to alarm; to fright. 2. To deter; to cause to deviate; [*l. u.*]
STÄR'TLE, *n.* A sudden motion or shock occasioned by an unexpected alarm, surprise or apprehension of danger; sudden impression of terror.
STÄR'TLED, *pp.* Suddenly moved or shocked by an impression of fear or surprise.
STÄR'TLING, *ppr.* Suddenly impressing with fear.
STÄRT'UP, *n.* 1. One that comes suddenly into notice; [*obs.*] 2. A kind of high shoe.
†STÄRT'UP, *a.* Suddenly coming into notice.
STÄRVE, *v. i.* [Sax. *stearfian*; G. *sterben.*] 1. To perish; to be destroyed; [*obs.*] 2. To perish or die with cold. *England.* 3. To perish with hunger. 4. To suffer extreme hunger or want; to be very indigent.
STÄRVE, *v. t.* 1. To kill with hunger. 2. To distress or subdue by famine. 3. To destroy by want. 4. To kill with cold. 5. To deprive of force or vigor; [*unusual.*]
STÄRVED, *pp.* 1. Killed with hunger; subdued by hunger; rendered poor by want. 2. Killed by cold.
STÄRVE'LING, (stärv'ling) *a.* Hungry; lean; pining with want. *Phillips.*
STÄRVE'LING, (stärv'ling) *n.* An animal or plant that is made thin, lean and weak through want of nutriment.
STÄRV'ING, *ppr.* 1. Perishing with hunger; killing with hunger; rendering lean and poor by want of nourishment. 2. Perishing with cold; killing with cold. [*English.*]
STĀ'TA-RY, *a.* [from *state.*] Fixed; settled. *Brown.*
STATE, *n.* [L. *status*; It. *stato*; Sp. *estado*; Fr. *etât.*] 1. Condition; the circumstances of a being or thing at any given time. 2. Modification of any thing. 3. Crisis; stationary point; height; point from which the next movement is regression; [*obs.*] 4. Estate; possession; [*obs.*] 5. A political body, or body politic; the whole body of people united under one government. 6. A body of men united by profession, or constituting a community of a particular character. 7. Rank; condition; quality. 8. Pomp; appearance of greatness. 9. Dignity; grandeur. 10. A seat of dignity. 11. A canopy; a covering of dignity; [*unusual.*] 12. A person of high rank; [*obs.*] 13. The principal persons in a government. 14. The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country; as, the *states* general. 15. Joined with another word, it denotes public, or what belongs to the community or body politic; as, *state* affairs.
STATE, *v. t.* 1. To set; to settle. 2. To express the particulars of any thing in writing; to set down in detail or in gross. 3. To express the particulars of any thing verbally; to represent fully in words; to narrate; to recite.
STĀT'ED, *pp.* 1. Expressed or represented; told; recited. 2. *a.* Settled; established; regular; occurring at regular times; not occasional. 3. Fixed; established.
STĀT'ED-LY, *adv.* Regularly; at certain times; not occasionally.
STĀTE'LESS, *a.* Without pomp. *J. Barlow.*
STĀTE'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Grandeur; loftiness of mien or manner; majestic appearance; dignity. 2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity.
STĀTE'LY, *a.* 1. Lofty; dignified; majestic. 2. Magnificent; grand. 3. Elevated in sentiment.
STĀTE'LY, *adv.* Majestically; loftily. *Milton.*
STĀTE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of stating, reciting or presenting verbally or on paper. 2. A series of facts or particulars expressed on paper. 3. A series of facts verbally recited; recital of the circumstances of a transaction.
STĀTE'-MŎN-GER, *n.* [*state* and *monger.*] One versed in politics, or one that dabbles in state affairs.
STĀT'ER, *n.* Another name of the daric, an ancient coin.
STĀTE'-ROOM, *n.* 1. A magnificent room in a palace or great house. 2. An apartment for lodging in a ship's cabin.
STATES, *n. plu.* Nobility. *Shak.*

STĀTES'MAN, *n.* 1. A man versed in the arts of government; *usually*, one eminent for political abilities; a politician. 2. A small landholder. 3. One employed in public affairs.

STĀTES'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The qualifications or employments of a statesman. *Churchill.*

STĀTES'WOM-AN, *n.* A woman who meddles in public affairs; *in contempt.* *Addison.*

STAT'IC, STAT'I-CAL, } *a.* Relating to the science of weighing bodies.

STAT'ICS, *n.* [Fr. *statique*; It. *statica*; L. *statice.*] 1. That branch of *mechanics* which treats of bodies *at rest.*—2. In *medicine*, a kind of epileptics, or persons seized with epilepsies.

STĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *statio*; It. *stazione*; Sp. *estacion.*] 1. The act of standing; [*obs.*] 2. A state of rest; [*rare.*] 3. The spot or place where one stands, *particularly* where a person habitually stands, or is appointed to remain for a time. 4. Post assigned; office; the part or department of public duty which a person is appointed to perform. 5. Situation; position. 6. Employment; occupation; business. 7. Character; state. 8. Rank; condition of life.—9. In *church history*, the fast of the fourth and sixth days of the week, Wednesday and Friday, in memory of the council which condemned Christ, and of his passion. —10. In the *church of Rome*, a church where indulgences are to be had on certain days.

STĀ'TION, *v. t.* To place; to set; or to appoint to the occupation of a post, place or office.

STĀ'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a station. *Encyc.*

STĀ'TION-A-RY, *a.* 1. Fixed; not moving; not progressive or regressive; not appearing to move. 2. Not advancing, in a *moral sense*; not improving; not growing wiser, greater or better. 3. Respecting place.

STĀ'TION-BILL, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a list containing the appointed posts of the ship's company, when navigating the ship.

STĀ'TION-ER, *n.* A bookseller; one who sells books, paper, quills, inkstands, pencils and other furniture for writing.

STĀ'TION-ER-Y, *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers, as paper, ink, quills, &c.

STĀ'TION-ER-Y, *a.* Belonging to a stationer.

† STĀ'TIST, *n.* [from *state.*] A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government. *Milton.*

STA-TIST'IC, STA-TIST'I-CAL, } *a.* [from *state*, or *statist.*] 1. Pertaining to the state of society, the condition of the people, their economy, their property and resources.

STA-TIST'ICS, *n.* A collection of facts respecting the state of society, the condition of the people in a nation or country, their health, longevity, domestic economy, arts, property and political strength, the state of the country, &c. *Sinclair.*

STAT'U-A-RY, *n.* [It. *statuaria*; Sp. *estatuaria*; L. *statuarius.*] 1. The art of carving images as representatives of real persons or things; a branch of sculpture. 2. [It. *statuario*; Sp. *estatuario.*] One that professes or practices the art of carving images or making statues.

STAT'UE, *n.* [L. *statua.*] An image; a solid substance formed by carving into the likeness of a whole living being.

STAT'UE, *v. t.* To place, as a statue; to form a statue of.

† STA-TŪ'MI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *statumino.*] To prop or support.

STAT'URE, *n.* [L., It. *statura*; Fr. *stature.*] The natural height of an animal body; *generally used of the human body.* *Dryden.*

STAT'URED, *a.* Arrived at full stature. [*L. u.*] *Hall.*

STAT'U-TA-BLE, *a.* 1. Made or introduced by statute; proceeding from an act of the legislature. 2. Made or being in conformity to statute. *Addison.*

STAT'U-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to statute.

STAT'UTE, *n.* [Fr. *statut*; It. *statuto*; Sp. *estatuto*; L. *statutum.*] 1. An act of the legislature of a state commanding or prohibiting something; a positive law. *Statutes* are distinguished from *common law.* The latter owes its binding force to the principles of justice, to long use and the consent of a nation. The former owe their binding force to a positive command or declaration of the supreme power.—*Statute* is commonly applied to the acts of a legislative body consisting of representatives. In *monarchies*, the laws of the sovereign are called *edicts*, *decrees*, *ordinances*, *rescripts*, &c. 2. A special act of the supreme power, of a private nature, or intended to operate only on an individual or company. 3. The act of a corporation or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law.

STAT'UTE-MER-CHANT, *n.* In *English law*, a bond of record.

STAT'UTE-STĀ-PLE, *n.* A bond of record acknowledged before the mayor of the staple, by virtue of which the creditor may forthwith have execution against the body, lands and goods of the debtor, on non-payment. *Blackstone.*

STAT'U-TO-RY, *a.* Enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority.

STĀUNCH. *See* STANCH.

STĀU'RO-LITE, STĀU'RO-TIDE, } *n.* [Gr. σταυρος and λιθος.] A mineral crystalized in prisms.

STĀVE, *n.* [from *staff*; Fr. *douve*, *douvain.*] 1. A thin, narrow piece of timber, of which casks are made. 2. A staff; a metrical portion; a part of a psalm appointed to be sung in churches.—3. In *music*, the five horizontal and parallel lines on which the notes of tunes are written or printed.—*To stave and tail*, to part dogs by interposing a staff and by pulling the tail.

STAVE, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stove*, or *staved.* 1. To break a hole in; to break; to burst; *primarily*, to thrust through with a staff. 2. To push as with a staff; with *off.* 3. To delay. 4. To pour out; to suffer to be lost by breaking the cask. 5. To furnish with staves or rundles, [*obs.*]

† STAVE, *v. i.* To fight with staves. *Hudibras.*

STĀVES, *plu.* of STAFF.

STAW, *v. i.* To be fixed or set. [*Not in use, or local.*]

STĀY, *v. i.*; pret. *staid*, for *stayed.* [Ir. *stadam*; Sp. *estay*, *estiar*; Port. *estear*; Fr. *etai*, *etayer*; D. *stut*, *stutten.*] 1. To remain; to continue in a place; to abide for any indefinite time. 2. To continue in a state. 3. To wait; to attend; to forbear to act. 4. To stop; to stand still. 5. To dwell. 6. To rest; to rely; to confide in; to trust.

STAY, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staid*, for *stayed.* 1. To stop; to hold from proceeding; to withhold; to restrain. 2. To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from proceeding. 3. To keep from departure. 4. To stop from motion or falling; to prop; to hold up; to support. 5. To support from sinking; to sustain with strength.

STAY, *n.* 1. Continuance in a place; abode for a time indefinite. 2. Stand; stop; cessation of motion or progression. 3. Stop; obstruction; hinderance from progress. 4. Restraint of passion; moderation; caution; steadiness; sobriety; [*obs.*] 5. A fixed state. 6. Prop; support. 7. Steadiness of conduct.—8. In the *rigging of a ship*, a large, strong rope, employed to support the mast, by being extended from its upper end to the stem of the ship.—*Stays*, in *seamanship*, implies the operation of going about or changing the course of a ship, with a shifting of the sails.

STĀYED, *pp.* [now written *staid.*] Staid; fixed.

STĀY'ED-LY, (stāde'ly) *adv.* Composedly; gravely; moderately; prudently; soberly. [*Little used.*]

STĀY'ED-NESS, (stāde'nes) *n.* 1. Moderation; gravity; sobriety; [*see* STAIDNESS.] 2. Solidity; weight; [*l. u.*]

STĀY'ER, *n.* One that stops or restrains; one who upholds or supports; that which props.

STĀY'LACE, *n.* A lace for fastening the boddice in female dress. *Swift.*

STĀY'LESS, *a.* Without stop or delay. [*Little used.*]

STĀY'MĀK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make stays.

STAYS, *n. plu.* 1. A bodice; a kind of waistcoat stiffened with whalebone or other thing, worn by females. 2. *Stays*, of a ship; [*see* STAY.] 3. Station; fixed anchorage. 4. Any support; that which keeps another extended.

STĀY'-SAIL, *n.* Any sail extended on a stay. *Mar. Dict.*

STĀY'-TACK-KLE, *n.* A large tackle attached to the mainstay by means of a pendant, and used to hoist heavy bodies, as boats, butts of water, and the like.

STEAD, STED, } (sted) { *n.* [Goth. *stads*; Sax., Dan. *sted*; D. *stede.*] 1. Place; *in general*; [*obs.*] *Spenser.* 2. Place or room which another had or might have, noting substitution, replacing or filling the place of another. 3. The frame on which a bed is laid.—*To stand in stead*, to be of use or great advantage.

STEAD, STED, in names of places distant from a river or the sea, signifies *place*, as above; but in names of places situated on a river or harbor, it is from Sax. *stathe*, border, bank, shore.

† STEAD, (sted) *v. t.* 1. To help; to support; to assist. *Shak.* 2. To fill the place of another. *Shak.*

STEAD'FAST, STED'FAST, } (sted'fast) { *a.* [*stead* and *fast.*] 1. Fast fixed; firm; firmly fixed or established. 2. Constant; firm; resolute; not fickle or wavering. 3. Steady.

STEAD'FAST-LY, (sted'fast-ly) *adv.* Firmly; with constancy or steadiness of mind.

STEAD'FAST-NESS, (sted'fast-nes) *n.* 1. Firmness of standing; fixedness in place. 2. Firmness of mind or purpose; fixedness in principle; constancy; resolution.

STEAD'I-LY, (sted'de-ly) *adv.* 1. With firmness of standing or position; without tottering, shaking or leaning. 2. Without wavering, inconstancy or irregularity; without deviating.

STEAD'I-NESS, (sted'de-nes) *n.* 1. Firmness of standing or position; a state of being not tottering or easily moved or shaken. 2. Firmness of mind or purpose; constancy; resolution. 3. Consistent, uniform conduct.

STEAD'Y, STED'DY, (sted'dy) *a.* [Sax. *stedig.*] 1. Firm in standing or position; fixed; not tottering or shaking. 2. Constant in mind, purpose or pursuit; not fickle, changeable or wavering; not easily moved or persuaded to alter a purpose. 3. Regular; constant; undeviating; uniform. 4. Regular; not fluctuating; as, a *steady* breeze of wind.

STEAD'Y, (sted'dy) *v. t.* To hold or keep from shaking, reeling or falling; to support; to make or keep firm.

STĒAK, *n.* [Dan. *steeg, steg;* Sw. *stek.*] A slice of beef or pork broiled, or cut for broiling.

STĒAL, *v. t.;* pret. *stole;* pp. *stolen, stole.* [Sax. *stælan, stelan;* G. *stehlen;* D. *steelen;* Dan. *stieler.*] 1. To take and carry away feloniously, as the personal goods of another. 2. To withdraw or convey without notice, or clandestinely. 3. To gain or win by address or gradual and imperceptible means.

STĒAL, *v. i.* 1. To withdraw or pass privily; to slip along or away unperceived. 2. To practice theft; to take feloniously.

STĒAL, *n.* A handle. *See* STELE.

STĒAL'ER, *n.* One that steals; a thief.

STĒAL'ING, *ppr.* Taking the goods of another feloniously; withdrawing imperceptibly; gaining gradually.

STĒAL'ING-LY, *adv.* Slily; privately, or by an invisible motion. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

STEALTH, (stelth) *n.* 1. The act of stealing; theft. 2. The thing stolen; [*obs.*] 3. Secret act; clandestine practice; means unperceived employed to gain an object; way or manner not perceived.

STEALTH'Y, (stelth'y) *a.* Done by stealth; clandestine; unperceived. *Shak.*

STĒAM, *n.* [Sax. *steam, stem;* D. *stoom.*] 1. The vapor of water; or the elastic, aeriform fluid generated by heating water to the boiling point.—2. In *popular use*, the mist formed by condensed vapor.

STĒAM, *v. i.* 1. To rise or pass off in vapor by means of heat; to fume. 2. To send off visible vapor. 3. To pass off in visible vapor.

STĒAM, *v. t.* 1. To exhale; to evaporate; [*l. u.*] 2. To expose to steam; to apply steam to for softening, dressing or preparing.

STĒAM'-BŌAT, or STĒAM'-VES-SEL, *n.* A vessel propelled through the water by steam.

STĒAM'-BOIL-ER, *n.* A boiler for steaming food for cattle.

STĒAMED, *pp.* Exposed to steam; cooked or dressed by steam.

STĒAM'-EN-GĪNE, *n.* An engine worked by steam.

STĒAM'ING, *ppr.* Exposing to steam; cooking or dressing by steam; preparing for cattle by steam.

† STEAN, for *stone.*

STĒAR'IN, *n.* One of the proximate elements of animal fat, as lard, tallow, &c. *D. Olmsted.*

STĒ'A-TITE, *n.* [Gr. στεαρ, στεατος.] Soapstone; so called from its smooth or unctuous feel.

STE-A-TIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to soapstone; of the nature of steatite, or resembling it.

STĒ'AT-O-CELE, *n.* [Gr. στεαρ and κηλη.] A swelling of the scrotum, containing fat. *Cyc.*

STE-A-TŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr.] A species of tumor containing matter like suet. *Coxe.*

STED, STED'FAST. *See* STEAD.

STEE, or STEY, *n.* A ladder.

STEED, *n.* [Sax. *stede.*] A horse, or a horse for state or war. *Waller.*

STEEL, *n.* [Sax. *style;* D. *staal;* G. *stahl;* Dan. *staal.*] 1. Iron combined with a small portion of carbon; iron refined and hardened, used in making instruments, and particularly useful as the material of edged tools.—2. *Figuratively*, weapons; *particularly*, offensive weapons, swords, spears and the like. 3. Medicines composed of steel, as steel filings. 4. Extreme hardness; as, heads or hearts of *steel.*

STEEL, *a.* Made of steel.

STEEL, *v. t.* 1. To overlay, point or edge with steel. 2. To make hard or extremely hard. 3. To make hard; to make insensible or obdurate.

STEELED, *pp.* Pointed or edged with steel; hardened; made insensible.

STEEL'I-NESS, *n.* [from *steely.*] Great hardness.

STEEL'ING, *ppr.* Pointing or edging with steel; hardening; making insensible or unfeeling.

STEEL'Y, *a.* 1. Made of steel; consisting of steel. 2. Hard; firm.

STEEL'YARD, *n.* [*steel* and *yard.*] The Roman balance; an instrument for weighing bodies.

† STEEN, or † STĒAN, *n.* A vessel of clay or stone.

† STEEN'KIRK, *n.* A cant term for a neckcloth.

STEEP, *a.* [Sax. *steap.*] Making a large angle with the plane of the horizon; ascending or descending with great inclination; precipitous.

STEEP, *n.* A precipitous place, hill, mountain, rock or ascent; a precipice.

STEEP, *v. t.* To soak in a liquid; to macerate; to imbue; to keep any thing in a liquid till it has thoroughly imbibed it.

STEEP, *n.* A liquid for steeping grain or seeds; also, a runnet-bag. [*Local.*]

STEEPED, *pp.* Soaked; macerated; imbued.

STEEP'ER, *n.* A vessel, vat or cistern in which things are steeped. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

† STEEP'I-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being steep. *Howell.*

STEEP'ING, *ppr.* Soaking; macerating.

STEE'PLE, *n.* [Sax. *stepel, stypel.*] A turret of a church, ending in a point; a spire. *Dryden.*

STEE'PLED, *a.* Furnished with a steeple; adorned with steeples or towers. *Fairfax.*

† STEE'PLE-HOUSE, *n.* A church.

STEEP'LY, *adv.* With steepness; with precipitous declivity.

STEEP'NESS, *n.* The state of being steep; precipitous declivity. *Bacon.*

STEEP'Y, *a.* Having a steep or precipitous declivity.

STEER, *n.* [Sax. *steor, styre;* D. *stier.*] A young male of the ox kind or common ox. *Dryden.*

STEER, *v. t.* [Sax. *steoran;* G. *steuern.*] 1. To direct; to govern; *particularly*, to direct and govern the course of a ship by the movements of the helm. 2. To direct; to guide; to show the way or course to.

STEER, *v. i.* 1. To direct and govern a ship or other vessel in its course. 2. To be directed and governed. 3. To conduct one's self; to take or pursue a course or way.

† STEER, *n.* A rudder or helm.

STEER'AGE, *n.* 1. The act or practice of directing and governing in a course. *Addison.*—2. In *seamen's language*, the effort of a helm, or its effect on the ship.—3. In a *ship*, an apartment in the fore part of a ship for passengers. 4. The part of a ship where the tiller traverses. 5. Direction; regulation; [*l. u.*] 6. Regulation or management. 7. That by which a course is directed.

STEER'AGE-WAY, *n.* In *seamen's language*, that degree of progressive movement of a ship, which renders her governable by the helm.

STEERED, *pp.* Directed and governed in a course; guided; conducted.

STEER'ER, *n.* One that steers; a pilot. [*Little used.*]

STEER'ING, *ppr.* Directing and governing in a course, as a ship; guiding; conducting.

STEER'ING, *n.* The act or art of directing and governing a ship or other vessel in her course.

STEER'ING-WHEEL, *n.* The wheel by which the rudder of a ship is turned and the ship steered.

† STEER'LESS, *a.* Having no steer or rudder. *Gower.*

STEERS'MAN, *n.* [*steer* and *man.*] One that steers; the helmsman of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

† STEERS'MATE, *n.* One who steers; a pilot.

STEEV'ING, *n.* In *seamen's language*, the angle of elevation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon. *Mar. Dict.*

STEG, *n.* [Ice. *stegge.*] A gander. [*Local.*]

STEG-A-NOG'RA-PHIST, *n.* [Gr. στεγανος and γραφω.] One who practices the art of writing in cipher. *Bailey.*

STEG-A-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art of writing in ciphers or characters. *Bailey.*

STEG-NOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. στεγνωτικος.] Tending to bind or render costive. *Bailey.*

STEG-NOT'IC, *n.* A medicine proper to stop the orifices of the vessels or emunctories of the body.

STĒIN'HEIL-ITE, *n.* A mineral, a variety of iolite.

† STELE, *n.* A stale or handle; a stalk.

STEL'E-CHITE, *n.* A fine kind of storax. *Cyc.*

STEL'LAR, STEL'LA-RY, *a.* [It. *stellare;* L. *stellaris.*] 1. Pertaining to stars; astral. 2. Starry; full of stars; set with stars.

STEL'LATE, STEL'LA-TED, *a.* [L. *stellatus.*] 1. Resembling a star; radiated.—2. In *botany*, *stellate* or *verticillate leaves* are when more leaves than two surround the stem in a whorl.

† STEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *stella.*] Radiation of light.

† STELLED, *a.* Starry. *Shak.*

STEL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *stella* and *fero.*] Having or abounding with stars

STEL'LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *stella*, and *form.*] Like a star; radiated.

† STEL'LI-FY, *v. t.* To turn into a star. *Chaucer.*

STELL'ION, *n.* [L. *stellio.*] A newt. *Ainsworth.*

† STELL'ION-ATE, *n.* [Fr. *stellionat;* Low L. *stellionatus.*] In *law*, the crime of selling a thing deceitfully for what it is not, as to sell that for one's own which belongs to another.

STEL'LITE, *n.* [L. *stella.*] A name given by some writers to a white stone found on Mount Libanus.

STEL'O-CHITE, *n.* A name given to the osteocolla.

STE-LOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. στηλογραφια.] The art of writing or inscribing characters on pillars. *Stackhouse.*

STEM, *n.* [Sax. *stemn;* G. *stamm;* D., Sw. *stam.*] 1. The

principal body of a tree, shrub or plant of any kind; the main stock; the firm part which supports the branches. 2. The peduncle of the fructification, or the pedicle of a flower; that which supports the flower or the fruit of a plant. 3. The stock of a family; a race or generation of progenitors. 4. Progeny; branch of a family.—5. In *a ship*, a circular piece of timber, to which the two sides of a ship are united at the fore-end.

STEM, *v. t.* 1. To oppose or resist, as a current; or to make progress against a current. 2. To stop; to check; as a stream or moving force.

STEM'-€LASP-ING, *a.* Embracing the stem with its base; amplexicaul; as a leaf or petiole. *Martyn.*

STEM'-LĒAF, *n.* A leaf inserted into the stem. *Martyn.*

STEM'LESS, *a.* Having no stem.

STEMMED, *pp.* Opposed, as a current; stopped.

STEM'MING, *ppr.* Opposing, as a stream; stopping.

STEM'PLE, *n.* In *mining*, a cross-bar of wood in a shaft. *Encyc.*

STENCH, *n.* [Sax. *stenc.*] An ill smell; offensive odor.

† STENCH, *v. t.* 1. To cause to emit a hateful smell. *Mortimer.* 2. To stanch; to stop. *Harvey.*

† STENCH'Y, *a.* Having an offensive smell. *Dyer.*

STEN'CIL, *n.* A piece of thin leather or oil-cloth, used in painting paper-hangings.

STEN'CIL, *v. t.* To paint or color in figures with stencils.

STE-NOG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. στενος and γραφω.] One who is skilled in the art of short-hand writing.

STEN-O-GRAPH'I€, STEN-O-GRAPH'I-€AL, } *a.* Pertaining to the art of writing in short-hand; expressing in characters or short-hand.

STE-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art of writing in short-hand by using abbreviations or characters.

STENT, for *stint*. *See* STINT.

STEN-TŌ'RI-AN, *a.* [from *Stentor.*] 1. Extremely loud. 2. Able to utter a very loud sound.

STEN-TO-RO-PHON'I€, *a.* [from *Stentor*, a herald in Homer, whose voice was as loud as that of fifty other men.] Speaking or sounding very loud.

STEP, *v. i.* [Sax. *stæppan*, *steppan*; D. *stappen.*] 1. To move the foot; to advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet. 2. To go; to walk a little distance. 3. To walk gravely, slowly or resolutely.

STEP, *v. t.* 1. To set, as the foot. 2. To fix the foot of a mast in the keel; to erect.

STEP, *n.* [Sax. *stæp*; D. *stap.*] 1. A pace; an advance or movement made by one removal of the foot. 2. One remove in ascending or descending; a stair. 3. The space passed by the foot in walking or running. 4. A small space or distance. 5. The distance between the feet in walking or running. 6. Gradation; degree. 7. Progression; act of advancing. 8. Footstep; print or impression of the foot; track. 9. Gait; manner of walking. 10. Proceeding; measure; action. 11. The round of a ladder.—12. *Steps*, in the *plural*, walk; passage. 13. Pieces of timber in which the foot of a mast is fixed.

STEP, STEPP, } *n.* In *Russ*, an uncultivated desert of large extent. *Tooke.*

STEP, Sax. *steop*, from *stepan*, to deprive, is prefixed to certain words to express a relation by marriage.

STEP'-BRO†H-ER, *n.* A brother-in-law, or by marriage.

STEP'-CHĪLD, *n.* [*step* and *child.*] A son-in-law or daughter-in-law; [a child deprived of its parent.]

STEP'-DAME, *n.* A mother by marriage.

STEP'-DAUGH-TER, *n.* A daughter by marriage.

STEP'-FĂ-†HER, *n.* A father-in-law; a father by marriage only; [the father of an orphan.]

STEP'-MO†H-ER, *n.* A mother by marriage only; a mother-in-law; [the mother of an orphan.]

STEP'-SIS-TER, *n.* A sister-in-law, or by marriage.

STEP'-SON, *n.* A son-in-law; [an orphan son.]

STEPPED, *pp.* Set; placed; erected; fixed in the keel, as a mast.

STEP'PING, *ppr.* Moving, or advancing by a movement of the foot or feet; placing; fixing or erecting.

STEP'PING, *n.* The act of walking or running by steps.

STEP'PING-STONE, *n.* A stone to raise the feet above the dirt and mud in walking. *Swift.*

STEP'-STONE, *n.* A stone laid before a door as a stair to rise on in entering the house.

STER, in *composition*, is from the Sax. *steora*, a director. It seems primarily to have signified chief, principal or director.

STER-€O-RĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *stercoreus*, *stercorosus.*] Pertaining to dung, or partaking of its nature.

STER-€O-RĀ'RI-AN, STER'€O-RA-NIST, } *n.* [L. *stercus.*] One in the Romish church who held that the host is liable to digestion.

STER'€O-RA-RY, *n.* A place properly secured from the weather for containing dung.

STER-€O-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *stercoratio.*] The act of manuring with dung. *Bacon.*

STERE, *n.* In the *new French system of measures*, the unit for solid measure, equal to a cubic metre.

STER-E-O-GRAPH'I€, STER-E-O-GRAPH'I-€AL, } *a.* Made or done according to the rules of stereography, delineated on a plane.

STER-E-O-GRAPH'I-€AL-LY, *adv.* By delineation on a plane.

STER-E-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. στερεος and γραφω.] The act or art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane. *Encyc.*

STER-E-O-MET'RI-€AL, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by stereometry.

STER-E-OM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. στερεος and μετρεω.] The art of measuring solid bodies, and finding their solid content.

STER-E-O-TOM'I-€AL, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by stereotomy.

STER-E-OT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. στερεος and τεμνω.] The science or art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections, as arches, &c.

STER'E-O-TYPE, *n.* [Gr. στερεος and τυπος.] 1. *Literally*, a fixed metal type; hence, a plate of fixed or solid metallic types for printing books. 2. The art of making plates of fixed metallic types, or of executing work on such plates.

STER'E-O-TYPE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to fixed metallic types. 2. Done on fixed metallic types, or plates of fixed types.

STER'E-O-TYPE, *v. t.* To make fixed metallic types or plates of type metal, corresponding with the words and letters of a book; to compose a book in fixed types.

STER'E-O-TŸP-ER, *n.* One who makes stereotype.

STER'E-O-TŸP-ING, *ppr.* Making stereotype plates for any work; or impressing copies on stereotype plates.

STER-E-O-TY-POG'RA-PHER, *n.* A stereotype printer.

STER-E-O-TY-POG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art or practice of printing on stereotype. *Entick.*

STER'ILE, STER'IL, } *a.* [L. *sterilis*; It., Fr. *sterile*; Sp. *esteril.*] 1. Barren; unfruitful; not fertile; producing little or no crop. 2. Barren; producing no young. 3. Barren of ideas; destitute of sentiment.

STE-RIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *sterilitas*; Fr. *sterilité*; It. *sterilità.*] 1. Barrenness; unproductiveness; unfruitfulness; the quality or state of producing little or nothing. 2. Barrenness; unfruitfulness; the state of not producing young, as of animals. 3. Barrenness of ideas or sentiments, as in writings. 4. Want of fertility or the power of producing sentiment.

STER'IL-IZE, *v. t.* 1. To make barren; to impoverish, as land; to exhaust of fertility; [*little used.*] 2. To deprive of fecundity, or the power of producing young; [*little used.*]

STER'LET, *n.* A fish of the Caspian sea. *Tooke.*

STER'LING, *a.* [probably from *Easterling.*] 1. An epithet by which English money of account is distinguished; as, a pound *sterling*. 2. Genuine; pure; of excellent quality.

STER'LING, *n.* 1. English money. 2. Standard; rate; [*little used.*]

STERN, *a.* [Sax. *styrn.*] 1. Severe; austere; fixed with an aspect of severity and authority. 2. Severe of manner; rigid; harsh; cruel. 3. Hard; afflictive. 4. Rigidly steadfast; immovable.

STERN, *n.* [Sax. *steor* and *ern.*] 1. The hind part of a ship or other vessel, or of a boat; the part opposite to the stem or prow. *Mar. Dict.* 2. Post of management; direction; [*obs.*] 3. The hinder part of any thing; [*not elegant.*] *Spenser.*—*By the stern* is a phrase which denotes that a ship is more deeply laden abaft than forward.

† STERN'AGE, *n.* Steerage or stern. *Shak.*

STERN'-BOARD, *n.* [*stern* and *board.*] In *seaman's language*, a loss of way in making a tack.

STERN'-CHASE, *n.* A cannon placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward, and intended to annoy a ship that is in pursuit of her. *Mar. Dict.*

STERNED, *a.* In *compounds*, having a stern of a particular shape; as, square-*sterned.*

† STERN'ER, *n.* [Sax. *steoran.*] A director. *Clarke.*

STERN'-FĂST, *n.* [*stern* and *fast.*] A rope used to confine the stern of a ship or other vessel.

STERN'-FRAME, *n.* [*stern* and *frame.*] The several pieces of timber which form the stern of a ship.

STERN'LY, *adv.* In a stern manner; with an austere or stern countenance; with an air of authority.

STERN'NESS, *n.* 1. Severity of look; a look of austerity, rigor or severe authority. *Shak.* 2. Severity or harshness of manner; rigor. *Dryden.*

STERN'MŌST, *a.* [*stern* and *most.*] Farthest in the rear; farthest astern. *Mar. Dict.*

STERN'ON, *n.* [Gr.] The breast-bone.

STERN'-PŌRT, *n.* A port in the stern of a ship.

STERN'-PŌST, *n.* A straight piece of timber, erected on the extremity of the keel to support the rudder and terminate the ship behind.

STERN'-SHEETS, *n.* That part of a boat which is between the stern and the aftmost seat of the rowers; usually furnished with seats for passengers.

STERN'UM, *n.* [Gr. στερνον.] The breast-bone.

STER-NU-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sternutatio.*] The act of sneezing. *Quincy.*
STER-NŪ'TA-TĪVE, *a.* [L. *sternuo.*] Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.
STER-NŪ'TA-TO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *sternutatoire.*] Having the quality of exciting to sneeze.
STER-NŪ'TA-TO-RY, *n.* A substance that provokes sneezing.
STERN'–WAY, *n.* [*stern* and *way.*] The movement of a ship backwards, or with her stern foremost.
STER-QUIL'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *sterquilinium.*] Pertaining to a dunghill; mean; dirty; paltry. *Howell.*
†STER'VEN, to *starve. Spenser.*
STETH'E-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. στηθος and σκοπεω.] A tubular instrument for distinguishing diseases of the stomach by sounds.
STEVE, *v. t.* [from the root of *stow.*] To stow, as cotton or wool in a ship's hold. [*Local.*]
STĒ'VE-DORE, *n.* One whose occupation is to stow goods, packages, &c. in a ship's hold. *N. York.*
†STEV'EN, *n.* [Sax. *stefnian.*] An outcry; a loud call; a clamor. *Spenser.*
STEW, *v. t.* [Fr. *etuver;* It. *stufare.*] 1. To seethe or gently boil; to boil slowly in a moderate manner, or with a simmering heat. 2. To boil in heat.
STEW, *v. i.* To be seethed in a slow, gentle manner, or in heat and moisture.
STEW, *n.* 1. A hot-house; a bagnio. 2. A brothel; a house of prostitution. *South.* 3. A prostitute; [*obs.*] 4. [*See* STOW.] A store-pond; a small pond where fish are kept for the table; [*obs.*] 5. Meat stewed; as, a *stew* of pigeons. 6. Confusion, as when the air is full of dust. *Grose.*
STEW'ARD, *n.* [Sax. *stiward.*] 1. A man employed in great families to manage the domestic concerns. 2. An officer of state; as, lord high *steward.*—3. In *colleges*, an officer who provides food for the students, and superintends the concerns of the kitchen.—4. In a *ship of war*, an officer who is appointed by the purser to distribute provisions to the officers and crew.—5. In *Scripture*, a minister of Christ. 1 *Cor.* iv.
†STEW'ARD, *v. t.* To manage as a steward. *Fuller.*
STEW'ARD-LY, *adv.* With the care of a steward. [*Little used.*]
STEW'ARD-SHIP, *n.* The office of a steward.
STEW'ART-RY, *n.* An overseer or superintendent.
STEWED, *pp.* Gently boiled; boiled in heat.
STEW'ING, *ppr.* Boiling in a moderate heat.
STEW'ING, *n.* The act of seething slowly.
STEW'ISH, *a.* Suiting a brothel. *Hall.*
STEW'–PAN, *n.* A pan in which things are stewed.
STIB'I-AL, *a.* [L. *stibium.*] Like or having the qualities of antimony; antimonial.
†STIB-I-Ā'RI-AN, *n.* [L. *stibium.*] A violent man.
STIB'I-A-TED, *a.* Impregnated with antimony.
STIB'I-UM, *n.* [L.] Antimony.
STIC'A-DOS, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
STICH, *n.* [Gr. στιχος.] 1. In *poetry*, a verse, of whatever measure or number of feet.—2. In *rural affairs*, an order or rank of trees. [In *New England*, as much land as lies between double furrows, is called a *stitch*, or a land.]
STI-CHOM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. στιχος and μετρον.] A catalogue of the books of Scripture, with the number of verses which each book contains.
STICH'–WORT, STITCH'–WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *stellaria.*
STICK, *n.* [Sax. *sticca*; G. *stecken*; D. *stok*; Dan. *stikke*; Sw. *stake, sticka.*] 1. The small shoot or branch of a tree or shrub, cut off; a rod; also, a staff. 2. Any stem of a tree, of any size, cut for fuel or timber. 3. Many instruments, long and slender, are called *sticks.* 4. A thrust with a pointed instrument that penetrates a body; a stab. —*Stick of eels*, the number of twenty-five eels. *Encyc.*
STICK, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *stuck.* [Sax. *stican, stician*; G. *stechen*; Dan. *stikker.*] 1. To pierce; to stab; to cause to enter, as a pointed instrument; hence, to kill by piercing. 2. To thrust in; to fasten or cause to remain by piercing. 3. To fasten; to attach by causing to adhere to the surface. 4. To set; to fix in. 5. To set with something pointed. 6. To fix on a pointed instrument.
STICK, *v. i.* 1. To adhere; to hold to by cleaving to the surface, as by tenacity or attraction. 2. To be united; to be inseparable; to cling fast to, as something reproachful. 3. To rest with the memory; to abide. 4. To stop; to be impeded by adhesion or obstruction. 5. To stop; to be arrested in a course. 6. To stop; to hesitate. 7. To adhere; to remain; to resist efforts to remove. 8. To cause difficulties or scruples; to cause to hesitate. 9. To be stopped or hindered from proceeding. 10. To be embarrassed or puzzled. 11. To adhere closely in friendship and affection.—*To stick to*, to adhere closely; to be constant; to be firm.—1. *To stick by*, to adhere closely; to be constant. 2. To be troublesome by adhering.—*To stick upon*, to dwell upon; not to forsake.—*To stick out*, to project; to be prominent.
STICK'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of a thing which makes it adhere to a plane surface; adhesiveness; viscousness; glutinousness; tenacity.
STICKLE, *v. i.* 1. To take part with one side or other. 2. To contend; to contest; to altercate. 3. To trim; to play fast and loose; to pass from one side to the other.
†STICKLE, *v. t.* To arbitrate. *Drayton.*
STICKLE–BACK, *n.* A small fish. *Encyc.*
STICKLER, *n.* 1. A sidesman to fencers; a second to a duelist; one who stands to judge a combat. 2. An obstinate contender about any thing.—3. *Formerly*, an officer who cut wood for the priory of Ederose, within the king's parks of Clarendon. *Cowel.*
STICKLING, *ppr.* Trimming; contending obstinately.
STICK'Y, *a.* Having the quality of adhering to a surface; adhesive; gluey; viscous; viscid; glutinous; tenacious.
STID'DY, *n.* [Ice. *stedia.*] An anvil; also, a smith's shop. [*Not in use, or local.*]
STIFF, *a.* [Sax. *stif*; G. *steif*; D., Sw. *styf*; Dan. *stiv.*] 1. Not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not flaccid; rigid. 2. Not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; inspissated; not soft nor hard. 3. Strong; violent; impetuous in motion. 4. Hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued. 5. Obstinate; pertinacious; firm in perseverance or resistance. 6. Harsh; formal; constrained; not natural and easy. 7. Formal in manner; constrained; affected; starched; not easy or natural. 8. Strongly maintained, or asserted with good evidence.—9. In *seamen's language*, a *stiff* vessel is one that will bear sufficient sail without danger of oversetting.
STIFF'EN, (stif'n) *v. t.* [Sax. *stifian*; Sw. *styfna*; D. *styven*; G. *steifen.*] 1. To make stiff; to make less pliant or flexible. 2. To make torpid. 3. To inspissate; to make more thick or viscous.
STIFF'EN, (stif'n) *v. i.* 1. To become stiff; to become more rigid or less flexible. 2. To become more thick, or less soft; to be inspissated; to approach to hardness. 3. To become less susceptible of impression; to become less tender or yielding; to grow more obstinate.
STIFF'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making or becoming less pliable, or more thick, or more obstinate.
STIFF'EN-ING, *n.* Something that is used to make a substance more stiff or less soft.
STIFF'–HEART-ED, *a.* [*stiff* and *heart.*] Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious. *Ezek.* ii.
STIFF'LY, *adv.* 1. Firmly; strongly. *Bacon.* 2. Rigidly; obstinately; with stubbornness.
STIFF'–NECKED, *a.* [*stiff* and *neck.*] Stubborn; inflexibly obstinate; contumacious. *Denham.*
STIFF'NESS, *n.* 1. Rigidness; want of pliableness or flexibility; the firm texture or state of a substance which renders it difficult to bend it. 2. Thickness; spissitude; a state between softness and hardness. 3. Torpidness; inaptitude to motion. 4. Tension. 5. Obstinacy; stubbornness; contumaciousness. 6. Formality of manner; constraint; affected precision. 7. Rigorousness; harshness. 8. Affected or constrained manner of expression or writing; want of natural simplicity and ease.
STI'FLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *etouffer*, to stifle; L. *stipo.*] 1. To suffocate; to stop the breath or action of the lungs by crowding something into the windpipe, or by infusing a substance into the lungs, or by other means; to choke. 2. To stop. 3. To oppress; to stop the breath temporarily. 4. To extinguish; to deaden; to quench. 5. To suppress; to hinder from transpiring or spreading. 6. To extinguish; to check or restrain and destroy; to suppress. 7. To suppress or repress; to conceal; to withhold from escaping or manifestation. 8. To suppress; to destroy.
STI'FLE, *n.* 1. The joint of a horse next to the buttock, and corresponding to the knee in man. 2. A disease in the knee-pan of a horse or other animal.
†STI'FLE-MENT, *n.* Something that might be suppressed or concealed. *Brewer.*
STIGH. *See* STY.
STIG'MA, *n.* [L.] 1. A brand; a mark made with a burning iron. 2. Any mark of infamy; any reproachful conduct which stains the purity or darkens the lustre of reputation.—3. In *botany*, the top of the pistil.
STIG'MA-TA, *n. plu.* The apertures in the bodies of insects, communicating with the tracheæ or air-vessels.
STIG-MAT'IC, STIG-MAT'I-CAL, *a.* 1. Marked with a stigma, or with something reproachful to character. 2. Impressing with infamy or reproach.
STIG-MAT'IC, *n.* 1. A notorious profligate, or criminal who has been branded; [*little used.*] 2. One who bears about him the marks of infamy or punishment; [*little used.*] 3. One on whom nature has set a mark of deformity; [*little used.*]
STIG-MAT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* With a mark of infamy or deformity.
STIG'MA-TIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *stigmatiser.*] 1. To mark with

a brand. 2. To set a mark of disgrace on; to disgrace with some note of reproach or infamy.

STIG'MA-TĪZED, *pp.* Marked with disgrace.

STIG'MA-TĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Branding with infamy.

STĪ'LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the stile of a dial. *Moxon.*

STIL'BITE, *n.* [Gr. στιλβω.] A mineral.

STILE, *n.* [This is another spelling of *style*. *See* STYLE and STILL.] A pin set on the face of a dial to form a shadow.

STILE, *n.* [Sax. *stigel.*] A step or set of steps for ascending and descending, in passing a fence or wall. *Swift.*

STI-LET'TO, *n.* [It. dim. from *stilo.*] A small dagger with a round, pointed blade.

STILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *stillan;* G., D. *stillen;* Dan. *stiller.*] 1. To stop, as motion or agitation; to check or restrain; to make quiet. 2. To stop, as noise; to silence. 3. To appease; to calm; to quiet; as tumult, agitation or excitement.

STILL, *a.* 1. Silent; uttering no sound. 2. Quiet; calm; not disturbed by noise. 3. Motionless. 4. Quiet; calm; not agitated.

STILL, *n.* Calm; silence; freedom from noise. [*A poetic word.*]

STILL, *adv.* 1. To this time; till now. 2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding. 3. It precedes or accompanies words denoting increase of degree 4. Always; ever; continually. *Pope.* 5. After that; after what is stated. 6. In continuation.

STILL, *n.* [L. *stillo.*] A vessel, boiler or copper used in the distillation of liquors. *Newton.*

STILL, *v. t.* [L. *stillo.*] To expel spirit from liquor by heat, and condense it in a refrigeratory; to distill.

†STILL, *v. i.* To drop. *See* DISTILL.

STIL-LA-TĬ'TIOUS, *a.* [L. *stillatitius.*] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

STILL'A-TO-RY, *n.* 1. An alembic; a vessel for distillation; [*little used.*] 2. A laboratory; a room in which distillation is performed; [*little used.*]

STILL'-BORN, *a.* 1. Dead at the birth. 2. Abortive.

STILL'-BURN, *v. t.* To burn in the process of distillation.

STILLED, *pp.* Calmed; appeased; quieted; silenced.

STILL'ER, *n.* One who stills or quiets.

STIL'LI-CIDE, *n.* [L. *stillicidium.*] A continual falling or succession of drops. [*Not much used.*] *Bacon.*

STIL-LI-CID'I-OUS, *a.* Falling in drops. *Brown.*

STILL'ING, *ppr.* Calming; silencing; quieting.

STILL'ING, *n.* 1. The act of calming, silencing or quieting. 2. A stand for casks.

STILL'-LĪFE, *n.* 1. Things that have only vegetable life. *Mason.* 2. Dead animals, or paintings representing the dead.

STILL'NESS, *n.* 1. Freedom from noise or motion; calmness; quiet; silence. 2. Freedom from agitation or excitement. 3. Habitual silence; taciturnity.

STILL'-STAND, *n.* Absence of motion. [*Little used.*]

STIL'LY, *adv.* 1. Silently; without noise. 2. Calmly; quietly; without tumult.

STILP-NO-SID'E-RITE, *n.* [Gr. στιλπνος, and *siderite.*] A mineral of a brownish-black color.

STILT, *n.* [G. *stelze;* D. *stelt.*] A stilt is a piece of wood with a shoulder, to support the foot in walking.

STILT, *v. t.* 1. To raise on stilts; to elevate. *Young.* 2. To raise by unnatural means.

STIME, *n.* A glimpse. *North of England.*

STIM'U-LANT, *a.* [L. *stimulans.*] Increasing or exciting action, particularly the action of the organs of an animal body; stimulating.

STIM'U-LANT, *n.* A medicine that excites and increases the action of the moving fibres or organs of an animal body.

STIM'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *stimulo.*] 1. To excite, rouse or animate to action or more vigorous exertion by some pungent motive or by persuasion.—2. In *medicine*, to excite or increase the action of the moving fibres or organs of an animal body.

STIM'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Goaded; roused or excited to action or more vigorous exertion.

STIM'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Goading; exciting to action or more vigorous exertion.

STIM-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of goading or exciting. 2. Excitement; the increased action of the moving fibres or organs in animal bodies.

STIM'U-LA-TĪVE, *a.* Having the quality of exciting action in the animal system.

STIM'U-LA-TĪVE, *n.* That which stimulates; that which rouses into more vigorous action.

STIM'U-LA-TOR, *n.* One that stimulates.

STIM'U-LUS, *n.* [L.] *Literally*, a goad; hence, something that rouses from languor; that which excites or increases action in the animal system; or that which rouses the mind or spirits.

STING, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *stung. Stang* is *obsolete.* [Goth. *stigcwan;* Sax. *stingan, styngan.*] 1. To pierce with the sharp-pointed instrument with which certain animals are furnished, such as bees, wasps, scorpions and the like. 2. To pain acutely.

STING, *n.* [Sax. *sting, stincg.*] 1. A sharp-pointed weapon by which certain animals are armed by nature for their defense. 2. The thrust of a sting into the flesh. 3. Any thing that gives acute pain. 4. The point in the last verse. 5. That which gives the principal pain, or constitutes the principal terror.

STING'ER, *n.* That which stings, vexes or gives acute pain.

STIN'GI-LY, *adv.* [from *stingy.*] With mean covetousness; in a niggardly manner.

STIN'GI-NESS, *n.* [from *stingy.*] Extreme avarice; mean covetousness; niggardliness.

STING'LESS, *a.* [from *sting.*] Having no sting.

STIN'GO, *n.* [from the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer. [*A cant word.*] *Addison.*

STIN'GY, *a.* [W. *ystang.*] Extremely close and covetous; meanly avaricious; niggardly; narrow-hearted. [*A low word.*]

STINK, *v. i.;* pret. *stank*, or *stunk.* [Sax. *stincan;* G., D. *stinken.*] To emit a strong, offensive smell.

STINK, *n.* A strong, offensive smell. *Dryden.*

STINK'ARD, *n.* A mean, paltry fellow.

STINK'ER, *n.* Something intended to offend by the smell. *Harvey.*

STINK'ING, *ppr.* Emitting a strong, offensive smell.

STINK'ING-LY, *adv.* With an offensive smell. *Shak.*

STINK'POT, *n.* An artificial composition offensive to the smell. *Harvey.*

STINK'STONE, *n.* Swinestone, a mineral. *Ure.*

STINT, *v. t.* [Sax. *stintan*, to stint or stunt; Ice. *stunta.*] 1. To restrain within certain limits; to bound; to confine; to limit. 2. To assign a certain task in labor, which being performed, the person is excused from further labor for the day, or for a certain time; *a common use of the word in America.*

STINT, *n.* A small bird, the *tringa cinctus.*

STINT, *n.* 1. Limit; bound; restraint. *Dryden.* 2. Quantity assigned; proportion allotted. *Shak.*

STINT'ANCE, *n.* Restraint; stoppage. [*Not used, or local.*]

STINT'ED, *pp.* Restrained to a certain limit or quantity.

STINT'ER, *n.* He or that which stints.

STINT'ING, *ppr.* Restraining within certain limits; assigning a certain quantity to; limiting.

STIPE, *n.* [L. *stipes.*] In *botany*, the base of a frond; or a species of stem passing into leaves.

STIP'EL, *n.* [*See* STIPULA.] In *botany*, a little appendix situated at the base of the folioles. *Decandolle.*

STĪ'PEND, *n.* [L. *stipendium.*] Settled pay or compensation for services, whether daily or monthly wages, or an annual salary.

STĪ'PEND, *v. t.* To pay by settled wages. *Shelton.*

*STI-PEND'I-A-RY, *a.* [L. *stipendiarius.*] Receiving wages or salary; performing services for a stated price or compensation. *Knolles.*

*STI-PEND'I-A-RY, *n.* One who performs services for a settled compensation, either by the day, month or year.

STIP'I-TATE, *a.* In *botany*, supported by a stipe; elevated on a stipe; as pappus or down. *Martyn.*

STIP'PLE, *v. t.* To engrave by means of dots, in distinction from engraving in lines. *Todd.*

STIP'PLED, *pp.* Engraved with dots.

STIP'PLING, *ppr.* Engraving with dots.

STIP'PLING, *n.* A mode of engraving on copper by means of dots. *Cyc.*

STIP'TIC. *See* STYPTIC.

STIP'U-LA, or STIP'ULE, *n.* [L. *stipula.*] In *botany*, a scale at the base of nascent petioles or peduncles. A leafy appendage to the proper leaves or to their footstalks.

STIP-U-LĀ'CEOUS, } *a.* [from L. *stipula, stipularis.*] 1.
STIP'U-LAR, } Formed of stipules or scales. 2. Growing on stipules, or close to them.

STIP'U-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *stipulor.*] 1. To make an agreement or covenant with any person or company to do or forbear any thing; to contract; to settle terms. 2. To bargain.

STIP'U-LATE, *a.* Having stipules on it.

STIP'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Agreed; contracted; covenanted.

STIP'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Agreeing; contracting.

STIP-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *stipulatio.*] 1. The act of agreeing and covenanting; a contracting or bargaining. 2. An agreement or covenant made by one person with another for the performance or forbearance of some act; a contract or bargain.—3. In *botany*, the situation and structure of the stipules.

STIP'U-LA-TOR, *n.* One who stipulates or covenants.

STIP'ULE. *See* STIPULA.

STIR, *v. t.* [Sax. *stirian, styrian;* D. *stooren;* G. *stören.*] 1. To move; to change place in any manner. 2. To agitate; to bring into debate. 3. To incite to action; to instigate; to prompt. 4. To excite; to raise; to put into motion.—*To stir up.* 1. To incite; to animate. 2. To excite; to put into action; to begin. 3. To quicken; to enliven. 4. To disturb.

STIR, *v. i.* 1. To move one's self. 2. To go or be carried in any manner. 3. To be in motion; not to be still. 4. To become the object of notice or conversation. 5. To rise in the morning; [*colloquial.*] *Shak.*

STIR, *n.* [W. *ystwr.*] 1. Agitation; tumult; bustle; noise or various movements. 2. Public disturbance or commotion; tumultuous disorder; seditious uproar. 3. Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passions.

STIR'A-BOUT, *n.* A Yorkshire dish formed of oat-meal, boiled in water to a certain consistency. *Malone.*

STIR'I-A-TED, *a.* [L. *stiria*, an icicle.] Adorned with pendants like icicles.

STIR'I-OUS, *a.* Resembling icicles. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

STIRK, *n.* A young ox or heifer. [*Local.*]

† STIRP, *n.* [L. *stirps.*] Stock; race; family. *Bacon.*

STIRRED, *pp.* Moved; agitated; put in action.

STIR'RER, *n.* 1. One who is in motion. 2. One who puts in motion. 3. A riser in the morning. 4. An inciter or exciter; an instigator. 5. A *stirrer up*, an exciter; an instigator.

STIR'RING, *ppr.* Moving; agitating; putting in motion.

STIR'RING, *n.* The act of moving or putting in motion.

* STIR'RUP, (ster'rup) *n.* [Sax. *stige-rapa.*] A kind of ring or bent piece of metal, horizontal on one side for receiving the foot of the rider, and attached to a strap which is fastened to the saddle, used to assist persons in mounting a horse, and to enable them to sit steadily in riding, as well as to relieve them by supporting a part of the weight of the body.

STIR'RUP-LEATH-ER, *n.* A strap that supports a stirrup.

STITCH, *v. t.* [G. *sticken*; D. *stikken*; Dan. *stikker*; Sw. *sticka.*] 1. To sew in a particular manner; to sew slightly or loosely. 2. To form land into ridges; [*N. England.*]

STITCH, *v. i.* To practice stitching.

STITCH, *n.* 1. A single pass of a needle in sewing. 2. A single turn of the thread round a needle in knitting; a link of yarn. 3. A land; the space between two double furrows in ploughed ground. 4. A local spasmodic pain; an acute, lancing pain, like the piercing of a needle.

STITCHED, *pp.* Sewed slightly.

STITCH'EL, *n.* A kind of hairy wool. [*Local.*]

STITCH'ER, *n.* One that stitches.

STITCH'ER-Y, *n.* Needlework; *in contempt. Shak.*

† STITCH'FALL-EN, *a.* Fallen, as a stitch in knitting.

STITCH'ING, *ppr.* Sewing in a particular manner.

STITCH'ING, *n.* 1. The act of stitching. 2. Work done by sewing in a particular manner. 3. The forming of land into ridges or divisions.

STITCH'-WORT, *n.* A plant, camomile. [L. *anthemis.*]

† STITH, *a.* [Sax.] Strong; rigid.

STITH'Y, *n.* [Ice. *stedia.*] 1. An anvil; [*local.*] *Shak.* 2. A disease in oxen.

STIVE, *v. t.* [*See* STUFF and STEW.] 1. To stuff up close; [*little used.*] *Sandys.* 2. To make hot, sultry and close; [*obs.*] *Wotton.*

STI'VER, *n.* [Sw. *stifver*; D. *stuiver.*] A Dutch coin of about the value of the cent of the United States.

STŌAK, *v. t.* To stop; to choke; *in seamen's language.*

STŌAT, *n.* An animal of the weasel kind; the ermine.

† STŌ'ĊAH, *n.* [Ir. and Erse.] An attendant; a wallet-boy.

STOĊ-ĊĀDE', } *n.* [It. *stoccato*; Sp. *estocada*; Fr. *estocade.*]
STOĊ-ĊĀ'DO, } 1. A stab; a thrust with a rapier. 2. A fence or barrier made with stakes or posts planted in the earth; a slight fortification; *see* STOCKADE.

† STO-ĊHAS'TIĊ, *a.* [Gr. στοχαστικος.] Conjectural; able to conjecture. *Brown.*

STOĊK, *n.* [Sax. *stoc*; G. *stock*; D., Dan. *stok*; Sw. *stock*; Fr. *estoc*; It. *stocco.*] 1. The stem or main body of a tree or other plant; the fixed, strong, firm part; the origin and support of the branches. *Job* xiv. 2. The stem in which a graft is inserted, and which is its support. 3. A post; something fixed, solid and senseless. 4. A person very stupid, dull and senseless. 5. The handle of any thing. 6. The wood in which the barrel of a musket or other fire-arm is fixed. 7. A thrust with a rapier; [*obs.*] 8. A cravat or band for the neck. 9. A cover for the leg; [*obs.* now *stocking.*] 10. The original progenitor; also, the race or line of a family; the progenitors of a family and their direct descendants; lineage; family. 11. A fund; capital; the money or goods employed in trade, manufactures, insurance, banking, &c. 12. Money lent to government, or property in a public debt. 13. Supply provided; store. —14. In *agriculture*, the domestic animals or beasts belonging to the owner of a farm; as, a *stock* of cattle or of sheep. 15. Living beasts shipped to a foreign country. *America.*—16. In the *West Indies*, the slaves of a plantation. 17. *Stocks*, plu., a machine consisting of two pieces of timber, in which the legs of criminals are confined by way of punishment. 18. The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building. 19. The *stock* of an anchor is the piece of timber into which the shank is inserted. *Mar. Dict.*—20. In *book-keeping*, the owner or owners of the books.

STOĊK, *v. t.* 1. To store; to supply; to fill. 2. To lay up in store. 3. To put in the stocks; [*little used.*] 4. To pack; to put into a pack. 5. To supply with domestic animals. 6. To supply with seed. *American farmers.* 7. To suffer cows to retain their milk for 24 hours or more, previous to sale.—*To stock up*, to extirpate; to dig up. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

STOĊK-ĀDE', *n.* [*See* STOCCADE.] 1. In *fortification*, a sharpened post or stake set in the earth. 2. A line of posts or stakes set in the earth as a fence or barrier.

STOĊK-ĀDE', *v. t.* To surround or fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground.

STOĊK-ĀD'ED, *pp.* Fortified with stockades.

STOĊK-ĀD'ING, *ppr.* Fortifying with sharpened posts or stakes.

STOĊK'BRŌK-ER, *n.* A broker who deals in the purchase and sale of stocks or shares in the public funds.

STOĊK'-DOVE, *n.* [*stock* and *dove.*] The ring-dove. *Dryden.*

STOĊK'-FISH, *n.* Cod dried hard and without salt.

STOĊK-GIL'LY-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant, a species of cheiranthus; sometimes written *stock July flower.*

STOĊK'HŌLD-ER, *n.* A shareholder or proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in the funds of a bank or other company. *United States.*

STOĊK'ING, *n.* [from *stock*; Ir. *stoca.*] A garment made to cover the leg.

STOĊK'ING, *v. t.* To dress in stockings. *Dryden.*

STOĊK'ISH, *a.* Hard; stupid; blockish. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

STOĊK'-JOB-BER, *n.* [*stock* and *job.*] One who speculates in the public funds for gain; one whose occupation is to buy and sell stocks.

STOĊK'-JOB-BING, *n.* The act or art of dealing in the public funds. *Encyc.*

STOĊK'-LOĊK, *n.* [*stock* and *lock.*] A lock fixed in wood. *Moxon.*

STOĊKS. *See under* STOCK.

STOĊK'-STILL, *a.* Still as a fixed post; perfectly still.

STOĊK'Y, *a.* Thick and firm; stout. A *stocky* person is one rather thick than tall or corpulent.

STŌ'IĊ, *n.* [Gr. στωικος.] A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who founded a sect. He taught that men should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief.

STŌ'IĊ, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Stoics or to their doc-
STŌ'I-ĊAL, } trines. 2. Not affected by passion; unfeeling; manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain.

STŌ'I-ĊAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of the Stoics; without apparent feeling or sensibility; with indifference to pleasure or pain.

STŌ'I-ĊAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being Stoical; indifference to pleasure or pain.

STŌ'I-CISM, *n.* 1. The opinions and maxims of the Stoics. 2. A real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain; insensibility.

STOKE, Sax. *stocc*, *stoc*, place, is the same word as *stock*, differently applied. It is found in many English names of towns.

STOKE, } *n.* One who looks after the fire in a brew-house.
STŌK'ER, } [*Local or technical.*]

STOLE, *pret.* of *steal.*

STOLE, *n.* [L., It. *stola*; Sp. *estola.*] 1. A long vest or robe; a garment worn by the priests of some denominations when they officiate. 2. [L. *stolo.*] A sucker; a shoot from the root of a plant, by which some plants may be propagated; written, also, *stool.*

STŌ'LEN, (stō'ln) *pp.* The passive participle of *steal.*

† STOL'ID, *a.* [L. *stolidus.*] Dull; foolish; stupid.

STO-LID'I-TY, *n.* Dullness of intellect; stupidity. [*L. u.*]

STOL-O-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *stolo* and *fero.*] Producing suckers; putting forth suckers. *Martyn.*

STŌM'AĊH, *n.* [L. *stomachus*; It. *stomacho*; Fr. *estomac.*] 1. In *animal bodies*, a membranous receptacle, the organ of digestion, in which food is prepared for entering into the several parts of the body for its nourishment. 2. Appetite; the desire of food caused by hunger. 3. Inclination; liking. 4. Anger; violence of temper. 5. Sullenness; resentment; willful obstinacy; stubbornness. 6. Pride; haughtiness.

STŌM'AĊH, *v. t.* [L. *stomachor.*] 1. To resent; to remember with anger. 2. To brook; to bear without open resentment or without opposition; [*not elegant.*]

† STŌM'AĊH, *v. i.* To be angry. *Hooker.*

† STŌM'A-ĊHAL, *a.* [Fr. *stomacal.*] Cordial; helping the stomach. *Cotgrave.*

STŌM'AĊHED, *a.* Filled with resentment. *Shak.*

STŌM'A-CHER, *n.* An ornament or support to the breast, worn by females. *Is.* iii. *Shak.*

STŌM'AĊH-FUL, *a.* Willfully obstinate; stubborn; perverse. *L'Estrange.*

STŌM'AĊH-FUL-NESS, *n.* Stubbornness; sullenness; perverse obstinacy.

STO-MAĊH'IĊ, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to the stomach. 2.
STO-MAĊH'I-ĊAL, } Strengthening to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach.

STO-MAȻH'IȻ, *n.* A medicine that excites the action and strengthens the tone of the stomach.
† STÒM'AȻH-ING, *n.* Resentment.
STÒM-AȻH'LESS, *a.* Being without appetite. *Hall.*
† STÒM'AȻH-OUS, *a.* Stout; sullen; obstinate. *Spenser.*
† STÒM'AȻH-Y, *a.* Obstinate; sullen. *Jennings.*
STOMP, for *stamp*, which see.
† STOND, *n.* [for *stand.*] A stop; a post; a station.
STONE, *n.* [Sax. *stan;* Goth. *staina;* G. *stein;* D., Dan. *steen.*] 1. A concretion of some species of earth, as lime, silex, clay and the like, usually in combination with some species of air or gas, with sulphur or with a metallic substance; a hard, compact body, of any form and size. 2. A gem; a precious stone. 3. Any thing made of stone; a mirror. 4. A calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus. 5. A testicle. 6. The nut of a drupe or stone-fruit; or the hard covering inclosing the kernel, and itself inclosed by the pulpy pericarp.—7. In *Great Britain*, the weight of fourteen pounds. [8, 12, 14 or 16.] 8. A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead. 9. It is used to express torpidness and insensibility. 10. *Stone* is prefixed to some words to qualify their signification.
STONE, *a.* Made of stone, or like stone; as, a *stone* jug.
STONE, *v. t.* [Sax. *stænan.*] 1. To pelt, beat or kill with stones. 2. To harden; [*little used.*] 3. To free from stones. 4. To wall or face with stones; to line or fortify with stones.
STŌNE'-BLĪND, *a.* Blind as a stone; perfectly blind.
STŌNE'-BŌW, *n.* A cross bow for shooting stones.
STŌNE'-BREĀK, *n.* [L. *saxifraga.*] A plant.
STŌNE'-CHAT, } *n.* [*stone* and *chatter.*] A bird,
STŌNE'-CHAT-TER, } the *motacilla rubicola.*
STŌNE'-ȻRAY, *n.* A distemper in hawks.
STŌNE'-ȻROP, *n.* [Sax. *stan-crop.*] A sort of tree; a plant.
STŌNE'ȻUT-TER, *n.* [*stone* and *cut.*] One whose occupation is to hew stones. *Swift.*
STŌNE'ȻUT-TING, *n.* The business of hewing stones for walls, steps, cornices, monuments, &c.
STŌNED, *pp.* Pelted or killed with stones; freed from stones; walled with stones.
STŌNE'-DEAD, *a.* As lifeless as a stone.
STŌNE'-FERN, *n.* [*stone* and *fern.*] A plant.
STŌNE'-FLŸ, *n.* [*stone* and *fly.*] An insect. *Ainsworth.*
STŌNE'-FRŪIT, *n.* [*stone* and *fruit.*] Fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, cherries, plums, &c.; a drupe.
STŌNE'-HAWK, *n.* [*stone* and *hawk.*] A kind of hawk.
STŌNE'-HĔART-ED, or STŌ'NY-HEART-ED, *a.* Hard-hearted; cruel; pitiless; unfeeling.
STŌNE'-HORSE, *n.* A horse not castrated.
STŌNE'-HOUSE, *n.* A house built of stone.
STŌNE'-PĂRS-LEY, *n.* A plant of the genus *bubon.*
STŌNE'-PIT, *n.* A pit or quarry where stones are dug.
STŌNE'-PITCH, *n.* Hard, inspissated pitch.
STŌNE'-PLÒV-ER, *n.* [*stone* and *plover.*] A bird.
STŌN'ER, *n.* One who beats or kills with stones; one who walls with stones.
STŌNES'-ȻAST, or STŌNES'-THRŌW, *n.* The distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand.
STŌNE'S'-MIȻ-KLE, *n.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
STŌNE'-SQUĀR-ER, *n.* [*stone* and *square.*] One who forms stones into squares. 1 *Kings* v.
STŌNE'-STILL, *a.* [*stone* and *still.*] Still as a stone; perfectly still or motionless.
STŌNE'-WĂLL, *n.* A wall built of stones.
STŌNE'-WĀRE, *n.* [*stone* and *ware.*] A species of potter's-ware of a coarse kind, glazed and baked.
STŌNE'-WÒRK, *n.* [*stone* and *work.*] Work or wall consisting of stone; mason's work of stone. *Mortimer.*
STŌ'NI-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of abounding with stones. 2. Hardness of heart. *Hammond.*
STŌ'NY, *a.* [D. *steenig;* G. *steinig.*] 1. Made of stone. 2. Consisting of stone. 3. Full of stones; abounding with stones. 4. Petrifying. 5. Hard; cruel; unrelenting; pitiless. 6. Insensible; obdurate; perverse; morally hard.
STOOD, *pret.* of *stand.*
STOOK, *n.* [W. *ystwc.*] A small collection of sheaves set up in the field. [*Local.*]
STOOK, *v. t.* To set up sheaves of grain in stooks. [*Local.*]
STOOL, *n.* [Sax. *stol;* Goth. *stols;* G. *stuhl;* D., Dan. *stoel;* Sw. *stol.*] 1. A seat without a back; a little form consisting of a board with three or four legs, intended as a seat for one person. 2. The seat used in evacuating the contents of the bowels; hence, an evacuation; a discharge from the bowels. 3. [L. *stolo.*] A sucker; a shoot from the bottom of the stem or the root of a plant.—*Stool of repentance*, in *Scotland*, an elevated seat in the church, on which persons sit as a punishment for fornication and adultery.
STOOL, *v. i.* In *agriculture*, to ramify; to tiller, as grain; to shoot out suckers.
STOOL'-BALL, *n.* [*stool* and *ball.*] A play in which balls are driven from stool to stool. *Prior.*
STOOM, *v. t.* To put bags of herbs or other ingredients into wine, to prevent fermentation. [*Local.*]
STOOP, *v. i.* [Sax. *stupian;* D. *stuipen.*] 1. To bend the body downward and forward. 2. To bend or lean forward; to incline forward in standing or walking. 3. To yield; to submit; to bend by compulsion. 4. To descend from rank or dignity; to condescend. 5. To yield; to be inferior. 6. To come down on prey, as a hawk. 7. To alight from the wing. 8. To sink to a lower place.
STOOP, *v. t.* 1. To cause to incline downward; to sink. 2. To cause to submit; [*little used.*]
STOOP, *n.* 1. The act of bending the body forward; inclination forward. 2. Descent from dignity or superiority; condescension. 3. Fall of a bird on his prey.—4. In *America*, a kind of shed, generally open, but attached to a house; also, an open place for seats at a door.
STOOP, *n.* [Sax. *stoppa;* D. *stoop.*] 1. A vessel of liquor. 2. A post fixed in the earth; [*local.*]
STOOPED, *pp.* Caused to lean.
STOOP'ER, *n.* One that bends the body forward.
STOOP'ING, *ppr.* Bending the body forward; yielding; submitting; condescending; inclining.
STOOP'ING-LY, *adv.* With a bending of the body forward.
STOOR, *v. i.* To rise in clouds, as dust or smoke; from the Welsh *ystwr*, a stir. [*Local.*]
STOOT'ER, *n.* A small silver coin in Holland, value 2½ stivers. *Encyc.*
STOP, *v. t.* [D. *stoppen;* G. *stopfen;* Dan. *stopper;* Sw. *stoppa;* It. *stoppare.*] 1. To close; as an aperture, by filling or by obstructing. 2. To obstruct; to render impassable. 3. To hinder; to impede; to arrest progress. 4. To restrain; to hinder; to suspend. 5. To repress; to suppress; to restrain. 6. To hinder; to check. 7. To hinder from action or practice. 8. To put an end to any motion or action; to intercept. 9. To regulate the sounds of musical strings.—10. In *seamanship*, to make fast. 11. To point, as a written composition; [*obs.*]
STOP, *v. i.* 1. To cease to go forward. 2. To cease from any motion or course of action.
STOP, *n.* 1. Cessation of progressive motion. 2. Hinderance of progress; obstruction; act of stopping. 3. Repression; hinderance of operation or action. 4. Interruption. 5. Prohibition of sale. 6. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment. 7. The instrument by which the sounds of wind-music are regulated. 8. Regulation of musical chords by the fingers. 9. The act of applying the stops in music. 10. A point or mark in writing, intended to distinguish the sentences, parts of a sentence or clauses, and to show the proper pauses in reading.
STOP'-ȻOȻK, *n.* [*stop* and *cock.*] A pipe for letting out a fluid, stopped by a turning-cock. *Grew.*
† STOP'-GAP, *n.* A temporary expedient.
† STOP'LESS, *a.* Not to be stopped. *Davenant.*
STOP'PAGE, *n.* The act of stopping or arresting progress or motion; or the state of being stopped.
STOPPED, *pp.* Closed; obstructed; hindered from proceeding; impeded; intercepted.
STOP'PER, *n.* 1. One who stops, closes, shuts or hinders; that which stops or obstructs; that which closes or fills a vent or hole in a vessel.—2. In *seamen's language*, a short piece of rope used for making something fast, as the anchor or cables.
STOP'PER, *v. t.* To close with a stopper.
STOP'PERED, *pp.* Closed with a stopper. *Henry.*
STOP'PING, *ppr.* Closing; shutting; obstructing; hindering from proceeding; ceasing to go or move.
STOP'PLE, *n.* [Sw. *stopp.*] That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel.
STŌR'AGE, *n.* 1. The act of depositing in a store or warehouse for safe keeping; or the safe keeping of goods in a warehouse. 2. The price charged or paid for keeping goods in a store.
STŌ'RAX, *n.* [L. *styrax.*] A plant or tree.
STORE, *n.* [W. *ystor;* Sax., Dan. *stor;* Ir. *stor, storas.*] 1. A large number; [*obs.*] 2. A large quantity; great plenty; abundance. 3. A stock provided; a large quantity for supply; ample abundance. 4. Quantity accumulated; fund; abundance. 5. A storehouse; a magazine; a warehouse.—6. In the *United States*, shops for the sale of goods of any kind, by wholesale or retail, are often called *stores.*—*In store*, in a state of accumulation, *in a literal sense;* hence, in a state of preparation for supply.
† STORE, *a.* Hoarded; laid up; as, *store* treasure.
STORE, *v. t.* 1. To furnish; to supply; to replenish. 2. To stock against a future time. 3. To reposit in a store or warehouse for preservation; to warehouse.
STŌRED, *pp.* 1. Furnished; supplied. 2. Laid up in store; warehoused.
STŌRE'-HOUSE, *n.* 1. A building for keeping grain or goods of any kind; a magazine; a repository; a warehouse. 2. A repository. 3. A great mass reposited; [*obs.*]

STŌRE'-KEEP-ER, *n.* [*store* and *keeper.*] A man who has the care of a store.
STŌR'ER, *n.* One who lays up, or forms a store.
†STŌ'RI-AL, *a.* [from *story.*] Historical. *Chaucer.*
STŌ'RIED, *a.* [from *story.*] 1. Furnished with stories; adorned with historical paintings. 2. Related in story; told or recited in history.
†STŌ'RI-ER, *n.* A relater of stories; a historian.
†STŌ'RI-FŸ, *v. t.* To form or tell stories. *Ch. R. Appeal.*
STORK, *n.* [Sax. *storc;* Dan., Sw. *stork.*] A large fowl of the genus *ardea* or heron.
STORK'S'-BILL, *n.* A plant of the genus *geranium.*
STORM, *n.* [Sax., D., Dan., Sw. *storm;* G. *sturm.*] 1. A violent wind; a tempest. 2. A violent assault on a fortified place; a furious attempt of troops to enter and take a fortified place by scaling the walls, forcing the gates, and the like. 3. Violent civil or political commotion; sedition; insurrection; also, clamor; tumult; disturbance of the public peace. 4. Affliction; calamity; distress; adversity. 5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force.
STORM, *v. t.* To assault; to attack and attempt to take by scaling the walls, forcing gates or breaches, and the like.
STORM, *v. i.* 1. To raise a tempest. 2. To blow with violence; *impersonally.* 3. To rage; to be in a violent agitation of passion; to fume.
STORM'-BĒAT, *a.* Beaten or impaired by storms.
STORMED, *pp.* Assaulted by violence.
STORM'I-NESS, *n.* Tempestuousness; the state of being agitated by violent winds.
STORM'ING, *ppr.* Attacking with violent force; raging.
STORM'Y, *a.* 1. Tempestuous; agitated with furious winds; boisterous. 2. Proceeding from violent agitation or fury. 3. Violent; passionate; [*unusual.*]
STŌ'RY, *n.* [Sax. *stær, ster;* It. *storia;* L. *historia.*] 1. A verbal narration or recital of a series of facts or incidents. 2. A written narrative of a series of facts or events. 3. History; a written narrative or account of past transactions, whether relating to nations or individuals. 4. Petty tale; relation of a single incident or of trifling incidents. 5. A trifling tale; a fiction; a fable; as, the *story* of a fairy. 6. A loft; a floor; or a set of rooms on the same floor or level.
STŌ'RY, *v. t.* 1. To tell in historical relation; to narrate. 2. To range one under another; [*l. u.*] *Bentley.*
STŌ'RY-TELL-ER, *n.* [*story* and *tell.*] 1. One who tells stories; a narrator of a series of incidents. 2. A historian; *in contempt.* 3. One who tells fictitious stories.
†STOT, *n.* [Sax. *stotte.*] 1. A horse. 2. A young bullock or steer.
STOTE. *See* STOAT.
†STOUND, *v. i.* [Ice. *stunde.*] 1. To be in pain or sorrow. 2. Stunned; *see* ASTOUND.
†STOUND, *n.* 1. Sorrow; grief. 2. A shooting pain. 3. Noise. 4. Astonishment; amazement. 5. [Dan. *stund.*] Hour; time; season. 6. A vessel to put small beer in; [*local.*]
†STOUR, *n.* [Sax. *styrian.*] A battle or tumult.
STOUT, *a.* [D. *stout;* Dan. *stöder.*] 1. Strong; lusty. 2. Bold; intrepid; valiant; brave. 3. Large; bulky. 4. Proud; resolute; obstinate. 5. Strong; firm.
STOUT, *n.* A cant name for strong beer. *Swift.*
STOUT'LY, *adv.* Lustily; boldly; obstinately.
STOUT'NESS, *n.* 1. Strength; bulk. 2. Boldness; fortitude. 3. Obstinacy; stubbornness. *Shak.*
STOVE, *n.* [Sax. *stofa;* Sw. *stufva;* D. *stoof;* It. *stufa.*] 1. A hot-house; a house or room artificially warmed. 2. A small box with an iron pan, used for holding coals to warm the feet. 3. An iron box, cylinder or fire-place, in which fire is made to warm an apartment. 4. An iron box, with various apartments in it for cooking; a culinary utensil of various forms.
STOVE, *v. t.* To keep warm in a house or room by artificial heat.
STOVE, *pret.* of *stave.*
STŌV'ER, *n.* [a contraction of *estover.*] Fodder for cattle; *primarily*, fodder from threshed grain.
STŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *stow;* G. *stauen;* D. *stuwen;* Dan. *stuver;* Sp., Port. *estivar.*] 1. To place; to put in a suitable place or position. 2. To lay up; to reposit.
STŌW'AGE, *n.* 1. The act or operation of placing in a suitable position; or the suitable disposition of several things together. 2. Room for the reception of things to be reposited. 3. The state of being laid up. 4. Money paid for stowing goods; [*little used.*]
STŌWED, *pp.* Placed in due position or order.
STŌW'ING, *ppr.* Placing in due position; disposing in good order.
STRĀ'BISM, *n.* [L. *strabismus.*] A squinting; the act or habit of looking asquint.
STRAD'DLE, *v. i.* To part the legs wide; to stand or walk with the legs far apart.
STRAD'DLE, *v. t.* To place one leg on one side and the other on the other of any thing.
STRAD'DLING, *ppr.* Standing or walking with the legs far apart; placing one leg on one side and the other on the other.
STRAG'GLE, (strag'l) *v. i.* 1. To wander from the direct course or way; to rove. 2. To wander at large without any certain direction or object; to ramble. 3. To exuberate; to shoot too far in growth. 4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body.
STRAG'GLER, *n.* 1. A wanderer; a rover; one that departs from the direct or proper course. *Swift.* 2. A vagabond; a wandering, shiftless fellow. 3. Something that shoots beyond the rest, or too far. 4. Something that stands by itself.
STRAG'GLING, *ppr.* Wandering; roving; rambling; being in a separate position.
STRĀHL'STEIN, *n.* [G. *strahl* and *stein.*] Another name of *actinolite. Ure.*
STRĀIGHT, (strāte) *a.* [L. *strictus;* Sax. *strac;* Fr. *etroit;* It. *stretto;* Sp. *estrecho;* Port. *estreito.*] 1. Right, *in a mathematical sense;* direct; passing from one point to another by the nearest course; not deviating or crooked. 2. Narrow; close; tight. 3. Upright; according with justice and rectitude; not deviating from truth or fairness.
STRĀIGHT, (strāte) *adv.* Immediately; directly; in the shortest time.
STRĀIGHT'EN, (strā'tn) *v. t.* 1. To make straight; to reduce from a crooked to a straight form. 2. To make narrow, tense or close; to tighten. 3. To reduce to difficulties or distress.
STRĀIGHT'ENED, *pp.* Made straight; made narrow.
STRĀIGHT'EN-ER, *n.* He or that which straightens.
STRĀIGHT'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making straight or narrow.
STRĀIGHT'FŌRTH, *adv.* Directly; thenceforth.
STRĀIGHT'LY, *adv.* 1. In a right line; not crookedly. 2. Tightly; closely.
STRĀIGHT'NESS, (strāte'nes) *n.* 1. The quality or state of being straight; rectitude. *Bacon.* 2. Narrowness; tension; tightness.
STRĀIGHT'WAY, (strāte'wa) *adv.* [*straight* and *way.*] Immediately; without loss of time; without delay.—*Straightways* is *obsolete.*
STRĀIKS, *n.* Strong plates of iron on the circumference of a cannon wheel over the joints of the fellies.
STRĀIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *etreindre;* It. *stringere;* Sp. *estreñir;* L. *stringo.*] 1. To stretch; to draw with force; to extend with great effort. 2. To cause to draw with force, or with excess of exertion; to injure by pressing with too much effort. 3. To stretch violently or by violent exertion. 4. To put to the utmost strength. 5. To press or cause to pass through some porous substance; to purify or separate from extraneous matter by filtration; to filter. 6. To sprain; to injure by drawing or stretching. 7. To make tighter; to cause to bind closer. 8. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural.
STRĀIN, *v. i.* 1. To make violent efforts. 2. To be filtered.
STRĀIN, *n.* A violent effort; a stretching or exertion of the limbs or muscles, or of any thing else. 2. An injury by excessive exertion, drawing or stretching. 3. Style; continued manner of speaking or writing. 4. Song; note; sound; or a particular part of a tune. 5. Turn; tendency; inborn disposition. 6. Manner of speech or action. 7. Race; generation; descent; [*obs.*] 8. Hereditary disposition; [*obs.*] 9. Rank; character; [*obs.*]
†STRĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being strained. *Bacon.*
STRĀINED, *pp.* Stretched; violently exerted; filtered.
STRĀIN'ER, *n.* That through which any liquid passes for purification; an instrument for filtration.
STRĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Stretching; exerting with violence; making great efforts; filtering.
STRĀIN'ING, *n.* The act of stretching; the act of filtering; filtration.
†STRĀINT, *n.* A violent stretching or tension. *Spenser.*
STRĀIT, *a.* [*See* STRAIGHT.] 1. Narrow; close; not broad. 2. Close; intimate; as, a *strait* degree of favor. *Sidney.* 3. Strict; rigorous. 4. Difficult; distressful. 5. Straight; not crooked.
STRĀIT, *n.* [*See* STRAIGHT.] 1. A narrow pass or passage, either in a mountain or in the ocean, between continents or other portions of land. 2. Distress; difficulty; distressing necessity; formerly written *streight.*
†STRĀIT, *v. t.* To put to difficulties. *Shak.*
STRĀIT'EN, (strā'tn) *v. t.* 1. To make narrow. 2. To contract; to confine. 3. To make tense or tight. 4. To distress; to perplex; to press with poverty or other necessity. 5. To press by want of sufficient room.
STRĀIT'-HAND-ED, *a.* [*strait* and *hand.*] Parsimonious; sparing; niggardly. [*Not much used.*]
STRĀIT-HAND'ED-NESS, *n.* Niggardliness; parsimony. *Hall.*
STRĀIT'-LĀCED, *a.* [*strait* and *lace.*] 1. Griped with stays. *Locke.* 2. Stiff; constrained. 3. Rigid in opinion; strict.

STRĀIT'LY, *adv.* 1. Narrowly; closely. 2. Strictly; rigorously. 3. Closely; intimately.

STRĀIT'NESS, *n.* 1. Narrowness. 2. Strictness; rigor. 3. Distress; difficulty; pressure from necessity of any kind, *particularly*, from poverty. 4. Want; scarcity; or rather narrowness.

STRĀIT'-WAIST-ĊŌAT, or STRĀIT'-JAĊK-ET, *n.* An apparatus to confine the limbs of a distracted person.

†STRAKE, *pret.* of *strike*. *See* STRIKE.

STRAKE, *n.* [Sp. *traca.*] 1. A streak; [*not used, unless in reference to the range of planks in a ship's side; see* STREAK.] 2. A narrow board; [*obs.*] 3. The iron band of a wheel; [in the *United States*, this is called a *band*, or the *tire* of a wheel.]

STRAM, *v. i.* [Dan. *strammer.*] To spread out the limbs; to sprawl. [*Local and vulgar.*]

STRAM'ASH, *v. t.* [It. *stramazzare.*] To strike, beat or bang; to break; to destroy. [*Local and vulgar.*] *Grose.*

STRA-MIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *stramineus.*] 1. Strawy; consisting of straw. 2. Chaffy; like straw; light.

STRAND, *n.* [Sax., G., D., Dan., Sw. *strand.*] 1. The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or of a large lake, and, perhaps, of a navigable river. 2. [Russ. *struna.*] One of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed.

STRAND, *v. t.* 1. To drive or run aground on the seashore, as a ship. 2. To break one of the strands of a rope.

STRAND, *v. i.* To drift or be driven on shore; to run aground.

STRAND'ED, *pp.* 1. Run ashore. 2. Having a strand broken.

STRAND'ING, *ppr.* Running ashore; breaking a strand.

STRANG, *a.* Strong. *Used in the North of England.*

STRĀNĠE, *a.* [Fr. *etrange*; It. *strano*: Sp. *extraño.*] 1. Foreign; belonging to another country; [*l. u.*] 2. Not domestic; belonging to others; [*nearly obs.*] 3. New; not before known, heard or seen. 4. Wonderful; causing surprise; exciting curiosity. 5. Odd; unusual; irregular; not according to the common way. 6. Remote; [*l. u.*] 7. Uncommon; unusual. 8. Unacquainted. 9. *Strange* is sometimes uttered by way of exclamation.

†STRĀNĠE, *v. t.* To alienate; to estrange.

†STRĀNĠE, *v. i.* 1. To wonder; to be astonished. 2. To be estranged or alienated.

STRĀNĠE'LY, *adv.* 1. With some relation to foreigners; [*obs.*] 2. Wonderfully; in a manner or degree to excite surprise or wonder.

STRĀNĠE'NESS, *n.* 1. Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country. 2. Distance in behavior; reserve; coldness; forbidding manner. 3. Remoteness from common manners or notions; uncouthness. 4. Alienation of mind; estrangement; mutual dislike; [*obs., or l. u.*] 5. Wonderfulness; the power of exciting surprise and wonder; uncommonness that raises wonder by novelty.

STRĀN'ĠER, *n.* [Fr. *etranger.*] 1. A foreigner; one who belongs to another country. 2. One of another town, city, state or province in the same country. 3. One unknown. 4. One unacquainted. 5. A guest; a visitor. 6. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship.—7. In *law*, one not privy or party to an act.

†STRĀN'ĠER, *v. t.* To estrange; to alienate. *Shak.*

STRAN'ĠLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *etrangler*; It. *strangolare*; L. *strangulo.*] 1. To choke; to suffocate; to destroy life by stopping respiration. 2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance.

STRAN'ĠLED, *pp.* Choked; suffocated; suppressed.

STRAN'ĠLER, *n.* One who strangles.

STRAN'ĠLES, *n.* Swellings in a horse's throat.

STRAN'ĠLING, *ppr.* Choking; suffocating.

STRAN'ĠLING, *n.* The act of destroying life by stopping respiration.

STRAN'GU-LA-TED, *a.* Compressed.

STRAN-GU-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *strangulatio.*] 1. The act of strangling; the act of destroying life by stopping respiration; suffocation. 2. That kind of suffocation which is common to women in hysterics; also, the straitening or compression of the intestines in hernia. *Cyc.*

STRAN-GŪ'RI-OUS, *a.* Denoting the pain of strangury. *Cheyne.*

STRAN'GU-RY, *n.* [L. *stranguria*; Gr. στραγγουρια.] *Literally*, a discharge of urine by drops; a difficulty of discharging urine, attended with pain.

STRAP, *n.* [D. *strop*; Dan., Sw. *strop*; Sax. *stropp.*] 1. A long, narrow slip of cloth or leather, of various forms and for various uses.—2. In *botany*, the flat part of the corollet in ligulate florets; also, an appendage to the leaf in some grasses.

STRAP, *v. t.* 1. To beat or chastise with a strap. 2. To fasten or bind with a strap. 3. To rub on a strap for sharpening, as a razor.

STRAP-PĀ'DO, *n.* [It. *strappata.*] A military punishment formerly practiced. *Shak.*

STRAP-PĀ'DO, *v. t.* To torture. *Milton.*

STRAP'PING, *ppr.* 1. Drawing on a strap, as a razor. 2. Binding with a strap. 3. *a.* Tall; lusty.

STRAP'-SHĀPED, *a.* In *botany*, ligulate.

STRĀ'TA, *n. plu.* [*See* STRATUM.] Beds; layers; as, *strata* of sand, clay or coal.

STRAT'A-ĠEM, *n.* [L. *stratagema*; Fr. *stratageme*; It. *stratagemma.*] 1. An artifice, *particularly* in *war*; a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy. 2. Any artifice; a trick by which some advantage is intended to be obtained.

†STRAT-A-ĠEM'I-ĊAL, *a.* Full of stratagems. *Swift.*

STRĀ'TEĠE, } *n.* [Gr. στρατηγος.] An Athenian general
STRAT'E-GUS, } officer. *Mitford.*

†STRATH, *n.* [W. *ystrad.*] A vale, bottom or low ground between hills.

STRAT-I-FI-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The process by which substances in the earth have been formed into strata or layers. 2. The state of being formed into layers in the earth. 3. The act of laying in strata.

STRAT'I-FIED, *pp.* Formed into a layer.

STRAT'I-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *stratifier*, from L. *stratum.*] 1. To form into a layer, as substances in the earth. 2. To lay in strata.

STRAT'I-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Arranging in a layer.

STRA-TOĊ'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. στρατος and κρατεω.] A military government; government by military chiefs and an army. *Guthrie.*

†STRA-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. στρατος and γραφω.] Description of armies, or what belongs to an army.

STRĀ'TUM, *n.*; *plu.* STRATUMS, or STRATA. The latter is most common. [L.] 1. In *geology* and *mineralogy*, a layer; any species of earth, sand, coal and the like, arranged in a flat form, distinct from the adjacent matter. 2. A bed or layer artificially made.

†STRAUGHT, *pp.* for *stretched. Chaucer.*

STRAW, *n.* [Sax. *streow*; G. *stroh*; D. *stroo*; Dan. *straae*; Sw. *strå.*] 1. The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, &c. chiefly of wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat and peas. 2. A mass of the stalks of certain species of grain when cut, and after being thrashed. 3. Any thing proverbially worthless.

STRAW, *v. t.* To spread or scatter. *See* STREW and STROW.

STRAW'BER-RY, *n.* [*straw* and *berry*; Sax. *straw-berie.*] A plant and its fruit, of the genus *fragaria.*

STRAW'BER-RY-TREE, *n.* An evergreen tree.

STRAW'-BUILT, *a.* Constructed of straw.

STRAW'-ĊOL-OR, *n.* The color of dry straw; a beautiful yellowish color.

STRAW'-ĊOL-ORED, *a.* Of a light yellow, the color of dry straw.

STRAW'-ĊUT-TER, *n.* An instrument to cut straw for fodder.

STRAW'-DRĀIN, *n.* A drain filled with straw.

STRAW'-STUFFED, *a.* Stuffed with straw. *Hall.*

STRAW'-WORM, *n.* [*straw* and *worm.*] A worm bred in straw.

STRAW'Y, *a.* 1. Made of straw; consisting of straw. *Boyle.* 2. Like straw; light.

STRAY, *v. i.* [Sax. *strægan*, *stregan*; G. *streichen.*] 1. To wander, as from a direct course; to deviate or go out of the way. 2. To wander from company, or from the proper limits. 3. To rove; to wander from the path of duty or rectitude; to err; to deviate. 4. To wander; to rove at large; to play free and unconfined. 5. To wander; to run a serpentine course.

†STRAY, *v. t.* To mislead. *Shak.*

STRAY, *n.* 1. Any domestic animal that has left an inclosure and wanders at large, or is lost. 2. The act of wandering; [*little used.*]

STRĀY'ER, *n.* A wanderer. [*Little used.*]

STRĀY'ING, *ppr.* Wandering; roving; departing.

STRĒAK, *n.* [Sax. *strica*, *stric*; G. *streich* and *strich*; D. *streek.*] 1. A line or long mark of a different color from the ground; a stripe.—2. In a *ship*, a uniform range of planks on the side or bottom; sometimes pronounced *strake. Mar. Dict.*

STRĒAK, *v. t.* 1. To form streaks or stripes in; to stripe; to variegate with lines of a different color or of different colors. 2. To stretch; [*not elegant.*] *Chapman.*

STRĒAK, *v. i.* To run swiftly. [*Vulgar in N. England.*]

STRĒAKED, *pp.* Marked or variegated with stripes of a different color.

STRĒAK'ING, *ppr.* Making streaks in.

STRĒAK'Y, *a.* Having stripes; striped; variegated with lines of a different color.

STRĒAM, *n.* [Sax. *stream*; G. *strom*; D. *stroom*; Dan. *ström*; Sw. *ström.*] 1. A current of water or other fluid; a liquid substance flowing in a line or course, either on the earth, as a river or brook, or from a vessel or other reservoir or fountain. 2. A river, brook or rivulet. 3. A current of water in the ocean. 4. A current of melted metal or other substance. 5. Any thing issuing from a source and moving with a continued succession

of parts. 6. A continued current or course; [*obs.*] 7. A current of air or gas, or of light. 8. Current; drift; as of opinions or manners. 9. Water.

STRĒAM, *v. i.* 1. To flow; to move or run in a continuous current. 2. To emit; to pour out in abundance. 3. To issue with continuance, not by fits. 4. To issue or shoot in streaks. 5. To extend; to stretch in a long line.

STRĒAM, *v. t.* To mark with colors or embroidery in long tracts.

STRĒAM'ER, *n.* An ensign or flag; a pennon extended or flowing in the wind; *a poetic use of the word.*

STRĒAM'ING, *ppr.* 1. Flowing; running in a current. 2. Emitting; pouring out in abundance. 3. Flowing; floating loosely, as a flag.

STRĒAM'LET, *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; a rill.

STRĒAM'-TIN, *n.* Particles or masses of tin found beneath the surface of alluvial ground. *Encyc.*

STRĒAM'Y, *a.* 1. Abounding with running water. 2. Flowing with a current or streak. *Pope.*

† STREEK, *v. t.* [Sax. *streccan.*] To lay out, as a dead body.

STRĒET, *n.* [Sax. *stræte, strete;* G. *strasse;* D. *straat;* Sw. *stråt;* Dan. *stræde;* It. *strada;* Sp. *estrada.*] 1. *Properly*, a paved way or road; but in *usage*, any way or road in a city, chiefly a main way, in distinction from a *lane* or *alley.*—2. Among the people of *New England*, any public highway.—3. *Streets*, plural, any public way, road or place.

STREET'-WĄLK-ER, *n.* [*street* and *walk.*] A common prostitute that offers herself to sale in the streets.

STREET'-WĄRD, *n.* [*street* and *ward.*] *Formerly*, an officer who had the care of the streets. *Cowel.*

† STRĒIGHT, *n.* A narrow. *See* STRAIT.

† STRĒIGHT, *adv.* Strictly. *See* STRAIT.

† STRĒNE, *n.* Race; offspring. *Chaucer.*

STRENGTH, *n.* [Sax. *strength*, from *streng*, strong.] 1. That property or quality of an animal body by which it is enabled to move itself or other bodies. We say, a man has *strength* to lift a weight, or to draw it. This quality is called also *power* and *force.* But *force* is also used to denote the effect of strength exerted, or the quantity of motion. *Strength*, in this sense, is positive, or the power of producing positive motion or action, and is opposed to *weakness.* 2. Firmness; solidity or toughness; the quality of bodies by which they sustain the application of force without breaking or yielding. 3. Power or vigor of any kind. 4. Power of resisting attacks; fastness. 5. Support; that which supports; that which supplies strength; security. 6. Power of mind; intellectual force; the power of any faculty. 7. Spirit; animation. 8. Force of writing; vigor; nervous diction. 9. Vividness. 10. Spirit; the quality of any liquor which has the power of affecting the taste, or of producing sensible effects on other bodies. 11. The virtue or spirit of any vegetable, or of its juices or qualities. 12. Legal or moral force; validity; the quality of binding, uniting or securing. 13. Vigor; natural force. 14. That which supports; confidence. 15. Amount of force, military or naval; an army or navy; number of troops or ships well appointed. 16. Soundness; force; the quality that convinces, persuades or commands assent. 17. Vehemence; force proceeding from motion and proportioned to it. 18. Degree of brightness or vividness. 19. Fortification; fortress; [*obs.*] 20. Support; maintenance of power; [*obs.*]

† STRENGTH, *v. t.* To strengthen.

STRENGTH'EN, (strength'n) *v. t.* 1. To make strong or stronger; to add strength to, either physical, legal or moral. 2. To confirm; to establish. 3. To animate; to encourage; to fix in resolution. 4. To cause to increase in power or security.

STRENGTH'EN, *v. i.* To grow strong or stronger.

STRENGTH'ENED, *pp.* Made strong or stronger.

STRENGTH'EN-ER, *n.* 1. That which increases strength.—2. In *medicine*, something which, taken into the system, increases the action and energy of the vital powers.

STRENGTH'EN-ING, *ppr.* Increasing strength, physical or moral; confirming; animating.

STRENGTH'LESS, *a.* 1. Wanting strength; destitute of power. 2. Wanting spirit; [*l. u.*] *Boyle.*

STREN'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *strenuus;* It. *strenuo.*] 1. Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent. 2. Bold and active; valiant, intrepid and ardent.

STREN'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With eager and pressing zeal; ardently. 2. Boldly; vigorously; actively.

STREN'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Eagerness; earnestness; active zeal; ardor in pursuit of an object.

STREP'ENT, *a.* [L. *strepens.*] Noisy; loud. [*Little used.*] *Shenstone.*

STREP'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *strepo.*] Loud; boisterous. [*L. u.*]

STRESS, *n.* [W. *trais, treissaw;* Ir. *treisc.*] 1. Force; urgency; pressure; importance; that which bears with most weight. 2. Force or violence. 3. Force; violence; strain.

STRESS, *v. t.* To press; to urge; to distress; to put to difficulties. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

STRETCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *streccan;* D. *strekken;* G. *strecken;* Dan. *strekker.*] 1. To draw out to greater length; to extend in a line. 2. To extend in breadth. 3. To spread; to expand. 4. To reach; to extend. 5. To spread; to display. 6. To draw or pull out in length; to strain. 7. To make tense; to strain. 8. To extend mentally. 9. To exaggerate; to extend too far.

STRETCH, *v. i.* 1. To be extended; to be drawn out in length or in breadth, or both. 2. To be extended; to spread. 3. To *stretch to*, is to reach. 4. To be extended or to bear extension without breaking, as elastic substances. 5. To sally beyond the truth; to exaggerate.—6. In *navigation*, to sail; to direct a course. 7. To make violent efforts in running.

STRETCH, *n.* 1. Extension in length or in breadth; reach. 2. Effort; struggle; strain. 3. Force of body; straining. 4. Utmost extent of meaning. 5. Utmost reach of power. —6. In *sailing*, a tack; the reach or extent of progress on one tack. 7. Course; direction.

STRETCHED, *pp.* Drawn out in length; extended; exerted to the utmost.

STRETCH'ER, *n.* 1. He or that which stretches. 2. A term in bricklaying. 3. A piece of timber in building. 4. A narrow piece of plank placed across a boat for the rowers to set their feet against.

STRETCH'ING, *ppr.* Drawing out in length; extending; spreading; exerting force.

* STREW, *v. t.* [Goth. *strawan;* Sax. *streawian, streowian;* G. *streuen;* D. *strooijen;* Dan. *ströer;* Sw. *strö.*] 1. To scatter; to spread by scattering; *always applied to dry substances separable into parts or particles.* 2. To spread by being scattered over. 3. To scatter loosely.

* STREWED, *pp.* 1. Scattered; spread by scattering. 2. Covered or sprinkled with something scattered.

* STREW'ING, *ppr.* Scattering; spreading over.

* STREW'ING, *n.* 1. The act of scattering or spreading over. 2. Any thing fit to be strewed. *Shak.*

* † STREW'MENT, *n.* Any thing scattered in decoration.

STRĪ'Æ, *n. plu.* [L.] In *natural history*, small channels in the shells of cockles and in other substances.

STRĪ'ATE, STRĪ'A-TED, *a.* 1. Formed with small channels; channeled.—2. In *botany*, streaked; marked or scored with superficial or very slender lines; marked with fine parallel lines.

STRĪ'A-TURE, *n.* Disposition of striæ. *Woodward.*

† STRIĆK, *n.* [Gr. στριξ; L. *strix.*] A bird of ill omen.

STRIĆK'EN, *pp.* of *strike.* 1. Struck; smitten. *Spenser.* 2. Advanced; worn; far gone; [*obs.*]

STRIĆ'KLE, *n.* 1. A strike; an instrument to strike grain to a level with the measure. [In the *United States*, the word *strike* is used.] 2. An instrument for whetting sythes.

STRIĆT, *a.* [L. *strictus.*] 1. Strained; drawn close; tight; as, a *strict* embrace. 2. Tense; not relaxed. 3. Exact; accurate; rigorously nice. 4. Severe; rigorous; governed or governing by exact rules; observing exact rules. 5. Rigorous; not mild or indulgent. 6. Confined; limited; not with latitude.

STRIĆT'LY, *adv.* 1. Closely; tightly. 2. Exactly; with nice accuracy. 3. Positively. 4. Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence.

STRIĆT'NESS, *n.* 1. Closeness; tightness; opposed to *laxity.* 2. Exactness in the observance of rules, laws, rites and the like; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity or precision. 3. Rigor; severity.

STRIĆT'URE, *n.* [L. *strictura.*] 1. A stroke; a glance; a touch. 2. A touch of criticism; critical remark; censure. 3. A drawing; a spasmodic or other morbid contraction of any passage of the body.

STRIDE, *n.* [Sax. *stræde.*] A long step. *Swift.*

STRIDE, *v. i.;* pret. *strid, strode;* pp. *strid, stridden.* 1. To walk with long steps. 2. To straddle.

STRIDE, *v. t.* To pass over at a step. *Arbuthnot.*

STRĪD'ING, *ppr.* Walking with long steps; passing over at a step.

STRĪ'DOR, *n.* [L.] A harsh, creaking noise, or a crack.

STRID'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *stridulus.*] Making a small, harsh sound, or a creaking. *Brown.*

STRIFE, *n.* [Norm. *estrif.*] 1. Exertion or contention for superiority; contest of emulation, either by intellectual or physical efforts. 2. Contention in anger or enmity; contest; struggle for victory; quarrel or war. 3. Opposition; contrariety; contrast. 4. The agitation produced by different qualities; [*little used.*]

STRĪFE'FUL, *a.* Contentious; discordant. *Spenser.*

† STRIG'MENT, *n.* [L. *strigmentum.*] Scraping; that which is scraped off. *Brown.*

STRĪ'GOUS, *a.* [L. *strigosus.*] In *botany*, a *strigous leaf* is one set with stiff, lanceolate bristles.

STRIKE, *v. t.;* pret. *struck;* pp. *struck* and *stricken;* but *struck* is in the most common use. *Strook* is wholly *obsolete.* [Sax. *astrican;* D. *stryken;* G. *streichen.*] 1. To

touch or hit with some force, either with the hand or an instrument; to give a blow to. 2. To dash; to throw with a quick motion. 3. To stamp; to impress; to coin. 4. To thrust in; to cause to enter or penetrate. 5. To punish; to afflict. 6. To cause to sound; to notify by sound.—7. In *seamanship*, to lower; to let down; as, to *strike* sail. 8. To impress strongly; to affect sensibly with strong emotion. 9. To make and ratify. 10. To produce by a sudden action. 11. To affect in some particular manner by a sudden impression or impulse. 12. To level a measure of grain, salt or the like, by scraping off with a straight instrument what is above the level of the top. 13. To lade into a cooler. 14. To be advanced or worn with age; *used in the participle*. 15. To run on; to ground, as a ship.—*To strike up*. 1. To cause to sound; to begin to beat. 2. To begin to sing or play.—*To strike off*. 1. To erase from an account; to deduct. 2. To impress; to print. 3. To separate by a blow or any sudden action.—*To strike out*. 1. To produce by collision; to force out. 2. To blot out; to efface; to erase. 3. To form something new by a quick effort; to devise; to invent; to contrive.

STRIKE, *v. i.* 1. To make a quick blow or thrust. 2. To hit; to collide; to dash against; to clash. 3. To sound by percussion; to be struck. 4. To make an attack. 5. To hit; to touch; to act on by appuise. 6. To sound with blows. 7. To run upon; to be stranded. 8. To pass with a quick or strong effect; to dart; to penetrate. 9. To lower a flag or colors in token of respect, or to signify a surrender of the ship to an enemy. 10. To break forth; [*obs.*]—*To strike in*, to enter suddenly; also, to recede from the surface, as an eruption; to disappear.—*To strike in with*, to conform to; to suit itself to; to join with at once.—*To strike out*, to wander; to make a sudden excursion.—*To strike*, among *workmen in manufactories, in England*, is to quit work in a body or by combination, in order to compel their employers to raise their wages.

STRIKE, *n.* 1. An instrument with a straight edge for leveling a measure of grain, salt and the like, for scraping off what is above the level of the top. *America*. 2. A bushel; four pecks; [*local.*] *Tusser*. 3. A measure of four bushels or half a quarter; [*local.*]—*Strike of flax*, a handful that may be hackled at once; [*local.*]

STRĪKE'-BLOCK, *n.* [*strike* and *block*.] A plane shorter than a jointer, used for shooting a short joint. *Moxon*.

STRĪK'ER, *n.* 1. One that strikes, or that which strikes. —2. In *Scripture*, a quarrelsome man. *Tit.* i.

STRĪK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Hitting with a blow; impressing; imprinting; punishing; lowering, as sails or a mast, &c. 2. *a.* Affecting with strong emotions; surprising; forcible; impressive. 3. Strong; exact; adapted to make impression.

STRĪK'ING-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to affect or surprise; forcibly; strongly; impressively.

STRĪK'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of affecting or surprising.

STRING, *n.* [Sax. *string*; D., Dan. *streng*; G. *strang*.] 1. A small rope, line or cord, or a slender strip of leather or other like substance, used for fastening or tying things. 2. A ribbon. 3. A thread on which any thing is filed; and hence, a line of things. 4. The chord of a musical instrument, as of a harpsichord, harp or violin. 5. A fibre, as of a plant. 6. A nerve or tendon of an animal body. 7. The line or cord of a bow. 8. A series of things connected or following in succession; any concatenation of things.—9. In *ship-building*, the highest range of planks in a ship's ceiling, or that between the gunwale and the upper edge of the upper deck ports. *Mar. Dict.* 10. The tough substance that unites the two parts of the pericarp of leguminous plants.—*To have two strings to the bow*, to have two expedients; to have a double advantage, or to have two views.

STRING, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strung*. 1. To furnish with strings. 2. To put in tune a stringed instrument. 3. To file; to put on a line. 4. To make tense; to strengthen. 5. To deprive of strings.

STRINGED, *a.* 1. Having strings. 2. Produced by strings.

† STRIN'GENT, for *astringent*, binding. *Thomson*.

STRING'HALT, *n.* [*string* and *halt*.] A sudden twitching of the hinder leg of a horse, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough.

STRING'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with strings; putting in tune; filing; making tense; depriving of strings.

STRING'LESS, *a.* Having no strings. *Shak.*

STRING'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; filamentous. 2. Ropy; viscid; gluey; that may be drawn into a thread.

STRIP, *v. t.* [G. *streifen*; D. *streepen*; Dan. *striber* and *stripper*; Sax. *bestrypan*.] 1. To pull or tear off, as a covering. 2. To deprive of a covering; to skin; to peel. 3. To deprive; to bereave; to make destitute. 4. To divest. 5. To rob; to plunder. 6. To bereave; to deprive; to impoverish. 7. To deprive; to make bare by cutting, grazing or other means. 8. To pull off husks; to husk. *America*. 9. To press out the last milk at a milking. 10. To unrig. 11. To pare off the surface of land in strips, and turn over the strips upon the adjoining surface.

STRIP, *n.* [G. *streif*; D. *streep*; Dan. *stribe*.] 1. A narrow piece, comparatively long. 2. [Norm. *estrippe*.] Waste, *in a legal sense*; destruction of fences, buildings, timber, &c. *Massachusetts*.

STRIPE, *n.* 1. A line or long narrow division of any thing, of a different color from the ground. 2. A strip or long narrow piece attached to something of a different color. 3. The weal or long narrow mark discolored by a lash or rod. 4. A stroke made with a lash, whip, rod, strap or scourge. 5. Affliction; punishment; sufferings.

STRIPE, *v. t.* 1. To make stripes; to form with lines of different colors; to variegate with stripes. 2. To strike; to lash; [*little used.*]

STRĪPED, *pp.* 1. Formed with lines of different colors. 2. *a.* Having stripes of different colors.

STRĪP'ING, *ppr.* Forming with stripes.

STRIP'LING, *n.* [from *strip*, *stripe*.] A youth in the state of adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

STRIPPED, *pp.* Pulled or torn off; peeled; skinned; deprived; divested; made naked; impoverished; husked.

STRIP'PER, *n.* One that strips.

STRIP'PING, *ppr.* Pulling off; peeling; skinning; flaying; depriving; divesting; husking.

STRIP'PINGS, *n.* The last milk drawn from a cow at a milking. *Grose. New England.*

STRIVE, *v. i.*; pret. *strove*; pp. *striven*. [G. *streben*; D. *streeven*; Sw. *stråfva*; Dan. *stræber*.] 1. To make efforts; to use exertions; to endeavor with earnestness; to labor hard. 2. To contend; to contest; to struggle in opposition to another; to be in contention or dispute. 3. To oppose by contrariety of qualities. 4. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence.

STRĪV'ER, *n.* One that strives or contends; one who makes efforts of body or mind.

STRĪV'ING, *ppr.* Making efforts; exerting the powers of body or mind with earnestness; contending.

STRĪV'ING, *n.* The act of making efforts; contest; contention.

STRĪV'ING-LY, *adv.* With earnest efforts; with struggles.

STROB'IL, *n.* [L. *strobilus*.] In *botany*, a pericarp formed from an ament by the hardening of the scales.

STROB'I-LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *strobilus* and *form*.] Shaped like a strobil, as a spike.

STRŌ'ĊAL, } *n.* An instrument used by glass-makers to
STRŌ'KAL, } empty the metal from one pot to another.

† STROKE, or † STROOK, for *struck*.

STROKE, *n.* [from *strike*.] 1. A blow; the striking of one body against another. 2. A hostile blow or attack. 3. A sudden attack of disease or affliction; calamity. 4. Fatal attack. 5. The sound of the clock. 6. The touch of a pencil. 7. A touch; a masterly effort. 8. An effort suddenly or unexpectedly produced. 9. Power; efficacy. 10. Series of operations; as, to carry on a great *stroke* in business; [*a common use of the word.*] 11. A dash in writing or printing; a line; a touch of the pen.—12. In *seamen's language*, the sweep of an oar.

STROKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *stracan*; Sw. *stryka*.] 1. To rub gently with the hand by way of expressing kindness or tenderness; to soothe. 2. To rub gently in one direction. 3. To make smooth.

STRŌKED, *pp.* Rubbed gently with the hand.

STRŌK'ER, *n.* One who strokes; one who pretends to cure by stroking.

STRŌKES'MAN, *n.* In *rowing*, the man who rows the aftmost oar, and whose stroke is to be followed by the rest.

STRŌK'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing gently with the hand.

STRŌLL, *v. i.* [formed, probably, on *troll*, *roll*.] To rove; to wander on foot; to ramble idly or leisurely.

STRŌLL, *n.* A wandering on foot; a walking idly and leisurely.

STRŌLL'ER, *n.* One who strolls; a vagabond; a vagrant. *Swift*.

STRŌLL'ING, *ppr.* Roving idly; rambling on foot.

STROM'BITE, *n.* A petrified shell.

STROND, *n.* The beach. [*Little used.*] *See* STRAND.

STRONG, *a.* [Sax. *strong*, *strang*, or *streng*; from the latter is formed *strength*; G. *strenge*; D., Dan. *streng*; Sw. *strång*.] 1. Having physical, active power, or great physical power; having the power of exerting great bodily force; vigorous. 2. Having physical, passive power; having ability to bear or endure; firm; solid. 3. Well fortified; able to sustain attacks; not easily subdued or taken. 4. Having great military or naval force; powerful. 5. Having great wealth, means or resources. 6. Moving with rapidity; violent; forcible; impetuous. 7. Hale; sound; robust. 8. Powerful; forcible; cogent; adapted to make a deep or effectual impression on the

mind or imagination. 9. Ardent; eager; zealous; earnestly engaged. 10. Having virtues of great efficacy; or having a particular quality in a great degree. 11. Full of spirit; intoxicating. 12. Affecting the sight forcibly. 13. Affecting the taste [illegible] 14. Affecting the smell powerfully. 15. Not of easy [illegible]tion; solid. 16. Well established; firm; not easily overthrown or altered. 17. Violent; vehement; earnest. 18. Able; furnished with abilities. 19. Having great force of mind, of intellect or of any faculty. 20. Having great force; comprising much in few words. 21. Bright; glaring; vivid. 22. Powerful to the extent of force named.

STRON'GER, *a. comp.* of *strong*. Having more strength.

STRON'GEST, *a. superl.* of *strong*. Having most strength.

STRONG'-FIST-ED, *a.* [*strong* and *fist*.] Having a strong hand; muscular. *Arbuthnot.*

STRONG'-HAND, *n.* [*strong* and *hand*.] Violence; force; power. *Raleigh.*

STRONG'-HŌLD, *n.* [*strong* and *hold*.] A fastness; a fort; a fortified place; a place of security.

STRONG'LY, *adv.* 1. With strength; with great force or power; forcibly. 2. Firmly; in a manner to resist attack. 3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.

STRONG'-SET, *a.* Firmly set or compacted.

† STRONG'-WĄ-TER, *n.* Distilled or ardent spirit.

STRON'TIAN, *n.* [from *Strontian*, in Argyleshire.] An earth which, when pure and dry, is perfectly white, and resembles barytes.

STRON'TIAN, or STRON-TIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to strontian.

STRON'TIAN-ITE, *n.* Carbonate of strontian, a mineral.

STRON'TIUM, *n.* The base of strontian. *Davy.*

† STROOK, for *struck*.

STROP, *n.* 1. A strap. This orthography is particularly used for a strip of leather used for sharpening razors and giving them a fine, smooth edge; a razor-strop. 2. [Sp. *estrovo*.] A piece of rope spliced into a circular wreath, and put round a block for hanging it.

STRŌ'PHE, } *n.* [Fr. *strophe*; It. *strofa*, *strofe*.] In *Greek*
STRŌ'PHY, } *poetry*, a stanza; the first member of a poem.

† STROUT, *v. i.* [for *strut*.] To swell; to puff out. *Bacon.*

STROVE, *pret.* of *strive*.

STRŌW is only a different orthography of *strew*. *See* STREW.

† STRŌWL, for *stroll*. *See* STROLL.

† STROY, for *destroy*. *See* DESTROY.

STRUCK, *pret.* and *pp.* of *strike*. *See* STRIKE.

† STRUCK'EN, the old *pp.* of *strike*.

STRUCT'URE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *structura*.] 1. Act of building; practice of erecting buildings; [*rarely used*.] 2. Manner of building; form; make; construction. 3. Manner of organization of animals and vegetables, &c. 4. A building of any kind, but chiefly a building of some size or of magnificence; an edifice.—5. In *mineralogy*, the particular arrangement of the integrant particles or molecules of a mineral.

STRUDE, or STRODE, *n.* A stock of breeding mares. *Bailey.*

STRUG'GLE, *v. i.* [This word may be formed on the root of *stretch*, *right*, &c. In W. *ystreiglaw* is to turn.] 1. *Properly*, to strive, or to make efforts with a twisting or with contortions of the body. 2. To use great efforts; to labor hard; to strive; to contend. 3. To labor in pain or anguish; to be in agony; to labor in any kind of difficulty or distress.

STRUG'GLE, *n.* 1. Great labor; forcible effort to obtain an object, or to avoid an evil; *properly*, a violent effort with contortions of the body. 2. Contest; contention; strife. 3. Agony; contortions of extreme distress.

STRUG'GLER, *n.* One who struggles, strives or contends.

STRUG'GLING, *ppr.* Making great efforts; using violent exertions; affected with contortions.

STRUG'GLING, *n.* The act of striving; vehement or earnest effort.

STRŪ'MA, *n.* [L.] A glandular swelling; scrofula; the king's evil; a wen. *Wiseman. Coxe.*

STRŪ'MOUS, *a.* Having swellings in the glands; scrofulous. *Wiseman.*

STRUM'PET, *n.* [Ir. *stribrid*, *striopach*.] A prostitute.

STRUM'PET, *a.* Like a strumpet; false; inconstant.

STRUM'PET, *v. t.* To debauch. *Shak.*

STRUNG, *pret.* of *string*.

STRUT, *v. i.* [G. *strotzen*; Dan. *strutter*.] 1. To walk with a lofty, proud gait and erect head; to walk with affected dignity. 2. To swell; to protuberate; [*obs*.]

† STRUT, *v. t.* To swell out; to make tumid.

STRUT, *n.* A lofty, proud step or walk, with the head erect; affectation of dignity in walking.

STRŪ'THI-OUS, *a.* [L. *struthio*.] Pertaining to or like the ostrich.

STRUT'TER, *n.* One who struts. *Swift.*

STRUT'TING, *ppr.* Walking with a lofty gait.

STRUT'TING, *n.* The act of walking with a proud gait.

STRUT'TING-LY, *adv.* With a proud, lofty step.

STRYCH'NI-A, *n.* An alkaline substance.

STUB, *n.* [Sax. *steb*; Dan. *stub*; Sw. *stubbe*.] 1. The stump of a tree; that part of the stem of a tree which remains fixed in the earth when the tree is cut down. 2. A log; a block; [*obs*.]

STUB, *v. t.* 1. To grub up by the roots; to extirpate. 2. To strike the toes against a stump, stone or other fixed object. *New England.*

STUB'BED, *a.* [Sw. *stubbig*.] 1. Short and thick, like something truncated; blunt; obtuse. 2. Hardy; not nice or delicate. *Berkeley.*

STUB'BED-NESS, *n.* Bluntness; obtuseness.

STUB'BLE, *n.* [D., G. *stoppel*; Sw. *stubb*; L. *stipula*.] The stumps of wheat, rye, barley, oats or buckwheat, left in the ground; the part of the stalk left by the sythe or sickle.

STUB'BLE-GOOSE, *n.* A goose fed among stubble.

STUB'BLE-RĀKE, *n.* A rake with long teeth for raking together stubble.

STUB'BORN, *a.* [from *stub*.] 1. Unreasonably obstinate; inflexibly fixed in opinion; not to be moved or persuaded by reasons; inflexible. 2. Persevering; persisting; steady; constant. 3. Stiff; not flexible. 4. Hardy; firm; enduring without complaint. 5. Harsh; rough; rugged; [*l. u.*] 6. Refractory; not easily melted or worked. 7. Refractory; obstinately resisting command, the goad or the whip.

STUB'BORN-LY, *adv.* Obstinately; inflexibly.

STUB'BORN-NESS, *n.* 1. Perverse and unreasonable obstinacy; inflexibility; contumacy. 2. Stiffness; want of pliancy. 3. Refractoriness, as of ores.

STUB'BY, *a.* [from *stub*.] 1. Abounding with stubs. 2. Short and thick; short and strong. *Grew.*

STUB'-NĀIL, *n.* A nail broken off; a short, thick nail.

STUC'CO, *n.* [It.; Fr. *stuc*; Sp. *estuco*.] 1. A fine plaster composed of lime, sand, whiting and pounded marble; used for covering walls, &c. 2. Work made of stucco.

STUC'CO, *v. t.* To plaster; to overlay with fine plaster.

STUC'COED, *pp.* Overlaid with stucco.

STUC'CO-ING, *ppr.* Plastering with stucco.

STUCK, *pret.* and *pp.* of *stick*. *Pope.*

† STUCK, *n.* A thrust. *Shak.*

STUC'KLE, *n.* [from *stook*.] A number of sheaves set together in the field. [*Scottish*.]

STUD, *n.* [Sax. *stod*, *studu*; Ice. *stod*; D. *stut*; Sw. *stod*.] 1. In *building*, a small piece of timber or joist inserted in the sills and beams, between the posts, to support the beams or other main timbers. 2. A nail with a large head, inserted in work chiefly for ornament; an ornamental knob. 3. A collection of breeding horses and mares; or the place where they are kept. 4. A button for a shirt sleeve.

STUD, *v. t.* 1. To adorn with shining studs or knobs. 2. To set with detached ornaments or prominent objects.

STUD'DED, *pp.* 1. Adorned with studs. 2. Set with detached ornaments.

STUD'DING, *ppr.* Setting or adorning with studs.

STUD'DING-SAIL, *n.* In *navigation*, a sail that is set beyond the skirts of the principal sails. *Mar. Dict.*

STŪ'DENT, *n.* [L. *studens*, *studeo*.] 1. A person engaged in study; one who is devoted to learning, either in a seminary or in private; a scholar. 2. A man devoted to books; a bookish man. 3. One who studies or examines.

STUD'-HORSE, *n.* [Sax. *stod-hors*; Low L. *stotarius*.] A breeding horse; a horse kept for propagating his kind.

STUD'IED, *pp.* [from *study*.] 1. Read; closely examined; read with diligence and attention; well considered. 2. *a.* Learned; well versed in any branch of learning; qualified by study. 3. Premeditated. 4. Having a particular inclination; [*obs*.]

† STUD'IED-LY, *adv.* With care and attention. *Life of Mede.*

STUD'I-ER, *n.* [from *study*.] One who studies; a student.

* STŪ'DI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *studieux*; L. *studiosus*.] 1. Given to books or to learning; devoted to the acquisition of knowledge from books. 2. Contemplative; given to thought, or to the examination of subjects by contemplation. 3. Diligent; eager to discover something, or to effect some object. 4. Attentive to; careful; with *of*. 5. Planned with study; deliberate. 6. Favorable to study; suitable for thought and contemplation.

* STŪ'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With study; with close attention to books. 2. With diligent contemplation. 3. Diligently; with zeal and earnestness. 4. Carefully; attentively.

* STŪ'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The habit or practice of study; addictedness to books.

STUD'Y, *n.* [Fr. *etude*; L. *studium*.] 1. *Literally*, a setting of the mind or thoughts upon a subject; hence, application of mind to books, to arts or science, or to any subject, for the purpose of learning what is not before known. 2. Attention; meditation; contrivance. 3. Any particular branch of learning that is studied. 4. Subject of atten-

tion. 5. A building or an apartment devoted to study or to literary employment. 6. Deep cogitation; perplexity; [*little used.*] 7. A sketch by an artist.

STUD'Y, *v. i.* [L. *studeo.*] 1. To fix the mind closely upon a subject; to muse; to dwell upon in thought. 2. To apply the mind to books. 3. To endeavor diligently.

STUD'Y, *v. t.* 1. To apply the mind to; to read and examine for the purpose of learning and understanding. 2. To consider attentively; to examine closely. 3. To form or arrange by previous thought; to con over; or to commit to memory.

STUFF, *n.* [D. *stof, stoffe*; G. *stoff*; Dan. *stöv*; Sw. *stoft.*] 1 A mass of matter, indefinitely; or a collection of substances. 2. The matter of which any thing is formed; materials. 3. Furniture; goods; domestic vessels in general; [*nearly obs.*] 4. That which fills any thing. 5. Essence; elemental part. 6. A medicine; [*vulgar.*] *Shak.* 7. Cloth; fabrics of the loom; as, woolen *stuffs.* 8. Matter or thing; *particularly*, that which is trifling or worthless.—9. Among *seamen*, a melted mass of turpentine, tallow, &c. with which the masts, sides and bottom of a ship are smeared.

STUFF, *v. t.* 1. To fill. 2. To fill very full; to crowd. 3. To thrust in; to crowd; to press. 4. To fill by being put into any thing. 5. To swell or cause to bulge out by putting something in. 6. To fill with something improper. 7. To obstruct, as any of the organs. 8. To fill meat with seasoning. 9. To fill the skin of a dead animal for presenting and preserving his form. 10. To form by filling.

STUFF, *v. i.* To feed gluttonously. *Swift.*

STUFFED, *pp.* Filled; crowded; crammed.

STUFF'ING, *ppr.* Filling; crowding.

STUFF'ING, *n.* 1. That which is used for filling any thing. 2. Seasoning for meat; that which is put into meat to give it a higher relish.

† STUKE, for *stucco.*

STULM, *n.* A shaft to draw water out of a mine. *Bailey.*

STULP, *n.* A post. [*Local.*]

STUL'TI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *stultus* and *facio.*] 1. To make foolish; to make one a fool.—2. In *law*, to alledge or prove to be insane, for avoiding some act.

STUL-TIL'O-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *stultus* and *loquentia.*] Foolish talk; a babbling. *Dict.*

STUL-TIL'O-QUY, *n.* [L. *stultiloquium.*] Foolish talk; silly discourse; babbling. *Taylor.*

STUM, *n.* [D. *stom, stum*; G. *stumm*; Dan., Sw. *stum.*] 1. Must; wine unfermented. 2. New wine used to raise fermentation in dead or vapid wines. 3. Wine revived by a new fermentation.

STUM, *v. t.* 1. To renew wine by mixing must with it, and raising a new fermentation. 2. To fume a cask of liquor with burning brimstone; [*local.*]

STUM'BLE, *v. i.* [Ice. *stumra.*] 1. To trip in walking or moving in any way upon the legs; to strike the foot so as to fall, or to endanger a fall. 2. To err; to slide into a crime or an error. 3. To strike upon without design; to fall on; to light on by chance.

STUM'BLE, *v. t.* 1. To obstruct in progress; to cause to trip or stop. 2. To confound; to puzzle; to put to a nonplus; to perplex.

STUM'BLE, *n.* 1. A trip in walking or running. 2. A blunder; a failure.

STUM'BLED, *pp.* Obstructed; puzzled.

STUM'BLER, *n.* One that stumbles or makes a blunder.

STUM'BLING, *ppr.* Tripping; erring; puzzling.

STUM'BLING-BLOCK, } *n.* Any cause of stumbling; that
STUM'BLING-STONE, } which causes to err.

STUM'BLING-LY, *adv.* With failure; with blunder. *Sidney.*

STUMP, *n.* [Sw., Dan. *stump*; Dan. *stumper*; D. *stomp*; G. *stumpf.*] 1. The stub of a tree; the part of a tree remaining in the earth after the tree is cut down, or the part of any plant left in the earth by the sythe or sickle. 2. The part of a limb or other body remaining after a part is amputated or destroyed. *Swift.*

STUMP, *v. t.* 1. To strike any thing fixed and hard with the toe; [*vulgar.*] 2. To challenge; [*vulgar.*]

STUMP'Y, *a.* 1. Full of stumps. 2. Hard; strong; [*l. u.*] 3. Short; stubby; [*little used.*]

STUN, *v. t.* [Sax. *stunian*; Fr. *etonner.*] 1. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow on the head. 2. To overpower the sense of hearing; to blunt or stupify the organs of hearing. 3. To confound or make dizzy by loud and mingled sound.

STUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sting.*

STUNK, *pret.* of *stink.*

STUNNED, *pp.* Having the sense of hearing overpowered; confounded with noise.

STUN'NING, *ppr.* Overpowering the organs of hearing; confounding with noise.

STUNT, *v. t.* [Ice. *stunta*; Sax, *stintan, stunt.*] To hinder from growth. *Swift.*

STUNT'ED, *pp.* Hindered from growth or increase.

STUNT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being stunted.

STUNT'ING, *ppr.* Hindering from growth or increase.

STUPE, *n.* [L. *stupa.*] Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments and applied to a hurt or sore; fomentation; sweating-bath.

STUPE, *v. t.* To fomen[illegible];

† STUPE, *n.* A stupid [illegible].

STU-PE-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *stupefacio.*] 1. The act of rendering stupid. 2. A stupid or senseless state; insensibility; dullness; torpor; stupidity.

STU-PE-FAC'TIVE, *a.* Causing insensibility; deadening or blunting the sense of feeling or understanding; narcotic.

STU'PE-FI-ER, *n.* [from *stupefy.*] That which causes dullness or stupidity.

STU'PE-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *stupefier*; L. *stupefacio.*] 1. To make stupid; to make dull; to blunt the faculty of perception or understanding; to deprive of sensibility. 2. To deprive of material motion; [*obs.*] *Bacon.*

STU'PE-FY-ING, *ppr.* Rendering extremely dull or insensible.

STU-PEN'DOUS, *a.* [Low L. *stupendus.*] *Literally*, striking dumb by its magnitude; hence, astonishing; wonderful; amazing; *particularly*, of astonishing magnitude or elevation. *Dryden.*

STU-PEN'DOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to excite astonishment.

STU-PEN'DOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being stupendous or astonishing.

STU'PID, *a.* [Fr. *stupide*; L. *stupidus.*] 1. Very dull; insensible; senseless; wanting in understanding; heavy; sluggish. 2. Dull; heavy; formed without skill or genius.

STU-PID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *stupidité*; L. *stupiditas.*] Extreme dullness of perception or understanding; insensibility; sluggishness. *Dryden.*

STU'PID-LY, *adv.* With extreme dullness; with suspension or inactivity of understanding; sottishly; absurdly; without the exercise of reason or judgment. *Dryden.*

STU'PID-NESS, *n.* Stupidity.

STU'POR, *n.* [L.] 1. Great diminution or suspension of sensibility; suppression of sense; numbness. 2. Intellectual insensibility; moral stupidity; heedlessness or inattention to one's interests.

STU'PRATE, *v. t.* [L. *stupro.*] To ravish; to debauch.

STU-PRA'TION, *n.* Rape; violation of chastity by force.

STUR'DI-LY, *adv.* Hardily; stoutly; lustily.

STUR'DI-NESS, *n.* 1. Stoutness; hardiness. *Locke.* 2. Brutal strength.

STUR'DY, *a.* [G. *störrig.*] 1. Hardy; stout; foolishly obstinate; implying coarseness or rudeness. 2. Strong, forcible; lusty. 3. Violent; laid on with strength. 4. Stiff; stout; strong.

STUR'DY, *n.* A disease in sheep, marked by dullness and stupor. *Cyc.*

STUR'GEON, *n.* [Fr. *esturgeon*; Sp. *esturion*; It. *storione*; Low L. *sturio.*] A large fish.

STURK, *n.* [Sax. *styrc.*] A young ox or heifer. [*Scot.*]

STUT'TER, *v. i.* [D. *stotteren*; G. *stottern*; that is, to stop. *Stut* is not used.] To stammer; to hesitate in uttering words. *Bacon.*

STUT'TER-ER, *n.* A stammerer.

STUT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Stammering; speaking with hesitation.

STUT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* With stammering.

STY, *n.* [Sax. *stige.*] 1. A pen or inclosure for swine. 2. A place of bestial debauchery. 3. An inflamed tumor on the edge of the eyelid.

STY, *v. t.* To shut up in a sty. *Shak.*

† STY, *v. i.* [Sax. *stigan*; Goth. *steigan.*] To soar; to ascend. *See* STIRRUP.

STYC'A, *n.* A Saxon copper coin of the lowest value.

STYG'I-AN, *a.* [L. *Stygius, Styx.*] Pertaining to Styx, fabled by the ancients to be a river of hell; hence, hellish; infernal.

STYLE, *n.* [L. *stylus*; D., G. *styl*; It. *stile*; Sp. *estilo*; Fr. *style*, or *stile.*] 1. Manner of writing with regard to language, or the choice and arrangement of words. 2. Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters; or, in *general*, the character of the language used. 3. Mode of painting; any manner of painting which is characteristic or peculiar. 4. A particular character of music. 5. Title; appellation. 6. Course of writing; [*obs.*]—7. *Style of court* is, *properly*, the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding.—8. In *popular use*, manner; form. 9. A pointed instrument formerly used in writing on tables of wax; an instrument of surgery. 10. Something with a sharp point; a graver; the pin of a dial; written, also, *stile.*—11. In *botany*, the middle portion of the pistil, connecting the stigma with the germ; sometimes called the *shaft.*—12. In *chronology*, a mode of reckoning time, with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendar. *Style* is *Old* or *New.*

STYLE, *v. t.* To call; to name; to denominate; to give a title to in addressing.

STYLED, *pp.* Named; denominated; called.

STŸ'LET, *n.* [from *style.*] A small poniard or dagger.
STŸ'LI-FORM, *a.* Like a style, pin or pen.
STŸL'ING, *ppr.* Calling; denominating.
STŸL'ISH, *a.* Showy; modish; fashionable. [*A colloquial word.*]
STŸ'LITE, *n.* [Gr. στυλος.] In *ecclesiastical history*, the *Stylites* were a sect of solitaries, who stood motionless on columns or pillars.
STY-LO-BĀ'TION, *n.* The pedestal of a column.
STŸ'LOID, *a.* [L. *stylus*, and Gr. ειδος.] Having some resemblance to a style or pen. *Encyc.*
STYP'TIC, or STYP'TI-CAL, *a.* [Fr. *styptique*; L. *stypticus.*] That stops bleeding; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage.
STYP'TIC, *n.* A medicine which has the quality of stopping hemorrhage or discharges of blood.
STYP-TIC'I-TY, *n.* The quality of stanching blood.
STYTH'Y, *v. t.* To forge on an anvil. *See* STITHY.
SUAB. *See* SWAB.
SŪ-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Liability to be sued; the state of being subject by law to civil process. [*Not much used.*]
SŪ'A-BLE, *a.* [from *sue.*] That may be sued; subject by law to be called to answer in court.
†SUADE, for *persuade.*
†SUAGE, for *assuage.*
SŪ'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *suivant.*] Even; uniform; spread equally over the surface. [*New England, but local.*]
SUĀ'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *suadeo.*] That may be persuaded or easily persuaded.
SUĀ'SION, (suā'zhun) *n.* The act of persuading.
SUĀ'SIVE, *a.* [L. *suadeo.*] Having power to persuade.
SUĀ'SO-RY, *a.* [L. *suasorius.*] Tending to persuade; having the quality of convincing and drawing by argument or reason. *Hopkins.*
SUAV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *suavitas*; Fr. *suavité*; It. *soavità*; Sp. *suavidad.*] 1. Sweetness, *in a literal sense*; [*obs.*] *Brown.* 2. Sweetness, *in a figurative sense*; that which is to the mind what sweetness is to the tongue; agreeableness; softness; pleasantness.
SUB, a Latin preposition, denoting *under* or *below*, used in *English* as a prefix, to express a subordinate degree. Before *f* and *p*, it is changed into those letters, as in *suffer* and *suppose*; and before *m*, into that letter, as in *summon.*
SUB-AC'ID, *a.* [*sub* and *acid.*] Moderately acid or sour.
SUB-AC'ID, *n.* A substance moderately acid.
SUB-AC'RID, *a.* Moderately sharp, pungent or acrid.
†SUB-ACT', *v. t.* [L. *subactus.*] To reduce; to subdue.
SUB-AC'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or of beating them to a powder. *Bacon.*
SUB-AG-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *subagitatio.*] Carnal knowledge.
SŪ'BAH, *n.* In *India*, a province or viceroy-ship.
SŪ'BAH-DAR, *n.* In *India*, a viceroy, or the governor of a province; also, a native of India, who ranks as captain in the European companies.
SŪ'BAH-SHIP, *n.* The jurisdiction of a subahdar.
*SUB-AL'TERN, *a.* [Fr. *subalterne.*] Inferior; subordinate; that in different respects is both superior and inferior.
SUB-AL'TERN, *n.* A subordinate officer in an army.
SUB-AL-TERN'ATE, *a.* Successive; succeeding by turns. *Hooker.*
SUB-AL-TERN-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. State of inferiority or subjection. 2. Act of succeeding by course.
SUB-A-QUAT'IC, } *a.* [L. *sub* and *aqua.*] Being under
SUB-Ā'QUE-OUS, } water. *Darwin.*
†SUB-AR-RĀ'TION, *n.* [Low Lat. *subarrare.*] The ancient custom of betrothing. *Wheatly.*
SUB-AS'TRAL, *a.* [*sub* and *astral.*] Beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial. *Warburton.*
SUB-AS-TRIN'GENT, *a.* Astringent in a small degree.
SUB-AX'IL-LAR-Y, *a.* [L. *sub* and *axilla.*] Placed under the axil or angle formed by the branch of a plant with the stem, or by a leaf with the branch.
SUB-BĒA'DLE, *n.* An inferior or under-beadle.
SUB-BRIG-A-DIĒR', *n.* An officer in the horse-guards, who ranks as cornet. *Encyc.*
SUB-CAR'BU-RET-ED, *a.* Carbureted in an inferior degree; or consisting of one prime of carbon and two of hydrogen.
SUB-CE-LES'TIAL, *a.* Being beneath the heavens.
SUB-CEN'TRAL, *a.* Being under the centre. *Say.*
SUB-CHANT'ER, *n.* An under chanter.
SUB-CLĀ'VI-AN, *a.* [L. *sub* and *clavis.*] Situated under the clavicle or collar-bone.
SUB-COM-MIT'TEE, *n.* An under-committee.
SUB-CON-STEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* A subordinate constellation. *Brown.*
SUB-CON-TRACT'ED, *a.* [*sub* and *contracted.*] Contracted after a former contract. *Shak.*
SUB-CON'TRA-RY, *a.* Contrary in an inferior degree.
SUB-CORD'ATE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *cor*, the heart.] In shape somewhat like a heart. *Martyn.*
SUB-COS'TAL, *a.* [L. *sub* and *costa.*] The *subcostal* muscles are the internal intercostal muscles. *Cyc.*
SUB-CU-TĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* Situated under the skin.
SUB-CU-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *sub* and *cuticula.*] Being under the cuticle or scarf-skin. *Darwin.*
SUB-DĒA'CON, *n.* An under-deacon.
SUB-DĒA'CON-RY, } *n.* The order and office of subdea-
SUB-DĒA'CON-SHIP, } con in the Catholic church.
SUB-DĒAN', *n.* [*sub* and *dean.*] An under-dean; a dean's substitute or vicegerent. *Ayliffe.*
SUB-DĒAN'ER-Y, *n.* The office and rank of subdean.
SUB-DEC'U-PLE, *a.* Containing one part of ten.
SUB-DENT'ED, *a.* Indented beneath. *Encyc.*
SUB-DE-POS'IT, *n.* That which is deposited beneath something else. *Schoolcraft.*
†SUB-DE-RI-SŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *sub* and *derisor.*] Ridiculing with moderation or delicacy. *More.*
SUB-DI-TĪ'TIOUS, *a.* [L. *subditicius.*] Put secretly in the place of something else. [*Little used.*]
SUB-DI-VERS'I-FŸ, *v. t.* [*sub* and *diversify.*] To diversify again what is already diversified. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*
SUB-DI-VĪDE', *v. t.* To divide a part of a thing into more parts; to part into smaller divisions.
SUB-DI-VĪDE', *v. i.* To be subdivided.
SUB-DI-VĪD'ED, *pp.* Divided again or into smaller parts.
SUB-DI-VĪD'ING, *ppr.* Dividing into smaller parts.
SUB-DI-VĪ'SION, *n.* 1. The act of subdividing or separating a part into smaller parts. 2. The part of a thing made by subdividing; the part of a larger part.
SUB'DO-LOUS, *a.* [L. *subdolus.*] Sly; crafty; cunning; artful; deceitful. [*Little used.*]
SUB-DOM'I-NANT, *n.* In *music*, the fourth note above the tonic, being under the dominant.
SUB-DŪ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be subdued. *Ward.*
SUB-DŪ'AL, *n.* [from *subdue.*] The act of subduing.
SUB-DŪCE', } *v. t.* [L. *subduco.*] 1. To withdraw; to take
SUB-DUCT', } away. 2. To subtract by arithmetical operation. *Hale.*
SUB-DUC'TION, *n.* 1. The act of taking away or withdrawing. *Hale.* 2. Arithmetical subtraction. *Hale.*
SUB-DŪE', (sub-dū') *v. t.* 1. To conquer by force or the exertion of superior power, and bring into permanent subjection; to reduce under dominion. Subduing implies *conquest* or *vanquishing*, but it implies also more permanence of subjection to the conquering power than either of these words. 2. To oppress; to crush; to sink; to overpower so as to disable from further resistance. 3. To tame; to break by conquering a refractory temper or evil passions; to render submissive. 4. To conquer; to reduce to mildness. 5. To overcome by persuasion or other mild means. 6. To overcome; to conquer; to captivate, as by charms. 7. To soften; to melt; to reduce to tenderness. 8. To overcome; to overpower and destroy the force of. 9. To make mellow; to break, as land.
SUB-DŪ'ED, (sub-dūde') *pp.* Conquered and reduced to subjection; oppressed; crushed; tamed; softened.
†SUB-DŪE'MENT, *n.* Conquest. *Shak.*
SUB-DŪ'ER, *n.* 1. One who conquers and brings into subjection; a tamer. 2. That which subdues or destroys the force of.
SUB-DŪ'ING, *ppr.* Vanquishing and reducing to subjection; crushing; softening.
SUB'DU-PLE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *duplus.*] Containing one part of two. *Wilkins.*
SUB-DŪ'PLI-CATE, *a.* [*sub* and *duplicate.*] Having the ratio of the square roots. *Cyc.*
SUB-Ē'QUAL, *a.* Nearly equal. *Martyn.*
SŪ'BER-ATE, *n.* [L. *suber.*] A salt formed by the suberic acid in combination with a base. *Chemistry.*
SŪ'BER-IC, *a.* Pertaining to cork, or extracted from it.
SUB'ER-OSE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *erosus.*] In *botany*, having the appearance of being gnawed.
SŪ'BER-OUS, *a.* Corky; soft and elastic.
SUB-FUSC', *a.* [L. *subfuscus.*] Duskish; moderately dark; brownish; tawny. *Tatler.*
SUB-GLOB'U-LAR, *a.* Having a form approaching to globular. *Say.*
SUB-HAS-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sub hasta.*] A public sale or auction, so called from the Roman practice. *Burnet.*
SUB-HŸ-DRO-SULPH'U-RET, *n.* A compound of sulphureted hydrogen with a base, in a less proportion than in hydrosulphuret.
SUB-IN-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sub* and *indico.*] The act of indicating by signs. *Barrow.*
†SUB-IN-DŪCE', *v. t.* To insinuate; to offer indirectly. *Sir E. Dering.*
SUB-IN-FEU-DĀ'TION, *n.* [*sub* and *infeudation.*] 1. In *law*, the act of enfeoffing by a tenant or feoffee, who holds lands of the crown; the act of a greater baron, who grants land or a smaller manor to an inferior person. 2. Under-tenancy.
†SUB-IN-GRES'SION, *n.* [L. *sub* and *ingressus.*] Secret entrance.
SUB-I-TĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *subitaneus.*] Sudden; hasty.

†SUB'I-TA-NY, *a.* Sudden.
SUB-JA'CENT, *a.* [L. *subjacens.*] 1. Lying under or below. 2. Being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath.
SUB'JECT, *a.* [L. *subjectus.*] 1. Placed or situate under. 2. Being under the power and dominion of another. 3. Exposed; liable from extraneous causes. 4. Liable from inherent causes; prone; disposed. 5. Being that on which any thing operates, whether intellectual or material. 6. Obedient. *Tit.* iii.
SUB'JECT, *n.* [L. *subjectus*; Fr. *sujet*; It. *suggetto.*] 1. One that owes allegiance to a sovereign and is governed by his laws. 2. That on which any mental operation is performed; that which is treated or handled. 3. That on which any physical operation is performed. 4. That in which any thing inheres or exists. 5. The person who is treated of; the hero of a piece.—6. In *grammar*, the nominative case to a verb passive.
SUB-JECT', *v. t.* 1. To bring under the power or dominion of. 2. To put under or within the power of. 3. To enslave; to make obnoxious. 4. To expose; to make liable. 5. To submit; to make accountable. 6. To make subservient. 7. To cause to undergo.
SUB-JECT'ED, *pp.* Reduced to the dominion of another; enslaved; exposed; submitted; made to undergo.
SUB-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Reducing to submission; enslaving; exposing; submitting; causing to undergo.
SUB-JEC'TION, *n.* 1. The act of subduing; the act of vanquishing and bringing under the dominion of another. 2. The state of being under the power, control and government of another.
SUB-JECT'IVE, *a.* Relating to the subject, as opposed to the *object. Watts.*
SUB-JECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In relation to the subject.
SUB-JOIN', *v. t.* [*sub* and *join*; L. *subjungo.*] To add at the end; to add after something else has been said or written.
SUB-JOIN'ED, (sub-joind') *pp.* Added after something else said or written.
SUB-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Adding after something else said or written.
SUB'JU-GATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *subjuguer*; L. *subjugo.*] To subdue and bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to conquer by force, and compel to submit to the government or absolute control of another.
SUB'JU-GA-TED, *pp.* Reduced to the control of another.
SUB'JU-GA-TING, *ppr.* Conquering and bringing under the absolute power of another.
SUB-JU-GA'TION, *n.* The act of subduing and bringing under the power or absolute control of another.
SUB-JUNC'TION, *n.* The act of subjoining, or state of being subjoined. *Clarke.*
SUB-JUNC'TIVE, *a.* [L. *subjunctivus*; Fr. *subjonctif.*] 1. Subjoined or added to something before said or written.—2. In *grammar*, designating a form of verbs which follow other verbs, or words expressing condition, hypothesis or contingency.—3. *Subjunctive* is often used as a noun, denoting the subjunctive mode.
SUB'LA-NATE, *a.* In *botany*, somewhat woolly.
SUB-LAP-SA'RI-AN, SUB-LAPS'A-RY, *a.* [L. *sub* and *lapsus.*] Done after the apostasy of Adam.
SUB-LAP-SA'RI-AN, *n.* One who maintains the *sublapsarian* doctrine, that the sin of Adam's apostasy being imputed to all his posterity, God in compassion decreed to send his Son to rescue a great number from their lost state, and to accept of his obedience and death on their account.
SUB-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *sublatio.*] The act of taking or carrying away. *Bp. Hall.*
SUB-LET', *v. t.* [*sub* and *let.*] To underlet; to lease, as a lessee to another person. [*Unusual.*] *Smollett.*
SUB-LE-VA'TION, *n.* [L. *sublevo.*] The act of raising on high.
SUB-LIEU-TEN'ANT, [*See* *LIEUTENANT.] *n.* An officer in the royal regiment of artillery and fusileers.
SUB-LI-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *subligo.*] The act of binding underneath.
SUB-LIM'A-BLE, *a.* [from *sublime.*] That may be sublimated; capable of being raised by heat into vapor, and again condensed by cold.
SUB-LIM'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being sublimable.
SUB'LI-MATE, *v. t.* [from *sublime.*] 1. To bring a solid substance, as camphor or sulphur, into the state of vapor by heat, which, on cooling, returns again to the solid state. 2. To refine and exalt; to heighten; to elevate.
SUB'LI-MATE, *n.* The product of a sublimation.
SUB'LI-MATE, *a.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and again condensed, as solid substances.
SUB'LI-MA-TED, *pp.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, as a solid substance; refined.
SUB'LI-MA-TING, *ppr.* Converting into the state of vapor by heat, and condensing; as solid substances.
SUB-LI-MA'TION, *n.* 1. The operation of bringing a solid substance into the state of vapor by heat, and condensing it again into a solid by cold. 2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving.
SUB-LIME', *a.* [L. *sublimis*; Fr., It., Sp., *sublime.*] 1. High in place; exalted aloft. 2. High in excellence; exalted by nature; elevated. 3. High in style or sentiment; lofty; grand. 4. Elevated by joy. 5. Lofty of mein; elevated in manner.
SUB-LIME', *n.* A grand or lofty style; a style that expresses lofty conceptions. *Addison.*
SUB-LIME', *v. t.* 1. To sublimate, which see. 2. To raise on high. 3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve.
SUB-LIME', *v. i.* To be brought or changed into a state of vapor by heat, and then condensed by cold.
SUB-LIM'ED, (sub-limd') *pp.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and, when cooled, changed to a solid state.
SUB-LIME'LY, *adv.* With elevated conceptions; loftily.
SUB-LIME'NESS, *n.* Loftiness of style or sentiment; sublimity.
SUB-LIM-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *sublimis* and *facio.*] The act of making sublime. *Gilpin.*
SUB-LIM'ING, *ppr.* Sublimating; exalting.
SUB-LIM'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *sublimité*; L. *sublimitas.*] 1. Elevation of place; lofty height. 2. Height in excellence; loftiness of nature or character; moral grandeur.—3. In *oratory* and *composition*, lofty conceptions, or such conceptions expressed in corresponding language; loftiness of sentiment or style.
†SUB-LIN-E-A'TION, *n.* Mark of a line or lines under a word in a sentence. *Letter to Abp. Usher.*
SUB-LIN'GUAL, *a.* [L. *sub* and *lingua.*] Situated under the tongue; as the *sublingual* glands. *Coxe.*
SUB-LU'NAR, SUB'LU-NA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *sublunaire*; L. *sub* and *luna.*] *Literally*, beneath the moon; but *sublunary*, which is the word chiefly used, denotes merely terrestrial, earthly, pertaining to this world. *Dryden.*
SUB'LU-NA-RY, *n.* Any worldly thing. *Feltham.*
SUB-LUX-A'TION, *n.* [*sub* and *luxation.*] In *surgery*, a violent sprain; also, an incomplete dislocation.
SUB-MA-RINE', *a.* [L. *sub* and *marinus.*] Being, acting or growing under water in the sea.
SUB-MAX'IL-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *sub* and *maxilla.*] Situated under the jaw. *Med. Repos.*
SUB-ME'DI-ANT, *n.* In *music*, the sixth note, or middle note between the octave and subdominant.
SUB-MERGE', (sub-merj') *v. t.* [L. *submergo.*] 1. To put under water; to plunge. 2. To cover or overflow with water; to drown.
SUB-MERGE', (sub-merj') *v. i.* To plunge under water.
SUB-MERG'ED, (sub-merjd') *pp.* Put under water; overflowed.
SUB-MERG'ING, *ppr.* Putting under water; overflowing.
SUB-MERSE', SUB-MERS'ED, *a.* [L. *submersus.*] Being or growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants.
SUB-MER'SION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *submersus.*] 1. The act of putting under water or causing to be overflowed. 2. The act of plunging under water; the act of drowning.
†SUB-MIN'IS-TER, or †SUB-MIN'IS-TRATE, *v. t.* [L. *subministro.*] To supply; to afford.
†SUB-MIN'IS-TER, *v. i.* To subserve; to be useful to.
†SUB-MIN'IS-TRANT, *a.* Subservient; serving in subordination. *Bacon.*
SUB-MIN-IS-TRA'TION, *n.* The act of furnishing or supplying. *Wotton.*
SUB-MISS', *a.* [L. *submissus.*] Submissive; humble; obsequious. [*Rarely used, and in poetry only.*]
SUB-MIS'SION, *n.* [L. *submissio*; Fr. *soumission.*] 1. The act of submitting; the act of yielding to power or authority; surrender of the person and power to the control or government of another. 2. Acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; humble or suppliant behavior. 3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error. 4. Obedience; compliance with the commands or laws of a superior. 5. Resignation; a yielding of one's will to the will or appointment of a superior without murmuring.
SUB-MISS'IVE, *a.* 1. Yielding to the will or power of another; obedient. 2. Humble; acknowledging one's inferiority; testifying one's submission.
SUB-MISS'IVE-LY, *adv.* With submission; with acknowledgment of inferiority; humbly. *Dryden.*
SUB-MISS'IVE-NESS, *n.* 1. A submissive temper or disposition. 2. Humbleness; acknowledgment of inferiority. 3. Confession of fault.
SUB-MISS'LY, *adv.* Humbly; with submission. [*L. u.*]
SUB-MISS'NESS, *n.* Humbleness; obedience. [*L. u.*]
SUB-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *submitto*; Fr. *soumettre.*] 1. To let down; to cause to sink or lower; [*obs.*] *Dryden.* 2. To yield, resign or surrender to the power, will or authority of another. 3. To refer; to leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another.
SUB-MIT', *v. i.* 1. To surrender; to yield one's person to the power of another; to give up resistance. 2. To yield one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another. 3. To be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another. 4. To be submissive; to yield without murmuring.

SUB-MIT'TED, *pp.* Surrendered; resigned; yielded; referred.
SUB-MIT'TER, *n.* One who submits.
SUB-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Surrendering; resigning; yielding; referring to another for decision.
†SUB-MON'ISH, *v. t.* To suggest; to put in mind; to prompt. *Granger.*
†SUB-MO-NI''TION, *n.* Suggestion; persuasion. *Granger.*
SUB-MUL'TI-PLE, *n.* A number or quantity which is contained in another a certain number of times, or is an aliquot part of it.
SUB-NAS'CENT, *a.* [L. *sub* and *nascor.*] Growing underneath.
†SUB-NEĆT', *v. t.* [L. *subnecto.*] To tie, buckle or fasten beneath. *Pope.*
SUB-NOR'MAL, *n.* [L. *sub* and *norma.*] A subperpendicular, or a line under the perpendicular to a curve.
SUB-NŪDE', *a.* [L. *sub* and *nudus*, naked.] In *botany*, almost naked or bare of leaves. *Lee.*
SUB-OB-SĆŪRE'LY, *adv.* Somewhat obscurely.
SUB-OĆ-CIP'I-TAL, *a.* Being under the occiput.
SUB-OĆ'TAVE, } *a.* [L. *sub* and *octavus* or *octuple.*] Con-
SUB-OĆ'TU-PLE, } taining one part of eight.
SUB-OĆ'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *sub* and *oculus.*] Being under the eye.
SUB-OR-BIĆ'U-LAR, } *a.* [L. *sub* and *orbiculatus.*] Almost
SUB-OR-BIĆ'U-LATE, } orbiculate or orbicular; nearly circular. *Say.*
SUB-OR'DI-NA-CY, *n.* 1. The state of being subordinate or subject to control. 2. Series of subordination. [*L. u.*]
†SUB-OR'DI-NAN-CY. *See* SUBORDINACY.
SUB-OR'DI-NATE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *ordinatus.*] 1. Inferior in order, in nature, in dignity, in power, importance, &c. 2. Descending in a regular series.
SUB-OR'DI-NATE, *v. t.* 1. To place in an order or rank below something else; to make or consider as of less value or importance. 2. To make subject.
SUB-OR'DI-NA-TED, *pp.* Placed in an inferior rank; considered as of inferior importance; subjected.
SUB-OR'DI-NATE-LY, *adv.* 1. In a lower rank or of inferior importance. 2. In a series regularly descending.
SUB-OR-DI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The state of being inferior to another; inferiority of rank or dignity. 2. A series regularly descending. 3. Place of rank among inferiors. 4. Subjection; state of being under control or government.
SUB-ORN', *v. t.* [Fr. *suborner;* It. *subornare;* Sp. *subornar;* L. *suborno.*] 1. In *law*, to procure a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury. 2. To procure privately or by collusion. 3. To procure by indirect means.
SUB-OR-NĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. In *law*, the crime of procuring a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury. 2. The crime of procuring one to do a criminal or bad action.
SUB-ORN'ED, (sub-ornd') *pp.* Procured to take a false oath, or to do a bad action.
SUB-ORN'ER, *n.* One who procures another to take a false oath, or to do a bad action.
SUB-ORN'ING, *ppr.* Procuring one to take a false oath, or to do a criminal action.
SUB-Ō'VATE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *ovatus.*] Almost ovate; nearly in the form of an egg. *Martyn.*
SUB-PĒ'NA, *n.* [L. *sub* and *pœna.*] A writ commanding the attendance in court of the person on whom it is served, as a witness, &c.
SUB-PĒ'NA, *v. t.* To serve with a writ of subpena; to command attendance in court by a legal writ.
SUB-PER-PEN-DIĆ'U-LAR, *n.* [*sub* and *perpendicular.*] A subnormal, which see.
SUB-PET'I-O-LATE, *a.* [*sub* and *petiole.*] In *botany*, having a very short petiole. *Martyn.*
SUB-PRĪ'OR, *n.* [*sub* and *prior.*] The vicegerent of a prior; a claustral officer who assists the prior. *South.*
SUB-PUR'CHA-SER, *n.* A purchaser who buys of a purchaser.
SUB-QUAD'RATE, *a.* Nearly square. *Say.*
SUB-QUAD'RU-PLE, *a.* Containing one part of four.
SUB-QUIN'QUE-FID, *a.* Almost quinquefid.
SUB-QUIN'TU-PLE, *a.* Containing one part of five.
SUB-RĀ'MOUS, *a.* In *botany*, having few branches.
SUB-REĆ'TOR, *n.* A rector's deputy or substitute.
SUB-REP'TION, *n.* [L. *subreptio.*] The act of obtaining a favor by surprise or unfair representation.
SUB-REP-TĬ''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *surreptitius.*] Falsely crept in; fraudulently obtained. *See* SURREPTITIOUS.
SUB-REP-TĬ''TIOUS-LY, *adv.* By falsehood; by stealth. *Sherwood.*
†SUB-REP'TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *subreptif.*] Subreptitious. *Cotgrave.*
†SUB'RO-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *subrogo.*] To put in the place of another. *See* SURROGATE.
SUB-RO-GĀ'TION, *n.* In the *civil law*, the substituting of one person in the place of another and giving him his rights.
SUB-RO-TUND', *a.* [L. *sub* and *rotundus.*] Almost round.
SUB-SA-LĪNE', *a.* Moderately saline or salt. *Encyc.*
SŪB'SALT, *n.* A salt with less acid than is sufficient to neutralize its radicals; or a salt having an excess of the base.
SUB-SĆAP'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *sub* and *scapula.*] The *subscapular* artery is the large branch of the axillary artery, which rises near the lowest margin of the scapula.
SUB-SĆRĪBE', *v. t.* [L. *subscribo;* Fr. *souscrire;* It. *soscrivere;* Sp. *subscribir.*] 1. To sign with one's own hand; to give consent to something written, or to bind one's self by writing one's name beneath. 2. To attest by writing one's name beneath. 3. To promise to give by writing one's name. 4. To submit; [*obs.*]
SUB-SĆRĪBE', *v. i.* 1. To promise to give a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper. 2. To assent.
SUB-SĆRĪB'ED, (sub-skrībd') *pp.* 1. Having a name or names written underneath. 2. Promised by writing the name and sum.
SUB-SĆRĪB'ER, *n.* 1. One who subscribes; one who contributes to an undertaking by subscribing. 2. One who enters his name for a paper, book, map and the like.
SUB-SĆRĪB'ING, *ppr.* Writing one's name underneath; assenting to or attesting by writing the name beneath; entering one's name as a purchaser.
SUB'SĆRIPT, *n.* Any thing underwritten. *Bentley.*
SUB-SĆRIP'TION, *n.* [L. *subscriptio.*] 1. Any thing, particularly a paper, with names subscribed. 2. The act of subscribing or writing one's name underneath; name subscribed; signature. 3. Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name. 4. The act of contributing to any undertaking. 5. Sum subscribed; amount of sums subscribed. 6. Submission; obedience; [*obs.*]
SUB-SEĆ'TION, *n.* [L. *sub* and *sectio.*] The part or division of a section; a subdivision; the section of a section.
SUB-SEĆ'U-TĪVE, *a.* [L. *subsequor, subsecutus.*] Following in a train or succession. [*L. u.*]
SUB-SEM'I-TONE, *n.* In *music*, the sharp seventh or sensible of any key.
SUB-SEP'TU-PLE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *septuplus.*] Containing one of seven parts. *Wilkins.*
SUB'SE-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *subsequor, subsequens.*] A following; a state of coming after something. *Grew.*
SUB'SE-QUENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *subsequens.*] 1. Following in time; coming or being after something else at any time, indefinitely. 2. Following in the order of place or succession; succeeding.
SUB'SE-QUENT-LY, *adv.* 1. At a later time; in time after something else. 2. After something else in order.
SUB-SERVE', (sub-serv') *v. t.* [L. *subservio.*] To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally. *Milton.*
SUB-SERV'I-ENCE, } *n.* Instrumental use; use or ope-
SUB-SERV'I-EN-CY, } ration that promotes some purpose.
SUB-SERV'I-ENT, *a.* [L. *subserviens.*] 1. Useful as an instrument to promote a purpose; serving to promote some end. 2. Subordinate; acting as a subordinate instrument.
SUB-SERV'I-ENT-LY, *adv.* In a subservient manner.
SUB-SES'SILE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *sessilis.*] In *botany*, almost sessile; having very short footstalks. *Lee.*
SUB-SEX'TU-PLE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *sextuplus.*] Containing one part in six. *Wilkins.*
SUB-SĪDE', *v. i.* [L. *subsido.*] 1. To sink or fall to the bottom; to settle, as lees. 2. To fall into a state of quiet; to cease to rage; to be calmed; to become tranquil. 3. To tend downwards; to sink. 4. To abate; to be reduced.
SUB-SĪ'DENCE, } *n.* 1. The act or process of sinking or
SUB-SĪ'DEN-CY, } falling, as the lees of liquors. 2. The act of sinking or gradually descending, as ground.
*SUB-SID'I-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *subsidiaire;* L. *subsidiarius.*] 1. Aiding; assistant; furnishing help. 2. Furnishing additional supplies.
*SUB-SID'I-A-RY, *n.* An assistant; an auxiliary; he or that which contributes aid or additional supplies.
SUB'SI-DĪZE, *v. t.* [from *subsidy.*] To furnish with a subsidy; to purchase the assistance of another by the payment of a subsidy to him.
SUB'SI-DĪZED, *pp.* Engaged as an auxiliary by means of a subsidy.
SUB'SI-DĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Purchasing the assistance of by subsidies.
SUB'SI-DY, *n.* [Fr. *subside;* L. *subsidium.*] 1. Aid in money; supply given; a tax; something furnished for aid, as by the people to their prince. 2. A sum of money paid by one prince or nation to another, to purchase the service of auxiliary troops, or the aid of such foreign prince in a war against an enemy.
SUB-SĪGN', (sub-sīne') *v. t.* [L. *subsigno.*] To sign under; to write beneath. [*Little used.*] *Camden.*

SUB-SIG-NA'TION, *n.* The act of writing the name under something for attestation. [*Little used.*]

SUB-SIST', *v. i.* [Fr. *subsister;* It. *sussistere;* Sp. *subsistir;* L. *subsisto.*] 1. To be; to have existence. 2. To continue; to retain the present state. 3. To live; to be maintained with food and clothing. 4. To inhere; to have existence by means of something else.

SUB-SIST', *v. t.* To feed; to maintain; to support with provisions.

SUB-SIST'ENCE, SUB-SIST'EN-CY, *n.* [Fr. *subsistence;* It. *sussistenza.*] 1. Real being. 2. Competent provisions; means of supporting life. 3. That which supplies the means of living, as money, pay or wages. 4. Inherence in something else.

SUB-SIST'ENT, *a.* [L. *subsistens.*] 1. Having real being. 2. Inherent.

SUB'SOIL, *n.* The bed or stratum of earth which lies between the surface soil and the base on which they rest.

SUB-SPĒ'CIES, (sub-spē'shiz) *n.* [*sub* and *species.*] A subordinate species; a division of a species. *Thomson.*

SUB'STANCE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *sustanza;* Sp. *substancia;* L. *substantia.*] 1. In a *general sense*, being; something existing by itself; that which really is or exists. 2. That which supports accidents. 3. The essential part; the main or material part. 4. Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty. 5. Body; corporeal nature or matter. 6. Goods; estate; means of living.

SUB-STAN'TIAL, *a.* 1. Belonging to substance; real; actually existing. *Bentley.* 2. Real; solid; true; not seeming or imaginary. 3. Corporeal; material. 4. Having substance; strong; stout; solid. 5. Possessed of goods or estate; responsible; moderately wealthy.

SUB-STAN-TI-AL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The state of real existence. 2. Corporeity; materiality. *Glanville.*

SUB-STAN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In the manner of a substance; with reality of existence. 2. Strongly; solidly. 3. Truly; solidly; really. 4. In substance; in the main; essentially. 5. With competent goods or estate.

SUB-STAN'TIAL-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being substantial. 2. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting.

SUB-STAN'TIALS, *n. plu.* Essential parts. *Ayliffe.*

SUB-STAN'TIATE, *v. t.* 1. To make to exist. 2. To establish by proof or competent evidence; to verify; to make good. *Canning.*

SUB'STAN-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Betokening existence. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Solid; depending on itself; [*obs.*] *Bacon.*

SUB'STAN-TĪVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a noun or name; the part of speech which expresses something that exists, either material or immaterial.

SUB'STAN-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* 1. In substance; essentially.—2. In *grammar*, as a name or noun.

SUB'STĪLE, *n.* [*sub* and *stile.*] The line of a dial on which the stile is erected. *Encyc.*

SUB'STI-TUTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *substituer;* It. *sustituire;* Sp. *substituir;* L. *substituo.*] To put in the place of another.

SUB'STI-TUTE, *n.* 1. One person put in the place of another to answer the same purpose. 2. One thing put in the place of another.

SUB-STI-TŪ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of putting one person or thing in the place of another to supply its place.—2. In *grammar*, syllepsis, or the use of one word for another.

SUB-STRACT', *v. t.* [L. *subtraho, subtractum.*] To subtract.—*Substract* was formerly used in analogy with *abstract.* But in *modern usage*, it is written according to the Latin, *subtract.*

SUB-STRAC'TION, *n.* In *law*, the withdrawing or withholding of some right.

SUB-STRĀ'TUM, *n.* [L. *substratus.*] 1. That which is laid or spread under; a layer of earth lying under another.—2. In *metaphysics*, the matter or substance supposed to furnish the basis in which the perceptible qualities inhere.

SUB-STRUC'TION, *n.* [L. *substructio.*] Under-building.

SUB-STRUCT'URE, *n.* An under-structure; a foundation.

SUB-STY'LAR, *a.* In *dialing*, the *substylar* line is a right line on which the gnomon or style is erected at right angles with the plane.

SUB'STYLE, *n.* [*sub* and *style.*] In *dialing*, the line on which the gnomon stands.

SUB-SULPH'ATE, *n.* A sulphate with an excess of the base.

SUB-SULT'IVE, * SUB-SULT'O-RY, *a.* [L. *subsultus.*] Bounding; leaping; moving by sudden leaps or starts, or by twitches.

* SUB-SULT'O-RI-LY, *adv.* In a bounding manner; by leaps, starts or twitches. *Bacon.*

SUB-SULT'US, *n.* [L.] In *medicine*, a twitching or convulsive motion. *Coxe.*

† SUB-SŪME', *v. t.* [L. *sub* and *sumo.*] To assume as a position by consequence. *Hammond.*

SUB-TAN'GENT, *n.* In *geometry*, the part of the axis contained between the ordinate and tangent drawn to the same point in a curve.

SUB-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *sub* and *tendo.*] To extend under; as the line of a triangle which *subtends* the right angle.

SUB-TEND'ED, *pp.* Extended under.

SUB-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Extending under.

SUB-TENSE', (sub-tens') *n.* [L. *sub* and *tensus.*] The chord of an arch or arc.

SUB-TEP'ID, *a.* [L. *sub* and *tepidus.*] Moderately warm.

SUB'TER, a Latin preposition, signifies *under.*

SUB-TER'FLU-ENT, SUB-TER'FLU-OUS, *a.* [L. *subterfluens, subterfluo.*] Running under or beneath.

SUB'TER-FUGE, *n.* [Fr.] *Literally*, that to which a person resorts for escape or concealment; hence, a shift; an evasion; an artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or conduct.

SUB-TER-RĀNE', *n.* A cave or room under ground.

SUB-TER-RĀ'NE-AN, SUB-TER-RĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *subter*, under, and *terra*, earth; Fr. *souterrain;* It. *sotterraneo.*] Being or lying under the surface of the earth; situated within the earth or under ground.—[*Subterranean* and *Subterrany* are not in use.]

† SUB-TER-RAN'I-TY, *n.* A place under ground.

† SUB'TER-RA-NY, *n.* What lies under ground.

SUB'TIL, or SUB'TILE, *a.* [Fr. *subtil;* L. *subtilis;* It. *sottile.* This word is often written *subtle*, but less properly.] 1. Thin; not dense or gross. 2. Nice; fine; delicate. 3. Acute; piercing. 4. Sly; artful; cunning; crafty; insinuating. 5. Planned by art; deceitful. 6. Deceitful; treacherous. 7. Refined; fine; acute.

† SUB-TIL'I-ATE, *v. t.* To make thin. *Harvey.*

† SUB-TIL-I-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of making thin or rare.

SUB-TIL'I-TY, *n.* Fineness. *Smellie.*

SUB-TIL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of making subtil, fine or thin.—In the *laboratory*, the operation of making so volatile as to rise in steam or vapor. 2. Refinement; extreme acuteness.

SUB'TIL-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *subtiliser.*] 1. To make thin or fine; to make less gross or coarse. 2. To refine; to spin into niceties.

SUB'TIL-IZE, *v. i.* To refine in argument; to make very nice distinctions. *Milner.*

SUB'TIL-LY, *adv.* 1. Thinly; not densely. 2. Finely; not grossly or thickly. 3. Artfully; cunningly; craftily.

SUB'TIL-NESS, *n.* 1. Thinness; rareness. 2. Fineness; acuteness. 3. Cunning; artfulness.

SUB'TIL-TY, *n.* [Fr. *subtilité;* L. *subtilitas.*] 1. Thinness; fineness; exility. 2. Refinement; extreme acuteness. 3. Slyness in design; cunning; artifice; usually, but less properly, written *subtlety.*

SUB'TLE, (sut'tl) *a.* [*See* SUBTIL.] 1. Sly in design; artful; cunning; insinuating. 2. Cunningly devised.

SUB'TLE-TY. (sut'tl-ty) *See* SUBTILTY.

SUB'TLY, (sut'ly) *adv.* 1. Slily; artfully; cunningly. *Milton.* 2. Nicely; delicately. *Pope.*

SUB-TRACT', *v. t.* [L. *subtraho, subtractus.*] To withdraw or take a part from the rest; to deduct.

SUB-TRACT'ED, *pp.* Withdrawn from the rest; deducted.

SUB-TRACT'ER, *n.* 1. He that subtracts. 2. The number to be taken from a larger number; [*obs.*]

SUB-TRACT'ING, *ppr.* Withdrawing from the rest.

SUB-TRAC'TION, *n.* [L. *subtractio.*] 1. The act or operation of taking a part from the rest.—2. In *arithmetic*, the taking of a lesser number from a greater of the same kind or denomination.

SUB-TRACT'IVE, *a.* Tending or having power to subtract.

SUB-TRA-HEND', *n.* In *arithmetic*, the sum or number to be subtracted or taken from another.

SUB-TRĪ'FID, *a.* Slightly trifid. *Martyn.*

SUB-TRIP'LE, *a.* [*sub* and *triple.*] Containing a third or one part of three. *Wilkins.*

SUB-TRIP'LI-CATE, *a.* In the ratio of the cubes.

SUB-TŪ'TOR, *n.* [*sub* and *tutor.*] An under-tutor. *Burnet.*

SUB'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *subula.*] In *botany*, shaped like an awl; awl-shaped. *Martyn.*

† SUB-UN-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sub* and *unda.*] Flood; deluge. *Huloet.*

SUB'URB, or SUB'URBS, *n.* [L. *suburbium.*] 1. A building without the walls of a city, but near them; or, *more generally*, the parts that lie without the walls, but in the vicinity of a city. 2. The confines; the out-part.

SUB-URB'AN, *a.* [L. *suburbanus.*] Inhabiting or being in the suburbs of a city.

SUB'URBED, *a.* Bordering on a suburb; having a suburb on its out-part. *Carew.*

SUB-UR-BI-CĀ'RI-AN, SUB-URB'I-CA-RY, *a.* [Low L. *suburbicarius.*] Being in the suburbs.

SUB-VA-RI'E-TY, *n.* [*sub* and *variety.*] A subordinate variety, or division of a variety. *Mineralogy.*

† SUB-VEN-TĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *subventaneus.*] Addle; windy.

SUB-VEN'TION, *n.* [L. *subvenio.*] 1. The act of coming

under. 2. The act of coming to relief; support; aid; [*little used.*]

SUB-VERSE', (sub-vers') *v. t.* To subvert. *Spenser.*

SUB-VER'SION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *subversio.*] Entire overthrow; an overthrow of the foundation; utter ruin.

SUB-VERS'IVE, *a.* Tending to subvert; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin.

SUB-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *subverto;* Fr., Sp. *subvertir.*] 1. To overthrow from the foundation; to overturn; to ruin utterly. 2. To corrupt; to confound; to pervert the mind, and turn it from the truth. 2 *Tim.* ii.

SUB-VERT'ED, *pp.* Overthrown; overturned; entirely destroyed.

SUB-VERT'ER, *n.* One who subverts; an overthrower.

SUB-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Overthrowing; entirely destroying.

SUB-WORK'ER, *n.* A subordinate worker or helper.

SUC-CE-DĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *succedaneus.*] Supplying the place of something else; being or employed as a substitute. *Boyle.*

SUC-CE-DĀ'NE-UM, *n.* That which is used for something else; a substitute. *Warburton.*

SUC-CEED', } *v. t.* [Fr. *succeder;* It. *succedere;* Sp. *suced-*
SUC-CĒDE', } *er;* L. *succedo.*] 1. To follow in order; to take the place which another has left. 2. To follow; to come after; to be subsequent or consequent. 3. To prosper; to make successful.

SUC-CEED', *v. i.* 1. To follow in order. 2. To come in the place of one that has died or quitted the place, or of that which has preceded. 3. To obtain the object desired; to accomplish what is attempted or intended; to have a prosperous termination. 4. To terminate with advantage; to have a good effect. 5. To go under cover; [*little used.*]

SUC-CEED'ED, *pp.* Followed in order; prospered; attended with success.

SUC-CEED'ER, *n.* One that follows or comes in the place of another; a successor.

SUC-CEED'ING, *ppr.* 1. Following in order; subsequent; coming after. 2. Taking the place of another who has quitted the place, or is dead. 3. Giving success; prospering.

SUC-CEED'ING, *n.* The act or state of prospering or having success.

SUC-CESS', *n.* [Fr. *succès;* L. *successus.*] 1. The favorable or prosperous termination of any thing attempted; a termination which answers the purpose intended. 2. Succession; [*obs.*]

SUC-CESS'FUL, *a.* Terminating in accomplishing what is wished or intended; having the desired effect.

SUC-CESS'FUL-LY, *adv.* With a favorable termination of what is attempted; prosperously; favorably. *Swift.*

SUC-CESS'FUL-NESS, *n.* Prosperous conclusion; favorable event; success. *Hammond.*

SUC-CES'SION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *successio.*] 1. A following of things in order; consecution; series of things following one another, either in time or place. 2. The act of succeeding or coming in the place of another. 3. Lineage; an order or series of descendants. 4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors.

SUC-CESS'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *successif;* It. *successivo.*] 1. Following in order or uninterrupted course, as a series of persons or things, and either in time or place. 2. Inherited by succession; as, a *successive* title; [*l. u.*]

SUC-CESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a series or order, one following another.

SUC-CESS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being successive.

SUC-CESS'LESS, *a.* Having no success; unprosperous; unfortunate; failing to accomplish what was intended.

SUC-CESS'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without success. *Hammond.*

SUC-CESS'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unprosperous conclusion.

*SUC-CESS'OR, *n.* [L.] One that succeeds or follows; one that takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character; correlative to *predecessor.*

SUC-CID'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *succiduus.*] Ready to fall; falling. [*Little used.*]

SUC-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *succus* and *fero.*] Producing or conveying sap.

SUC'CI-NATE, *n.* [L. *succinum.*] A salt formed by the succinic acid and a base.

SUC'CI-NA-TED, *a.* Impregnated with the acid of amber.

SUC-CINCT', *a.* [L. *succinctus.*] 1. Tucked up; girded up; drawn up to permit the legs to be free; [*l. u.*] 2. Compressed into a narrow compass; short; brief; concise.

SUC-CINCT'LY, *adv.* Briefly; concisely.

SUC-CINCT'NESS, *n.* Brevity; conciseness.

SUC-CIN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to amber; drawn from amber.

SUC'CI-NITE, *n.* [L. *succinum.*] A mineral of an amber color, considered as a variety of garnet.

SUC'CI-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to amber.

SUC'COR, *v. t.* [Fr. *secourir;* It. *soccorrere;* Sp. *socorrer;* L. *succurro.*] *Literally*, to run to, or run to support; hence, to help or relieve when in difficulty, want or distress; to assist and deliver from suffering.

SUC'COR, *n.* 1. Aid; help; assistance; *particularly*, assistance that relieves and delivers from difficulty, want or distress. 2. The person or thing that brings relief.

SUC'CORED, *pp.* Assisted; relieved.

SUC'COR-ER, *n.* He that affords relief; a helper; a deliverer.

SUC'COR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of help or relief. *Thomson.*

SUC'COR-Y, *n.* Wild endive, a plant of the genus *cichorium.*

SUC'CO-TASH, *n.* In *America*, a mixture of green maize and beans boiled. The dish, as well as the name, is borrowed from the native Indians.

SUC'CU-BA, } *n.* [L. *sub* and *cubo.*] A pretended kind of
SUC'CU-BUS, } demon. *Mir. for Mag.*

SUC'CU-LENCE, }
SUC'CU-LEN-CY, } *n.* Juiciness.

SUC'CU-LENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *succulentus.*] Full of juice; juicy.

SUC-CUMB', *v. i.* [L. *succumbo.*] 1. To yield; to submit. 2. To yield; to sink unresistingly.

SUC-CUMB'ING, *ppr.* Yielding; submitting; sinking.

SUC-CUS-SĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *succusso.*] 1. A trot or trotting. *Brown.* 2. A shaking; succussion.

SUC-CUS'SION, *n.* [L. *succussio.*] 1. The act of shaking; a shake.—2. In *medicine*, a shaking of the nervous parts by powerful stimulants.

SUCH, *a.* [Perhaps a contraction of Sax. *swelc, swylc*, G. *solch*, D. *zolk;* but more probably, the Russ. *sitze, sitzev.*] 1. Of that kind; of the like kind. 2. The same that. 3. The same as what has been mentioned. 4. Referring to what has been specified.—5. *Such and such* is used in reference to a person or place of a certain kind.

SUCK, *v. t.* [Sax. *sucan, succan;* G. *saugen;* D. *zuigen;* Sw. *suga;* L. *sugo;* Fr. *sucer;* It. *succiare, succhiare.*] 1. To draw with the mouth; to draw out, as a liquid from a cask, or milk from the breast; to draw into the mouth. 2. To draw milk from with the mouth. 3. To draw into the mouth; to imbibe. 4. To draw or drain. 5. To draw in, as a whirlpool; to absorb. 6. To inhale.—*To suck in*, to draw into the mouth; to imbibe; to absorb.—*To suck out*, to draw out with the mouth; to empty by suction.—*To suck up*, to draw into the mouth.

SUCK, *v. i.* 1. To draw by exhausting the air, as with the mouth, or with a tube. 2. To draw the breast. 3. To draw in; to imbibe.

SUCK, *n.* 1. The act of drawing with the mouth. *Boyle.* 2. Milk drawn from the breast by the mouth. *Shak.*

SUCKED, *pp.* Drawn with the mouth, or with an instrument that exhausts the air; imbibed; absorbed.

SUCK'ER, *n.* 1. He or that which draws with the mouth. 2. The embolus or piston of a pump. 3. A pipe through which any thing is drawn. 4. The shoot of a plant from the roots or lower part of the stem. 5. A fish.

SUCK'ER, *v. t.* To strip off shoots; to deprive of suckers.

SUCK'ET, *n.* A sweetmeat for the mouth. *Cleaveland.*

SUCK'ING, *ppr.* Drawing with the mouth or with an instrument; imbibing; absorbing.

SUCK'ING-BOT-TLE, *n.* A bottle to be filled with milk for infants to suck, instead of the pap. *Locke.*

†SUC'KLE, *n.* A teat.

SUC'KLE, *v. t.* To give suck to; to nurse at the breast.

SUC'KLED, *pp.* Nursed at the breast.

SUCK'LING, *ppr.* Nursing at the breast.

SUCK'LING, *n.* 1. A young child or animal nursed at the breast. *Ps.* viii. 2. A sort of white clover. *Cyc.*

SUC'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of sucking or drawing into the mouth. 2. The act of drawing, as fluids, into a pipe.

SŪ'DAK, *n.* A fish, a species of *perca. Tooke.*

†SŪ'DA-RY, *n.* [L. *sudarium.*] A napkin or handkerchief.

SU-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sudatio.*] A sweating.

SŪ'DA-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *sudatorium.*] A hot-house; a sweating-bath. *Herbert.*

SŪ'DA-TO-RY, *a.* Sweating.

SUD'DEN, *a.* [Sax. *soden;* Fr. *soudain.*] 1. Happening without previous notice; coming unexpectedly, or without the common preparatives. 2. Hasty; violent; rash; precipitate; passionate; [*obs.*]

†SUD'DEN, *n.* An unexpected occurrence; surprise.—*On a sudden*, sooner than was expected; without the usual preparatives. *Milton.*

SUD'DEN-LY, *adv.* 1. In an unexpected manner; unexpectedly; hastily; without preparation. 2. Without premeditation.

SUD'DEN-NESS, *n.* State of being sudden; a coming or happening without previous notice.

SU-DO-RIF'IC, *a.* [Fr. *sudorifique.*] Causing sweat; exciting perspiration. *Bacon.*

SU-DO-RIF'IC, *n.* A medicine that produces sweat or sensible perspiration. *Coxe.*

SŪ'DOR-OUS, *a.* [L. *sudor.*] Consisting of sweat. *Brown.*

SUDS, *n. sing.* Water impregnated with soap.—*To be in the suds*, to be in turmoil or difficulty; *a familiar phrase.*

SŪE, (sū) *v. t.* [Fr *suivre.*] 1. To seek justice or right from one by legal process; to institute process in law against one; to prosecute in a civil action for the recovery of a real or supposed right. 2. To gain by legal process. 3. To clean the beak, as a hawk; *a term of falconry.—To sue out*, to petition for and take out; or to apply for and obtain.

SŪE, *v. i.* 1. To prosecute; to make legal claim; to seek for in law. 2. To seek by request; to apply for; to petition; to entreat. 3. To make interest for; to demand.

SŪED, *pp.* Prosecuted; sought in law.

†SŪ'ER, *n.* One who seeks to obtain by treaty; a suitor. *Lord.*

SŪ'ET, *n.* [W. *swyv* and *swyved.*] The fat of an animal, particularly that about the kidneys; lard. *Wiseman.*

SŪ'ET-Y, *a.* Consisting of suet, or resembling it.

SUF'FER, *v. t.* [L. *suffero;* Fr. *souffrir;* It. *sofferire;* Sp. *sufrir.*] 1. To feel or bear what is painful, disagreeable, or distressing, either to the body or mind; to undergo. 2. To endure; to support; to sustain; not to sink under. 3. To allow; to permit; not to forbid or hinder. 4. To undergo; to be affected by. 5. To sustain; to be affected by.

SUF'FER, *v. i.* To feel or undergo pain of body or mind; to bear what is inconvenient. 2. To undergo, as punishment. 3. To be injured; to sustain loss or damage. *Temple.*

SUF'FER-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be tolerated or permitted; allowable. 2. That may be endured or borne.

SUF'FER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Tolerableness. *Scott.*

SUF'FER-A-BLY, *adv.* Tolerably; so as to be endured.

SUF'FER-ANCE, *n.* 1. The bearing of pain; endurance; pain endured; misery. 2. Patience; moderation; a bearing with patience. 3. Toleration; permission; allowance; negative consent by not forbidding or hindering.

SUF'FER-ED, *pp.* Borne; undergone; permitted; allowed.

SUF'FER-ER, *n.* One who endures or undergoes pain, either of body or mind; one who sustains inconvenience or loss. 2. One that permits or allows.

SUF'FER-ING, *ppr.* Bearing; undergoing pain, inconvenience or damage; permitting; allowing.

SUF'FER-ING, *n.* The bearing of pain, inconvenience or loss; pain endured; distress, loss or injury incurred.

SUF'FER-ING-LY, *adv.* With pain. *Cabalistical Dialogue.*

SUF-FICE', (suf-fīze') *v. i.* [Fr. *suffire;* L. *sufficio.*] To be enough or sufficient; to be equal to the end proposed.

SUF-FICE', (suf-fīze') *v. t.* 1. To satisfy; to content; to be equal to the wants or demands of. 2. To afford; to supply; [*obs.*]

SUF-FI'CED, (suf-fīzd') *pp.* Satisfied; adequately supplied.

SUF-FI''CIEN-CY, *n.* 1. The state of being adequate to the end proposed. 2. Qualification for any purpose. 3. Competence; adequate substance or means. 4. Supply equal to wants; ample stock or fund. 5. Ability; adequate power. 6. Conceit; self-confidence.

SUF-FI''CIENT, *a.* [L. *sufficiens.*] 1. Enough; equal to the end proposed; adequate to wants; competent. 2. Qualified; competent; possessing adequate talents or accomplishments. 3. Fit; able; of competent power or ability.

SUF-FI''CIENT-LY, *adv.* To a sufficient degree; enough; to a degree that answers the purpose, or gives content.

SUF-FI'CING, (suf-fīz'ing) *ppr.* Supplying what is needed; satisfying.

†SUF-FI'SANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Sufficiency; plenty. *Spenser.*

SUF'FIX, *n.* [L. *suffixus, suffigo.*] A letter or syllable added or annexed to the end of a word. *Parkhurst.*

SUF-FIX', *v. t.* To add a letter or syllable to a word.

SUF-FIX'ED, (suf-fixt') *pp.* Added to the end of a word.

SUF-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Adding to the end of a word.

†SUF-FLAM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *sufflamen.*] To stop; to impede.

SUF-FLĀTE', *v. t.* [L. *sufflo.*] To blow up; to inflate.

SUF-FLĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sufflatio.*] The act of blowing up or inflating. *Coles.*

SUF'FO-ĊATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *suffoquer;* It. *suffogare;* Sp. *sufocar;* L. *suffoco.*] 1. To choke or kill by stopping respiration. 2. To stifle; to destroy; to extinguish. *Collier.*

SUF'FO-ĊATE, *a.* Suffocated. *Shak.*

SUF'FO-ĊA-TED, *pp.* Choked; stifled.

SUF'FO-ĊA-TING, *ppr.* Choking; stifling.

SUF'FO-ĊA-TING-LY, *adv.* So as to suffocate.

SUF-FO-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of choking or stifling; a stopping of respiration. 2. The act of stifling, destroying or extinguishing.

SUF'FO-ĊA-TĪVE, *a.* Tending or able to choke or stifle.

SUF-FOS'SION, *n.* [L. *suffossio.*] A digging under; an undermining. *Bp. Hall.*

SUF'FRA-GAN, *a.* [Fr. *suffragant;* It. *suffraganco;* L. *suffragans.*] Assisting; as, a *suffragan* bishop.

SUF'FRA-GAN, *n.* A bishop, considered as an assistant to his metropolitan; or rather, an assistant bishop.

†SUF'FRA-GANT, *n.* An assistant; a favorer; one who concurs with. *Taylor.*

†SUF'FRA-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *suffragor.*] To vote with.

SUF'FRA-GA-TOR, *n.* [L.] One who assists or favors by his vote. *Bp. of Chester.*

SUF'FRAĠE, *n.* [L. *suffragium;* Fr. *suffrage.*] 1. A vote; a voice given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a man for an office or trust. 2. United voice of persons in public prayer. 3. Aid; assistance; a *Latinism;* [*obs.*]

SUF-FRAĠ'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *suffrago.*] Pertaining to the knee-joint of a beast. *Brown.*

SUF-FRŪ'TI-ĊOUS, *a.* [L. *sub* and *fruticosus.*] In *botany*, under-shrubby, or part shrubby.

SUF-FŪ'MI-GA'TE, *v. t.* [L. *suffumigo.*] To apply fumes or smoke to the internal parts of the body.

SUF-FU-MI-GĀ''TION, *n.* 1. Fumigation; the operation of smoking any thing. 2. A term applied to all medicines that are received into the body in the form of fumes.

SUF-FŪ'MIĠE, *n.* A medical fume. *Harvey.*

SUF-FŪSE' (suf-fūze') *v. t.* [L. *suffusus.*] To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture. *Pope.*

SUF-FŪS'ED, (suf-fūzd') *pp.* Overspread, as with a fluid.

SUF-FŪ'SION, *n.* [F.; L. *suffusio.*] 1. The act or operation of overspreading, as with a fluid. 2. The state of being suffused or spread over. 3. That which is suffused or spread over.

SUG, *n.* [L. *sugo.*] A kind of worm. *Walton.*

SUG'AR, (shug'ar) *n.* [Fr. *sucre;* Arm. *sucr;* Sp. *azucar;* It. *zucchero;* G. *zucker;* D. *suiker;* Dan. *sokker, sukker:* Sw. *socker;* W. *sugyr.*] 1. A well-known substance manufactured chiefly from the sugar-cane, *arundo saccharifera.* 2. A chemical term; as, the *sugar* of lead.

SUG'AR, (shug'ar) *v. t.* 1. To impregnate, season, cover, sprinkle or mix with sugar. 2. To sweeten.

SUGAR *of lead.* Acetate of lead.

SUG'AR-ĊAN-DY, (shug'ar-kan-dy) *n.* [*sugar* and *candy.*] Sugar clarified and concreted or crystalized, in which state it becomes transparent.

SUG'AR-ĊANE, *n.* [*sugar* and *cane.*] The cane or plant from whose juice sugar is obtained.

SUG'AR-HOUSE, *n.* A building in which sugar is refined.

SUG'AR-LŌAF, *n.* A conical mass of refined sugar.

SUG'AR-MILL, *n.* A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane.

SUG'AR-MITE, *n.* A winged insect; *lepisma.*

SUG'AR-PLUM, *n.* [*sugar* and *plum.*] A species of sweetmeat, in small balls.

SUG'AR-Y, (shug'ar-y) *a.* 1. Tinctured or sweetened with sugar; sweet; tasting like sugar. 2. Fond of sugar, or of sweet things. 3. Containing sugar. *Ash.* 4. Like sugar. *Ash.*

SU-ĠES'CENT, *a.* [L. *sugens.*] Relating to sucking. *Paley.*

*SUG-ĠEST', *v. t.* [L. *suggero, suggestus;* It. *suggerire;* Fr. *suggerer.*] 1. To hint; to intimate or mention in the first instance. 2. To offer to the mind or thoughts. 3. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation; [*obs.*] 4. To inform secretly; [*obs.*]

*SUG-ĠEST'ED, *pp.* Hinted; intimated.

*SUG-ĠEST'ER, *n.* One that suggests.

*SUG-ĠES'TION, *n.* [Fr.; from *suggest.*] 1. A hint; a first intimation, proposal or mention. 2. Presentation of an idea to the mind. 3. Insinuation; secret notification or incitement.—4. In *law*, information without oath.

*SUG-ĠEST'IVE, *a.* Containing a hint or intimation.

†SUG'ĠIL, *v. t.* [L. *suggillo.*] To defame. *Parker.*

†SUG'ĠIL-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *suggillo.*] To beat black and blue.

†SUG-ĠIL-Ā'TION, *n.* A black and blue mark; a blow; a bruise.

SŪ-I-CĪ'DAL, *a.* Partaking of the crime of suicide.

SŪ'I-CIDE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *suicidium.*] 1. Self-murder; the act of designedly destroying one's own life. 2. One guilty of self-murder; a felo de se.

†SŪ'I-CISM, for *suicide.*

†SUIL'LAĠE, *n.* [Fr. *souillage.*] Drain of filth. *Wotton.*

SŪ'ING, *ppr.* of *sue.* Prosecuting.

†SŪ'ING, *n.* [F. *suer;* L. *sudo.*] The process of soaking through any thing. *Bacon.*

SŪIT, *n.* [Norm. *suit*, or *suyt;* Fr. *suite.*] 1. Consecution; succession; series; regular order; [*obs.*] 2. A set; a number of things used together, and in a degree necessary to be united, in order to answer the purpose. 3. A set of the same kind or stamp. 4. Retinue; a company or number of attendants or followers; attendance; train; as, a nobleman and his *suit.* [This is sometimes pronounced as a French word, *sweet.*] 5. A petition; a seeking for something by petition or application. 6. Solicitation of a woman in marriage; courtship.—7. In *law*, an action or process for the recovery of a right or claim; legal application to a court for justice; prosecution of right before any tribunal. 8. Pursuit; prosecution; chase.

SŪIT, *v. t.* To fit; to adapt; to make proper. 2. To be

come; to be fitted to. 3. To dress; to clothe. 4. To please; to make content.

SŪIT, *v. i.* To agree; to accord; as, to *suit with. Dryden.*

SŪIT'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Fitting; according with; agreeable to; proper; becoming. 2. Adequate.

SŪIT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Fitness; propriety; agreeableness; a state of being adapted or accommodated.

SŪIT'A-BLY, *adv.* Fitly; agreeably; with propriety.

*SŪITE, *n.* Retinue. *See* SUIT.

SŪIT'ED, *pp.* Fitted; adapted; pleased.

SŪIT'ING, *ppr.* Fitting; according with; becoming.

SŪIT'OR, *n.* 1. One that sues or prosecutes a demand of right in law, as a plaintiff, petitioner or appellant. 2. One who attends a court, whether plaintiff, defendant, petitioner, appellant, witness, juror and the like. 3. A petitioner; an applicant. 4. One who solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer; a lover.

SŪIT'RESS, *n.* A female supplicant. *Rowe.*

SUL'ЄATE, } *a.* [L. *sulcus.*] In *botany*, furrowed; groov-
SUL'ЄA-TED, } ed. *Martyn.*

†SULK, *v. i.* [Sax. *solcen.*] To be sluggishly discontented; to be silently sullen; to be morose or obstinate.

SULK'I-LY, *adv.* In the sulks; morosely. *Iron Chest.*

SULK'I-NESS, *n.* Sullenness; sourness; moroseness.

SULK'Y, *a.* [Sax. *solcen.*] Sullen; sour; heavy; obstinate; morose. *As. Res.*

SULK'Y, *n.* A carriage for a single person.

†SULL, *n.* [Sax. *sulh.*] A plough. *Ainsworth.*

SUL'LAGE, *n.* [*See* SULLIAGE.] A drain of filth, or filth collected from the street or highway. *Cyc.*

SUL'LEN, *a.* 1. Gloomily angry and silent; cross; sour; affected with ill humor. 2. Mischievous; malignant. 3. Obstinate; intractable. 4. Gloomy; dark; dismal. 5. Heavy; dull; sorrowful.

†SUL'LEN, *v. t.* To make sullen. *Fellows.*

SUL'LEN-LY, *adv.* Gloomily; malignantly; intractably; with moroseness. *Dryden.*

SUL'LEN-NESS, *n.* Ill nature with silence; silent moroseness; gloominess; malignity; intractableness.

†SUL'LENS, *n. plu.* A morose temper; gloominess.

†SUL'LI-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *souillage.*] Foulness; filth.

SUL'LIED, *pp.* Soiled; tarnished; stained.

SUL'LY, *v. t.* [Fr. *souiller.*] 1. To soil; to dirt; to spot; to tarnish. 2. To tarnish; to darken. 3. To stain; to tarnish.

SUL'LY, *v. i.* To be soiled or tarnished. *Bacon.*

SUL'LY, *n.* Soil; tarnish; spot. *Spectator.*

SUL'LY-ING, *ppr.* Soiling; tarnishing; staining.

SUL'PHATE, *a.* [from *sulphur.*] A neutral salt formed by sulphuric acid in combination with any base.

SUL-PHAT'IЄ, *a.* Pertaining to sulphate.

SUL'PHITE, *n.* A salt or definite compound formed by a combination of sulphurous acid with a base.

SUL'PHUR, *n.* [L.; Fr. *soufre*; It. *zolfo*; D. *solfer.*] A simple, combustible mineral substance, of a yellow color, brittle, insoluble in water, but fusible by heat.

SUL'PHUR-ATE, *a.* [L. *sulphuratus.*] Belonging to sulphur; of the color of sulphur. [*Little used.*] *More.*

SUL'PHUR-ATE, *v. t.* To combine with sulphur.

SUL'PHUR-A-TED, *pp.* Combined with sulphur.

SUL-PHUR-Ā'TION, *n.* Act of dressing or anointing with sulphur. *Bentley.*

SUL'PHŪRE, } *n.* A combination of sulphur with a me-
SUL'PHU-RET, } tallic, earthy or alkaline base.

SUL-PHŪ'RE-OUS, *a.* Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur or brimstone; impregnated with sulphur.

SUL-PHŪ'RE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a sulphureous manner.

SUL-PHŪ'RE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being sulphureous.

SUL'PHU-RET-ED, *a.* Applied to gaseous bodies holding sulphur in solution.

SUL'PHUR-IЄ or SUL-PHŪ'RIЄ, *a.* Pertaining to sulphur; *more strictly*, designating an acid formed by sulphur saturated with oxygen.

SUL'PHUR-OUS, *a.* Like sulphur; containing sulphur; also, designating an acid formed by sulphur subsaturated with oxygen.

SUL'PHUR-WŌRT, *n.* A plant, hog's fennel, of the genus *peucedanum.*

SUL'PHUR-Y, *a.* Partaking of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur.

SUL'TAN, *n.* [qu. Ch., Syr., Heb. שלט to rule.] An appellation given to the emperor of the Turks.

SUL-TĀ'NA, or SUL'TAN-ESS, *n.* The queen of a sultan; the empress of the Turks. *Cleaveland.*

SUL'TAN-FLOW-ER, *a.* A plant, a species of *centaurea.*

SUL'TAN-RY, *n.* An eastern empire; the dominions of a sultan. *Bacon.*

SUL'TRI-NESS, *n.* The state of being sultry.

SUL'TRY, *a.* [G. *schwül*; Sax. *swolath, swole.*] 1. Very hot, burning and oppressive. 2. Very hot and moist, or hot, close, stagnant and unelastic.

SUM, *n.* [Fr. *somme*; G. *summe*; D. *som*; Dan. *sum*; Sw., L. *summa.*] 1. The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities or particulars; the amount or whole of any number of individuals or particulars added. 2. A quantity of money or currency; any amount, indefinitely. 3. Compendium; abridgment; the amount; the substance. 4. Height; completion.

SUM, *v. t.* 1. To add particulars into one whole; to collect two or more particular numbers into one number; to cast up. 2. To bring or collect into a small compass; to comprise in a few words; to condense.—3. In *falconry*, to have feathers full grown; [*unusual.*]

SŪ'MAЄ, } *n.* (shū'mak) [Fr. *sumach*; G. *sumach*; D.
SŪ'MAЄH, } *sumak.*] A plant or shrub of the genus *rhus*, of many species.

SUM'LESS, *a.* Not to be computed; of which the amount cannot be ascertained. *Pope.*

SUM'MA-RI-LY, *adv.* 1. In a summary manner; briefly; concisely; in a narrow compass or in few words. 2. In a short way or method. *Ayliffe.*

SUM'MA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *sommaire.*] Reduced into a narrow compass, or into few words; short; brief; concise; compendious.

SUM'MA-RY, *n.* An abridged account; an abstract, abridgment or compendium, containing the sum or substance of a fuller account.

SUMMED, *pp.* Collected into a total amount.

SUM'MER, *n.* One who casts up an account. *Sherwood.*

SUM'MER, *n.* [Sax. *sumer, sumor*; G., Dan. *sommer*; D. *zomer*; Sw. *sommar.*] *With us*, the season of the year comprehended in the months June, July and August; during which time the sun, being north of the equator, shines more directly upon this part of the earth, which, together with the increased length of the days, renders this the hottest period of the year.

SUM'MER, *v. i.* To pass the summer or warm season.

SUM'MER, *v. t.* To keep warm. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

SUM'MER, *n.* [Fr. *sommier.*] 1. A large stone, the first that is laid over columns and pilasters, beginning to make a cross vault. 2. A large timber supported on two stone piers or posts, serving as a lintel to a door or window, &c. *Cyc.* 3. A large timber or beam laid as a central floor-timber, inserted into the girders, and receiving the ends of the joists and supporting them.

SUM'MER-ЄŌLT, *n.* The undulating state of the air near the surface of the ground when heated.

SUM'MER-CŸ'PRESS, *n.* A plant.

SUM'MER-FAL'LŌW, *n.* Naked fallow; land lying bare of crops in summer.

SUM'MER-FAL'LŌW, *v. t.* To plough and work repeatedly in summer, to prepare for wheat or other crop.

SUM'MER-HOUSE, *n.* 1. A house or apartment in a garden to be used in summer. *Pope. Watts.* 2. A house for summer's residence.

SUM'MER-SET, *n.* [corruption of Fr. *soubresaut.*] A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head.

SUM'MER-WHĒAT, *n.* Spring wheat.

SUM'MING, *ppr.* of *sum.* Adding together.

SUM'MIST, *n.* One that forms an abridgment. [*L. u.*]

SUM'MIT, *n.* [L. *summitas*, from *summus.*] 1. The top; the highest point. 2. The highest point or degree; utmost elevation.

†SUM'MI-TY, *n.* 1. The height or top of any thing. *Swift.* 2. The utmost degree; perfection. *Hallywell.*

SUM'MON, *v. t.* [L. *submoneo*; Fr. *sommer.*] 1. To call, cite or notify by authority to appear at a place specified, or to attend in person to some public duty, or both. 2. To give notice to a person to appear in court and defend. 3. To call or command. 4. To call up; to excite into action or exertion; with *up.*

SUM'MONED, *pp.* Admonished or warned by authority to appear or attend to something; called or cited by authority.

SUM'MON-ER, *n.* One who summons or cites.

SUM'MON-ING, *ppr.* Citing by authority.

SUM'MONS, *n.* with a plural termination, but used in the singular number; as, a *summons* is prepared. [L. *submoneas.*] 1. A call by authority or the command of a superior to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty.—2. In *law*, a warning or citation to appear in court.

SU-MOOM', *n.* A pestilential wind of Persia. *See* SIMOOM.

SUMP, *n.* 1. In *metallurgy*, a round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving the metal on its first fusion. 2. A pond of water reserved for salt-works. 3. A marsh; a swamp; a bog. *Brockett.*—4. In *mining*, a pit sunk below the bottom of the mine.

SUMP'TER, *n.* [Fr. *sommier*; It. *somaro.*] A horse that carries clothes or furniture; a baggage-horse. *Shak.*

†SUMP'TION, *n.* [L. *sumo, sumptus.*] A taking.

SUMPT'U-A-RY, *a.* [L. *sumptuarius*; Fr. *somptuaire.*] Relating to expense.—*Sumptuary* laws are such as limit the expenses of citizens in apparel, food, &c.

†SUMPT-U-OS'I-TY, *n.* Expensiveness; costliness.

SUMPT'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *sumptuosus*; It. *suntuoso.*] Costly; expensive; hence, splendid; magnificent.
SUMPT'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Expensively; splendidly. *Swift.*
SUMPT'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Costliness; expensiveness. *Boyle.* 2. Splendor; magnificence.
SUN, *n.* [Sax. *sunna*; Goth. *sunno*; G. *sonne*; D. *zon.*] 1. The splendid orb or luminary which, being in or near the centre of our system of worlds, gives light and heat to all the planets.—2. In *popular usage*, a sunny place; a place where the beams of the sun fall. 3. Any thing eminently splendid or luminous; that which is the chief source of light or honor.—4. In *Scripture*, Christ is called the *Sun* of righteousness, as the source of light, animation and comfort to his disciples. 5. The luminary or orb which constitutes the centre of any system of worlds.—*Under the sun*, in the world; on earth; *a proverbial expression.*
SUN, *v. t.* To expose to the sun's rays; to warm or dry in the light of the sun; to insolate. *Dryden.*
SUN'BĒAM, *n.* [*sun* and *beam.*] A ray of the sun.
SUN'BĒAT, *a.* [*sun* and *beat.*] Struck by the sun's rays; shone brightly on. *Dryden.*
SUN'-BRIGHT, *a.* [*sun* and *bright.*] Bright as the sun; like the sun in brightness. *Milton.*
SUN'-BURN, *v. t.* To discolor or scorch by the sun. *Gauden.*
SUN'-BURN-ING, *n.* The burning or tan occasioned by the rays of the sun on the skin. *Boyle.*
SUN'BURNT, *a.* 1. Discolored by the heat or rays of the sun; tanned; darkened in hue. *Dryden.* 2. Scorched by the sun's rays.
SUN'ĊLAD, *a.* Clad in radiance or brightness.
SUN'DAY, *n.* [Sax. *sunna-dæg*; G. *sonntag*; D. *zondag*; Dan. *söndag*; Sw. *sondag*; so called because this day was anciently dedicated to the sun, or to its worship.] The Christian Sabbath; the first day of the week.
SUN'DER, *v. t.* [Sax. *sundrian, syndrian*; G. *sondern*; Dan. *sönder*; Sw. *sondra.*] 1. To part; to separate; to divide; to disunite in almost any manner, either by rending, cutting or breaking. 2. To expose to the sun; [*provincial in England.*]
SUN'DER, *n.* *In sunder*, in two. *Ps.* xlvi.
SUN'DERED, *pp.* Separated; divided; parted.
SUN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Parting; separating.
SUN'-DEW, *n.* A plant of the genus *drosera. Lee.*
SUN'-DI-AL, *n.* An instrument to show the time of day, by means of the shadow of a style on a plate.
SUN'DOWN, *n.* Sunset. *W. Irving.* [*A word often used in the United States.*]
SUN'-DRIED, *a.* [*sun* and *dry.*] Dried in the rays of the sun.
SUN'DRY, *a.* [Sax. *sunder.*] Several; divers; more than one or two. *Dryden.*
SUN'FISH, *n.* [*sun* and *fish.*] 1. A name of the *diodon*, a genus of fishes. 2. The basking shark.
SUN'FLOW-ER, *n.* [*sun* and *flower.*] A plant; so called from its habit of turning to the sun.
SUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sing. Pope.*
SUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sink. Prior.*
SUN'LESS, *a.* Destitute of the sun or its rays; shaded.
SUN'LIGHT, *n.* The light of the sun. *Milton.*
SUN'LIKE, *a.* [*sun* and *like.*] Resembling the sun.
SUN'NY, *a.* 1. Like the sun; bright. 2. Proceeding from the sun. *Spenser.* 3. Exposed to the rays of the sun; warmed by the direct rays of the sun. 4. Colored by the sun.
SUN'PROOF, *a.* Impervious to the rays of the sun.
SUN'RĪSE, SUN'RĪS-ING, *n.* [*sun* and *rise.*] 1. The first appearance of the sun above the horizon in the morning; or the time of such appearance. 2. The east.
SUN'SET, SUN'SET-TING, *n.* [*sun* and *set.*] The descent of the sun below the horizon; or the time when the sun sets; evening.
SUN'SHINE, *n.* [*sun* and *shine.*] 1. The light of the sun, or the place where it shines; the direct rays of the sun, or the place where they fall. 2. A place warmed and illuminated; warmth; illumination.
SUN'SHINE, SUN'SHIN-Y, *a.* 1. Bright with the rays of the sun; clear, warm or pleasant. 2. Bright like the sun.
SUP, *v. t.* [Sax. *supan*; D. *zuipen*; Fr. *souper.*] To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to take or drink by a little at a time; to sip.
SUP, *v. i.* To eat the evening meal. *Tobit.*
† SUP, *v. t.* To treat with supper. *Shak.*
SUP, *n.* A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip.
SŪ'PER, a Latin preposition, Gr. υπερ, signifies *above*, *over*, *excess.* It is much used in composition.
SŪ'PER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *superabilis.*] That may be overcome or conquered.
SŪ'PER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being conquerable or surmountable.
SŪ'PER-A-BLY, *adv.* So as may be overcome.
SU-PER-A-BOUND', *v. i.* [*super* and *abound.*] To be very abundant or exuberant; to be more than sufficient.
SU-PER-A-BOUND'ING, *ppr.* Abounding beyond want or necessity; abundant to excess or a great degree.
SU-PER-A-BUND'ANCE, *n.* More than enough; excessive abundance. *Woodward.*
SU-PER-A-BUND'ANT, *a.* Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient. *Swift.*
SU-PER-A-BUND'ANT-LY, *adv.* More than sufficiently.
SU-PER-A-CID'U-LA-TED, *a.* Acidulated to excess.
SU-PER-ADD', *v. t.* [*super* and *add.*] 1. To add over and above; to add to what has been added. 2. To add or annex something extrinsic.
SU-PER-ADD'ED, *pp.* Added over and above.
SU-PER-ADD'ING, *ppr.* Adding over and above.
SU-PER-AD-DĪ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of adding to something. 2. That which is added.
SU-PER-AD-VĒ'NI-ENT, *a.* [L. *superadveniens.*] 1. Coming upon; coming to the increase or assistance of something. *More.* 2. Coming unexpectedly; [*little used.*]
SU-PER-AN-ĠEL'IĊ, *a.* Superior in nature to the angels.
SU-PER-AN'NU-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *super* and *annus*, a year.] To impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity.
† SU-PER-AN'NU-ATE, *v. i.* To last beyond the year.
SU-PER-AN'NU-A-TED, *pp.* Impaired by old age.
SU-PER-AN-NU-Ā'TION, *n.* The state of being too old for office or business, or of being disqualified by old age.
SU-PERB', *a.* [Fr. *superbe*; L. *superbus.*] 1. Grand; magnificent. 2. Rich; elegant. 3. Showy; pompous. 4. Rich; splendid. 5. August; stately.
SU-PERB'-LIL-Y, *n.* A flower.
SU-PERB'LY, *adv.* In a magnificent or splendid manner; richly; elegantly.
SU-PER-ĊAR'GO, *n.* An officer or person in a merchant's ship, whose business is to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage.
SU-PER-CE-LES'TIAL, *a.* [*super* and *celestial.*] Situated above the firmament or great vault of heaven.
SU-PER-CHER'Y, *n* [An old word of *French* original.] Deceit; cheating.
SU-PER-CIL'IA-RY, *a.* [L. *super* and *cilium.*] Situated or being above the eyebrow. *As. Res.*
SU-PER-CIL'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *superciliosus.*] 1. Lofty with pride; haughty; dictatorial; overbearing. 2. Manifesting haughtiness, or proceeding from it; overbearing.
SU-PER-CIL'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* Haughtily; dogmatically; with an air of contempt. *Clarendon.*
SU-PER-CIL'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* Haughtiness; an overbearing temper or manner.
SU-PER-ĊON-CEP'TION, *n.* [*super* and *conception.*] A conception after a former conception. *Brown*
† SU-PER-ĊON'SE-QUENCE, *n.* Remote consequence.
SU-PER-ĊRES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *super* and *crescens.*] That which grows upon another growing thing. *Brown.*
SU-PER-ĊRES'CENT, *a.* Growing on some other growing thing. *Johnson.*
SU-PER-EM'I-NENCE, SU-PER-EM'I-NEN-CY, *n.* [L. *super* and *emineo.*] Eminence superior to what is common; distinguished eminence.
SU-PER-EM'I-NENT, *a.* Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence.
SU-PER-EM'I-NENT-LY, *adv.* In a superior degree of excellence; with unusual distinction.
SU-PER-ER'O-GANT, *a.* Supererogatory, which see.
SU-PER-ER'O-GATE, *v. i.* [L. *super* and *erogatio, erogo.*] To do more than duty requires. [*L. u.*] *Glanville.*
SU-PER-ER-O-GĀ'TION, *n.* Performance of more than duty requires. *Tillotson.*
* SU-PER-E-ROG'A-TĪVE, *a.* Supererogatory. [*L. u.*] *Stafford.*
* SU-PER-E-ROG'A-TO-RY, *a.* Performed to an extent not enjoined or not required by duty. *Howell.*
SU-PER-ES-SEN'TIAL, *a.* [*super* and *essential.*] Essential above others, or above the constitution of a thing.
SU-PER-EX-ALT', *v. t.* To exalt to a superior degree.
SU-PER-EX-AL-TĀ'TION, *n.* [*super* and *exaltation.*] Elevation above the common degree. *Holiday.*
SU-PER-EX'CEL-LENCE, *n.* Superior excellence.
SU-PER-EX'CEL-LENT, *a.* Excellent in an uncommon degree; very excellent. *Decay of Piety.*
SU-PER-EX-ĊRES'CENCE, *n.* Something superfluously growing. *Wiseman.*
SU-PER-FE-ĊUND'I-TY, *n.* Superabundant fecundity or multiplication of the species. *Paley.*
SU-PER-FĒ'TATE, *v. i.* [L. *super* and *fœtus.*] To conceive after a prior conception. *Grew.*
SU-PER-FE-TĀ'TION, *n.* A second conception after a prior one, and before the birth of the first, by which two fetuses are growing at once in the same matrix.
SŪ'PER-FETE, *v. i.* To superfetate. [*L. u.*] *Howell.*
SŪ'PER-FETE, *v. t.* To conceive after a former conception. [*Little used.*] *Howell.*
SŪ'PER-FICE, *n.* Superficies; surface. [*Little used.*]
SU-PER-FĪ'CIAL, *a.* [It. *superficiale*; Sp. *superficial*; Fr. *superficiel.*] 1. Being on the surface; not penetrating the substance of a thing. 2. Composing the surface or exte-

ther part. 3. Shallow; contrived to cover something. 4. Shallow; not deep or profound; reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent.

SU-PER-FI-CI-AL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being superficial. [*Not much used.*] *Brown.*

SU-PER-FI''CIAL-LY, *adv.* 1. On the surface only. 2. On the surface or exterior part only; without penetrating the substance or essence. 3. Without going deep or searching things to the bottom; slightly.

SU-PER-FI''CIAL-NESS, *n.* 1. Shallowness; position on the surface. 2. Slight knowledge; shallowness of observation or learning; show without substance.

SU-PER-FI''CIES, *n.* [L. from *super* and *facies.*] The surface; the exterior part of a thing.—A *superficies* consists of length and breadth.

*SŪ'PER-FINE, *a.* [*super* and *fine.*] Very fine or most fine; surpassing others in fineness.

SU-PER'FLU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *super* and *fluo.*] Superfluity; more than is necessary. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

SU-PER-FLŪ'I-TANCE, *n.* [L. *super* and *fluito.*] The act of floating above or on the surface. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

SU-PER-FLŪ'I-TANT, *a.* Floating above or on the surface. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

SU-PER-FLŪ'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *superfluité*; It. *superfluità*; L. *superfluitas.*] 1. Superabundance; a greater quantity than is wanted. 2. Something that is beyond what is wanted; something rendered unnecessary by its abundance.

SU-PER'FLU-OUS, *a.* [L. *superfluus.*] 1. More than is wanted; rendered unnecessary by superabundance. 2. More than sufficient; unnecessary; useless; as, a composition abounding with *superfluous* words.

SU-PER'FLU-OUS-LY, *adv.* With excess; in a degree beyond what is necessary.

SU-PER'FLU-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being superfluous or beyond what is wanted.

SŪ'PER-FLUX, *n.* [L. *super* and *fluxus.*] That which is more than is wanted. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

†SU-PER-FO-LI-Ā'TION, *n.* Excess of foliation.

SU-PER-HŪ'MAN, *a.* [*super* and *human.*] Above or beyond what is human; divine.

SU-PER-IM-PŌSE', *v. t.* [*super* and *impose.*] To lay or impose on something else. *Kirwan.*

SU-PER-IM-PŌS'ED, (su-per-im-pōzd') *pp.* Laid or imposed on something. *Humboldt.*

SU-PER-IM-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Laying on something else.

SU-PER-IM-PO-SI''TION, *n.* The act of laying or the state of being placed on something else. *Kirwan.*

SU-PER-IM-PREG-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of impregnating upon a prior impregnation; impregnation when previously impregnated.

SU-PER-IN-CUM'BENT, *a.* Lying on something else.

SU-PER-IN-DUCE', *v. t.* [*super* and *induce.*] To bring in or upon as an addition to something.

SU-PER-IN-DŪ'CED, (su-per-in-dūst') *pp.* Induced or brought upon something.

SU-PER-IN-DŪ'CING, *ppr.* Inducing on something else.

SU-PER-IN-DUC'TION, *n.* The act of superinducing.

SU-PER-IN-JEC'TION, *n.* [*super* and *injection.*] An injection succeeding another. *Dict.*

SU-PER-IN-SPECT', *v. t.* To oversee; to superintend.

SU-PER-IN-STI-TŪ'TION, *n.* One institution upon another. *Bailey.*

SU-PER-IN-TEL-LEC'TU-AL, *a.* Being above intellect.

SU-PER-IN-TEND', *v. t.* [*super* and *intend.*] To have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to oversee with the power of direction; to take care of with authority.

SU-PER-IN-TEND'ED, *pp.* Overseen; taken care of.

SU-PER-IN-TEND'ENCE, } *n.* The act of superintending;
SU-PER-IN-TEND'EN-CY, } care and oversight for the purpose of direction, and with authority to direct.

SU-PER-IN-TEND'ENT, *n.* 1. One who has the oversight and charge of something, with the power of direction. 2. An ecclesiastical superior in some reformed churches.

SU-PER-IN-TEND'ENT, *a.* Overlooking others with authority. *Stillingfleet.*

SU-PER-IN-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Overseeing with the authority to direct what shall be done.

SU-PĒ'RI-OR, *a.* [L., Sp.; Fr. *superieur*; It. *superiore.*] 1. Higher; upper; more elevated in place. 2. Higher in rank or office; more exalted in dignity. 3. Higher or greater in excellence; surpassing others in the greatness, goodness or value of any quality. 4. Being beyond the power or influence of; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by.—5. In *botany*, a *superior flower* has the receptacle of the flower above the germ.

SU-PĒ'RI-OR, *n.* 1. One who is more advanced in age. 2. One who is more elevated in rank or office. 3. One who surpasses others in dignity, excellence or qualities of any kind. 4. The chief of a monastery, convent or abbey.

SU-PE-RI-OR'I-TY, *n.* Pre-eminence; the quality of being more advanced, or higher, greater or more excellent than another in any respect.

†SU-PER-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *superlatio.*] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety. *B. Jonson.*

SU-PER'LA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *superlatif*; L. *superlativus.*] 1. Highest in degree; most eminent; surpassing all others. 2. Supreme.—3. In *grammar*, expressing the highest or utmost degree.

SU-PER'LA-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, the *superlative* degree of adjectives.

SU-PER'LA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner expressing the utmost degree. 2. In the highest or utmost degree.

SU-PER'LA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being in the highest degree.

SU-PER-LŪ'NAR, } *a.* [L. *super* and *luna.*] Being above
SU-PER-LŪ'NA-RY, } the moon; not sublunary or of this world. *Pope.*

SU-PER-MUN'DANE, *a.* Being above the world.

SU-PER-NAC'U-LUM, *n* [*super*, and Germ. *nagel.*] Good liquor, of which there is not even a drop left sufficient to wet one's nail. *Grose.*

SU-PERN'AL, *a.* [L. *supernus.*] 1. Being in a higher place or region; locally higher. 2. Relating to things above; celestial; heavenly. *Milton.*

SU-PER-NĀ'TANT, *a.* [L. *supernatans, supernato.*] Swimming above; floating on the surface. *Boyle.*

SU-PER-NA-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of floating on the surface of a fluid. *Bacon.*

SU-PER-NAT'U-RAL, *a.* [*super* and *natural.*] Being beyond or exceeding the powers or laws of nature; miraculous.

SU-PER-NAT'U-RAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner exceeding the established course or laws of nature.

SU-PER-NAT'U-RAL-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being beyond the power or ordinary laws of nature.

SU-PER-NŪ'MER-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *supernumeraire.*] 1. Exceeding the number stated or prescribed. 2. Exceeding a necessary, a usual or a round number. *Addison.*

SU-PER-NŪ'MER-A-RY, *n.* A person or thing beyond the number stated, or beyond what is necessary or usual.

SU-PER-PAR-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [*super* and *particular.*] Noting a ratio when the excess of the greater term is a unit.

SU-PER-PĀR'TIENT, *a.* Noting a ratio when the excess of the greater term is more than a unit.

†SŪ'PER-PLANT, *n.* [*super* and *plant.*] A plant growing on another plant, as the misletoe. *Bacon.*

SU-PER-PLUS'AGE, *n.* [L. *super* and *plus.*] That which is more than enough; excess. *Fell.*

†SU-PER-PON'DER-ATE, *v. t.* To weigh over and above.

SU-PER-PŌSE', *v. t.* [*super*, and Fr. *poser.*] To lay upon, as one kind of rock on another.

SU-PER-PŌS'ED, (su-per-pōzd') *pp.* Laid or being upon something. *Humboldt.*

SU-PER-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Placing upon something.

SU-PER-PO-SI''TION, *n.* 1. A placing above; a lying or being situated above or upon something. 2. That which is situated above or upon something else.

SŪ'PER-PRĀISE, *v. t.* To praise to excess.

SU-PER-PRO-PŌR'TION, *n.* Overplus of proportion.

SU-PER-PUR-GĀ'TION, *n.* [*super* and *purgation.*] More purgation than is sufficient. *Wiseman.*

SU-PER-RE-FLEC'TION, *n.* [*super* and *reflection.*] The reflection of an image reflected. *Bacon.*

SU-PER-RE-WARD', *v. t.* To reward to excess. *Bacon.*

SU-PER-ROY'AL, *a.* [*super* and *royal.*] Larger than royal; denoting the largest species of printing paper.

SU-PER-SĀ'LI-EN-CY, *n.* [L. *super* and *salio.*] The act of leaping on any thing. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

SU-PER-SĀ'LI-ENT, *a.* Leaping upon.

SŪ'PER-SALT, *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt with an excess of acid, as supertartrate of potash. *Cyc.*

SU-PER-SAT'U-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *super* and *saturo.*] To saturate to excess. *Chemistry.*

SU-PER-SAT'U-RA-TED, *pp.* Saturated to excess.

SU-PER-SAT'U-RA-TING, *ppr.* Saturating to excess.

SU-PER-SAT-U-RĀ'TION, *n.* The operation of saturating to excess; or the state of being thus saturated.

SU-PER-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *super* and *scribo.*] To write or engrave on the top, outside or surface; or to write the name or address of one on the outside or cover.

SU-PER-SCRIB'ED, (su-per-skrībd') *pp.* Inscribed on the outside.

SU-PER-SCRIB'ING, *ppr.* Inscribing, writing or engraving on the outside, or on the top.

SU-PER-SCRIP'TION, *n.* 1. The act of superscribing. 2. That which is written or engraved on the outside. 3. An impression of letters on coins. *Matt.* xxii.

SU-PER-SEC'U-LAR, *a.* [*super* and *secular.*] Being above the world or secular things.

SU-PER-SEDE', *v. t.* [L. *supersedeo.*] 1. To make void, inefficacious or useless by superior power, or by coming in the place of; to set aside; to render unnecessary; to suspend. 2. To come or be placed in the room of; hence, to displace or render unnecessary.

SU-PER-SE'DE-AS, *n.* In *law*, a writ of *supersedeas* is a writ or command to suspend the powers of an officer in certain cases, or to stay proceedings.

SU-PER-SĒD'ED, *pp.* Made void; rendered unnecessary or inefficacious; displaced; suspended.
SU-PER-SĒD'ING, *ppr.* Coming in the place of; setting aside; rendering useless; displacing; suspending.
SU-PER-SĒD'URE, *n.* The act of superseding; as, the *supersedure* of trial by jury. [*New.*] *Hamilton, Fed.*
† SU-PER-SERV'ICE-A-BLE, *a.* [*super* and *serviceable.*] Over-officious; doing more than is required or desired. *Shak.*
SU-PER-STĬ''TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *superstitio.*] 1. Excessive exactness or rigor in religious opinions or practice; excess or extravagance in religion; the doing of things not required by God, or abstaining from things not forbidden; or the belief of what is absurd, or belief without evidence. 2. False religion; false worship. 3. Rite or practice proceeding from excess of scruples in religion. 4. Excessive nicety; scrupulous exactness. 5. Belief in the direct agency of superior powers in certain extraordinary or singular events, or in omens and prognostics.
SU-PER-STĬ''TION-IST, *n.* One addicted to superstition.
SU-PER-STĬ''TIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *superstitieux*; L. *superstitiosus.*] 1. Over-scrupulous and rigid in religious observances; addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion. 2. Proceeding from superstition; manifesting superstition. 3. Over-exact; scrupulous beyond need.
SU-PER-STĬ''TIOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. In a superstitious manner. 2. With too much care; with excessive exactness or scruple. 3. With extreme credulity in regard to the agency of superior beings in extraordinary events.
SU-PER-STĬ''TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Superstition.
SU-PER-STRĀIN', *v. t.* To overstrain or stretch. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
SU-PER-STRĀ'TUM, *n.* [*super* and *stratum.*] A stratum or layer above another, or resting on something else.
SU-PER-STRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *superstruo.*] To build upon; to erect. [*Little used.*] *Decay of Piety.*
SU-PER-STRUC'TION, *n.* An edifice erected on something.
SU-PER-STRUCT'IVE, *a.* Built on something else.
SU-PER-STRUCT'URE, *n.* 1. Any structure or edifice built on something else; *particularly*, the building raised on a foundation. 2. Any thing erected on a foundation or basis.
SU-PER-SUB-STAN'TIAL, *a.* [*super* and *substantial.*] More than substantial; being more than substance. *Cyc.*
SU-PER-SUB'TLE, (su-per-sut'tl) *a.* Over-subtle. *Shak.*
SU-PER-SUL'PHATE, *n.* Sulphate with an excess of acid.
SU-PER-SUL'PHU-RET-ED, *a.* Combined with an excess of sulphur. *Aikin.*
SU-PER-TER-RĒNE', *a.* [*super* and *terrene.*] Being above ground, or above the earth. *Hill.*
SU-PER-TER-RES'TRI-AL, *a.* Being above the earth, or above what belongs to the earth. *Buckminster.*
SU-PER-TON'IC, *n.* In *music*, the note next above the key-note. *Busby.*
SU-PER-TRAG'I-CAL, *a.* Tragical to excess. *Warton.*
SU-PER-VA-CĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *supervacaneus.*] Superfluous; unnecessary; needless; serving no purpose.
SU-PER-VA-CĀ'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* Needlessly.
SU-PER-VA-CĀ'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Needlessness. *Bailey.*
SU-PER-VĒNE', *v. i.* [L. *supervenio.*] 1. To come upon as something extraneous. 2. To come upon; to happen to.
SU-PER-VĒ'NI-ENT, *a.* Coming upon as something additional or extraneous. *Hammond.*
SU-PER-VEN'TION, *n.* The act of supervening.
SU-PER-VĪ'SAL, } *n.* The act of overseeing; inspection;
SU-PER-VĪ''SION, } superintendence.
† SU-PER-VĪSE', *n.* Inspection. *Shak.*
SU-PER-VĪSE', *v. t.* [L. *super* and *visus.*] To oversee; to superintend; to inspect.
SU-PER-VĪ'SED, (su-per-vīzd') *pp.* Inspected.
SU-PER-VĪS'ING, *ppr.* Overseeing; inspecting.
SU-PER-VĪ'SOR, *n.* An overseer; an inspector; a superintendent. *Dryden.*
SU-PER-VĪVE', *v. t.* [L. *super* and *vivo.*] To live beyond; to outlive. [*Little used.*] *See* SURVIVE.
SU-PI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *supino.*] 1. The act of lying or state of being laid with the face upward. 2. The act of turning the palm of the hand upwards.
SU-PI-NĀ'TOR, *n.* In *anatomy*, a muscle that turns the palm of the hand upward.
SU-PĪNE', *a.* [L. *supinus.*] 1. Lying on the back, or with the face upward; opposed to *prone*. 2. Leaning backward; or inclining with exposure to the sun. 3. Negligent; heedless; indolent; thoughtless; inattentive.
SŪ'PINE, *n.* [L. *supinum.*] In *grammar*, a word formed from a verb, or a modification of a verb.
SU-PĪNE'LY, *adv.* 1. With the face upward. 2. Carelessly; indolently; drowsily; in a heedless, thoughtless state.
SU-PĪNE'NESS, *n.* 1. A lying with the face upward. 2. Indolence; drowsiness; heedlessness.
† SU-PIN'I-TY, for *supineness.*
† SUP'PAGE, *n.* What may be supped; pottage. *Hooker.*
† SUP-PAL-PĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *suppalpor.*] The act of enticing by soft words. *Hall.*
† SUP-PAR-AS-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *supparasitor.*] The act of flattering merely to gain favor. *Hall.*
SUP-PAR'A-SITE, *v. t.* [L. *supparasitor.*] To flatter; to cajole. *Dr. Clarke.*
SUP-PE-DĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *sub* and *pes.*] Being under the feet. *Brown.*
† SUP-PED'I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *suppedito.*] To supply.
SUP-PED-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *suppeditatio.*] Supply; aid afforded. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
SUP'PER, *n.* [Fr. *souper.*] The evening meal.
SUP'PER-LESS, *a.* Wanting supper; being without supper.
SUP-PLANT', *v. t.* [Fr. *supplanter*; L. *supplanto.*] 1. To trip up the heels. 2. To remove or displace by stratagem; or to displace and take the place of. 3. To overthrow; to undermine.
SUP-PLAN-TĀ'TION, *n* The act of supplanting.
SUP-PLANT'ED, *pp.* Tripped up; displaced.
SUP-PLANT'ER, *n.* One that supplants.
SUP-PLANT'ING, *ppr.* Displacing by artifice.
SUP'PLE, *a.* [Fr. *souple.*] 1. Pliant; flexible; easily bent; as, *supple* joints. 2. Yielding; compliant; not obstinate. 3. Bending to the humor of others; flattering; fawning. 4. That makes pliant. *Shak.*
SUP'PLE, *v. t.* 1. To make soft and pliant; to render flexible. 2. To make compliant.
SUP'PLE, *v. i.* To become soft and pliant. *Dryden.*
SUP'PLED, *pp.* Made soft and pliant; made compliant.
SUP'PLE-LY, *adv.* Softly; pliantly; mildly. *Cotgrave.*
SUP'PLĒ-MENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *supplementum.*] 1. An addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied, and it is made more full and complete. 2. Store; supply; [*obs.*] —3. In *trigonometry*, the quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180 degrees or a semicircle.
SUP-PLĒ-MENT'AL, } *a.* Additional; added to supply
SUP-PLĒ-MENT'A-RY, } what is wanted.
SUP'PLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Pliancy; pliableness; flexibility; the quality of being easily bent. 2. Readiness of compliance; the quality of easily yielding; facility.
SUP'PLĒ-TO-RY, *a.* [from L. *suppleo.*] Supplying deficiencies. *Blackstone.*
SUP'PLĒ-TO-RY, *n.* That which is to supply what is wanted. *Hammond.*
† SUP-PLĪ'AL, *n.* The act of supplying. *Warburton.*
† SUP-PLĪ'ANCE, *n.* Continuance. *Shak.*
SUP'PLI-ANT, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Entreating; beseeching; supplicating; asking earnestly and submissively. 2. Manifesting entreaty; expressive of humble supplication.
SUP'PLI-ANT, *n.* A humble petitioner; one who entreats submissively. *Dryden.*
SUP'PLI-ANT-LY, *adv.* In a suppliant or submissive manner.
SUP'PLI-CANT, *a.* [L. *supplicans.*] Entreating; asking submissively. *Bp. Bull.*
SUP'PLI-CANT, *n.* One that entreats; a petitioner who asks earnestly and submissively. *Rogers.*
SUP'PLI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *supplico.*] 1. To entreat for; to seek by earnest prayer. 2. To address in prayer.
SUP'PLI-CATE, *v. i.* To entreat; to beseech; to implore; to petition with earnestness and submission.
SUP-PLI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *supplicatio.*] 1. Entreaty; humble and earnest prayer in worship. 2. Petition; earnest request.—3. In *Roman antiquity*, a religious solemnity observed in consequence of some military success.
SUP'PLI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing supplication; humble; submissive. *Johnson.*
SUP-PLĪ'ED, (sup-plīde') *pp.* [from *supply.*] Fully furnished; having a sufficiency.
SUP-PLĪ'ER, *n.* He that supplies.
SUP-PLY', *v. t.* [L. *suppleo*; Fr. *suppleer*; Sp. *suplir*; It. *supplire.*] 1. To fill up, as any deficiency happens; to furnish what is wanted; to afford or furnish a sufficiency. 2. To serve instead of. 3. To give; to bring or furnish. 4. To fill vacant room. 5. To fill.—6. In *general*, to furnish; to give or afford what is wanted.
SUP-PLY', *n.* Sufficiency for wants given or furnished.
SUP-PLY'ING, *ppr.* Yielding or furnishing what is wanted; affording a sufficiency.
† SUP-PLY'MENT, *n.* A furnishing. *Shak.*
SUP-PORT', *v. t.* [Fr. *supporter*; It. *sopportare*; L. *supporto.*] 1. To bear; to sustain; to uphold. 2. To endure without being overcome. 3. To bear; to endure. 4. To sustain; to keep from fainting or sinking. 5. To sustain; to act or represent well. 6. To bear; to supply funds for or the means of continuing. 7. To sustain; to carry on. 8. To maintain with provisions and the necessary means of living. 9. To maintain; to sustain; to keep from failing. 10. To sustain without change or dissolution. 11. To bear; to keep from sinking. 12. To bear without being exhausted; to be able to pay. 13. To sustain; to maintain. 14. To maintain; to verify; to make good; to

substantiate. 15. To uphold by aid or countenance. 16. To vindicate; to maintain; to defend successfully.

SUP-PŌRT′, *n.* 1. The act or operation of upholding or sustaining. 2. That which upholds, sustains or keeps from falling, as a prop, a pillar, a foundation of any kind. 3. That which maintains life. 4. Maintenance; subsistence. 5. Maintenance; an upholding; continuance in any state, or preservation from falling, sinking or failing. —6. In *general*, the maintenance or sustaining of any thing without suffering it to fail, decline or languish. 7. That which upholds or relieves; aid; help; succor; assistance.

SUP-PŌRT′A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. That may be upheld or sustained. 2. That may be borne or endured. 3. Tolerable; that may be borne without resistance or punishment. 4. That can be maintained.

SUP-PŌRT′A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being tolerable.

†SUP-PŌRT′ANCE, *n.* Maintenance; support.

†SUP-PORT-Ā′TION, *n.* Maintenance; support.

SUP-PŌRT′ED, *pp.* Borne; endured; upheld; maintained; subsisted; sustained; carried on.

SUP-PŌRT′ER, *n.* 1. One that supports or maintains. 2. That which supports or upholds; a prop, a pillar, &c. 3. A sustainer; a comforter. 4. A maintainer; a defender. 5. One who maintains or helps to carry on. 6. An advocate; a defender; a vindicator. 7. An adherent; one who takes part.—8. In *ship-building*, a knee placed under the cat-head.—9. *Supporters*, in heraldry, are figures of beasts that appear to support the arms. *Johnson.*

†SUP-PŌRT′FUL, *a.* Abounding with support.

SUP-PŌRT′ING, *ppr.* Bearing; enduring; upholding; sustaining; maintaining; subsisting; vindicating.

SUP-PŌRT′LESS, *a.* Having no support.

†SUP-PŌRT′MENT, *n.* Support. *Wotton.*

SUP-PŌ′ṠA-BLE, *a.* [from *suppose.*] That may be supposed; that may be imagined to exist.

†SUP-PŌ′ṠAL, *n.* [from *suppose.*] Position without proof; the imagining of something to exist; supposition.

SUP-PŌṠE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *supposer*; L. *suppositus.*] 1. To lay down or state as a proposition or fact that may exist or be true, though not known or believed to be true or to exist; or to imagine or admit to exist, for the sake of argument or illustration. 2. To imagine; to believe; to receive as true. 3. To imagine; to think. 4. To require to exist or be true. 5. To put one thing by fraud in the place of another; [*obs.*]

†SUP-PŌṠE′, *n.* Supposition; position without proof.

SUP-PŌṠ′ED, (sup-pōzd′) *pp.* Laid down or imagined as true; imagined; believed; received as true.

SUP-PŌṠ′ER, *n.* One who supposes. *Shak.*

SUP-PŌṠ′ING, *ppr.* Laying down or imagining to exist or be true; imagining; receiving as true.

SUP-PO-ṠĪ″TION, *n.* 1. The act of laying down, imagining or admitting as true or existing, what is known not to be true, or what is not proved. 2. The position of something known not to be true or not proved; hypothesis. 3. Imagination; belief without full evidence.

SUP-PO-ṠĪ″TION-AL, *a.* Hypothetical. *South.*

SUP-POṠ-I-TĪ″TIOUS, *a.* [L. *suppositicius.*] Put by trick in the place belonging to another; not genuine.

SUP-POṠ-I-TĪ″TIOUS-LY, *adv.* By supposition. *Sir T. Herbert.*

SUP-POṠ-I-TĪ″TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being suppositicious.

SUP-POṠ′I-TIVE, *a.* Supposed; including or implying supposition. *Chillingworth.*

SUP-POṠ′I-TIVE, *n.* A word denoting or implying supposition. *Harris.*

SUP-POṠ′I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With, by or upon supposition.

SUP-POṠ′I-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *suppositoire.*] In *medicine*, a long cylindrical body introduced into the rectum to procure stools when clysters cannot be administered:

SUP-PRESS′, *v. t.* [L. *suppressus.*] 1. To overpower and crush; to subdue; to destroy. 2. To keep in; to restrain from utterance or vent. 3. To retain without disclosure; to conceal; not to tell or reveal. 4. To retain without communication or making public. 5. To stifle; to stop; to hinder from circulation. 6. To stop; to restrain; to obstruct from discharges.

SUP-PRESS′ED, (sup-prest′) *pp.* Crushed; destroyed; retained; concealed; stopped; obstructed.

SUP-PRESS′ING, *ppr.* Subduing; destroying; retaining closely; concealing; obstructing.

SUP-PRES′SION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *suppressio.*] 1. The act of suppressing, crushing or destroying. 2. The act of retaining from utterance, vent or disclosure; concealment. 3. The retaining of any thing from public notice. 4. The stoppage, obstruction or morbid retention of discharges.—5. In *grammar* or *composition*, omission.

SUP-PRESS′IVE, *a.* Tending to suppress; subduing; concealing. *Seward.*

SUP-PRESS′OR, *n.* One that suppresses; one that subdues; one that prevents utterance or disclosure.

SUP′PU-RATE, *v. i.* [L. *suppuro.*] To generate pus.

SUP′PU-RATE, *v. t.* To cause to suppurate. *Arbuthnot.*

SUP′PU-RA-TING, *ppr.* Generating pus.

SUP-PU-RĀ′TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *suppuratio.*] 1. The process of generating purulent matter, or of forming pus, as in a wound or abscess. 2. The matter generated by suppuration.

SUP′PU-RA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *suppuratif.*] Tending to suppurate; promoting suppuration.

SUP′PU-RA-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that promotes suppuration.

SUP-PU-TĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *supputatio.*] Reckoning; account; computation *Holder.*

†SUP-PŪTE′, *v. t.* [L. *supputo.*] To reckon; to compute.

SŪ′PRA, a Latin preposition, signifying *above*, *over* or *beyond.*

SŪ-PRA-AX′IL-LA-RY, *a.* [*supra* and *axil.*] In *botany*, growing above the axil; inserted above the axil.

SŪ-PRA-CIL′IA-RY, *a.* [L. *supra* and *cilium.*] Situated above the eyebrow. *Ure.*

SU-PRA-DE-COM′POUND, *a.* [*supra* and *decompound.*] More than decompound; thrice compound.

SU-PRA-FO-LI-Ā′CEOUS, *a.* [L. *supra* and *folium.*] In *botany*, inserted into the stem above the leaf or petiole, or axil.

SU-PRA-LAP-SĀ′RI-AN, } *a.* [L. *supra* and *lapsus.*] An-
SU-PRA-LAP′SA-RY, } tecedent to the apostasy of Adam.

SU-PRA-LAP-SĀ′RI-AN, *n.* One who maintains that God, antecedent to the fall of man or any knowledge of it, decreed the apostasy and all its consequences, determining to save some and condemn others, and that in all he does he considers his own glory only.

SU-PRA-MUN′DANE, *a.* [L. *supra* and *mundus.*] Being or situated above the world or above our system.

SU-PRA-ORB′I-TAL, *a.* [*supra* and *orbit.*] Being above the orbit of the eye.

SU-PRA-RĒ′NAL, *a.* [L. *supra* and *ren*, *renes.*] Situated above the kidneys.

SU-PRA-SCAP′U-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *supra* and *scapula.*] Being above the scapula.

SU-PRA-VUL′GAR, *a.* [*supra* and *vulgar.*] Being above the vulgar or common people. *Collier.*

SU-PREM′A-CY, *n.* State of being supreme or in the highest station of power; highest authority or power.

SU-PRĒME′, *a.* [L. *supremus*; Fr. *suprême.*] 1. Highest in authority; holding the highest place in government or power. 2. Highest, greatest or most excellent. 3. It is sometimes used in a *bad sense.*

SU-PRĒME′LY, *adv.* 1. With the highest authority. 2. In the highest degree; to the utmost extent.

SUR, a prefix, from the French, contracted from L. *super*, *supra*, signifies *over*, *above*, *beyond*, *upon.*

†SUR-AD-DĬ″TION, *n.* [Fr. *sur* and *addition.*] Something added to the name. *Shak.*

SŪ′RAL, *a.* [L. *sura.*] Being in or pertaining to the calf of the leg; as the *sural* artery. *Wiseman.*

†SŪ′RANCE, for *assurance. Shak.*

SUR′BASE, *n.* A border or molding above the base.

SUR′BASED, *a.* Having a surbase.

SUR-BĀTE′, *v. t.* [It. *sobattere.*] 1. To bruise or batter the feet by travel. 2. To harass; to fatigue.

SUR-BĀT′ED, *pp.* Bruised in the feet; harassed; fatigued.

SUR-BĀT′ING, *ppr.* Bruising the feet of; fatiguing.

†SUR-BĒAT′, or SUR-BET′, for *surbate.*

SUR-BED′, *v. t.* To set edgewise, as a stone; that is, in a position different from that which it had in the quarry.

SUR-CĒASE′, *v. i.* [Fr. *sur* and *cesser.*] 1. To cease; to stop; to be at an end. 2. To leave off; to practice no longer; to refrain finally; [*a word nearly obsolete.*] *Harte.*

†SUR-CĒASE′, *v. t.* To stop; to cause to cease.

†SUR-CĒASE′, *n.* Cessation; stop.

SUR-CHARGE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *surcharger.*] 1. To overload; to overburden.—2. In *law*, to overstock; to put more cattle into a common than the person has a right to do, or more than the herbage will sustain.

SUR-CHARGE, *n.* An excessive load or burden; a load greater than can be well borne. *Bacon.*

SUR-CHARGED′, (sur-charjd′) *pp.* Overloaded; overstocked.

SUR-CHARG′ER, *n.* One that overloads or overstocks.

SUR-CHARG′ING, *ppr.* Overloading; burdening to excess; overstocking with cattle or beasts.

SUR′CIN-GLE, *n.* [Fr. *sur*, and L. *cingulum.*] 1. A belt, band or girth which passes over a saddle, or over any thing laid on a horse's back, to bind it fast. 2. The girdle of a cassoc.

SUR′CIN-GLED, *a.* Girt; bound with a surcingle.

SUR′CLE, *n.* [L. *surculus.*] A little shoot; a twig; a sucker.

SUR′COAT, *n.* [Fr. *sur*, and Eng. *coat.*] A short coat worn over the other clothes. *Camden.*

†SUR′CREW, *n.* Additional crew or collection.

†SUR′CU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *surculo.*] To prune.

†SUR-CU-LĀ′TION, *n.* The act of pruning. *Brown.*

SURD, *a.* [L. *surdus.*] 1. Deaf; not having the sense of hearing; [*obs.*] 2. Unheard; [*obs.*] 3. Designating a quantity whose root cannot be exactly expressed in numbers.

SURD, *n.* In *algebra*, a quantity whose root cannot be exactly expressed in numbers.

† SURD'I-TY, *n.* Deafness.

SURD'-NUM-BER, *n.* A number that is incommensurate with unity.

SURE, (shūre) *a.* [Fr. *sûr, seur;* Arm. *sur;* Norm. *seor, scur.*] 1. Certain; unfailing; infallible. 2. Certainly knowing, or having full confidence. 3. Certain; safe; firm; permanent. 4. Firm; stable; steady; not liable to failure, loss or change. 2 *Sam.* xxiii. *Neh.* ix. 5. Certain of obtaining or of retaining. 6. Strong; secure; not liable to be broken or disturbed. 7. Certain; not liable to failure.—*To be sure*, or *be sure*, certainly.—*To make sure*, to make certain; to secure so that there can be no failure of the purpose or object.

SURE, (shūre) *adv.* Certainly; without doubt; doubtless.

SURE-FOOT'ED, *a.* Not liable to stumble or fall.

SŪRE'LY, (shūre'ly) *adv.* 1. Certainly; infallibly; undoubtedly. *South.* 2. Firmly; without danger of falling.

SŪRE'NESS, (shūre'nes) *n.* Certainty. [*L. u.*] *Woodward.*

SŪRE'TI-SHIP, (shūre'te-ship) *n.* The state of being surety; the obligation of a person to answer for another.

SŪRE'TY, (shūre'ty) *n.* [Fr. *sureté.*] 1. Certainty; indubitableness. 2. Security; safety. 3. Foundation of stability; support. 4. Evidence; ratification; confirmation. 5. Security against loss or damage; security for payment. —6. In *law*, one that is bound with and for another; a bondsman; a bail. 7. A hostage.

SURF, *n.* 1. The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or upon sand-banks or rocks.—2. In *agriculture*, the bottom or conduit of a drain; [*local.*]

SUR'FACE, *n.* [Fr. *sur* and *face.*] The exterior part of any thing that has length and breadth; one of the limits that terminates a solid; the superficies; outside.

SUR'FEIT, (sur'fit) *v. t.* [Fr. *sur* and *faire, fait.*] 1. To feed with meat or drink so as to oppress the stomach and derange the functions of the system; to overfeed and produce sickness or uneasiness. 2. To cloy; to fill to satiety and disgust.

SUR'FEIT, *v. i.* To be fed till the system is oppressed, and sickness or uneasiness ensues. *Shak.*

SUR'FEIT, *n.* 1. Fullness and oppression of the system, occasioned by excessive eating and drinking. 2. Excess in eating and drinking. *Shak.*

SUR'FEIT-ED, *pp.* Surcharged and oppressed with eating and drinking to excess; cloyed.

SUR'FEIT-ER, *n.* One who riots; a glutton. *Shak.*

SUR'FEIT-ING, *ppr.* Oppressing the system by excessive eating and drinking; cloying; filling to disgust.

SUR'FEIT-ING, *n.* The act of feeding to excess; gluttony.

SUR'FEIT-WA-TER, *n.* [*surfeit* and *water.*] Water for the cure of surfeits. *Locke.*

SURGE, *n.* [L. *surgo*, to rise.] 1. A large wave or billow; a great rolling swell of water.—2. In *ship-building*, the tapered part in front of the whelps, between the chocks of a capstan, on which the messenger may surge.

SURGE, *v. t.* To let go a portion of a rope suddenly.

SURGE, *v. i.* 1. To swell; to rise high and roll, as waves. *Spenser.* 2. To slip back; as, the cable *surges.*

SURGE'LESS, (surj'les) *a.* Free from surges; smooth; calm.

SUR'GEON, (sur'jun) *n.* [contracted from *chirurgeon.*] One whose profession or occupation is to cure external diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation or by medicines.

SUR'GER-Y, *n.* The act of healing external diseases and injuries of the body by manual operation or by medicines.

SUR'GI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to surgeons or surgery; done by means of surgery.

SUR'GING, *ppr.* Swelling and rolling, as billows.

SUR'GY, *a.* Rising in surges or billows; full of surges.

SŪ'RI-CATE, *n.* An animal like the ichneumon.

SUR'LI-LY, *adv.* In a surly, morose manner.

SUR'LI-NESS, *n.* Gloomy moroseness; crabbed ill-nature.

† SUR'LING, *n.* A sour, morose fellow. *Camden.*

SUR'LY, *a.* [W. *swr.*] 1. Gloomily morose; crabbed; snarling; sternly sour; rough; cross and rude. 2. Rough; dark; tempestuous.

† SUR-MI'SAL, *n.* Surmise.

SUR-MISE', *v. t.* [Norm. *surmys, surmitter.*] To suspect; to imagine without certain knowledge; to entertain thoughts that something does or will exist, but upon slight evidence.

SUR-MISE', *n.* Suspicion; the thought or imagination that something may be, of which, however, there is no certain or strong evidence.

SUR-MIS'ED, (sur-mizd') *pp.* Suspected; imagined upon slight evidence.

SUR-MIS'ER, *n.* One who surmises.

SUR-MIS'ING, *ppr.* Suspecting; imagining upon slight evidence.

SUR-MIS'ING, *n.* The act of suspecting; surmise.

SUR-MOUNT', *v. t.* [Fr. *surmonter.*] 1. To rise above. 2. To conquer; to overcome. 3. To surpass; to exceed.

SUR-MOUNT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be overcome; superable.

SUR-MOUNT'ED, *pp.* Overcome; conquered; surpassed.

SUR-MOUNT'ER, *n.* One that surmounts.

SUR-MOUNT'ING, *ppr.* Rising above; overcoming.

SUR-MUL'LET, *n.* A fish of the genus *mullus.*

SUR'MU-LOT, *n.* A name of the Norway rat.

SUR'NAME, *n.* [Fr. *surnom;* It. *soprannome;* Sp. *sobrenombre;* L. *super* and *nomen.*] 1. An additional name; a name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and which becomes a family name. 2. An appellation added to the original name.

SUR-NĀME', *v. t.* [Fr. *surnommer.*] To name or call by an appellation added to the original name.

SUR-NĀM'ED, (sur-nāmd') *pp.* Called by a name added to the Christian or original name.

SUR-NĀM'ING, *ppr.* Naming by an appellation added to the original name.

SUR-OX'YD, *n.* [*sur* and *oxyd.*] That which contains an addition of oxyd. [*Little used.*]

SUR-OX'Y-DATE, *v. t.* To form a suroxyd. [*Little used.*]

SUR-PASS', *v. t.* [Fr. *surpasser.*] To exceed; to excel; to go beyond in any thing, good or bad.

SUR-PASS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be exceeded. *Dict.*

SUR-PASS'ED, (sur-past') *pp.* Exceeded; excelled.

SUR-PASS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Exceeding; going beyond. 2. *a.* Excellent in an eminent degree; exceeding others.

SUR-PASS'ING-LY, *adv.* In a very excellent manner; or in a degree surpassing others.

SUR'PLICE, (sur'plis) *n.* [Fr. *surplis;* Sp. *sobrepelliz.*] A white garment worn by clergymen of some denominations over their other dress, in their ministrations.

SUR'PLICED, *a.* Wearing a surplice. *Mallet.*

SUR'PLICE-FEES, *n.* [*surplice* and *fees.*] Fees paid to the clergy for occasional duties. *Warton.*

SUR'PLUS, *n.* [Fr. *sur* and *plus;* L. *plus.*] 1. Overplus; that which remains when use is satisfied; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted.—2. In *law*, the residuum of an estate, after the debts and legacies are paid.

* SUR-PLUS'AGE, *n.* 1. Surplus.—2. In *law*, something in the pleadings or proceedings not necessary or relevant to the case, and which may be rejected.—3. In *accounts*, a greater disbursement than the charge of the accountant amounts to. *Rees.*

SUR-PRĪ'SAL, (sur-prī'zal) *n.* The act of surprising or coming upon suddenly and unexpectedly; or the state of being taken unawares.

SUR-PRISE', *v. t.* [Fr.] 1. To come or fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly; to take unawares. 2. To strike with wonder or astonishment. 3. To confuse; to throw the mind into disorder by something suddenly presented to the view or to the mind.

SUR-PRISE', *n.* 1. The act of coming upon unawares, or of taking suddenly and without preparation. 2. The state of being taken unexpectedly. 3. An emotion excited by something happening suddenly and unexpectedly. 4. A dish with nothing in it; [*obs.*]

SUR-PRĪSED, (sur-prīzd') *pp.* Come upon or taken unawares; struck with something novel or unexpected.

SUR-PRĪS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Falling on or taking suddenly or unawares; striking with something novel. 2. *a.* Exciting surprise; extraordinary; of a nature to excite wonder and astonishment.

SUR-PRĪS'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that excites surprise.

† SUR'QUED-RY, *n.* [*sur*, and Norm. Fr. *cuider.*] Overweening pride; arrogance. *Spenser.*

SUR-RE-BUT', *v. i.* [*sur* and *rebut.*] In *legal pleadings*, to reply, as a plaintiff, to a defendant's rebutter.

SUR-RE-BUT'TER, *n.* The plaintiff's reply in pleading to a defendant's rebutter. *Blackstone.*

SUR-RE-JOIN', *v. i.* [*sur* and *rejoin.*] In *legal pleadings*, to reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

SUR-RE-JOIN'DER, *n.* The answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

SUR-REN'DER, *v. t.* [Fr. *sur* and *rendre.*] 1. To yield to the power of another; to give or deliver up possession upon compulsion or demand. 2. To yield; to give up; to resign in favor of another. 3. To give up; to resign.—4. In *law*, to yield an estate, as a tenant, into the hands of the lord for such purposes as are expressed in the act. 5. To yield to any influence, passion or power.

SUR-REN'DER, *v. i.* To yield; to give up one's self into the power of another.

SUR-REN'DER, *n.* 1. The act of yielding or resigning one's person or the possession of something into the power of another. 2. A yielding or giving up.—3. In *law*, the yielding of an estate by a tenant to the lord for such purposes as are expressed by the tenant in the act.

SUR-REN'DERED, *pp.* Yielded or delivered to the power of another; given up; resigned.
SUR-REN-DER-EE', *n.* In *law*, a person to whom the lord grants surrendered land; the *cestuy que use.*
SUR-REN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Yielding or giving up to the power of another; resigning.
SUR-REN'DER-OR, *n.* The tenant who surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord. *Blackstone.*
SUR-REN'DRY, *n.* A surrender.
SUR-REP'TION, *n.* [L. *surreptus.*] A coming unperceived; a stealing upon insensibly. [*Little used.*]
SUR-REP-TI''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *surreptitius.*] Done by stealth or without proper authority; made or introduced fraudulently.
SUR-REP-TI''TIOUS-LY, *adv.* By stealth; without authority; fraudulently.
SUR'RO-GATE, *n.* [L. *surrogatus.*] In a *general sense*, a deputy; a delegate; a substitute; *particularly*, the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.
SUR'RO-GATE, *v. t.* To put in the place of another. [*Little used.*]
SUR-RO-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of substituting one person in the place of another. [*Little used.*]
SUR-ROUND', *v. t.* [*sur* and *round.*] 1. To encompass; to environ; to inclose on all sides. 2. To lie or be on all sides of.
SUR-ROUND'ED, *pp.* Encompassed; inclosed; beset.
SUR-ROUND'ING, *ppr.* Encompassing; inclosing.
SUR-SOL'ID, *n.* [*sur* and *solid*, or *surdesolid.*] In *mathematics*, the fifth power of a number; or the product of the fourth multiplication of a number considered as the root.
SUR-SOL'ID, *a.* Denoting the fifth power.—*Sursolid problem* is that which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher kind than the conic sections.
SUR-TOUT', *n.* [Fr. *sur-tout*, over all.] A man's coat to be worn over his other garments.
SUR'TUR-BRAND, *n.* Fibrous brown coal or bituminous wood, so called in Iceland. *Ure.*
SUR-VĒNE', *v. t.* [Fr. *survenir.*] To supervene; to come as an addition. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*
SUR-VEY', (sur-vā') *v. t.* [Norm. *surveer*, *surveoir.*] 1. To inspect or take a view of; to view with attention, as from a high place. 2. To view with a scrutinizing eye; to examine. 3. To examine with reference to condition, situation and value. 4. To measure, as land; or to ascertain the contents of land by lines and angles. 5. To examine or ascertain the position and distances of objects on the shore of the sea, the depth of water, nature of the bottom, and whatever may be necessary to facilitate the navigation of the waters, and render the entrance into harbors, sounds and rivers easy and safe. 6. To examine and ascertain, as the boundaries and royalties of a manor, the tenure of the tenants, and the rent and value of the same. 7. To examine and ascertain, as the state of agriculture.
* SUR'VEY, *n.* [formerly accented on the last syllable.] 1. An attentive view; a look or looking with care. 2. A particular view; an examination of all the parts or particulars of a thing, with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity or quality.—3. In the *United States*, a district for the collection of the customs, under the inspection and authority of a particular officer.
SUR-VEY'AL, *n.* The same as *survey.* *Barrow.*
SUR-VEY'ED, (sur-vāde') *pp.* Viewed with attention; examined; measured.
SUR-VEY'ING, *ppr.* Viewing with attention; examining particularly; measuring.
SUR-VEY'ING, *n.* That branch of mathematics which teaches the art of measuring land.
SUR-VEY'OR, *n.* 1. An overseer; one placed to superintend others. 2. One that views and examines for the purpose of ascertaining the condition, quantity or quality of any thing.
SUR-VEY'OR-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* A principal surveyor.
SUR-VEY'OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a surveyor.
† SUR-VIEW', *v. t.* To survey. *Spenser.*
† SUR'VIEW, *n.* Survey.
† SUR-VISE', *v. t.* [Fr. *sur* and *viser.*] To look over. *B. Jonson.*
SUR-VI'VAL, *n.* A living beyond the life of another person, thing or event; an outliving.
SUR-VI'VANCE, *n.* Survivorship. [*Little used.*] *Hume.*
SUR-VIVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *survivre*; It. *sopravvivere*; Sp. *sobrevivir*; L. *supervivo.*] 1. To outlive; to live beyond the life of another. 2. To outlive any thing else; to live beyond any event.
SUR-VIVE', *v. i.* To remain alive. *Denham.*
SUR-VI'VEN-CY, *n.* A surviving; survivorship.
SUR-VIV'ER, *n.* One that outlives another. *See* SURVIVOR.
SUR-VIV'ING, *ppr.* 1. Outliving; living beyond the life of another. 2. *a.* Remaining alive; yet living.
SUR-VIV'OR, *n.* 1. One who outlives another.—2. In *law*, the longer liver of two joint tenants, or of any two persons who have a joint interest in any thing.
SUR-VIV'OR-SHIP, *n.* 1. The state of outliving another.—2. In *law*, the right of a joint tenant, or other person who has a joint interest in an estate, to take the whole estate upon the death of the other.
SUS-CEP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *susceptible.*] The quality of admitting or receiving either something additional, or some change, affection or passion.
SUS-CEP'TI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *suscipio.*] 1. Capable of admitting any thing additional, or any change, affection or influence. 2. Tender; capable of impression; impressible. 3. Having nice sensibility.
SUS-CEP'TI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Susceptibility, which see.
SUS-CEP'TION, *n.* The act of taking. [*L. u.*] *Ayliffe.*
SUS-CEP'TIVE, *a.* Capable of admitting; readily admitting.
SUS-CEP-TIV'I-TY, *n.* Capacity of admitting. [*L. u.*]
SUS-CEP'TOR, *n.* [L.] One who undertakes; a godfather.
SUS-CIP'I-EN-CY, *n.* Reception; admission.
SUS-CIP'I-ENT, *a.* Receiving; admitting.
SUS-CIP'I-ENT, *n.* One who takes or admits; one that receives. *Bp. Taylor.*
SUS'CI-TATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *susciter*; L. *suscito.*] To rouse; to excite; to call into life and action. *Brown.*
SUS-CI-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of raising or exciting.
SUS'LIK, *n.* A spotted animal of the rat kind.
SUS-PECT', *v. t.* [L. *suspectus.*] 1. To mistrust; to imagine or have a slight opinion that something exists, but without proof and often upon weak evidence or no evidence at all. 2. To imagine to be guilty, but upon slight evidence or without proof. 3. To hold to be uncertain; to doubt; to mistrust. 4. To hold to be doubtful. 5. To conjecture.
SUS-PECT', *v. i.* To imagine guilt. *Shak.*
SUS-PECT', *a.* Doubtful. [*Not much used.*] *Glanville.*
† SUS-PECT', *n.* Suspicion. *Shak.*
SUS-PECT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be suspected. [*L. u.*]
SUS-PECT'ED, *pp.* Imagined without proof; mistrusted.
SUS-PECT'ED-LY, *adv.* So as to excite suspicion.
SUS-PECT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being suspected.
SUS-PECT'ER, *n.* One who suspects.
SUS-PECT'FUL, *a.* Apt to suspect or mistrust.
SUS-PECT'ING, *ppr.* Imagining without evidence; mistrusting upon slight grounds.
SUS-PECT'LESS, *a.* 1. Not suspecting; having no suspicion. *Herbert.* 2. Not suspected; not mistrusted. *Beaumont.*
SUS-PEND', *v. t.* [Fr. *suspendre*; It. *sospendere*; Sp. *suspender*; L. *suspendo.*] 1. To hang; to attach to something above. 2. To make to depend on. 3. To interrupt; to intermit; to cause to cease for a time. 4. To stay; to delay; to hinder from proceeding for a time. 5. To hold in a state undetermined. 6. To debar from any privilege, from the execution of an office, or from the enjoyment of income. 7. To cause to cease for a time from operation or effect.
SUS-PEND'ED, *pp.* Hung up; made to depend on; caused to cease for a time; delayed; held undetermined.
SUS-PEND'ER, *n.* 1. One that suspends. 2. *Suspenders*, plu. straps worn for holding up pantaloons, &c.; braces.
SUS-PEND'ING, *ppr.* Hanging up; making to depend on; intermitting; causing to cease for a time; holding undetermined; debarring from action or right.
SUS-PENSE', *n.* [L. *suspensus.*] 1. A state of uncertainty; indetermination; indecision. 2. Stop; cessation for a time.—3. In *law*, suspension; a temporary cessation of a man's right.
SUS-PENSE', *a.* Held from proceeding. [*L. u.*] *Milton.*
SUS-PEN-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being suspended or sustained from sinking. *Kirwan.*
SUS-PENS'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being suspended or held from sinking.
SUS-PEN'SION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *suspensio.*] 1. The act of hanging up, or of causing to hang by being attached to something above. 2. The act of making to depend on any thing for existence or taking place. 3. The act of delaying; delay. 4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment; forbearance of determination. 5. Temporary cessation; interruption. 6. Temporary privation of powers, authority or rights; usually intended as a censure or punishment. 7. Prevention or interruption of operation.—8. In *rhetoric*, a keeping of the hearer in doubt and in attentive expectation of what is to follow.—9. In *Scot's law*, a stay or postponement of execution of a sentence condemnatory, by means of letters of *suspension* granted on application to the lord ordinary.—10. In *mechanics*, points of *suspension* in a balance are the points in the axis or beam where the weights are applied, or from which they are suspended.—11. In *music*, every sound of a chord to a given base, which is continued to another base, is a *suspension.* *Cyc.*
SUS-PENS'IVE, *a.* Doubtful. *Beaumont.*
SUS-PENS'OR, *n.* In *anatomy*, a bandage to suspend the scrotum.

SUS-PENS'O-RY, *a.* That suspends; suspending.
SUS-PENS'O-RY, *n.* That which suspends; a truss.
† SUS'PI-CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *suspicor.*] That may be suspected; liable to suspicion. *More.*
SUS-PI''CION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *suspicio.*] The act of suspecting; the imagination of the existence of something without proof, or upon very slight evidence, or upon no evidence at all.
SUS-PI''CIOUS, *a.* [L. *suspiciosus.*] 1. Inclined to suspect; apt to imagine without proof. 2. Indicating suspicion or fear. 3. Liable to suspicion; adapted to raise suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill. 4. Entertaining suspicion; given to suspicion.
SUS-PI''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With suspicion. 2. So as to excite suspicion. *Sidney.*
SUS-PI''CIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being liable to suspicion, or liable to be suspected. 2. The quality or state of being apt to suspect.
SUS-PI'RAL, *n.* [L. *suspiro.*] 1. A breathing-hole; a vent or ventiduct. 2. A spring of water passing under ground towards a cistern or conduit; [*local.*]
SUS-PI-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *suspiratio.*] The act of sighing or fetching a long and deep breath; a sigh. *More.*
SUS-PIRE', *v. i.* To sigh; to fetch a long, deep breath; to breathe. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
† SUS-PIR'ED, (sus-pīrd') *pp.* or *a.* Wished for; desired.
SUS-TĀIN', *v. t.* [L. *sustineo*; Fr. *soutenir*; It. *sostenere*; Sp. *sostener, sustentar.*] 1. To bear; to uphold; to support. 2. To hold; to keep from falling. 3. To support; to keep from sinking in despondence. 4. To maintain; to keep alive; to support; to subsist. 5. To support in any condition by aid; to assist or relieve. 6. To bear; to endure without failing or yielding. 7. To suffer; to bear; to undergo. 8. To maintain; to support; not to dismiss or abate. 9. To maintain as a sufficient ground. —10. In *music*, to continue, as the sound of notes through their whole length.
† SUS-TĀIN', *n.* That which upholds. *Milton.*
SUS-TĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be sustained or maintained.
SUS-TĀIN'ED, (sus-tānd') *pp.* Borne; upheld; maintained; supported; subsisted; suffered.
SUS-TĀIN'ER, *n.* He or that which sustains, upholds or suffers.
SUS-TĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Bearing; upholding; maintaining; suffering; subsisting.
SUS-TAL'TIC, *a.* [Gr. συσταλτικος.] Mournful; affecting; *an epithet given to a species of music by the Greeks.*
SUS'TE-NANCE, *n.* [Norm. Fr.] 1. Support; maintenance; subsistence. 2. That which supports life; food; victuals; provisions.
† SUS-TEN'TA-CLE, *n.* [L. *sustentaculum.*] Support.
SUS-TEN-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sustentatio.*] 1. Support; preservation from falling. 2. Use of food. 3. Maintenance; support of life.
SU-SUR-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *susurratio.*] A whispering; a soft murmur.
† SUTE, *n.* [for *suite.*] Sort. *Hooker.*
† SŪ'TILE, *a.* [L. *sutilis.*] Done by stitching. *Boswell.*
SUT'LER, *n.* [D. *zoetelaar.*] A person who follows an army and sells to the troops provisions and liquors.
SUT'LING, *a.* Belonging to sutlers; engaged in the occupation of a sutler. *Tatler.*
SUT-TEE', *n.* 1. In the *Sanscrit*, or *sacred language of the Hindoos*, a female deity. 2. A widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband. 3. The sacrifice of burning a widow on the funeral pile of her husband.
SUT'TLE, *a.* *Suttle weight*, in *commerce*, is when tret is allowed; neat weight. *Dict.*
† SŪ'TU-RA-TED, *a.* [L. *sutura.*] Stitched or knit together. *Smith.*
SŪ'TURE, *n.* [L. *sutura.*] 1. *Literally*, a sewing; hence, the uniting of the parts of a wound by stitching. 2. The seam or joint which unites the bones of the skull; or the peculiar articulation or connection of those bones.
SWAB, *n.* [Sax. *swebban*, to sweep.] A mop for cleaning floors; on board of *ships*, a large mop or bunch of old rope-yarn, used to clean the deck and cabin.
SWAB, *v. t.* To clean with a mop; to wipe when wet or after washing.
SWAB'BER, *n.* [D. *zwabber.*] One that uses a swab to clean a floor or deck; on board of *ships of war*, an inferior officer, whose business is to see that the ship is kept clean.
SWAD, *n.* 1. A pod, as of beans or peas; [*local.*] 2. A short, fat person; [*obs.*]—3. In *New England*, a lump, mass or bunch; also, a crowd; [*vulgar.*]
SWAD'DLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *swathe, swethel*; D. *zwaad*; G. *schwaden.*] 1. To swathe; to bind, as with a bandage; to bind tight with clothes; *used generally of infants.* 2. To beat; to cudgel; [*obs.*]
SWAD'DLE, *n.* Clothes bound tight around the body.
SWAD'DLED, *pp.* Swathed; bound in tight clothes.
SWAD'DLING, *ppr.* Swathing; binding in tight clothes.
SWAD'DLING-BAND, SWAD'DLING-CLOTH, *n.* A band or cloth wrapped round an infant. *Luke* ii.
SWAG, *v. i.* [qu. Sax. *sigan*; Sw. *svag*; Dan. *svag.*] To sink down by its weight; to lean. *Grew.*
SWAG'-BEL-LIED, *a.* Having a prominent, overhanging belly.
† SWAGE, *v. t.* To ease; to soften; to mitigate.
† SWAGE, *v. i.* To abate. *Barret.*
SWAG'GER, *v. i.* [Sax. *swegan.*] To bluster; to bully; to boast or brag noisily; to be tumultuously proud. *Collier.*
† SWAG'GER, *v. t.* To overbear with boasting or bluster. *Annot. on Glanville.*
SWAG'GER-ER, *n.* A blusterer; a bully; a boastful, noisy fellow. *Shak.*
SWAG'GER-ING, *ppr.* Blustering; boasting noisily.
SWAG'GING, *ppr.* Sinking or inclining.
SWAG'GY, *a.* Sinking, hanging or leaning by its weight. *Brown.*
SWĀIN, *n.* [Sax. *swein, swan*; Sw. *sven*; Dan. *svend*; Ice. *svein.*] 1. A young man. *Spenser.* 2. A country servant employed in husbandry. *Shak.* 3. A pastoral youth. *Pope.*
SWĀIN'ISH, *a.* Rustic.
SWĀIN'MOTE, SWĒIN'MOTE, or SWAN'I-MOTE, *n.* [*swain*, and *mote*, meeting.] In *England*, a court, touching matters of the forest, held before the verderors of the forest as judges, by the steward of the court, thrice every year; the swains or freeholders within the forest composing the jury.
SWĀIP, *v. i.* To walk proudly; used in the *North of England* for *sweep.*
SWALE, *n.* [probably from *vale.*] 1. A local word in *New England*, signifying an interval or vale; a tract of low land.—2. In *England*, a shade. 3. A flame. *Grose.*
SWALE, *v. i.* To waste. *See* SWEAL.
SWALE, *v. t.* To dress a hog for bacon, by singeing or burning off his hair. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*
SWAL'LET, *n.* Among the *tin-miners*, water breaking in upon the miners at their work. *Bailey.*
SWAL'LŌW, *n.* [Sax. *swalewe*; D. *zwaluw*; G. *schwalbe.*] A bird of the genus *hirundo*, of many species.
SWAL'LŌW-FISH, *n.* A sea-fish of the genus *trigla.*
SWAL'LŌW-FLY, *n.* The name of the *chelidonius*, a fly remarkable for its swift and long flight. *Cyc.*
SWAL'LŌW'S-TAIL, *n.* The same as *dove-tail.*
SWAL'LŌW-STONE, *n.* *Chelidonius lapis*, a stone.
SWAL'LŌW-TAIL, *n.* A plant, a species of willow.
SWAL'LŌW-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *asclepias.*
SWAL'LŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *swelgan, swilgan*; D. *zwelgen.*] 1. To take into the stomach; to receive through the gullet or œsophagus into the stomach. 2. To absorb; to draw and sink into an abyss or gulf; to ingulf; usually followed by *up.* 3. To receive or embrace, as opinions or belief, without examination or scruple; to receive implicitly. 4. To engross; to appropriate. 5. To occupy; to employ. 6. To seize and waste. 7. To engross; to engage completely. 8. To exhaust; to consume.
SWAL'LŌW, *n.* 1. The gullet or œsophagus; the throat. 2. Voracity. 3. As much as is swallowed at once.
SWAL'LŌWED, *pp.* Taken into the stomach; absorbed; received without scruple; engrossed; wasted.
SWAL'LŌW-ER, *n.* One who swallows; also, a glutton. *Tatler.*
SWAL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Taking into the stomach; absorbing; ingulfing; receiving implicitly; engrossing.
SWAL'LŌW-ING, *n.* The act of taking into the stomach or of absorbing; the act of receiving implicitly; the act of engrossing.
SWAM, *pret.* of *swim.*
SWAMP, *n.* [Sax. *swam*; Goth. *swamms*; G. *schwamm*; D. *zwam*; Dan. *svamp.*] Spungy land; low ground filled with water; soft, wet ground.
SWAMP, *v. t.* To plunge, whelm or sink in a swamp; to plunge into difficulties inextricable.
SWAMP'Y, *a.* Consisting of swamp; like a swamp; low, wet and spungy; as, *swampy* land.
SWAMP'-ORE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, an ore of iron found in swamps and morasses; called, also, *bog-ore.*
SWAN, *n.* [Sax. *swan*; D. *zwaan*; G. *schwan*; Dan. *svane*; Sw. *svan.*] A large aquatic fowl of the genus *anas*, of two varieties, the wild and the tame.
SWANG, *n.* A piece of low land or green sward, liable to be covered with water. [*Local in England.*]
SWANS'DOWN, *n.* A fine, soft, thick woolen cloth.
SWAN'SKIN, *n.* [*swan* and *skin.*] A species of flannel of a soft texture, thick and warm.
SWAP, *adv.* [qu. *sweep.*] Hastily; at a snatch. [*A low word, and local.*]
SWAP, *v. t.* To exchange; to barter; to swop. *See* SWOP.
SWAPE, *n.* [qu. *sweep.*] A pole supported by a fulcrum, on which it turns, used for raising water from a well, for churning, &c.

SWARD, *n.* [Sax. *sweard;* Dan. *sværr;* D. *zwoord;* G. *schwarte;* W. *gweryd.*] 1. The skin of bacon; [*local.*] 2. The grassy surface of land; turf; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, forming a kind of mat.

SWARD, *v. t.* To produce sward; to cover with sward.

SWARD'-CUT-TER, *n.* An instrument for cutting sward across the ridges.

SWARD'Y, *a.* Covered with sward or grass.

† SWARE, *old pret.* of *swear.* We now use *swore.*

SWARE, or SCHWARE, *n.* A copper coin and money of account in Bremen, value one fifth of a groat.

SWARM, (sworm) *n.* [Sax. *swearm;* G. *schwarm;* D. *zwerm;* Dan. *sverm.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a large number or body of small animals or insects, particularly when in motion; but *appropriately*, a great number of honey-bees which emigrate from a hive at once, and seek new lodgings. 2. A swarm or multitude; *particularly*, a multitude of people in motion.

SWARM, *v. i.* [Sax. *swearmian;* D. *zwermen;* G. *schwärmen;* Dan. *svermer.*] 1. To collect and depart from a hive by flight in a body, as bees. 2. To appear or collect in a crowd; to run; to throng together; to congregate in a multitude. 3. To be crowded; to be thronged with a multitude of animals in motion. 4. To breed multitudes. 5. To climb, as a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs, and scrambling.

† SWARM, *v. t.* To crowd or throng.

SWART, or SWARTH, *a.* [Sax. *swart, sweart;* Sw. *svart;* G. *schwarz;* D. *zwart.*] 1. Being of a dark hue; moderately black; tawny. 2. Gloomy; malignant; [*obs.*]

SWART, *v. t.* To make tawny. *Brown.*

SWARTH, or SWAIRTH, *n.* An apparition.

SWARTH'I-LY, *adv.* [from *swarthy.*] Duskily; with a tawny hue.

SWARTH'I-NESS, *n.* Tawniness; a dusky complexion.

† SWARTH'NESS, *n.* Blackness; darkness. *Dr. Clarke.*

SWARTH'Y, *a.* 1. Being of a dark hue or dusky complexion; tawny. 2. Black.

† SWARTH'Y, *v. t.* To make swarthy or dusky; to blacken. *Cowley.*

SWART'I-NESS, *n.* A tawny color. *Sherwood*

SWART'ISH, *a.* Somewhat dark or tawny.

SWART'Y, *a.* Swarthy; tawny. *Burton.*

† SWARVE, *v. i.* To swerve. *Spenser.*

SWASH, *n.* An oval figure, whose moldings are oblique to the axis of the work. *Moxon.*

SWASH, *n.* 1. A blustering noise; a vaporing; [*obs.*] 2. Impulse of water flowing with violence.

† SWASH, *v. i.* [D. *zwetsen.*] To bluster; to make a great noise; to vapor or brag. *Shak.*

SWASH, or SWASH'Y, *a.* Soft, like fruit too ripe. [*Local.*] *Pegge.*

† SWASH'-BUCK-LER, *n.* A sword-player; a bully or braggadocio. *Milton.*

† SWASH'ER, *n.* One who makes a blustering show of valor or force of arms. *Shak.*

† SWAT, or † SWATE, *v. i.* To sweat. *Chaucer.*

† SWATCH, *n.* A swath. *Tusser.*

SWATH, (swoth) *n.* [Sax. *swathe;* D. *zwaad;* G. *schwaden.*] 1. A line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the sythe in mowing or cradling. 2. The whole breadth or sweep of a sythe in mowing or cradling. *Farmers.* 3. A band or fillet.

SWATHE, *v. t.* 1. To bind with a band, bandage or rollers. 2. To bind or wrap. *Abbot.*

SWAY, *v. t.* [D. *zwaaijen;* Ice. *sweigia;* Sw. *sviga.*] 1. To move or wave; to wield with the hand. 2. To bias; to cause to lean or incline to one side. 3. To rule; to govern; to influence or direct by power and authority, or by moral force.

SWAY, *v. i.* 1. To be drawn to one side by weight; to lean. 2. To have weight or influence. 3. To bear rule; to govern.—4. In *seamen's language*, to hoist; *particularly applied to the lower yards and to the topmast-yards, &c.*

SWAY, *n.* 1. The swing or sweep of a weapon. *Milton.* 2. Any thing moving with bulk and power. 3. Preponderation; turn or cast of balance. 4. Power exerted in governing; rule; dominion; control. 5. Influence; weight or authority that inclines to one side.

SWAYED, *pp.* Wielded; inclined to one side; ruled; governed; influenced; biased.

SWAY'ING, *ppr.* Wielding; causing to lean; biasing; ruling.

SWAY'ING, *n. Swaying of the back*, among *beasts*, is a kind of lumbago, caused by a fall or by being overloaded.

SWEAL, *v. i.* [Sax. *swelan;* sometimes written *swale.*] 1. To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; to waste away without feeding the flame. 2. To blaze away.

SWEAL'ING, *ppr.* Melting and wasting away.

SWEAR, *v. i.;* pret. *swore,* [formerly *sware;*] pp. *sworn.* [Sax. *swerian, swerigan;* Goth. *swaran;* D. *zweeren;* G. *schwören.*] 1. To affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. 2. To promise upon oath. 3. To give evidence on oath. 4. To be profane; to practice profaneness.

SWEAR, *v. t.* 1. To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration. 2. To put to an oath; to cause to take an oath. 3. To declare or charge upon oath. 4. To obtest by an oath.

SWEAR'ER, *n.* 1. One who swears; one who calls God to witness for the truth of his declaration. 2. A profane person. *Shak.*

SWEAR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Affirming upon oath. 2. Putting upon oath; causing to swear.

SWEAR'ING, *n.* 1. The act or practice of affirming on oath. 2. Profaneness.

SWEAT, (swet) *n.* [Sax. *swat;* D. *zweet;* G. *schweiss;* Dan. *sveed;* Sw. *svett.*] 1. The fluid or sensible moisture which issues out of the pores of the skin of an animal. 2. Labor; toil; drudgery. 3. Moisture evacuated from any substance.

SWEAT, (swet) *v. i.;* pret. and pp. *sweat,* or *sweated. Swot* is *obsolete.* [Sax. *swætan;* Sw. *svetta;* Dan. *sveeder;* D. *zweeten;* G. *schwitzen.*] 1. To emit sensible moisture through the pores of the skin; to perspire. 2. To toil; to labor; to drudge. 3. To emit moisture, as green plants in a heap.

SWEAT, (swet) *v. t.* 1. To emit or suffer to flow from the pores; to exsude. *Dryden.* 2. To cause to emit moisture from the pores of the skin.

SWEAT'ER, (swet'er) *n.* One that causes to sweat.

SWEAT'I-LY, *adv.* So as to be moist with sweat; in a sweaty state.

SWEAT'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being sweaty or moist with sweat.

SWEAT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Emitting moisture from the pores of the skin; throwing out moisture; exsuding. 2. Causing to emit moisture upon the skin.

SWEAT'ING-BATH, *n.* A sudatory; a bath for exciting sensible perspiration or sweat; a hypocaust or stove. *Cyc.*

SWEAT'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house for sweating persons in sickness. *Cyc.*

SWEAT'ING-IR-ON, *n.* 1. A kind of knife or a piece of a sythe, used to scrape off sweat from horses. *Cyc.*

SWEAT'ING-ROOM, *n.* 1. A room for sweating persons. —2. In *rural economy*, a room for sweating cheese, and carrying off the superfluous juices. *Cyc.*

SWEAT'ING-SICK-NESS, *n.* A febrile, epidemic disease which prevailed in some countries of Europe, but particularly in England, in the 15th and 16th centuries.

SWEAT'Y, (swet'ty) *a.* 1. Moist with sweat. 2. Consisting of sweat. 3. Laborious; toilsome.

SWEDE, *n.* 1. A native of Sweden. 2. A Swedish turnep.

SWĒ'DISH, *a.* Pertaining to Sweden.

SWĒ'DISH-TUR-NEP, *n.* The ruta baga.

SWEEP, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *swept.* [Sax. *swapan, sweopan.*] 1. To brush or rub over with a brush, broom or besom, for removing loose dirt; to clean by brushing. 2. To carry with a long, swinging or dragging motion; to carry with pomp. 3. To drive or carry along or off by a long, brushing stroke or force, or by flowing on the earth. 4. To drive, destroy or carry off many at a stroke, or with celerity and violence. 5. To rub over. 6. To strike with a long stroke. 7. To draw or drag over.

SWEEP, *v. i.* 1. To pass with swiftness and violence, as something broad or brushing the surface of any thing. 2. To pass over or brush along with celerity and force. 3. To pass with pomp. 4. To move with a long reach.

SWEEP, *n.* 1. The act of sweeping. 2. The compass of a stroke. 3. The compass of any turning body or motion. 4. The compass of any thing flowing or brushing. 5. Violent and general destruction. 6. Direction of any motion not rectilinear. 7. The mold of a ship when she begins to compass in, at the rung heads; also, any part of a ship shaped by the segment of a circle.—8. Among *refiners of metals*, the almond-furnace.—9. Among *seamen*, a large oar, used to assist the rudder in turning a ship in a calm, or to increase her velocity in a chase, &c.

SWEEP, *n.* The beam supported by a post, which is used in raising a bucket in a well.

SWEEP'ER, *n.* One that sweeps.

SWEEP'ING, *ppr.* Brushing over; rubbing with a broom or besom; cleaning with a broom or besom; brushing along; passing over; dragging over.

SWEEP'INGS, *n. plu.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish.

SWEEP'-NET, *n.* [*sweep* and *net.*] A large net for drawing over a large compass.

SWEEP'STAKE, *n.* [*sweep* and *stake.*] A man that wins all; usually, *sweepstakes. Shak.*

SWEEP'Y, *a.* 1. Passing with speed and violence over

a great compass at once. *Dryden.* 2. Strutting. 3. Wavy.

SWEET, *a.* [Sax. *swete;* D. *zoet;* G. *süss;* Sw. *söt.*] 1. Agreeable or grateful to the taste. 2. Pleasing to the smell; fragrant. 3. Pleasing to the ear; soft; melodious; harmonious. 4. Pleasing to the eye; beautiful. 5. Fresh; not salt. 6. Not sour. 7. Mild; soft; gentle. 8. Mild; soft; kind; obliging. 9. Grateful; pleasing. 10. Making soft or excellent music. 11. Not stale. 12. Not turned; not sour. 13. Not putrescent or putrid.

SWEET, *n.* 1. Something pleasing or grateful to the mind. 2. A sweet substance; *particularly*, any vegetable juice which is added to wines to improve them. 3. A perfume. 4. A word of endearment. 5. Cane-juice, molasses, or other sweet vegetable substance.

SWEET'-AP-PLE, *n.* The *annona squamosa. Lee.*

SWEET'-BREAD, *n.* The pancreas of a calf.

SWEET'-BRĪ-AR, *n.* A shrubby plant.

SWEET'-BROOM, *n.* [*sweet* and *broom.*] A plant.

SWEET-CIC'E-LY, *n.* A plant of the genus *scandix.*

SWEET-CIS'TUS, *n.* A shrub, the gum-cistus.

SWEET'-CORN, *n.* A variety of the maize, of a sweet taste.

SWEET'-FLAG, *n.* A plant of the genus *acorus.*

SWEET'-GUM, *n.* A tree of the genus *liquidambar.*

SWEET'-JOHN'S, *n.* A plant, a species of *dianthus.*

SWEET-MAUD'LIN, *n.* A species of *achillea.*

SWEET-MĂR'JO-RAM, *n.* A very fragrant plant.

SWEET'-PĒA, *n.* A pea cultivated for ornament.

SWEET'-ROOT, *n.* The liquorice, or *glycyrrhiza.*

SWEET'-RŬSH, *n.* Another name of the *sweet-flag.*

SWEET'-SOP, *n.* A name of the *annona squamosa.*

SWEET'-SUL-TAN, *n.* A plant, a species of *centaurea.*

SWEET'-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *capraria.*

SWEET'-WIL-LIAM, *n.* The name of several species of pink, of the genus *dianthus. Cyc.*

SWEET-WIL'LŌW, *n.* A plant, the *myrica gale.*

SWEET'-WOOD, *n.* A plant, a species of *laurus.*

SWEET'EN, (sweet'tn) *v. t.* 1. To make sweet. 2. To make pleasing or grateful to the mind. 3. To make mild or kind. 4. To make less painful. 5. To increase agreeable qualities. 6. To soften; to make delicate. 7. To make pure and salubrious by destroying noxious matter. 8. To make warm and fertile. 9. To restore to purity.

SWEET'EN, (sweet'tn) *v. i.* To become sweet. *Bacon.*

SWEET'ENED, *pp.* Made sweet, mild or grateful.

SWEET'EN-ER, *n.* He or that which sweetens; he that palliates; that which moderates acrimony.

SWEET'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making sweet or grateful.

SWEET'-HEART, *n.* A lover or mistress. *Shak.*

SWEET'ING, *n.* 1. A sweet apple. *Ascham.* 2. A word of endearment. *Shak.*

SWEET'ISH, *a.* Somewhat sweet or grateful to the taste.

SWEET'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being sweetish.

SWEET'LY, *adv.* In a sweet manner; gratefully.

SWEET'MEAT, *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar; as peaches, pears, melons, nuts, orange-peel, and the like.

SWEET'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being sweet, in any of its senses; as gratefulness to the taste; or to the smell, fragrance; agreeableness to the ear, melody. 2. Agreeableness of manners; softness; mildness; obliging civility. 3. Softness; mildness; amiableness.

SWEET'-SCENT-ED, *a.* [*sweet* and *scent.*] Having a sweet smell; fragrant.

SWEET'-SMELL-ING, *a.* [*sweet* and *smell.*] Having a sweet smell; fragrant.

SWELL, *v. i.*; pret. *swelled;* pp. *swelled. Swollen* is nearly *obsolete.* [Sax. *swellan;* D. *zwellen;* G. *schwellen;* Dan. *svæller.*] 1. To grow larger; to dilate or extend the exterior surface or dimensions by matter added to the interior part, or by expansion of the inclosed substance. 2. To increase in size or extent by any addition. 3. To rise or be driven into waves or billows. 4. To be puffed up or bloated. 5. To be bloated with anger; to be exasperated. 6. To be inflated; to belly. 7. To be turgid or bombastic; as, *swelling* words. 8. To protuberate; to bulge out. 9. To be elated; to rise into arrogance. 10. To grow more violent. 11. To grow upon the view; to become larger. 12. To become larger in amount. 13. To become louder. 14. To strut; to look big. 15. To rise in altitude.

SWELL, *v. t.* 1. To increase the size, bulk or dimensions of; to cause to rise, dilate or increase. 2. To aggravate; to heighten. 3. To raise to arrogance. 4. To enlarge.—5. In *music*, to augment, as the sound of a note.

SWELL, *n.* 1. Extension of bulk. 2. Increase, as of sound. 3. A gradual ascent or elevation of land. 4. A wave or billow; *more generally*, a succession of large waves.—5. In an *organ*, a certain number of pipes inclosed in a box, which being uncovered produce a *swell* of sound.

SWELLED, *pp.* Enlarged in bulk; inflated.

SWELL'ING, *ppr.* Growing or enlarging in its dimensions; growing tumid; inflating; growing louder.

SWELL'ING, *n.* 1. A tumor, or any morbid enlargement of the natural size. 2. Protuberance; prominence. 3. A rising or enlargement by passion.

†SWELT, for *swelled. Spenser.*

†SWELT, *v. i.* [Sax. *sweltan;* Goth. *swiltan, ga-swiltan.*] To faint; to swoon.

†SWELT, *v. t.* To overpower, as with heat; to cause to faint.

SWELT'ER, *v. i.* [from *swelt.*] To be overcome and faint with heat; to be ready to perish with heat.

SWELT'ER, *v. t.* To oppress with heat. *Bentley.*

SWELT'ERED, *pp.* Oppressed with heat.

SWELT'ER-ING, *ppr.* Fainting or languishing with heat; oppressing with heat.

SWELT'RY, *a.* Suffocating with heat; oppressive with heat; sultry.

SWEPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sweep.*

†SWERD, for *sward.*

SWERVE, (swerv) *v. i.* [D. *zwerven.*] 1. To wander; to rove. 2. To wander from any line prescribed, or from a rule of duty; to depart from what is established by law, duty or custom; to deviate. 3. To bend; to incline. 4. To climb or move forward by winding or turning.

SWERV'ING, *ppr.* Roving; wandering; deviating from any rule or standard; inclining; climbing or moving by winding and turning.

SWERV'ING, *n.* The act of wandering; deviation from any rule, law, duty or standard.

†SWEV'EN, *n.* A dream. *Wicliffe.*

SWIFT, *a.* [Sax. *swift.*] 1. Moving a great distance or over a large space in a short time; moving with celerity or velocity; fleet; rapid; quick; speedy. 2. Ready; prompt. 3. Speedy; that comes without delay.

SWIFT, *n.* 1. The current of a stream; [*l. u.*]—2. In *domestic affairs*, a reel or turning instrument for winding yarn. 3. A bird, a species of swallow, so called from the rapidity of its flight. 4. The common newt or eft, a species of lizard.

SWIFT'ER, *n.* In a *ship*, a rope used to confine the bars of the capstan in their sockets, while men are turning it.

SWIFT'ER, *v. t.* To stretch, as shrouds by tackles.

SWIFT'FOOT, *a.* Nimble. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

SWIFT'HEELED, *a.* [*swift* and *heel.*] Swiftfoot; rapid; quick. *Habington.*

SWIFT'LY, *adv.* Fleetly; rapidly; with celerity.

SWIFT'NESS, *n.* Speed; rapid motion; quickness; celerity; velocity; rapidity.

SWIG, *v. t.* or *i.* [Ice. *swiga.* Qu. *suck.*] To drink by large draughts; to suck greedily.

SWIG, *n.* 1. A large draught; [*vulgar.*]—2. In *seamen's language*, a pulley with ropes which are not parallel.

SWIG, *v. t.* [Sax. *swigan.*] To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles tight with a string. [*Local.*]

SWILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *swelgan, swylgan.*] 1. To drink grossly or greedily; as, to *swill* down great quantities of liquors. 2. To wash; to drench. 3. To inebriate; to swell with fullness.

SWILL, *n.* 1. Large draughts of liquor; or drink taken in excessive quantities. 2. The wash or mixture of liquid substances given to swine; called, in some places, *swillings.*

†SWILL, *v. i.* To be intoxicated. *Whately.*

SWILLED, *pp.* Swallowed grossly in large quantities.

SWILL'ER, *n.* One who drinks voraciously.

SWILL'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing excessive quantities of liquors.

SWILL'INGS, *n.* Swill.

SWIM, *v. i.*; pret. *swam;* pp. *swum.* [Sax. *swimman;* D. *zwemmen, zwymen;* G. *schwemmen, schwimmen.*] 1. To float; to be supported on water or other fluid; not to sink. 2. To move progressively in water by means of the motion of the hands and feet, or of fins. 3. To float; to be borne along by a current. 4. To glide along with a smooth motion, or with a waving motion. 5. To be dizzy or vertiginous; to have a waving motion of the head or a sensation of that kind, or a reeling of the body. 6. To be floated; to be overflowed or drenched. 7. To overflow; to abound; to have abundance.

SWIM, *v. t.* 1. To pass or move on. *Dryden.* 2. To immerse in water that the lighter parts may swim.

SWIMM, *n.* The bladder of fishes, by which they are said to be supported in water. *Grew.*

SWIM'MER, *n.* 1. One that swims. 2. A protuberance on the leg of a horse. *Far. Dict.*

SWIM'MING, *ppr.* Floating on a fluid; moving on a fluid; overflowing; abounding.

SWIM'MING, *n.* 1. The act or art of moving on the water by means of the limbs; a floating, 2. Dizziness.

SWIM'MING-LY, *adv.* Smoothly; without obstruction; with great success. [*Not elegant.*]

SWIN'DLE, *v. t.* [D. *zwendelen.*] To cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice.
SWIN'DLED, *pp.* Grossly cheated and defrauded.
SWIN'DLER, *n.* [G. *schwindler.*] A cheat; a rogue; one who defrauds grossly, or one who makes a practice of defrauding others by imposition or deliberate artifice.
SWIN'DLING, *ppr.* Cheating; defrauding.
SWIN'DLING, *n.* The act of defrauding; knavery.
SWINE, *n. sing.* and *plu.* [Sax. *swin*; Sw., Dan. *svin*; D. *zwyn*; G. *schwein.*] A hog; a quadruped of the genus *sus*, which furnishes man with a large portion of his most nourishing food.
SWINE'-BREAD, *n.* A kind of plant, truffle. *Bailey.*
SWINE'-CASE, SWINE'-COAT, SWINE'-CRUE, } *n.* A hog-sty; a pen for swine. [*Local.*]
SWINE'-GRASS, *n.* A plant. [L. *centinodia*, knot-grass.]
SWINE'-HERD, *n.* [*swine* and *herd.*] A keeper of swine.
SWINE'-OAT, *n.* [*swine* and *oat.*] A kind of oats, cultivated for the use of pigs, as in Cornwall.
SWINE'-PIPE, *n.* A bird, the red-wing. [*Local.*]
SWINE'-POX, SWINE'-POCKS, } *n.* 1. The chicken-pox; [*local.*] 2. A variety of the chicken-pox; the water-pox.
SWINE'S'-CRESS, *n.* A species of cress.
SWINE'-STONE, *n.* A variety of limestone. *Cyc.*
SWINE'-STY, *n.* A sty or pen for swine.
SWINE'-THIS-TLE, *n.* A plant, the *sow-thistle*. *Cyc.*
SWING, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *swung.* [G. *schwingen*; D. *zwingelen*; Sw. *svinga*; Dan. *svinger.*] 1. To move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; to wave; to vibrate. 2. To practice swinging. 3. To move or float; also, to turn round an anchor.
SWING, *v. t.* 1. To make to play loosely; to cause to wave or vibrate. 2. To whirl round in the air. 3. To wave; to move to and fro. 4. To brandish; to flourish.
SWING, *n.* 1. A waving or vibratory motion; oscillation. 2. Motion from one side to the other. 3. A line, cord or other thing suspended and hanging loose; also, an apparatus suspended for persons to swing in. 4. Influence or power of a body put in motion. 5. Free course; unrestrained liberty or license. 6. The sweep or compass of a moving body. 7. Unrestrained tendency.
SWING'-BRIDGE, *n.* [*swing* and *bridge.*] A bridge that may be moved by swinging; used on canals.
SWINGE, (swinj) *v. t.* [Sax. *swingan.*] 1. To beat soundly; to whip; to bastinade; to chastise; to punish; [*l. u. and vulgar.*] 2. To move as a lash; [*obs.*]
†SWINGE, (swinj) *n.* A sway; a swing; the sweep of any thing in motion. *Waller.*
†SWINGE'-BUCK-LER, *n.* A bully; one who pretends to feats of arms. *Shak.*
SWING'ER, *n.* One who swings; one who hurls.
SWING'ING, *ppr.* of *swing.* Waving; vibrating; brandishing.
SWING'ING, *n.* The act of swinging.
SWINGE'ING, *ppr.* of *swinge.* 1. Beating soundly. 2. *a.* Huge; very large; [*vulgar.*]
SWINGE'ING-LY, *adv.* Vastly; hugely. [*Vulgar.*]
SWIN'GLE, *v. i.* [from *swing.*] 1. To dangle; to wave hanging. 2. To swing for pleasure; [*obs.*]
SWIN'GLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *swingan.*] To beat; to clean flax by beating it.
SWIN'GLE, *n.* In *wire-works*, a wooden spoke fixed to the barrel that draws the wire; also, a crank.
SWIN'GLED, *pp.* Beat and cleaned by a swingling-knife.
SWIN'GLE-TREE, *n.* A whiffle-tree or whipple-tree.
SWIN'GLING, *ppr.* Beating and cleaning, as flax.
SWIN'GLING-KNIFE, SWIN'GLE, } *n.* A wooden instrument like a large knife, used for cleaning flax of the shives.
SWIN'GLING-TOW, *n.* The coarse part of flax, separated from the finer by swingling and hatcheling.
SWING'-TREE, *n.* The bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened.—In *America*, it is often or generally called the *whiffle-tree*, or *whipple-tree.*
SWING'-WHEEL, *n.* [*swing* and *wheel.*] In a *time-piece*, the wheel which drives the pendulum. *Cyc.*
SWIN'ISH, *a.* [from *swine.*] Befitting swine; like swine; gross; hoggish; brutal.
†SWINK, *v. i.* [Sax. *swincan.*] To labor; to toil; to drudge.
†SWINK, *v. t.* To overlabor. *Milton.*
†SWINK, *n.* Labor; toil; drudgery. *Spenser.*
†SWINK'ER, *n.* A laborer; a ploughman. *Chaucer.*
SWIPE, *n.* A swape or sweep, which see.
†SWIP'PER, *a.* [Sax. *swipan*, to move quick.] Nimble; quick.
SWISS, *n.* 1. A native of Switzerland or Swisserland. 2. The language of Swisserland.
SWITCH, *n.* [Sw. *svege.*] A small, flexible twig or rod.
SWITCH, *v. t.* To strike with a smal twig or rod; to beat; to lash. *Chapman.*
SWITCH, *v. i.* To walk with a jerk. [*Obsolete or local.*]
SWIV'EL, (swiv'l) *n.* [Sax. *swifan.*] 1. A ring which turns upon a staple; or a strong link of iron used in mooring ships, and which permits the bridles to be turned round; any ring or staple that turns. 2. A small cannon, fixed on a socket on the top of a ship's side, stern or bow, or in her tops, in such a manner as to be turned in any direction.
SWIV'EL, (swiv'l) *v. i.* To turn on a staple, pin or pivot.
SWIV'EL-HOOK, *n.* A hook that turns in the end of an iron block-strap, for the ready taking the turns out of a tackle.
SWOB, *n.* A mop. *See* SWAB.
SWOB, *v. t.* To clean or wipe with a swob. *See* SWAB.
SWOB'BER, *n.* 1. One who swabs or cleans with a mop; [*see* SWABBER.]—2. *Swobbers*, four privileged cards, only used incidentally in betting at the game of whist.
SWOLL'EN, SWOLN, } *pp.* of *swell*; irregular and obsolescent.
†SWOM, *old pret.* of *swim.*
SWOON, *v. i.* [Sax. *aswunan.*] To faint; to sink into a fainting-fit, in which there is a suspension of the apparent vital functions and mental powers.
SWOON, *n.* A fainting-fit; lipothymy; syncope. *Coxe.*
SWOON'ING, *ppr.* Fainting away.
SWOON'ING, *n.* The act of fainting; syncope. *Hall.*
SWOOP, *v. t.* 1. To fall on at once and seize; to catch while on the wing. 2. To seize; to catch up; to take with a sweep. 3. To pass with violence; [*obs.*]
SWOOP, *v. i.* To pass with pomp. *Drayton.*
SWOOP, *n.* A falling on and seizing, as of a rapacious fowl on his prey.
SWOP, *v. t.* To exchange; to barter; to give one commodity for another. [*A low word.*]
SWOP, *n.* An exchange. *Spectator.*
*SWORD, (swōrd, *or* sōrd) *n.* [Sax. *sword*, *sweord*; G. *schwert*; D. *zwaard*; Dan. *sværd*; Sw. *svård.*] 1. An offensive weapon worn at the side, and used by hand either for thrusting or cutting.—2. *Figuratively*, destruction by war. 3. Vengeance or justice. 4. Emblem of authority and power. 5. War; dissension. 6. Emblem of triumph and protection.
*SWORD'-BEAR-ER, *n.* An officer in the city of London, who carries a sword as an emblem of justice before the lord mayor when he goes abroad.
*SWORD'-BELT, *n.* [*sword* and *belt.*] A belt by which a sword is suspended and borne by the side.
*SWORD'-BLADE, *n.* The blade or cutting part of a sword.
*SWORD'ED, *a.* Girded with a sword. *Milton.*
†SWORD'ER, *n.* A soldier; a cut-throat. *Shak.*
*SWORD'FIGHT, *n.* [*sword* and *fight.*] Fencing; a combat or trial of skill with swords.
*SWORD'-FISH, *n.* [*sword* and *fish.*] A genus of fishes.
*SWORD'-GRASS, *n.* [*sword* and *grass.*] A kind of sedge, glader; the sweet-rush, a species of *acorus*. *Cyc.*
*SWORD'-KNOT, *n.* A ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword.
*SWORD'-LAW, *n.* Violence; government by force.
*SWORD'-MAN, *n.* A soldier; a fighting man.
*SWORD'-PLAY-ER, *n.* A fencer; a gladiator; one who exhibits his skill in the use of the sword. *Hakewill.*
*SWORD'-SHAPED, *a.* Ensiform; shaped like a sword.
SWORE, *pret.* of *swear.*
SWORN, *pp.* of *swear.*
†SWOUND, *v. i.* To swoon. *Shak.*
SWUM, *pret.* and *pp.* of *swim.*
SWUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *swing.*
†SYB, or †SIB, *a.* [Sax.] Related by blood.
SYB-A-RIT'IC, SYB-A-RIT'I-CAL, } *a.* [from *Sybaritæ*, inhabitants of Sybaris.] Luxurious; wanton.
SYC'A-MINE. *See* SYCAMORE.
SYC'A-MORE, *n.* [Gr. συκαμινος, συκομορος.] A species of fig-tree. [*A. pseudo-platanus.*] A species of maple. *Pursh.*
SYC'A-MORE-MOTH, *n.* A large and beautiful moth.
SYC'ITE, *n.* [Gr. συκος, fig.] Fig-stone. *Cyc.*
SYC'O-PHAN-CY, *n.* *Originally*, information of the clandestine exportation of figs; hence, mean talebearing; obsequious flattery; servility.
SYC'O-PHANT, *n.* [Gr. συκοφαντη; συκος, a fig, and φαινω, to discover.] *Originally*, an informer against those who stole figs, or exported them contrary to law, &c. Hence, in time, it came to signify a talebearer or informer, in general; hence, a parasite; a mean flatterer; especially a flatterer of princes and great men; hence, a deceiver; an impostor.
SYC'O-PHANT, SYC'O-PHANT-IZE, } *v. t.* To play the sycophant; to flatter meanly and officiously; to inform or tell tales for gaining favor.
SYC-O-PHANT'IC, *a.* Talebearing; *more generally*, obsequiously flattering; parasitic; courting favor by mean adulation.
SYC'O-PHANT-RY, *n.* Mean and officious talebearing or adulation. *Barrow.*
SYD-NE'AN, SYD-NE'IAN, } *a.* Denoting a species of white earth brought from Sydney cove in *South Wales.*
SY'E-NITE. *See* SIENITE.

SYKE, *n.* A small brook or rill in low ground. [*Local.*]

SYL-LAB'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to a syllable or syllaSYL-LAB'I-CAL, } bles. 2. Consisting of a syllable or syllables.

SYL-LAB'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a syllabic manner.

SYL-LAB-I-CA'TION, *n.* The act of forming syllables; the act or method of dividing words into syllables.

SYL'LA-BLE, *n.* [L. *syllaba*; Gr. συλλαβη.] 1. A letter, or a combination of letters, uttered together, or at a single effort or impulse of the voice. 2. A small part of a sentence or discourse; something very concise.

†SYL'LA-BLE, *v. t.* To utter; to articulate. *Milton.*

SYL'LA-BUB, *n.* A compound drink made of wine and milk.

SYL'LA-BUS, *n.* [L.] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

SYL-LEP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συλληφις.] 1. In *grammar*, a figure by which we conceive the sense of words otherwise than the words import, and construe them according to the intention of the author; otherwise called *substitution*. 2. The agreement of a verb or adjective, not with the word next to it, but with the most worthy in the sentence.

SYL'LO-GISM, *n.* [L. *syllogismus*; Gr. συλλογισμος.] A form of reasoning or argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the two first are called the *premises*, and the last the *conclusion*.

SYL-LO-GIS'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a syllogism; consSYL-LO-GIS'TI-CAL, } sisting of a syllogism, or of the form of reasoning by syllogisms.

SYL-LO-GIS'-TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the form of a syllogism; by means of syllogisms.

SYL-LO-GI-ZA'TION, *n.* A reasoning by syllogisms.

SYL'LO-GIZE, *v. i.* To reason by syllogisms.

SYL'LO-GIZ'ER, *n.* One who reasons by syllogisms.

SYL'LO-GIZ-ING, *ppr.* Reasoning by syllogisms.

SYLPH, *n.* [Fr. *sylphide*; Gr. σιλφη.] An imaginary being inhabiting the air. *Pope.*

SYL'VA, *n.* [L.] 1. In *poetry*, a poetical piece composed in a start or kind of transport. 2. A collection of poetical pieces of various kinds. *Cyc.*

SYL'VAN. *See* SILVAN.

SYL'VAN, *n.* A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr; a faun; sometimes, perhaps, a rustic.

SYL'VAN-ITE, *n.* Native tellurium, a metallic substance.

SYM'BAL. *See* CYMBAL.

SYM'BOL, *n.* [L. *symbolum*; Gr. συμβολον.] 1. The sign or representation of any moral thing by the images or properties of natural things. 2. An emblem or representation of something else. 3. A letter or character which is significant.—4. In *medals*, a certain mark or figure representing a being or thing; as, a trident is the *symbol* of Neptune.—5. Among *Christians*, an abstract or compendium; the creed, or a summary of the articles of religion. *Baker.* 6. Lot; sentence of adjudication; [*obs.*]

SYM-BOL'IC, } *a.* Representative; exhibiting or exSYM-BOL'I-CAL, } pressing by resemblance or signs.

SYM-BOL'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* By representation or resemblance of properties; by signs; typically.

SYM'BOL-ISM, *n.* Among *chemists*, consent of parts.

SYM-BOL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of symbolizing; resemblance in properties. *Brown.*

SYM'BOL-IZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *symboliser.*] To have a resemblance of qualities or properties.

SYM'BOL-IZE, *v. t.* 1. To make to agree in properties. 2. To make representative of something. *Brown.*

SYM'BOL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Representing by some properties in common; making to agree or resemble.

SYM'ME-TRAL, *a.* [from *symmetry.*] Commensurable. *More.*

SYM-ME'TRI-AN, } *n.* One eminently studious of proporSYM'ME-TRIST, } tion or symmetry of parts.

SYM-MET'RI-CAL, *a.* Proportional in its parts; having its parts in due proportion, as to dimensions.

SYM-MET'RI-CAL-LY, *adv.* With due proportion of parts.

SYM'ME-TRIZE, *v. t.* To make proportional in its parts; to reduce to symmetry. *Burke.*

SYM'ME-TRY, *n.* [Gr. συμμετρια; Fr. *symetric*; It., Sp. *simetria.*] A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; the union and conformity of the members of a work to the whole.

SYM-PA-THET'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *sympathique.*] 1. PertainSYM-PA-THET'I-CAL, } ing to sympathy. 2. Having common feeling with another; susceptible of being affected by feelings like those of another, or of feelings in consequence of what another feels.—3. Among *physicians*, produced by sympathy.—4. Among *chemists* and *alchimists*, an epithet applied to a kind of powder.—5. In *anatomy*, *sympathetic* is applied to two nerves, from the opinion that their communications are the cause of sympathies.

SYM-PA-THET'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* With sympathy or common feeling; in consequence of sympathy.

SYM'PA-THIZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *sympathiser.*] 1. To have a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain. 2. To feel in consequence of what another feels; to be affected by feelings similar to those of another, in consequence of knowing the person to be thus affected. 3. To agree; to fit; [*obs.*]

SYM'PA-THY, *n.* [Gr. συμπαθεια.] 1. Fellow-feeling; the quality of being affected by the affection of another, with feelings correspondent in kind, if not in degree. 2. An agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural temperament, which makes two persons pleased with each other.—3. In *medicine*, a correspondence of various parts of the body in similar sensations or affections; or an affection of the whole body, or some part of it, in consequence of an injury or disease of another part, or of a local affection. *Cyc.*—4. In *natural history*, a propension of inanimate things to unite, or to act on each other.

SYM-PHO'NI-OUS, *a.* [from *symphony.*] Agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious. *Milton.*

SYM'PHO-NIZE, *v. i.* To agree with; to be in unison with.

SYM'PHO-NY, *n.* [L. *symphonia*; Fr. *symphonie.*] 1. A consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear. 2. A musical instrument. 3. A full concert. 4. An overture or other composition for instruments.

SYM'PHY-SIS, *n.* [Gr. συμφυσις.] 1. In *anatomy*, the union of bones by cartilage; a connection of bones without a movable joint.—2. In *surgery*, a coalescence of a natural passage; also, the first intention of cure in a wound.

SYM-PO'SI-AC, *a.* [Gr. συμποσια.] Pertaining to compotations and merry-making; happening where company is drinking together.

SYM-PO'SI-AC, *n.* A conference or conversation of philosophers at a banquet. *Plutarch.*

SYM-PO'SI-UM, *n.* A drinking together; a merry feast.

SYMP'TOM, *n.* [Fr. *symptome*; Gr. συμπτωμα.] 1. *Properly*, something that happens in concurrence with another thing, as an attendant. 2. A sign or token; that which indicates the existence of something else.

SYMP-TO-MAT'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to symptoms;SYMP-TO-MAT'I-CAL, } happening in concurrence with something; indicating the existence of something else.—2. In *medicine*, a *symptomatic* disease is one which proceeds from some prior disorder in some part of the body. 3. According to symptoms.

SYMP-TO-MAT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* By means of symptoms; in the nature of symptoms. *Wiseman.*

SYMP-TO-MA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. συμπτωμα.] The doctrine of symptoms; that part of the science of medicine which treats of the symptoms of diseases.

SYN-A-GOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to a synagogue.

SYN'A-GOGUE, (syn'a-gog) *n.* [Fr.; Gr. συναγωγη.] 1. A congregation or assembly of Jews, met for the purpose of worship or the performance of religious rites. 2. The house appropriated to the religious worship of the Jews. 3. The court of the seventy elders among the Jews, called the *great synagogue*.

SYN'A-GRIS, *n.* A fish caught in the Archipelago, resembling the dentex.

SYN-A-LE'PHA, *n.* [Gr. συναλοιφη.] In *grammar*, a contraction of syllables by suppressing some vowel or diphthong at the end of a word, before another vowel or diphthong.

SYN'AR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. συναρχια.] Joint rule or sovereignty.

SY-NAR'E-SIS, } *n.* [Gr. συναιρεσις.] Contraction; theSY-NAR'E-SY, } shortening of a word by the omission of a letter.

SYN-AR-THRO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συν and αρθρωω.] Union of bones without motion; close union; as in sutures, symphysis and the like.

SY-NAX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] A congregation; also, a term formerly used for the Lord's supper.

SYN-CHON-DRO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συν and χονδρος.] The connection of bones by means of cartilage or gristle.

SYN'CHRO-NAL, *a.* [Gr. συν and χρονος.] Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

SYN'CHRO-NAL, *n.* That which happens at the same time with something else, or pertains to the same time.

SYN-CHRON'I-CAL, *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous. *Boyle.*

SYN'CHRO-NISM, *n.* [Gr. συν and χρονος.] Concurrence of two or more events in time; simultaneousness. *Hale.*

SYN'CHRO-NIZE, *v. i.* To agree in time; to be simultaneous. *Robinson.*

SYN'CHRO-NOUS, *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous. *Arbuthnot.*

SYN'CHRO-NOUS-LY, *adv.* At the same time.

SYN'CHY-SIS, *n.* [Gr. συν and χυω.] A confusion; a confused arrangement of words in a sentence. *Knatchbull.*

SYN'CO-PATE, *v. t.* 1. To contract, as a word, by taking one or more letters or syllables from the middle.—2. In *music*, to prolong a note, begun on the unaccented part of a bar, to the accented part of the next bar.

SYN'CO-PA-TED, *pp.* 1. Contracted by the loss of a lette:

from the middle of the word. 2. Inverted, as the measure in music.

SYN-CO-PA'TION, *n.* 1. The contraction of a word by taking a letter, letters or a syllable from the middle.—2. In *music*, an interruption of the regular measure; an inversion of the order of notes; a prolonging of a note, begun on the unaccented part of a bar, to the accented part of the next bar.

SYN'CO-PE, SYN'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. συγκοπη.] 1. In *music*, the same as *syncopation*; the division of a note introduced when two or more notes of one part answer to a single note of another.—2. In *grammar*, an elision or retrenchment of one or more letters or a syllable from the middle of a word.—3. In *medicine*, a fainting or swooning. *Cyc.*

SYN'CO-PIST, *n.* One who contracts words.

SYN'CO-PIZE, *v. t.* To contract by the omission of a letter or syllable.

SYN'DIC, *n.* [L. *syndicus*; Gr. συνδικος.] An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; a kind of magistrate intrusted with the affairs of a city or community.

SYN'DI-CATE, *n.* In *some countries on the European continent*, a council; a branch of government.

SYN'DI-CATE, *v. t.* To judge, or to censure.

SYN'DRO-ME, SYN'DRO-MY, *n.* [Gr. συνδρομη.] 1. Concurrence. *Glanville.*—2. In *medicine*, the concourse or combination of symptoms in a disease.

SY-NEC'DO-CHE, SY-NEC'DO-CHY, *n.* [Gr. συνεκδυχη.] In *rhetoric*, a figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole; as the genus for the species, or the species for the genus, &c. *Cyc.*

SYN-EC-DOCH'I-CAL, *a.* Expressed by synecdoche; implying a synecdoche. *Boyle.*

SYN-EC-DOCH'-I-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to the synecdochical mode of speaking. *Pearson.*

SYN-EC-PHO-NE'SIS, *n.* A contraction of two syllables into one. *Mason.*

SYN-ER-GET IC, *a.* Cooperating. *Dean Tucker.*

SYN-ER-GIS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. συνεργαζομαι.] Cooperating. *Dean Tucker.*

SYN'GE-NESE, *n.* [Gr. συν and γενεσις.] In *botany*, a plant whose stamens are united in a cylindrical form by the anthers.

SYN-GE-NE'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the class *syngenesia.*

SYN-NEU-RO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συν and νευρον.] In *anatomy*, the connection of parts by means of ligaments, as in the movable joints.

SYN'OD, *n.* [Gr. συνοδος.] 1. In *church history*, a council or meeting of ecclesiastics to consult on matters of religion. 2. A meeting, convention or council.—3. In *astronomy*, a conjunction of two or more planets or stars in the same optical place of the heavens.

SYN'O-DAL, *n.* 1. *Anciently*, a pecuniary rent, paid to the bishop or archdeacon at the time of his Easter visitation, by every parish priest; a procuration. 2. Constitutions made in provincial or diocesan synods, are sometimes called *synodals.*

SYN'O-DAL, SY-NOD'IC, SY-NOD'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to a synod; transacted in a synod. *Stillingfleet.*

SY-NOD'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* By the authority of a synod.

SY-NOM'O-SY, *n.* [Gr. συνωμοσια.] Sworn brotherhood; a society in ancient Greece nearly resembling a modern political club. *Mitford.*

SY-NON'I-MAL-LY, *adv.* Synonymously. *Spelman.*

SYN'O-NYM, *n.* [Gr. συνωνυμος.] A name, noun or other word, having the same signification as another, is its *synonym.*

SY-NON'Y-MA, *n. plu.* Words having the same signification.

† SY-NON'Y-MAL, *a.* Synonymous.

SY-NON'Y-MIST, *n.* Among *botanists*, a person who collects the different names or synonyms of plants, and reduces them to one another.

SY-NON'Y-MIZE, *v. t.* To express the same meaning in different words. *Camden.*

SY-NON'Y-MOUS, *a.* Expressing the same thing; conveying the same idea.

SY-NON'Y-MOUS-LY, *adv.* In a synonymous manner; in the same sense; with the same meaning.

SY-NON'Y-MY, *n.* 1. The quality of expressing the same meaning by different words.—2. In *rhetoric*, a figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse.

SY-NOP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συνοψις.] A general view, or a collection of things or parts so arranged as to exhibit the whole or the principal parts in a general view.

SY-NOP'TIC, SY-NOP'TI-CAL, *a.* Affording a general view of the whole, or of the principal parts of a thing.

SY-NOP'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to present a general view in a short compass.

SY-NO'VI-A, SYN'O-VY, *n.* In *anatomy*, the fluid secreted into the cavities of joints, for the purpose of lubricating them.

SY-NO'VI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to synovia; secreting a lubricating fluid. *Cyc.*

SYN-TAC'TIC, SYN-TAC'TI-CAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to syntax, or the construction of sentences. 2. According to the rules of syntax or construction.

SYN-TAC'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In conformity to syntax.

SYN'TAX, *n.* [L. *syntaxis*; Gr. συνταξις.] 1. In *grammar*, the construction of sentences; the due arrangement of words in sentences, according to established usage. 2. Connected system or order; union of things; [*obs.*]

SYN-TE-RE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συν and τηρεω.] A remorse of conscience. *Bp. Ward.*

SYN'THE-SIS, *n.* [Gr. συνθεσις.] 1. Composition, or the putting of two or more things together, as in compound medicines.—2. In *logic*, composition, or that process of reasoning in which we advance by a regular chain from principles before established or assumed, and propositions already proved, till we arrive at the conclusion.—3. In *surgery*, the operation by which divided parts are reunited. *Cyc.*—4. In *chemistry*, the uniting of elements into a compound; the opposite of *analysis.*

SYN-THET'IC, SYN-THET'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to synthesis; consisting in synthesis or composition.

SYN-THET'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* By synthesis; by composition.

SYN'THE-TIZE, *v. t.* To unite in regular structure. [*Little used.*]

SYN-TON'IC, *a.* [Gr. συν and τονος.] In *music*, sharp; intense. *Rousseau.*

SYPH'I-LIS. *See* SIPHILIS.

SY'PHON, *n.* [Gr. σιφων.] A tube or pipe. More correctly, *siphon*, which see.

SY'REN. *See* SIREN.

SYR'I-AC, *n.* The language of Syria, especially the ancient language of that country.

SYR'I-AC, *a.* Pertaining to Syria, or its language.

SYR'I-A-CISM, *n.* A Syrian idiom. *Milton.*

SYR'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Syria.

SYR'I-AN-ISM, *n.* A Syrian idiom. *Paley.*

SYR'I-ASM, *n.* The same as *Syrianism. Warburton.*

SY-RIN'GA, *n.* [Gr. συριγξ, συριγγος.] A genus of plants, the lilac.

SYR'INGE, (sĭr'inj) *n.* An instrument for injecting liquids into animal bodies, into wounds, &c.; or an instrument in the form of a pump, serving to imbibe any fluid, and then to expel it with force.

SYR'INGE, *v. t.* To inject by means of a pipe or syringe; to wash and cleanse by injections from a syringe.

SYR-IN-GOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. συριγξ and τεμνο.] The operation for cutting for the fistula. *Cyc.*

SYRT, *n.* [L. *syrtis.*] A bog; a quicksand. *Young.*

SYR'TIS, *n.* [L.] A quicksand. [*Not English.*] *Milton.*

SYR'UP. *See* SIRUP.

SYS'TA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. συστασις.] The consistence of a thing; constitution. [*Little used.*] *Burke.*

SYS'TEM, *n.* [Fr. *système*; L. *systema*; Gr. συστημα.] 1. An assemblage of things adjusted into a regular whole; or a whole plan or scheme consisting of many parts connected in such a manner as to create a chain of mutual dependencies. 2. Regular method or order.—3. In *music*, an interval compounded or supposed to be compounded of several lesser intervals.

SYS-TE-MAT'IC, SYS-TE-MAT'I-CAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to system; consisting in system; methodical. 2. Proceeding according to system or regular method.

SYS-TE-MAT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the form of a system; methodically. *Boyle.*

SYS'TEM-A-TIST, SYS'TEM-A-TIZ-ER, *n.* One who forms a system, or reduces to system.

*SYS'TEM-A-TIZE, *v. t.* [*Systemize* is the more regular and proper formation of this word.] To reduce to a system or regular method.

SYS-TEM-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of systemizing; the reduction of things to system or regular method.

SYS'TEM-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to system or regular method.

SYS'TEM-IZED, *pp.* Reduced to system or method.

SYS'TEM-IZ-ER, *n.* One who reduces things to system.

SYS'TEM-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to system or due method.

SYS'TEM-MAK-ER, *n.* One who forms a system.

SYS'TEM-MON-GER, *n.* One given to the forming of systems. *Chesterfield.*

SYS'TO-LE, SYS'TO-LY, *n.* [Gr. συστολη.] 1. In *grammar*, the shortening of a long syllable.—2. In *anatomy*, the contraction of the heart for expelling the blood and carrying on the circulation.

SYS'TYLE, *n.* [Gr. συν and στυλος.] In *architecture*, the manner of placing columns, where the place between the two shafts consists of two diameters or four modules.

SY̆THE, *n.* [Sax. *sithe;* D. *seissen.*] 1. An instrument for mowing grass, or cutting other grain or vegetables. 2. The curved sharp blade used anciently in war chariots.

†SY̆THE, *v. t.* To mow. *Shak.*

SY̆THED, *a.* Armed with sythes, as a chariot.

SY̆THE'MAN, *n.* One who uses a sythe; a mower.

SYZ'Y-GY, *n.* [Gr. συζυγια.] The conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun, or of any two of the heavenly bodies.

T.

T is the twentieth letter of the English Alphabet, and a close consonant. It represents a close joining of the end of the tongue to the root of the upper teeth, as may be perceived by the syllables *at*, *et*, *ot*, *ut*, in attempting to pronounce which, the voice is completely intercepted. It is therefore numbered among the mutes, or close articulations, and it differs from *d* chiefly in its closeness. The letters *ti*, before a vowel, and unaccented, usually pass into the sound of *sh*, as in *nation*, *motion*, *partial*. In this case, *t* loses entirely its proper sound. In a few words, the combination *ti* has the sound of the English *ch*, as in *Christian*, *question*.

T. as an *abbreviation*, stands for *theologia;* as, S. T. D. *sanctæ theologiæ doctor*, doctor of divinity.

As a *numeral*, T, among the *Latins*, stood for 160, and, with a dash over the top, $\overline{T}$, for 160,000.

TAB'ARD, *n.* [W. *tabar;* It. *tabarra.*] A short gown; a herald's coat. [*Not used in the U. States.*]

TAB'ARD-ER, *n.* One who wears a tabard.

TAB-A-SHEER, *n.* A Persian word signifying a concretion found in the joints of the bamboo.

TAB'BIED, *pp.* Watered; made wavy.

TAB'BY, *a.* Brinded; brindled; diversified in color.

TAB'BY, *n.* [Fr. *tabis;* It., Sp., Port. *tabi;* Dan. *tabin.*] 1. A kind of waved silk, usually watered. 2. A mixture of stone or shells and mortar, which becomes hard as a rock.

TAB'BY, *v. t.* To water or cause to look wavy. *Cyc.*

TAB'BY-ING, *n.* The passing of stuffs under a calender to give them a wavy appearance.

TAB-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *tabeo* and *facio.*] A wasting away; a gradual losing of flesh by disease.

TAB'E-FY̆, *v. i.* [Heb.] To consume; to waste gradually; to lose flesh. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

TAB'ERD. *See* TABARD.

TAB'ER-NA-CLE, *n.* [L. *tabernaculum.*] 1. A tent. *Num.* xxiv. 2. A temporary habitation.—3. Among the *Jews*, movable building, so contrived as to be taken to pieces with ease and reconstructed, for the convenience of being carried during the wanderings of the Israelites in the wilderness. 4. A place of worship; a sacred place. 5. Our natural body. 2 *Cor.* v. 6. God's gracious presence, or the tokens of it. *Rev.* xxi. 7. An ornamented chest placed on the Roman Catholic altars as a receptacle of the ciborium and pyxis.

TAB'ER-NA-CLE, *v. i.* To dwell; to reside for a time; to be housed.

TAB-ER-NAC'U-LAR, *a.* Latticed. *Warton.*

TAB'ID, *a.* [Fr. *tabide;* L. *tabidus.*] Wasted by disease; consumptive. *Arbuthnot.*

TAB'ID-NESS, *n.* State of being wasted by disease; consumptiveness.

†TAB'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *tabitudo.*] A consumption; a wasting away by disease. *Cockeram.*

TAB'LA-TURE, *n.* 1. Painting on walls and ceilings; a single piece comprehended in one view, and formed according to one design.—2. In *music*, the expression of sounds or notes of composition by letters of the alphabet or ciphers, or other characters.—3. In *anatomy*, a division or parting of the skull into two tables.

TĀ'BLE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *tabula;* It. *tavola;* Sp. *tabla.*] 1. A flat surface of some extent, or a thing that has a flat surface. 2. An article of furniture, used for a great variety of purposes, as for holding dishes of meat, for writing on, &c. 3. Fare or entertainment of provisions. 4. The persons sitting at table or partaking of entertainment. 5. A tablet; a surface on which any thing is written or engraved. 6. A picture, or something that exhibits a view of any thing on a flat surface.—7. Among *Christians*, the *table*, or *Lord's table*, is the sacrament, or holy communion of the Lord's supper. 8. The altar of burnt-offering. *Mal.* i.—9. In *architecture*, a smooth, simple member or ornament, of various forms, most usually in that of a long square.—10. In *perspective*, a plain surface, supposed to be transparent and perpendicular to the horizon.—11. In *anatomy*, a division of the cranium or skull.—12. In the *glass manufacture*, a circular sheet of finished glass.—13. In *literature*, an index; a collection of heads or principal matters contained in a book, with references to the pages where each may be found. 14. A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view. 15. The palm of the hand. 16. Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares. —17. In *mathematics*, *tables* are systems of numbers calculated to be ready for expediting operations.—18. *Astronomical tables* are computations of the motions, places and other phenomena of the planets, both primary and secondary.—19. In *chemistry*, a list or catalogue of substances or their properties.—20. In *general*, any series of numbers formed on mathematical or other correct principles. 21. A division of the ten commandments; as the first and second *tables*.—22. Among *jewelers*, a *table* diamond, or other precious stone, is one whose upper surface is quite flat, and the sides only cut in angles. 23. A list or catalogue.

Twelve tables, the laws of the Romans, so called, probably, because engraved on so many tables.—*To turn the tables*, to change the condition or fortune of contending parties; a metaphorical expression taken from the vicissitudes of fortune in gaming. *Dryden.*

TĀ'BLE, *v. i.* To board; to diet or live at the table of another. *South.*

TĀ'BLE, *v. t.* 1. To form into a table or catalogue. 2. To board; to supply with food. 3. To let one piece of timber into another, by alternate scores or projections from the middle.

TĀ'BLE-BED, *n.* A bed in the form of a table.

TĀ'BLE-BEER, *n.* Beer for the table; small beer.

TĀ'BLE-BOOK, *n.* [*table* and *book.*] A book on which any thing is engraved or written without ink.

TĀ'BLE-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth for covering a table.

TĀ'BLED, *pp.* Formed into a table.

TĀ'BLE-LAND, *n.* Elevated, flat land.

TĀ'BLE-MAN, *n.* A man at draughts; a piece of wood.

TĀ'BLER, *n.* One who boards. *Ainsworth.*

TĀ'BLES, *n. plu.* A board used for back-gammon.

TAB'LET, *n.* 1. A small table or flat surface. 2. Something flat on which to write, paint, draw or engrave. 3. A medicine in a square form.

TĀ'BLE-TALK, *n.* Conversation at table or at meals.

TĀ'BLING, *ppr.* Boarding; forming into a table; letting one timber into another by scores.

TĀ'BLING, *n.* 1. A forming into tables; a setting down in order. 2. The letting of one timber into another by alternate scores or projections, as in ship-building.—3. In *sail-making*, a broad hem made on the skirts of sails by turning over the edge of the canvas, and sewing it down.

TA-BOO', *n.* In the *isles of the Pacific*, a word denoting prohibition or religious interdict, which is of great force among the inhabitants.

TA-BOO', *v. t.* To forbid, or to forbid the use of; to interdict approach or use.

TĀ'BOR, *n.* [W. *tabwrz;* Ir. *tabar;* Old Fr. *tabour.*] A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife.

TĀ'BOR, *v. i.* 1. To strike lightly and frequently. 2. To play on a tabor or little drum.

TĀ'BOR-ER, *n.* One who beats the tabor. *Shak.*

TAB'O-RET, *n.* [from *tabor.*] A small tabor. *Spectator.*

TAB'O-RINE, } *n.* [Fr. *tabourin.*] A tabor; a small drum.
TAB'O-RIN, } *Shak.*

†TAB'RERE, *n.* A taborer. *Spenser.*

TAB'RET, *n.* A tabor. 1 *Sam.* xviii.

TAB'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *tabularis.*] 1. In the form of a table; having a flat or square surface. 2. Having the form of lamina or plates. 3. Set down in tables. 4. Set in squares.

TAB'U-LATE, *v. t.* 1. To reduce to tables or synopses. 2. To shape with a flat surface. *Johnson.*

TAB'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Having a flat or square flat surface.

TAC-A-MA-HAC'A, } *n.* 1. A tree of a sweet fragrance,
TAC-A-MA-HAC', } planted in gardens as an ornament. 2. A resin obtained in America from the *fragara octandra.*

TĀ'CE, from L. *taceo*, a term used in Italian music, directing to be silent.

TĀ'CET, in *music*, is used when a vocal or instrumental part is to be silent during a whole movement. *Cyc.*

†TACH, } *n.* Something used for taking hold or holding;
†TACHE, } a catch; a loop; a button.

†TA-CHYG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ταχυς and γραφω.] The art or practice of quick writing.

TAC'IT, *a.* [Fr. *tacite;* L. *tacitus.*] Silent; implied, but

not expressed. *Tacit* consent is consent by silence, or not interposing an objection.

TAC'IT-LY, *adv.* Silently ; by implication ; without words.

TAC'I-TURN, *a.* [L. *taciturnus.*] Habitually silent ; not free to converse ; not apt to talk or speak. *Smollett.*

TAC-I-TURN'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *taciturnité ;* L. *taciturnitas.*] Habitual silence or reserve in speaking. *Arbuthnot.*

TAĆK, *v. t.* [Gr. τασσω ; Fr. *attacher ;* It. *attaccare ;* Sp. *atacar.*] 1. To fasten ; to attach. 2. To unite by stitching together. 3. To fasten slightly by nails.

† TAĆK, or † TACHE, *n.* [Fr. *tache.*] A spot.

TAĆK, *n.* [Ir. *taca ;* Arm. *tach.*] 1. A small nail. 2. A rope used to confine the foremost lower corners of the courses and stay-sails. 3. The part of a sail to which the tack is usually fastened. 4. The course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails.—*To hold tack*, to last or hold out. *Tusser.*

TAĆK, *v. i.* To change the course of a ship by shifting the tacks and position of the sails from one side to the other. *Mar. Dict.*

TAĆK, *n.* In *rural economy*, a shelf on which cheese is dried. [*Local.*]—*Tack of land*, the term of a lease. [*Local.*]

TAĆK'ER, *n.* One who tacks or makes an addition.

TAĆK'ET, *n.* A small nail. *Barret.*

TAĆK'ING, *ppr.* Changing a ship's course.

TAĆ'KLE, *n.* [D. *takel ;* G. *takel, takeln ;* Sw. *tackel, tackla ;* Dan. *takkel, takler.*] 1. A machine for raising or lowering heavy weights, consisting of a rope and blocks, called a *pulley.* 2. Instruments of action ; weapons. 3. An arrow. 4. The rigging and apparatus of a ship.

TAĆ'KLE, *v. t.* 1. To harness ; as, to *tackle* a horse into a gig ; [*a common use of the word in America.*] 2. To seize ; to lay hold of. [*New England.*] 3. To supply with tackle. *Beaumont.*

TAĆ'KLED, *pp.* 1. Harnessed ; seized. 2. Made of ropes tacked together. *Shak.*

TAĆK'LING, *ppr.* Harnessing ; putting on harness ; seizing ; falling on.

TAĆK'LING, *n.* 1. Furniture of the masts and yards of a ship, as cordage, sails, &c. 2. Instruments of action. 3. Harness ; the instruments of drawing a carriage.

TAĆKS'MAN, *n.* One who holds a tack or lease of land from another ; a tenant or lessee. [*Local.*]

TAĆT, *n.* [L. *tactus ;* Fr. *tact ;* It. *tatto ;* Sp. *tacto.*] 1. Touch ; feeling ; *formerly*, the stroke in beating time in music. [Dan. *tagt.*] 2. Peculiar skill or faculty ; nice perception or discernment. *Am. Review.*

TAĆ'TIĆ, } *a.* [*See* TACTICS.] Pertaining to the art of
TAĆ'TI-ĆAL, } military and naval dispositions for battle, evolutions, &c.

TAĆ-TI'CIAN, *n.* One versed in tactics.

TAĆ'TICS, *n.* [Gr. τακτικος ; Fr. *tactique.*] 1. The science and art of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle, and performing military and naval evolutions. 2. The art of inventing and making machines for throwing darts, arrows, stones and other missile weapons.

TAĆ'TILE, } *a.* [Fr. *tactile ;* L. *tactilis.*] Tangible ; sus-
TAĆ'TIL, } ceptible of touch ; that may be felt. *Hale.*

TAĆ-TIL'I-TY, *n.* Tangibleness ; perceptibility of touch.

TAĆ'TION, *n.* [Fr. ; L. *tactio.*] The act of touching ; touch.

TA-DOR'NA, *n.* [Sp. *tadorno.*] A name of the shel-drake, vulpanser, or borough-duck. *Cyc.*

TAD'POLE, *n.* [Sax. *tade*, with *pola.*] A frog in its first state from the spawn ; a porwiggle.

TĀ'EN, (tāne). The poetical contraction of *taken.*

TAF'EL-SPATH, *n.* A lamellar mineral.

TAF'FER-EL, *n.* [D. *taffereel.*] The upper part of a ship's stern, which is flat like a table on the top, and sometimes ornamented with carved work. *Cyc.*

TAF'FE-TA, *n.* [Fr. *tafetas, taffetas ;* It. *taffetta.*] A fine, smooth stuff of silk, having usually a remarkable gloss.

TAG, *n.* [Sw. *tagg ;* Ice. *tag ;* Dan. *tagger, takker.*] 1. A metallic point put to the end of a string. 2. Something mean and paltry ; [*vulgar.*] *Shak.* 3. A young sheep ; [*local.*]

TAG, *v. t.* 1. To fit with a point ; as, to *tag* lace. 2. To fit one thing to another ; to append to. 3. To join or fasten. *Swift.*

TAG, *n.* A play in which the person gains who tags, that is, touches another.

TAG-SORE, *n.* A disease in sheep. *Cyc.*

TAG-TĀIL, *n.* [*tag* and *tail.*] A worm which has its tail of another color. *Walton.*

TĀIL, *n.* [Sax. *tægl ;* Ice. *tagl.*] 1. The part of an animal which terminates its body behind. 2. The lower part, noting inferiority. 3. Any thing hanging long ; a catkin. 4. The hinder part of any thing.—5. In *anatomy*, that tendon of a muscle which is fixed to the movable part.—6. In *botany*, the *tail of a seed* is a downy or feathery appendage to certain seeds, formed of the permanent elongated style. *Cyc.*—7. *Horse's tail*, among the *Tartars* and *Chinese*, is an ensign or flag ; among the *Turks*, a standard borne before the grand visier, bashaws and the sangiacs.—8. In *heraldry*, the tail of a hart.—9. In *music*, the part of a note running upwards or downwards. 10. The extremity or last end.

TĀIL, *n.* [Fr. *tailler ;* Sp. *tallar ;* It. *tagliare.*] In *law*, an estate in *tail* is a limited fee ; an estate limited to certain heirs, and from which the other heirs are precluded.

TĀIL, *v. t.* To pull by the tail. *Hudibras.*

TĀILLE, (tāle) *n.* The fee which is opposite to fee-simple, because it is so minced or pared, that it is not in his free power to be disposed of, who owns it ; but it is, by the first giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee. *Cowel.*

† TĀIL'AGE, or † TAL'LI-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *tailler.*] *Literally*, a share ; hence, a tax or toll. *Blackstone.*

TĀILED, *a.* Having a tail. *Grew.*

TĀIL'INGS, *n. plu.* The lighter parts of grain blown to one end of the heap in winnowing. [*Local.*]

TĀIL'OR, *n.* [Fr. *tailleur.*] One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's garments.

TĀIL'OR, *v. i.* To practice making men's clothes. *Green.*

TĀIL'OR-ESS, *n.* A female who makes garments for men.

TĀIL'OR-ING, *n.* The business of a tailor.

TĀINT, *v. t.* [Fr. *teindre ;* L. *tingo.*] 1. To imbue or impregnate, as with some extraneous matter which alters the sensible qualities of the substance.—2. *More generally*, to impregnate with something odious, noxious or poisonous 3. To infect ; to poison. 4. To corrupt, as by incipient putrefaction. 5. To stain ; to sully ; to tarnish. 6. To corrupt, as blood ; to attaint ; [*obs.*] *see* ATTAINT.

TĀINT, *v. i.* 1. To be infected or corrupted ; to be touched with something corrupting. 2. To be affected with incipient putrefaction.

TĀINT, *n.* 1. Tincture ; stain. 2. Infection ; corruption ; depravation. 3. A stain ; a spot ; a blemish on reputation. 4. An insect ; a kind of spider.

TĀINT'ED, *pp.* Impregnated with something noxious, disagreeable to the senses, or poisonous ; infected ; corrupted ; stained.

TĀINT'FREE, *a.* Free from taint or guilt.

TĀINT'ING, *ppr.* Impregnating with something foul or poisonous ; infecting ; corrupting ; staining.

TĀINT'LESS, *a.* Free from taint or infection ; pure. *Swift.*

TĀINT'URE, *n.* [L. *tinctura.*] Taint ; tinge ; defilement ; stain ; spot. [*Not much used.*] *Shak.*

TAJAĆU, }
TAJASSU, } *n.* The peccary or Mexican hog.

TAKE, *v. t.* ; pret. *took* ; pp. *taken.* [Sax. *tæcan, thicgan ;* Sw. *taga ;* Dan. *tager ;* Ice. *taka.*] 1. In a *general sense*, to get hold or gain possession of a thing in almost any manner, either by receiving it when offered, or by using exertion to obtain it.—*Take* differs from *seize*, as it does not always imply haste, force or violence. 2. To receive what is offered. 3. To lay hold of ; to get into one's power for keeping. 4. To receive with a certain affection of mind. 5. To catch by surprise or artifice ; to circumvent. 6. To seize ; to make prisoner. 7. To captivate with pleasure ; to engage the affections ; to delight. 8. To get into one's power by engines or nets ; to entrap ; to insnare. 9. To understand in a particular sense ; to receive as meaning. 10. To exact and receive. 11. To employ ; to occupy. 12. To agree to ; to close in with ; to comply with. 13. To form and adopt. 14. To catch ; to embrace ; to seize. 15. To admit ; to receive as an impression ; to suffer. 16. To obtain by active exertion. 17. To receive ; to receive into the mind. 18. To swallow, as meat or drink. 19. To swallow, as medicine. 20. To choose ; to elect. 21. To copy. 22. To fasten on ; to seize. 23. To accept ; not to refuse. 24. To adopt. 25. To admit. 26. To receive, as any temper or disposition of mind. 27. To endure ; to bear without resentment. 28. To draw ; to deduce. 29. To assume. 30. To allow ; to admit ; to receive as true, or not disputed. 31. To suppose ; to receive in thought ; to entertain in opinion ; to understand. 32. To seize ; to invade. 33. To have recourse to. 34. To receive into the mind. 35. To hire ; to rent ; to obtain possession on lease. 36. To admit in copulation. 37. To draw ; to copy ; to paint a likeness. 38. To conquer and cause to surrender ; to gain possession of by force or capitulation. 39. To be discovered or detected. 40. To require or be necessary.

To take away. 1. To deprive of ; to bereave. 2. To remove.—*To take care.* 1. To be careful ; to be solicitous for. 2. To be cautious or vigilant.—*To take care of*, to superintend or oversee ; to have the charge of keeping or securing.—*To take a course*, to resort to ; to have recourse to measures.—*To take one's own course*, to act one's pleasure ; to pursue the measures of one's own choice.—*To take down.* 1. To reduce ; to bring lower ; to depress. 2. To swallow. 3. To pull down ; to pull to pieces. 4. To write.—*To take from.* 1. To deprive of. 2. To deduct ; to subtract. 3. To detract ; to derogate.—*To take heed*, to be careful or cautious.—*To take heed to*, to attend to with care.—*To take hold*, to seize ; to fix on.—*To take*

in. 1. To inclose; to fence. 2. To encompass or embrace; to comprise; to comprehend. 3. To draw into a smaller compass; to contract; to brail or furl. 4. To cheat; to circumvent; to gull. 5. To admit; to receive. 6. To win by conquest; [*obs.*] 7. To receive into the mind or understanding.—*To take in hand*, to undertake; to attempt to execute any thing.—*To take notice.* 1. To observe; or to observe with particular attention. 2. To show by some act that observation is made; to make remark upon.—*To take oath*, to swear with solemnity, or in a judicial manner.—*To take off.* 1. To remove, in various ways; to remove from the top of any thing. 2. To cut off. 3. To destroy. 4. To remove; to invalidate. 5. To withdraw; to call or draw away. 6. To swallow. 7. To purchase; to take from in trade. 8. To copy. 9. To imitate; to mimic. 10. To find place for.—*To take off from*, to lessen; to remove in part.—*To take order with*, to check.—*To take out.* 1. To remove from within a place; to separate; to deduct. 2. To draw out; to remove; to clear or cleanse from.—*To take part*, to share.—*To take part with*, to unite with; to join with.—*To take place.* 1. To happen; to come, or come to pass. 2. To have effect; to prevail.—*To take effect*, to have the intended effect; to be efficacious.—*To take root.* 1. To live and grow, as a plant. 2. To be established, as principles.—*To take up.* 1. To lift; to raise. 2. To buy or borrow. 3. To begin. —4. In *surgery*, to fasten with a ligature. 5. To engross; to employ; to engage the attention. 6. To have final recourse to. 7. To seize; to catch; to arrest. 8. To admit. 9. To answer by reproof; to reprimand. 10. To begin where another left off. 11. To occupy; to fill. 12. To assume; to carry on or manage for another. 13. To comprise; to include. 14. To adopt; to assume. 15. To collect; to exact a tax. 16. To pay and receive.—*To take up arms*, or *to take arms*, to begin war; to begin resistance by force.—*To take upon.* 1. To assume; to undertake. 2. To appropriate to; to admit to be imputed to.—*To take side*, to join one of two differing parties.—*To take to heart*, to be sensibly affected by.—*To take advantage of*, to catch by surprise; or to make use of a favorable state of things to the prejudice of another.—*To take the advantage of*, to use any advantage offered.—*To take air*, to be divulged or made public; to be disclosed, as a secret.—*To take the air*, to expose one's self to the open air.—*To take a course*, to begin a certain direction or way of proceeding.—*To take leave*, to bid adieu or farewell.—*To take breath*, to rest; to be recruited or refreshed.—*To take aim*, to direct the eye or a weapon to a particular object.—*To take along*, to carry, lead or convey.—*To take a way*, to begin a particular course or direction.

TAKE, *v. i.* 1. To move or direct the course; to resort to, or to attach one's self; to betake one's self. 2. To please; to gain reception. *Addison.* 3. To have the intended or natural effect. 4. To catch; to fix, or be fixed.

To take after. 1. To learn to follow; to copy; to imitate. 2. To resemble.—*To take in with*, to resort to.—*To take for*, to mistake; to suppose or think one thing to be another.—*To take on.* 1. To be violently affected. 2. To claim, as a character.—*To take to.* 1. To apply to; to be fond of. 2. To resort to; to betake to.—*To take up.* 1. To stop; [*obs.*] 2. To reform; [*obs.*]—*To take up with.* 1. To be contented to receive; to receive without opposition. 2. To lodge; to dwell; [*obs.*]—*To take with*, to please.

TĀK'EN, (tā'kn) *pp.* of *take.* Received; caught; apprehended; captivated, &c.

TĀK'ER, *n.* 1. One that takes or receives; one who catches or apprehends. 2. One that subdues and causes to surrender.

TĀK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Receiving; catching; getting possession; apprehending. 2. *a.* Alluring; attracting.

TĀK'ING, *n.* 1. The act of gaining possession; a seizing; seizure; apprehension. 2. Agitation; distress of mind.

TĀK'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of pleasing. *Taylor.*

TAL-A-POIN', *n.* In *Siam*, a priest, or one devoted to religion; also, a species of monkey.

TAL'BOT, *n.* A sort of dog, noted for his quick scent and eager pursuit of game. *Johnson.*

TALC, } *n.* [G. *talk*, isinglass; *talg*, tallow; Sw. *talk*,
TALCK, } *talg*, tallow; Dan. *tælg*, *talg*, tallow, and *talk*, *talgsteen*, tallow-stone; D. *talk*, tallow; Port., Sp. *talco.*] A species of magnesian earth, consisting of broad, flat, smooth laminæ or plates, unctuous to the touch, of a shining lustre, translucent, and often transparent.

TALCK'ITE, *n.* A species of talck of a loose form.

TALCK'OUS, *a.* Talcky. [But *talcous* or *talckous* is ill formed.]

TALCK'Y, *a.* 1. Like talck; consisting of talck. 2. Containing talck.

TALE, *n.* 1. A story; a narrative; the rehearsal of a series of events or adventures, commonly some trifling incidents; or a fictitious narrative. 2. Oral relation. 3. Reckoning; account set down. *Ex.* v. 4. Number reckoned. 5. A telling; information; disclosure of any thing secret.—6. In *law*, a count or declaration; [*obs.*]—7. In *commerce*, a weight for gold and silver in China and other parts of the E. Indies; also, a money of account.

†TALE, *v. i.* To tell stories. *Gower.*

TĀLE'BEĀR-ER, *n.* A person who officiously tells tales one who impertinently communicates intelligence or anecdotes, and makes mischief in society by his officiousness.

TĀLE'BEĀR-ING, *a.* Officiously communicating information.

TĀLE'BEĀR-ING, *n.* The act of informing officiously; communication of secrets maliciously.

TĀLE'FUL, *a.* Abounding with stories. *Thomson.*

TAL'ENT, *n.* [L. *talentum*; Gr. ταλαντον.] 1. Among the *ancients*, a weight, and a coin.—2. *Talent*, among the *Hebrews*, as a gold coin, was the same with a shekel of gold; called, also, *stater*, and weighing only four drachmas. The Hebrew talent of silver, called *cicar*, was equivalent to three thousand shekels, or one hundred and thirteen pounds ten ounces and a fraction, troy weight. 3. Faculty; natural gift or endowment; a metaphorical application of the word said to be borrowed from the Scriptural parable of the talents. *Matt.* xxv. 4. Eminent abilities; superior genius. 5. Particular faculty; skill. 6. [Sp. *talante.*] Quality; disposition. *Swift.*

TAL'ENT-ED, *a.* Furnished with talents; possessing skill or talents. *Ch. Spectator.*

TĀ'LES, *n.* [L. *talis*, plu. *tales.*] In *law*, *tales de circumstantibus*, spectators in court, from whom the sheriff is to select men to supply any defect of jurors who are impanneled, but who may not appear, or may be challenged.

TĀLE'TEL-LER, *n.* One who tells tales or stories. *Guardian.*

TAL'I-ON, *n.* Law of retaliation. *Scott.*

TAL-I-Ō'NIS. *Lex talionis*, [L.] in *law*, the law of retaliation. *See* RETALIATE.

TAL'IS-MAN, *n.* [said to be Arabic or Persian.] 1. A magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens, to which wonderful effects are ascribed. 2. Something that produces extraordinary effects. *Swift.*

TAL-IS-MAN'IC, *a.* Magical; having the properties of a talisman or preservative against evils.

TALK, (tauk) *v. i.* [Dan. *tolker*; Sw. *tolka*; D. *tolken.*] 1. To converse familiarly; to speak, as in familiar discourse, when two or more persons interchange thoughts. 2. To prate; to speak impertinently. 3. *To talk of*, to relate; to tell; to give account. 4. To speak; to reason; to confer.—*To talk to*, in *familiar language*, to advise or exhort; or to reprove gently.

TALK, (tauk) *n.* 1. Familiar converse; mutual discourse; that which is uttered by one person in familiar conversation, or the mutual converse of two or more. 2. Report; rumor. 3. Subject of discourse.—4. Among the *Indians of North America*, a public conference, as respecting peace or war, negotiation and the like.

TALK. A mineral. *See* TALCK.

TALK'A-TIVE, (tauk'a-tiv) *a.* Given to much talking; full of prate; loquacious; garrulous.

TALK'A-TIVE-NESS, (tauk'a-tiv-nes) *n.* Loquacity; garrulity; the practice or habit of speaking much in conversation. *Swift.*

TALK'ER, (tauk'er) *n.* 1. One who talks; also, a loquacious person, male or female; a prattler. 2. A boaster.

TALK'ING, (tauk'ing) *ppr.* 1. Conversing; speaking in familiar conversation. *Matt.* xvii. 2. *a.* Given to talking; loquacious. *Goldsmith.*

TALK'ING, (tauk'ing) *n.* The act of conversing familiarly.

TALL, *a.* [W. *tal*; *talâu*, to grow *tall.*] 1. High in stature; long and comparatively slender; *applied to a person, or to a standing tree, mast or pole.* 2. Sturdy; lusty; bold; [*unusual.*]

TAL'LAGE, } *n.* [Fr. *tailler.*] *Anciently*, a certain rate
TAL'LI-AGE, } or tax paid by barons, knights and inferior tenants, towards the public expenses.

TAL'LAGE, *v. t.* To lay an impost. *Bp. Ellis.*

TALL'NESS, *n.* Height of stature. *See* TALL.

TAL'LŌW, *n.* [Dan. *tælg*; D. *talk*; G., Sw. *talg.*] A sort of animal fat, particularly that which is obtained from animals of the sheep and ox kinds.

TAL'LŌW, *v. t.* 1. To grease or smear with tallow. 2. To fatten; to cause to have a large quantity of tallow. *Farmers.*

TAL'LŌW-CAN-DLE, *n.* A candle made of tallow.

TAL'LŌW-CHAND'LER, *n.* [Fr. *chandelier.*] One whose occupation is to make, or to make and sell, tallow-candles.

TAL'LŌWED, *pp.* 1. Greased or smeared with tallow. 2. Made fat; filled with tallow.

TAL'LŌW-ER, *n.* An animal disposed to form tallow internally. *Cyc.*

TAL'LŌW-FĀCED, *a.* Having a sickly complexion; pale. *Burton.*

TAL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* 1. Greasing with tallow. 2. Causing to gather tallow; *a term in agriculture.*

TAL'LŌW-ING, *n.* The act, practice or art of causing animals to gather tallow; or the property in animals of forming tallow internally; *a term in agriculture. Cyc.*

TAL'LŌW-ISH, *a.* Having the properties or nature of tallow.

TAL'LŌW-Y, *a.* Greasy; having the qualities of tallow.

TAL'LY, *n.* [Fr. *tailler*; Port. *talhar*; Sp. *tallar.*] 1. A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut, as the marks of number. 2. One thing made to suit another.

TAL'LY, *v. t.* 1. To score with correspondent notches; to fit; to suit; to make to correspond.—2. In *seamanship*, to pull aft the sheets or lower corners of the main and fore-sail.

TAL'LY, *v. i.* To be fitted; to suit; to correspond.

† TAL'LY, *adv.* Stoutly; with spirit. *Beaumont.*

TAL'LY-ING, *ppr.* 1. Fitting to each other; making to correspond. 2. Agreeing; corresponding. 3. Hauling aft the corners of the main and fore-sail.

TAL'LY-MAN, *n.* 1. One who sells for weekly payment. 2. One who keeps the tally, or marks the sticks.

TAL'MUD, *n.* [Ch.] The body of the Hebrew laws, traditions and explanations; or the book that contains them.

TAL'MU-DIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the Talmud; contain-
TAL-MŪ'DI-CAL, } ed in the Talmud; as, *Talmudic* fables. *Enfield.*

TAL'MU-DIST, *n.* One versed in the Talmud.

TAL-MU-DIST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Talmud; resembling the Talmud.

TAL'ON, *n.* [Fr., Sp. *talon.*] 1. The claw of a fowl. *Bacon.*—2. In *architecture*, a kind of molding, concave at the bottom, and convex at the top.

TĀ'LUS, *n.* [L. *talus.*] 1. In *anatomy*, the astragalus, or that bone of the foot which is articulated to the leg.—2. In *architecture*, a slope; the inclination of any work.—3. In *fortification*, the slope of a work, as a bastion, rampart or parapet.

TĀ'MA-BLE, *a.* That may be tamed; capable of being reclaimed from wildness or savage ferociousness; that may be subdued.

TĀ'MA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being tamable.

TAM'A-RIN, *n.* A small monkey of South America.

TAM'A-RIND, *n.* [Sp. *tamarindo*; Port. plu. *tamarindos*; It. *tamarino, tamarindi*; Fr. *tamarin.*] A tree, a native of the East Indies, and of Arabia and Egypt.

TAM'A-RINDS, *n. plu.* The preserved seed-pods of the tamarind, which abound with an acid pulp. *Cyc.*

TAM'A-RISK, *n.* A tree or shrub of the genus *tamarix.*

TAM'BAC, *n.* A mixture of gold and copper.

TAM'BOR, *n.* [Sp., Port. *tambor*; It. *tamburo.*] 1. A small drum, used by the Biscayans as an accompaniment to the flageolet.—2. In *architecture*, a term applied to the Corinthian and Composite capitals, which bear some resemblance to a drum. 3. A little box of timber work covered with a ceiling, within the porches of certain churches. 4. A round course of stones, several of which form the shaft of a pillar, not so high as a diameter.—5. In the *arts*, a species of embroidery.

TAM'BOR, *v. t.* To embroider with a tambor.

TAM-BO-RINE', } *n.* [Fr. *tambourin*; Sp. *tamboril.*] 1. A
TAM'BO-RIN, } small drum. 2. A lively French dance, formerly in vogue in operas.

TAME, *a.* [Sax., Dan., D. *tam*; Sw. *tam, tamd.*] 1. That has lost its native wildness and shyness; mild; accustomed to man; domestic. 2. Crushed; subdued; depressed; spiritless. 3. Spiritless; unanimated.

TAME, *v. t.* [Sax. *tamian, getemian*; Goth. *ga-tamyan*; Dan. *tæmmer*; Sw. *tämia*; D. *tammen.*] 1. To reclaim; to reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to make gentle and familiar. 2. To civilize. 3. To subdue; to conquer; to depress. 4. To subdue; to repress.

TĀMED, *pp.* Reclaimed from wildness; domesticated; made gentle; subdued.

TĀME'LESS, *a.* Wild; untamed; untamable. [*L. u.*]

TĀME'LY, *adv.* With unresisting submission; meanly; servilely; without manifesting spirit.

TĀME'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being tame or gentle; a state of domestication. 2. Unresisting submission; meanness in bearing insults or injuries; want of spirit.

TĀM'ER, *n.* One that tames or subdues; one that reclaims from wildness. *Pope.*

TĀM'ING, *ppr.* Reclaiming from a wild state; civilizing; subduing.

TAM'I-NY, or TAM'MY, *n.* A woolen stuff. *Johnson.*

TAM'KIN, *n.* A stopper. *See* TAMPION.

TAM'PER, *v. i.* 1. To meddle; to be busy; to try little experiments. 2. To meddle; to have to do with without fitness or necessity. 3. To deal; to practice secretly.

TAM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Meddling; dealing; practicing secretly.

TAM'PER-ING, *n.* The act of meddling or practicing secretly.

TAMP'ING, *n.* The matter that is driven into the hole bored into any thing for blasting.

TAM'PI-ON, or TOM'PI-ON, *n.* [Fr. *tampon.*] The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance.

TAM'POE, *n.* A fruit of the East Indies, somewhat resembling an apple. *Cyc.*

TAM'TAM, *n.* A large flat drum used by the Hindoos.

TAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *tanner.*] 1. In the *arts*, to convert animal skins into leather. 2. To make brown; to imbrown by exposure to the rays of the sun.

TAN, *n.* The bark of the oak, &c., bruised and broken by a mill, for tanning hides.

TAN'-BED, *n.* [*tan* and *bed.*] In *gardening*, a bed made of tan; a bark-bed.

TAN'-PIT, *n.* [*tan* and *pit.*] A bark-pit; a vat in which hides are laid in tan.

TAN'-SPUD, *n.* [*tan* and *spud.*] An instrument for peeling the bark from oak and other trees. [*Local.*]

TAN'-STŌVE, *n.* A hot-house with a bark-bed.

TAN'-VAT, *n.* [*tan* and *vat.*] A vat in which hides are steeped in liquor with tan.

TANG, *n.* [Gr. ταγγος; It. *tanfo.*] 1. A strong taste; *particularly*, a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself. 2. Relish; taste. 3. Something that leaves a sting or pain behind. 4. Sound; tone; [*obs.*]

TANG, *n.* [Su. Goth. *tang.*] A kind of sea-weed; called, in some places, *tangle. Bp. Richardson.*

† TANG, *v. i.* To ring with. *Shak.*

TAN'GENT, *n.* [Fr. *tangente*; L. *tangens.*] In *geometry*, a right line which touches a curve, but which, when produced, does not cut it.

TAN-GI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being perceptible to the touch or sense of feeling.

TAN'GI-BLE, *a.* [from L. *tango.*] 1. Perceptible by the touch; tactile. 2. That may be possessed or realized.

TAN'GLE, *v. t.* 1. To implicate; to unite or knit together confusedly; to interweave or interlock, as threads, so as to make it difficult to ravel the knot. 2. To insnare; to entrap. 3. To embroil; to embarrass.

TAN'GLE, *v. i.* To be entangled or united confusedly.

TAN'GLE, *n.* A knot of threads or other things united confusedly, or so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged. 2. A kind of sea-weed.

TAN'IST, *n.* [Gaelic, *tanaiste.*] Among the *descendants of the Celts*, in *Ireland*, a lord, or the proprietor of a tract of land; a governor or captain.

TAN'IST-RY, *n.* [Gaelic, *tanaisteachd.*] In *Ireland*, a tenure of lands by which the proprietor had only a life estate.

TANK, *n.* [Fr. *etang*; Sp. *estanque*; Port. *tanque*; Sans. *tanghi*; Japan. *tange.*] A large basin or cistern; a reservoir of water. *Dryden.*

TANK'ARD, *n.* [Ir. *tancaird*; Gaelic, *tancard.*] A large vessel for liquors, or a drinking vessel, with a cover.

TANK'ARD-TUR-NEP, *n.* A sort of turnep.

TAN'LING, *n.* One tanned by the heat of the sun.

TANNED, *pp.* [from *tan.*] 1. Converted into leather. 2. Darkened by the rays of the sun.

TAN'NER, *n.* One whose occupation is to tan hides, or convert them into leather by the use of tan.

TAN'NER-Y, *n.* The house and apparatus for tanning.

TAN'NI-ERS, *n.* An esculent root.

TAN'NIN, *n.* The chemical name of that astringent substance contained in vegetables, particularly in the bark of the oak and chestnut, and in gall-nuts; the substance used to change raw hides into leather.

TAN'NING, *ppr.* Converting raw hides into leather.

TAN'NING, *n.* The practice, operation and art of converting the raw hides of animals into leather by the use of tan.

TAN'REC, *n.* A quadruped of the Indies.

TAN'SY, *n.* [Fr. *tanaisie*; It., Sp. *tanaceto*; L. *tanacetum.*] A plant of the genus *tanacetum*, of many species. *Cyc.*

TAN'T, *n.* A small spider with two eyes and eight long legs, and of an elegant scarlet color. *Cyc.*

TAN'TA-LISM, *n.* The punishment of Tantalus; a teasing or tormenting by the hope or near approach of good which is not attainable. *J. Quincy.*

TAN'TA-LITE, *n.* The ore of tantalum or columbium.

TAN-TA-LI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of tantalizing.

TAN'TA-LIZE, *v. t.* [from *Tantalus*, in *fable*, who was condemned for his crimes to perpetual hunger and thirst, with food and water near him which he could not reach.] To tease or torment by presenting some good to the view, and exciting desire, but continually frustrating the expectations by keeping that good out of reach; to tease; to torment. *Dryden.*

TAN'TA-LIZED, *pp.* Teased or tormented by the disappointment of the hope of good.

TAN'TA-LIZ-ER, *n.* One that tantalizes.

TAN'TA-LIZ-ING, *ppr.* Teasing or tormenting by presenting to the view some unattainable good.

TAN'TA-LUM, *n.* Columbium, the metal obtained from tantalite, newly discovered. *Thomson.*

TANT'A-MOUNT, *a.* [L. *tantus*, and *amount.*] Equal; equivalent in value or signification.

TAN'TIV-Y, *adv.* [said to be from the note of a hunting-horn; L. *tanta vi.*] To ride *tantivy*, is to ride with great speed. *Johnson.*

TAN'T'LING, *n.* [*See* TANTALIZE.] One seized with the hope of pleasure unattainable. *Shak.*

TAN'TRUMS, *n. plu.* Whims; freaks; bursts of ill-humor; affected airs. *A colloquial term.*

TAP, *v. t.* [Fr. *taper*; Dan. *tapper.*] To strike with something small, or to strike a very gentle blow; to touch gently.

TAP, *v. i.* To strike a gentle blow; as, he *tapped* at the door.

TAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *tæppan*; Sw. *tappa*; Dan. *tapper*; D. *tappen.*] 1. To pierce or broach a cask, and insert a tap. 2. To open a cask and draw liquor. 3. To pierce for letting out a fluid. 4. To box, or bore into.

TAP, *n.* 1. A gentle blow; a slight blow with a small thing. 2. A spile or pipe for drawing liquor from a cask.

TAPE, *n.* [Sax. *tæppe.*] A narrow fillet or band; a narrow piece of woven work, used for strings and the like.

TĀ'PER, *n.* [Sax. *taper, tapur.*] A small wax candle; a small lighted wax candle, or a small light.

TĀ'PER, *a.* [supposed to be from the form of a taper.] Regularly narrowed towards the point; becoming small towards one end; conical; pyramidical.

TĀ'PER, *v. i.* To diminish or become gradually smaller towards one end.

TĀ'PER, *v. t.* To make gradually smaller in diameter.

TĀ'PER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Making gradually smaller. 2. *a.* Becoming regularly smaller in diameter towards one end; gradually diminishing towards a point.

TĀ'PER-NESS, *n.* The state of being taper.

* TAP'ES-TRY, *n.* [Fr. *tapis, tapisserie*; L. *tapes.*] A kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often enriched with gold and silver, representing figures of men, animals, landscapes, &c. *Cyc.*

TĀ'PET, *n.* Worked or figured stuff. *Spenser.*

TAPETI, *n.* An American animal of the hare kind.

TĀPE'-WŌRM, *n.* [*tape* and *worm.*] A worm bred in the human intestines or bowels.

TAP'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where liquors are retailed.

TĀ'PIR, *n.* A quadruped of S. America, about 6 feet long and 3½ high, resembling a hog in shape.

TĀ'PIS, *n.* [Fr.] Tapestry.—*Upon the tapis*, under consideration, or on the table.

TAPPED, *pp.* Broached; opened.

TAP'PING, *ppr.* Broaching; opening for the discharge of a fluid.

TAP'-ROOT, *n.* The main root of a plant.

TAP'STĖR, *n.* One whose business is to draw liquor.

TĂR, *n.* [Sax. *tarc, tyr, tyrwa*; D. *teer*; G. *theer.*] 1. A thick, resinous substance, of a dark-brown or black color, obtained from pine and fir-trees, by burning the wood with a close, smothering heat. 2. A sailor, so called from his tarred clothes.

TĂR, *v. t.* 1. To smear with tar; as, to *tar* ropes. 2. [Sax. *tiran, tyrian.*] To tease; to provoke; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

TA-RĀBE', *n.* A large parrot with a red head. *Cyc.*

TA-RANT'U-LA, *n.* [It. *tarantella.*] A species of spider, the *aranea tarantula*, a venomous insect.

TA-RANT'U-LATE, *v. t.* To excite or govern emotions by music.

TAR'A-QUI-RA, *n.* A species of American lizard.

† TAR-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *tardo.*] The act of retarding.

TĂR'DI-GRADE, or TĂR'DI-GRA-DOUS, *a.* [L. *tardigradus.*] Slow-paced; moving or stepping slowly.

TĂR'DI-GRADE, *n.* The *tardigrades* are a genus of edentate quadrupeds, including the genus *bradypus.*

TĂR'DI-LY, *adv.* Slowly; with slow pace or motion.

TĂR'DI-NESS, *n.* 1. Slowness, or the slowness of motion or pace. 2. Unwillingness; reluctance manifested by slowness. 3. Lateness.

† TĂR'DI-TY, *n.* [L. *tarditas.*] Slowness; tardiness.

TĂR'DY, *a.* [Fr. *tardif*; Sp., It. *tardo*, from L. *tardus.*] 1. Slow; with a slow pace or motion. 2. Late; dilatory; not being in season. 3. Slow; implying reluctance. 4. Unwary; [*obs.*] 5. Criminal; [*obs.*]

† TĂR'DY, *v. i.* [Fr. *tarder.*] To delay.

TĂR'DY-GĀIT-ED, *a.* [*tardy* and *gait.*] Slow-paced; having a slow step or pace. *Clifton.*

TARE, *n.* 1. A weed that grows among corn.—2. In *agriculture*, a plant of the vetch kind, much cultivated in England for fodder. *Cyc.*

TARE, *n.* [Fr. *tare*; It., Sp. *tara*; D. *tarra.*] In *commerce*, the allowance or abatement of a certain weight or quantity from the weight or quantity of a commodity sold in a cask, chest, bag, or the like, which the seller makes to the buyer on account of the weight of such cask, chest or bag; or the abatement may be on the price of the commodity sold.

TARE, *v. t.* To ascertain or mark the amount of tare.

† TARE, *old pret.* of *tear.* We now use *tore.*

TĀRED, *pp.* Having the tare ascertained and marked.

† TĂRGE, for *target. Spenser.*

TĂR'GET, *n.* [Sax. *targ, targa*; Fr. *targe*; It. *targa.*] 1. A shield or buckler of a small kind, used as a defensive weapon in war. 2. A mark for the artillery to fire at in their practice.

TĂR'GET-ED, *a.* Furnished or armed with a target.

TĂR-GET-EER', *n.* One armed with a target. *Chapman.*

TĂR'GUM, *n.* [Ch. תרגום targum, interpretation.] A translation or paraphrase of the sacred Scriptures in the Chaldee language or dialect.

TĂR'GUM-IST, *n.* The writer of a targum. *Parkhurst.*

TAR'IFF, } *n.* [Fr. *tarif*; It. *tariffa*; Sp. *tarifa.*] 1. *Prop-*
TAR'IF, } *erly*, a list or table of goods with the duties or customs to be paid for the same. 2. A list or table of duties or customs to be paid on goods imported or exported.

TAR'IFF, *v. t.* To make a list of duties on goods.

TAR'IN, *n.* A bird of the genus *fringilla.*

TĀR'ING, *ppr.* Ascertaining or marking the amount of tare.

TĂRN, *n.* [Ice. *tiorn.*] A bog; a marsh; a fen.

TĂRN'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *ternir, ternissant.*] 1. To sully; to soil by an alteration induced by the air, or by dust and the like; to diminish or destroy lustre. 2. To diminish or destroy the purity of.

TĂRN'ISH, *v. i.* To lose lustre; to become dull.

TĂRN'ISHED, *pp.* Sullied; having lost its brightness by oxydation, or by some alteration induced by exposure to air, dust, and the like.

TĂRN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Sullying; losing brightness.

TAR-PĄU'LIN, *n.* 1. A piece of canvas well daubed with tar, and used to cover the hatchways of a ship to prevent rain or water from entering the hold. 2. A sailor; *in contempt.*

TAR'RACE, TAR'RASS, TER'RASS, or TRASS, *n.* A volcanic earth, resembling puzzolana, used as a cement; or a coarse sort of plaster or mortar, durable in water, and used to line cisterns and other reservoirs of water.

TAR'RA-GON, *n.* A plant of the genus *artemisia*, celebrated for perfuming vinegar in France.

TĂRRED, *pp.* Smeared with tar.

† TAR'RI-ANCE, *n.* A tarrying; delay; lateness.

TAR'RI-ER, *n.* 1. A dog; [*see* TERRIER.] 2. [from *tarry.*] One who tarries or delays.

TĂR'RING, *ppr.* Smearing with tar. *Shak.*

TAR'ROCK, *n.* A sea-fowl of the genus *larus.*

TAR'RY, *v. i.* [W. *tariaw.*] 1. To stay; to abide; to continue; to lodge. 2. To stay behind. *Ex.* xii. 3. To stay in expectation; to wait. 4. To delay; to put off going or coming; to defer. *Gen.* xlv. 5. To remain; to stay.

† TAR'RY, *v. t.* To wait for. *Shak.*

TĂR'RY, *a.* [from *tar.*] Consisting of tar, or like tar.

TAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Staying; delaying.

TAR'RY-ING, *n.* Delay. *Ps.* xl.

TĂR'SEL, *n.* A kind of hawk. *Shak.*

TĂR'SUS, *n.* [Gr. ταρσος; Fr. *tarse.*] That part of the foot to which the leg is articulated, the front of which is called the *instep. Cyc.*

TĂRT, *a.* [Sax. *teart*; D. *taartig.*] 1. Acid; sharp to the taste; acidulous. 2. Sharp; keen; severe.

TĂRT, *n.* [D. *taart*; Sw. *tart*; Fr. *tarte*; It. *torta*; G. *torte.*] A species of pie or pastry, consisting of fruit baked on paste.

TĂR'TAN, *n.* [Sp., It. *tartana.*] A small coasting vessel.

TĂR'TAR, *n.* [Fr. *tartre*; Sp. *tartaro*; from *tart.*] 1. An acid, concrete salt, formed from wines completely fermented, and adhering to the sides of the casks in the form of a hard crust. 2. A person of a keen, irritable temper. 3. A native of Tartary.

† TĂR'TAR, *n.* [L. *Tartarus.*] Hell. *Shak.*

TAR-TĀ'RE-AN, } *a.* Hellish; pertaining to Tartarus.
TAR-TĀ'RE-OUS, } *Milton.*

TAR-TĀ'-RE-OUS, *a.* Consisting of tartar; resembling tartar, or partaking of its properties. *Grew.*

TAR-TAR'IC, or TAR-TĀ'RE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Tartary in Asia.—*Tartaric acid*, the acid of tartar.

TĂR'TA-RIN, *n.* Fixed vegetable alkali or potash.

TĂR'TA-RI-NA-TED, *a.* Combined with tartarin.

TAR-TAR-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of forming tartar. *Eiblioth. Bib.*

TĂR'TAR-IZE, *v. t.* To impregnate with tartar; to refine by means of the salt of tartar. *Cyc.*

TĂR'TAR-IZED, *pp.* Impregnated with tartar; refined by tartar.

TĂR'TAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Impregnating with tartar.

TĂR'TAR-OUS, *a.* Containing tartar; consisting of tartar, or partaking of its qualities.

TĂR'TA-RUM, *n.* A preparation of tartar, called *petrified tartar. Cyc.*

TĂRT'ISH, *a.* [from *tart.*] Somewhat tart.

TĂRT'LY, *adv.* 1. Sharply; with acidity. 2. Sharply. with poignancy; severely. 3. With sourness of aspect.

TĂRT'NESS, *n.* 1. Acidity; sharpness to the taste. 2. Sharpness of language or manner; poignancy; keenness; severity.

TĂR'TRATE, } *n.* A salt formed by the combination of
TĂR'TRITE, } tartarous or tartaric acid with a base.
† TĂR'TUF-FISH, *a.* [Fr. *tartuffe.*] Precise; formal.
TĂR'-WĄ-TER, *n.* A cold infusion of tar. *Cyc.*
TĂSK, *n.* [Fr. *tache*; W. *tasg*; Gaelic, Ir. *tasg*; It. *tassa.*] 1. Business imposed by another, often a definite quantity or amount of labor. 2. Business; employment. 3. Burdensome employment.—*To take to task*, to reprove; to reprimand. *Addison.*
TĂSK, *v. t.* [W. *tasgu.*] 1. To impose a task; to assign to one a definite amount of business or labor. 2. To burden with some employment; to require to perform.
TĂSKED, *pp.* Required to perform something.
TĂSK'ER, *n.* One that imposes a task.
TĂSK'ING, *ppr.* Imposing a task on; requiring to perform.
TĂSK'MĂS-TER, *n.* 1. One who imposes a task, or burdens with labor. 2. One whose office is to assign tasks to others.
* TAS'SEL, *n.* [W. *tasel*; It. *tassello.*] 1. A sort of pendant ornament, attached to the corners of cushions, to curtains and the like, ending in loose threads. 2. A small ribbon of silk, sewed to a book, to be put between the leaves.—3. In *building*, tassels are the pieces of boards that lie under the mantle-tree. 4. A burr; [*see* TEASEL.] 5. A male hawk; properly, *terzol*, It. *terzuolo.*
TAS'SELED, *a.* Furnished or adorned with tassels.
TAS'SES, *n. plu.* Armor for the thighs.
TĂST'A-BLE, *a.* That may be tasted; savory; relishing.
TĂSTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *tâter*; It. *tastare*; Norm *taster*; G., D. *tasten.*] 1. To perceive by means of the tongue; to have a certain sensation in consequence of something applied to the tongue. 2. To try the relish of by the perception of the organs of taste. 3. To try by eating a little; or to eat a little. 4. To essay first. 5. To have pleasure from. 6. To experience; to feel; to undergo. 7. To relish intellectually; to enjoy. 8. To experience by shedding, as blood.
TĂSTE, *v. i.* 1. To try by the mouth; to eat or drink; or to eat or drink a little only. 2. To have a smack; to excite a particular sensation, by which the quality or flavor is distinguished. 3. To distinguish intellectually. 4. To try the relish of any thing. 5. To be tinctured; to have a particular quality or character. 6. To experience; to have perception of. 7. To take to be enjoyed. 8. To enjoy sparingly. 9. To have the experience or enjoyment of.
TĂSTE, *n.* 1. The act of tasting; gustation. 2. A particular sensation excited in an animal by the application of a substance to the tongue, the proper organ. 3. The sense by which we perceive the relish of a thing. 4. Intellectual relish. 5. Judgment; discernment; nice perception, or the power of perceiving and relishing excellence in human performances; the faculty of discerning beauty, order, congruity, proportion, symmetry, or whatever constitutes excellence, particularly in the fine arts and belles lettres. 6. Style; manner, with respect to what is pleasing. 7. Essay; trial; experiment; [*obs.*] 8. A small portion given as a specimen. 9. A bit; a little piece tasted or eaten.
TĂST'ED, *pp.* Perceived by the organs of taste; experienced.
TĂSTE'FŲL, *a.* 1. Having a high relish. *Pope.* 2. Having good taste.
TĂSTE'FŲL-LY, *adv.* With good taste.
TĂSTE'LĔSS, *a.* 1. Having no taste; insipid. 2. Having no power of giving pleasure. 3. Having no power to perceive taste; [*obs.*] 4. Having no intellectual gust; [*l. u.*]
TĂSTE'LESS-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of taste or relish; insipidness. 2. Want of perception of taste; [*obs.*] 3. Want of intellectual relish; [*obs.*]
TĂST'ER, *n.* 1. One who tastes. 2. One who first tastes food or liquor. *Dryden.* 3. A dram-cup.
TĂST'I-LY, *adv.* With good taste.
TĂST'ING, *ppr.* 1. Perceiving by the tongue. 2. Trying; experiencing; enjoying or suffering.
TĂST'ING, *n.* 1. The act of perceiving by the tongue. 2. The sense by which we perceive or distinguish savors.
TĂST'Y, *a.* 1. Having a good taste, or nice perception of excellence. 2. Being in conformity to the principles of good taste; elegant.
TĂT'TER, *v. t.* [qu. Sax. *totæran.*] To rend or tear into rags. [*Not used, except in the participle.*]
TĂT'TER, *n.* A rag, or a part torn and hanging to the thing; chiefly used in the plural, *tatters.*
* TAT-TER-DE-MĂL'ION, *n.* A ragged fellow. *L'Estr.*
TĂT'TERED, *pp.* or *a.* Rent; torn; hanging in rags.
TĂT'TLE, *v. i.* [D. *tateren*; It. *tattamellare.*] 1. To prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning. 2. To tell tales; to communicate secrets.
TĂT'TLE, *n.* Prate; idle talk or chat; trifling talk.
TĂT'TLER, *n.* One who tattles; an idle talker; one that tells tales.
TĂT'TLING, *ppr.* 1. Talking idly; telling tales. 2. *a.* Given to idle talk; apt to tell tales.

TAT-TOO', *n.* A beat of drum at night, giving notice to soldiers to retreat, or to repair to their quarters. *Cyc.*
TAT-TOO', *v. t.* [In the South Sea isles.] To prick the skin, and stain the punctured spots with a black substance, forming lines and figures upon the body.
TAT-TOO', *n.* Figures on the body, made by punctures and stains in lines and figures.
TAT-TOO'ED, (tat-tood') *pp.* Marked by stained lines and figures on the body.
TAT-TOO'ING, *ppr.* Marking with various figures by stained lines.
TĄU, *n.* 1. The toad-fish of Carolina. 2. A species of beetle; also, a species of moth; also, a kind of fly.
TĄUGHT, (tawt) *a.* Stretched; not slack. *Mar. Dict.*
TĄUGHT, (tawt) *pret.* and *pp.* of *teach.*
* TĂUNT, *v. t.* [qu. Fr. *tancer*; W. *tantiaw.*] 1. To reproach with severe or insulting words; to revile; to upbraid. 2. To exprobrate; to censure.
* TĂUNT, *n.* Upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.
* TĂUNT'ED, *pp.* Upbraided with sarcastic or severe words.
* TĂUNT'ER, *n.* One who taunts, reproaches, or upbraids with sarcastic or censorious reflections.
* TĂUNT'ING, *ppr.* Treating with severe reflections.
* TĂUNT'ING-LY, *adv.* With bitter and sarcastic words; insultingly; scoffingly.
TĄUR'I-CORN-OUS, *a.* [L. *taurus* and *cornu.*] Having horns like a bull. *Brown.*
TĄUR'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *taurus*, a bull, and *form.*] Having the form of a bull. *Faber.*
TĄUR'US, *n.* [L.] The Bull; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, and the second in order.
TĄU-TO-LOG'IC, } *a.* Repeating the same thing; having the same signification.
TĄU-TO-LOG'I-CAL, }
TĄU-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who uses different words or phrases in succession to express the same sense.
TĄU-TOL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To repeat the same thing in different words.
TĄU-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ταυτολογια.] A repetition of the same meaning in different words; needless repetition of a thing in different words or phrases.
TĄU-TOPH'O-NY, *n.* A successive repetition of the same sound.
TAV'ERN, *n.* [Fr. *taverne*; W. *tavarn*; L. *taberna.*] A house licensed to sell liquors in small quantities, to be drank on the spot.—In *some of the United States*, *tavern* is synonymous with *inn* or *hotel*, and denotes a house for the entertainment of travelers, as well as for the sale of liquors.
TAV'ERN-ER, or TAV'ERN-KEEP-ER, *n.* One who keeps a tavern.
TAV'ERN-HĂUNT-ER, *n.* One who frequents taverns.
TAV'ERN-ING, *n.* A feasting at taverns. *Hall.*
† TAV'ERN-MĂN, *n.* [*tavern* and *man.*] 1. The keeper of a tavern. 2. A tippler.
TĄW, *v. t.* [Sax. *tawian*; D. *touwen.*] To dress white leather or alum leather for gloves, &c. *Cyc.*
TĄW, *n.* A marble to be played with. *Swift.*
TĂW'DRI-LY, *adv.* In a tawdry manner.
TĂW'DRI-NESS, *n.* Tinsel in dress; excessive finery; ostentatious finery without elegance.
TĄW'DRY, *a.* Very fine and showy in colors without taste or elegance; having an excess of showy ornaments without grace.
TĄW'DRY, *n.* A slight ornament. *Drayton.*
TĂWED, *pp.* Dressed and made white, as leather.
TĂW'ER, *n.* A dresser of white leather.
TĂW'ING, *ppr.* Dressing, as white leather.
TĂW'ING, *n.* The art and operation of preparing skins and forming them into white leather.
TĄW'NY, *a.* [Fr. *tanné.*] Of a yellowish-dark color, like things tanned or persons who are sun-burnt. *Addison.*
TAX, *n.* [Fr. *taxe*; Sp. *tasa*; It. *tassa*; from L. *taxo*, to tax.] 1. A rate or sum of money assessed on the person or property of a citizen by government, for the use of the nation or state. 2. A sum imposed on the persons and property of citizens to defray the expenses of a corporation, society, parish or company. 3. That which is imposed; a burden. 4. Charge; censure. 5. Task.
TAX, *v. t.* [L. *taxo*; Fr. *taxer*; It. *tassare.*] 1. To lay, impose or assess upon citizens a certain sum. 2. To load with a burden or burdens. 3. To assess, fix or determine judicially. 4. To charge; to censure; to accuse.
TAX'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes. 2. That may be legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit.
TAX-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *taxatio.*] 1. A taxing; the act of laying a tax. 2. Tax; sum imposed; [*little used.*] 3. Charge; accusation; [*little used.*] 4. The act of taxing or assessing a bill of cost.
TAXED, *pp.* Rated; assessed; accused.
TAX'ER, *n.* 1. One who taxes.—2. In *Cambridge, England*, two officers chosen yearly to see the true gauge of weights and measures observed.

TAX'I-ARCH, *n.* [Gr. *ταξιαρχης.*] An Athenian military officer commanding a taxis or battalion. *Mitford.*

TAX'I-DER-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ταξις* and *δερμα.*] The art of preparing and preserving specimens of animals.

TAX'ING, *ppr.* Imposing a tax; assessing; accusing.

TAX'ING, *n.* The act of laying a tax; taxation.

TAX-ON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ταξις* and *νομος.*] Classification; a term used by a French author to denote the classification of plants.

TĒA, *n.* [Chinese, *tcha*, or *tha*; Grosier. Russ. *tshai*; Sp. *te*; It. *tè*; Fr. *thé.*] 1. The leaves of the tea-tree as dried and imported. 2. A decoction or infusion of tea-leaves in boiling water. 3. Any infusion or decoction of vegetables; as, sage *tea*, &c.

TĒA'-BŌARD, *n.* [*tea* and *board.*] A board to put tea furniture on.

TĒA'-CAN-IS-TER, *n.* [*tea* and *canister.*] A canister or box in which tea is kept.

TĒA'-CUP, *n.* A small cup in which tea is drank.

TĒA'-DRINK-ER, *n.* One who drinks much tea.

TĒA'-PLANT, *n.* The tea-tree.

TĒA'-POT, *n.* A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made, and from which it is poured into tea-cups.

TĒA'-SAU-CER, *n.* [*tea* and *saucer.*] A small saucer in which a tea-cup is set.

TĒA'-SPOON, *n.* [*tea* and *spoon.*] A small spoon used in drinking tea and coffee.

TĒA'-TĀ-BLE, *n.* [*tea* and *table.*] A table on which tea furniture is set, or at which tea is drank.

TĒA'-TREE, *n.* [*tea* and *tree.*] The tree or plant that produces the leaves which are imported and called *tea.*

TĒACH, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *taught.* [Sax. *tæcan*; L. *doceo*; Ir. *deachtaim*; Gaelic, *deachdam.*] 1. To instruct; to inform; to communicate to another the knowledge of that of which he was before ignorant. 2. To deliver any doctrine, art, principles or words for instruction. 3. To tell; to give intelligence. 4. To instruct, or to practice the business of an instructor; to use or follow the employment of a preceptor. 5. To show; to exhibit so as to impress on the mind. 6. To accustom; to make familiar. 7. To inform or admonish; to give previous notice to. 8. To suggest to the mind. 9. To signify or give notice. 10. To counsel and direct. *Hab.* ii.

TĒACH, *v. i.* To practice giving instruction; to perform the business of a preceptor.

TĒACH, *n.* [Ir., Gaelic, *teagham.*] In *sugar works*, the last boiler. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

TĒACH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be taught; apt to learn; also, readily receiving instruction; docile. *Watts.*

TĒACH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being capable of receiving instruction; *more generally*, a willingness or readiness to be informed and instructed; docility; aptness to learn.

TĒACH'ER, *n.* 1. One who teaches or instructs. 2. An instructor; a preceptor; a tutor. 3. One who instructs others in religion; a preacher; a minister of the gospel. 4. One who preaches without regular ordination.

TĒACH'ING, *ppr.* Instructing; informing.

TĒACH'ING, *n.* 1. The act or business of instructing. 2. Instruction.

† TĒAD, or † TEDE, *n.* [L. *tæda.*] A torch; a flambeau. *Spenser.*

TĒAGUE, (teeg) *n.* An Irishman; *in contempt. Johnson.*

TĒAK, or TEEK, *n.* A tree of the East Indies, which furnishes an abundance of ship-timber.

TĒAL, *n.* [D. *taling.*] An aquatic fowl of the genus *anas*, the smallest of the duck kind. *Cyc.*

TĒAM, *n.* [Sax. *team*, offspring.] 1. Two or more horses, oxen or other beasts harnessed together to the same vehicle for drawing. 2. Any number passing in a line; a long line. *Dryden.*

TĒAM, *v. t.* To join together in a team. *Spenser.*

TĒAM'STER, *n.* [*team* and *ster.*] One who drives a team.

TĒAM'-WORK, *n.* [*team* and *work.*] Work done by a team, as distinguished from personal labor. *New England.*

TĒAR, *n.* [Gaelic, *dear*, *deur*; Goth. *tagr*, contracted in Sax. *tear.*] 1. Tears are the limpid fluid secreted by the lacrymal gland, and appearing in the eyes, or flowing from them. 2. Something in the form of a transparent drop of fluid matter.

TEAR, *v. t.*; pret. *tore*; pp. *torn*; old pret. *tare*, obs. [Sax. *tæran*; Russ. *deru*; Sw. *tära*; Dan. *tærer*; D. *teeren*; G. *zehren.*] 1. To separate by violence or pulling; to rend; to lacerate. 2. To wound; to lacerate. 3. To rend; to break; to form fissures by any violence. 4. To divide by violent measures; to shatter; to rend. 5. To pull with violence. 6. To remove by violence; to break up. 7. To make a violent rent.—*To tear from*, to separate and take away by force.—*To tear off*, to pull off by violence; to strip.—*To tear out*, to pull or draw out by violence.—*To tear up*, to rip up; to remove from a fixed state by violence.

TEAR, *v. i.* To rave; to rage; to rant; to move and act with turbulent violence; as a mad bull. *L'Estrange.*

TEAR, *n.* A rent; a fissure. [*Little used.*]

TEAR'ER, *n.* 1. One who tears or rends any thing. 2. One that rages or raves with violence.

TĒAR'-FALL-ING, *a.* Shedding tears; tender.

TĒAR'FUL, *a.* [*tear* and *full.*] Abounding with tears; weeping; shedding tears; as, *tearful* eyes. *Shak.*

TEAR'ING, *ppr.* Rending; pulling apart; lacerating.

TĒAR'LESS, *a.* Shedding no tears; without tears; unfeeling. *Sandys.*

TĒASE, *v. t.* [Sax. *tæsan.*] 1. To comb or card, as wool or flax. 2. To scratch, as cloth in dressing, for the purpose of raising a nap. 3. To vex with importunity or impertinence; to harass, annoy, disturb or irritate by petty requests, or by jests and raillery.

TĒASED, *pp.* 1. Carded. 2. Vexed; irritated or annoyed.

TĒASEL, *n.* [Sax. *tæsl.*] 1. A plant of the genus *dipsacus*. 2. The burr of the plant.

TĒASEL-ER, *n.* One who uses the teasel for raising a nap on cloth. *Kelham.*

TĒASER, *n.* One that teases or vexes.

TĒASING, *ppr.* Combing; carding; scratching for the purpose of raising a nap; vexing.

TĒAT, } *n.* [Sax. *tit*, *titt*, as it is usually pronounced to
TIT, } this day; G. *zitze*; D. *tet*; W. *têth*; Corn. *titi.*] The projecting part of the female breast; the dug of a beast; the pap of a woman; the nipple.

TĒATHE, *n.* The soil or fertility left on lands by feeding them. [*Local.*]

TĒATHE, *v. t.* To feed and enrich by live stock. [*Local.*]

TECH'I-LY, *adv.* [from *techy*, so written for *touchy.*] Peevishly; fretfully; frowardly.

TECH'I-NESS, *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness. *Bp. Hall.*

TECH'NIC, } *a.* [L. *technicus.*] 1. Pertaining to art or
TECH'NI-CAL, } the arts.—A *technical* word is a word that belongs properly or exclusively to an art. 2. Belonging to a particular profession.

TECH'NI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a technical manner; according to the signification of terms of art.

TECH'NI-CAL-NESS, or TECH-NI-CAL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being technical. *Forster.*

TECH'NICS, *n.* The doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as respect the arts.

TECH-NO-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to technology. *Beddoes.* 2. Pertaining to the arts.

TECH-NOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who discourses or treats of arts, or of the terms of art.

TECH-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *τεχνη* and *λογος.*] 1. A description of arts; or a treatise on the arts. 2. An explanation of the terms of the arts. *Crabbe.*

TECH'Y, *a.* [so written for *touchy.*] Peevish; fretful; irritable. [More correctly, *touchy.*] *Shak.*

TEC-TON'IC, *a.* [Gr. *τεκτονικος.*] Pertaining to building.

TED, *v. t.* [W. *têd* and *têz.*] Among *farmers*, to spread; to turn new-mowed grass from the swath, and scatter it for drying. [*Local.*] *Milton.*

TED'DED, *pp.* Spread from the swath. *Milton.*

TED'DER, *n.* [W. *tid*; Ir. *tead*, *teidin*; Gaelic, *tead*, *teidin*, *teud.*] 1. A rope or chain by which an animal is tied, that he may feed on the ground to the extent of the rope, and no farther. 2. That by which one is restrained.

TED'DER, *v. t.* 1. To tie with a tedder; to permit to feed to the length of a rope or chain. 2. To restrain to certain limits.

TE DE'UM. A hymn to be sung in churches or on occasions of joy; so called from the first words.

* TĒ'DI-OUS, *a.* [Sp., It. *tedioso*; L. *tædium.*] 1. Wearisome; tiresome from continuance, prolixity or slowness which causes prolixity. 2. Slow.

* TĒ'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to weary.

* TĒ'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Wearisomeness by length of continuance or by prolixity. 2. Prolixity; length. 3. Tiresomeness; quality of wearying. 4. Slowness that wearies.

TĒ'DI-UM, *n.* [L. *tædium.*] Irksomeness; wearisomeness. *Cowper.*

TEEM, *v. i.* [Sax. *tyman*, *team.*] 1. To bring forth, as young. 2. To be pregnant; to conceive; to engender young. 3. To be full; to be charged; as a breeding animal; to be prolific. 4. To bring forth; to produce, *particularly* in abundance.

TEEM, *v. t.* 1. To produce; to bring forth. 2. To pour; [*obs.*]

TEEM'ER, *n.* One that brings forth young.

TEEM'FUL, *a.* 1. Pregnant; prolific. 2 Brimful.

TEEM'ING, *ppr.* Producing young.

TEEM'LESS, *a.* Not fruitful or prolific; barren.

† TEEN, *n.* Grief; sorrow. *Spenser.*

† TEEN, *v. t.* [Sax. *teonan.*] To excite; to provoke.

TEENS, *n.* [from *teen*, ten.] The years of one's age reckoned by the termination *teen.*

TEETH, *plu.* of *tooth*, which see.—*In the teeth*, directly; in direct opposition; in front.
TEETH, *v. i.* [from the noun.] To breed teeth.
TEETH'ING, *ppr.* Breeding teeth; undergoing dentition.
TEETH'ING, *n.* The operation or process of the first growth of teeth, called *dentition*.
TEG. *See* TAG.
TEG'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *tegula.*] Pertaining to a tile; resembling a tile; consisting of tiles.
TEG'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In the manner of tiles on a roof.
TEG'U-MENT, *n.* [L. *tegumentum.*] A cover or covering; *seldom used except in reference to the covering of a living body.*
TEG-U-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to teguments.
TEH-HEE. A sound made in laughing.
TEH-HEE, *v. i.* To laugh. [*A cant word.*]
TĒIL, TĒIL'-TREE, } *n.* [L. *tilia*; Ir. *teile.*] The lime-tree, otherwise called the *linden*.
TEINT, *n.* [Fr. *teint.*] Color; tinge. *See* TINT.
TEL'AR-Y, *a.* [L. *tela.*] 1. Pertaining to a web. 2. Spinning webs; as, a *telary* spider; [*l. u.*] *Brown.*
TEL'E-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. τηλε and γραφω.] A machine for communicating intelligence from a distance by various signals. *Cyc.*
TEL-E-GRAPH'IC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the telegraph; made by a telegraph. 2. Communicated by a telegraph.
TEL-E-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τελος and λογος.] The science of the final causes of things.
TEL'E-SCOPE, *n.* [Fr.; It., Sp. *telescopio.*] An optical instrument employed in viewing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies.
TEL'E-SCOPE-SHELL, *n.* In *conchology*, a species of *turbo*, with plane, striated and numerous spires.
TEL-E-SCOP'IC, TEL-E-SCOP'I-CAL, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to a telescope; performed by a telescope. 2. Seen or discoverable only by a telescope.
TE-LĒ'SI-A, *n.* Sapphire. *Ure.*
TEL'ESM, *n.* [Ar.] A kind of amulet or magical charm.
TEL-ES-MAT'IC, TEL-ES-MAT'I-CAL, } *a.* Pertaining to telesms; magical. *Gregory.*
TE-LES'TIC, *n.* [Gr. τελος and στιχος.] A poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name.
TELL, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *told.* [Sax. *tellan*; G. *zahlen*; D. *tellen*; Dan. *tæler.*] 1. To utter; to express in words; to communicate to others. 2. To relate; to narrate; to rehearse particulars. 3. To teach; to inform; to make known; to show by words. 4. To discover; to disclose; to betray. 5. To count; to number. 6. To relate in confession; to confess or acknowledge. 7. To publish. 8. To unfold; to interpret; to explain. *Ezek.* xxiv. 9. To make excuses. 10. To make known. 11. To discover; to find; to discern.—*Tell*, though equivalent, in some respects, to *speak* and *say*, has not always the same application. We say, to *tell* this, that or what, to *tell* a story, to *tell* a word, to *tell* truth or falsehood, to *tell* a number, to *tell* the reasons, to *tell* something or nothing; but we never say, to *tell* a speech, discourse or oration, or to *tell* an argument or a lesson. It is much used in commands; as, *tell* me the whole story; *tell* me all you know, or all that was said. *Tell* has frequently the sense of *narrate*; which *speak* and *say* have not.
TELL, *v. i.* 1. To give an account; to make report. 2. To act upon with effect; as, every shot *tells.*—*To tell of*, or *to tell on*, [*vulgar,*] to inform.
TELL'ER, *n.* 1. One that tells, relates or communicates the knowledge of something. 2. One who numbers.—3. In the *exchequer of England*, there are four officers, called *tellers*, whose business is to receive all moneys due to the crown. 4. An officer of a bank, who receives and pays money on checks.
TEL'LIN-ITE, *n.* Petrified or fossil shells.
TELL'-TALE, *a.* Telling tales; babbling. *Shak.*
TELL'-TALE, *n.* [*tell* and *tale.*] 1. One who officiously communicates information of the private concerns of individuals. 2. A movable piece of ivory or lead on a chamber organ, that gives notice when the wind is exhausted. —3. In *seamanship*, a small piece of wood traversing in a groove across the front of the poop deck, and which, by communicating with a small barrel on the axis of the steering wheel, indicates the situation of the helm. *Mar. Dict.*
TEL'LU-RATE, *n.* A compound of tellurium and a base.
TEL'LU-RET-ED, *a.* *Tellureted* hydrogen is hydrogen combined with tellurium in a gaseous form. *Ure.*
TEL-LŪ'RI-UM, *n.* A metal discovered by *Klaproth*, combined with gold and silver in the ores.
TEM'A-CHIS, *n.* [Gr. τεμαχος.] A genus of fossils.
TEM-E-RĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *temeraire*; L. *temerarius.*] 1. Rash; headstrong; despising danger. 2. Careless; heedless; done at random.
TEM-E-RĀ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Rashly; with excess of boldness. *Swift.*
TE-MER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *temeritas.*] 1. Rashness; unreasonable contempt of danger. 2. Extreme boldness. *Cowley.*
TEM'IN, *n.* A money of account in Algiers, equivalent to 2 carubes, or 29 aspers, about 34 cents. *Cyc.*
TEM'PER, *v. t.* [L. *tempero*; It. *temperare*; Sp. *templar*; Fr. *temperer.*] 1. To mix so that one part qualifies the other; to bring to a moderate state. 2. To compound; to form by mixture; to qualify, as by an ingredient. 3. To unite in due proportion; to render symmetrical; to adjust, as parts to each other. 4. To accommodate; to modify. 5. To soften; to mollify; to assuage; to soothe; to calm; to reduce any violence or excess. 6. To form to a proper degree of hardness. 7. To govern; *a Latinism*; [*obs.*]—8. In *music*, to modify or amend a false or imperfect concord by transferring to it a part of the beauty of a perfect one, that is, by dividing the tones.
TEM'PER, *n.* 1. Due mixture of different qualities; or the state of any compound substance which results from the mixture of various ingredients. 2. Constitution of body. 3. Disposition of mind; the constitution of the mind, particularly with regard to the passions and affections. 4. Calmness of mind; moderation. 5. Heat of mind or passion; irritation. 6. The state of a metal, particularly as to its hardness. 7. Middle course; mean or medium. *Swift.*—8. In *sugar-works*, white lime or other substance stirred into a clarifier filled with cane-juice, to neutralize the superabundant acid. *Edwards, W. Indies.*
TEM'PER-A-MENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *temperamentum.*] 1. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality. 2. Medium; due mixture of different qualities.—3. In *music*, *temperament* is an operation which, by means of a slight alteration in the intervals, causes the difference between two contiguous sounds to disappear, and makes each of them appear identical with the other.
TEM-PER-A-MENT'AL, *a.* Constitutional. [*L. u.*] *Brown.*
TEM'PER-ANCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *temperantia.*] 1. Moderation; *particularly*, habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; restrained or moderate indulgence. 2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion; [*unusual.*]
TEM'PER-ATE, *a.* [L. *temperatus.*] 1. Moderate; not excessive. 2. Moderate in the indulgence of the appetites and passions. 3. Cool; calm; not marked with passion; not violent. 4. Proceeding from temperance. 5. Free from ardent passion.
TEM'PER-ATE-LY, *adv.* 1. Moderately; without excess or extravagance. 2. Calmly; without violence of passion. 3. With moderate force.
TEM'PER-ATE-NESS, *n.* 1. Moderation; freedom from excess. 2. Calmness; coolness of mind.
TEM'PER-A-TIVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of tempering.
TEM'PER-A-TURE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *temperatura.*] 1. In *physics*, the state of a body with regard to heat or cold, as indicated by the thermometer; or the degree of free caloric which a body possesses, when compared with other bodies. 2. Constitution; state; degree of any quality. 3. Moderation; freedom from immoderate passions; [*obs.*]
TEM'PERED, *pp.* 1. Duly mixed or modified; reduced to a proper state; softened; allayed; hardened. 2. Adjusted by musical temperament. 3. *a.* Disposed.
TEM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Mixing and qualifying; qualifying by mixture; softening; mollifying; hardening.
TEM'PEST, *n.* [Fr. *tempête*; L. *tempestas*; Sp. *tempestad*; It. *tempesta.*] 1. An extensive current of wind, rushing with great velocity and violence; a storm of extreme violence.—We usually apply the word to a steady wind of long continuance; but we say, also, of a tornado, it blew a *tempest*. The currents of wind are named, according to their respective degrees of force or rapidity, a *breeze*, a *gale*, a *storm*, a *tempest*; but *gale* is also used as synonymous with *storm*, and *storm* with *tempest*. *Gust* is usually applied to a sudden blast of short duration. 2. A violent tumult or commotion. 3. Perturbation; violent agitation.
TEM PEST, *v. t.* To disturb as by a tempest. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*
TEM'PEST, *v. i.* [Fr. *tempester*; It. *tempestare.*] 1. To storm. *Sandys.* 2. To pour a tempest on. *B. Jonson.*
TEM'PEST-BĒAT-EN, *a.* [*tempest* and *beat.*] Beaten or shattered with storms. *Dryden.*
† TEM-PES-TIV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *tempestivus.*] Seasonableness.
TEM'PEST-TOST, *a.* Tossed about by tempests.
TEM-PEST'U-OUS, *a.* [Sp. *tempestuoso*; It. *tempestoso*; Fr. *tempêtueux.*] 1. Very stormy; turbulent; rough with wind. 2. Blowing with violence.
TEM-PEST'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* With great violence of wind or great commotion; turbulently. *Milton.*
TEM-PEST'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Storminess; the state of being tempestuous or disturbed by violent winds.
TEM'PLAR, *n.* [from the *Temple*, a house near the Thames, which originally belonged to the knights Templars. The latter took their denomination from an apartment of the palace of Baldwin II. in Jerusalem, near the temple.] 1. A

student of the law. *Pope.*—2. *Templars, knights of the Temple*, a religious military order, first established at Jerusalem in favor of pilgrims traveling to the Holy Land.

TEM'PLE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *templum*; It. *tempio*; Sp. *templo.*] 1. A public edifice erected in honor of some deity. 2. A church; an edifice erected among Christians as a place of public worship. 3. A place in which the divine presence specially resides; the church, as a collective body. *Eph.* ii. —4. In *England*, the *Temples* are two inns of court, thus called because anciently the dwellings of the knights Templars.

TEM'PLE, *n.* [L. *tempus, tempora.*] 1. *Literally*, the fall of the head; the part where the head slopes from the top. —2. In *anatomy*, the anterior and lateral part of the head, where the skull is covered by the temporal muscles.

TEM'PLE, *v. t.* To build a temple for; to appropriate a temple to. [*Little used.*] *Feltham.*

TEM'PLET, *n.* A piece of timber in a building.

TEM'PO-RAL, *a.* [Fr. *temporel*; L. *temporalis.*] 1. Pertaining to this life or this world or the body only; secular. 2. Measured or limited by time, or by this life or this state of things; having limited existence.—3. In *grammar*, relating to a tense; as, a *temporal* augment. 4. [Fr. *temporal.*] Pertaining to the temple or temples of the head.

TEM-PO-RAL'I-TIES, or TEM'PO-RALS, *n.* Secular possessions; revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tenements, or lay-fees, tithes and the like.

TEM'PO-RAL-LY, *adv.* With respect to time or this life only. *South.*

† TEM'PO-RAL-NESS, *n.* Worldliness.

TEM'PO-RAL-TY, *n.* 1. The laity; secular people; [*little used.*] 2. Secular possessions.

TEM-PO-RĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* Temporary. [*Little used.*]

TEM'PO-RA-RI-LY, *adv.* For a time only; not perpetually.

TEM'PO-RA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being temporary.

TEM'PO-RA-RY, *a.* [L. *temporarius.*] Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time.

TEM-PO-RI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of temporizing.

TEM'PO-RĪZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *temporiser.*] 1. To comply with the time or occasion; to humor or yield to the current of opinion or to circumstances. 2. To delay; to procrastinate; [*l. u.*] 3. To comply; [*obs.*]

TEM'PO-RĪZ-ER, *n.* One who yields to the time, or complies with the prevailing opinions, fashions or occasions; a trimmer. *Shak.*

TEM'PO-RĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Complying with the time, or with the prevailing humors and opinions of men; time-serving.

TEMPT, *v. t.* [Arm. *tempti*; L. *tento*; Fr. *tenter*; It. *tentare*; Sp. *tentar.*] 1. To incite or solicit to an evil act; to entice to something wrong by presenting arguments that are plausible or convincing, or by the offer of some pleasure or apparent advantage as the inducement. 2. To provoke; to incite. 3. To solicit; to draw. 4. To try; to venture on; to attempt.—5. In *Scripture*, to try; to prove; to put to trial for proof.

TEMPT'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to be tempted. *Swift.*

TEMP-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of tempting; enticement to evil. 2. Solicitation of the passions; enticements to evil proceeding from the prospect of pleasure or advantage. 3. The state of being tempted or enticed to evil. 4. Trial. 5. That which is presented to the mind as an inducement to evil.—6. In *colloquial language*, an allurement to any thing indifferent, or even good.

TEMP-TĀ'TION-LESS, *a.* Having no motive. *Hammond.*

TEMPT'ED, *pp.* Enticed to evil; provoked; tried.

TEMPT'ER, *n.* 1. One that solicits or entices to evil. 2. The great adversary of man; the devil. *Matt.* iv.

TEMPT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Enticing to evil; trying. 2. *a.* Adapted to entice or allure; attractive.

TEMPT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to entice to evil; so as to allure.

TEMPT'RESS, *n.* A female who entices.

TEMSE, *n.* A sieve. Sometimes written *tems* and *tempse.*

TEMSE'BREAD, } *n.* [Fr. *tamiser*; It. *tamisare.*] Bread
TEM'SED-BREAD, } made of flour better sifted than common flour.

† TEM'U-LENCE, } *n.* [L. *temulentia.*] Intoxication; in-
† TEM'U-LEN-CY, } ebriation; drunkenness.

† TEM'U-LENT, *a.* [L. *temulentus.*] Intoxicated.

† TEM'U-LEN-TIVE, *a.* Drunken; in a state of inebriation.

TEN, *a.* [Sax. *tyn*; D. *tien*; G. *zehn*; Dan. *tie*; Sw. *tio.*] 1. Twice five; nine and one. 2. It is a kind of proverbial number.

* TEN'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may be held, maintained or defended against an assailant, or against attempts to take it.

TE-NĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *tenax*; Fr. *tenace.*] 1. Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; inclined to retain what is in possession. 2. Retentive; apt to retain long what is committed to it. 3. Adhesive; apt to adhere to another substance; as oily, glutinous or viscous matter. 4. Niggardly; close-fisted.

TE-NĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With a disposition to hold fast what is possessed. 2. Adhesively. 3. Obstinately; with firm adherence.

TE-NĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of holding fast; unwillingness to quit, resign or let go. 2. Adhesiveness; stickiness. 3. Retentiveness.

TE-NAC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *tenacité*; L. *tenacitas.*] 1. Adhesiveness; that quality of bodies which makes them stick or adhere to others; glutinousness; stickiness. 2. That quality of bodies which keeps them from parting, without considerable force; cohesiveness.

† TEN'A-CY, *n.* Tenaciousness. *Barrow.*

TE-NĀIL', *n.* [Fr. *tenaille.*] In *fortification*, an outwork consisting of two parallel sides with a front.

TEN'AIL-LON, *n.* In *fortification*, *tenaillons* are works constructed on each side of the ravelins, like the lunets.

TEN'AN-CY, *n.* [Sp. *tenencia*; Fr. *tenant*; L. *tenens.*] In *law*, a holding or possession of lands or tenements; tenure.

TEN'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *tenant*; L. *teneo.*] 1. A person holding land or other real estate under another, either by grant, lease or at will. 2. One who has possession of any place; a dweller.—*Tenant in capite*, or *tenant in chief*, by the laws of *England*, is one who holds immediately of the king.

TEN'ANT, *v. t.* To hold or possess as a tenant.

TEN'ANT-SAW. *See* TENON.

TEN'ANT-A-BLE, *a.* Fit to be rented; in a state of repair suitable for a tenant.

TEN'ANT-ED, *pp.* Held by a tenant.

TEN'ANT-ING, *ppr.* Holding as a tenant.

TEN'ANT-LESS, *a.* Having no tenant; unoccupied.

TEN'ANT-RY, *n.* 1. The body of tenants. 2. Tenancy; [*obs.*]

TENCH, *n.* [Fr. *tenche*; Sp. *tenca*; L. *tinca.*] A fish.

TEND, *v. t.* [contracted from *attend*; L. *attendo.*] 1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or protector. 2. To hold and take care of. 3. To be attentive to.

TEND, *v. i.* [L. *tendo*; Fr. *tendre*; It. *tendere.*] 1. To move in a certain direction. 2. To be directed to any end or purpose; to aim at; to have or give a leaning. 3. To contribute. 4. [for *attend.*] To attend; to wait as attendants or servants; [*colloquial.*] 5. To attend as something inseparable; [*obs.*] 6. To wait; to expect, [*obs.*] 7. To swing round an anchor, as a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

† TEND'ANCE, *n.* 1. Attendance; state of expectation. 2. Persons attending. 3. Act of waiting; attendance. 4. Care; act of tending.

TEND'ED, *pp.* Attended; taken care of; nursed.

TEND'EN-CY, *n.* [from *tend*; L. *tendens.*] Drift; direction or course towards any place, object, effect or result.

TEND'ER, *n.* 1. One that attends or takes care of; a nurse. 2. A small vessel employed to attend a larger one for supplying her with provisions and other stores, or to convey intelligence and the like.—3. [Fr. *tendre.*] In *law*, an offer, either of money to pay a debt, or of service to be performed, in order to save a penalty or forfeiture which would be incurred by non-payment or non-performance. 4. Any offer for acceptance. 5. The thing offered. 6. Regard; kind concern; [*obs.*]

TEND'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *tendre*; L. *tendo.*] 1. To offer in words; or to exhibit or present for acceptance. 2. To hold; to esteem; [*obs.*] 3. To offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand, for saving a penalty or forfeiture.

TEN'DER, *a.* [Fr. *tendre*; It. *tenero*; Port. *têuro.*] 1. Soft; easily impressed, broken, bruised or injured; not firm or hard. 2. Very sensible to impression and pain; easily pained. 3. Delicate; effeminate; not hardy or able to endure hardship. 4. Weak; feeble; as, *tender* age. 5. Young and carefully educated. *Prov.* iv. 6. Susceptible of the softer passions, as love, compassion, kindness; compassionate. 7. Compassionate; easily excited to pity, forgiveness or favor. 8. Exciting kind concern. 9. Expressive of the softer passions. 10. Careful to save inviolate, or not to injure. 11. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain. 12. Apt to give pain. 13. Adapted to excite feeling or sympathy; pathetic.

TEND'ERED, *pp.* Offered for acceptance.

TEN'DER-HEART'ED, *a.* 1. Having great sensibility; susceptible of impressions or influence. 2. Very susceptible of the softer passions of love, pity or kindness.

TEN'DER-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Susceptibility of the softer passions.

TEND'ER-ING, *ppr.* Offering for acceptance.

TEN'DER-LING, *n.* 1. A fondling; one made tender by too much kindness. 2. The first horns of a deer.

TEN'DER-LOIN, *n.* A tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef.

TEN'DER-LY, *adv.* 1. With tenderness; mildly; gently; softly; in a manner not to injure or give pain. 2. Kindly; with pity or affection.

TEN'DER-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being tender or easily

broken, bruised or injured; softness; brittleness. 2. The state of being easily hurt; soreness. 3. Susceptibility of the softer passions; sensibility. 4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another, or to save him from pain. 5. Scrupulousness; caution; extreme care or concern not to give or to commit offense. 6. Cautious care to preserve or not to injure. 7. Softness of expression; pathos.

TEND'ING, *ppr.* Having a certain direction; taking care of.

TEND'ING, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a swinging round or movement of a ship upon her anchor.

TEN'DIN-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *tendineux*; It. *tendinoso.*] 1. Pertaining to a tendon; partaking of the nature of tendons. 2. Full of tendons; sinewy.

† TEND'MENT, *n.* Attendance; care. *Hall.*

TEN'DON, *n.* [L. *tendo*; Gr. τενων.] In *anatomy*, a hard, insensible cord or bundle of fibres, by which a muscle is attached to a bone.

TEN'DRAC, *n.* An animal of the hedgehog kind.

TEN'DRIL, *n.* [Fr. *tendron.*] A clasp or clasper of a vine or other climbing or creeping plant.

TEN'DRIL, *a.* Clasping; climbing, as a tendril.

TEN'DRY, *n.* Proposal to acceptance; tender. *Heylin.*

TEN'E-BROUS, TE-NĒ'BRI-OUS, *a.* [L. *tenebrosus.*] Dark; gloomy. *Young.*

TE-NĒ'BROUS-NESS, TEN-E-BROS'I-TY, *n.* Darkness; gloom.

TEN'E-MENT, *n.* [Fr.; Low L. *tenementum.*] 1. In *common acceptation*, a house; a building for a habitation; or an apartment in a building, used by one family. 2. A house or lands depending on a manor; or a fee farm depending on a superior.—3. In *law*, any species of permanent property that may be held, as land, houses, rents, commons, an office, &c.

TEN-E-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to tenanted lands; that is or may be held by tenants. *Blackstone.*

TEN-E-MENT'A-RY, *a.* That is or may be leased; held by tenants. *Spelman.*

TEN'ENT. *See* TENET.

† TE-NER'I-TY, *n.* Tenderness.

TE-NES'MUS, *n.* [L.] A painful, ineffectual and repeated effort, or a continual and urgent desire to go to stool.

* TEN'ET, *n.* [L. *tenet*, he holds.] Any opinion, principle, dogma or doctrine which a person believes or maintains as true.

TEN'FŌLD, *a.* [*ten* and *fold.*] Ten times more.

TEN'NANT-ITE, *n.* [from *Tennant.*] A subspecies of gray copper; a mineral of a lead color. *Ure.*

TEN'NIS, *n.* A play in which a ball is driven continually or kept in motion by rackets.

TEN'NIS, *v. t.* To drive a ball. *Spenser.*

TEN'ON, *n.* [Fr.] In *building* and *cabinet work*, the end of a piece of timber, which is fitted to a mortise.

TEN'OR, *n.* [L. *tenor*; Fr. *teneur*; It. *tenore*; Sp. *tenor.*] 1. Continued run or currency; whole course or strain. 2. Stamp; character. 3. Sense contained; purport; substance; general course or drift.—4. [Fr. *tenor.*] In *music*, the natural pitch of a man's voice in singing; hence, the part of a tune adapted to a man's voice, the second of the four parts, reckoning from the base. 5. The persons who sing the tenor, or the instrument that plays it.

TENSE, (tens) *a.* [L. *tensus.*] Stretched; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax.

TENSE, (tens) *n.* [corrupted from Fr. *temps*; L. *tempus.*] In *grammar*, time, or a particular form of a verb, or a combination of words, used to express the time of action, or of that which is affirmed; or *tense* is an inflection of verbs by which they are made to signify or distinguish the time of actions or events.

TENSE'NESS, (tens'nes) *n.* The state of being tense or stretched to stiffness; stiffness. *Sharp.*

TENS'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being extended. *Bacon.*

TENSILE, *a.* Capable of extension. *Bacon.*

TEN'SION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *tensio.*] 1. The act of stretching or straining. 2. The state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; or the state of being bent or strained. 3. Distension.

TENS'IVE, *a.* Giving the sensation of tension, stiffness or contraction.

TENS'OR, *n.* In *anatomy*, a muscle that extends a part.

† TEN'SURE. The same as *tension.* *Bacon.*

TENT, *n.* [W. *tent*; Fr. *tente*; Sp. *tienda*; L. *tentorium.*] 1. A pavilion or portable lodge consisting of canvas or other coarse cloth, stretched and sustained by poles; used for sheltering persons from the weather, particularly soldiers in camp.—2. In *surgery*, a roll of lint or linen, used to dilate an opening in the flesh.

TENT, *n.* [Sp. *tinto*; L. *tinctus.*] A kind of wine of a deep red color, chiefly from Galicia or Malaga.

TENT, *v. i.* To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle.

TENT, *v. t.* 1. To probe; to search as with a tent. *Shak.* 2. To keep open with a tent. *Wiseman.*

TEN'TA-CLE, *n.* [Tech. L. *tentacula.*] A filiform process or organ on the bodies of various animals.

TENT'AGE, *n.* An encampment. [*Unusual.*] *Drayton.*

TEN-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *tentatio*; *tento*, to try.] Trial; temptation. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

TENT'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr.] Trying; essaying.

TENT'A-TIVE, *n.* An essay; trial. *Berkeley.*

TENT'ED, *a.* 1. Covered or furnished with tents, as soldiers. 2. Covered with tents; as, a *tented* field.

TENT'ER, *n.* [L. *tendo*, *tentus.*] A hook for stretching cloth on a frame.—*To be on the tenters*, to be on the stretch; to be in distress.

TENT'ER, *v. t.* To hang or stretch on tenters.

TENT'ER, *v. i.* To admit extension. *Bacon.*

TENT'ERED, *pp.* Stretched or hung on tenters.

TENT'ER-GROUND, *n.* Ground on which tenters are erected.

TENT'ER-ING, *ppr.* Stretching or hanging on tenters.

TENTH, *a.* The ordinal of ten; the first after the ninth.

TENTH, *n.* 1. The tenth part. 2. Tithe; the tenth part of annual produce or increase.—3. In *music*, the octave of the third; an interval comprehending nine conjoint degrees, or ten sounds, diatonically divided.

TENTH'LY, *adv.* In the tenth place.

† TEN-TIG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *tentigo.*] Stiff; stretched. *Dict.*

TENT'O-RY, *n.* [L. *tentorium.*] The awning of a tent.

TENT'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *asplenium.*

TEN-U-I-FŌ'LI-OUS, *a.* [L. *tenuis* and *folium.*] Having thin or narrow leaves.

TE-NŪ'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *tenuité*; L. *tenuitas.*] 1. Thinness; smallness in diameter; exility; thinness, *applied to a broad substance*, and slenderness, *applied to one that is long.* 2. Rarity; rareness; thinness; as of a fluid. 3. Poverty; [*obs.*]

TEN'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *tenuis.*] 1. Thin; small; minute. 2. Rare.

* TEN'URE, *n.* [Fr. from *tenir*; L. *teneo*, to hold.] 1. A holding. In *English law*, the manner of holding lands and tenements of a superior. In the *United States*, almost all lands are held in fee simple; not of a superior, but the whole right and title to the property being vested in the owner. 2. *Tenure*, in *general*, is the particular manner of holding real estate. 3. The consideration, condition or service which the occupier of land gives to his lord or superior for the use of his land. 4. Manner of holding in general.

TEP-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *tepefacio.*] The act or operation of warming, making tepid or moderately warm.

TEP'E-FY, *v. t.* [L. *tepefacio.*] To make moderately warm.

TEP'E-FY, *v. i.* To become moderately warm.

TEP'ID, *a.* [L *tepidus.*] Moderately warm; lukewarm.

TE-PID'I-TY, *n.* [Old Fr. *tepidité.*] Lukewarmness. *Bp. Richardson.*

TEP'ID-NESS, *n.* Moderate warmth; lukewarmness.

TĒ'POR, *n.* [L.] Gentle heat; moderate warmth.

TER'A-PHIM, *n.* [Heb.] Household deities or images.

† TER-A-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τερας and λογος.] Bombast in language; affectation of sublimity. *Bailey.*

TERCE, (ters) *n.* [Sp. *tercia*; Fr. *tiers*, *tierce.*] A cask whose contents are 42 gallons, the third of a pipe or butt.

TER'CEL, *n.* The male of the common falcon.

TERCE'-MĀ-JOR, *n.* A sequence of the three best cards.

TER'E-BINTH, *n.* [Fr. *terebinthe.*] The turpentine tree.

TER-E-BIN'THIN-ATE, *a.* Terebinthine. *Ramsay.*

TER-E-BIN'THINE, *a.* [L. *terebinthinus.*] Pertaining to turpentine; consisting of turpentine, or partaking of its qualities.

TER'E-BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *terebro.*] To bore; to perforate with a gimlet. [*Little used.*] *Derham.*

TER-E-BRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of boring. [*L. u.*] *Bacon.*

TER-E-BRAT'U-LITE, *n.* Fossil terebratula, a shell.

TE-RĒ'DO, *n.* [L.] A worm, or a genus of worms.

TER'EK, *n.* A water-fowl with long legs.

TER'ET, TE-RĒTE', *a.* [L. *teres.*] Round and tapering; columnar, as the stem of a plant.

TER-GEM'I-NAL, TER-GEM'I-NATE, *a.* [L. *tergeminus.*] Thrice double. *Martyn.*

TER-GEM'I-NOUS, *a.* Threefold.

TER-GIF'E-TOUS, *a.* *Tergifetous plants* are such as bear their seeds on the back of their leaves, as ferns.

TER'GI-VER-SATE, *v. i.* [L. *tergum* and *verto.*] To shift; to practice evasion. [*Little used.*]

TER-GI-VER-SĀ'TION, *n.* 1. A shifting; shift; subterfuge; evasion. 2. Change; fickleness of conduct.

TERM, *n.* [Gr. τερμα; Fr. *terme*; It. *termine*; Sp. *termino*; L. *terminus.*] 1. A limit; a bound or boundary; the extremity of any thing; that which limits its extent. 2. The time for which any thing lasts; any limited time.—3. In *geometry*, a point or line that limits.—4. In *law*, the limitation of an estate; or, rather, the whole time or duration of an estate.—5. In *law*, the time in which a court is held or open for the trial of causes.—6. In *universities* and *colleges*, the time during which instruction is regularly given to students.—7. In *grammar*, a word or expression; that which fixes or determines ideas.—8. In the *arts*, a

word or expression that denotes something peculiar to an art.—9. In *logic*, a syllogism consists of three *terms*, the major, the minor, and the middle. *Hedge.*—10. In *architecture*, a kind of statues or columns adorned on the top with the figure of a head, either of a man, woman or satyr.—11. Among the *ancients*, terms, *termini miliares*, were the heads of certain divinities placed on square land-marks of stone, to mark the several stadia on roads. —12. In *algebra*, a member of a compound quantity. *Day.* —13. Among *physicians*, the monthly courses of females are called *terms*.—14. In *contracts*, *terms*, in the plural, are conditions; propositions stated or promises made, which, when assented to or accepted by another, settle the contract and bind the parties.

TERM, *v. t.* To name; to call; to denominate. *Locke.*

TER'MA-GAN-CY, *n.* Turbulence; tumultuousness.

TER'MA-GANT, *a.* [Sax. *tir*, or *tyr*, and *magan.*] Tumultuous; turbulent; boisterous or furious; quarrelsome; scolding.

TER'MA-GANT, *n.* A boisterous, brawling, turbulent woman.

TERMED, *pp.* Called; denominated.

TERM'ER, *n.* One who travels to attend a court term.

TERM'ER, } *n.* One who has an estate for a term of years
TERM'OR, } or life. *Blackstone.*

TERM'-FEE, *n.* Among *lawyers*, a fee or certain sum charged to a suitor for each term his cause is in court.

TERM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be bounded; limitable.

TERM'IN-AL, *a.* [from L. *terminus.*] 1. In botany, growing at the end of a branch or stem; terminating. 2. Forming the extremity.

TERM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *terminer*; L. *termino*; Sp. *terminar*; It. *terminare*; L. *terminus.*] 1. To bound; to limit; to set the extreme point or side of a thing. 2. To end; to put an end to.

TERM'IN-ATE, *v. i.* 1. To be limited; to end; to come to the furthest point in space. 2. To end; to close; to come to a limit in time.

TERM'IN-A-TED, *pp.* Limited; bounded; ended.

TERM'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* Limiting; ending; concluding.

TERM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of limiting or setting bounds; the act of ending or concluding. 2. Bound; limit in space or extent. 3. End in time or existence.—4. In *grammar*, the end or ending of a word; the syllable or letter that ends a word. 5. End; conclusion; result. 6. Last purpose. 7. Word; term; [*obs.*]

TERM-IN-Ā'TION-AL, *a.* Forming the end or concluding syllable. *Walker.*

TERM'IN-A-TIVE, *a.* Directing termination. *Bp. Rust.*

TERM'IN-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Absolutely; so as not to respect any thing else. *Taylor.*

TERM'IN-A-TOR, *n.* In *astronomy*, a name sometimes given to the circle of illumination, from its property of terminating the boundaries of light and darkness.

TERM'INE. Anciently used for *terminate.*

TERM'IN-ER, *n.* A determining, as in *oyer* and *terminer.*

TERM'ING, *ppr.* Calling; denominating.

TERM'IN-IST, *n.* In *ecclesiastical history*, a sect of Christians.

TERM-IN-OL'O-GY, *n.* [L. *terminus*, or Gr. τερμα and λογος.] 1. The doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms.—2. In *natural history*, that branch of the science which explains all the terms used in the description of natural objects.

TER-MIN'THUS, *n.* [Gr. τερμινθος.] In *surgery*, a large, painful tumor on the skin, thought to resemble a pine nut.

TERM'LESS, *a.* Unlimited; boundless. *Raleigh.*

TERM'LY, *a.* Occurring every term. *Bacon.*

TERM'LY, *adv.* Term by term; every term. *Bacon.*

TERN, *n.* [L. *sterna.*] A common name of certain aquatic fowls of the genus *sterna*. *Ed. Encyc.*

TERN, *a.* [L. *ternus.*] Threefold; consisting of three.

TERN'A-RY, *a.* [L. *ternarius.*] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three. *Cyc.*

TERN'A-RY, or TERN'ION, *n.* [L. *ternarius*, *ternio.*] The number three. *Holder.*

TERN'ATE, *a.* [L. *ternus*, *terni.*] In *botany*, a *ternate leaf* is one that has three leaflets on a petiole.

TER'RA *Japonica*, catechu, so called.—*Terra Lemnia*, a species of red, bolar earth.—*Terra ponderosa*, barytes; heavy spar.—*Terra Sienna*, a brown bole from Sienna.

TER'RACE, *n.* [Fr. *terrasse*; It. *terrazzo*; Sp *terrado.*] 1. In *gardening*, a raised bank of earth with sloping sides, laid with turf, and graveled on the top for a walk. 2. A balcony or open gallery. 3. The flat roof of a house.

TER'RACE, *v. t.* 1. To form into a terrace. 2. To open to the air and light.

TER'RACED, *pp.* Formed into a terrace; having a terrace. *Thomson.*

TER'RA-CING, *ppr.* Forming into a terrace.

TER'RÆ-FIL'I-US, *n.* [L.] *Formerly*, a satirical actor at the public acts in the university of Oxford, not unlike the prevaricator at Cambridge. *Guardian.*

TER'RA-PIN, *n.* A species of tide-water tortoise.

TER-RĀ'QUE-OUS, *a.* [L. *terra* and *aqua.*] Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth.

† TER'RAR, *n.* A register of lands. *Cowel.*

TERRE-BLŪE, *n.* [Fr. *terre*, and *blue.*] A kind of earth.

† TERRE-MOTE, *n.* [L. *terra* and *motus.*] An earthquake.

TERRE-PLEIN, } *n.* [Fr. *terre* and *plein.*] In *fortification*,
TERRE-PLAIN, } the top, platform or horizontal surface of a rampart, on which the cannon are placed.

TERRE-TEN'ANT, } *n.* [Fr. *terre-tenant.*] One who has
TER-TEN'ANT, } the actual possession of land; the occupant.

TERRE-VERTE, *n.* [Fr. *terre* and *verd*, *verte.*] A species of green earth, used by painters.

TER'REL, *n.* Little earth, a magnet of a spherical figure.

TER-RĒNE', *a.* [L. *terrenus.*] 1. Pretaining to the earth; earthy. 2. Earthly; terrestrial.

TER'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *terreus.*] Earthy; consisting of earth.

TER-RES'TRI-AL, *a.* [L. *terrestris.*] 1. Pertaining to the earth; existing on the earth. 2. Consisting of earth. 3. Pertaining to the world, or to the present state; sublunary.

TER-RES'TRI-AL-LY, *adv.* After an earthly manner.

† TER-RES'TRI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *terrestris* and *facio.*] To reduce to the state of earth. *Brown.*

TER-RES'TRI-OUS, *a.* 1. Earthy; [*little used.*] 2. Pertaining to the earth; being or living on the earth; terrestrial.

TER'RI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *terribilis.*] 1. Frightful; adapted to excite terror; dreadful; formidable. 2. Adapted to impress dread, terror or solemn awe and reverence. 3. *adv.* Severely; very; so as to give pain; as, *terrible* cold; *a colloquial phrase.*

TER'RI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Dreadfulness; formidableness; the quality or state of being terrible.

TER'RI-BLY, *adv.* 1. Dreadfully; in a manner to excite terror or fright. 2. Violently; very greatly.

TER'RI-ER, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A dog or little hound, that creeps into the ground after animals that burrow. 2. A lodge or hole where certain animals secure themselves. 3. A book or roll in which the lands of private persons or corporations are described. 4. [L. *tero.*] A wimble, auger or borer.

TER-RIF'IC, *a.* [L. *terrificus.*] Dreadful; causing terror; adapted to excite great fear or dread.

TER'RI-FIED, *pp.* Frightened; affrighted.

TER'RI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *terror* and *facio.*] To frighten; to alarm or shock with fear.

TER'RI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Frightening; affrighting.

TER-RIG'EN-OUS, *a.* [L. *terrigena.*] Earthborn; produced by the earth.

TER-RI-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to territory or land. 2. Limited to a certain district.

TER-RI-TŌ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In regard to territory; by means of territory. *E. Everett.*

TER'RI-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *territoire*; It., Sp. *territorio*; L. *territorium.*] 1. The extent or compass of land within the bounds or belonging to the jurisdiction of any state, city or other body. 2. A tract of land belonging to and under the dominion of a prince or state, lying at a distance from the parent country or from the seat of government.

TER'ROR, *n.* [L. *terror*; Fr. *terreur*; It. *terrore.*] 1. Extreme fear; violent dread; fright; fear that agitates the body and mind. 2. That which may excite dread; the cause of extreme fear.—3. In *Scripture*, the sudden judgments of God are called *terrors*. *Ps.* lxxiii. 4. The threatenings of wicked men, or evil apprehended from them. 1 *Pet.* iii. 5. Awful majesty, calculated to impress fear. 2 *Cor.* v. 6. Death is emphatically styled the *king of terrors.*

TERSE, (ters) *a.* [L. *tersus.*] Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompousness.

TERSE'LY, (ters'ly) *adv.* Neatly.

TERSE'NESS, (ters'nes) *n.* Neatness of style; smoothness of language. *Warton.*

TER-TEN'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *terre*, and *tenant.*] The occupant of land.

TER'TIALS, *n.* In *ornithology*, feathers near the junction of the wing with the body.

TER'TIAN, *a.* [L. *tertianus*, from *tertius*, third.] Occurring every other day; as, a *tertian* fever.

TER'TIAN, *n.* A disease or fever whose paroxysms return every other day. 2. A measure of 84 gallons; [*obs.*]

TER'TIA-RY, *a.* Third; of the third formation. *Tertiary* mountains are such as result from the ruins of other mountains promiscuously heaped together. *Kirwan.*

TER'TIATE, *v. t.* [L. *tertius.*] 1. To do any thing the third time. 2. To examine the thickness of the metal at the muzzle of a gun; or, in *general*, to examine the thickness to ascertain the strength of ordnance.

TES'SEL-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *tessela.*] To form into squares or checkers; to lay with checkered work.

TES'SEL-A-TED, *pp.* 1. Checkered; formed in little squares or mosaic work.—2. In *botany*, spotted or checkered like a chess-board.

TES-SEL-Ā'TION, *n.* Mosaic work, or the operation of making it. *Forsyth, Italy.*

TES-SE-RĀ'IC, *a.* [L. *tessera.*] Diversified by squares; tesselated. *Atkyns.*

TEST, *n.* [L. *testa*; It. *testa*, or *tcsto*; Fr. *têt.*] 1. In *metallurgy*, a large cupel, or a vessel in which metals are melted for trial and refinement. 2. Trial; examination by the cupel; hence, any critical trial and examination. 3. Means of trial. 4. That with which any thing is compared for proof of its genuineness; a standard. 5. Discriminative characteristic; standard. 6. Judgment; distinction.—7. In *chemistry*, a substance employed to detect any unknown constituent of a compound, by causing it to exhibit some known property.

TEST, *n.* [L. *testis.*] In *England*, an oath and declaration against transubstantiation, which all officers, civil and military, were heretofore obliged to take within six months after their admission.

TEST, *v. t.* 1. To compare with a standard; to try; to prove the truth or genuineness of any thing by experiment or by some fixed principle or standard. *Edin. Review.* 2. To attest and date.—3. In *metallurgy*, to refine gold or silver by means of lead, in a test, by the destruction, vitrification or scorification of all extraneous matter.

TEST'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *testor.*] That may be devised or given by will. *Blackstone.*

TES-TA-CE-OG'RA-PHY. *See* TESTACEOLOGY.

TES-TA-CE-OL'O-GY, } *n.* [L. *testacea*, or *testa*, and Gr.
TES-TAL'O-GY, } λογος.] The science of testaceous vermes; a branch of vermeology.

TES-TĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *testaceus.*] Pertaining to shells; consisting of a hard shell, or having a hard, continuous shell.

TEST'A-MENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *testamentum.*] 1. A solemn, authentic instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death. This is otherwise called a *will*. 2. The name of each general division of the canonical books of the Scriptures; as the Old *Testament*; the New *Testament.*

TEST-A-MENT'A-RY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a will or to wills. 2. Bequeathed by will; given by testament. 3. Done by testament or will.

TEST-A-MENT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act or power of giving by will. [*Little used.*] *Burke.*

TEST'ATE, *a.* [L. *testatus.*] Having made and left a will.

TEST-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *testatio.*] A witnessing or witness.

TEST-Ā'TOR, *n.* [L.] A man who makes and leaves a will or testament at death.

TEST-Ā'TRIX, *n.* A woman who makes and leaves a will at death.

TEST'ED, *pp.* Tried or approved by a test. *Shak.*

TEST'ER, *n.* [Fr. *tête.*] The top covering of a bed.

TEST'ER, } *n.* A French coin, of the value of about six-
TEST'ON, } pence sterling.

TEST'ERN, *n.* A six-pence.

† TEST'ERN, *v. t.* To present with six-pence.

TEST'I-CLE, *n.* [L. *testiculus.*] The *testicles* are male organs of generation. *Cyc.*

TES-TIC'U-LATE, *a.* In *botany*, shaped like a testicle.

TES-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *testificatio.*] The act of testifying or giving testimony or evidence. *South.*

TES-TI-FI-CĀ'TOR, *n.* One who gives evidence.

TEST'I-FIED, *pp.* [from *testify.*] Given in evidence; witnessed; published; made known.

TEST'I-FI-ER, *n.* One who testifies; one who gives testimony or bears witness to prove any thing.

TEST'I-FY, *v. i.* [L. *testificor*; It. *testificare*; Sp. *testificar.*] 1. To make a solemn declaration; to establish some fact; to give testimony.—2. In *judicial proceedings*, to make a solemn declaration under oath, for the purpose of establishing or making proof of some fact to a court. 3. To declare a charge against one. 4. To protest; to declare against.

TEST'I-FY, *v. t.* 1. To affirm or declare solemnly for the purpose of establishing a fact.—2. In *law*, to affirm or declare under oath before a tribunal, for the purpose of proving some fact. 3. To bear witness to; to support the truth of by testimony. 4. To publish and declare freely.

TEST'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Affirming solemnly or under oath; giving testimony; bearing witness; declaring.

TEST'I-LY, *adv.* Fretfully; peevishly; with petulance.

TEST-I-MŌ'NI-AL, *n.* [Fr.; L. *testimonium.*] A writing or certificate in favor of one's character or good conduct.

TEST'I-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *testimonium.*] 1. A solemn declaration or affirmation made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact. Such affirmation, in judicial proceedings, may be verbal or written, but must be under oath. *Testimony* differs from *evidence*; *testimony* is the declaration of a witness, and *evidence* is the effect of that declaration on the mind, or the degree of light which it affords. 2. Affirmation; declaration. 3. Open attestation; profession. 4. Witness; evidence; proof of some fact.—5. In *Scripture*, the two tables of the law. 6. The book of the law. 7. The gospel, which testifies of Christ and declares the will of God. *Tim.* i. 8. The ark. *Ex.* xvi. 9. The word of God; the Scriptures. *Ps.* xix. 10. The laws or precepts of God. *Psalms.* 11. That which is equivalent to a declaration; manifestation. *Clarke.* 12. Evidence suggested to the mind. 2 *Cor.* i. 13. Attestation; confirmation.

† TEST'I-MO-NY, *v. t.* To witness. *Shak.*

TEST'I-NESS, *n.* Fretfulness; peevishness; petulance.

TEST'ING, *ppr.* [from *test.*] Trying for proof; proving by a standard or by experiment. *Ure.*

TEST'ING, *n.* 1. The act of trying for proof.—2. In *metallurgy*, the operation of refining large quantities of gold or silver by means of lead, in the vessel called a *test.*

TES-TOON', *n.* A silver coin in Italy and Portugal.

TEST'-PA-PER, *n.* A paper impregnated with a chemical re-agent, as litmus, &c. *Parke.*

TES-TŪ'DI-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to the tortoise, or resembling it. *Fleming.*

TES-TŪ'DI-NA-TED, *a.* [L. *testudo.*] Roofed; arched.

TES-TU-DIN'E-OUS, *a.* Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

TES-TŪ'DO, *n.* [L.] 1. A tortoise.—Among the *Romans*, a cover or skreen which a body of troops formed with their shields or targets, by holding them over their heads when standing close to each other.—2. In *medicine*, a broad soft tumor between the skull and the skin, called also *talpa*, or *mole.*

TEST'Y, *a.* [from Fr. *teste*, *tête*, the head.] Fretful; peevish; petulant; easily irritated. *Shak.*

TET'A-NUS, *n.* [Gr. τετανος.] A spasmodic contraction of the muscles of voluntary motion; the locked jaw. *Cyc.*

TE-TAUG', *n.* The name of a fish on the coast of New England; called, also, *black-fish.*

† TETCH'I-NESS, } *See* TECHINESS, TECHY. [corrupted
† TETCH'Y, } from *touchy*, *touchiness.*]

TETE, (tate) *n.* [Fr. head.] False hair; a kind of wig or cap of false hair.

TETE'-A-TETE', [Fr.] Head to head; cheek by jowl; in private.

TETH'ER, *n.* A rope or chain by which a beast is confined for feeding within certain limits.

TETH'ER, *v. t.* To confine, as a beast, with a rope or chain for feeding within certain limits. *See* TEDDER.

TET'RA-CHORD, *n.* [Gr. τετταρα and χορδη.] In *ancient music*, a diatessaron; a series of four sounds.

TET'RAD, *n.* [Gr. τετρας.] The number four; a collection of four things.

TET-RA-DAC'TY-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. τετρα and δακτυλος.] Having four toes.

TET-RA-DI-A-PĀ'SON, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, and *diapason.*] Quadruple diapason or octave; a musical chord.

TET-RA-DRACH'MA, *n.* [Gr. τετρα and δραχμη.] In *ancient coinage*, a silver coin worth four drachmas, 3*s.* sterling.

TET-RA-DY-NAM'I-AN, *n.* [Gr. τετρα and δυναμις.] In *botany*, a plant having six stamens.

TET-RA-DY-NAM'I-AN, *a.* Having six stamens, four of which are uniformly longer than the others.

TET'RA-GON, *n.* [Gr. τετραγωνος.] 1. In *geometry*, a figure having four angles; a quadrangle; as a square, a rhombus, &c.—2. In *astrology*, an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are distant from each other ninety degrees.

TE-TRAG'O-NAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides.—2. In *botany*, having four prominent longitudinal angles, as a stem.

TET'RA-GO-NISM, *n.* The quadrature of the circle.

TET'RA-GYN, *n.* [Gr. τετρα and γυνη.] In *botany*, a plant having four pistils.

TET-RA-GYN'I-AN, *a.* Having four pistils.

TET-RA-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* 1. Having four equal triangles.—2. In *botany*, having four sides, as a pod or silique.

TET-RA-HĒ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. τετρα and εδρα.] In *geometry*, a figure comprehended under four equilateral and equal triangles.

TET-RA-HEX-A-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. τετρα and *hexahedral.*] In *crystalography*, exhibiting four ranges of faces, one above another. each range containing six faces.

TE-TRAM'E-TER. *n.* [Gr. τετρα and μετρον.] In *ancient poetry*, an iambic verse consisting of four feet, found in the comic poets.

TE-TRAN'DER, *n.* [Gr. τετρα and ανηρ.] In *botany*, a plant having four stamens.

TE-TRAN'DRI-AN, *a.* Having four stamens.

TET-RA-PET'A-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. τετρα and πεταλον.] In *botany*, containing four distinct petals or flower-leaves

TE-TRAPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. τετρα and φυλλον.] In *botany*, having four leaves.

TET'RAP-TOTE, *n.* [Gr. τετρα and πτωσις.] In *grammar*, a noun that has four cases only; as L. *astus*, &c.

*TĒ'TRARCH, *n.* [Gr. τετραρχης.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; a subordinate prince.

TE-TRÄRCH'ATE, *n.* The fourth part of a province under a Roman tetrarch; or the office of a tetrarch.

TE-TRÄRCH'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to a tetrarchy. *Herbert.*

*TET'RAR-CHY, *n.* The same as *tetrarchate*.

TET-RA-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. τετρα and σπερμα.] In *botany*, containing four seeds.

TE-TRAS'TICH, *n.* [Gr. τετραστιχος.] A stanza, epigram or poem consisting of four verses. *Pope.*

TET'RA-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. τετρα and στυλος.] In *ancient architecture*, a building with four columns in front. *Cyc.*

TET-RA-SYL-LAB'IC, TET-RA-SYL-LAB'I-CAL, *a.* Consisting of four syllables. *Cyc.*

TET-RA-SYL'LA-BLE, *n.* [Gr. τετρα and συλλαβη.] A word consisting of four syllables.

†TET'RIC, †TET'RI-CAL, †TET'RI-COUS, *a.* [L. *tetricus*.] Froward; perverse; harsh; sour; rugged. *Knolles.*

†TE-TRIC'I-TY, *n.* Crabbedness; perverseness.

TET'TER, *n.* [Sax. *teter, tetr.*] 1. In *medicine*, a common name of several cutaneous diseases.—2. In *farriery*, a cutaneous disease of animals, of the ring-worm kind.

TET'TER, *v. t.* To affect with the disease called *tetters*.

†TET'TISH, *a.* [qu. Fr. *tête*, head.] Captious; testy.

TEŪ-TON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Teutons, a people of Germany, or to their language; as a *noun*, the language of the Teutons, the parent of the German Dutch, and Anglo Saxon or native English.

TĒW, *v. t.* 1. To work; to soften; [*obs.* *See* TAW.] 2. To work; to pull or tease; *among seamen.*

†TEW, *n.* 1. Materials for any thing. 2. An iron chain.

TEW'EL, *n.* [Fr. *tuyau.*] An iron pipe in a forge to receive the pipe of a bellows. *Moxon.*

†TEW'TAW, *v. t.* To beat; to break. [*See* TEW.] *Mortimer.*

TEXT, *n.* [Fr. *texte*; L. *textus*; It. *testo.*] 1. A discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written. 2. A verse or passage of Scripture which a preacher selects as the subject of a discourse. 3. Any particular passage of Scripture, used as authority in argument for proof of a doctrine.—4. In *ancient law authors*, the four Gospels, by way of eminence.

TEXT, *v. t.* To write, as a text. [*Not much used.*] *Beaum.*

TEXT'-BOOK, *n.* 1. In *universities* and *colleges*, a classic author written with wide spaces between the lines, to give room for the observations or interpretation dictated by the master or regent. 2. A book containing the leading principles or most important points of a science or branch of learning, arranged in order for the use of students.

TEXT'-HAND, *n.* A large hand in writing.

TEXT'ILE, *a.* [L. *textilis.*] Woven, or capable of being woven.

TEXT'ILE, *n.* That which is or may be woven.

TEXT'-MAN, *n.* A man ready in the quotation of texts.

TEX-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *textor.*] Pertaining to weaving.

TEXT'RINE, *a.* Pertaining to weaving. *Derham.*

TEXT'U-AL, *a.* 1. Contained in the text. 2. Serving for texts.

TEXT'U-AL-IST, TEXT'U-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *textuaire.*] 1. One who is well versed in the Scriptures, and can readily quote texts. 2. One who adheres to the text.

TEXT'U-A-RY, *a.* 1. Textual; contained in the text. *Brown.* 2. Serving as a text; authoritative. *Glanville.*

TEXT'U-IST, *n.* One ready in the quotation of texts.

TEXT'URE, *n.* [L. *textura.*] 1. The act of weaving. 2. A web; that which is woven. 3. The disposition or connection of threads, filaments or other slender bodies interwoven. 4. The disposition of the several parts of any body in connection with each other; or the manner in which the constituent parts are united 5. In anatomy.

THACK, for *thatch*, is local. *See* THATCH.

THAL'LITE, *n.* [Gr. θαλλος.] In *mineralogy*, a substance called *pistacite* by Werner.

THAM'MUZ, *n.* 1. The tenth month of the Jewish civil year, containing 29 days, and answering to a part of June and a part of July. 2. The name of a deity among the Phenicians.

ŦHAN, *adv.* [Sax. *thanne*; Goth. *than*; D. *dan.* This word signifies also *then*, both in English and Dutch.] This word is placed after some comparative adjective or adverb, to express comparison between what precedes and what follows; as, wisdom is better *than* strength.

THANE, *n.* [Sax. *thegn, thægn.*] The *thanes* in *England* were formerly persons of some dignity.

THANE'-LANDS, *n.* Lands granted to thanes.

THANE'SHIP, *n.* The state or dignity of a thane; or his seignory.

THANK, *v. t.* [Sax. *thancian*; G., D. *danken.*] 1. To express gratitude for a favor; to make acknowledgments to one for kindness bestowed. 2. It is used ironically.

THANK, THANKS, *n.*; *generally in the plural.* [Sax. *thanc*; Gaelic, *tainc.*] Expression of gratitude; an acknowledgment made to express a sense of favor or kindness received.

THANKED, *pp.* Having received expressions of gratitude.

THANK'FUL, *a.* [Sax. *thancfull*; Gaelic, *taincal.*] Grateful; impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it.

THANK'FUL-LY, *adv.* With a grateful sense of favor or kindness received. *Dryden.*

THANK'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Expression of gratitude; acknowledgment of a favor. 2. Gratitude; a lively sense of good received.

THANK'ING, *ppr.* Expressing gratitude for good received.

THANK'LESS, *a.* 1. Unthankful; ungrateful; not acknowledging favors. 2. Not deserving thanks, or not likely to gain thanks.

THANK'LESS-NESS, *n.* Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge a kindness. *Donne.*

THANK'-OF-FER-ING, *n.* [*thank* and *offering.*] An offering made in acknowledgment of mercy. *Watts.*

†THANKS-GĪVE', (thanks-giv') *v. t.* [*thanks* and *give.*] To celebrate or distinguish by solemn rites. *Mede.*

THANKS-GIV'ER, *n.* One who gives thanks or acknowledges a kindness. *Barrow.*

THANKS-GIV'ING, *ppr.* Rendering thanks for good received.

THANKS-GIV'ING, *n.* 1. The act of rendering thanks or expressing gratitude for favors or mercies. 2. A public celebration of divine goodness; also, a day set apart for religious services.

THANK'-WOR-ŦHY, *a.* [*thank* and *worthy.*] Deserving thanks; meritorious. 1 *Pet.* ii.

THÄRM, *n.* [Sax. *thearm*; G., D. *darm.*] Intestines twisted into a cord. [*Local.*]

ŦHAT, *an adjective, pronoun* or *substitute.* [Sax. *thæt, that*; Goth. *thata*; D. *dat*; G. *das*; Dan. *det*; Sw. *det.*] 1. *That* is a word used as a definitive adjective, pointing to a certain person or thing before mentioned, or supposed to be understood. 2. *That* is used definitively, to designate a specific thing or person emphatically. 3. *That* is used as the representative of a noun, either a person or a thing. In this use, it is often a pronoun and a relative. 4. *That* is also the representative of a sentence, or part of a sentence, and often of a series of sentences. 5. *That* sometimes is the substitute for an adjective; as, you alledge that the man is *innocent*; *that* he is not. 6. *That*, in the following use, has been called a *conjunction*; as, "I heard *that* the Greeks had defeated the Turks." 7. *That* was formerly used for *that which*, like *what*. 8. *That* is used in opposition to *this*, or by way of distinction. 9. When *this* and *that* refer to foregoing words, *this*, like the Latin *hic*, and French *ceci*, refers to the latter, and *that* to the former. 10. *That* sometimes introduces an explanation of something going before.—*In that*, a phrase denoting consequence, cause or reason; *that* referring to the following sentence.

THATCH, *n.* [Sax. *thac.*] Straw or other substance used to cover the roofs of buildings, or stacks of hay or grain, for securing them from rain, &c.

THATCH, *v. t.* To cover with straw, reeds or some similar substance.

THATCHED, *pp.* Covered with straw or thatch.

THATCH'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to thatch houses.

THATCH'ING, *ppr.* Covering with straw or thatch.

THATCH'ING, *n.* The act or art of covering buildings with thatch, so as to keep out water.

THAU-MA-TUR'GIC, THAU-MA-TUR'GI-CAL, *a.* Exciting wonder. *Burton.*

THAU'MA-TUR-GY, *n.* [Gr. θαυμα and εργον.] The act of performing something wonderful. *Warton.*

THAW, *v. i.* [Sax. *thawan*; G. *thauen.*] 1. To melt, dissolve or become fluid, as ice or snow. 2. To become so warm as to melt ice and snow.

THAW, *v. t.* To melt; to dissolve; as ice, snow, hail or frozen earth.

THAW, *n.* The melting of ice or snow; the resolution of ice into the state of a fluid.

THAWED, *pp.* Melted, as ice or snow.

THAW'ING, *ppr.* Dissolving; resolving into a fluid; liquefying; as any thing frozen.

ŦHE, *an adjective*, or *definitive adjective.* [Sax. *the*; D. *de.*] 1. This adjective is used as a definitive, that is, before nouns which are specific or understood; or it is used to limit their signification to a specific thing or things, or to describe them; as, *the* laws of the twelve tables.—2. *The* is also used rhetorically before a noun in the singular number, to denote a species by way of distinction; a single thing representing the whole; as, *the* fig-tree putteth forth her green figs.—3. In *poetry*, *the* sometimes loses the final vowel before another vowel.—4. *The* is used

before adjectives in the comparative and superlative degree.

THĒ'AR-ĊHY, *n.* [Gr. *θεος* and *αρχη.*] Government by God; more commonly called *theocracy.*

THĒ'A-TĪNE, *n.* One of an order of nuns conforming to the rules of the Theatins.

THĒ'A-TĪNS, *n.* An order of regular priests in Naples.

† THĒ'A-TRAL, *a.* Belonging to a theatre.

THĒ'A-TRE, } *n.* [Fr. *theatre;* L. *theatrum;* Gr. *θεατρον.*]
THĒ'A-TER, } 1. Among the *ancients*, an edifice in which spectacles or shows were exhibited for the amusement of spectators.—2. In *modern times*, a house for the exhibition of dramatic performances, as tragedies, comedies and farces; a play-house.—3. Among the *Italians*, an assemblage of buildings, which, by a happy disposition and elevation, represents an agreeable scene to the eye. 4. A place rising by steps or gradations like the seats of a theatre. 5. A place of action or exhibition. 6. A building for the exhibition of scholastic exercises, as at Oxford, or for other exhibitions.

THE-AT'RIĊ, } *a.* Pertaining to a theatre or to scenic
THE-AT'RI-ĊAL, } representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers.

THE-AT'RI-ĊAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of actors on the stage; in a manner suiting the stage.

THEAVE, or THAVE, *n.* An ewe of the first year. [*Local.*]

ŦHEE, *pron.* obj. case of *thou.*

† THEE, *v. i.* [Goth. *thihan;* Sax. *thean.*] To thrive; to prosper. *Chaucer.*

THEFT, *n.* [Sax. *thyfthe.*] 1. The act of stealing.—In *law*, the private, unlawful, felonious taking of another person's goods or movables, with an intent to steal them. 2. The thing stolen. *Ex.* xxii.

THEFT'-BOTE, *n.* [*theft*, and Sax. *bote.*] In *law*, the receiving of a man's goods again from a thief.

ŦHEIR, *a. pronom.* [Sax. *hiora;* Ice. *theirra.*] 1. *Their* has the sense of a pronominal adjective, denoting *of them*, or the possession of two or more.—2. *Theirs* is used as a substitute for the adjective and the noun to which it refers, and in this case it may be the nominative to a verb.

THĒ'IS\M, *n.* [from Gr. *θεος.*] The belief or acknowledgment of the existence of a God, as opposed to *atheism.*

THĒ'IST, *n.* One who believes in the existence of a God.

THE-IS'TIĊ, } *a.* Pertaining to theism, or to a theist;
THE-IS'TI-ĊAL, } according to the doctrine of theists.

ŦHEM, *pron.;* the objective case of *they*, and of both genders.

THEME, *n.* [L. *thema;* Gr. *θεμα.*] 1. A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks. 2. A short dissertation composed by a student.—3. In *grammar*, a radical verb, or the verb in its primary absolute sense, not modified by inflections.—4. In *music*, a series of notes selected as the text or subject of a new composition.

ŦHEM-SELVES', a compound of *them* and *selves*, and added to *they* by way of emphasis or pointed distinction.

ŦHEN, *adv.* [Goth., Sax. *thanne;* G. *dann;* D. *dan.*] 1. At that time, referring to a time specified, either past or future. 2. Afterward; soon afterward, or immediately. 3. In that case; in consequence. *Gal.* iii. 4. Therefore; for this reason. 5. At another time. 6. That time. *Milton.*

ŦHENCE, (thens) *adv.* [Sax. *thanan, thanon;* G. *dannen.*] 1. From that place. 2. From that time. 3. For that reason.

ŦHENCE'FŌRTH, (thens'fōrth) *adv.* [*thence* and *forth.*] From that time.

ŦHENCE-FOR'WARD, *adv.* [*thence* and *forward.*] From that time onward. *Kettlewell.*

† ŦHENCE'FROM, *adv.* From that place.

THE-OĊ'RA-CY, *n.* [Fr. *theocracie;* It. *teocrazia;* Sp. *teocracia;* Gr. *θεος* and *κρατος.*] Government of a state by the immediate direction of God; or the state thus governed.

THE-O-ĊRAT'IĊ, } *a.* Pertaining to a theocracy; ad-
THE-O-ĊRAT'I-ĊAL, } ministered by the immediate direction of God.

THE-OD'I-CY, *n.* [Gr. *θεος*, and L. *dico.*] The science of God; metaphysical theology. *Leibnitz.*

THE-OD'O-LITE, *n.* An instrument for taking the heights and distances of objects, or for measuring horizontal and vertical angles in land-surveying.

THE-OG'O-NY, *n.* [Fr. *theogonie:* Gr. *θεογονια.*] In *mythology*, the generation of the gods; or that branch of heathen theology which taught the genealogy of their deities.

THE-OL'O-GAS-TER, *n.* A kind of quack in divinity.

THE-O-LŌ'ĠI-AN, *n.* A divine; a person well versed in theology, or a professor of divinity. *Milton.*

THE-O-LOĠ'IĊ, } *a.* Pertaining to divinity, or the
THE-O-LOĠ'I-ĊAL, } science of God and of divine things.

THE-O-LOĠ'I-ĊAL-LY, *adv.* According to the principles of theology.

THE-OL'O-ĠIST, *n.* A divine; one studious in the science of divinity, or one well versed in that science.

THE-OL'O-ĠIZE, *v. t.* 1. To render theological. 2. *v. i.* To frame a system of theology; [*l. u.*]

THE-OL'O-ĠIZ-ER, *n.* A divine, or a professor of theology. [*Unusual.*] *Boyle.*

THĒ'O-LOGUE, for *theologist.* [*Little used.*]

THE-OL'O-ĠY, *n.* [Fr. *theologie;* It., Sp. *teologia;* Gr. *θεολογια.*] Divinity; the science of God and divine things; or the science which teaches the existence, character and attributes of God, his laws and government, the doctrines we are to believe, and the duties we are to practice.

THE-OM'A-ĊHIST, *n.* [Gr. *θεος* and *μαχη.*] One who fights against the gods. *Bailey.*

THE-OM'A-ĊHY, *n.* 1. A fighting against the gods. 2. Opposition to the divine will.

THE-OP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *θεος* and *παθος.*] Religious suffering; suffering for the purpose of subduing sinful propensities. *Quart. Review.*

THE-OR'BO, *n.* [It. *tiorba;* Fr. *tuorbe*, or *teorbe.*] A musical instrument made like a large lute, except that it has two necks or juga.

THĒ'O-REM, *n.* [Fr. *theoreme;* Sp., It. *teorema;* Gr. *θεωρημα.*] 1. In *mathematics*, a proposition which terminates in theory, and which considers the properties of things already made or done.—2. In *algebra* or *analysis*, it is sometimes used to denote a rule, particularly when that rule is expressed by symbols.

THE-O-RE-MAT'IĊ, } *a.* Pertaining to a theorem; com-
THE-O-RE-MAT'I-ĊAL, } prised in a theorem; consist-
THE-O-REM'IĊ, } ing of theorems.

THE-O-RET'IĊ, } *a.* [Gr. *θεωρητικος. See* THEORY.]
THE-O-RET'I-ĊAL, } Pertaining to theory; depending on theory or speculation; speculative; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical.

THE-O-RET'I-ĊAL-LY, *adv.* In or by theory; in speculation; speculatively; not practically

THĒ'O-RIĊ, *n.* Speculation. *Shak.*

† THE-OR'IĊ, for *theoretic. See* THEORETIC.

THĒ'O-RIST, *n.* One who forms theories; one given to theory and speculation. *Addison.*

THĒ'O-RĪZE, *v. i.* To form a theory or theories; to speculate.

THĒ'O-RY, *n.* [Fr. *theorie;* It. *teoria;* L. *theoria;* Gr. *θεωρια.*] 1. Speculation; a doctrine or scheme of things, which terminates in speculation or contemplation, without a view to practice. 2. An exposition of the general principles of any science. 3. The science distinguished from the art. 4. The philosophical explanation of phenomena, either physical or moral.—*Theory* is distinguished from *hypothesis* thus; a theory is founded on inferences drawn from principles which have been established on independent evidence; a hypothesis is a proposition assumed to account for certain phenomena, and has no other evidence of its truth, than that it affords a satisfactory explanation of those phenomena. *D. Olmsted.*

THE-O-SOPH'IĊ, } *a.* Pertaining to theosophism or to
THE-O-SOPH'I-ĊAL, } theosophists; divinely wise.

THE-OS'O-PHI\M, *n.* [Gr. *θεος* and *σοφισμα.*] Pretension to divine illumination; enthusiasm.

THE-OS'O-PHIST, *n.* One who pretends to divine illumination; one who pretends to derive his knowledge from divine revelation.

THE-OS'O-PHY, *n.* 1. Divine wisdom; godliness. *Ed. Encyc.* 2. Knowledge of God. *Good.*

THER-A-PEŪ'TIĊ, *a.* [Gr. *θεραπευτικος.*] Curative; that pertains to the healing art. *Watts.*

THER-A-PEŪ'TIĊS, *n.* 1. That part of medicine which respects the discovery and application of remedies for diseases. 2. A religious sect described by Philo. They were devotees to religion.

ŦHERE, *adv.* [Sax. *thær;* Goth. *thar;* D. *daar;* Sw. *dår;* Dan. *der.*] 1. In that place. 2. It is sometimes opposed to *here; there* denoting the place most distant.—3. *Here and there*, in one place and another. 4. It is sometimes used by way of exclamation, calling the attention to something distant.—5. *There* is used to begin sentences, or before a verb; sometimes pertinently, and sometimes without signification; but its use is so firmly established that it cannot be dispensed with.—6. In *composition*, *there* has the sense of a pronoun, as in Saxon; as, *thereby*, which signifies *by that.*

ŦHERE-A-BOUT', } *adv.* [*there* and *about.*] 1. Near
ŦHERE-A-BOUTS', } that place. *Shak.* 2. Nearly; near that number, degree or quantity. 3. Concerning that; [*l. u.*]

ŦHERE-ĂF'TER, *adv.* [*there* and *after.*] 1. According to that; accordingly. 2. After that.

ŦHĒRE-AT′, *adv.* [*there* and *at.*] 1. At that place. 2. At that; at that thing or event; on that account.
ŦHĒRE-BY′, *adv.* [*there* and *by.*] By that; by that means; in consequence of that.
ŦHĒRE-FOR′, *adv.* [*there* and *for.*] For that or this, or it.
*ŦHĒRE′FORE, (ther′fore) *adv.* [*there* and *for.*] 1. For that; for that or this reason, referring to something previously stated. 2. Consequently. 3. In return or recompense for this or that.
ŦHĒRE-FROM′, *adv.* [*there* and *from.*] From this or that.
ŦHĒRE-IN′, *adv.* [*there* and *in.*] In that or this place, time or thing.
ŦHĒRE-IN-TO′, *adv.* [*there* and *into.*] Into that. *Bacon.*
ŦHĒRE-OF′, *adv.* [*there* and *of.*] Of that or this.
ŦHĒRE-ON′, *adv.* [*there* and *on.*] On that or this.
ŦHĒRE-OUT′, *adv.* [*there* and *out.*] Out of that or this.
ŦHĒRE-TŌ′, or ŦHĒRE-UN-TŌ′, *adv.* [*there* and *to* or *unto.*] To that or this.
ŦHĒRE-UN′DER, *adv.* Under that or this.
ŦHĒRE-UP-ON′, *adv.* [*there* and *upon.*] 1. Upon that or this. 2. In consequence of that. 3. Immediately.
† ŦHĒRE-WHILE′, *adv.* At the same time.
ŦHĒRE-WITH′, *adv.* [*there* and *with.*] With that or this.
† ŦHĒRE-WITH-AL′, *adv.* [*there* and *withal.*] 1. Over and above. 2. At the same time. 3. With that.
[*The foregoing compounds of* there *with the prepositions, are, for the most part, deemed inelegant and obsolete.*]
† ŦHERF′-BREAD, (therf′bred) *n.* [Sax. *thærf, theorf.*] Unleavened bread. *Wicliffe.*
THĒ′RI-AC, *n.* [L. *theriaca;* Gr. θηριακη.] *Anciently,* used for a remedy against poison; *afterwards,* for a kind of treacle.
THĒ′RI-AC, } *a.* Pertaining to theriac; medicinal. *Ba-*
THE-RĪ′A-CAL, } *con.*
THER′MAL, *a.* [L. *thermæ.*] Pertaining to heat; warm.
THER′MO-LAMP, *n.* [Gr. θερμος, and *lamp.*] An instrument for furnishing light by means of inflammable gas.
THER-MOM′E-TER, *n.* [Gr. θερμος and μετρον.] An instrument for measuring heat.
THER-MO-MET′RI-CAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a thermometer. 2. Made by a thermometer.
THER-MO-MET′RI-CAL-LY, *adv.* By means of a thermometer.
THER′MO-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. θερμη and σκοπεω.] An instrument showing the temperature of the air, or the degree of heat and cold.
ŦHĒSE, *pron.; plu.* of *this,* and used as an adjective or substitute. *These* is opposed to *those,* as *this* is to *that,* and when two persons or things, or collection of things, are named, *these* refers to the things or persons which are nearest in place or order, or which are last mentioned.
THĒ′SIS, *n.* [L. *thesis;* Gr. θεσις.] 1. A position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain, or which is actually maintained by argument; a theme; a subject.—2. In *logic,* every proposition may be divided into *thesis* and *hypothesis.* Thesis contains the thing affirmed or denied, and hypothesis the conditions of the affirmation or negation.
THES′MO-THĒTE, *n.* [Gr. θεσμοθετης.] A lawgiver.
THET′I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. θετικος.] Laid down. *More.*
THE-UR′GIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the power of perform-
THE-UR′GI-CAL, } ing supernatural things.
THĒ′UR-GIST, *n.* One who pretends to or is addicted to theurgy. *Hallywell.*
THĒ′UR-GY, *n.* [Gr. θεουργια.] The art of doing things which it is the peculiar province of God to do; or the power or act of performing supernatural things by invoking the names of God or of subordinate agents; magic.
† THEW, *n.* [Sax. *theaw;* Gr. εθος.] 1. Manner; custom; habit; form of behavior. *Spenser.* 2. Brawn. *Shak.*
† THEWED, *a.* Accustomed; educated. *Spenser.*
ŦHEY, *pron. plu.;* objective case, *them.* [Sax. *thæge;* Goth. *thai, thaim.*] 1. The men, the women, the animals, the things. It is never used adjectively, but always as a pronoun referring to persons, or as a substitute referring to things. 2. It is used indefinitely, as our ancestors used *man,* and as the French use *on.* *They* say, [*on dit,*] that is, it is said by persons, indefinitely.
THĪ′BLE, *n.* A slice; a skimmer; a spatula. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Ainsworth.*
THICK, *a.* [Sax. *thic, thicca;* G. *dick, dicht;* D. *dik, digt.*] 1. Dense; not thin. 2. Inspissated. 3. Turbid; muddy; feculent; not clear. 4. Noting the diameter of a body. 5. Having more depth or extent from one surface to its opposite than usual. 6. Close; crowded with trees or other objects. 7. Frequent; following each other in quick succession. 8. Set with things close to each other; not easily pervious. 9. Not having due distinction of syllables or good articulation. 10. Dull; somewhat deaf.
THICK, *n.* 1. The thickest part, or the time when any thing is thickest. 2. A thicket; [*obs.*]—*Thick and thin,* whatever is in the way.
THICK, *adv.* 1. Frequently; fast. 2. Closely. 3. To a great depth, or to a thicker depth than usual.—*Thick and threefold,* in quick succession, or in great numbers; [*obs.*]
† THICK, *v. i.* To become thick or dense. *Spenser.*
THICK′EN, (thik′n) *v. t.* [Sax. *thiccian.*] 1. To make thick or dense. 2. To make close; to fill up interstices. 3. To make concrete; to inspissate. 4. To strengthen; to confirm; [*obs.*] 5. To make frequent, or more frequent. 6. To make close, or more close; to make more numerous.
THICK′EN, (thik′n) *v. i.* 1. To become thick or more thick; to become dense. 2. To become dark or obscure. 3. To concrete; to be consolidated. 4. To be inspissated. 5. To become close, or more close or numerous. 6. To become quick and animated. 7. To become more numerous; to press; to be crowded.
THICK′ENED, *pp.* Made dense, or more dense; made more close or compact; made more frequent; inspissated.
THICK′EN-ING, *ppr.* Making dense or more dense, more close or more frequent; inspissating.
THICK′EN-ING, *n.* Something put into a liquid or mass to make it more thick.
THICK′ET, *n.* A wood or collection of trees or shrubs closely set.
THICK′HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a thick skull; dull; stupid.
THICK′ISH, *a.* Somewhat thick.
THICK′LY, *adv.* 1. Deeply; to a great depth. 2. Closely; compactly. 3. In quick succession.
THICK′NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being thick; denseness; density. 2. The state of being concrete or inspissated; consistence; spissitude. 3. The extent of a body from side to side, or from surface to surface. 4. Closeness of the parts; the state of being crowded or near. 5. The state of being close, dense or impervious. 6. Dullness of the sense of hearing; want of quickness or acuteness.
THICK′SET, *a.* [*thick* and *set.*] 1. Close-planted. 2. Having a short, thick body.
THICK′SKULL, *n.* [*thick* and *skull.*] Dullness; or a dull person; a blockhead. *Entick.*
THICK′SKULLED, *a.* Dull; heavy; stupid; slow to learn.
THICK′SKIN, *n.* [*thick* and *skin.*] A coarse, gross person; a blockhead. *Entick.*
THICK′SPRUNG, *a.* [*thick* and *sprung.*] Sprung up close together. *Entick. Shak.*
THIEF, *n.; plu.* THIEVES (theevz). [Sax. *theof;* Sw. *tiuf;* D. *dief.*] 1. A person guilty of theft; one who secretly, unlawfully and feloniously takes the goods or personal property of another. 2. One who takes the property of another wrongfully, either secretly or by violence. *Job* xxx. 3. One who seduces by false doctrine. *John* x. 4. One who makes it his business to cheat and defraud. *Matt.* xxi. 5. An excrescence in the snuff of a candle.
THIEF′-CATCH-ER, *n.* One who catches thieves.
THIEF′-LEAD-ER, *n.* [*thief* and *lead.*] One who leads or takes a thief. [*Not much used.*]
THIEF′-TAK-ER, *n.* One whose business is to find and take thieves and bring them to justice.
THIEVE, *v. i.* To steal; to practice theft.
THIEV′ER-Y, *n.* 1. The practice of stealing; theft. *South.* 2. That which is stolen. *Shak.*
THIEV′ISH, *a.* 1. Given to stealing; addicted to the practice of theft. 2. Secret; sly; acting by stealth. 3. Partaking of the nature of theft.
THIEV′ISH-LY, *adv.* In a thievish manner; by theft.
THIEV′ISH-NESS, *n.* 1. The disposition to steal. 2. The practice or habit of stealing.
THIGH, (thī) *n.* [Sax. *thegh, theo,* or *theoh;* D. *dye.*] That part of men, quadrupeds and fowls, which is between the leg and the trunk.
† THILK, *pron.* [Sax. *thilc.*] The same. *Spenser.*
THILL, *n.* [Sax. *thil,* or *thill.*] The shaft of a cart, gig or other carriage.
THILL′ER, } *n.* The horse which goes between the
THILL′-HORSE, } thills or shafts, and supports them.—In a *team,* the last horse.
THIM′BLE, *n.* 1. A kind of cap or cover for the finger, usually made of metal, used by tailors and seamstresses for driving the needle through cloth.—2. In *sea language,* an iron ring with a hollow or groove round its whole circumference, to receive the rope which is spliced about it.
THIME. *See* THYME.
THIN, *a.* [Sax. *thinn, thynn;* G. *dünn;* D. *dun;* Sw. *tunn.*] 1. Having little thickness or extent from one surface to the opposite. 2. Rare; not dense; *applied to fluids or to soft mixtures.* 3. Not close; not crowded; not filling the space; not having the individuals that compose the thing in a close or compact state. 4. Not full or well grown. 5. Slim; small; slender; lean. 6. Exile; small; fine; not full. 7. Not thick or close; of a loose texture; not im-

pervious to the sight. 8. Not crowded or well-stocked; not abounding. 9. Slight; not sufficient for a covering.

THIN, *adv.* Not thickly or closely; in a scattered state.

THIN, *v. t.* [Sax. *thinnian.*] 1. To make thin; to make rare or less thick; to attenuate. 2. To make less close, crowded or numerous. 3. To attenuate; to rarefy; to make less dense.

ŦHINE, *pronominal adj.* [Goth. *theins*, *theina*; Sax. *thin*; G. *dein*; Fr. *tien.*] Thy; belonging to thee; relating to thee; being the property of thee. The principal use of *thine*, now, is when a verb is interposed between this word and the noun to which it refers; as, I will not take any thing that is *thine.*

THING, *n.* [Sax. *thing*; G. *ding*; D. *ding*; Sw. *ting*; Dan. *ting.*] 1. An event or action; that which happens or falls out, or that which is done, told or proposed. 2. Any substance; that which is created; any particular article or commodity. 3. An animal. 4. A portion or part; something. 5. In contempt. 6. Used of persons in contempt. 7. Used in a sense of honor.

THINK, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *thought*, (thawt). [Sax. *thincan*, *thencan*; Goth. *thagkyan*; Sw. *tycka* and *tænka*; Dan. *tykker* and *tænker*; D. *denken.*] 1. To have the mind occupied on some subject; to have ideas, or to revolve ideas in the mind. 2. To judge; to conclude; to hold as a settled opinion. 3. To intend. 4. To imagine; to suppose; to fancy. 5. To muse; to meditate. 6. To reflect; to recollect or call to mind. 7. To consider; to deliberate. 8. To presume. 9. To believe; to esteem.—*To think on*, or *upon.* 1. To muse on; to meditate on. 2. To light on by meditation. 3. To remember with favor.—*To think of*, to have ideas come into the mind.—*To think well of*, to hold in esteem; to esteem.

THINK, *v. t.* 1. To conceive; to imagine. 2. To believe; to consider; to esteem. 3. To seem or appear, as in the phrases *me thinketh* or *methinks*, and *methought.*—*To think much*, to grudge.—*To think much of*, to hold in high esteem.—*To think scorn*, to disdain. *Esth.* iii.

THINK'ER, *n.* One who thinks; but *chiefly*, one who thinks in a particular manner. *Swift.*

THINK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Having ideas; supposing; judging; imagining; intending; meditating. 2. *a.* Having the faculty of thought; cogitative; capable of a regular train of ideas.

THINK'ING, *n.* Imagination; cogitation; judgment.

THIN'LY, *adv.* [from *thin.*] In a loose, scattered manner; not thickly.

THIN'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being thin; smallness of extent from one side or surface to the opposite. 2. Tenuity; rareness. 3. A state approaching to fluidity, or even fluidity; opposed to *spissitude.* 4. Exility. 5. Rareness; a scattered state; paucity.

THIRD, *a.* [Sax. *thridda*; Goth. *thridya*; G. *dritte*; D. *derde.*] The first after the second; the ordinal of three.

THIRD, *n.* 1. The third part of any thing. 2. The sixtieth part of a second of time.—3. In *music*, an interval containing three diatonic sounds.

THIRD'BOR-OUGH, (thurd'bur-ro) *n.* [*third* and *borough.*] An under constable. *Johnson.*

THIRD'INGS, *n.* The third year of the corn or grain growing on the ground at the tenant's death, due to the lord for a heriot, within the manor of Turfat, in Herefordshire.

THIRD'LY, *adv.* In the third place. *Bacon.*

THIRDS, *n. plu.* The third part of the estate of a deceased husband, which by law the widow is entitled to enjoy during her life. *New England.*

THIRL, *v. t.* [Sax. *thirlian.*] To bore; to perforate. It is now written *drill* and *thrill.* [*See these words.*]

THIRL'AGE, *n.* In *English customs*, the right which the owner of a mill possesses, by contract or law, to compel the tenants of a certain district to bring all their grain to his mill for grinding.

THIRST, *n.* [Sax. *thurst*, *thyrst*; G. *durst*; D. *dorst*; Sw. *törst*; Dan. *törst.*] 1. A painful sensation of the throat or fauces, occasioned by the want of drink. 2. A vehement desire of drink. *Ps.* civ. 3. A want and eager desire after any thing. 4. Dryness; drought.

THIRST, *v. i.* [Sax. *thyrstan*; D. *dorsten*; G. *dursten*; Sw. *törsta*; Dan. *törster.*] 1. To experience a painful sensation of the throat or fauces for want of drink. 2. To have a vehement desire for any thing.

THIRST, *v. t.* To want to drink; as, to *thirst* blood. [*Not English.*] *Prior.*

THIRST'I-NESS, *n.* [from *thirsty.*] The state of being thirsty; thirst. *Wotton.*

THIRST'ING, *ppr.* Feeling pain for want of drink.

THIRST'Y, *a.* 1. Feeling a painful sensation of the throat or fauces for want of drink. 2. Very dry; having no moisture; parched. 3. Having a vehement desire of any thing.

THIR'TEEN, *a.* [Sax. *threottyne*; *three* and *ten.*] Ten and three.

THIR'TEENTH, *a.* The third after the tenth; the ordinal of thirteen.

THIR'TEENTH, *n.* In *music*, an interval forming the octave of the sixth, or sixth of the octave. *Busby.*

THIR'TI-ETH, *a.* [from *thirty*; Sax. *thrittigotha.*] The tenth threefold; the ordinal of thirty.

THIR'TY, *a.* [Sax. *thrittig*; G. *dreissig*; D. *dertig.*] Thrice ten; or twenty and ten.

ŦHIS, *definitive adjective* or *substitute*; *plu.* THESE. [Sax. *this*; Dan. plu. *disse*; Sw. *dessa*, *desse*; G. *das*, *dessen*; D. *deeze*, *dit.*] 1. *This* is a definitive, or definitive adjective, denoting something that is present or near in place or time, or something just mentioned.—2. *By this*, is used *elliptically* for *by this time.*—3. *This* is used with words denoting time past; as, I have taken no snuff for *this* month.—4. *This* is opposed to *that.* 5. When *this* and *that* refer to different things before expressed, *this* refers to the thing last mentioned, and *that* to the thing first mentioned. 6. It is sometimes opposed to *other.*

THIS'TLE, (this'l) *n.* [Sax. *thistel*; G., D. *distel*; Sw. *tistel.*] The common name of numerous prickly plants of the class *syngenesia*, and several genera.

THIS'TLY, (this'ly) *a.* Overgrown with thistles.

ŦHITH'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *thider*, *thyder.*] 1. To that place; opposed to *hither.* 2. To that end or point.—*Hither and thither*, to this place and to that; one way and another.

† ŦHITH'ER-TO, *adv.* To that end; so far.

ŦHITH'ER-WARD, *adv.* Toward that place.

ŦHO. 1. A contraction of *though.* [*See* THOUGH.] 2. *Tho*, for Sax. *thonne*, then; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*

THOLE, *n.* [Sax. *thol*; Ir., Gaelic, *dula.*] 1. A pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat, to keep the oar in the rowlock, when used in rowing. 2. The pin or handle of a sythe-snath.

† THOLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *tholian*; Goth. *thulan*; G., D. *dulden.*] To bear; to endure; to undergo. *Gower.*

THOLE, *v. i.* To wait. [*Local.*]

THOLE, *n.* [L. *tholus.*] The roof of a temple. [*Not used, or local.*]

THŌ'MA-ISM, } *n.* The doctrine of St. Thomas Aquinas
THŌ'MISM, } with respect to predestination and grace.

THŌ'MIST, *n.* A follower of Thomas Aquinas, in opposition to the *Scotists.*

THOM'SON-ITE, *n.* A mineral of the zeolite family.

THONG, *n.* [Sax. *thwang.*] A strap of leather, used for fastening any thing. *Dryden.*

THO-RAC'IC, *a.* [L. *thorax.*] Pertaining to the breast.

THO-RAC'ICS, *n. plu.* In *ichthyology*, an order of bony fishes, respiring by means of gills only.

THŌ'RAL, *a.* [L. *thorus.*] Pertaining to a bed.

THŌ'RAX, *n.* [L.] In *anatomy*, that part of the human skeleton which consists of the bones of the chest; also, the cavity of the chest. *Cyc.*

THO-RI'NA, *n.* An earth resembling zirconia.

THORN, *n.* [Sax. *thorn*; G. *dorn*; D. *doorn*; Dan. *torne.*] 1. A tree or shrub armed with spines or sharp ligneous shoots. 2. A sharp, ligneous or woody shoot from the stem of a tree or shrub; a sharp process from the woody part of a plant; a spine. 3. Any thing troublesome.—4. In *Scripture*, great difficulties and impediments. 5. Worldly cares; things which prevent the growth of good principles. *Matt.* xiii.

THORN'-AP-PLE, *n.* [*thorn* and *apple.*] A plant of the genus *datura*; a popular name of the *datura stramonium*, or apple of Peru. *Bigelow.*

THORN'-BACK, *n.* [*thorn* and *back.*] A fish of the ray kind, which has prickles on its back.

THORN'-BUSH, *n.* A shrub that produces thorns.

THORN'-BUT, *n.* A fish, a but or turbot. *Ainsworth.*

THORN'-HEDGE, *n.* [*thorn* and *hedge.*] A hedge or fence consisting of thorn.

THORN'LESS, *a.* Destitute of thorns.

THORN'Y, *a.* 1. Full of thorns or spines; rough with thorns. 2. Troublesome; vexatious; harassing; perplexing. 3. Sharp; pricking; vexatious.

THORN'Y REST'HAR-RŌW, *n.* A plant. *Cyc.*

THORN'Y-TRĒ'FOIL, *n.* A plant of the genus *fagonia.*

THŌR'OUGH, (thur'ro) *a.* [Sax. *thurh*; G. *durch*; D. *door.*] 1. *Literally*, passing through or to the end; hence, complete; perfect. 2. Passing through.

† THŌR'OUGH, (thur'ro) *prep.* 1. From side to side, or from end to end. 2. By means of; *see* THROUGH.

THŌR'OUGH, (thur'ro) *n.* An inter-furrow between two ridges. *Cyc.*

THŌR'OUGH-BASE, (thur'ro-bās) *n.* In *music*, an accompaniment to a continued base by figures.

THŌR'OUGH-BRED, (thur'ro-bred) *a.* [*thorough* and *bred.*] Completely taught or accomplished.

THŌR'OUGH-FARE, (thur'ro-fare) *n.* [*thorough* and *fare.*] 1. A passage through; a passage from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way. 2. Power of passing. *Milton.*

THŌR'OUGH-LY, (thur'ro-ly) *adv.* Fully; entirely; completely.

THOR'OUGH-PĀCED, (thur'ro-pāst) *a.* [*thorough* and *paced.*] Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; going all lengths.

THOR'OUGH-SPED, (thur'ro-sped) *a.* [*thorough* and *sped.*] Fully accomplished; thorough-paced. *Swift.*

THOR'OUGH-STITCH, (thur'ro-stich) *adv.* Fully; completely; going the whole length of any business.

THOR'OUGH-WAX, (thur'ro-wax) *n.* [*thorough* and *wax.*] A plant of the genus *bupleurum. Lee.*

THOR'OUGH-WORT, (thur'ro-wurt) *n.* The popular name of a plant, the *eupatorium perfoliatum.*

THORP. [Sax. *thorpe*; D. *dorp*; G. *dorf*; Sw., Dan. *torp*; W. *trev*; Gaelic, Ir. *treabh*; L. *tribus.*] The word, in *Welsh*, signifies a dwelling-place, a homestead, a hamlet, a town. In *our language*, it occurs now only in names of places and persons.

THOS, *n.* An animal of the wolf kind. *Cyc.*

ŦHOSE, *pron*; *plu.* of ŦHAT; as, *those* men. *See* THESE.

ŦHOU, *pron.*; in the obj. *thee.* [Sax. *thu*; G., Sw., Dan. *du*; L., Fr., It., Sp., Port. *tu.*] The second personal pronoun, in the singular number; the pronoun which is used in addressing persons in the solemn style.—*Thou* is used only in the solemn style, unless in very familiar language, and by the Quakers.

ŦHOU, *v. t.* To treat with familiarity. *Shak.*

ŦHOU, *v. i.* To use *thou* and *thee* in discourse.

ŦHŌUGH, (thō) *v. i.* [Sax. *theah*; Goth. *thauh*; G. *doch*; Sw. *dock*; D., Dan. *dog.* This is the imperative of a verb; commonly, but not correctly, classed among *conjunctions.*] 1. Grant; admit; allow. 2. Used with *as.* 3. It is used in *familiar language*, at the end of a sentence. 4. It is compounded with *all*, in *although*, which see.

THOUGHT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *think*; pronounced *thawt.*

THOUGHT, (thawt) *n.* [primarily the *passive participle* of *think*; Sax. *theaht.*] 1. *Properly*, that which the mind thinks. Thought is either the act or operation of the mind, when attending to a particular subject or thing, or it is the idea consequent on that operation. 2. Idea; conception. 3. Fancy; conceit; something framed by the imagination. 4. Reflection; particular consideration. 5. Opinion; judgment. 6. Meditation; serious consideration. 7. Design; purpose. 8. Silent contemplation. 9. Solicitude; care; concern. 10. Inward reasoning; the workings of conscience. 11. A small degree or quantity; [*obs.*]—*To take thought*, to be solicitous or anxious. *Matt.* vi.

THOUGHT'FUL, (thawt'ful) *a.* 1. Full of thought; contemplative; employed in meditation. 2. Attentive; careful; having the mind directed to an object. 3. Promoting serious thought; favorable to musing or meditation. 4. Anxious; solicitous.

THOUGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* With thought or consideration; with solicitude.

THOUGHT'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Deep meditation. 2. Serious attention to spiritual concerns. 3. Anxiety; solicitude.

THOUGHT'LESS, *a.* 1. Heedless; careless; negligent. 2. Gay; dissipated. 3. Stupid; dull.

THOUGHT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without thought; carelessly; stupidly. *Garth.*

THOUGHT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of thought; heedlessness; carelessness; inattention.

THOUGHT'SICK, *a.* Uneasy with reflection.

THOU'SAND, *a.* [Sax. *thusend*; Goth. *thusund*; G. *tausend.*] 1. Denoting the number of ten hundred.—2. *Proverbially*, denoting a great number indefinitely.

THOU'SAND, *n.* The number of ten hundred.

THOU'SANDTH, *a.* The ordinal of thousand.

THOU'SANDTH, *n.* The thousandth part of any thing.

THŌWL. *See* THOLE.

† THRACK, *v. t.* To load or burden. *South.*

THRALL, *n.* [Sax. *thrall*; Dan. *træl*; Sw. *trål.*] 1. A slave. 2. Slavery; [*obs.*]

† THRALL, *v. t.* To enslave. [*Enthrall* is in use.]

THRALL'DOM, *n.* [Dan. *trældom.*] Slavery; bondage; a state of servitude.

THRAP'PLE, *n.* The windpipe of an animal. [*Not an English word.*] *Scott.*

THRASH, *v. t.* [Sax. *tharscan*, or *therscan*; G. *dreschen*; D. *dorschen.* It is written *thrash* or *thresh.*] 1. To beat out grain from the husk or pericarp with a flail. 2. To beat corn off from the cob or spike. 3. To beat soundly with a stick or whip; to drub.

THRASH, *v. i.* 1. To practice thrashing; to perform the business of thrashing. 2. To labor; to drudge.

THRASHED, *pp.* 1. Beaten out of the husk or off the ear. 2. Freed from the grain by beating.

THRASH'ER, *n.* One who thrashes grain.

THRASH'ING, *ppr.* Beating out of the husk or off the ear; beating soundly with a stick or whip.

THRASH'ING, *n.* The act of beating out grain with a flail; a sound drubbing.

THRASH'ING-FLŌOR, *n.* [*thrash* and *floor.*] A floor or area on which grain is beaten out.

THRA-SON'I-CAL, *a.* [from *Thraso.*] 1. Boasting; given to bragging. 2. Boastful; implying ostentatious display.

THRA-SON'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* Boastfully. *Johnson*

† THRAVE, *n.* [Sax. *draf.*] A drove; a herd.

† THRAVE, *n.* [W. *dreva.*] The number of two dozen.

THREAD, THRED, *n.* [Sax. *thred*, *thræd*; D. *draad.*] 1. A very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk or other fibrous substance, drawn out to a considerable length. 2. The filament of a flower. 3. The filament of any fibrous substance, as of bark. 4. A fine filament or line of gold or silver.—5. *Air-threads*, the fine white filaments which are seen floating in the air in summer, the production of spiders. 6. Something continued in a long course or tenor. 7. The prominent spiral part of a screw.

THREAD, (thred) *v. t.* 1. To pass a thread through the eye; as, to *thread* a needle. 2. To pass or pierce through, as a narrow way or channel.

THREAD'BARE, *a.* [*thread* and *bare.*] 1. Worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off. 2. Worn out; trite; hackneyed; used till it has lost its novelty or interest.

THREAD'BARE-NESS, *n.* The state of being threadbare or trite.

THREAD'EN, *a.* Made of thread. [*Little used.*]

THREAD'-SHAPED, *a.* In *botany*, filiform.

THREAD'Y, *a.* 1. Like thread or filaments; slender. *Granger.* 2. Containing thread.

THREAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *threapian*, or rather *threagan.*] To chide, contend or argue. [*Local.*] *Ainsworth.*

THREAT, (thret) *n.* [Sax. *threat.*] A menace; denunciation of ill; declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, loss or pain on another.

THREAT, (thret) *v. t.* To threaten, which see.—*Threat* is used only in poetry. *Dryden.*

THREAT'EN, (thret'tn) *v. t.* [Sax. *threatian*; D. *dreigen*; G. *drohen.*] 1. To declare the purpose of inflicting punishment, pain or other evil on another, for some sin or offense; to menace. 2. To menace; to terrify or attempt to terrify by menaces. 3. To charge or enjoin with menace or with implied rebuke; or to charge strictly. 4. To menace by action; to present the appearance of coming evil. 5. To exhibit the appearance of something evil or unpleasant approaching.

THREAT'ENED, (thret'tnd) *pp.* Menaced with evil.

THREAT'EN-ER, (thret'tn-er) *n.* One that threatens.

THREAT'EN-ING, (thret'tn-ing) *ppr.* 1. Menacing; denouncing evil. 2. *a.* Indicating a threat or menace. 3. Indicating something impending.

THREAT'EN-ING, *n.* The act of menacing; a menace; a denunciation of evil, or declaration of a purpose to inflict evil on a person or country, usually for sins and offenses.

THREAT'EN-ING-LY, (thret'tn-ing-ly) *adv.* With a threat or menace; in a threatening manner.

THREAT'FUL, (thret'ful) *a.* Full of threats; having a menacing appearance; minacious. *Spenser.*

THREE, *a.* [Sax. *threo*, *thri*, *thry*, and *thrig*; Sw., Dan. *tre*; G. *drei*; D. *drie*; Fr. *trois*; It. *tre*; Sp., L. *tres.*] 1. Two and one. 2. It is often used, like other adjectives, without the noun to which it refers.—3. *Proverbially*, a small number; [*obs.*]

THREE'-CAP-SULED, *a.* Tricapsular.

THREE'-CELLED, *a.* Trilocular.

THREE'-CLEFT, *a.* Trifid.

THREE'-COR-NERED, *a.* [*three* and *corner.*] 1. Having three corners or angles.—2. In *botany*, having three sides, or three prominent longitudinal angles, as a stem.

THREE'-FLOW-ERED, *a.* [*three* and *flower.*] Bearing three flowers together. *Martyn.*

THREE'FŌLD, *a.* [*three* and *fold.*] Three-double; consisting of three.

THREE'-GRAINED, *a.* Tricoccous.

THREE'-LEAVED, *a.* [*three* and *leaf.*] Consisting of three distinct leaflets.

THREE'-LŌBED, *a.* [*three* and *lobe.*] A *three-lobed leaf* is one that is divided to the middle into three parts, standing wide from each other and having convex margins.

THREE'-NERVED, *a.* [*three* and *nerve.*] A *three-nerved leaf* has three distinct vessels or nerves running longitudinally without branching.

THREE'-PART-ED, *a.* [*three* and *parted.*] Tripartite.

* THREE'-PENCE, (thrip'ence) *n.* [*three* and *pence.*] A small silver coin of three times the value of a penny.

* THREE'-PEN-NY, (thrip'en-ny) *a.* Worth three-pence only; mean.

THREE'-PET-ALED, *a.* [*three* and *petal.*] Tripetalous, consisting of three distinct petals; as a corol.

THREE'-PILE, *n.* [*three* and *pile.*] An old name for good velvet. *Shak.*

† THREE'-PILED, *a.* Set with a thick pile. *Shak.*

THREE'-POINT-ED, *a.* Tricuspidate.

THREE'SCORE, *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

THREE'-SEED-ED, *a.* Containing three seeds.

THREE'-SID-ED, *a.* Having three plane sides.

THREE'-VALVED, *a.* Trivalvular; consisting of three valves; opening with three valves.

† THRENE, *n.* [Gr. θρηνος.] Lamentation. *Shak.*

THREN'O-DY, *n.* [Gr. θρηνος and ωδη.] A song of lamentation. *Herbert.*

THRESH, *v. t.* To thrash. [*See* THRASH.] The latter is the popular pronunciation, but the word is written *thrash* or *thresh*, indifferently.

THRESH'ER, *n.* The sea-fox. *Cyc.*

THRESH'ŌLD, } *n.* [Sax. *thærscwald*; G. *thürschwelle.*]
THRESH'HŌLD, } 1. The door-sill; the plank, stone or piece of timber which lies at the bottom or under a door, particularly of a dwelling-house, church, temple or the like; hence, entrance; gate; door. 2. Entrance; the place or point of entering or beginning

THREW, *pret.* of *throw.*

THRICE, *adv.* [from *three.*] 1. Three times. 2. Sometimes used by way of amplification; very.

THRID, *v. t.* [W. *treiziaw.*] To slide through a narrow passage; to slip, shoot or run through, as a needle, bodkin, or the like.

† THRID, *n.* Thread. *Spenser.*

THRID'DED, *pp.* Slid through.

THRID'DING, *ppr.* Sliding through; causing to pass through.

THRIFT, *n.* [from *thrive.*] 1. Frugality; good husbandry; economical management in regard to property. 2. Prosperity; success and advance in the acquisition of property; increase of worldly goods; gain. 3. Vigorous growth, as of a plant.—4. In *botany*, a plant of the genus *statice.*

THRIFT'I LY, *adv.* 1. Frugally; with parsimony. 2. With increase of worldly goods.

THRIFT'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Frugality; good husbandry. 2. Prosperity in business; increase of property.

THRIFT'LESS, *a.* Having no frugality or good management; profuse; extravagant; not thriving. *Shak.*

THRIFT'Y, *a.* 1. Frugal; sparing; using economy and good management of property.—2. *More generally*, thriving by industry and frugality; prosperous in the acquisition of worldly goods; increasing in wealth. 3. Thriving; growing rapidly or vigorously, as a plant. 4. Well husbanded.

THRILL, *n.* [see the *verb.*] 1. A drill. 2. A warbling; [*see* TRILL.] 3. A breathing place or hole. *Herbert.*

THRILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *thyrlian, thirlian*; D. *drillen, trillen*; G. *drillen.*] 1. To bore; to drill; to perforate by turning a gimblet or other similar instrument. 2. To pierce; to penetrate, as something sharp.

THRILL, *v. i.* 1. To pierce; to penetrate, as something sharp; *particularly*, to cause a tingling sensation that runs through the system with a slight shivering. 2. To feel a sharp, shivering sensation running through the body.

THRILLED, *pp.* Penetrated; pierced.

THRILL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Perforating; drilling. 2. Piercing; penetrating; having the quality of penetrating. 3. Feeling a tingling, shivering sensation running through the system.

† THRING, *v. t.* To press, crowd or throng. *Chaucer.*

THRIS'SA, *n.* A fish of the herring kind.

THRIVE, *v. i.*; pret. *thrived*; pp. *thrived*, or *thriven.* [Dan. *trives*; Sw. *trifvas.*] 1. To prosper by industry, economy and good management of property; to increase in goods and estate. 2. To prosper in any business; to have increase or success. 3. To grow; to increase in bulk or stature; to flourish. 4. To grow; to advance; to increase or advance in any thing valuable.

THRĪV'ER, *n.* One that prospers in the acquisition of property.

THRĪV'ING, *ppr.* 1. Prospering in worldly goods. 2. *a.* Being prosperous or successful; advancing in wealth; increasing; growing.

THRĪV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a prosperous way.

THRĪV'ING-NESS, or THRĪV'ING, *n.* Prosperity; growth; increase.

THRO, a contraction of *through*, not now used.

THRŌAT, *n.* [Sax. *throta, throte*; D. *strote.*] 1. The anterior part of the neck of an animal, in which are the gullet and windpipe, or the passages for the food and breath. —In *medicine*, the fauces. *Cyc.*—2. In *seamen's language*, that end of a gaff which is next the mast.—3. In *shipbuilding*, the inside of the knee-timber at the middle or turns of the arms.

THRŌAT, *v. t.* To mow beans in a direction against their bending. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

THRŌAT'-PĪPE, *n.* The windpipe or weasand.

THRŌAT'-WORT, *n.* [*throat* and *wort.*] A plant.

THRŌAT'Y, *a.* Guttural. *Howell.*

THROB, *v. i.* [Gr. θορυβεω.] To beat, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force or rapidity; to beat in consequence of agitation; to palpitate.

THROB, *n.* A beat or strong pulsation; a violent beating of the heart and arteries; a palpitation.

THROB'BING, *ppr.* Beating with unusual force, as the heart and pulse; palpitating.

THROB'BING, *n.* The act of beating with unusual force, as the heart and pulse; palpitation.

THROD'DEN, *v. i.* To grow; to thrive. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Grose.*

THRŌE, *n.* [Sax. *throwian.*] Extreme pain; violent pang; anguish; agony. It is particularly applied to the anguish of travail in child-birth.

THRŌE, *v. i.* To agonize; to struggle in extreme pain.

THRŌE, *v. t.* To put in agony. *Shak.*

THRONE, *n.* [L. *thronus*; Gr. θρονος; Fr. *trone.*] 1. A royal seat; a chair of state. 2. The seat of a bishop.—3. In *Scripture*, sovereign power and dignity. 4. Angels. *Col.* i. 5. The place where God peculiarly manifests his power and glory.

THRONE, *v. t.* 1. To place on a royal seat; to enthrone. 2. To place in an elevated position; to give an elevated place to; to exalt.

THRŌNED, *pp.* Placed on a royal seat, or on an elevated seat; exalted.

THRONG, *n.* [Sax. *thrang*; Ir. *drong*; G., D. *drang.*] 1. A crowd; a multitude of persons or of living beings pressing or pressed into a close body or assemblage. 2. A great multitude.

THRONG, *v. i.* [Sax. *thringan*; D. *dringen*; G. *drängen*; Dan. *trænger.*] To crowd together; to press into a close body, as a multitude of persons; to come in multitudes.

THRONG, *v. t.* To crowd or press, as persons; to oppress or annoy with a crowd of living beings.

THRONGED, *pp.* Crowded or pressed by a multitude of persons.

THRONG'ING, *ppr.* Crowding together; pressing with a multitude of persons.

THRONG'ING, *n.* The act of crowding together.

† THRONG'LY, *adv.* In crowds. *More.*

THROP'PLE, *n.* The windpipe of a horse. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

THROS'TLE, (thros'l) *n.* [Sax. *throstle.*] A bird.

THROS'TLING, *n.* A disease of cattle of the ox kind.

THROT'TLE, *n.* The windpipe or larynx.

THROT'TLE, *v. i.* 1. To choke; to suffocate; or to obstruct so as to endanger suffocation. 2. To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated.

THROT'TLE, *v. t.* To utter with breaks and interruptions, as a person half suffocated. *Shak.*

THROUGH, (thru) *prep.* [Sax. *thurh*; D. *door*; G. *durch.*] 1. From end to end, or from side to side; from one surface or limit to the opposite. 2. Noting passage. 3. By transmission, noting the means of conveyance. 4. By means of; by the agency of; noting instrumentality. 5. Over the whole surface or extent. 6. Noting passage among or in the midst of.

THROUGH, (thru) *adv.* 1. From one end or side to the other. 2. From beginning to end. 3. To the end; to the ultimate purpose.—*To carry through*, to complete; to accomplish.—*To go through.* 1. To prosecute a scheme to the end. 2. To undergo; to sustain.

THROUGH'-BRED should be *thorough-bred.*

† THROUGH'-LĪGHT-ED should be *thorough-lighted.*

† THROUGH'LY, (thru'ly) *adv.* 1. Completely; fully; wholly. *Bacon.* 2. Without reserve; sincerely. *Tillotson.* [For this, *thoroughly* is now used.]

THROUGH-OUT', (thru-out') *prep.* [*through* and *out.*] Quite through; in every part; from one extremity to the other.

THROUGH-OUT', (thru-out') *adv.* In every part.

† THROUGH'-PĀCED [*See* THOROUGH-PACED.] *More.*

THROVE, *old pret.* of *thrive.*

THRŌW, *v. t.*; pret. *threw*; pp. *thrown.* [Sax. *thrawan.*] 1. *Properly*, to hurl; to whirl; to fling or cast in a winding direction. 2. To fling or cast in any manner; to propel; to send; to drive to a distance from the hand or from an engine. 3. To wind. 4. To turn; [*little used.*] 5. To venture at dice. 6. To cast; to divest or strip one's self of; to put off. 7. To cast; to send. 8. To put on; to spread carelessly. 9. To overturn; to prostrate in wrestling. 10. To cast; to drive by violence.

To throw away. 1. To lose by neglect or folly; to spend in vain. 2. To bestow without a compensation. 3. To reject.—*To throw by*, to lay aside or neglect as useless.—*To throw down.* 1. To subvert; to overthrow; to destroy. 2. To bring down from a high station; to depress.—*To throw in.* 1. To inject. 2. To put in; to deposit with others; also, to give up or relinquish.—*To throw off.* 1. To expel; to clear from. 2. To reject; to discard.—*To throw on*, to cast on; to load.—*To throw out.* 1. To cast out; to reject or discard; to expel. 2. To utter carelessly; to speak. 3. To exert; to bring forth into act. 4. To distance; to leave behind. 5. To exclude; to reject.—*To throw up.* 1. To resign. 2. To resign angrily. 3. To discharge from the stomach.—*To throw one's self down*, to lie down.—*To throw one's self on*, to resign one's self to the favor, clemency or sustaining power of another; to repose.

THRŌW, *v. i.* 1. To perform the act of throwing. 2. To cast dice.—*To throw about*, to cast about; to try expedients; [*little used.*]

THRŌW, *n.* 1. The act of hurling or flinging; a cast; a driving or propelling from the hand or from en engine. 2. A cast of dice; and the manner in which dice fall when cast. 3. The distance which a missile is or may be thrown; as, a stone's *throw*. 4. A stroke; a blow. 5. Effort; violent sally. 6. The agony of travail; [*see* THROE.] 7. A turner's lathe; [*local.*]

THRŌW'ER, *n.* One that throws; one that twists or winds silk; a throwster.

THRŌWN, *pp.* of *throw*. Cast; hurled; wound or twisted.

THRŌW'STER, *n.* One that twists or winds silk.

THRUM, *n.* [Ice. *thraum*; G. *trumm*; D. *drom*; Gr. *θρυμμα*.] 1. The ends of weavers' threads. 2. Any coarse yarn.—3. *Thrums*, among *gardeners*, the thread-like, internal, bushy parts of flowers; the stamens.

THRUM, *v. i.* [D. *trom.*] To play coarsely on an instrument with the fingers. *Dryden.*

THRUM, *v. t.* 1. To weave; to knot; to twist; to fringe. —2. Among *seamen*, to insert short pieces of rope-yarn or spun-yarn in a sail or mat.

THRUSH, *n.* [Sax. *drisc*; G. *drossel.*] 1. A bird, a species of *turdus*. 2. [qu. *thrust.*] An affection of the inflammatory and suppurating kind, in the feet of the horse and some other animals.—3. In *medicine*, [L. *apthæ*,] ulcers in the mouth and fauces.

THRUST, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thrust*. [L. *trudo*, *trusum*, *trusito.*] 1. To push or drive with force. 2. To drive; to force; to impel.

THRUST, *v. i.* 1. To make a push; to attack with a pointed weapon. 2. To enter by pushing; to squeeze in. 3. To intrude. 4. To push forward; to come with force; to press on.

THRUST, *n.* 1. A violent push or driving, as with a pointed weapon, or with the hand or foot, or with any instrument; a word much used in fencing. 2. Attack; assault. —*Push* and *shove* do not exactly express the sense of *thrust*. The two former imply the application of force by one body already in contact with the body to be impelled. *Thrust*, on the contrary, often implies the impulse or application of force by a moving body, a body in motion before it reaches the body to be impelled.

THRUST'ER, *n.* One who thrusts or stabs.

THRUST'ING, *ppr.* Pushing with force; driving; impelling; pressing.

THRUST'ING, *n.* 1. The act of pushing with force. 2. In *dairies*, the act of squeezing curd with the hand, to expel the whey; [*local.*] *Cyc.*

THRUST'INGS, *n.* In *cheese-making*, the white whey, or that which is last pressed out of the curd by the hand, and of which butter is sometimes made.

THRUST'ING-SCREW, *n.* A screw for pressing curd in cheese-making. [*Local.*]

THRUS'TLE, *n.* The thrush. *See* THROSTLE.

THRȲ-FAL'LŌW, *v. t.* [*thrice* and *fallow.*] To give the third ploughing in summer. *Tusser.*

THŪ'LITE, *n.* A rare mineral, found in Norway.

THUMB, THUM, (thum) *n.* [Sax. *thuma*; Dan. *tomme*; Sw. *tumme.*] The short, thick finger of the human hand, or the corresponding member of other animals.

THUMB, *v. t.* 1. To handle awkwardly; to play with the fingers. 2. To soil with the fingers.

THUMB, *v. i.* To play on with the fingers.

THUMB'-BAND, *n.* [*thum* and *band.*] A twist of any thing as thick as the thumb. *Mortimer.*

THUMBED, (thumd) *a.* Having thumbs.

THUMB'-RING, *n.* A ring worn on the thumb. *Shak.*

THUMB'-STALL, *n.* [*thum* and *stall.*] A kind of thimble or ferule of iron, horn or leather, with the edges turned up to receive the thread in making sails. *Cyc.*

THUM'ER-STONE, *n.* A mineral, found in Saxony. *Cyc.*

THUM'MIM, *n. plu.* A Hebrew word denoting perfections. The *Urim* and *Thummim* were worn in the breastplate of the high-priest.

THUMP, *n.* [It. *thombo.*] A heavy blow given with any thing that is thick, as with a club or the fist.

THUMP, *v. t.* To strike or beat with something thick or heavy. *Shak.*

THUMP, *v. i.* To strike or fall on with a heavy blow.

THUMP'ER, *n.* The person or thing that thumps.

THUMP'ING, *ppr.* 1. Striking or beating with something thick or blunt. 2. *a.* Heavy. 3. *Vulgarly*, stout; fat; large.

THUN'DER, *n.* [Sax. *thunder*, *thunor*; G. *donner*; D. *donder*; Sw. *dunder*; Dan. *dundren.*] 1. The sound which follows an explosion of electricity or lightning; the report of a discharge of electrical fluid, that is, of its passage from one cloud to another, or from a cloud to the earth, or from the earth to a cloud. 2. *Thunder* is used for *lightning*, or for a *thunderbolt*, either originally through ignorance, or by way of metaphor, or because the lightning and thunder are closely united. 3. Any loud noise. 4. Denunciation published.

THUN'DER, *v. i.* 1. To sound, rattle or roar, as an explosion of electricity. 2. To make a loud noise, particularly a heavy sound of some continuance. 3. To rattle, or give a heavy, rattling sound.

THUN'DER, *v. t.* 1. To emit with noise and terror. 2. To publish any denunciation or threat.

THUN'DER-BŌLT, *n.* [*thunder* and *bolt.*] 1. A shaft of lightning; a brilliant stream of the electrical fluid, passing from one part of the heavens to another, and particularly from the clouds to the earth. *Ps.* lxxviii. 2. *Figuratively*, a daring or irresistible hero. 3. Fulmination; ecclesiastical denunciation.—4. In *mineralogy*, thunder-stone. *Spectator.*

THUN'DER-CLAP, *n.* [*thunder* and *clap.*] A burst of thunder; sudden report of an explosion of electricity.

THUN'DER-CLOUD, *n.* [*thunder* and *cloud.*] A cloud that produces lightning and thunder.

THUN'DER-ER, *n.* He that thunders. *Dryden.*

THUN'DER-HOUSE, *n.* An instrument for illustrating the manner in which buildings receive damage by lightning.

THUN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Making the noise of an electrical explosion; uttering a loud sound.

THUN'DER-ING, *n.* The report of an electrical explosion; thunder. *Ex.* ix.

THUN'DER-OUS, *a.* Producing thunder. [*L. u.*] *Milton.*

THUN'DER-SHOW-ER, *n.* [*thunder* and *shower.*] A shower accompanied with thunder.

THUN'DER-STONE, *n.* A stone, otherwise called *brontia.*

THUN'DER-STORM, *n.* [*thunder* and *storm.*] A storm accompanied with lightning and thunder.

THUN'DER-STRIKE, *v. t.* 1. To strike, blast or injure by lightning. *Sidney.* 2. To astonish or strike dumb, as with something terrible; [*little used except in the participle.*]

THUN'DER-STRUCK, *pp.* or *a.* Astonished; amazed; struck dumb by something surprising or terrible suddenly presented to the mind or view.

THUN'NER, *n.* Thunder. *North of England.*

† THŪ'RI-BLE, *n.* [L. *thuribulum.*] A censer; a pan for incense. *Cowel.*

THU-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *thurifer.*] Producing or bearing frankincense.

THU-RI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *thus*, *thuris*, and *facio.*] The act of fuming with incense; or the act of burning incense.

THURS'DAY, *n.* [Dan. *Torsdag*, that is, *Thor's day*, the day consecrated to *Thor*, the god of thunder, answering to the Jove of the Greeks and Romans; L. *dies Jovis*; It. *Giovedi*; Sp. *Jueves*; Fr. *Jeudi.* So in G *donnerstag*, D. *donderdag*, thunder-day.] The fifth day of the week.

THUS, *adv.* [Sax. *thus*; D. *dus.*] 1. In this or that manner; on this wise. 2. To this degree or extent. 3. In the phrase *thus much*, it seems to be an adjective, equivalent to *this much.*

THWACK, *v. t.* [qu. Sax. *thaccian.*] To strike with something flat or heavy; to bang; to beat or thrash.

THWACK, *n.* A heavy blow with something flat or heavy.

THWACK'ING, *ppr.* Striking with a heavy blow.

THWĀITE, *n.* 1. A fish, a variety of the shad. 2. A plain parcel of ground, cleared of wood and stumps, inclosed and converted to tillage; [*local.*]

THWART, *a.* [D. *dwars*; Dan. *tver*, *tvert*, *tvers*; Sw. *tvärs*, *tvart.*] Transverse; being across something else.

THWART, *v. t.* 1. To cross; to be, lie or come across the direction of something. 2. To cross, as a purpose; to oppose; to contravene; hence, to frustrate or defeat.

THWART, *v. i.* To be in opposition. *Locke.*

THWART, *n.* The seat or bench of a boat on which the rowers sit. *Mar. Dict.*

THWART'ED, *pp.* Crossed; opposed; frustrated.

THWART'ER, *n.* A disease in sheep, indicated by shaking, trembling or convulsive motions. *Cyc.*

THWART'ING, *ppr.* Crossing; contravening; defeating.

THWART'ING, *n.* The act of crossing or frustrating.

THWART'ING-LY, *adv.* In a cross direction; in opposition.

THWART'NESS, *n.* Untowardness; perverseness.

THWART'SHIPS, *adv.* Across the ship. *Mar. Dict.*

THWITE, *v. t.* [Sax. *thwitan.*] To cut or clip with a knife. [*Local.*] *Chaucer.*

THWIT'TLE, *v. t.* To whittle. [*See* WHITTLE.] *Chaucer.*

* THȲ, *a.* [contracted from *thine*, or from some other derivative of *thou.*] *Thy* is the adjective of *thou*, or a pronominal adjective, signifying of thee, or belonging to thee, like *tuus* in Latin. It is used in the solemn and grave style.

THȲ'INE WOOD. A precious wood, mentioned *Rev.* xviii.

THȲ'ITE, *n.* The name of a species of indurated clay.

* THYME, usually pronounced, irregularly, *time. n.* [Fr. *thym*; L. *thymus*; Gr. *θυμος.*] A plant of the genus *thymus.*

* THȲ'MY, *a.* Abounding with thyme; fragrant.

THY'ROID, *a.* [Gr. θυρεος and ειδος.] Resembling a shield; applied to one of the cartilages of the larynx.

THYRSE, *n.* [L. *thyrsus*; Gr. θυρσος.] In *botany*, a species of inflorescence. *Martyn.*

THY-SELF', *pron.* [*thy* and *self.*] A pronoun used after *thou*, to express distinction with emphasis; as, *thou thyself* shalt go.

TI'AR, } *n.* [Fr. *tiare*; L., Sp., It. *tiara*; Gr. τιαρα.] 1.
* TI-Ā'RA, } An ornament or article of dress with which the ancient Persians covered their heads; a kind of turban. 2. An ornament worn by the Jewish high-priest. *Ex.* xxviii. 3. The pope's triple crown.

TIB'I-AL, *a.* [L. *tibia.*] 1. Pertaining to the large bone of the leg. *Med. Repos.* 2. Pertaining to a pipe or flute.

TIB'U-RO, *n.* A fish of the shark kind.

† TICE, for *entice. Beaumont.*

TICK, *n.* Credit; trust; as, to buy upon *tick. Locke.*

TICK, *n.* [Fr. *tique*; G. *zecke.*] A little animal that infests sheep, dogs, goats, cows, &c.

TICK, *n.* [D. *teek, tyk.*] The cover or case of a bed, which contains the feathers, wool or other material.

TICK, *v. i.* 1. To run upon score. 2. To trust.

TICK, *v. i.* [D. *tikken.*] To beat; to pat; or to make a small noise by beating or otherwise, as a watch.

TICK-BĒAN, *n.* A small bean employed in feeding horses and other animals. *Cyc.*

TICK'EN, *n.* Cloth for bed-ticks or cases for beds.

TICK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *etiquette*; W. *tocyn.*] 1. A piece of paper or a card, which gives the holder a right of admission to some place. 2. A piece of paper or writing, acknowledging some debt, or a certificate that something is due to the holder. 3. A piece of paper bearing some number in a lottery, which entitles the owner to receive such prize as may be drawn against that number.

TICK'ET, *v. t.* To distinguish by a ticket. *Bentley.*

TICK'LE, *v. t.* [*dim.* of *touch.*] 1. To touch lightly, and cause a peculiar, thrilling sensation, which cannot be described. 2. To please by slight gratification.

TICK'LE, *v. i.* To feel titillation. *Spenser.*

† TICK'LE, *a.* Tottering; wavering, or liable to waver and fall at the slightest touch; unstable; easily overthrown. *Shak.*

† TICK'LE-NESS, *n.* Unsteadiness. *Chaucer.*

TICK'LER, *n.* One that tickles or pleases.

TICK'LING, *ppr.* Affecting with titillation.

TICK'LING, *n.* The act of affecting with titillation.

TICK'LISH, *a.* 1. Sensible to slight touches; easily tickled. 2. Tottering; standing so as to be liable to totter and fall at the slightest touch; unfixed; easily moved or affected. 3. Difficult; nice; critical. *Swift.*

TICK'LISH-NESS, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being ticklish. 2. The state of being tottering or liable to fall. 3. Criticalness of condition or state.

TICK'-SEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *coreopsis.*

TICK'TACK, *n.* A game at tables. *Bailey.*

TID, *a.* [Sax. *tydder.*] Tender; soft; nice.

TID'BIT, *n.* [*tid* and *bit.*] A delicate or tender piece.

TID'DLE, } *v. t.* To use with tenderness; to fondle.
TID'DER, }

TIDE, *n.* [Sax. *tidan*, to happen; *tid*, time; G. *zeit*; D. *tyd*; Sw., Dan. *tid.*] 1. Time; season; [*obs.*] *Spenser.* 2. The flow of the water in the ocean and seas, twice in a little more than twenty-four hours. 3. Stream; course; current. 4. Favorable course. 5. Violent confluence; [*obs.*]—6. Among *miners*, the period of twelve hours. 7. Current; flow of blood.

TIDE, *v. t.* To drive with the stream. *Dryden.*

TIDE, *v. i.* To work in or out of a river or harbor by favor of the tide, and anchor when it becomes adverse. *Mar. Dict.*

TIDE'-GATE, *n.* 1. A gate through which water passes into a basin when the tide flows, and which is shut to retain the water from flowing back at the ebb.—2. Among *seamen*, a place where the tide runs with great velocity. *Mar. Dict.*

TIDE'-MILL, *n.* A mill that is moved by tide-water; also, a mill for clearing lands from tide-water.

TIDES'-MAN, *n.* An officer who remains on board of a merchant's ship till the goods are landed, to prevent the evasion of the duties.

TIDE'-WĀIT-ER, *n.* An officer who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of duties.

TIDE'-WAY, *n.* The channel in which the tide sets.

TI'DI-LY, *adv.* Neatly; with neat simplicity.

TI'DI-NESS, *n.* 1. Neatness without richness or elegance; neat simplicity. 2. Neatness.

TI'DINGS, *n. plu.* [Sw. *tidning*; Dan. *tidende.*] News; advice; information; intelligence; account of what has taken place, and was not before known.

TI'DY, *a.* [from *tide*, time; Dan., Sw. *tidig.*] 1. In its *primary sense*, seasonable; favorable; being in proper time; as, weather fair and *tidy. Tusser.* 2. Neat; dressed with neat simplicity. 3. Neat; being in good order.

TIE, } *v. t.* [Sax. *tian*, for *tigan*, to bind; *tig, tige*, a tie, a
TY'E, } purse.] 1. To bind; to fasten with a band or cord and knot. 2. To fold and make fast. 3. To knit; to complicate. 4. To fasten; to hold; to unite so as not to be easily parted. 5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine.—6. In *music*, to unite notes by a cross line, or by a curve line drawn over them.

TIE, *n.* 1. A knot; fastening. 2. Bond; obligation, moral or legal. 3. A knot of hair. *Young.*

TIED, } *pp.* Bound; fastened with a knot; confined; re-
TY'ED, } strained; united, as notes.

TIĒR, *n.* [Heb. שׁוּר.] A row; a rank; particularly when two or more rows are placed one above another.

* TIERCE, (ters, *or* tēērs) *n.* [Fr. *tiers.*] 1. A cask whose content is one third of a pipe, that is, forty gallons; or, it may be, the measure.—2. In *Ireland*, a weight by which provisions are sold.—3. In *music*, a third.—4. In *gaming*, a sequence of three cards of the same color. 5. A thrust in fencing.

* TIER'CEL, } *n.* In *falconry*, a name given to the
* TIERCE'LET, } male hawk, as being a third part less than the female. *Cyc.*

* TIER'CET, *n.* [from *tierce.*] In *poetry*, a triplet; three lines, or three lines rhyming.

TIFF, *n.* [qu. *tipple, tope.*] 1. Liquor; or rather a small draught of liquor; [*vulgar.*] 2. A pet or fit of peevishness. *Johnson.*

TIFF, *v. i.* To be in a pet. [*Low.*] *Johnson.*

† TIFF, *v. t.* To dress.

TIF'FA-NY, *n.* [According to the Italian and Spanish Dictionaries, this word is to be referred to *taffeta.*] A species of gauze or very thin silk.

TIFFE-DE-MER. A species of sea-plant. *Cyc.*

TIG, *n.* A play. *See* TAG.

TIGE, *n.* [Fr.; a stalk.] The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital. *Bailey.*

TI'GER, *n.* [Fr. *tigre*; It. *tigro*; L. *tigris.*] A fierce and rapacious animal of the genus *felis.*

TI'GER-FOOT-ED, *a.* Hastening to devour; furious.

TI'GER-ISH, *a.* Like a tiger.

TI'GER'S-FOOT, *n.* A plant of the genus *ipomœa.*

TI'GER-SHELL, *n.* [*tiger* and *shell.*] A name given to the red voluta, with large white spots.

TIGH, *n.* In *Kent*, a close or inclosure.

TIGHT, (tīte) *a.* [G. *dicht*; D., Sw., Dan. *digt.*] 1. Close; compact; not loose or open; having the joints so close that no fluid can enter or escape; not leaky. 2. Close; not admitting much air. 3. Sitting close to the body. 4. Close; not having holes or crevices; not loose. 5. Close; hard; as, a *tight* bargain; [*in common use in America.*] 6. Close; parsimonious; saving; as, a man *tight* in his dealings; [*in common use in America.*] 7. Closely dressed; not ragged. 8. Hardy; adroit.

TIGHT'EN, (tī'tn) *v. t.* To draw tighter; to straiten; to make more close in any manner.

† TIGHT'ER, *n.* 1. A ribbon or string used to draw clothes closer. 2. *a.* More tight.

TIGHT'LY, *adv.* 1. Closely; compactly. 2. Neatly; adroitly.

TIGHT'NESS, *n.* 1. Closeness of joints; compactness; straitness. 2. Neatness, as in dress. 3. Parsimoniousness; closeness in dealing.

TI'GRESS, *n.* [from *tiger.*] The female of the tiger.

TI'GRISH, *a.* Resembling a tiger. *Sidney.*

TIKE, *n.* A tick. *See* TICK.

TIKE, *n.* [Celtic, *tiak, tiac*, a ploughman.] 1. A countryman or clown. 2. A dog. *Shak.*

TILE, *n.* [Sax. *tigel*; D. *tegel*, or *tichgel.*] 1. A plate or piece of baked clay, used for covering the roofs of buildings.—2. In *metallurgy*, a small, flat piece of dried earth, used to cover vessels in which metals are fused. 3. A piece of baked clay used in drains.

TILE, *v. t.* 1. To cover with tiles. 2. To cover, as tiles.

TILE'-EARTH, *n.* A species of strong, clayey earth; stiff and stubborn land. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

TILED, *pp.* Covered with tiles.

TILE'-ORE, *n.* A subspecies of octahedral red copper ore.

TIL'ER, *n.* A man whose occupation is to cover buildings with tiles. *Bacon.*

TIL'ING, *ppr.* Covering with tiles.

TIL'ING, *n.* 1. A roof covered with tiles. *Luke* v. 2. Tiles in general.

TILL, *n.* A vetch; a tare. [*Local.*]

TILL, }
TILL'ER, } *n.* A money-box in a shop; a drawer.

TILL, *prep.* or *adv.* [Sax. *til, tille*; Sw., Dan. *til.*] 1. To the time or time of. 2. It is used before verbs and sentences in a like sense, denoting to the time specified in the sentence or clause following; as, I will wait *till* you arrive.

TILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *tilian, tiligan.*] 1. To labor; to cultivate; to plough and prepare for seed, and to dress crops.—2. In the *most general sense, to till* may include every species of husbandry, and this may be its sense in Scripture.

TILL'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being tilled; arable; fit for the plough. *Carew.*

TILL'AGE, *n.* The operation, practice or art of preparing land for seed, and keeping the ground free from weeds which might impede the growth of crops.

TILLED, *pp.* Cultivated; prepared for seed and kept clean.

TILL'ER, *n.* 1. One who tills; a husbandman; a cultivator; a ploughman. 2. The bar or lever employed to turn the rudder of a ship. 3. A small drawer; a till.—4. Among *farmers*, the shoot of a plant, springing from the root or bottom of the original stalk; also, the sprout or young tree that springs from the root or stump. 5. A young timber tree; [*local.*]

TILL'ER, *v. i.* To put forth new shoots from the root, or round the bottom of the original stalk.

TILL'ER-ING, *ppr.* Sending out new shoots round the bottom of the original stem.

TILL'ER-ING, *n.* The act of sending forth young shoots from the root or round the bottom of the original stalk.

TILL'ER-ROPE, *n.* The rope which forms a communication between the fore-end of the tiller and the wheel.

TILL'ING, *ppr.* Cultivating.

TILL'ING, *n.* The operation of cultivating land; culture.

† TILL'MAN, *n.* A man who tills the earth; a husbandman.

† TILL'Y-FAL-LY, } *adv.* or *a.* A word formerly used when
† TILL'Y-VAL-LY, } any thing said was rejected as trifling or impertinent.

TILT, *n.* [Sax. *teld*; Dan. *telt.*] 1. A tent; a covering over head. *Denham.* 2. The cloth covering of a cart or wagon. 3. The cover of a boat; a small canopy or awning of canvas or other cloth, extended over the stern-sheets of a boat.

TILT, *v. t.* To cover with a cloth or awning. *Philips.*

TILT, *n.* 1. A thrust. 2. *Formerly*, a military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attacked each other with lances; as *tilts* and tournaments. 3. A large hammer; a *tilt*-hammer, used in iron manufactures. 4. Inclination forward.

TILT, *v. t.* [Sax. *tealtian.*] 1. To incline; to raise one end, as of a cask, for discharging liquor. 2. To point or thrust, as a lance. 3. To hammer or forge with a *tilt*-hammer or *tilt*. 4. To cover with a tilt.

TILT, *v. i.* 1. To run or ride and thrust with a lance; to practice the military game or exercise of thrusting at each other on horseback. 2. To fight with rapiers. 3. To rush as in combat. 4. To play unsteadily; to ride, float and toss. 5. To lean; to fall, as on one side.

TILT'-BŌAT, *n.* A boat covered with canvas or other cloth.

TILT'ED, *pp.* 1. Inclined; made to stoop; covered with cloth or awning. 2. Hammered; prepared by beating, as steel.

TILT'ER, *n.* One who tilts; one who uses the exercise of pushing a lance on horseback; one who fights. 2. One who hammers with a tilt.

TILTH, *n.* [Sax. *tilth.*] 1. That which is tilled; tillage ground; [*obs.*] 2. The state of being tilled or prepared for a crop.

TILT'-HAM-MER, *n.* [*tilt* and *hammer.*] A heavy hammer, used in iron-works, which is lifted by a wheel.

TILT'ING, *ppr.* Inclining; causing to stoop or lean; using the game of thrusting with the lance on horseback.

TIM'BAL, *n.* A kettle drum.

TIM'BER, *n.* [Sax. *timber*; Sw. *timmer.*] 1. That sort of wood which is proper for buildings or for tools, utensils, furniture, carriages, fences, ships, and the like. 2. The body or stem of a tree. 3. The materials; *in irony.* 4. A single piece or squared stick of wood for building, or already framed.—5. In *ships*, a *timber* is a rib or curving piece of wood, branching outward from the keel in a vertical direction.

TIM'BER, *v. t.* To furnish with timber. *See* TIMBERED.

TIM'BER, *v. i.* 1. To light on a tree; [*obs.*] *L'Estrange.*—2. In *falconry*, to make a nest. *Cyc.*

TIM'BERED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Furnished with timber.—In the *United States*, we say, land is well *timbered*, when it is covered with good timber trees. 2. Built; formed; contrived; [*little used.*]

TIM'BER-HEAD, *n.* In *ships*, the top end of a timber, rising above the gunwale, and serving for belaying ropes, &c.; otherwise called *knightHead.*

TIM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with timber.

TIM'BER-SOW, *n.* A worm in wood. *Bacon.*

TIM'BER-TREE, *n.* A tree suitable for timber.

TIM'BER-WŌRK, *n.* Work formed of wood.

TIM'BER-YARD, *n.* [*timber* and *yard.*] A yard or place where timber is deposited.

TIM'BRE, *n.* [D. *timber.*] A crest on a coat of arms.

TIM'BREL, *n.* [Sp. *tamboril*; It. *tamburo*; Fr. *tambourin*, *tambour.*] An instrument of music; a kind of drum, tabor or tabret, which has been in use from the highest antiquity.

TIM'BRELED, *a.* Sung to the sound of the timbrel.

TIM'BU-RINE, *n.* *See* TAMBOURINE.

TIME, *n.* [Sax. *tim*, *tima*, time; Dan. *time*, Sw. *timme*, an hour; L. *tempus*; It., Port. *tempo*; Sp. *tiempo*; Fr. *temps.*] 1. A particular portion or part of duration, whether past, present or future. 2. A proper time; a season. 3. Duration. 4. A space or measured portion of duration. 5. Life or duration, in reference to occupation. 6. Age; a part of duration distinct from other parts; as, ancient *times*. 7. Hour of travail. 8. Repetition; repeated performance, or mention with reference to repetition. 9. Repetition; doubling; addition of a number to itself; as, to double cloth four *times*. 10. Measure of sounds in music; as, common *time*. 11. The state of things at a particular period; as when we say, good *times*, or bad *times.*—12. In *grammar*, tense.—*In time.* 1. In good season; sufficiently early. 2. A considerable space of duration; process or continuation of duration.—*At times*, at distinct intervals of duration.—*Time enough*, in season; early enough. *Bacon.*—*To lose time.* 1. To delay. 2. To go too slow; as, a watch or clock loses *time.*—*Apparent time*, in *astronomy*, true solar time, regulated by the apparent motions of the sun.—*Mean time*, equated time, a mean or average of apparent time.—*Sidereal time* is that which is shown by the diurnal revolutions of the stars.

TIME, *v. t.* To adapt to the time or occasion; to bring, begin or perform at the proper season or time. 2. To regulate as to time. 3. To measure, as in music or harmony. *Shak.*

TIMED, *pp.* Adapted to the season or occasion.

TIME'FUL, *a.* Seasonable; timely; sufficiently early.

TIME'IST, *n.* 1. In *music*, a performer who keeps good time. 2. One who conforms with the times; a timeserver; [*obs.*]

TIME'-KEEP-ER, *n.* [*time* and *keeper.*] A clock, watch or other chronometer.

† TIME'LESS, *a.* 1. Unseasonable; done at an improper time. 2. Untimely; immature; done or suffered before the proper time.

TIME'LESS-LY, *adv.* Unseasonably. *Milton.*

TIME'LI-NESS, *n.* Seasonableness; a being in good time.

TIME'LY, *a.* 1. Seasonable; being in good time; sufficiently early. 2. Keeping time or measure; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*

TIME'LY, *adv.* Early; soon; in good season. *Prior.*

TIME'-PIECE, *n.* [*time* and *piece.*] A clock, watch or other instrument to measure or show the progress of time; a chronometer.

TIME'-PLEAS-ER, *n.* One who complies with the prevailing opinions, whatever they may be.

TIME'-SERV-ER, *n.* One who adapts his opinions and manners to the times; one who obsequiously complies with the ruling power.

TIME'SERV-ING, *a.* Obsequiously complying with the humors of men in power.

TIME'SERV-ING, *n.* An obsequious compliance with the humors of men in power.

TIME'-WŌRN, *a.* Impaired by time. *Irving.*

TIM'ID, *a.* [Fr. *timide*; L. *timidus.*] Fearful; wanting courage to meet danger; timorous; not bold.

TI-MID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *timidité*; L. *timiditas.*] Fearfulness; want of courage or boldness to face danger; timorousness; habitual cowardice.

TIM'ID-LY, *adv.* In a timid manner; weakly; without courage.

TIM'ID-NESS, *n.* Timidity.

TĪ'MIST. *See* TIMEIST.

TI-MOC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. τιμη, worth, and κρατεω.] Government by men of property, who are possessed of a certain income.

TIM-O-NEER', *n.* [Fr. *timon*; L. *temo.*] A helmsman.

TIM'OR-OUS, *a.* [It. *timoroso*, from L. *timor.*] 1. Fearful of danger; timid; destitute of courage. 2. Indicating fear; full of scruples.

TIM'OR-OUS-LY, *adv.* Fearfully; timidly; without boldness; with much fear. *Philips.*

TIM'OR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Fearfulness; timidity. *Swift.*

† TĪ'MOUS, *a.* [from *time.*] Early; timely. *Bacon.*

† TĪ'MOUS-LY, *adv.* In good season. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

TIN, *n.* [Sax., D. *tin*; G. *zinn*; Sw. *tenn.*] 1. A white metal, with a slight tinge of yellow. 2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

TIN, *v. t.* To cover with tin, or overlay with tinfoil.

TINC'AL, *n.* A mineral. *Woodward.*

† TINCT, *v. t.* [L. *tingo*, *tinctus.*] To stain or color; to imbue.

† TINCT, *n.* Stain; color.

TINCT'URE, *n.* [L. *tinctura*; Fr. *teinture.*] 1. The finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a menstruum.—2. In *medicine*, a spirituous solution of such of the proximate principles of vegetables and animals as are soluble in pure alcohol or proof-spirit; wine or spirits containing medicinal substances in solution. 3. A tinge or shade of color. 4. Slight taste superadded to any substance. 5. Slight quality added to any thing.

TINCT'URE, *v. t.* 1. To tinge; to communicate a slight foreign color to; to impregnate with some extraneous matter. 2. To imbue the mind; to communicate a portion of any thing foreign.

TINCT'URED, *pp.* Tinged; slightly impregnated with something foreign.
TINCT'UR-ING, *ppr.* Tinging; imbuing; impregnating with a foreign substance.
† TIND, *v. t.* [Sax. *tendan, tynan.*] To kindle.
TIND'ER, *n.* [Sax. *tyndre.*] Something very inflammable used for kindling fire from a spark, as scorched linen.
TIND'ER-BOX, *n.* A box in which tinder is kept.
TIND'ER-LIKE, *a.* Like tinder; very inflammable.
† TINE, *v. t.* [Sax. *tynan.*] To kindle; to set on fire.
TINE, *v. t.* [Sax. *tynan;* L. *teneo.*] To shut or inclose; to fill. [*Not in use, or local.*]
TINE, *n.* [Sax. *tindes;* Ice. *tindr.*] 1. The tooth or spike of a fork; a prong; also, the tooth of a harrow or drag. 2. Trouble; distress; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*
† TINE, *v. i.* [Sax. *tynan.*] To rage; to smart; to fight.
TINE'MAN, *n. Antiently*, an officer of the forest in England, who had the nocturnal care of vert and venison.
TI'NET, *n.* [*tine*, to shut.] In *old writers*, brush-wood and thorns for making and repairing hedges.
TIN'FOIL, *n.* [*tin*, and L. *folium*, a leaf.] Tin reduced to a thin leaf.
† TING, *n.* A sharp sound. *See* TINGLE.
† TING, *v. i.* To sound or ring.
TINGE, *v. t.* [L. *tingo.*] To imbue or impregnate with something foreign; to communicate the qualities of one substance, in some degree, to another.
TINGE, *n.* Color; dye; taste; or rather a slight degree of some color, taste, or something foreign, infused into another substance or mixture, or added to it; tincture.
TINGED. *pp.* Imbued or impregnated with a small portion of something foreign.
TING'ENT, *a.* Having the power to tinge. [*L. u.*] *Boyle.*
TING'ING, *ppr.* Imbuing or impregnating with something foreign.
TIN'-GLASS, *n.* Bismuth, which see.
TIN'GLE, *v. i.* [W. *tincial, tincian,* or *tinciaw.*] 1. To feel a kind of thrilling sound. 2. To feel a sharp, thrilling pain. 3. To have a thrilling sensation, or a sharp, slight, penetrating sensation.
TIN'GLING, *ppr.* Having a thrilling sensation.
TIN'GLING, *n.* A thrilling sensation.
TINK, *v. i.* [W. *tinciaw.*] To make a sharp, shrill noise; to tinkle.
TINK'AL, *n.* Borax in its crude state or unrefined.
TINK'ER, *n.* [W. *tincerz.*] A mender of brass kettles, pans and the like.
TINK'ER-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a tinker.
TIN'KLE, *v. i.* [W. *tincial.*] 1. To make small, quick, sharp sounds, as by striking on metal; to clink. 2. To hear a small, sharp sound.
TIN'KLE, *v. t.* To cause to clink or make sharp, quick sounds.
TIN'KLER, *n.* Tinker. *North of England.*
TIN'KLING, *ppr.* Making a small, quick, sharp noise.
TIN'KLING, *n.* A small, quick, sharp sound. *Is.* iii.
TIN'MAN, *n.* [*tin* and *man.*] A manufacturer of tin vessels; a dealer in tin ware. *Prior.*
TIN'-MINE, *n.* A mine where tin is obtained.
TINNED, *pp.* Covered with tin.
TIN'NER, *n.* One who works in the tin-mines.
† TIN'NI-ENT, *a.* Emitting a clear sound.
TIN'NING, *ppr.* Covering with tin or tinfoil.
TIN'NING, *n.* The act, art or practice of covering or lining any thing with melted tin or with tinfoil.
TIN'NY, *a.* Abounding with tin. *Drayton.*
TIN'PEN-NY, *n.* [*tin* and *penny.*] A customary duty in England, formerly paid to tithingmen. *Bailey.*
TIN'SEL, *n.* [Fr. *etincelle.*] 1. Something very shining and gaudy; something superficially shining and showy. 2. A kind of shining cloth. 3. A kind of lace.
TIN'SEL, *a.* Gaudy; showy to excess; specious; superficial.
TIN'SEL, *v. t.* To adorn with something glittering and showy without much value; to make gaudy. *Pope.*
TIN'SELED, *pp.* Decorated with gaudy ornaments.
TIN'SEL-ING, *ppr.* Adorning with tinsel.
TINT, *n.* [It. *tinta;* Fr. *teint;* L. *tinctus.*] A dye; a color, or rather a slight coloring or tincture distinct from the ground or principal color. *Pope.*
TINT, *v. t.* To tinge; to give a slight coloring to.
TIN-TA-MAR', *n.* [Old Fr. *tintamarre.*] A confused noise; a hideous outcry. *Mason.*
TIN'WORM, *n.* [*tin* and *worm.*] An insect. *Bailey.*
* TIN'Y, *a.* Very small; little; puny. [*A word used by children, and in burlesque.*]
TIP, *n.* [D. *tip.*] 1. The end; the point or extremity of any thing small. 2. One part of the play at nine-pins.—3. In *botany*, an anther.
TIP, *v. t.* 1. To form a point with something; to cover the tip, top or end. 2. [for *tap.*] To strike slightly, or with the end of any thing small; to tap. 3. To lower one end, or throw upon the end; as, to *tip* a cart for discharging a load; [*N. England.*]—*To tip the wink*, to direct a wink, or to wink to another for notice.
TIP, *v. i.* In the phrase to *tip off*, that is, to fall headlong; hence, to die.
TIPPED, or TIPT, *pp.* Having the end covered.
TIP'PET, *n.* [Sax. *tæppet.*] A narrow garment or covering, now made of fur, for the neck, worn by females.
TIP'PING, *ppr.* Covering the end or tip.
TIP'PLE, *v. i.* [qu., D. *zuipen;* Fr. *toper.*] To drink spirituous or strong liquors habitually; to indulge in the frequent and improper use of spirituous liquors.
TIP'PLE, *v. t.* To drink, as strong liquors, in luxury or excess. *Dryden.*
TIP'PLE, *n.* Drink; liquor taken in tippling. *L'Estrange.*
TIP'PLED, *pp.* 1. Drank in excess. 2. *a.* Intoxicated; inebriated.
TIP'PLER, *n.* One who habitually indulges in the excessive use of spirituous liquors; a drunkard; a sot.
TIP'PLING, *ppr.* Indulging in the habitual use of strong or spirituous liquors.
TIP'PLING, *n.* The habitual practice of drinking strong or spirituous liquors; a drinking to excess.
TIP'PLING-HOUSE, *n.* [*tipple* and *house.*] A house in which liquors are sold in drams or small quantities.
TIP'STAFF, *n.* [*tip* and *staff.*] 1. An officer who bears a staff tipped with metal; a constable. 2. A staff tipped with metal. *Bacon.*
TIP'SY, *a.* [from *tipple.*] Fuddled; overpowered with strong drink; intoxicated.
TIP'TOE, *n.* [*tip* and *toe.*] The end of the toe.—*To be* or *to stand a tiptoe*, to be awake or alive to any thing; to be roused.
TIP'TOP, *n.* The highest or utmost degree.
TI-RADE', (te-rade') *n.* [It. *tirata;* Fr. *tirade.*] 1. *Formerly*, in *French music*, the filling of an interval by the intermediate diatonic notes.—2. In *modern usage*, a strain or flight; a series of violent declamation. *Quart. Review.*
TIRE, *n.* [Heb. טור.] 1. A tier; a row or rank. This is the same word as *tier*, differently written. 2. A head-dress; something that encompasses the head. *Is.* iii. 3. Furniture; apparatus. 4. Attire. 5. A band or hoop of iron, used to bind the fellies of wheels, to secure them from wearing and breaking; as, cart-*tire.*
† TIRE, *v. t.* To adorn; to attire; to dress, as the head.
TIRE, *v. t.* [Sax. *teorian, ateorian, geteorian.*] 1. To weary; to fatigue; to exhaust the strength by toil or labor; as, to *tire* a horse or an ox. 2. To weary; to fatigue; to exhaust the power of attending, or to exhaust patience with dullness or tediousness.—*To tire out*, to weary or fatigue to excess; to harass.
TIRE, *v. i.* To become weary; to be fatigued; to have the strength fail; to have the patience exhausted.
TIRED, *pp.* Wearied; fatigued.
TI'RED-NESS, (tird'nes) *n.* The state of being wearied; weariness.
TIRE'SOME, *a.* 1. Wearisome; fatiguing; exhausting the strength. 2. Tedious; exhausting the patience.
TIRE'SOME-NESS, *n.* The act or quality of tiring or exhausting strength or patience; wearisomeness; tediousness.
TIRE'WOM-AN, *n.* [*tire* and *woman.*] A woman whose occupation is to make head-dresses. *Locke.*
TIR'ING, *ppr.* Wearying; fatiguing; exhausting strength or patience.
TIR'ING-HOUSE, } *n.* The room or place where players
TIR'ING-ROOM, } dress for the stage.
TIR'WIT, *n.* A bird. [L. *vanellus.*] *Ainsworth.*
'TIS, a contraction of *it is.*
TIS'IC, } *a.* [for *phthisic, phthisical.*] Consumptive.
TIS'I-CAL, }
TIS'IC, *n.* Consumption; morbid waste.
TIS'RI, *n.* The first Hebrew month of the civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical; answering to a part of our September and a part of October.
TISS'UE, (tish'u) *n.* [Fr. *tissu.*] 1. Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colors.—2. In *anatomy*, texture or organization of parts. 3. A connected series.
TISS'UE, (tish'u) *v. t.* To form tissue; to interweave; to variegate.
TISS'UED, *pp.* Interwoven; formed with variegated work.
TISS'U-ING, *ppr.* Interweaving; forming with variegated work.
TIT, *n.* A small horse, *in contempt;* a woman, *in contempt;* a small bird; a titmouse or tomtit.
TI'TAN, or TI-TA'NI-UM, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a metal of modern discovery, and of a dark copper color, first found in Cornwall in England.
TI-TA'NI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to titanium.
TI-TA-NIT'IC, }
TI-TA-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*titan*, or *titanium*, and L. *fero.*] Producing titanium. *Cleaveland.*
TI'TAN-ITE, *n.* An ore or oxyd of titanium.
TIT'BIT, *n.* A tender piece. *See* TIDBIT.
TITH'A-BLE, *a.* Subject to the payment of tithes.
TITHE, *n.* [Sax. *teotha.*] The tenth part of any thing; but

appropriately, the tenth part of the increase annually arising from the profits of land and stock, allotted to the clergy for their support.

TĪTHE, *v. t.* To levy a tenth part on; to tax to the amount of a tenth.

TĪTHE, *v. i.* To pay tithes. *Tusser.*

TĪTHED, *pp.* Taxed a tenth.

TĪTHE'-FREE, *a.* Exempt from the payment of tithes.

TĪTHE'-PAY-ING, *a.* Paying tithes; subjected to pay tithes. *Franklin.*

TĪTH'ER, *n.* One who collects tithes.

TĪTH'ING, *ppr.* Levying a tax on, to the amount of a tenth.

TĪTH'ING, *n.* A decennary; a number or company of ten householders, who, dwelling near each other, were sureties or free-pledges to the king for the good behavior of each other.

TĪTH'ING-MAN, *n.* [*tithing* and *man.*] 1. The chief man of a tithing; a headborough; one elected to preside over the tithing. 2. A peace officer; an under-constable.—3. In *New England*, a parish officer annually elected to preserve good order in the church during divine service.

TITH'Y-MAL, *n.* [Fr. *tithymale.*] A plant.

TIT'IL-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *titillo.*] To tickle. *Pope.*

TIT'IL-LA-TING, *ppr.* Tickling.

TIT-IL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *titillatio.*] 1. The act of tickling; or the state of being tickled. 2. Any slight pleasure.

TIT'LĂRK, *n.* [*tit* and *lark.*] A small bird.

TĪ'TLE, *n.* [L. *titulus*; It. *titolo.*] 1. An inscription put over any thing as a name by which it is known. 2. The inscription in the beginning of a book, containing the subject of the work, and sometimes the author's name.—3. In *the civil* and *canon laws*, a chapter or division of a book. 4. An appellation of dignity, distinction or pre-eminence given to persons, as *duke.* 5. A name; an appellation. 6. Right; or that which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession; that which is the foundation of ownership. 7. The instrument which is evidence of a right.—8. In the *canon law*, that by which a beneficiary holds a benefice.—9. In *ancient church records*, a church to which a priest was ordained, and where he was to reside.

TĪ'TLE, *v. t.* To name; to call; to entitle. *Milton.*

TĪ'TLED, *pp.* 1. Called; named. 2. *a.* Having a title.

† TĪ'TLE-LESS, *a.* Not having a title or name.

TĪ'TLE-PAGE, *n.* [*title* and *page.*] The page of a book which contains its title.

TĪ'TLING, *ppr.* Calling; denominating; entitling.

TIT'MOUSE, *n.* A small bird of the genus *parus.*

TIT'TER, *v. i.* To laugh with the tongue striking against the root of the upper teeth; to laugh with restraint.

TIT'TER, *n.* 1. A restrained laugh. 2. A weed.

TIT'TLE, *n.* [from *tit*, small.] A small particle; a minute part; a jot; an iota.

TIT'TLE-TAT-TLE, *n.* [*tattle* doubled.] 1. Idle, trifling talk; empty prattle. 2. An idle, trifling talker.

TIT'TLE-TAT-TLE, *v. i.* To talk idly; to prate. *Sidney.*

TIT'TLE-TAT-TLING, *n.* The act of prating idly. *Sidney.*

† TIT'U-BATE, *v. i.* [L. *titubo.*] To stumble. *Cockeram.*

TIT-U-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *titubo.*] The act of stumbling.

TIT'U-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *titulaire*; L. *titulus.*] 1. Existing in title or name only; nominal; having or conferring the title only. 2. Having the title to an office or dignity without discharging the duties of it.

TIT'U-LAR, } *n.* A person invested with a title, in virTIT'U-LA-RY, } tue of which he holds an office or benefice, whether he performs the duties of it or not.

TIT-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being titular. *Brown.*

TIT'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* Nominally; by title only.

TIT'U-LA-RY, *a.* 1. Consisting in a title. *Bacon.* 2. Pertaining to a title. *Bacon.*

TIV'ER, *n.* A kind of ochre which is used in marking sheep in some parts of England. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

TIV'ER, *v. t.* To mark sheep with tiver, in different ways and for different purposes. [*Local.*]

TIV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Marking with tiver. [*Local.*]

TIV'ER-ING, *n.* The act or practice of marking with tiver. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

TIV'Y, *adv.* [*See* TANTIVY.] With great speed; a huntsman's word or sound. *Dryden.*

TŌ, *prep.* [Sax. *to*; D. *te*, or *toe*; G. *zu*; Ir., Gaelic, *do*; Corn. *tho.*] 1. Noting motion towards a place; opposed to *from.* 2. Noting motion towards a state or condition; as, he is going *to* a trade. 3. Noting accord or adaptation; as an occupation suited *to* his taste. 4. Noting address or compellation, or the direction of a discourse. 5. Noting attention or application. 6. Noting addition. 7. Noting opposition. 8. Noting amount, rising to. 9. Noting proportion. 10. Noting possession or appropriation. 11. Noting perception. 12. Noting the subject of an affirmation. 13. In comparison of. 14. As far as. 15. Noting intention. 16. After an adjective, noting the object. 17. Noting obligation. 18. Noting enmity. 19. Towards. 20. Noting effect or end.—21. *To*, as a sign of the infinitive, precedes the radical verb. 22. It precedes the radical verb after adjectives, noting the object; as, ready *to* go. 23. It precedes the radical verb, noting the object. 24. It precedes the radical verb, noting consequence. 25. It notes extent, degree or end; as, he languishes *to* death. 26. After the substantive verb, and with the radical verb, it denotes futurity. 27. After *have*, it denotes duty or necessity; as, I *have* a debt *to* pay.—28. *To-day*, *to-night*, *to-morrow*, are peculiar phrases derived from our ancestors. *To*, in the two first, has the sense or force of *this*; *this day*, *this night.*—*To and fro*, backward and forward.—*To the face*, in presence of; not in the absence of. [*Note.*—In the foregoing explanation of *to*, it is to be considered that the definition given is not always the sense of *to* by itself, but the sense rather of the word preceding it, or connected with it, or of *to* in connection with other words. In general, *to* is used in the sense of moving towards a place, or towards an object, or it expresses direction *towards* a place, end, object or purpose.]—*To* is often used *adverbially*, to modify the sense of verbs; as, to *come to*; to *heave to.*

TŌAD, *n.* [Sax. *tade*, *tadige.*] A paddoc, an animal of the genus *rana*, the *rana bufo* of Linne; a small, clumsy animal, the body warty, thick and disgusting to the sight, but perfectly harmless.

TŌAD'-ĒAT-ER, *n.* A vulgar name given to a fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant.

TŌAD'-FISH, *n.* [*toad* and *fish.*] A fish of the genus *lophius*, the fishing frog. *Cyc.*

TŌAD'-FLAX, *n.* [*toad* and *flax.*] A plant; snap-dragon.

† TŌAD'ISH, *a.* Like a toad. *Stafford.*

TŌAD'-STONE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a sort of trap rock.

TŌAD'-STOOL, *n.* A sort of fungous plant that grows in moist and rich grounds like a mushroom.

TŌAST, *v. t.* [Sp., Port. *tostar.*] 1. To dry and scorch by the heat of a fire. 2. To warm thoroughly; [*l. u.*] 3. To name when a health is drank; to drink to the health in honor of.

TŌAST, *n.* 1. Bread dried and scorched by the fire; or such bread dipped in melted butter, or in some liquor. 2. A female whose health is drank in honor or respect. 3. He or that which is named in honor in drinking.

TŌAST'ED, *pp.* Scorched by heat; named in drinking the health.

TŌAST'ER, *n.* 1. One who toasts. 2. An instrument for toasting bread or cheese.

TŌAST'ING, *ppr.* Scorching by fire; drinking to the honor of.

TO-BA€'€O, *n.* [so named from *Tabaco*, a province of Yucatan, in Spanish America, where it was first found by the Spaniards.] A plant, a native of America, of the genus *nicotiana*, much used for smoking and chewing and in snuff.

† TO-BA€'€O-NING, *a.* Smoking tobacco. *Bp. Hall.*

TO-BA€'€O-NIST, *n.* A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of tobacco.

TO-BA€'€O-PIPE, *n.* A pipe used for smoking tobacco.

TO-BA€'€O-PIPE €LAY, *n.* A species of clay.

TO-BA€'€O-PIPE FISH, *n.* The needle-fish.

TO€K'AY, *n.* A species of spotted lizard in India.

TO€'SIN, *n.* [Fr.] An alarm bell, or the ringing of a bell for the purpose of alarm.

TOD, *n.* [Gaelic, *tod.*] 1. A bush; a thick shrub; [*obs.*] 2. A quantity of wool of twenty-eight pounds, or two stone. 3. A fox.

† TOD, *v. t.* To weigh; to produce a tod. *Shak.*

TO-DAY', *n.* [*to* and *day.*] The present day.

TOD'DLE, *v. i.* To saunter about; it implies feebleness, quasi *tottle.* *Pegge.*

TOD'DY, *n.* 1. A juice drawn from various kinds of the palm in the E. Indies; or a liquor prepared from it. 2. A mixture of spirit and water sweetened.

TŌ'DY, *n.* A genus of insectivorous birds. *Cyc.*

TŌE, *n.* [Sax. *ta*; G. *zehe*; Sw. *tå*; Dan. *taae.*] 1. One of the small members which form the extremity of the foot, corresponding to a finger on the hand. 2. The fore part of the hoof of a horse, and of other hoofed animals. 3. The member of a beast's foot corresponding to the toe in man.

† TO-FŌRE', *prep.* or *adv.* [Sax. *toforan*; *to* and *fore.*] Before; formerly. *Shak.*

TOFT, *n.* 1. A grove of trees. *Cyc.* 2. [Dan. *tofte*, or *tomt.*] In *law books*, a place where a messuage has stood, but is decayed.

TŌ'FUS. *See* TOPHUS.

TŌ'GA-TED, } *a.* [L. *toga*, a gown; *togatus*, gowned.]
TŌ'GED, } Gowned; dressed in a gown; wearing a gown; as, *toged* consuls. *Shak.*

TO-GE†H'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *togæthre*; *to* and *gather.*] 1. In company. 2. In or into union. 3. In the same place. 4. In the same time. 5. In concert. 6. Into junction or a state of union.—*Together with*, in union with; in company or mixture with.

TOG'GEL, *n.* A small wooden pin tapering towards both ends. *Mar. Dict.*

TOIL, *v. i.* [Sax. *teolan, tiolan.*] To labor; to work; to exert strength with pain and fatigue. *Luke* v.

TOIL, *v. t.* 1. To *toil out*, to labor; to work out. *Milton.* 2. To weary; to overlabor; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

TOIL, *n.* Labor with pain and fatigue; labor that oppresses the body or mind.

TOIL, *n.* [Fr. *toiles.*] A net or snare; any thread, web or string spread for taking prey. *L'Estrange.*

TOIL'ER, *n.* One who toils, or labors with pain.

TOIL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *toilette.*] 1. A covering or cloth of linen, silk or tapestry, spread over a table in a chamber or dressing-room. 2. A dressing table. *Pope.*

TOIL'ING, *ppr.* Laboring with pain.

TOIL'SOME, *a.* 1. Laborious; wearisome; attended with fatigue and pain. 2. Producing toil.

TOIL'SOME-NESS, *n.* Laboriousness; wearisomeness.

TOISE, (tois) *n.* [Fr.] A fathom or long measure in France, containing six French feet.

TO-KĀY', *n.* A kind of wine produced at Tokay in Hungary, made of white grapes.

TŌ'KEN, (tō'kn) *n.* [Sax. *tacn, tacen;* Goth. *taikns;* D. *teeken.*] 1. A sign; something intended to represent or indicate another thing or an event. 2. A mark. 3. A memorial of friendship; something by which the friendship of another person is to be kept in mind.—4. In *coinage, tokens* were coins struck in the reign of Elizabeth.—5. In *printing*, ten quires of paper; an extra quire is usually added to every other token, when counted out for the press.

† TŌ'KEN, *v. t.* To make known. *Shak.*

TŌ'KENED, *a.* Being marked with spots. *Shak.*

TŌL, *v. t.* [L. *tollo.*] To take away; *a law term. Cyc.*

TŌ'LA, *n.* In *India*, a weight for gold and silver.

TŌLD, *pret.* and *pp.* of *tell. Gen.* iii.

TŌL-BOOTH. *See* TOLL-BOOTH.

TOLE, *v. t.* To draw or cause to follow by presenting something pleasing or desirable to view; to allure by some bait.

TŌLED, *pp.* Drawn; allured; induced to follow.

TO-LĒ'DO, *n.* [from *Toledo* in Spain.] A sword of the finest Toledo temper. *B. Jonson.*

TOL'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *tolerabilis.*] 1. That may be borne or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally. 2. Moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; not very excellent or pleasing. *Swift.*

TOL'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being tolerable.

TOL'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* 1. Supportably; in a manner to be endured. 2. Moderately well; passably; not perfectly.

TOL'ER-ANCE, *n.* [L. *tolerantia.*] The power or capacity of enduring; or the act of enduring. *Bacon.*

TOL'ER-ANT, *a.* Enduring; favoring toleration.

TOL'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *tolerer;* L. *tolero.*] To suffer to be or to be done without prohibition or hinderance; to allow or permit negatively, by not preventing; not to restrain.

TOL'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Suffered; allowed; not prohibited or restrained.

TOL'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Enduring; suffering to be or to be done; allowing; not restraining.

TOL-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *toleratio.*] The act of tolerating; the allowance of that which is not wholly approved; *appropriately*, the allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship in a state, when contrary to or different from those of the established church or belief.

TŌLL, *n.* [Sax. *toll;* D. *tol;* Sw. *tull;* Dan. *told;* G. *zoll;* W. *toll.*] 1. A tax paid for some liberty or privilege. 2. A liberty to buy and sell within the bounds of a manor. 3. A portion of grain taken by a miller as a compensation for grinding.

TŌLL, *v. i.* 1. To pay toll or tallage. *Shak.* 2. To take toll, as by a miller. *Tusser.*

TŌLL, *v. i.* [W. *tol, tolo.*] To sound or ring, as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals, as at funerals.

TŌLL, *v. t.* To cause a bell to sound with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated.

TŌLL, *v. t.* [L. *tollo.*] 1. To take away; to vacate; to annul; *a law term.* 2. To draw; *see* TOLE.

TŌLL, *n.* A particular sounding of a bell.

TŌLL'-BAR, *n.* [*toll* and *bar.*] A bar or beam used for stopping passengers at the toll-house.

TŌLL'-BOOTH, *n.* [*toll* and *booth.*] 1. A place where goods are weighed to ascertain the duties or toll. 2. A prison.

TŌLL'-BOOTH, *v. t.* To imprison in a toll-booth. *Corbet.*

TŌLL-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge where toll is paid for passing it.

TŌLL'DISH, *n.* [*toll* and *dish.*] A vessel by which the toll of corn for grinding is measured. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

TŌLL'-GATE, *n.* A gate where toll is taken.

TŌLL'-GATH-ER-ER, *n.* The man who takes toll.

TŌLL'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed in which the man who takes the toll remains.

† TŌLL'ER, *n.* 1. One who collects tribute, or taxes; a toll-gatherer. *Barret.* 2. One who tolls a bell.

TŌLL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Causing to sound in a slow, grave manner. 2. Taking away; removing. 3. Sounding, as a bell.

† TŌL'SEY, *n.* The same with *toll-booth. Dict.*

TŌ'LU BAL'SAM, *n.* Balsam of Tolu. *Cyc.*

† TOL-U-ĪTĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *toluto.*] A pacing or ambling.

TOM'A-HAWK, *n.* An Indian hatchet.

TOM'A-HAWK, *v. t.* To cut or kill with a tomahawk.

TO-MĀ'TŌ, *n.* A plant, and its fruit, a species of *solanum.* It is called sometimes the *love-apple.*

TŌMB, (toom) *n.* [Fr. *tombe, tombeau;* W. *tom, tomen, twm, twmp;* Ir. *tuoma;* Sp. *tumba;* L. *tumulus.*] 1. A grave; a pit in which the dead body of a human being is deposited. 2. A house or vault formed wholly or partly in the earth, with walls and a roof for the reception of the dead. 3. A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead.

TŌMB, (toom) *v. t.* To bury; to inter. *See* ENTOMB.

TOM'BAC, *n.* A white alloy of copper.

TŌMB'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a tomb or sepulchral monument.

TOM'BOY, *n.* [*Tom, Thomas,* and *boy.*] A rude, boisterous boy; also, in *sarcasm*, a romping girl. [*Vulgar.*]

TŌMB'STONE, *n.* A stone erected over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased; a monument.

TOME, *n.* [Fr.] A book; as many writings as are bound in a volume, forming the part of a larger work.

TO-MENT'OUS, *a.* [L. *tomentum.*] In *botany*, downy; nappy; cottony; or flocky. *Lee.*

TO-MOR'ROW, *n.* [*to* and *morrow.*] The day after the present. *Franklin.*

TOM'PION, *n.* [Fr. *tampon.*] The stopper of a cannon. *See* TAMPION.

TOM'RIG, *n.* A rude, wild, wanton girl; a tomboy. *Dennis.*

TOM'TIT, *n.* A little bird, the titmouse.

TON, the termination of names of places, is *town.*

TON, *n.* [Fr.] The prevailing fashion.

TŬN, (tun) *n.* [Sax. *tunna;* Fr. *tonne;* Sp. *tonel.*] The weight of twenty hundred gross. *See* TUN.

TONE, *n.* [Fr. *ton;* Sp. *tono;* It. *tuono;* Sw., G. *ton;* D. *toon;* Dan. *tone;* L. *tonus.*] 1. Sound, or a modification of sound; any impulse or vibration of the air which is perceptible by the ear. 2. Accent; or, rather, a particular inflection of the voice, adapted to express emotion or passion; *a rhetorical sense of the word. E. Porter.* 3. A whining sound; a whine; a kind of mournful strain of voice. 4. An affected sound in speaking.—5. In *music*, an interval of sound; as, the difference between the diapente and diatessaron is a *tone.* 6. The *tone* of an instrument is its peculiar sound with regard to softness, evenness and the like.—7. In *medicine*, that state of organization in a body, in which the animal functions are healthy and performed with due vigor.

TONE, *v. t.* 1. To utter with an affected tone. 2. To tune. *See* TUNE.

TŌNED, *a.* Having a tone; *used in composition.*

TŌNE'LESS, *a.* Having no tone; unmusical. *Entick.*

TŌNE'-SYL-LA-BLE, *n.* An accented syllable. *M. Stuart.*

† TONG, *n.* [*See* TONGS.] The catch of a buckle. [*See* TONGUE.] *Spenser.*

TONGS, *n. plu.* [Sax., Dan., D. *tang;* G. *zange;* Sw. *tång;* Ice. *taung.*] An instrument of metal, consisting of two parts or long shafts joined at one end, used for handling things, particularly fire or heated metals.

TONGUE, } *n.* [Sax. *tung, tunga;* Goth. *tuggo;* Sw. *tunga;*
TUNG, } Dan. *tunge;* D. *tong.*] 1. In man, the instrument of taste, and the chief instrument of speech; and, in other animals, the instrument of taste. 2. Speech; discourse; sometimes, fluency of speech. 3. The power of articulate utterance; speech. 4. Speech, as well or ill-used; mode of speaking. 5. A language; the whole sum of words used by a particular nation. 6. Speech; words or declarations only. 7. A nation, as distinguished by their language. 8. A point; a projection. 9. A point, or long, narrow strip of land, projecting from the main into a sea or a lake. 10. The taper part of any thing; in the *rigging of a ship*, a short piece of rope spliced into the upper part of standing back-stays, &c. to the size of the mast-head.—*To hold the tongue*, to be silent. *Addison.*

TONGUE, (tung) *v. t.* To chide; to scold.

TONGUE, *v. i.* To talk; to prate. *Shak.*

TONGUED, *a.* Having a tongue. *Donne.*

TONGUE'-GRAFT-ING, *n.* A mode of grafting by inserting the end of a cion in a particular manner.

TONGUE'LESS, *a.* 1. Having no tongue. 2. Speechless. 3. Unnamed; [*obs.*]

† TONGUE'PAD, *n.* A great talker. *Tatler.*

TONGUE'-SHAPED, *a.* In *botany*, a *tongue-shaped leaf* is linear and fleshy, blunt at the end, convex underneath, and having usually a cartilaginous border.

TONGUE'-TIE, *v. t.* To deprive of speech or the power of speech, or of distinct articulation.

TONGUE'-TIED, *a.* 1. Destitute of the power of distinct articulation; having an impediment in the speech. 2. Unable to speak freely, from whatever cause. *Shak.*

TON'IC, *a.* [from Gr. τονος; L. *tonus.*] 1. *Literally*, increasing tension; hence, increasing strength; as, *tonic*

power.—2. In *medicine*, increasing strength, or the tone of the animal system; obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions. 3. Relating to tones or sounds. 4. Extended; [*obs.*]

TON'IC, *n.* 1. A medicine that increases the tone of the muscular fibre, and gives vigor and action to the system. —2. [Fr. *tonique.*] In *music*, the key-note or principal sound which generates all the rest.—3. In *music*, a certain degree of tension, or the sound produced by a vocal string in a given degree of tension.

TO-NIGHT', *n.* [*to* and *night.*] The present night, or the night after the present day.

TON'NAGE, *n.* 1. The weight of goods carried in a boat or ship. 2. The cubical content or burthen of a ship in tuns; or the amount of weight which she may carry. 3. A duty or impost on ships, estimated per tun; or a duty, toll or rate payable on goods per tun, transported on canals.

TON'SIL, *n.* [L. *tonsillæ.*] In *anatomy*, a glandular body at the passage from the mouth to the pharynx.

TON'SIL, *a.* That may be clipped. *Mason.*

TON'SURE, (ton'shure) *n.* [Fr.; L. *tonsura.*] 1. The act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the head; or the state of being shorn.—2. In the *Romish church*, *tonsure* is the first ceremony used for devoting a person to the service of God and the church.—3. In the *Romish church*, the corona or crown which priests wear as a mark of their order and of their rank in the church.

TON-TINE', *n.* [Fr. *tontine.*] An annuity on survivorship; or a loan raised on life-annuities, with the benefit of survivorship.

TŌ'NY, *n.* A simpleton. [*Ludicrous.*] *Dryden.*

TOO, *adv.* [Sax. *to.*] 1. Over; more than enough; noting excess; as, *too* high. 2. Likewise; also; in addition. *Pope.* 3. *Too, too*, repeated, denotes excess emphatically.

TOOK, *pret.* of *take. Gen.* v.

TOOL, *n.* [Sax. *tol.*] 1. An instrument of manual operation, *particularly* such as is used by farmers and mechanics. 2. A person used as an instrument by another person; *a word of reproach.*

TOOL, *v. t.* To shape with a tool. *Entick.*

† TOOM, *a.* Empty. *Wicliffe.*

TOOT, *v. i.* [Sax. *totian*; D. *toeten.*] 1. To stand out, or be prominent; [*obs.*] *Howell.* 2. To make a particular noise with the tongue articulating with the root of the upper teeth, at the beginning and end of the sound; also, to sound a horn in a particular manner. 3. To peep; to look narrowly; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*

TOOT, *v. t.* To sound; as, to *toot* the horn.

TOOT'ER, *n.* One who plays upon a pipe or horn.

TOOTH, *n.*; *plu.* TEETH. [Sax. *toth*, plu. *teth.*] 1. A bony substance growing out of the jaws of animals, and serving as the instrument of mastication. 2. Taste; palate. *Dryden.* 3. A tine; a prong; something pointed and resembling an animal tooth; as, the *tooth* of a rake, a comb, a card, a harrow, a saw, or of a wheel.—*Tooth and nail*, [by biting and scratching,] with one's utmost power; by all possible means. *L'Estrange.*—*To the teeth*, in open opposition; directly to one's face.—*To cast in the teeth*, to retort reproachfully; to insult to the face.—*In spite of the teeth*, in defiance of opposition; in opposition to every effort.—*To show the teeth*, to threaten. *Young.*

TOOTH, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with teeth. 2. To indent; to cut into teeth; to jagg. 3. To lock into each other.

TOOTH'ĀCHE, *n.* Pain in the teeth.

TOOTH'ĀCHE-TREE, *n.* A shrub. *Lee.*

TOOTH'-DRAW-ER, *n.* [*tooth* and *draw.*] One whose business is to extract teeth with instruments.

TOOTH'-DRAW-ING, *n.* The act of extracting a tooth; the practice of extracting teeth.

TOOTHED, *pp.* or *a.* Having teeth or jaggs. In *botany*, dentate; having projecting points.

TOOTH'-EDGE, *n.* The sensation excited by grating sounds, and by the touch of certain substances.

† TOOTH'FUL, *a.* Palatable.

TOOTH'LESS, *a.* Having no teeth. *Dryden.*

TOOTH'LET-TED, *a.* In *botany*, denticulate; having very small teeth or notches, as a leaf. *Martyn.*

TOOTH'PICK, TOOTH'PICK-ER, } *n.* An instrument for cleaning the teeth of substances lodged between them.

TOOTH'SOME, *a.* Palatable; grateful to the taste. *Carew.*

TOOTH'SOME-NESS, *n.* Pleasantness to the taste.

TOOTH'WORT, *n.* A plant. *Cyc.*

TOOTH'Y, *a.* Toothed; having teeth. *Croxall.*

TOOT'ING, *ppr.* Sounding in a particular manner.

TOP, *n.* [Sax., D., Dan. *top*; Sw. *topp.*] 1. The highest part of any thing; the upper end, edge or extremity. 2. Surface; upper side. 3. The highest place. 4. The highest person; the chief. 5. The utmost degree. 6. The highest rank. 7. The crown or upper surface of the head. 8. The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock. *Shak.* 9. The head of a plant. *Watts.* 10. [G. *topf.*] An inverted conoid which children play with by whirling it on its point, continuing the motion with a whip.—11. In *ship-building*, a sort of platform, surrounding the head of the lower mast and projecting on all sides.

TOP'-ĀR-MOR, *n.* In *ships*, a railing on the top, supported by stanchions and equipped with netting.

TOP'-BLOCK, *n.* In *ships*, a block hung to an eye-bolt in the cap, used in swaying and lowering the top-mast.

TOP'-CHĀIN, *n.* In *ships*, a chain to sling the lower yards in time of action, to prevent their falling when the ropes, by which they are hung, are shot away.

TOP'-CLOTH, *n.* In *ships*, a piece of canvas used to cover the hammocks which are lashed to the top in action.

TOP'-DRĀIN-ING, *n.* The act or practice of draining the surface of land.

TOP'-DRESS-ING, *n.* A dressing of manure laid on the surface of land. *Cyc.*

TOP'-FULL, *a.* Full to the brim. *Watts.*

TOP-GAL'LANT, *a.* 1. *See* TOP-SAIL. 2. Highest; elevated; splendid.

TOP'-HEAV-Y, (top'-hev-y) *a.* [*top* and *heavy.*] Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower. *Wotton.*

TOP'-KNOT, *n.* [*top* and *knot.*] A knot worn by females on the top of the head.

TOP'LESS, *a.* Having no top; as, a *topless* height.

TOP'MAN, *n.* 1. The man who stands above, in *sawing.*—2. In *ships*, a man standing in the top.

TOP'-MAST, *n.* In *ships*, the second mast, or that which is next above the lower mast. Above it is the top-gallant-mast.

TOP'-MOST, *a.* [*top* and *most.*] Highest; uppermost.

TOP'-PROUD, *a.* Proud to the highest degree. *Shak.*

TOP'-ROPE, *n.* A rope to sway up a top-mast, &c.

TOP'-SAIL, *n.* A sail extended across the top-mast, above which is the top-gallant-sail.

TOP'-SHĀPED, *a.* In *botany*, turbinate.

TOP'-SOIL-ING, *n.* The act or art of taking off the top-soil of land, before a canal is begun.

TOP'-STONE, *n.* A stone that is placed on the top, or which forms the top.

TOP'-TACK-KLE, *n.* A large tackle hooked to the lower end of the top-mast top-rope and to the deck.

TOP, *v. i.* 1. To rise aloft; to be eminent. 2. To predominate. 3. To excel; to rise above others.

TOP, *v. t.* 1. To cover on the top; to tip; to cap. 2. To rise above. 3. To outgo; to surpass. 4. To crop; to take off the top or upper part. 5. To rise to the top of. 6. To perform eminently; [*obs.*]

TŌ'PAN, *n.* A name of the horned Indian raven.

TŌ'PARCH, *n.* [Gr. τοπος, place, and αρχος, a chief.] The principal man in a place or country.

TŌ'PAR-CHY, *n.* A little state, consisting of a few cities or towns; a petty country governed by a toparch.

TŌ'PAZ, *n.* [Gr. τοπαζιον.] A mineral, said to be so called from *Topazos*, a small isle in the Arabic gulf.

TO-PAZ'O-LITE, *n.* A variety of precious garnet, of a topaz-yellow color, or an olive-green. *Ure.*

TOPE, *n.* A fish of the shark kind. *Cyc.*

TOPE, *v. i.* [Fr. *toper.*] To drink hard; to drink strong or spirituous liquors to excess. *Dryden.*

TŌ'PER, *n.* One who drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.

TOP'ET, *n.* A small bird, the crested tit-mouse.

TOPH, or TOPH'IN, *n.* A kind of sandstone.

TO-PHĀ'CEOUS, *a.* Gritty; sandy; rough; stony.

TŌ'PHET, *n.* [Heb. תפת tophet, a drum.] Hell; so called from a place east of Jerusalem, where children were burnt to Moloch, and where drums were used to drown their cries.

TŌ'PHI, *n.* Ducksten; a stone formed by earthy depositions; called, also, *tufa* or *trass.*

TOP'I-A-RY, *a.* [L. *topiarius.*] Shaped by cutting.

TOP'IC, *n.* [Gr. τοπος; L. *topicus*, *topica.*] 1. Any subject of discourse or argument.—2. In *rhetoric*, a probable argument drawn from the several circumstances and places of a fact. 3. Principle of persuasion.—4. In *medicine*, an external remedy; a remedy to be applied outwardly to a particular part of the body, as a plaster.

TOP'IC, TOP'I-CAL, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to a place; limited; local. 2. Pertaining to a topic or subject of discourse, or to a general head.

TOP'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. Locally; with limitation to a part. 2. With application to a particular part.

TO-POG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who describes a particular place, town, city or tract of land.

TOP-O-GRAPH'IC, TOP-O-GRAPH'I-CAL, } *a.* Pertaining to topography; descriptive of a place.

TOP-O-GRAPH'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of topography.

TO-POG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. τοπος and γραφη.] The description of a particular place, city, town, manor, parish or tract of land.

TOPPED, or TOPT, *pp.* or *a.* Covered on the top; capped; surpassed; cropped; having the top cut off.

TOP'PING, *ppr.* 1. Covering the top; capping; surpassing; cropping; lopping. 2. *a.* Fine; gallant. *Johnson.* 3. Proud; assuming superiority. [*New England.*]

TOP'PING, *n.* In *seamen's language*, the act of pulling one extremity of a yard higher than the other.

TOP'PING-LIFT, *n.* A large, strong tackle employed to suspend or top the outer end of a gaff, or of the boom of a main-sail, in a brig or schooner.

TOP'PING-LY, *adv.* Proudly; with airs of disdain. [*Low.*]

TOP'PLE, *v. i.* To fall forward; to pitch or tumble down.

TOP'PLE, *v. t.* To throw down. *Shak.*

TOP'PLING, *ppr.* Falling forward.

TOP'SY-TUR'VY, *adv.* In an inverted posture; with the top or head downwards. *South.*

TŌQUE, (tōk) } *n.* [Fr. a cap.] A kind of bonnet or
TO-QUET', (to-kā') } head-dress for women.

TOR, *n.* [Sax. *tor*; L. *turris.*] A tower; a turret; also, a high, pointed hill; *used in names.*

TORCH, *n.* [It. *torcia*; Sp. *antorcha*; Fr. *torche*; D. *toorts.*] A light or luminary formed of some combustible substance, as of resinous wood or of candles.

TORCH'-BĒAR-ER, *n.* [*torch* and *bear.*] One whose office is to carry a torch. *Sidney.*

† TORCH'ER, *n.* One that gives light. *Shak.*

TORCH'-LĪGHT, *n.* 1. The light of a torch or of torches. 2. A light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

TORCH'-THIS-TLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *cactus*

TORCH'-WORT, *n.* A plant. *More.*

TORE, *pret.* of *tear*; as, he *tore* his robe.

TORE, *n.* [perhaps from *tear.*] The dead grass that remains on mowing land in winter and spring.

TORE, *n.* [L. *torus.*] In *architecture*, a large, round molding on the base of a column. *Cyc.*

TO-REU-MA-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. τορευμα and γραφη.] A description of ancient sculptures and basso-relievos.

TOR'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *tourment*; L. *tormentum*; It., Sp. *tormento.*] 1. Extreme pain; anguish; the utmost degree of misery, either of body or mind. 2. That which gives pain, vexation or misery. 3. An engine for casting stones.

TOR-MENT', *v. t.* 1. To put to extreme pain or anguish; to inflict excruciating pain and misery, either of body or mind. 2. To pain; to distress. 3. To tease; to vex; to harass. 4. To put into great agitation; [*unusual.*]

TOR-MENT'ED, *pp.* Pained to extremity; teased.

TOR-MENT'IL, *n.* [Fr. *tormentille*; It. *tormentilla.*] A genus of plants, the septfoil. *Cyc.*

TOR-MENT'ING, *ppr.* Paining to an extreme degree; inflicting severe distress and anguish; teasing.

TOR-MENT'ING, *n.* In *agriculture*, an imperfect sort of horse-hoeing. *Cyc.*

TOR-MENT'OR, *n.* 1. He or that which torments; one who inflicts penal anguish or tortures.—2. In *agriculture*, an instrument for reducing a stiff soil.

TŌRN, *pp.* of *tear. Ex.* xxii.

TOR-NĀ'DO, *n.* [Sp., Port. *tornada.*] A violent gust of wind, or a tempest, distinguished by a whirling motion.

TŌ'ROUS, *a.* [L. *torosus.*] In *botany*, protuberant; swelling in knobs, like the veins and muscles. *Martyn.*

TOR-PĒ'DO, *n.* [L.] The cramp-fish or electric ray.

TOR'PENT, *a.* [L. *torpens, torpeo.*] Benumbed; torpid; having no motion or activity; incapable of motion.

TOR'PENT, *n.* In *medicine*, that which diminishes the exertion of the irritative motions. *Darwin.*

TOR-PES'CENCE, *n.* A state of insensibility; torpidness; numbness; stupidity.

TOR-PES'CENT, *a.* [L. *torpescens.*] Becoming torpid.

TOR'PID, *a.* [L. *torpidus.*] 1. Having lost motion or the power of exertion and feeling; numb. 2. Dull; stupid; sluggish; inactive.

TOR-PID'I-TY, *n.* Torpidness.

TOR'PID-NESS, } *n.* 1. The state of being torpid; numb-
TOR'PI-TUDE, } ness. *Torpidness* may amount to total insensibility or loss of sensation. 2. Dullness; inactivity; sluggishness; stupidity.

TOR'POR, *n.* [L.] 1. Numbness; inactivity; loss of motion, or of the power of motion. 2. Dullness; laziness; sluggishness; stupidity.

TOR-PO-RIF'IC, *a.* [L. *torpor* and *facio.*] Tending to produce torpor.

TOR-RE-FAC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *torrefacio.*] 1. The operation of drying by a fire.—2. In *metallurgy*, the operation of roasting ores.—3. In *pharmacy*, the drying or roasting of drugs on a metalline plate, placed over or before coals of fire, till they become friable to the fingers.

TOR'RE-FIED, *pp.* Dried; roasted; scorched.

TOR'RE-FY, *v. t.* [L. *torrefacio*; Fr. *torrefier.*] 1. To dry by a fire. *Brown.*—2. In *metallurgy*, to roast or scorch, as metallic ores.—3. In *pharmacy*, to dry or parch, as drugs, on a metalline plate till they are friable, or are reduced to any state desired.

TOR'RE-FY-ING, *ppr.* Drying by a fire; roasting.

TOR'RENT, *n.* [L. *torrens.*] 1. A violent rushing stream of water or other fluid; a stream suddenly raised and running rapidly, as down a precipice. 2. A violent or rapid stream; a strong current.

TOR'RENT, *a.* Rolling or rushing in a rapid stream.

TOR-RI-CEL'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Torricelli.

TOR'RID, *a.* [L. *torridus.*] 1. Parched; dried with heat. 2. Violently hot; burning or parching.

TOR'RID-NESS, *n.* The state of being very hot or parched.

TORSE, *n.* [Fr. *torse*; L. *tortus.*] In *heraldry*, a wreath.

TOR'SEL, *n.* Any thing in a twisted form. *Moxon.*

TOR'SION, *n.* [L. *torsio.*] The act of turning or twisting.—*Torsion balance*, an instrument for estimating very minute forces.

TOR'SO, *n.* [It.] The trunk of a statue, mutilated of head and limbs; as, the *torso* of Hercules.

TOR'STEN, *n.* An iron ore of a bright bluish-black, &c.

TORT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *tortus.*] 1. In *law*, any wrong or injury. 2. Mischief; calamity. *Spenser.*

TORT'ĪLE, } *a.* [L. *tortilis.*] Twisted; wreathed; coiled.
TORT'IL, } In *botany*, coiled like a rope.

† TOR'TION, *n.* [L. *tortus.*] Torment; pain. *Bacon.*

TOR'TIOUS, *a.* 1. Injurious; done by wrong.—2. In *law*, implying tort, or injury for which the law gives damages.

TORT'ĪVE, *a.* [L. *tortus.*] Twisted; wreathed. *Shak.*

TOR'TOĪSE, (tor'tis) *n.* [L. *tortus.*] 1. An animal of the genus *testudo*, covered with a shell or crust.—2. In the *military art*, a defense used by the ancients, formed by the troops arranging themselves in close order and placing their bucklers over their heads, making a cover resembling a tortoise-shell.

TOR'TOĪSE-SHELL, *n.* The shell or rather scales of the tortoise, used in inlaying and in various manufactures.

TORT-U-OS'I-TY, *n.* [from *tortuous.*] The state of being twisted or wreathed; wreath; flexure.

TORT'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *tortuosus*; Fr. *tortueux.*] 1. Twisted; wreathed; winding. 2. Tortious; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*

TORT'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being twisted.

TORT'URE, *n.* [Fr. *torture*; It., Sp. *tortura.*] 1. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; pang; agony; torment. 2. Severe pain inflicted judicially, either as a punishment for a crime, or for the purpose of extorting a confession from an accused person.

TORT'URE, *v. t.* 1. To pain to extremity; to torment. 2. To punish with torture; to put to the rack. 3. To vex; to harass. 4. To keep on the stretch, as a bow; [*obs.*]

TORT'URED, *pp.* Tormented; stretched on the wheel.

TORT'UR-ER, *n.* One who tortures; a tormentor.

TORT'UR-ING, *ppr.* Tormenting; stretching on the rack.

TORT'UR-ING-LY, *adv.* So as to torture or torment. *Beaumont.*

† TORT'UR-OUS, *a.* Tormenting. *More.*

TOR'U-LOSE, *a.* In *botany*, swelling a little. *Martyn.*

TŌ'RUS, *n.* A molding. *See* TORE.

TORV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *torvitas.*] Sourness or severity of countenance.

TORV'OUS, *a.* [L. *torvus.*] Sour of aspect; stern; of a severe countenance. *Derham.*

TŌ'RY, *n.* [said to be an Irish word, denoting a robber.] The name given to an adherent to the ancient constitution of England and to the ecclesiastical hierarchy.—In *America*, during the revolution, those who opposed the war, and favored the claims of Great Britain, were called *tories.*

TŌ'RY-ISM, *n.* The principles of the tories.

TOSE, *v. t.* To tease wool. [*Not in use, or local.*]

TOSS, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tossed*, or *tost.* [W. *tosiaw.*] 1. To throw with the hand; *particularly*, to throw with the palm of the hand upward, or to throw upward. 2. To throw with violence. 3. To lift or throw up with a sudden or violent motion. 4. To cause to rise and fall. 5. To move one way and the other. *Prov.* xxi. 6. To agitate; to make restless. 7. To keep in play; to tumble over.

TOSS, *v. i.* 1. To fling; to roll and tumble; to writhe; to be in violent commotion. 2. To be tossed.—*To toss up*, is to throw a coin into the air and wager on what side it will fall.

TOSS, *n.* 1. A throwing upward or with a jerk; the act of tossing. 2. A throwing up of the head; a particular manner of raising the head with a jerk.

TOSSED, *pp.* Thrown upward suddenly or with a jerk; made to rise and fall suddenly.

TOSS'EL. *See* TASSEL.

TOSS'ER, *n.* One who tosses.

TOSS'ING, *ppr.* Throwing upward with a jerk.

TOSS'ING, *n.* The act of throwing upward; a rising and falling suddenly; a rolling and tumbling. *Milton.*

TOSS'-POT, *n.* A toper; one given to strong drink.

TOST, *pret.* and *pp.* of *toss. Milton.*

TŌ'TAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *totalis.*] 1. Whole; full; complete. 2. Whole; not divided. *Milton.*

TŌ'TAL, *n.* The whole; the whole sum or amount.

TO-TAL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *totalité.*] The whole sum; whole quantity or amount.

TŌ'TAL-LY, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; fully; completely.
TŌ'TAL-NESS, *n.* Entireness.
TOTE, *v. t.* To carry or convey. *A word used in slave-holding countries; said to have been introduced by the blacks.*
TOT'TER, *v. i.* 1. To shake so as to threaten a fall; to vacillate. 2. To shake; to reel; to lean. *Dryden.*
TOT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Shaking, as threatening a fall; vacillating; reeling; inclining.
† TOT'TER-Y, *a.* Shaking; trembling or vacillating as if about to fall; unsteady.
TOU'ĆAN, *n.* A fowl of the genus *ramphastos.*
TOUCH, (tuch) *v. t.* [Fr. *toucher*; Arm. *touicha, touchan,* or *touchein*; Goth. *tekan, attekan*; G. *ticken*; D. *tekken*; Sp., Port. *tocar*; It. *toccare.*] 1. To come in contact with; to hit or strike against. 2. To perceive by the sense of feeling. 3. To come to; to reach; to attain to. 4. To try, as gold with a stone. 5. To relate to; to concern; [*nearly obs.*] 6. To handle slightly. 7. To meddle with. 8. To affect. 9. To move; to soften; to melt. 10. To mark or delineate slightly. 11. To infect; [*l. u.*] 12. To make an impression on. 13. To strike, as an instrument of music; to play on. 14. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly. 15. To treat slightly. 16. To afflict or distress. *Gen.* xxvi.—*To touch up,* to repair; or to improve by slight touches or emendations.—*To touch the wind,* in *seamen's language,* is to keep the ship as near the wind as possible.
TOUCH, (tuch) *v. i.* 1. To be in contact with; to be in a state of junction, so that no space is between. 2. To fasten on; to take effect on. 3. To treat of slightly in discourse.—*To touch at,* to come or go to, without stay.—*To touch on* or *upon,* to mention slightly. *Addison.*
TOUCH, (tuch) *n.* 1. Contact; the hitting of two bodies; the junction of two bodies at the surface, so that there is no space between them. 2. The sense of feeling; one of the five senses. 3. The act of touching. 4. The state of being touched. 5. Examination by a stone. 6. Test; that by which any thing is examined. 7. Proof; tried qualities. 8. Single act of a pencil on a picture. 9. Feature; lineament. 10. Act of the hand on a musical instrument. 11. Power of exciting the affections. 12. Something of passion or affection. 13. Particular application of any thing to a person; [*obs.*] 14. A stroke. 15. Animadversion; censure; reproof. 16. Exact performance of agreement; [*obs.*] 17. A small quantity intermixed. 18. A hint; suggestion; slight notice. 19. A cant word for a slight essay; [*obs.*]—20. In *music,* the resistance of the keys of an instrument to the fingers.—21. In *music,* an organ is said to have a good *touch* or stop, when the keys close well.—22. In *ship-building, touch* is the broadest part of a plank worked top and butt; or the middle of a plank worked anchor-stock fashion; also, the angles of the stern timbers at the counters.
TOUCH'A-BLE, (tuch'a-bl) *a.* That may be touched; tangible.
TOUCH'-HOLE, (tuch'-hole) *n.* [*touch* and *hole.*] The vent of a cannon or other species of fire-arms, by which fire is communicated to the powder of the charge.
TOUCH'I-LY, (tuch'e-ly) *adv.* With irritation; with peevishness. *Waterhouse.*
TOUCH'I-NESS, (tuch'e-nes) *n.* [from *touchy.*] Peevishness; irritability; irascibility. *King Charles.*
TOUCH'ING, (tuch'ing) *ppr.* 1. Coming in contact with; hitting; striking; affecting. 2. Concerning; relating to; with respect to. 3. *a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic.
TOUCH'ING, (tuch'ing) *n.* Touch; the sense of feeling.
TOUCH'ING-LY, (tuch'ing-ly) *adv.* In a manner to move the passions; feelingly. *Garth.*
TOUCH'-ME-NOT, *n.* A plant of the genus *impatiens,* and another of the genus *momordica.*
TOUCH'-NEE-DLE, (tuch'-nee-dl) *n.* *Touch-needles* are small bars of gold, silver and copper, each pure and in all proportions, prepared for trying gold and silver by the touchstone, by comparison with the mark they leave upon it.
TOUCH'STONE, (tuch'stone) *n.* 1. A stone by which metals are examined; a black, smooth, glossy stone. 2. Any test or criterion by which the qualities of a thing are tried. —*Irish touchstone* is the basalt, the stone which composes the Giant's causey.
TOUCH'-WOOD, *n.* [*touch* and *wood.*] Decayed wood; used like a match for taking fire from a spark. *Howell.*
TOUCH'Y, (tuch'y) *a.* [vulgarly *techy.*] Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire. [*Not elegant.*] *Arbuthnot.*
TOUGH, (tuf) *a.* [Sax. *toh.*] 1. Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness; yielding to force without breaking. 2. Firm; strong; not easily broken; able to endure hardship. 3. Not easily separated; viscous; clammy; tenacious; ropy. 4. Stiff; not flexible.
TOUGH'EN, (tuf'fn) *v. i.* To grow tough. *Mortimer.*
TOUGH'EN, (tuf'fn) *v. t.* To make tough.
TOUGH'LY, (tuf'ly) *adv.* In a tough manner.
TOUGH'NESS, (tuf'nes) *n.* 1. The quality of a substance which renders it in some degree flexible, without brittleness or liability to fracture; flexibility with a firm adhesion of parts. 2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness. 3. Firmness; strength of constitution or texture.
TOU-PEE', } *n.* [Fr. *toupet.*] A little tuft; a curl or arti-
*TOU-PET', } ficial lock of hair.
TOUR, (toor) *n.* [Fr. *tour*; D. *toer.*] 1. *Literally,* a going round; hence, a journey in a circuit. 2. A turn; a revolution; [*obs.*] 3. A turn; as, a *tour* of duty. 4. A tress or circular border of hair on the head, worn sometimes by both sexes. 5. A tower; [*obs.*]
TOUR'IST, (toor'ist) *n.* One who makes a tour, or performs a journey in a circuit.
TOUR'MA-LIN, } *n.* In *mineralogy,* a silicious stone.
TUR'MA-LIN, }
TOURN, *n.* The sheriff's turn or court; also, a spinning-wheel. [*Not American.*]
*TOURN'A-MENT, (turn'a-ment) *n.* [from Fr. *tourner.*] A martial sport or exercise formerly performed by cavaliers to show their address and bravery.
TOURN'E-QUET, (turn'e-ket) *n.* [Fr.] A surgical instrument or bandage which is straitened or relaxed with a screw, and used to check hemorrhages.
*TOURN'EY, (turn'y) *n.* A tournament.
*TOURN'EY, (turn'y) *v. i.* To tilt; to perform tournaments.
TOUSE, *v. t.* [G. *zausen.*] To pull; to haul; to tear. [Hence *Towser.*] *Spenser.*
TOU'SLE, } *v. t.* The same as *touse*; to put into disorder;
TOUS'EL, } to tumble; to tangle.
TOUT, *v. i.* To toot, *which see.*
TŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *teogan, teon*; Fr. *touer.*] To drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope.
TŌW, *n.* [Sax. *tow*; Fr. *etoupe*; L. *stupa.*] The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp, separated from the finer part by the hatchel or swingle.
TŌW'AGE, *n.* 1. The act of towing. 2. The price paid for towing. *Walsh.*
*TŌ'WARD, or *TŌ'WARDS, *prep.* [Sax. *toward*; *to* and *ward.*] 1. In the direction to. 2. With direction to, *in a moral sense*; with respect to; regarding. 3. With ideal tendency to. 4. Nearly.
*TŌ'WARD, or TŌ'WARDS, *adv.* Near at hand; in a state of preparation.
*TŌ'WARD, *a.* Ready to do or learn; not froward; apt.
*TŌ'WARD-LI-NESS, *n.* [from *towardly.*] Readiness to do or learn; aptness; docility. *Raleigh.*
*TŌ'WARD-LY, *a.* Ready to do or learn; apt; docile; tractable; compliant with duty. *Bacon.*
*TŌ'WARD-NESS, *n.* Docility; towardliness. *South.*
TOW'EL, *n.* [Fr. *touaille*; Gaelic, *tubailt.*] A cloth used for wiping the hands and for other things.
TOW'ER, *n.* [Sax. *tor, tirre*; Ir. *tor*; Fr., Arm. *tour*; Sp., It., Port. *torre*; W. *twr.*] 1. A building, either round or square, raised to a considerable elevation and consisting of several stories. 2. A citadel; a fortress. *Ps.* lxi. 3. A high head-dress. 4. High flight; elevation.
TOW'ER, *v. i.* To rise and fly high; to soar; to be lofty.
TOW'ERED, *a.* Adorned or defended by towers. *Milton.*
TOW'ER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Rising aloft; mounting high; soaring. 2. *a.* Very high; elevated.
TOW'ER-MUS-TARD, *n.* A plant. *Lee.*
TOW'ER-Y, *a.* Having towers; adorned or defended by towers.
TŌW'ING, *ppr.* Drawing on water, as a boat.
TŌW'ING-PATH, *n.* A path used by men or horses that tow boats.
TŌW'-LINE, *n.* A small hawser, used to tow a ship, &c.
TOWN, *n.* [Sax. *tun*; W. *din, dinas*; Gaelic, *dun.*] 1. *Originally,* a walled or fortified place; a collection of houses inclosed with walls, hedges or pickets for safety. 2. Any collection of houses, larger than a village.—3. In *England,* any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or the see of a bishop. 4. The inhabitants of a town.—5. In *popular usage,* in *America,* a township; the whole territory within certain limits.—6. In *England,* the court end of London. *Pope.* 7. The inhabitants of the metropolis. *Pope.* 8. The metropolis.
TOWN'-ĆLERK, *n.* An officer who keeps the records of a town, and enters all its official proceedings.
TOWN'-ĆRĪ-ER, *n.* [*town* and *cry.*] A public crier; one who makes proclamation. *Shak.*
TOWN'-HOUSE, *n.* 1. The house where the public business of the town is transacted by the inhabitants in legal meeting. *New England.* 2. A house in town, in opposition to a house in the country.
TOWN'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to the inhabitants of a town; like the town.
TOWN'LESS, *a.* Having no town. *Howell.*
TOWN'SHIP, *n.* The district or territory of a town.
TOWNS'MAN, *n.* 1. An inhabitant of a place; or one of the same town with another. 2. A selectman.

TOWN'-TALK, *n.* [*town* and *talk.*] The common talk of a place, or the subject of common conversation.
TŌW'-ROPE, *n.* Any rope used in towing ships or boats.
TOWS'ER, *n.* [from *touse.*] The name of a dog.
TOX'I-CAL, *a.* [L. *toxicum.*] Poisonous. [*Little used.*]
TOX-I-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τοξικον and λογος.] A discourse on poisons; or the doctrine of poisons.
TOY, *n.* [qu. D. *tooi.*] 1. A plaything for children; a bawble. 2. A trifle; a thing for amusement, but of no real value. 3. An article of trade of little value. 4. Matter of no importance. 5. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion. 6. Amorous dalliance; play; sport. 7. An old story; a silly tale. 8. Slight representation. 9. Wild fancy; odd conceit.
TOY, *v. i.* [Dan. *töver;* Sw. *tofva.*] To dally amorously; to trifle; to play.
† TOY, *v. t.* To treat foolishly. *Dering.*
TOY'ER, *n.* One who toys; one who is full of trifling tricks.
TOY'FUL, *a.* Full of trifling play. *Donne.*
TOY'ING, *ppr.* Dallying; trifling.
TOY'ISH, *a.* Trifling; wanton. *Crowley.*
TOY'ISH-NESS, *n.* Disposition to dalliance or trifling.
TOY'MAN, *n.* [*toy* and *man.*] One that deals in toys.
TOY'SHOP, *n.* A shop where toys are sold.
TŌZE, *v. t.* To pull by violence. *See* TOUSE.
TRACE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *traccia;* Sp. *traza.*] 1. A mark left by any thing passing; a footstep; a track; a vestige. 2. Remains; a mark, impression or visible appearance of any thing left when the thing itself no longer exists.
TRACE, *n.* [Fr. *tirasse.*] *Traces*, in a *harness*, are the straps, chains or ropes by which a carriage or sleigh is drawn by horses. [*Locally*, these are called *tugs;* Sax. *teogan*, to draw.]
TRACE, *v. t.* [Fr. *tracer;* It. *tracciare;* Sp. *trazare.*] 1. To mark out; to draw or delineate with marks. 2. To follow by some mark that has been left by something which has preceded; to follow by footsteps or tracks. 3. To follow with exactness. 4. To walk over.
TRĀCE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be traced. *Drummond.*
TRĀCED, *pp.* Marked out; delineated; followed.
TRĀ'CER, *n.* One that traces or follows by marks.
TRĀ'CER-Y, *n.* Ornamental stone-work. *Warton.*
TRĀ'CHE-A, *n.* [Low L.] In *anatomy*, the windpipe.
TRĀ'CHE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the trachea or windpipe.
TRĀ'CHE-O-CĒLE, *n.* [*trachea*, and Gr. κηλη.] An enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchocele or goitre.
TRA-CHE-OT'O-MY, *n.* [*trachea*, and Gr. τεμνω.] In *surgery*, the operation of making an opening into the windpipe.
TRĀ'CHYTE, *n.* [Gr. τραχυς.] A volcanic rock.
TRA-CHYT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to trachyte, or consisting of it.
TRĀ'CING, *ppr.* [from *trace.*] Marking out; drawing in lines; following by marks or footsteps.
TRĀ'CING, *n.* Course; regular track or path. *Davies.*
TRACK, *n.* [It. *traccia;* Sp. *traza;* Fr. *trace.*] 1. A mark left by something that has passed along. 2. A mark or impression left by the foot, either of man or beast. 3. A road; a beaten path. 4. Course; way.
TRACK, *v. t.* 1. To follow when guided by a trace, or by the footsteps, or marks of the feet. 2. To tow; to draw a boat on the water in a canal.
TRACKED, *pp.* Followed by the footsteps.
TRACK'ING, *ppr.* Following by the impression of the feet; drawing a boat; towing.
TRACK'LESS, *a.* Having no track; marked by no footsteps; untrodden; as, a *trackless* desert.
TRACK'-RŌAD, *n.* [*track* and *road.*] A towing-path.
TRACK'-SCOUT, *n.* [*track*, and D. *schuit.*] A boat employed on the canals in Holland, usually drawn by a horse.
TRACT, *n.* [L. *tractus;* It. *tratto;* Fr. *trait;* from L. *traho.*] 1. Something drawn out or extended. 2. A region, or quantity of land or water, of indefinite extent. 3. A treatise; a written discourse or dissertation of indefinite length, but generally not of great extent.—4. In *hunting*, the trace or footing of a wild beast. 5. Treatment; exposition; [*obs.*] 6. Track; [*obs.*] 7. Continuity or extension of any thing; [*obs.*] 8. Continued or protracted duration; length; extent.
† TRACT, *v. t.* To trace out; to draw out.
TRACT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being tractable or docile; docility; tractableness.
TRACT'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *tractabilis;* Fr. *traitable.*] 1. That may be easily led, taught or managed; docile; manageable; governable. 2. Palpable; such as may be handled.
TRACT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being tractable or manageable; docility. *Locke.*
TRACT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a tractable manner; with ready compliance.
† TRACT'ATE, *n.* [L. *tractatus.*] A treatise; a tract.
TRACT-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *tractatio.*] Treatment or handling of a subject; discussion. *Bp. Hall.*
TRACT-Ā'TRIX, *n.* In *geometry*, a curve line.
TRACT'ILE, *a.* [L. *tractus.*] Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile. *Bacon.*
TRAC-TIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being tractile; ductility. *Derham.*
TRAC'TION, *n.* [L. *tractus.*] 1. The act of drawing, or state of being drawn. 2. Attraction; a drawing towards.
TRACT'OR, *n.* That which draws, or is used for drawing. *Journ. of Science.*
TRADE, *n.* [Sp., Port. *trato;* It. *tratta.*] 1. The act or business of exchanging commodities by barter; or the business of buying and selling for money; commerce; traffick; barter. 2. The business which a person has learned, and which he carries on for procuring subsistence or for profit; occupation; *particularly*, mechanical employment. 3. Business pursued; occupation; *in contempt.* 4. Instruments of any occupation. 5. Employment not manual; habitual exercise. 6. Custom; habit; standing practice. 7. Men engaged in the same occupation; thus booksellers speak of the customs of the *trade.*
TRADE, *v. i.* 1. To barter, or to buy and sell; to deal in the exchange, purchase or sale of goods, wares and merchandise, or any thing else; to traffick; to carry on commerce as a business. 2. To buy and sell or exchange property in a single instance. 3. To act merely for money. 4. To have a trade wind; [*unusual.*]
TRADE, *v. t.* To sell or exchange in commerce.
† TRĀD'ED, *a.* Versed; practiced. *Shak.*
TRĀDE'FUL, *a.* Commercial; busy in traffick. *Spenser.*
TRĀD'ER, *n.* One engaged in trade or commerce; a dealer in buying and selling or barter.
† TRĀDES'FOLK, *n.* People employed in trade. *Swift.*
TRĀDES'MAN, *n.* [*trade* and *man.*] A shop-keeper.
TRĀDE'-WIND, *n.* A wind that favors trade. A *trade-wind* is a wind that blows constantly in the same direction, or a wind that blows for a number of months in one direction, and then, changing, blows as long in the opposite direction. These winds, in the *East Indies*, are called *monsoons*, which are periodical.
TRĀD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Trafficking; exchanging commodities by barter, or buying and selling them. 2. *a.* Carrying on commerce.
TRĀD'ING, *n.* The act or business of carrying on commerce.
TRA-DĬ''TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *traditio.*] 1. Delivery; the act of delivering into the hands of another. 2. The delivery of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites and customs from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity. 3. That which is handed down from age to age by oral communication.
TRA-DĬ''TION-AL, or TRA-DĬ''TION-A-RY, *a.* 1. Delivered orally from father to son; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only; transmitted from age to age without writing. 2. Observant of tradition; [*obs.*]
TRA-DĬ''TION-AL-LY, *adv.* By transmission from father to son, or from age to age.
TRA-DĬ''TION-A-RY, *n.* Among the *Jews*, one who acknowledges the authority of traditions, and explains the Scriptures by them.
TRA-DĬ''TION-ER, } *n.* One who adheres to tradition.
TRA-DĬ''TION-IST, } *Gregory.*
TRAD'I-TIVE, *a.* [Fr.] Transmitted or transmissible from father to son, or from age to age, by oral communication.
TRAD'I-TOR, *n.* [L.] A deliverer; a name of infamy given to Christians who delivered the Scriptures or the goods of the church to their persecutors to save their lives.
TRA-DŪCE', *v. t.* [L. *traduco;* Fr. *traduire.*] 1. To represent as blamable; to condemn. 2. To calumniate; to vilify; to defame; wilfully to misrepresent. 3. To propagate; to continue by deriving one from another; [*obs.*]
TRA-DŪ'CED, (tra-dūst') *pp.* Misrepresented; calumniated.
TRA-DŪCE'MENT, *n.* Misrepresentation; ill-founded censure; defamation; calumny. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
TRA-DŪ'CENT, *a.* Slandering; slanderous. *Entick.*
TRA-DŪ'CER, *n.* One that traduces; a slanderer; a calumniator.
TRA-DŪ'CI-BLE, *a.* That may be orally derived. [*L. u.*]
TRA-DŪ'CING, *ppr.* Slandering; defaming; calumniating.
TRA-DŪ'CING-LY, *adv.* Slanderously; by way of defamation.
† TRA-DUCT', *v. t.* [L. *traduco, traductum.*] To derive. *Fotherby.*
TRA-DUC'TION, *n.* [L. *traductio.*] 1. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation. 2. Tradition; transmission from one to another; [*l. u.*] 3. Conveyance; transportation; act of transferring. 4. Transition.
TRA-DUC'TIVE, *a.* Derivable; that may be deduced.
TRAF'FICK, *n.* [Fr. *trafic;* It. *traffico.*] 1. Trade; com-

merce, either by barter or by buying and selling. 2. Commodities for market.

TRAF'FIĊK, *v. i.* [Fr. *trafiquer;* It. *trafficare;* Sp. *traficar.*] 1. To trade; to pass goods and commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money; to barter; to buy and sell wares; to carry on commerce. 2. To trade meanly or mercenarily. *Shak.*

TRAF'FIĊK, *v. t.* To exchange in traffick.

† TRAF'FIĊK-A-BLE, *a.* Marketable. *Bp. Hall.*

TRAF'FIĊK-ER, *n.* One who carries on commerce; a trader; a merchant. *Is.* viii. *Shak.*

TRAF'FIĊK-ING, *ppr.* Trading; bartering; buying and selling goods, wares and commodities.

TRAG'A-ĊANTH, *n.* [L. *tragacanthum;* Gr. τραγακανθα.] 1. Goat's-thorn; a plant. 2. A gum obtained from the goat's-thorn.

TRA-ĠĒ'DI-AN, *n.* [L. *tragœdus.*] 1. A writer of tragedy. 2. *More generally*, an actor of tragedy.

TRAĠ'E-DY, *n.* [Fr. *tragedie;* It., Sp. *tragedia.*] 1. A dramatic poem representing some signal action performed by illustrious persons, and generally having a fatal issue. 2. A fatal and mournful event; any event in which human lives are lost by human violence, *more particularly* by unauthorized violence.

TRAĠ'IĊ, } *a.* [L. *tragicus;* Fr. *tragique;* It. *tragi-*
TRAĠ'I-ĊAL, } *co.*] 1. Pertaining to tragedy; of the nature or character of tragedy. 2. Fatal to life; mournful; sorrowful; calamitous; 3. Mournful; expressive of tragedy, the loss of life, or of sorrow.

TRAĠ'I-ĊAL-LY, *adv.* In a tragical manner; with fatal issue; mournfully; sorrowfully.

TRAĠ'I-ĊAL-NESS, *n.* Fatality; mournfulness; sadness.

TRAĠ-Ĭ-ĊOM'E-DY, *n.* [Fr. *tragi-comedie; tragedy* and *comedy.*] A kind of dramatic piece representing some action passed among eminent persons, the event of which is not unhappy, in which serious and comic scenes are blended.

TRAĠ-Ĭ-ĊOM'IĊ, } *a.* Pertaining to tragi-comedy; par-
TRAĠ-Ĭ-ĊOM'I-ĊAL, } taking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes.

TRAĠ-Ĭ-ĊOM'I-ĊAL-LY, *adv.* In a tragi-comical manner.

TRĀIL, *v. t.* [Sp. *traillar;* W. *trail.*] 1. To hunt by the track. 2. To draw along the ground. 3. To lower.—4. In *America*, to tread down grass by walking through; to lay flat.

TRĀIL, *v. i.* To be drawn out in length. *Spenser.*

TRĀIL, *n.* 1. Track followed by the hunter; scent left on the ground by the animal pursued. 2. Any thing drawn to length. 3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations; a train. 4. The entrails of a fowl; *applied sometimes to those of sheep.*

TRĀILED, *pp.* Hunted by the tracks; laid flat; drawn along on the ground; brought to a lower position.

TRĀIL'ING, *ppr.* Hunting by the track; drawing on the ground; treading down; laying flat.

TRĀIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *trainer;* It. *trainare, tranare.*] 1. To draw along. 2. To draw; to entice; to allure. 3. To draw by artifice or stratagem. 4. To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise. 5. To exercise; to discipline; to teach and form by practice. 6. To break, tame and accustom to draw, as oxen. 7. To prepare for athletic exercises by a particular course of food and exercise. —8. In *gardening*, to lead or direct and form to a wall or espalier; to form to a proper shape by growth, lopping or pruning.—9. In *mining*, to trace a lode or any mineral appearance to its head.—*To train*, or *train up*, to educate; to teach; to form by instruction or practice; to bring up.

TRĀIN, *n.* 1. Artifice; stratagem of enticement. 2. Something drawn along behind, the end of a gown, &c. 3. The tail of a fowl. 4. A retinue; a number of followers or attendants. 5. A series; a consecution or succession of connected things. 6. Process; regular method; course. 7. A company in order; a procession. 8. The number of beats which a watch makes in any certain time. 9. A line of gunpowder, laid to lead fire to a charge, or to a quantity intended for execution.

TRĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be trained. [*Little used.*]

TRĀIN'-BAND, *n.* [*train* and *band.*] A band or company of militia.—*Train-bands*, in the *plural*, militia.

TRĀIN'-BEĀR-ER, *n.* One who holds up a train.

TRĀINED, *pp.* Drawn; educated; formed by instruction.

TRĀIN'ER, *n.* One who trains up; an instructor. *Ash.*

TRĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Drawing; alluring; educating; teaching and forming by practice.

TRĀIN'ING, *n.* 1. The act or process of drawing or educating; education. 2. Preparation for athletic exercises. —3. In *gardening*, the operation or art of forming young trees to a wall or espalier, or of causing them to grow in a shape suitable for that end.

TRĀIN'-ŌIL, *n.* [*train* and *oil.*] The oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales by boiling. *Cyc.*

TRĀIN'-RŌAD, *n.* [*train* and *road.*] In *mines*, a slight rail-way for small wagons. *Cyc.*

† TRĀIN'Y, *a.* Belonging to train-oil. *Gay.*

TRĀIPSE, *v. i.* To walk sluttishly or carelessly. [*A low word.*]

* TRĀIT, *n.* [Fr. *trait;* L. *tractus.*] 1. A stroke; a touch. 2. A line; a feature.

TRĀIT'OR, *n.* [Fr. *traître;* Arm. *treitre, treytor;* Sp. *traidor;* L. *traditor.*] 1. One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason; one who, in breach of trust, delivers his country to its enemy, or any fort or place intrusted to his defense. 2. One who betrays his trust.

† TRĀIT'OR-LY, *a.* Treacherous.

TRĀIT'OR-OUS, *a.* 1. Guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious; faithless. 2. Consisting in treason; partaking of treason; implying breach of allegiance.

TRĀIT'OR-OUS-LY, *adv.* In violation of allegiance and trust; treacherously; perfidiously.

TRĀIT'OR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Treachery; the quality of being treasonable. *Scott.*

TRĀIT'RESS, *n.* A female who betrays her country or her trust. *Dryden.*

TRA-JEĊT', *v. t.* [L. *trajectus.*] To throw or cast through.

TRAJ'EĊT, *n.* A ferry; a passage, or place for passing water with boats. *Shak.*

TRA-JEĊT'ING, *ppr.* Casting through.

TRA-JEĊ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of casting or darting through. 2. Transportation. 3. Emission.

TRA-JEĊT'O-RY, *n.* The orbit of a comet. *Cyc.*

TRA-LĀ'TION, *n.* A change in the use of a word, or the use of a word in a less proper, but more significant sense.

TRAL-A-TĬ''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *translatus, transfero.*] Metaphorical; not literal.

TRAL-A-TĬ''TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Metaphorically.

† TRA-LIN'E-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *trans* and *linea.*] To deviate from any direction. *Dryden.*

TRA-LŪ'CENT, *a.* [L. *tralucens.*] Transparent; clear.

TRAM'MEL, *n.* [Fr. *tramail.*] 1. A kind of long net for catching birds or fishes. 2. A kind of shackles used for regulating the motions of a horse, and making him amble. 3. An iron hook, of various forms and sizes, used for hanging kettles and other vessels over the fire.—4. *Trammels*, in *mechanics*, a joiner's instrument for drawing ovals upon boards.

TRAM'MEL, *v. t.* [Sp. *trabar.*] 1. To catch; to intercept. 2. To confine; to hamper; to shackle.

TRAM'MELED, *pp.* 1. Caught; confined; shackled.—2. In the *manege*, a horse is said to be *trammeled*, when he has blazes or white marks on the fore and hind foot of one side.

TRAM'MEL-ING, *ppr.* Catching; confining; shackling.

TRA-MON'TANE, *n.* One living beyond the mountain; a stranger.

TRA-MON'TANE, *a.* [It. *tramontana;* L. *trans* and *mons.*] Lying or being beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous.

TRAMP, *v. t.* [Sw. *trampa.*] To tread.

TRAMP, *v. i.* To travel; to wander or stroll.

TRAMP'ER, *n.* A stroller; a vagrant or vagabond.

TRAM'PLE, *v. t.* [G. *trampeln, trampen;* Dan. *tramper;* Sw. *trampa.*] 1. To tread under foot; *especially*, to tread upon with pride, contempt, triumph or scorn. 2. To tread down; to prostrate by treading. 3. To treat with pride, contempt and insult.

TRAM'PLE, *v. i.* 1. To tread in contempt. 2. To tread with force and rapidity. *Dryden.*

TRAM'PLE, *n.* The act of treading under foot with contempt.

TRAM'PLED, *pp.* Trod on; trodden under foot.

TRAM'PLER, *n.* One that tramples; one that treads down.

TRAM'PLING, *ppr.* Treading under foot; prostrating by treading; treading with contempt and insult.

† TRA-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *trano.*] The act of passing over by swimming.

TRĂNCE, (trăns) *n.* [Fr. *transe.*] An ecstasy; a state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into celestial regions, or to be rapt into visions.

TRĂNCE, *v. t.* To entrance. *Bp. Hall.*

TRĂNCED, *a.* Lying in a trance or ecstasy. *Shak.*

† TRAN'GRAM, *n.* An odd thing intricately contrived.

TRAN'NEL, used by *Moxon*, is a mistake for *tree-nail*, pronounced by ship-builders *trunnel.*

TRAN'QUIL, *a.* [Fr. *tranquille;* L. *tranquillus.*] Quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful; not agitated.

TRAN'QUIL-IZE, *v. t.* To quiet; to allay when agitated; to compose; to make calm and peaceful.

TRAN'QUIL-IZED, *pp.* Quieted; calmed; composed.

TRAN'QUIL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Quieting; composing.

TRAN-QUIL'LI-TY, *n.* [L. *tranquillitas.*] Quietness; a calm state; freedom from disturbance or agitation.

TRAN'QUIL-LY, *adv.* Quietly; peacefully.

TRAN'QUIL-NESS, *n.* Quietness; peacefulness.

TRANS-AĊT', *v. t.* [L. *transactus*] To do; to perform; to manage.

TRANS-AC'T, *v. i.* To conduct matters; to treat; to manage. *South.*
TRANS-AC'TED, *pp.* Done; performed; managed.
TRANS-AC'TING, *ppr.* Managing; performing.
TRANS-AC'TION, *n.* 1. The doing or performing of any business; management of any affair. 2. That which is done; an affair.—3. In the *civil law*, an adjustment of a dispute between parties by mutual agreement.
TRANS-AC'TOR, *n.* One who performs or conducts any business. *Derham.*
TRANS-AL'PINE, *a.* [L. *trans*, and *Alpine.*] Lying or being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome, that is, on the north or west of the Alps.
TRANS-AN'I-MATE, *v. t.* [L. *trans*, and *animate.*] To animate by the conveyance of a soul to another body.
TRANS-AN-I-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *trans* and *anima.*] Conveyance of the soul from one body to another; transmigration.
TRANS-AT-LAN'TIC, *a.* [L. *trans*, and *Atlantic.*] Lying or being beyond the Atlantic.
TRANS-CEND', *v. t.* [L. *transcendo.*] 1. To rise above; to surmount. 2. To pass over; to go beyond. 3. To surpass; to outgo; to excel; to exceed.
† TRANS-CEND', *v. i.* To climb. *Brown.*
TRANS-CEND'ED, *pp.* Overpassed; surpassed.
TRANS-CEND'ENCE, } *n.* 1. Superior excellence; super-
TRANS-CEND'EN-CY, } eminence. 2. Elevation above truth; exaggeration.
TRANS-CEND'ENT, *a.* [L. *transcendens.*] Very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others.
TRANS-CEND-ENT'AL, *a.* Supereminent; surpassing others.
TRANS-CEND'ENT-LY, *adv.* Very excellently; supereminently; by way of eminence. *South.*
TRANS-CEND'ENT-NESS, *n.* Supereminence; unusual excellence. *Montagu.*
TRANS'CO-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *trans* and *colo.*] To strain; to cause to pass through a sieve or colander.
TRAN-SCRĪBE', *v. t.* [L. *transcribo.*] To copy; to write over again or in the same words; to write a copy of any thing.
TRAN-SCRĪB'ED, (tran-skrībd') *pp.* Copied.
TRAN-SCRĪB'ER, *n.* A copier; one who writes from a copy. *Addison.*
TRAN-SCRĪB'ING, *ppr.* Writing from a copy; writing a copy.
TRAN'SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *transcriptum.*] 1. A copy; a writing made from and according to an original. 2. A copy of any kind. *Glanville.*
TRAN-SCRIP'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of copying.
TRAN-SCRIPT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In manner of a copy. *Brown.*
TRANS-CUR', *v. i.* [L. *transcurro.*] To run or rove to and fro. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
TRANS-CUR'SION, *n.* A rambling or ramble; a passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation.
TRANS-DUC'TION, *n.* [L. *trans* and *duco.*] The act of conveying over. *Entick.*
TRANSE, *n.* Ecstasy. *See* TRANCE.
TRANS-EL-E-MEN-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *trans*, and *element.*] The change of the elements of one body into those of another; transubstantiation. *Burnet.*
TRAN'SEPT, *n.* [L. *trans* and *septum.*] In *ancient churches*, the aisle extending across the nave and main aisles.
TRANS-FER', *v. t.* [L. *transfero.*] 1. To convey from one place or person to another; to transport or remove to another place or person. 2. To make over; to pass; to convey, as a right, from one person to another; to sell; to give.
TRANS'FER, *n.* 1. The removal or conveyance of a thing from one place or person to another. 2. The conveyance of right, title or property, either real or personal, from one person to another, either by sale, by gift or otherwise.
TRANS-FER'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be transferred or conveyed from one place or person to another. 2. Negotiable, as a note.
TRANS-FER'RED, (trans-ferd') *pp.* Conveyed from one to another.
TRANS-FER-REE', *n.* The person to whom a transfer is made. *Hamilton.*
TRANS-FER'RER, *n.* One who makes a transfer or conveyance.
TRANS-FER'RING, *ppr.* Removing from one place or person to another; conveying to another, as a right.
TRANS-FIG-UR-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A change of form; *particularly*, the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Savior on the mount. *See Matt.* xvii. 2. A feast held by the Romish church, on the 6th of August, in commemoration of the miraculous change above mentioned.
TRANS-FIG'URE, *v. t.* [L. *trans* and *figura*; Fr. *transfigurer.*] To transform; to change the outward form.
TRANS-FIG'URED, *pp.* Changed in form.
TRANS-FIG'UR-ING, *ppr.* Transforming; changing the external form.
TRANS-FIX', *v. t.* [L. *transfixus*, *transfigo.*] To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon. *Dryden.*
TRANS-FIX'ED, (trans-fixt') *pp.* Pierced through.
TRANS-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Piercing through.
TRANS-FORM', *v. t.* [Fr. *transformer.*] 1. To change the form of; to change the shape or appearance; to metamorphose. 2. To change one substance into another; to transmute.—3. In *theology*, to change the natural disposition and temper. *Rom.* xii. 4. To change the elements, bread and wine, into the flesh and blood of Christ.—5. Among the *mystics*, to change the contemplative soul into a divine substance, by which it is lost or swallowed up in the divine nature.—6. In *algebra*, to change an equation into another of a different form, but of equal value.
TRANS-FORM', *v. i.* To be changed in form; to be metamorphosed. *Addison.*
TRANS-FOR-MĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act or operation of changing the form or external appearance. 2. Metamorphosis; change of form in insects. 3. Transmutation; the change of one metal into another. 4. The change of the soul into a divine substance, as among the mystics. 5. Transubstantiation.—6. In *theology*, a change of heart in man, by which his disposition and temper are conformed to the divine image.—7. In *algebra*, the change of an equation into one of a different form, but of equal value. *Cyc.*
TRANS-FORM'ED, (trans-formd') *pp.* Changed in form or external appearance; metamorphosed; transmuted.
TRANS-FORM'ING, *ppr.* 1. Changing the form or external appearance; metamorphosing; transmuting; renewing. 2. *a.* Effecting or able to effect a change of form or state.
† TRANS-FREIGHT', (trans-frāte') *v. i.* To pass over the sea.
TRANS-FRE-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *trans* and *fretum.*] The passing over a strait or narrow sea. [*Little used.*] *Davies.*
† TRANS-FUND', *v. t.* [L. *transfundo.*] To tranfuse. *Barrow.*
TRANS-FŪSE', *v. t.* [L. *transfusus.*] 1. To pour, as liquor, out of one vessel into another. 2. To transfer, as blood, from one animal to another. 3. To cause to pass from one to another; to cause to be instilled or imbibed.
TRANS-FŪS'ED, (trans-fūzd') *pp.* Poured from one vessel into another.
TRANS-FŪS'I-BLE, *a.* That may be transfused, &c.
TRANS-FŪS'ING, *ppr.* Pouring out of one vessel into another; transferring.
TRANS-FŪ'SION, (trans-fū'zhun) *n.* 1. The act of pouring, as liquor, out of one vessel into another. 2. The act of transferring the blood of one animal into the vascular system of another.
TRANS-GRESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *transgresser*; L. *transgressus.*] 1. To pass over or beyond any limit; to surpass.—2. In a *moral sense*, to overpass any rule prescribed as the limit of duty; to break or violate a law, civil or moral.
TRANS-GRESS', *v. i.* To offend by violating a law; to sin. 1 *Chron.* ii.
TRANS-GRESS'ED, (trans-grest') *pp.* Overpassed; violated.
TRANS-GRESS'ING, *ppr.* Passing beyond; surpassing; violating; sinning.
TRANS-GRES'SION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of passing over or beyond any law or rule of moral duty; the violation of a law or known principle of rectitude; breach of command. 2. Fault; offense; crime.
TRANS-GRES'SION-AL, *a.* That violates a law or rule of duty.
TRANS-GRESS'IVE, *a.* Faulty; culpable; apt to transgress. *Brown.*
TRANS-GRESS'OR, *n.* One who breaks a law or violates a command; one who violates any known rule or principle of rectitude; a sinner.
† TRAN-SHĀPE', *v. t.* [L. *trans*, and *shape.*] To transform. *Shak.*
TRAN-SHIP', *v. t.* [L. *trans*, and *ship.*] To convey from one ship to another; *a commercial word.*
TRAN-SHIP'MENT, *n.* The act of transferring, as goods, from one ship to another.
TRAN-SHIP'PED, (tran-shipt') *pp.* Carried from one ship to another.
TRAN-SHIP'PING, *ppr.* Carrying from one ship to another.
TRAN'SIENT, (tran'shent) *a.* [L. *transiens.*] 1. Passing; not stationary; hence, of short duration; not permanent; not lasting or durable. 2. Hasty; momentary; imperfect.
TRAN'SIENT-LY, (tran-shent'ly) *adv.* In passage; for a short time; not with continuance. *Dryden.*

TRAN'SIENT-NESS, *n.* Shortness of continuance; speedy passage.

TRAN-SIL'I-ENCE, } *n.* [L. *transiliens.*] A leap from
TRAN-SIL'I-EN-CY, } thing to thing. [*L. u.*] *Glanville.*

TRANS'IT, *n.* [L. *transitus.*] 1. A passing; a passing over or through; conveyance.—2. In *astronomy*, the passing of one heavenly body over the disk of another and larger. 3. The passage of one heavenly body over the meridian of another.

TRANS'IT, *v. t.* To pass over the disk of a heavenly body.

TRANS'IT-DŪ-TY, *n.* A duty paid on goods that pass through a country.

TRAN-SĬ''TION, (tran-sizh'un) *n.* [L. *transitio.*] 1. Passage from one place or state to another; change.—2. In *rhetoric*, a passing from one subject to another.—3. In *music*, a change of key from major to minor, or the contrary.—*Transition rocks*, in *geology*, rocks supposed to have been formed when the world was passing from an uninhabitable to a habitable state.

TRAN-SĬ''TION-AL, (tran-sizh'un-al) *a.* Pertaining to transition. *Christian Spectator.*

TRANS'I-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Having the power of passing.—2. In *grammar*, a *transitive* verb is one which is or may be followed by an object.

TRANS'I-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* With short continuance.

TRANS'I-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* A passing with short continuance; speedy departure or evanescence.

TRANS'I-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *transitorius.*] 1. Passing without continuance; continuing a short time; fleeting; speedily vanishing.—2. In *law*, a *transitory* action is one which may be brought in any county; as actions for debt, detinue, slander, and the like.

TRANS-LĀ'TA-BLE, *a.* [from *translate.*] Capable of being translated or rendered into another language.

TRANS-LĀTE', *v. t.* [L. *translatus.*] 1. To bear, carry or remove from one place to another. 2. To remove or convey to heaven, as a human being, without death. 3. To transfer; to convey from one to another. 2 *Sam.* iii. 4. To cause to remove from one part of the body to another. 5. To change. 6. To interpret; to render into another language; to express the sense of one language in the words of another. 7. To explain.

TRANS-LĀT'ED, *pp.* Conveyed from one place to another; removed to heaven without dying; rendered into another language.

TRANS-LĀT'ING, *ppr.* Conveying or removing from one place to another; interpreting in another language.

TRANS-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *translatio.*] 1. The act of removing or conveying from one place to another; removal. 2. The removal of a bishop from one see to another. 3. The removal of a person to heaven without subjecting him to death. 4. The act of turning into another language; interpretation. 5. That which is produced by turning into another language; a version.

TRANS-LĀ'TIVE, *a.* Taken from others.

TRANS-LĀ'TOR, *n.* One who renders into another language; one who expresses the sense of words in one language by equivalent words in another.

* TRANS'LA-TO-RY, *a.* Transferring; serving to translate.

TRANS-LĀ'TRESS, *n.* A female translator.

TRANS-LO-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *trans* and *locatio*, *loco.*] Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places; or rather substitution of one thing for another.

TRANS-LŪ'CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *translucens.*] 1. The property of admitting rays of light to pass through, but not so as to render objects distinguishable. 2. Transparency.

TRANS-LŪ'CENT, *a.* 1. In *mineralogy*, transmitting rays of light, but not so as to render objects distinctly visible. 2. Transparent; clear.

TRANS-LŪ'CID, *a.* [L. *translucidus.*] Transparent; clear.

TRANS-MA-RĪNE', *a.* [L. *transmarinus.*] Lying or being beyond the sea. *Howell.*

† TRANS-MEW', *v. t.* [Fr. *transmuer*; L. *transmuto.*] To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose.

TRANS'MI-GRANT, *a.* Migrating; passing into another country or state for residence, or into another form or body.

TRANS'MI-GRANT, *n.* 1. One who migrates, or leaves his own country and passes into another for settlement. 2. One who passes into another state or body.

TRANS'MI-GRATE, *v. i.* [L. *transmigro.*] 1. To migrate; to pass from one country or jurisdiction to another for the purpose of residing in it, as men or families. 2. To pass from one body into another.

TRANS'MI-GRA-TING, *ppr.* Passing from one country, state or body into another.

TRANS-MI-GRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The passing of men from one country to another for the purpose of residence, *particularly* of a whole people. 2. The passing of a thing into another state, as of one substance into another. 3. The passing of the soul into another body, according to the opinion of Pythagoras.

TRANS'MI-GRA-TOR, *n.* One who transmigrates. *Ellis.*

TRANS-MĪ'GRA-TO-RY, *a.* Passing from one place, body or state to another. *Faber.*

TRANS-MIS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *transmissible.*] The quality of being transmissible.

TRANS-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be transmitted or passed from one to another. 2. That may be transmitted through a transparent body.

TRANS-MIS'SION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *transmissio.*] 1. The act of sending from one place or person to another. 2. The passing of a substance through any body, as of light through glass.

TRANS-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Transmitted; derived from one to another. *Prior.*

TRANS-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *transmitto.*] 1. To send from one person or place to another. 2. To suffer to pass through.

TRANS-MIT'TAL, *n.* Transmission. *Swift.*

TRANS-MIT'TED, *pp.* Sent from one person or place to another; caused or suffered to pass through.

TRANS-MIT'TER, *n.* One who transmits.

TRANS-MIT'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be transmitted.

TRANS-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Sending from one person or place to another; suffering to pass through.

TRANS-MU-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of change into another nature or substance.

TRANS-MŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being changed into a different substance, or into something of a different form or nature.

TRANS-MŪ'TA-BLY, *adv.* With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

TRANS-MU-TĀ''TION, *n.* [L. *transmutatio.*] 1. The change of any thing into another substance, or into something of a different nature.—2. In *chemistry*, the transmutation of one substance into another is very easy and common, as of water into gas or vapor, and of gases into water.—3. In *geometry*, the change or reduction of one figure or body into another of the same area or solidity, but of a different form, as of a triangle into a square. 4. The change of colors, as in the case of a decoction of the nephritic wood.—5. In the *vegetable economy*, the change of a plant into another form.

TRANS-MŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *transmuto.*] To change from one nature or substance into another.

TRANS-MŪT'ED, *pp.* Changed into another substance or nature.

TRANS-MŪT'ER, *n.* One that transmutes.

TRANS-MŪT'ING, *ppr.* Changing or transforming into another nature or substance.

TRAN'SOM, *n.* [L. *transenna.*] 1. A beam or timber extended across the stern-post of a ship, to strengthen the aft-part and give it due form.—2. In *architecture*, the piece that is framed across a double light window; or a lintel over a door; the vane of a cross-staff.

TRANS'PA-DANE, *a.* [L. *trans* and *Padus*, the river Po.] Being beyond the river Po. *Stephens.*

TRANS-PĀR'EN-CY, (trans-pair'en-sy) *n.* That state or property of a body by which it suffers rays of light to pass through it, so that objects can be distinctly seen through it; diaphaneity.

TRANS-PĀR'ENT, (trans-pair'ent) *a.* [Fr.; L. *trans* and *pareo.*] 1. Having the property of transmitting rays of light so that bodies can be distinctly seen through; pervious to light; diaphanous; pellucid. 2. Admitting the passage of light; open; porous.

TRANS-PĀR'ENT-LY, (trans-pair'ent-ly) *adv.* Clearly; so as to be seen through.

TRANS-PĀR'ENT-NESS, (trans-pair'ent-nes) *n.* The quality of being transparent; transparency.

† TRANS-PĂSS', *v. t.* [L. *trans*, and *pass.*] To pass over.

† TRANS-PĂSS', *v. i.* To pass by or away. *Daniel.*

TRAN-SPIĊ'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *trans* and *specio.*] Transparent; pervious to the sight. *Milton.*

† TRANS-PIERCE', (trans-pers') *v. t.* [*See* * PIERCE. Fr. *transpercer.*] To pierce through; to penetrate; to permeate; to pass through.

TRANS-PIER'CED, (trans-perst') *pp.* Pierced through; penetrated.

TRANS-PIER'CING, (trans-pers'ing) *ppr.* Penetrating; passing through.

TRANS-PĪ'RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; from *transpire.*] Capable of being emitted through pores.

TRANS-PI-RĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act or process of passing off through the pores of the skin; cutaneous exhalation.

TRANS-PĪRE', *v. t.* [Fr. *transpirer*; L. *transpiro.*] To emit through the pores of the skin; to send off in vapor.

TRANS-PĪRE', *v. i.* 1. To be emitted through the pores of the skin; to exhale; to pass off in insensible perspiration. 2. To escape from secrecy; to become public. 3. To happen or come to pass.

TRANS-PĪR'ING, *ppr.* Exhaling; passing off in insensible perspiration; becoming public.

TRANS-PLĀCE′, *v. t.* [L. *trans*, and *place.*] To remove; to put in a new place. [*Little used.*] *Wilkins.*

TRANS-PLANT′, *v. t.* [Fr. *transplanter.*] 1. To remove and plant in another place. 2. To remove and settle or establish for residence in another place. 3. To remove.

TRANS-PLAN-TĀ′TION, *n.* 1. The act of transplanting; the removal of a plant or of a settled inhabitant to a different place for growth or residence. 2. Removal; conveyance from one to another.

TRANS-PLANT′ED, *pp.* Removed and planted or settled in another place.

TRANS-PLANT′ER, *n.* 1. One who transplants. 2. A machine for transplanting trees.

TRANS-PLANT′ING, *ppr.* Removing and planting or settling in another place.

TRAN-SPLEND′ĒN-CY, *n.* [L. *trans* and *splendens.*] Supereminent splendor. *More.*

TRAN-SPLEND′ENT, *a.* Resplendent in the highest degree

TRAN-SPLEND′ENT-LY, *adv.* With eminent splendor.

TRANS-PŌRT′, *v. t.* [L. *transporto.*] 1. To carry or convey from one place to another. 2. To carry into banishment, as a criminal. 3. To hurry or carry away by violence of passion. 4. To ravish with pleasure; to bear away the soul in ecstasy. 5. To remove from one place to another, as a ship.

TRANS′PŌRT, *n.* 1. Transportation; carriage; conveyance. 2. A ship or vessel employed for transporting. 3. Rapture; ecstasy. 4. A convict transported or sentenced to exile.

TRANS-PŌRT′A-BLE, *a.* That may be transported.

† TRANS-PŌRT′ANCE, *n.* Conveyance. *Shak.*

TRANS-POR-TĀ′TION, *n.* 1. The act of carrying or conveying from one place to another, either on beasts or in vehicles, by land or water, or in air. 2. Banishment for felony. 3. Transmission; conveyance. 4. Transport; ecstasy; [*l. u.*] 5. Removal from one country to another.

TRANS-PŌRT′ED, *pp.* Carried; conveyed; removed; ravished with delight.

TRANS-PŌRT′ED-LY, *adv.* In a state of rapture.

TRANS-PŌRT′ED-NESS, *n.* A state of rapture. *Bp. Hall.*

TRANS-PŌRT′ER, *n.* One who transports or removes.

TRANS-PŌRT′ING, *ppr.* 1. Conveying or carrying from one place to another; removing; banishing for a crime. 2. *a.* Ravishing with delight; bearing away the soul in pleasure; ecstatic.

TRANS-PŌRT′MENT, *n.* Transportation. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

TRANS-PŌ′SAL, *n.* The act of changing the places of things, and putting each in the place which was before occupied by the other.

TRANS-PŌSE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *transposer.*] 1. To change the place or order of things by putting each in the place of the other. 2. To put out of place.—3. In *algebra*, to bring any term of an equation over to the other side.—4. In *grammar*, to change the natural order of words.—5. In *music*, to change the key.

TRANS-PŌSED′, (trans-pōzd′) *pp.* Being changed in place, and one put in the place of the other.

TRANS-PŌS′ING, *ppr.* 1. Changing the place of things, and putting each in the place of the other. 2. Bringing any term of an equation over to the other side. 3. Changing the natural order of words.

TRANS-PO-SĬ′′TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *transpositio.*] 1. A changing of the places of things, and putting each in the place before occupied by the other. 2. The state of being reciprocally changed in place.—3. In *algebra*, the bringing of any term of an equation to the other side.—4. In *grammar*, a change of the natural order of words in a sentence.—5. In *music*, a change in the composition, either in the transcript or the performance, by which the whole is removed into another key. *Busby.*

TRANS-PO-SĬ′′TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to transposition. *Pegge.*

TRANS-POS′I-TIVE, *a.* Made by transposing; consisting in transposition.

TRAN-SŪB-STAN′TIATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *transubstantier.*] To change to another substance.

TRAN-SUB-STAN-TI-Ā′TION, *n.* Change of substance.—In the *Romish theology*, the supposed conversion of the bread and wine in the eucharist into the body and blood of Christ.

TRAN-SUB-STAN-TI-Ā′TOR, *n.* One who maintains the popish doctrine of transubstantiation. *Barrow.*

TRAN-SU-DĀ′TION, *n.* The act or process of passing off through the pores of a substance.

TRAN-SŪ′DA-TO-RY, *a.* Passing by transudation.

TRAN-SŪDE′, *v. i.* [L. *trans* and *sudo.*] To pass through the pores or interstices of texture, as perspirable matter.

TRAN-SŪD′ING, *ppr.* Passing through the pores of a substance, as sweat or other fluid.

TRAN-SŪME′, *v. t.* [L. *transumo*] To take from one to another. [*Little used*]

† TRAN-SUMPT′, *n.* A copy or exemplification of a record.

TRAN-SUMP′TION, *n.* The act of taking from one place to another. [*Little used.*] *South.*

TRANS-VEC′TION, *n.* [L. *transvectio.*] The act of conveying or carrying over.

TRANS-VERS′AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *trans* and *versus.*] Running or lying across; as, a *transversal* line. *Hale.*

TRANS-VERS′AL-LY, *adv.* In a direction crosswise.

TRANS-VERSE′, (trans-vers′) *a.* [L. *transversus.*] 1 Lying or being across or in a cross direction.—2. In *botany*, a *transverse* partition, in a pericarp, is at right angles with the valves, as in a silique.

TRANS′VERSE, *n.* The longer axis of an ellipse.

TRANS-VERSE′, (trans-vers′) *v. t.* To overturn. [*L. u.*]

TRANS-VERSE′LY, *adv.* In a cross direction. *Stillingfleet.*

TRAN′TERS, *n. plu.* Men who carry fish from the seacoast to sell in the inland countries. *Bailey.*

TRAP, *n.* [Sax. *trapp, trepp*; Fr. *trape*; It. *trapola.*] 1. An engine that shuts suddenly or with a spring, used for taking game. 2. An engine for catching men. 3. An ambush; a stratagem; any device by which men or other animals may be caught unawares. 4. A play in which a ball is driven with a stick.

TRAP, *n.* [Sw. *trappa*; Dan. *trappe.*] In *mineralogy*, a name given to rocks characterized by a columnar form, or whose strata or beds have the form of steps or a series of stairs.

TRAP, *v. t.* 1. To catch in a trap; as, to *trap* foxes or beaver. 2. To insnare; to take by stratagem. 3. To adorn; to dress with ornaments; [*the verb is little used.*]

TRAP, *v. i.* To set traps for game.

TRA-PAN′, *v. t.* [Sax. *treppan.*] To insnare; to catch by stratagem. *South.*

TRA-PAN′, *n.* A snare; a stratagem.

TRA-PAN′NER, *n.* One who insnares.

TRA-PAN′NING, *ppr.* Insnaring.

TRAP′-DŌOR, *n.* [*trap* and *door.*] A door in a floor, which shuts close like a valve. *Ray.*

TRAPE, *v. i.* To traipse; to walk carelessly and sluttishly. [*Not much used.*]

TRĀPES, *n.* A slattern; an idle, sluttish woman.

TRA-PĒ′ZI-AN, *a.* In *crystalography*, having the lateral planes composed of trapeziums situated in two ranges, between two bases.

TRA-PĒ′ZI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a trapezium.

TRA-PE-ZI-HĒ′DRON, *n.* [L. *trapezium*, and Gr. ἑδρα.] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapeziums.

TRA-PĒ′ZI-UM, *n.*; *plu.* TRAPEZIA, or TRAPEZIUMS. [L.] 1. In *geometry*, a plane figure contained under four unequal right lines, none of them parallel.—2. In *anatomy*, a bone of the carpus.

TRAP-E-ZOID′, *n.* [L. *trapezium*, and Gr. ειδος.] An irregular solid figure having four sides, no two of which are parallel to each other; also, a plane, four-sided figure having two of the opposite sides parallel to each other.

TRAP-E-ZOID′AL, *a.* 1. Having the form of a trapezoid. 2. Having the surface composed of twenty-four trapeziums, all equal and similar.

TRAP′PINGS, *n. plu.* [from *trap.*] 1. Ornaments of horse furniture. 2. Ornaments; dress; external and superficial decorations.

TRAP′POUS, *a.* Pertaining to trap; resembling trap, or partaking of its form or qualities. *Kirwan.*

TRAP′-STICK, *n.* A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball; hence, a slender leg. *Addison.*

TRAP′-TUFF, *n.* Masses of basalt, amygdaloid, hornblend, sandstones, &c., cemented. *Ure.*

TRASH, *n.* 1. Any waste or worthless matter. 2. Loppings of trees; bruised canes, &c. 3. Fruit or other matter improper for food, but eaten by children, &c. 4. A worthless person; [*not proper.*] 5. A piece of leather or other thing fastened to a dog's neck to retard his speed.

TRASH, *v. t.* 1. To lop; to crop. *Warburton.* 2. To strip of leaves. 3. To crush; to humble. 4. To clog; to encumber; to hinder.

TRASH, *v. i.* To follow with violence and trampling.

TRASH′Y, *a.* Waste; rejected; worthless; useless.

TRASS, *n.* Pumiceous conglomerate, a volcanic production; a gray or yellowish porous substance.

TRAU′LISM, *n.* A stammering.

TRAU-MAT′IC, *a.* [Gr. τραυμα.] 1. Pertaining to or applied to wounds. *Coxe.* 2. Vulnerary; adapted to the cure of wounds.

TRAU-MAT′IC, *n.* A medicine useful in the cure of wounds.

TRAV′AIL, (trav′el) *v. i.* [Fr. *travailler.*] 1. To labor with pain; to toil. 2. To suffer the pangs of childbirth; to be in labor. *Gen.* xxxv.

† TRAV'AIL, *v. t.* To harass; to tire. *Hayward.*

TRAV'AIL, *n.* 1. Labor with pain; severe toil; [*obs.*] 2. Labor in childbirth; as, a severe *travail.*

TRAV'AIL-ING, *ppr.* Laboring with toil; laboring in childbirth. *Is.* xlii.

TRAVE, or TRAV'IS, *n.* [Sp. *traba*; Fr. *entraves.*] 1. A wooden frame to confine a horse while the smith is setting his shoes. 2. Beam; a lay of joists; a traverse.

TRAV'EL, *v. i.* [a different orthography and application of *travail.*] 1. To walk; to go or march on foot. 2. To journey; to ride to a distant place in the same country. 3. To go to a distant country, or to visit foreign states or kingdoms, either by sea or land. 4. To pass; to go; to move. 5. To labor; [*see* TRAVAIL.] 6. To move, walk or pass, as a beast, a horse, ox or camel.

TRAV'EL, *v. t.* 1. To pass; to journey over. 2. To force to journey; [*obs.*]

TRAV'EL, *n.* 1. A passing on foot; a walking. 2. Journey; a passing or riding from place to place.—3. *Travel*, or *travels*, a journeying to a distant country or countries. 4. The distance which a man rides in the performance of his official duties; or the fee paid for passing that distance. *U. States.*—5. *Travels*, in the *plural*, an account of occurrences and observations made during a journey. 6. Labor; toil; labor in childbirth; *see* TRAVAIL.

TRAV'ELED, *pp.* 1. Gained or made by travel; [*unusual.*] *Quart. Rev.* 2. *a.* Having made journeys. *Wotton.*

TRAV'EL-ER, *n.* 1. One who travels in any way. *Job* xxxi. 2. One who visits foreign countries.—3. In *ships*, an iron thimble or thimbles with a rope spliced round them, forming a kind of tail or a species of grommet.

TRAV'EL-ING, *ppr.* 1. Walking; going; making a journey. *Matt.* xxv. 2. *a.* Incurred by travel. 3. Paid for travel.

† TRAV'EL-TĀINT-ED, *a.* [*travel* and *tainted.*] Harassed; fatigued with travel. *Shak.*

† TRAV'ERS, *adv.* [Fr. *See* TRAVERSE.] Across; athwart. *Shak.*

TRAV'ERS-A-BLE, *a.* [*See* TRAVERSE, in *law.*] That may be traversed or denied.

* TRAV'ERSE, *adv.* [Fr. *a travers.*] Athwart; crosswise.

* TRAV'ERSE, *prep.* Through crosswise. [*Little used.*]

TRAV'ERSE, *a.* [Fr. *traverse*; L. *transversus.*] Lying across; being in a direction across something else.

TRAV'ERSE, *n.* 1. Any thing laid or built across. 2. Something that thwarts, crosses or obstructs; a cross accident.—3. In *fortification*, a trench with a little parapet for protecting men on the flank; also, a wall raised across a work.—4. In *navigation*, *traverse*-sailing is the mode of computing the place of a ship by reducing several short courses, made by sudden shifts or turns, to one longer course.—5. In *law*, a denial of what the opposite party has advanced in any stage of the pleadings. 6. A turning; a trick.

TRAV'ERSE, *v. t.* 1. To cross; to lay in a cross direction. 2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart; to obstruct. 3. To wander over; to cross in traveling. 4. To pass over and view; to survey carefully. 5. To turn and point in any direction. 6. To plane in a direction across the grain of the wood.—7. In *law pleadings*, to deny what the opposite party has alledged.

TRAV'ERSE, *v. i.* 1. In *fencing*, to use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction. 2. To turn, as on a pivot; to move round; to swivel.—3. In the *manege*, to cut the tread crosswise, as a horse that throws his croup to one side and his head to the other.

TRAV'ERSE-BŌARD, *n.* [*traverse* and *board.*] In a *ship*, a small board to be hung in the steerage, and bored full of holes upon lines, showing the points of compass upon it.

TRAV'ERSE-TĀ-BLE, *n.* In *navigation*, a table of difference of latitude and departure.

TRAV'ERS-ER, *n.* A term in *law*, for one who traverses or opposes a plea.

TRAV'ERS-ING, *ppr.* Crossing; passing over; thwarting; turning; denying.

TRAV'ES-TIED, *pp.* Disguised by dress; turned into ridicule.

TRAV'ES-TIN, *n.* [It. *travestino.*] A kind of white spongy stone found in Italy. *Ed. Encyc.*

TRAV'ES-TY, *a.* Having an unusual dress; disguised by dress so as to be ridiculous.

TRAV'ES-TY, *n.* A parody; a burlesque translation of a work.

TRAV'ES-TY, *v. t.* [Fr. *travestir*; It. *travestire.*] To translate into such language as to render ridiculous or ludicrous.

TRAY, *n.* [Sw. *tråg*; Sax. *trog*; Dan. *trug.*] A small trough or wooden vessel, used for domestic purposes.

TRAY'-TRIP, *n.* A kind of play. *Shak.*

† TRĒACH'ER, TRĒACH'ET-OUR, or TRĒACH'OUR, *n.* [Fr. *tricheur.*] A traitor. *Spenser.*

TREACH'ER-OUS, (trech'er-us) *a.* Violating allegiance or faith pledged; faithless; traitorous to the state or sovereign; perfidious in private life; betraying a trust.

TREACH'ER-OUS-LY, (trech'er-us-ly) *adv.* By violating allegiance or faith pledged; by betraying a trust; faithlessly; perfidiously.

TREACH'ER-OUS-NESS, (trech'er-us-nes) *n.* Breach of allegiance or of faith; faithlessness; perfidiousness.

TREACH'ER-Y, (trech'er-y) *n.* [Fr. *tricherie.*] Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence.

TRĒA'ĊLE, *n.* [Fr. *theriaque*; It. *teriaca*; Sp. *triaca*; L. *theriaca.*] 1. The spume of sugar in sugar refineries. 2. A saccharine fluid, consisting of the inspissated juices or decoctions of certain vegetables, as the sap of the birch, sycamore, &c. 3. A medicinal compound of various ingredients; *see* THERIACA.

TRĒA'ĊLE-MUST'ARD, *n.* A plant of the genus *thlaspi.*

TRĒA'ĊLE-WĄ'TER, *n.* A compound cordial.

TREAD, (tred) *v. i.*; pret. *trod*; pp. *trod, trodden.* [Sax *trædan, tredan*; Goth. *trudan*; D. *treeden.*] 1. To set the foot. 2. To walk or go. 3. To walk with form or state. 4. To copulate, as fowls.—*To tread* or *tread on*, to trample; to set the foot on in contempt.

TREAD, (tred) *v. t.* 1. To step or walk on. 2. To press under the feet. 3. To beat or press with the feet. 4. To walk in a formal or stately manner. 5. To crush under the foot; to trample in contempt or hatred, or to subdue. *Ps.* xliv. lx. 6. To compress, as a fowl.

TREAD, (tred) *n.* 1. A step or stepping; pressure with the foot. 2. Way; track; path; [*l. u.*] 3. Compression of the male fowl. 4. Manner of stepping.

TREAD'ER, (tred'er) *n.* One who treads. *Is.* xvi.

TREAD'ING, (tred'ing) *ppr.* Stepping; pressing with the foot; walking on.

TREAD'LE, or TRED'DLE, *n.* 1. The part of a loom or other machine which is moved by the *tread* or foot. 2. The albuminous cords which unite the yelk of the egg to the white.

† TRĒAGUE, (treeg) *n.* [Goth. *triggwa*; It. *tregua*; Ice. *trigd.*] A truce. *Spenser.*

TRĒA'SON, (trē'zn) *n.* [Fr. *trahison.*] *Treason* is the highest crime of a civil nature of which a man can be guilty. *In general*, it is the offense of attempting to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance, or of betraying the state into the hands of a foreign power.—*Treason*, in *Great Britain*, is of two kinds, *high treason* and *petit treason*. *High treason* is a crime that immediately affects the king or state.—*Petit treason* involves a breach of fidelity, but affects individuals.

TRĒA'SON-A-BLE, (trē'zn-a-bl) *a.* Pertaining to treason; consisting of treason; involving the crime of treason, or partaking of its guilt.

TRĒA'SON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being treasonable. *Ash.*

† TRĒA'SON-OUS, for *treasonable.*

TREAS'URE, (trezh'ur) *n.* [Fr. *tresor*; Sp., It. *tesauro.*] 1. Wealth accumulated; *particularly*, a stock or store of money in reserve. 2. A great quantity of any thing collected for future use. 3. Something very much valued. *Ps.* cxxxv. 4. Great abundance.

TREAS'URE, (trezh'ur) *v. t.* To hoard; to collect and reposit, either money or other things, for future use; to lay up.

TREAS'URE-CIT-Y, (trezh'ur-sit-y) *n.* A city for stores and magazines. *Ex.* i.

TREAS'URED, (trezh'urd) *pp.* Hoarded; laid up for future use.

TREAS'URE-HOUSE, (trezh'ur-house) *n.* A house or building where treasures and stores are kept. *Taylor.*

TREAS'UR-ER, (trezh'ur-er) *n.* One who has the care of a treasure or treasury; an officer who receives the public money arising from taxes and duties or other sources of revenue, takes charge of the same, and disburses it upon orders drawn by the proper authority.

TREAS'UR-ER-SHIP, (trezh'ur-er-ship) *n.* The office of treasurer.

TREAS'UR-ESS, (trezh'ur-es) *n.* A female who has charge of a treasure. *Dering.*

TREAS'URE-TROVE, (trezh'ur-trove) *n.* [*treasure*, and Fr. *trouvé.*] Any money, bullion and the like, found in the earth, the owner of which is not known. *Eng. Law.*

TREAS'UR-Y, (trezh'ur-y) *n.* 1. A place or building in which stores of wealth are reposited; *particularly*, a place where the public revenues are deposited and kept. 2. A building appropriated for keeping public money. *John* viii. 3. The officer or officers of the treasury department. 4. A repository of abundance. *Ps.* cxxxv.

TRĒAT, *v. t.* [Fr. *traiter*; It. *trattare*; Sp. *tratar*; L. *tractо*; Sax. *trahtian.*] 1. To handle; to manage; to use. 2. To discourse on. 3. To handle in a particular manner, in writing or speaking. 4. To entertain without expense to the guest. 5. To negotiate; to settle; [*obs.*] 6. To manage in the application of remedies.

TRĒAT, *v. i.* 1. To discourse; to handle in writing or

speaking; to make discussions. 2. To come to terms of accommodation. 3. To make gratuitous entertainment.

TRĒAT, *n.* 1. An entertainment given. 2. Something given for entertainment.—3. *Emphatically*, a rich entertainment.

† TRĒAT'A-BLE, *a.* Moderate; not violent. *Temple.*

† TRĒAT'A-BLY, *adv.* Moderately. *Hooker.*

TRĒAT'ED, *pp.* Handled; managed; used; discoursed on; entertained.

TRĒAT'ER, *n.* One that treats; one that handles or discourses on; one that entertains.

TRĒAT'ING, *ppr.* Handling; managing; using; discoursing on; entertaining.

TRĒAT'ISE, *n.* [L. *tractatus.*] A tract; a written composition on a particular subject, in which the principles of it are discussed or explained.

† TRĒAT'IS-ER, *n.* One who writes a treatise. *Featley.*

TRĒAT'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *traitement.*] 1. Management; manipulation; manner of mixing or combining, of decomposing, and the like. 2. Usage; manner of using; good or bad behavior towards. 3. Manner of applying remedies to cure; mode or course pursued to check and destroy. 4. Manner of applying remedies to.

TRĒAT'Y, *n.* [Fr. *traité;* It. *trattato.*] 1. Negotiation; act of treating for the adjustment of differences, or for forming an agreement. 2. An agreement, league or contract between two or more nations or sovereigns. 3. Entreaty; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

TRĒAT'Y-MĀK-ING, *a.* The *treaty-making* power is lodged in the executive government.

* TREB'LE, (trib'l) *a.* [Fr. *triple;* L. *triplex.*] 1. Threefold; triple.—2. In *music*, acute; sharp. 3. That plays the highest part or most acute sounds; that plays the treble.

* TREB'LE, (trib'l) *n.* In *music*, the part of a symphony whose sounds are highest or most acute.

* TREB'LE, (trib'l) *v. t.* [L. *triplico;* Fr. *tripler.*] To make thrice as much; to make threefold.

* TREB'LE, (trib'l) *v. i.* To become threefold.

* TREB'LE-NESS, (trib'l-nes) *n.* The state of being treble.

* TREB'LY, (trib'ly) *adv.* In a threefold number or quantity.

TRE-BUCK'ET, *n.* A cucking-stool; a tumbrel.

TREE, *n.* [Sax. *treo, treow;* Dan. *træ;* Sw. *trå.*] 1. The general name of the largest of the vegetable kind, consisting of a firm woody stem, springing from woody roots, and spreading above into branches which terminate in leaves. 2. Something resembling a tree, consisting of a stem, or stalk, and branches.—3. In *ship-building*, pieces of timber are called *chess-trees, cross-trees, roof-trees, tressel-trees*, &c.—4. In *Scripture*, a cross. *Acts* x. 5. Wood; [*obs.*] *Wicliffe.*

TREE'-FROG, *n.* [*tree* and *frog.*] A species of frog.

TREE'-GER-MAN'DER, *n.* A plant.

TREE'-LOUSE, *n.* An insect of the genus *aphis.*

TREE'-MOSS, *n.* A species of lichen. *Cyc.*

† TREEN, *a.* Wooden; made of wood. *Camden.*

† TREEN, *n.* The old plural of *tree. B. Jonson.*

TREE'-NĀIL, *n.* [*tree* and *nail;* commonly pronounced *trunnel.*] A long wooden pin, used in fastening the planks of a ship to the timbers.

TREE'-OF-LĪFE, *n.* An evergreen tree of the genus *thuja.*

TREE'-TŌAD, *n.* [*tree* and *toad.*] A small species of toad in North America, found on trees.

TRĒ'FOIL, *n.* [Fr. *tréfle;* L. *trifolium.*] The common name for many plants. *Cyc.*

TREIL'LAGE, (trel'laj) *n.* [Fr.] In *gardening*, a sort of rail-work, consisting of light posts and rails.

TREL'LIS, *n.* [Fr. *treillis.*] In *gardening*, a structure or frame of cross-barred work, or lattice work, used like the treillage for supporting plants.

TREL'LISED, *a.* Having a trellis or trellises. *Herbert.*

TREM'BLE, *v. i.* [Fr. *trembler;* L. *tremo.*] 1. To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold or weakness; to quake; to quiver; to shiver; to shudder. 2. To shake; to quiver; to totter. 3. To quaver; to shake, as sound.

TREM'BLE-MENT, *n.* In *French music*, a trill or shake.

TREM'BLER, *n.* One that trembles.

TREM'BLING, *ppr.* Shaking, as with fear, cold or weakness; quaking; shivering.

TREM'BLING-LY, *adv.* So as to shake; with shivering or quaking. *Shak.*

TREM'BLING-POP-LAR, *n.* The aspen-tree.

TRE-MEN'DOUS, *a.* [L. *tremendus.*] 1. Such as may excite fear or terror; terrible; dreadful. 2. Violent; such as may astonish by its force and violence.

TRE-MEN'DOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to terrify or astonish; with great violence.

TRE-MEN'DOUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being tremendous, terrible or violent.

TREM'O-LITE, *n.* A mineral, so called from *Tremola*, a valley in the Alps, where it was discovered.

TRĒ'MOR, *n.* [L.] An involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion.

TREM'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *tremulus.*] 1. Trembling; affected with fear or timidity. 2. Shaking; shivering; quivering.

TREM'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* With quivering or trepidation.

TREM'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of trembling.

TREN, *n.* A fish spear.

TRENCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *trancher;* It. *trinciare.*] 1. To cut or dig, as a ditch, a channel for water, or a long hollow in the earth. 2. To fortify by cutting a ditch and raising a rampart or breast-work of earth thrown out of the ditch. 3. To furrow; to form with deep furrows by ploughing. 4. To cut a long gash; [*obs.*]

TRENCH, *v. i.* To encroach. *See* ENTRENCH.

TRENCH, *n.* 1. A long, narrow cut in the earth; a ditch.—2. In *fortification*, a deep ditch cut for defense, or to interrupt the approach of an enemy.—*To open the trenches*, to begin to dig, or to form the lines of approach.

TRENCH'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *tranchant.*] Cutting; sharp. [*L. u.*]

TRENCHED, *pp.* Cut into long hollows or ditches.

TRENCH'ER, *n.* [Fr. *tranchoir.*] 1. A wooden plate. 2. The table. 3. Food; pleasures of the table.

TRENCH'ER-FLY, *n.* [*trencher* and *fly.*] One that haunts the tables of others; a parasite. *L'Estrange.*

TRENCH'ER-FRIEND, *n.* [*trencher* and *friend.*] One who frequents the tables of others; a spunger.

TRENCH'ER-MAN, *n.* [*trencher* and *man.*] 1. A feeder; a great eater. *Shak.* 2. A cook; [*obs.*]

TRENCH'ER-MATE, *n.* A table companion; a parasite.

TRENCH'ING, *ppr.* Cutting into trenches; digging.

TRENCH'-PLOUGH, *n.* A kind of plough for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows.

TRENCH'-PLOUGH, *v. t.* [*trench* and *plough.*] To plough with deep furrows.

TRENCH'-PLOUGH-ING, *n.* The practice or operation of ploughing with deep furrows. *Cyc.*

TREND, *v. i.* To run; to stretch; to tend; to have a particular direction.

TREND, *n.* That part of the stock of an anchor from which the size is taken. *Cyc.*

TREND, *v. t.* In *rural economy*, to free wool from its filth. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

TREND'ER, *n.* One whose business is to free wool from its filth. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

TREND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Running; tending. 2. Cleaning wool; [*local.*]

TREND'ING, *n.* The operation of freeing wool from filth of various kinds. *Cyc.*

TREN'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *trendel.*] Any thing round used in turning or rolling; a little wheel.

TREN'TAL, } *n.* [Fr. *trente.*] An office for the dead in
TREN'TALS, } the *Romish service*, consisting of thirty masses rehearsed for thirty days successively.

TRE-PAN', *n.* [Fr. *trepan;* It. *trapano.*] In *surgery*, a circular saw for perforating the skull. *Cyc.*

TRE-PAN', *v. t.* To perforate the skull and take out a piece; a surgical operation for relieving the brain from pressure or irritation. *Cyc.*

TRE-PAN', a snare, and TRE-PAN', to insnare, are from *trap*, and written *trapan*, which see.

TRE-PAN'NED, (tre-pand') *pp.* Having the skull perforated.

TRE-PAN'NER, *n.* One who trepans.

TRE-PAN'NING, *ppr.* Perforating the skull with a trepan.

TRE-PAN'NING, *n.* The operation of making an opening in the skull, for relieving the brain from compression or irritation. *Cyc.*

TREPH'INE, *n.* An instrument for trepanning.

TREPH'INE, *v. t.* To perforate with a trephine; to trepan. *Cyc.*

† TREP'ID, *a.* [L. *trepidus.*] Trembling; quaking.

TREP-I-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *trepidatio.*] 1. An involuntary trembling; a quaking or quivering, particularly from fear or terror; hence, a state of terror. 2. A trembling of the limbs, as in paralytic affections.—3. In the *old astronomy*, a libration of the eighth sphere, or a motion which the Ptolemaic system ascribes to the firmament, to account for the changes and motion of the axis of the world. 4. Hurry; confused haste.

TRES'PASS, *v. i.* [Norm. *trespasser.*] 1. *Literally*, to pass beyond; hence, *primarily*, to pass over the boundary line of another's land; to enter unlawfully upon the land of another. 2. To commit any offense or to do any act that injures or annoys another; to violate any rule of rectitude to the injury of another.—3. In a *moral sense*, to transgress voluntarily any divine law or command; to violate any known rule of duty. 4. To intrude; to go too far; to put to inconvenience by demand or importunity.

TRES'PASS, *n.* 1. In *law*, violation of another's rights, not amounting to treason, felony, or misprision of either. 2. Any injury or offense done to another. 3. Any voluntary transgression of the moral law; any violation of a known rule of duty; sin. *Col.* ii.

TRES'PASS-ER, *n.* 1. One who commits a trespass; one who enters upon another's land or violates his rights. 2. A transgressor of the moral law; an offender; a sinner.

TRES'PASS-ING, *ppr.* Entering another man's inclosure; injuring or annoying another; violating a law.

TRESS, *n.* [Fr., Dan. *tresse*; Sw. *tress.*] A knot or curl of hair; a ringlet. *Pope.*

TRESSED, *a.* 1. Having tresses. 2. Curled; formed into ringlets. *Spenser.*

TRESS'URE, (tresh'ur) *n.* In *heraldry*, a kind of border. *Warton.*

TRES'TLE, (tres'l) *n.* [Fr. *trêteau.*] 1. The frame of a table. 2. A movable form for supporting any thing.—3. In *bridges*, a frame consisting of two posts with a head or cross beam and braces, on which rest the string-pieces.

TRET, *n.* [probably from L. *tritus.*] In *commerce*, an allowance to purchasers, for waste or refuse matter, of four per cent. on the weight of commodities.

TRETH'INGS, *n.* [W. *trêth*, a tax; *trethu.*] Taxes; imposts.

TREV'ET, *n.* [*three-feet*, *tripod*; Fr. *trepied.*] A stool or other thing that is supported by three legs.

TREY, *n.* [L. *tres*; Eng. *three*; Fr. *trois.*] A three at cards; a card of three spots. *Shak.*

TRI, a prefix in words of Greek and Latin origin, signifies *three*, from Gr. τρεις.

TRĪ'A-BLE, *a.* [from *try.*] 1. That may be tried; that may be subjected to trial or test. *Boyle.* 2. That may undergo a judicial examination; that may properly come under the cognizance of a court.

TRĪ-A-CONT-A-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. τριακοντα and ἑδρα.] Having thirty sides.—In *mineralogy*, bounded by thirty rhombs.

TRĪ'A-CONT-ER, *n.* [Gr. τριακοντηρης.] In *ancient Greece*, a vessel of thirty oars. *Mitford.*

TRĪ'AD, *n.* [L. *trias*, from *tres.*] The union of three; three united.—In *music*, the common chord or harmony, consisting of the third, fifth and eighth.

TRĪ'AL, *n.* [from *try.*] 1. Any effort or exertion of strength for the purpose of ascertaining its effect, or what can be done. 2. Examination by a test; experiment. 3. Experiment; act of examining by experience. 4. Experience; suffering that puts strength, patience or faith to the test; afflictions or temptations that exercise and prove the graces or virtues of men.—5. In *law*, the examination of a cause in controversy between parties, before a proper tribunal. 6. Temptation; test of virtue. 7. State of being tried.

TRĪ-AL'I-TY, *n.* [from *three.*] Three united; state of being three. [*Little used.*] *Wharton.*

TRĪ-AN'DER, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and ανηρ.] A plant having three stamens.

TRĪ-AN'DRI-AN, *a.* Having three stamens.

TRĪ'AN-GLE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *triangulum.*] In *geometry*, a figure bounded by three lines, and containing three angles.

TRĪ-AN'GLED, *a.* Having three angles.

TRĪ-AN'GU-LAR, *a.* Having three angles.—In *botany*, a *triangular stem* has three prominent longitudinal angles.

TRĪ-AN'GU-LAR-LY, *adv.* After the form of a triangle.

TRĪ-Ā'RI-AN, *a.* [L. *triarii.*] Occupying the third post.

TRIBE, *n.* [W. *trev*: Gael. *treabh*; L. *tribus.*] 1. A family, race or series of generations, descending from the same progenitor and kept distinct, as in the case of the twelve tribes of Israel. 2. A division, class or distinct portion of people, from whatever cause that distinction may have originated. 3. A number of things having certain characters or resemblances in common. 4. A division; a number considered collectively. 5. A nation of savages; a body of rude people united under one leader or government. 6. A number of persons of any character or profession; *in contempt.*

TRIBE, *v. t.* To distribute into tribes or classes. [*L. u.*]

TRIB'LET, or TRIB'OU-LET, *n.* A goldsmith's tool for making rings. *Ainsworth.*

TRI-BOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. τριβω and μετρον.] An instrument to ascertain the degree of friction.

TRĪ'BRACH, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and βραχυς.] In *ancient prosody*, a poetic foot of three short syllables, as *mĕlĭŭs.*

TRĪ-BRAC'TE-ATE, *a.* Having three bracts about the flower.

TRIB-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *tribulo.*] Severe affliction; distresses of life; vexations.

TRI-BŪ'NAL, *n.* [L. *tribunal.*] 1. *Properly*, the seat of a judge; the bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice.—2. *More generally*, a court of justice.—3. [Fr. *tribunel.*] In *France*, a gallery or eminence in a church or other place, in which the musical performers are placed for a concert.

TRIB'U-NA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to tribunes.

TRIB'UNE, *n.* [Fr. *tribun*; L. *tribunus*; Sp., It. *tribuno.*] 1. In *ancient Rome*, an officer or magistrate chosen by the people to protect them from the oppression of the patricians or nobles, and to defend their liberties against any attempts that might be made upon them by the senate and consuls.—2. In *France*, a pulpit or elevated place in the chamber of deputies, where a speaker stands to address the assembly.

TRIB'UNE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a tribune. *Addison.*

TRIB-U-NĬ'CIAN, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to tribunes. 2. Suit-
TRIB-U-NĬ'TIAL, } ing a tribune.

TRIB'U-TA-RY, *a.* 1. Paying tribute to another. 2. Subject; subordinate. 3. Paid in tribute. 4. Yielding supplies of any thing.

TRIB'U-TA-RY, *n.* One that pays tribute or a stated sum for the purpose of securing peace and protection, or as an acknowledgment of submission.

TRIB'UTE, *n.* [Fr. *tribut*; L. *tributum.*] 1. An annual or stated sum of money or other valuable thing, paid by one prince or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty. 2. A personal contribution. 3. Something given or contributed.

TRĪ-CAP'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *tres* and *capsula.*] In *botany*, three-capsuled; having three capsules to each flower.

TRICE, *v. t.* [W. *treisiaw.*] In *seamen's language*, to haul and tie up by means of a small rope or line. *Mar. Dict.*

TRICE, *n.* A very short time; an instant; a moment.

TRĪ-CHOT'O-MOUS, *a.* Divided into three parts, or divided by threes. *Martyn.*

TRĪ-CHOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. τριχα and τεμνω.] Division into three parts. *Watts.*

TRICK, *n.* [D. *trek*; G. *trug*, *betrug*; Dan. *trekke*; Fr. *tricher.*] 1. An artifice or stratagem for the purpose of deception; a fraudful contrivance for an evil purpose, or an underhand scheme to impose upon the world; a cheat or cheating. 2. A dextrous artifice. 3. Vicious practice. 4. The sly artifice or legerdemain of a juggler. 5. A collection of cards laid together. 6. An unexpected event. 7. A particular habit or manner; as, he has a *trick* of drumming with his fingers.

TRICK, *v. t.* To deceive; to impose on; to defraud.

TRICK, *v. t.* [W. *treciaw.*] To dress; to decorate; to set off; to adorn fantastically. *Pope.*

TRICK, *v. i.* To live by deception and fraud. *Dryden.*

TRICKED, *pp.* Cheated; deceived; dressed.

TRICK'ER, } *n.* One who tricks; a deceiver; a cheat.
TRICK'STER, }

TRICK'ER, *n.* A trigger. *See* TRIGGER.

TRICK'ER-Y, *n.* The art of dressing up; artifice; stratagem. *Burke.*

TRICK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Deceiving; cheating; defrauding. 2. Dressing; decorating.

TRICK'ING, *n.* Dress; ornament. *Shak.*

TRICK'ISH, *a.* Artful in making bargains; given to deception and cheating; knavish. *Pope.*

TRIC'KLE, *v. i.* [allied, perhaps, to Gr. τρεχω, to run, and a diminutive.] To flow in a small, gentle stream; to run down.

TRICK'LING, *ppr.* Flowing down in a small, gentle stream.

TRICK'LING, *n.* The act of flowing in a small, gentle stream. *Wiseman.*

† TRICK'MENT, *n.* Decoration.

TRICK'SY, *a.* [from *trick.*] Pretty; brisk. [*L. u.*] *Shak.*

TRICK'-TRACK, *n.* A game at tables.

TRĪ-CLIN'IA-RY, *a.* [L. *tricliniaris.*] Pertaining to a couch for dining, or to the ancient mode of reclining at table.

TRĪ-COC'COUS, *a.* [L. *tres* and *coccus.*] A *tricoccous* or three-grained capsule is one which is swelling out in three protuberances, internally divided into three cells, with one seed in each, as in *euphorbia.*

TRĪ-COR'PO-RAL, *a.* [L. *tricorpor.*] Having three bodies.

TRĪ-CUS'PI-DATE, *a.* [L. *tres* and *cuspis.*] In *botany*, three-pointed; ending in three points.

TRĪ-DAC'TYL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. τρεις and δακτυλος.] Having three toes.

TRIDE, *a.* Among *hunters*, short and ready; fleet.

TRĪ'DENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *tridens.*] In *mythology*, a kind of sceptre or spear with three prongs, which the fables of antiquity put into the hands of Neptune, the deity of the ocean.

TRĪ'DENT, or TRĪ'DENT-ED, *a.* Having three teeth or prongs.

TRĪ-DENT'ATE, *a.* [L. *tres* and *dens.*] Having three teeth. *Lee.*

TRĪ-DĪ-A-PĀ'SON, *n.* [*tri* and *diapason.*] In *music*, a triple octave or twenty-second. *Busby.*

TRĪ'DING. *See* TRITHING.

TRĪ-DO-DE-CA-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. τρεις, and *dodecahedral.*] In *crystalography*, presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each containing twelve faces.

TRID'U-AN, *a.* [L. *triduum.*] Lasting three days, or happening every third day. [*Little used.*]

TRĪ-EN'NI-AL, *a.* [Fr. *triennal*; L. *triennis*, *triennium.*] 1. Continuing three years. 2. Happening every three years.

TRĪ-EN'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Once in three years.

TRĪ'ER, *n.* 1. One who tries; one who makes experiments; one who examines any thing by a test or standard. 2.

One who tries judicially; a judge who tries a person or cause; a juryman. 3. A test; that which tries or approves. *Shak.*

TRĪ'ER-ĂRCH, *n.* [Gr. τριηρης and αρχος.] In *ancient Greece*, the commander of a trireme.

TRĪ-E-TER'Ī-CAL, *a.* [L. *trietericus.*] Triennial; kept or occurring once in three years. [*Little used.*]

TRĪ'FAL-LŌW, *v. t.* [L. *tres* and *fallow.*] To plough land the third time before sowing. *Mortimer.*

TRIF'ID, *a.* [L. *trifidus.*] In *botany*, divided into three parts; three-cleft.

TRĪ-FIS'TU-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *tres* and *fistula.*] Having three pipes. *Brown.*

TRĪ'FLE, *n.* [It coincides with *trivial*, which see.] A thing of very little value or importance. *Young.*

TRĪ'FLE, *v. i.* 1. To act or talk without seriousness, gravity, weight or dignity; to act or talk with levity. 2. To indulge in light amusements. *Law.—To trifle with*, to mock; to play the fool with.—*To trifle with*, or *to trifle away*, to spend in vanity; to waste to no good purpose.

† TRĪ'FLE, *v. t.* To make of no importance.

TRĪ'FLER, *n.* One who trifles or acts with levity. *Bacon.*

TRĪ'FLING, *ppr.* 1. Acting or talking with levity, or without seriousness or being in earnest. 2. *a.* Being of small value or importance; trivial.

TRĪ'FLING, *n.* Employment about things of no importance.

TRĪ'FLING-LY, *adv.* In a trifling manner; with levity; without seriousness or dignity. *Locke.*

TRĪ'FLING-NESS, *n.* 1. Levity of manners; lightness. *Entick.* 2. Smallness of value; emptiness; vanity.

TRIF'LO-ROUS, *a.* [L. *tres* and *flos, floris.*] Three-flowered; bearing three flowers. *Martyn.*

TRĪ-FŌ'LI-ATE, *a.* [L. *tres* and *folium.*] Having three leaves. *Harte.*

TRĪ-FŌ'LI-O-LATE, *a.* Having three folioles.

TRĪ'FO-LY, *n.* Sweet trefoil. [*See* TREFOIL.] *Mason.*

TRĪ'FORM, *a.* [L. *triformis.*] Having a triple form or shape. *Milton.*

TRIG, *v. t.* [W. *trigaw. See* TRIGGER.] 1. To fill; to stuff; [*obs.*] 2. To stop, as a wheel. *Bailey.*

† TRIG, *a.* Full; trim; neat.

TRIG'A-MY, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and γαμος.] State of being married three times; or the state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time.

TRIG'GER, *n.* [W. *trigaw*; Dan. *trekker, trykker.*] 1. A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity. 2. The catch of a musket or pistol; the part which, being pulled, looses the lock for striking fire.

TRĪ-GIN'TALS, *n.* [L. *triginta.*] Trentals; the number of thirty masses to be said for the dead.

TRIG'LYPH, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and γλυφη.] An ornament in the frieze of the Doric column, repeated at equal intervals.

TRIG'ON, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and γωνια.] 1. A triangle; a term used in astrology; also, trine, an aspect of two planets distant 120 degrees from each other. 2. A kind of triangular lyre or harp.

* TRIG'O-NAL, } *a.* 1. Triangular; having three angles or
TRIG'O-NOUS, } corners.—2. In *botany*, having three prominent longitudinal angles.

TRIG-O-NO-MET'RI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry; performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry.

TRIG-O-NO-MET'RI-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to the rules or principles of trigonometry. *Asiat. Res.*

TRIG-O-NOM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. τριγωνος and μετρεω.] The measuring of triangles; the science of determining the sides and angles of triangles, by means of certain parts which are given.

TRĪ'GYN, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and γυνη.] In *botany*, a plant having three pistils.

TRĪ-GYN'I-AN, *a.* Having three pistils.

TRĪ-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* Having three equal sides.

TRĪ-HĒ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and εδρα.] A figure having three equal sides.

TRĪ-JŪ'GOUS, *a.* [L. *tres* and *jugum.*] In *botany*, having three pairs.

TRĪ-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *tres*, three, and *latus*, side.] Having three sides.

TRĪ-LĬT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *litera*, letter.] Consisting of three letters.

TRĪ-LĬT'ER-AL, *n.* A word consisting of three letters.

TRILL, *n.* [It. *trillo*; Dan. *trille*; G. *triller.*] A quaver; a shake of the voice in singing, or of the sound of an instrument.

TRILL, *v. t.* [It. *trillare.*] To utter with a quavering or tremulousness of voice; to shake. *Thomson.*

TRILL, *v. i.* 1. To flow in a small stream, or in drops rapidly succeeding each other; to trickle. 2. To shake or quaver; to play in tremulous vibrations of sound.

TRILLED, *pp.* Shaken; uttered with rapid vibrations.

TRILL'ING, *ppr.* Uttering with a quavering or shake.

TRILL'ION, (tril'yun) *n.* [a word formed arbitrarily of *three*, or Gr. τριτος, and *million.*] The product of a million multiplied by a million, and that product multiplied by a million; or the product of the square of a million multiplied by a million.

TRĪ-LŌ'BATE, *a.* [L. *tres* and *lobus.*] Having three lobes.

TRĪ-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *tres* and *locus.*] In *botany*, three-celled; having three cells for seeds.

TRĪ-LŪ'MI-NAR, } *a.* [L. *tres* and *lumen.*] Having three
TRĪ-LŪ'MI-NOUS, } lights.

TRIM, *a.* [Sax. *trum, tryman.*] Firm; compact; tight; snug; being in good order.

TRIM, *v. t.* [Sax. *trumian, trymian.*] 1. In a *general sense*, to make right, that is, to put in due order for any purpose. 2. To dress; to put the body in a proper state. 3. To decorate; to invest or embellish with extra ornaments. 4. To clip, as the hair of the head; also, to shave; that is, to put in due order. 5. To lop, as superfluous branches; to prune. 6. To supply with oil; as, to *trim* a lamp. 7. To make neat; to adjust.—8. In *carpentry*, to dress, as timber; to make smooth. 9. To adjust the cargo of a ship, or the weight of persons or goods in a boat, so equally on each side of the centre and at each end, that she shall sit well on the water and sail well. 10. To rebuke; to reprove sharply. 11. To arrange in due order for sailing.—*To trim in*, in *carpentry*, to fit, as a piece of timber into other work. *Moxon.—To trim up*, to dress; to put in order.

TRIM, *v. i.* To balance; to fluctuate between parties, so as to appear to favor each. *South.*

TRIM, *n.* 1. Dress; gear; ornaments. 2. The state of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, &c., by which she is well prepared for sailing.

TRIM'E-TER, *n.* A poetical division of verse, consisting of three measures. *Lowth.*

TRIM'E-TER, } *a.* [Gr. τριμετρος.] Consisting of three
TRĪ-MET'RI-CAL, } poetical measures, forming an iambic of six feet.

TRIM'LY, *adv.* Nicely; neatly; in good order. *Spenser.*

TRIMMED, *pp.* Put in good order; dressed; ornamented; clipped; shaved; balanced; rebuked.

TRIM'MER, *n.* 1. One that trims; a time-server. 2. A piece of timber fitted in. *Moxon.*

TRIM'MING, *ppr.* Putting in due order; dressing; decorating; pruning; balancing; fluctuating between parties.

TRIM'MING, *n.* Ornamental appendages to a garment, as lace, ribbons and the like.

TRIM'NESS, *n.* Neatness; snugness; the state of being close and in good order.

TRĪ'NAL, *a.* [L. *trinus.*] Threefold. *Milton.*

TRINE, *a.* Threefold; as, *trine* dimension, that is, length, breadth and thickness.

TRINE, *n.* In *astrology*, the aspect of planets distant from each other 120 degrees, forming the figure of a trigon or triangle.

TRINE, *v. t.* To put in the aspect of a trine. *Dryden.*

TRĪ-NERV'ATE, *a.* In *botany*, having three nerves or unbranched vessels meeting behind or beyond the base.

TRĪ'NERVE, } *a.* In *botany*, a *trinerved* or three-nerved
TRĪ'NERVED, } leaf has three nerves or unbranched vessels meeting in the base of the leaf.

TRIN'GLE, *n.* [Fr.] In *architecture*, a little square member or ornament, as a listel, reglet, platband and the like, but particularly a little member fixed exactly over every triglyph.

TRIN-I-TĀ'RI-AN, *a* Pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity.

TRIN-I-TĀ'RI-AN, *n.* 1. One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity. 2. One of an order of religious, who made it their business to redeem Christians from infidels.

TRIN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *trinitas*; *tres* and *unus, unitas*, one, unity.] In *theology*, the union of three persons in one Godhead, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

TRINK'ET, *n.* 1. A small ornament, as a jewel, a ring and the like. 2. A thing of little value; tackle; tools.

TRĪ-NŌ'MI-AL, *a.* [L. *tres* and *nomen.*] In *mathematics*, a *trinomial* root is a root consisting of three parts.

TRĪ-NŌ'MI-AL, *n.* A root of three terms or parts.

TRĪ'O, *n.* A concert of three parts; three united.

† TRĪ-OB'O-LAR, *a.* [L. *triobolaris.*] Of the value of three oboli; mean; worthless. *Cheyne.*

TRĪ-OC-TA-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [*tri* and *octahedral.*] In *crystallography*, presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing eight faces.

TRĪ-OC'TĬLE, *n.* [L. *tres* and *octo.*] In *astrology*, an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are three octants, or eight parts of a circle, that is, 135 degrees, distant from each other.

TRĪ'OR, } *n.* In *law*, a person appointed by the court to ex-
TRĪ'ER, } amine whether a challenge to a panel of jurors, or to any juror, is just.

TRIP, *v. t.* [G. *trippeln*; D. *trippen*; Sw. *trippa*; Dan. *tripper.*] 1. To supplant; to cause to fall by striking the feet suddenly from under the person; usually followed by *up*.

2 To supplant; to overthrow by depriving of support. 3. To catch; to detect. 4. To loose an anchor from the bottom by its cable or buoy-rope.

TRIP, *v. i.* 1. To stumble; to strike the foot against something so as to lose the step and come near to fall; or to stumble and fall. 2. To err; to fail; to mistake; to be deficient.

TRIP, *v. i.* [Ar. *tariba*; G. *treppe.*] 1. To run or step lightly; to walk with a light step. 2. To take a voyage or journey.

TRIP, *n.* 1. A stroke or catch by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist. 2. A stumble by the loss of foot-hold, or a striking of the foot against an object. 3. A failure; a mistake. 4. A journey; or a voyage.—5. In *navigation*, a single board in plying to windward.—6. Among *farmers*, a small flock of sheep, or a small stock of them; [*local.*]

TRIP'AR-TITE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *tripartitus.*] 1. Divided into three parts. 2. Having three corresponding parts or copies.

TRĪ-PAR-TĬ''TION, *n.* A division by three, or the taking of a third part of any number or quantity. *Cyc.*

TRIPE, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *tripa*; It. *trippa*; G. *tripp.*] 1. *Properly*, the entrails; but in *common usage*, the large stomach of ruminating animals, prepared for food.—2. In *ludicrous language*, the belly.

*TRIP'E-DAL, *a.* [L. *tres* and *pes.*] Having three feet.

TRĪPE'-MAN, *n.* A man who sells tripe. *Swift.*

TRĪ-PEN'NATE, or TRĪ-PIN'NATE, *a.* [L. *tres* and *penna*, or *pinna.*] In *botany*, a *tripinnate* leaf is a species of superdecompound leaf, when a petiole has bipinnate leaves ranged on each side of it, as in common fern.

TRĪ-PER'SON-AL, *a.* [L. *tres* and *persona.*] Consisting of three persons. *Milton.*

TRĪ-PER-SON-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of existing in three persons in one Godhead. *Milton.*

TRĪ-PET'A-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. τρεις and πεταλον.] In *botany*, three-petaled; having three petals or flower-leaves.

TRĪ'PHANE, *n.* A mineral, spodumene. *Ure.*

TRIPH'THONG, (trip'thong) *n.* [Gr. τρεις and φθογγη.] A coalition of three vowels in one compound sound, or in one syllable, as in *adieu*, *eye.*

TRIPH-THON'GAL, (trip-thong'gal) *a.* Pertaining to a triphthong; consisting of a triphthong.

TRIPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. τρεις and φυλλον.] In *botany*, three-leaved; having three leaves.

TRIP'LE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *triplex*, *triplus.*] 1. Threefold; consisting of three united. *Dryden.* 2. Treble; three times repeated; *see* TREBLE.

TRIP'LE, *v. t.* To treble; to make threefold or thrice as much or as many. [Usually written *treble.*] *Lee.*

TRIP'LET, *n.* [from *triple.*] 1. Three of a kind, or three united.—2. In *poetry*, three verses rhyming together.—3. In *music*, three notes sung or played in the time of two.

TRIP'LI-ĊATE, *a.* [L. *triplicatus*, *triplico.*] Made thrice as much; threefold.

TRIP-LI-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of trebling or making threefold, or adding three together. *Glanville.*—2. In the *civil law*, the same as *sur-rejoinder* in *common law.*

TRIP-LIC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *triplicité*; from L. *triplex.*] Trebleness; the state of being threefold. *Watts.*

TRIP'LY-RIBBED, *a.* In *botany*, having a pair of large ribs branching off from the main one above the base.

TRIP'-MAD-AM, *n.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

*TRĪ'POD, *n.* [L. *tripus*, *tripodis*; Gr. τριπους.] A bench, stool or seat supported by three legs, on which the priest and sibyls in ancient times were placed to render oracles.

TRIP'O-LI, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a mineral originally brought from Tripoli, used in polishing stones and metals.

TRIP'O-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to Tripoli.

TRĪ'POS, *n.* A tripod, which see.

TRIPPED, *pp.* [from *trip.*] Supplanted.

TRIP'PER, *n.* One who trips or supplants; one that walks nimbly.

TRIP'PING, *ppr.* 1. Supplanting; stumbling; falling; stepping nimbly. 2. *a.* Quick; nimble.

TRIP'PING, *n.* 1. The act of tripping. 2. A light dance. *Milton.* 3. The loosing of an anchor from the ground by its cable or buoy-rope.

TRIP'PING-LY, *adv.* Nimbly; with a light, nimble, quick step; with agility. *Shak.*

TRIP'TOTE, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and πτωσις.] In *grammar*, a name or noun having three cases only. *Clarke.*

TRĪ-PŪ'DI-A-RY, *a.* [L. *tripudium.*] Pertaining to dancing; performed by dancing. *Brown.*

TRĪ-PŪ'DI-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *tripudio.*] To dance. *Cockeram.*

TRĪ-PU-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *tripudio.*] Act of dancing. *Johnson.*

TRĪ-PYR'A-MID, *n.* [L. *tres* and *pyramis.*] In *mineralogy*, a genus of spars, the body of which is composed of single pyramids, each of three sides, affixed by their base to some solid body.

TRĪ-QUĒ'TROUS, *a.* [L. *triquetrus*, from *triquetra.*] Three-sided; having three plane sides. *Encyc.*

TRĪ-RĀ'DI-A-TED, *a.* [L. *tres* and *radius.*] Having three rays.

TRĪ'REME, *n.* [L. *triremis.*] A galley or vessel with three benches or ranks of oars on a side. *Mitford.*

TRĪ-RHOM-BOID'AL, *a.* [*tri* and *rhomboidal.*] Having the form of three rhombs.

TRĪ-SAĊ-RA-MEN-TĀ'RI-AN, *n.* One of a religious sect who admit of three sacraments and no more. *Cyc.*

TRĪ-SAG'I-ON, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and αγιος.] A hymn in which the word *holy* is repeated three times. *Bull.*

TRĪ-SEĊT', *v. t.* [L. *tres* and *seco.*] To cut or divide into three equal parts. *Allen.*

TRĪ-SEĊT'ED, *pp.* Divided into three equal parts.

TRĪ-SEĊT'ING, *ppr.* Dividing into three equal parts.

TRĪ-SEĊ'TION, *n.* [L. *tres* and *sectio.*] The division of a thing into three parts.

TRĪ-SEP'A-LOUS, *a.* In *botany*, having three sepals to a calyx.

TRIS'PAST, TRIS-PAS'TON, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and σπαω.] In *mechanics*, a machine with three pulleys for raising great weights. *Cyc.*

TRĪ-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. τρεις and σπερμα.] Three-seeded; containing three seeds: as, a *trispermous* capsule.

†TRIST, †TRIST'FUL, *a.* [L. *tristis.*] Sad; sorrowful; gloomy. *Shak.*

†TRIS-TĬ''TI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *tristitia.*] To make sad or sorrowful. *Feltham.*

†TRĪ-SULĊ', *n.* [L. *trisulcus.*] Something having three points. *Brown.*

TRIS-YL-LAB'IĊ, TRIS-YL-LAB'I-ĊAL, *a.* [from *trisyllable.*] Pertaining to a trisyllable; consisting of three syllables.

*TRIS'YL-LA-BLE, *n.* [L. *tres*, three, and *syllaba*, syllable.] A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, *a.* [L. *tritus.*] Worn out; common; used till so common as to have lost its novelty and interest. *Swift.*

TRĪTE'LY, *adv.* In a common manner.

TRĪTE'NESS, *n.* Commonness; staleness; a state of being worn out.

TRĪ-TERN'ATE, *a.* [L. *tres* and *ternate.*] Having three biternate leaves, or the divisions of a triple petiole subdivided into threes.

*TRĪ'THE-IŠM, *n.* [Fr. *tritheisme*; Gr. τρεις and θεος.] The opinion or doctrine that there are three Gods in the Godhead.

*TRĪ'THE-IST, *n.* One who believes that there are three distinct Gods in the Godhead. *Encyc.*

TRĪ-THE-IS'TIĊ, *a.* Pertaining to tritheism.

TRĪ-THĒ'ITE, *n.* A tritheist.

TRĪTH'ING, *n.* [from *three.*] One of the divisions of the county of York in England, which is divided into three parts. It is now called *Riding.*

†TRIT'I-ĊAL, *a.* [from *trite.*] Trite; common.

†TRIT'I-ĊAL-NESS, *n.* Triteness. *Warton.*

TRĪ'TON, *n.* 1. In *mythology*, a fabled sea demi-god, supposed to be the trumpeter of Neptune. 2. A genus of the molluscal order of worms. 3. A bird of the West Indies, famous for its notes.

TRĪ'TONE, *n.* [L. *tres* and *tonus.*] In *music*, a false concord, consisting of three tones, two major and one minor tone, or of two tones and two semitones; a dissonant interval.

TRĪ-TOX'YD, *n.* [Gr. τριτος, and *oxyd.*] In *chemistry*, a substance oxydized in the third degree.

TRIT'U-RA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being reduced to a fine powder by pounding, rubbing or grinding.

TRIT'U-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *trituro.*] To rub or grind to a very fine powder, and properly to a finer powder than that made by pulverization.

TRIT'U-RA-TED, *pp.* Reduced to a very fine powder.

TRIT'U-RA-TING, *ppr.* Grinding or reducing to a very fine powder.

TRIT-U-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to a fine powder by grinding.

†TRIT'URE, *n.* A rubbing or grinding. *Cheyne.*

TRI-TŪ'RI-UM, *n.* A vessel for separating liquors of different densities.

TRĪ'UMPH, *n.* [Fr. *triomphe*; It. *trionfo*; Sp. *triunfo*; L. *triumphus.*] 1. Among the *ancient Romans*, a pompous ceremony performed in honor of a victorious general. 2. State of being victorious. 3. Victory; conquest. 4. Joy or exultation for success. 5 A card that takes all others; now written *trump*, which see.

TRĪ'UMPH, *v. i.* 1. To celebrate victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory. 2. To obtain victory. 3. To insult upon an advantage gained. 4. To be prosperous; to flourish.—*To triumph over*, to succeed in overcoming; to surmount.

TRĪ-UMPH'AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *triumphalis.*] Pertaining to triumph; used in a triumph. *Swift.*

TRĪ-UMPH'AL, *n.* A token of victory. *Milton.*

TRĪ-UMPH'ANT, *a.* [L. *triumphans.*] 1. Celebrating victory. 2. Rejoicing as for victory. 3. Victorious; graced

with conquest. 4. Celebrating victory; expressing joy for success.

TRĪ-UMPH'ANT-LY, *adv.* 1. In a triumphant manner; with the joy and exultation that proceeds from victory or success. 2. Victoriously; with success. 3. With insolent exultation.

TRĪ'UMPH-ER, *n.* 1. One who triumphs or rejoices for victory; one who vanquishes. 2. One who was honored with a triumph in Rome.

TRĪ'UMPH-ING, *ppr.* Celebrating victory with pomp; vanquishing; rejoicing for victory; insulting on an advantage.

TRĪ-UM'VIR, *n.* [L. *tres* and *vir.*] One of three men united in office.

TRĪ-UM'VI-RATE, *n.* 1. A coalition of three men; *particularly*, the union of three men who obtained the government of the Roman empire. 2. Government by three men in coalition.

* TRĪ'UNE, *a.* [L. *tres* and *unus.*] Three in one; an epithet applied to God, to express the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons.

† TRI-U NI-TY, *n.* Trinity.

TRIV'ANT, *n.* A truant. *Burton.*

TRĪ-VALV'U-LAR, *a.* Three-valved; having three valves.

TRĪ-VERB'I-AL, *a.* [L. *triverbium.*] *Triverbial* days, in the Roman calendar, were juridical or court days, days allowed to the pretor for hearing causes; called also *dies fasti.*

TRIV'ET, *n.* A three-legged stool. *See* TREVET.

TRIV'I-AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *trivialis.*] 1. Trifling; of little worth or importance; inconsiderable. *Pope.* 2. Worthless; vulgar.—*Trivial name*, in *natural history*, the common name for the species, which, added to the *generic* name, forms the complete denomination of the species; the specific name.

TRIV-I-AL'I-TY, *n.* Trivialness. [*Not much used.*]

TRIV'I-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. Commonly; vulgarly. 2. Lightly; inconsiderably; in a trifling degree.

TRIV'I-AL-NESS, *n.* 1. Commonness. 2. Lightness; unimportance.

TRŌAT, *v. i.* To cry, as a buck in rutting time. *Dict.*

TRŌAT, *n.* The cry of a buck in rutting time.

TRŌ'€AR, *n.* [Fr. *un trois quart.*] A surgical instrument for tapping dropsical persons and the like.

TRO-€HĀ'IC, } *a.* [*See* TROCHEE.] In *poetry*, consist-
TRO-€HĀ'I-€AL, } ing of trochees.

TRO-€HAN'TER, *n.* [Gr. τροχαντηρ.] In *anatomy*, the *trochanters* are two processes of the thigh-bone, called *major* and *minor*, the major on the outside, and the minor on the inside.

TRŌ'€HE, *n.* [Gr. τροχος.] A form of medicine in a cake or tablet, or a stiff paste cut into proper portions and dried.

TRŌ'€HEE, *n.* [L. *trochæus*; Gr. τροχαιος.] In *verse*, a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short.

TRO-€HIL'IC, *a.* Having power to draw out or turn round.

TRO-€HIL'IC\S, *n.* [Gr. τροχιλια; L. *trochilus.*] The science of rotary motion.

TRŌ'€HI-LUS, } *n.* [L. *trochilus*; Gr. τροχιλος.] 1. An
TRŌ'€HIL, } aquatic bird, a swift runner, with long legs, which is said to get its meat out of the crocodile's mouth. 2. A name given to the golden-crowned wren. —3. In *zoology*, the humming bird or honey-sucker, a kind of beautiful little birds, natives of America.—4. In *architecture*, a hollow ring round a column; called also *scotia*, and by workmen, the *casement.*

TRŌ'€HINGS, *n.* The small branches on the top of a deer's head. *Cyc.*

TRŌ'€HISCH, (tro'kish) *n.* [Gr. τροχισκος.] A kind of tablet or lozenge. *Bacon.*

TRŌ'€HITE, *n.* [L. *trochus.*] 1. In *natural history*, a kind of figured fossil stone, resembling parts of plants, called *St. Cuthbert's* beads. 2. Fossil remains of the shells called *trochus.*

TRO€H'LE-A, *n.* [L.] A pulley-like cartilage, through which the tendon of the trochleary muscle passes.

TRO€H'LE-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the trochlea.

TRŌ'€HOID, *n.* [Gr. τροχος; L. *trochus.*] In *geometry*, a curve generated by the motion of a wheel; the cycloid.

TROD, *pret.* of *tread.*

TROD, } *pp.* of *tread.* Jerusalem shall be *trodden* down
TROD'DEN, } by the Gentiles. *Luke* xxi.

TRODE, *old pret.* of *tread.*

† TRODE, *n.* Tread; footing. *Spenser.*

TROG'LO-DYTE, *n.* [Gr. τρωγλη and δυω.] The *Troglodytes* were a people of Ethiopia, represented by the ancients as living in caves.

TRŌLL, *v. t.* [G. *trollen*; W. *troliaw.*] To move in a circular direction; to roll; to move volubly; to turn; to drive about.

TRŌLL, *v. i.* 1. To roll; to run about.—2. Among *anglers*, to fish for pikes with a rod whose line runs on a wheel, or pulley. *Gay.*

TRŌLLED, *pp.* Rolled; turned about.

TRŌLL'ING, *ppr.* Rolling; turning; driving about; fishing with a rod and reel.

TROL'LOP, *n.* [G. *trolle.*] A stroller; a loiterer; a woman loosely dressed; a slattern. *Milton.*

† TROL-LO-PEE', *n. Formerly*, a loose dress for females.

TROL'MY-DĀMES, *n.* [Fr. *trou-madame.*] The game of nine-holes. *Shak.*

TROMP, *n.* A blowing machine formed of a hollow tree, used in furnaces.

TROMP'IL, *n.* An aperture in a tromp.

TRON'AGE, *n. Formerly*, a toll or duty paid for weighing wool. *Cyc.*

TRO-NĀ'TOR, *n.* An officer in London, whose business was to weigh wool.

TRON'€O, *n.* [L. *truncus.*] A term in *Italian music*, directing a note or sound to be cut short, or just uttered and then discontinued.

TRONE, *n.* A provincial word in some parts of England for a small drain. *Cyc.*

TRONE, or TRŌNES, *n.* A steelyard. *North of England.*

TROOP, *n.* [Fr. *troupe*; It. *truppa*; Sp., Port. *tropa*; Dan., D. *trop*; G. *trupp*; Sw. *tropp.*] 1. A collection of people; a company; a number; a multitude. *Gen.* xlix. 2. A body of soldiers. But, applied to *infantry*, it is now used in the plural, *troops*, and this word signifies soldiers in general.—3. *Troop*, in the singular, a small body or company of cavalry, light-horse or dragoons, commanded by a captain. 4. A company of stage-players.

TROOP, *v. i.* 1. To collect in numbers. 2. To march in a body. 3. To march in haste or in company.

TROOP'ER, *n.* A private or soldier in a body of cavalry; a horse-soldier.

TROOP'ING, *ppr.* Moving together in a crowd; marching in a body.

TROPE, *n.* [L. *tropus*; Gr. τροπος.] In *rhetoric*, a word or expression used in a different sense from that which it properly signifies; or a word changed from its original signification to another, for the sake of giving life or emphasis to an idea, as when we call a shrewd man a fox.

TRŌ'PHĬED, *a.* Adorned with trophies. *Pope.*

TRŌ'PHY, *n.* [L. *tropæum*; Gr. τροπαιον; Fr. *trophée*; Sp., It. *trofeo.*] 1. Among the *ancients*, a pile of arms taken from a vanquished enemy, raised on the field of battle by the conquerors; also, the representation of such a pile in marble, on medals and the like. 2. Any thing taken and preserved as a memorial of victory, as arms, flags, standards and the like, taken from an enemy.—3. In *architecture*, an ornament representing the stem of a tree, charged or encompassed with arms and military weapons, offensive and defensive. 4. Something that is evidence of victory; memorial of conquest.

TRŌ'PHY-MŌN'EY, *n.* A duty paid in *England* annually by house-keepers, towards providing harness, drums, colors, &c. for the militia.

TROP'IC, *n.* [Fr. *tropique*; L. *tropicus.*] 1. In *astronomy*, a circle of the sphere drawn through a solstitial point, parallel to the equator; or the line which bounds the sun's declination from the equator, north or south.—2. *Tropics*, in *geography*, are two lesser circles of the globe, drawn parallel to the equator through the beginning of Cancer and of Capricorn.

TROP'I-€AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the tropics; being within the tropics. 2. Incident to the tropics. 3. [from *trope.*] Figurative; rhetorically changed from its proper or original sense.

TROP'I-€AL-LY, *adv.* In a tropical or figurative manner.

TROP'IC-BIRD, *n.* An aquatic fowl of the genus *phaeton.*

TRŌ'PIST, *n.* One who explains the Scriptures by tropes and figures of speech; one who deals in tropes.

TROP-O-LOG'I-€AL, *a.* Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

TRO-POL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τροπος and λογος.] A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes, or change from the original import of the word.

† TROSS'ERS, *n.* Trowsers. *See* TROWSERS. *Shak.*

TROT, *v. i.* [Fr. *trotter*; G. *trotten*; It. *trottare*; Sp., Port. *trotar.*] 1. To move faster than in walking, as a horse, or other quadruped, by lifting one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time. 2. To walk or move fast; or to run.

TROT, *n.* 1. The pace of a horse or other quadruped, when he lifts one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time. 2. An old woman; *in contempt.*

† TROTH, *n.* [Sax. *treothe.*] 1. Belief; faith; fidelity. 2. Truth; verity; veracity; as, by my *troth.*

† TROTH'LESS, *a.* Faithless; treacherous. *Fairfax.*

† TROTH'-PLIGHT, *v. t.* To betroth or affiance.

† TROTH'-PLIGHT, *a.* Betrothed; espoused; affianced.

TROTH'-PLIGHT, *n.* The act of betrothing or plighting faith. *Shak.*

TROT'TER, *n.* 1. A beast that trots, or that usually trots. 2. A sheep's foot.
TROT'TING, *ppr.* Moving with a trot; walking fast, or running.
TROU'BA-DOUR, *n.* [Old Fr.] An early poet of Provence. *Harris.*
TROUB'LE, (trub'bl) *v. t.* [Fr. *troubler;* It. *turbare;* Sp., Port. *turbar;* L. *turbo.*] 1. To agitate; to disturb; to put into confused motion. 2. To disturb; to perplex. 3. To afflict; to grieve; to distress. 4. To busy; to cause to be much engaged or anxious. 5. To tease; to vex; to molest. 6. To give occasion for labor to. 7. To sue for a debt.
TROUB'LE, (trub'bl) *n.* 1. Disturbance of mind; agitation; commotion of spirits; perplexity. 2. Affliction; calamity. 3. Molestation; inconvenience; annoyance. 4. Uneasiness; vexation. 5. That which gives disturbance, annoyance or vexation; that which afflicts.
TROUB'LED, (trub'bld) *pp.* Disturbed; agitated; afflicted; annoyed; molested.
TROUB'LER, (trub'bler) *n.* One who disturbs; one who afflicts or molests; a disturber. *Waller.*
TROUB'LE-SOME, (trub'bl-sum) *a.* 1. Giving trouble or disturbance; molesting; annoying; vexatious. 2. Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome. 3. Giving inconvenience to. 4. Teasing; importunate.
TROUB'LE-SOME-LY, (trub'bl-sum-ly) *adv.* In a manner or degree to give trouble; vexatiously.
TROUB'LE-SOME-NESS, (trub'bl-sum-nes) *n.* 1. Vexatiousness; the quality of giving trouble or of molesting. 2. Unseasonable intrusion; importunity.
† TROUB'LE-STATE, *n.* A disturber of the community.
TROUB'LING, (trub'bling) *ppr.* Disturbing; agitating; molesting; annoying; afflicting.
TROUB'LING, (trub'bling) *n.* 1. The act of disturbing or putting in commotion. *John* v. 2. The act of afflicting.
TROUB'LOUS, (trub'blus) *a.* 1. Agitated; tumultuous; full of commotion. 2. Full of trouble or disorder; tumultuous; full of affliction.
TROUGH, (trauf) *n.* [Sax., D., G. *trog;* Dan. *trug.* 1. A vessel hollow longitudinally, or a large log or piece of timber excavated longitudinally on the upper side; used for various purposes. 2. A tray. 3. A canoe; the rude boat of uncivilized men. 4. The channel that conveys water, as in mills.
TROUL, for *troll.* See TROLL.
TROUNCE, (trouns) *v. t.* [qu. Fr. *tronçon, tronçonner.*] To punish, or to beat severely. [*A low word.*]
* TROUSE, (trooz) *n.* [See TROWSERS.] A kind of trowsers worn by children.
TROUT, *n.* [Sax. *truht;* Fr. *truite;* It. *trota;* D. *truit;* L. *trutta.*] A river fish of the genus *salmo.*
TROUT'-COL-ORED, *a.* White with spots of black, bay or sorrel; as, a *trout-colored* horse.
TROUT'-FISH-ING, *n.* The fishing for trouts.
TROUT'-STREAM, *n.* A stream in which trout breed.
TROVER, *n.* [Fr. *trouver;* It. *trovare.*] 1. In *law*, the gaining possession of any goods, whether by finding or by other means. 2. An action which a man has against another who has found or obtained possession of any of his goods, and who refuses to deliver them on demand.
† TROW, *v. i.* [Sax. *treowian, treowan;* G. *trauen;* Sw. *tro.*] To believe; to trust; to think or suppose. *Hooker.*
TROW is used in the imperative, as a word of inquiry.
TROW'EL, *n.* [Fr. *truelle;* L. *trulla;* D. *troffel.*] 1. A mason's tool. 2. A gardener's tool.
TROWL. See TROLL.
TROWS'ERS, *n. plu.* [Gaelic, *triusan;* Fr. *trousse;* W. *trws, trouse.*] A loose garment worn by males, extending from the waist to the knee or to the ankle, and covering the lower limbs.
TROY, TROY-WEIGHT, } *n.* [said to have been named from *Troyes*, in France.] The weight by which gold and silver, jewels, &c. are weighed.
TRU'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *truand.*] Idle; wandering from business; loitering; as, a *truant* boy.
TRU'ANT, *n.* An idler; an idle boy. *Dryden.*
TRU'ANT, *v. i.* To idle away time; to loiter or be absent from employment. *Shak.*
TRU'ANT-LY, *adv.* Like a truant; in idleness.
TRU'ANT-SHIP, *n.* Idleness; neglect of employment.
TRUBS, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
† TRUB'TAIL, *n.* A short, squat woman. *Ainsworth.*
TRUCE, *n.* [Goth. *triggwa;* It. *tregua;* Norm. *trewe.*] 1. In *war*, a suspension of arms by agreement of the commanders; a temporary cessation of hostilities. 2. Intermission of action, pain or contest; temporary cessation; short quiet.
TRUCE'-BREAK-ER, *n.* [*truce* and *breaker.*] One who violates a truce, covenant or engagement. 2 *Tim.* iii.
TRUCH'MAN, *n.* An interpreter. See DRAGOMAN.
TRU-CI-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *trucido.*] The act of killing.
TRUCK, *v. i.* [Fr. *troquer;* Sp., Port. *trocar.*] To exchange commodities; to barter. [*A vulgar word.*]
TRUCK, *v. t.* To exchange; to give in exchange; to barter. [*Vulgar.*] *Swift.*
TRUCK, *n.* 1. Permutation; exchange of commodities; barter. 2. A small wooden wheel not bound with iron; a cylinder. 3. A small wheel; hence *trucks*, a low carriage for carrying goods, stone, &c.
TRUCK'AGE, *n.* The practice of bartering goods. *Milton.*
TRUCK'ER, *n.* One who trafficks by exchange of goods.
TRUCK'ING, *ppr.* Exchanging goods; bartering.
TRUC'KLE, *n.* A small wheel or caster. *Hudibras.*
TRUC'KLE, *v. i.* [*dim* of *truck.*] To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit; to creep.
TRUC'KLE-BED, *n.* A bed that runs on wheels and may be pushed under another; a trundle-bed.
TRUCK'LING, *ppr.* Yielding obsequiously to the will of another.
TRU'CU-LENCE, *n.* [L. *truculentia.*] 1. Savageness of manners; ferociousness. 2. Terribleness of countenance.
TRU'CU-LENT, *a.* Fierce; savage; barbarous. 2. Of a ferocious aspect. 3. Cruel; destructive.
TRUDGE, *v. i.* 1. To travel on foot. 2. To travel or march with labor. *Dryden.*
TRUE, *a.* [Sax. *treow, treowe;* Sw. *tro;* Dan. *troe;* G. *treu;* D. *trouw.*] 1. Conformable to fact; being in accordance with the actual state of things. 2. Genuine; pure; real; not counterfeit, adulterated or false. 3. Faithful; steady in adhering to friends, to promises, to a prince, or to the state; loyal; not false, fickle or perfidious. 4. Free from falsehood. 5. Honest; not fraudulent. 6. Exact; right to precision; conformable to a rule or pattern. 7. Straight; right. 8. Not false or pretended; real. 9. Rightful.
TRUE'BORN, *a.* [*true* and *born.*] Of genuine birth; having a right by birth to any title. *Shak.*
TRUE'BRED, *a.* 1. Of a genuine or right breed. *Dryden.* 2. Being of genuine breeding or education.
TRUE'HEART-ED, *a.* [*true* and *heart.*] Being of a faithful heart; honest; sincere; not faithless or deceitful.
TRUE'HEART-ED-NESS, *n.* Fidelity; loyalty; sincerity.
TRUE'LOVE, *n.* [*true* and *love.*] 1. One really beloved. 2. A plant, the herb Paris.
TRUE'LOVE-KNOT, *n.* A knot composed of lines united with many involutions; the emblem of interwoven affection or engagements.
TRUE'NESS, *n.* 1. Faithfulness; sincerity. 2. Reality, genuineness. 3. Exactness.
TRUE'PEN-NY, *n.* [*true* and *penny.*] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow. *Bacon.*
* TRUF'FLE, (truf'fl, or troo'fl) *n.* [Fr. *truffe;* Sp. *trufa.*] A subterraneous vegetable production, or a kind of mushroom.
TRUF'FLE-WORM, *n.* A worm found in truffles.
TRUG, *n.* A hod. This is our *trough* and *tray;* the pronunciation being retained in some parts of England.
TRU'ISM, *n.* An undoubted or self-evident truth.
TRULL, *n.* [W. *troliaw.*] A low, vagrant strumpet.
TRUL-LI-ZA'TION, *n.* [L. *trullisso.*] The laying of strata of plaster with a trowel.
TRU'LY, *adv.* 1. In fact; in deed; in reality. 2. According to truth; in agreement with fact. 3. Sincerely; honestly; really; faithfully. 4. Exactly; justly.
TRUMP, *n.* [It. *tromba;* Gaelic, *trompa.*] 1. A trumpet; a wind instrument of music; a poetical word used for *trumpet.* 2. [contracted from *triumph;* It. *trionfo;* Fr. *triomphe.*] A winning card; one of the suit of cards which takes any of the other suits. 3. An old game with cards.—*To put to the trumps*, or *to put on the trumps*, to reduce to the last expedient, or to the utmost exertion of power.
TRUMP, *v. t.* 1. To take with a trump card. 2. [Fr. *tromper.*] To obtrude; also, to deceive; [*obs.*]—*To trump up*, to devise; to seek and collect from every quarter.
TRUMP, *v. i.* To blow a trumpet. *Wicliffe.*
TRUMP'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *tromperie.*] 1. Falsehood; empty talk. *Raleigh.* 2. Useless matter; things worn out and cast aside.
TRUMP'ET, *n.* [Fr. *trompette;* G. *trompete;* D., Sw. *trompet;* Dan. *trompette;* Arm. *trompett.*] 1. A wind instrument of music, used chiefly in war and military exercises. 2. In the *military style*, a trumpeter. 3. One who praises or propagates praise, or is the instrument of propagating it.
TRUMP'ET, *v. t.* To publish by sound of trumpet; also, to proclaim.
TRUMP'ET-ED, *pp.* Sounded abroad; proclaimed.
TRUMP'ET-ER, *n.* 1. One who sounds a trumpet. 2. One who proclaims, publishes or denounces. 3. A bird, a variety of the domestic pigeon.
TRUMP'ET-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus *centriscus*, (*C. scolopax;*) called, also, the *bellows-fish.* *Cyc.*
TRUMP'ET-FLOW-ER, *n.* A flower. *Cyc.*
TRUMP'ET HON'EY-SUCK-LE, *n.* A plant.
TRUMP'ET-ING, *ppr.* Blowing the trumpet; proclaiming.

TRUMP'ET-SHELL, *n.* The name of a genus of univalvular shells, of the form of a trumpet. *Cyc.*
TRUMP'ET-TÓNGUED, *a.* Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet. *Shak.*
TRUMP'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a trumpet. *Chapman.*
TRUNC'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *trunco*; Fr. *trancher.*] To cut off; to lop; to maim.
TRUNC'ATE, *a.* In *botany*, appearing as if cut off at the tip; ending in a transverse line. *Martyn.*
TRUNC'A-TED, *pp.* 1. Cut off; cut short; maimed. 2. Appearing as if cut off; plane; having no edge.
TRUNC'A-TING, *ppr.* Cutting off.
TRUN-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of lopping or cutting off.
TRUN'CHEON, *n.* [Fr. *tronçon*; L. *truncus.*] A short staff; a club; a cudgel; a battoon.
TRUN'CHEON, *v. t.* To beat with a truncheon; to cudgel. *Shak.*
TRUNCH-EON-EER', *n.* A person armed with a truncheon.
TRUN'DLE, *v. i.* [Sax. *trændle, trendle*; Dan., Sw. *trind.*] 1. To roll, as on little wheels. 2. To roll, as a bowl.
TRUN'DLE, *v. t.* To roll, as a thing on little wheels.
TRUN'DLE, *n.* A round body; a little wheel, or a kind of low cart with small wooden wheels.
TRUN'DLE-BED, *n.* A bed that is moved on trundles or little wheels; called, also, *truckle-bed.*
TRUN'DLE-TĀIL, *n.* A round tail; a dog so called from his tail. *Shak.*
TRUNK, *n.* [Fr. *tronc*; It. *troncone*; Sp. *tronco*; L. *truncus.*] 1. The stem or body of a tree, severed from its roots. 2. The body of an animal without the limbs. 3. The main body of any thing. 4. The snout or proboscis of an elephant; the limb or instrument with which he feeds himself. 5. A slender, oblong, hollow body, joined to the forepart of the head of many insects.—6. In *architecture*, the fust or shaft of a column. 7. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown. 8. A box or chest covered with skin.
† TRUNK, *v. t.* To lop off; to curtail; to truncate.
TRUNKED, *pp.* 1. Cut off; curtailed; [*obs.*] 2. Having a trunk.
TRUNK'HOSE, *n.* Large breeches formerly worn.
TRUNN'ION, *n.* [Fr. *trognon.*] The *trunnions* of a piece of ordnance are two knobs which project from the opposite sides of a piece, and serve to support it on the cheeks of the carriage.
TRUNN'ION-PLATE, *n.* The *trunnion-plates* are two plates in traveling-carriages, mortars and howitzers, which cover the upper parts of the side-pieces, and go under the trunnions.
TRUNN'ION-RING, *n.* A ring on a cannon next before the trunnions.
TRŪ'SION, (trū'zhun) *n.* [L. *trudo.*] The act of pushing or thrusting. *Bentley.*
TRUSS, *n.* [Fr. *trousse*; Dan. *trosse*; Sw. *tross.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a bundle; as, a *truss* of hay or straw.—2. In *surgery*, a bandage or apparatus used in cases of ruptures, to keep up the reduced parts and hinder further protrusion, and for other purposes.—3. Among *botanists*, a *truss* or bunch is a tuft of flowers formed at the top of the main stalk or stem of certain plants.—4. In *navigation*, a machine to pull a lower yard close to its mast and retain it firmly in that position. 5. *See* TROUSE.
TRUSS, *v. t.* 1. To bind or pack close. 2. To skewer; to make fast.—*To truss up*, to strain; to make close or tight.
TRUSSED, *pp.* Packed or bound closely.
TRUS'SING, *ppr.* Packing or binding closely.
TRUST, *n.* [Dan. *tröst, tröster*; Sw. *tröst.*] 1. Confidence; a reliance or resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship or other sound principle of another person. 2. He or that which is the ground of confidence. 3. Charge received in confidence. 4. That which is committed to one's care. 5. Confident opinion of any event. 6. Credit given without examination. 7. Credit on promise of payment, actual or implied. 8. Something committed to a person's care for use or management, and for which an account must be rendered. 9. Confidence; special reliance on supposed honesty. 10. State of him to whom something is intrusted. 11. Care; management. 1 *Tim* vi.—12. In *law*, an estate, devised or granted in confidence that the devisee or grantee shall convey it, or dispose of the profits, at the will of another; an estate held for the use of another.
TRUST, *v. t.* 1. To place confidence in; to rely on. 2. To believe; to credit. 3. To commit to the care of, in confidence. 4. To venture confidently. 5. To give credit to; to sell to upon credit, or in confidence of future payment.
TRUST, *v. i.* 1. To be confident of something present or future. 2. To be credulous; to be won to confidence.
TRUST'ED, *pp.* 1. Confided in; relied on; depended on. 2. Sold on credit, as goods or property. 3. Delivered in confidence to the care of another.
TRUS-TEE', *n.* 1. A person to whom any thing or business is committed. 2. A person to whom is confided the management of an institution.
TRUST'ER, *n.* One who trusts or gives credit.
TRUST'I-LY, *adv.* Faithfully; honestly; with fidelity.
TRUST'I-NESS, *n.* That quality of a person by which he deserves the confidence of others; fidelity; faithfulness; honesty.
TRUST'ING, *ppr.* Confiding in; giving credit.
TRUST'ING-LY, *adv.* With trust or implicit confidence.
TRUST'LESS, *a.* Not worthy of trust; unfaithful.
TRUST'Y, *a.* 1. That may be safely trusted; that justly deserves confidence; fit to be confided in. 2. That will not fail; strong; firm.
TRŪTH, *n.* [Sax. *treowth*; G. *treue.*] 1. Conformity to fact or reality; exact accordance with that which is, or has been, or shall be. 2. True state of facts or things. 3. Conformity of words to thoughts, which is called *moral truth.* 4. Veracity; purity from falsehood; practice of speaking truth; habitual disposition to speak truth. 5. Correct opinion. 6. Fidelity; constancy. 7. Honesty; virtue. 8. Exactness; conformity to rule; [*obs.*] 9. Real fact or just principle; real state of things. 10. Sincerity. *John* iv. 11. The *truth* of God is his veracity and faithfulness. *Ps.* lxxi. 12. Jesus Christ is called *the truth. John* xiv. 13. It is sometimes used by way of concession. —*In truth*, in reality; in fact.—*Of a truth*, in reality; certainly.
TRŪTH'FUL, *a.* Full of truth. *Barrington.*
TRŪTH'LESS, *a.* 1. Wanting truth. 2. Faithless.
† TRU-TI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *trutina.*] The act of weighing.
TRUT-TĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *trutta.*] Pertaining to the trout.
TRŸ, *v. i.* [This word is from the root of Dan. *trekker*, to draw, or *trykker*, Sw. *trycka*, to press.] To exert strength; to endeavor; to make an effort; to attempt.
TRŸ, *v. t.* 1. To examine; to make experiment on; to prove by experiment. 2. To experience; to have knowledge by experience of. 3. To prove by a test. 4. To act upon as a test. 5. To examine judicially by witnesses and the principles of law. 6. To essay; to attempt. 7. To purify; to refine; as, silver seven times *tried.* 8. To search carefully into. *Ps.* xi. 9. To use as means. 10. To strain; as, to *try* the eyes.—*To try tallow*, &c. is to melt and separate it from the membranes.—*To try out*, to pursue efforts till a decision is obtained.
TRŸ'ING, *ppr.* 1. Exerting strength; attempting. 2. Examining by searching or comparison with a test; proving; using; straining, &c. 3. *a.* Adapted to try, or put to severe trial.
TRŸ'-SAIL, *n.* A sail used by a ship in a storm; *literally*, the *strain-sail.*
TUB, *n.* [D. *tobbe*; G. *zuber*; Gaelic, *tubag.*] 1. An open wooden vessel formed with staves, heading and hoops; used for various domestic purposes, as for washing, for making cheese, &c. 2. A state of salivation; so called because the patient was formerly sweated in a tub; [*obs.*] 3. A certain quantity; as a *tub* of tea, which is 60 pounds; [*local.*] 4. A wooden vessel in which vegetables are planted, for the sake of being movable and set in a house in cold weather.
TUB, *v. t.* To plant or set in a tub.
TUB'BER, *n.* In *Cornwall*, a mining instrument, called in other places a *beele. Cyc.*
TUB'BING, *ppr.* Setting in a tub.
TUBE, *n.* [Fr. *tube*; L. *tubus.*] 1. A pipe; a siphon; a canal or conduit; a hollow cylinder. 2. A vessel of animal bodies or plants, which conveys a fluid or other substance.—3. In *botany*, the narrow hollow part of a monopetalous corol, by which it is fixed to the receptacle.—4. In *artillery*, an instrument of tin, used in quick firing.
TUBE, *v. t.* To furnish with a tube; as, to *tube* a well.
TŪ'BER, *n.* In *botany*, a knob in roots, solid, with the component particles all similar. *Martyn.*
TŪ'BER-CLE, *n.* [Fr. *tubercule*; L. *tuberculum.*] 1. A pimple; a small push, swelling or tumor on animal bodies. 2. A little knob, like a pimple, on plants; a little knob or rough point on the leaves of some lichens, supposed to be the fructification.
TU-BER'CU-LAR, or TU-BER'CU-LOUS, *a.* 1. Full of knobs or pimples. 2. Affected with tubercles.
TU-BER'CU-LATE, *a.* Having small knobs or pimples.
TŪ'BER-OSE, *n.* [L. *tuberosa.*] A plant with a tuberous root and a liliaceous flower, the *polianthes tuberosa.* The botanic term.
TŪ'BER-OUS, *a.* [from L. *tuber.*] Knobbed. In *botany*, consisting of roundish, fleshy bodies, or tubers, connected into a bunch by intervening threads.
TUB'-FISH, *n.* [*tub* and *fish.*] A species of *trigla*, sometimes called the *flying-fish. Cyc.*
TŪ'BI-PORE, *n.* A genus of zoophytes or corals.
TŪ'BI-PO-RITE, *n.* Fossil tubipores.
TUB'-MAN, *n.* In the *exchequer*, a barrister so called.
TŪ'BU-LAR, *a.* [from L. *tubus.*] Having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular.
TŪ'BULE, *n.* [L. *tubulus.*] A small pipe or fistular body.
TŪ'BU-LI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a tube.
TŪ'BU-LOUS, *a.* 1. Longitudinally hollow. 2. Containing

tubes; composed wholly of tubulous florets.—3. In *botany*, having a bell-shaped border, with five reflex segments, rising from a tube.

TUCH, *n.* A kind of marble. *Herbert.*

TUCK, *n.* [Gaelic, *tuca*; W. *twca.*] 1. A long, narrow sword. 2. A kind of net. *Carew.* 3. [from the verb following.] In a *ship*, the part where the ends of the bottom planks are collected under the stern. 4. A fold; a pull; a lugging; *see* TUG.

TUCK, *v. t.* [G. *zucken*; Ir. *tucaim.*] 1. To thrust or press in or together; to fold under; to press into a narrower compass. 2. To inclose by tucking close around. 3. To full, as cloth; [*local.*]

† TUCK, *v. i.* To contract; to draw together. *Sharp.*

TUCK'ER, *n.* 1. A small piece of linen for shading the breast of women. 2. A fuller, whence the name; [*local.*]

TUCK'ET, *n.* [It. *tocato.*] 1. A flourish in music; a voluntary; a prelude. 2. [It. *tocchetto.*] A steak; a collop.

TUCK'ET-SO-NANCE, *n.* The sound of the tucket, an ancient instrument of music. *Shak.*

TUCK'ING, *ppr.* Pressing under or together; folding.

TŪ'EL, *n.* [Fr. *tuyeau.*] The anus. *Skinner.*

TŪES'DAY, (tūze'de) *n.* [Sw. *Tisdag*; Dan. *Tirsdag*; D. *Dingsdag*; G. *Dingstag*; Sax. *Tiwæsdæg*, or *Tuesdæg*, from *Tig*, *Tiig*, or *Tuisco*, Mars.] The third day of the week.

TŪ'FA, } *n.* [It. *tufo*; Fr. *tuf*; G. *tof.*] A stone or porous
TUF, } substance.

TU-FĀ'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to tufa; consisting of tufa, or resembling it.

TUF-FOON', *n.* [a corruption of *typhon.*] A violent tempest or tornado, frequent in the Chinese sea.

TUFT, *n.* [W. *twf*; Fr. *touffe*, *toupet*; Sw. *tofs*; Sp. *tupe.*] 1. A collection of small things in a knot or bunch. 2. A cluster; a clump.—3. In *botany*, a head of flowers, each elevated on a partial stalk, and all forming together a dense, roundish mass.

TUFT, *v. t.* 1. To separate into tufts. 2. To adorn with tufts or with a tuft. *Thomson.*

† TUF-TAF'FE-TA, *n.* A villous kind of silk.

TUFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Adorned with a tuft, as the *tufted* duck; growing in a tuft or clusters. *Pope.*

TUFT'Y, *a.* Abounding with tufts; growing in clusters; bushy. *Thomson.*

TUG, *v. t.* [Sax. *teogan*, *teon*; Fr. *touer.*] 1. To pull or draw with great effort; to drag along with continued exertion; to haul along. 2. To pull; to pluck.

TUG, *v. i.* 1. To pull with great effort. 2. To labor; to strive; to struggle; [*not elegant.*] *Howe.*

TUG, *n.* [G. *zug.*] 1. A pull with the utmost effort. 2. A sort of carriage.—3. In *some parts of New England*, the traces of a harness are called *tugs.*

TUG'GER, *n.* One who tugs or pulls with great effort.

TUG'GING, *ppr.* Pulling with great exertion; hauling.

TUG'GING-LY, *adv.* With laborious pulling. *Bailey.*

TU-I'TION, *n.* [L. *tuitio.*] 1. Guardianship; superintending care over a young person; the particular watch and care of a tutor or guardian over his pupil or ward.—2. *More especially*, instruction; the act or business of teaching the various branches of learning. 3. The money paid for instruction.

TŪ'LIP, *n.* [Fr. *tulipe*; L. *tulipa*; It. *tulipano*; Sp. *tulipan*; D. *tulp.*] A plant and a flower of the genus *tulipa.*

TŪ'LIP-TREE, *n.* An American tree bearing flowers.

TUM'BLE, *v. i.* [Sax. *tumbian*; Sw. *tumla*; Dan. *tumler*; Fr. *tomber*; Sp. *tumbar.*] 1. To roll; to roll about by turning one way and the other. 2. To fall; to come down suddenly and violently. 3. To roll down. 4. To play mountebank tricks.

TUM'BLE, *v. t.* 1. To turn over; to turn or throw about for examination or searching. 2. To disturb; to rumple.

TUM'BLE, *n.* A fall. *L'Estrange.*

TUM'BLED, *pp.* Rolled; disturbed; rumpled; thrown down.

TUM'BLER, *n.* 1. One who tumbles; one who plays the tricks of a mountebank. 2. A large drinking glass. 3. A variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from his practice of tumbling or turning over in flight. 4. A sort of dog, so called from his practice of tumbling before he attacks his prey. *Swan.*

TUM'BLING, *ppr.* Rolling about; falling; disturbing; rumpling.

TUM'BLING-BAY, *n.* In a *canal*, an overfall or weir.

TUM'BREL, *n.* [Fr. *tombereau.*] 1. A ducking-stool for the punishment of scolds. 2. A dung-cart. 3. A cart or carriage with two wheels, which accompanies troops or artillery, for conveying the tools of pioneers, cartridges and the like.

TUM'BRIL, *n.* A contrivance of the basket kind, or a kind of cage of osiers, willows, &c., for keeping hay and other food for sheep.

TU-ME-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *tumefacio.*] The act or process of swelling or rising into a tumor; a tumor; a swelling.

TŪ'ME-FIED, *pp.* [from *tumefy.*] Swelled; enlarged.

TŪ'ME-FŸ, *v. t.* [L. *tumefacio*; *tumidus*, *tumeo*, and *facio.*] To swell, or cause to swell.

TŪ'ME-FŸ, *v. i.* To swell; to rise in a tumor.

TŪ'ME-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Swelling; rising in a tumor.

TŪ'MID, *a.* [L. *tumidus.*] 1. Being swelled, enlarged or distended. 2. Protuberant; rising above the level. 3. Swelling in sound or sense; pompous; puffy; bombastic; falsely sublime.

TŪ'MID-LY, *adv.* In a swelling form.

TŪ'MID-NESS, *n.* A swelling or swelled state.

TŪ'MITE, *n.* A mineral. *See* THUMMERSTONE.

TŪ'MOR, *n.* [L.] 1. In *surgery*, a swelling; a morbid enlargement of any part of the body. 2. Affected pomp; bombast in language; swelling words or expressions; false magnificence or sublimity; [*little used.*] *Wotton.*

TŪ'MORED, *a.* Distended; swelled. *Junius.*

TŪ'MOR-OUS, *a.* 1. Swelling; protuberant. *Wotton.* 2. Vainly pompous; bombastic, as language or style; [*l. u.*]

TUMP, *n.* A little hilloc.

TUMP, *v. t.* [W. *twmp*; L. *tumulus.*] In *gardening*, to form a mass of earth or a hilloc round a plant.

TUMPED, *pp.* Surrounded with a hilloc of earth.

TUMP'ING, *ppr.* Raising a mass of earth round a plant.

TŪ'MU-LAR, *a.* [L. *tumulus.*] Consisting in a heap; formed or being in a heap or hilloc. *Pinkerton.*

† TŪ'MU-LATE, *v. i.* To swell.

TU-MU-LOS'I-TY, *n.* Hilliness. *Bailey.*

TŪ'MU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *tumulosus.*] Full of hills. *Bailey.*

TŪ'MULT, *n.* [L. *tumultus.*] 1. The commotion, diturbance or agitation of a multitude, usually accompanied with great noise, uproar and confusion of voices. 2. Violent commotion or agitation with confusion of sounds. 3. Agitation; high excitement; irregular or confused motion. 4. Bustle; stir.

TŪ'MULT, *v. i.* To make a tumult; to be in great commotion. *Milton.*

† TŪ'MULT-ER, *n.* One who makes a tumult. *Milton.*

TU-MULT'U-A-RI-LY, *adv.* [from *tumultuary.*] In a tumultuary or disorderly manner.

TU-MULT'U-A-RI-NESS, *n.* Disorderly or tumultuous conduct; turbulence; disposition to tumult. *K. Charles.*

TU-MULT'U-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *tumultuaire.*] 1. Disorderly; promiscuous; confused. 2. Restless; agitated; unquiet.

† TU-MULT'U-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *tumultuo.*] To make a tumult.

TU-MULT-U-Ā'TION, *n.* Commotion; irregular or disorderly movement. *Boyle.*

TU-MULT'U-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *tumultueux.*] 1. Conducted with tumult; disorderly. 2. Greatly agitated; irregular; noisy; confused. 3. Agitated; disturbed. 4. Turbulent; violent. 5. Full of tumult and disorder.

TU-MULT'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a disorderly manner; by a disorderly multitude.

TU-MULT'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being tumultuous; disorder; commotion.

TUN, *n.* [Sax., Sw. *tunna*; Fr. *tonne*, *tonneau*; Ir. *tonna*; G. *tonne*; D. *ton.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a large cask; an oblong vessel bulging in the middle, like a pipe or puncheon, and girt with hoops. 2. A certain measure for liquids, as for wine, oil, &c. 3. A quantity of wine, consisting of two pipes or four hogsheads, or 252 gallons. —4. In *commerce*, the weight of twenty hundreds gross, each hundred consisting of 112*lb.*=2240*lb.* 5. A certain weight by which the burden of a ship is estimated. 6. A certain quantity of timber, consisting of forty solid feet if round, or fifty-four feet if square. 7. *Proverbially*, a large quantity.—8. In *burlesque*, a drunkard. 9. At the end of names, *tun*, *ton*, or *don*, signifies *town*, village or hill.

TUN, *v. t.* To put into casks. *Bacon. Boyle.*

TŪ'NA-BLE, *a.* [from *tune.*] 1. Harmonious; musical. 2. That may be put in tune.

TŪ'NA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Harmony; melodiousness.

TŪ'NA-BLY, *adv.* Harmoniously; musically.

TUN'-BEL-LIED, *a.* Having a large, protuberant belly.

TUN'-DISH, *n.* [*tun* and *dish.*] A tunnel.

TUNE, *n.* [Fr. *ton*; It. *tuono*; D. *toon*; W. *ton*; Ir. *tona*; L. *tonus.*] 1. A series of musical notes in some particular measure, and consisting of a single series, for one voice or instrument, the effect of which is melody. 2. Sound; note. 3. Harmony; order; concert of parts. 4. The state of giving the proper sounds. 5. Proper state for use or application; right disposition; fit temper or humor.

TUNE, *v. t.* 1. To put into a state adapted to produce the proper sounds. 2. To sing with melody or harmony. 3. To put into a state proper for any purpose; [*little used.*]

TUNE, *v. i.* 1. To form one sound to another. 2. To utter inarticulate harmony with the voice.

TŪNED, *pp.* Uttered melodiously or harmoniously; put in order to produce the proper sounds.

TŪNE'FUL, *a* Harmonious; melodious; musical. *Dryden.*

TŪNE'LESS, *a.* 1. Unmusical; unharmonious. 2. Not employed in making music; as, a *tuneless* harp.

TŪN'ER, *n.* 1. One who tunes. *Shak.* 2. One whose occupation is to tune musical instruments.

TUNG, *n.* A name given by the Indians to a small insect, called by the Spaniards *pique.*

TUNG, *n.* [Sax. *tung, tunga ;* Sw. *tunga ;* Dan. *tunge ;* D. *tong.*] In *man*, the instrument of taste, and the chief instrument of speech. *See* TONGUE.

TUNG'STATE, *n.* A salt formed of tungstenic acid and a base.

TUNG'STEN, *n.* [Sw., Dan. *tung* and *sten.*] In *mineralogy*, a mineral of a yellowish or grayish-white color.

TUNG-STEN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to tungsten.

TŪ'NIC, *n.* [Fr. *tunique ;* L. *tunica.*] 1. A kind of waistcoat or under garment worn by men in ancient Rome and the East.—2. Among the *religious*, a woolen shirt or under garment.—3. In *anatomy*, a membrane that covers or composes some part or organ. 4. A natural covering ; an integument.

TŪ'NI-CA-TED, *a.* In *botany*, covered with a tunic or membranes ; coated, as a stem.

TŪ'NI-CLE, *n.* A natural covering ; an integument.

TŪN'ING, *ppr.* Uttering harmoniously or melodiously ; putting in due order for making the proper sounds.

TŪN'ING-FORK, *n.* A steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle, used for tuning instruments.

TŪN'ING-HAM-MER, *n.* An instrument for tuning instruments of music. *Busby.*

TUNK'ER, *n.* [G. *tunken.*] The *Tunkers* are a religious sect in Pennsylvania, of German origin.

TUN'NAGE, *n.* 1. The amount of tuns that a ship will carry ; the content or burden of a ship. 2. The duty charged on ships according to their burden or the number of tuns at which they are rated. 3. A duty laid on liquors according to their measure. 4. A duty paid to mariners by merchants for unloading their ships, after a rate by the tun. 5. The whole amount of shipping, estimated by the tuns.

TUN'NEL, *n.* [Fr. *tonnelle.*] 1. A vessel with a broad mouth at one end, and a pipe or tube at the other, for conveying liquor into casks. 2. The opening of a chimney for the passage of smoke ; called, generally, a *funnel.* 3. A large subterraneous arch through a hill for a canal and the passage of boats.

TUN'NEL, *v. t.* 1. To form like a tunnel. 2. To catch in a net called a tunnel-net. 3. To form with net-work.

TUN'NEL-KILN, *n.* A lime-kiln in which coal is burnt.

TUN'NEL-NET, *n.* A net with a wide mouth at one end and narrow at the other. *Cyc.*

TUN'NEL-PIT, *n.* A shaft sunk from the top of the ground to the level of an intended tunnel, for drawing up the earth and stones.

TUN'NING, *ppr.* Putting into casks.

TUN'NY, *n.* [It. *tonno ;* Fr. *thon ;* G. *thunfisch ;* L. *thynnus.*] A fish of the genus *scomber. Cyc.*

TUP, *n.* A ram. [*Local.*]

TUP, *v. t.* [Gr. τυπτω.] 1. To butt, as a ram ; [*local.*] 2. To cover, as a ram ; [*local.*]

TŪ'PE-LO, *n.* A tree of the genus *nyssa. Mease.*

TUP'-MAN, *n.* A man who deals in tups. [*Local.*]

TUR'BAN, *n.* [Ar.] 1. A head-dress worn by the orientals, consisting of a cap, and a sash of fine linen or taffeta.—2. In *conchology*, the whole set of whirls of a shell.

TUR'BANED, *a.* Wearing a turban. *Shak.*

TUR'BAN-SHELL, *n.* In *natural history*, a genus of shells.

TUR'BAN-TOP, *n.* A plant of the genus *helvella.*

TUR'BA-RY, *n.* [from *turf ;* Latinized, *turbaria.*] 1. In *law*, a right of digging turf on another man's land. 2. The place where turf is dug. *Cowel.*

TUR'BID, *a.* [L. *turbidus.*] *Properly*, having the lees disturbed ; but in a *more general sense*, muddy ; foul with extraneous matter ; thick, not clear.

† TUR'BID-LY, *adv.* Proudly ; haughtily ; *a Latinism.*

TUR'BID-NESS, *n.* Muddiness ; foulness.

TUR-BILL'ION, *n.* [Fr. *tourbillon.*] A whirl ; a vortex.

TUR'BI-NATE, } *a.* [L. *turbinatus.*] 1. In *conchology*,
TUR'BI-NA-TED, } spiral, or wreathed conically from a larger base to a kind of apex.—2. In *botany*, shaped like a top or cone inverted ; narrow at the base, and broad at the apex. 3. Whirling ; [*little used.*]

TUR-BI-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of spinning or whirling, as a top.

TUR'BIN-ITE, or TUR'BITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the turbo kind. *Kirwan.*

TUR'BIT, *n.* 1. A variety of the domestic pigeon, remarkable for its short beak. 2. The turbot.

TUR'BITH, or TUR'PETH, *n.* A root brought from the East Indies. It is cathartic.

TUR'BOT, *n.* [Fr.] A fish of the genus *pleuronectes.*

TUR'BU-LENCE, } *n.* 1. A disturbed state ; tumult ; con-
TUR'BU-LEN-CY, } fusion. 2. Disorder or tumult of the passions. 3. Agitation ; tumultuousness. 4. Disposition to resist authority ; insubordination

TUR'BU-LENT, *a.* [L. *turbulentus.*] 1 Disturbed ; agitated ; tumultuous ; being in violent commotion. 2. Restless ; unquiet ; refractory ; disposed to insubordination and disorder. 3. Producing commotion.

TUR'BU-LENT-LY, *adv.* Tumultuously ; with violent agitation ; with refractoriness.

* TUR'CISM, *n.* The religion of the Turks.

TUR'COIS. *See* TURKOIS.

TU-REEN', *n.* A domestic vessel for holding soup or sauce on the table.

TURF, *n.* [Sax. *tyrf ;* D. *turf ;* G., Sw. *torf.*] 1. That upper stratum of earth and vegetable mold, which is filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to adhere and form a kind of mat. 2. Peat ; a peculiar kind of blackish, fibrous, vegetable, earthy substance, used as fuel. 3. Race-ground, or horse-racing.

TURF, *v. t.* To cover with turf or sod.

TURF'-COV-ERED, *a.* Covered with turf. *Tooke.*

TURF'-DRAIN, *n.* A drain filled with turf or peat.

TURFED, *pp.* Covered with turf or green sod.

TURF'-HEDGE, *n.* A hedge or fence formed with turf and plants of different kinds. *Cyc.*

TURF'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed formed of turf.

TURF'I-NESS, *n.* The state of abounding with turf, or of having the consistence or qualities of turf.

TURF'ING, *ppr.* Covering with turf.

TURF'ING, *n.* The operation of laying down turf, or covering with turf.

TURF'ING-IR-ON, *n.* An implement for paring off turf.

TURF'ING-SPADE, *n.* An instrument for under-cutting turf, when marked out by the plough. *Cyc.*

TURF'-MOSS, *n.* A tract of turfy, mossy or boggy land.

TURF'-SPADE, *n.* A spade for cutting and digging turf, longer and narrower than the common spade. *Cyc.*

TURF'Y, *a.* 1. Abounding with turf. 2. Having the qualities of turf.

TUR'GENT, *a.* [L. *turgens*] Swelling ; tumid ; rising into a tumor or puffy state.

TUR-GES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *turgescens.*] 1. The act of
TUR-GES'CEN-CY, } swelling. 2. The state of being swelled. 3. Empty pompousness ; inflation ; bombast.

TUR'GID, *a.* [L. *turgidus.*] 1. Swelled ; bloated ; distended beyond its natural state by some internal agent or expansive force. 2. Tumid ; pompous ; inflated ; bombastic.

TUR-GID'I-TY, *n.* State of being swelled ; tumidness.

TUR'GID-LY, *adv.* With swelling or empty pomp.

TUR'GID-NESS, *n.* 1. A swelling or swelled state of a thing ; distention beyond its natural state by some internal force or agent, as in a limb. 2. Pompousness ; inflated manner of writing or speaking ; bombast.

TU-RI-O-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *turio* and *fero.*] Producing shoots. *Barton.*

TUR'KEY, } *n.* A large fowl, the *meleagris gallopavo*, a
TUR'KY, } distinct genus.

TUR'KEY-STONE, *n.* Another name of the *oil-stone.*

* TURK'OIS, *n.* [Fr. *turquoise ;* from *Turkey.*] A mineral, called, also, *calaite*, brought from the east.

TURK'S'-CAP, *n.* A plant of the genus *lilium.*

TURK'S'-HEAD, *n.* A plant of the genus *cactus.*

TURK'S'-TUR-BAN, *n.* A plant of the genus *ranunculus.*

TURM, *n.* [L. *turma.*] A troop. [*Not English.*] *Milton.*

TUR'MA-LIN, *n.* An electric stone. *See* TOURMALIN.

TUR'MER-IC, *n.* [It. *turtumaglio.*] Indian saffron.

* TUR-MOIL', *n.* Disturbance ; tumult ; harassing labor ; trouble ; molestation by tumult. *Shak.*

TUR-MOIL', *v. t.* 1. To harass with commotion. 2. To disquiet ; to weary.

TUR-MOIL', *v. i.* To be disquieted ; to be in commotion.

TURN, *v. t.* [Sax. *turnan, tyrnan ;* L. *torno ;* Fr. *tourner.*] 1. To cause to move in a circular course. 2. To change or shift sides ; to put the upper side downwards, or one side in the place of the other. 3. To alter, as a position. 4. To cause to preponderate ; to change the state of a balance. 5. To bring the inside out. 6. To alter, as the posture of the body, or direction of the look. 7. To form on a lathe ; to make round. 8. To form ; to shape. 9. To change ; to transform ; as, to *turn* evil to good. 10. To metamorphose. 11. To alter or change, as color. 12. To change or alter in any manner ; to vary. 13. To translate. 14. To change, as the manner of writing. 15. To change, as from one opinion or party to another. 16. To change in regard to inclination or temper. 17. To change or alter from one purpose or effect to another. 18. To transfer. 19. To cause to nauseate or lothe. 20. To make giddy. 21. To infatuate ; to make mad, wild or enthusiastic. 22. To change direction to or from any point. 23. To direct by a change to a certain purpose or object ; to direct, as the inclination, thoughts or mind. 24. To revolve ; to agitate in the mind. 25. To bend from a perpendicular direction. 26. To move from a direct course or straight line ; to cause to deviate. 27. To apply by a change of use. 28. To reverse. 29. To keep passing and changing in the course of trade. 30. To adapt the mind. 31. To make acid ; to sour. 32. To

persuade to renounce an opinion; to dissuade from a purpose, or cause to change sides.

To turn aside, to avert.—*To turn away*. 1. To dismiss from service; to discard. 2. To avert.—*To turn back*, to return; [*l. u.*]—*To turn down*, to fold or double down.—*To turn in*, to fold or double.—*To turn off*. 1. To dismiss contemptuously. 2. To give over; to resign. 3. To divert; to deflect.—*To be turned of*, to be advanced beyond.—*To turn out*. 1. To drive out; to expel. 2. To put to pasture, as cattle or horses.—*To turn over*. 1. To change sides; to roll over. 2. To transfer. 3. To open and examine one leaf after another. 4. To overset.—*To turn to*, to have recourse to.—*To turn upon*, to retort; to throw back.—*To turn the back*, to flee; to retreat. *Ex.* xxiii.—*To turn the back upon*, to quit with contempt; to forsake.—*To turn the die* or *dice*, to change fortune.

TURN, *v. i.* 1. To move round; to have a circular motion. 2. To be directed. 3. To show regard by directing the look towards any thing. 4. To move the body round. 5. To move; to change posture. 6. To deviate. 7. To alter; to be changed or transformed. 8. To become by change. 9. To change sides. 10. To change opinions or parties. 11. To change the mind or conduct. 12. To change to acid. 13. To be brought eventually; to result or terminate in. 14. To depend on for decision. 15. To become giddy. 16. To change a course of life; to repent. 17. To change the course or direction.

To turn about, to move the face to another quarter.—*To turn away*. 1. To deviate. 2. To depart from; to forsake.—*To turn in*. 1. To bend inwards. 2. To enter for lodgings or entertainment. *Gen.* xix. 3. To go to bed.—*To turn off*, to be diverted; to deviate from a course.—*To turn on* or *upon*. 1. To reply or retort. 2. To depend on.—*To turn out*. 1. To move from its place, as a bone. 2. To bend outwards; to project. 3. To rise from bed; also, to come abroad.—*To turn over*. 1. To turn from side to side; to roll; to tumble. 2. To change sides or parties.—*To turn to*, to be directed.—*To turn under*, to bend or be folded downwards.—*To turn up*, to bend or be doubled upwards.

TURN, *n.* 1. The act of turning; movement or motion in a circular direction, whether horizontally, vertically or otherwise; a revolution. 2. A winding; a meandering course; a bend or bending. 3. A walk to and fro. 4. Change; alteration; vicissitude. 5. Successive course. 6. Manner of proceeding; change of direction. 7. Chance; hap; opportunity. 8. Occasion; incidental opportunity. 9. Time at which, by successive vicissitudes, any thing is to be had or done. 10. Action of kindness or malice. 11. Reigning inclination or course. 12. A step off the ladder at the gallows. 13. Convenience; occasion; purpose; exigence. 14. Form; cast; shape; manner; *in a literal or figurative sense*. 15. Manner of arranging words in a sentence. 16. Change; new position of things. 17. Change of direction. 18. One round of a rope or cord.—19. In *mining*, a pit sunk in some part of a drift.—20. *Turn*, or *tourn*, in *law*. The *sheriff's turn* is a court of record, held by the sheriff twice a year in every hundred within his county; [*England.*]—*By turns*. 1. One after another; alternately. 2. At intervals.—*To take turns*, to take each other's places alternately.

TURN'-BENCH, *n.* A kind of iron lathe. *Moxon.*

TURN'-CŌAT, *n.* [*turn* and *coat.*] One who forsakes his party or principles. *Shak.*

TURNED, *pp.* Moved in a circle; changed.

TUR'NEP, *n.* [Sax. *næpe*; L. *napus.*] A bulbous root or plant of the genus *brassica*, of great value for food.

TURN'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to form things with a lathe; one who turns.

TURN'ER-ITE, *n.* A rare mineral. *Phillips.*

TURN'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The art of forming into a cylindrical shape by the lathe. 2. Things made by a turner.

TURN'ING, *ppr.* Moving in a circle; changing; winding.

TURN'ING, *n.* 1. A winding; a bending course; flexure; meander. 2. Deviation from the way or proper course.

† TURN'ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of turning; tergiversation.

TURN'PIKE, *n.* 1. *Strictly*, a frame consisting of two bars crossing each other at right angles, and turning on a post or pin, to hinder the passage of beasts, but admitting a person to pass between the arms. 2. A gate set across a road to stop travelers and carriages till toll is paid for keeping the road in repair. 3. A turnpike-road.—4. In *military affairs*, a beam filled with spikes to obstruct passage. *Cyc.*

TURN'PIKE, *v. t.* To form, as a road, in the manner of a turnpike-road; to throw the path of a road into a rounded form. *Med. Repos.*

TURN'PIKE-RŌAD, *n.* A road on which turnpikes or toll-gates are established by law, *Cyc.*

TURN'SERV-ING, *n.* The act or practice of serving one's turn or promoting private interest.

TURN'SICK, *a.* [*turn* and *sick.*] Giddy. *Bacon.*

TURN'SOLE, *n.* [*turn*, and L. *sol.*] A plant.

TURN'SPIT, *n.* 1. A person who turns a spit. 2. A variety of the dog, so called from turning the spit.

TURN'STILE, *n.* A turnpike in a foot-path.

TURN'STONE, *n.* A bird, called the *sea-dotterel.*

TUR'PEN-TINE, *n.* [L. *terebinthina*; Sp., It. *trementina*; G. *terpentin.*] A transparent, resinous substance, flowing from several species of trees, as from the pine, larch, fir, &c.

TUR'PEN-TINE-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus *pistacia.*

TURP'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *turpitudo.*] 1. Inherent baseness or vileness of principle in the human heart; extreme depravity. 2. Baseness or vileness of words or actions; shameful wickedness.

TUR'QUOISE. [*See* TURKOIS.] *Shak.*

TUR'REL, *n.* A tool used by coopers. *Sherwood.*

TUR'RET, *n.* [L. *turris.*] 1. A little tower; a small eminence or spire attached to a building and rising above it.—2. In the *art of war*, movable *turrets*, used formerly by the *Romans*, were buildings of a square form, consisting of ten or even twenty stories.

TUR'RET-ED, *a.* 1. Formed like a tower. *Bacon.* 2 Furnished with turrets.

TUR'RIL-ITE, *n.* The fossil remains of a spiral multilocular shell. *Ed. Encyc.*

TUR'TLE, *n.* [Sax; Fr. *tourterelle*; L. *turtur.*] 1. A fowl of the genus *columba*; called, also, the *turtle-dove*. 2. The name sometimes given to the common tortoise. 3. The name given to the large sea-tortoise.

TUR'TLE-DOVE, *n.* A species of the genus *columba.*

TUR'TLE-SHELL, *n.* [*turtle* and *shell.*] A shell, a beautiful species of *murex*; also, tortoise-shell.

TUS'CAN, *a.* Pertaining to Tuscany, in Italy; an epithet given to one of the orders of columns.

TUS'CAN, *n.* An order of columns.

TUSH, an *exclamation*, indicating check or rebuke.

TUSH, *n.* [Sax. *tux.*] A tooth.

TUSK, *n.* [Sax. *tux.*] The long, pointed tooth of certain rapacious, carnivorous or fighting animals.

† TUSK, *v. i.* To gnash the teeth, as a boar. *B. Jonson.*

TUSKED, } *a.* Furnished with tusks; as, the *tusky* boar.
TUSK'Y, } *Dryden.*

TUS'SLE, *n.* A struggle; a conflict. [*Vulgar.*] *See* TOUSE.

† TUS'SUC, or † TUS'SOC, *n.* A tuft of grass or twigs. *Grew.*

TUT, an *exclamation*, used for checking or rebuking.

TUT, *n.* An imperial ensign of a golden globe with a cross on it.—*Tut-bargain*, among *miners*, a bargain by the lump.

TŪ'TEL-AGE, *n.* [from L. *tutela.*] 1. Guardianship; protection. *Bacon.* 2. State of being under a guardian.

TŪ'TE-LAR, } *a.* [L. *tutelaris.*] Having the guardian-
TŪ'TE-LA-RY, } ship or charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting.

TŪ'TE-NAG, *n.* The Chinese name of zink.

TŪ'TOR, *n.* [L.; Fr. *tuteur.*] 1. In the *civil law*, a guardian; one who has the charge of a child or pupil and his estate. 2. One who has the care of instructing another in various branches or in any branch of human learning.—3. In *universities* and *colleges*, an officer or member of some hall, who has the charge of instructing the students.

TŪ'TOR, *v. t.* 1. To teach; to instruct. *Shak.* 2. To treat with authority or severity. 3. To correct.

TŪ'TOR-AGE, *n.* 1. In the *civil law*, guardianship; the charge of a pupil and his estate. 2. The authority or solemnity of a tutor; [*little used.*]

TŪ'TORED, *pp.* Instructed; corrected; disciplined.

TŪ'TOR-ESS, *n.* A female tutor; an instructress; a governess. *More.*

TŪ'TOR-ING, *ppr.* Teaching; directing; correcting.

TŪ'TOR-ING, *n.* The act of instructing; education.

TŪ'TOR-SHIP, *n.* Office of a tutor. *Hooker.*

TŪ'TRIX, *n.* A female guardian. *Smollett.*

TUT'SAN, *n.* A plant of the genus *hypericum.*

TUT'TI, *n.* [L. *toti.*] In *Italian music*, a direction for all to play in full concert.

TUT'TY, *n.* [It. *tuzia*; Low L. *tutia.*] An argillaceous ore of zink, found in Persia.

† TUZ, *n.* [qu. *touse.*] A lock or tuft of hair. *Dryden.*

TWAIN, *a.* or *n.* [Sax. *twegen*; Sw. *tvenne*; Dan. *tvende.*] Two. [*Nearly obsolete.*]

TWAIT, *n.* 1. A fish. 2. In *old writers*, woodland with the wood grubbed up and converted into arable land; [*local.*]

TWANG, *v. i.* [D. *dwang*; Dan. *tvang*; Sw. *tvång.*] To sound with a quick, sharp noise; to make the sound of a string which is stretched and suddenly pulled.

TWANG, *v. t.* To make to sound, as by pulling a tense string and letting it go suddenly. *Shak.*

TWANG, *n.* 1. A sharp, quick sound. 2. An affected modulation of the voice; a kind of nasal sound.

TWAN'GLE, *v. i.* To twang. *Shak.*

TWANG'ING, *ppr.* 1. Making a sharp sound. 2. *a.* Contemptibly noisy. *Shak.*

TWANK, a corruption of *twang*. *Addison.*

'TWAS, a contraction of *it was.*

TWĄT'TLE, *v. i.* [G. *schwatzen.*] To prate; to talk much and idly; to gabble; to chatter. *L'Estrange.*
TWĄT'TLE, *v. t.* To pet; to make much of. [*Local.*] *Grose.*
TWĄT'TLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Prating; gabbling; chattering.
TWĄT'TLING, *n.* The act of prating; idle talk.
† TWAY, for *twain*, two. *Spenser.*
TWĀY'-BLADE, } *n.* A plant of the genus *ophris;* a poly-
TWŸ'-BLADE, } petalous flower.
TWĒAG, or TWĒAK, *v. t.* [Sax. *twiccian;* G. *zwicken.*] To twitch; to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk. *Swift.*
† TWĒAG, *n.* Distress; a pinching condition. *Arbuthnot.*
TWEE'DLE, *v. t.* To handle lightly; *used of awkward fiddling. Addison.*
TWEEL, *v. t.* To weave with multiplied leases in the harness, by increasing the number of threads in each split of the reed, and the number of treddles, &c.
TWEE'ZER-CASE, *n.* A case for carrying tweezers.
TWEE'ZERS, *n.* Nippers; small pincers used to pluck out hairs.
TWELFTH, *a.* [Sax. *twelfta;* Sw. *tolfte.*] The second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.
TWELFTH'-TIDE, *n.* [*twelfth* and *tide.*] The twelfth day after Christmas. *Tusser.*
TWELVE, (twelv) *a.* [Sax. *twelf;* D. *twaalf;* G. *zwölf.*] The sum of two and ten; twice six; a dozen.
TWELVE'MONTH, (twelv'munth) *n.* [*twelve* and *month.*] A year, which consists of twelve calendar months.
TWELVE'PENCE, (twelv'pens) *n.* A shilling.
TWELVE'PEN-NY, (twelv'pen-ny) *a.* Sold for a shilling; worth a shilling. *Dryden.*
TWELVE'SCORE, *a.* Twelve times twenty.
TWEN'TI-ETH, *a.* [Sax. *twentigtha, twentogotha.*] The ordinal of twenty. *Dryden.*
TWEN'TY, *a.* [Sax. *twenti, twentig.*] 1. Twice ten. 2. *Proverbially*, an indefinite number.
TWĪ'BIL, *n.* A kind of mattock, and a halbert.
TWICE, *adv.* [from *two.*] 1. Two times. 2. Doubly; as, *twice* the sum.—3. *Twice* is used in *composition*; as in *twice*-told.
* TWID'LE, for *tweedle. See* TWEEDLE.
TWĪ'FAL-LŌW, *v. t.* [*twi*, two, and *fallow.*] To plough a second time land that is fallowed.
TWĪ'FAL-LŌWED, *pp.* Ploughed twice, as summer fallow.
TWĪ'FAL-LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Ploughing a second time.
TWĪ'FAL-LŌW-ING, *n.* The operation of ploughing a second time, as fallow land, in preparing it for seed.
† TWĪ'FŌLD, *a.* Twofold. *Spenser.*
TWIG, *n.* [Sax. *twig;* D. *twyg.*] A small shoot or branch of a tree or other plant. *Raleigh.*
TWIG'GEN, *a.* Made of twigs; wicker. *Grew.*
TWIG'GY, *a.* Full of twigs; abounding with shoots.
TWĪ'LĪGHT, (twī'līte) *n.* [Sax. *tweon-leoht*, doubtful light.] 1. The faint light which is reflected upon the earth after sunset and before sunrise; crepuscular light. 2. Dubious or uncertain view.
TWĪ'LĪGHT, *a.* 1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; shaded. 2. Seen or done by twilight.
TWILL, *v. t.* To weave in ribs or ridges; to quill.
TWILT, *n.* A quilt. [*Local.*] *Grose.*
TWIN, *n.* [Sax. *twinan.*] 1. One of two young produced at a birth by an animal that ordinarily brings but one. 2. A sign of the zodiac; Gemini. 3. One very much resembling another.
TWIN, *a.* 1. Noting one of two born at a birth. 2. Very much resembling.—3. In *botany*, swelling out into two protuberances, as an anther or germ.
TWIN, *v. i.* 1. To be born at the same birth. 2. To bring two at once. 3. To be paired; to be suited.
TWIN, *v. t.* To separate into two parts. *Chaucer.*
TWIN'-BORN, *a.* Born at the same birth.
TWINE, *v. t.* [Sax. *twinan;* D. *twynen;* Sw. *tvinna.*] 1. To twist; to wind, as one thread or cord around another, or as any flexible substance around another body. 2. To unite closely; to cling to; to embrace. 3. To gird; to wrap closely about.
TWINE, *v. i.* 1. To unite closely, or by interposition of parts. 2. To wind; to bend; to make turns. 3. To turn round.
TWINE, *n.* 1. A strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together. 2. A twist; a convolution; as, Typhon's snaky *twine.* 3. Embrace; act of winding round.
TWINED, *pp.* Twisted; wound round.
TWINGE, (twinj) *v. t.* [Sw. *twinga;* D. *dwingen;* Dan. *twinger.*] 1. To affect with a sharp, sudden pain; to torment with pinching or sharp pains. 2. To pinch; to tweak; to pull with a jerk.
TWINGE, (twinj) *v. i.* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain, like a twitch; to suffer a keen spasmodic or shooting pain; as, the side *twinges.*
TWINGE, (twinj) *n.* 1. A sudden, sharp pain; a darting, local pain of momentary continuance. 2. A sharp rebuke of conscience. 3. A pinch; a tweak.
TWING'ING, *ppr.* Suffering a sharp, local pain of short continuance; pinching with a sudden pull.
TWING'ING, *n.* The act of pinching with a sudden twitch; a sudden, sharp, local pain.
TWĪN'ING, *ppr.* 1. Twisting; winding round; uniting closely to; embracing.—2. In *botany*, ascending spirally around a branch, stem or prop.
TWINK. *See* TWINKLE.
TWIN'KLE, *v. i.* [Sax. *twinclian.*] 1. To sparkle; to flash at intervals; to shine with a tremulous, intermitted light, or with a broken, quivering light. 2. To open and shut the eye by turns. 3. To play irregularly.
TWIN'KLE, } *n.* 1. A sparkling; a shining with inter-
TWIN'KLING, } mitted light. 2. A motion of the eye. 3. A moment; an instant; the time of a wink.
TWIN'KLING, *ppr.* Sparkling.
TWIN'LING, *n.* [from *twin.*] A twin lamb. *Tusser.*
TWINNED, *a.* [from *twin.*] Produced at one birth, like twins; united. *Milton.*
TWIN'NER, *n.* A breeder of twins. *Tusser.*
TWIN'TER, *n.* A beast two winters old. [*Local.*] *Grose.*
† TWIRE, *v. i.* To take short flights; to flutter; to quiver; to twitter. *Chaucer.*
TWIRL, *v t.* [D. *dwarlen;* G. *querlen.*] To move or turn round with rapidity; to whirl round.
TWIRL, *v. i.* To revolve with velocity; to be whirled round.
TWIRL, *n.* 1. A rapid circular motion; quick rotation. 2. Twist; convolution. *Woodward.*
TWIRLED, *pp.* Whirled round.
TWIRL'ING, *ppr.* Turning with velocity; whirling.
TWIST, *v. t.* [Sax. *getwistan;* D. *twisten.*] 1. To unite by winding one thread, strand or other flexible substance round another; to form by convolution, or winding separate things round each other. 2. To form into a thread from many fine filaments. 3. To contort; to writhe. 4. To wreathe; to wind; to encircle. 5. To form; to weave. 6. To unite by intertexture of parts. 7. To unite; to enter by winding; to insinuate. 8. To pervert. 9. To turn from a straight line.
TWIST, *v. i.* To be contorted or united by winding round each other.
TWIST, *n.* 1. A cord, thread or any thing flexible, formed by winding strands or separate things round each other. 2. A cord; a string; a single cord. 3. A contortion; a writhe. 4. A little roll of tobacco. 5. Manner of twisting. 6. A twig; [*obs.*]
TWIST'ED, *pp.* Formed by winding threads or strands round each other.
TWIST'ER, *n.* 1. One that twists. 2. The instrument of twisting.
TWIST'ING, *ppr.* Winding different strands or threads round each other; forming into a thread by twisting.
TWIT, *v. t.* [Sax. *othwitan, edwitan, ætwitan.*] To reproach; to upbraid, as for some previous act.
TWITCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *twiccian.*] To pull with a sudden jerk; to pluck with a short, quick motion; to snatch.
TWITCH, *n.* 1. A pull with a jerk; a short, sudden, quick pull. 2. A short, spasmodic contraction of the fibres or muscles.
TWITCHED, *pp.* Pulled with a jerk.
TWITCH'ER, *n.* One that twitches.
TWITCH'-GRASS, *n.* Couch-grass; a species of grass which it is difficult to exterminate.
TWITCH'ING, *ppr.* Pulling with a jerk; suffering short spasmodic contractions.
TWIT'TED, *pp.* Upbraided.
TWIT'TER, *v. t.* [D. *kwetteren;* Dan. *quidrer;* Sw. *quittra.*] 1. To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises. 2. To make the sound of a half-suppressed laugh.
TWIT'TER, *n.* One who twits or reproaches.
TWIT'TER, *n.* A small, intermitted noise, as in half-suppressed laughter; or the sound of a swallow.
TWIT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Uttering a succession of small, interrupted sounds, as in a half-suppressed laugh.
TWIT'TING, *ppr.* Upbraiding; reproaching.
TWIT'TING-LY, *adv.* With upbraiding. *Junius.*
TWIT'TLE-TWAT-TLE, *n.* Tattle; gabble. [*Vulgar.*]
'TWIXT, a contraction of *betwixt; used in poetry.*
TWŌ, (too) *a.* [Sax. *twa;* Goth. *twa, twai, twos;* D. *twee;* G. *zwei;* Sw. *två;* Ir., Gaelic, *da*, or *do;* Russ. *tva, tvoe.*] 1. One and one.—2. *Two* is used in composition; as in *two*-legged.
TWŌ'-CAP-SŪLED, *a.* Bicapsular.
TWŌ'-CELLED, *a.* Bilocular.
TWŌ'-CLEFT, *a.* Bifid.
TWŌ'-EDGED, *a.* Having two edges.
TWŌ'-FLOW-ERED, *a.* Bearing two flowers at the end.
TWŌ'FŌLD, *a.* 1. Two of the same kind, or two different things existing together. 2. Double.—3. In *botany*, two and two together, growing from the same place.
TWŌ'FŌLD, *adv.* Doubly; in a double degree. *Matt.* xxiii
TWŌ'-FORKED, *a.* Dichotomous.

TWÖ'-HAND-ED, *a.* Having two hands; an epithet used as equivalent to *large, stout*, and *strong*. *Milton.*
TWÖ'-LĒAVED, *a.* Diphyllous.
TWÖ'-LŌBED, *a.* Bilobate.
TWÖ'-PART-ED, *a.* Bipartite.
* TWÖ'-PENCE, (too'-pens, *or* tup'pens) *n.* A small coin. *Shak.*
TWÖ'-PET-ALED, *a.* Dipetalous.
TWÖ'-SEED-ED, *a.* In *botany*, dispermous; containing two seeds, as a fruit; having two seeds to a flower, as a plant.
TWÖ'-TIPPED, *a.* Bilabiate.
TWÖ'-TONGUED, *a.* Double-tongued; deceitful. *Sandys.*
TWÖ'-VALVED, *a.* Bivalvular, as a shell, pod or glume.
TŸE, *v. t.* [*See* TIE, the more usual orthography, and TYING.] To bind or fasten.
TŸE, *n.* 1. A knot; [*see* TIE.] 2. A bond; an obligation. —3. In *ships*, a runner, or short, thick rope.
TŸ'ER, *n.* One who ties or unites. *Fletcher.*
TŸ'GER. *See* TIGER.
TY-HEE'. *See* TEHEE.
TŸ'ING, *ppr.* [*See* TIE and TYE.] Binding; fastening.
TYKE, *n.* A dog; or one as contemptible as a dog. *Shak.*
TYM'BAL, *n.* [Fr. *timbale.*] A kind of kettle-drum.
TYM'PAN, *n.* [L. *tympanum.*] 1. A drum; hence, the barrel or hollow part of the ear behind the membrane of the tympanum. 2. The area of a pediment; also, the part of a pedestal called the *trunk*, or *dye*. 3. The pannel of a door. 4. A triangular space or table in the corners or sides of an arch, usually enriched with figures.—5. Among *printers*, a frame covered with parchment or cloth, on which the blank sheets are put in order to be laid on the form to be impressed.
TYM'PAN-ITES, *n.* In *medicine*, a flatulent distention of the belly; wind dropsy; tympany. *Cyc.*
TYM'PAN-IZE, *v. i.* To act the part of a drummer.
TYM'PAN-IZE, *v. t.* To stretch, as a skin over the head of a drum.
TYM'PA-NUM, *n.* 1. The drum of the ear.—2. In *mechanics*, a wheel placed round an axis. *Cyc.*
TYM'PA-NY, *n.* A flatulent distention of the belly.
TYN'Y, *a.* Small. *See* TINY.
TYPE, *n.* [Fr. *type*; L. *typus*; Gr. τυπος.] 1. The mark of something; an emblem; that which represents something else. 2. A sign; a symbol; a figure of something to come. 3. A model or form of a letter in metal or other hard material; *used in printing*.—4. In *medicine*, the form or character of a disease, in regard to the intension and remission of fevers, pulses, &c.; the regular progress of a fever.—5. In *natural history*, a general form, such as is common to the species of a genus, or the individuals of a species. 6. A stamp or mark. *Shak.*
TYPE, *v. t.* To prefigure; to represent by a model or symbol beforehand. [*Little used.*] *White.*
TŸPE'-MET-AL, *n.* A compound of lead and antimony, with a small quantity of copper or brass.
TŸ'PHOID, *a.* [*typhus*, and Gr. ειδος, form.] Resembling typhus; weak; low. *Say.*
TŸ'PHUS, *a.* [from Gr. τυφω.] A *typhus* disease or fever is accompanied with great debility. *The word is sometimes used as a noun.*
TYP'IC, } *a.* Emblematic; figurative; representing
TYP'I-CAL, } something future by a form, model or resemblance.—*Typic fever* is one that is regular in its attacks. *Cyc.*
TYP'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a typical manner; by way of image, symbol or resemblance.
TYP'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being typical.
TYP'I-FIED, *pp.* Represented by symbol or emblem.
TYP'I-FŸ, *v. t.* To represent by an image, form, model or resemblance. *Brown.*
TYP'I-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Representing by model or emblem.
TYP'O-COS-MY, *n.* [Gr. τυπος and κοσμος.] A representation of the world. [*Not much used.*] *Camden.*
TŸ-POG'RA-PHER, *n.* A printer. *Warton.*
TŸ-PO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to printing. 2.
* TŸ-PO-GRAPH'I-CAL, } Emblematic.
TŸ-PO-GRAPH'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. By means of types; after the manner of printers. 2. Emblematically; figuratively.
TŸ-POG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. τυπος and γραφω.] 1. The art of printing, or the operation of impressing letters and words on forms of types. 2. Emblematical or hieroglyphic representation.
TYP'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. τυπος and λιθος.] In *natural history*, a stone or fossil which has on it impressions or figures of plants and animals.
† TŸ'RAN, *n.* A tyrant. *Spenser.*
TYR'AN-NESS, *n.* A female tyrant. *Akenside.*
TŸ-RAN'NIC, } *a.* [Fr. *tyrannique.*] Pertaining to a
TŸ-RAN'NI-CAL, } tyrant; suiting a tyrant; arbitrary; unjustly severe in government; imperious; despotic; cruel.
TŸ-RAN'NI-CAL-LY, *adv.* With unjust exercise of power; arbitrarily; oppressively.
TŸ-RAN'NI-CAL-NESS, *n.* Tyrannical disposition or practice. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*
TŸ-RAN'NI-CIDE, *n.* [L. *tyrannus* and *cædo.*] 1. The act of killing a tyrant. 2. One who kills a tyrant.
† TYR'AN-NING, *ppr.* or *a.* Acting as a tyrant. *Spenser.*
TYR'AN-NIZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *tyranniser.*] To act the tyrant; to exercise arbitrary power; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity.
TYR'AN-NOUS, *a.* Tyrannical; arbitrary; unjustly severe; despotic. *Sidney.*
TYR'AN-NY, *n.* [Fr. *tyrannie.*] 1. Arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; the exercise of power over subjects and others with a rigor not authorized by law or justice, or not requisite for the purposes of government. Hence, *tyranny* is often synonymous with *cruelty* and *oppression*. 2. Cruel government or discipline. 3. Unresisted and cruel power. 4. Absolute monarchy cruelly administered. 5. Severity; rigor; inclemency.
TŸ'RANT, *n.* [L. *tyrannus*; Gr. τυραννος.] 1. A monarch or other ruler or master, who uses power to oppress his subjects; a person who exercises unlawful authority, or lawful authority in an unlawful manner. 2. A despotic ruler; a cruel master; an oppressor.
TŸRE. [*See* TIRE.] *Hakewill.*
TŸRE, *v. i.* To prey upon. *See* TIRE.
TŸ'RO, *n.* A beginner. *See* TIRO.
TŸTHE. *See* TITHE.
TŸTH'ING. *See* TITHING.
TZAR, *n.* The emperor of Russia.
TZAR-I'NA, *n.* The empress of Russia.

U.

U is the twenty-first letter and the fifth vowel in the English Alphabet. The first, or long and proper sound of *u*, in English, is now not perfectly simple, and it cannot be strictly called a *vowel*. The sound seems to be nearly that of *eu*, shortened and blended. This sound, however, is not precisely that of *eu*, or *yu*, except in a few words, as in *unite, union, uniform*; the sound does not begin with the distinct sound of *e*, nor end in the distinct sound of *oo*, unless when prolonged. It cannot be well expressed in letters. This sound is heard in the unaffected pronunciation of *annuity, numerate, brute, mute, dispute, duke*.—In some words, as in *bull, full, pull*, the sound of *u* is that of the Italian *u*, the French *ou*, but shortened. This is a *vowel*.—*U* has another short sound, as in *tun, run, sun, turn, rub*. This, also, is a *vowel*.
U'BER-OUS, *a.* [L. *uber.*] Fruitful; copious. [*Little used.*]
U'BER-TY, *n.* [L. *ubertas.*] Abundance; fruitfulness.
U-BI-CA'TION, } *n.* [L. *ubi*, where.] The state of being in
U-BI'E-TY, } a place; local relation. [*Little used.*]
U-BIQ'UI-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* Existence every where. [*Little used.*]
U-BIQ'UI-TA-RY, (yu-bik'we-ter-ry) *a.* [L. *ubique*, from *ubi.*] Existing every where, or in all places. *Howell.*
U-BIQ'UI-TA-RY, *n.* One that exists every where.
U-BIQ'UI-TY, (yu-bik'we-ty) *n.* [L. *ubique.*] Existence in all places or every where at the same time; omnipresence. *South.*
UD'DER, *n.* [Sax. *uder*; G. *euter.*] The breast of a female; *but the word is applied chiefly or wholly to the glandular organ of female beasts, in which the milk is secreted.*
UD'DERED, *a.* Furnished with udders. *Gay.*
UG'LI-LY, *adv.* In an ugly manner; with deformity.
UG'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Total want of beauty; deformity of person. 2. Turpitude of mind; moral depravity; loathsomeness.
UG'LY, *a.* [W. *hag, hagyr.*] Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beauty; hateful.
U-KĀSE', *n.* In *Russia*, a proclamation or imperial order published.
U'LANS, *n.* A certain description of militia among the modern Tartars. *Jones.*
UL'CER, *n.* [Fr. *ulcere*; It. *ulcera*; L. *ulcus.*] A sore; a solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body,

attended with a secretion of pus, or some kind of discharge.

UL'CER-ATE, *v. i.* To be formed into an ulcer; to become ulcerous.

UL'CER-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ulcerer;* L. *ulcero.*] To affect with an ulcer or with ulcers. *Harvey.*

UL'CER-A-TED, *pp.* Affected with ulcers.

UL'CER-A-TING, *ppr.* Turning to an ulcer; generating ulcers.

UL-CER-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *ulceratio.*] 1. The process of forming into an ulcer; or the process of becoming ulcerous. 2. An ulcer; a morbid sore that discharges pus or other fluid.

UL'CERED, *a.* Having become an ulcer. *Temple.*

UL'CER-OUS, *a.* 1. Having the nature or character of an ulcer; discharging purulent or other matter. 2. Affected with an ulcer or with ulcers.

UL'CER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being ulcerous.

UL'CUS-LE, *n.* [L. *ulcusculum.*] A little ulcer.

ULE'-TREE, *n.* In *botany*, the *castilla*, a genus of trees.

U-LIG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *uliginosus.*] Muddy; oozy; slimy.

UL'LAGE, *n.* In *commerce*, the wantage of casks of liquor, or what a cask wants of being full. *Cyc.*

UL'MIN, *n.* [L. *ulmus*, elm.] A substance obtained from the elm-tree, of very singular properties.

UL'NAGE. *See* ALNAGE, AUNAGE.

UL'NAR, *a.* [L. *ulna.*] Pertaining to the *ulna*, or cubit.

UL-TĒ'RI-OR, *a.* [L. comparative.] 1. Further.—2. In *geography*, being or situated beyond or on the further side of any line or boundary.

UL'TI-MATE, *a.* [L. *ultimus.*] 1. Furthest; most remote; extreme. 2. Final; being that to which all the rest is directed, as to the main object. 3. Last in a train of consequences; intended in the last resort. 4. Last; terminating; being at the furthest point. 5. The last into which a substance can be resolved; constituent. *Darwin.*

UL'TI-MATE-LY, *adv.* Finally; at last; in the end.

UL-TI-MĀ'TUM, *n.* [L.] 1. In *diplomacy*, the final propositions, conditions or terms offered as the basis of a treaty; the most favorable terms that a negotiator can offer. 2. Any final proposition or condition.

UL-TIM'I-TY, *n.* The last stage or consequence. [*L. u.*]

UL-TRA-MA-RĪNE', *a.* [L. *ultra* and *marinus.*] Situated or being beyond the sea. *Ainsworth.*

UL-TRA-MA-RĪNE', *n.* 1. A beautiful and durable sky-blue; a color formed of the mineral called *lapis lazuli.* 2. Azure-stone.

UL-TRA-MON'TANE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *ultra* and *montanus.*] Being beyond the mountain. *Cyc.*

UL-TRA-MUN'DANE, *a.* [L. *ultra* and *mundus.*] Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system.

† UL-TRŌ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *ultro.*] Spontaneous; voluntary.

UL'U-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *ululo.*] To howl, as a dog or wolf. *Herbert.*

UL-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* A howling, as of the wolf or dog.

UM'BEL, *n.* [L. *umbella.*] In *botany*, a particular mode of inflorescence or flowering.

UM'BEL-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to an umbel; having the form of an umbel.

UM'BEL-LATE, UM'BEL-LA-TED, *a.* Bearing umbels; consisting of an umbel; growing on an umbel.

UM'BEL-LET, UM-BEL'LI-ĆLE, *n.* A little or partial umbel. *Martyn.*

UM-BEL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *umbella* and *fero.*] Producing the inflorescence called an *umbel;* bearing umbels.

UM'BER, *n.* In *natural history*, an ore of iron, a fossil of a brown, yellowish, or blackish-brown color.

UM'BER, *n.* A fowl of Africa, called the *African crow.*

UM'BER, *n.* A fish of the truttaceous kind.

UM'BER, *v. t.* To color with umber; to shade or darken.

UM'BERED, *a.* [L. *umbra.*] 1. Shaded; clouded. *Shak.* 2. [from *umber.*] Painted with umber.

UM-BIL'IĆ, *n.* The navel; the centre. *Herbert.*

UM-BIL'IĆ, UM-BIL'I-ĆAL, *a.* [L. *umbilicus.*] Pertaining to the navel.

UM-BIL'I-ĆATE, UM-BIL'I-ĆA-TED, *a.* Navel-shaped; formed in the middle like a navel.

UM'BLES, *n.* [Fr.] The entrails of a deer. *Dict.*

UM'BO, *n.* [L.] The boss or protuberant part of a shield.

UM-BŌL'DI-LITE, *n.* A Vesuvian mineral.

UM'BRA, *n.* A fish caught in the Mediterranean.

UM'BRAGE, *n.* [Fr. *ombrage;* L. *umbra.*] 1. A shade; a skreen of trees. *Milton.* 2. Shadow; shade; slight appearance; [*obs.*] 3. Suspicion of injury; offense; resentment.

UM-BRĀ'ĠEOUS, *a.* [Fr. *ombrageux.*] 1. Shading; forming a shade. 2. Shady; shaded. 3. Obscure.

UM-BRĀ'ĠEOUS-NESS, *n.* Shadiness. *Raleigh.*

UM'BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *umbro.*] To shade; to shadow.

UM'BRA-TED, *pp.* Shaded; shadowed.

UM-BRAT'IĆ, UM-BRAT'I-ĆAL, *a.* [L. *umbraticus.*] 1. Shadowy; typical. 2. Keeping in the shade or at home.

* UM'BRA-TILE, *a.* [L. *umbratilis.*] 1. Being in the shade. 2. Unreal; unsubstantial. 3. Being in retirement; secluded; [*little used.*]

UM-BRĀ'TIOUS, *a.* Suspicious; apt to distrust; captious; disposed to take umbrage. [*Little used.*]

UM'BREL, UM-BREL'LA, *n.* [from L. *umbra.*] A shade, skreen or guard, carried in the hand for sheltering the person from the rays of the sun, or from rain or snow.

UM-BRIĒRE', (um-breer') *n.* The visor of a helmet. *Spenser.*

UM-BROS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *umbrosus.*] Shadiness. [*Little used.*]

UM'PI-RAGE, *n* [from *umpire.*] 1. The power, right or authority of an umpire to decide. *President's Message, Oct.* 1803. 2. The decision of an umpire.

UM'PIRE, *n.* [Norm. *impere;* L. *imperium.*] 1. A third person called in to decide a controversy or question submitted to arbitrators, when the arbitrators do not agree in opinion. 2. A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred.

UM'PIRE, *v. t.* To arbitrate; to decide as umpire; to settle, as a dispute. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

UN, a prefix or inseparable preposition, Sax. *un* or *on*, usually *un*, G. *un*, D. *on*, Sans. *an*, is the same word as the L. *in.* It is a particle of negation, giving to words to which it is prefixed a negative signification. We use *un* or *in* indifferently for this purpose; and the tendency of modern usage is to prefer the use of *in*, in some words, where *un* was formerly used. *Un* admits of no change of *n* into *l*, *m* or *r*, as *in* does, in *illuminate, immense, irresolute.* It is prefixed generally to adjectives and participles, and almost at pleasure.

UN-A-BĀS'ED, *a.* Not abased; not humbled.

UN-A-BASH'ED, *a.* Not abashed; not confused with shame, or by modesty. *Pope.*

UN-A-BĀT'ED, *a.* Not abated; not diminished in strength or violence; as, the fever remains *unabated.*

UN-AB-BRĒ'VI-A-TED, *a.* Not abbreviated; not shortened.

UN-A-BET'TED, *a.* Not abetted; not aided.

† UN-A-BIL'I-TY, or † UN-Ā'BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of ability. We use *inability.*

UN-AB-JŪR'ED, *a.* Not abjured; not renounced on oath.

UN-Ā'BLE, *a.* 1. Not able; not having sufficient strength or means; impotent; weak in power, or poor in substance. 2. Not having adequate knowledge or skill.

UN-A-BOL'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not abolishable; that may not be abolished, annulled or destroyed. *Milton.*

UN-A-BOL'ISHED, *a.* Not abolished; not repealed or annulled; remaining in force. *Hooker.*

UN-A-BRIDG'ED, *a.* Not abridged; not shortened.

UN-AB'RO-GA-TED, *a.* Not abrogated; not annulled.

UN-AB-SOLV'ED, *a.* Not absolved; not acquitted or forgiven.

UN-AB-SORB'A-BLE, *a.* Not absorbable; not capable of being absorbed. *Davy.*

UN-AB-SORB'ED, *a.* Not absorbed; not imbibed. *Davy.*

UN-AĆ-CEL'ER-A-TED, *a.* Not accelerated; not hastened.

UN-AĆ-CENT'ED, *a.* Not accented; having no accent.

UN-AĆ-CEPT'A-BLE, *a.* Not acceptable; not pleasing; not welcome; not such as will be received with pleasure.

UN-AĆ-CEPT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of not pleasing.

UN-AĆ-CEPT'A-BLY, *adv.* In an unwelcome or unpleasing manner.

UN-AĆ-CEPT'ED, *a.* Not accepted or received; rejected; *Prior.*

† UN-AĆ-CESS'I-BLE, *a.* Inaccessible.

UN-AĆ-CESS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of not being approachable; inaccessibleness.

UN-AĆ-ĆOM'MO-DA-TED, *a.* 1. Not accommodated; not furnished with external conveniences. 2. Not fitted or adapted.

UN-AĆ-ĆOM'MO-DA-TING, *a.* Not accommodating; not ready to oblige; uncompliant.

UN-AĆ-ĆOM'PA-NIED, *a.* 1. Not attended; having no attendants, companions or followers. 2. Having no appendages.

UN-AĆ-ĆOM'PLISHED, *a.* 1. Not accomplished; not finished; incomplete. 2. Not refined in manners; not furnished with elegant literature.

UN-AĆ-ĆOM'PLISH-MENT, *n.* Want of accomplishment or execution. *Milton.*

UN-AĆ-ĆORD'ING, *a.* Not according; not agreeing.

UN-AĆ-ĆOUNT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of not being accountable; or the state of being unaccountable for. *Swift.*

UN-AĆ-ĆOUNT'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not to be accounted for. 2. Not explicable; not to be solved by reason or the light possessed; not reducible to rule. 3. Not subject to account or control; not subject to answer; not responsible.

UN-AĆ-ĆOUNT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Strangeness. 2. Irresponsibility.

UN-AĆ-ĆOUNT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be explained; strangely. *Addison.*

UN-AĆ-ĆRED'IT-ED, *a.* Not accredited; not received not authorized.

UN-AĆ'ĆU-RATE, *a.* Inaccurate; not correct or exact.

UN-AC'CU-RATE-NESS, *n.* Want of correctness.
UN-AC-CŪS'ED, *a.* Not accused; not charged with a crime or fault.
UN-AC-CUS'TOMED, *a.* 1. Not accustomed; not used; not made familiar; not habituated. 2. New; not usual; not made familiar. *Watts.*
UN-A-CHIĒV'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be done.
UN-A-CHIĒV'ED, *a.* Not achieved; not accomplished or performed.
UN-ĀCH'ING, *a.* Not aching; not feeling pain.
UN-AC-KNOWL'EDGED, *a.* 1. Not acknowledged; not recognized. 2. Not owned; not confessed; not avowed.
UN-AC-QUĀINT'ANCE, *n.* Want of acquaintance or familiarity; want of knowledge; followed by *with.*
UN-AC-QUĀINT'ED, *a.* 1. Not well known; unusual; [*obs.*] 2. Not having familiar knowledge; followed by *with.*
UN-AC-QUĀINT'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of acquaintance.
UN-AC-QUIR'ED, *a.* Not acquired; not gained.
UN-AC-QUIT'TED, *a.* Not acquitted; not declared innocent.
UN-AC'T'ED, *a.* Not acted; not performed; not executed.
UN-AC'T'IVE, *a.* 1. Not active; not brisk. 2. Having no employment. 3. Not busy; not diligent; idle. 4. Having no action or efficacy; *see* INACTIVE.
UN-AC'T'U-A-TED, *a.* Not actuated; not moved.
UN-A-DAPT'ED, *a.* Not adapted; not suited. *Mitford.*
UN-AD-DIC'T'ED, *a.* Not addicted; not given or devoted.
UN-AD-JUDG'ED, *a.* Not adjudged; not judicially decided.
UN-AD-JUST'ED, *a.* 1. Not adjusted; not settled; not regulated. 2. Not settled; not liquidated.
UN-AD-MIN'IS-TERED, *a.* Not administered.
UN-AD-MIR'ED, *a.* Not admired; not regarded with great affection or respect. *Pope.*
UN-AD-MIR'ING, *a.* Not admiring.
UN-AD-MON'ISHED, *a.* Not admonished; not cautioned, warned or advised. *Milton.*
UN-A-DOPT'ED, *a.* Not adopted; not received as one's own.
UN-A-DŌR'ED, *a.* Not adored; not worshiped.
UN-A-DORN'ED, *a.* Not adorned; not decorated; not embellished. *Milton.*
UN-A-DUL'TER-A-TED, *a.* Not adulterated; genuine; pure.
UN-A-DUL'TER-OUS, *a.* Not guilty of adultery.
UN-A-DUL'TER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without being guilty of adultery.
UN-AD-VENT'UR-OUS, *a.* Not adventurous; not bold.
UN-AD-VĪS'A-BLE, *a.* Not advisable; not to be recommended; not expedient; not prudent.
UN-AD-VĪS'ED, *a.* 1. Not prudent; not discreet. *Shak.* 2. Done without due consideration; rash. *Shak.*
UN-AD-VĪS'ED-LY, *adv.* Imprudently; indiscreetly; rashly; without due consideration. *Hooker.*
UN-AD-VĪS'ED-NESS, *n.* Imprudence; rashness.
UN-Ā'ER-A-TED, *a.* Not combined with carbonic acid.
UN-AF'FA-BLE, *a.* Not affable; not free to converse.
UN-AF-FEC'T'ED, *a.* 1. Not affected; plain; natural; not labored or artificial; simple. 2. Real; not hypocritical; sincere. 3. Not moved; not having the heart or passions touched.
UN-AF-FEC'T'ED-LY, *adv.* Really; in sincerity; without disguise; without attempting to produce false appearances.
UN-AF-FEC'T'ING, *a.* Not pathetic; not adapted to move the passions.
UN-AF-FEC'TION-ATE, *a.* Not affectionate; wanting affection.
UN-AF-FIRM'ED, *a.* Not affirmed; not confirmed.
UN-AF-FLIC'T'ED, *a.* Not afflicted; free from trouble.
UN-AF-FRĪGHT'ED, *a.* Not frightened.
UN-AG'GRA-VA-TED, *a.* Not aggravated.
UN-AG'I-TA-TED, *a.* Not agitated; calm.
UN-A-GREE'A-BLE, *a.* Not consistent; unsuitable. *Milton.*
UN-A-GREE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness; inconsistency with. *Decay of Piety.*
† UN-ĀID'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be aided or assisted.
UN-ĀID'ED, *a.* Not aided; not assisted. *Blackmore.*
UN-ĀIM'ING, *a.* Having no particular aim or direction.
UN-A-LARM'ED, *a.* Not alarmed; not disturbed with fear.
UN-ĀL'IEN-A-BLE, (un-āle'yen-a-bl) *a.* Not alienable; that cannot be alienated; that may not be transferred.
UN-ĀL'IEN-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of no alienation; as, property *unalienably* vested.
UN-ĀL'IEN-A-TED, *a.* Not alienated; not transferred.
UN-AL-LĀY'ED, *a.* 1. Not allayed; not appeased or quieted. 2. For *unalloyed;* [*see* UNALLOYED.]
UN-AL-LĒ'VI-A-TED, *a.* Not alleviated; not mitigated.
UN-AL-LĪ'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be allied or connected in amity.
UN-AL-LĪ'ED, *a.* 1. Having no alliance or connection, either by nature, marriage or treaty. 2. Having no powerful relation.
UN-AL-LOW'ED, *a.* Not allowed; not permitted.
UN-AL-LOY'ED, *a.* Not alloyed; not reduced by foreign admixture. *Mitford.*
UN-AL-LŪR'ED, *a.* Not allured; not enticed.
UN-AL-LŪR'ING, *a.* Not alluring; not tempting. *Mitford.*
UN-ĀLMS'ED, (un-ämzd') *a.* Not having received alms.
UN-AL'TER-A-BLE, *a.* Not alterable; unchangeable; immutable. *South.*
UN-AL'TER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unchangeableness; immutability. *Woodward.*
UN-AL'TER-A-BLY, *adv.* Unchangeably; immutably.
UN-AL'TERED, *a.* Not altered or changed. *Dryden.*
UN-A-MĀZ'ED, *a.* Not amazed; free from astonishment.
UN-AM-BIG'U-OUS, *a.* Not ambiguous; not of doubtful meaning; plain; clear; certain. *Chesterfield.*
UN-AM-BIG'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a clear, explicit manner.
UN-AM-BIG'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Clearness; explicitness.
UN-AM-BĪ''TIOUS, *a.* 1. Not ambitious; free from ambition. 2. Not affecting show; not showy or prominent.
UN-AM-BĪ''TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from ambition.
UN-A-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of emendation.
UN-A-MEND'ED, *a.* Not amended; not rectified.
UN-Ā'MI-A-BLE, *a.* Not amiable; not conciliating love; not adapted to gain affection. *Spectator.*
UN-Ā'MI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of amiableness.
UN-A-MŪS'ED, *a.* Not amused; not entertained.
UN-A-MŪS'ING, *a.* Not amusing; not affording entertainment.
UN-A-MŪ'SIVE, *a.* Not affording amusement.
UN-AN-A-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Not analogical.
UN-A-NAL'O-GOUS, *a.* Not analogous; not agreeable to.
UN-AN'AL-ȲZED, *a.* Not analyzed; not resolved into simple parts. *Boyle.*
UN-AN'CHORED, *a.* Not anchored; not moored.
UN-A-NĒL'ED, *a.* Not having received extreme unction.
UN-AN'GU-LAR, *a.* Having no angles. *Good.*
UN-AN'I-MAL-IZED, *a.* Not formed into animal matter.
UN-AN'I-MA-TED, *a.* 1. Not animated; not possessed of life. 2. Not enlivened; not having spirit; dull.
UN-AN'I-MA-TING, *a.* Not animating; dull.
U-NA-NIM'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *unanimité.*] Agreement of a number of persons in opinion or determination.
U-NAN'I-MOUS, *a.* 1. Being of one mind; agreeing in opinion or determination. 2. Formed by unanimity.
U-NAN'I-MOUS-LY, *adv.* With entire agreement of minds.
U-NAN'I-MOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being of one mind. 2. Proceeding from unanimity.
UN-AN-NĒAL'ED, *a.* Not annealed; not tempered by heat; suddenly cooled.
UN-AN-NEX'ED, *a.* Not annexed; not joined.
UN-AN-NOY'ED, *a.* Not annoyed or incommoded.
UN-AN-OINT'ED, *a.* 1. Not anointed. 2. Not having received extreme unction. *Shak.*
UN-ĂN'SWER-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be satisfactorily answered; not capable of refutation.
UN-ĂN'SWER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being unanswerable.
UN-ĂN'SWER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be answered; beyond refutation. *South.*
UN-ĂN'SWERED, *a.* 1. Not answered; not opposed by a reply. 2. Not refuted. 3. Not suitably returned.
UN-A-POC'RY-PHAL, *a.* Not apocryphal; not of doubtful authority. *Milton.*
UN-AP-PALL'ED, *a.* Not appalled; not daunted; not impressed with fear. *Smith.*
UN-AP-PAR'ELED, *a.* Not appareled; not clothed.
UN-AP-PĂR'ENT, *a.* Not apparent; obscure; not visible.
UN-AP-PĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* Not appealable; admitting no appeal; that cannot be carried to a higher court by appeal.
UN-AP-PĒAS'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not to be appeased or pacified. 2. Not placable.
UN-AP-PĒAS'ED, *a.* Not appeased; not pacified.
UN-AP-PLĪ'A-BLE, *a.* Inapplicable. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*
UN-AP'PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* Inapplicable; that cannot be applied.
UN-AP-PLĪ'ED, *a.* Not applied; not used according to the destination.
UN-AP'PO-SĪTE, *a.* Not apposite; not suitable.
UN-AP-PRĒ'CIA-TED, *a.* Not duly estimated or valued.
UN-AP-PRE-HEND'ED, *a.* 1. Not apprehended; not taken. 2. Not understood. *Hooker.*
UN-AP-PRE-HENS'I-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being understood.
UN-AP-PRE-HENS'IVE, *a.* 1. Not apprehensive; not fearful or suspecting. 2. Not intelligent; not ready of conception.
UN-AP-PRĪS'ED, *a.* Not apprised; not previously informed.
UN-AP-PRŌACH'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be approached; inaccessible.
UN-AP-PRŌACH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Inaccessibleness.
UN-AP-PRŌACH'ED, *a.* Not approached; not to be approached. *Milton.*
UN-AP-PRŌ'PRI-A-TED, *a.* 1. Not appropriated; not applied or directed to be applied to any specific object. 2

Not granted or given to any person, company or corporation.

UN-AP-PRÖV'ED, *a.* Not approved; not having received approbation. *Milton.*

UN-APT', *a.* 1. Not apt; not ready or propense. 2. Dull; not ready to learn. 3. Unfit; not qualified; not disposed. 4. Improper; unsuitable.

UN-APT'LY, *adv.* Unfitly; improperly. *Grew.*

UN-APT'NESS, *n.* 1. Unfitness; unsuitableness. 2. Dullness; want of quick apprehension. 3. Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension.

UN-ÄR'GUED, *a.* 1. Not argued; not debated. 2. Not disputed; not opposed by argument. 3. Not censured; *a Latinism;* [*obs.*]

† UN-ÄRM', *v. t.* To disarm; to strip of armor or arms.

UN-ÄRM'ED, *a.* 1. Not having on arms or armor; not equipped. 2. Not furnished with scales, prickles or other defense, as animals and plants.

UN-AR-RĀIGN'ED, (un-ar-rānd') *a.* Not arraigned; not brought to trial. *Daniel.*

UN-AR-RĀNG'ED, *a.* Not arranged; not disposed in order.

UN-AR-RĀY'ED, *a.* 1. Not arrayed; not dressed. *Dryden.* 2. Not disposed in order.

UN-AR-RĪV'ED, *a.* Not arrived. [*Ill formed.*] *Young.*

† UN-ÄRT'ED, *a.* Ignorant of the arts. *Waterhouse.*

UN-ÄRT'FUL, *a.* 1. Not artful; artless; not having cunning. *Dryden.* 2. Wanting skill; [*little used.*] *Cheyne.*

UN-ÄRT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without art; in an unartful manner.

UN-AR-TIC'U-LA-TED, *a.* Not articulated. *Encyc.*

UN-AR-TI-FI'CIAL, *a.* Not artificial; not formed by art.

UN-AR-TI-FI'CIAL-LY, *adv.* Not with art; in a manner contrary to art. *Derham.*

UN-AS-CEND'I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be ascended.

UN-AS-CER-TĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be ascertained, or reduced to a certainty. *Wheaton's Rep.*

UN-AS-CER-TĀIN'ED, *a.* Not reduced to a certainty; not certainly known. *Hamilton.*

UN-ÄSK'ED, *a.* 1. Not asked; unsolicited. 2. Not sought by entreaty or care. *Dryden.*

UN-AS-PEC'TIVE, *a.* Not having a view to. *Feltham.*

UN-AS'PI-RA-TED, *a.* Having no aspirate. *Parr.*

UN-AS-PĪR'ING, *a.* Not aspiring; not ambitious. *Rogers.*

UN-AS-SĀIL'A-BLE, *a.* Not assailable; that cannot be assaulted. *Shak.*

UN-AS-SĀIL'ED, *a.* Not assailed; not attacked by violence. *Milton.*

UN-AS-SAULT'ED, *a.* Not assaulted; not attacked.

UN-AS-SĀY'ED, *a.* 1. Not essayed; not attempted. 2. Not subjected to assay or trial.

UN-AS-SEM'BLED, *a.* Not assembled or congregated.

UN-AS-SERT'ED, *a.* Not asserted; not affirmed; not vindicated.

UN-AS-SESS'ED, *a.* Not assessed; not rated.

UN-AS-SĪGN'A-BLE, *a.* Not assignable; that cannot be transferred by assignment or indorsement. *Jones.*

UN-AS-SĪGN'ED, (un-as-sīnd') *a.* Not assigned; not declared; not transferred.

UN-AS-SIM'I-LA-TED, *a.* 1. Not assimilated; not made to resemble.—2. In *physiology*, not formed or converted into a like substance; not animalized, as food.

UN-AS-SIST'ED, *a.* Not assisted; not aided or helped.

UN-AS-SIST'ING, *a.* Giving no help. *Dryden.*

UN-AS-SŌ'CIA-TED, *a.* 1. Not associated; not united with a society.—2. In *Connecticut*, not united with an association.

UN-AS-SORT'ED, *a.* Not assorted; not distributed into sorts.

UN-AS-SŪM'ING, *a.* Not assuming; not bold or forward; not making lofty pretensions; not arrogant; modest.

UN-AS-SŪR'ED, (un-a-shūrd') *a.* 1. Not assured; not confident. 2. Not to be trusted. 3. Not insured against loss.

UN-A-TŌN'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be appeased; not to be reconciled. *Milton.*

UN-A-TŌN'ED, *a.* Not expiated. *Rowe.*

UN-AT-TACH'ED, *a.* 1. Not attached; not arrested. 2. Not closely adhering; having no fixed interest. 3. Not united by affection.

UN-AT-TAC'K'ED, *a.* Not attacked; not assaulted.

UN-AT-TĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be gained or obtained.

UN-AT-TĀIN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being beyond the reach or power. *Locke.*

UN-AT-TĀINT'ED, *a.* Not attainted; not corrupted.

UN-AT-TEM'PERED, *a.* Not tempered by mixture.

UN-AT-TEMPT'ED, *a.* Not attempted; not tried; not essayed.

UN-AT-TEND'ED, *a.* 1. Not attended; not accompanied; having no retinue or attendance. 2. Forsaken. 3. Not medically attended; not dressed.

UN-AT-TEND'ING, *a.* Not attending or listening; not being attentive.

UN-AT-TEN'TIVE, *a.* Not regarding; inattentive.

UN-AT-TEST'ED, *a.* Not attested; having no attestation.

UN-AT-TĪR'ED, *a.* Not attired; not adorned.

UN-AT-TRAC'T'ED, *a.* Not attracted; not affected by attraction.

UN-AUG-MENT'ED, *a.* Not augmented or increased; in *grammar*, having no augment, or additional syllable.

UN-AU-THEN'TIC, *a.* Not authentic; not genuine or true.

UN-AU-THEN'TI-CA-TED, *a.* Not authenticated; not made certain by authority.

UN-AU'THOR-IZED, *a.* Not authorized; not warranted by proper authority; not duly commissioned.

UN-A-VĀIL'A-BLE, *a.* Not available; not having sufficient power to produce the intended effect; not effectual; vain; useless.

UN-A-VĀIL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Inefficacy; uselessness.

UN-A-VĀIL'ING, *a.* Not having the effect desired; ineffectual; useless; vain.

UN-A-VENG'ED, *a.* 1. Not avenged; not having obtained satisfaction. 2. Not punished.

UN-A-VERT'ED, *a.* Not averted; not turned away.

UN-A-VOID'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be made null or void. 2. Not avoidable; not to be shunned; inevitable. 3. Not to be missed in ratiocination.

UN-A-VOID'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being unavoidable; inevitableness. *Glanvile.*

UN-A-VOID'A-BLY, *adv.* Inevitably; in a manner that prevents failure or escape.

UN-A-VOID'ED, *a.* 1. Not avoided or shunned. 2. Inevitable.

UN-A-VOW'ED, *a.* Not avowed; not acknowledged; not owned; not confessed.

UN-A-WĀK'ED, UN-A-WĀK'EN-ED, *a.* 1. Not awakened; not roused from sleep. 2. Not roused from spiritual slumber or stupidity.

UN-A-WARE', *a.* Without thought; inattentive. *Swift.*

UN-A-WARE', or UN-A-WARES', *adv.* 1. Suddenly; unexpectedly; without previous preparation. 2. Without premeditated design.—*At unawares*, unexpectedly. *Dryden.*

UN-AW'ED, *a.* Not awed; not restrained by fear; undaunted.

UN-BAC'K'ED, *a.* 1. Not having been backed. 2. Not tamed; not taught to bear a rider. 3. Unsupported; left without aid.

UN-BĀK'ED, *a.* Not baked.

UN-BAL'ANCED, *a.* 1. Not balanced; not poised; not in equipoise. 2. Not adjusted; not settled; not brought to an equality of debt and credit. 3. Not restrained by equal power.

UN-BAL'LAST, *v. i.* To free from ballast; to discharge the ballast from. *Mar. Dict.*

UN-BAL'LAST-ED, *a.* 1. Freed from ballast. 2. *a.* Not furnished with ballast; not kept steady by ballast or by weight; unsteady.

UN-BAND'ED, *a.* Stripped of a band; having no band.

UN-BAN'NERED, *a.* Having no banner. *Pollok.*

UN-BAP-TĪZ'ED, *a.* Not baptized. *Hooker.*

UN-BÄR', *v. t.* To remove a bar or bars from; to unfasten; to open; as, to *unbar* a gate.

† UN-BÄRB'ED, *a.* Not shaven. *Shak.*

UN-BÄRK'ED, *a.* Stripped of its bark. *Bacon.*

UN-BÄR'RED, *pp.* Having its bars removed; unfastened.

UN-BÄR'RING, *ppr.* Removing the bars from; unfastening.

UN-BASH'FUL, *a.* Not bashful; bold; impudent.

† UN-BĀT'ED, *a.* Not repressed; not blunted.

UN-BĀTH'ED, *a.* Not bathed; not wet. *Dryden.*

UN-BAT'TERED, *a.* Not battered; not bruised.

† UN-BĀY', *v. t.* To open; to free from the restraint of mounds.

UN-BEARD'ED, (un-berd'ed) *a.* [*See* *Beard.] Having no beard; beardless.

UN-BEĀR'ING, *a.* Bearing or producing no fruit. *Dryden.*

UN-BĒAT'EN, *a.* 1. Not beaten; not treated with blows. 2. Untrod; not beaten by the feet.

UN-BEAŪ'TE-OUS, UN-BEAŪ'TI-FUL, *a.* Not beautiful; having no beauty. *Hammond.*

† UN-BE-COME', *v. t.* Not to become; not to be suitable to; to misbecome. *Sherlock.*

UN-BE-CŎM'ING, *a.* Unsuitable; improper for the person or character; indecent; indecorous. *Dryden.*

UN-BE-CŎM'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unsuitable manner; indecorously. *Barrow.*

UN-BE-CŎM'ING-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness to the person, character or circumstances; impropriety; indecorousness.

UN-BED', *v. t.* To raise or rouse from bed. *Walton.*

UN-BED'DED, *pp.* Raised from bed; disturbed.

UN-BED'DING, *ppr.* Raising from bed.

UN-BE-FIT'TING, *a.* Not befitting; unsuitable; unbecoming.

UN-BE-FRIEND'ED, (un-be-frend'ed) *a.* Not befriended; not supported by friends; having no friendly aid.

UN-BE-GET', *v. t.* To deprive of existence. *Dryden.*

UN-BE-GOT', UN-BE-GOT'TEN, *a.* 1. Not generated; eternal. 2. Not yet generated. 3. Not begotten; not generated.

UN-BE-GUĪLE', *v. t.* To undeceive; to free from the influence of deceit. *Donne.*

UN-BE-GUĪL'ED, *pp.* Undeceived.
UN-BE-GUN', *a* Not begun. *Hooker.*
UN-BE-HELD', *a.* Not beheld; not seen; not visible.
† UN-BĒ'ING, *a.* Not existing. *Brown.*
UN-BE-LIĒF', *n.* [Sax. *ungeleafa.*] 1. Incredulity; the withholding of belief. 2. Infidelity; disbelief of divine revelation.—3. In the *New Testament*, disbelief of the truth of the gospel. *Matt.* xiii. 4. Weak faith. *Mark* ix.
UN-BE-LIĒVE', *v. t.* 1. To discredit; not to believe or trust. 2. Not to think real or true.
UN-BE-LIĒV'ED, *pp.* Not believed; discredited.
UN-BE-LIĒV'ER, *n.* 1. An incredulous person; one who does not believe. 2. An infidel; one who discredits revelation.
UN-BE-LIĒV'ING, *a.* 1. Not believing; incredulous. 2. Infidel; discrediting divine revelation.
UN-BE-LŎV'ED, *a.* Not loved. *Dryden.*
UN-BE-MŌAN'ED, *a.* Not lamented. *Pollok.*
UN-BEND', *v. t.* 1. To free from flexure; to make straight. 2. To relax; to remit from a strain or from exertion; to set at ease for a time. 3. To relax effeminately.—4. In *seamanship*, to take the sails from their yards and stays; also, to cast loose a cable from the anchors; also, to untie one rope from another.
UN-BEND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Relaxing from any strain; remitting; taking from their yards, &c., as sails. 2. *a.* Not suffering flexure. 3. Unyielding; resolute; inflexible. 4. Unyielding; inflexible; firm. 5. Devoted to relaxation.
UN-BEN'E-FĪCED, *a.* Not enjoying or having a benefice.
UN-BE-NEV'O-LENT, *a.* Not benevolent; not kind.
UN-BE-NĪGHT'ED, *a.* Never visited by darkness.
UN-BE-NĪGN', (un-be-nīne') *a.* Not benign; not favorable or propitious; malignant. *Milton.*
UN-BENT', *pp.* of *unbend.* 1. Relaxed; remitted; relieved from strain or exertion.—2. In *seamen's language*, taken from the yards; loosed. 3. Not strained; unstrung. 4. Not crushed; not subdued.
UN-BE-QUĒATH'ED, *a.* Not bequeathed; not given by legacy.
UN-BE-SEEM'ING, *a.* Unbecoming; not befitting; unsuitable.
UN-BE-SOUGHT', (un-be-sa̤wt') *a.* Not besought; not sought by petition or entreaty. *Milton.*
UN-BE-SPŌK'EN, *a.* Not bespoken, or ordered beforehand.
UN-BE-STĂR'RED, *a.* Not adorned or distinguished by stars. *Pollok.*
UN-BE-STŌW'ED, *a.* Not bestowed; not given; not disposed of.
UN-BE-TRĀY'ED, *a.* Not betrayed. *Daniel.*
UN-BE-WĀIL'ED, *a.* Not bewailed; not lamented.
UN-BE-WITCH', *v. t.* To free from fascination. *South.*
UN-BĪ'AS, *v. t.* To free from bias or prejudice. *Swift.*
UN-BĪ'ASED, *pp.* 1. Freed from prejudice or bias. 2. *a.* Free from any undue partiality or prejudice; impartial.
UN-BĪ'AS-ED-LY, *adv.* Without prejudice; impartially.
UN-BĪ'AS-ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from bias or prejudice.
UN-BID', } *a.* 1. Not bid; not commanded. 2. Spon-
UN-BID'DEN, } taneous. 3. Uninvited; not requested to attend.
UN-BIG'OT-ED, *a.* Free from bigotry. *Addison.*
UN-BĪND', *v. t.* To untie; to remove a band from; to unfasten; to loose; to set free from shackles.
UN-BISH'OP, *v. t.* To deprive of episcopal orders.
UN-BIT', *a.* Not bitten. *Young.*
UN-BIT', *v. t.* 1. In *seamanship*, to remove the turns of a cable from off the bitts. *Mar. Dict.* 2. To unbridle.
UN-BIT'TED, *pp.* Removed from the bitts; unbridled.
UN-BIT'TING, *ppr.* Unbridling; removing from the bitts.
UN-BLĀM'A-BLE, *a.* Not blamable; not culpable.
UN-BLĀM'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being chargeable with no blame or fault. *More.*
UN-BLĀM'A-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to incur no blame. 1 *Thess.* ii.
UN-BLĀM'ED, *a.* Not blamed; free from censure.
UN-BLĂST'ED, *a.* Not blasted; not made to wither.
UN-BLEED'ING, *a.* Not bleeding; not suffering loss of blood. *Byron.*
UN-BLEM'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being blemished.
UN-BLEM'ISHED, *a.* 1. Not blemished; not stained; free from turpitude or reproach. 2. Free from deformity.
UN-BLENCH'ED, *a.* Not disgraced; not injured by any stain or soil. *Milton.*
UN-BLENCH'ING, *a.* Not shrinking or flinching; firm.
UN-BLEND'ED, *a.* Not blended; not mingled.
UN-BLEST', *a.* 1. Not blest; excluded from benediction. *Bacon.* 2. Wretched; unhappy. *Prior.*
UN-BLĪGHT'ED, *a.* Not blighted; not blasted. *Cowper.*
UN-BLĪND'ED, *a.* Not blinded.
UN-BLŎOD'ED, *a.* Not stained with blood. *Shak.*
UN-BLŎOD'Y, *a.* 1. Not stained with blood. 2. Not shedding blood; not cruel. *Dryden.*
UN-BLOS'SOM-ING, *a.* Not producing blossoms. *Mason.*
UN-BLŌWN', *a.* 1. Not blown; not having the bud expanded. 2. Not extinguished. 3. Not inflated with wind.
UN-BLUNT'ED, *a.* Not made obtuse or dull; not blunted. *Cowley.*
UN-BLŬSH'ING, *a.* Not blushing; destitute of shame; impudent. *Thomson.*
UN-BLUSH'ING-LY, *adv.* In an impudent manner.
UN-BŌAST'FUL, *a.* Not boasting; unassuming; modest.
UN-BOD'IED, *a.* 1. Having no material body; incorporeal. 2. Freed from the body. *Spenser.*
UN-BOIL'ED, *a.* Not boiled; as, *unboiled* rice. *Bacon.*
UN-BŌLT', *v. t.* To remove a bolt from; to unfasten; to open. *Shak.*
UN-BŌLT'ED, *a.* 1. Freed from fastening by bolts. 2. Unsifted; not bolted; not having the bran or coarse part separated by a bolter.
UN-BŎN'NE'T-ED, *a.* Having no bonnet on. *Shak.*
UN-BOOK'ISH, *a.* 1. Not addicted to books or reading. 2. Not cultivated by erudition. *Shak.*
UN-BORN', } *a.* Not born; not brought into life; future.
UN'BORN, }
UN-BOR'RŌWED, *a.* Not borrowed; genuine; original; native; one's own.
UN-BŎS'OM, *v. t.* 1. To disclose freely one's secret opinions or feelings. *Milton.* 2. To reveal in confidence.
UN-BŎS'OMED, *pp.* Disclosed, as secrets; revealed in confidence.
UN-BŎS'OM-ING, *ppr.* Disclosing, as secrets; revealing in confidence.
UN-BOT'TOMED, *a.* 1. Having no bottom; bottomless. 2. Having no solid foundation. *Hammond.*
UN-BOUGHT', (un-ba̤wt') *a.* 1. Not bought; obtained without money or purchase. 2. Not having a purchaser.
UN-BOUND', *a.* 1. Not bound; loose; wanting a cover. 2. Not bound by obligation or covenant. 3. *pret.* of *unbind.*
UN-BOUND'ED, *a.* 1. Having no bound or limit; unlimited in extent; infinite; interminable. 2. Having no check or control; unrestrained.
UN-BOUND'ED-LY, *adv.* Without bounds or limits.
UN-BOUND'ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from bounds.
UN-BOUN'TE-OUS, *a.* Not bounteous; not liberal
UN-BOW', *v. t.* To unbend. *Fuller.*
UN-BOW'ED, *a.* Not bent; not arched. *Shak.*
UN-BOW'EL, *v. t.* To deprive of the entrails; to exenterate; to eviscerate. *Decay of Piety.*
UN-BOW'ELED, *pp.* Eviscerated.
UN-BOW'EL-ING, *ppr.* Taking out the bowels.
UN-BRĀCE', *v. t.* To loose; to relax.
UN-BRĀID', *v. t.* To separate the strands of a braid; to disentangle.
UN-BRĀID'ED, *pp.* Disentangled, as the strands of a braid.
UN-BRĀID'ING, *ppr.* Separating the strands of a braid.
UN-BRĂNCH'ED, *a.* Not ramified; not shooting into branches.
UN-BRĂNCH'ING, *a.* Not dividing into branches.
UN-BREAST', (un-brest') *v. t.* To disclose or lay open.
UN-BRĒATH'ED, *a.* Not exercised. *Shak.*
UN-BRĒATH'ING, *a.* Unanimated. *Shak.*
UN-BRED', *a.* 1. Not well bred; not polished in manners; ill educated; rude. 2. Not taught.
UN-BREECH'ED, *a.* Having no breeches. *Shak.*
UN-BREW'ED, *a.* Not mixed; pure; genuine. *Young.*
† UN-BRĪB'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be bribed. *Feltham.*
UN-BRĪB'ED, *a.* Not bribed; not corrupted by money; not unduly influenced by money or gifts.
UN-BRĪ'DLE, *v. t.* To free from the bridle.
UN-BRĪ'DLED, *pp.* 1. Loosed from the bridle. 2. *a.* Unrestrained; licentious.
UN-BRŌKE', } *a.* 1. Not broken; not violated. 2. Not
UN-BRŌK'EN, } weakened; not crushed; not subdued. 3. Not tamed; not taught; not accustomed to the saddle, harness or yoke.
UN-BRŎTH'ER-LY, *a.* Not becoming a brother; not suitable to the character and relation of a brother; unkind. [*Unbrotherlike* is not used.]
UN-BRŪIS'ED, *a.* Not bruised; not crushed or hurt.
UN-BUC'KLE, *v. t.* To loose from buckles; to unfasten.
UN-BUC'KLED, *pp.* Loosed from buckles; unfastened.
UN-BUC'KLING, *ppr.* Loosing from buckles; unfastening.
UN-BUĬLD', } *v. t.* To demolish what is built; to raze; to
UN-BĬLD', } destroy. *Milton.*
UN-BUĬLT', *a.* Not yet built; not erected.
UN-BUR'IED, (un-ber'rid) *a.* Not buried; not interred.
UN-BURN'ED, } *a.* 1. Not burnt; not consumed by fire. 2.
UN-BURNT', } Not injured by fire; not scorched. 3. Not baked, as brick.
UN-BURN'ING, *a.* Not consuming away by fire.
UN-BUR'THEN, or UN-BUR'DEN, *v. t.* 1. To rid of a load; to free from a burden; to ease. 2. To throw off. 3. To relieve the mind or heart by disclosing what lies heavy on it.
UN-BUR'THENED, or UN-BUR'DENED, *pp.* Freed from a load; thrown off; eased; relieved.
UN-BUR'THEN-ING, or UN-BUR'DEN-ING, *ppr.* Free-

ing from a load or burden; relieving from what is a burden.

UN-BU'SIED, (un-biz'zid) *a.* Not busied; not employed; idle.

UN-BUT'TON, *v. t.* To loose from being fastened by buttons; to loose buttons. *Shak.*

UN-BUT'TONED, *pp.* Loosed from buttons. *Addison.*

UN-CĀGE', *v. t.* To loose from a cage.

UN-CĀG'ED, *pp.* Released from a cage or from confinement.

UN-CAL'CINED, *a.* [*See* * CALCINE.] Not calcined. *Boyle.*

UN-CAL'CU-LA-TED, *a.* Not subjected to calculation.

UN-CAL'CU-LA-TING, *a.* Not making calculations.

UN-CALL'ED, *a.* Not called; not summoned; not invited. —*Uncalled for*, not required; not needed or demanded.

† UN-CĂLM', *v. t.* To disturb. *Dryden.*

UN-CAN'CELED, *a.* Not canceled; not erased.

UN-CAN'DID, *a.* Not candid; not frank or sincere; not fair or impartial.

UN-CA-NON'I-CAL, *a.* Not agreeable to the canons; not acknowledged as authentic. *Barrow.*

UN-CA-NON'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being uncanonical.

UN-CAN'O-PIED, *a.* Not covered by a canopy.

UN-CAP', *v. t.* To remove a cap or cover; to open.

UN-CĀ'PA-BLE, *a.* Incapable.

UN-CAP'PED, *pp.* Opened.

UN-CAP'TI-VA-TED, *a.* Not captivated. *Rambler.*

UN-CĀRED *for*, *a.* Not regarded; not heeded.

UN-CĂR'NATE, *a.* Not fleshly. *Brown.*

UN-CĂR'PET-ED, *a.* Not covered with a carpet.

UN-CĀSE', *v. t.* 1. To disengage from a covering; to take off or out. 2. To flay; to strip.

UN-CĀS'ED, *pp.* Stripped of a covering or case.

UN-CĀS'ING, *ppr.* Disengaging from a cover.

UN-CAS'TRA-TED, *a.* Not castrated.

UN-CAT'E-CHĪSED, *a.* Not catechised; untaught. *Milton.*

UN-CAUGHT', (un-kawt') *a.* Not yet caught or taken.

UN-CAU$'ED, *a.* Having no precedent cause; existing without an author.

UN-CAU'TIOUS, *a.* Not cautious; not wary; heedless.

UN-CĒAS'ING, *a.* Not ceasing; not intermitting; continual.

UN-CĒAS'ING-LY, *adv.* Without intermission or cessation; continually.

UN-CEL'E-BRA-TED, *a.* Not celebrated; not solemnized.

UN-CE-LES'TIAL, *a.* Not heavenly. *Feltham.*

UN-CEN'SU-RA-BLE, *a.* Not worthy of censure. *Dwight.*

UN-CEN'SURED, (un-sen'shurd) *a.* Not censured; exempt from blame or reproach. *Pope.*

UN-CEN'TRI-CAL, *a.* Not central; distant from the centre.

UN-CER-E-MŌ'NI-AL, *a.* Not ceremonial.

UN-CER-E-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* Not ceremonious; not formal.

UN-CER'TAIN, *a.* 1. Not certain; doubtful; not certainly known. 2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge. 3. Not sure in the consequence. 4. Not sure; not exact. 5. Unsettled; irregular.

† UN-CER'TAINED, *a.* Made uncertain. *Raleigh.*

UN-CER'TAIN-LY, *adv.* 1. Not surely; not certainly. 2. Not confidently. *Locke.*

UN-CER'TAIN-TY, *n.* 1. Doubtfulness; dubiousness. 2. Want of certainty; want of precision. 3. Contingency. 4. Something unknown.

UN-CES'SANT, *a.* Continual; incessant.

† UN-CES'SANT-LY, *adv.* Incessantly.

UN-CHAIN', *v. t* To free from chains or slavery.

UN-CHAIN'ED, *pp.* Disengaged from chains, shackles or slavery.

UN-CHAIN'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from chains, bonds or restraint.

UN-CHANGE'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of change; immutable; not subject to variation.

UN-CHANGE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being subject to no change; immutability. *Newton.*

UN-CHANGE'A-BLY, *adv.* Without change; immutably.

UN-CHANG'ED, *a.* 1. Not changed or altered. 2. Not alterable.

UN-CHANG'ING, *a.* Not changing; suffering no alteration.

UN-CHAR-AC-TER-IS'TIC, *a.* Not characteristic; not exhibiting a character. *Gregory.*

† UN-CHARGE', *v. t.* To retract an accusation.

UN-CHARG'ED, *a.* Not charged; not loaded. *Shak.*

UN-CHAR'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Not charitable; contrary to charity, or the universal love prescribed by Christianity.

UN-CHAR'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of charity.

UN-CHAR'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to charity.

UN-CHARM', *v. t.* To release from some charm, fascination, or secret power. *Beaumont.*

UN-CHARM'ED, *a.* Not charmed; not fascinated.

UN-CHARM'ING, *a.* Not charming. *Dryden.*

† UN-CHĀ'RY, *a.* Not wary; not frugal. *Shak.*

UN-CHASTE', *a.* Not chaste; not continent; not pure; libidinous; lewd. *Milton.*

UN-CHASTE'LY, *adv.* Incontinently; lewdly. *Milton.*

UN-CHAS-TĪS'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be chastised.

UN-CHAS-TĪS'ED, *a.* 1. Not chastised; not punished. 2. Not corrected; not restrained.

UN-CHAS'TI-TY, *n.* Incontinence; lewdness; unlawful indulgence of the sexual appetite. *Woodward.*

UN-CHECK'ED, *a.* 1. Not checked; not restrained; not hindered. 2. Not contradicted. *Shak.*

UN-CHEER'FUL, *a.* Not cheerful; sad. *Shak.*

UN-CHEER'FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of cheerfulness; sadness.

UN-CHEER'Y, *a.* Dull; not enlivening. *Sterne.*

UN-CHEW'ED, *a.* Not chewed or masticated. *Dryden.*

† UN-CHILD', *v. t.* To bereave of children. *Shak.*

UN-CHRIST'IAN, *a.* 1. Contrary to the laws of Christianity. 2. Not evangelized; not converted to the Christian faith; infidel.

UN-CHRIST'IAN, *v. t.* To deprive of the constituent qualities of Christianity. *South.*

UN-CHRIST'IAN-IZE, *v. t.* To turn from the Christian faith; to cause to degenerate from the belief and profession of Christianity.

UN-CHRIST'IAN-LY, *a.* Contrary to the laws of Christianity; unbecoming Christians. *Milton.*

UN-CHRIST'IAN-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to Christian principles. *Bedell.*

UN-CHRIST'IAN-NESS, *n.* Contrariety to Christianity.

UN-CHURCH', *v. t.* To expel from a church; to deprive of the character and rights of a church. *Milner.*

UN-CHURCH'ED, *pp.* Expelled from a church.

UN-CHURCH'ING, *ppr.* Expelling from a church.

UN'CIAL, *a.* [L. *uncialis.*] Pertaining to letters of a large size, used in ancient manuscripts.

UN'CIAL, *n.* An uncial letter.

UN'CI-NATE, *a.* [L. *uncinatus.*] In *botany*, hooked at the end. *Martyn.*

UN-CIR'CUM-CISED, *a.* Not circumcised. *Scripture.*

UN-CIR-CUM-CI'SION, *n.* Absence or want of circumcision.

UN-CIR-CUM-SCRĪB'ED, *a.* Not circumscribed; not bounded; not limited. *Addison.*

UN-CIR-CUM-SPECT', *a.* Not circumspect; not cautious.

† UN-CIR-CUM-STAN'TIAL, *a.* Not important. *Brown.*

UN-CIV'IL, *a.* 1. Not civil; not complaisant; not courteous in manners. 2. Not polite; rude.

UN-CIV-IL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* A state of savageness; rude state.

UN-CIV'IL-IZED, *a.* 1. Not reclaimed from savage life. 2. Coarse; indecent; [*obs.*] *Addison.*

UN-CIV'IL-LY, *adv.* Not complaisantly; not courteously.

UN-CLAD', *a.* Not clad; not clothed.

UN-CLAIM'ED, *a.* Not claimed; not demanded.

UN-CLAR'I-FIED, *a.* Not purified; not fined; not depurated by a separation of feculent or foreign matter.

UN-CLĂSP', *v. t.* To loose a clasp; to open what is fastened with a clasp. *Shak.*

UN-CLĂSP'ING, *ppr.* Loosing a clasp.

UN-CLAS'SIC, UN-CLAS'SI-CAL, *a.* 1. Not classic; not according to the best models of writing. 2. Not pertaining to the classic writers.

UN'CLE, *n.* [Fr. *oncle*; contracted from L. *avunculus.*] The brother of one's father or mother.

UN-CLEAN', *a.* 1. Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy. 2. In the *Jewish law*, ceremonially impure. *Lev.* xi. 3. Foul with sin. *Matt.* x. 4. Not in covenant with God. 1 *Cor.* vii. 5. Lewd; unchaste.

UN-CLEAN'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be cleansed.

UN-CLEAN'LI-NESS, (un-klen'le-nes) *n.* Want of cleanliness; filthiness. *Clarendon.*

UN-CLEAN'LY, (un-klen'ly) *a.* 1. Foul; filthy; dirty. *Shak.* 2. Indecent; unchaste; obscene.

UN-CLEAN'NESS, *n.* 1. Foulness; dirtiness; filthiness. 2. Want of ritual or ceremonial purity. *Lev.* xv. 3. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; sinfulness. 4. Lewdness; incontinence. *Col.* iii.

UN-CLEANS'ED, (un-klenzd') *a.* Not cleansed; not purified.

UN-CLEW', *v. t.* To undo; to unwind, unfold or untie.

UN-CLINCH', *v. t.* To open the closed hand. *Garth.*

UN-CLINCH'ED, *pp.* Opened; unclosed.

UN-CLIP'PED, *a.* Not clipped; not cut; not diminished or shortened by clipping.

UN-CLOG', *v. t.* To disencumber of difficulties and obstructions; to free from encumbrances or any thing that retards motion.

UN-CLOG'GED, *pp.* or *a.* Disencumbered; set free from obstructions.

UN-CLOG'GING, *ppr.* Disencumbering.

UN-CLOIS'TER, *v. t.* To release from a cloister or from confinement; to set at liberty. *Norris.*

UN-CLOIS'TERED, *pp.* Released from a cloister or from confinement.

UN-CLOIS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Releasing from confinement.

UN-CLŌSE', *v. t.* 1. To open; to break the seal of. 2 To disclose; to lay open.

UN-CLŌS'ED, *pp.* 1. Opened. 2. *a.* Not separated by

inclosures; open. 3. Not finished; not concluded. 4. Not closed; not sealed.

UN-€LŌS'ING, *ppr.* Opening; breaking the seal of.

UN-€LŌTHE', *v. t.* To strip of clothes; to make naked; to divest. *Watts.*

UN-€LŌTH'ED, *pp.* Stripped of clothing or covering.

UN-€LŌTH'ED-LY, *adv.* Without clothing. *Bacon.*

UN-€LŌTH'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of clothing.

UN-€LOUD', *v. t.* To unvail; to clear from obscurity or clouds.

UN-€LOUD'ED, *a.* 1. Not cloudy; free from clouds; clear. 2. Not darkened; not obscured.

UN-€LOUD'ED-NESS, *n.* 1. Freedom from clouds; clearness. 2. Freedom from obscurity or gloom.

UN-€LOUD'ING, *ppr.* Clearing from clouds or obscurity.

UN-€LOUD'Y, *a.* Not cloudy; clear; free from clouds, obscurity or gloom. *Gay.*

UN-€LUTCH', *v. t.* To open something closely shut.

UN-€O-AG'U-LA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be coagulated. *Good.*

UN-€O-AG'U-LA-TED, *a.* Not coagulated or concreted.

UN-€ŌAT'ED, *a.* Not coated; not covered with a coat.

UN-€O€K'ED, *a.* 1. Not cocked, as a gun. 2. Not made into cocks, as hay. 3. Not set up, as the brim of a hat.

UN-€OIF', *v. t.* To pull the cap off. *Arbuthnot.*

UN-€OIF'ED, *a.* Not wearing a coif. *Young.*

UN-€OIL', *v. t.* To unwind or open, as the turns of a rope.

UN-€OIL'ED, *pp.* Opened; unwound.

UN-€OIN'ED, *a.* Not coined; as, *uncoined* silver.

UN-€OL-LE€T'ED, *a.* 1. Not collected; not received. 2. Not collected; not recovered from confusion or wandering.

UN-€OL-LE€T'I-BLE, *a.* Not collectible; that cannot be collected or levied, or paid by the debtor.

UN-€OL'ORED, *a.* 1. Not colored; not stained or dyed. 2. Not heightened in description.

UN-€ŌMB'ED, *a.* Not combed; not dressed with a comb.

UN-€OM-BĪN'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being combined.

UN-€OM-BĪN'ED, *a.* Not combined; separate; simple.

UN-€OME'LI-NESS, *n.* Want of comeliness; want of beauty or grace. *Locke.*

UN-€OME'LY, *a.* 1. Not comely; wanting grace. 2. Unseemly; unbecoming; unsuitable.

UN-€OM'FORT-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Affording no comfort; gloomy. 2. Giving uneasiness.

UN-€OM'FORT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of comfort or cheerfulness. *Taylor.* 2. Uneasiness.

UN-€OM'FORT-A-BLY, *adv.* In an uncomfortable manner; without comfort or cheerfulness.

UN-€OM-MAND'ED, *a.* Not commanded; not required by precept, order or law. *South.*

UN-€OM-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* [*See* *Commendable.] Not commendable; not worthy of commendation; illaudable.

UN-€OM-MEND'ED, *a.* Not praised; not commended.

UN-€OM-MER'CIAL, *a.* Not commercial; not carrying on commerce.

UN-€OM-MIS'ER-A-TED, *a.* Not commiserated; not pitied.

UN-€OM-MIS'SIONED, *a.* Not commissioned; not having a commission. *Tooke.*

UN-€OM-MIT'TED, *a.* Not committed. *Hammond.*

UN-€OM'MON, *a.* 1. Not common; not usual; rare. 2. Not frequent; not often seen or known.

UN-€OM'MON-LY, *adv.* 1. Rarely; not usually. 2. To an uncommon degree.

UN-€OM'MON-NESS, *n.* Rareness of occurrence; infrequency.

UN-€OM-MŪ'NI-€A-TED, *a.* 1. Not communicated; not disclosed or delivered to others. 2. Not imparted to or from another.

UN-€OM-MŪ'NI-€A-TIVE, *a.* Not communicative; not free to communicate to others; reserved.

UN-€OM-PA€T', *a.* Not compact; not firm; not of close texture; loose. *Addison.*

UN-€OM-PA€T'ED, *a.* Not compact; not firm. *Johnson.*

UN-€ŌM'PA-NIED, *a.* Having no companion. *Fairfax.*

UN-€OM-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* Not compassionate.

UN-€OM-PAS'SIONED, *a.* Not pitied.

UN-€OM-PELL'A-BLE, *a.* Not compellable; that cannot be forced or compelled. *Feltham.*

UN-€OM-PELL'ED, *a.* Not forced; free from compulsion.

UN-€OM'PEN-SA-TED, *a.* [*See* *Compensate.] Not compensated; unrewarded.

UN-€OM-PLĀIN'ING, *a.* Not complaining; not murmuring; not disposed to murmur.

UN-€OM'PLAI-SANT, *a.* Not complaisant; not civil; not courteous. *Locke.*

UN-€OM'PLAI-SANT-LY, *adv.* Uncivilly; discourteously.

UN-€OM-PLĒTE', *a.* Not complete; not finished.

UN-€OM-PLĒT'ED, *a.* Not finished; not completed.

UN-€OM-PLŸ'ING, *a.* Not complying; not yielding to request or command; unbending.

UN-€OM-POUND'ED, *a.* 1. Not compounded; not mixed. 2. Simple; not intricate.

UN-€OM-POUND'ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from mixture; simplicity of substance. *Hammond.*

UN-€OM-PRE-HEN'SIVE, *a* 1 Not comprehensive. 2. Unable to comprehend. *South.*

UN-€OM-PRESS'ED, *a.* Not compressed; free from compression. *Boyle.*

UN-€OM'PRO-MĪS-ING, *a.* Not compromising; not agreeing to terms; not complying. *Review.*

UN-€ON-CĒIV'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be conceived or understood; that cannot be comprehended. *Locke.*

UN-€ON-CĒIV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being inconceivable. [*Little used.*] *Locke.*

UN-€ON-CĒIV'ED, *a.* Not thought; not imagined. *Creech.*

UN-€ON-CERN', *n.* Want of concern; absence of anxiety; freedom from solicitude. *Swift.*

UN-€ON-CERN'ED, *a.* 1. Not concerned; not anxious; feeling no solicitude. 2. Having no interest in.

UN-€ON-CERN'ED-LY, *adv.* Without interest or affection; without anxiety. *Dryden.*

UN-€ON-CERN'ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from concern or anxiety. *South.*

† UN-€ON-CERN'ING, *a.* Not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one. *Addison.*

† UN-€ON-CERN'MENT, *n.* The state of having no share.

UN-€ON-CIL'I-A-TED, *a.* Not reconciled.

UN-€ON-CIL'I-A-TING, *a.* Not conciliating; not adapted or disposed to gain favor, or to reconciliation.

† UN-€ON-€LŪD'I-BLE, *a.* Not determinable. *More.*

UN-€ON-€LŪD'ING, or UN-€ON-€LŪD'ENT, *a.* Not decisive; not inferring a plain or certain conclusion. [*L. u.*]

† UN-€ON-€LŪD'ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of being inconclusive. *Boyle.*

† UN-€ON-€LŪ'SIVE, *a.* Not decisive. *Hammond.*

UN-€ON-€O€T'ED, *a.* Not concocted; not digested. *Brown.*

UN-€ON-DEM'NED, *a.* 1. Not condemned; not judged guilty. 2. Not disapproved; not pronounced criminal.

UN-€ON-DENS'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be condensed.

UN-€ON-DENS'ED, *a.* Not condensed.

UN-€ON-DĪ''TION-AL, *a.* Absolute; unreserved; not limited by any conditions. *Dryden.*

UN-€ON-DĪ''TION-AL-LY, *adv.* Without conditions; without terms of limitation; without reservation.

UN-€ON-DŪ'CING, *a.* Not leading to. *Phillips.*

UN-€ON-DU€T'ED, *a.* Not led; not guided. *Barrow.*

UN-€ON-FESS'ED, *a.* Not confessed; not acknowledged.

UN-€ON-FĪN'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Unbounded; [*obs.*] *Shak.* 2. That cannot be confined or restrained. *Thomson.*

UN-€ON-FIN'ED, *a.* 1. Not confined; free from restraint; free from control. 2. Having no limits; unbounded.

UN-€ON-FĪN'ED-LY, *adv.* Without confinement. *Barrow.*

UN-€ON-FIRM'ED, *a.* 1. Not fortified by resolution; weak; raw. 2. Not confirmed; not strengthened by additional testimony. 3. Not confirmed according to the church ritual.

† UN-€ON-FORM', *a.* Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous.

UN-€ON-FORM'A-BLE, *a.* Not consistent; not agreeable; not conforming. *Watts.*

UN-€ON-FORM'I-TY, *n.* Incongruity; inconsistency; want of conformity. *South.*

UN-€ON-FŪS'ED, *a.* 1. Free from confusion or disorder. *Locke.* 2. Not embarrassed.

UN-€ON-FŪS'ED-LY, *adv.* Without confusion. *Locke.*

UN-€ON-FŪT'A-BLE, *a.* Not confutable; not to be refuted or overthrown; that cannot be disproved or convicted of error.

UN-€ON-ĠĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being congealed.

UN-€ON-ĠĒAL'ED, *a.* Not frozen; not congealed; not concreted. *Brown.*

UN-€ON-ĠĒ'NI-AL, *a.* Not congenial.

UN-€ON'JU-GAL, *a.* Not suitable to matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or husband. *Milton.*

UN-€ON-JUN€'TIVE, *a.* That cannot be joined. [*L. u.*]

UN-€ON-NE€T'ED, *a.* 1. Not connected; not united; separate. 2. Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts; loose; vague; desultory.

UN-€ON-NĪV'ING, *a.* Not conniving; not overlooking or winking at. *Milton.*

UN-€ON'QUER-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not conquerable; invincible; that cannot be vanquished or defeated; that cannot be overcome in contest. 2. That cannot be subdued and brought under control.

UN-€ON'QUER-A-BLY, *adv.* Invincibly; insuperably.

UN-€ON'QUERED, *a.* 1. Not vanquished or defeated. 2. Unsubdued; not brought under control. 3. Invincible; insuperable.

UN-€ON-SCI-EN'TIOUS, *a.* Not conscientious; not regulated or limited by conscience. *Kent.*

UN-€ON'SCION-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Unreasonable; exceeding the limits of any reasonable claim or expectation. 2. Forming unreasonable expectations. 3. Enormous;

vast; [*not elegant.*] 4. Not guided or influenced by conscience.

UN-CON'SCION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unreasonableness of hope or claim.

UN-CON'SCION-A-BLY, *adv.* Unreasonably; in a manner or degree that conscience and reason do not justify.

UN-CON'SCIOUS, *a.* 1. Not conscious; having no mental perception. 2. Not conscious; not knowing; not perceiving.

UN-CON'SCIOUS-LY, *adv.* Without perception; without knowledge.

UN-CON'SCIOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of perception; want of knowledge.

† UN-CON'SE-CRATE, *v. t.* To render not sacred; to desecrate. *South.*

UN-CON'SE-CRA-TED, *a.* Not consecrated; not set apart for a sacred use by religious ceremonies; not dedicated or devoted.

UN-CON-SENT'ED *to.* Not consented to; not yielded; not agreed to. *Wake.*

UN-CON-SENT'ING, *a.* Not consenting; not yielding consent.

UN-CON-SID'ERED, *a.* Not considered; not attended to.

UN-CON-SŌL'ED, *a.* Not consoled; not comforted.

UN-CON-SOL'I-DA-TED, *a.* Not consolidated or made solid.

UN-CON-SŌL'ING, *a.* Not consoling; affording no comfort.

UN-CON'SO-NANT, *a.* Not consonant; not consistent; incongruous; unfit. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*

† UN-CON-SPĪR'ING-NESS, *n.* Absence of plot or conspiracy. *Boyle.*

UN-CON'STANT, *a.* Not constant; not steady or faithful; fickle; changeable. *Shak.*

UN-CON-STI-TŪ'TION-AL, *a.* Not agreeable to the constitution; not authorized by the constitution; contrary to the principles of the constitution.

UN-CON-STI-TU-TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being unauthorized by the constitution, or contrary to its provisions or principles.

UN-CON-STI-TŪ'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner not warranted by or contrary to the constitution.

UN-CON-STRĀIN'ED, *a.* 1. Free from constraint; acting voluntarily; voluntary. 2. Not prceeding from constraint; as actions.

UN-CON-STRĀIN'ED-LY, *adv.* Without force or constraint; freely; spontaneously; voluntarily. *South.*

UN-CON-STRĀINT', *n.* Freedom from constraint; ease.

UN-CON-SULT'ING, *a.* Taking no advice; rash; imprudent. *Sidney.*

UN-CON-SŪM'ED, *a.* Not consumed; not wasted, expended or dissipated; not destroyed. *Milton.*

UN-CON-SUM'MATE, *a.* Not consummated. *Dryden.*

UN-CON-TEM'NED, *a.* Not despised; not contemned.

UN-CON-TEND'ED *for.* Not contended for; not urged for.

UN-CON-TEND'ING, *a.* Not contending; not contesting.

UN-CON-TENT'ED, *a.* Not contented; not satisfied.

† UN-CON-TENT'ING-NESS, *n.* Want of power to satisfy.

UN-CON-TEST'A-BLE, *a.* Indisputable; not to be controverted.

UN-CON-TEST'ED, *a.* 1. Not contested; not disputed. 2. Evident; plain. *Blackmore.*

UN-CON-TRA-DICT'ED, *a.* Not contradicted; not denied.

UN-CON'TRĪTE, *a.* Not contrite; not penitent.

UN-CON-TRĪV'ED, *a.* Not contrived; not formed by design. *Dwight.*

UN-CON-TRĪV'ING, *a.* Not contriving; improvident.

UN-CON-TRŌLL'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be controlled; ungovernable; that cannot be restrained. 2. That cannot be resisted or diverted. 3. Indisputable; irrefragable.

UN-CON-TRŌLL'A-BLY, *adv.* 1. Without power of opposition. 2. In a manner or degree that admits of no restraint or resistance.

UN-CON-TRŌLL ED, *a.* 1. Not governed; not subjected to a superior power or authority; not restrained. 2. Not resisted; unopposed. 3. Not convinced; not refuted.

UN-CON-TRŌLL'ED-LY, *adv.* Without control or restraint; without effectual opposition. *Decay of Piety.*

UN-CON'TRO-VERT-ED, *a.* Not disputed; not contested; not liable to be called in question. *Glanville.*

UN-CON-VERS'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not free in conversation; not social; reserved. 2. Not suited to conversation.

UN-CON'VER-SANT, *a.* Not conversant; not familiarly acquainted with. *Mitford.*

UN-CON-VERT'ED, *a.* 1. Not converted; not changed in opinion; not turned from one faith to another. 2. Not persuaded of the truth of the Christian religion. 3. Not renewed; not regenerated. 4. Not turned or changed from one form to another.

UN-CON-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be converted or changed in form.

UN-CON-VIN'CED, *a.* Not convinced; not persuaded.

UN-CORD', *v. t.* To loose from cords; to unfasten or unbind.

UN-CORK', *v. t.* To draw the cork from.

UN-CORK'ED, *pp.* Having the cork drawn.

UN-CORK'ING, *ppr.* Drawing the cork from.

UN-COR'O-NET-ED, *a.* Not honored with a coronet.

UN-COR'PU-LENT, *a.* Not corpulent; not fleshy. *Pollok.*

UN-COR-RECT'ED, *a.* 1. Not corrected; not revised; not rendered exact. 2. Not reformed; not amended.

UN-COR'RI-GI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be corrected; depraved beyond correction.

UN-COR-RUPT', *a.* Not corrupt; not depraved; not perverted; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest.

UN-COR-RUPT'ED, *a.* Not corrupted; not vitiated; not depraved. *Dryden.*

UN-COR-RUPT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being uncorrupted.

UN-COR-RUPT'I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be corrupted.

UN-COR-RUPT'LY, *adv.* With integrity; honestly.

UN-COR-RUPT'NESS, *n.* Integrity; uprightness.

UN-COUN'SEL-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be advised; not consistent with good advice or prudence. *Clarendon.*

UN-COUNT'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be counted.

UN-COUNT'ED, *a.* Not counted; not numbered. *Shak.*

UN-COUN'TER-FEIT, *a.* Not counterfeit; not spurious; genuine. *Sprat.*

UN-COUN-TER-MAND'ED, *a.* Not countermanded.

UN-COUP'LE, (un-kup'pl) *v. t.* To loose dogs from their couples; to set loose; to disjoin. *Dryden.*

UN-COUP'LED, (un-kup'pld) *pp.* Disjoined; set free.

UN-COUP'LING, *ppr.* Disuniting; setting free.

UN-COURT'E-OUS, (un-kurt'e-us) *a.* [*See* * COURTEOUS.] Uncivil; unpolite; not kind and complaisant. *Sidney.*

UN-COURT'E-OUS-LY, *adv.* Uncivilly; unpolitely.

UN-COURT'E-OUS-NESS, *n.* Incivility; disobliging treatment.

UN-CŌURT'LI-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness of manners to a court; inelegance. *Addison.*

UN-CŌURT'LY, *a.* 1. Inelegant of manners; not becoming a court; not refined; unpolite. 2. Not courteous or civil. 3. Not versed in the manners of a court.

UN-COUTH', *a.* [Sax. *uncuth.*] Odd; strange; unusual; not rendered pleasing by familiarity.

UN-COUTH'LY, *adv.* Oddly; strangely. *Dryden.*

UN-COUTH'NESS, *n.* Oddness; strangeness; want of agreeableness derived from familiarity.

UN-COV'E-NANT-ED, *a.* Not promised by covenant; not resting on a covenant or promise. *S. Miller.*

UN-COV'ER, *v. t.* 1. To divest of a cover; to remove any covering from. 2. To deprive of clothes; to strip; to make naked. 3. To unroof, as a building. 4. To take off the hat or cap; to bare the head. 5. To strip of a vail, or of any thing that conceals; to lay open; to disclose to view.

UN-COV'ERED, *pp.* Divested of a covering or of clothing; laid open to view; made bare.

UN-COV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Divesting of a cover or of clothes; stripping of a vail; laying open to view.

UN-CRE-ĀTE', *v. t.* To annihilate; to deprive of existence. *Milton.*

UN-CRE-ĀT'ED, *pp.* 1. Reduced to nothing; deprived of existence. 2. *a.* Not yet created. 3. Not produced by creation.

UN-CRED'I-BLE, *a.* Not to be believed; not entitled to credit.

UN-CRED'IT-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not in good credit or reputation; not reputable. 2. Not for the credit or reputation.

UN-CRED'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of reputation. 2. The quality of being disreputable.

UN-CRED'IT-ED, *a.* Not believed. *Warner.*

UN-CRIT'I-CAL, *a.* 1. Not critical. 2. Not according to the just rules of criticism. *M. Stuart.*

UN-CROP'PED, *a.* Not cropped; not gathered. *Milton.*

UN-CROSS'ED, *a.* 1. Not crossed; not canceled. *Shak.* 2. Not thwarted; not opposed.

UN-CROWD'ED, *a.* Not crowded; not compressed; not straitened for want of room.

UN-CROWN', *v. t.* 1. To deprive of a crown; to dethrone. 2. To pull off the crown. *Dryden.*

UN-CROWN'ED, *pp.* 1. Deprived of a crown. 2. *a.* Not crowned; having no crown.

UN-CROWN'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a crown.

UN-CRYS'TAL-ĪZ-A-BLE, *a.* Not susceptible of crystalization. *Ure.*

UN-CRYS'TAL-ĪZED, *a.* Not crystalized.

UNC'TION, *n.* [Fr. *onction*; L. *unctio.*] 1. The act of anointing. 2. Unguent; ointment. *Dryden.* 3. The act of anointing medically. 4. Any thing softening or lenitive. *Shak.* 5. That which excites piety and devotion. *Johnson.* 6. Richness of gracious affections. 7. Divine or sanctifying grace. 1 *John* i.—*Extreme unction*, the rite of anointing in the last hours; or the application of sacred oil to the parts where the five senses reside.

UNCT-U-OS'I-TY, *n.* Oiliness; fatness; the quality of being greasy. *Brown.*

UNCT'U-OUS, *a.* 1. Fat; oily; greasy. *Dryden.* 2. Having a resemblance to oil.
UNCT'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Fatness; oiliness. 2. The quality of resembling oil.
UN-CUCK'OLD-ED, *a.* Not made a cuckold. *Shak.*
UN-CULL'ED, *a.* 1. Not gathered. 2. Not separated; not selected.
UN-CUL'PA-BLE, *a.* Not blamable; not faulty. *Hooker.*
† UN-CULT', *a.* [*un*, and L. *cultus.*] Uncultivated; rude; illiterate. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*
UN-CUL'TI-VA-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being cultivated.
UN-CUL'TI-VA-TED, *a.* 1. Not cultivated; not tilled; not used in tillage. 2. Not instructed; not civilized; rude; rough in manners.
UN-CUM'BERED, *a.* Not burdened; not embarrassed.
UN-CŪR'A-BLE, *a.* Incurable. [*The latter is mostly used.*]
UN-CŪR'A-BLY, *adv.* Incurably.
† UN-CURB'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be curbed or checked.
UN-CURB'ED, *a.* Not curbed; not restrained; licentious.
UN-CURL', *v. t.* To loose from ringlets. *Dryden.*
UN-CURL', *v. i.* To fall from a curled state, as ringlets; to become straight. *Shak.*
UN-CURL'ED, *pp.* 1. Loosed from ringlets. 2. *a.* Not curled; not formed into ringlets.
UN-CURL'ING, *ppr.* Loosing from ringlets.
UN-CUR'RENT, *a.* Not current; not passing in common payment. *Shak.*
† UN-CURSE', (un-curs') *v. t.* To free from any execration.
UN-CURS'ED, } *a.* Not cursed; not execrated. *King*
UN-CURST', } *Charles.*
UN-CUR-TAIL'ED, *a.* Not curtailed; not shortened.
UN-CUS'TOM-A-RY, *a.* Not customary; not usual. *Dwight.*
UN-CUS'TOMED, *a.* 1. Not subjected to customs or duty. 2. That has not paid duty, or been charged with customs.
UN-CUT', *a.* Not cut; as, trees *uncut. Waller.*
UN-DAM', *v. t.* To free from a dam, mound or obstruction.
UN-DAM'AGED, *a.* Not damaged; not made worse.
UN-DAMP ED, *a.* Not damped; not depressed.
UN-DĀN'GER-OUS, *a.* Not dangerous. *Thomson.*
UN-DARK'ENED, *a.* Not darkened or obscured.
UN'DA-TED, *a.* [L. *undatus*, *undo.*] Waved; rising and falling in waves towards the margin, as a leaf.
UN-DĀT'ED, *a.* Not dated; having no date.
UN-DAUNT'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be daunted. *Harmar.*
UN-DAUNT'ED, *a.* Not daunted; not subdued or depressed by fear; intrepid. *Dryden.*
UN-DAUNT'ED-LY, *adv.* Boldly; intrepidly. *South.*
UN-DAUNT'ED-NESS, *n.* Boldness; fearless bravery.
UN-DAWN'ING, *a.* Not yet dawning; not growing light; not opening with brightness. *Cowper.*
UN-DAZ'ZLED, *a.* Not dazzled; not confused by splendor. *Milton. Boyle.*
† UN-DEAF', *v. t.* To free from deafness.
UN-DE-BĀS'ED, *a.* Not debased; not adulterated. *Shak.*
UN-DE-BAUCH'ED, *a.* Not debauched; not corrupted; pure. *Dryden.*
UN-DEC'A-GON, *n.* [L. *undecim*, and Gr. γωνια.] A figure of eleven angles or sides.
UN-DE-CĀY'ED, *a.* Not decayed; not impaired by age or accident; being in full strength. *Dryden.*
UN-DE-CĀY'ING, *a.* 1. Not decaying; not suffering diminution or decline. 2. Immortal.
UN-DE-CĒIV'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be deceived; not subject to deception. *Holder.*
UN-DE-CĒIVE', *v. t.* To free from deception, cheat, fallacy or mistake, whether caused by others or by ourselves.
UN-DE-CĒIV'ED, *pp.* 1. Disabused of cheat, deception or fallacy. 2. Not deceived; not misled or imposed on.
UN-DE-CĒIV'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from deception or fallacy.
UN-DĒ'CEN-CY, *n.* Unbecomingness; indecency.
UN-DĒ'CENT, *a.* Not decent; indecent.
UN-DĒ'CENT-LY, *adv.* Indecently.
UN-DE-CĪD'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be decided. *South.*
UN-DE-CĪD'ED, *a.* Not decided; not determined.
UN-DE-CĪ'PHER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be deciphered.
UN-DE-CĪ'PHERED, *a.* Not deciphered or explained.
UN-DE-CĪ'SIVE, *a.* Not decisive; not conclusive; not determining the controversy or contest. *Granville.*
UN-DEC'K', *v. t.* To divest of ornaments. *Shak.*
UN-DEC'K'ED, *pp.* 1. Deprived of ornaments. 2 *a* Not decked; not adorned. *Milton.*
UN-DE-CLĀR'ED, *a.* Not declared; not avowed.
UN-DE-CLĪN'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be declined. 2. Not to be avoided. *Hacket.*
UN-DE-CLĪN'ED, *a.* 1. Not deviating; not turned from the right way. 2. Not varied in termination.
UN-DE-COM-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* Not admitting decomposition; that cannot be decomposed. *Chemistry.*
UN-DE-COM-PŌS'ED, *a.* Not decomposed; not separated, as constituent particles. *Chemistry.*
UN-DE-COM-POUND'ED, *a.* Not decompounded.
UN-DEC'O-RA-TED, *a.* Not adorned; not embellished; plain. *Buckminster.*
UN-DED'I-CA-TED, *a.* 1. Not dedicated; not consecrated 2. Not inscribed to a patron.
UN-DEED'ED, *a.* 1. Not signalized by any great action *Shak.* 2. Not transferred by deed; [*local.*]
UN-DE-FĀCE'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be defaced.
UN-DE-FĀ'CED, *a.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured.
UN-DE-FĒAS'I-BLE, *a.* Not defeasible.
UN-DE-FEND'ED, *a.* 1. Not defended; not protected. 2. Not vindicated. 3. Open to assault; being without works of defense.
UN-DE-FĪ'ED, *a.* Not set at defiance; not challenged.
UN-DE-FĪL'ED, *a.* Not defiled; not polluted; not vitiated.
UN-DE-FĪN'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not definable; not capable of being described or limited. 2. That cannot be described by interpretation or definition.
UN-DE-FĪN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being undefinable. *E. T. Fitch.*
UN-DE-FĪN'ED, *a.* 1. Not defined; not described by definition or explanation. 2. Not having its limits described.
UN-DE-FLOUR'ED, *a.* Not debauched; not vitiated.
UN-DE-FORM'ED, *a.* Not deformed; not disfigured.
UN-DE-FRAUD'ED, *a.* Not defrauded.
UN-DE-FRĀY'ED, *a.* Not defrayed; not paid.
UN-DE-GRĀD'ED, *a.* Not degraded.
UN-DĒ'I-FŸ, *v. t.* To reduce from the state of Deity.
UN-DEL'E-GA-TED, *a.* Not delegated; not deputed; not granted.
UN-DE-LIB'ER-A-TED, *a.* Not carefully considered.
UN-DE-LIB'ER-A-TING, *a.* Not deliberating; not hesitating; hasty; prompt.
UN-DE-LĪGHT'ED, *a.* Not delighted; not well pleased.
UN-DE-LĪGHT'FUL, *a.* Not giving delight or great pleasure.
UN-DE-LIV'ERED, *a.* Not delivered; not communicated.
UN-DE-MAND'ED, *a.* Not demanded; not required.
UN-DE-MOL'ISHED, *a.* 1. Not demolished; not pulled down. *Swift.* 2. Not destroyed.
UN-DE-MON'STRA-BLE, *a.* 1. Not capable of fuller evidence. *Hooker.* 2. Not capable of demonstration.
UN-DE-NĪ'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be denied.
UN-DE-NĪ'A-BLY, *adv.* So plainly as to admit no denial.
UN-DE-PEND'ING, *a.* Not dependent. *Milton.*
UN-DE-PLŌR'ED, *a.* Not lamented. *Dryden.*
UN-DE-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be deposed from office. *Milton.*
UN-DE-PRĀV'ED, *a.* Not corrupted; not vitiated.
UN-DEP'RE-CA-TED, *a.* Not deprecated.
UN-DE-PRĒ'CIA-TED, *a.* Not depreciated. *Walsh.*
UN-DE-PRĪV'ED, *a.* Not deprived; not divested of by authority; not stripped of any possession.
UN'DER, *prep.* [Goth. *undar*; Sax. *under*; D. *onder*; G. *unter.*] 1. Beneath; below; so as to have something over or above. 2. In a state of pupilage or subjection to. 3. In a less degree than. 4. For less than. 5. Less than; below. 6. With the pretense of; with the cover or pretext of. 7. With less than. 8. In a degree, state or rank inferior to. 9. In a state of being loaded; in a state of bearing or being burdened. 10. In a state of oppression or subjection to, the state in which a person is considered as bearing or having any thing laid upon him. 11. In a state of liability or obligation. 12. In the state of bearing and being known by. 13. In the state of; in the enjoyment or possession of. 14. During the time of. 15. Not having reached or arrived to; below. 16. Represented by; in the form of. 17. In the state of protection or defense. 18. As bearing a particular character. 19. Being contained or comprehended in. 20. Attested by; signed by. 21. In a state of being handled, treated or discussed, or of being the subject of. 22. In subordination to. 23. In subjection or bondage to; ruled or influenced by; *in a moral sense. Rom.* iii.—*Under a signature*, bearing, as a name or title.—*Under way*, in *seamen's language*, moving; in a condition to make progress.—*To keep under*, to hold in subjection or control; to restrain.
UN'DER, *a.* Lower in degree; subject; subordinate.—*Under* is much used in composition.
UN-DER-AC'TION, *n.* Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story. *Dryden.*
UN-DER-Ā'GENT, *n.* A subordinate agent. *South.*
UN-DER-BEĀR', *v. t.* 1. To support; to endure. *Shak.* 2. To line; to guard; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
UN-DER-BEĀR'ER, *n.* In *funerals*, one who sustains the corpse.
UN-DER-BID', *v. t.* To bid or offer less than another; as in auctions, when a contract or service is set up to the lowest bidder.
UN'DER-BRED, *a.* Of inferior breeding or manners.
UN'DER-BRUSH, *n.* Shrubs and small trees in a wood or forest, growing under large trees.
† UN-DER-BUŸ', *v. t.* To buy at less than a thing is worth.
UN-DER-CHĀM'BER-LAIN, *n.* A deputy chamberlain of the exchequer.

UN'DER-CLERK, *n.* A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.
UN'DER-CROFT, *n.* A vault under the choir or chancel of a church; also, a vault or secret walk under ground.
UN-DER-CUR'RENT, *n.* A current below the surface of the water. *Mar. Dict.*
UN-DER-DITCH', *v. t.* To form a deep ditch or trench to drain the surface of land.
UN-DER-DŌ', *v. i.* 1. To act below one's abilities. *B. Jonson.* 2. To do less than is requisite. *Grew.*
UN'DER-DOSE, *n.* A quantity less than a dose.
UN-DER-DŌSE', *v. i.* To take small doses. *Cheyne.*
UN'DER-DRĀIN, *n.* A drain or trench below the surface of the ground.
UN-DER-DRĀIN', *v. t.* To drain by cutting a deep channel below the surface.
UN-DER-FAC'TION, *n.* A subordinate faction.
UN-DER-FARM'ER, *n.* A subordinate farmer.
UN'DER-FEL'LŌW, *n.* A mean, sorry wretch.
UN-DER-FILL'ING, *n.* The lower part of a building.
† UN-DER-FONG', *v. t.* [Sax. *fangan*, to seize.] To take in hand. *Spenser.*
UN'DER-FOOT, *adv.* Beneath. *Milton.*
UN'DER-FOOT, *a.* Low; base; abject; trodden down.
UN-DER-FUR'NISH, *v. t.* To supply with less than enough.
UN-DER-FUR'NISHED, *pp.* Supplied with less than enough.
UN-DER-FUR'NISH-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with less than enough.
UN-DER-FUR'RŌW, *adv.* In *agriculture*, to *sow underfurrow*, is to plough in seed.
UN-DER-GIRD', *v. t.* [*See* GIRD.] To bind below; to gird round the bottom. *Acts* xxvii.
UN-DER-GŌ', *v. t.* 1. To suffer; to endure something burdensome or painful to the body or the mind. 2. To pass through. 3. To sustain without fainting, yielding or sinking. 4. To be the bearer of; to possess; [*obs.*] 5. To support; to hazard; [*obs.*] 6. To be subject to; [*obs.*]
UN-DER-GŌ'ING, *ppr.* Suffering; enduring.
UN-DER-GONE', *pp.* Borne; suffered; sustained.
UN-DER-GRAD'U-ATE, *n.* A student or member of a university or college, who has not taken his first degree.
UN-DER-GROUND', *n.* A place or space beneath the surface of the ground. *Shak.*
UN'DER-GROUND, *a.* Being below the surface of the ground.
UN-DER-GROUND', *adv.* Beneath the surface of the earth.
UN'DER-GRŌWTH, *n.* That which grows under trees; shrubs or small trees growing among large ones.
UN'DER-HAND, *adv.* 1. By secret means; in a clandestine manner. *Hooker.* 2. By fraud; by fraudulent means. *Dryden.*
UN'DER-HAND, *a.* Secret; clandestine; usually implying meanness or fraud, or both.
UN-DER-HAND'ED, *a.* Underhand; clandestine.
UN-DE-RIV'ED, *a.* Not derived; not borrowed; not received from a foreign source.
UN-DER-KEEP'ER, *n.* A subordinate keeper. *Gray.*
UN-DER-LĀ'BOR-ER, *n.* A subordinate workman.
UN-DER-LĀID', *pp.* or *a.* [from *underlay.*] Having something lying or laid beneath.
UN-DER-LĀY', *v. t.* To lay beneath; to support by something laid under.
UN-DER-LĀY', *v. t.* To lay beneath; to support by something laid under.
UN-DER-LEAF', *n.* A sort of apple good for cider. *Mortimer.*
UN-DER-LET', *v. t.* 1. To let below the value. *Smollett.* 2. To let or lease, as a lessee or tenant; to let under a lease.
UN-DER-LET'TER, *n.* A tenant who leases.
UN-DER-LET'TING, *ppr.* Letting or leasing under a lease, or by a lessee.
UN-DER-LET'TING, *n.* The act or practice of letting lands by lessees or tenants.
UN-DER-LINE', *v. t.* 1. To mark with a line below the words; sometimes called *scoring.* 2. To influence secretly; [*obs.*]
UN-DER-LIN'ED, *pp.* Marked with a line underneath.
UN'DER-LING, *n.* An inferior person or agent; a mean, sorry fellow. *Milton.*
UN-DER-LIN'ING, *ppr.* Marking with a line below.
UN'DER-LOCK, *n.* A lock of wool hanging under the belly of a sheep. *Cyc.*
UN-DER-MAS'TER, *n.* A master subordinate to the principal master. *Lowth.*
UN'DER-MEAL, *n.* A repast before dinner. *B. Jonson.*
UN-DER-MINE', *v. t.* 1. To sap; to excavate the earth beneath, for the purpose of suffering to fall, or of blowing up. 2. To excavate the earth beneath. 3. To remove the foundation or support of any thing by clandestine means.
UN-DER-MIN'ED, *pp.* Sapped; having the foundation removed.
UN-DER-MIN'ER, *n.* 1. One that saps, or excavates the earth beneath any thing. 2. One that clandestinely removes the foundation or support; one that secretly overthrows.
UN-DER-MIN'ING, *ppr.* Sapping; digging away the earth beneath; clandestinely removing the supports of.
UN'DER-MŌST, *a.* 1. Lowest in place beneath others. 2. Lowest in state or condition.
† UN'DERN, *n.* [Sax.] The third hour of the day, or nine o'clock. *Chaucer.*
UN-DER-NĒATH', *adv.* [*under* and *neath.*] Beneath; below; in a lower place. *Milton.*
UN-DER-NĒATH', *prep.* Under; beneath. *B. Jonson.*
UN-DER-OF'FI-CER, *n.* A subordinate officer.
UN-DE-ROG'A-TO-RY, *a.* Not derogatory. *Boyle.*
UN'DER-PART, *n.* A subordinate part. *Dryden.*
UN-DER-PET'TI-COAT, *n.* A petticoat worn under a shirt or another petticoat. *Spectator.*
UN-DER-PIN', *v. t.* 1. To lay stones under the sills of a building, on which it is to rest. 2. To support by some solid foundation; or to place something underneath for support.
UN-DER-PIN'NED, *pp.* Supported by stones or a foundation.
UN-DER-PIN'NING, *ppr.* Placing stones under the sills for support.
UN-DER-PIN'NING, *n.* 1. The act of laying stones under sills. 2. The stones on which a building immediately rests.
UN'DER-PLOT, *n.* 1. A series of events in a play, proceeding collaterally with the main story, and subservient to it. 2. A clandestine scheme.
UN-DER-PRĀISE', *v. t.* To praise below desert.
UN-DER-PRĪZE', *v. t.* To value at less than the worth; to undervalue. *Shak.*
UN-DER-PRĪZ'ED, *pp.* Undervalued.
UN-DER-PRĪZ'ING, *ppr.* Undervaluing.
UN-DER-PROP', *v. t.* To support; to uphold. *Fenton.*
UN-DER-PRO-PŌR'TIONED, *a.* Having too little proportion.
† UN-DER-PULL'ER, *n.* An inferior puller. *Collier.*
UN-DER-RĀTE', *v. t.* To rate too low; to rate below the value; to undervalue. *Buck.*
UN'DER-RATE, *n.* A price less than the worth.
UN-DER-RUN', *v. t.* To pass under in a boat. *Mar. Dict.* —*To underrun a tackle*, to separate its parts and put them in order. *Mar. Dict.*
UN-DER-SAT'U-RA-TED, *a.* Not fully saturated.
† UN-DER-SĀY', *v. t.* To say by way of derogation or contradiction. *Spenser.*
UN-DER-SCŌRE', *v. t.* To mark under. *Dean Tucker.*
UN-DER-SEC'RE-TA-RY, *n.* A secretary subordinate to the principal secretary. *Bacon.*
UN-DER-SELL', *v. t.* To sell the same articles at a lower price than another.
UN-DER-SELL'ING, *ppr.* Selling at a lower price.
UN-DER-SERV'ANT, *n.* An inferior servant. *Grew.*
UN-DER-SET', *v. t.* To prop; to support. *Bacon.*
UN'DER-SET, *n.* A current of water below the surface.
UN-DER-SET'TER, *n.* A prop; a pedestal; a support.
UN-DER-SET'TING, *ppr.* Propping; supporting.
UN-DER-SET'TING, *n.* The lower part; the pedestal.
UN-DER-SHER'IFF, *n.* A sheriff's deputy.
† UN-DER-SHER'IFF-RY, *n.* The office of an under-sheriff.
UN'DER-SHOT, *a.* Moved by water passing under the wheel; opposed to *overshot.*
UN'DER-SHRUB, *n.* A low shrub, permanent and woody at the base, but the yearly branches decaying.
UN'DER-SOIL, *n.* Soil beneath the surface; subsoil. *Asiat. Res.*
UN'DER-SONG, *n.* Chorus; burden of a song. *Dryden.*
UN-DER-STAND', *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *understood.* [*under* and *stand.*] 1. To have just and adequate ideas of; to comprehend; to know. 2. To have the same ideas as the person who speaks, or the ideas which a person intends to communicate. 3. To receive or have the ideas expressed or intended to be conveyed in a writing or book; to know the meaning. 4. To know the meaning of signs, or of any thing intended to convey ideas. 5. To suppose to mean. 6. To know by experience. 7. To know by instinct. 8. To interpret, at least mentally. 9. To know another's meaning. 10. To hold in opinion with conviction. 11. To mean without expressing. 12. To know what is not expressed. 13. To learn; to be informed.
UN-DER-STAND', *v. i.* 1. To have the use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent and conscious being. 2. To be informed by another; to learn.
UN-DER-STAND'A-BLE, *a.* That can be understood. [*Little used.*]
UN-DER-STAND'ER, *n.* One who understands or knows by experience. [*Little used.*] *Beaumont.*
UN-DER-STAND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Comprehending; learning, or being informed. 2. *a.* Knowing; skillful.
UN-DER-STAND'ING, *n.* 1. The faculty of the human mind by which it apprehends the real state of things

presented to it, or by which it receives or comprehends the ideas which others express and intend to communicate. 2. Knowledge; exact comprehension. *Locke.* 3. Intelligence between two or more persons; agreement of minds; union of sentiments.

UN-DER-STAND'ING-LY, *adv.* Intelligibly; with full knowledge or comprehension of a question or subject.

UN-DER-STOOD', *pret.* and *pp.* of *understand.*

UN'DER-STRAP-PER, *n.* A petty fellow; an inferior agent. *Swift.*

UN-DER-STRĀ'TUM, *n.* Subsoil; the bed or layer of earth on which the mold or soil rests. *Cyc.*

UN-DER-STROKE', *v. t.* To underline. *Swift.*

† UN-DER-TĀK'A-BLE, *a.* That may be undertaken.

UN-DER-TĀKE', *v. t.*; pret. *undertook*; pp. *undertaken.* [*under* and *take.*] 1. To engage in; to enter upon; to take in hand; to begin to perform. 2. To covenant or contract to perform or execute. 3. To attempt. 4. To assume a character; [*obs.*] 5. To engage with; to attack; [*obs.*] 6. To have the charge of; [*obs.*]

UN-DER-TĀKE', *v. i.* 1. To take upon or assume any business or province. 2. To venture; to hazard. 3. To promise; to be bound.—*To undertake for*, to be bound; to become surety for.

UN-DER-TĀK'EN, *pp.* of *undertake.* The work was *undertaken* at his own expense.

UN-DER-TĀK'ER, *n.* 1. One who undertakes; one who engages in any project or business. 2. One who stipulates or covenants to perform any work for another. 3. One who manages funerals.

UN-DER-TĀK'ING, *ppr.* Engaging in; taking in hand; beginning to perform; stipulating to execute.

UN-DER-TĀK'ING, *n.* Any business, work or project which a person engages in; an enterprise.

UN-DER-TEN'ANT, *n.* The tenant of a tenant; one who holds lands or tenements of a tenant.

† UN'DER-TIME, *n.* Undern-tide; the time after dinner, or in the evening. *Spenser.*

UN-DER-TOOK', *pret.* of *undertake.*

UN-DER-TREAS'UR-ER, (un-der-trezh'ur-er) *n.* A subordinate treasurer.

UN-DER-VAL-U-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of valuing below the real worth; rate not equal to the worth.

UN-DER-VAL'UE, *v. t.* 1. To value, rate or estimate below the real worth. 2. To esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth. 3. To despise; to hold in mean estimation.

UN-DER-VAL'UE, *n.* Low rate or price; a price less than the real worth. *Hamilton.*

UN-DER-VAL'UED, *pp.* Estimated at less than the real worth; slighted; despised.

UN-DER-VAL'U-ER, *n.* One who esteems lightly.

UN-DER-VAL'U-ING, *ppr.* Estimating at less than the real worth; slighting; despising.

UN-DER-WENT', *pret.* of *undergo.*

UN'DER-WOOD, *n.* Small trees that grow among large trees. *Mortimer.*

UN'DER-WORK, *n.* Subordinate work; petty affairs.

UN-DER-WORK', *v. t.* 1. To destroy by clandestine measures. 2. To work or labor upon less than is sufficient or proper. 3. To work at a less price than others in the like employment.

UN'DER-WORK-ER, *n.* One who underworks; or a subordinate workman.

UN-DER-WORK'ING, *ppr.* Destroying clandestinely; working at a less price than others in the like employment.

UN-DER-WORK'MAN, *n.* A subordinate workman.

UN-DER-WRITE', *v. t.* 1. To write under something else. 2. To subscribe. 3. To subscribe one's name for insurance.

UN-DER-WRITE', *v. i.* To practice insuring.

UN'DER-WRIT-ER, *n.* One who insures; an insurer; so called because he underwrites his name to the conditions of the policy.

UN-DER-WRIT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Writing under something. 2. Subscribing a policy; insuring.

UN-DER-WRIT'ING, *n.* The act or practice of insuring ships, goods, houses, &c.

UN-DER-WRIT'TEN, *pp.* Written under; subscribed.

UN-DE-SCEND'I-BLE, *a.* Not descendible; not capable of descending to heirs.

UN-DE-SCRIB'ED, *a.* Not described. *Hooker.*

UN-DE-SCRI'ED, *a.* Not descried; not discovered.

UN-DE-SERV'ED, *a.* Not deserved; not merited.

UN-DE-SERV'ED-LY, *adv.* Without desert. *Dryden.*

UN-DE-SERV'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of being worthy.

UN-DE-SERV'ER, *n.* One of no merit. *Shak.*

UN-DE-SERV'ING, *a.* 1. Not deserving; not having merit. 2. Not meriting. *Pope.*

UN-DE-SERV'ING-LY, *adv.* Without meriting any particular advantage or harm. *Milton.*

UN-DE-SIGN'ED, (un-de-sīnd') *a.* Not designed; not intended; not proceeding from purpose.

UN-DE-SIGN'ED-LY, *adv.* Without design or intention.

UN-DE-SIGN'ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from design or set purpose. *Paley.*

UN-DE-SIGN'ING, *a.* 1. Not acting with set purpose. 2. Sincere; upright; artless; having no artful or fraudulent purpose.

UN-DE-SIR'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be desired; not to be wished; not pleasing *Milton.*

UN-DE-SIR'ED, *a.* Not desired, or not solicited.

UN-DE-SIR'ING, *a.* Not desiring; not wishing. *Dryden.*

UN-DE-SPAIR'ING, *a.* Not yielding to despair. *Dyer.*

† UN-DE-STROY'A-BLE, *a.* Indestructible. *Boyle.*

UN-DE-STROY'ED, *a.* Not destroyed; not wasted.

UN-DE-TECT'ED, *a.* Not detected; not discovered; not laid open. *R. G. Harper.*

UN-DE-TERM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be determined or decided. *Locke.*

UN-DE-TERM'IN-ATE, *a.* Not determinate; not settled

UN-DE-TERM'IN-ATE-NESS, *n.* Uncertainty; unsettled state.

UN-DE-TERM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* Indecision; uncertainty of mind. [*See* INDETERMINATION, which is chiefly used.]

UN-DE-TERM'INED, *a.* 1. Not determined; not settled; not decided. 2. Not limited; not defined; indeterminate.

UN-DE-TER'RED, *a.* Not deterred; not restrained by fear or obstacles. *Mitford.*

UN-DE-TEST'ING, *a.* Not detesting; not abhorring.

UN-DE-VEL'OPED, *a.* Not opened or unfolded.

UN-DĒ'VI-A-TING, *a.* 1. Not deviating; not departing from the way, or from a rule, principle or purpose; steady; regular. 2. Not erring; not wandering; not crooked.

UN-DĒ'VI-A-TING-LY, *adv.* Without wandering; steadily; regularly.

UN-DE-VŌT'ED, *a.* Not devoted. *Clarendon.*

UN-DE-VOUT', *a.* Not devout; having no devotion.

UN-DEX'TROUS, *a.* Not dextrous; clumsy.

UN-DI-APH'A-NOUS, *a.* Not transparent; not pellucid.

UN-DID', *pret.* of *undo.*

UN-DIG'EN-OUS, *a.* [L. *unda*, and Gr. γενος.] Generated by water. *Kirwan.*

UN-DI-GEST'ED, *a.* Not digested; not subdued by the stomach; crude. *Arbuthnot.*

† UN-DIGHT', *v. t.* To put off. *Spenser.*

UN-DIG'NI-FIED, *a.* Not dignified; common; mean.

UN-DI-MIN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of diminution.

UN-DI-MIN'ISHED, *a.* Not diminished; not lessened.

UN-DI-MIN'ISH-ING, *a.* Not diminishing; not becoming less.

UN-DINT'ED, *a.* Not impressed by a blow. *Shak.*

UN-DIP-LO-MAT'IC, *a.* Not according to the rules of diplomatic bodies.

UN-DIP'PED, *a.* Not dipped; not plunged. *Dryden.*

UN-DI-RECT'ED, *a.* 1. Not directed; not guided; left without direction. 2. Not addressed; not superscribed.

UN-DIS-AP-POINT'ED, *a.* Not disappointed.

UN-DIS-CERN'ED, (un-diz-zernd') *a.* Not discerned; not seen; not observed; not descried; not discovered.

UN-DIS-CERN'ED-LY, (un-diz-zern'ed-ly) *adv.* In such a manner as not to be discovered or seen. *Boyle.*

UN-DIS-CERN'I-BLE, (un-diz-zern'e-bl) *a.* That cannot be discerned, seen or discovered; invisible.

UN-DIS-CERN'I-BLE-NESS, (un-diz-zern'e-bl-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being undiscernible.

UN-DIS-CERN'I-BLY, (un-diz-zern'e-bly) *adv.* In a way not to be discovered or seen; invisibly; imperceptibly.

UN-DIS-CERN'ING, (un-diz-zern'ing) *a.* Not discerning; not making just distinctions; wanting judgment or the power of discrimination.

UN-DIS-CERN'ING, (un-diz-zern'ing) *n.* Want of discernment.

UN-DIS'CI-PLINED, *a.* 1. Not disciplined; not duly exercised and taught; not subdued to regularity and order; raw. 2. Not instructed; untaught.

UN-DIS-CLŌSE', *v. t.* Not to discover. [*A bad word.*]

UN-DIS-CLŌS'ED, *a.* Not disclosed; not revealed.

UN-DIS-COL'ORED, *a.* Not discolored; not stained.

UN-DIS-CORD'ING, *a.* Not disagreeing; not jarring, in *music*; harmonious. *Milton.*

UN-DIS-COV'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be discovered.

UN-DIS-COV'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be discovered.

UN-DIS-COV'ERED, *a.* Not discovered; not seen; not descried. *Dryden.*

UN-DIS-CREET', *a.* Not discreet; not prudent or wise.

UN-DIS-CREET'LY, *adv.* Indiscreetly. *See* INDISCREETLY.

UN-DIS-CUSS'ED, *a.* Not discussed; not argued.

UN-DIS-GRĀ'CED, *a.* Not disgraced or dishonored.

UN-DIS-GUĪS'ED, *a.* 1. Not disguised; not covered with a mask, or with a false appearance. 2. Open; frank; candid; plain; artless.

UN-DIS-HON'ORED, (un-dis-on'urd) *a.* Not dishonored; not disgraced. *Shak.*

UN-DIS-MĀY'ED, *a.* Not dismayed; not disheartened by fear; not discouraged.

UN-DIS-O-BLĪ'GING, *a.* Inoffensive. [*L. u.*] *Brown.*

UN-DIS-OR DERED, *a.* Not disordered; not disturbed.
UN-DIS-PENS'ED, *a.* Not dispensed. 2. Not freed from obligation.
UN-DIS-PENS'ING, *a* Not allowing to be dispensed with.
UN-DIS-PERS'ED, *a.* Not dispersed; not scattered. *Boyle.*
UN-DIS-PLĀY'ED, *a.* Not displayed; not unfolded.
UN-DIS-P̄ŌS'ED OF. Not disposed of; not bestowed. *Swift.*
UN-DIS'PU-TA-BLE, *a.* Not disputable.
UN-DIS-PŪT'ED, *a.* Not disputed; not contested.
UN-DIS-QUI'ET-ED, *a.* Not disquieted; not disturbed.
UN-DIS-SEM'BLED, *a.* Not dissembled; open; undisguised; unfeigned. *Atterbury.*
UN-DIS-SEM'BLING, *a.* Not dissembling; not exhibiting a false appearance; not false. *Thomson.*
UN-DIS'SI-PA-TED, *a.* Not dissipated; not scattered.
UN-DIS-SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be dissolved or melted. 2. That may not be loosened or broken.
UN-DIS-SOLV'ED, *a.* Not dissolved; not melted. *Cowper.*
UN-DIS-SOLV'ING, *a.* Not dissolving; not melting.
UN-DIS-TEM'PERED, *a.* 1. Not diseased; free from malady. 2. Free from perturbation. *Temple.*
UN-DIS-TEND'ED, *a.* Not distended; not enlarged.
UN-DIS-TILL'ED, *a.* Not distilled.
UN-DIS-TIN'GUISH-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be distinguished by the eye; not to be distinctly seen. 2. Not to be known or distinguished by the intellect, by any peculiar property.
UN-DIS-TIN'GUISH-A-BLY, *adv.* Without distinction; so as not to be known from each other. *Barrow.*
UN-DIS-TIN'GUISHED, *a.* 1. Not distinguished; not so marked as to be distinctly known from each other. 2. Not separately seen or descried. 3. Not plainly discerned. 4. Having no intervenient space. 5. Not marked by any particular property. 6. Not treated with any particular respect. 7. Not distinguished by any particular eminence.
UN-DIS-TIN'GUISH-ING, *a.* Making no difference; not discriminating. *Addison.*
UN-DIS-TORT'ED, *a.* Not distorted; not perverted. *More.*
UN-DIS-TRAC̈T'ED, *a.* Not perplexed by contrariety or confusion of thoughts, desires or concerns.
UN-DIS-TRAC̈T'ED-LY, *adv.* Without disturbance from contrariety of thoughts or multiplicity of concerns.
UN-DIS-TRAC̈T'ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from disturbance.
UN-DIS-TRIB'U-TED, *a.* Not distributed or allotted.
UN-DIS-TURB'ED, *a.* 1. Free from interruption; not molested or hindered. 2. Free from perturbation of mind; calm; tranquil; placid; serene; not agitated. 3. Not agitated; not stirred; not moved.
UN-DIS-TURB'ED-LY, *adv.* Calmly; peacefully. *Locke.*
UN-DIS-TURB'ED-NESS, *n.* Calmness; tranquillity; freedom from molestation or agitation.
UN-DI-VERS'I-FIED, *a.* Not diversified; not varied; uniform.
UN-DI-VERT'ED, *a.* 1. Not diverted; not turned aside. 2. Not amused; not entertained or pleased.
UN-DI-VĪD'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be divided; not separable. *Shak.*
UN-DI-VĪD'ED, *a.* 1. Not divided; not separated or disunited; unbroken; whole.—2. In *botany*, not lobed, cleft or branched. *Cyc.*
UN-DI-VĪD'ED-LY, *adv.* So as not to be parted.
UN-DI-VŌR'CED, *a.* Not divorced; not separated. *Young.*
UN-DI-VULG'ED, *a.* Not divulged; not revealed or disclosed; secret. *Robertson.*
UN-DŌ', *v. t.*; pret. *undid*; pp. *undone.* 1. To reverse what has been done; to annul; to bring to naught any transaction. 2. To loose; to open; to take to pieces; to unravel; to unfasten; to untie. 3. To ruin; to bring to poverty; to impoverish. 4. To ruin, in a *moral sense*; to bring to everlasting destruction and misery. 5. To ruin in reputation.
UN-DOC̈K', *v. t.* To take out of dock; as, to *undock* a ship. *Encyc.*
UN-DŌ'ER, *n.* One who undoes or brings destruction; one who reverses what has been done.
UN-DŌ'ING, *ppr.* Reversing what has been done; ruining.
UN-DŌ'ING, *n.* 1. The reversal of what has been done. 2. Ruin; destruction. *Hooker.*
UN-DŌNE', *pp.* 1. Reversed; annulled. 2. Ruined; destroyed. 3. *a.* Not done; not performed; not executed.
UN-DOUBT'ED, (un-dout'ed) *a.* Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable; indisputable. *Milton.*
UN-DOUBT'ED-LY, (un-dout'ed-ly) *adv.* Without doubt; without question; indubitably. *Tillotson.*
UN-DOUBT'FUL, (un-dout'ful) *a.* Not doubtful; not ambiguous; plain; evident. *Shak.*
UN-DOUBT'ING, (un-dout'ing) *a.* Not doubting; not hesitating respecting facts; not fluctuating in uncertainty.
UN-DRĀIN'ED, *a.* Not drained; not freed from water.
UN-DRA-MAT'IC, } *a.* Not dramatic; not according to
UN-DRA-MAT'I-CAL, } the rules of the drama, or not suited to the drama.
UN-DRAWN', *a.* 1. Not drawn; not pulled by an external force. *Milton.* 2. Not allured by motives or persuasion 3. Not taken from the box.
UN-DREAD'ED, (un-dred'ed) *a.* Not dreaded; not feared.
UN-DRĒAM'ED, *a.* Not dreamed; not thought of.
UN-DRESS', *v. t.* 1. To divest of clothes; to strip. 2. To divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation; to disrobe.
UN'DRESS, *n.* A loose, negligent dress. *Dryden.*
UN-DRESS'ED, *pp.* 1. Divested of dress; disrobed 2. *a.* Not dressed; not attired. 3. Not prepared. 4. Not pruned; not trimmed; not put in order.
UN-DRĪ'ED, *a.* 1. Not dried; wet; moist. 2. Not dried; green.
UN-DRIV'EN, *a.* Not driven; not impelled. *Dryden.*
UN-DROOP'ING, *a.* Not drooping; not sinking; not despairing. *Thomson.*
UN-DROSS'Y, *a.* Free from dross or recrement. *Pope.*
UN-DROWN'ED, *a.* Not drowned. *Shak.*
UN-DŪ'BI-TA-BLE, *a.* Not to be doubted; unquestionable.
UN-DŪE', *a.* 1. Not due; not yet demandable of right. 2. Not right; not legal; improper. 3. Not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; not proportioned; excessive.
UN-DŪKE', *v. t.* To deprive of dukedom. *Swift.*
UN'DU-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *undula.*] Playing like waves; waving. *Brown.*
UN'DU-LATE, or UN'DU-LA-TED, *a.* Wavy; waved obtusely up and down, near the margin, as a leaf or corol.
UN'DU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *undula.*] To move back and forth, or up and down, as waves; to cause to vibrate.
UN'DU-LATE, *v. i.* To vibrate; to move back and forth; to wave; as, *undulating* air. *Pope.*
UN'DU-LA-TING, *ppr.* 1. Waving; vibrating. 2. *a.* Wavy; rising and falling.
UN'DU-LA-TING-LY, *adv.* In the form of waves.
UN-DU-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. A waving motion or vibration.—2. In *medicine*, a particular uneasy sensation of an undulatory motion in the heart.—3. In *music*, a rattling or jarring of sounds, as when discordant notes are sounded together.—4. In *surgery*, a certain motion of the matter of an abscess when pressed, which indicates its maturity or fitness for opening.
UN'DU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Moving in the manner of waves; or resembling the motion of waves, which successively rise or swell and fall.
† UN-DULL', *v. t.* To remove dullness or obscurity; to clear; to purify. *Whitlock.*
UN-DŪ'LY, *adv.* 1. Not according to duty or propriety. 2. Not in proper proportion; excessively.
† UN-DŪ'RA-BLE, *a.* Not durable; not lasting. *Arnway.*
† UN-DUST', *v. t.* To free from dust. *Mountague.*
UN-DŪ'TE-OUS, *a.* Not performing duty to parents and superiors; not obedient. *Dryden.*
UN-DŪ'TI-FUL, *a.* Not obedient; not performing duty.
UN-DŪ'TI-FUL-LY, *adv.* Not according to duty; in a disobedient manner. *Dryden.*
UN-DŪ'TI-FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of respect; violation of duty; disobedience.
UN-DY'ING, *a.* 1. Not dying; not perishing. 2. Not subject to death; immortal.
UN-EARN'ED, (un-ernd') *a.* Not merited by labor or services. *Philips.*
UN-EARTH'ED, (un-ertht') *a.* Driven from a den, cavern or burrow. *Thomson.*
UN-EARTH'LY, (un-erth'ly) *a.* Not terrestrial. *Shak.*
UN-ĒAS'I-LY, *adv.* 1. With uneasiness or pain. *L'Estrange.* 2. With difficulty; not readily. *Boyle.*
UN-ĒAS'I-NESS, *n.* 1. A moderate degree of pain; restlessness; want of ease; disquiet. 2. Unquietness of mind; moderate anxiety or perturbation; disquietude. 3. That which makes uneasy or gives trouble; ruggedness.
UN-ĒAS'Y, *a.* 1. Feeling some degree of pain; restless; disturbed; unquiet. 2. Giving some pain. 3. Disturbed in mind; somewhat anxious; unquiet. 4. Constraining; cramping. 5. Constrained; stiff; not graceful; not easy. 6. Giving some pain to others; disagreeable; unpleasing. 7. Difficult; [*obs.*]
UN-ĒAT'A-BLE, *a.* Not eatable; not fit to be eaten.
UN-ĒAT'EN, *a.* Not eaten; not devoured. *Clarendon.*
† UN-ĒAṪH', *adv.* [*un*, and Sax. *eath*, easy.] 1. Not easily. *Shak.* 2. Beneath; below. *Spenser.*
UN-E-C̈LIPS'ED, *a.* Not eclipsed; not obscured.
UN-ED'I-FY-ING, *a.* Not edifying; not improving to the mind. *Atterbury.*
UN-ED'U-C̈A-TED, *a.* Not educated; illiterate.
UN-EF-FĀ'CED, *a.* Not effaced; not obliterated.
UN-EF-FEC̈T'U-AL, *a.* Ineffectual.
UN-E-LAS'TIC̈, *a.* Not elastic; not having the property of recovering its original state, when bent or forced out of its form.
UN-E-LĀT'ED, *a.* Not elated; not puffed up.
UN-EL'BŌWED, *a.* Not attended by any at the elbow.
UN-E-LEC̈T'ED, *a.* Not elected; not chosen; not preferred

† UN-EL'E-GANT, *a.* Not elegant. *See* INELEGANT.
UN-EL'I-ĠI-BLE, *a.* Not proper to be chosen; ineligible.
UN-E-MAN'CI-PA-TED, *a.* Not emancipated.
UN-EM-BĂLM'ED, (un-em-bämd') *a.* Not embalmed.
UN-EM-BAR'RASSED, *a.* 1. Not embarrassed; not perplexed in mind; not confused. 2. Free from pecuniary difficulties or encumbrances. 3. Free from perplexing connection.
UN-EM-BIT'TERED, *a.* Not embittered; not aggravated. *Roscoe.*
UN-EM-BOD'IED, *a.* 1. Free from a corporeal body. 2. Not embodied; not collected into a body. *Smollett.*
UN-EM-PHAT'IC, *a.* Having no emphasis.
UN-EM-PLOY'ED, *a.* 1. Not employed; not occupied; not busy; at leisure; not engaged. *Addison.* 2. Not being in use.
UN-EM-POW'ERED, *a.* Not empowered or authorized.
† UN-EMP'TI-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be emptied; inexhaustible.
UN-EM'U-LA-TING, *a.* Not emulating; not striving to excel.
UN-EN-CHĂNT'ED, *a.* Not enchanted; that cannot be enchanted. *Milton.*
UN-EN-CUM'BER, *v. t.* To free from encumbrance.
UN-EN-CUM'BERED, *pp.* 1. Disengaged from encumbrance. 2. *a.* Not encumbered; not burdened.
UN-EN-DĒAR'ED, *a.* Not attended with endearment. *Milton.*
UN-EN-DOW'ED, *a.* 1. Not endowed; not furnished; not invested. 2. Not furnished with funds.
UN-EN-DŪR'ING, *a.* Not lasting; of temporary duration.
UN-EN'ER-VA-TED, [*See* * ENERVATE.] *a.* Not enervated or weakened.
UN-EN-GĀ'ĠED, *a.* 1. Not engaged; not bound by covenant or promise; free from obligation to a particular person. 2. Free from attachment that binds. 3. Unemployed; unoccupied; not busy. 4. Not appropriated.
UN-EN-GĀ'ĠING, *a.* Not adapted to engage or win the attention or affections; not inviting.
UN-EN-JOY'ED, *a.* Not enjoyed; not obtained.
UN-EN-JOY'ING, *a.* Not using; having no fruition.
UN-EN-LĂR'ĠED, *a.* Not enlarged; narrow. *Watts.*
UN-EN-LĪGHT'ENED, *a.* Not enlightened; not illuminated.
UN-EN-SLĀV'ED, *a.* Not enslaved; free. *Addison.*
UN-EN-TAN'GLE, *v. t.* To free from complication or perplexity; to disentangle. *Donne.*
UN-EN-TAN'GLED, *pp.* 1. Disentangled. 2. *a.* Not entangled; not complicated; not perplexed.
UN-EN'TER-PRĪS-ING, *a.* Not enterprising; not adventurous.
UN-EN-TER-TĀIN'ING, *a.* Not entertaining or amusing; giving no delight. *Pope.*
UN-EN-TER-TĀIN'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being unentertaining or dull.
UN-EN-THRALL'ED, *a.* Not enslaved; not reduced to thralldom.
UN-EN-TŌMB'ED, *a.* Not buried; not interred. *Dryden.*
UN-EN'VIED, *a.* Not envied; exempt from the envy of others.
UN-EN'VI-OUS, *a.* Not envious; free from envy.
UN-EP'I-TAPHED, *a.* Having no epitaph. *Pollok.*
UN-Ē'QUA-BLE, *a.* Different from itself; different at different times; not uniform; diverse.
UN-Ē'QUAL, *a.* [L. *inæqualis.*] 1. Not equal; not even; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, &c. 2. Not equal in strength, talents, acquirements, &c.; inferior. 3. Not equal in age or station; inferior. 4. Insufficient; inadequate. 5. Partial; unjust; not furnishing equivalents to the different parties. 6. Disproportioned; ill-matched. 7. Not regular; not uniform.—8. In *botany*, having the parts not corresponding in size, but in proportion only, as a corol; rugged, not even or smooth, as the surface of a leaf or stem.
UN-Ē'QUAL-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be equaled. *Boyle.*
UN-Ē'QUALED, *a.* Not to be equaled; unparalleled; unrivaled; *in a good or bad sense.*
UN-Ē'QUAL-LY, *adv.* 1. Not equally; in different degrees; in disproportion to each other. 2. Not with like sentiments, temper or religious opinions or habits. 2 *Cor.* vi.
UN-Ē'QUAL-NESS, *n.* State of being unequal; inequality. *Temple.*
UN-EQ'UIT-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not equitable; not just. 2. Not impartial. [*Inequitable* is generally used.]
UN-E-QUIV'O-CAL, *a.* 1. Not equivocal; not doubtful; clear; evident. 2. Not ambiguous; not of doubtful signification; not admitting different interpretations.
UN-E-QUIV'O-CAL-LY, *adv.* Without doubt; without room to doubt; plainly; with full evidence.
UN-ER'RA-BLE, *a.* Incapable of erring; infallible.
UN-ER'RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incapacity of error.
UN-ER'RING, *a.* 1. Committing no mistake; incapable of error. 2. Incapable of failure; certain.
UN-ER'RING-LY, *adv.* Without mistake. *Glanville.*

† UN-ES-CHEW'A-BLE, *a.* Unavoidable. *Carew.*
UN-E-SPĪ'ED, *a.* Not espied; not discovered; not seen.
UN-ES-SĀY'ED, *a.* Not essayed; unattempted. *Milton.*
UN-ES-SEN'TIAL, *a.* 1. Not essential; not absolutely necessary; not of prime importance. 2. Not constituting the essence. 3. Void of real being.
UN-ES-SEN'TIAL, *n.* Something not constituting essence, or not of absolute necessity.
UN-E-STAB'LISH, *v. t.* To unfix; to deprive of establishment. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*
UN-E-STAB'LISHED, *a.* Not established; not permanently fixed.
UN-E-VAN-ĠEL'I-CAL, *a.* Not orthodox; not according to the gospel. *Milner.*
UN-Ē'VEN, (un-ē'vn) *a.* 1. Not even; not level. 2. Not equal; not of equal length. 3. Not uniform.
UN-Ē'VEN-LY, *adv.* In an uneven manner.
UN-Ē'VEN-NESS, *n.* 1. Surface not level; inequality of surface. 2. Turbulence; change; want of uniformity. 3. Want of uniformity. 4. Want of smoothness.
UN-EV'I-TA-BLE, *a.* Not to be escaped; unavoidable.
UN-EX-ACT', *a.* Not exact. *See* INEXACT.
UN-EX-ACT'ED, *a.* Not exacted; not taken by force.
UN-EX-AĠ'ĠER-A-TED, *a.* Not exaggerated. *Buckminster.*
UN-EX-AĠ'ĠER-A-TING, *a.* Not enlarging in description.
UN-EX-AM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be examined. *Milton.*
UN-EX-AM'INED, *a.* 1. Not examined; not interrogated strictly. 2. Not inquired into; not investigated. 3. Not discussed; not debated.
UN-EX-AM'PLED, *a.* Having no example or similar case; having no precedent; unprecedented; unparalleled.
UN-EX-CEP'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; unobjectionable.
UN-EX-CEP'TION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being unexceptionable. *More.*
UN-EX-CEP'TION-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner liable to no objection.
UN-EX-CĪS'ED, *a.* Not charged with the duty of excise.
UN-EX-CĪT'ED, *a.* Not excited; not roused. *Brown.*
UN-EX-COĠ'I-TA-BLE, *a.* Not to be found out. *Raleigh.*
UN-EX-COM-MŪ'NI-CA-TED, *a.* Not excommunicated.
UN-EX-CŪ'SA-BLE, *a.* Not excusable.
UN-EX-CŪ'SA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Inexcusableness, which see.
UN-EX'E-CU-TED, *a.* 1. Not performed; not done. 2. Not signed or sealed; not having the proper attestations or forms that give validity.
UN-EX'EM-PLA-RY, *a.* Not exemplary; not according to example. *Swift.*
UN-EX-EM'PLI-FIED, *a.* Not exemplified; not illustrated by example. *Boyle.*
UN-EX-EMPT', *a.* Not exempt; not free by privilege.
UN-EX'ER-CĪSED, *a.* Not exercised; not practiced; not disciplined; not experienced. *Dryden.*
UN-EX-ERT'ED, *a.* Not called into action; not exerted.
UN-EX-HAUST'ED, *a.* 1. Not exhausted; not drained to the bottom, or to the last article. *Addison.* 2. Not spent.
UN-EX-IST'ENT, *a.* Not existing. *Brown.*
UN-EX'OR-CĪSED, *a.* Not exorcised; not cast out by exorcism.
UN-EX-PAND'ED, *a.* Not expanded; not spread out. *Blackmore.*
† UN-EX-PEC-TĀ'TION, *n.* Want of foresight.
UN-EX-PECT'ED, *a.* Not expected; not looked for; sudden; not provided against. *Hooker.*
UN-EX-PECT'ED-LY, *adv.* At a time or in a manner not expected or looked for; suddenly.
UN-EX-PECT'ED-NESS, *n.* The quality of being unexpected, or of coming suddenly and by surprise. *Watts.*
UN-EX-PEC'TO-RA-TING, *a.* Not expectorating; not discharging from the throat or lungs.
UN-EX-PĒ'DI-ENT, *a.* Not expedient.
UN-EX-PEND'ED, *a.* Not expended; not laid out.
UN-EX-PENS'IVE, *a.* Not expensive; not costly.
UN-EX-PĒ'RI-ENCED, *a.* 1. Not experienced; not versed; not acquainted by trial or practice. 2. Untried.
UN-EX-PERT', *a.* Wanting skill; not ready or dextrous in performance. *Prior.*
UN-EX-PĪR'ED, *a.* Not expired; not ended.
UN-EX-PLĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be explained.
UN-EX-PLŌR'ED, *a.* 1. Not explored; not searched or examined by the eye; unknown. 2. Not examined intellectually.
UN-EX-PŌS'ED, *a.* 1. Not laid open to view; concealed. 2. Not laid open to censure.
UN-EX-POUND'ED, *a.* Not expounded; not explained.
UN-EX-PRESS'ED, *a.* Not expressed; not mentioned or named; not exhibited.
UN-EX-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be expressed.
UN-EX-PRESS'IVE, *a.* 1. Not having the power of expressing. 2. Inexpressible; unutterable.

UN-EX-TEND'ED, *a.* Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions. *Locke.*
UN-EX-TINCT', *a.* Not extinct; not being destroyed; not having perished.
UN-EX-TIN'GUISH-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be extinguished; unquenchable. 2. That cannot be annihilated or repressed.
UN-EX-TIN'GUISH-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes extinction. *Johnson.*
UN-EX-TIN'GUISHED, *a.* Not extinguished; not quenched; not entirely repressed. *Dryden.*
UN-EX'TIR-PA-TED, [*See* * EXTIRPATE.] *a.* Not extirpated; not rooted out.
UN-EX-TORT'ED, *a.* Not extorted; not wrested.
UN-EX-TRACT'ED, *a.* Not extracted or drawn out.
UN-FĀD'ED, *a.* 1. Not faded; not having lost its strength of color. 2. Unwithered; as a plant
UN-FĀD'ING, *a.* 1. Not liable to lose strength or freshness of coloring. 2. Not liable to wither.
UN-FĀD'ING-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being unfading.
† UN-FĀIL'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot fail. *Hall.*
† UN-FĀIL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being unfailable.
UN-FĀIL'ING, *a.* 1. Not liable to fail; not capable of being exhausted. 2. That does not fail; certain.
UN-FĀIL'ING-NESS, *n.* The state of being unfailing.
UN-FĀINT'ING, *a.* Not fainting; not sinking; not failing under toil. *Sandys.*
UN-FAIR', *a.* 1. Not honest; not impartial; disingenuous; using trick or artifice. 2. Not honest; not just; not equal. 3. Proceeding from trick or dishonesty.
UN-FAIR'LY, *adv.* Not in a just or equitable manner. *Parnell.*
UN-FAIR'NESS, *n.* 1. Dishonest or disingenuous conduct or practice; use of trick or artifice. 2. Injustice; want of equitableness.
UN-FĀITH'FUL, *a.* 1. Not observant of promises, vows, allegiance or duty; violating trust or confidence; treacherous; perfidious. 2. Not performing the proper duty. 3. Impious; infidel. 4. Negligent of duty.
UN-FĀITH'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. In violation of promises, vows or duty; treacherously; perfidiously. 2. Negligently; imperfectly.
UN-FĀITH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Neglect or violation of vows, promises, allegiance or other duty; breach of confidence or trust reposed; perfidiousness; treachery.
UN-FAL'CA-TED, *a.* Not curtailed; having no deductions.
UN-FALL'EN, *a.* Not fallen. *Young.*
UN-FĂL'LŌWED, *a.* Not fallowed. *Philips.*
UN-FA-MIL'IAR, *a.* Not accustomed; not common; not rendered agreeable by frequent use. *Warton.*
UN-FA-MIL-IAR'I-TY, *n.* Want of familiarity. *Johnson.*
UN-FASH'ION-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not fashionable; not according to the prevailing mode. 2. Not regulating dress or manners according to the reigning custom.
UN-FASH'ION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Neglect of the prevailing mode; deviation from reigning custom. *Locke.*
UN-FASH'ION-A-BLY, *adv.* Not according to the fashion.
UN-FASH'IONED, *a.* Not modified by art; amorphous; shapeless; not having a regular form. *Dryden.*
UN-FĂST', *a.* Not safe; not secure.
UN-FĂST'EN, *v. t.* To loose; to unfix; to unbind; to untie.
UN-FĂST'ENED, *pp.* Loosed; untied; unfixed.
UN-FĂ'ŦHERED, *a.* Fatherless. *Shak.*
UN-FĂ'ŦHER-LY, *a.* Not becoming a father; unkind.
UN-FAŦH'ŌM-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be sounded by a line. 2. So deep or remote that limit or extent cannot be found.
UN-FAŦH'ŌM-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being unfathomable. *Norris.*
UN-FAŦH'ŌM-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be capable of being sounded. *Thomson.*
UN-FAŦH'ŌMED, *a.* Not sounded; not to be sounded.
UN-FA-TIGUED', (un-fa-teegd') *a.* Not wearied; not tired. *Philips.*
UN-FAULT'Y, *a.* Free from fault; innocent. *Milton.*
UN-FĀ'VOR-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not favorable; not propitious; not disposed or adapted to countenance or support. 2. Not propitious; not adapted to promote any object. 3. Not kind; not obliging. 4. Discouraging.
UN-FĀ'VOR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unpropitiousness; unkindness; want of disposition to countenance or promote.
UN-FĀ'VOR-A-BLY, *adv.* Unpropitiously; unkindly; so as not to countenance, support or promote; in a manner to discourage.
UN-FĀ'VORED, *a.* Not favored; not assisted. *Goldsmith.*
UN-FĒAR'ED, *a.* 1. Not affrighted; not daunted; [*obs.*] *B. Jonson.* 2. Not feared; not dreaded. *Milton.*
UN-FĒAS'I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be done; impracticable.
UN-FEAŦH'ERED, *a.* Having no feathers; unfledged; implumous; naked of feathers.
UN-FĒAT'URED, *a.* Wanting regular features; deformed.
UN-FED', *a.* Not fed; not supplied with food.
UN-FEED', *a.* 1. Not feed; not retained by a fee. 2. Unpaid.
UN-FEEL'ING, *a.* 1. Insensible; void of sensibility. 2. Cruel; hard.
UN-FEEL'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unfeeling or cruel manner.
UN-FEEL'ING-NESS, *n.* Insensibility; hardness of heart; cruelty. *Darwin.*
UN-FĒIGN'ED, (un-fānd') *a.* Not feigned; not counterfeit; not hypocritical; real; sincere.
UN-FĒIGN'ED-LY, *adv.* Without hypocrisy; really; sincerely.
UN-FĒ-LIC'I-TA-TING, *a.* Not producing felicity.
UN-FEL'LŌWED, *a.* Not matched.
UN-FELT', *a.* Not felt; not perceived. *Dryden.*
UN FENCE', (un-fens') *v. t.* To strip of fence; to remove a fence from. *South.*
UN-FEN'CED, *pp.* 1. Deprived of a fence. 2. *a.* Not fenced; not inclosed; defenseless.
UN-FER-MENT'ED, *a.* 1. Not fermented; not having undergone the process of fermentation. 2. Not leavened.
UN-FER'TILE, *a.* 1. Not fertile; not rich; not having the qualities necessary to the production of good crops. 2. Barren; unfruitful; bare; waste. 3. Not prolific.
UN-FET'TER, *v. t.* 1. To loose from fetters; to unchain; to unshackle. 2. To free from restraint; to set at liberty.
UN-FET'TERED, *pp.* 1. Unchained; unshackled; freed from restraint. 2. *a.* Not restrained.
UN-FET'TER-ING, *ppr.* Unchaining; setting free from restraint.
UN-FIG'URED, *a.* Representing no animal form. *Wotton.*
UN-FIL'IAL, *a.* Unsuitable to a son or child; undutiful; not becoming a child. *Shak.*
UN-FILL'ED, *a.* Not filled; not fully supplied. *Taylor.*
UN-FIN'ISHED, *a.* Not finished; not complete; not brought to an end; imperfect; wanting the last touch.
UN-FĪR'ED, *a.* Not fired; not inflamed.
UN-FIRM', *a.* 1. Not firm; weak; feeble; infirm. 2. Not stable; not well fixed; as, with feet *unfirm. Dryden.*
UN-FIRM'NESS, *n.* A weak state; instability.
UN-FIT', *a.* 1. Not fit; improper; unsuitable. 2. Unqualified.
UN-FIT', *v. t.* 1. To disable; to make unsuitable; to deprive of the strength, skill or proper qualities for any thing. 2. To disqualify; to deprive of the moral or mental qualities necessary for any thing.
UN-FIT'LY, *adv.* Not properly; unsuitably.
UN-FIT'NESS, *n.* 1. Want of suitable powers or qualifications, physical or moral. 2. Want of propriety or adaptation to character or place.
UN-FIT'TED, *pp.* Rendered unsuitable; disqualified.
UN-FIT'TING, *ppr.* 1. Rendering unsuitable; disqualifying. 2. *a.* Improper; unbecoming.
UN-FIX', *v. t.* 1. To loosen from any fastening; to detach from any thing that holds; to unsettle; to unhinge. 2. To make fluid; to dissolve.
UN-FIX'ED, *pp.* 1. Unsettled; loosened. 2. *a.* Wandering; erratic; inconstant; having no settled habitation. 3. Having no settled view or object of pursuit.
UN-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Unsettling; loosening.
UN-FLAG'GING, *a.* Not flagging; not drooping; maintaining strength or spirit. *South.*
UN-FLAT'TERED, *a.* Not flattered. *Young.*
UN-FLAT'TER-ING, *a.* Not flattering; not gratifying with obsequious behavior; not coloring the truth to please. 2. Not affording a favorable prospect.
UN-FLED'GED, *a.* 1. Not yet furnished with feathers; implumous. 2. Young; not having attained to full growth.
UN-FLESH'ED, *a.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; raw.
UN-FOIL'ED, *a.* Not vanquished; not defeated. *Temple.*
UN-FŌLD', *v. t.* 1. To open folds; to expand; to spread out. 2. To open any thing covered or close; to lay open to view or contemplation; to disclose; to reveal. 3. To declare; to tell; to disclose. 4. To display. 5. To release from a fold or pen.
UN-FŌLD'ED, *pp.* Opened; expanded; revealed; displayed; released from a fold.
UN-FŌLD'ING, *ppr.* Opening; expanding; disclosing; displaying; releasing from a fold.
UN-FŌLD'ING, *n.* The act of expanding, displaying or disclosing; disclosure.
† UN-FOOL', *v. t.* To restore from folly.
UN-FOR-BEAR'ING, *a.* Not forbearing.
UN-FOR-BID', UN-FOR-BID'DEN, *a.* 1. Not forbid; not prohibited. 2. Allowed; permitted; legal.
† UN-FOR-BID'DEN-NESS, *n.* The state of being unforbidden. *Boyle.*
UN-FŌR'CED, *a.* 1. Not forced; not compelled; not constrained. 2. Not urged or impelled. 3. Not feigned; not heightened; natural. 4. Not violent; easy; gradual. 5 Easy; natural.
UN-FŌR'CI-BLE, *a.* Wanting force or strength.

UN-FŌRD'A-BLE, *a.* Not fordable; that cannot be forded, or passed by wading. *Whitaker.*
UN-FORE-BŌD'ING, *a.* Giving no omens. *Pope.*
UN-FORE-KNŌWN', *a.* Not previously known or foreseen.
† UN-FORE-SEE'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be foreseen.
UN-FORE-SEEN', *a.* Not foreseen; not foreknown. *Dryden.*
UN-FŌRE'SKINNED, *a.* Circumcised. [*Bad.*] *Milton.*
UN-FORE-TŌLD', *a.* Not predicted.
UN-FORE-WARN'ED, *a.* Not previously warned.
UN-FOR'FEIT-ED, *a.* Not forfeited. *Rogers.*
UN-FOR-GIV'EN, *a.* Not forgiven; not pardoned.
UN-FOR-GIV'ING, *a.* Not forgiving; not disposed to overlook or pardon offenses; implacable. *Dryden.*
UN-FOR-GOT', } *a.* 1. Not forgot; not lost to mem-
UN-FOR-GOT'TEN, } ory. 2. Not overlooked; not neglected.
UN-FORM', *v. t.* To destroy; to unmake; to decompose or resolve into parts. *Good.*
UN-FORM'ED, *a.* Not molded into regular shape.
UN-FOR-SĀK'EN, *a.* Not forsaken; not deserted; not entirely neglected.
UN-FOR'TI-FIED, *a.* 1. Not fortified; not secured from attack by walls or mounds. 2. Not guarded; not strengthened against temptations or trials; weak; exposed; defenseless. 3. Wanting securities or means of defense.
UN-FORT'U-NATE, *a.* Not successful; not prosperous.
UN-FORT'U-NATE-LY, *adv.* Without success; unhappily.
UN-FORT'U-NATE-NESS, *n.* Ill luck; ill fortune; failure of success. *Sidney.*
UN-FOS'TERED, *a.* 1. Not fostered; not nourished. 2. Not countenanced by favor; not patronized.
UN-FOUGHT', (un-fawt') *a.* Not fought. *Knolles.*
UN-FOUL'ED, *a.* Not fouled; not polluted; not soiled; not corrupted; pure. *Young.*
UN-FOUND', *a.* Not found; not met with. *Dryden.*
UN-FOUND'ED, *a.* 1. Not founded; not built or established. 2. Having no foundation; vain; idle.
† UN-FRĀM'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be framed or molded.
† UN-FRĀM'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not being framable. *Sanderson.*
UN-FRĀMED', *a.* 1. Not framed; not fitted for erection. 2. Not formed; not constructed; not fashioned.
UN-FRA-TERN'AL, *a.* Not brotherly.
UN-FREE', *a.* Not free; as, *unfree* peasants. *Tooke.*
UN-FRĒ'QUEN-CY, *n.* The state of being unfrequent.
UN-FRĒ'QUENT, *a.* Not frequent; not common; not happening often; infrequent. *Brown.*
† UN-FRĒ'QUENT, [*See* *FREQUENT.] *v. t.* To cease to frequent.
UN-FRĒ'QUENT-ED, *a.* Rarely visited; seldom resorted to by human beings. *Addison.*
UN-FRĒ'QUENT-LY, *adv.* Not often; seldom. *Brown.*
UN-FRĪ'A-BLE, *a.* Not easily crumbled. *Paley.*
UN-FRIEND'ED, (un-frend'ed) *a.* Wanting friends; not countenanced or supported. *Shak.*
UN-FRIEND'LI-NESS, *n.* Want of kindness; disfavor.
UN-FRIEND'LY, *a.* 1. Not friendly; not kind or benevolent. 2. Not favorable; not adapted to promote or support any object.
UN-FROCK', *v. t.* To divest. *Hurd.*
UN-FRŌ'ZEN, *a.* Not frozen; not congealed. *Boyle.*
UN-FRŪ'GAL, *a.* Not frugal; not saving or economical.
UN-FRŪIT'FUL, *a.* 1. Not producing fruit; barren. 2. Not producing offspring; not prolific; barren. 3. Not producing good effects or works. 4. Unproductive; not fertile.
UN-FRŪIT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Barrenness; infecundity; unproductiveness; *applied to persons or things.*
UN-FRUS'TRA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be frustrated.
UN-FUL-FILL'ED, *a.* Not fulfilled; not accomplished.
UN-FŪM'ED, *a.* 1. Not fumigated. 2. Not exhaling smoke; not burnt. *Milton.*
UN-FUND'ED, *a.* Not funded; having no permanent funds for the payment of its interest.
UN-FURL', *v. t.* To loose and unfold; to expand; to open or spread; as, to *unfurl* sails.
UN-FURL'ED, *pp.* Unfolded; expanded.
UN-FURL'ING, *ppr.* Unfolding; spreading.
UN-FUR'NISH, *v. t.* 1. To strip of furniture; to divest; to strip. 2. To leave naked.
UN-FUR'NISHED, *a.* 1. Not furnished; not supplied with furniture. 2. Unsupplied with necessaries or ornaments. 3. Empty; not supplied.
UN-FŪS'ED, *a.* Not fused; not melted.
UN-FŪS'I-BLE, *a.* Infusible.
UN-GĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be gained. [*Little used.*] *Pierce.*
UN-GĀIN'FUL, *a.* Unprofitable; not producing gain.
UN-GĀIN'LY, *a.* [Sax. *ungægne.*] Not expert or dextrous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth. *Swift.*
UN-GALL'ED, *a.* Unhurt; not galled. *Shak.*
UN-GAR'NISHED, *a.* Not garnished or furnished; unadorned.
UN-GAR'RI-SONED, *a.* Not garrisoned; not furnished with troops for defense.
UN-GĂR'TERED, *a.* Being without garters. *Shak.*
UN-GATH'ERED, *a.* Not gathered; not cropped.
UN-GĒAR', *v. t.* To unharness; to strip of gear.
UN-GĒAR'ED, *pp.* Unharnessed.
UN-GĒAR'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of harness or gear.
UN-GEN'ER-A-TED, *a.* Having no beginning; unbegotten.
UN-GEN'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Begetting nothing. *Shak.*
UN-GEN'ER-OUS, *a.* 1. Not of a noble mind; not liberal. 2. Not noble; not liberal. 3. Dishonorable; ignominious.
UN-GEN'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Unkindly; dishonorably.
UN-GĒ'NI-AL, *a.* Not favorable to nature or to natural growth.
UN-GEN-TEEL', *a.* Not genteel; not consistent with polite manners or good breeding.
UN-GEN-TEEL'LY, *adv.* Uncivilly; not with good manners.
UN-GEN'TLE, *a.* Not gentle; harsh; rude. *Shak.*
UN-GEN'TLE-MAN-LIKE, *a.* Not like a gentleman.
UN-GEN'TLE-MAN-LY, *a.* Not becoming a gentleman.
UN-GEN'TLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of gentleness; harshness; severity; rudeness. 2. Unkindness; incivility.
UN-GEN'TLY, *adv.* Harshly; with severity; rudely.
UN-GE-O-MET'RI-CAL, *a.* Not agreeable to the rules of geometry. *Cheyne.*
UN-GIFT'ED, *a.* Not gifted; not endowed with peculiar faculties. *Arbuthnot.*
UN-GILD'ED, } *a.* Not gilt; not overlaid with gold.
UN-GILT', }
UN-GIRD', *v. t.* To loose from a girdle or band; to unbind. *Gen.* xxiv.
UN-GIRD'ED, *pp.* Loosed from a girth or band.
UN-GIRD'ING, *ppr.* Loosing from a girdle or band.
UN-GIRT', *pp.* 1. Unbound. 2. *a.* Loosely dressed.
UN-GIV'ING, *a.* Not bringing gifts. *Dryden.*
UN-GLĀZ'ED, *a.* 1. Not furnished with glass. 2. Wanting glass windows. 3. Not covered with vitreous matter.
UN-GLŌ'RI-FIED, *a.* Not glorified; not honored with praise or adoration.
UN-GLŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* Not glorious; bringing no glory.
† UN-GLOVE', *v. t.* To take off the gloves. *Beaumont.*
UN-GLOV'ED, *a.* Having the hand naked. [*L. u.*] *Bacon.*
UN-GLŪE', *v. t.* To separate any thing that is glued.
UN-GLŪ'ED, *pp.* Loosed from glue or cement.
UN-GLŪ'ING, *ppr.* Separating what is cemented.
UN-GOD', *v. t.* To divest of divinity. *Dryden.*
UN-GOD'LI-LY, *adv.* Impiously; wickedly.
UN-GOD'LI-NESS, *n.* Impiety; wickedness; disregard of God and his commands, and neglect of his worship; or any positive act of disobedience or irreverence.
UN-GOD'LY, *a.* 1. Wicked; impious; neglecting the fear and worship of God, or violating his commands. 1 *Pet.* iv. 2. Sinful; contrary to the divine commands. 3. Polluted by wickedness.
UN-GŌR'ED, *a.* 1. Not gored; not wounded with a horn. 2. Not wounded.
UN-GORGED', *a.* Not gorged, not filled; not sated.
UN-GOT', } *a.* 1. Not gained. 2. Not begotten.
UN-GOT'TEN, } *Shak.*
UN-GOV'ERN-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be governed; that cannot be ruled or restrained. 2. Licentious; wild; unbridled.
UN-GOV'ERN-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be governed or restrained. *Goldsmith.*
UN-GOV'ERNED, *a.* 1. Not being governed. 2. Not subjected to laws or principles; not restrained or regulated; unbridled; licentious.
UN-GOWN'ED, *a.* Not having or not wearing a gown.
UN-GRĀCE'FUL, *a.* Not graceful; not marked with ease and dignity; wanting beauty and elegance.
UN-GRĀCE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Awkwardly; inelegantly.
UN-GRĀCE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of gracefulness; want of ease and dignity; want of elegance; awkwardness.
UN-GRĀ'CIOUS, *a.* 1. Wicked; odious; hateful. 2. Offensive; unpleasing. 3. Unacceptable; not well received; not favored.
UN-GRĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With disfavor. 2. Not in a pleasing manner.
UN-GRAM-MAT'I-CAL, *a.* Not according to the established and correct rules of grammar.
UN-GRAM-MAT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of grammar.
UN-GRANT'ED, *a.* 1. Not granted; not bestowed, not transferred by deed or gift. *Hamilton.* 2. Not granted; not yielded; not conceded in argument.
† UN-GRĀTE', *a.* Not agreeable; ungrateful. *Swift.*
UN-GRĀTE'FUL, *a.* 1. Not grateful; not feeling thankful for favors. 2. Not making returns, or making ill returns,

for kindness. 3. Making no returns for culture. 4. Unpleasing; unacceptable.
UN-GRĀTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. With ingratitude. *Wake.* 2. Unpleasingly; unacceptably.
UN-GRĀTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Ingratitude; want of due feelings of kindness for favors received; ill return for good. 2. Disagreeableness; unpleasing quality.
UN-GRAT'I-FĪED, *a.* 1 Not gratified; not compensated. 2. Not pleased. 3. Not indulged.
UN-GRĀVE'LY, *adv.* Without gravity or seriousness.
UN-GROUND'ED, *a.* Having no foundation or support.
UN-GROUND'ED-LY, *adv.* Without ground or support; without reason. *Ray.*
UN-GROUND'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of foundation or support.
UN-GRUD'GING, *a.* Not grudging; freely giving.
UN-GRUD'GING-LY, *adv.* Without ill will; heartily; cheerfully.
UN-GUARD'ED, *a.* 1. Not guarded; not watched. 2. Not defended; having no guard. 3. Careless; negligent; not attentive to danger; not cautious. 4. Negligently said or done; not done or spoken with caution.
UN-GUARD'ED-LY, *adv.* Without watchful attention to danger; without caution; carelessly.
UN'GUENT, *n.* [L. *unguentum.*] Ointment; a soft composition used as a topical remedy, as for sores, burns and the like.
UN-GUENT'OUS, *a.* Like unguent, or partaking of its qualities.
UN-GUESS'ED, *a.* Not obtained by guess or conjecture.
UN-GUEST'LĪKE, *a.* Not becoming a guest. *Milton.*
UN-GUIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *unguis.*] In *botany*, of the length of the human nails, or half an inch.
UN-GUIC'U-LATE, } *a.* [L. *unguis.*] 1. Clawed; having
UN-GUIC'U-LA-TED, } claws.—2. In *botany*, clawed; having a narrow base; as the petal in a polypetalous corol.
UN-GUID'ED, *a.* 1. Not guided; not led or conducted. 2. Not regulated.
UN-GUILT'Y, (un-gilt'y) *a.* Not guilty; not stained with crime; innocent. *Spenser.*
UN'GUIN-OUS, *a.* [L. *unguinosus.*] Oily; unctuous; consisting of fat or oil, or resembling it. *Forster.*
UN'GU-LA, *n.* [L.] In *geometry*, a section or part of a cylinder, cut off by a plane oblique to the base.
UN'GU-LATE, *a.* Shaped like a hoof.
UN-HAB'IT-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *inhabitable*; L. *inhabitabilis.*] That cannot be inhabited by human beings; uninhabitable.
UN-HA-BIT'U-A-TED, *a.* Not habituated; not accustomed.
UN-HACK'ED, *a.* Not hacked; not cut, notched or mangled.
UN-HACK'NEYED, *a.* Not hackneyed; not much used or practiced.
UN-HĀLE', *a.* Unsound; not entire; not healthy.
UN-HAL'LŌW, *v. t.* To profane; to desecrate.
UN-HAL'LŌWED, *pp.* 1. Profaned; deprived of its sacred character. 2. *a.* Profane; unholy; impure; wicked.
UN-HAND', *v. t.* To loose from the hand; to let go.
UN-HAND'I-LY, *adv.* Awkwardly; clumsily.
UN-HAND'I-NESS, *n.* Want of dexterity; clumsiness.
UN-HAN'DLED, *a.* Not handled; not treated; not touched.
UN-HAND'SŌME, *a.* 1. Ungraceful; not beautiful. 2. Unfair; illiberal; disingenuous. 3. Uncivil; unpolite.
UN-HAND'SŌME-LY, *adv.* 1. Inelegantly; ungracefully. 2. Illiberally; unfairly. 3. Uncivilly; unpolitely.
UN-HAND'SŌME-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of beauty and elegance. 2. Unfairness; disingenuousness. 3. Incivility.
UN-HAND'Y, *a.* 1. Not dextrous; not skillful; not ready in the use of the hands; awkward. 2. Not convenient.
UN-HANG', *v. t.* 1. To divest or strip of hangings, as a room. 2. To take from the hinges.
UN-HANG'ED, or UN-HUNG', *a.* Not hung upon a gallows; not punished by hanging. *Shak.*
† UN-HAP', *n.* Ill luck; misfortune. *Sidney.*
† UN-HAP'PIED, *a.* Made unhappy. *Shak.*
UN-HAP'PI-LY, *adv.* Unfortunately; miserably; calamitously.
UN-HAP'PI-NESS, *n.* 1. Misfortune; ill luck. 2. Infelicity; misery. 3. Mischievous prank; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
UN-HAP'PY, *a.* 1. Unfortunate; unlucky. 2. Not happy; in a degree miserable or wretched. 3. Evil; calamitous; marked by infelicity. 4. Mischievous; irregular.
UN-HAR'ASSED, *a.* Not harassed; not vexed.
UN-HAR'BOR, *v. t.* To drive from harbor or shelter.
UN-HAR'BORED, *a.* Not sheltered, or affording no shelter. *Milton.*
UN-HARD'ENED, *a.* 1. Not hardened; not indurated; as metal. 2. Not hardened; not made obdurate.
UN-HARD'Y, *a.* 1. Not hardy; feeble; not able to endure fatigue. 2. Not having fortitude; not bold; timorous.
UN-HARM'ED, *a.* Unhurt; uninjured; unimpaired.
UN-HARM'FUL, *a.* Not doing harm; harmless; innoxious.
UN-HAR-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* 1. Not having symmetry or congruity; disproportionate. 2. Discordant; unmusical; jarring.
UN-HAR-MŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With jarring; discordantly.
UN-HAR'NESS, *v. t.* 1. To strip of harness; to loose from harness or gear. 2. To disarm; to divest of armor.
UN-HATCH'ED, *a.* 1. Not hatched; not having left the egg. 2. Not matured and brought to light; not disclosed.
UN-HAZ'ARD-ED, *a.* Not hazarded; not put in danger; not exposed to loss; not adventured. *Milton.*
UN-HEAD', (un-hed') *v. t.* To take out the head of.
UN-HEAD'ED, (un-hed'ed) *pp.* Having the head taken out.
UN-HEAD'ING, (un-hed'ing) *ppr.* Taking out the head of.
UN-HEALTH'FUL, (un-helth'ful) *a.* 1. Not healthful; injurious to health; insalubrious; unwholesome; noxious. 2. Abounding with sickness or disease; sickly.
UN-HEALTH'FUL-NESS, (un-helth'ful-nes) *n.* 1. Unwholesomeness; insalubriousness; noxiousness to health. 2. The state of being sickly.
UN-HEALTH'I-LY, (un-helth'e-ly) *adv.* In an unwholesome or unsound manner. *Milton.*
UN-HEALTH'I-NESS, (un-helth'e-nes) *n.* 1. Want of health; habitual weakness or indisposition. 2. Unsoundness; want of vigor. 3. Unfavorableness to health.
UN-HEALTH'Y, (un-helth'y) *a.* 1. Wanting health; wanting a sound and vigorous state of body; habitually weak or indisposed. 2. Unsound; wanting vigor of growth. 3. Sickly; abounding with disease. 4. Insalubrious; unwholesome; adapted to generate diseases. 5. Morbid; not indicating health.
UN-HĒARD', (un-hēērd', *or* un-herd') [*See* * HEARD.] *a.* 1. Not heard; not perceived by the ear. 2. Not admitted to audience. 3. Not known in fame; not celebrated. 4. Unheard of; obscure; not known by fame.—*Unheard of*, new; unprecedented. *Swift*
† UN-HEART', *v. t.* To discourage; to depress; to dishearten. *Shak.*
UN-HĒAT'ED, *a.* Not heated; not made hot. *Boyle.*
UN-HED'GED, *a.* Not hedged; not surrounded by a hedge.
UN-HEED'ED, *a.* Not heeded; disregarded; neglected.
UN-HEED'FUL, *a.* Not cautious; inattentive; careless.
UN-HEED'ING, *a.* Not heeding; careless; negligent. *Dryden.*
UN-HEED'Y, *a.* Precipitate; sudden. *Spenser.*
† UN-HĒLE', *v. t.* To uncover. *Spenser.*
UN-HELM'ED, *a.* Having no helm. *Pollok.*
UN-HELP'ED, *a.* Unassisted; having no aid or auxiliary; unsupported. *Dryden.*
UN-HELP'FUL, *a.* Affording no aid. *Shak.*
UN-HES'I-TA-TING, *a.* Not hesitating; not remaining in doubt; prompt; ready. *Eclec. Review.*
UN-HES'I-TA-TING-LY, *adv.* Without hesitation or doubt.
UN-HEWN', *a.* Not hewn; rough. *Dryden.*
† UN-HIDE'BOUND, *a.* Lax of maw; capacious. *Milton.*
UN-HIN'DERED, *a.* Not hindered; not opposed.
UN-HINGE', (un-hinj') *v. t.* 1. To take from the hinges. 2. To displace; to unfix by violence. 3. To unfix; to loosen; to render unstable or wavering.
UN-HŌARD', *v. t.* To steal from a hoard; to scatter.
UN-HŌ'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of holiness; an unsanctified state of the heart. 2. Impiety; wickedness; profaneness
UN-HŌ'LY, *a.* 1. Not holy; not renewed and sanctified 2 *Tim.* iii. 2. Profane; not hallowed; not consecrated; common. *Heb.* x. 3. Impious; wicked. 4. Not ceremonially purified. *Lev.* x.
† UN-HON'EST, (un-on'est) *a.* Dishonest; dishonorable.
UN-HON'ORED, (un-on'urd) *a.* Not honored; not regarded with veneration; not celebrated. *Dryden.*
UN-HOOK', *v. t.* To loose from a hook.
UN-HOOP', *v. t.* To strip of hoops. *Addison.*
UN-HŌP'ED, *a.* Not hoped for; not so probable as to excite hope. *Dryden.*—*Unhoped for*, unhoped, as above.
UN-HŌPE'FUL, *a.* Such as leaves no room to hope. *Boyle.*
UN-HORN'ED, *a.* Having no horns. *Tooke.*
UN-HORSE', *v. t.* To throw from a horse; to cause to dismount. *Shak.*
UN-HORS'ED, *pp.* Thrown from a horse. *Dryden.*
UN-HORS'ING, *ppr.* Throwing from a horse; dismounting.
UN-HOS'PI-TA-BLE, *a.* Not kind to strangers.
UN-HOS'TILE, *a.* Not belonging to a public enemy.
UN-HOUSE', *v. t.* 1. To drive from the house or habitation; to dislodge. 2. To deprive of shelter.
UN-HOUS'ED, *pp.* 1. Driven from a house or habitation. 2. *a.* Wanting a house; homeless. 3. Having no settled habitation. 4. Destitute of shelter or cover.
UN-HOUS'ELED, *a.* Not having received the sacrament. *Shak.*
UN-HŪ'MAN, *a.* Inhuman. [But *inhuman* is the word used.]
UN-HŪ'MAN-IZE, *v. t.* To render inhuman or barbarous. *J. Barlow.*
UN-HUM'BLED, *a.* 1. Not humbled; not affected with shame or confusion; not contrite in spirit.—2. In *theology*, not having the will, and the natural enmity of the heart to God and his law, subdued.

UN-HURT', *a.* Not hurt; not harmed; free from injury.
UN-HURT'FUL, *a.* Not hurtful; harmless; innoxious.
UN-HURT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without harm; harmlessly.
UN-HUS'BAND-ED, *a.* 1. Deprived of support; neglected. 2. Not managed with frugality.
UN-HUSK'ED, *a.* Not being stripped of husks.
U-NI-CAP'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *unus* and *capsula.*] Having one capsule to each flower, as a pericarp.
U'NI-CORN, *n.* [L. *unicornis.*] 1. An animal with one horn; the monoceros. This name is often applied to the rhinoceros. 2. The *sea-unicorn* is a fish of the whale kind, called *narwal*, remarkable for a horn growing out at his nose. 3. A fowl.
U-NI-CORN'OUS, *a.* Having only one horn. *Brown.*
UN-I-DE'AL, *a.* Not ideal; real. *Johnson.*
U-NIF'LO-ROUS, *a.* [L. *unus* and *flos.*] Bearing one flower only; as, a *uniflorous* peduncle. *Martyn.*
U'NI-FORM, *a.* [L. *uniformis.*] 1. Having always the same form or manner; not variable. 2. Consistent with itself; not different. 3. Of the same form with others; consonant; agreeing with each other; conforming to one rule or mode. 4. Having the same degree or state.
U'NI-FORM, *n.* The particular dress of soldiers, by which one regiment or company is distinguished from another, or a soldier from another person.
U-NI-FORM'I-TY, *n.* 1. Resemblance to itself at all times; even tenor. 2. Consistency; sameness. 3. Conformity to a pattern or rule; resemblance, consonance or agreement. 4. Similitude between the parts of a whole. 5. Continued or unvaried sameness or likeness.—*Act of uniformity*, in *England*, tne act of parliament by which the form of public prayers, administration of sacraments and other rites, is prescribed to be observed in all the churches. 1 *Eliz.* and 13 and 14 *Car.* II.
U'NI-FORM-LY, *adv.* 1. With even tenor; without variation. 2. Without diversity of one from another.
U-NI-GEN'I-TURE, *n.* [L. *unigenitus.*] The state of being the only begotten.
U-NIG'EN-OUS, *a.* [L. *unigena.*] Of one kind; of the same genus. *Kirwan.*
U-NI-LA'BI-ATE, *a.* In *botany*, having one lip only.
U-NI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *unus* and *latus.*] 1. Being on one side or party only. 2. Having one side.
U-NI-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *unus* and *litera*, letter.] Consisting of one letter only.
UN-IL-LU'MI-NA-TED, *a.* 1. Not illuminated; not enlightened; dark. 2. Ignorant.
UN-IL-LUS'TRA-TED, *a.* Not illustrated; not made plain.
U-NI-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *unus* and *loculus.*] Having one cell only; as, a *unilocular* pericarp.
UN-IM-AG'IN-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be imagined; not to be conceived. *Tillotson.*
UN-IM-AG'IN-A-BLY, *adv.* To a degree not to be imagined.
UN-IM-AG'INED, *a.* Not imagined; not conceived
UN-IM-BU'ED, *a.* Not imbued; not tinctured.
UN-IM'I-TA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be imitated.
UN-IM'I-TA-TED, *a.* Not imitated. *Johnson.*
UN-IM-MOR'TAL, *a.* Not immortal; perishable.
UN-IM-PAIR'A-BLE, *a.* Not liable to waste or diminution.
UN-IM-PAIR'ED, *a.* Not impaired; not diminished; not enfeebled by time or injury.
UN-IM-PAS'SIONED, (un-im-pash'und) *a.* 1. Not endowed with passions. *Thomson.* 2. Free from passion; calm; not violent.
UN-IM-PEACH'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be impeached; that cannot be accused; free from stain, guilt or fault. 2. That cannot be called in question.
UN-IM-PEACH'ED, *a.* 1. Not impeached; not charged or accused; fair. 2. Not called in question.
UN-IM-PED'ED, *a.* Not impeded; not hindered. *Rawle.*
UN-IM'PLI-CA-TED, *a.* Not implicated; not involved.
UN-IM-PLI'ED, *a.* Not implied; not included by fair inference. *Madison.*
UN-IM-PLOR'ED, *a.* Not implored; not solicited.
UN-IM-PORT'ANT, *a.* 1. Not important; not of great moment. 2. Not assuming airs of dignity.
UN-IM-POR-TUN'ED, *a.* Not importuned; not solicited.
UN-IM-POS'ING, *a.* 1. Not imposing; not commanding respect. 2. Not enjoining as obligatory; voluntary.
UN-IM-PREG'NA-TED, *a.* Not impregnated.
UN-IM-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Not impressive; not forcible; not adapted to affect or awaken the passions. *Beddoes.*
UN-IM-PROV'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not capable of improvement, melioration or advancement to a better condition. 2. Incapable of being cultivated or tilled.
UN-IM-PROV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being not improvable. *Hammond.*
UN-IM-PROV'ED, *a.* 1. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners or excellence. 2. Not used for a valuable purpose. 3. Not used; not employed. *Hamilton.* 4. Not tilled; not cultivated; as, *unimproved* land or soil. *Franklin.* 5. Uncensured; not disapproved; [*obs.*]
UN-IM-PROV'ING, *a.* Not improving; not tending to advance or instruct. *Johnson.*
UN-IM-PU'TA-BLE, *a.* Not imputable or chargeable to.
UN-IN-CHANT'ED, *a.* Not enchanted; not affected by magic or enchantment; not haunted.
† UN-IN-CREAS'A-BLE, *a.* Admitting no increase.
UN-IN-CUM'BERED, *a.* 1. Not incumbered; not burdened. 2. Free from any temporary estate or interest, or from mortgage, or other charge or debt.
UN-IN-DEBT'ED, *a.* 1. Not indebted. 2. Not borrowed.
UN-IN-DIF'FER-ENT, *a.* Not indifferent; not unbiased; partial; leaning to one party. *Hooker.*
UN-IN-DORS'ED, *a.* Not indorsed; not assigned.
UN-IN-DUS'TRI-OUS, *a.* Not industrious; not diligent in labor, study or other pursuit. *Decay of Piety.*
UN-IN-FECT'ED, *a.* 1. Not infected; not contaminated or affected by foul, infectious air. 2. Not corrupted.
UN-IN-FEC'TIOUS, *a.* Not infectious; not foul; not capable of communicating disease.
UN-IN-FLAM'ED, *a.* 1. Not inflamed; not set on fire. *Bacon.* 2. Not highly provoked.
UN-IN-FLAM'MA-BLE, *a.* Not inflammable; not capable of being set on fire. *Boyle.*
UN-IN'FLU-ENCED, *a.* 1. Not influenced; not persuaded or moved by others, or by foreign considerations; not biased; acting freely. 2. Not proceeding from influence, bias or prejudice.
UN-IN-FORM'ED, *a.* 1. Not informed; not instructed; untaught. 2. Unanimated; not enlivened.
UN-IN-FORM'ING, *a.* Not furnishing information; uninstructive. *Mitford.*
UN-IN-GE'NI-OUS, *a.* Not ingenious; dull. *Burke.*
UN-IN-GEN'U-OUS, *a.* Not ingenuous; not frank or candid; disingenuous. *Decay of Piety.*
UN-IN-HAB'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Not inhabitable; that in which men cannot live; unfit to be the residence of men.
UN-IN-HAB'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being uninhabitable.
UN-IN-HAB'IT-ED, *a.* Not inhabited by men; having no inhabitants. *Swift.*
UN-IN-I'TIA-TED, *a.* Not initiated.
UN-IN'JURED, *a.* Not injured; not hurt; suffering no harm.
UN-IN-QUIS'I-TIVE, *a.* Not inquisitive; not curious to search and inquire. *Warton.*
UN-IN-SCRIB'ED, *a.* Not inscribed; having no inscription.
UN-IN-SPIR'ED, *a.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination. *Locke.*
UN-IN-STRUCT'ED, *a.* 1. Not instructed or taught; not educated. 2. Not directed by superior authority; not furnished with instructions.
UN-IN-STRUCT'IVE, *a.* Not instructive; not conferring improvement. *Addison.*
UN-IN'SU-LA-TED, *a.* Not insulated; not being separated or detached from every thing else. *Ure.*
UN-IN-SURD', (un-in-shurd') *a.* Not insured; not assured against loss.
UN-IN-TEL'LI-GENT, *a.* 1. Not having reason or consciousness; not possessing understanding. 2. Not knowing; not skillful; dull.
UN-IN-TEL'LI-GI-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being
UN-IN-TEL-LI-GI-BIL'I-TY, } not intelligible. *Burnet.*
UN-IN-TEL'LI-GI-BLE, *a.* Not intelligible; that cannot be understood. *Swift.*
UN-IN-TEL'LI-GI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be understood.
UN-IN-TEND'ED, *a.* Not intended; not designed.
UN-IN-TEN'TION-AL, *a.* Not intentional; not designed; done or happening without design. *Boyle.*
UN-IN-TEN'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* Without design or purpose.
UN-IN'TER-EST-ED, *a.* 1. Not interested; not having any interest or property in; having nothing at stake. 2. Not having the mind or the passions engaged.
UN-IN'TER-EST-ING, *a.* Not capable of exciting an interest, or of engaging the mind or passions.
UN-IN-TER-MIS'SION, *n.* Defect or failure of intermission.
UN-IN-TER-MIT'TED, *a.* Not intermitted; not interrupted; not suspended for a time; continued. *Hale.*
UN-IN-TER-MIT'TING, *a.* Not intermitting; not ceasing for a time; continuing.
UN-IN-TER-MIT'TING-LY, *adv.* Without cessation; continually. *Mitford.*
UN-IN-TER-MIX'ED, *a.* Not intermixed; not mingled.
UN-IN'TER-PO-LA-TED, *a.* [*See* * INTERPOLATE.] Not interpolated; not inserted at a time subsequent to the original writing.
UN-IN-TER-RUPT'ED, *a.* 1. Not interrupted; not broken. *Addison.* 2. Not disturbed by intrusion or avocation.
UN-IN-TER-RUPT'ED-LY, *adv.* Without interruption; without disturbance.
UN-IN-TRENCH'ED, *a.* Not intrenched; not defended by intrenchments. *Pope.*

† UN-IN/TRI-CA-TED, *a.* Not perplexed; not intricate.
UN-IN-TRO-DŪ/CED, *a.* Not introduced; not properly conducted; obtrusive. *Young.*
UN-IN-ŪR/ED, *a.* Not inured; not hardened by use or practice. *Philips.*
UN-IN-VENT/ED, *a.* Not invented; not found out. *Milton.*
UN-IN-VEST/ED, *a.* 1. Not invested; not clothed. 2. Not converted into some species of property less fleeting than money.
UN-IN-VEST/I-GA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be investigated or searched out. *Ray.*
UN-IN-VID/I-OUS, *a.* Not invidious.
UN-IN-VIT/ED, *a.* Not invited; not requested; not solicited.
U/NION, *n.* [Fr. *union;* It. *unione;* L. *unio.*] 1. The act of joining two or more things into one, and thus forming a compound body or a mixture; or the junction or coalition of things thus united. *Union* differs from *connection*, as it implies the bodies to be in contact, without an intervening body; whereas things may be *connected* by the intervention of a third body, as by a cord or chain. 2. Concord; agreement and conjunction of mind, will, affections or interest. 3. The conjunction or united existence of spirit and matter.—4. Among *painters*, a symmetry and agreement between the several parts of a painting.—5. In *architecture*, harmony between the colors in the materials of a building. *Cyc.*—6. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, the combining or consolidating of two or more churches into one. 7. States united. Thus the *United States* are sometimes called the *Union. Hamilton.* 8. [L. *unio.*] A pearl; [*obs.*]
U-NIP/A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *unus* and *pario.*] Producing one at a birth. *Brown.*
U-NIQUE/, (yu-neek/) *a.* [Fr.] Sole; without an equal; without another of the same kind known to exist.
U-NI-RĀ/DI-A-TED, *a.* Having one ray. *Encyc.*
UN-IR/RI-TA-TED, *a.* 1. Not irritated; not fretted. 2. Not provoked or angered.
UN-IR/RI-TA-TING, *a.* 1. Not irritating or fretting. 2. Not provoking. 3. Not exciting.
U/NI-SON, *n.* [L. *unus* and *sonus.*] 1. In *music*, an accordance or coincidence of sounds. 2. A single, unvaried note. *Pope.—In unison*, in agreement; in harmony.
U/NI-SON, *a.* Sounding alone.
U-NIS/O-NANCE, *n.* Accordance of sounds. *Cyc.*
U-NIS/O-NANT, *a.* Being in unison; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness.
U-NIS/O-NOUS, *a.* Being in unison. *Busby.*
U/NIT, *n.* [L. *unus, unitas.*] 1. One; a word which denotes a single thing or person; the least whole number. —2. In *mathematics*, any known determinate quantity, by the constant repetition of which any other quantity of the same kind is measured. *D. Olmsted.*
U-NI-TĀ/RI-AN, *n.* [L. *unitus, unus.*] One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, and ascribes divinity to God the Father only.
U-NI-TĀ/RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Unitarians, or to the doctrine of the unity of the Godhead.
U-NI-TĀ/RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of Unitarians.
U-NITE/, *v. t.* [L. *unio, unitus;* Fr., Sp. *unir;* It. *unire.*] 1. To put together or join two or more things, which make one compound or mixture. 2. To join; to connect in a near relation or alliance. 3. To make to agree or be uniform. 4. To cause to adhere. 5. To join in interest or fellowship. *Gen.* xlix. 6. To tie; to splice; as, to *unite* two cords or ropes. 7. To join in affection; to make near.
U-NITE/, *v. i.* 1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert. 2. To coalesce; to be cemented or consolidated; to combine. 3. To grow together, as the parts of a wound. 4. To coalesce, as sounds. 5. To be mixed.
U-NIT/ED, *pp.* Joined; made to agree; cemented; mixed; attached by growth.
U-NIT/ER, *n.* The person or thing that unites.
U-NIT/ING, *ppr.* Joining; causing to agree; consolidating; coalescing; growing together.
† U-NI/TION, *n.* Junction; act of uniting. *Wiseman.*
† U/NI-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of uniting. *Norris.*
U/NI-TY, *n.* [L. *unitas.*] 1. The state of being one; oneness. 2. Concord; conjunction. 3. Agreement; uniformity.—4. In *Christian theology*, oneness of sentiment, affection or behavior.—5. In *mathematics*, the abstract expression for any unit whatsoever.—6. In *poetry*, the principle by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation is preserved.—In the *drama*, there are three *unities;* the unity of *action*, that of *time*, and that of *place.*—7. In *music*, such a combination of parts as to constitute a whole, or a kind of symmetry of style and character.—8. In *law*, the properties of a joint estate are derived from its *unity*, which is fourfold; unity of *interest*, unity of *title*, unity of *time*, and unity of *possession.*—9. In *law*, *unity* of possession is a joint possession of two rights by several titles.
U/NI-VALVE, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *valvæ.*] Having one valve only, as a shell or pericarp.
U/NI-VALVE, *n.* A shell having one valve only.
U-NI-VALV/U-LAR, *a.* Having one valve only. *Cyc.*
U-NI-VERS/AL, *a.* [L. *universalis.*] 1. All; extending to or comprehending the whole number, quantity or space. 2. Total; whole. 3. Comprising all the particulars.—4. In *botany*, a *universal umbel* is a primary or general umbel; the first or largest set of rays in a compound umbel; opposed to *partial.*
U-NI-VERS/AL, *n.* 1. In *logic*, a *universal* is *complex* or *incomplex.* A *complex universal* is either a universal proposition, as, "every whole is greater than its parts," or whatever raises a manifold conception in the mind, as the definition of a reasonable animal. An *incomplex universal* is what produces one conception only in the mind, and is a simple thing respecting many; as human nature, which relates to every individual in which it is found. 2. The whole; the general system of the universe; [*obs.*]
U-NI-VERS/AL-ISM, *n.* In *theology*, the doctrine that all men will be saved or made happy in a future life.
U-NI-VERS/AL-IST, *n.* One who holds the doctrine that all men will be saved.
U-NI-VER-SAL/I-TY, *n.* The state of extending to the whole.
U-NI-VERS/AL-LY, *adv.* With extension to the whole; in a manner to comprehend all; without exception.
U-NI-VERS/AL-NESS, *n.* Universality.
U/NI-VERSE, *n.* [Fr. *univers;* L. *universitas.*] The collective name of heaven and earth, and all that belongs to them; the whole system of created things.
U-NI-VERS/I-TY, *n.* An assemblage of colleges established in any place, with professors for instructing students in the sciences and other branches of learning, and where degrees are conferred. A *university* is properly a universal school, in which are taught all branches of learning, or the four faculties of theology, medicine, law, and the sciences and arts.
U-NIV/O-CAL, *a.* [L. *unus* and *vox.*] 1. Having one meaning only. 2. Having unison of sounds, as the octave in music and its replicates. 3. Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenor; [*little used.*]
U-NIV/O-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In one term; in one sense. *Hale.* 2. In one tenor; [*little used.*] *Ray.*
U-NIV-O-CĀ/TION, *n.* Agreement of name and meaning.
U/NI-VŌQUE, } *a.* In *music*, univocal concords are the oc-
U/NI-VŌKE, } tave and its recurrences, above or below.
UN-JEAL/OUS, *a.* Not suspiciously fearful; having no unreasonable mistrust. *Clarendon.*
UN-JOINT/, *v. t.* To disjoint. *Fuller.*
UN-JOINT/ED, *a.* 1. Disjointed; separated. *Milton.* 2. Having no joint or articulation. *Botany.*
UN-JOY/OUS, *a.* Not joyous; not gay or cheerful.
UN-JUD/GED, *a.* Not judged; not judicially determined. *Prior.*
UN-JUST/, *a.* 1. Not just; acting contrary to the standard of right established by the divine law; not equitable. 2. Contrary to justice and right; wrongful.
UN-JUST/I-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* Not justifiable; that cannot be proved to be right; not to be vindicated or defended.
UN-JUST/I-FĪ-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not being justifiable. *Clarendon.*
UN-JUST/I-FĪ-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that cannot be justified or vindicated.
UN-JUST/I-FIED, *a.* 1. Not justified or vindicated. 2. Not pardoned.
UN-JUST/LY, *adv.* In an unjust manner; wrongfully.
† UNK/ED, or † UNK/ID, for *uncouth;* odd; strange.
UN-KEM/MED, } *a.* Uncombed; unpolished. *Spenser.* [*Ob-*
UN-KEMPT/, } *solete, except in poetry.*]
UN-KEN/NEL, *v. t.* 1. To drive from his hole. 2. To rouse from secrecy or retreat. 3. To release from a kennel.
UN-KEN/NELED, *pp.* Driven or let loose from confinement, as a fox or dog.
† UN-KENT/, *a.* [*un* and *ken*, to know.] Unknown. *Spenser.*
UN-KEPT/, *a.* 1. Not kept; not retained; not preserved. 2. Not observed; not obeyed, as a command.
UN-KERN/ELED, *a.* Destitute of a kernel. *Pollok.*
UN-KĪND/, *a.* 1. Not kind; not benevolent; not favorable; not obliging. 2. Unnatural.
UN-KĪND/LI-NESS, *n.* Unfavorableness. *Hakewill.*
UN-KĪND/LY, *a.* 1. Unnatural; contrary to nature. *Spenser* 2. Unfavorable; malignant. *Milton.*
UN-KĪND/LY, *adv.* 1. Without kindness; without affection. 2. In a manner contrary to nature; unnaturally.
UN-KĪND/NESS, *n.* 1. Want of kindness; want of natural affection; want of good will. 2. Disobliging treatment; disfavor.
UN-KING/, *v. t.* To deprive of royalty. *Shak.*
UN-KING/LĪKE, } *a.* Unbecoming a king; not noble.
UN-KING/LY, } *Shak.*
UN-KISS/ED, *a.* Not kissed. *Shak.*
UN/KLE. *See* UNCLE.
UN-KNIGHT/LY, *a.* Unbecoming a knight. *Sidney.*

UN-KNIT', *v. t.* 1. To separate threads that are knit; to open; to loose work that is knit or knotted. 2. To open.
UN-KNOT', *v. t.* To free from knots; to untie.
† UN-KNŌW', *v. t.* To cease to know.
UN-KNŌW'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be known. *Watts.*
UN-KNŌW'ING, *a.* Not knowing; ignorant; with *of.*
UN-KNŌW'ING-LY, *adv.* Ignorantly; without knowledge or design. *Addison.*
UN-KNŌWN', *a.* 1. Not known. 2. Greater than is imagined. 3. Not having had cohabitation. 4. Not having communication.
UN-LĀ'BORED, *a.* 1. Not produced by labor. 2. Not cultivated by labor; not tilled. 3. Spontaneous; voluntary; that offers without effort; natural. 4. Easy; natural; not stiff.
UN-LA-BŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* Not laborious; not difficult to be done.
UN-LĀCE', *v. t.* 1. To loose from lacing or fastening by a cord or strings passed through loops and holes. 2. To loose a woman's dress. 3. To divest of ornaments.—4. In *sea language*, to loose and take off a bonnet from a sail.
UN-LĀ'CED, *pp.* Loosed from lacing; unfastened.
UN-LĀ'CING, *ppr.* Loosing from lacing or fastening.
UN-LAЄK'EYED, *a.* Unattended with a lackey.
UN-LĀDE', *v. t.* 1. To unload; to take out the cargo of. 2. To unload; to remove, as a load or burden. *Acts* xxi.
UN-LĀD'EN, *pp.* of *lade.* Unloaded.
UN-LĀID', *a.* 1. Not placed; not fixed. 2. Not allayed; not pacified; not suppressed. 3. Not laid out, as a corpse.
UN-LA-MENT'ED, *a.* Not lamented; not deplored.
UN-LÄRD'ED, *a.* Not intermixed or inserted for improvement. *Chesterfield.*
UN-LATCH', *v. i.* To open or loose by lifting the latch.
UN-LAU'RELED, *a.* Not crowned with laurel; not honored.
UN-LAV'ISH, *a.* Not lavish; not profuse; not wasteful.
UN-LAV'ISHED, *a.* Not lavished; not spent wastefully.
UN-LAW', *v. t.* To deprive of the authority of law. *Milton.*
UN-LÄW'FUL, *a.* Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal; not permitted by law. *Dryden.*
UN-LAW'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. In violation of law or right; illegally. 2. Illegitimately; not in wedlock. *Addison.*
UN-LAW'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Illegality; contrariety to law. *South.* 2. Illegitimacy.
UN-LEARN', (un-lern') *v. t.* To forget or lose what has been learned.
UN-LEARN'ED, *pp.* 1. Forgotten. 2. *a.* Not learned; ignorant; illiterate; not instructed. 3. Not gained by study; not known. 4. Not suitable to a learned man.
UN-LEARN'ED-LY, *adv.* Ignorantly. *Brown.*
UN-LEARN'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of learning; illiterateness. *Sylvester.*
UN-LEAV'ENED, (un-lev'end) *a.* Not leavened; not raised by leaven, barm or yeast. *Ex.* xii.
UN-LEЄT'URED, *a.* Not taught by lecture. *Young.*
† UN-LEIS'URED, (un-lezh'urd) *a.* Not having leisure.
UN-LENT', *a.* Not lent.
UN-LESS', *conj.* [Sax. *onlesan*, to loose or release.] Except; that is, remove or dismiss the fact or thing stated in the sentence or clause which follows.
UN-LES'SONED, *a.* Not taught; not instructed.
UN-LET'TERED, *a.* Unlearned; untaught; ignorant.
UN-LET'TER-ED-NESS, *n.* Want of learning. *Waterhouse.*
UN-LEV'ELED, *a.* Not leveled; not laid even. *Tickel.*
UN-LI-BID'IN-OUS, *a.* Not libidinous; not lustful.
UN-LĪ'CENSED, *a.* Not licensed; not having permission by authority. *L. Beecher.*
UN-LIЄK'ED, *a.* Shapeless; not formed to smoothness.
UN-LĪGHT'ED, *a.* 1. Not lighted; not illuminated. *Prior.* 2. Not kindled or set on fire.
UN-LĪGHT'SOME, *a.* Dark; gloomy; wanting light.
UN-LĪKE', *a.* 1. Dissimilar; having no resemblance. 2. Improbable; unlikely. *Bacon.*
UN-LĪKE'LI-HOOD, UN-LĪKE'LI-NESS, *n.* Improbability. *South. Locke.*
UN-LĪKE'LY, *a.* 1. Improbable; such as cannot be reasonably expected. 2. Not promising success.
UN-LĪKE'LY, *adv.* Improbably. *Addison.*
UN-LĪKE'NESS, *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilitude.
UN-LIM'BER, *a.* Not limber; not flexible; not yielding.
UN-LIM'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Admitting no limits; boundless.
UN-LIM'IT-ED, *a.* 1. Not limited; having no bounds; boundless. *Boyle.* 2. Undefined; indefinite; not bounded by proper exceptions. 3. Unconfined; not restrained.
UN-LIM'IT-ED-LY, *adv.* Without bounds. *Decay of Piety.*
UN-LIM'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being boundless, or of being undefined. *Johnson.*
UN-LIN'E-AL, *a.* Not in a line; not coming in the order of succession. *Shak.*
UN-LINK', *v. t.* To separate links; to loose; to unfasten; to untwist. *Shak.*
UN-LIQ'UI-DA-TED, *a.* 1. Not liquidated; not settled; not having the exact amount ascertained. 2. Unpaid; unadjusted.
UN-LIQ'UI-FIED, *a.* Unmelted; not dissolved. *Addison.*
UN-LIQ'UORED, (un-lik'urd) *a.* Not moistened; not smeared with liquor; not filled with liquor. *Milton.*
UN-LIS'TEN-ING, *a.* Not listening; not hearing; not regarding. *Thomson.*
UN-LĪVE'LI-NESS, *n.* Want of life; dullness. *Milton.*
UN-LĪVE'LY, *a.* Not lively; dull.
UN-LŌAD', *v. t.* 1. To take the load from; to discharge of a load or cargo. 2. To disburden. 3. To disburden; to relieve from any thing onerous or troublesome.
UN-LŌAD'ED, *pp.* Freed from a load or cargo; disburdened.
UN-LŌAD'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from a load or cargo; disburdening; relieving of a burden.
UN-LŌ'ЄA-TED, *a.* 1. Not placed; not fixed in a place.—2. In *America*, *unlocated lands* are such new or wild lands as have not been surveyed, appropriated or designated by marks, limits or boundaries, to some individual, company or corporation.
UN-LOЄK', *v. t.* 1. To unfasten what is locked. 2. To open, in general; to lay open. *Pope.*
UN-LOЄK'ED, *pp.* 1. Opened. 2. *a.* Not locked; not made fast.
UN-LOOK'ED *for.* Not expected; not foreseen. *Bacon.*
UN-LOOSE', (un-loos') *v. t.* To loose.
UN-LOOSE', (un-loos') *v. i.* To fall in pieces; to lose all connection or union. *Collier.*
† UN-LŌS'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be lost. *Boyle.*
UN-LOV'ED, *a.* Not loved. *Sidney.*
UN-LOVE'LI-NESS, *n.* Want of loveliness; unamiableness; want of the qualities which attract love.
UN-LOVE'LY, *a.* Not lovely; not amiable; destitute of the qualities which attract love, or possessing qualities that excite dislike.
UN-LOV'ING, *a.* Not loving; not fond. *Shak.*
UN-LUЄK'I-LY, *adv.* Unfortunately; by ill fortune.
UN-LUЄK'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Unfortunateness; ill fortune. 2. Mischievousness. *Addison.*
UN-LUЄK'Y, *a.* 1. Unfortunate; not successful. 2. Unfortunate; not resulting in success. 3. Unhappy; miserable; subject to frequent misfortunes. 4. Slightly mischievous; mischievously waggish. 5. Ill-omened; inauspicious.
UN-LUS'TROUS, *a.* Wanting lustre; not shining.
UN-LUST'Y, *a.* Not lusty; not stout; weak.
UN-LŪTE', *v. t.* To separate things cemented or luted; to take the lute or clay from.
UN-LŪT'ED, *pp.* Separated, as luted vessels.
UN-LŪT'ING, *ppr.* Separating, as luted vessels.
UN-MĀDE', *pp.* 1. Deprived of its form or qualities. 2. *a.* Not made; not yet formed. 3. Omitted to be made.
UN-MAG-NET'IЄ, *a.* Not having magnetic properties.
UN-MĀID'EN-LY, *a.* Not becoming a maiden. *Hall.*
UN-MĀIM'ED, *a.* Not maimed; not disabled in any limb; sound; entire. *Pope.*
UN-MĀK'A-BLE, *a.* Not possible to be made. [*L. u.*] *Grew.*
UN-MĀKE', *v. t.* 1. To destroy the form and qualities which constitute a thing what it is. 2. To deprive of qualities before possessed.
UN-MĀK'ING, *ppr.* Destroying the peculiar properties of a thing.
UN-MAL-LE-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being unmalleable.
UN-MAL'LE-A-BLE, *a.* Not malleable; not capable of being hammered into a plate, or of being extended by beating.
UN-MAN', *v. t.* 1. To deprive of the constitutional qualities of a human being, as reason, &c. 2. To deprive of men. 3. To emasculate; to deprive of virility. 4. To deprive of the courage and fortitude of a man; to break or reduce into irresolution; to dishearten; to deject. 5. To dispeople.
UN-MAN'AĠE-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not manageable; not easily restrained, governed or directed; not controllable. 2. Not easily wielded.
UN-MAN'AĠED, *a.* 1. Not broken by horsemanship. 2. Not tutored; not educated. *Felton.*
UN-MAN'LĪKE, UN-MAN'LY, *a.* 1. Not becoming a human being. 2. Unsuitable to a man; effeminate. 3. Not worthy of a noble mind; ignoble; base; ungenerous; cowardly.
UN-MAN'NED, *pp.* Deprived of the qualities of a man.
UN-MAN'NERED, *a.* Uncivil; rude. *B. Jonson.*
UN-MAN'NER-LI-NESS, *n.* Want of good manners; breach of civility; rudeness of behavior. *Locke.*
UN-MAN'NER-LY, *a.* 1. Ill-bred; not having good manners; rude in behavior. 2. Not according to good manners.
UN-MAN'NER-LY, *adv.* Uncivilly. *Shak.*
UN-MAN-U-FAЄT'URED, *a.* Not manufactured; not wrought into the proper form for use.

UN-MA-NŪR'ED, *a.* 1. Not manured; not enriched by manure. 2. Uncultivated. *Spenser.*
UN-MÄRK'ED, *a.* 1. Not marked; having no mark. 2. Unobserved; not regarded; undistinguished. *Pope.*
UN-MÄR'RED, *a.* Not marred; not injured; not spoiled; not obstructed.
UN-MAR'RI-A-BLE, *a.* Not marriageable. [*L. u.*] *Milton.*
UN-MAR'RIED, *a.* Not married; having no husband or no wife. *Bacon.*
UN-MAR'RY, *v. t.* To divorce. *Milton.*
UN-MÄR'SHALED, *a.* Not disposed or arranged in due order.
UN-MÄS'CU-LATE, *v. t.* To emasculate. *Fuller.*
UN-MÄS'CU-LINE, *a.* Not masculine or manly; feeble; effeminate. *Milton.*
UN-MÄSK', *v. t.* To strip of a mask or of any disguise; to lay open what is concealed. *Roscommon.*
UN-MÄSK', *v. i.* To put off a mask.
UN-MÄSK'ED, *pp.* 1. Stripped of a mask or disguise. 2. *a.* Open; exposed to view. *Dryden.*
† UN-MÄS'TER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be mastered.
UN-MÄS'TERED, *a.* 1. Not subdued; not conquered. 2. Not conquerable. *Dryden.*
UN-MATCH'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be matched; that cannot be equaled; unparalleled. *Hooker.*
UN-MATCH'ED, *a.* Matchless; having no match or equal.
UN-MĒAN'ING, *a.* 1. Having no meaning or signification. 2. Not expressive; not indicating intelligence.
UN-MEANT', (un-ment') *a.* Not meant; not intended.
UN-MEAS'UR-A-BLE, (un-mezh'ur-a-bl) *a.* That cannot be measured; unbounded; boundless. *Swift.*
UN-MEAS'UR-A-BLY, *adv.* Beyond all measure. *Howell.*
UN-MEAS'URED, *a.* 1. Not measured; plentiful beyond measure. *Milton.* 2. Immense; infinite. *Blackmore.*
UN-ME-CHAN'I-CAL, *a.* Not mechanical; not according to the laws or principles of mechanics.
UN-MED'DLED *with.* Not meddled with; not touched.
UN-MED'DLING, *a.* Not meddling; not interfering with the concerns of others; not officious. *Chesterfield.*
† UN-MED'DLING-NESS, *n.* Forbearance of interposition.
UN-MED'I-TA-TED, *a.* Not meditated; not prepared by previous thought.
UN-MEET', *a.* Not fit; not proper; not worthy. *Prior.*
UN-MEET'LY, *adv.* Not fitly; not properly; not suitably.
UN-MEET'NESS, *n.* Unfitness; unsuitableness.
UN-MEL'LŌWED, *a.* Not mellowed; not fully matured.
UN-ME-LŌ'DI-OUS, *a.* Not melodious; wanting melody.
UN-MELT'ED, *a.* 1. Undissolved; not melted. 2. Not softened.
UN-MEN'TIONED, *a.* Not mentioned; not named.
UN-MER'CAN-TILE, *a.* Not according to the customs and rules of commerce.
UN-MER'CHANT-A-BLE, *a.* Not merchantable; not of a quality fit for the market.
UN-MER'CI-FUL, *a.* 1. Not merciful; cruel; inhuman to such beings as are in one's power; not disposed to spare or forgive. 2. Unconscionable; exorbitant.
UN-MER'CI-FUL-LY, *adv.* Without mercy; cruelly.
UN-MER'CI-FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of mercy; want of tenderness and compassion towards those who are in one's power; cruelty in the exercise of power or punishment.
† UN-MER'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Having no merit or desert. *Shak.*
UN-MER'IT-ED, *a.* 1. Not merited; not deserved; obtained without service or equivalent. 2. Not deserved; cruel; unjust.
UN-MER'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unmerited.
UN-MET', *a.* Not met. *B. Jonson.*
UN-ME-TAL'LIC, *a.* Not metallic; not having the properties of metal; not belonging to metals.
UN-MIGHT'Y, *a.* Not mighty; not powerful.
UN-MĪLD', *a.* Not mild; harsh; severe; fierce.
UN-MĪLD'NESS, *n.* Want of mildness; harshness.
UN-MIL'I-TA-RY, *a.* Not according to military rules.
UN-MILK'ED, *a.* Not milked. *Pope.*
UN-MILL'ED, *a.* Not milled; not indented or grained.
UN-MĪND'ED, *a.* Not minded; not heeded. *Milton.*
UN-MĪND'FUL, *a.* Not mindful; not heedful; not attentive; regardless. *Milton.*
UN-MĪND'FUL-LY, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly.
UN-MĪND'FUL-NESS, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; carelessness.
UN-MIN'GLE, *v. t* To separate things mixed. *Bacon.*
† UN-MIN'GLE-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be mixed.
UN-MIN'GLED, *a.* 1. Not mingled; not mixed; pure. 2. Pure; not vitiated or alloyed by foreign admixture.
UN-MIN-IS-TĒ'RI-AL, *a.* Not ministerial.
UN-MĪR'Y, *a.* Not miry; not muddy; not foul with dirt
UN-MISS'ED, *a.* Not missed; not perceived to be gone or lost. *Gray.*
UN-MIS-TĀK'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be mistaken. [*Little used.*]
UN-MIS-TĀK'EN, *a.* Not mistaken; sure. *Trumbull.*
UN-MIS-TRUST'ING, *a.* Not mistrusting; unsuspicious.
UN-MIT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being mitigated.
UN-MIT'I-GA-TED, *a.* Not mitigated; not lessened; not softened in severity or harshness. *Shak.*
UN-MIX'ED, UN-MIX'T', *a.* 1. Not mixed; not mingled; pure; unadulterated; unvitiated by foreign admixture. 2. Pure; unalloyed.
UN-MŌAN'ED, *a.* Not lamented. *Shak.*
UN-MOD'I-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be modified or altered in form; that cannot be reduced to a more acceptable or desired form.
UN-MOD'I-FĪED, *a.* Not modified; not altered in form; not qualified in meaning.
UN-MŌ'DISH, *a.* Not modish; not according to custom.
UN-MOIST', *a.* Not moist; not humid; dry. *Philips.*
UN-MOIST'ENED, *a.* Not made moist or humid.
UN-MŌLD', *v. t.* To change the form; to reduce from any form.
UN-MŌLD'ED, *pp.* 1. Not changed in form. 2. *a.* Not molded; not shaped or formed.
UN-MO-LEST'ED, *a.* Not molested; not disturbed; free from disturbance. *Pope.*
UN-MŎN'EYED, *a.* Not having money. *Shenstone.*
† UN-MO-NOP'O-LĪZE, *v. t.* To recover from being monopolized.
† UN-MO-NOP'O-LĪZED, *a.* Not monopolized.
UN-MOOR', *v. t* 1. In *sea language*, to bring to the state of riding with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables. 2. To loose from anchorage.
UN-MOOR'ED, *pp.* Loosed from anchorage, or brought to ride with a single anchor.
UN-MOOR'ING, *ppr.* Loosing from anchorage, or bringing to ride with a single anchor.
UN-MOR'AL-ĪZED, *a.* Untutored by morality; not conformed to good morals. *Norris.*
UN-MORT'GAGED, *a.* [*See* MORTGAGE.] Not mortgaged; not pledged. *Addison. Dryden.*
UN-MOR'TI-FĪED, *a.* 1. Not mortified; not shamed. 2. Not subdued by sorrow.
UN-MOUNT'ED, *a.* Not mounted.
UN-MŌURN'ED, *a.* Not lamented. *Rogers.*
UN-MŎV'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be moved; firm; fixed.
UN-MŎV'A-BLY, *adv.* Unalterably. *Ellis.*
UN-MŎV'ED, *a.* 1. Not moved; not transferred from one place to another. 2. Not changed in purpose; unshaken; firm. 3. Not affected; not having the passions excited; not touched or impressed. 4. Not altered by passion or emotion.
UN-MŎV'ING, *a.* 1. Having no motion. 2. Not exciting emotion; having no power to affect the passions.
UN-MUF'FLE, *v. t.* 1. To take a covering from the face. *Milton.* 2. To remove the muffling of a drum.
UN-MUR'MURED, *a.* Not murmured at. *Beaumont.*
UN-MUR'MUR-ING, *a.* Not murmuring; not complaining.
UN-MŪ'SI-CAL, *a.* 1. Not musical; not harmonious or melodious. 2. Harsh; not pleasing to the ear.
UN-MŪ'TI-LA-TED, *a.* Not mutilated; not deprived of a member or part; entire.
UN-MUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To loose from a muzzle. *Shak.*
UN-NĀMED, *a.* Not named; not mentioned. *Milton.*
UN-NĀ'TĪVE, *a.* Not native; not natural; forced.
UN-NAT'U-RAL, *a.* 1. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the natural feelings. 2. Acting without the affections of our common nature. 3. Not in conformity to nature; not agreeable to the real state of persons or things; not representing nature.
UN-NAT'U-RAL-ĪZE, *v. t.* To divest of natural feelings.
UN-NAT'U-RAL-ĪZED, *pp.* 1. Divested of natural feelings. 2. *a.* Not naturalized; not made a citizen by authority.
UN-NAT'U-RAL-LY, *adv.* In opposition to natural feelings and sentiments. *Tillotson.*
UN-NAT'U-RAL-NESS, *n.* Contrariety to nature.
UN-NAV'I-GA-BLE, *a.* Not navigable.
UN-NAV'I-GA-TED, *a.* Not navigated; not passed over in ships or other vessels. *Cook's Voyages.*
UN-NEC'ES-SA-RI-LY, *adv.* Without necessity; needlessly. *Hooker.*
UN-NEC'ES-SA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being unnecessary; needlessness.
UN-NEC'ES-SA-RY, *a.* Not necessary; needless; not required by the circumstances of the case; useless.
UN-NE-CES'SI-TA-TED, *a.* Not required by necessity.
UN-NEED'FUL, *a.* Not needful; not wanted; needless.
UN-NEIGH'BOR-LY, *a.* Not suitable to the duties of a neighbor; not becoming persons living near each other; not kind and friendly.
UN-NEIGH'BOR-LY, *adv.* In a manner not suitable to a neighbor; in a manner contrary to the kindness which should subsist among neighbors.
† UN-NERV'ATE, *a.* Not strong; feeble. *Broome.*
UN-NERVE', (un-nerv') *v. t.* To deprive of nerve, force or strength; to weaken; to enfeeble. *Addison.*
UN-NERV'ED, *pp.* 1. Deprived of strength. 2. *a.* Weak; feeble.

† UN-NĒ͟TH′, } *adv.* Scarcely; hardly. [*See* UNEATH.]
† UN-NĒ͟THĖS′, } *Spenser.*
UN-NEŪ′TRAL, *a.* Not neutral; not uninterested.
UN-NŌ′BLE, *a.* Not noble; ignoble; mean. *Shak.*
UN-NŌT′ED, *a.* 1. Not noted; not observed; not heeded; not regarded. *Pope.* 2. Not honored.
UN-NŌ′TICED, *a.* 1. Not observed; not regarded. 2. Not treated with the usual marks of respect; not kindly and hospitably entertained.
UN-NUM′BERED, *a.* Not numbered; innumerable; indefinitely numerous. *Prior.*
UN-NUR′TURED, *a.* Not nurtured; not educated.
UN-O-BĘY′ED, *a.* Not obeyed. *Milton.*
UN-OB-JĖ͟CT′ED, *a.* Not objected; not charged as a fault or error. *Atterbury.*
UN-OB-JE͟C′TION-A-BLE, *a.* Not liable to objection; that need not be condemned as faulty, false or improper.
UN-OB-JE͟C′TION-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not liable to objection.
UN-OB-NOX′IOUS, *a.* Not liable; not exposed to harm.
UN-OB-SE͟ŪR′ED, *a.* Not obscured; not darkened.
UN-OB-SĒ′QUI-OUS, *a.* Not obsequious; not servilely submissive.
UN-OB-SĒ′QUI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Not with servile submissiveness.
UN-OB-SĒ′QUI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Want of servile submissiveness or compliance; incompliance.
UN-OB-SERV′A-BLE, *a.* That is not observable; not discoverable. *Boyle.*
UN-OB-SERV′ANCE, *n.* Want of observation; inattention; regardlessness. *Whitlock.*
UN-OB-SERV′ANT, *a.* 1. Not observant; not attentive; heedless. *Glanville.* 2. Not obsequious.
UN-OB-SERV′ED, *a.* Not observed; not noticed; not seen; not regarded; not heeded. *Bacon.*
UN-OB-SERV′ING, *a.* Not observing; inattentive; heedless.
UN-OB-STRU͟C′ED, *a.* 1. Not obstructed; not filled with impediments. 2. Not hindered; not stopped.
UN-OB-STRU͟C′IVE, *a.* Not presenting any obstacle.
UN-OB-TĀIN′A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be obtained; not within reach or power.
UN-OB-TĀIN′ED, *a.* Not obtained; not gained; not acquired. *Hooker.*
UN-OB-TRŪ′SIVE, *a.* Not obtrusive; not forward; modest.
UN-OB′VI-OUS, *a.* Not obvious; not readily occurring to the view or the understanding. *Boyle.*
UN-O͟C′U-PĪED, *a.* 1. Not occupied; not possessed. 2. Not engaged in business; being at leisure. 3. Not employed or taken up.
UN-OF-FEND′ED, *a.* Not offended; not having taken offense.
UN-OF-FEND′ING, *a.* 1. Not offending; not giving offense. 2. Not sinning; free from sin or fault. 3. Harmless; innocent.
UN-OF-FENS′IVE, *a.* Not offensive; harmless.
UN-OF′FERED, *a.* Not offered; not proposed to acceptance. *Clarendon.*
UN-OF-FI″CIAL, *a.* 1. Not official; not pertaining to office. 2. Not proceeding from the proper officer or from due authority.
UN-OF-FI″CIAL-LY, *adv.* Not officially; not in the course of official duty.
† UN-OF′TEN, *adv.* Rarely.
UN-OIL′, *v. t.* To free from oil. *Dryden.*
UN-OIL′ED, *pp.* 1. Freed from oil. 2. *a.* Not oiled; free from oil.
UN-Ō′PENED, *a.* Not opened; remaining fast, close, shut or sealed. *Chesterfield.*
UN-Ō′PEN-ING, *a.* Not opening. *Pope.*
UN-OP′ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Not operative; producing no effect.
UN-OP-PŌS′ED, *a.* Not opposed; not resisted; not meeting with any obstruction.
UN-OP-PRESS′ED, *a.* Not oppressed; not unduly burdened.
UN-OR′DER-LY, *a.* Not orderly; disordered; irregular.
† UN-OR′DI-NA-RY, *a.* Not ordinary; not common.
UN-OR′GAN-IZED, *a.* Not organized; not having organic structure or vessels for the preparation, secretion and distribution of nourishment, &c.
UN-O-RIG′IN-AL, *a.* 1. Not original; derived. 2. Having no birth; ungenerated. *Milton.*
UN-O-RIG′IN-A-TED, *a.* Not originated; having no birth or creation. *Stephens.*
UN-OR-NA-MENT′AL, *a.* Not ornamental. *West.*
UN-OR′NA-MENT-ED, *a.* Not ornamented; not adorned.
UN-OR′THO-DOX, *a.* Not orthodox; not holding the genuine doctrines of the Scriptures. *Decay of Piety.*
UN-OS-TEN-TĀ′TIOUS, *a.* 1. Not ostentatious; not boastful; not making show and parade; modest. 2. Not glaring; not showy.
UN-ŌW′ED, *a.* Not owed; not due.
UN-ŌWN′ED, *a.* 1. Not owned; having no known owner; not claimed. 2. Not avowed; not acknowledged as one's own; not admitted as done by one's self.
UN-OX′Y-GĖN-A-TED, } *a.* Not having oxygen in combi-
UN-OX′Y-GĖN-IZED, } nation.
UN-PA-CIF′IC, *a.* Not pacific; not disposed to peace; not of a peaceable disposition. *Warton.*
UN-PAC′I-FIED, *a.* Not pacified; not appeased.
UN-PA͟C′K, *v. t.* 1. To open, as things packed. 2. To disburden; [*little used.*] *Shak.*
UN-PA͟C′KED, *pp.* 1. Opened, as goods. 2. *a.* Not packed; not collected by unlawful artifices. *Hudibras.*
UN-PA͟C′KING, *ppr.* Opening, as a package.
UN-PĀID′, *a.* 1. Not paid; not discharged; as a debt. 2. Not having received what is due; as, *unpaid* workmen. *Pope.*—*Unpaid for*, not paid for; taken on credit.
UN-PĀIN′ED, *a.* Not pained; suffering no pain. *Milton.*
UN-PĀIN′FUL, *a.* Not painful; giving no pain. *Locke.*
UN-PAL′A-TA-BLE, *a.* 1. Not palatable; disgusting to the taste. 2. Not such as to be relished; disagreeable.
UN-PALL′ED, *a.* Not deadened.
UN-PĂN′O-PLĪED, *a.* Destitute of panoply. *Pollok.*
UN-PAR′A-DĪSE, *v. t.* To deprive of happiness like that of paradise; to render unhappy. *Young.*
UN-PAR′A-GONED, *a.* Unequaled; unmatched.
UN-PAR′AL-LELED, *a.* Having no parallel or equal; unequaled; unmatched. *Addison.*
UN-PĂR′DON-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be forgiven; that cannot be pardoned or remitted. *Rogers.*
UN-PĂR′DON-A-BLY, *adv.* Beyond forgiveness. *Atterbury.*
UN-PĂR′DONED, *a.* 1. Not pardoned; not forgiven. *Rogers.* 2. Not having received a legal pardon.
UN-PĂR′DON-ING, *a.* Not forgiving; not disposed to pardon. *Dryden.*
UN-PĂR-LIA-MENT′A-RI-NESS, *n.* Contrariety to the rules, usages or constitution of parliament.
UN-PĂR-LIA-MENT′A-RY, *a.* 1. Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in parliament. 2. Contrary to the rules or usages of legislative bodies.
UN-PĂRT′ED, *a.* Not parted; not divided; not separated. *Prior.*
† UN-PĂR′TIAL, *a.* Not partial. *See* IMPARTIAL.
† UN-PĂR′TIAL-LY, *adv.* Fairly; impartially.
UN-PĂSS′A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not admitting persons to pass; impassable. 2. Not current; not received in common payments.
† UN-PAS′SION-ATE, } *a.* Calm; free from passion;
† UN-PAS′SION-A-TED, } impartial.
† UN-PAS′SION-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without passion; calmly.
UN-PĂS′TOR-AL, *a.* Not pastoral; not suitable to pastoral manners. *Warton.*
UN-PAT′ENT-ED, *a.* Not granted by patent. *Cranch.*
UN-PĂ͟TH′ED, *a.* 1. Unmarked by passage; not trodden. *Shak.* 2. Not being beaten into a path; as, *unpathed* snow.
UN-PA-THET′IC, *a.* Not pathetic; not adapted to move the passions or excite emotion. *Warton.*
UN-PAT′RON-IZED, *a.* Not having a patron; not supported by friends. *Johnson.*
UN-PAT′TERNED, *a.* Having no equal. *Beaumont.*
UN-PĀV′ED, *a.* Not paved; not covered with stone.
UN-PAWN′ED, *a.* Not pawned; not pledged. *Pope.*
† UN-PĀY′, *v. t.* 1. To undo. *Shak.* 2. Not to pay or compensate.
UN-PĒACE′A-BLE, *a.* Not peaceable; quarrelsome.
UN-PĒACE′A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unquietness; quarrelsomeness.
UN-PĒACE′FUL, *a.* Not pacific or peaceful; unquiet.
UN-PED′I-GRĒED, *a.* Not distinguished by a pedigree.
UN-PEG′, *v. t.* 1. To loose from pegs; to open. 2. To pull out the peg from.
UN-PELT′ED, *a.* Not pelted; not assailed with stones.
UN-PEN′, *v. t.* To let out or suffer to escape by breaking a dam, or opening a pen. *Blackstone.*
UN-PĒ′NAL, *a.* Not penal; not subject to a penalty.
UN-PEN′E-TRA-BLE, *a.* Not to be penetrated.
† UN-PEN′I-TENT, *a.* Not penitent.
UN-PEN′NED, *pp.* Unfastened; let out.
UN-PEN′NING, *ppr.* Suffering to escape; unlocking.
UN-PEN′SIONED, *a.* 1. Not pensioned; not rewarded by a pension. 2. Not kept in pay; not held in dependence by a pension.
UN-PĒO′PLE, *v. t.* To deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate; to dispeople. *Dryden.*
UN-PĒO′PLED, *pp.* Depopulated; dispeopled.
UN-PĒO′PLING, *ppr.* Depopulating.
UN-PER-CĒIV′A-BLE, *a.* Not to be perceived.
UN-PER-CĒIV′ED, *a.* Not perceived; not heeded; not observed; not noticed. *Milton.*
UN-PER-CĒIV′ED-LY, *adv.* So as not to be perceived.
† UN-PER′FE͟CT, *a.* Not perfect; not complete.
UN-PER′FE͟CT-ED, *a.* Not perfected; not completed.
UN-PER′FE͟CT-LY, *adv.* Imperfectly. *Hales.*

† UN-PER'FE€T-NESS, *n.* Want of perfectness; incompleteness.
UN-PER'FO-RA-TED, *a.* Not perforated; not penetrated by openings.
UN-PER-FORM'ED, *a.* 1. Not performed; not done; not executed. 2. Not fulfilled. *Taylor.*
UN-PER-FORM'ING, *a.* Not performing. *Dryden.*
† UN-PER'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not perishable; not subject to decay.
† UN-PER'ISH-ED, *a.* Not violated; not destroyed. *Sir T. Elyot.*
UN-PER'ISH-ING, *a.* Not perishing; durable.
UN-PER'MA-NENT, *a.* Not permanent; not durable.
UN-PER'JURED, *a.* Free from the crime of perjury. *Dryden.*
UN-PER-PLEX', *v. t.* To free from perplexity. *Donne.*
UN-PER-PLEX'ED, *a.* 1. Not perplexed; not harassed; not embarrassed. 2. Free from perplexity or complication; simple.
UN-PER'SPI-RA-BLE, [*See* * PERSPIRABLE.] *a.* That cannot be perspired, or emitted through the pores of the skin. *Arbuthnot.*
UN-PER-SUĀ'DA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be persuaded, or influenced by motives urged. *Sidney.*
UN-PER-VERT'ED, *a.* Not perverted; not wrested or turned to a wrong sense or use.
UN-PET'RI-FĪED, *a.* Not petrified; not converted into stone.
UN-PHIL-O-SOPH'I€, } *a.* Not according to the rules
UN-PHIL-O-SOPH'I-€AL, } or principles of sound philosophy; contrary to philosophy.
UN-PHIL-O-SOPH'I-€AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the principles of sound philosophy or right reason.
UN-PHIL-O-SOPH'I-€AL-NESS, *n.* Incongruity with philosophy. *Norris.*
UN-PHI-LOS'O-PHĪZE, *v. t.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher. *Pope.*
UN-PHI-LOS'O-PHĪZED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Degraded from the rank of a philosopher. 2. Not sophisticated or perverted by philosophy.
† UN-PHYS'I€KED, *a.* Not influenced by medicine; not physicked. *Howell.*
UN-PIERC'ED, (un-perst') *a.* Not pierced; not penetrated. *Gay.*
UN-PIL'LARED, *a.* Deprived of pillars. *Pope.*
UN-PIL'LŌWED, *a.* Having no pillow; having the head not supported. *Milton.*
UN-PIN', *v. t.* To loose from pins; to unfasten what is held together by pins.
UN-PINK'ED, *a.* Not pinked; not marked or set with eyelet holes. *Shak.*
UN-PIT'IED, *a.* Not pitied; not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow. *Pope.*
UN-PIT'I-FUL, *a.* 1. Having no pity. 2. Not exciting pity.
UN-PIT'I-FUL-LY, *adv.* Unmercifully; without mercy.
UN-PIT'Y-ING, *a.* Having no pity; showing no compassion.
† UN-PLĀ'€A-BLE, *a.* Not to be appeased.
UN-PLĀ'CED, *a.* Having no office or employment under the government. *Pope.*
UN-PLĀGU'ED, *a.* Not plagued; not harassed.
UN-PLANT'ED, *a.* Not planted; of spontaneous growth.
UN-PLAS'TERED, *a.* Not plastered.
UN-PLAUS'I-BLE, *a.* Not plausible; not having a fair appearance. *Milton.*
UN-PLAUS'I-BLY, *adv.* Not with a fair appearance.
UN-PLĀUS'IVE, *a.* Not approving; not applauding.
UN-PLĒAD'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be pleaded.
UN-PLEAS'ANT, *a.* Not pleasant; not affording pleasure; disagreeable. *Hooker.*
UN-PLEAS'ANT-LY, (un-plez'ant-ly) *adv.* In a manner not pleasing; uneasily. *Pope.*
UN-PLEAS'ANT-NESS, (un-plez'ant-nes) *n.* Disagreeableness; the state or quality of not giving pleasure. *Hooker.*
UN-PLĒAS'ED, *a.* Not pleased; displeased. *Dryden.*
UN-PLĒAS'ING, *a.* Offensive; disgusting. *Dryden.*
UN-PLĒAS'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to displease.
UN-PLĒAS'ING-NESS, *n.* Want of qualities to please.
† UN-PLĒAS'IVE, *a.* Not pleasing. *Bp. Hall.*
UN-PLEDG'ED, *a.* Not pledged; not mortgaged.
UN-PLĪ'A-BLE, *a.* Not pliable; not easily bent.
UN-PLĪ'ANT, *a.* 1. Not pliant; not easily bent; stiff. *Wotton.* 2. Not readily yielding the will; not compliant.
UN-PLOUGH'ED, *a.* Not ploughed. *Mortimer.*
UN-PLŪME', *v. t.* To strip of plumes; to degrade. *Glan.*
UN-PLŪM'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of plumes; destitute of plumes.
UN-PLUN'DERED, *a.* Not plundered or stripped.
UN-PO-ET'I€, } *a.* 1. Not poetical; not having the
UN-PO-ET'I-€AL, } beauties of verse. 2. Not becoming a poet.
UN-PO-ET'I-€AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner not comporting with the nature of poetry. 2. In a manner unbecoming a poet.
UN-POINT'ED, *a.* 1. Having no point or sting. 2. Not having marks by which to distinguish sentences, members and clauses in writing. 3. Not having the vowel points or marks.
UN-POIS'ON, *v. t.* To remove or expel poison. *South.*
UN-POIS'ED, *a.* Not poised; not balanced. *Thomson.*
UN-PŌ'LAR-IZED, *a.* Not polarized; not having polarity.
UN-POL'I-CIED, *a.* Not having civil polity, or a regular form of government.
UN-POL'ISHED, *a.* 1. Not polished; not made bright by attrition. 2. Not refined in manners; uncivilized; rude; plain.
UN-PO-LĪTE', *a.* 1. Not refined in manners; not elegant. 2. Not civil; not courteous; rude; *see* IMPOLITE.
UN-PO-LĪTE'LY, *adv.* In an uncivil or rude manner.
UN-PO-LĪTE'NESS, *n.* 1. Want of refinement in manners; rudeness. 2. Incivility; want of courtesy.
UN-PŌLL'ED, *a.* 1. Not registered as a voter. 2. Unplundered; not stripped. *Fanshaw.*
UN-POL-LŪT'ED, *a.* Not polluted; not defiled; not corrupted.
UN-POP'U-LAR, *a.* 1. Not popular; not having the public favor. 2. Not pleasing the people.
UN-POP-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The state of not enjoying the public favor, or of not pleasing the people.
UN-PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be carried. *Raleigh.*
UN-PŌR'TIONED, *a.* Not endowed or furnished with a portion or fortune.
UN-PŌRT'U-OUS, *a.* Having no ports. *Burke.*
UN-POS-SESS'ED, *a.* Not possessed; not held; not occupied.
UN-POS-SESS'ING, *a.* Having no possessions. *Shak.*
† UN-POS'SI-BLE, *a.* Not possible.
UN-POW'DERED, *a.* Not sprinkled with powder.
† UN-PRA€'TI-€A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be performed.
UN-PRA€'TĪCED, *a.* 1. Not having been taught by practice; not skilled; not having experience; raw; unskilful. 2. Not known; not familiar by use; [*obs.*]
UN-PRĀIS'ED, *a.* Not praised; not celebrated. *Dryden.*
UN-PRE-€Ā'RI-OUS, *a.* Not dependent on another; not uncertain. *Blackmore.*
UN-PREC'E-DENT-ED, *a.* Having no precedent or example; not preceded by a like case; not having the authority of prior example. *Swift.*
UN-PRE-CĪSE', *a.* Not precise; not exact. *Warton.*
UN-PRE-DES'TĪNED, *a.* Not previously determined.
UN-PRE-DI€T', *v. t.* To retract prediction. *Milton.*
UN-PRE-FER'RED, *a.* Not preferred; not advanced *Collier.*
UN-PREG'NANT, *a.* Not pregnant. 2. Not prolific; not quick of wit. *Shak.*
UN-PRE-JŪ'DI-€ATE, *a.* Not prepossessed by settled opinions. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*
UN-PREJ'U-DĪCED, *a.* 1. Not prejudiced; free from undue bias or prepossession; not preoccupied by opinion; impartial. 2. Not warped by prejudice.
UN-PREJ'U-DIC-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unprejudiced. *Clarke.*
UN-PRE-LAT'I-€AL, *a.* Unsuitable to a prelate.
UN-PRE-MED'I-TA-TED, *a.* 1. Not previously meditated or prepared in the mind. 2. Not previously purposed or intended; not done by design.
UN-PRE-PĀR'ED, *a.* 1. Not prepared; not ready; not fitted or furnished by previous measures. 2. Not prepared by holiness of life for the event of death and a happy immortality.
UN-PRE-PĀR'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unprepared.
UN-PRE-POS-SESS'ED, *a.* Not prepossessed; not biased by previous opinions; not partial. *South.*
UN-PRE-POS-SESS'ING, *a.* Not having a winning appearance.
UN-PRESS'ED, *a.* 1. Not pressed. 2. Not enforced.
UN-PRE-SUMP'TU-OUS, *a.* Not presumptuous; not rash; modest; submissive. *Cowper.*
UN-PRE-TEND'ING, *a.* Not claiming distinction; modest.
UN-PRE-VĀIL'ING, *a.* Being of no force; vain. *Shak.*
UN-PRE-VENT'ED, *a.* 1. Not prevented; not hindered. *Shak.* 2. Not preceded by any thing; [*obs.*] *Milton.*
UN-PRIĒST', *v. t.* To deprive of the orders of a priest.
UN-PRIĒST'LY, *a.* Unsuitable to a priest. *Bale.*
UN-PRĬNCE', *v. t.* To deprive of principality or sovereignty. *Swift.*
UN-PRĬNCE'LY, *a.* Unbecoming a prince; not resembling a prince. *K. Charles.*
UN-PRIN'CI-PLED, *a.* 1. Not having settled principles. 2. Having no good moral principles; destitute of virtue; not restrained by conscience; profligate.
UN-PRINT'ED, *a.* 1. Not printed; as a literary work. *Pope.* 2. Not stamped with figures; white.
UN-PRIS'ONED, *a.* Set free from confinement.
UN-PRĪZ'A-BLE, *a.* Not valued; not of estimation.
UN-PRĪZ'ED, *a.* Not valued. *Shak.*
UN-PRO-€LĀIM'ED, *a.* Not proclaimed; not notified by public declaration. *Milton.*

UN-PRO-DUC'TIVE, *a.* 1. Not productive; barren. *Burke.* —2. *More generally,* not producing large crops; not making profitable returns for labor. 3. Not profitable; not producing profit or interest, as capital. 4. Not efficient; not producing any effect.
UN-PRO-DUC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being unproductive, as land, stock, capital, labor, &c.
UN-PRO-FĀN'ED, *a.* Not profaned; not violated.
UN-PRO-FES'SION-AL, *a.* 1. Not pertaining to one's profession. 2. Not belonging to a profession.
UN-PRO-FI''CIEN-CY, *n.* Want of proficiency or improvement. *Hall.*
UN-PROF'IT-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Bringing no profit; producing no gain beyond the labor, expenses and interest of capital. 2. Producing no improvement or advantage; useless; serving no purpose. 3. Not useful to others. 4. Misimproving talents; bringing no glory to God. *Matt.* xxv.
UN-PROF'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of producing no profit or good; uselessness; inutility. *Addison.*
UN-PROF'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* 1. Without profit; without clear gain. 2. Without any good effect or advantage; to no good purpose.
UN-PROF'IT-ED, *a.* Not having profit or gain. *Shak.*
UN-PRO-HIB'IT-ED, *a.* Not prohibited; not forbid; lawful.
UN-PRO-JECT'ED, *a.* Not planned; not projected.
UN-PRO-LIF'IC, *a.* 1. Not prolific; barren; not producing young or fruit. 2. Not producing in abundance.
UN-PROM'IS-ING, *a.* Not promising; not affording a favorable prospect of success, of excellence, of profit, &c.
UN-PROMPT'ED, *a.* 1. Not prompted; not dictated. 2. Not excited or instigated.
UN-PRO-NOUNCE'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be pronounced.
UN-PRO-NOUN'CED, *a.* Not pronounced; not uttered.
UN-PROP', *v. t.* To remove a prop from; to deprive of support.
† UN-PROP'ER, *a.* Not fit or proper.
† UN-PROP'ER-LY, *adv.* Unfitly. *See* IMPROPERLY.
UN-PRO-PHET'IC, } *a.* Not foreseeing or not predict-
UN-PRO-PHET'I-CAL, } ing future events.
UN-PRO-PĬ''TIOUS, *a.* Not propitious; not favorable; not disposed to promote; inauspicious. *Pope.*
UN-PRO-PĬ''TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Unfavorably; unkindly.
UN-PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLE, *a* Wanting due proportion.
UN-PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE, *a.* Wanting proportion; disproportionate; unfit.
UN-PRO-PŌR'TIONED, *a.* Not proportioned; not suitable.
UN-PRO-PŌS'ED, *a.* Not proposed; not offered. *Dryden.*
UN-PROP'PED, *a.* Not propped; not supported.
UN-PROS'PER-OUS, *a.* Not prosperous; not attended with success; unfortunate. *Pope.*
UN-PROS'PER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Unsuccessfully; unfortunately. *Taylor.*
UN-PROS'PER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Want of success; failure of the desired result. *Hammond.*
UN-PROS'TI-TU-TED, *a.* Not prostituted; not debased.
UN-PRO-TECT'ED, *a.* 1. Not protected; not defended. *Hooker.* 2. Not countenanced; not supported.
UN-PRO-TRACT'ED, *a.* Not protracted; not drawn out in length.
UN-PRŌV'ED, *a.* 1. Not proved; not known by trial. 2. Not established as true by argument, or evidence.
UN-PRO-VĪDE', *v. t.* To unfurnish; to divest or strip of qualifications. *Southern.*
UN-PRO-VĪD'ED, *pp.* 1. Divested of qualifications. 2. *a.* Not provided; unfurnished; unsupplied. *Dryden.*
† UN-PROV'I-DENT, *a.* Improvident.
UN-PRO-VĬ''SIONED, *a.* Not furnished with provisions.
UN-PRO-VŌK'ED, *a.* 1. Not provoked; not incited. 2. Not proceeding from provocation or just cause.
UN-PRO-VŌK'ING, *a.* Giving no provocation or offense.
† UN-PRU-DEN'TIAL, *a.* Imprudent. *Milton.*
UN-PRŪN'ED, *a.* Not pruned; not lopped. *Shak.*
UN-PUB'LIC, *a.* Not public; private; not generally seen or known. *Taylor.*
UN-PUB'LISHED, *a.* 1. Not made public; secret; private. 2. Not published, as a manuscript or book. *Pope.*
UN-PUNCT'U-AL, *a.* Not punctual; not exact in time. *Pope.*
UN-PUNCT-U-AL'I-TY, *n.* Want of punctuality.
UN-PUNCT'U-A-TED, *a.* Not punctuated; not pointed.
UN-PUN'ISHED, *a.* Not punished; suffered to pass without punishment or with impunity. *Dryden.*
UN-PUN'ISH-ING, *a.* Not punishing.
UN-PUR'CHASED, *a.* Not purchased; not bought.
† UN-PŪRE', *a.* Not pure; impure. *See* IMPURE.
UN-PUR'GED, *a.* Not purged; unpurified. *Milton.*
UN-PŪ'RI-FĪED, *a.* 1. Not purified; not freed from foul matter. 2. Not cleansed from sin; unsanctified.
UN-PUR'POSED, *a.* Not intended; not designed.
UN-PURS'ED, *a.* Robbed of a purse. *Pollok.*
UN-PUR-SŪ'ED, *a.* Not pursued; not followed; not prosecuted. *Milton.*

UN-PŪ'TRE-FĪED, *a.* Not putrefied; not corrupted.
UN-QUAFF'ED, *a.* Not quaffed; not drank. *Byron.*
UN-QUAL'I-FĪED, *a.* 1. Not qualified; not fit; not having the requisite talents, abilities, or accomplishments. 2. Not having taken the requisite oath or oaths. 3. Not modified or restricted by conditions or exceptions.
† UN-QUAL'I-FY, *v. t.* To divest of qualifications.
† UN-QUAL'I-TĪED, *a.* Deprived of the usual faculties.
† UN-QUAR'REL-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be impugned.
UN-QUEEN', *v. t.* To divest of the dignity of queen.
UN-QUELL'ED, *a.* Not quelled; not subdued. *Thomson.*
UN-QUENCH'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be quenched; that will never be extinguished; inextinguishable.
UN-QUENCH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being inextinguishable. *Hakewill.*
UN-QUENCH'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree so as not to be quenched.
UN-QUENCH'ED, *a.* Not extinguished. *Bacon.*
UN-QUES'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be questioned; not to be doubted; indubitable; certain. *Addison.*
UN-QUES'TION-A-BLY, *adv.* Without doubt; indubitably.
UN-QUES'TIONED, *a.* 1. Not called in question; not doubted. 2. Not interrogated; having no questions asked; not examined. 3. Indisputable; not to be opposed.
UN-QUES'TION-ING, *a.* Not calling in question; not doubting; unhesitating. *J. M. Mason.*
UN-QUICK', *a.* 1. Not quick; slow. 2. Not alive; motionless; [*obs.*]
UN-QUICK'ENED, *a.* Not animated; not matured to vitality.
UN-QUĪ'ET, *a.* 1. Not quiet; not calm or tranquil; restless; uneasy. 2. Agitated; disturbed by continual motion. 3. Unsatisfied; restless.
† UN-QUĪ'ET, *v. t.* To disquiet. *Herbert.*
UN-QUĪ'ET-LY, *adv.* In an unquiet state; without rest; in an agitated state. *Shak.*
UN-QUĪ'ET-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of quiet; want of tranquillity; restlessness; uneasiness. 2. Want of peace as of a nation. 3. Turbulence; disposition to make trouble or excite disturbance.
† UN-QUĪ'E-TUDE, *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness.
UN-RACK'ED, *a.* Not racked; not poured from the lees.
UN-RĀK'ED, *a.* 1. Not raked. 2. Not raked together; not raked up, as fire. *Shak.*
UN-RAN'SACKED, *a.* Not ransacked; not searched. 2. Not pillaged. *Knolles.*
UN-RAN'SOMED, *a.* Not ransomed; not liberated from captivity or bondage by payment for liberty.
UN-RASH', *a.* Not rash; not presumptuous. *Clarendon.*
UN-RAV'EL, *v. t.* 1. To disentangle; to disengage or separate threads that are knit. 2. To free; to clear from complication or difficulty. 3. To separate connected or united parts; to throw into disorder. 4. To unfold, as the plot or intrigue of a play.
UN-RAV'EL, *v. i.* To be unfolded; to be disentangled.
UN-RAV'EL-MENT, *n.* The development of the plot in a play.
UN-RĀ'ZORED, *a.* Unshaven. *Milton.*
UN-RĒACH'ED, *a.* Not reached; not attained to.
UN-READ', (un-red') *a.* 1. Not read; not recited; not perused. *Dryden.* 2. Untaught; not learned in books. *Dryden.*
UN-READ'I-NESS, (un-red'e-nes) *n.* 1. Want of readiness; want of promptness or dexterity. 2. Want of preparation.
UN-READ'Y, (un-red'y) *a.* 1. Not ready; not prepared; not fit. 2. Not prompt; not quick. 3. Awkward; ungainly.
UN-RĒ'AL, *a.* Not real; not substantial; having appearance only. *Milton.*
UN-RE-AL'I-TY, *n.* Want of reality or real existence.
UN-RĒAP'ED, *a.* Not reaped; as, *unreaped* wheat.
UN-RĒAS'ON-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not agreeable to reason. 2. Exceeding the bounds of reason; claiming or insisting on more than is fit. 3. Immoderate; exorbitant. 4. Irrational.
UN-RĒAS'ON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Inconsistency with reason. 2. Exorbitance; excess of demand, claim, passion and the like.
UN-RĒAS'ON-A-BLY, *adv.* 1. In a manner contrary to reason. 2. Excessively; immoderately; more than enough.
UN-RĒAS'ONED, *a.* Not reasoned. *Burke.*
UN-RĒAVE', *v. t.* 1. To unwind; to disentangle; to loose; 2. Not to rive; not to tear asunder; not to unroof; [*obs.*]
UN-RE-BĀT'ED, *a.* Not blunted. *Hakewill.*
UN-RE-BŪK'A-BLE, *a.* Not deserving rebuke; not obnoxious to censure. 1 *Tim.* vi.
UN-RE-CĒIV'ED, *a.* 1. Not received; not taken. 2. Not come into possession. 3. Not adopted; not embraced.
UN-RECK'ONED, *a.* Not reckoned or enumerated.
UN-RE-CLĀIM'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be reclaimed, reformed or domesticated.
UN-RE-CLĀIM'ED, *a.* 1. Not reclaimed; not brought to a

domestic state; not tamed. 2. Not reformed; not called back from vice to virtue.

UN-REC/OM-PENSED, *a.* Not recompensed; not rewarded.

UN-RE-CON-CIL'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be reconciled; that cannot be made consistent with. 2. Not reconcilable; not capable of being appeased; implacable. 3. That cannot be persuaded to lay aside enmity or opposition, and to become friendly or favorable.

UN-REC-ON-CIL'ED, *a.* 1. Not reconciled; not made consistent. 2. Not appeased; not having become favorable. —3. In a *theological sense*, not having laid aside opposition and enmity to God.

UN-RE-CORD'ED, *a.* 1. Not recorded; not registered. 2. Not kept in remembrance by public monuments.

UN-RE-COUNT'ED, *a.* Not recounted; not told; not related or recited. *Shak.*

UN-RE-CŎV'ER-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be recovered; past recovery. 2. That cannot be regained.

UN-RE-CŎV'ERED, *a.* 1. Not recovered; not recalled into possession; not regained. 2. Not restored to health.

† UN-RE-CRŪIT'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be recruited. 2. Incapable of recruiting. *Milton.*

UN-REC'TI-FIED, *a.* Not rectified; not corrected.

† UN-RE-CŪR'ING, *a.* That cannot be cured. *Shak.*

UN-RE-DEEM'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be redeemed.

UN-RE-DEEM'ED, *a.* 1. Not redeemed; not ransomed. 2. Not paid; not recalled into the treasury or bank by payment of the value in money.

UN-RE-DRESS'ED, *a.* 1. Not redressed; not relieved from injustice. 2. Not removed; not reformed.

UN-RE-DŪ'CED, *a.* Not reduced; not lessened in size, quantity or amount.

UN-RE-DŪ'CI-BLE, *a.* Not capable of reduction. *Ash.*

UN-RE-DŪ'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not being capable of reduction. *South.*

UN-REEVE', (un-reev') *v. t.* To withdraw or take out a rope from a block, thimble, &c. *See* UNREAVE.

UN-RE-FIN'ED, *a.* 1. Not refined; not purified; as, *unrefined* sugar. 2. Not refined or polished in manners.

UN-RE-FORM'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not capable of being put into a new form. 2. That cannot be reformed or amended.

UN-RE-FORM'ED, *a.* 1. Not reformed; not reclaimed from vice. 2. Not amended; not corrected. 3. Not reduced to truth and regularity; not freed from error.

UN-RE-FRACT'ED, *a.* Not refracted, as rays of light.

UN-RE-FRESH'ED, *a.* Not refreshed; not relieved from fatigue; not cheered.

UN-RE-FRESH'ING, *a.* Not refreshing; not invigorating; not cooling; not relieving from depression or toil.

UN-RE-GARD'ED, *a.* Not regarded; not heeded; not noticed; neglected; slighted. *Swift.*

UN-RE-GARD'FUL, *a.* Not giving attention; heedless; negligent.

UN-RE-GEN'ER-A-CY, *n.* State of being unregenerate.

UN-RE-GEN'ER-ATE, *a.* Not regenerated; not renewed in heart; remaining at enmity with God. *Stephens.*

UN-REG'IS-TERED, *a.* Not registered; not recorded.

UN-REG'U-LA-TED, *a.* Not regulated; not reduced to order.

UN-REIN'ED, *a.* Not restrained by the bridle. *Milton.*

UN-RE-JOI'CING, *a.* Unjoyous; gloomy; sad. *Thomson.*

UN-RE-LĀT'ED, *a.* 1. Not related by blood or affinity. 2. Having no connection with.

UN-REL'A-TĪVE, *a.* Not relative; not relating; having no relation to. *Chesterfield.*

UN-REL'A-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* Without relation to. [*L. u.*]

UN-RE-LENT'ING, *a.* 1. Not relenting; having no pity; hard; cruel. 2. Not yielding to pity. 3. Not yielding to circumstances; inflexibly rigid.

UN-RE-LIĒV'A-BLE, *a.* Admitting no relief or succor. *Boyle.*

UN-RE-LIĒV'ED, *a.* 1. Not relieved; not eased or delivered from pain. 2. Not succored; not delivered from confinement or distress. 3. Not released from duty.

UN-RE-MARK'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not remarkable; not worthy of particular notice. 2. Not capable of being observed.

UN-RE-MARK'ED, *a.* Not remarked; unobserved. *Melmoth.*

UN-RE-MĒ'DI-A-BLE, *a.* [*See* REMEDIABLE.] That cannot be cured; admitting no remedy. *Sidney.*

UN-REM'E-DIED, *a.* Not cured; not remedied. *Milton.*

UN-RE-MEM'BERED, *a.* Not remembered; not retained in the mind; not recollected. *Wotton.*

UN-RE-MEM'BER-ING, *a.* Having no memory. *Dryden.*

† UN-RE-MEM'BRANCE, *n.* Want of remembrance.

UN-RE-MIT'TED, *a.* 1. Not remitted; not forgiven. 2. Not having a temporary relaxation. 3. Not relaxed; not abated.

UN-RE-MIT'TING, *a.* Not abating; not relaxing for a time; incessant; continued.

UN-RE-MIT'TING-LY, *adv.* Without abatement.

UN-RE-MŎV'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be removed; fixed.

UN-RE-MŎV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being fixed and not capable of being removed. *Hall.*

UN-RE-MŎV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of no removal. *Shak.*

UN-RE-MŎV'ED, *a.* 1. Not removed; not taken away. 2. Not capable of being removed. *Milton.*

UN-RE-NEW'ED, *a.* 1. Not made anew. 2. Not regenerated; not born of the Spirit; as, a heart *unrenewed.*

UN-RE-PĀID', *a.* Not repaid; not compensated.

UN-RE-PĒAL'ED, *a.* Not repealed; not revoked or abrogated; remaining in force.

UN-RE-PENT'ANCE, *n.* State of being impenitent. [*L. u.*]

UN-RE-PENT'ANT, or UN-RE-PENT'ING, *a.* Not repenting; not penitent; not contrite for sin. *Dryden.*

UN-RE-PENT'ED, *a.* Not repented of. *Hooker*

UN-RE-PĪN'ING, *a.* Not repining; not peevishly murmuring or complaining. *Rowe.*

UN-RE-PĪN'ING-LY, *adv.* Without peevish complaints.

UN-RE-PLEN'ISHED, *a.* Not replenished; not filled; not adequately supplied. *Boyle.*

UN-RE-PŌS'ED, *a.* Not reposed.

UN-REP-RE-SENT'ED, *a.* Not represented; having no one to act in one's stead

UN-RE-PRIĒV'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be reprieved or respited from death.

UN-RE-PRIĒV'ED, *a.* Not reprieved; not respited.

UN-RE-PRŌACH'ED, *a.* Not upbraided; not reproached.

UN-RE-PRŎV'A-BLE, *a.* Not deserving reproof; that cannot be justly censured. *Col.* i.

UN-RE-PRŎV'ED, *a.* 1. Not reproved; not censured. *Sandys.* 2. Not liable to reproof or blame. *Milton.*

UN-RE-PUG'NANT, *a.* Not repugnant; not opposite. *Hooker.*

UN-REP'U-TA-BLE, *a.* Not reputable.

UN-RE-QUEST'ED, *a.* Not requested; not asked. *Knolles.*

UN-RE-QUĪT'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be retaliated.

UN-RE-QUĪT'ED, *a.* Not requited; not recompensed.

UN-RES'CUED, *a.* Not rescued; not delivered. *Pollok.*

UN-RE-SENT'ED, *a.* Not resented; not regarded with anger.

UN-RE-SERVE', *n.* Absence of reserve; frankness; freedom of communication. *Warton.*

UN-RE-SERV'ED, *a.* 1. Not reserved; not retained when a part is granted. 2. Not limited; not withheld in part; full; entire. 3. Open; frank; concealing or withholding nothing; free.

UN-RE-SERV'ED-LY, *adv.* 1. Without limitation or reservation. 2. With open disclosure; frankly; without concealment.

UN-RE-SERV'ED-NESS, *n.* Frankness; openness; freedom of communication; unlimitedness. *Pope.*

UN-RE-SIST'ED, *a.* 1. Not resisted; not opposed. 2. Resistless; such as cannot be successfully opposed. *Pope.*

UN-RE-SIST'I-BLE, *a.* Irresistible. *Temple.*

UN-RE-SIST'ING, *a.* 1. Not making resistance; yielding to physical force or to persuasion. 2. Submissive; humble.

UN-RE-SIST'ING-LY, *adv.* Without resistance.

UN-RE-SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be solved or resolved.

UN-RE-SOLV'ED, *a.* 1. Not resolved; not determined. *Shak.* 2. Not solved; not cleared. *Locke.*

UN-RE-SOLV'ING, *a.* Not resolving; undetermined.

† UN-RE-SPECT'A-BLE, *a.* Not respectable. *Malone.*

UN-RE-SPECT'ED, *a.* Not respected; not regarded with respect. *Shak.*

† UN-RE-SPECT'IVE, *a.* Inattentive; taking little notice.

UN-RES'PIT-ED, *a.* 1. Not respited. 2. Admitting no pause or intermission. *Milton.*

UN-RE-SPONS'I-BLE, *a.* 1. Not answerable; not liable. 2. Not able to answer; not having the property to respond.

† UN-REST', *n.* Unquietness; uneasiness. *Wotton.*

UN-REST'ING, *a.* Not resting; continually in motion.

UN-RE-STŌR'ED, *a.* 1. Not restored; not having recovered health. 2. Not restored to a former place, to favor, or to a former condition.

UN-RE-STRĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be restrained.

UN-RE-STRĀIN'ED, *a.* 1. Not restrained; not controlled; not confined; not hindered. 2. Licentious; loose. 3. Not limited.

UN-RE-STRĀINT', *n.* Freedom from restraint.

UN-RE-STRICT'ED, *a.* Not restricted; not limited.

UN-RE-TRACT'ED, *a.* Not retracted; not recalled.

UN-RE-VĒAL'ED, *a.* Not revealed; not discovered.

UN-RE-VEN'GED, *a.* 1. Not revenged. 2. Not vindicated by just punishment. *Addison.*

UN-RE-VENGE FUL, *a.* Not disposed to revenge.

UN-REV'E-NUED, *a.* Not furnished with a revenue.

UN-REV'ER-END, *a.* 1. Not reverend. 2. Disrespectful; irreverent. *Shak.*

UN-REV'ER-ENT, *a.* Irreverent.

UN-REV'ER-ENT-LY, *adv.* Irreverently, which see.

UN-RE-VERS'ED, *a.* Not reversed; not annulled by a counter decision.

UN-RE-VĪS'ED, *a.* Not revised; not reviewed; not corrected.

UN-RE-VIV'ED, *a.* Not revived; not recalled into life.
UN-RE-VŌK'ED, *a.* Not revoked; not recalled; not annulled. *Milton.*
UN-RE-WARD'ED, *a.* Not rewarded; not compensated.
UN-RID'DLE, *v. t.* 1. To solve or explain. 2. To explain.
UN-RID'DLED, *pp.* Explained; interpreted.
UN-RID'DLER, *n.* One who explains an enigma.
UN-RID'DLING, *ppr.* Solving; explaining.
UN-RI-DIC'U-LOUS, *a.* Not ridiculous.
UN-RĪ'FLED, *a.* Not rifled; not robbed; not stripped.
UN-RIG', *v. t.* To strip of both standing and running rigging.
UN-RIG'GED, *pp.* Stripped of rigging.
UN-RIG'GING, *ppr.* Stripping of rigging.
† UN-RĪGHT', *a.* Not right; wrong.
UN-RĪGHT'EOUS, (un-rī'chus) *a.* [Sax. *unrihtwis.*] 1. Not righteous; not just; not conformed in heart and life to the divine law; evil; wicked. 2. Unjust; contrary to law and equity.
UN-RĪGHT'EOUS-LY, (un-rī'chus-ly) *adv.* Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully. *Dryden.*
UN-RĪGHT'EOUS-NESS, (un-rī'chus-nes) *n.* Injustice; a violation of the divine law, or of the plain principles of justice and equity; wickedness.
UN-RĪGHT'FUL, *a.* Not rightful; not just. *Shak.*
UN-RING', *v. t.* To deprive of a ring or of rings. *Hudibras.*
† UN-RĪ'OT-ED, *a.* Free from rioting. *May.*
UN-RIP', *v. t.* To rip. [*Improper.*] *Bacon.*
UN-RĪPE', *a.* 1. Not ripe; not mature; not brought to a state of perfection. 2. Not seasonable; not yet proper. 3. Not prepared, not completed. 4. Too early; [*unusual.*]
UN-RĪ'PENED, *a.* Not ripened; not matured. *Addison.*
UN-RĪPE'NESS, *n.* Want of ripeness; immaturity.
UN-RĪ'VALED, *a.* 1. Having no rival; having no competitor. *Pope.* 2. Having no equal; peerless.
UN-RIV'ET, *v. t.* To loose from rivets; to unfasten.
UN-RIV'ET-ED, *pp.* Loosed from rivets; unfastened.
UN-RIV'ET-ING, *ppr.* Unfastening; loosing from rivets.
UN-RŌBE', *v. t.* To strip of a robe; to undress; to disrobe.
UN-RŌLL', *v. t.* 1. To open what is rolled or convolved. 2. To display. *Dryden.*
UN-RŌLL'ED, *pp.* Opened, as a roll; displayed.
UN-RŌLL'ING, *ppr.* Opening, as a roll; displaying.
UN-RŌ'MAN-ĪZED, *a.* Not subjected to Roman arms or customs. *Whitaker.*
UN-RO-MAN'TIC, *a.* Not romantic; not fanciful.
UN-ROOF', *v. t.* To strip off the roof or covering of a house.
UN-ROOF'ED, *pp.* Stripped of the roof.
UN-ROOF'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of the roof.
UN-ROOST'ED, *a.* Driven from the roost. *Shak.*
UN-ROOT', *v. t.* To tear up by the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate. *Dryden.*
UN-ROOT', *v. i.* To be torn up by the roots.
UN-RŌUGH', (un-ruff') *a.* Not rough; unbearded; smooth.
UN-ROUND'ED, *a.* Not made round. *Donne.*
UN-ROUT'ED, *a.* Not routed; not thrown into disorder.
UN-ROY'AL, *a.* Not royal; unprincely. *Sidney.*
UN-RUF'FLE, *v. i.* To cease from being ruffled or agitated; to subside to smoothness. *Addison.*
UN-RUF'FLED, *a.* 1. Calm; tranquil; not agitated. *Addison.* 2. Not disturbed; not agitated.
UN-RŪL'ED, *a.* Not ruled; not governed; not directed by superior power or authority. *Spenser.*
UN-RŪ'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Disregard of restraint; licentiousness; turbulence. 2. The disposition of a beast to break over fences and wander from an inclosure.
UN-RŪ'LY, *a.* 1. Disregarding restraint; licentious; disposed to violate laws; turbulent; ungovernable. 2. Accustomed to break over fences and escape from inclosures; apt to break or leap fences.
UN-RŪ'MI-NA-TED, *a.* Not well chewed; not well digested. *Bolingbroke.*
UN-RUM'PLE, *v. t.* To free from rumples; to spread or lay even. *Addison.*
UN-SAD'DEN, (un-sad'n) *v. t.* To relieve from sadness.
UN-SAD'DLE, *v. t.* To strip of a saddle; to take the saddle from.
UN-SAD'DLED, *pp.* 1. Divested of the saddle. 2. *a.* Not saddled; not having a saddle on.
UN-SĀFE', *a.* 1. Not safe; not free from danger; exposed to harm or destruction. *Dryden.* 2. Hazardous.
UN-SĀFE'LY, *adv.* Not safely; not without danger; in a state exposed to loss, harm or destruction.
UN-SĀFE'TY, *n.* State of being unsafe; exposure to danger. *Bacon.*
UN-SAID', (un-sed') *a.* Not said; not spoken; not uttered.
UN-SĀINT', *v. t.* To deprive of saintship. *South.*
UN-SĀINT'ED, *pp.* Not sainted.
UN-SĀL'A-BLE, *a.* Not salable; not in demand; not meeting a ready sale; as, *unsalable* goods.
UN-SALT'ED, *a.* Not salted; not pickled; fresh.
UN-SA-LŪT'ED, *a.* Not saluted; not greeted.
UN-SANC'TI-FIED, *a.* 1. Not sanctified; unholy. *Thodey.* 2. Not consecrated.
UN-SANC'TIONED, *a.* Not sanctioned, not ratified; not approved; not authorized. *Walsh.*
UN-SAN'DALED, *a.* Not wearing sandals.
UN-SĀT'ED, *a.* Not sated; not satisfied or satiated.
UN-SĀ'TIA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be satisfied.
† UN-SĀ'TIATE, *a.* Not satisfied. *More.*
UN-SAT-IS-FAC'TION, *n.* Dissatisfaction. *Brown.*
UN-SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RI-LY, *adv.* So as not to give satisfaction.
UN-SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RI-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of not being satisfactory; failure to give satisfaction.
UN-SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RY, *a.* 1. Not giving satisfaction; not convincing the mind. 2. Not giving content.
UN-SAT'IS-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be satisfied. *Taylor.*
UN-SAT'IS-FIED, *a.* 1. Not satisfied; not having enough; not filled; not gratified to the full. 2. Not content; not pleased. 3. Not settled in opinion; not resting in confidence of the truth of any thing. 4. Not convinced or fully persuaded. 5. Not fully paid.
UN-SAT'IS-FIED-NESS, *n.* The state of being not satisfied or content.
UN-SAT'IS-FŸ-ING, *a.* Not affording full gratification of appetite or desire; not giving content; not convincing the mind.
UN-SAT'IS-FŸ-ING-NESS, *n.* Incapability of gratifying to the fill. *Bp. Taylor.*
UN-SAT'U-RA-TED, *a.* Not saturated; not supplied to the full.
UN-SĀV'ED, *a.* Not saved; not having eternal life. *Pollok.*
UN-SĀ'VOR-I-LY, *adv.* So as to displease or disgust. *Milton.*
UN-SĀ'VOR-I-NESS, *n.* A bad taste or smell. *Johnson.*
UN-SĀ'VOR-Y, *a.* 1. Tasteless; having no taste. 2. Having a bad taste or smell. 3. Unpleasing; disgusting.
UN-SĀY', *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unsaid.* To recant or recall what has been said; to retract; to deny something declared.
UN-SCĀ'LY, *a.* Not scaly; having no scales. *Gay.*
UN-SCAN'NED, *a.* Not measured; not computed. *Shak.*
UN-SCĀR'ED, *a.* Not scared; not frightened away.
UN-SCĀR'RED, *a.* Not marked with scars or wounds.
UN-SCAT'TERED, *a.* Not scattered; not dispersed; not thrown into confusion.
UN-SCHOL'AR-LY, *a.* Not suitable to a scholar.
UN-SCHO-LAS'TIC, *a.* 1. Not bred to literature. *Locke.* 2. Not scholastic.
UN-SCHOOL'ED, *a.* Not taught; not educated; illiterate. *Hooker.*
UN-SCĪ-EN-TIF'IC, *a.* Not scientific; not according to the rules or principles of science.
UN-SCĪ-EN-TIF'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules or principles of science.
UN-SCIN'TIL-LA-TING, *a.* Not sparkling; not emitting sparks. *J. Barlow.*
UN-SCORCH'ED, *a.* Not scorched; not affected by fire. *Shak.*
UN-SCŌ'RI-FIED, *a.* Not scorified; not converted into dross.
UN-SCOUR'ED, *a.* Not scoured; not cleaned by rubbing.
UN-SCRATCH'ED, *a.* Not scratched; not torn. *Shak.*
UN-SCREEN'ED, *a.* Not screened; not covered; not sheltered; not protected. *Boyle.*
UN-SCREW', *v. t.* To draw the screws from; to loose from screws; to unfasten. *Burnet.*
UN-SCREW'ED, *pp.* Loosed from screws.
UN-SCREW'ING, *ppr.* Drawing the screws from.
UN-SCRIPT'U-RAL, *a.* Not agreeable to the Scriptures; not warranted by the authority of the word of God.
UN-SCRIPT'U-RAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner not according with the Scriptures.
UN-SCRŪ'PU-LOUS, *a.* Not scrupulous; having no scruples.
UN-SCRŪ'PU-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of scrupulousness.
UN-SCRŪ'TA-BLE. *See* INSCRUTABLE.
UN-SCUTCH'EONED, *a.* Not honored with a coat of arms.
UN-SĒAL', *v. t.* To break or remove the seal of; to open what is sealed; as, to *unseal* a letter.
UN-SĒAL'ED, *pp.* 1. Opened, as something sealed. 2. *a* Not sealed; having no seal, or the seal broken. *Shak*
UN-SĒAL'ING, *ppr.* Breaking the seal of; opening.
UN-SĒAM', *v. t.* To rip; to cut open. *Shak.*
UN-SEARCH'A-BLE, (un-serch'a-bl) *a.* That cannot be searched or explored; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious.
UN-SEARCH'A-BLE-NESS, (un-serch'a-bl-nes) *n.* The quality or state of being unsearchable, or beyond the power of man to explore.
UN-SEARCH'A-BLY, (un-serch'a-bly) *adv.* In a manner so as not to be explored.
UN-SEARCH'ED, (un-sercht') *a.* Not searched; not explored; not critically examined.
UN-SĒAS'ON-A-BLE, (un-sē'zn-a-bl) *a.* 1. Not seasonable; not being in the proper season or time. 2. Not suited to the time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed.

3. Late; being beyond the usual time. 4. Not agreeable to the time of the year.

UN-SĒAS'ON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being unseasonable, ill-timed, or out of the usual time.

UN-SĒAS'ON-A-BLY, *adv.* Not seasonably; not in due time, or not in the usual time; not in the time best adapted to success. *Dryden.*

UN-SĒAS'ONED, (un-sē'znd) *a.* 1. Not seasoned; not exhausted of the natural juices and hardened for use. 2. Not inured; not accustomed; not fitted to endure any thing by use or habit. 3. Unformed; not qualified by use or experience. 4. Not salted; not sprinkled, filled or impregnated with any thing to give relish. 5. Unseasonable; [*obs.*]

UN-SĒAT', *v. t.* To throw from the seat. *Cowper.*

UN-SĒAT'ED, *pp.* 1. Thrown from the seat. 2. *a.* Not seated; having no seat or bottom. 3. Not settled with inhabitants.

UN-SĒA'WȮR-ŦHY, *a.* Not fit for a voyage; not able to sustain the violence of the sea.

UN-SĒA'WȮR-ŦHY-NESS, *n.* The state of not being seaworthy. *Kent.*

UN-SEȻ'ȮND-ED, *a.* 1. Not seconded; not supported. 2. Not exemplified a second time; [*obs.*] *Brown.*

UN-SĒ'ȻRET, *a.* Not secret; not close; not trusty. *Shak.*

† UN-SĒ'ȻRET, *v. t.* To disclose; to divulge. *Bacon.*

UN-SEȻ'U-LAR-ĪZE, *v. t.* To detach from secular things; to alienate from the world. *Ch. Obs.*

UN-SE-ȻŪRE', *a.* Not secure; not safe.

UN-SE-DŪ'CED, *a.* Not seduced; not drawn or persuaded to deviate from the path of duty. *Milton.*

UN-SEED'ED, *a.* Not seeded; not sown. [*Local.*] *N. Eng.*

UN-SEE'ING, *a.* Wanting the power of vision; not seeing. *Shak.*

† UN-SEEM', *v. i.* Not to seem. *Shak.*

UN-SEEM'LI-NESS, *n.* Uncomeliness; indecency; indecorum; impropriety. *Hooker.*

UN-SEEM'LY, *a.* Not fit or becoming; uncomely; unbecoming; indecent. *Dryden.*

UN-SEEM'LY, *adv.* Indecently; unbecomingly. *Philips.*

UN-SEEN', *a.* 1. Not seen; not discovered. 2. Invisible; not discoverable. 3. Unskilled; inexperienced; [*obs.*]

UN-SĒIZ'ED, *a.* 1. Not seized; not apprehended. 2. Not possessed; not taken into possession. *Dryden.*

UN-SEL'DȮM, *adv.* Not seldom.

UN-SE-LEȻT'ED, *a.* Not selected; not separated by choice.

UN-SE-LEȻT'ING, *a.* Not selecting.

UN-SELF'ISH, *a.* Not selfish; not unduly attached to one's own interest. *Spectator.*

UN-SENS'ED, *a.* Wanting a distinct meaning; without a certain signification. *Puller.*

† UN-SENS'I-BLE, *a.* Not sensible.

UN-SENT', *a.* Not sent; not dispatched; not transmitted.

† UN-SEP'A-RA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be parted.

UN-SEP'A-RA-TED, *a.* Not separated or parted. *Pope.*

UN-SEP'UL-ȻHRED, *a.* Having no grave; unburied.

UN-SERV'ED, *a.* Not served.

UN-SERV'ĬCE-A-BLE, *a.* Not serviceable; not bringing advantage, use, profit or convenience; useless.

UN-SERV'ĬCE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being useless; unfitness for use. *Sanderson.*

UN-SERV'ĬCE-A-BLY, *adv.* Without use; without advantage.

UN-SET', *a.* 1. Not set; not placed. *Hooker.* 2. Not sunk below the horizon.

UN-SET'TLE, *v. t.* 1. To unfix; to move or loosen from a fixed state; to unhinge; to make uncertain or fluctuating. 2. To move from a place. 3. To overthrow.

UN-SET'TLE, *v. i.* To become unfixed. *Shak.*

UN-SET'TLED, *pp.* 1. Unfixed; unhinged; rendered fluctuating. 2. *a.* Not settled; not fixed; not determined. 3. Not established. 4. Not regular; unequal; changeable. 5. Not having a legal settlement in a town or parish. 6. Having no fixed place of abode. *Hooker.* 7. Not having deposited its fecal matter; turbid. 8. Having no inhabitants; not occupied by permanent inhabitants. *Belknap.*

UN-SET'TLED-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being unfixed, unsettled or undetermined. 2. Irresolution; fluctuation of mind or opinions. 3. Uncertainty. 4. Want of fixedness; fluctuation.

UN-SET'TLE-MENT, *n.* Unsettled state; irresolution.

UN-SET'TLING, *ppr.* Unfixing; removing from a settled state.

UN-SEV'ERED, *a.* Not severed; not parted; not divided.

UN-SEX', *v. t.* To deprive of the sex, or to make otherwise than the sex commonly is. *Shak.*

UN-SHAȻ'KLE, *v. t.* To unfetter; to loose from bonds; to set free from restraint.

UN-SHAȻ'KLED, *pp.* Loosed from shackles or restraint.

UN-SHAȻ'KLING, *ppr.* Liberating from bonds or restraint.

UN-SHĀD'ED, *a.* 1. Not shaded; not overspread with shade or darkness. 2. Not clouded; not having shades in coloring.

UN-SHAD'ȮWED, *a.* Not clouded; not darkened.

† UN-SHĀK'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be shaken. *Shak.*

† UN-SHĀK'ED, for *unshaken. Shak.*

UN-SHĀK'EN, *a.* 1. Not shaken; not agitated; not moved firm; fixed. 2. Not moved in resolution; firm; steady 3. Not subject to concussion.

UN-SHĀM'ED, *a.* Not shamed; not ashamed; not abashed. *Dryden.*

UN-SHĀME'FĀCED, *a.* Wanting modesty; impudent.

UN-SHĀME'FĀCED-NESS, *n.* Want of modesty; impudence. *Chalmers.*

UN-SHĀPE', *v. t.* To throw out of form or into disorder; to confound; to derange. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

UN-SHĀP'EN, *a.* Misshapen; deformed; ugly. *Addison.*

UN-SHĀR'ED, *a.* Not shared; not enjoyed in common.

UN-SHĒAŦH', } *v. t.* To draw from the sheath or scab-
UN-SHĒAŦHE', } bard. *Shak.*

UN-SHĒAŦH'ED, *pp.* Drawn from the sheath.

UN-SHĒAŦH'ING, *ppr.* Drawing from the scabbard.

UN-SHED', *a.* Not shed; not spilt; as, blood *unshed.*

UN-SHEL'TERED, *a.* Not sheltered; not screened; not defended from danger or annoyance. *Decay of Piety.*

UN-SHIĒLD'ED, *a.* Not defended by a shield; not protected; exposed. *Dryden.*

UN-SHIP', *v. t.* 1. To take out of a ship or other water craft. 2. To remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted.

UN-SHIP'PED, *pp.* 1. Removed from a ship or from its place. 2. Destitute of a ship.

UN-SHOȻK'ED, *a.* Not shocked; not disgusted; not astonished. *Tickel.*

UN-SHOD', *a.* Not shod; having no shoes. *Clarendon.*

UN-SHOOK', *a.* Not shaken; not agitated. *Pope.*

UN-SHȮRN', *a.* Not shorn; not sheared; not clipped.

UN-SHOT', *a.* 1. Not hit by shot. 2. Not shot; not discharged.

† UN-SHOUT', *v. t.* To retract a shout. *Shak.*

UN-SHOW'ERED, *a.* Not watered or sprinkled by showers.

UN-SHRINK'ING, *a.* Not shrinking; not withdrawing from danger or toil; not recoiling.

UN-SHRUNK', *a.* Not shrunk; not contracted.

† UN-SHUN'NA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be shunned; inevitable.

UN-SHUN'NED, *a.* Not shunned; not avoided.

UN-SHUT', *a.* Not shut; open; unclosed.

UN-SIFT'ED, *a.* 1. Not sifted; not separated by a sieve. *May.* 2. Not critically examined; untried.

† UN-SĪGHT'ED, *a.* Not seen; invisible. *Shak.*

UN-SĪGHT'LI-NESS, *n.* Disagreeableness to the sight; deformity; ugliness. *Wiseman.*

UN-SĪGHT'LY, *a.* Disagreeable to the eye; ugly; deformed.

UN-SIG'NAL-ĪZED, *a.* Not signalized or distinguished.

† UN-SIG-NIF'I-ȻANT, *a.* Having no meaning.

UN-SIL'VERED, *a.* Not covered with quicksilver. *Ure.*

† UN-SIN-CĒRE', *a.* 1. Not sincere; hypocritical. 2. Not genuine; adulterated. 3. Not sound; not solid.

† UN-SIN-CER'I-TY, *n.* Insincerity; cheat.

UN-SIN'EW, *v. t.* To deprive of strength. *Dryden.*

UN-SIN'EWED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of strength or force; weak; nerveless. *Shak.*

UN-SIN'EW-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of strength; enfeebling.

UN-SIN'ĠED, *a.* Not singed; not scorched. *Brown.*

UN-SIN'GLED, *a.* Not singled; not separated. *Dryden.*

UN-SINK'ING, *a.* Not sinking; not failing.

UN-SIN'NING, *a.* Committing no sin; impeccable; untainted with sin. *Rogers.*

UN-SĪZ'A-BLE, *a.* Not being of the proper size, magnitude or bulk. *Smollett.*

UN-SĪZ'ED, *a.* Not sized; as, *unsized* paper.

UN-SKILL'ED, *a.* 1. Wanting skill; destitute of readiness or dexterity in performance. 2. Destitute of practical knowledge.

UN-SKILL'FUL, *a.* Not skillful; wanting the knowledge and dexterity which are acquired by observation, use and experience.

UN-SKILL'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without skill, knowledge or dexterity; clumsily. *Shak.*

UN-SKILL'FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of art or knowledge; want of that readiness in action or execution, which is acquired by use, experience and observation.

UN-SLĀIN', *a.* Not slain; not killed. *Dryden.*

UN-SLĀK'ED, *a.* Not slaked; unquenched.

UN-SLĀK'ED, *a.* Not saturated with water.

UN-SLEEP'ING, *a.* Not sleeping; ever wakeful.

UN-SLING', *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to take off the slings of a yard, a cask, &c.

UN-SLIP'PING, *a.* Not slipping; not liable to slip.

† UN-SLŌW', *a.* Not slow.

UN-SLUM'BER-ING, *a.* Never sleeping or slumbering; always watching or vigilant. *Thodey.*

UN-SMIRCH'ED, *a.* Not stained; not soiled or blacked.

UN-SMŌK'ED, *a.* 1. Not smoked; not dried in smoke. 2. Not used in smoking, as a pipe. *Swift.*

UN-SMOOŦH', *a.* Not smooth; not even; rough. *Milton.*

† UN-SŌ'BER, *a.* Not sober.
UN-SŌ'CIA-BLE, *a.* 1. Not suitable to society; not having the qualities which are proper for society, and which render it agreeable. 2. Not apt to converse; not free in conversation; reserved.
UN-SŌ'CIA-BLY, *adv.* 1. Not kindly. 2. With reserve.
UN-SŌ'CIAL, *a.* Not adapted to society; not beneficial to society. *Shenstone.*
UN-SOĆK'ET, *v. t.* To loose or take from a socket.
† UN-SOFT', *a.* Not soft; hard. *Chaucer.*
† UN-SOFT', *adv.* Not with softness. *Spenser.*
UN-SOIL'ED, *a.* 1. Not soiled; not stained; unpolluted. *Dryden.* 2. Not disgraced; not tainted, as character.
UN-SŌLD', *a.* Not sold; not transferred for a consideration.
UN-SŌLD'IERED, *a.* Not having the qualities of a soldier.
UN-SŌLD'IER-LĪKE, } *a.* [*See* SOLDIER.] Unbecoming a
UN-SŌLD'IER-LY, } soldier. *Broome.*
UN-SO-LIC'IT-ED, *a.* 1. Not solicited; not requested; unasked. *Halifax.* 2. Not asked for.
UN-SO-LIC'IT-OUS, *a.* Not solicitous; not anxious; not very desirous.
UN-SOL'ID, *a.* 1. Not solid; not firm; not substantial. 2. Fluid. *Locke.*
UN-SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be solved; inexplicable.
UN-SOLV'ED, *a.* Not solved; not explained. *Watts.*
† UN-SŌ'NA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be sounded.
† UN-SON'SY, *a.* Unlucky; not fortunate. *Yorkshire Glossary.*
† UN-SOOT', for *unsweet.* *Spenser.*
UN-SO-PHIS'TI-ĆA-TED, *a.* Not adulterated by mixture; not counterfeit; pure. *Locke.*
UN-SOR'RŌWED, *a.* Not lamented; not bewailed.
UN-SORT'ED, *a.* Not separated into sorts; not distributed according to kinds or classes. *Watts.*
UN-SOUGHT', (un-sawt') *a.* 1. Not sought; not searched for. 2. Had without searching; as, *unsought* honor.
UN-SŌUL', *v. t.* To deprive of mind or understanding.
UN-SŌUL'ED, *a.* Without soul; without intellectual or vital principle. *Spenser.*
UN-SOUND', *a.* 1. Not sound; defective. 2. Infirm; sickly. 3. Not orthodox; defective. 4. Not sound in character; not honest; not faithful; not to be trusted; defective; deceitful. 5. Not true; not solid; not real; not substantial. 6. Not close; not compact. 7. Not sincere; not faithful. 8. Not solid; not material. 9. Erroneous; wrong; deceitful; sophistical. 10. Not strong. 11. Not fast; not calm. 12. Not well established; defective; questionable.
UN-SOUND'ED, *a.* Not sounded; not tried with the lead.
UN-SOUND'LY, *adv.* Not with soundness.
UN-SOUND'NESS, *n.* 1. Defectiveness. 2. Defectiveness of faith; want of orthodoxy. 3. Corruptness; want of solidity. 4. Defectiveness. 5. Infirmity; weakness, as of body.
UN-SOUR'ED, *a.* 1. Not made sour. *Bacon.* 2. Not made morose or crabbed. *Dryden.*
UN-SŌW'ED, } *a.* 1. Not sown; not sowed. 2. Not scat-
UN-SŌWN', } tered on land for seed. 3. Not propagated by seed scattered.
UN-SPĀR'ED, *a.* Not spared. *Milton.*
UN-SPĀR'ING, *a.* 1. Not parsimonious; liberal; profuse. *Milton.* 2. Not merciful or forgiving. *Milton.*
UN-SPĀR'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being liberal or profuse. *Mitford.*
UN-SPĒAK', *v. t.* To recant; to retract what has been spoken. *Shak.*
UN-SPĒAK'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be uttered; that cannot be expressed; unutterable.
UN-SPĒAK'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that cannot be expressed; inexpressibly; unutterably.
UN-SPEC'I-FIED, *a.* Not specified; not particularly mentioned. *Brown.*
UN-SPĒ'CIOUS, *a.* Not specious; not plausible.
UN-SPEC'U-LA-TĪVE, *a.* Not speculative or theoretical.
† UN-SPED', *a.* Not performed; not dispatched. *Garth.*
UN-SPENT', *a.* 1. Not spent; not used or wasted. 2. Not exhausted. 3. Not having lost its force or impulse.
UN-SPHĒRE', *v. t.* To remove from its orb. *Shak.*
UN-SPĪ'ED, *a.* 1. Not searched; not explored. *Milton.* 2. Not seen; not discovered. *Tickel.*
UN-SPILT', *a.* 1. Not spilt; not shed. 2. Not spoiled; [*obs.*]
UN-SPIR'IT, *v. t.* To depress in spirits; to dispirit; to dishearten. [*Little used.*]
UN-SPIR'IT-ED, *pp.* Dispirited.
UN-SPIR'IT-U-AL, *a.* Not spiritual; carnal; worldly.
UN-SPIR'IT-U-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of spirituality.
UN-SPLIT', *a.* Not split; as, *unsplit* wood.
UN-SPOIL'ED, *a.* 1. Not spoiled; not corrupted; not ruined; not rendered useless. 2. Not plundered; not pillaged.
UN-SPOT'TED, *a.* 1. Not stained; free from spot. 2. Free from moral stain; untainted with guilt; unblemished; immaculate.
UN-SPOT'TED-NESS, *n.* State of being free from stain or guilt. *Feltham.*
UN-SQUAR'ED, *a.* 1. Not made square. 2. Not regular; not formed. *Shak.*
UN-SQUIRE', *v. t.* To divest of the title or privilege of an esquire. *Swift.*
UN-STĀ'BLE, *a.* [L. *instabilis.*] 1. Not stable; not fixed. 2. Not steady; inconstant; irresolute; wavering.
UN-STĀ'BLE-NESS, *n.* Instability.
UN-STĀID', *a.* Not steady; mutable; not settled in judgment; volatile; fickle. *Shak.*
UN-STĀID'NESS, *n.* 1. Unfixed or volatile state or disposition; mutability; fickleness; indiscretion. 2. Uncertain motion; unsteadiness. *Sidney.*
UN-STĀIN'ED, *a.* 1. Not stained; not dyed. 2. Not polluted; not tarnished; not dishonored.
UN-STĀNCH'ED, *a.* Not stanched; not stopped, as blood.
UN-STĀTE', *v. t.* To deprive of dignity. *Shak.*
UN-STAT'U-TA-BLE, *a.* Contrary to statute; not warranted by statute. *Swift.*
UN-STEAD'FAST, (un-sted'fast) *a.* 1. Not fixed; not standing or being firm. 2. Not firmly adhering to a purpose.
UN-STEAD'FAST-NESS, (un-sted'fast-nes) *n.* Want of steadfastness; instability; inconstancy. *K. James.*
UN-STEAD'I-LY, (un-sted'e-ly) *adv.* 1. Without steadiness; in a wavering, vacillating manner. 2. Inconstantly; in a fickle manner. 3. Not in the same manner at different times; variously.
UN-STEAD'I-NESS, (un-sted'e-nes) *n.* 1. Unstableness; inconstancy; want of firmness; irresolution; mutableness of opinion or purpose. 2. Frequent change of place; vacillation.
UN-STEAD'Y, (un-sted'y) *a.* 1. Not steady; not constant; irresolute. 2. Mutable; variable; changeable. 3. Not adhering constantly to any fixed plan or business.
UN-STEEP'ED, *a.* Not steeped; not soaked. *Bacon.*
UN-STIM'U-LA-TED, *a.* Not stimulated; not excited.
UN-STIM'U-LA-TING, *a.* Not exciting motion or action.
UN-STING', *v. t.* To disarm of a sting. *South.*
UN-STING'ED, *pp.* Deprived of its sting. *Pollok.*
UN-STINT'ED, *a.* Not stinted; not limited. *Skelton.*
UN-STIR'RED, *a.* Not stirred; not agitated. *Boyle.*
UN-STITCH', *v. t.* To open by picking out stitches.
UN-STITCH'ED, *a.* Not stitched.
UN-STOOP'ING, *a.* Not stooping; not bending. *Shak.*
UN-STOP', *v. t.* 1. To free from a stopple, as a bottle or cask. 2. To free from any obstruction; to open. *Boyle.*
UN-STOP'PED, *pp.* 1. Opened. 2. *a.* Not meeting any resistance. *Dryden.*
UN-STOP'PING, *ppr.* Taking out a stopper; opening; freeing from obstruction.
UN-STŌR'ED, *a.* 1. Not stored; not laid up in store; not warehoused. 2. Not supplied with stores.
UN-STORM'ED, *a.* Not assaulted; not taken by assault.
UN-STRĀIN'ED, *a.* 1. Not strained. 2. Easy; not forced; natural. *Hakewill.*
UN-STRĀIT'ENED, *a.* Not straitened; not contracted.
UN-STRAT'I-FĪED, *a.* Not stratified; not formed or being in strata or layers. *Cleaveland.*
UN-STRENGTH'ENED, *a.* Not strengthened; not supported; not assisted. *Hooker.*
UN-STRING', *v. t.* 1. To relax tension; to loosen. 2. To deprive of strings. 3. To loose; to untie. 4. To take from a string.
UN-STRUĆK', *a.* Not struck; not impressed; not affected.
UN-STUD'IED, *a.* 1. Not studied; not premeditated. *Dryden.* 2. Not labored; easy; natural.
UN-STŪ'DI-OUS, *a.* Not studious; not diligent in study.
UN-STUFF'ED, *a.* Not stuffed; not filled; not crowded.
UN-SUB-DŪ'ED, *a.* Not subdued; not brought into subjection; not conquered.
UN-SUB'JEĆT, *a.* Not subject; not liable; not obnoxious.
UN-SUB-JEĆT'ED, *a.* Not subjected; not subdued.
UN-SUB-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Not submissive; disobedient.
UN-SUB-MIT'TING, *a.* Not submitting; not obsequious; not readily yielding. *Thomson.*
UN-SUB-OR'DI-NA-TED, *a.* Not subordinated or reduced to subjection
UN-SUB-ORN'ED, *a.* Not suborned; not procured by secret collusion. *Hume.*
UN-SUB'SI-DĪZED, *a.* Not engaged in another's service by receiving subsidies.
UN-SUB-STAN'TIAL, *a.* 1. Not substantial; not solid. *Milton.* 2. Not real; not having substance. *Addison.*
UN-SUĆ-CEED'ED, *a.* Not succeeded; not followed.
UN-SUĆ-CESS'FUL, *a.* Not successful; not producing the desired event; not fortunate. *Addison.*
UN-SUĆ-CESS'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without success; without a favorable issue; unfortunately. *South.*
UN-SUĆ-CESS'FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of success or favorable issue.
UN-SUĆ-CESS'IVE, *a.* Not proceeding by a flux of parts or by regular succession. *Hale.*
UN-SUĆK'ED, *a.* Not having the breasts drawn. *Milton.*

UN-SUF'FER-A-BLE, *a.* Not sufferable; not to be endured; intolerable.
UN-SUF'FER-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be endured.
UN-SUF'FER-ING, *a.* Not suffering; not tolerating.
† UN-SUF-FI'CIENCE, *n.* Inability to answer the end.
† UN-SUF-FI'CIENT, *a.* Not sufficient; inadequate.
UN-SU̇G'ARED, (un-shug'ard) *a.* Not sweetened with sugar. *Bacon.*
UN-SŪIT'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not suitable; unfit; not adapted. 2. Unbecoming; improper.
UN-SŪIT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unfitness; incongruity.
UN-SŪIT'A-BLY, *adv.* 1. In a manner unbecoming or improper. 2. Incongruously.
UN-SŪIT'ED, *a.* Not suited; not fitted; not adapted.
UN-SŪIT'ING, *a.* Not fitting; not becoming. *Shak.*
UN-SUL'LIED, *a.* 1. Not sullied; not stained; not tarnished. 2. Not disgraced; free from imputation of evil.
UN-SUNG', *a.* Not sung; not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse. *Addison.*
UN-SUN'NED, *a.* Not having been exposed to the sun.
UN-SU-PER'FLU-OUS, *a.* Not more than enough.
UN-SUP-PLANT'ED, *a.* Not supplanted; not overthrown by secret means or stratagem.
UN-SUP-PLĪ'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be supplied. *Chillingworth.*
UN-SUP-PLĪED', *a.* Not supplied; not furnished with things necessary. *Dryden.*
UN-SUP-PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be supported.
UN-SUP-PŌRT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Insupportableness.
UN-SUP-PŌRT'A-BLY, *adv.* Insupportably.
UN-SUP-PŌRT'ED, *a.* 1. Not supported; not upheld; not sustained. 2. Not countenanced; not assisted.
UN-SUP-PRESS'ED, *a.* Not suppressed; not subdued; not extinguished.
UN-SŪRE', (un-shūre') *a.* Not fixed; not certain.
UN-SUR-MOUNT'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be surmounted or overcome; insuperable. *Locke.*
UN-SUR-PASS'ED, *a.* Not surpassed; not exceeded.
UN-SUS-CEP'TI-BLE, *a.* Not susceptible; not capable of admitting or receiving.
† UN-SUS-PECT', for *unsuspected.*
UN-SUS-PECT'ED, *a.* Not suspected; not considered as likely to have done an evil act, or to have a disposition to evil.
UN-SUS-PECT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a manner to avoid suspicion.
UN-SUS-PECT'ING, *a.* Not imagining that any ill is designed; free from suspicion. *Pope.*
UN-SUS-PI'CIOUS, *a.* 1. Having no suspicion; not indulging the imagination of evil in others. 2. Not to be suspected.
UN-SUS-PI'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Without suspicion.
UN-SUS-TĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* Not sustainable; that cannot be maintained or supported.
UN-SUS-TĀIN'ED, *a.* Not sustained; not supported; not seconded.
UN-SWĀTHE', *v. t.* To take a swathe from; to relieve from a bandage. *Addison.*
UN-SWĀY'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be swayed, governed or influenced by another. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
UN-SWĀY'ED, *a.* 1. Not swayed; not wielded, as a sceptre. 2. Not biased; not controlled or influenced.
UN-SWĀY'ED-NESS, *n.* Steadiness; state of being ungoverned by another. *Hales.*
UN-SWEAR', *v. t.* To recant or recall an oath. *Spenser.*
† UN-SWEAT', (un-swet') *v. t.* To ease or cool after exercise.
UN-SWEAT'ING, (un-swet'ing) *a.* Not sweating.
UN-SWEET', *a.* Not sweet. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*
UN-SWEPT'. *a.* Not cleaned with a broom; not swept.
UN-SWŌRN', *a.* Not sworn; not bound by an oath; not having taken an oath.
UN-SYM-MET'RI-CAL, *a.* Wanting symmetry or due proportion of parts.
UN-SYS-TE-MAT'IC, } *a.* Not systematic; not having
UN-SYS-TE-MAT'I-CAL, } regular order, distribution or arrangement of parts.
UN-SYS'TEM-IZED, *a.* Not systemized; not arranged in due order; not formed into system.
UN-TACK', *v. t.* To separate what is tacked; to disjoin; to loosen what is fast. *Milton.*
UN-TĀINT'ED, *a.* 1. Not rendered impure by admixture; not impregnated with foul matter. 2. Not sullied; not stained; unblemished. 3. Not rendered unsavory by putrescence. 4. Not charged with a crime; not accused.
UN-TĀINT'ED-LY, *adv.* Without spot; without blemish; without imputation of crime.
UN-TĀINT'ED-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being untainted; purity. *Hall.*
UN-TĀK'EN, (un-tā'kn) *a.* 1. Not taken; not seized; not apprehended. 2. Not reduced; not subdued. 3. Not swallowed.
UN-TĀM'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That cannot be tamed or domesticated; that cannot be reclaimed from a wild state. 2. Not to be subdued or reduced to control.
UN-TĀM'ED, *a.* 1. Not reclaimed from wildness; not domesticated; not made familiar with man. 2. Not subdued; not brought under control. 3. Not softened or rendered mild by culture.
UN-TAN'GLE, *v. t.* To disentangle; to loose from tangles or intricacy. *Prior.*
UN-TAN'GLED, *pp.* Disentangled.
UN-TAN'GLING, *ppr.* Disentangling.
UN-TAR'NISHED, *a.* Not soiled; not tarnished; not stained; unblemished.
UN-TĀST'ED, *a.* 1. Not tasted; not tried by the taste or tongue. 2. Not enjoyed.
UN-TĀSTE'FU̇L, *a.* Having no taste; being without taste.
UN-TĀSTE'FU̇L-LY, *adv.* Without taste or gracefulness; in bad taste. *Br. Rev.*
UN-TĀST'ING, *a.* Not tasting; not perceiving by the taste. *Smith.*
UN-TA̤UGHT', (un-tawt') *a.* 1. Not taught; not instructed; not educated; unlettered; illiterate. *Dryden.* 2. Unskilled; new; not having use or practice.
UN-TAX'ED, *a.* 1. Not taxed; not charged with taxes. 2. Not accused.
UN-TĒACH', *v. t.* pret. and pp. *untaught.* To cause to forget or lose what has been taught. *Brown.*
UN-TĒACH'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be taught or instructed; indocile. *Milton.*
UN-TĒACH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not readily receiving instruction; indocility. *Scott.*
UN-TEEM'ING, *a.* Not producing young; barren.
† UN-TEM'PER-ATE, *a.* Intemperate.
UN-TEM'PERED, *a.* Not tempered; not duly mixed for use; not durable or strong.
UN-TEMPT'ED, *a.* Not tempted; not tried by enticements or persuasions; not invited by any thing alluring.
UN-TEN'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not tenable; that cannot be held in possession. *Dryden.* 2. That cannot be maintained or supported; not defensible.
UN-TEN'ANT-A-BLE, *a.* Not fit for an occupant; not in suitable repair or condition for a tenant.
UN-TEN'ANT-ED, *a.* Not occupied by a tenant; not inhabited.
UN-TEND'ED, *a.* Not tended; not having any attendant.
UN-TEN'DER, *a.* 1. Not tender; not soft. 2. Wanting sensibility or affection. *Shak.*
UN-TEND'ERED, *a.* Not tendered; not offered.
UN-TENT', *v. t.* To bring out of a tent. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
UN-TENT'ED, *a.* Not having a medical tent applied.
UN-TER'RI-FIED, *a.* Not terrified; not affrighted; not daunted. *Milton.*
UN-TEST'ED, *a.* Not tested; not tried by a standard. *Adams' Lect.*
UN-THANK'ED, *a.* 1. Not thanked; not repaid with acknowledgments. 2. Not received with thankfulness.
UN-THANK'FU̇L, *a.* Not thankful; ungrateful; not making acknowledgments for good received.
UN-THANK'FU̇L-LY, *adv.* Without thanks; without a grateful acknowledgment of favors. *Boyle.*
UN-THANK'-FU̇L-NESS, *n.* Neglect or omission of acknowledgment for good received; want of a sense of kindness or benefits; ingratitude.
UN-THA̤W'ED, *a.* Not thawed; not melted or dissolved; as ice or snow. *Pope.*
UN-THINK', *v. t.* To dismiss a thought. *Shak.*
UN-THINK'ING, *a.* 1. Not thinking; not heedful; thoughtless; inconsiderate. 2. Not indicating thought or reflection.
UN-THINK'ING-NESS, *n.* Want of thought or reflection; habitual thoughtlessness. *Halifax.*
UN-THORN'Y, *a.* Not thorny; free from thorns.
UN-THOUGHT', (un-tha̤wt') *a.* Not supposed to be. *B. Jonson.*
UN-THOUGHT'FU̇L, (un-tha̤wt'fu̇l) *a.* Thoughtless; heedless.
UN-THOUGHT' OF. Not thought of; not regarded; not heeded.
UN-THREAD', (un-thred') *v. t.* To draw or take out a thread from. 2. To loose. *Milton.*
UN-THREAD'ED, *pp.* Deprived of a thread.
UN-THREAD'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a thread.
UN-THREAT'ENED, (un-thret'nd) *a.* Not threatened; not menaced. *K. Charles.*
UN'THRIFT, *n.* A prodigal; one who wastes his estate by extravagance. *Dryden.*
UN-THRIFT'I-LY, *adv.* Without frugality. *Collier.*
UN-THRIFT'I-NESS, *n.* Waste of property without necessity or use; prodigality; profusion. *Hayward.*
UN-THRIFT'Y, *a.* 1. Prodigal; lavish; profuse; spending property without necessity or use. 2. Not thriving; not gaining property. 3. Not gaining flesh. 4. Not vigorous in growth, as a plant.
UN-THRĪV'ING, *a.* Not thriving; not prospering in temporal affairs; not gaining property.
UN-THRŌNE', *v. t.* To remove from a throne, or from supreme authority; to dethrone.

UN-TI'DI-NESS, *n.* Want of tidiness or neatness.
UN-TI'DY, *a.* 1. Not tidy; not seasonable; not ready. 2. Not neatly dressed; not in good order.
UN-TIE', *v. t.* 1. To loosen, as a knot; to disengage the parts that form a knot; as, *untie* the knot. 2. To unbind; to free from any fastening. 3. To loosen from coils or convolution. 4. To loose; to separate something attached. 5. To resolve; to unfold; to clear.
UN-TI'ED, *pp.* 1. Loosed, as a knot; unbound; separated; resolved. 2. *a.* Not tied; not bound or gathered in a knot; loose. 3. Not fastened with a knot. 4. Not held by any tie or band.
UN-TIL', *prep.* [*un* and *till. See* TILL.] 1. To; *used of time.* 2. To; *used of objects;* [*obs.*] *Spenser.* 3. *Preceding a sentence or clause,* to; that is, to the event mentioned, or the time of it; as, *until* this hour. 4. To the point or place of. 5. To the degree that.
UN-TILE', *v. t.* To take the tiles from; to uncover by removing tiles. *Swift.*
UN-TILL'ED, *a.* Not tilled; not cultivated. *Mortimer.*
UN-TIM'BERED, *a.* 1. Not furnished with timber. *Shak.* 2. Not covered with timber-trees.
UN-TIME'LY, *a.* 1. Happening before the usual time. 2. Happening before the natural time; premature.
UN-TIME'LY, *adv.* Before the natural time. *Shak.*
UN-TINC'TURED, *a.* Not tinctured; not tinged.
UN-TIN'GED, *a.* 1. Not tinged; not stained; not discolored. *Boyle.* 2. Not infected. *Swift.*
UN-TIR'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be wearied; indefatigable; unwearied. *Shak.*
UN-TIRED', *a.* Not tired; not exhausted by labor.
UN-TIR'ING, *a.* Not becoming tired or exhausted.
UN-TI'TLED, *a.* Having no title. *Shak.*
† UN'TO, *prep.* A compound of *un*, [on,] and *to;* of no use in the language, as it expresses no more than *to.* It is found in writers of former times, but is entirely *obsolete.*
UN-TŌLD', *a.* 1. Not told; nor related; not revealed. *Dryden.* 2. Not numbered; as, money *untold.*
UN-TŌMB', (un-toom') *v. t.* To disinter. *Fuller.*
UN-TOOTH'SŌME, *a.* Not pleasant to the taste.
UN-TOUCH'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be touched. *Feltham.*
UN-TOUCHED, (un-tucht') *a.* 1. Not touched; not reached; not hit. 2. Not moved; not affected. 3. Not meddled with.
UN-TŌ'WARD, *a.* 1. Froward; perverse; refractory; not easily guided or taught. 2. Awkward; ungraceful. 3. Inconvenient; troublesome; unmanageable.
UN-TŌ'WARD-LY, *adv.* In a froward or perverse manner; perversely; ungainly. *Tillotson.*
UN-TŌ'WARD-LY, *a.* Awkward; perverse; froward.
UN-TŌ'WARD-NESS, *n.* Awkwardness; frowardness; perverseness. *Bp. Wilson.*
UN-TRĀCE'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be traced.
UN-TRĀ'CED, *a.* 1. Not traced; not followed. 2. Not marked by footsteps. 3. Not marked out.
UN-TRAC'KED, *a.* 1. Not tracked; not marked by footsteps. 2. Not followed by the tracks.
UN-TRAC'T'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *intractabilis.*] 1. Not tractable; not yielding to discipline; stubborn; indocile; ungovernable. 2. Rough; difficult. 3. Not yielding to the heat or to the hammer, as an ore.
UN-TRAC'T'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Refractoriness; stubbornness; unwillingness to be governed, controlled or managed.
UN-TRĀD'ING, *a.* Not engaged in commerce.
UN-TRĀIN'ED, *a.* 1. Not trained; not disciplined; not skillful. 2. Not educated; not instructed. 3. Irregular; ungovernable.
UN-TRAM'MELED, *a.* Not trammeled; not shackled.
UN-TRANS-FER'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be transferred or passed from one to another.
UN-TRANS-FER'RED, *a.* Not transferred; not conveyed or assigned to another.
UN-TRANS-LĀT'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being translated.
UN-TRANS-LĀT'ED, *a.* Not translated or rendered into another language.
UN-TRANS-PĀR'ENT, *a.* Not transparent; not diaphanous; opaque; not permeable by light. *Boyle.*
UN-TRANS-PŌS'ED, (un-trans-pōzd') *a.* Not transposed; having the natural order. *Rambler.*
UN-TRAV'ELED, *a.* 1. Not traveled; not trodden by passengers. 2. Having never seen foreign countries.
UN-TRAV'ERSED, *a.* Not traversed; not passed over.
UN-TREAD', (un-tred') *v. t.* To tread back; to go back in the same steps. *Shak.*
UN-TREAS'URED, (un-trezh'urd) *a.* Not treasured; not laid up; not reposited. *Shak.*
† UN-TRĒAT'A-BLE, *a.* Not treatable; not practicable.
UN-TREM'BLING, *a.* Not trembling or shaking; firm; steady. *Montgomery.*
UN-TRI'ED, *a.* 1. Not tried; not attempted. 2. Not yet experienced. 3. Not having passed trial; not heard and determined in law.
UN-TRIM'MED, *a.* Not trimmed; not pruned; not dressed; not put in order.
† UN-TRI'UMPH-A-BLE, *a.* That admits no triumph.
UN-TRI'UMPHED, *a.* Not triumphed over.
UN-TROD', UN-TROD'DEN, } *a.* Not having been trod; not passed over; not marked by the feet.
UN-TRŌLL'ED, *a.* Not trolled; not rolled along.
UN-TROUB'LED, (un-trub'ld) *a.* 1. Not troubled; not disturbed by care, sorrow or business; free from trouble. 2. Not agitated; not ruffled; not confused; free from passion. 3. Not agitated; not moved. 4. Not disturbed or interrupted in the natural course. 5. Not foul; not turbid; clear.
† UN-TROUB'LED-NESS, *n.* State of being free from trouble; unconcern. *Hammond.*
UN-TRUE', *a.* 1. Not true; false; contrary to the fact. 2. Not faithful to another; not fulfilling the duties of a husband, wife, vassal, &c.; false; disloyal. 3. Inconstant, as a lover.
UN-TRU'LY, *adv.* Not truly; falsely; not according to reality.
UN-TRUSS', *v. t.* To untie or unfasten; to loose from a truss; to let out. *Dryden.*
UN-TRUSS'ED, *a.* Not trussed; not tied up.
UN-TRUST'I-NESS, *n.* Unfaithfulness in the discharge of a trust.
UN-TRUST'Y, *a.* Not trusty; not worthy of confidence; unfaithful.
UN-TRŪTH', *n.* 1. Contrariety to truth; falsehood. 2. Want of veracity. 3. Treachery; want of fidelity; [*obs.*] 4. False assertion.
UN-TUCK'ERED, *a.* Having no tucker. *Addison.*
UN-TŪN'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not harmonious; not musical. 2. Not capable of making music. 3. Not capable of being tuned.
UN-TŪNE', *v. t.* 1. To make incapable of harmony. *Shak.* 2. To disorder. *Shak.*
UN-TURN'ED, *a.* Not turned; as, he left no stone *unturned.*
UN-TŪ'TORED, *a.* Uninstructed; untaught. *Prior.*
UN-TWĪNE', *v. t.* 1. To untwist. 2. To open; to disentangle. 3. To separate, as that which winds or clasps.
UN-TWIST', *v. t.* 1. To separate and open, as threads twisted; or to turn back that which is twisted. 2. To open; to disentangle, as intricacy.
UN-TŸ'. *See* UNTIE.
UN-U'NI-FORM, *a.* Not uniform; wanting uniformity. [*Little used.*]
UN-UP-HELD', *a.* Not upheld; not sustained. *Pollok.*
UN-UR'GED, *a.* Not urged; not pressed with solicitation.
UN-ŪS'ED, *a.* 1. Not put to use; not employed. 2. That has never been used. 3. Not accustomed.
UN-ŪSE'FUL, *a.* Useless; serving no good purpose.
UN-ŪS'U-AL, (un-yu'zhu-al) *a.* Not usual; not common; rare.
UN-ŪS'U-AL-LY, *adv.* Not commonly; not frequently; rarely.
UN-ŪS'U-AL-NESS, *n.* Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness of occurrence. *Broome.*
UN-UT'TER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be uttered or expressed; ineffable; inexpressible.
UN-VĀIL', *v. t.* To remove a vail from; to uncover; to disclose to view.
† UN-VAL'U-A-BLE, *a.* Being above price; invaluable.
UN-VAL'UED, *a.* 1. Not valued; not prized; neglected. 2. Inestimable; not to be valued. 3. Not estimated; not having the value set.
UN-VAN'QUISH-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be conquered.
UN-VAN'QUISHED, *a.* Not conquered; not overcome.
UN-VĀ'RI-A-BLE, *a.* Not variable; not changeable.
UN-VĀ'RIED, *a.* Not varied; not altered; not diversified.
UN-VĀ'RI-E-GA-TED, *a.* Not variegated; not diversified.
UN-VAR'NISHED, *a.* 1. Not overlaid with varnish. 2. Not artificially colored or adorned; not artfully embellished; plain.
UN-VĀ'RY-ING, *a.* Not altering; not liable to change.
UN-VEIL'. *See* UNVAIL.
UN-VEIL'ED-LY, *adv.* Plainly; without disguise. [*L. u* †
UN-VEN'ER-A-BLE, *a.* Not venerable; not worthy of veneration. *Shak.*
UN-VEN'TI-LA-TED, *a.* Not fanned by the wind; not purified by a free current of air.
UN-VERD'ANT, *a.* Not verdant; not green. *Congreve.*
† UN-VER'I-TA-BLE, *a.* Not true. *Brown.*
UN-VERS'ED, *a.* Not skilled; not versed; unacquainted.
UN-VEX'ED, *a.* Not vexed; not troubled; not disturbed or irritated. *Dryden.*
UN-VI'O-LA-TED, *a.* 1. Not violated; not injured. 2. Not broken; not transgressed; as, laws *unviolated.*
UN-VIRT'U-OUS, *a.* Not virtuous; destitute of virtue.
UN-VIS'ARD, *v. t.* To unmask. *Milton.*
UN-VIS'IT-ED, *a.* Not visited; not resorted to.
UN-VI'TAL, *a.* Not vital; not affecting life. *Med. Repos.*

UN-VI″TIA-TED, } *a.* Not vitiated; not corrupted. *B. Jon-*
UN-VI″CIA-TED, } *son.*
UN-VIT′RI-FIED, *a.* Not vitrified; not converted into glass.
UN-VOL′A-TIL-IZED, *a.* Not volatilized. *Aikin.*
UN-VŌTE′, *v. t.* To contravene by vote a former vote; to annul a former vote. *Burke.*
UN-VOW′ELED, *a.* Having no vowels. *Skinner.*
† UN-VOY′AGE-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be navigated or passed over on a fluid. *Milton.*
UN-VUL′GAR, *a.* Not common. *B. Jonson.*
UN-VUL′NER-A-BLE, *a.* Not vulnerable.
UN-WĀ′KENED, *a.* Not awakened; not roused from sleep or stupidity.
UN-WÀLL′ED, *a.* Not surrounded or supported by a wall.
UN-WĀRES′, *adv.* Unexpectedly. [For this, *unawares* is used.]
UN-WĀ′RI-LY, *adv.* Without vigilance and caution; heedlessly. *Digby.*
UN-WĀ′RI-NESS, *n.* Want of vigilance; want of caution; carelessness; heedlessness. *Spectator.*
UN-WÀR′LĪKE, *a.* Not fit for war; not used to war; not military. *Waller.*
UN-WÀRM′ED, *a.* 1. Not warmed. 2. Not excited.
UN-WÄRN′ED, *a.* Not cautioned; not previously admonished of danger. *Locke.*
UN-WÀRP′, *v. t.* To reduce back what is warped.
UN-WÄRP′ED, *a.* Not warped; not biased; not turned from the true direction; impartial. *Thomson.*
UN-WÀRP′ING, *a.* Not bending; unyielding; not deviating. *Dwight.*
UN-WÀR′RANT-A-BLE, *a.* Not defensible; not vindicable; not justifiable; illegal; unjust; improper.
UN-WÀR′RANT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being unwarrantable. *Abp. Sancroft.*
UN-WÀR′RANT-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that cannot be justified. *Wake.*
UN-WÀR′RANT-ED, *a.* 1. Not warranted; not authorized. 2. Not ascertained; not assured or certain. 3. Not covenanted to be good; sound or of a certain quality.
UN-WĀ′RY, *a.* 1. Not vigilant against danger; not cautious; unguarded; precipitate. *Dryden.* 2. Unexpected; [*obs.*]
UN-WÀSH′ED, } *a.* Not washed; not cleansed by water.
UN-WÀSH′EN, } *Matt.* xv.
UN-WĀST′ED, *a.* 1. Not lost by extravagance or negligence; not lavished away; not dissipated. 2. Not consumed by time or violence. 3. Not lost by exhaustion, evaporation or other means.
UN-WĀST′ING, *a.* Not growing less; not decaying.
UN-WA′TERED, *a.* Not watered; dry. *Pope.*
† UN-WĀY′ED, *a.* Not used to travel. *Suckling.*
UN-WĒAK′ENED, *a.* Not weakened; not enfeebled.
UN-WEALTH′Y, (un-welth′y) *a.* Not wealthy. *Langhorne.*
UN-WEAP′ONED, (un-wep′nd) *a.* Not furnished with weapons or offensive arms. *Raleigh.*
UN-WĒA′RI-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be wearied; indefatigable. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*
UN-WĒA′RI-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be fatigued. *Bp. Hall.*
UN-WĒA′RIED, *a.* 1. Not tired; not fatigued. 2. Indefatigable; continual; that does not tire or sink under fatigue.
UN-WĒA′RIED-LY, *adv.* Without tiring or sinking under fatigue.
UN-WĒA′RIED-NESS, *n.* State of being unwearied.
UN-WĒA′RY, *a.* Not weary; not tired.
UN-WĒA′RY, *v. t.* To refresh after fatigue. *Temple.*
UN-WĒAVE′, *v. t.* To unfold; to undo what has been woven. *Sandys.*
UN-WED′, *a.* Unmarried. *Shak.*
UN-WED′DED, *a.* Unmarried; remaining single.
† UN-WEDGE′A-BLE, (un-wedj′a-bl) *a.* Not to be split with wedges. *Shak.*
UN-WEED′ED, *a.* Not weeded; not cleared of weeds.
UN-WEEP′ED. *See* UNWEPT.
† UN-WEET′ING, *a.* Ignorant; unknowing.
† UN-WEET′ING-LY, *adv.* Ignorantly. *Spenser.*
UN-WEIGH′ED, *a.* 1. Not weighed; not having the weight ascertained. 2. Not deliberately considered and examined. 3. Not considerate; negligent.
UN-WEIGH′ING, *a.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless. *Shak.*
UN-WEL′COME, *a.* Not welcome; not grateful; not pleasing; not well received.
UN-WELL′, *a.* Not well; indisposed; not in good health.
UN-WELL′NESS, *n.* State of being indisposed.
UN-WEPT′, *a.* Not lamented; not mourned.
UN-WET′, *a.* Not wet or moist. *Dryden.*
UN-WHIP′PED, } *a.* Not whipped; not corrected with the
UN-WHIPT′, } rod. *Pope.*
† UN-WHŌLE′, *a.* [*See* WHOLE.] Not sound; infirm.
UN-WHŌLE′SŌME, *a.* 1. Not wholesome; unfavorable to health; insalubrious. 2. Pernicious.
UN-WHŌLE′SŌME-NESS, *n.* Insalubrity; state or quality of being injurious or noxious to health.
UN-WIĒLD′I-LY, *adv.* Heavily; with difficulty. *Dryden.*
UN-WIĒLD′I-NESS, *n.* Heaviness; difficulty of being moved. *Donne.*
UN-WIĒLD′Y, *a.* That is moved with difficulty; unmanageable; bulky; ponderous.
UN-WILL′ED, *a.* Not willed; not produced by the will.
UN-WILL′ING, *a.* Not willing; loth; disinclined.
UN-WILL′ING-LY, *adv.* Not with good will; not cheerfully; reluctantly.
UN-WILL′ING-NESS, *n.* Lothness; disinclination; reluctance.
UN-WĪND′, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unwound.* 1. To wind off; to loose or separate what is wound. 2. To disentangle.
UN-WĪND′, *v. i.* To admit evolution. *Mortimer.*
UN-WĪP′ED, *a.* Not cleaned by rubbing. *Shak.*
UN-WĪSE′, *a.* 1. Not wise; not choosing the best means for the end; defective in wisdom. 2. Not dictated by wisdom; not adapted to the end.
UN-WĪSE′LY, *adv.* Not wisely; not prudently.
† UN-WISH′, *v. t.* To wish that which is, not to be. *Shak.*
UN-WISH′ED, *a.* Not wished; not sought; not desired. *Pope.*
† UN-WIST′, *a.* Not known. *Spenser.*
† UN-WIT′, *v. t.* To deprive of understanding. *Shak.*
UN-WITH-DRÀW′ING, *a.* Not withdrawing; continually liberal. *Milton.*
UN-WITH′ERED, *a.* Not withered or faded.
UN-WITH′ER-ING, *a.* Not liable to wither or fade.
UN-WITH-STOOD′, *a.* Not opposed. *Philips.*
UN-WIT′NESSED, *a.* Not witnessed; not attested by witnesses; wanting testimony.
UN-WIT′TI-LY, *adv.* Without wit. *Cowley.*
UN-WIT′TING-LY, *adv.* Without knowledge or consciousness; ignorantly.
UN-WIT′TY, *a.* Not witty; destitute of wit.
† UN-WĪV′ED, *a.* Having no wife. *Selden.*
UN-WOM′AN, *v. t.* To deprive of the qualities of a woman.
UN-WÒM′AN-LY, *a.* Unbecoming a woman.
UN-WÒNT′, *a.* [a contraction of *unwonted.*] Unaccustomed; unused. *Spenser.*
UN-WÒNT′ED, *a.* 1. Unaccustomed; unused; not made familiar by practice. 2. Uncommon; unusual; infrequent; rare.
UN-WÒNT′ED-NESS, *n.* Uncommonness; rareness.
UN-WOO′ED, *a.* Not wooed; not courted. *Shak.*
UN-WÒRK′ING, *a.* Living without labor. *Locke.*
† UN-WÒRM′ED, *a.* Not wormed. *Beaumont.*
UN-WŌRN′, *a.* Not worn; not impaired. *Young.*
UN-WÒR′SHIPED, *a.* Not worshiped; not adored. *Milton.*
UN-WÒR′SHIP-ING, *a.* Not worshiping. *Matthews.*
UN-WÒR′THI-LY, *adv.* Not according to desert; without due regard to merit.
UN-WÒR′THI-NESS, *n.* Want of worth or merit.
UN-WÒR′THY, *a.* 1. Not deserving; followed by *of.* 2. Not deserving; wanting merit. 3. Unbecoming; vile; base. 4. Not suitable; inadequate.
UN-WOUND′, *pp.* of *wind.* Wound off; untwisted.
UN-WOUND′ED, *a.* 1. Not wounded; not hurt; not injured in body. 2. Not hurt; not offended.
UN-WRAP′, *v. t.* To open what is wrapped or folded.
UN-WRĒATH′, *v. t.* To untwist or untwine. *Boyle.*
UN-WRIN′KLE, *v. t.* To reduce wrinkles; to smooth.
UN-WRĪT′ING, *a.* Not writing; not assuming the character of an author.
UN-WRIT′TEN, (un-rit′n) *a.* 1. Not written; not reduced to writing; verbal. 2. Blank; containing no writing.
UN-WROUGHT′, (un-rawt′) *a.* Not labored; not manufactured; not reduced to due form. *Dryden.*
UN-WRUNG′, (un-rung′) *a.* Not pinched. *Shak.*
UN-YIĒLD′ED, *a.* Not yielded; not conceded.
UN-YIĒLD′ING, *a.* 1. Not yielding; unbending; unpliant; stiff; firm; obstinate. 2. Not giving place.
UN-YŌKE′, *v. t.* 1. To loose from a yoke; to free from a yoke. *Shak.* 2. To part; to disjoin. *Shak.*
UN-YŌK′ED, *pp.* 1. Freed from the yoke. 2. *a.* Not having worn the yoke. 3. Licentious; unrestrained.
UN-YŌK′ING, *ppr.* Freeing from the yoke.
UN-ZŌN′ED, *a.* Not bound with a girdle. *Prior.*
UP, *adv.* [Sax. *up, upp*; G. *auf*; D., Dan. *op*; Sw. *up.*] 1. Aloft; on high. 2. Out of bed. 3. Having risen from a seat. 4. From a state of concealment or discumbiture. 5. In a state of being built. *Shak.* 6. Above the horizon. 7. To a state of excitement. 8. To a state of advance or proficiency. 9. In a state of elevation or exaltation. 10. In a state of climbing or ascending. 11. In a state of insurrection. 12. In a state of being increased or raised. 13. In a state of approaching. 14. In order. 15. From younger to elder years.—*Up and down.* 1. From one place to another; here and there. 2. From one state or position to another; backwards and forwards.—*Up to,* to

a degree or point adequate.—*Up with*, raise; lift.—*Up* is much used to modify the actions expressed by verbs.

UP, *prep.* From a lower to a higher place; as, go *up* the hill.

UP-BEĀR′, *v. t.*; pret. *upbore*; pp. *upborne*. 1. To raise aloft; to lift; to elevate. 2. To sustain aloft; to support in an elevated situation. 3. To support; to sustain.

UP-BĪND′, *v. t.* To bind up. *Collins.*

† UP-BLŌW′, *v. t.* To blow up. *Spenser.*

UP-BRĀID′, *v. t.* [Sax. *upgebredan*; Dan. *bebrejder.*] 1. To charge with something wrong or disgraceful; to reproach; to cast in the teeth. 2. To reproach; to chide. 3. To reprove with severity. 4. To bring reproach on. 5. To treat with contempt; [*obs.*]

UP-BRĀID′ED, *pp.* Charged with something wrong or disgraceful; reproached; reproved.

UP-BRĀID′ER, *n.* One who upbraids or reproves.

UP-BRĀID′ING, *ppr.* Accusing; casting in the teeth; reproaching; reproving.

UP-BRĀID′ING, *n.* 1. A charging with something wrong or disgraceful; the act of reproaching or reproving. 2. The reproaches or accusations of conscience.

† UP-BRĀY′, for *upbraid*, to shame. *Spenser.*

† UP-BROUGHT′, (up-brąwt′) *a.* Brought up; educated.

UP′CĂST, *a.* 1. Cast up; *a term in bowling*. 2. Thrown upwards; as, with *upcast* eyes. *Dryden.*

UP′CĂST, *n.* In *bowling*, a cast; a throw. *Shak.*

† UP-DRAW′, *v. t.* To draw up. *Milton.*

† UP-GA‡H′ER, *v. t.* To contract. *Spenser.*

† UP-GRŌW′, *v. i.* To grow up. *Milton.*

UP′HAND, *a.* Lifted by the hand. *Moxon.*

UP-HĒAVE′, *v. t.* To heave or lift up.

UP-HELD′, *pret.* and *pp.* of *uphold*. Sustained.

UP′HILL, *a.* Difficult, like the act of ascending a hill.

† UP-HŌARD′, *v. t.* To hoard up. *Shak.*

UP-HŌLD′, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *upheld*. [*Upholden* is *obsolete.*] 1. To lift on high; to elevate. 2. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling or slipping. 3. To keep from declension. 4. To support in any state. 5. To continue; to maintain. 6. To keep from being lost. 7. To continue without failing. 8. To continue in being.

UP-HŌLD′ER, *n.* 1. One that upholds; a supporter; a defender; a sustainer. 2. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals.

UP-HŌL′STER-ER, *n.* [from *up* and *hold.*] One who furnishes houses with beds, curtains and the like. *Pope.*

UP-HŌL′STER-Y, *n.* Furniture supplied by upholsterers.

UP′LAND, *n.* High land; ground elevated above the meadows and intervals which lie on the banks of rivers, near the sea, or between hills; land which is generally dry.

UP′LAND, *a.* 1. Higher in situation; being on upland. 2. Pertaining to uplands.

UP-LAND′ISH, *a.* Pertaining to uplands; dwelling on high lands or mountains. *Chapman.*

UP-LĀY′, *v. t.* To lay up; to hoard. *Donne.*

UP-LĒAD′, *v. t.* To lead upwards. *Milton.*

UP-LED′, *pp.* Led upwards.

UP-LIFT′, *v. t.* To raise aloft; to raise; to elevate.

UP-LIFT′ED, *pp.* Raised high; lifted; elevated.

† UP-LOĊK′, *v. t.* To lock up. *Shak.*

† UP-LOOK′, *v. t.* To look up. *Shak.*

UP′MŌST, *a.* [*up* and *most.*] Highest; topmost. [*L. u.*]

UP-ON′, *prep.* [Sax. *ufan*, *ufon*, or *ufe*. This is probably *up* and *on.*] 1. Resting or being on the top or surface; as, being *upon* a hill. 2. In a state of resting or dependence. 3. Denoting resting, as a burden. 4. In the direction or part of. 5. Relating to. 6. In consideration of. 7. Near to. 8. With, or having received. 9. On the occasion of; engaged in for the execution of. 10. In; during the time of. 11. Noting security. 12. Noting approach or attack. 13. Noting exposure, or incurring some danger or loss. 14. At the time of; on occasion of. 15. By inference from, or pursuing a certain supposition. 16. Engaged in. 17. Having a particular manner. 18. Resting or standing, as on a condition. 19. Noting means of subsistence or support. 20. Noting dependence for subsistence.

UP′PER, *a.* [*comp.* from *up.*] 1. Higher in place. 2. Superior in rank or dignity; as, the *upper* house of a legislature.—*Upper-hand*, advantage; superiority.—*Upper-works*, in a *ship*, the parts above water when the ship is properly balanced for a voyage.

UP′PER-MŌST, *a.* [*superl.*; *upper* and *most.*] 1. Highest in place. 2. Highest in power or authority. 3. Predominant; most powerful.

UP′PISH, *a.* Proud; arrogant. [*A low word.*]

UP-RĀIṠE′, *v. t.* [*up* and *raise.*] To raise; to lift up.

UP-RĒAR′, *v. t.* [*up* and *rear.*] To rear up; to raise. *Gay.*

UP′RĪGHT, (up′rīte) *a.* [*up* and *right.*] 1. Erect; perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. 2. Erected; pricked up; shooting directly from the body. 3. Honest; just; adhering to rectitude in all social intercourse; not deviating from correct moral principles. 4. Conformable to moral rectitude.

UP′RĪGHT, *n.* 1. In *architecture*, a representation or draught of the front of a building; called also an *elevation* or *orthography*. 2. Something standing erect or perpendicular.

UP-RĪGHT′LY, *adv.* 1. In a direction perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; in an erect position. 2. Honestly; with strict observance of rectitude.

UP-RĪGHT′NESS, *n.* 1. Perpendicular erection. 2. Honesty; integrity in principle or practice; conformity to rectitude and justice in social dealings.

UP-RĪṠE′, *v. i.*; pret. *uprose*; pp. *uprisen*. 1. To rise from bed or from a seat. 2. To ascend above the horizon. 3. To ascend, as a hill; [*obs.*]

† UP-RĪṠE′, *n.* A rising; appearance above the horizon.

UP-RĪṠ′ING, *ppr.* Rising; ascending.

UP-RĪṠ′ING, *n.* The act of rising. *Ps.* cxxxix.

UP′RŌAR, *n.* [D. *oproer*; G. *aufruhr.*] Great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; bustle and clamor.

† UP-RŌAR′, *v. t.* To throw into confusion.

UP-RŌLL′, *v. t.* [*up* and *roll.*] To roll up. *Milton.*

UP-RỌỌT′, *v. t.* To root up; to tear up by the roots.

UP-ROUṠE′, *v. t.* To rouse from sleep; to awake.

UP-SET′, *v. t.* [*up* and *set.*] To overturn; to overthrow; to overset, as a carriage.

UP′SHOT, *n.* [*up* and *shot.*] Final issue; conclusion; end.

UP′SĪDE DOWN. The upper part undermost.—As a *phrase*, this denotes in confusion. *South.*

† UP′SPRING, *n.* [*up* and *spring.*] An upstart. *Shak.*

† UP-SPRING′, *v. i.* To spring up. *Sackville.*

† UP-STAND′, *v. i.* To be erected. *May.*

UP-STĂRT′, *v. i.* To start or spring up suddenly.

UP′START, *n.* 1. One that suddenly rises from low life to wealth, power or honor. 2. Something that springs up suddenly.

UP′START, *a.* Suddenly raised. *Shak.*

UP-STĀY′, *v. t.* [*up* and *stay.*] To sustain; to support.

† UP-SWARM′, *v. t.* To raise in a swarm. *Shak.*

† UP-TĀKE′, *v. t.* To take into the hand. *Spenser.*

UP-TEĀR′, *v. t.* [*up* and *tear.*] To tear up. *Milton.*

† UP-TRĀIN′, *v. t.* To train up; to educate. *Spenser.*

UP-TURN′, *v. t.* To turn up; to throw up. *Pope.*

UP′WARD, *a.* Directed to a higher place.

† UP′WARD, *n.* The top. *Shak.*

UP′WARD, } *adv.* 1. Toward a higher place; opposed to
UP′WARDṠ, } *downward*. 2. Toward heaven and God. 3. With respect to the higher part. 4. More than, indefinitely. 5. Toward the source. *Pope.*

UP-WHIRL′, *v. i.* [*up* and *whirl.*] To rise upwards in a whirl; to whirl upwards. *Milton.*

UP-WHIRL′, *v. t.* To raise upwards in a whirling direction.

UP-WĪND′, *v. t.* [*up* and *wind.*] To wind up. *Spenser.*

Ū-RAN-GLIM′MER, *n.* An ore of uranium; uran-mica; chalcolite.

Ū′RAN-ITE, *n.* An ore or phosphate of uranium.

Ū-RAN-IT′IĊ, *a.* Pertaining to uranite, or resembling it.

Ū-RĀ′NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *ουρανος.*] A metal discovered in 1789 by Klaproth, in the mineral called *pechblend.*

Ū-RAN-Ō′ĊHER, *n.* Pechblend, an ore of uranium, containing the metal in an oxydized state.

Ū-RAN-OL′O-ĠY, *n.* [Gr. *ουρανος* and *λογος.*] A discourse or treatise on the heavens. *Mitchill.*

UR-BĀNE′, *a.* [L. *urbanus*, from *urbs*, a city.] Civil; courteous in manners; polite.

UR-BAN′I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *urbanité*; L. *urbanitas.*] 1. That civility or courtesy of manners which is acquired by associating with well-bred people; politeness; polished manners. 2. Facetiousness.

UR′BAN-IZE, *v. t.* To render civil and courteous; to polish.

UR′CE-O-LATE, *a.* [L. *urceolus.*] In *botany*, shaped like a pitcher; swelling out like a pitcher. *Lee.*

UR′CHIN, *n.* [Arm. *heureuchin*; L. *erinaceus.*] 1. A name given to the hedgehog. 2. A name of slight anger given to a child.

† ŪRE, *n.* Use; practice.

Ū′RE-A, *n.* A substance obtained from urine. *Ure.*

Ū′RE-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ουρητηρ.*] A tube conveying the urine from the kidney to the bladder. *Quincy.*

Ū-RĒ′THRA, *n.* [Gr. *ουρηθρα.*] The canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged.

URĠE, *v. t.* [L. *urgeo.*] 1. To press; to push; to drive; to impel; to apply force to, in almost any manner. 2. To press the mind or will; to press by motives, arguments, persuasion or importunity. 3. To provoke; to exasperate. 4. To follow close; to impel. 5. To labor vehemently; to press with eagerness. 6. To press. 7. To importune; to solicit earnestly. 8. To apply forcibly.

URĠE, *v. i.* To press forward; as, he strives to *urge* upward.

URĠED, *pp.* Pressed; impelled; importuned.

URG'EN-CY, *n.* 1. Pressure; importunity; earnest solicitation. 2. Pressure of necessity.
URG'ENT, *a.* 1. Pressing with importunity. *Ex.* xii. 2. Pressing with necessity; violent; vehement.
URG'ENT-LY, *adv.* With pressing importunity; violently; vehemently; forcibly.
URG'ER, *n.* One who urges; one who importunes.
URGE'-WON-DER, *n.* A sort of grain. *Mortimer.*
UR'GING, *ppr.* 1. Pressing; driving; impelling. 2. *a.* Pressing with solicitations; importunate.
U'RIC, *a.* In *chemistry*, the *uric* acid, called also *lithic* acid, is obtained from the urinary calculi.
U'RIM, *n.* [Heb. אורים.] The *Urim* and *Thummim*, among the *Israelites*, signify lights and perfections. These were a kind of ornament belonging to the habit of the high priest, in virtue of which he gave oracular answers to the people.
U'RIN-AL, *n.* [Fr. *urinal*; L. *urinalis.*] 1. A bottle in which urine is kept for inspection. 2. A vessel for containing urine.—3. In *chemistry*, an oblong glass vessel, used in making solutions. *Cyc.*
U'RI-NA-RY, *a.* [from *urine.*] Pertaining to urine.
U'RI-NA-RY, or U-RI-NĀ'RI-UM, *n.* In *agriculture*, a reservoir or place for the reception of urine, &c. for manure. *Cyc.*
U'RI-NA-TĬVE, *a.* Provoking urine. *Bacon.*
U-RI-NĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] A diver; one who plunges and sinks in water in search of something, as for pearls. *Ray.*
U'RĬNE, *n.* [L. *urina.*] An animal fluid or liquor secreted by the kidneys, whence it is conveyed into the bladder by the ureters, and through the urethra discharged.
U'RĪNE, *v. i.* To discharge urine. *Bacon.*
U'RI-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to urine, or partaking of its qualities. *Arbuthnot.*
URN, *n.* [L. *urna.*] 1. A kind of vase, of a roundish form, largest in the middle, used as an ornament. 2. A vessel for water. 3. A vessel in which the ashes of the dead were formerly kept. 4. A Roman measure for liquids, containing about three gallons and a half, wine measure.
URN, *v. t.* To inclose in an urn. *May.*
U-ROS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. ουρον and σκεπτω.] Inspection of urine. *Brown.*
UR'RY, *n.* A sort of blue or black clay, lying near a vein of coal. *Mortimer.*
UR'SA, *n.* [L.] The Bear, a constellation, the greater and lesser bear, near the north pole.
UR'SI-FORM, *a.* [L. *ursa*, bear, and *form.*] In the shape of a bear.
UR'SĪNE, *a.* [L. *ursinus.*] Pertaining to or resembling a bear.
UR'SU-LINE, *a.* Denoting an order of nuns who observe the rule of St. Austin; so called from their institutress, St. Ursula. *Cyc.*
U'RUS, or URE, *n.* [L. *urus.*] The wild bull.
US, *pron.* objective case of *we.*
U'SA-BLE, *a.* That may be used.
U'SAGE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Treatment; an action or series of actions performed by one person towards another, or which directly affect him. 2. Use, or long-continued use; custom; practice. 3. Manners; behavior; [*obs.*]
† U'SA-GER, *n.* [Fr.] One who has the use of any thing in trust for another. *Daniel.*
U'SANCE, *n.* [Fr.] 1 Use; proper employment. 2. Usury; interest paid for money.—3. In *commerce*, a determinate time fixed for the payment of bills of exchange, reckoned either from the day of their date, or the day of their acceptance.
USE, *n.* [L. *usus*; It. *uso*; Fr. *us*, plu.] 1. The act of handling or employing in any manner, and for any purpose, but especially for a profitable purpose. 2. Employment; application of any thing to a purpose, good or bad. 3. Usefulness; utility; advantage; production of benefit. 4. Need of employment, or occasion to employ. 5. Power of receiving advantage; [*unusual.*] 6. Continued practice or employment. 7. Custom; common occurrence; [*unusual.*] 8. Interest; the premium paid for the possession and employment of borrowed money. *South.*—9. In *law*, the benefit or profit of lands and tenements.—*In use.* 1. In employment. 2. In customary practice or observance.
USE, *v. t.* [Fr. *user*; It. *usare*; Sp. *usar*; L. *utor*, *usus.*] 1. To employ; to handle, hold, occupy or move for some purpose. 2. To waste, consume or exhaust by employment. 3. To accustom; to habituate; to render familiar by practice. 4. To treat. 5. To practice customarily.—*To use one's self*, to behave; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
USE, *v. i.* 1. To be accustomed; to practice customarily. 2. To be wont. 3. To frequent; to inhabit.
USED, *pp.* Employed; occupied; treated.
USE'FUL, *a.* Producing or having power to produce good; beneficial; profitable; helpful towards advancing any purpose.
USE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to produce or advance some end.
USE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Conduciveness to some end, properly to some valuable end.
USE'LESS, *a.* Having no use; unserviceable; producing no good end; answering no valuable purpose; not advancing the end proposed. *Gay.*
USE'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a useless manner; without profit or advantage. *Locke.*
USE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unserviceableness; unfitness for any valuable purpose, or for the purpose intended.
US'ER, *n.* One who uses, treats or occupies.
USH'ER, *n.* [Fr. *huissier*; It. *uscio.*] 1. An officer whose business is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank. 2. An under-teacher or assistant to the preceptor of a school.
USH'ER, *v. t.* To introduce, as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun. *Milton.*
USH'ERED, *pp.* Introduced.
USH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Introducing, as a forerunner.
* US'QUE-BAUGH, *n.* [Ir. *uisge*, water, and *bagh*, life.] A compound distilled spirit. From this word, by corruption, we have *whiskey.*
US'TION, *n.* [Fr. *ustion*; L. *ustio.*] The act of burning; the state of being burnt.
US-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* Having the quality of burning.
US-TU-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ustulatus.*] 1. The act of burning or searing.—2. In *metallurgy*, *ustulation* is the operation of expelling one substance from another by heat.—3. In *pharmacy*, the roasting or drying of moist substances so as to prepare them for pulverizing.
US'U-AL, (yū'zhu-al) *a.* [Fr. *usuel*; from *use.*] Customary; common; frequent; such as occurs in ordinary practice, or in the ordinary course of events.
US'U-AL-LY, (yū'zhu-al-ly) *adv.* Commonly; customarily; ordinarily.
US'U-AL-NESS, (yū'zhu-al-nes) *n.* Commonness; frequency.
U-SU-CAP'TION, *n.* [L. *usus* and *capio.*] In the *civil law*, the same as *prescription* in the common law; the acquisition of the title or right to property by the uninterrupted and undisputed possession of it for a certain term prescribed by law.
U'SU-FRUCT, *n.* [L. *usus* and *fructus.*] The temporary use and enjoyment of lands or tenements.
U-SU-FRUCT'U-A-RY, *n.* A person who has the use and enjoyment of property for a time, without having the title or property. *Johnson.*
US'URE, *v. i.* To practice usury. *Shak.*
US'U-RER, (yū'zhu-rer) *n.* 1. *Formerly*, a person who lent money and took interest for it.—2. In *present usage*, one who lends money at a rate of interest beyond the rate established by law.
U-SŪ'RI-OUS, *a.* 1. Practicing usury; taking exorbitant interest for the use of money. 2. Partaking of usury; containing usury.
U-SŪ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a usurious manner.
U-SŪ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being usurious.
U-SURP', *v. t.* [Fr *usurper*; L. *usurpo.*] To seize and hold in possession by force or without right.
U-SUR-PĀ'TION, *n.* The act of seizing or occupying and enjoying the property of another without right.
U-SURP'ED, (yu-zurpt') *pp.* Seized or occupied and enjoyed by violence, or without right.
U-SURP'ER, *n.* One who seizes or occupies the property of another without right. *Dryden.*
U-SURP'ING, *ppr.* Seizing or occupying the power or property of another without right. *Pope.*
U-SURP'ING-LY, *adv.* By usurpation; without just right or claim. *Shak.*
US'U-RY, (yū'zhu-ry) *n.* [Fr. *usure*; L. *usura.*] 1. *Formerly*, interest; or a premium paid or stipulated to be paid for the use of money.—2. In *present usage*, illegal interest; a premium or compensation paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the use of money borrowed, beyond the rate of interest established by law. 3. The practice of taking interest; [*obs.*]
U'TAS. *See* UTIS.
* U-TEN'SIL, *n.* [Fr. *utensile.*] An instrument; that which is used; *particularly*, an instrument or vessel used in a kitchen, or in domestic and farming business.
U'TER-INE, *a.* [Fr. *uterin*; L. *uterinus.*] Pertaining to the womb.—*Uterine* brother or sister is one born of the same mother, but by a different father.
U-TE-RO-GES-TĀ'TION, *n.* Gestation in the womb from conception to birth. *Pritchard.*
U'TE-RUS, *n.* [L.] The womb.
U-TIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *utilité*; L. *utilitas.*] Usefulness; production of good; profitableness to some valuable end.
U'TIL-IZE, *v. t.* [It. *utilizzare*; Sp. *utilizar.*] To gain; to acquire. [*Rare.*] *Journ. of Science.*
† U'TIS, *n.* Bustle; stir. *Shak.*
UT'MŌST, *a.* [Sax. *utmæst*, *utmest.*] 1. Extreme; being

at the furthest point or extremity. 2. Being in the greatest or highest degree.

UT'MŌST, *n.* The most that can be; the greatest power, degree or effort. *Shak.*

U-TŌ'PI-AN, *a.* [from More's *Utopia.*] Ideal; chimerical; fanciful; not well founded.

U'TRI-ĆLE, *n.* [L. *utriculus.*] 1. A little bag or bladder; a little cell; a reservoir in plants to receive the sap. 2. A capsule of one cell, and containing a solitary seed.

U-TRIĆ'U-LAR, *a.* Containing utricles; furnished with glandular vessels like small bags; as plants. *Lee.*

UT'TER, *a.* [Sax.; that is, *outer.*] 1. Situated on the outside, or remote from the centre. 2. Placed or being beyond any compass; out of any place. 3. Extreme; excessive; utmost. 4. Complete; total; final. 5. Peremptory; absolute. 6. Perfect; mere; quite.

UT'TER, *v. t.* 1. To speak; to pronounce; to express. 2. To disclose; to discover; to divulge; to publish.—3. In the *law style*, to sell; to vend. 4. To put or send into circulation; to put off, as currency, or cause to pass in commerce.

UT'TER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be uttered, pronounced or expressed.

UT'TER-ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of uttering words; pronunciation; manner of speaking. 2. Emission from the mouth; vocal expression. 3. [Fr. *outrance.*] Extremity; furthest part; [*obs.*]

UT'TERED, *pp.* Spoken; pronounced; disclosed; published; put into circulation.

UT'TER-ER, *n.* 1. One who utters; one who pronounces. 2. One who divulges or discloses. 3. One who puts into circulation. 4. A seller; a vender.

UT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Pronouncing; disclosing; putting into circulation; selling.

UT'TER-LY, *adv.* To the full extent; fully; perfectly; totally.

UT'TER-MŌST, *a.* [*utter* and *most.*] Extreme; being in the furthest, greatest or highest degree.

UT'TER-MŌST, *n.* The greatest.—*To the uttermost*, in the most extensive degree; fully.

U'TI-LE, *n.* Something useful, as opposed to something ornamental.

† U'TĬLE, *a.* Profitable; useful.

U'VE-OUS, *a.* [L. *uva.*] Resembling a grape. *Ray.*

U'VU-LA, *n.* [L.] A soft, round, spungy body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils, over the glottis.

UX-Ō'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *uxorius.*] Submissively fond of a wife. *Bacon.*

UX-Ō'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With fond or servile submission to a wife. *Dryden.*

UX-Ō'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Connubial dotage; foolish fondness for a wife. *More.*

V.

V is the twenty-second letter of the English Alphabet, and a labial articulation, formed by the junction of the upper teeth with the lower lip, as in pronouncing *av*, *ev*, *ov*, *vain.* It is not a close articulation, but one that admits of some sound. It is nearly allied to *f*, being formed by the same organs; but *v* is vocal, and *f* is aspirate, and this constitutes the principal difference between them. *V* and *u* were formerly the same letter, derived, no doubt, from the oriental *vau* or *waw*; but they have now as distinct uses as any two letters in the alphabet, and are therefore to be considered as different letters. *V* has one sound only, as in *very*, *vote*, *lavish.*

As a *numeral*, V stands for 5. With a dash over it, in old books, $\overline{V}$, it stands for 5000.

VĀ'ĆAN-CY, *n.* [L. *vacans*; Fr. *vacance*; It. *vacanza*; Sp. *vacancia.*] 1. Empty space; vacuity. 2. Chasm; void space between bodies or objects. 3. The state of being destitute of an incumbent; want of the regular officer to officiate in a place. 4. Time of leisure; freedom from employment; intermission of business. 5. Listlessness; emptiness of thought. 6. A place or office not occupied, or destitute of a person to fill it; as, a *vacancy* in a school.

VĀ'ĆANT, *a.* [Fr.; from L. *vacans.*] 1. Empty; not filled; void of every substance except air. 2. Empty; exhausted of air. 3. Free; unencumbered; unengaged with business or care. 4. Not filled or occupied with an incumbent or possessor. 5. Being unoccupied with business. 6. Empty of thought; thoughtless; not occupied with study or reflection. 7. Indicating want of thought.—8. In *law*, abandoned; having no heir.

VĀ'ĆATE, *v. t.* 1. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority or validity. 2. To make vacant; to quit possession and leave destitute. 3. To defeat; to put an end to; [*unusual.*]

VĀ'ĆA-TED, *pp.* Annulled; made void; made vacant.

VĀ'ĆA-TING, *ppr.* Making void; making vacant.

VA-ĆĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *vacatio.*] 1. The act of making void, vacant, or of no validity. 2. Intermission of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term and the beginning of the next; non-term. 3. The intermission of the regular studies and exercises of a college or other seminary, when the students have a recess. 4. Intermission of a stated employment. 5. The time when a see or other spiritual dignity is vacant. 6. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity; [*little used.*]

VAĆ'ĆA-RY, *n.* [L. *vacca.*] An old word signifying a cow-house, dairy-house, or a cow-pasture. *Bailey.*

* VAC'IL-LAN-CY, *n.* [L. *vacillans.*] A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. *More.*

VAC'IL-LANT, *a.* Wavering; fluctuating; unsteady.

VAC'IL-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *vacillo.*] 1. To waver; to move one way and the other; to reel or stagger. 2. To fluctuate in mind or opinion; to waver; to be unsteady or inconstant.

VAC'IL-LA-TING, *ppr.* 1. Wavering; reeling; fluctuating. 2. *a.* Unsteady; inclined to fluctuate.

VAC-IL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *vacillatio.*] 1. A wavering; a moving one way and the other; a reeling or staggering. 2. Fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness; change from one object to another.

VAĆ'CIN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *vacca*, a cow.] To inoculate with the cow-pox, or a virus originally taken from cows, called *vaccine* matter.

VAĆ'CIN-A-TED, *pp.* Inoculated with the cow-pox.

VAĆ'CIN-A-TING, *ppr.* Inoculating with the cow-pox.

VAĆ-CIN-Ā'TION, *n.* The act, art or practice of inoculating persons with the cow-pox.

VAĆ'CINE, *a.* [L. *vaccinus.*] Pertaining to cows; originating with or derived from cows.

† VAĆ'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *vacuo.*] To make void. *Secular Priest exposed.*

VAĆ-U-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *vacuo.*] The act of emptying. [*Little used.*]

VAĆ'U-IST, *n.* [from *vacuum.*] One who holds to the doctrine of a vacuum in nature, opposed to a *plenist.*

VA-ĆŪ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *vacuitas.*] 1. Emptiness; a state of being unfilled. 2. Space unfilled or unoccupied, or occupied with an invisible fluid only. 3. Emptiness; void. 4. Inanity; emptiness; want of reality. 5. Vacuum, which see.

VAĆ'U-OUS, *a.* Empty; unfilled; void. *Milton.*

VAĆ'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being empty.

VAĆ'U-UM, *n.* [L.] Space empty or devoid of all matter or body.

† VADE, *v. i.* [L. *vado.*] To vanish; to pass away. *Wotton.*

VĀ-DE-MĒ'ĆUM, *n.* [L. go with me.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion; a manual.

VAG'A-BOND, *a.* [L. *vagabundus.*] 1. Wandering; moving from place to place without any settled habitation. 2. Wandering; floating about without any certain direction; driven to and fro.

VAG'A-BOND, *n.* A vagrant; one who wanders from town to town or place to place, having no certain dwelling, or not abiding in it.

VAG'A-BOND-RY, *n.* A state of wandering in idleness.

VA-GĀ'RY, *n.* [L. *vagus.*] A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose.

† VA-GĀ'RY, *v. i.* [Old Fr. *vaguer.*] To wander; to gad; to range; to roam; to remove often from place to place. *Cotgrave.*

† VĀ'ĞI-ENT, *a.* [L. *vagiens.*] Crying like a child. *More.*

VAĞ'I-NAL, *a.* [L. *vagina.*] Pertaining to a sheath, or resembling a sheath.

VAĞ'I-NANT, *a.* [L. *vagina.*] In *botany*, sheathing.

VAĞ'I-NA-TED, *a.* In *botany*, sheathed; invested by the tubular base of the leaf, as a stem. *Martyn.*

VAĞ-I-NO-PEN'NOUS, *a.* [L. *vagina* and *penna.*] Having the wings covered with a hard case or sheath, as insects.

VĀ'GOUS, *a.* [L. *vagus*; Fr. *vague.*] Wandering; unsettled. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*

VĀ'GRAN-CY, *n.* [from *vagrant.*] A state of wandering without a settled home.

VĀ'GRANT, *a.* [L. *vagor.*] 1. Wandering from place to place without any settled habitation. 2. Wandering; unsettled; moving without any certain direction.

VĀ'GRANT, *n.* [Norm. *vagarant.*] An idle wanderer; a vagabond; one who strolls from place to place; a sturdy beggar; one who has no settled habitation, or who does not abide in it.

VĀGUE, (vāg) *a.* [Fr.; L. *vagus.*] 1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond; [*obs.*] 2. Unsettled; unfixed, undetermined; indefinite. 3. Proceeding from no known authority; flying; uncertain.

VĀIL, *n.* [Fr. *voile;* It. *velo;* L. *velum.*] 1. Any kind of cloth which is used for intercepting the view and hiding something. 2. A piece of thin cloth or silk stuff, used by females to hide their faces. 3. A cover, that which conceals.—4. In *botany*, the membranous covering of the germen in the *musci* and *hepaticæ;* the calypter. 5. *Vails*, money given to servants. *Dryden.*

VĀIL, *v. t.* [L. *velo.*] To cover, to hide from the sight.

† VĀIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *avaler.*] 1. To let fall. *Carew.* 2. To let fall; to lower. 3. To let fall; to sink. *Shak.*

† VĀIL, *v. i.* To yield or recede; to give place; to show respect by yielding. *South.*

VĀILED, *pp.* Covered; concealed.

† VĀIL'ER, *n.* One who yields from respect. *Overbury.*

VĀIL'ING, *ppr.* Covering; hiding from the sight.

VĀIN, *a.* [Fr. *vain;* It. *vano;* L. *vanus.*] 1. Empty; worthless; having no substance, value or importance. 2. Fruitless; ineffectual. 3. Proud of petty things, or of trifling attainments; elated with a high opinion of one's own accomplishments, or with things more showy than valuable; conceited. 4. Empty; unreal. 5. Showy; ostentatious. 6. Light; inconstant; worthless. *Prov.* xii. 7. Empty; unsatisfied. 8. False; deceitful; not genuine; spurious. *James* i. 9. Not effectual; having no efficacy. —*In vain*, to no purpose; without effect; ineffectual.—*To take the name of God in vain*, to use the name of God with levity or profaneness.

VĀIN-GLŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [*vain* and *glorious.*] 1. Vain to excess of one's own achievements; elated beyond due measure; boastful. 2. Boastful; proceeding from vanity.

VĀIN-GLŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With empty pride. *Milton.*

VĀIN-GLŌ'RY, *n.* [*vain* and *glory.*] Exclusive vanity excited by one's own performances; empty pride; undue elation of mind.

VĀIN'LY, *adv.* 1. Without effect; to no purpose; ineffectually; in vain. 2. Boastingly; with vaunting; proudly; arrogantly. 3. Idly; foolishly.

VĀIN'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being vain; inefficacy; ineffectualness. 2. Empty pride; vanity.

VAIR, *n.* In *heraldry*, a kind of fur or doubling, consisting of divers little pieces, argent and azure, resembling a bell-glass.

VAIR, } *a.* In *heraldry*, charged with vair; variegated
VAIR'Y, } with argent and azure colors, when the term is *vairy proper;* and with other colors, when it is *vair* or *vairy composed. Todd.*

VĀI'VODE, *n.* [Sclav.] A prince of the Dacian provinces; sometimes written *waiwode*, for this is the pronunciation.

VAL'ANCE, *n.* [qu. Fr. *avalant*, falling; Norm. *valaunt.*] The fringes of drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed. *Swift.*

VAL'ANCE, *v. t.* To decorate with hanging fringes.

VALE, *n.* [Fr. *val;* It. *valle;* L. *vallis.*] 1. A tract of low ground or of land between hills; a valley. [*Vale* is used in poetry, and *valley* in prose.] 2. A little trough or canal. 3. *Vales*, [*avails*,] money given to servants; [*not used in America.*]

VAL-E-DIC'TION, *n.* [L. *valedico.*] A farewell; a bidding farewell.

VAL-E-DIC'TO-RY, *a.* Bidding farewell.

VAL-E-DIC'TO-RY, *n.* An oration or address spoken at commencement, in *American colleges*, by a member of the class which receive the degree of bachelor of arts, and take their leave of college and of each other.

VAL'EN-TINE, *n.* 1. A sweetheart or choice made on Valentine's day. 2. A letter sent by one young person to another on Valentine's day.

VA-LĒ'RI-AN, *n.* A plant of the genus *valeriana.*

* VAL'ET, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A waiting-servant; a servant who attends on a gentleman's person.—2. In the *manege*, a kind of goad or stick armed with a point of iron. *Cyc.*

VAL-E-TU-DI-NĀ'RI-AN, or VAL-E-TŪ'DI-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *valetudinarius.*] Sickly; weak; infirm; seeking to recover health.

VAL-E-TU-DI-NĀ'RI-AN, } *n.* A person of a weak, infirm
VAL-E-TŪ'DI-NA-RY, } or sickly constitution; one who is seeking to recover health.

† VAL'IANCE, (val'yans) *n.* Bravery; valor. *Spenser.*

VAL'IANT, (val'yant) *a.* [F. *vaillant.*] 1. *Primarily*, strong; vigorous in body. 2. Brave; courageous; intrepid in danger; heroic. 3. Performed with valor; bravely conducted; heroic.

VAL'IANT-LY, *adv.* 1. Stoutly; vigorously; with personal strength. 2. Courageously; bravely; heroically.

VAL'IANT-NESS, *n.* 1. Stoutness; strength.—2. *Most generally*, valor; bravery; intrepidity in danger.

VAL'ID, *a.* [Fr. *valide;* L. *validus.*] 1. Having sufficient strength or force; founded in truth; sound; just; good; that can be supported; not weak or defective. 2. Having legal strength or force; efficacious; executed with the proper formalities; that cannot be rightfully overthrown or set aside; supportable by law or right. 3. Strong; powerful; [*obs.*]

VA-LID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *validité.*] 1. Strength or force to convince; justness; soundness. 2. Legal strength or force; that quality of a thing which renders it supportable in law or equity. 3. Value; [*not in use.*] *Shak.*

VAL'ID-LY, *adv.* In a valid manner; in such a manner or degree as to make firm or to convince.

VAL'ID-NESS, *n.* Validity, which see.

VA-LĪSE', *n.* [Fr.] A horseman's case or portmanteau.

VAL-LAN'CY, *n.* [from *valance.*] A large wig that shades the face. *Dryden.*

VAL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *vallatus.*] An entrenchment. *Warton.*

VAL'LEY, *n.*; *plu.* VALLEYS. [Fr. *vallée;* L. *vallis.*] 1. A hollow or low tract of land between hills or mountains. 2. A low, extended plain, usually alluvial, penetrated or washed by a river.—3. In *building*, a gutter over the sleepers in the roof of a building.

VAL'LUM, *n.* [L.] A trench or wall. *Warton.*

VAL'OR, *n.* [L. *valor;* Fr. *valeur.*] Strength of mind in regard to danger; that quality which enables a man to encounter danger with firmness; personal bravery; courage; intrepidity; prowess.

AD VA-LŌ'REM, in *commerce*, according to the value; as, an *ad valorem* duty.

VAL'OR-OUS, *a.* Brave; courageous; stout; intrepid.

VAL'OR-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a brave manner; heroically.

VAL'U-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *valable.*] 1. Having value or worth; having some good qualities which are useful and esteemed; precious. 2. Worthy; estimable; deserving esteem.

VAL'U-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Preciousness; worth. *Johnson.*

VAL-U-Ā'TION, *n.* [from *value.*] 1. The act of estimating the value or worth; the act of setting a price. 2. Apprizement. 3. Value set upon a thing; estimated worth.

* VAL-U-Ā'TOR, *n.* One who sets a value; an apprizer.

VAL'UE, (val'u) *n.* [Fr. *valoir, valu;* It. *valore;* Sp. *valor.*] 1. Worth; that property or those properties of a thing which render it useful or estimable; or the degree of that property or of such properties. 2. Price; the rate of worth set upon a commodity, or the amount for which a thing is sold. 3. Worth. 4. High rate. 5. Importance; efficacy in producing effects. 6. Import; precise signification.

VAL'UE, (val'u) *v. t.* 1. To estimate the worth of; to rate at a certain price; to apprize. 2. To rate at a high price; to have in high esteem. 3. To esteem; to hold in respect and estimation. 4. To take account of. 5. To reckon or estimate with respect to number or power. 6. To consider with respect to importance. 7. To raise to estimation; [*obs.*] 8. To be worth; [*obs.*]

VAL'UED, *pp.* Estimated at a certain rate; apprized; esteemed.

VAL'UE-LESS, *a.* Being of no value; having no worth.

VAL'U-ER, *n.* One who values; an apprizer; one who holds in esteem.

VAL'U-ING, *ppr.* Setting a price on; estimating the worth of; esteeming.

VALV'ATE, *a.* Having or resembling a valve.

VALVE, (valv) *n.* [L. *valvæ.*] 1. A folding door. 2. A lid or cover so formed as to open a communication in one direction, and close it in the other.—3. In *anatomy*, a membranous partition within the cavity of a vessel, which opens to allow the passage of a fluid in one direction, and shuts to prevent its regurgitation.—4. In *botany*, the outer coat, shell or covering of a capsule or other pericarp. 5. One of the pieces or divisions in bivalve and multivalve shells.

VALVED, *a.* Having valves; composed of valves.

VALV'LET, or VALV'ULE, *n.* A little valve; one of the pieces which compose the outer covering of a pericarp.

VALV'U-LAR, *a.* Containing valves. *Med. Dict.*

VAMP, *n.* [W. *gwam.*] The upper-leather of a shoe.

VAMP, *v. t.* To piece an old thing with a new part; to repair. *Swift.*

VAMPED, *pp.* Pieced; repaired.

VAMP'ER, *n.* One who pieces an old thing with something new.

VAMP'ING, *ppr.* Piecing with something new.

VAMP'IRE, *n.* [G. *vampyr.*] 1. In *mythology*, an imaginary demon, which was fabled to suck the blood of persons during the night.—2. In *zoology*, a species of large bat, the *Vespertilio vampyrus* of Linne, called also the *ternate bat.*

VAN, *n.* [Fr. *avant, avancer.*] 1. The front of an army; or the front line or foremost division of a fleet, either in sailing or in battle.—2. Among *farmers*, a fan for winnowing grain; [this, in *New England*, is always pro-

...nounced *fan*, which see.]—3. In *mining*, the cleansing of ore or tin stuff by means of a shovel. 4. A wing with which the air is beaten.

† VAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *vanner.*] To fan. *See* FAN.

* VAN-COUR'IERS, *n.* [Fr. *avant-coureurs.*] In *armies*, light-armed soldiers sent before armies to beat the road upon the approach of an enemy; precursors. *Cyc.*

VAN'DAL, *n.* [It signifies a wanderer.] A ferocious, cruel person.

VAN-DAL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Vandals; ferocious; rude; barbarous.

VAN'DAL-ISM, *n.* Ferocious cruelty; indiscriminate destruction of lives and property. *Ramsay.*

VAN-DYKE', *n.* A small round handkerchief with a collar for the neck, worn by females.

VANE, *n.* [D. *vaan.*] A plate placed on a spindle, at the top of a spire, for the purpose of showing by its turning and direction, which way the wind blows.

VAN'-FOSS, *n.* A ditch on the outside of the counterscarp.

VANG, *n.* 1. The *vangs* of a ship are a sort of braces to steady the mizen-gaff. 2. The thin membranous part or web of a feather.

VAN'-GUARD, *n.* [*van* and *guard.*] The troops who march in front of an army; the first line.

VA-NIL'LA, *n.* A genus of plants. *Cyc.*

VAN'ISH, *v. i.* [L. *vanesco*; Fr. *evanouir.*] 1. To disappear; to pass from a visible to an invisible state. 2. To disappear; to pass beyond the limit of vision. 3. To disappear; to pass away; to be annihilated or lost.

VAN'ISHED, *a.* Having no perceptible existence. *Pope.*

VAN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Disappearing; passing from the sight or possession; departing forever.

VAN'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *vanité*; L. *vanitas.*] 1. Emptiness; want of substance to satisfy desire; uncertainty; inanity. 2. Fruitless desire or endeavor. 3. Trifling labor that produces no good. 4. Emptiness; untruth. 5. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment. 6. Ostentation; arrogance. *Raleigh.* 7. Inflation of mind upon slight grounds; empty pride, inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments or decorations.

VAN'QUISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *vaincre*; L. *vinco*; It. *vincere*; Sp. *vincer.*] 1. To conquer; to overcome; to subdue in battle; as an enemy. 2. To defeat in any contest; to refute in argument.

VAN'QUISH, *n.* A disease in sheep, in which they pine away.

VAN'QUISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be conquered. *Gayton.*

VAN'QUISHED, *pp.* Overcome in battle; subdued.

VAN'QUISH-ER, *n.* A conqueror; a victor. *Milton.*

VAN'QUISH-ING, *ppr.* Conquering; subduing; defeating; refuting.

VAN'SIRE, *n.* In *zoology*, a species of weasel with short ears, found in Madagascar. *Cyc.*

VANT, *v. i.* [Fr. *vanter.*] To boast. *See* VAUNT.

VANT'AGE, *n.* [Sp. *ventaja.*] 1. Gain; profit; [*obs.*] 2. Superiority; state in which one has better means of action or defense than another; [used only in the compound *vantage-ground.*] 3. Opportunity; convenience; [*obs.*]

† VANT'AGE, *v. t.* To profit.

VANT'AGE-GROUND, *n.* Superiority of state or place; the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another.

† VANT'BRASS, *n.* [Fr. *avant-bras.*] Armor for the arm.

VAP'ID, *a.* [L. *vapidus.*] 1. Having lost its life and spirit; dead; spiritless; flat. 2. Dull; unanimated.

VAP'ID-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of having lost its life or spirit; deadness; flatness. 2. Dullness; want of life or spirit.

VA'POR, *n.* [L., Sp. *vapor*; Fr. *vapeur*; It. *vapore.*] 1. In a *general sense*, an invisible, elastic fluid, rendered aeriform by heat, and capable of being condensed, or brought back to the liquid or solid state, by cold. 2. A visible fluid floating in the atmosphere. 3. Substances resembling smoke, which sometimes fill the atmosphere, particularly in America during the autumn. 4. Wind; flatulence. 5. Mental fume; vain imagination; unreal fancy.—6. *Vapors*, a disease of nervous debility, in which a variety of strange images float in the brain, or appear as if visible. 7. Something unsubstantial, fleeting or transitory. *James* iv.

VA'POR, *v. i.* [L. *vaporo.*] 1. To pass off in fumes or a moist, floating substance; to steam; to be exhaled; to evaporate. 2. To emit fumes; [*l. u.*] 3. To bully; to boast or vaunt with a vain, ostentatious display of worth; to brag.

VA'POR, *v. t.* To emit, cast off or scatter in fumes or steam.

VAP-O-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of vaporization. *Dispensatory.*

VAP'O-RA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor by the agency of caloric.

VAP'O-RATE, *v. i.* To emit vapor. *See* EVAPORATE.

VAP-O-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *vaporatio.*] The act or process of converting into vapor, or of passing off in vapor.

VA'POR-BATH, *n.* 1. The application of vapor to the body in a close place.—2. In *chemistry*, an apparatus for heating bodies by the fumes of hot water. *Cyc.*

VA'PORED, *a.* 1. Moist; wet with vapors. 2. Splenetic; peevish. *Green.*

VA'POR-ER, *n.* A boaster; one who makes a vaunting display of his prowess or worth; a braggart.

VAP-O-RIF'IC, *a.* [L. *vapor* and *facio.*] Forming into vapor; converting into steam, or expelling in a volatile form, as fluids.

VA'POR-ING, *ppr.* Boasting; vaunting ostentatiously and vainly.

VA'POR-ING-LY, *adv.* In a boasting manner.

VA'POR-ISH, *a.* 1. Full of vapors. 2. Hypochondriac; splenetic; affected by hysterics.

VAP-O-RI-ZA'TION, *n.* The artificial formation of vapor.

VAP'OR-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into vapor by the application of heat or artificial means.

VAP'OR-IZE, *v. i.* To pass off in vapor.

VAP'OR-IZED, *pp.* Expelled in vapor.

VAP'OR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Converting into vapor.

VA'POR-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *vaporeux.*] 1. Full of vapors or exhalations. 2. Vain; unreal; proceeding from the vapors. 3. Windy; flatulent.

VA'POR-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being full of vapors.

VA'POR-Y, *a.* 1. Vaporous; full of vapors. *Thomson.* 2. Hypochondriac; splenetic; peevish. *Thomson.*

† VAP-U-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *vapulo.*] The act of beating or whipping.

† VARE, *n.* [Sp. *vara.*] A wand or staff of justice.

VAR'EC, *n.* The French name for kelp or incinerated seaweed; wrack. *Ure.*

VA'RI, *n.* In *zoology*, a species of quadruped.

VA'RI-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *See* VARY.] 1. That may vary or alter; capable of alteration in any manner; changeable. 2. Susceptible of change; liable to change; mutable; fickle; unsteady; inconstant.—3. In *mathematics*, subject to continual increase or decrease.

VA'RI-A-BLE, *n.* In *mathematics*, a quantity which is in a state of continual increase or decrease.

VA'RI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Susceptibility of change; liableness or aptness to alter; changeableness. 2. Inconstancy; fickleness; unsteadiness; levity.

VA'RI-A-BLY, *adv.* Changeably; with alteration; in an inconstant or fickle manner.

VA'RI-ANCE, *n.* 1. In *law*, an alteration of something formerly laid in a writ; or a difference between a declaration and a writ, or the deed on which it is grounded. 2. Any alteration or change of condition. 3. Difference that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement; dissension; discord.—*At variance.* 1. In disagreement; in a state of difference. 2. In a state of dissension or of enmity.

VA'RI-ATE, *v. t.* 1. To alter; to make different. *King.* 2. To vary; [*a bad word.*]

VA-RI-A'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *variatio.*] 1. Alteration; a partial change in the form, position, state or qualities of the same thing. 2. Difference; change from one to another.—3. In *grammar*, change of termination of nouns and adjectives, constituting what is called *case*, *number* and *gender*. 4. Deviation.—5. In *astronomy*, the *variation* of the moon is the third inequality in her motion; by which, when out of the quadratures, her true place differs from her place twice equated.—6. In *geography* and *navigation*, the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north point; called also *declination.*—7. In *music*, the different manner of singing or playing the same air or tune, by subdividing the notes into several others of less value, or by adding graces, yet so that the tune itself may be discovered through all its embellishments.

VAR'I-CO-CELE, *n.* [L. *varix*, and Gr. κηλη.] In *surgery*, a varicous enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord; or, *more generally*, a like enlargement of the veins of the scrotum.

VAR'I-COSE, } *a.* [L. *varicosus.*] 1. Preternaturally en-
VAR'I-COUS, } larged, or permanently dilated, as a vein. 2. Swelled; puffy; as an ulcer on the legs of beasts. *Cyc.*

VA'RIED, *pp.* of *vary.* Altered; partially changed; changed.

VA'RI-E-GATE, *v. t.* [It. *varieggiare*; L. *vario, varius.*] To diversify in external appearance; to mark with different colors.

VA'RI-E-GA-TED, *pp.* Diversified in colors or external appearance.

VA'RI-E-GA-TING, *ppr.* Diversifying with colors.

VA-RI-E-GA'TION, *n.* The act of diversifying, or state of being diversified by different colors; diversity of colors.

VA-RI'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *varieté*; L. *varietas.*] 1. Intermixture of different things, or of things different in form; or a succession of different things. 2. One thing of many which constitute variety. 3. Difference; dissimilitude. 4. Variation; deviation; change from a former state; [*l. u.*] 5. Many and different kinds.—6. In *natural history*, a difference not permanent or invariable, but occasioned by an accidental change. 7. Different sort.

VĀ/RI-O-LITE, *n.* [L. *varius*, and Gr. λιθος.] In *mineralogy*, a kind of porphyritic rock.

VĀ/RI-O-LOID, *n.* [L. *variolæ*, and Gr. ειδος, form.] The name recently given to a disease resembling the small-pox.

VĀ/RI-O-LOUS, *a.* [L. *variolæ*, from *vario.*] Pertaining to or designating the small pox.

VĀ/RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *varius.*] 1. Different; several; manifold. 2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed. 3. Unlike each other; diverse. 4. Variegated; diversified.

VĀ/RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In different ways; with change; with diversity.

VĀ/RIX, *n.* [L.] 1. An uneven swelling of a dilated vein. —2. In *beasts*, a sort of puffy dilatation or enlargement in some part of a vein, forming a kind of knot. *Cyc.*

VĂR/LĔT, *n.* [Old Fr. *See* VALET.] 1. *Anciently*, a servant or footman. *Tusser.* 2. A scoundrel; a rascal.

† VĂR/LET-RY, *n.* The rabble; the crowd. *Shak.*

VĂR/NISH, *n.* [Fr. *vernis*; Sp. *barniz*; Port. *verniz*; It. *vernice.*] 1. A thick, viscid, glossy liquid, laid on work by painters and others, to give it a smooth, hard surface and a beautiful gloss. 2. An artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct.

VĂR/NISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *vernisser*, *vernir.*] 1. To lay varnish on; to cover with a liquid, for giving any thing a glossy surface. 2. To cover with something that gives a fair external appearance. 3. To give a fair external appearance in words; to give a fair coloring to.

VĂR/NISHED, *pp.* 1. Covered with varnish; made glossy. 2. Rendered fair in external appearance.

VĂR/NISH-ER, *n.* 1. One who varnishes, or whose occupation is to varnish. 2. One who disguises or palliates; one who gives a fair external appearance. *Pope.*

VĂR/NISH-ING, *ppr.* Laying on varnish; giving a fair external appearance.

VĂR/NISH-TREE, *n.* The *rhus vernix*, poison ash, or poison oak. *Lee.*

VĂR/VELS, or VER/VELS, *n.* [Fr. *vervel.*] Silver rings about the legs of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved.

VĀ/RY, *v. t.* [L. *vario*; Fr. *varier*; Sp. *variar*; It. *variare.*] 1. To alter in form, appearance, substance or position; to make different by a partial change. 2. To change to something else. 3. To make of different kinds. 4. To diversify; to variegate.

VĀ/RY, *v. i.* 1. To alter or be altered in any manner; to suffer a partial change. 2. To be changeable; to alter. 3. To differ or be different; to be unlike. 4. To be changed; to become different. 5. To become unlike one's self; to alter. 6. To deviate; to depart. 7. To alter or change in succession. 8. To disagree; to be at variance.

† VĀ.RY, *n.* Alteration; change. *Shak.*

VĀ/RY-ING, *ppr.* Altering; changing; deviating.

VAS/CU-LAR, *a.* [L. *vasculum*, a vessel, from *vas.*] 1. Pertaining to the vessels of animal or vegetable bodies. 2. Full of vessels; consisting of animal or vegetable vessels, as arteries, veins, &c.

VAS-CU-LAR/I-TY, *n.* The state of being vascular.

VAS-CU-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *vasculum* and *fero.*] *Vasculiferous plants* are such as have seed-vessels divided into cells. *Cyc.*

* VASE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vas*, *vasa*; It. *vaso.*] 1. A vessel for domestic use, or for use in temples. 2. An ancient vessel dug out of the ground or from rubbish, and kept as a curiosity.—3. In *architecture*, an ornament of sculpture, placed on socles or pedestals, representing one of the vessels of the ancients, as incense-pots, flower-pots, &c. 4. The body of the Corinthian and Composite capital; called also the *tambor* or *drum.* 5. Among *florists*, the calyx of a plant, as of a tulip.—6. Among *goldsmiths*, the middle of a church candlestick. 7. A solid piece of ornamental marble.

VAS/SAL, *n.* [Fr. *vassal*; It. *vassallo*; Sp. *vasallo.*] 1. A feudatory; a tenant; one who holds land of a superior, and who vows fidelity and homage to him. 2. A subject; a dependant. 3. A servant.—4. In *common language*, a bondman; a political slave.

VAS/SAL, *v. t.* To subject to control; to enslave.

VAS/SAL-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *vasselage*; Sp. *vasalage.*] 1. The state of being a vassal or feudatory. 2. Political servitude; dependence; subjection; slavery.

VAS/SALED, *pp.* or *a.* Enslaved; subjected to absolute power; as, a *vassaled* land. *Trumbull.*

VĂST, *a.* [L. *vastus*; Fr. *vaste*; It. *vasto.*] 1. Being of great extent; very spacious or large. 2. Huge in bulk and extent; as, the *vast* mountains of Asia. 3. Very great in numbers or amount. 4. Very great in force; mighty. 5. Very great in importance.

VĂST, *n.* An empty waste. *Milton.*

VAS-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *vastatio.*] A laying waste; waste; depopulation. [*Devastation* is generally used.]

VAS-TID/I-TY, *n.* Vastness; immensity. [*Not English.*] *Shak.*

VĂST'LY, *adv.* Very greatly; to a great extent or degree.

VĂST'NESS, *n.* 1. Great extent; immensity. 2. Immense bulk and extent. 3. Immense magnitude or amount. 4. Immense importance.

VĂST'Y, *a.* Being of a great extent; very spacious. [*L. u.*]

VAT, *n.* [D. *vat*; Sax. *fat*; G. *fass.*] 1. A large vessel or cistern for holding liquors in an immature state. 2. A square box or cistern in which hides are laid for steeping in tan. 3. An oil measure in Holland; a wine measure. 4. A square, hollow place on the back of a calcining furnace, where tin ore is laid to dry.

VAT'I-CAN, *n.* In *Rome*, the celebrated church of St. Peter; and also a magnificent palace of the pope; situated at the foot of one of the seven hills on which Rome was built.

VAT'I-CIDE, *n.* [L. *vates* and *cædo.*] The murderer of a prophet. *Pope.*

VA-TIC'I-NAL, *a.* [L. *vaticinor.*] Containing prophecy. *Warton.*

VA-TIC'IN-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *vaticinor.*] To prophesy; to foretell; to practice prediction. [*Little used.*] *Howell.*

VAT-I-CI-NĀ'TION, *n.* Prediction; prophecy. *Bentley.*

VAU'DE-VIL, (vō'de-vil) *n.* [Fr. *vaudeville.*] A song common among the vulgar, and sung about the streets. A ballad; a trivial strain.

* VAULT, *n.* [Fr. *voûte*; It. *volta.*] 1. A continued arch, or an arched roof.—*Vaults* are of various kinds, circular, elliptical, single, double, cross, diagonal, Gothic, &c. 2. A cellar. 3. A cave or cavern. 4. A repository for the dead.—5. In the *manege*, the leap of a horse.

* VAULT, *v. t.* To arch; to form with a vault; or to cover with a vault.

VAULT, *v. i.* [Sp. *voltear*; It. *voltare*; Fr. *vautrer.*] 1. To leap; to bound; to jump; to spring. 2. To tumble; to exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping.

† VAULT'AGE, *n.* Vaulted work; an arched cellar.

VAULT'ED, *pp.* 1. Arched; concave. 2. Covered with an arch or vault.—3. *a.* In *botany*, arched like the roof of the mouth, as the upper lip of many ringent flowers.

VAULT'ER, *n.* One that vaults; a leaper; a tumbler.

VAULT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Arching; covering with an arch. 2. Leaping; tumbling; exhibiting feats of leaping.

† VAULT'Y, *a.* Arched; concave. *Shak.*

* VAUNT, *v. i.* [Fr. *vanter*; It. *vantarsi.*] To boast; to make a vain display of one's own worth, attainments or decorations; to talk with vain ostentation; to brag.

* VAUNT, *v. t.* To boast of; to make a vain display of.

* VAUNT, *n.* Boast; a vain display of what one is or has, or has done; ostentation from vanity. *Milton.*

† VAUNT, *n.* [Fr. *avant.*] The first part. *Shak.*

VAUNT-COU'RIER, *n.* [*See* * VANCOURIERS.] [Fr. *avant-coureur.*] A precursor. *Shak.*

* VAUNT'ED, *pp.* Vainly boasted of or displayed.

* VAUNT'ER, *n.* A vain, conceited boaster; a braggart; a man given to vain ostentation. *Spenser.*

* VAUNT'FUL, *a.* Boastful; vainly ostentatious.

* VAUNT'ING, *ppr.* Vainly boasting; ostentatiously setting forth what one is or has.

* VAUNT'ING-LY, *adv.* Boastfully; with vain ostentation.

VAUNT'-MURE, *n.* [Fr. *avant-mur.*] A false wall; a work raised in front of the main wall. *Camden.*

VAV'A-SOR, *n.* [This word in old books is variously written, *valvasor*, *vavasour*, *valvasour.*] *Camden* holds that the *vavasor* was next below a baron.

VAV'A-SO-RY, *n.* The quality or tenure of the fee held by a vavasor. *Cyc.*

† VĀ'WARD, *n.* [*van* and *ward.*] The fore part. *Shak.*

VĒAL, *n.* [Fr. *veau.*] The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

† VECK, *n.* [It. *vecchia*; L. *vetula.*] An old woman. *Chaucer.*

† VEC'TION, *n.* [L. *vectio.*] The act of carrying, or state of being carried.

† VEC-TI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *vectito.*] A carrying. *Arbuthnot.*

VEC'TOR, *n.* [L.] In *astronomy*, a line supposed to be drawn from any planet moving round a centre or the focus of an ellipsis, to that centre or focus.

VECT'URE, *n.* [L. *vectura.*] A carrying; carriage; conveyance by carrying. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

VE-DA', (ve-daw') *n.* The name of the collective body of the Hindoo sacred writings. The word is sometimes written *vedam*. *Sir W. Jones.*

VE-DET', } *n.* [Fr. *vedette*; It. *vedetta.*] A sentinel on
VE-DETTE', } horseback.

VEER, *v. i.* [Fr. *virer*; Sp. *birar*; D. *vieren.*] To turn; to change direction.—*To veer and haul*, as wind, to alter its direction.

VEER, *v. t.* To turn; to direct to a different course.—*To veer out*, to suffer to run or to let out to a greater length. —*To veer away*, to let out; to slacken and let run.—*To veer and haul*, to pull tight and slacken alternately. *Mar. Dict.*

† VEER'A-BLE, *a.* Changeable; shifting. *Randolph.*

VEERED, *pp.* Turned; changed in direction; let out.
VEER'ING, *ppr.* Turning; letting out to a greater length.
VEG-E-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *vegetable.*] Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without sensation. *Brown.*
VEG'E-TA-BLE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A plant; an organized body destitute of sense and voluntary motion, deriving its nourishment through pores or vessels on its outer surface, in most instances adhering to some other body, as the earth, and, in general, propagating itself by seeds.—2. In a *more limited sense*, vegetables are such plants as are used for culinary purposes, and cultivated in gardens, or are destined for feeding cattle and sheep.
VEG'E-TA-BLE, *a.* 1. Belonging to plants. 2. Consisting of plants. 3. Having the nature of plants.
†VEG'E-TAL, *n.* A vegetable. *B. Jonson.*
VEG'E-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *vegeto;* Fr. *vegeter.*] To sprout; to germinate; to grow, as plants; to grow and be enlarged by nutriment imbibed from the earth, air or water, by means of roots and leaves.
VEG'E-TA-TING, *ppr.* Germinating; sprouting; growing.
VEG-E-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The process of growing, as plants, by means of nourishment derived from the earth, or from water and air, and received through roots and leaves. 2. Vegetables or plants in general.
VEG'E-TA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *vegetatif.*] 1. Growing, as plants. 2. Having the power to produce growth in plants.
VEG'E-TA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of producing growth.
VE-GĒTE', *a.* [L. *vegetus.*] Vigorous; active. [*L. u.*]
VEG'E-TIVE, *a.* [L. *vegeto, vigeo.*] Vegetable; having the nature of plants; as, *vegetive* life. [*Little used.*] *Tusser.*
†VEG'E-TIVE, *n.* A vegetable. *Sandys.*
VEG'E-TO-AN'I-MAL, *a. Vegeto-animal matter* is a term formerly applied to vegetable gluten.
†VE-GĒ'TOUS, *a.* Vigorous; lively; vegete. *B. Jonson.*
VĒ'HE-MENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *vehemence;* L. *vehemens.*] 1.
VĒ'HE-MEN-CY, } Violence; great force; *properly*, force derived from velocity. 2. Violent ardor; great heat; animated fervor.
VĒ'HE-MENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *vehemens.*] 1. Violent; acting with great force; furious; very forcible. 2. Very ardent; very eager or urgent; very fervent.
VĒ'HE-MENT-LY, *adv.* 1. With great force and violence. 2. Urgently; forcibly; with great zeal or pathos.
VĒ'HI-CLE, *n.* [Fr. *vehicule;* L. *vehiculum.*] 1. That in which any thing is or may be carried; any kind of carriage moving on land, either on wheels or runners. 2. That which is used as the instrument of conveyance.
VĒ'HI-CLED, *a.* Conveyed in a vehicle. *Green.*
VEIL, *n.* [L. *velum.*] 1. A cover; a curtain; something to intercept the view and hide an object. 2. A cover; a disguise; *see* VAIL.
VEIL, *v. t.* 1. To cover with a veil; to conceal. 2. To invest; to cover. 3. To hide; *see* VAIL.
VEIN, *n.* [Fr. *veine;* L. *vena.*] 1. A vessel in animal bodies, which receives the blood from the extreme arteries, and returns it to the heart. 2. In *plants*, a tube, or an assemblage of tubes, through which the sap is transmitted along the leaves.—3. In *geology*, a fissure in rocks or strata, filled with a particular substance. 4. A streak or wave of different color, appearing in wood, marble, and other stones; variegation. 5. A cavity or fissure in the earth or in other substance. 6. Tendency or turn of mind; a particular disposition or cast of genius. 7. Current. 8. Humor; particular temper. 9. Strain; quality.
VEINED, *a.* 1. Full of veins; streaked; variegated.—2. In *botany*, having vessels branching over the surface, as a leaf.
VEIN'LESS, *a.* In *botany*, having no veins. *Barton.*
VEIN'Y, *a.* Full of veins; as, *veiny* marble. *Thomson.*
VE-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *velum* and *fero.*] Bearing or carrying sails. *Evelyn.*
†VEL-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *velitatio.*] A dispute or contest; a slight skirmish. *Burton.*
VELL, *n.* [qu. *fell*, a skin.] A rennet bag. [*Local.*]
VELL, *v. t.* To cut off the turf or sward of land. [*Local.*]
VEL-LĒ'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *vellcité;* L. *velle.*] A term by which the schools express the lowest degree of desire.
VEL'LET, and VEL'LUTE. *See* VELVET.
VEL'LI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *vellico.*] To twitch; to stimulate; applied to the muscles and fibres of animals; to cause to twitch convulsively. *Cyc.*
VEL'LI-CA-TED, *pp.* Twitched or caused to twitch.
VEL'LI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Twitching; convulsing.
VEL-LI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of twitching, or of causing to twitch. 2. A twitching or convulsive motion of a muscular fibre.
VEL'LUM, *n.* [Fr. *velin;* D. *vel.*] A finer kind of parchment or skin, rendered clear and white for writing.
VE-LOC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *velocité;* L. *velocitas.*] 1. Swiftness; celerity; rapidity; as, the *velocity* of wind. We apply *celerity* to animals; as, a horse or an ostrich runs with *celerity*, and a stream runs with *rapidity* or *velocity;* but bodies moving in the air or in ethereal space, move with greater or less *velocity*, not *celerity.*—2. In *philosophy*, *velocity* is that affection of motion by which a body moves over a certain space in a certain time.
†VEL'URE, *n.* [Fr. *velours.*] Velvet. *Shak.*
VEL'VET, *n.* [It. *velluto;* Sp. *velludo.*] A rich silk stuff, covered with a close, short, fine, soft shag or nap.
VEL'VET, *v. t.* To paint velvet. *Peacham.*
VEL'VET, } *a.* Made of velvet; or soft and delicate,
VEL'VET-ED, } like velvet.
VEL-VE-TEEN', *n.* A kind of cloth made in imitation of velvet.
VEL'VET-ING, *n.* The fine shag of velvet. *Cyc.*
VEL'VET-Y, *a.* Made of velvet, or like velvet; soft; smooth; delicate. *Med. Repos.*
VĒ'NAL, *a.* [L. *vena.*] Pertaining to a vein or to veins; contained in the veins; as, *venal* blood.
VĒ'NAL, *a.* [L. *venalis.*] 1. Mercenary; prostitute; that may be bought or obtained for money or other valuable consideration. 2. That may be sold; set to sale. 3. Purchased.
VE-NAL'I-TY, *n.* Mercenariness; the state of being influenced by money; prostitution of talents, offices or services for money or reward.
VEN'A-RY, *a.* [L. *venor*, to hunt.] Relating to hunting.
VE-NAT'IC, } *a.* [L. *venaticus*, from *venor.*] Used in
VE-NAT'I-CAL, } hunting.
VE-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *venatio.*] 1. The act or practice of hunting. 2. The state of being hunted.
VEND, *v. t.* [L. *vendo;* Fr. *vendre;* It. *vendere;* Sp. *vender.*] To sell; to transfer a thing and the exclusive right of possessing it, to another person for a pecuniary equivalent. *Vending* differs from *barter.* We *vend* for money; we *barter* for commodities.
VEND'ED, *pp.* Sold; transferred for money, as goods.
VEN-DEE', *n.* The person to whom a thing is sold.
VEND'ER, *n.* [Fr. *vendeur.*] A seller; one who transfers the exclusive right of possessing a thing, either his own, or that of another as his agent.
VEN-DI-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The state of being vendible or
VEND'I-BLE-NESS, } salable.
VEND'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *vendibilis.*] Salable; that may be sold; that can be sold; as, *vendible goods.*
VEND'I-BLE, *n.* Something to be sold or offered for sale.
VEND'I-BLY, *adv.* In a salable manner.
†VEN-DI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *venditatio.*] A boastful display.
VEN-DĪ''TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *venditio.*] The act of selling; sale.
VEND'OR, *n.* A vender; a seller.
VEN-DŪE', *n.* [Fr. *vendu*, sold.] Auction; a public sale of any thing by outcry, to the highest bidder.
VEN-DŪE'-MAS'TER, *n.* One who is authorized to make sale of any property to the highest bidder, by notification and public outcry; an auctioneer.
*VE-NEER', *v. t.* [G. *furnieren.*] To inlay; to lay thin slices or leaves of fine wood of different kinds on a ground of common wood.
*VE-NEER', *n.* Thin slices of wood for inlaying.
*VE-NEER'ED, *pp.* Inlaid; ornamented with marquetry.
*VE-NEER'ING, *ppr.* Inlaying; adorning with inlaid work.
*VE-NEER'ING, *n.* The act or art of inlaying.
†VEN'E-FICE, *n.* [L. *veneficium.*] The practice of poisoning.
VEN-E-FĪ''CIAL, } *a.* [L. *veneficium.*] Acting by poison;
VEN-E-FĪ''CIOUS, } bewitching. [*Little used.*]
VEN-E-FĪ''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* By poison or witchcraft. [*L. u.*]
VEN'EM-OUS. *See* VENOMOUS.
†VEN'EN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *veneno.*] To poison; to infect with poison. *Harvey.*
†VEN-E-NĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of poisoning. 2. Poison; venom.
†VE-NĒNE', } *a.* [Fr. *veneneux.*] Poisonous; venom-
†VE-NĒ'NOSE, } ous. *Harvey.*
†VEN-ER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being venerable.
VEN'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *venerabilis.*] 1. Worthy of veneration or reverence; deserving of honor and respect. 2. Rendered sacred by religious associations, or being consecrated to God and to his worship; to be regarded with awe and treated with reverence.
VEN'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being venerable.
VEN'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite reverence.
VEN'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *venerer;* L. *veneror.*] To regard with respect and reverence; to reverence; to revere.
VEN'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Reverenced; treated with honor and respect.
VEN'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Regarding with reverence.
VEN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *veneratio.*] The highest degree of respect and reverence; respect mingled with some degree of awe.
VEN'ER-A-TOR, *n.* One who venerates and reverences.
VE-NĒ'RE-AL, *a.* [L. *venereus*, from *Venus.*] 1. Pertaining to the pleasures of sexual commerce. 2. Proceeding from sexual intercourse. 3. Adapted to the cure of the *lues venerea.* 4. Adapted to excite venereal desire;

aphrodisiac, provocative. 5. Consisting of copper, called by *chemists*, formerly, *Venus*; [*obs.*]

† VE-NĒ'RE-AN, *a.* Venereal. *Howell.*

VE-NĒ'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *venereus.*] Lustful; libidinous.

† VEN'ER-OUS, for *venereous.*

VEN'ER-Y, *n.* [from *Venus.*] The pleasures of the bed.

VEN'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *venerie*; L. *venor.*] The act or exercise of hunting; the sports of the chase.

VEN-E-SEC'TION, *n.* [L. *vena* and *sectio.*] The act of opening a vein for letting blood; blood-letting; phlebotomy.

† VEN'EY, *n.* [Fr. *venez*, from *venir.*] A bout; a thrust; a hit; a turn at fencing. *Shak.*

† VENGE, (venj) *v. t.* [Fr. *venger.*] To avenge; to punish.

† VENGE'A-BLE, *a.* Revengeful. *Spenser.*

VENGE'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] The infliction of pain on another, in return for an injury or offense.—*With a vengeance*, in *familiar language*, signifies with great violence or vehemence.

VENGE'FUL, *a.* 1. Vindictive; retributive. 2. Revengeful.

VENGE'MENT, *n.* Avengement; ponal retribution.

† VENG'ER, *n.* An avenger. *Spenser.*

† VĒ'NI-A-BLE, *a.* Venial; pardonable. *Brown.*

† VĒ'NI-A-BLY, *adv.* Pardonably; excusably. *Brown.*

VĒ'NI-AL, *a.* [It. *veniale*; Sp. *venial*; Fr. *veniel.*] 1. That may be forgiven; pardonable; as, a *venial* fault.—2. In *familiar language*, excusable; that may be allowed or permitted to pass without censure. 3. Allowed.

VĒ'NI-AL-NESS, *n.* State of being excusable or pardonable.

VE-NĪ'RE FĀ'CI-AS, or VE-NĪ'RE, *n.* In *law*, a writ or precept directed to the sheriff, requiring him to summon twelve men, to try an issue between parties.

* VEN'I-SON, (ven'e-zn, *or* ven'zn) *n.* [Fr. *venaison*; L. *venatio.*] The flesh of beasts of game, or of such wild animals as are taken in the chase. It is, however, in the *United States*, applied exclusively to the flesh of the deer.

VEN'OM, *n.* [Fr. *venin*; It. *veneno*; L. *venenum.*] 1. Poison; matter fatal or injurious to life.—*Venom* is generally used to express noxious matter that is applied externally, or that is discharged from animals, as that of bites and stings of serpents, scorpions, &c.; and *poison*, to express substances taken into the stomach. 2. Spite; malice.

VEN'OM, *v. t.* To poison; to infect with venom.

VEN'OM-OUS, *a.* 1. Poisonous; noxious to animal life. 2. Noxious; mischievous; malignant. 3. Spiteful.

VEN'OM-OUS-LY, *adv.* Poisonously; malignantly.

VEN'OM-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Poisonousness; noxiousness to animal life. 2. Malignity; spitefulness.

VĒ'NOUS, *a.* [L. *venosus.*] 1. Pertaining to a vein or to veins; contained in veins.—2. In *botany*, veined.

VENT, *n.* [Fr. *vente*; Sp. *venta.*] 1. A small aperture; a hole or passage for air or other fluid to escape. 2. The opening in a cannon or other piece of artillery, by which fire is communicated to the charge. 3. Passage from secrecy to notice; publication. 4. The act of opening. 5. Emission; passage; escape from confinement. 6. Discharge; utterance; means of discharge. 7. Sale. 8. Opportunity to sell; demand. 9. An inn; a baiting-place; [*obs.*]—*To give vent to*, to suffer to escape; to let out; to pour forth.

VENT, *v. t.* 1. To let out at a small aperture. 2. To let out; to suffer to escape from confinement; to utter; to pour forth. 3. To utter; to report; [*obs.*] 4. To publish; [*obs.*] 5. To sell; [*obs.*]

† VENT, *v. i.* To snuff. *Spenser.*

† VENT'AGE, *n.* A small hole. *Shak.*

VENT'AIL, *n.* [Fr.] That part of a helmet made to be lifted up; the part intended for the admission of air, or for breathing.

VEN-TAN'NA, *n.* [Sp. *ventana.*] A window. [*Not English.*] *Dryden.*
VEN-TAN'A,

VENT'ER, *n.* One who utters, reports or publishes.

VEN'TER, *n.* [L.] 1. In *anatomy*, the abdomen, or lower belly. *Parr.* 2. The womb; and hence, mother. 3. The belly of a muscle.

VEN'TI-DUCT, *n.* [L. *ventus* and *ductus*; It. *ventidotti.*] In *building*, a passage for wind or air; a subterraneous passage or spiracle for ventilating apartments.

VEN'TI-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *ventilo*; Fr. *ventiler.*] 1. To fan with wind; to open and expose to the free passage of air or wind. 2. To cause the air to pass through. 3. To winnow; to fan. 4. To examine; to discuss; that is, to agitate; [*obs.*]

VEN'TI-LA-TED, *pp.* Exposed to the action of the air; fanned; winnowed; discussed.

VEN'TI-LA-TING, *ppr.* Exposing to the action of wind; fanning; discussing.

VEN-TI-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *ventilatio.*] 1. The act of ventilating; the act of exposing to the free passage of air. 2. The act of fanning or winnowing, for the purpose of separating chaff and dust. 3. Vent; utterance; [*obs.*] 4. Refrigeration; [*obs.*]

VEN'TI-LA-TOR, *n.* An instrument or machine for expelling foul or stagnant air from any close place or apartment, and introducing that which is fresh and pure.

VEN-TOS'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *ventosité*; from L. *ventosus.*] Windiness; flatulence. *Bacon.*

VEN'TRAL, *a.* [L. *venter.*] Belonging to the belly.

VEN'TRI-CLE, *n.* [L. *ventriculus.*] In a *general sense*, a small cavity in an animal body.

VEN'TRI-COUS, *a.* [L. *ventricosus.*] In *botany*, bellied; distended; swelling out in the middle.

VEN-TRIC'U-LOUS, *a.* Somewhat distended in the middle.

VEN-TRIL'O-QUISM, or VEN-TRIL'O-QUY, *n.* [L. *venter* and *loquor.*] The act of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person, but from some distant place.

VEN-TRIL'O-QUIST, *n.* One who speaks in such a manner that his voice appears to come from some distant place.

VEN-TRIL'O-QUOUS, *a.* Speaking in such a manner as to make the sound appear to come from a place remote from the speaker.

VENT'URE, *n.* [Fr. *aventure*; It., Sp. *ventura.*] 1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance or danger; the risking of something upon an event which cannot be foreseen with tolerable certainty. 2. Chance; hap; contingency; luck; an event that is not or cannot be foreseen. 3. The thing put to hazard; *particularly*, something sent to sea in trade.—*At a venture*, at hazard; without seeing the end or mark.

VENT'URE, *v. i.* 1. To dare; to have courage or presumption to do, undertake or say. 2. To run a hazard or risk.—*To venture at*, or *to venture on* or *upon*, to dare to engage in; to attempt without any certainty of success.

VENT'URE, *v. t.* 1. To expose; to hazard; to risk. 2. To put or send on a venture or chance.

VENT'URED, *pp.* Put to the hazard; risked.

VENT'UR-ER, *n.* One who ventures or puts to hazards.

VENT'URE-SOME, *a.* Bold; daring; intrepid.

VENT'URE-SOME-LY, *adv.* In a bold, daring manner.

VENT'UR-ING, *ppr.* Putting to hazard; daring.

VENT'UR-ING, *n.* The act of putting to risk; a hazarding.

VENT'UR-OUS, *a.* Daring; bold; hardy; fearless; intrepid; adventurous. *Milton.*

VENT'UR-OUS-LY, *adv.* Daringly; fearlessly; boldly.

VENT'UR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Boldness; hardiness; fearlessness; intrepidity.

VEN'UE, or VISNE, *n.* [L. *vicinia*; Norm. *visne.*] In *law*, a neighborhood or near place; the place where an action is laid.

VEN'UE, *n.* A thrust. *See* VENEY.

VEN'U-LITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus *Venus.*

VĒ'NUS, *n.* [L.] 1. In *mythology*, the goddess of beauty and love; that is, beauty or love deified.—2. In *astronomy*, one of the inferior planets, whose orbit is between the earth and Mercury; a star of brilliant splendor.—3. In the *old chemistry*, a name given to copper.

VĒ'NUS'S COMB, *n.* A plant of the genus *scandix.*

VĒ'NUS'S LOOK'ING-GLASS, *n.* A plant of the genus *campanula.*

VĒ'NUS'S NĀ'VEL-WORT, *n.* A plant.

† VE-NUST', *a.* [L. *venustus.*] Beautiful.

VE-RĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *verax.*] 1. Observant of truth; habitually disposed to speak truth. 2. True; [*little used.*]

VE-RAC'I-TY, *n.* [It. *veracità.*] 1. Habitual observance of truth, or habitual truth.—*Truth* is applicable to men and to facts; *veracity* to men only, or to sentient beings. 2. Invariable expression of truth.

VE-RAN'DA, *n.* An oriental word denoting a kind of open portico, formed by extending a sloping roof beyond the main building.

VE-RĀ'TRI-A, *n.* [L. *veratrum.*] A vegetable alkali, extracted from the white hellebore. *Ure.*

VERB, *n.* [L. *verbum*; Fr. *verbe*; Sp., It. *verbo*; Ir. *fearb.*] 1. In *grammar*, a part of speech that expresses action, motion, being, suffering, or a request or command to do or forbear any thing. 2. A word. *South.*

VERB'AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *verbalis.*] 1. Spoken; expressed to the ear in words; not written. 2. Oral; uttered by the mouth. 3. Consisting in mere words. 4. Respecting words only. 5. Minutely exact in words, or attending to words only. 6. Literal; having word answering to word. —7. In *grammar*, derived from a verb. 8. Verbose; abounding with words; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

VER-BAL'I-TY, *n.* Mere words; bare literal expressions.

VERB'AL-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into a verb.

VERB'AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In words spoken; by words uttered; orally. 2. Word for word. *Dryden.*

VER-BĀ'TIM, *adv.* [L.] Word for word; in the same words.

† VERB'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *verbero.*] To beat; to strike.

VERB-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. A beating or striking; blows. 2. The impulse of a body, which causes sound. *Cyc.*

VERB'I-AGE, *n.* [Fr.] Verbosity; use of many words without necessity; superabundance of words.

VER-BŌSE', *a.* [L. *verbosus.*] Abounding in words; using

or containing more words than are necessary; prolix; tedious by a multiplicity of words.

VER-BOS'I-TY, or VER-BŌSE'NESS, *n.* 1. Employment of a superabundance of words; the use of more words than are necessary. 2. Superabundance of words; prolixity.

VER'DAN-CY, *n.* Greenness. *Norris.*

VER'DANT, *a.* [Fr. *verdoyant;* L. *viridans.*] 1. Green; fresh; covered with growing plants or grass. 2. Flourishing.

VER'DER-ER, } *n.* [Fr. *verdier;* Low L. *viridarius.*] An
VER'DER-OR, } officer in *England*, who has the charge of the king's forest.

VER'DIĆT, *n.* [L. *verum dictum.*] 1. The answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or criminal, committed to their trial and examination. 2. Decision; judgment; opinion pronounced.

VER'DI-GRIS, *n.* [Fr. *verd* and *gris.*] Rust of copper, or an acetate of copper, formed by the combination of an acid with copper. *Ure.*

VER'DI-TER, *n.* [Fr. *verde-terre.*] A preparation of copper sometimes used by painters, &c. for a blue, but more generally mixed with a yellow for a green color.

† VER'DI-TURE, *n.* The faintest and palest green.

VERD'URE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *virco.*] Green; greenness; freshness of vegetation.

VERD'UR-OUS, *a.* Covered with green; clothed with the fresh color of vegetables. *Philips.*

VER'E-ĆUND, *a.* [L. *verecundus.*] Bashful; modest. [*Not much used.*] *Wotton.*

VER-E-ĆUND'I-TY, *n.* Bashfulness; modesty; blushing. [*Not in much use.*]

VERGE, (verj) *n.* [Fr.; It. *verga;* L. *virga.*] 1. A rod, or something in the form of a rod or staff, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean. 2. The stick or wand with which persons are admitted tenants, by holding it in the hand, and swearing fealty to the lord.—3. In *law*, the compass or extent of the king's court, within which is bounded the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household. 4. The extreme side or end of any thing which has some extent of length; the brink; edge; border; margin.—5. Among *gardeners*, the edge or outside of a border. 6. A part of a time-piece.

VERGE, *v. i.* [L. *vergo.*] 1. To tend downwards; to bend; to slope. 2. To tend; to incline; to approach.

VERG'ER, *n.* 1. He that carries the mace before the bishop, dean, &c. 2. An officer who carries a white wand before the justices of either bench in England.

VERG'ING, *ppr.* Bending or inclining; tending.

VER'GOU-LEUSE, *n.* A species of pear; contracted to *vergaloo.*

† VE-RID'I-ĆAL, *a.* [L. *veridicus.*] Telling truth.

VER'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be verified; that may be proved or confirmed by incontestable evidence.

VER-I-FI-ĆĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of verifying or proving to be true.

VER'I-FIED, *pp.* Proved; confirmed by competent evidence.

VER'I-FI-ER, *n.* One that proves or makes appear to be true.

VER'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *verifier.*] 1. To prove to be true; to confirm. 2. To fulfill, as a promise; to confirm the truth of a prediction; to show to be true. 3. To confirm or establish the authenticity of any thing by examination or competent evidence.

VER'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Proving to be true; confirming; establishing as authentic.

VER'I-LY, *adv.* 1. In truth; in fact; certainly. 2. Really; truly; with great confidence.

VER-I-SIM'I-LAR, *a.* [L. *verisimilis.*] Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely. *White.*

VER-I-SI-MIL'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *verisimilitudo.*] The appearance of truth; probability; likelihood. *Glanville.*

† VER-I-SI-MIL'I-TY, for *verisimilitude.*

VER'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] True; agreeable to fact. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

† VER'I-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a true manner.

VER'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *verité;* L. *veritas.*] 1. Truth; consonance of a statement, proposition or other thing to fact. 2. A true assertion or tenet. 3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VER'JŪICE, *n.* [Fr. *verjus.*] A liquor expressed from wild apples, sour grapes, &c., used in sauces, ragouts and the like.

VER'MEIL. *See* VERMILION.

VER-ME-OL'O-ĠIST, *n.* One who treats of vermes.

VER-ME-OL'O-ĠY, *n.* [L. *vermes*, and Gr. λογος.] A discourse or treatise on vermes, or that part of natural history which treats of vermes. [*Little used.*]

VER'MĒS, *n.* Worms; a class of animals which, in the Linnean system, are separated from the insects.

* VER-MI-CEL'LI, (ver-me-sel'ly, *or* ver-me-chel'ly) *n.* [It. *vermicello;* L. *vermiculus.*] In *cookery*, little rolls or threads of paste, or a composition of flour, eggs, sugar and saffron; used in soups and pottages.

VER-MIĆ'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *vermiculus.*] Pertaining to a worm; resembling a worm; *particularly*, resembling the motion of a worm.

VER-MIĆ'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *vermiculatus.*] To inlay; to form work by inlaying, resembling the motion or the tracks of worms.

VER-MIĆ'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Formed in the likeness of the motion of a worm.

VER-MIĆ'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm.

VER-MIĆ-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act or operation of moving in the form of a worm. 2. The act of forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm.

VERM'I-ĆULE, *n.* [L. *vermiculus.*] A little worm or grub.

VER-MIĆ'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *vermiculosus.*] 1. Full of worms or grubs. 2. Resembling worms.

VERM'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *vermis* and *forma.*] Having the form or shape of a worm.

VERM'I-FUĠE, *n.* [L. *vermis* and *fugo.*] A medicine or substance that destroys or expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic.

VER'MIL, } *n.* [Fr. *vermeil*, *vermillon;*
VER-MIL'ION, (ver-mil'yun) } It. *vermiglione.*] 1. The cochineal, a small insect found on a particular plant; [*improper or obsolete.*] 2. Red sulphuret of mercury; a bright, beautiful red color of two sorts, natural and artificial. 3. Any beautiful red color.

VER-MIL'ION, (ver-mil'yun) *v. t.* To dye red; to cover with a delicate red.

VER-MIL'IONED, *pp.* or *a.* Dyed or tinged with a bright red.

VERM'IN, *n. sing.* and *plu.;* used chiefly in the plural. [Fr., It. *vermine.*] 1. All sorts of small animals which are destructive to grain or other produce; all noxious little animals or insects, as squirrels, rats, mice, worms, grubs, flies, &c. 2. Used of noxious human beings in contempt.

VERM'IN-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *vermino.*] To breed vermin.

VERM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The breeding of vermin. *Derham.* 2. A griping of the bowels.

VERM'IN-LY, *a.* Like vermin; of the nature of vermin. *Gauden.*

VERM'IN-OUS, *a.* Tending to breed vermin. *Harvey.*

VER-MIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *vermes* and *pario.*] Producing worms. *Brown.*

VER-MIV'OR-OUS, *a.* [L. *vermes* and *voro.*] Devouring worms; feeding on worms.

VER-NAĆ'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *vernaculus.*] 1. Native; belonging to the country of one's birth. 2. Native; belonging to the person by birth or nature. *Milner.*

† VER-NAĆ'U-LOUS, *a.* Vernacular; also, scoffing. *Spenser.*

VER'NAL, *a.* [L. *vernalis.*] 1. Belonging to the spring; appearing in spring. 2. Belonging to youth, the spring of life.

VER'NANT, *a.* [L. *vernans.*] Flourishing, as in spring; as, *vernant* flowers. *Milton.*

† VER'NATE, *v. i.* To become young again.

VER-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *verno.*] In *botany*, the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud. *Martyn.*

VER'NIER, *n.* [from the inventor.] A graduated index which subdivides the smallest divisions on a straight or circular scale.

† VER-NIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *vernilis.*] Servility; fawning behavior, like that of a slave. *Bailey.*

VE-RON'I-ĆA, *n.* [*vera-icon.*] 1. A portrait or representation of the face of our Savior on handkerchiefs.—2. In *botany*, a genus of plants, speedwell.

VER'RU-ĆOUS, *a.* [L. *verruca*, *verrucosus.*] Warty; having little knobs or warts on the surface.

† VERS-A-BIL'I-TY, or † VERS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* [L. *versabilis.*] Aptness to be turned round. *Dict.*

† VERS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be turned.

VER'SAL, for *universal.* [*Not used, or very vulgar.*]

VERS'A-TILE, *a.* [L. *versatilis.*] 1. That may be turned round. 2. Liable to be turned in opinion; changeable; variable; unsteady. 3. Turning with ease from one thing to another; readily applied to a new task, or to various subjects.—4. In *botany*, a *versatile anther* is one fixed by the middle on the point of the filament, and so poised as to turn like the needle of a compass; fixed by its side, but freely movable.

VERS-A-TIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The quality of being versatile; aptness to change; readiness to be turned; variableness. 2. The faculty of easily turning one's mind to new tasks or subjects.

VERSE, (vers) *n.* [L. *versus;* Fr. *vers.*] 1. In *poetry*, a line, consisting of a certain number of long and short syllables, disposed according to the rules of the species of poetry which the author intends to compose. 2. Poetry; metrical language. 3. A short division of any composition, *particularly* of the chapters in the Scriptures. 4. A piece of poetry. 5. A portion of an anthem to be performed by a single voice to each part. 6. In a *song* or *ballad*, a stanza is called a *verse.*

VERSE, *v. t.* To tell in verse; to relate poetically.—*To be versed,* [L. *versor,*] to be well skilled; to be acquainted with.

VERSE'-MAN, *n.* [*verse* and *man.*] A writer of verses; *in ludicrous language. Prior.*

VERS'ER, *n.* A maker of verses; a versifier. *B. Jonson.*

† VERS'I-CLE, *n.* [L. *versiculus.*] A little verse.

VERS'I-COL-OR, } *a.* [L. *versicolor.*] Having various
VERS'I-COL-ORED, } colors; changeable in color.

VER-SIC'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing.

VER-SI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from *versifier.*] The act, art or practice of composing poetic verse.

VERS'I-FI-CA-TOR, *n.* A versifier. [*Little used.*]

VERS'I-FIED, *pp.* Formed into verse.

VERS'I-FI-ER, *n.* 1. One who makes verses. 2. One who converts into verse; or one who expresses the ideas of another, written in prose.

VERS'I-FY, *v. i.* To make verses. *Dryden.*

VERS'I-FY, *v. t.* 1. To relate or describe in verse. *Daniel.* 2. To turn into verse.

VER'SION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *versio.*] 1. A turning; a change or transformation; [*unusual.*] 2. Change of direction; [*unusual.*] 3. The act of translating; the rendering of thoughts or ideas expressed in one language, into words of like signification in another language. 4. Translation; that which is rendered from another language.

VERST, *n.* A Russian measure of length, containing 1166⅔ yards, or 3500 feet; about three quarters of an English mile.

VERT, *n.* [Fr. *verd;* L. *viridis.*] 1. In the *forest laws,* every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest.—2. In *heraldry,* a green color.

VERT'E-BRAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the joints of the spine or back-bone. 2. Having a back-bone or spinal joints.

VERT'E-BRAL, *n.* An animal of the class which have a back-bone.

VERT'E-BRA-TED, *a.* [L. *vertebratus.*] Having a back-bone, or vertebral column, containing the spinal marrow, as an animal.

VERT'E-BRE, } *n.* [L. *vertebra.*] A joint of the spine or
VERT'E-BER, } back-bone of an animal.
VERT'E-BRA, }

VERT'EX, *n.* [L.] 1. The crown or top of the head. 2. The top of a hill or other thing; the point of a cone, pyramid, angle or figure; the pole of a glass, in *optics.*—3. In *astronomy,* the zenith; the point of the heavens perpendicularly over the head.

VERT'I-CAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *vertex.*] 1. Placed or being in the zenith, or perpendicularly over the head. 2. Being in a position perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

VERT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the zenith.

VERT'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being in the zenith, or perpendicularly over the head.

† VERT-I-CAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being in the zenith. *Brown.*

VERT'I-CIL, *n.* [L. *verticillus.*] In *botany,* a little whirl; a mode of inflorescence, in which the flowers surround the stem in a kind of ring.

VER-TIC'IL-LATE, *a.* In *botany, verticillate flowers* are such as grow in a whirl, or round the stem in rings, one above another, at each joint.

VER-TIC'I-TY, *n.* [from *vertex.*] 1. The power of turning; revolution; rotation. 2. That property of the loadstone by which it turns to some particular point.

VER-TIG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *vertiginosus.*] 1. Turning round; whirling; rotary. 2. Giddy; affected with vertigo.

VER-TIG'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Giddiness; a whirling, or sense of whirling; unsteadiness. *Taylor.*

* VERT'I-GO, *n.* [L.] Giddiness; dizziness or swimming of the head; an affection of the head, in which objects appear to move in various directions.

VER'VAIN, *n.* A plant of the genus *verbena.*

VER'VAIN-MAL'LOW, *n.* A species of mallow.

VER'VELS, *n.* [Fr. *vervelle.*] Labels tied to a hawk.

VER'Y, *a.* [Fr. *vrai;* L. *verus.*] True; real.

VER'Y, *adv.* As an adverb, or modifier of adjectives and adverbs, *very* denotes in a great degree, an eminent or high degree, but not generally the highest; as, a *very* cold day.

VES'I-CANT, *n.* A blistering application; an epispastic. *Bigelow.*

VES'I-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *vesica.*] To blister; to raise little bladders, or separate the cuticle by inflaming the skin.

VES'I-CA-TED, *pp.* Blistered.

VES'I-CA-TING, *ppr.* Blistering.

VES-I-CA'TION, *n.* The process of raising blisters or little cuticular bladders on the skin.

VES'I-CA-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *vesicatoire.*] A blistering application or plaster; an epispastic.

VES'I-CLE, *n.* [L. *vesicula.*] 1. A little bladder, or a portion of the cuticle separated from the skin and filled with some humor. 2. Any small membranous cavity in animals or vegetables.

VE-SIC'U-LAR, or VE-SIC'U-LOUS, *a.* 1. Pertaining to vesicles; consisting of vesicles. 2. Hollow; full of interstices. 3. Having little bladders or glands on the surface, as the leaf of a plant.

VE-SIC'U-LATE, *a.* Bladdery; full of bladders.

VES'PER, *n.* [L.] 1. The evening star; Venus; also, the evening. 2. *Vespers,* in the *plural,* the evening song or evening service in the Romish church.

VES'PER-TINE, *a.* [L. *vespertinus.*] Pertaining to the evening; happening or being in the evening.

VES'SEL, *n.* [It. *vasello;* Fr. *vaisseau;* Sp. *vasija.*] 1. A cask or utensil proper for holding liquors and other things.—2. In *anatomy,* any tube or canal, in which the blood and other humors are contained, secreted or circulated, as the arteries.—3. In the *physiology of plants,* a canal or tube of very small bore, in which the sap is contained and conveyed; also, a bag or utricle, filled with pulp, and serving as a reservoir for sap; also, a spiral canal, usually of a larger bore, for receiving and distributing air. 4. Any building used in navigation, which carries masts and sails, from the largest ship of war down to a fishing sloop. 5. Something containing.

† VES'SEL, *v. t.* To put into a vessel. *Bacon.*

VES'SETS, *n.* A kind of cloth. Qu.

VES'SI-CON, } *n.* [L. *vesica.*] A soft swelling on a horse's
VES'SI-GON, } leg, called a *windgall.*

VEST, *n.* [Fr. *veste;* It. *vesta;* L. *vestis.*] 1. An outer garment.—2. In *common speech,* a man's under garment, called, also, *waistcoat.*

VEST, *v. t.* 1. To clothe; to cover, surround or encompass closely. 2. To dress; to clothe with a long garment.—*To vest with,* to clothe; to furnish with; to invest with.—*To vest in.* 1. To put in possession of; to furnish with; to clothe with. 2. To clothe with another form; to convert into another substance or species of property.

VEST, *v. i.* To come or descend to; to be fixed; to take effect, as a title or right.

VEST'AL, *a.* [L. *vestalis.*] 1. Pertaining to Vesta, the goddess of fire among the Romans, and a virgin. 2. Pure; chaste.

VEST'AL, *n.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to the service of watching the sacred fire.

VEST'ED, *pp.* 1. Clothed; covered; closely encompassed. 2. *a.* Fixed; not in a state of contingency or suspension.

VES'TI-BULE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *vestibulum.*] 1. The porch or entrance into a house, or a large open space before the door, but covered. 2. A little antechamber before the entrance of an ordinary apartment. 3. An apartment in large buildings, which presents itself into a hall or suit of rooms or offices.—4. In *anatomy,* a cavity belonging to the labyrinth of the ear.

VES'TIGE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *vestigium.*] A track or footstep; the mark of the foot left on the earth; but *mostly used* for the mark or remains of something else.

VEST'ING, *ppr.* Clothing; covering; closely encompassing; descending to and becoming permanent, as a right or title; converting into other species of property, as money.

VEST'ING, *n.* Cloth for vests; vest patterns. *U. States.*

VEST'MENT, *n.* [L. *vestimentum;* Fr. *vêtement.*] A garment; some part of clothing or dress; especially some part of outer clothing; but it is not restricted to any particular garment.

VEST'RY, *n.* [L. *vestiarium;* Fr. *vestiaire.*] 1. A room appendant to a church, in which the sacerdotal vestments and sacred utensils are kept, and where parochial meetings are held. 2. A parochial assembly, so called because held in a vestry. *Clarendon.*

VEST'RY-CLERK, *n.* An officer chosen by the vestry, who keeps the parish accounts and books.

VEST'RY-MAN, *n.* In *London, vestry-men* are a select number of principal persons of every parish, who choose parish officers and take care of its concerns.

VEST'URE, *n.* [Fr. *vêture.*] 1. A garment; a robe. 2. Dress; garments in general; habit; clothing; vestment. 3. Clothing; covering.—4. In *old law books,* the corn with which land was covered.—5. In *old books,* seisin; possession; [*obs.*]

VE-SŪ'VI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the volcano Vesuvius.

VE-SŪ'VI-AN, *n.* In *mineralogy,* a subspecies of pyramidical garnet, a mineral found in the vicinity of Vesuvius.

VETCH, *n.* [Fr. *vesce;* It. *veccia;* L. *vicia.*] A plant of the leguminous kind, with papilionaceous flowers, of the genus *vicia.*

VETCH'LING, *n.* [from *vetch.*] In *botany,* a name of the *lathyrus aphaca,* expressive of its diminutive size.

VETCH'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of vetches or of pea straw. *Spenser.* 2. Abounding with vetches.

VET'ER-AN, *a.* [L. *veteranus.*] Having been long exercised in any thing; long practiced or experienced.

VET'ER-AN, *n.* One who has been long exercised in any

service or art, particularly in war; one who has grown old in service, and has had much experience.

VET-ER-IN-Ā'RI-AN, *n.* [L. *veterinarius.*] One skilled in the diseases of cattle or domestic animals. *Brown.*

VET'ER-I-NA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the art of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, &c.

VĒ'TO, *n.* [L. *veto*, I forbid.] A forbidding; prohibition; or the right of forbidding; *applied to the right of a king or other magistrate or officer to withhold his assent to the enactment of a law.*

† VE-TUST', *a.* [L. *vetustus.*] Old; ancient. *Cockeram.*

VEX, *v. t.* [L. *vexo;* Fr. *vexer;* It. *vessare;* Sp. *vexar.*] 1. To irritate; to make angry by little provocations. 2. To plague; to torment; to harass; to afflict. 3. To disturb; to disquiet; to agitate. 4. To trouble; to distress. 5. To persecute. *Acts* xii. 6. To stretch, as by hooks; [*obs.*]

VEX, *v. i.* To fret; to be teased or irritated. *Chapman.*

VEX-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *vexatio.*] 1. The act of irritating, or of troubling, disquieting and harassing. 2. State of being irritated or disturbed in mind. 3. Disquiet; agitation; great uneasiness. *Temple.* 4. The cause of trouble or disquiet. 5. Afflictions; great troubles; severe judgments. 6. A harassing by law. 7 A slight, teasing trouble.

VEX-Ā'TIOUS, *a.* 1. Irritating; disturbing or agitating to the mind; causing disquiet; afflictive. 2. Distressing; harassing. 3. Full of trouble and disquiet. 4. Teasing; slightly troublesome; provoking.

VEX-Ā'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to give great trouble.

VEX-Ā'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of giving great trouble and disquiet, or of teasing and provoking.

VEXED, *pp.* Teased; provoked; irritated; troubled; agitated; disquieted; afflicted.

VEX'ER, *n.* One who vexes, irritates or troubles.

VEX'IL, *n.* [L. *vexillum.*] A flag or standard. In *botany*, the upper petal of a papilionaceous flower.

VEX'IL-LA-RY, *n.* A standard bearer.

VEX'IL-LA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to an ensign or standard.

VEX-IL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *vexillatio.*] A company of troops under one ensign.

VEX'ING, *ppr.* Provoking; irritating; afflicting.

VEX'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to vex, tease or irritate. *Tatler.*

VĪ'AGE. *See* VOYAGE.

VĪ'AL, *n.* [Fr. *viole;* Gr. φιαλη; L. *phiala.*] A phial; a small bottle of thin glass, used particularly by apothecaries and druggists.

VĪ'AL, *v. t.* To put in a vial. *Milton.*

VĪ'AND, *n.* [Fr. *viande;* It. *vivanda.*] Meat dressed; food. *Pope.*

† VĪ'A-RY, *a.* [L. *viarius.*] Happening in the way, or on the roads. *Feltham.*

VĪ-AT'IC, *a.* [L. *viaticum.*] Pertaining to a journey or to traveling.

VĪ-AT'I-CUM, *n.* [L.] 1. Provisions for a journey.—2. Among the *ancient Romans*, an allowance to officers who were sent into the provinces to exercise any office or perform any service, also to the officers and soldiers of the army.—3. In the *Romish church*, the communion or eucharist given to persons in their last moments.

VĪ'BRANT, or VIB'RI-ON, *n.* [L. *vibrans.*] A name given to the ichneumon fly, from the continual vibration of its antennæ.

VĪ'BRATE, *v. i.* [L. *vibro;* It. *vibrare.*] 1. To swing; to oscillate; to move one way and the other; to play to and fro. 2. To quiver. 3. To pass from one state to another.

VĪ'BRATE, *v. t.* 1. To brandish; to move to and fro; to swing. 2. To cause to quiver.

VĪ'BRA-TED, *pp.* Brandished; moved one way and the other.

VĪ-BRA-TIL'I-TY, *n.* Disposition to preternatural vibration or motion. [*Not much used.*] *Rush.*

VĪ'BRA-TING, *ppr.* Brandishing; moving to and fro, as a pendulum or musical chord.

VĪ-BRĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *vibro.*] 1. The act of brandishing; the act of moving or state of being moved one way and the other in quick succession.—2. In *mechanics*, a regular reciprocal motion of a body suspended; a motion consisting of continual reciprocations or returns, as of the pendulum of a chronometer.—3. In *physics*, alternate or reciprocal motion; as, the *vibrations* of the nervous fluid.—4. In *music*, the motion of a chord, or the undulation of any body, by which sound is produced.

VĪ-BRAT'I-UN-CLE, *n.* A small vibration. *Chambers.*

VĪ'BRA-TĪVE, *a.* That vibrates. *Newton.*

VĪ'BRA-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Vibrating; consisting in vibration or oscillation. 2. Causing to vibrate.

VIC'AR, *n.* [Fr. *vicaire;* It. *vicario;* L. *vicarius.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a person deputed or authorized to perform the functions of another; a substitute in office.—2. In the *canon law*, the priest of a parish, the predial tithes of which are impropriated or appropriated.

VIC'AR-AGE, *n.* The benefice of a vicar. A *vicarage* by endowment becomes a benefice distinct from the parsonage.

VIC'AR-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* A title given by Henry VIII to the earl of Essex, with power to oversee all the clergy. It is now the title of an office, which is united in the chancellor of the diocese.

VĪ-CĀ'RI-AL, *a.* [from *vicar.*] Pertaining to a vicar; small.

VĪ-CĀ'RI-ATE, *a.* Having delegated power, as a vicar. *Barrow.*

VĪ-CĀ'RI-ATE, *n.* A delegated office or power. *Lord North.*

VĪ-CĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *vicarius.*] 1. Deputed; delegated. 2. Acting for another; filling the place of another. 3. Substituted in the place of another; as, a *vicarious* sacrifice.

VĪ-CĀ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In the place of another; by substitution. *Burke.*

VIC'AR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a vicar; the ministry of a vicar.

VICE, *n.* [Fr. *vice;* It. *vizio;* Sp. *vicio;* L. *vitium.*] 1. *Properly*, a spot or defect; a fault; a blemish.—2. In *ethics*, any voluntary action or course of conduct which deviates from the rules of moral rectitude. *Vice* differs from *crime*, in being less enormous. 3. Depravity or corruption of manners. 4. A fault or bad trick in a horse. 5. The fool or punchinello of old shows. 6. An iron press. [This should be written *vise.*] 7. A gripe or grasp; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

† VICE, *v. t.* To draw by a kind of violence. [*See* VISE.] *Shak.*

VICE [L. *vice*, in the turn or place] is used in *composition* to denote one *qui vicem gerit*, who acts in the place of another, or is second in authority.

VICE-AD'MI-RAL, *n.* 1. In the *navy*, the second officer in command.—2. A civil officer in *Great Britain*, appointed by the lords commissioners of the admiralty, for exercising admiralty jurisdiction within their respective districts.

VICE-AD'MI-RAL-TY, *n.* The office of a vice-admiralty; a vice-admiralty court.

VICE-Ā'GENT, *n.* [*vice* and *agent.*] One who acts in the place of another. *Hooker.*

VICE-CHĀM'BER-LAIN, *n.* An officer in court, next in command to the lord chamberlain. *England.*

VICE-CHAN'CEL-OR, *n.* An officer in a university in England, a distinguished member, who is annually elected to manage the affairs in the absence of the chancelor. *Cyc.*

VICE-CON'SUL, *n.* One who acts in the place of a consul.

† VĪCED, *a.* Vitious; corrupt. *Shak.*

VICE'-DOGE, *n.* A counselor at Venice, who represents the doge when sick or absent. *Cyc.*

VICE-GĒ'REN-CY, *n.* The office of a vicegerent; agency under another; deputed power; lieutenancy.

VICE-GĒ'RENT, *n.* [L. *vicem gerens.*] A lieutenant; a vicar; an officer who is deputed by a superior or by proper authority to exercise the powers of another.

VICE-GĒ'RENT, *a.* Having or exercising delegated power; acting by substitution, or in the place of another.

VICE-LEG'ATE, *n.* An officer employed by the pope.

VIC'E-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *vicenarius.*] Belonging to twenty.

VICE-PRES'I-DENT, *n.* An officer next in rank below a president. *United States.*

VĪCE'ROY, *n.* [Fr. *viceroi.*] The governor of a kingdom or country, who rules in the name of the king with regal authority, as the king's substitute.

VICE-ROY'AL-TY, *n.* The dignity, office or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

VĪCE'ROY-SHIP, *n.* The dignity, office or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

† VĪ'CE-TY, *n.* Nicety; exactness. *B. Jonson.*

VĪ'CIATE, *v. t.* [L. *vitio.* This verb is usually written *vitiate.*] 1. To injure the substance or properties of a thing so as to impair its value, and lessen or destroy its use; to make less pure, or wholly impure; to deprave. 2. To render defective, and thus destroy the validity of; to invalidate by defect.

VĪ'CIA-TED, *pp.* Depraved; impaired in substance or quality; rendered defective and void.

VĪ'CIA-TING, *ppr.* Injuring in substance or properties; rendering defective; making void.

VĪ-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* Depravation; corruption.

VIC'IN-AGE, *n.* [from L. *vicinia*, *vicinus.*] Neighborhood; the place or places adjoining or near.

* VIC'I-NAL, } *a.* Near; neighboring. [*Little used.*] *Glan-*
* VIC'INE, } *ville.*

VI-CIN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *vicinitas.*] 1. Nearness in place. 2. Neighborhood. 3. Neighboring country.

VĪ-CI-OS'I-TY, *n.* Depravity; corruption of manners.

VĪ'CIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *vicieux;* L. *vitiosus.*] 1. Defective; imperfect. 2. Addicted to vice; corrupt in principles or conduct; depraved; wicked; habitually transgressing the moral law. 3. Corrupt; contrary to moral principles

or to rectitude. 4. Corrupt, in a *physical sense*; foul; impure; insalubrious. 5. Corrupt; not genuine or pure. 6. Unruly; refractory; not well tamed or broken. *New England.*

VI'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Corruptly; in a manner contrary to rectitude, moral principles, propriety or purity. 2. Faultily; not correctly. *Burnet.*

VI'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Addictedness to vice; corruptness of moral principles or practice; habitual violation of the moral law, or of moral duties; depravity in principles or in manners. 2. Unruliness; refractoriness, as of a beast *New England.*

VI-CIS'SI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *vicissitudo.*] 1. Regular change or succession of one thing to another. 2. Change; revolution, as in human affairs.

VI-CIS-SI-TŪ'DI-NA-RY, *a.* Changing in succession. *Donne.*

VI-CON'TIEL, *a.* [*vice-comitalia.*] In *old law books*, pertaining to the sheriff.—*Vicontiel rents* are certain rents for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king.—*Vicontiel writs* are such as are triable in the county or sheriff court. *Cyc.*

VI-CON'TIELS, *n.* Things belonging to the sheriff; *particularly*, farms for which the sheriff pays rent to the king.

VI'COUNT, *n.* [*vice-comes.*] 1. In *law books*, the sheriff. 2. A degree of nobility next below a count or earl; *see* VISCOUNT.

VIC'TIM, *n.* [L. *victima*; Fr. *victime.*] 1. A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; *usually*, some beast slain in sacrifice. 2. Something destroyed; something sacrificed in the pursuit of an object.

† VIC'TI-MATE, *v. t.* To sacrifice. *Bullokar.*

VIC'TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. One who conquers in war; a vanquisher; one who defeats an enemy in battle. *Victor* differs from *conqueror.* We apply *conqueror* to one who subdues countries, kingdoms or nations; as, Alexander was the *conqueror* of Asia or India, or of many nations, or of the world. In such phrases, we cannot substitute *victor.* But we use *victor*, when we speak of one who overcomes a particular enemy, or in a particular battle; as, Cesar was *victor* at Pharsalia. 2. One who vanquishes another in private combat or contest. 3. One who wins, or gains the advantage. 4. Master; lord; [*l. u.*]

VIC'TOR-ESS, *n.* A female who vanquishes. *Spenser.*

VIC-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *victorieux.*] 1. Having conquered in battle or contest; having overcome an enemy or antagonist; conquering; vanquishing. 2. That produces conquest. 3. Emblematic of conquest; indicating victory.

VIC-TŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With conquest; with defeat of an enemy or antagonist; triumphantly

VIC-TŌ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being victorious.

VIC'TO-RY, *n.* [L. *victoria*; Fr. *victoire.*] 1. Conquest; the defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in contest; a gaining of the superiority in war or combat. 2. The advantage or superiority gained over spiritual enemies. 1 *Cor.* xv.

VIC'TRESS, *n.* A female that conquers. *Shak.*

VICT'UAL. *See* VICTUALS.

VICT'UAL, (vit'tl) *v. t.* 1. To supply with provisions for subsistence. 2. To store with provisions.

VICT'UALED, (vit'tld) *pp.* Supplied with provisions.

VICT'UAL-ER, (vit'tl-er) *n.* 1. One who furnishes provisions. 2. One who keeps a house of entertainment. 3. A provision-ship.

VICT'UAL-ING, (vit'tl-ing) *ppr.* Supplying with provisions.

VICT'UAL-ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where provision is made for strangers to eat.

VICT'UALS, (vit'tlz) *n.* [Fr. *victuailles*; It. *vettovaglia*; Sp. *vitualla.*] Food for human beings, prepared for eating; that which supports human life; provisions; meat; sustenance.

VI-DEL'I-CET, *adv.* [L. for *videre licet.*] To wit; namely. An abbreviation for this word is *viz.*

† VID'U-AL, *a.* [L. *viduus.*] Belonging to the state of a widow.

† VI-DŪ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *viduitas.*] Widowhood.

VIE, *v. i.* [Sax. *wigan.*] To strive for superiority; to contend; to use effort in a race, contest, competition, rivalship or strife.

† VIE, *v. t.* 1. To show or practice in competition. 2. To urge; to press.

VIELLEUR, *n.* A species of fly in Surinam.

VIEW, (vu) *v. t.* [Fr. *vue*; L. *videre*; Russ. *viju.*] 1. To survey; to examine with the eye; to look on with attention, or for the purpose of examining; to inspect; to explore. *View* differs from *look*, *see* and *behold*, in expressing more particular or continued attention to the thing which is the object of sight. 2. To see; to perceive by the eye. 3. To survey intellectually; to examine with the mental eye; to consider.

VIEW, (vu) *n.* 1. Prospect; sight; reach of the eye. 2. The whole extent seen. 3. Sight; power of seeing, or limit of sight. 4. Intellectual or mental sight. 5. Act of seeing. 6. Sight; eye. 7. Survey; inspection; examination by the eye. 8. Intellectual survey; mental examination. 9. Appearance; show. 10. Display; exhibition to the sight or mind. 11. Prospect of interest. 12. Intention; purpose; design. 13. Opinion; manner of seeing or understanding.—*Point of view*, the direction in which a thing is seen.

VIEWED, (vūde) *pp.* Surveyed; examined by the eye; inspected; considered.

VIEW'ER, (vū'er) *n.* 1. One who views, surveys or examines.—2. In *New England*, a town officer whose duty is to inspect something; as, a *viewer* of fences.

VIEW'ING, (vū'ing) *ppr.* Surveying; examining by the eye or by the mind; inspecting; exploring.

VIEW'ING, (vū'ing) *n.* The act of beholding or surveying.

VIEW'LESS, (vū'les) *a.* That cannot be seen; not being perceivable by the eye; invisible. *Pope.*

† VIEW'LY, (vū'ly) *a.* Sightly; striking to the view.

VI-GES-I-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *vigesimus.*] The act of putting to death every twentieth man. *Bailey.*

VIG'IL, *n.* [L. *vigilia*; Fr. *vigile*; L. *vigil.*] 1. Watch; devotion performed in the customary hours of rest or sleep.—2. In *church affairs*, the eve or evening before any feast; a religious service performed in the evening preceding a holyday. 3. A fast observed on the day preceding a holyday; a wake. 4. Watch; forbearance of sleep.

VIG'I-LANCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *vigilans.*] 1. Forbearance of sleep; a state of being awake. 2. Watchfulness; circumspection; attention of the mind in discovering and guarding against danger, or providing for safety. 3. Guard; watch; [*unusual.*]

† VIG'I-LAN-CY, for *vigilance.*

VIG'I-LANT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *vigilans.*] Watchful; circumspect; attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety.

VIG'I-LANT-LY, *adv.* Watchfully; with attention to danger and the means of safety; circumspectly.

VIG-NETTE', } (commonly pronounced *vinyet*) *n.* [Fr.
VIG-NET', } *vignette.*] An ornament placed at the beginning of a book, preface or dedication; a head-piece.

VIG'OR, *n.* [L.] 1. Active strength or force of body in animals; physical force. 2. Strength of mind; intellectual force; energy. 3. Strength or force in vegetable motion. 4. Strength; energy; efficacy.

† VIG'OR, *v. t.* To invigorate. *Feltham.*

VIG'OR-OUS, *a.* 1. Full of physical strength or active force; strong; lusty. 2. Powerful; strong; made by strength, either of body or mind.

VIG'OR-OUS-LY, *adv.* With great physical force or strength; forcibly; with active exertions.

VIG'OR-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being vigorous or possessed of active strength.

† VILD, or † VILED, *a.* Vile. *Spenser.*

VILE, *a.* [L. *vilis*; Fr., Sp. *vil*; It. *vile.*] 1. Base; mean; worthless; despicable. 2. Morally base or impure; sinful; depraved by sin; wicked.

† VILED, *a.* Abusive; scurrilous; defamatory.

VILE'LY, *adv.* 1. Basely; meanly; shamefully. 2. In a cowardly manner. 2 *Sam.* i.

VILE'NESS, *n.* 1. Baseness; meanness; despicableness. 2. Moral baseness or depravity; degradation by sin; extreme wickedness. *Prior.*

VIL'I-FIED, *pp.* Defamed; traduced; debased.

VIL'I-FI-ER, *n.* One who defames or traduces.

VIL'I-FY, *v. t.* 1. To make vile; to debase; to degrade 2. To defame; to traduce; to attempt to degrade by slander.

VIL'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Debasing; defaming.

† VIL'I-PEND, *v. t.* [L. *vilipendo.*] To despise.

† VIL-I-PEND'EN-CY, *n.* Disesteem; slight.

† VIL'I-TY, *n.* Vileness; baseness. *Kennet.*

VILL, *n.* [L. *villa*; Fr. *ville.*] A village; a small collection of houses. *Hale.*

VIL'LA, *n.* [L. *villa*; Fr. *ville.*] A country-seat or a farm, furnished with a mansion and convenient out-houses.

VIL'LAGE, *n.* [Fr.; *villa.*] A small assemblage of houses, less than a town or city, and inhabited chiefly by farmers and other laboring people.

VIL'LA-GER, *n.* An inhabitant of a village. *Milton.*

VIL'LA-GER-Y, *n.* A district of villages. *Shak.*

VIL'LAIN, } *n.* [Fr. *vilain*; It., Sp. *villano.*] 1. In *feudal*
VIL'LAN, } *law*, a *villain* or *villein* is one who holds lands by a base or servile tenure, or in *villenage.* 2. A vile, wicked person; a man extremely depraved, and capable or guilty of great crimes.

VIL'LA-KIN, *n.* A little village; *a word used by Gay.*

VIL'LAN-AGE, *n.* 1. The state of a villain; base servitude. 2. A base tenure of lands; tenure on condition of doing the meanest services for the lord; usually written *villenage.* 3. Baseness; infamy; *see* VILLANY.

VIL'LAN-IZE, *v. t.* To debase; to degrade; to defame; to revile. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*
VIL'LAN-IZED, *pp.* Defamed; debased. [*Little used.*]
† VIL'LAN-IZ-ER, *n.* One who degrades, debases or defames.
VIL'LAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Defaming; debasing. [*Little used.*]
VIL'LAN-OUS, } *a.* [from *villain.*] 1. Base; very vile;
VIL'LAIN-OUS, } 2. Wicked; extremely depraved. 3. Proceeding from extreme depravity. 4. Sorry; vile; mischievous.
VIL'LAN-OUS-LY, *adv.* Basely; with extreme wickedness or depravity.
VIL'LAN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Baseness; extreme depravity.
VIL'LAN-Y, } *n.* 1. Extreme depravity; atrocious wick-
VIL'LAIN-Y, } edness. 2. A crime; an action of deep depravity.
VIL-LAT'IC, *a.* [L. *villaticus.*] Pertaining to a village.
VIL'LEN-AGE, *n.* [from *villain.*] A tenure of lands and tenements by base services. *Blackstone.*
VIL'LI, *n.* [L.] In *anatomy*, are the same as fibres; and in *botany*, small hairs like the grain of plush or shag, with which, as a kind of excrescence, some trees abound. *Quincy.*
VIL'LOUS, *a.* [L. *villosus.*] 1. Abounding with fine hairs or wooly substance; nappy; shaggy; rough.—2. In *botany*, pubescent; covered with soft hairs.
VIM'IN-AL, *a.* [L. *viminalis.*] Pertaining to twigs; consisting of twigs; producing twigs.
VI-MIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *vimineus.*] Made of twigs or shoots. *Prior.*
VI-NĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *vinaceus.*] Belonging to wine or grapes. *White.*
VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* [from L. *vinco.*] Conquerable; that may be overcome or subdued. *Hayward.*
VIN'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The capacity of being conquered; conquerableness. *Dict.*
† VINCT'URE, *n.* [L. *vinctura.*] A binding.
VIN-DĒ'MI-AL, *a.* [L. *vindemialis.*] Belonging to a vintage or grape harvest.
VIN-DĒ'MI-ATE, *v. i.* To gather the vintage. *Evelyn.*
VIN-DE-MI-Ā'TION, *n.* The operation of gathering grapes.
VIN-DI-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being vindicable, or capable of support or justification.
VIN'DI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be vindicated, justified or supported. *Dwight.*
VIN'DI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *vindico.*] 1. To defend; to justify; to support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure or objections. 2. To assert; to defend with success; to maintain; to prove to be just or valid. 3. To defend with arms, or otherwise. 4. To avenge; to punish; [*obs.*]
VIN'DI-CA-TED, *pp.* Defended; supported; maintained; proved to be just or true.
VIN'DI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Defending; supporting; proving to be true or just; defending by force.
VIN-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *vindico.*] 1. The defense of any thing, or a justification against denial or censure, or against objections or accusations. 2. The act of supporting by proof or legal process; the proving of any thing to be just. 3. Defense by force or otherwise.
VIN'DI-CA-TIVE, *a.* 1. Tending to vindicate. 2. Revengeful.
VIN'DI-CA-TOR, *n.* One who vindicates; one who justifies or maintains; one who defends. *Dryden.*
VIN'DI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Punitory; inflicting punishment; avenging. 2. Tending to vindicate; justificatory.
VIN-DIC'TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *vindicatif.*] Revengeful; given to revenge. *Dryden.*
VIN-DIC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of revenge; revengefully.
VIN-DIC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* 1. A revengeful temper. 2. Revengefulness.
VINE, *n.* [L. *vinea*; Fr. *vigne*; It. *vigna*; Sp. *viña.*] 1. A plant that produces grapes, of the genus *vitis*. 2. The long, slender stem of any plant, that trails on the ground, or climbs and supports itself by winding round a fixed object, or by seizing any fixed thing with its tendrils or claspers.
VINED, *a.* Having leaves like those of the vine. *Wotton.*
VINE'-DRESS-ER, *n.* [*vine* and *dresser.*] One who dresses, trims, prunes and cultivates vines.
VINE'-FRET-TER, *n.* [*vine* and *fret.*] A small insect that injures vines, the aphis or puceron.
VIN'E-GAR, *n.* [Fr. *vin* and *aigre.*] 1. Vegetable acid; an acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, beer or other liquors, by the second or acetous fermentation. 2. Any thing really or metaphorically sour; [*obs.*]
VINE'-GRUB, *n.* [*vine* and *grub.*] A little insect that infests vines; the vine-fretter or puceron. *Cyc.*
VI'NER, *n.* An orderer or trimmer of vines. *Huloet.*
VI'NER-Y, *n.* In *gardening*, an erection for supporting vines and exposing them to artificial heat, consisting of a wall with stoves and flues.
VINE'YARD, } *n.* [Sax. *vingea-d*; Ir. *fionghort.*] A plan-
VIN'YARD, } tation of vines producing grapes; *properly*, an inclosure or yard for grape-vines.
† VIN'NEWED, *a.* [Sax. *fynig.*] Moldy; musty. *Newton.*
† VIN'NEW-ED-NESS, *n.* Mustiness; moldiness. *Barret.*
† VIN'NY, *a.* Moldy; musty.
† VIN'O-LEN-CY, *n.* [L. *vinolentia.*] Drunkenness.
† VIN'O-LENT, *a.* Given to wine.
VI-NOS'I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being vinous. *Scott.*
VI'NOUS, *a.* [Fr. *vineux*; L. *vinum.*] Having the qualities of wine; pertaining to wine.
VINT'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *vendange.*] 1. The produce of the vine for the season. 2. The time of gathering the crop of grapes. 3. The wine produced by the crop of grapes in one season.
VINT'A-GER, *n.* One that gathers the vintage.
VINT'NER, *n.* One who deals in wine; a wine-seller.
VINT'RY, *n.* A place where wine is sold. *Ainsworth.*
VI'NY, *a.* 1. Belonging to vines; producing grapes. 2. Abounding in vines. *P. Fletcher.*
VI'OL, *n.* [Fr. *viole*; It., Sp. *viola*; Ir. *biol.*] A stringed musical instrument, of the same form as the violin, but larger, and having formerly six strings, to be struck with a bow.
VI'O-LA-BLE, *a.* [L. *violabilis.*] That may be violated, broken or injured.
VI-O-LĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *viola.*] Resembling violets.
VI'O-LATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *violer*; L. *violo*: It. *violare*; Sp. *violar.*] 1. To injure; to hurt; to interrupt; to disturb 2. To break; to infringe; to transgress. 3. To injure; to do violence to. 4. To treat with irreverence; to profane. 5. To ravish; to compress by force.
VI'O-LA-TED, *pp.* Injured; transgressed; ravished.
VI'O-LA-TING, *ppr.* Injuring; infringing; ravishing.
VI-O-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of violating or injuring; interruption, as of sleep or peace. 2. Infringement; transgression; non-observance. 3. Act of irreverence; profanation or contemptuous treatment of sacred things. 4. Ravishment; rape.
VI'O-LA-TOR, *n.* 1. One who violates, injures, interrupts or disturbs. 2. One who infringes or transgresses. 3. One who profanes or treats with irreverence. 4. A ravisher.
VI'O-LENCE, *n.* [L. *violentia.*] 1. Physical force; strength of action or motion. 2. Moral force; vehemence. 3. Outrage; unjust force; crimes of all kinds. 4. Eagerness; vehemence. 5. Injury; infringement. 6. Injury; hurt. 7. Ravishment; rape.—*To do violence to*, or *on*, to attack; to murder.—*To do violence to*, to outrage; to force; to injure.
VI'O-LENCE, *v. t.* To assault; to injure; also, to bring by violence. [*Little used.*] *B. Jonson.*
VI'O-LENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *violentus.*] 1. Forcible; moving or acting with physical strength; urged or driven with force. 2. Vehement; outrageous. 3. Produced or continued by force; not spontaneous or natural. 4. Produced by violence; not natural. 5. Acting by violence; assailant; not authorized. 6. Fierce; vehement. 7. Severe; extreme. 8. Extorted; not voluntary.—*Violent presumption*, in *law*, is presumption that arises from circumstances which necessarily attend such facts.
† VI'O-LENT, *n.* An assailant.
† VI'O-LENT, *v. t.* To urge with violence. *Fuller.*
VI'O-LENT-LY, *adv.* With force; forcibly; vehemently.
VI'O-LET, *n.* [Fr. *violette*; It. *violetto*; L. *viola.*] A plant and flower of the genus *viola*, of many species.
VIO-LIN', *n.* [It. *violino*; Fr. *violon.*] A musical instrument with four strings, played with a bow; a fiddle; one of the most perfect and most powerful instruments that has been invented.
VI'O-LIN-IST, *n.* A person skilled in playing on a violin.
VI'O-LIST, *n.* A player on the viol. *Todd.*
* VI-O-LON-CEL'LO, *n.* [It.] A stringed instrument of music; a base viol of four strings, or a little base violin with long large strings, giving sounds an octave lower than the base violin.
VI-O-LŌ'NO, *n.* A double base, a deep-toned instrument.
VI'PER, *n.* [L. *vipera*; Fr. *vipere.*] 1. A serpent, a species of *coluber*, whose bite is remarkably venomous. 2. A person or thing mischievous or malignant.
VI'PER-INE, *a.* [L. *viperinus.*] Pertaining to a viper or to vipers.
VI'PER-OUS, *a.* [L. *vipereus.*] Having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous. *Shak.*
VI'PER'S BŪ'GLOSS, *n.* A plant of the genus *echium*.
VI'PER'S GRÄSS, *n.* A plant of the genus *scorzonera*.
† VI-RA-GIN'I-AN, *a.* Of or belonging to an impudent woman. *Milton.*
VI-RĀ'GO, *n.* [L. from *vir.*] 1. A woman of extraordinary stature, strength and courage, a female who has the robust body and masculine mind of a man; a female warrior.—2. In *common language*, a bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a termagant.

†VIRE, *n.* [Sp. *vira.*] An arrow. *Gower.*
VĪR'E-LAY, *n.* [Fr. *virelai.*] A song or little poem among the Provençal poets in France; a roundelay. *Johnson.*
VĪ'RENT, *a.* [L. *virens.*] Green; verdant; fresh.
VIR'GATE, *a.* [L. *virga.*] In *botany*, having the shape of a rod or wand.
VIR'GATE, *n.* A yardland. *Warton.*
VIRGE. *See* VERGE.
VIR-GIL'I-AN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to Virgil, the Roman poet. 2. Resembling the style of Virgil. *Young.*
VIR'GIN, *n.* [It. *virgine*; Sp. *virgen*; Fr. *vierge*; L. *virgo.*] 1. A woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man. 2. A woman not a mother. 3. The sign Virgo; *see* VIRGO.
VIR'GIN, *a.* 1. Pure; untouched. 2. Fresh; new; unused. 3. Becoming a virgin; maidenly; modest; indicating modesty. 4. Pure; chaste.
VIR'GIN, *v. i.* To play the virgin; *a cant word. Shak.*
VIR'GIN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a virgin; maidenly. *Hammond.*
VIR'GIN-AL, *n.* A keyed instrument of one string, jack and quill to each note, like a spinet, but in shape resembling the forte-piano; *out of use.*
VIR'GIN-AL, *v. i.* To pat; to strike as on a virginal. [*A cant word.*] *Shak.*
VIR-GIN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *virginitas.*] Maidenhood; the state of having had no carnal knowledge of man.
VIR'GIN'S BOW-ER, *n.* A plant of the genus *clematis.*
VIR'GO, *n.* [L.] A sign of the zodiac which the sun enters in August; a constellation. *Cyc.*
VĪ-RID'I-TY, *n.* [L. *viriditas.*] Greenness; verdure; the color of fresh vegetables. *Evelyn.*
VĪ'RILE, *a.* [L. *virilis.*] 1. Pertaining to a man, in the eminent sense of the word; belonging to the male sex. 2. Masculine; not *puerile* or *feminine.*
VĪ-RIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *virilité*; L. *virilitas.*] 1. Manhood; the state of the male sex, which has arrived to the maturity and strength of a man, and to the power of procreation. 2. The power of procreation. 3. Character of man; [*unusual.*]
VIR-MIL'ION, *n.* [properly *vermilion.*] A red color. *Roscommon.*
* VIR'TU, *n.* [It.] A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities. *Chesterfield.*
VIRT'U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *virtuel.*] 1. Potential; having the power of acting or of invisible efficacy without the material or sensible part. 2. Being in essence or effect, not in fact.
VIR-TU-AL'I-TY, *n.* Efficacy. *Brown.*
VIRT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* In efficacy or effect only; by means of some virtue or influence, or the instrumentality of something else.
†VIRT'U-ATE, *v. t.* To make efficacious. *Harvey.*
VIRT'UE, *n.* [Fr. *vertu*; It. *virtu*; Sp. *vertud*; L. *virtus.*] 1. Strength; that substance or quality of physical bodies, by which they act and produce effects on other bodies. 2. Bravery; valor. This was the predominant signification of *virtus* among the Romans. [*Nearly obs.*] 3. Moral goodness; the practice of moral duties and the abstaining from vice, or a conformity of life and conversation to the moral law. 4. A particular moral excellence. 5. Acting power; something efficacious. 6. Secret agency; efficacy without visible or material action. 7. Excellence; or that which constitutes value and merit. 8. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy. *Milton.* 9. Efficacy; power. *Addison.* 10. Legal efficacy or power; authority.—*In virtue*, in consequence; by the efficacy or authority.
VIRT'UE-LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of virtue. 2. Destitute of efficacy or operating qualities. *Fairfax.*
VIR-TU-Ō'SO, *n.* [It.] A man skilled in the fine arts, particularly in music; or a man skilled in antiquities, curiosities and the like.
VIRT-U-Ō'SO-SHIP, *n.* The pursuits of a virtuoso.
VIRT'U-OUS, *a.* 1. Morally good; acting in conformity to the moral law. 2. Being in conformity to the moral or divine law. 3. Chaste; *applied to women.* 4. Efficacious by inherent qualities; [*obs.*] 5. Having great or powerful properties; [*obs.*] 6. Having medicinal qualities; [*obs.*]
VIRT'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a virtuous manner; in conformity with the moral law or with duty. *Addison.*
VIRT'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being virtuous.
VIR'U-LENCE, } *n.* 1. That quality of a thing which ren-
VIR'U-LEN-CY, } ders it extremely active in doing injury; acrimony; malignancy. 2. Acrimony of temper; extreme bitterness or malignity.
VIR'U-LENT, *a.* [L. *virulentus.*] 1. Extremely active in doing injury; very poisonous or venomous. 2. Very bitter in enmity; malignant.
VIR'U-LENT-ED, *a.* Filled with poison. *Feltham.*
VIR'U-LENT-LY, *adv.* With malignant activity; with bitter spite or severity.
VĪ'RUS, *n.* [L.] Foul or contagious matter of an ulcer, pustule, &c.; poison.
VIS'AGE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *visaggio.*] The face; the countenance or look of a person, or of other animals; *chiefly applied to human beings.*
VIS'AGED, *a.* Having a visage or countenance. *Milton.*
VIS'-A-VĪS', (viz'a-ve') *n.* [Fr. opposite, face to face.] A carriage in which two persons sit face to face.
VIS'CE-RA, *n.* [L.] The bowels or intestines; the contents of the abdomen and thorax.
VIS'CE-RAL, *a.* [L. *viscera.*] 1. Pertaining to the viscera or intestines. 2. Feeling; having sensibility; [*unusual.*]
VIS'CER-ATE, *v. t.* To exenterate; to embowel; to deprive of the entrails or viscera.
VIS'CID, *a.* [L. *viscidus.*] Glutinous; sticky; tenacious; not readily separating.
VIS-CID'I-TY, *n.* 1. Glutinousness; tenacity; stickiness. 2. Glutinous concretion. *Floyer.*
VIS-ĊOS'I-TY, or VIS'ĊOUS-NESS, *n.* Glutinousness; tenacity; viscidity; that quality of soft substances which makes them adhere so as not to be easily parted.
VĪS'ĊOUNT, (vī'kount) *n.* [L. *vice-comes*; Fr. *vicomte.*] 1. An officer who formerly supplied the place of the count or earl; the sheriff of the county. *England.* 2. A degree or title of nobility next in rank to an earl. *Eng.*
VĪS'ĊOUNT-ESS, (vī'kount-es) *n.* The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order. *Johnson.*
VĪS'ĊOUNT-SHIP, (vī'kount-ship) } *n.* The quality and
VĪS'ĊOUNT-Y, (vī'kount-y) } office of a viscount.
VIS'ĊOUS, *a.* [Fr. *visqueux*; from L. *viscus.*] Glutinous; clammy; sticky; adhesive; tenacious.
VISE, *n.* [Fr. *vis.*] An engine or instrument for griping and holding things, closed by a screw.
VISH'NU, *n.* In the *Hindoo mythology*, the name of one of the chief deities of the trimurti or triad.
VIS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *visibilité.*] 1. The state or quality of being perceivable to the eye. 2. The state of being discoverable or apparent; conspicuousness.
VIS'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *visibilis.*] 1. Perceivable by the eye; that can be seen. 2. Discovered to the eye. 3. Apparent; open; conspicuous.
VIS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being visible; visibility.
VIS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner perceptible to the eye.
VĬ''SION, (vizh'un) *n.* [Fr.; L. *visio.*] 1. The act of seeing external objects; actual sight. 2. The faculty of seeing; sight. 3. Something imagined to be seen, though not real; a phantom; a spectre.—4. In *Scripture*, a revelation from God. 5. Something imaginary; the production of fancy. 6. Any thing which is the object of sight.
VĬ''SION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a vision. *Waterland.*
VĬ''SION-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *visionnaire.*] 1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination. 2. Imaginary; existing in imagination only; not real; having no solid foundation.
VĬ''SION-A-RY, *n.* 1. One whose imagination is disturbed. 2. One who forms impracticable schemes; one who is confident of success in a project which others perceive to be idle and fanciful.—[*Visionist*, in a like sense, is not used.]
VIS'IT, *v. t.* [L. *visito*; Fr. *visiter*; It. *visitare.*] 1. To go or come to see; to attend. 2. To go or come to see for inspection, examination, correction of abuses, &c. 3. To salute with a present. 4. To go to and to use.
VIS'IT, *v. i.* To keep up the interchange of civilities and salutations; to practice going to see others.
VIS'IT, *n.* 1. The act of going to see another, or of calling at his house; a waiting on. 2. The act of going to see. 3. A going to see or attending on. 4. The act of going to view or inspect.
VIS'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Liable or subject to be visited.
VIS'IT-ANT, *n.* One that goes or comes to see another; one who is a guest in the house of a friend. *South.*
VIS-IT-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *visito.*] 1. The act of visiting. 2. Object of visit; [*unusual.*]—3. In *law*, the act of a superior or superintending officer, who visits a corporation, college, church or other house, to examine into the manner in which it is conducted.—4. In *Scripture*, and in a *religious sense*, the sending of afflictions and distresses on men to punish them for their sins, or to prove them. 5. Communication of divine love; exhibition of divine goodness and mercy. *Hooker.*
VIS-I-TA-TŌ'RI-AL. Belonging to a judicial visitor or superintendent. *See* VISITORIAL.
VIS'IT-ED, *pp.* Waited on; attended; inspected; subjected to sufferings; favored with relief or mercy.
VIS'IT-ING, *ppr.* Going or coming to see; attending on, as a physician; inspecting officially; afflicting; showing mercy to. 2. *a.* Authorized to visit and inspect.
VIS'IT-ING, *n.* The act of going to see or of attending; visitation.
VIS'IT-OR, *n.* [Fr. *visiteur.*] 1. One who comes or goes to see another, as in civility or friendship. 2. A superior or person authorized to visit a corporation or any institu-

tion, for the purpose of seeing that the laws and regulations are observed.

VIS-I-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* [from *visitor*; written, improperly, *visitatorial*.] Belonging to a judicial visitor or superintendent.

VĪ'SIVE, *a.* [from L. *visus*.] Pertaining to the power of seeing; formed in the act of seeing. *Brown.*

VĪSNE, (veen) *n.* [Norm.; L. *vicinia*.] Neighborhood.

† VIS'NO-MY, *n.* [a barbarous contraction of *physiognomy*.] Face; countenance. *Spenser.*

VIS'OR, *n.* [Fr. *visiere*; It. *visiera*; from L. *visus*, *video*; written also *visard*, *visar*, *vizard*.] 1. A head-piece or mask used to disfigure and disguise. 2. A perforated part of a helmet.

VIS'ORED, *a.* Wearing a visor; masked; disguised.

VIS'TA, *n.* [It., from L. *visus*.] A view or prospect through an avenue, as between rows of trees; hence, the trees or other things that form the avenue.

VIS'U-AL, (vizh'ū-al) *a.* [Fr. *visuel*; It. *visuale*.] Pertaining to sight; used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing.

VĪ'TAL, *a.* [L. *vitalis*.] 1. Pertaining to life, either animal or vegetable. 2. Contributing to life; necessary to life. 3. Containing life. 4. Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends. 5. Very necessary; highly important; essential. 6. So disposed as to live; [*l. u.*] —*Vital air*, pure air or oxygen gas, which is essential to animal life.

VĪ-TAL'I-TY, *n.* [from *vital*.] 1. Power of subsisting in life; the principle of animation, or of life. 2. The act of living; animation.

VĪ'TAL-IZE, *v. t.* To give life. *Trans. Pausanias.*

VĪ'TAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In such a manner as to give life. 2. Essentially.

VĪ'TALS, *n. plu.* 1. Parts of animal bodies essential to life, such as the viscera. 2. The part essential to life, or to a sound state.

VIT'EL-LA-RY, *n.* [L. *vitellus*.] The place where the yelk of an egg swims in the white. [*Little used.*]

VĪ'TIATE, *v. t.* [L. *vitio*.] 1. To injure the substance or qualities of a thing, so as to impair or spoil its use and value. 2. To render defective; to destroy, as the validity or binding force of an instrument or transaction.

VĪ'TIA-TED, *pp.* Depraved; rendered impure; rendered defective and void.

VĪ'TIA-TING, *ppr.* Depraving; rendering of no validity.

VĪ-TI-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of vitiating; depravation; corruption. 2. A rendering invalid.

† VIT-I-LIT'I-GATE, *v. i.* [L. *vitiosus* and *litigo*.] To contend in law litigiously or cavilously.

† VIT-I-LIT-I-GĀ'TION, *n.* Cavilous litigation. *Hudibras.*

VĪ'TIOUS, VĪ'TIOUS-LY, VĪ'TIOUS-NESS. *See* VICIOUS and its derivatives.

VIT'RE-O-E-LEC'TRIC, *a.* Containing or exhibiting positive electricity, or that which is excited by rubbing glass.

VIT'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *vitreus*.] 1. Pertaining to glass. 2. Consisting of glass. 3. Resembling glass.

VIT'RE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being vitreous; resemblance of glass.

VI-TRES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *vitrum*.] Glassiness; or the quality of being capable of conversion into glass; susceptibility of being formed into glass.

VI-TRES'CENT, *a.* Capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass.

VI-TRES'CI-BLE, *a.* That can be vitrified. *Encyc.*

VIT-RI-FAC'TION, *n.* The act, process or operation of converting into glass by heat.

VIT'RI-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into glass by heat and fusion.

† VIT'RI-FI-CA-BLE, for *vitrifiable*.

† VIT'RI-FI-CATE, for *vitrify*. *Bacon.*

VIT-RI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* Vitrifaction.

VIT'RI-FIED, *pp.* Converted into glass.

VIT'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *vitrum*, and *form*.] Having the form or resemblance of glass. *Fourcroy.*

VIT'RI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *vitrum* and *facio*.] To convert into glass by fusion or the action of heat.

VIT'RI-FY, *v. i.* To become glass; to be converted into glass. *Arbuthnot.*

VIT'RI-OL, *n.* [Fr. *vitriol*; It. *vitriuolo*; Sp. *vitriolo*.] 1. In *mineralogy*, native *vitriol* is a substance of a grayish or yellowish-white color, apple-green, or sky-blue, and, when decomposed, covered with an ochrey crust.—2. In *chemistry*, a combination of the acid of sulphur with any metallic substance.

VIT'RI-O-LATE, *v. t.* To convert, as sulphur in any compound, into sulphuric acid, formerly called *vitriolic acid.*

VIT'RI-O-LA-TED, *pp.* Converted into sulphuric acid or vitriol.

VIT'RI-O-LA-TING, *ppr.* Turning into sulphuric acid or vitriol.

VIT-RI-O-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of converting into sulphuric acid or vitriol.

VIT-RI-OL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol, or obtained from vitriol.

VIT'RI-OL-IZ-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into sulphuric acid.

VIT-RI-OL-I-ZĀ'TION. *See* VITRIOLATION.

VIT'RI-OL-IZE. *See* VITRIOLATE.

VIT'RI-OL-IZED. *See* VITRIOLATED.

VIT'RI-OL-IZ-ING. *See* VITRIOLATING.

VIT'U-LINE, *a.* [L. *vitulinus*.] Belonging to a calf, or to veal.

† VĪ-TŪ'PER-A-BLE, *a.* Blameworthy; censurable.

VĪ-TŪ'PER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *vitupero*.] To blame; to censure. [*Little used.*]

VĪ-TU-PER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *vituperatio*.] Blame; censure. [*Little used.*]

VĪ-TŪ'PER-A-TIVE, *a.* Uttering or writing censure; containing censure. *Pope.*

VĪ-VĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *vivax*.] 1. Lively; active; sprightly in temper or conduct. 2. Long-lived; [*obs.*] 3. Having vigorous powers of life.

VĪ-VĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Activity; liveliness; sprightliness of temper or behavior; vivacity. 2. Power of living; also, long life; [*obs.*]

VĪ-VAC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *vivacité*; L. *vivacitas*.] 1. Liveliness; sprightliness of temper or behavior. 2. Air of life and activity. 3. Life; animation; spirits. 4. Power of living; [*obs.*] 5. Longevity; [*obs.*]

VĪ'VA-RY, *n.* [L. *vivarium*.] A warren; a place for keeping living animals, as a pond, a park, &c.

VĪ'VA VŌ'CE, [L.] By word of mouth; as, to vote *viva voce.*

† VIVE, *a.* [Fr. *vif*; L. *vivus*.] Lively; forcible. *Bacon.*

† VĪVE'LY, *adv.* In a lively manner.

† VĪ'VEN-CY, *n.* [L. *vivens*, from *vivo*.] Manner of supporting life or vegetation. *Brown.*

VĪVES, *n.* A disease of animals, particularly of horses, seated in the glands under the ear. *Cyc.*

VIV'I-AN-ITE, *n.* A phosphate of iron, of various shades of blue and green. *Phillips.*

VIV'ID, *a.* [L. *vividus*.] 1. Lively; sprightly; active. 2. Lively; sprightly; forming brilliant images, or painting in lively colors. 3. Bright; strong; exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness.

VIV'ID-LY, *adv.* 1. With life; with strength. 2. With brightness; in bright colors. 3. In glowing colors; with animated exhibition to the mind.

VIV'ID-NESS, *n.* 1. Life; strength; sprightliness. 2. Strength of coloring; brightness.

VĪ-VIF'IC, VĪ-VIF'I-CAL, *a.* [L. *vivificus*.] Giving life; reviving; enlivening. *Bailey.*

VIV'I-FI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *vivifico*.] 1. To give life to; to animate. *More.*—2. In *chemistry*, to recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential qualities; or to give to natural bodies new lustre, force and vigor.

VIV-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of giving life; revival. —2. Among *chemists*, the act of giving new lustre, force and vigor. *Cyc.*

VIV'I-FI-CĀ-TIVE, *a.* Able to animate or give life.

VIV'I-FIED, *pp.* Revived; endued with life.

VIV'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *vivifier*; L. *vivifico*.] To endue with life; to animate; to make to be living.

VIV'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Enduing with life; communicating life to.

VĪ-VIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *vivus* and *pario*.] 1. Producing young in a living state, as all mammifers.—2. In *botany*, producing its offspring alive, either by bulbs instead of seeds, or by the seeds themselves germinating on the plant, instead of falling.

VIX'EN, *n.* [*vixen* is a she fox, or a fox's cub.] A froward, turbulent, quarrelsome woman. *Shak.*

VIX'EN-LY, *a.* Having the qualities of a vixen. *Barrow.*

VIZ. A contraction of *videlicet*; to wit, that is, namely.

VIZ'ARD, *n.* A mask. *See* VISOR.

VIZ'ARD, *v. t.* To mask.

* VIZ'IER, or VĪ'ZER, *n.* [Ar.] The chief minister of the Turkish empire.

VŌ'CA-BLE, *n.* [L. *vocabulum*; It. *vocabolo*.] A word; a term; a name. *Asiat. Res.*

VO-CAB'U-LA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *vocabulaire*, from L. *vocabulum*.] A list or collection of the words of a language, arranged in alphabetical order and explained; a dictionary or lexicon. We often use *vocabulary* in a sense somewhat different from that of *dictionary*, restricting the signification to the list of words; as when we say, the *vocabulary* of Johnson is more full or extensive than that of Entick. We rarely use the word as synonymous with *dictionary*; but in the other countries the corresponding word is so used, and this may be so used in English.

VŌ'CAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *vocalis*.] 1. Having a voice. 2. Uttered or modulated by the voice.—*Vocal music*, music made by the voice, in distinction from *instrumental music*.

VŌ'ĊAL, *n.* Among the *Romanists*, a man who has a right to vote in certain elections. *Cyc.*

VO-ĊAL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *vocalitas.*] Quality of being utterable by the voice. *Holder.*

VŌ'ĊAL-ĪZE, *v. t.* To form into voice; to make vocal.

VŌ'ĊAL-ĪZED, *pp.* Made vocal; formed into voice.

VŌ'ĊAL-ĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Forming into voice or sound.

VŌ'ĊAL-LY, *adv.* 1. With voice; with an audible sound. 2. In words; as, to express desires *vocally*. *Hale.*

VO-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *vocatio.*] 1. Among *divines*, a calling by the will of God; or the bestowment of God's distinguishing grace upon a person or nation, by which that person or nation is put in the way of salvation. 2. Summons; call; inducement. 3. Designation or destination to a particular state or profession. 4. Employment; calling; occupation; trade; a word that includes professions as well as mechanical occupations.

VOĊ'A-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *vocatif*; L. *vocativus.*] Relating to calling.

VOĊ'A-TĪVE, *n.* In *grammar*, the fifth case or state of nouns in the Latin language; or the case in any language, in which a word is placed when the person is addressed.

VO-CIF'ER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *vocifero.*] To cry out with vehemence; to exclaim.

VO-CIF'ER-ATE, *v. t.* To utter with a loud voice.

VO-CIF'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Crying out with vehemence; uttering with a loud voice.

VO-CIF-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* A violent outcry; vehement utterance of the voice. *Arbuthnot.*

VO-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy.

VŌGUE, (vōg) *n.* [Fr. *vogue*; It. *voga*; Sp. *voga.*] The way or fashion of people at any particular time; temporary mode, custom or practice; popular reception for the time.

VOICE, *n.* [Fr. *voix*; L. *vox*; It. *voce*; Sp. *voz.*] 1. Sound or audible noise uttered by the mouth. 2. Any sound made by the breath. 3. A vote; suffrage; opinion or choice expressed. 4. Language; words; expression.—5. In *Scripture*, command; precept. 6. Sound. 7. Language; tone; mode of expression.—8. In *grammar*, a particular mode of inflecting or conjugating verbs.

VOICE, *v. t.* 1. To rumor; to report; [*little used.*] 2. To fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of. 3. To vote.

† VOICE, *v. i.* To clamor; to exclaim. *Bacon.*

VOICED, *pp.* 1. Fitted to produce the proper tones. 2. *a.* Furnished with a voice. *Denham.*

VOICE'LESS, (vois'les) *a.* Having no voice or vote. *Coke.*

VOID, *a.* [Fr. *vuide*; It. *voto*; L. *viduus.*] 1. Empty; vacant; not occupied with any visible matter. 2. Empty; without inhabitants or furniture. *Gen.* i. 3. Having no legal or binding force; null; not effectual to bind parties, or to convey or support a right; not sufficient to produce its effect. 4. Free; clear. 5. Destitute. 6. Unsupplied; vacant; unoccupied; having no incumbent. 7. Unsubstantial; vain.—*Void space*, in *physics*, a vacuum.—1. *To make void*, to violate; to transgress. *Ps.* cxix. 2. To render useless or of no effect. *Rom.* iv.

VOID, *n.* An empty space; a vacuum. *Pope.*

VOID, *v. t.* 1. To quit; to leave. 2. To emit; to send out; to evacuate. 3. To vacate; to annul; to nullify; to render of no validity or effect. 4. To make or leave vacant.

VOID, *v. i.* To be emitted or evacuated. *Wiseman.*

VOID'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be annulled or made void, or that may be adjudged void, invalid or of no force. 2. That may be evacuated.

VOID'ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of emptying. 2 The act of ejecting from a benefice; ejection. 3. Vacancy; want of an incumbent. 4. Evasion; subterfuge.

VOID'ED, *pp.* 1. Thrust out; evacuated.—2. *a.* In *heraldry*, having the inner or middle part cut out, as an ordinary. *Cyc.*

VOID'ER, *n.* 1. A basket in which broken meat is carried from the table. 2. One who evacuates. 3. One who nullifies.—4. In *heraldry*, one of the ordinaries, whose figure is much like that of the flanch or flasque.—5. In *agriculture*, a provincial name of a kind of shallow basket of open work. *England.*

VOID'ING, *ppr.* 1. Ejecting; evacuating. 2. Making or declaring void, or of no force. 3. Quitting; leaving. 4. *a.* Receiving what is ejected.

VOID'NESS, *n.* 1. Emptiness; vacuity; destitution. 2. Nullity; inefficacy; want of binding force. 3. Want of substantiality.

VOIT'URE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *vettura.*] Carriage.

VOL-AL'KA-LI, *n.* Volatile alkali; *by contraction. Geol.*

VŌ'LANT, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Flying; passing through the air. 2. Nimble; active.—3. In *heraldry*, represented as flying or having the wings spread.

VOL'A-TĪLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *volatilis.*] 1. Flying; passing through the air on wings, or by the buoyant force of the atmosphere. 2. Having the power to fly. 3. Capable of wasting away, or of easily passing into the aeriform state. 4. Lively; gay; full of spirit; airy; hence, fickle; apt to change.

VOL'A-TILE, *n.* A winged animal. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

VOL'A-TILE-NESS, } *n.* [Fr. *volatilité.*] 1. Disposition to
VOL-A-TIL'I-TY, } exhale or evaporate; the quality of being capable of evaporation. 2. Great sprightliness; levity; liveliness; whence, mutability of mind; fickleness.

VOL-A-TIL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of rendering volatile, or rather of causing to rise and float in the air.

VOL'A-TIL-ĪZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *volatiliser.*] To render volatile; to cause to exhale or evaporate; to cause to pass off in vapor or invisible effluvia, and to rise and float in the air.

VOL'A-TIL-ĪZED, *pp.* Rendered volatile; caused to rise and float in air.

VOL'A-TIL-ĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering volatile; causing to rise and float in air.

VOL-ĊAN'IĊ, *a.* 1. Pertaining to volcanoes. 2. Produced by a volcano. 3. Changed or affected by the heat of a volcano.

VOL'ĊA-NIST, *n.* 1. One versed in the history and phenomena of volcanoes. 2. One who believes in the effects of eruptions of fire in the formation of mountains.

VOL'ĊAN-ITE, *n.* A mineral, otherwise called *augite.*

VOL-ĊAN'I-TY, *n.* The state of being volcanic or of volcanic origin.

VOL-ĊAN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The process of undergoing volcanic heat and being affected by it.

VOL'ĊAN-ĪZE, *v. t.* To subject to or cause to undergo volcanic heat and to be affected by its action.

VOL'ĊAN-ĪZED, *pp.* Affected by volcanic heat.

VOL-ĊĀ'NO, *n.* [It. from *Vulcan.*] 1. In *geology*, an opening in the surface of the earth or in a mountain, from which smoke, flames, stones, lava or other substances are ejected. It is vulgarly called a *burning mountain.* 2. The mountain that ejects fire, smoke, &c.

VOLE, *n.* [Fr.] A deal at cards that draws all the tricks.

VŌ'LER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *volerie.*] 1. A flight of birds. 2. A large bird-cage, in which the birds have room to fly. *Cyc.*

VOL-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *volito.*] The act of flying; flight.

VO-LĪ'TION, *n.* [L. *volitio.*] 1. The act of willing; the act of determining choice, or forming a purpose. 2. The power of willing or determining.

VOL'I-TĪVE, *a.* Having the power to will. *Hale.*

VOL'LEY, *n.*; plu. VOLLEYS. [Fr. *volée.*] 1. A flight of shot; the discharge of many small arms at once. 2. A burst or emission of many things at once.

VOL'LEY, *v. t.* To discharge with a volley.

VOL'LEY, *v. i.* To throw out or discharge at once. *Shak.*

VOL'LEYED, *a.* [from *volley.*] Disploded; discharged with a sudden burst. *Milton.*

VŌLT, *n.* [Fr. *volte*; It. *volta*; L. *volutus.*] 1. A round or circular tread; a gait of two treads, made by a horse going sideways round a centre.—2. In *fencing*, a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust.—*Volta*, in *Italian music*, signifies that the part is to be repeated one, two or more times.

VOL-TĀ'IĊ, *a.* Pertaining to Volta, the discoverer of voltaism; as, the *voltaic* pile.

VOL'TA-ISM, *n.* [from *Volta*, an Italian.] That branch of electrical science, which has its source in the chemical action between metals and different liquids. It is more properly called *galvanism*, from Galvani, who first proved or brought into notice its remarkable influence on animals.

VO-LŪ'BIL-ATE, } *a.* In *gardening*, a *volubilate* stem is
VOL'U-BILE, } one that climbs by winding or twining round another body.

VOL-U-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *volubilité*; L. *volubilitas.*] 1. The capacity of being rolled; aptness to roll. 2. The act of rolling. 3. Ready motion of the tongue in speaking; fluency of speech. 4. Mutability; liableness to revolution.

VOL'U-BLE, *a.* [L. *volubilis.*] 1. Formed so as to roll with ease, or to be easily set in motion; apt to roll. 2. Rolling; having quick motion. 3. Nimble; active; moving with ease and smoothness in uttering words. 4. Fluent; flowing with ease and smoothness. 5. Having fluency of speech.

VOL'U-BLY, *adv.* In a rolling or fluent manner. *Hubibras.*

* VOL'UME, *n.* [Fr.; L. *volumen.*] 1. *Primarily*, a roll, as the ancients wrote on long strips of bark, parchment or other material, which they formed into rolls or folds. 2. A roll or turn; as much as is included in a roll or coil. 3. Dimensions; compass; space occupied. 4. A swelling or spherical body. 5. A book; a collection of sheets of paper, usually printed or written paper, folded and bound, or covered.—6. In *music*, the compass of a voice from grave to acute; the tone or power of voice.

VOL'UMED, *a.* Having the form of a volume or roll.

VO-LŪ'MIN-OUS, *a.* 1. Consisting of many coils or complications. 2. Consisting of many volumes or books. 3

Having written much, or made many volumes. 4. Copious; diffusive; [*obs.*]

VO-LŪ'MIN-OUS-LY, *adv.* In many volumes; very copiously.

VO-LŪ'MIN-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being bulky or in many volumes.

† VOL'U-MIST, *n.* One who writes a volume; an author. *Milton.*

VOL'UN-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* Spontaneously; of one's own will; without being influenced or impelled by others.

VOL'UN-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being voluntary or optional.

VOL'UN-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *volontaire*; L. *voluntarius.*] 1. Acting by choice or spontaneously; acting without being influenced or impelled by another. 2. Free, or having power to act by choice; not being under restraint. 3. Proceeding from choice or free will. 4. Willing; acting with willingness. 5. Done by design; purposed; intended. 6. Done freely, or of choice; proceeding from free will. 7. Acting of his own accord; spontaneous. 8. Subject to the will.

VOL'UN-TA-RY, *n.* 1. One who engages in any affair of his own free will; a volunteer.—2. In *music*, a piece played by a musician extemporarily, according to his fancy. 3. A composition for the organ.

VOL-UN-TEER', *n.* [Fr. *volontaire.*] A person who enters into military or other service of his own free will.

VOL-UN-TEER', *a.* Entering into service of free will.

VOL-UN-TEER', *v. t.* To offer or bestow voluntarily, or without solicitation or compulsion.

VOL-UN-TEER', *v. i.* To enter into any service of one's free will, without solicitation or compulsion.

VO-LUPT'U-A-RY, *n.* [L. *voluptuarius.*] A man addicted to luxury or the gratification of the appetite, and to other sensual pleasures.

VO-LUPT'U-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *voluptueux*; L. *voluptuosus.*] Given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure; indulging to excess in sensual gratifications.

VO-LUPT'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Luxuriously; with free indulgence of sensual pleasures.

VO-LUPT'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Luxuriousness; addictedness to pleasure or sensual gratification. *Donne.*

VOL-U-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *volutatio.*] A wallowing; a rolling of the body on the earth. *See* WALLOW.

VO-LŪTE', *n.* [Fr. *volute*; It. *voluta*; L. *volutus.*] 1. In *architecture*, a kind of spiral scroll, used in the Ionic and Composite capitals, of which it is a principal ornament. —2. In *natural history*, a genus of shells. *Say.*

VO-LŪ'TION, *n.* A spiral turn.

VOL'U-TITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus *voluta.*

VOL'VIC, *a.* Denoting a species of stone or lava.

VOM'IC, *a.* The *vomic* nut, *nux vomica*, is the seed of the *strychnos nux vomica. Cyc.*

VOM'I-CA, *n.* [L.] An encysted tumor on the lungs.

VOM'IT, *v. i.* [L. *vomo*; Fr. *vomir*; It. *vomire.*] To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth.

VOM'IT, *v. t.* 1. To throw up or eject from the stomach; to discharge from the stomach through the mouth. 2. To eject with violence from any hollow place.

VOM'IT, *n.* 1. The matter ejected from the stomach. 2. That which excites the stomach to discharge its contents; an emetic.

VOM'IT-ED, *pp.* Ejected from the stomach through the mouth, or from any deep place through an opening.

VOM'IT-ING, *ppr.* Discharging from the stomach through the mouth, or ejecting from any deep place.

VOM'IT-ING, *n.* 1. The act of ejecting the contents of the stomach through the mouth. 2. The act of throwing out substances with violence from a deep hollow, as a volcano, &c.

VO-MI''TION, *n.* The act or power of vomiting. *Grew.*

VOM'I-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *vomitif.*] Causing the ejection of matter from the stomach; emetic. *Brown.*

VOM'I-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *vomitorius.*] Procuring vomits; causing to eject from the stomach; emetic.

VOM'I-TO-RY, *n.* 1. An emetic. *Harvey.* 2. A door. *Gibbon.*

VO-RĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [Fr., It. *vorace*; L. *vorax.*] 1. Greedy for eating; ravenous; very hungry. 2. Rapacious; eager to devour. 3. Ready to swallow up.

VO-RĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With greedy appetite; ravenously.

VO-RĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Greediness of appetite; ravenousness; eagerness to devour; rapaciousness.

VO-RAC'I-TY, *n.* Greediness of appetite; voraciousness.

VO-RAG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *voraginosus.*] Full of gulfs. *Scott.*

VOR'TEX, *n.*; plu. VORTICES or VORTEXES. [L.] 1. A whirlpool; a whirling or circular motion of water, forming a kind of cavity in the centre of the circle. 2. A whirling of the air; a whirlwind. *Cyc.*—3. In the *Cartesian system*, the circular motion originally impressed on the particles of matter, carrying them around their own axes, and around a common centre.

VOR'TI-CAL, *a.* Whirling; turning. *Newton.*

VŌ'TA-RESS, *n.* A female devoted to any service, worship or state of life. *Cleaveland.*

VŌ'TA-RIST, *n.* One devoted or given up to any person or thing, to any service, worship or pursuit.

VŌ'TA-RY, *a.* [from L. *votus.*] Devoted: promised; consecrated by a vow or promise; consequent on a vow.

VŌ'TA-RY, *n.* One devoted, consecrated or engaged by a vow or promise; hence, *more generally*, one devoted, given or addicted to some particular service, worship, study or state of life.

VOTE, *n.* [It., Sp. *voto*; L. *votum.*] 1. Suffrage; the expression of a wish, desire, will, preference or choice, in regard to any measure proposed, in which the person voting has an interest in common with others. 2. That by which will or preference is expressed in elections, or in deciding propositions; a ballot; a ticket, &c.; as, a written *vote.* 3. Expression of will by a majority; legal decision by some expression of the minds of a number 4. United voice in public prayer.

VOTE, *v. i.* To express or signify the mind, will or preference, in electing men to office, or in passing laws, regulations and the like, or in deciding on any proposition in which one has an interest with others.

VOTE, *v. t.* 1. To choose by suffrage; to elect by some expression of will. 2. To enact or establish by vote or some expression of will. 3. To grant by vote or expression of will.

VŌT'ED, *pp.* Expressed by vote or suffrage.

VŌT'ER, *n.* One who has a legal right to vote or give his suffrage.

VŌT'ING, *ppr.* Expressing the mind, will or preference in election, or in determining questions proposed.

VŌ'TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *votif*; L. *votivus.*] Given by vow; devoted.

VOUCH, *v. t.* [Norm. *voucher*; L. *voco.*] 1. To call to witness; to obtest. 2. To declare; to affirm; to attest; to warrant; to maintain by affirmations. 3. To warrant; to confirm; to establish proof.—4. In *law*, to call into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title.

VOUCH, *v. i.* To bear witness; to give testimony or full attestation.

VOUCH, *n.* Warrant; attestation. *Shak.*

VOUCHED, *pp.* Called to witness; affirmed or fully attested; called into court to make good a warranty.

VOUCH-EE', *n.* In *law*, the person who is vouched or called into court to support or make good his warranty of title in the process of common recovery.

VOUCH'ER, *n.* 1. One who gives witness or full attestation to any thing.—2. In *law*, the act of calling in a person to make good his warranty of title. 3. A book, paper or document which serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind.

VOUCH'ER, or VOUCH'OR, *n.* In *law*, the tenant in a writ of right; one who calls in another to establish his warranty of title.

VOUCH'ING, *ppr.* Calling to witness; attesting by affirmation; calling in to maintain warranty of title.

VOUCH-SĀFE', *v. t.* [*vouch* and *safe.*] 1. To permit to be done without danger. 2. To condescend to grant.

VOUCH-SĀFE', *v. i.* To condescend; to deign; to yield.

VOUCH-SĀF'ED, (vouch-sāft') *pp.* Granted in condescension.

VOUCH-SĀFE'MENT, *n.* Grant in condescension.

VOUCH-SĀF'ING, *ppr.* Condescending to grant; deigning.

VOW, *n.* [Fr. *voeu*; It. *voto*; L. *votum.*] 1. A solemn promise made to God, or by a pagan to his deity. 2. A solemn promise.

VOW, *v. t.* [Fr. *vouer*; L. *voveo.*] 1. To give, consecrate or dedicate to God by a solemn promise. 2. To devote.

VOW, *v. i.* To make vows or solemn promises.

VOWED, *pp.* Solemnly promised to God; given or consecrated by solemn promise.

VOW'EL, *n.* [L. *vocalis*; Fr. *voyelle*; It. *vocale.*] 1. In *grammar*, a simple sound; a sound uttered by simply opening the mouth or organs; as the sound of *a*, *e*, *o*. 2. The letter or character which represents a simple sound.

VOW'EL, *a.* Pertaining to a vowel; vocal.

VOW'ELED, *a.* Furnished with vowels.

VOW'ER, *n.* One who makes a vow.

VOW'-FEL-LŌW, *n.* One bound by the same vow. [*Little used.*]

VOW'ING, *ppr.* Making a vow.

VOY'AGE, *n.* [Fr., from *voie*; Eng. *way*; Sax. *wæg, weg.*] 1. A passing by sea or water from one place, port or country to another, especially a passing or journey by water to a distant place or country. 2. The practice of traveling; [*obs.*] *Bacon.*

VOY'AGE, *v. i.* To sail or pass by water. *Pope.*

VOY'AGE, *v. t.* To travel; to pass over. *Milton.*

VOY'A-GER, *n.* One who sails or passes by sea or water.

VUL'CAN-IST. *See* VOLCANIST.

VUL-CA'NO. *See* VOLCANO.

VUL'GAR, *a.* [Fr. *vulgaire*; It. *vulgare*; L. *vulgaris.*] 1. Pertaining to the common, unlettered people. 2. Used or practiced by common people. 3. Vernacular; national. 4. Common; used by all classes of people. 5. Public. 6. Mean; rustic; rude; low; unrefined. 7. Consisting of common persons.

VUL'GAR, *n.* The common people.

VUL'GAR-ISM, *n.* 1. Grossness of manners; vulgarity; [*l. u.*] 2. A vulgar phrase or expression.

VUL-GAR'I-TY, *n.* 1. Mean condition in life; the state of the lower classes of society. 2. Grossness or clownishness of manners or language.

VUL'GAR-IZE, *v. t.* To make vulgar. *Foster.*

VUL'GAR-LY, *adv.* 1. Commonly; in the ordinary manner among the common people. 2. Meanly; rudely; clownishly.

VUL'GATE, *n.* A very ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, and the only one which the Romish church admits to be authentic.

VUL'GATE, *a.* Pertaining to the old Latin version of the Scriptures.

VUL'NER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *vulnero.*] 1. That may be wounded; susceptible of wounds or external injuries. 2. Liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously.

VUL'NER-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *vulneraire*; L. *vulnerarius.*] Useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries.

VUL'NER-A-RY, *n.* Any plant, drug or composition, useful in the cure of wounds.

† VUL'NER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *vulnero.*] To wound; to hurt.

† VUL-NER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of wounding. *Pearson.*

VUL'PINE, *a.* [L. *vulpinus.*] Pertaining to the fox; cunning; crafty; artful.

VUL'PIN-ITE, *n.* [from *Vulpino.*] A mineral.

VULT'URE, } *n.* [L. *vultur.*] A genus of fowls, belonging
VULT'UR, } to the order of *accipiters.*

VULT'UR-INE, *a.* [L. *vulturinus.*] Belonging to the vulture; having the qualities of the vulture; resembling the vulture; rapacious.

W.

W is the twenty-third letter of the English Alphabet. It takes its written form and its name from the union of two V's, this being the form of the Roman capital letter which we call U. W is, properly, a vowel, a simple sound, formed by opening the mouth with a close, circular configuration of the lips. It is precisely the *ou* of the French, and the *u* of the Spaniards, Italians and Germans. With the other vowels it forms diphthongs, which are of easy pronunciation; as in *well*, *want*, *will*, *dwell*, pronounced *ooell*, *ooant*, *ooill*, *dooell*. In *English*, it is always followed by another vowel, except when followed by *h*, as in *when*.—W, at the end of words, is often silent after *a* and *o*, as in *law*, *saw*, *low*, *sow*. In many words of this kind, *w* represents the Saxon *g*; in other cases, it helps to form a diphthong, as in *now*, *vow*, *new*, *strew*.

WAB'BLE, *v. i.* [W. *gwibiaw.*] To move from one side to the other; to vacillate, as a turning or whirling body.

WACK'E, } *n.* A rock nearly allied to basalt, of which it
WACK'Y, } may be regarded as a variety.

WAD, *n.* [G. *watte*; Dan. *vat.*] 1. A little mass of some soft or flexible material, used for stopping the charge of powder in a gun. 2. A little mass, tuft or bundle, as of hay or peas.

WAD, } *n.* In *mineralogy*, black *wadd* is a species of the
WADD, } ore of manganese, of which there are four kinds.

WAD'DED, *a.* Formed into a wad or mass.

WAD'DING, *n.* [G. *watte.*] 1. A wad, or the materials for wads. 2. A kind of soft stuff of loose texture, used for stuffing garments.

WAD'DLE, *v. i.* [L. *vado*; G. *waten.*] 1. To move one way and the other in walking; to deviate to one side and the other; to vacillate. 2. To walk with a waddling motion.

WAD'DLING, *ppr.* Moving from side to side in walking.

WAD'DLING-LY, *adv.* With a vacillating gait.

WADE, *v. i.* [Sw. *vada*; D. *waaden*; G. *waten*; Dan. *vader.*] 1. To walk through any substance that yields to the feet. 2. To move or pass with difficulty or labor.

WADE, *v. t.* To pass by walking on the bottom.

WĀD'ING, *ppr.* Walking through a substance that yields to the feet, as through water or sand.

WAD'SETT, *n.* An ancient tenure or lease of land in the Highlands of Scotland. *Cyc.*

WAD'SETT-ER, *n.* One who holds by wadsett.

WĀ'FER, *n.* [D. *wafel*; G. *waffel*; Dan. *vaffel*; Fr. *gaufre.*] 1. A thin cake or leaf. 2. A thin leaf of paste, used in sealing letters.

WĀ'FER, *v. t.* To seal or close with a wafer.

WAF'FLE, *n.* [G. *vaffed.*] A thin cake baked on coals, in an iron instrument.

WAF'FLE-IR-ON, *n.* A utensil for making waffles.

WÄFT, *v. t.* 1. To bear through a fluid or buoyant medium; to convey through water or air. 2. To convey, as ships. 3. To buoy; to cause to float; to keep from sinking. 4. To beckon; to give notice by something in motion; [*obs.*]

WÄFT, *v. i.* To float; to be moved or to pass in a buoyant medium. *Dryden.*

WÄFT, *n.* A floating body; also, a signal displayed from a ship's stern, by hoisting an ensign furled in a roll, to the head of the staff.

† WÄFT'AGE, *n.* Conveyance or transportation through a buoyant medium, as air or water. *Shak.*

WÄFT'ED, *pp.* Borne or conveyed through air or water.

WÄFT'ER, *n.* 1. He or that which wafts; a passage-boat. 2. The conductor of vessels at sea; *an old word.*

WÄFT'ING, *ppr.* Carrying through a buoyant medium.

† WÄFT'URE, *n.* The act of waving. *Shak.*

WAG, *v. t.* [Sax. *wagian* and *wecgan*; G. *bewegen*; D. *beweegen*; G. *wägen*; Sw, *våga*; Dan. *vajer.*] To move one way and the other with quick turns; to move a little way, and then turn the other way.

WAG, *v. i.* 1. To be quick in ludicrous motion; to stir. 2. To go; to depart; to pack off. 3. To be moved one way and the other.

WAG, *n.* [from the verb.] A droll; a man full of low sport and humor; a ludicrous fellow. *Dryden.*

WAGE, *v. t.* [G. *wagen*; D. *waagen*; Sw. *våga*; Fr. *gager*, for *guager.*] 1. To lay; to bet; to throw down, as a pledge; to stake; to put at hazard on the event of a contest. 2. To venture; to hazard. 3. To make; to begin; to carry on; that is, to go forward or advance to attack, as in invasion or aggression; used in the phrase, to *wage war.* 4. To set to hire; [*obs.*] 5. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to employ for wages; [*obs.*]—*To wage one's law*, to give security to make one's law.

WĀGED, *pp.* Laid; deposited, as a pledge; made or begun, as war.

WĀ'GER, *n.* 1. Something deposited, laid or hazarded on the event of a contest or some unsettled question; a bet. 2. Subject on which bets are laid.—3. In *law*, an offer to make oath of innocence or non-indebtedness; or the act of making oath, together with the oaths of eleven compurgators, to fortify the defendant's oath.—*Wager of battle* is when the tenant in a writ of right offers to prove his right by the body of his champion, and, throwing down his glove as a gage or pledge, thus wages or stipulates battle with the champion of the demandant, who, by taking up the glove, accepts the challenge.

WĀ'GER, *v. t.* To lay; to bet; to hazard on the issue of a contest, or on some question that is to be decided, or on some casualty.

WĀ'GER, *v. i.* To offer a wager. *Shak.*

WĀ'GERED, *pp.* Laid; pledged, as a bet.

WĀ'GER-ER, *n.* One who wagers or lays a bet.

WĀ'GER-ING, *ppr.* Laying; betting.

WĀ'GES, *n.* [Fr. *gage*, *gages.*] 1. Hire; reward; that which is paid or stipulated for services, but chiefly for services by manual labor, or for military and naval services. We speak of servants' *wages*, a laborer's *wages*, or soldiers' *wages*; but we never apply the word to the rewards given to men in office, which are called *fees* or *salary.* 2. Reward; fruit; recompense; that which is given or received in return.

WAG'GEL, or WAG'EL, *n.* A name given in *Cornwall* to the martinazzo, dung-hunter, or dung-bird, a species of *larus* or sea-gull; (L. *parasiticus.*)

WAG'GER-Y, *n.* [from *wag.*] Mischievous merriment; sportive trick or gayety; sarcasm in good humor.

WAG'GISH, *a.* 1. Mischievous in sport; roguish in merriment or good humor; frolicksome. *L'Estrange.* 2. Done, made or laid in waggery or for sport.

WAG'GISH-LY, *adv.* In a waggish manner; in sport.

WAG'GISH-NESS, *n.* Mischievous sport; wanton merriment.

WAG'GLE, *v. i.* [D. *waggelen*; G. *wackeln*; L. *vacillo.*] To waddle; to reel or move from side to side. *L'Estrange.*

WAG'GLE, *v. t.* To move one way and the other.

WAG'ON, *n.* [D., G. *wagen*; Sw. *vagn*; Sax. *wægn*, *wæn.*] 1. A vehicle moved on four wheels, and usually drawn by horses; used for the transportation of heavy commodities. 2. A chariot; [*obs.*]

WAG'ON, *v. t.* To transport in a wagon.

WAG'ON, *v. i.* To practice the transportation of goods in a wagon.
WAG'ON-AGE, *n.* Money paid for carriage in a wagon.
WAG'ON-ER, *n.* 1. One who conducts a wagon. 2. A constellation, Charles' wain.
WAG'ON-ING, *ppr.* Transporting in a wagon.
WAG'ON-ING, *n.* The business of transporting in a wagon.
WAG'TAIL, *n.* A small bird, a species of *motacilla*.
† WĀID, *a.* Crushed. *Shak.*
WĀIF, *n.* [Norm. *wef, weif;* from *waive.*] Goods found, of which the owner is not known.
WĀIL, *v. t.* [Ice. *væla;* It. *guaiolare;* Gaelic, *guilam,* or *uaill.*] To lament; to moan; to bewail. *Pope.*
WĀIL, *v. i.* To weep; to express sorrow audibly.
WĀIL, *n.* Loud weeping; violent lamentation.
WĀIL'FUL, *a.* Sorrowful; mournful. *Shak.*
WĀIL'ING, *ppr.* Lamenting with audible cries.
WĀIL'ING, *n.* Loud cries of sorrow; deep lamentation.
WĀIL'MENT, *n.* Lamentation. *Hacket.*
WĀIN, *n.* [Sax. *wæn;* W. *gwain.*] 1. A wagon; a carriage for the transportation of goods on wheels. 2. A constellation, Charles' *wain.*
WĀIN'AGE, *n.* A finding of carriages. *Ainsworth.*
WĀIN'-BŌTE, *n.* Timber for wagons or carts. *Eng. law.*
WĀIN'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed for wagons and carts. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*
WĀIN'-RŌPE, *n.* A rope for binding a load on a wagon; a cart-rope. *Shak.*
* WĀIN'SCOT, *n.* [D. *wagenschot.*] In *building*, timber-work serving to line the walls of a room, being made in panels.
* WĀIN'SCOT, *v. t.* 1. To line with boards; as, to *wainscot* a hall. 2. To line with different materials. *Addison.*
* WĀIN'SCOT-ED, *pp.* Lined with boards or panels.
* WĀIN'SCOT-ING, *ppr.* Lining with boards.
WAIR, *n.* A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad.
WĀIST, *n.* [W. *gwâsg.*] 1. That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax; or the small part of the body between the thorax and hips. 2. That part of a ship which is between the quarter-deck and forecastle.
WĀIST'BAND, *n.* The band or upper part of breeches, trowsers or pantaloons, which encompasses the waist.
WĀIST'CLOTHS, *n.* Coverings of canvas or tarpauling for the hammocks, stowed on the gangways, between the quarter-deck and forecastle.
* WĀIST'COAT, *n.* [*waist* and *coat.*] A short coat or garment for men, extending no lower than the hips, and covering the waist; a vest.
WĀIST'ER, *n.* In *ships*, *waisters* are men who are stationed in the waist in working the ship. *Mar. Dict.*
WĀIT, *v. i.* [Fr. *guetter;* It. *guatare;* W. *gweitiaw.*] 1. To stay or rest in expectation; to stop or remain stationary, till the arrival of some person or event. 2. To stay proceedings, or suspend any business, in expectation of some person, event, or the arrival of some hour. 3. To rest in expectation and patience. 4. To stay; not to depart. 5. To stay; to continue by reason of hinderance. 6. To lie in ambush, as an enemy.—*To wait on* or *upon*, to attend, as a servant; to perform menial services for.—*To wait on.* 1. To attend; to go to see; to visit on business or for ceremony. 2. To pay servile or submissive attendance. 3. To follow, as a consequence. 4. To look watchfully. 5. To attend to; to perform. 6. To be ready to serve; to obey. *Ps.* xxv.—*To wait at*, to attend in service; to perform service at. 1 *Cor.* ix.—*To wait for*, to watch, as an enemy. *Job* xv.
WĀIT, *v. t.* 1. To stay for; to rest or remain stationary in expectation of the arrival of. 2. To attend; to accompany with submission or respect. 3. To attend as a consequence of something; [*obs.*]
WĀIT, *n.* Ambush.—As a *noun*, this word is used only in certain phrases.—*To lie in wait*, is to lie in ambush.—*To lay wait*, to set an ambush. *Jer.* ix.
WĀIT'ER, *n.* 1. One who waits; an attendant; a servant in attendance. 2. A server; a vessel on which tea-furniture, &c., is carried.
WĀIT'ING, *ppr.* Staying in expectation.
WĀIT'ING-MĀID, } *n.* An upper servant who attends
WĀIT'ING-WOM-AN, } a lady.
† WĀITS, *n.* [Goth. *wahts.*] 1. Itinerant, nocturnal musicians. 2. Nocturnal musicians who attended great men.
WĀIVE, *n.* A woman put out of the protection of the law. *Cyc.*
WĀIVE, *v. t.* To put off. *See* WAVE.
WĀI'WODE, *n.* In the *Turkish empire*, the governor of a small province or town; a general. *Cyc.*
WAKE, *v. i.* [Goth. *wakan;* Sax. *wæcan;* G. *wachen;* D. *waaken, wekken.*] 1. To be awake; to continue awake; to watch; not to sleep. 2. To be excited or roused from sleep; to awake; to be awakened. 3. To cease to sleep; to awake. 4. To be quick; to be alive or active. 5. To be excited from a torpid state; to be put in motion.
WAKE, *v. t.* 1. To rouse from sleep. 2. To arouse; to excite; to put in motion or action. 3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.
WAKE, *n.* 1. The feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night. 2. Vigils; state of forbearing sleep. 3. Act of waking; [*old song.*]—*Wake of a ship*, the track it leaves in the water, formed by the meeting of the water.
WĀKE'FUL, *a.* 1. Not sleeping; indisposed to sleep. *Dryden.* 2. Watchful; vigilant.
WĀKE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With watching or sleeplessness.
WĀKE'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Indisposition to sleep. 2. Forbearance of sleep; want of sleep. *Bacon.*
WĀ'KEN, (wā'kn) *v. i.* [This seems to be the Saxon infinitive retained.] To wake; to cease to sleep; to be awakened.
WĀ'KEN, (wā'kn) *v. t.* 1. To excite or rouse from sleep. 2. To excite to action or motion. 3. To excite; to produce; to rouse into action.
WĀ'KENED, *pp.* Roused from sleep; excited into action.
WĀ'KEN-ER, *n.* One who rouses from sleep. *Feltham.*
WĀ'KEN-ING, *ppr.* Rousing from sleep or stupidity.
WĀ'KER, *n.* One who watches; one who rouses from sleep.
WĀKE'-ROB-IN, *n.* A plant of the genus *arum.*
WĀK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Being awake; not sleeping. 2. Rousing from sleep; exciting into motion or action.
WĀK'ING, *n.* 1. The period of being awake. 2. Watch; [*obs.*]
WALE, *n.* 1. In *cloth*, a ridge or streak rising above the rest. 2. A streak or stripe; the mark of a rod or whip on animal flesh.—*Wales of a ship*, an assemblage of strong planks, extending along a ship's sides throughout the whole length.
WĀLE'-KNOT, or WALL'-KNOT, *n.* A single wale-knot is made by untwisting the ends of a rope, and making a bight with the first strand; then passing the second over the end of the first, and the third over the end of the second, and through the bight of the first.
WALK, (wauk) *v. i.* [Sax. *wealcan;* D. *walken;* G. *walken;* Sw. *valkare;* Dan. *valker.*] 1. To move slowly on the feet; to step slowly along; to advance by steps moderately repeated, as animals. 2. To move or go on the feet for exercise or amusement. 3. To appear, as a spectre. 4. To act on any occasion; [*obs.*] 5. To be in motion, as a clamorous tongue; [*obs.*] 6. To act or move on the feet in sleep. 7. To range; to be stirring; [*unusual.*] 8. To move off; to depart; [*not elegant.*]—9. In *Scripture*, to live and act or behave; to pursue a particular course of life.
WALK, (wauk) *v. t.* 1. To pass through or upon. 2. To cause to walk or step slowly; to lead, drive or ride with a slow pace.
WALK, (wauk) *n.* 1. The act of walking; the act of moving on the feet with a slow pace. 2. The act of walking for air or exercise. 3. Manner of walking; gait; step. 4. Length of way or circuit through which one walks; or a place for walking. 5. An avenue set with trees. 6. Way; road; range; place of wandering. 7. Region; space. 8. Course of life or pursuit. 9. The slowest pace of a horse, ox or other quadruped. 10. A fish.—11. In the *West Indies*, a plantation of canes, &c.—A *sheep-walk*, so called, is high and dry land where sheep pasture.
WALK'A-BLE, (wauk'a-bl) *a.* Fit to be walked on; [*l. u.*]
WALK'ER, (wauk'er) *n.* 1. One who walks.—2. In our *mother tongue*, a fuller.—3. In *law*, a forest-officer appointed to walk over a certain space for inspection; a forester. 4. One who deports himself in a particular manner. 5. A fulling-mill; [*not in use, or local.*]
WALK'ING, (wauk'ing) *ppr.* Moving on the legs with a slow pace; moving; conducting one's self.
WALK'ING, (wauk'ing) *n.* The act of moving on the feet with a slow pace.
WALK'ING-STAFF, } *n.* A staff or stick carried in the
WALK'ING-STICK, } hand for support or amusement in walking.
WALK'-MILL, (wauk'-mill) *n.* A fulling-mill. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*
WALL, *n.* [L. *vallum;* Sax. *weal;* D. *wal;* Russ. *val;* W. *gwal.*] 1. A work or structure of stone, brick or other materials, raised to some height, and intended for a defense or security. 2. *Walls*, in the plural, is used for fortifications in general; works for defense. 3. A defense; means of security or protection. 1 *Sam.* xxv.—*To take the wall*, to take the upper or most honorable place.
WALL'-CREEP-ER, *n.* A small bird of the genus *certhia.*
WALL'-CRESS, *n.* [*wall* and *cress.*] A plant.
WALL'-EYE, *n.* 1. A disease in the crystaline humor of the eye; the glaucoma.—2. In *horses*, an eye in which the iris is of a very light grey color.
WALL'-EYED, *a.* Having white eyes. *Johnson.*
WALL'-FLOW-ER, *n.* [*wall* and *flower.*] A plant of the genus *cheiranthus;* a species of stock gillyflower.
WALL'-FRUIT, *n.* [*wall* and *fruit.*] Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.
WALL'-LOUSE, *n.* An insect or small bug. [L. *cimex.*]

WALL'-MOSS, *n.* A species of moss growing on walls.
WALL'-PEN-NY-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *cotyledon.*
WALL'-PEP-PER, *n.* A plant of the genus *sedum.*
WALL'-PIE, *n.* A plant, a species of *asplenium.*
WALL'-RUE, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
WALL'-SID-ED, *a.* Having sides nearly perpendicular.
WALL'-SPRING, *n.* A spring of water issuing from stratified rocks.
WALL'-WORT, *n.* A plant, the dwarf-elder, or danewort.
WALL, *v. t.* 1. To inclose with a wall. 2. To defend by walls. 3. To fill up with a wall.
WALLED, *pp.* Inclosed or fortified with a wall.
WALL'ER, *n.* One who builds walls in the country.
WALL'ER-ITE, *n.* A mineral, or variety of clay.
WAL'LET, *n.* 1. A bag for carrying the necessaries for a journey or march; a knapsack. 2. Any thing protuberant and swagging.
WALL'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing or fortifying with a wall.
WALL'ING, *n.* Walls in general; materials for walls.
WAL'LOP, *v. i.* [G. *wallen;* Sax. *wealan.*] To boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling of the liquor, with noise.
WAL'LOP-ING, *ppr.* Boiling with a heaving and noise.
WAL'LOW, *v. i.* [Sax. *wealwian;* Sw. *välfva;* Goth. *walugan;* G. *walzen.*] 1. To roll one's body on the earth, in mire, or on other substance; to tumble and roll in water. 2. To move heavily and clumsily. 3. To live in filth or gross vice.
WAL'LOW, *v. t.* To roll one's body. *Jer.* vi.
WAL'LOW, *n.* A kind of rolling walk.
WAL'LOW-ER, *n.* One that rolls in mire.
WAL'LOW-ING, *ppr.* Rolling the body on any thing.
† WAL'LOW-ISH, *a.* Filthy. *Overbury.*
WAL'NUT, *n.* [D. *walnoot;* Sax. *walh* and *hnuta.*] A tree and its fruit, of the genus *juglans.*
WAL'RUS, *n.* [G. *wall* and *ross.*] The morse or sea-horse, an animal of the northern seas.
WAL'TRON, *n.* Another name of the walrus. *Woodward.*
WALTZ, *n.* [G. *walzen.*] A modern dance and tune, the measure of whose music is triple; three quavers in a bar.
WAM'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *wemelen;* Dan. *vamler.*] To be disturbed with nausea; as, a *wambling* stomach; [*vulgar.*] *L'Estrange.*
WAM'BLE-CROPPED, *a.* Sick at the stomach. [*Vulgar.*]
WAM-PEE', *n.* A plant, a species of *arum.*
WAM'PUM, *n.* Shells or strings of shells, used by the American Indians as money or a medium of commerce.
* WAN, *a.* [Sax. *wan, wann.*] Pale; having a sickly hue; languid of look. *Spenser.*
† WAN, for *won; pret. of win.*
WAND, *n.* [D. *vaand.*] 1. A small stick; a rod. 2. A staff of authority. 3. A rod used by conjurers or diviners.
WAN'DER, *v. i.* [Sax. *wandrian;* D. *wandelen;* G. *wandeln.*] 1. To rove; to ramble here and there without any certain course or object in view. 2. To leave home; to depart; to migrate. 3. To depart from the subject in discussion.—4. In a *moral sense*, to stray; to deviate; to depart from duty or rectitude. 5. To be delirious; not to be under the guidance of reason.
WAN'DER, *v. t.* To travel over without a certain course.
WAN'DER-ER, *n.* A rambler; one that roves; one that deviates from duty.
WAN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Roving; deviating from duty.
WAN'DER-ING, *n.* 1. Peregrination; a traveling without a settled course. 2. Aberration; mistaken way; deviation from rectitude. 3. A roving of the mind or thoughts from the point or business in which one ought to be engaged. 4. The roving of the mind in a dream. 5. The roving of the mind in delirium. 6. Uncertainty; want of being fixed.
WAN'DER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a wandering or unsteady manner.
WAN-DER-OO', *n.* A baboon of Ceylon and Malabar.
WAND'Y, *a.* Long and flexible, like a wand. *Brockett.*
WANE, *v. i.* [Sax. *wanian.*] 1. To be diminished; to decrease; particularly applied to the illuminated part of the moon. 2. To decline; to fail; to sink.
† WANE, *v. t.* To cause to decrease. *B. Johnson.*
WANE, *n.* 1. Decrease of the illuminated part of the moon, to the eye of a spectator. 2. Decline; failure; diminution; decrease; declension.
WANG, *n.* [Sax. *wang, weng, wong.*] 1. The jaw, jaw-bone or cheek-bone; [*little used.*] 2. [Sax *sceo-thwang.*] The latchet of a shoe; [*obs.*]
WANG'-TOOTH, *n.* A jaw-tooth. *Cyc.*
† WAN'HOPE, *n.* Want of hope.
WAN'HORN, *n.* A plant of the genus *kaempferia.*
WAN'ING, *ppr.* Decreasing; failing; declining.
WAN'KLE, *a.* Weak; unstable; changeable; not to be depended upon. *Grose.*
WAN'LY, *adv.* In a pale manner; palely.
WANNED, *a.* Made wan or pale. *Shak.*
WAN'NESS, *n.* Paleness; a sallow, dead, pale color.
WAN'NISH, *a.* Somewhat wan; of a pale hue. *Fairfax.*
WANT, *n.* [Sax. *wan, wanian;* Goth. *wan.*] 1. Deficiency; defect; the absence of that which is necessary or useful. 2. Need; necessity; the effect of deficiency. 3. Poverty; penury; indigence. 4. The state of not having. 5. That which is not possessed, but is desired or necessary for use or pleasure. 6. A mole.
WANT, *v. t.* 1. To be destitute; to be deficient in; not to have. 2. To be defective or deficient in. 3. To fall short; not to contain or have. 4. To be without. 5. To need; to have occasion for, as useful, proper or requisite. 6. To wish for; to desire.
WANT, *v. i.* 1. To be deficient; not to be sufficient. 2. To fail; to be deficient; to be lacking. 3. To be missed; not to be present. 4. To fall short; to be lacking.
WANT'AGE, *n.* Deficiency; that which is wanting.
WANT'ED, *pp.* Needed; desired.
WANT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Needing; lacking; desiring. 2. *a.* Absent; deficient. 3. Slack; deficient.
WANT'LESS, *a.* Having no want; abundant; fruitful.
WAN'TON, *a.* [W. *gwantan.*] 1. Wandering or roving in gayety or sport; sportive; frolicksome; darting aside, or one way and the other. 2. Moving or flying loosely; playing in the wind. 3. Wandering from moral rectitude; licentious; dissolute; indulging in sensuality without restraint.—4. *More appropriately*, deviating from the rules of chastity; lewd; lustful; lascivious; libidinous. 5. Disposed to unchastity; indicating wantonness. *Is.* iii. 6. Loose; unrestrained; running to excess. 7. Luxuriant; overgrown. 8. Extravagant. 9. Not regular; not turned or formed with regularity.
WAN'TON, *n.* 1. A lewd person; a lascivious man or woman. *South.* 2. A trifler; an insignificant flutterer. 3. A word of slight endearment; [*l. u.*] *B. Johnson.*
WAN'TON, *v. i.* 1. To rove and ramble without restraint, rule or limit; to revel; to play loosely. 2. To ramble in lewdness; to play lasciviously. 3. To move briskly and irregularly.
† WAN'TON, *v. t.* To make wanton. *Feltham.*
WAN'TON-ING, *ppr.* Roving; flying loosely; playing without restraint; indulging in licentiousness.
† WAN'TON-IZE, *v. i.* To behave wantonly.
WAN'TON-LY, *adv.* Loosely; without regularity or restraint; sportively; gayly; playfully; lasciviously.
WAN'TON-NESS, *n.* 1. Sportiveness; gayety; frolicksomeness; waggery. 2. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint. 3. Lasciviousness; lewdness. *Pet.* ii.
WANT'-WIT, *n.* [*want* and *wit.*] One destitute of wit or sense; a fool. [*Not in much use.*] *Shak.*
WAN'TY, *n.* [D. *want.*] A broad strap of leather, used for binding a load upon the back of a beast. [*Local.*] *Tusser.*
WAP'A-CUT, *n.* The spotted owl of Hudson's bay.
† WAPED, *a.* Dejected; cast down; crushed by misery.
WAP'EN-TAKE, } *n.* [Sax. *wæpen-tac.*] In *some northern*
WAP'EN-TAC, } *counties of England*, a division or district, answering to the hundred or cantred in other counties. The name was first given to the meeting. *Blackstone.*
WAPP, *n.* In a *ship*, the rope with which the shrouds are set taught in wale-knots. *Cyc.*
WAP'PE, *n.* A species of cur, so called from his voice.
WAP'PER, *n.* A fish; a species of the river-gudgeon.
WAP'PER. *See* WHAPPER.
WAR, *n.* [Sax. *wær;* Fr. *guerre;* It., Sp., Port. *guerra.*] 1. A contest between nations or states, carried on by force. When war is commenced by attacking a nation in peace, it is called an *offensive* war, and such attack is *aggressive.* When war is undertaken to repel invasion or the attacks of an enemy, it is called *defensive.*—2. In *poetical language*, instruments of war.—3. *Poetically*, forces; army. 4. The profession of arms; art of war. 5. Hostility; state of opposition or contest; act of opposition. 6. Enmity; disposition to contention.—*Man of war*, in *naval affairs*, a ship of large size.
WAR, *v. i.* 1. To make war; to invade or attack a nation or state with force of arms; to carry on hostilities; or to be in a state of contest by violence. 2. To contend; to strive violently; to be in a state of opposition.
WAR, *v. t.* 1. To make war upon; [*obs.*] 2. To carry on a contest.
WAR'-BEAT, } *a.* [*war* and *beat.*] Worn down in
WAR'-BEAT-EN, } war. *J. Barlow.*
WAR'BLE, *v. t.* [G. *wirbeln;* Dan. *hvirvler.*] 1. To quaver a sound or the voice; to modulate with turns or variations. 2. To cause to quaver. 3. To utter musically; to be modulated.
WAR'BLE, *v. i.* 1. To be quavered or modulated. 2. To be uttered melodiously. 3. To sing.
WAR'BLE, *n.* A song. *Gray.*
WAR'BLED, *pp.* Quavered; modulated; uttered musically.
WAR'BLER, *n.* 1. A singer; a songster; *used of birds.* 2. The common name of a genus of small birds.
WAR'BLES, *n.* In *farriery*, small, hard tumors on the backs of horses.

WAR'BLING, *ppr.* 1. Quavering the voice; modulating notes; singing. 2. *a.* Filled with musical notes.

WAR'BLING, *n.* The act of shaking or modulating notes; singing.

WARD, in *composition*, as in *toward*, *homeward*, is the Sax. *weard*, from the root of L. *verto*, &c. It corresponds to the L. *versus*.

WARD, *v. t.* [Sax. *weardian*; Sw. *vårda*; Dan. *værger*.] 1. To guard; to keep in safety; to watch; [*obs.*] 2. To defend; to protect; [*obs.*] 3. To fend off; to repel; to turn aside any thing mischievous that approaches.

WARD, *v. i.* 1. To be vigilant; to keep guard; [*obs.*] 2. To act on the defensive with a weapon.

WARD, *n.* 1. Watch; act of guarding. 2. Garrison; troops to defend a fort; [*obs.*] 3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing. 4. A fortress; a strong hold. 5. One whose business is to guard, watch and defend; as, a fire-*ward*. 6. A certain district, division or quarter of a town or city, committed to an alderman. 7. Custody; confinement under guard. 8. A minor or person under the care of a guardian. 9. The state of a child under a guardian. 10. Guardianship; right over orphans. 11. The division of a forest. 12. The division of a hospital. 13. The part of a lock which corresponds to its proper key.

WARD'ED, *pp.* Guarded.

WARD'EN, *n.* 1. A keeper; a guardian. 2. An officer who keeps or guards; a keeper. 3. A large pear.—*Warden of the Cinque Ports*, in *England*, an officer or magistrate who has the jurisdiction of a port or haven.—*Warden of a university* is the master or president.

WARD'ER, *n.* 1. A keeper; a guard. 2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight. *Shak.*—*Warders of the tower*, officers who attend state prisoners.

WARD'MOTE, *n.* [*ward*, and Sax. *mote*.] In *law*, a court held in each ward in London.

WARD'-ROBE, *n.* [*ward* and *robe*; Fr. *garde-robe*.] 1. A room or apartment where clothes or wearing apparel is kept. 2. Wearing apparel in general.

WARD'-ROOM, *n.* [*ward* and *room*.] In a *ship*, a room over the gun-room, where the lieutenants and other principal officers sleep and mess.

WARD'SHIP, *n.* 1. Guardianship; care and protection of a ward. 2. Right of guardianship. 3. Pupilage; state of being under a guardian.

WARD'-STAFF, *n.* A constable's or watchman's staff.

† WARE, *pret.* of *wear*. It is now written *wore*.

† WARE, *a.* [Sax. *war*; Dan. *vær*. We never now use *ware*, by itself. But we use it in *aware*, *beware*, and in *wary*.] 1. Being in expectation of; provided against. 2 *Tim.* iv. 2. Wary; cautious. *Milton*.

† WARE, *v. i.* To take heed of. *Dryden*.

WARE, *v. t.*; pret. *wore*. To cause a ship to change her course from one board to the other, by turning her stern to the wind.

WARE, *n.*; *plu.* WARES. [Sax. *ware*; D. *waar*; G. *waare*; Sw. *vara*; Dan. *vare*.] Goods; commodities; merchandise.—*Sea ware*, a marine plant, a species of *fucus*. *Lee*.

WARE, *v. t.* To *ware* one's money, i. e. to bestow it well, to lay it out in ware. *Grose*.

† WARE'FUL, *a.* Wary; watchful; cautious.

† WARE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Weariness; cautiousness.

WARE'HOUSE, *n.* A storehouse for goods. *Addison*.

WARE'HOUSE, *v. t.* To deposit or secure in a warehouse.

WARE'HOUSED, *pp.* Placed in a store for safe keeping.

WARE'HOUS-ING, *ppr.* Repositing in a store for safe keeping.

† WARE'LESS, *a.* 1. Unwary; incautious. 2. Suffered unawares.

† WARE'LY, *adv.* Cautiously. *See* WARILY.

WAR'FARE, *n.* [*war*, and *fare*, Sax. *faran*.] 1. Military service; military life; war. 2. Contest; struggle with spiritual enemies.

WAR'FARE, *v. i.* To lead a military life; to carry on continual wars. [*Little used.*] *Camden*.

† WAR'HA-BLE, *a.* [*war*, and L. *habilis*.] Fit for war. *Spenser*.

WAR'HOOP, *n.* [*war* and *hoop*.] The savage yell of war; a yell uttered on entering into battle.

WA'RI-LY, *adv.* [from *wary*.] Cautiously; with timorous prudence or wise foresight. *Hooker*.

WAR'INE, *n.* A species of monkey of South America.

WA'RI-NESS, *n.* Caution; prudent care to foresee and guard against evil.

WARK, *n.* Work; a building. *Spenser*. [It is *obsolete*, except in *bulwark*.]

WAR'LIKE, *a.* 1. Fit for war; disposed for war. 2. Military; pertaining to war. 3. Having a martial appearance. 4. Having the appearance of war.

WAR'LIKE-NESS, *n.* A warlike disposition or character. [*Little used.*] *Sandys*.

† WAR'LING, *n.* One often quarreled with; a word coined perhaps to rhyme with *darling*. *Camden*.

† WAR'LOCK, † WAR'LUCK, } *n.* [*wær-loga*; Ice. *vard-lookr*.] A male witch; a wizard. *Dryden*.

WARM, *a.* [Goth., D., G. *warm*; Sax. *wearm*; Sw., Dan. *varm*.] 1. Having heat in a moderate degree; not cold. 2. Subject to heat; having prevalence of heat, or little or no winter. 3. Zealous; ardent. 4. Habitually ardent or passionate; keen; irritable. 5. Easily excited or provoked; irritable. 6. Violent; furious. 7. Busy in action; heated in action; ardent. 8. Fanciful; enthusiastic. 9. Vigorous; sprightly.

WARM, *v. t.* [Sax. *wearmian*; Goth. *warmyan*.] 1. To communicate a moderate degree of heat to. 2. To make engaged or earnest; to interest; to engage.

WARM, *v. i.* 1. To become moderately heated. 2. To become ardent or animated.

WARMED, *pp.* Moderately heated; made ardent; excited.

WARM'ING, *ppr.* Making moderately hot; making ardent or zealous.

WARM'ING-PAN, *n.* A covered pan with a long handle for warming a bed with ignited coals.

WARM'ING-STONE, *n.* [*warm* and *stone*.] A stone dug in Cornwall, which retains heat a great while.

WARM'LY, *adv.* 1. With gentle heat. *Milton*. 2. Eagerly; earnestly; ardently.

WARM'NESS, WARMTH, } *n.* 1. Gentle heat. 2. Zeal; ardor; fervor. 3. Earnestness; eagerness. 4. Excitement; animation. 5. Fancifulness; enthusiasm.—6. In *painting*, the fiery effect given to a red color by a small addition of yellow.

WARN, *v. t.* [Sax. *warnian*; Sw. *varna*; G. *warnen*.] 1. To give notice of approaching or probable danger or evil, that it may be avoided; to caution against any thing that may prove injurious. 2. To caution against evil practices. 1 *Thess.* v. 3. To admonish of any duty. 4. To inform previously; to give notice to. 5. To notify by authority; to summon. 6. To ward off; [*obs.*]

WARNED, *pp.* Cautioned against danger; admonished of approaching evil; notified.

WARN'ER, *n.* An admonisher.

WARN'ING, *ppr.* Cautioning against danger; admonishing; giving notice to; summoning to meet or appear.

WARN'ING, *n.* 1. Caution against danger, or against faults or evil practices which incur danger. 2. Previous notice.

WAR'-OF-FICE, *n.* An office in which the military affairs of a country are superintended and managed.

WARP, *n.* [Sax. *wearp*; D. *werp*.] 1. In *manufactures*, the threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom, and crossed by the woof.—2. In a *ship*, a rope employed in drawing, towing or removing a ship or boat; a towing-line.—3. In *agriculture*, a slimy substance deposited on land by marine tides, by which a rich alluvial soil is formed; [*local.*] *Cyc.*—4. In *cows*, a miscarriage; [*local.*]

WARP, *v. i.* [Sax. *weorpan*, *wurpan*, *wyrpan*; G. *werfen*; D. *werpen*.] 1. To turn, twist or be twisted out of a straight direction. 2. To turn or incline from a straight, true or proper course; to deviate. 3. To fly with a bending or waving motion; to turn and wave, like a flock of birds or insects. 4. To slink; to cast the young prematurely; as cows; [*local.*]

WARP, *v. t.* 1. To turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight direction, by contraction. 2. To turn aside from the true direction; to cause to bend or incline; to pervert.—3. In *seamen's language*, to tow or move with a line or warp, attached to buoys, to anchors or to other ships, &c. by which means a ship is drawn, usually in a bending course or with various turns.—4. In *rural economy*, to cast the young prematurely; [*local.*]—5. In *agriculture*, to inundate, as land, with sea-water; or to let in the tide, for the purpose of fertilizing the ground by a deposit of warp or slimy substance; [*local; Eng.*]—6. In *rope-making*, to run the yarn off the winches into hauls to be tarred.—*To warp water*, in *Shakspeare*, is forced and unusual.

WARPED, *pp.* Twisted by shrinking or seasoning; perverted; moved with a warp; overflowed.

WARP'ING, *ppr.* Turning or twisting; causing to incline; perverting; moving with a warp; enriching by overflowing with tide-water.

WARP'ING-BANK, *n.* A bank or mound of earth raised round a field for retaining the water let in from the sea. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

WARP'ING-CLOUGH, WARP'ING-HATCH, WARP'ING-SLUICE, } *n.* A flood-gate to let in tide-water upon land. [*Local.*]

WARP'ING-CUT, WARP'ING-DRAIN, WARP'ING-GUT-TER, } *n.* An open passage or channel for discharging the water from lands inundated. [*Local.*]

WARP'ING-HOOK, *n.* A hook used by rope-makers for hanging the yarn on, when warping into hauls for tarring.

WARP'ING-POST, *n.* A strong post used in warping rope-yarn.

WAR'PROOF, *n.* [*war* and *proof*.] Valor tried by war.

WAR'RANT, *v. t.* [Gaelic, *barantas*, *baranta*; W. *gwarantu*, *gwarant*; Norm. *garranty*; Fr. *garantir*.] 1. To authorize; to give authority or power to do or forbear any

thing, by which the person authorized is secured or saved harmless from any loss or damage by the act. 2. To maintain; to support by authority or proof. 3. To justify. 4. To secure; to exempt; to privilege. 5. To declare with assurance.—6. In *law*, to secure to a grantee an estate granted; to assure. 7. To secure to a purchaser of goods the title to the same; or to indemnify him against loss. 8. To secure to a purchaser the good quality of the goods sold; *see* WARRANTY. 9. To assure that a thing is what it appears to be, which implies a covenant to make good any defect or loss incurred by it.

WAR'RANT, *n.* 1. An act, instrument or obligation, by which one person authorizes another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do; an act or instrument investing one with a right or authority. 2. A precept authorizing an officer to seize an offender and bring him to justice. 3. Authority; power that authorizes or justifies any act. 4. A commission that gives authority, or that justifies. 5. A voucher; that which attests or proves. 6. Right; legality; [*obs.*] 7. A writing which authorizes a person to receive money or other thing.

WAR'RANT-A-BLE, *a.* Authorized by commission, precept or right; justifiable; defensible.

WAR'RANT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being justifiable. *Sidney.*

WAR'RANT-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that may be justified; justifiably. *Wake.*

WAR'RANT-ED, *pp.* Authorized; justified; secured; assured by covenant or by implied obligation.

WAR-RAN-TEE', *n.* The person to whom land or other thing is warranted. *Ch. Justice Parsons.*

WAR'RANT-ER, *n.* 1. One who gives authority, or legally empowers. 2. One who assures, or covenants to assure; one who contracts to secure another in a right, or to make good any defect of title or quality.

WAR'RANT-ING, *ppr.* 1. Authorizing; empowering. 2. Assuring; securing to another a right, or covenanting to make good a defect of title in lands, or of quality in goods.

† WAR'RAN-TISE, *n.* Authority; security. *Shak.*

WAR'RANT-OR, *n.* One who warrants.

WAR'RAN-TY, *n.* 1. In *law*, a promise or covenant by deed, made by the bargainer for himself and his heirs, to warrant or secure the bargainee and his heirs against all men in the enjoyment of an estate or other thing granted. 2. Authority; justificatory mandate or precept. 3. Security.

WAR'RAN-TY, *v. t.* To warrant; to guaranty.

† WAR-RĀY', *v. t.* [Fr. *guerroyer.*] To make war upon.

† WARRE, *a.* [Sax. *wærra*, for *wærsa.*] Worse. *Spenser.*

WAR'REN, *n.* [Fr. *garenne*; D. *waarande.*] 1. A piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits.—2. In *law*, a franchise or place privileged by prescription or grant from the king, for keeping beasts and fowls. 3. A place for keeping fish in a river.

WAR'REN-ER, *n.* The keeper of a warren. *Johnson.*

WAR'RI-AN-GLE, *n.* A hawk. *Ainsworth.*

* WAR'RIOR, *n.* [from *war*; Fr. *guerrier*; It. *guerriere.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a soldier; a man engaged in military life.—2. *Emphatically*, a brave man; a good soldier.

WAR'RIOR-ESS, *n.* A female warrior. *Spenser.*

WART, *n.* [Sax. *weart*; D. *wrat*; G. *warze*; Sw. *vårta.*] 1. A hard excrescence on the skin of animals, which is covered with the production of the cuticle. 2. A protuberance on trees.

WART'ED, *a.* In *botany*, having little knobs on the surface; verrucose; as, a *warted* capsule. *Martyn.*

WART'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *euphorbia.*

WART'Y, *a.* 1. Having warts; full of warts; overgrown with warts. 2. Of the nature of warts.

WAR'-WORN, *a.* Worn with military service.

WA'RY, *a,* [Sax. *wær*; Ice. *var.*] Cautious of danger; carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices and dangers; scrupulous; timorously prudent.

WAS, *the past tense of the substantive verb*; Sax., Goth. *wesan*; L. *esse*, for *vesse*, to be, to exist; whence Eng. *is*, in the present tense, and *was* in the past; as, I *was.*

WASE, *n.* A wreath of straw or cloth upon the head to relieve the pressure of burdens. *Cooper.*

WASH, *v. t.* [Sax. *wæscan*; G. *waschen*; D. *wasschen.*] 1. To cleanse by ablution, or by rubbing in water. 2. To wet; to fall on and moisten. 3. To overflow. 4. To overflow or dash against; to cover with water. 5. To scrub in water. 6. To separate extraneous matter from.—7. In *painting*, to lay a color over any work with a pencil, to give it the proper tints, and make it appear more natural. 8. To rub over with some liquid substance. 9. To squeeze and cleanse in water. 10. To cleanse by a current of water. 11. To overlay with a thin coat of metal. 12. To purify from the pollution of sin.

WASH, *v. i.* 1. To perform the act of ablution. 2 *Kings* v. 2. To perform the business of cleansing clothes in water; to rinse printed calicoes, to dissolve and remove the gum and paste.

WASH, *n.* 1. Alluvial matter; substances collected and deposited by water. 2. A bog; a marsh; a fen. 3. A cosmetic. 4. A lotion; a medical liquid preparation for external application. 5. A superficial stain or color. 6. Waste liquor of a kitchen for hogs. 7. The act of washing the clothes of a family; or the whole quantity washed at once.—8. With *distillers*, the fermentable liquor made by dissolving the proper subject for fermentation and distillation in common water. 9. The shallow part of a river, or arm of the sea. 10. The blade of an oar; the thin part, which enters the water, and by whose impulse the boat is moved. 11. The color laid on a picture to vary its tints. 12. A substance laid on boards or other work for beauty or preservation. 13. A thin coat of metal. 14. In the *W. Indies*, a mixture of dunder, molasses, water and scummings, for distillation.

WASH, *a.* Weak; washy. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

WASH'-BALL, *n.* [*wash* and *ball.*] A ball of soap, to be used in washing the hands or face.

WASH'-BŌARD, *n.* 1. A broad, thin plank, fixed occasionally on the top of a boat or other small vessel's side, to prevent the sea from breaking over; also, a piece of plank on the sill of a lower deck port for the same purpose. 2. A board in a room next to the floor.

WASHED, *pp.* 1. Cleansed in water; purified. 2. Overflowed; dashed against with water. 3. Covered over with a thin coat, as of metal.

WASH'ER, *n.* 1. One who washes. 2. An iron ring between the nave of a wheel and the linch-pin.

WASH'ER-WOM-AN, *n.* A woman that washes clothes for others or for hire.

WASH'ING, *ppr.* Cleansing with water; purifying; overflowing; overspreading.

WASH'ING, *n.* 1. The act of cleansing with water; ablution. *Heb.* ix. 2. A wash; or the clothes washed.

WASH'ING-MA-CHĪNE', *n.* A machine used in washing.

WASH'-POT, *n.* A vessel in which any thing is washed. *Cowley.*

WASH'-STAND, *n.* A small table or frame on which a vessel is placed to be used in washing the hands or face.

WASH'-TUB, *n.* A tub in which clothes are washed.

WASH'Y, *a.* 1. Watery; damp; soft. 2. Weak; not solid. 3. Weak; not firm or hardy; liable to sweat profusely with labor. *New England.*

* WASP, *n.* [Sax. *wæsp*, or *wæps*; D. *wesp*; G. *wespe*; L. *vespa.*] In *entomology*, a genus of stinging insects.

WASP'-FLY, *n.* A species of fly resembling a wasp.

WASP'ISH, *a.* Snappish; petulant; irritable; irascible; quick to resent any trifling affront. *Pope.*

WASP'ISH-LY, *adv.* Petulantly; in a snappish manner.

WASP'ISH-NESS, *n.* Petulance; irascibility; snappishness.

WAS'SAIL, (wos'sel) *n.* [Sax. *wæs-hæl.*] 1. A liquor made of apples, sugar and ale, formerly much used by English good fellows. 2. A drunken bout. 3. A merry song.

WAS'SAIL, *v. i.* To hold a merry, drinking meeting.

WAS'SAIL-BŌWL, *n.* A bowl for holding wassail.

WAS'SAIL-CUP, *n.* A cup in which wassail was carried to the company. *Cyc.*

WAS'SAIL-ER, *n.* A toper; a drunkard. *Milton.*

WAST, *past tense of the substantive verb, in the second person*; as, thou *wast.*

WĀSTE, *v. t.* [Sax. *westan, awestan*; G. *verwüsten*; D. *verwoesten*; L. *vasto.*] 1. To diminish by gradual dissipation or loss. 2. To cause to be lost; to destroy by scattering or by injury. 3. To expend without necessity or use; to destroy wantonly or luxuriously; to squander; to cause to be lost through wantonness or negligence. 4. To destroy in enmity; to desolate. 5. To suffer to be lost unnecessarily; or to throw away. 6. To destroy by violence. 7. To impair strength gradually. 8. To lose in idleness or misery; to wear out. 9. To spend; to consume.—10. In *law*, to damage, impair or injure, as an estate, voluntarily, or by suffering the buildings, fences, &c. to go to decay. 11. To exhaust; to be consumed by time or mortality. 12. To scatter and lose for want of use or of occupiers.

WĀSTE, *v. i.* 1. To dwindle; to be diminished; to lose bulk or substance gradually. 2. To be diminished or lost by slow dissipation, consumption or evaporation. 3. To be consumed by time or mortality.

WĀSTE, *a.* 1. Destroyed; ruined. 2. Desolate; uncultivated. 3. Destitute; stripped; as, lands laid *waste.*—4. Superfluous; lost for want of occupiers. 5. Worthless; that which is rejected, or used only for mean purposes. 6. That of which no account is taken, or of which no value is found; as, *waste* paper. 7. Uncultivated; untilled; unproductive.—*Laid waste*, desolated; ruined.

WĀSTE, *n.* 1. The act of squandering; the dissipation of property through wantonness, ambition, extravagance, luxury or negligence. 2. Consumption; loss; useless expense; any loss or destruction which is neither necessary

nor promotive of a good end. 3. A desolate or uncultivated country. 4. Land untilled, though capable of tillage. 5. Ground, space or place unoccupied. 6. Region ruined and deserted. 7. Mischief; destruction.—8. In *law*, spoil, destruction or injury done to houses, woods, fences, lands, &c., by a tenant for life or for years, to the prejudice of the heir, or of him in reversion or remainder.

WĀST'ED, *pp.* 1. Expended without necessity or use; lost through negligence; squandered. 2. Diminished; dissipated; evaporated; exhausted. 3. Desolated; ruined; destroyed.

WĀSTE'FUL, *a.* 1. Lavish; prodigal; expending property, or that which is valuable, without necessity or use. 2. Destructive to property; ruinous. 3. Desolate; unoccupied; untilled; uncultivated.

WĀSTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a lavish manner; with prodigality; in useless expenses or consumption. *Dryden.*

WĀSTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Lavishness; prodigality; the act or practice of expending what is valuable without necessity or use.

WĀSTE'-GATE, *n.* A gate to let the water of a pond pass off when it is not wanted. *Cyc.*

WĄS'TEL, *n.* A particular sort of bread; fine bread.

WĀSTE'NESS, *n.* A desolate state; solitude.

WĀST'ER, *n.* 1. One who is prodigal; one who squanders property; one who consumes extravagantly or without use. 2. A kind of cudgel.

WĀSTE'THRIFT, *n.* [*waste* and *thrift.*] A spendthrift.

WĀSTE'-WĪ-ER, *n.* An overfall or wier for the superfluous water of a canal. *Cyc.*

WĀST'ING, *ppr.* 1. Lavishing prodigally; expending or consuming without use; diminishing by slow dissipation; desolating; laying waste. 2. *a.* Diminishing by dissipation or by great destruction.

WĀST'REL, *n.* A state of waste or common. [*Local.*]

WĀST'REL, } *n.* Waste substances; any thing cast
WĀST'O-REL, } away as bad. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

WĄTCH, *n.* [Sax. *wæcca*; Sw. *vacht*, or *vakt*, *vachta*; Dan. *vagt.*] 1. Forbearance of sleep. 2. Attendance without sleep. 3. Attention; close observation. 4. Guard; vigilance for keeping or protecting against danger. 5. A watchman, or watchmen; men set for a guard, either one person or more, set to espy the approach of an enemy or other danger, and to give an alarm or notice of such danger; a sentinel; a guard. 6. The place where a guard is kept. 7. Post or office of a watchman. 8. A period of the night, in which one person or one set of persons stand as sentinels; or the time from one relief of sentinels to another. 9. A small time-piece or chronometer, to be carried in the pocket or about the person, in which the machinery is moved by a spring.—10. At *sea*, the space of time during which one set or division of the crew remain on deck to perform the necessary duties. This is different in different nations.—*To be on the watch*, to be looking steadily for some event.

WĄTCH, *v. i.* [Sax. *wacian*, *wæcan*; G. *wachen.*] 1. To be awake; to be or continue without sleep. 2. To be attentive; to look with attention or steadiness. 3. To look with expectation. 4. To keep guard; to act as sentinel; to look for danger. 5. To be attentive; to be vigilant in preparation for an event or trial, the time of whose arrival is uncertain. 6. To be insidiously attentive; as, to *watch* for an opportunity to injure another. 7. To attend on the sick during the night.—*To watch over*, to be cautiously observant of.

WĄTCH, *v. t.* 1. To guard; to have in keeping. 2. To observe in ambush; to lie in wait for. 3. To tend; to guard. 4. To observe in order to detect or prevent, or for some particular purpose.

WĄTCHED, *pp.* Guarded; observed with steady vigilance.

WĄTCH'ER, *n.* 1. One who sits up or continues awake; particularly, one who attends upon the sick during the night. 2. A diligent observer; [*obs.*]

†WĄTCH'ET, *a.* [Sax. *wæced.*] Pale or light blue. *Dryden.*

WĄTCH'FUL, *a.* Vigilant; attentive; careful to observe; observant; cautious.

WĄTCH'FUL-LY, *adv.* Vigilantly; heedfully; with careful observation of the approach of evil, or attention to duty.

WĄTCH'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Vigilance; heedfulness; heed; suspicious attention; careful and diligent observation. 2. Wakefulness; indisposition or inability to sleep.

WĄTCH'-GLĂSS, *n.* 1. In *ships*, a half-hour glass, used to measure the time of a watch on deck. 2. A concavo-convex glass for covering the face or dial of a watch.

WĄTCH'-HOUSE, *n.* [*watch* and *house.*] A house in which a watch or guard is placed. *Gay.*

WĄTCH'ING, *ppr.* Being awake; guarding; attending the sick; carefully observing.

WĄTCH'ING, *n.* Wakefulness; inability to sleep.

WĄTCH'-LĪGHT, *n.* A candle with a rush wick. *Addison.*

WĄTCH'MĀ-KER, *n.* [*watch* and *maker.*] One whose occupation is to make and repair watches.

WĄTCH'MAN, *n.* A sentinel; a guard. *Swift.*

WĄTCH'TOW-ER, *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies or the approach of danger.

WĄTCH'WÒRD, *n.* The word given to sentinels, and to such as have occasion to visit the guards, used as a signal by which a friend is known from an enemy, or a person who has a right to pass the watch, from one who has not.

WĄ'TER, *n.* [Sax. *wæter*, *wæs*; D. *water*; G. *wasser*; Dan. *vater*; Sw. *vatten*; Goth. *wato.*] 1. A fluid, the most abundant and most necessary for living beings of any in nature, except air. Water, when pure, is colorless, destitute of taste and smell, ponderous, transparent, and in a very small degree compressible. 2. The ocean; a sea; a lake; a river; any great collection of water; as in the phrase, to go by *water*. 3. Urine. 4. The color or lustre of a diamond or pearl, sometimes perhaps of other precious stones; as, a diamond of the first *water*, that is, perfectly pure and transparent. 5. *Water* is a name given to several liquid substances or humors in animal bodies.—*To hold water*, to be sound or tight; [*obsolete or vulgar.*]

WĄ'TER-BEĂR'ER, *n.* [*water* and *bearer.*] In *astronomy*, a sign of the zodiac, called, also, *Aquarius.*

WĄ'TER-BEL'LOWS, *n.* [*water* and *bellows.*] A machine for blowing air into a furnace, by means of a column of water falling through a vertical tube.

WĄ'TER-BŌRNE, *pp.* Borne by the water; floated; having water sufficient to float. *Smollett.*

WĄ'TER-ĊAL'A-MINT, *n.* A species of mint or mentha.

WĄ'TER-ĊAR'RIAĠE, *n.* 1. Transportation or conveyance by water; or the means of transporting by water. 2. A vessel or boat; [*obs.*]

WĄ'TER-ĊART, *n.* A cart bearing a large cask of water which is conveyed into a cylinder full of holes, by means of which the water is sprinkled upon the ground.

WĄ'TER-ĊLOĊK, *n.* The clepsydra; an instrument or machine serving to measure time by the fall of a certain quantity of water.

WĄ'TER-ĊLOS'ET, *n.* A closet or apartment for washing or other purposes of cleanliness.

WĄ'TER-ĊOL'OR, *n.* *Water-colors*, in *painting* or *limning*, are colors diluted and mixed with gum-water.

WĄ'TER-ĊŌURSE, *n.* [*water* and *course.*] 1. A stream of water; a river or brook. *Is.* xliv. 2. A channel or canal for the conveyance of water, particularly in draining lands.

WĄ'TER-ĊRESS, *n.* [*water* and *cress.*] A small creeping plant or weed growing in watery places. *Cyc.*

WĄ'TER-ĊRŌW'FOOT, *n.* [*water* and *crowfoot.*] A plant on which cows are said to be fond of feeding.

WĄ'TER-DROP, *n.* [*water* and *drop.*] A drop of water.

WĄ'TER-DROP'WÒRT, *n.* A plant. *Lee.*

WĄ'TER-EL'E-PHANT, *n.* A name given to the hippopotamus.

WĄ'TER-EN'ĠĪNE, *n.* [*water* and *engine.*] An engine to raise water; or an engine moved by water.

WĄ'TER-FĄLL, *n.* A fall or perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream, or a descent nearly perpendicular; a cascade; a cataract. But the word is generally used of the fall of a small river or rivulet.

WĄ'TER-FLAG, *n.* Water flower-de-luce.

WĄ'TER-FLOOD, *n.* [*water* and *flood.*] A flood of water; an inundation.

WĄ'TER-FLŸ, *n.* [*water* and *fly.*] An insect that is seen on the water.

WĄ'TER-FOWL, *n.* A fowl that frequents the water, or lives about rivers, lakes, or on or near the sea; an aquatic fowl.

WĄ'TER-FOX, *n.* [*water* and *fox.*] A name given to the carp, on account of its cunning. *Walton.*

WĄ'TER-FUR'RŌW, *n.* In *agriculture*, a deep furrow made for conducting water from the ground and keeping it dry.

WĄ'TER-FUR'RŌW, *v. t.* To plough or open water-furrows.

WĄ'TER-GĄLL, *n.* 1. A cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water. 2. An appearance in the rainbow.

WĄ'TER-ĠER'MAN-DER, *n.* A plant. *Cyc.*

WĄ'TER-GOD, *n.* [*water* and *god.*] A deity that presides over the water.

WĄ'TER-GRŪ'EL, *n.* A liquid food, composed of water and a small portion of meal or other farinaceous substance boiled.

WĄ'TER-GĀUĠE, } *n.* An instrument for measuring or
WĄ'TER-GAĠE, } ascertaining the depth or quantity of water.

WĄ'TER-HAM'MER, *n.* A column of water in a vacuum, which, not being supported as in the air, falls against the end of the vessel with a peculiar noise.

WĄ'TER-HAIR-GRĂSS, *n.* A species of grass. *Cyc.*

WĄ'TER-HEMP-AG'RI-MO-NY, *n.* A plant. *Lee.*

WĄ'TER-HEN, *n.* [*water* and *hen.*] A water-fowl. *Cyc.*

WĄ'TER-HOG, *n.* A quadruped of South America. *Linne.*

WĄ'TER-LAU'REL, *n.* [*water* and *laurel.*] A plant.

WĄ'TER-LĒAF, *n.* [*water* and *leaf.*] A plant. *Lee.*

WA'TER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of water. *Tooke.*
WA'TER-LEV'EL, *n.* [*water* and *level.*] The level formed by the surface of still water.
WA'TER-LIL'Y, *n.* [*water* and *lily.*] A plant. *Lee.*
WA'TER-LINE, *n.* A horizontal line supposed to be drawn about a ship's bottom, at the surface of the water.
WA'TER-LOGGED, *a.* Lying like a log on the water.
WA'TER-MAN, *n.* [*water* and *man.*] A boatman; a ferryman; a man who manages water-craft. *Gay.*
WA'TER-MARK, *n.* [*water* and *mark.*] The mark or limit of the rise of a flood. *Dryden.*
WA'TER-MEL'ON, *n.* [*water* and *melon.*] A plant and its fruit, of the genus *cucurbita*, (*C. citrullus.*)
WA'TER-MILL, *n.* A mill whose machinery is moved by water, and thus distinguished from a wind-mill.
WA'TER-MINT. *See* WATER-CALAMINT.
WA'TER-NEWT, *n.* An animal of the lizard tribe.
WA'TER-OR'DE-AL, *n.* A judicial trial of persons accused of crimes, by means of water; *formerly in use among illiterate and superstitious nations.*
WA'TER-OU'ZEL, *n.* A fowl of the genus *sturnus.*
WA'TER-PARS'NEP, *n.* A plant of the genus *sium.*
WA'TER-PŌ-A, *n.* A species of grass, the *poa aquatica.*
WA'TER-POISE, *n.* [*water* and *poise.*] An instrument for examining the purity of water.
WA'TER-POT, *n.* A vessel for holding or conveying water, or for sprinkling water on cloth in bleaching, or on plants, &c.
WA'TER-PROOF, *a.* [*water* and *proof.*] Impervious to water; so firm and compact as not to admit water.
WA'TER-RAD'ISH, *n.* A species of water-cresses.
WA'TER-RAIL, *n.* A fowl of the genus *rallus.*
WA'TER-RAT, *n.* An animal of the genus *mus.*
WA'TER-ROCK'ET, *n.* 1. A species of water-cresses. 2. A kind of fire-work to be discharged in the water.
WA'TER-ROT, *v. t.* To rot by steeping in water.
WA'TER-ROT-TED, *pp.* Rotted by being steeped in water.
WA'TER-ROT-TING, *ppr.* Rotting in water.
WA'TER-SAIL, *n.* [*water* and *sail.*] A small sail used under a studding-sail or driver-boom. *Mar. Dict.*
WA'TER-SAP-PHIRE, *n.* [*water* and *sapphire.*] A kind of blue precious stone.
WA'TER-SHOOT, *n.* [*water* and *shoot.*] A sprig or shoot from the root or stock of a tree. [*Local.*]
WA'TER-SNAKE, *n.* A snake that frequents the water.
WA'TER-SŌAK, *v. t.* [*water* and *soak.*] To soak or fill the interstices with water.
WA'TER-SŌAKED, *pp.* Soaked or having its interstices filled with water; as, *water-soaked* wood.
WA'TER-SŌLD'IER, *n.* A plant of the genus *stratiotes.*
WA'TER-SPAN'IEL, *n.* A dog so called. *Sidney.*
WA'TER-SPOUT, *n.* At *sea*, a vertical column of water, raised from the surface of the sea and driven furiously by the wind.
WA'TER-TA'BLE, *n.* [*water* and *table.*] In *architecture*, a ledge in the wall of a building, about eighteen or twenty inches from the ground.
WA'TER-TATH, *n.* In *England*, a species of coarse grass growing in wet grounds. *Cyc.*
WA'TER-THER-MOM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the precise degree of cold at which water ceases to be condensed. *Cyc.*
WA'TER-TIGHT, *a.* So tight as not to admit water.
WA'TER-TRE'FOIL, *n.* A plant. *Mortimer.*
WA'TER-VI'O-LET, *n.* [*water* and *violet.*] A plant.
WA'TER-WAY, *n.* In a *ship's deck*, a piece of timber, forming a channel for conducting water to the scuppers.
WA'TER-WHEEL, *n.* 1. A wheel moved by water. 2. An engine for raising water from a deep well.
WA'TER-WIL'LŌW, *n.* [*water* and *willow.*] A plant.
WA'TER-WITH, *n.* [*water* and *with.*] A plant.
WA'TER-WŌRK, *n.* *Water-works* are hydraulic machines or engines, particularly such as form artificial fountains, spouts and the like.
WA'TER-WŌRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *elatine.*
WA'TER, *v. t.* 1. To irrigate; to overflow with water, or to wet with water; as, to *water* land. 2. To supply with water. 3. To supply with water for drink. 4. To diversify; to wet and calender; to give a wavy appearance to.
WA'TER, *v. i.* 1. To shed water or liquid matter. 2. To get or take in water.—*The mouth waters*, a phrase denoting that a person has a longing desire.
WA'TER-AGE, *n.* Money paid for transportation by water.
WA'TERED, *pp.* Overspread or sprinkled with water; made wet; supplied with water; made lustrous by being wet and calendered.
WA'TER-ER, *n.* One who waters. *Carew.*
WA'TER-I-NESS, *n.* [from *watery.*] Moisture; humidity; a state of abounding with water. *Arbuthnot.*
WA'TER-ING, *ppr.* Overflowing; sprinkling or wetting with water; supplying with water.
WA'TER-ING, *n.* 1. The act of overflowing or sprinkling with water; the act of supplying with water. 2. The place where water is supplied.
WA'TER-ING-PLACE, *n.* A place to which people resort for mineral water, or for the use of water in some way or other.
WA'TER-ING-TROUGH, *n.* A trough in which cattle and horses drink.
WA'TER-ISH, *a.* 1. Resembling water; thin, as a liquor. *Dryden.* 2. Moist; somewhat watery. *Hale.*
WA'TER-ISH-NESS, *n.* Thinness, as of a liquor; resemblance to water. *Floyer.*
WA'TER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of water. *Mitford.*
WA'TER-Y, *a.* 1. Resembling water; thin or transparent, as a liquid. 2. Tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless. 3. Wet; abounding with water. 4. Pertaining to water. 5. Consisting of water.
WATH, *n.* Food used in the North of England. *Grose.*
WAT'TLE, *n.* [Sax. *watel.*] 1. *Properly*, a twig or flexible rod; and hence, a hurdle. 2. The fleshy excrescence that grows under the throat of a cock or turkey, or a like substance on a fish. 3. A rod laid on a roof to support the thatch.
WAT'TLE, *v. t.* 1. To bind with twigs. 2. To twist or interweave twigs one with another; to plat; to form a kind of net-work with flexible branches.
WAT'TLED, *pp.* Bound or interwoven with twigs.
WAT'TLING, *ppr.* Interweaving with twigs.
WAUL, *v. i.* To cry, as a cat.
WAUL'ING, *ppr.* Crying, as a cat.
WAVE, *n.* [Sax. *weg*, *wæg*; G. *woge*; Sw. *våg*; Ir. *buaice.*] 1. A moving swell or volume of water; *usually*, a swell raised and driven by wind. 2. Unevenness; inequality of surface. 3. The line or streak of lustre on cloth watered and calendered.
WAVE, *v. i.* [Sax. *wafian.*] 1. To play loosely; to move like a wave, one way and the other; to float; to undulate. 2. To be moved, as a signal. 3. To fluctuate; to waver; to be in an unsettled state; [*obs.*]
WAVE, *v. t.* [*See* WAVER.] 1. To raise into inequalities of surface. 2. To move one way and the other; to brandish. 3. To waft; to remove any thing floating. 4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or waving motion.
WAVE, *v. t.* [Norm. *weyver*, *waive.*] 1. To put off; to cast off; to cast away; to reject; usually written *waive.* 2. To quit; to depart from. 3. To put off; to put aside for the present, or to omit to pursue.
WAVED, *pp.* 1. Moved one way and the other; brandished. 2. Put off; omitted.—3. *a.* In *heraldry*, indented. 4. Variegated in lustre.—5. In *botany*, undate; rising and falling in waves on the margin, as a leaf.
WAVE'LESS, *a.* Free from waves; undisturbed; unagitated.
WA'VEL-LITE, *n.* [from *Wavel*, the discoverer.] A mineral, a phosphate or sub-phosphate of alumin.
WAVE'-LOAF, *n.* A loaf for a wave-offering.
WAVE'-OF-FER-ING, *n.* An offering made with waving towards the four cardinal points. *Num.* xviii.
WA'VER, *v. i.* [Sax. *wafian*; Dan. *svæver.*] 1. To play or move to and fro; to move one way and the other. 2. To fluctuate; to be unsettled in opinion; to vacillate; to be undetermined. 3. To totter; to reel; to be in danger of falling.
WA'VER, *n.* A name given to a sapling or young timber-tree in England. [*Local.*]
WA'VER-ER, *n.* One who wavers; one who is unsettled in doctrine, faith or opinion.
WA'VER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Fluctuating; being in doubt; undetermined.
WA'VER-ING-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being wavering.
WAVE'-SUB-JECT'ED, *a.* Subject to be overflowed.
WAVE'-WŌRN, *a.* [*wave* and *worn.*] Worn by the waves.
WAV'ING, *ppr.* Moving as a wave; playing to and fro; brandishing.
WAV'URE, *n.* The act of waving or putting off. *R. Peel.*
WA'VY, *a.* [from *wave.*] 1. Rising or swelling in waves; full of waves. 2. Playing to and fro; undulating. 3. Undulating on the border or on the surface.
† WAWES, or WAES, for *waves.* *Spenser.*
WAWL, *v. i.* [Icel. *vaele*, if not formed from the sound.] To cry; to howl. *Shak.*
WAX, *n.* [Sax. *wæx*, *wex*; G. *wachs*; D. *wasch*; Sw. *vax.*] 1. A thick, viscid, tenacious substance, collected by bees, or excreted from their bodies, and employed in the construction of their cells; usually called *bees' wax.* 2. A thick, tenacious substance excreted in the ear. 3. A substance secreted by certain plants, forming a silvery powder on the leaves and fruit, as in the wax-palm and wax-myrtle. 4. A substance found on the hinder legs of bees, which is supposed to be their food. 5. A substance used in sealing letters; called *sealing-wax*, or *Spanish wax.* 6. A thick substance used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread.
WAX, *v. t.* To smear or rub with wax.

WAX, *v. i.*; pret. *waxed*; pp. *waxed*, or *waxen*. [Sax. *weaxan*; G. *wachsen*; Sw. *växa*.] 1. To increase in size; to grow; to become larger. 2. To pass from one state to another; to become.

WAX'-BILL, *n.* A bird, a species of *loxia*.

WAX'-CAN-DLE, *n.* A candle made of wax.

WAX'-CHAND-LER, *n.* A maker of wax-candles.

WAXED, *pp.* Smeared or rubbed with wax.

WAX'EN, *a.* Made of wax; as, *waxen* cells. *Milton.*

WAX'ING, *ppr.* Growing; increasing; becoming; smearing with wax.

WAX'ING, *n.* In *chemistry*, the preparation of any matter to render it fit for melting; also, the process of stopping out colors in calico-printing. *Cyc.*

WAX'-MYR-TLE, *n.* The bayberry, a shrub.

WAX'-PALM, *n.* A species of palm.

WAX'-WORK, *n.* Figures formed of wax, in imitation of real beings.

WAX'Y, *a.* Soft like wax; resembling wax; viscid; adhesive.

WAY, *n.* [Sax. *wæg*, *weg*; G., D. *weg*; Dan. *vej*; Sw. *väg*; L., It. *via*; Fr. *voie*.] 1. *Literally*, a passing; hence, a passage; the place of passing; hence, a road of any kind; a highway; a private road; a lane; a street; any place for the passing of men, cattle or other animals. 2. Length of space; as, a great *way*. 3. Course; direction of motion or travel. 4. Passage; room for passing. 5. Course, or regular course. 6. Tendency to any meaning or act. 7. Sphere of observation. 8. Manner of doing any thing; method; means of doing. 9. Method; scheme of management. 10. Manner of thinking or behavior; particular turn of opinion; determination or humor. 11. Manner; mode. 12. Method; manner of practice. 13. Method or plan of life and conduct; as, instruct your children in the right *way*. 14. Course; process of things, good or bad. 15. Right method to act or know. 16. General scheme of acting. 17. *Ways*, plu. the timbers on which a ship is launched.—*To make way*, to give room for passing; or to make a vacancy.—*To give way*, to recede; to make room; or to yield.—*To make one's way*, to advance in life by efforts.—*By the way*, *en passant*, as we proceed.—*To go one's way*, or *to come one's way*, to go or come along. *Shak.*—*In the way*, a phrase noting obstruction.—*To be under way*, in *seamen's language*, to be in motion, as when a ship begins to move.—*Ways and means*, in *legislation*, means for raising money; resources for revenue.

WĀY'-BREAD, *n.* A name given to the herb plantain.

WĀY'FĀR-ER, *n.* [*way* and *fare*; Sax. *faran*.] A traveler; a passenger. *Carew.*

WĀY'FĀR-ING, *a.* Traveling; passing; being on a journey. *Judges* xix.

WĀY'FĀR-ING-TREE, *n.* A shrub. *Cyc.*

* WAY-LĀID', *pp.* Watched in the way.

* WAY-LĀY', *v. t.* [*way* and *lay*.] To watch insidiously in the way with a view to seize, rob or slay; to beset in ambush. *Dryden.* [*In this word there is little difference of accent.*]

* WAY-LĀY'ER, *n.* One who waits for another in ambush, with a view to seize, rob or slay him.

WĀY'-LĒAVE, *n.* A provincial term for the ground purchased for a wagon-way between coal-pits and a river. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

WĀY'LESS, *a.* Having no road or path; pathless; trackless. *Drayton.*

WĀY'-MĀ-KER, *n.* One who makes a way; a precursor. *Bacon.*

WĀY'-MĀRK, *n.* A mark to guide in traveling.

† WĀY'MENT, *v. i.* [Sax. *wa.*] To lament. *Spenser.*

WĀY'-PANE, *n.* A slip left for cartage in watered land. [*Local.*]

WĀY'-THIS-TLE, *n.* A troublesome plant or perennial weed. *Cyc.*

WĀY'WARD, *a.* [*way* and *ward.*] Froward; peevish; perverse; liking his own way.

WĀY'-WĀR-DEN, *n.* In *local usage*, the surveyor of a road. *England.*

WĀY'WARD-LY, *adv.* Frowardly; perversely. *Sidney.*

WĀY'WARD-NESS, *n.* Frowardness; perverseness.

WĀY'-WĪS-ER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the distance which one has traveled on the road; called, also, *perambulator*, and *podometer*, or *pedometer*.

WĀY'WODE, or WĀI'WODE, *n.* 1. In the *Ottoman empire*, the governor of a small town or province; also, a Mussulman charged with the collection of taxes, or with the police of a place.—2. In *Poland*, the governor of a province. *Cyc.*

WĀY'WODE-SHIP, *n.* The province or jurisdiction of a waywode. *Eton.*

WE, *pron.*; *plu.* of I; or rather a different word, denoting the person speaking and another or others with him.

WĒAK, *a.* [Sax. *waac*, *wace*; G. *weich*, *schwach*; D. *zwak*; Dan. *veeg*, *væg*; Sw. *vek.*] 1. Having little physical strength; feeble. 2. Infirm; not healthy. 3. Not able to bear a great weight. 4. Not strong; not compact; easily broken. 5. Not able to resist a violent attack. 6. Soft; pliant; not stiff. 7. Low; small; feeble. 8. Feeble of mind; wanting spirit; wanting vigor of understanding. 9. Not much impregnated with ingredients, or with things that excite action, or with stimulating and nourishing substances. 10. Not politically powerful. 11. Not having force of authority or energy. 12. Not having moral force or power to convince; not well supported by truth or reason. 13. Not well supported by argument. 14. Unfortified; accessible; impressible. 15. Not having full conviction or confidence.—16. *Weak* land is land of a light, thin soil. *Cyc.*

† WĒAK, *v. t.* To make weak.

† WĒAK, *v. i.* To become weak. *Chaucer.*

WĒAK'EN, (wee'kn) *v. t.* [Sax. *wacan.*] 1. To lessen the strength of, or to deprive of strength; to debilitate; to enfeeble. 2. To reduce in strength or spirit.

WĒAK'ENED, *pp.* Debilitated; enfeebled; reduced in strength.

WĒAK'EN-ER, *n.* He or that which weakens.

WĒAK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Debilitating; enfeebling; reducing the strength or vigor of any thing.

WĒAK'-HEART-ED, *a.* Having little courage.

WĒAK'LING, *n.* A feeble creature. *Shak.*

WĒAK'LY, *adv.* 1. Feebly; with little physical strength; faintly; not forcibly. 2. With want of efficacy. 3. With feebleness of mind or intellect; indiscreetly; injuriously. 4. Timorously; with little courage or fortitude.

WĒAK'LY, *a.* Not strong of constitution; infirm. *Raleigh.*

WĒAK'NESS, *n.* 1. Want of physical strength; want of force or vigor; feebleness. 2. Want of sprightliness. 3. Want of steadiness. 4. Infirmity; unhealthiness. 5. Want of moral force or effect upon the mind. 6. Want of judgment; feebleness of mind; foolishness. 7. Defect; failing; fault; *with a plural.*

WĒAK'SIDE, *n.* Foible; deficiency; failing; infirmity.

WĒAL, *n.* [Sax. *wela*; G. *wohl*; Dan. *vel.*] 1. A sound state of a person or thing; a state which is prosperous, or at least not unfortunate, not declining; prosperity; happiness. 2. Republic; state; public interest.

WEAL, *n.* The mark of a stripe. *See* WALE.

WEALD, WALD, WALT, WOLD, in Saxon and other Teutonic dialects, signifies a wood or forest. It is found in names, as in *Walt-ham*, wood-house; corruptly pronounced *Wal-tham*.

WĒALS'MAN, *n.* [*weal* and *man.*] A name given sneeringly to a politician. *Shak.*

WEALTH, (welth) *n.* [from *weal*; Sax. *welega*, *welga*, rich.] 1. Prosperity; external happiness; [*obs.*] 2. Riches; large possessions of money, goods or land; that abundance of worldly estate which exceeds the estate of the greater part of the community; affluence; opulence.

WEALTH'I-LY, *adv.* Richly. *Shak.*

WEALTH'I-NESS, *n.* State of being wealthy; richness.

WEALTH'Y, (welth'y) *a.* Rich; having large possessions in lands, goods, money or securities, or larger than the generality of men; opulent; affluent.

WĒAN, *v. t.* [Sax. *wenan*, *gewænan.*] 1. To accustom and reconcile, as a child or other young animal, to a want or deprivation of the breast. 2. To detach or alienate, as the affections, from any object of desire; to reconcile to the want or loss of any thing.

WĒANED, *pp.* Accustomed or reconciled to the want of the breast or other object of desire.

WĒAN'EL, or WĒAN'LING, *n.* A child or other animal newly weaned. *Milton.*

WĒAN'ING, *ppr.* Accustoming or reconciling, as a young child or other animal, to a want of the breast; reconciling to the want of any object of desire.

WEAP'ON, (wep'n) *n.* [Sax. *wæpn*, *wepn*; D., G. *wapen*; Dan. *vaaben*; Sw. *vapen.*] 1. Any instrument of offense; any thing used or designed to be used in destroying or annoying an enemy. 2. An instrument for contest, or for combating enemies. 3. An instrument of defense.—4. *Weapons*, in *botany*, arms; thorns, prickles and stings, with which plants are furnished for defense.

WEAP'ONED, (wep'nd) *a.* Armed; furnished with weapons or arms; equipped. *Hayward.*

WEAP'ON-LESS, *a.* Unarmed; having no weapon. *Milton.*

† WEAP'ON-SALVE, *n.* A salve which was supposed to cure the wound, by being applied to the weapon that made it.

WEĀR, *v. t.*; pret. *wore*; pp. *worn.* [W. *gwariaw*; Sax. *weran*, *werian.*] 1. To waste or impair by rubbing or attrition; to lessen or diminish by time, use or instruments. 2. To carry appendant to the body, as clothes or weapons. 3. To have or exhibit an appearance; to bear. 4. To affect by degrees.—*To wear away*, to consume; to impair, diminish or destroy by gradual attrition or decay.—*To wear off*, to diminish by attrition or slow decay.—*To wear*

out. 1. To consume; to render useless by attrition or decay. 2. To consume tediously. 3. To harass; to tire. 4. To waste the strength of.

WEĀR, *v. i.* 1. To be wasted; to be diminished by attrition, by use, or by time. 2. To be tediously spent. 3. To be consumed by slow degrees.—*To wear off*, to pass away by degrees.

WEĀR, *n.* 1. The act of wearing; diminution by friction. 2. The thing worn.

WEĀR, *n.* [Sax. *wær*, *wer*; D. *waaren*, or *weeren*.] 1. A dam in a river to stop and raise the water, for conducting it to a mill, or for taking fish. 2. An instrument or kind of basket-work for catching fish.

WEĀR'A-BLE, *a.* That can be worn. *Swift.*

WEARD, Sax. a warden, in names, denotes watchfulness or care; but it must not be confounded with *ward*, in *toward*.

WEĀR'ER, *n.* 1. One who wears or carries as appendant to the body. 2. That which wastes or diminishes.

WĒA'RI-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being weary or tired; that lassitude or exhaustion of strength, which is induced by labor; fatigue. 2. Lassitude; uneasiness proceeding from continued waiting, disappointed expectation or exhausted patience, or from other cause.

WEĀR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Bearing on or appendant to the person; diminishing by friction; consuming. 2. *a.* Denoting what is worn.

WEĀR'ING, *n.* Clothes; garments. *Shak.*

† WEĀR'ISH, *a.* 1. Boggy; watery. 2. Weak; washy.

WĒA'RI-SȮME, *a.* [from *weary*.] Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious; fatiguing.

WĒA'RI-SȮME-LY, *adv.* Tediously; so as to cause weariness. *Raleigh.*

WĒA'RI-SȮME-NESS, *n.* The quality of exhausting strength or patience; tiresomeness; tediousness.

WĒA'RY, *a.* [Sax. *werig*.] 1. Having the strength much exhausted by toil or violent exertion; tired; fatigued; [this word expresses less than *tired*.] 2. Having the patience exhausted, or the mind yielding to discouragement. 3. Causing weariness; tiresome.

WĒA'RY, *v. t.* 1. To reduce or exhaust the physical strength of the body; to tire; to fatigue. 2. To make impatient of continuance. 3. To harass by any thing irksome.—*To weary out*, to subdue or exhaust by fatigue.

WĒAS'AND, } *n.* [Sax. *wasend*, *wæsend*.] The windpipe
WĒ'SAND, } or trachea; the canal through which air passes to and from the lungs.

WĒAS'EL, } (wē'zl) *n.* [Sax. *wesle*; Dan. *vesel*; G. *wiesel*; D.
WEE'SEL, } *weezel*.] A small animal, of the genus *mustela*, which feeds on small birds, but particularly on mice.

WĒAS'EL-ȻOOT, *n.* The red-headed smew.

WEAŦH'ER, (weth'er) *n.* [Sax. *weder*, *wæder*, or *wether*; G. *wetter*; D. *weder*, or *weer*.] 1. The state of the air or atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness, and the like; as, warm *weather*. 2. Change of the state of the air; [*l. u.*] *Bacon.* 3. Storm; tempest; [*l. u.*] *Dryden.*—*Stress of weather*, violent winds; force of tempests.

WEAŦH'ER, (weth'er) *v. t.* 1. To air; to expose to the air; [*rarely used.*] *Spenser.*—2. In *seamen's language*, to sail to the windward of something else. 3. To pass with difficulty.—*To weather a point*, to gain or accomplish it against opposition.—*To weather out*, to endure; to hold out to the end; as, to *weather out* a storm. *Addison.*—*Weather* is used with several words, either as an adjective, or as forming part of a compound word.

WEAŦH'ER-BĒAT'EN, *a.* Beaten or harassed by the weather.

WEAŦH'ER-BIT, *n.* A turn of the cable about the end of the windlass, without the knight-heads. *Cyc.*

WEAŦH'ER-BȮARD, *n.* That side of a ship which is towards the wind; the windward side. So, in other words, *weather* signifies towards the wind or windward; as in *weather*-bow, *weather*-braces, *weather*-gage, *weather*-lifts, *weather*-quarter, *weather*-shrouds, *weather*-side, *weather*-shore, &c.

WEAŦH'ER-BȮARD'ING, *n.* The act of nailing up boards against a wall; or the boards themselves. *Cyc.*

WEAŦH'ER-BȮARDS, *n.* Pieces of plank placed in the ports of a ship, when laid up in ordinary. *Mar. Dict.*

WEAŦH'ER-BȮW. *See* WEATHERBOARD.

WEAŦH'ER-ȻLOŦHS, *n.* Long pieces of canvas or tarpauling used to preserve the hammocs from injury by the weather when stowed, or to defend persons from the wind and spray.

WEAŦH'ER-ȻOȻK, *n.* 1. Something in the shape of a cock placed on the stop of a spire, which, by turning, shows the direction of the wind; a vane, or weather-vane. 2. Any thing or person that turns easily and frequently; a fickle, inconstant person.

WEAŦH'ER-DRIV-EN, *a.* [*weather* and *driven*.] Driven by winds or storms; forced by stress of weather.

WEAŦH'ER-FEND, *v. t.* [*weather* and *fend*.] To shelter.

WEAŦH'ER-GĀGE, *n.* [*weather* and *gage*.] Something that shows the weather. Qu. *Hudibras.* A ship is said to have the *weather-gage* of another, when she is at the windward of her.

WEAŦH'ER-GẠLL, *n.* A secondary rainbow, said to be a sign of bad weather. *North of England.*

WEAŦH'ER-GLĂSS, *n.* [*weather* and *glass*.] An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere. *Cyc.*

WEAŦH'ER-HELM, *n.* A ship is said to carry a *weather-helm*, when she is inclined to come too near the wind.

WEAŦH'ER-MŌST, *a.* Being farthest to the windward.

WEAŦH'ER-PROOF, *a.* Proof against rough weather.

WEAŦH'ER-RŌLL, *n.* [*weather* and *roll*.] The roll of a ship to the windward; opposed to *lee-lurch*.

WEAŦH'ER-SPȲ, *n.* [*weather* and *spy*.] A star-gazer; one that foretells the weather. [*Little used.*] *Donne.*

WEAŦH'ER-TĪDE, *n.* The tide which sets against the lee side of a ship, impelling her to the windward.

WEAŦH'ER-WĪSE, *a.* [*weather* and *wise*.] Skillful in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather.

† WEAŦH'ER-WĪS-ER, *n.* Something that foreshows the weather. *Derham.*

WEAŦH'ERED, *pp.* Passed to the windward; passed with difficulty.

WEAŦH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Passing or sailing to the windward; passing with difficulty.

WĒAVE, *v. t.*: pret. *wove*; pp. *woven*, *wove*. The regular form, *weaved*, is rarely or never used. [Sax. *wefan*; G. *weben*; D. *weeven*.] 1. To unite threads of any kind in such a manner as to form cloth. 2. To unite any thing flexible. 3. To unite by intermixture or close connection. 4. To interpose; to insert.

WĒAVE, *v. i.* To practice weaving; to work with a loom.

WĒAV'ER, *n.* 1. One who weaves; one whose occupation is to weave. 2. A bird; the common name of the genus *ploceus*, of several species, natives of Africa and the E. Indies; so called because they construct curious and often pensile nests, by interweaving twigs and fibres.

WĒAV'ER-FISH, *n.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

WĒAV'ING, *ppr.* Forming cloth by intertexture of threads.

WĒAV'ING, *n.* 1. The act or art of forming cloth in a loom, by the union or intertexture of threads. 2. The task or work to be done in making cloth.

WEB, *n.* [Sax. *web*; Sw. *våf*.] 1. Texture of threads; plexus; any thing woven.—2. *Locally*, a piece of linen cloth. *England.* 3. A dusky film that forms over the eye and hinders the sight; suffusion. 4. Some part of a sword.—5. In *ship-building*, the thin partition on the inside of the rim, and between the spokes of a sheave. *Cyc.*—6. In *ornithology*, the membrane which unites the toes of many water-fowls.—*Web of a coulter* is the thin, sharp part.

WEBBED, *a.* Having the toes united by a membrane or web; as, the *webbed* feet of aquatic fowls.

WEB'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having webbed feet; palmiped.

WEB'STĚR, *n.* [Sax. *webstre*.] A weaver. The old word is *webber*. *Camden.*

WED, *v. t.* [Sax. *weddian*; Sw. *vådja*; Dan. *vedder*.] 1. To marry; to take for husband or for wife. 2. To join in marriage. 3. To unite closely in affection; to attach firmly. 4. To unite forever. 5. To espouse; to take part with; [*obs.*]

WED, *v. i.* To marry; to contract matrimony. *Shak.*

WED, *n.* A pledge.

WED'DED, *pp.* Married; closely attached.

WED'DING, *ppr.* Marrying; uniting with in matrimony.

WED'DING, *n.* Marriage; nuptials; nuptial ceremony; nuptial festivities. *Shak.*

WED'DING-ȻLŌŦHES, *n.* Garments for a bride or a bridegroom, to be worn at marriage.

WED'DING-DAY, *n.* The day of marriage.

WED'DING-FĒAST, *n.* [*wedding* and *feast*.] A feast or entertainment prepared for the guests at a wedding.

WEDGE, *n.* [Sax. *wecg*, *wæcg*; Dan. *veg*; Sw. *vigg*; D. *wig*.] 1. A mass of metal. *Josh.* vii. 2. A piece of metal, particularly iron, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting wood, rocks, &c. 3. Something in the form of a wedge.

WEDGE, *v. t.* 1. To cleave with a wedge; to rive; [*l. u.*] 2. To drive as a wedge is driven; to crowd or compress closely. 3. To force, as a wedge forces its way. 4. To fasten with a wedge or with wedges. 5. To fix in the manner of a wedge.

WEDGED, *pp.* Split with a wedge; fastened with a wedge; closely compressed.

WEDGE'-SHĀPED, *a.* [*wedge* and *shape*.] Having the shape of a wedge; cuneiform. *Smith.*

WEDGE'WOOD-VĀSE, *n.* A kind of earthen vase, first made by Mr. Wedgewood.

WEDGING, *ppr.* Cleaving with a wedge; fastening with wedges; compressing closely.

WED'LOȻK, *n.* [qu. *wed* and *lock*; or Sax. *lac*, a gift.] Marriage; matrimony. *Addison.*

WED LOCK, *v. t.* To marry. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*
WED'LOCKED, *pp.* United in marriage. [*L. u.*] *Milton.*
WEDNES'DAY, (wenz'de) *n.* [Sax. *Wodensdæg*, Woden's day; Sw. *Odensdag*, or *Onsdag*; from *Wodin*, or *Odin*, a deity or chief.] The fourth day of the week; the next day after Tuesday.
†WEE, *a.* [contracted from G. *wenig.*] Small; little.
WEECH'ELM, or WITCH'-ELM, *n.* A species of elm. *Bacon.*
WEED, *n.* [Sax. *weod.*] 1. The general name of any plant that is useless or noxious. 2. Any kind of unprofitable substance among ores in mines, as mundic or marcasite; [*local.*]
WEED, *n.* [Sax. *wæd*, *wæda.*] 1. *Properly*, a garment, as in *Spenser*, but now used only in the plural, *weeds*, for the mourning apparel of a female; as, a widow's *weeds*. 2. An upper garment; [*obs.*]
WEED, *v. t.* [Sax. *weodian*; D. *weeden.*] 1. To free from noxious plants. 2. To take away, as noxious plants. 3. To free from any thing hurtful or offensive. 4. To root out vice.
WEED'ED, *pp.* Freed from weeds or whatever is noxious.
WEED'ER, *n.* One that weeds or frees from any thing noxious.
WEED'ER-Y, *n.* Weeds. *More.*
WEED'-HOOK, or WEED'ING-HOOK, *n.* [*weed* and *hook.*] A hook used for cutting away or extirpating weeds.
WEED'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from weeds or whatever is noxious to growth.
WEED'ING, *n.* The operation of freeing from noxious weeds, as a crop. *Cyc.*
WEED'ING-CHIS'EL, *n.* A tool with a divided chisel point, for cutting the roots of large weeds within the ground.
WEED'ING-FOR'CEPS, or WEED'ING-TONGS, *n.* An instrument for taking up some sorts of plants in weeding.
WEED'ING-FORK, *n.* A strong, three-pronged fork, used in cleaning ground of weeds.
WEED'ING-RHIM, *n.* An implement somewhat like the frame of a wheel-barrow, used for tearing up weeds on summer fallows, &c.; *used in Kent, Eng. Cyc.*
WEED'LESS, *a.* Free from weeds or noxious matter.
WEED'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of weeds; as, *weedy* trophies. *Shak.* 2. Abounding with weeds; as, *weedy* corn.
WEEK, *n.* [Sax. *weoc*; D. *week*; G. *woche*; Dan. *uge*; Sw. *vecka.*] 1. The space of seven days.—2. In *Scripture*, a prophetic week is a week of years, or seven years. *Dan.* ix.
WEEK'-DAY, *n.* [*week* and *day.*] Any day of the week except the Sabbath. *Pope.*
WEEK'LY, *a.* Coming, happening or done once a week; hebdomadary. *Swift.*
WEEK'LY, *adv.* Once a week; by hebdomadal periods; as, each performs service *weekly*. *Ayliffe.*
†WEEL, *n.* [Sax. *wæl.*] A whirlpool.
WEEL, } *n.* A kind of twiggen trap or snare for fish. *Ca-*
WEEL'Y, } *rew.*
WEEN, *v. i.* [Sax. *wenan.*] To think; to imagine; to fancy. *Milton.* [*Obsolete, except in burlesque.*]
†WEEN'ING, *ppr.* Thinking; imagining.
WEEP, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *wept.* [Sax. *wepan.*] 1. To express sorrow, grief or anguish by outcry. 2. To shed tears from any passion. 3. To lament; to complain.
WEEP, *v. t.* 1. To lament; to bewail; to bemoan. 2. To shed moisture. 3. To drop. 4. To abound with wet.
WEEP'ER, *n.* 1. One who weeps; one who sheds tears. 2. A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat. 3. A species of monkey, the *simia capucina.*
WEEP'ING, *ppr.* Lamenting; shedding tears.
WEEP'ING, *n.* Lamentation.
WEEP'ING-ROCK, *n.* [*weep* and *rock.*] A porous rock from which water gradually issues.
WEEP'ING-SPRING, *n.* A spring that slowly discharges water.
WEEP'ING-WIL'LOW, *n.* A species of willow, whose branches grow very long and slender, and hang down nearly in a perpendicular direction.
WEEP'ING-LY, *adv.* With weeping; in tears. *Wotton.*
†WEER'ISH, *a.* Insipid; weak; washy; surly. *Ascham.*
WEE'SEL, the more proper spelling of *weasel.*
†WEET, *v. i.*; pret. *wot.* [Sax. *witan*; D. *weeten*; Sw. *veta*; G. *wissen.*] To know.
†WEET'LESS, *a.* Unknowing.
WEEV'ER, *n.* A fish, called also *sea-dragon. Cyc.*
WEEV'IL, *n.* [Sax. *wefl*; G. *wibel.*] A small insect that does great damage to wheat or other corn.
†WEFT, *old pret.* of *wave. Spenser.*
WEFT, *n.* [from *weave.*] 1. The woof of cloth; the threads that cross the warp. 2. A web; a thing woven.
†WEFT, *n.* A thing waved, waived or cast away.
†WEFT'AGE, *n.* Texture. *Grew.*

WEIGH, (wā) *v. t.* [Sax. *wæg*, *weg*, *wægan*; L. *veho*; D. *weegen*, *wikken*; G. *wägen.*] 1. To examine by the balance; to ascertain the weight, that is, the force with which a thing tends to the centre of gravity. 2. To be equivalent to in weight; that is, according to the Saxon sense of the verb, to lift to an equipoise a weight on the other side of the fulcrum. 3. To raise; to lift, as an anchor from the ground, or any other body. 4. To pay, allot or take by weight. 5. To ponder in the mind; to consider or examine for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion. 6. To compare by the scales. 7. To regard; to consider as worthy of notice.—*To weigh down.* 1. To overbalance. 2. To oppress with weight; to depress.
WEIGH, *v. i.* 1. To have weight. 2. To be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance. 3. To bear heavily; to press hard.—*To weigh down*, to sink by its own weight.
WEIGH, (wā) *n.* A certain quantity.—A *weigh* of wool, cheese, &c., is 256*lb* avoirdupois; a *weigh* of corn is forty bushels; of barley or malt, six quarters. *Cyc.*
WEIGH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be weighed.
WEIGHED, (wāde) *pp.* 1. Examined by the scales; having the weight ascertained. 2. Considered. 3. *a.* Experienced; [*obs.*]
WEIGH'ER, *n.* 1. One who weighs. 2. An officer whose duty is to weigh commodities.
WEIGH'ING, *ppr.* Examining by scales; considering.
WEIGH'ING, *n.* 1. The act of ascertaining weight. 2. As much as is weighed at once.
WEIGH'ING-CAGE, *n.* A cage in which small living animals may be conveniently weighed. *Cyc.*
WEIGH'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A building furnished with a dock and other conveniences for weighing commodities and ascertaining the tunnage of boats to be used on a canal.
WEIGH'ING-MA-CHINE', *n.* 1. A machine for weighing heavy bodies, and particularly wheel carriages, at turnpike gates. *England.* 2. A machine for weighing cattle.
WEIGHT, (wāte) *n.* [Sax. *wiht*; Sw. *vigt.*] 1. The quantity of a body, ascertained by the balance. 2. A mass of iron, lead, brass or other metal, to be used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies. 3. A ponderous mass; something heavy. 4. Pressure; burden. 5. Importance; power; influence; efficacy; consequence; moment; impressiveness.
WEIGHT'I-LY, *adv.* 1. Heavily; ponderously. 2. With force or impressiveness; with moral power.
WEIGHT'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Ponderousness; gravity; heaviness. 2. Solidity; force; impressiveness; power of convincing. 3. Importance.
WEIGHT'LESS, *a.* Having no weight; light. *Dryden.*
WEIGHT'Y, *a.* 1. Having great weight; heavy; ponderous. 2. Important; forcible; momentous; adapted to turn the balance in the mind, or to convince. 3. Rigorous; severe; [*obs.*]
WEIRD, *a.* Skilled in witchcraft. *Shak.*
†WEIVE, for *waive. Gower.*
WEL'A-WAY, an exclamation expressive of grief or sorrow, equivalent to *alas.*
WEL'COME, *a.* [Sax. *wil-cuma*; *well* and *come.*] 1. Received with gladness; admitted willingly; as, a *welcome* guest. 2. Grateful; pleasing. 3. Free to have or enjoy gratuitously.—*To bid welcome*, to receive with professions of kindness.
WEL'COME is used elliptically for *you are welcome.*—*Welcome to our house*, an herb.
WEL'COME, *n.* 1. Salutation of a new comer. 2. Kind reception of a guest or new comer. *South.*
WEL'COME, *v. t.* [Sax. *wilcumian.*] To salute a new comer with kindness; or to receive and entertain hospitably, gratuitously and cheerfully.
WEL'COMED, *pp.* Received with gladness and kindness.
WEL'COME-LY, *adv.* In a welcome manner. *Brown.*
WEL'COME-NESS, *n.* Gratefulness; agreeableness; kind reception. *Boyle.*
WEL'COM-ER, *n.* One who salutes or receives kindly a new comer. *Shak.*
WEL'COM-ING, *ppr.* Saluting or receiving with kindness a new comer or guest.
WELD, or WOLD, *n.* A plant of the genus *reseda*, used by dyers to give a yellow color, and sometimes called *dyers' weed.*
†WELD, *v. t.* To wield. *Spenser.*
WELD, *v. t.* [Sw. *vålla*; G. *wellen*; D. *wellen.*] To unite or hammer into firm union, as two pieces of iron, when heated almost to fusion.
WELD'ED, *pp.* Forged or beat into union in an intense heat.
WELD'ER, *n.* 1. One who welds iron. 2. A manager; an actual occupant; [*obs.*] *Swift.*
WELD'ING, *ppr.* Uniting in an intense heat.
WELD'ING-HEAT, *n.* The heat necessary for welding iron

bars, which is said to be 60° by Wedgewood's pyrometer, and 8377° by Fahrenheit.

WEL'FARE, *n.* [*well* and *fare;* G. *wohlfahrt;* D. *welvaart.*] 1. Exemption from misfortune, sickness, calamity or evil; the enjoyment of health and the common blessings of life; prosperity; happiness; *applied to persons.* 2. Exemption from any unusual evil or calamity; the enjoyment of peace and prosperity, or the ordinary blessings of society and civil government; *applied to states.*

† WELK, *v. i.* [G. D. *welken.*] To decline; to fade; to decay; to fall.

† WELK, *v. t.* To contract; to shorten. *Spenser.*

† WELK'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Contracted into wrinkles or ridges.

WELK'IN, *n.* [Sax. *wolc, wolcen;* G. *wolke.*] The visible regions of the air; the vault of heaven. [*Obs. except in poetry.*] *Milton.*

WELK'IN EYE, in *Shakspeare*, is interpreted by *Johnson*, a blue eye, from *welkin*, the sky; by *Todd*, a rolling eye, from Sax. *wealcan*, to roll; and by *Entick*, a languishing eye.

WELK'ING, *ppr.* Fading; declining; contracting.

WELL, *n.* [Sax. *well;* D. *wel, wellen.*] 1. A spring; a fountain; the issuing of water from the earth; [*obs.*] 2. A pit or cylindrical hole, sunk perpendicularly into the earth to such a depth as to reach a supply of water, and walled with stone to prevent the earth from caving in.—3. In *ships*, an apartment in the middle of a ship's hold, to inclose the pumps, from the bottom to the lower deck.—4. In a *fishing vessel*, an apartment in the middle of the hold, made tight at the sides, but having holes perforated in the bottom to let in fresh water for the preservation of fish, while they are transported to market.—5. In the *military art*, a hole or excavation in the earth, in mining, from which run branches or galleries. *Cyc.*

WELL'-DRAIN, *n.* A drain or vent for water, somewhat like a well or pit, serving to discharge the water of wet land.

WELL'-DRAIN, *v. t.* To drain land by means of wells or pits, which receive the water, and from which it is discharged by machinery.

WELL'-HOLE, or WELL, *n.* In *architecture*, the hole or space left in a floor for the stairs.

WELL'-ROOM, *n.* In a *boat*, a place in the bottom where the water is collected, and whence it is thrown out with a scoop.

WELL'-SPRING, *n.* A source of continual supply.

WELL'-WA-TER, *n.* The water that flows into a well from subterraneous springs; water drawn from a well.

WELL, *v. i.* [Sax. *wellan.*] To spring; to issue forth, as water from the earth. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

† WELL, *v. t.* To pour forth. *Spenser.*

WELL, *a.* [Sax. *wel*, or *well;* G. *wohl;* D. *wel;* Sw. *väl;* Dan. *vel;* W. *gwell.*] 1. Being in health; having a sound body, with a regular performance of the natural and proper functions of all the organs. 2. Fortunate; convenient; advantageous; happy. 3. Being in favor.

WELL, *adv.* 1. In a proper manner; justly; rightly; not ill or wickedly. 2. Skillfully; with due art. 3. Sufficiently; abundantly. 4. Very much; to a degree that gives pleasure. 5. Favorably; with praise. 6. Conveniently; suitably; advantageously. 7. To a sufficient degree; perfectly. 8. Thoroughly; fully. 9. Fully; adequately. 10. Far.—*As well as*, together with; not less than; one as much as the other; as, a sickness long *as well as* severe.—*Well enough*, in a moderate degree; so as to give satisfaction, or so as to require no alteration.—*Well is him* seems to be elliptical for *well is to him.*—*Well* is prefixed to many words, expressing what is right, fit, laudable, or not defective; as *well*-affected; *well*-ordered.—*Well* is sometimes used elliptically for *it is well*, and as an expression of satisfaction with what has been said or done; and sometimes it is merely expletive; as, *well*, the work is done.

WELL'A-DAY, alas, *Johnson* supposes to be a corruption of *welaway*, which see. *Gay.*

WELL-BE'ING, *n.* [*well* and *being.*] Welfare; happiness; prosperity.

WELL'-BE-LOV'ED, *a.* Greatly beloved. *Mark* xii.

WELL'-BORN, *a.* [*well* and *born.*] Born of a noble or respectable family; not of mean birth. *Dryden.*

WELL'-BRED, *a.* [*well* and *bred.*] Educated to polished manners; polite. *Roscommon.*

WELL-DONE', *exclam.* [*well* and *done.*] A word of praise; bravely; nobly; in a right manner.

WELL'FARE is now written *welfare.*

WELL-FA'VORED, *a.* Handsome; well-formed; beautiful; pleasing to the eye. *Gen.* xxix.

WELL-GROUND'ED, *a.* [*well* and *ground.*] Well-founded; having a solid foundation.

† WELL'-HEAD, *n.* A source, spring or fountain.

WELL-IN-TEN'TIONED, *a.* Having upright intentions or purposes. *Milner.*

WELL-MAN'NERED, *a.* [*well* and *manner.*] Polite; well-bred; complaisant. *Dryden.*

WELL'-MEAN-ER, *n.* One whose intention is good.

WELL'-MEAN-ING, *a.* Having a good intention.

WELL-MET', *exclam.* A term of salutation denoting joy at meeting.

WELL-MIND'ED, *a.* [*well* and *mind.*] Well-disposed; having a good mind.

WELL-MOR'AL-IZED, *a.* Regulated by good morals.

WELL'-NA-TURED, *a.* Good-natured; kind.

WELL'-NIGH, *adv.* Almost; nearly.

WELL'-SPENT, *a.* Spent or passed in virtue. *Pope.*

WELL'-SPOK-EN, *a.* [*well* and *speak.*] 1. Speaking well; speaking with fitness or grace; or speaking kindly. 2. Spoken with propriety.

WELL'-SWEEP. *See* SWEEP.

WELL-WILL'ER, *n.* One who means kindly.

WELL-WISH', *n.* A wish of happiness. *Addison.*

WELL-WISH'ER, *n.* One who wishes the good of another. *Addison.*

WELSH, *a.* [Sax. *weallisc.*] Pertaining to the Welsh nation.

WELSH, *n.* 1. The language of Wales or of the Welsh. 2. The general name of the inhabitants of Wales. The word signifies *foreigners* or *wanderers*, and was given to this people by other nations, probably because they came from some distant country.

WELT, *n.* [W. *gwald.*] A border; a kind of hem or edging, as on a garment or piece of cloth, or on a shoe.

WELT, *v. t.* To furnish with a welt; to sew on a border.

WEL'TER, *v. i.* [Sax. *wæltan;* Sw. *vältra;* G. *walzen;* Dan. *vælter.*] To roll, as the body of an animal; but *usually*, to roll or wallow in some foul matter. *Dryden.*

WEL'TER-ING, *ppr.* Rolling; wallowing, as in mire, blood, or other filthy matter.

† WEM, *n.* [Sax.] A spot; a scar. *Brerewood.*

† WEM, *v. t.* [Sax. *wemman.*] To corrupt.

WEN, *n.* [Sax. *wenn;* D. *wen.*] An encysted swelling or tumor; also, a fleshy excrescence growing on animals, sometimes to a large size.

WENCH, *n.* [Sax. *wencle.*] 1. A young woman; [*l. u.*] *Sidney.* 2. A young woman of ill fame. *Prior.*—3. In *America*, a black or colored female servant; a negress.

WENCH, *v. i.* To frequent the company of women of ill fame.

WENCH'ER, *n.* A lewd man. *Grew.*

WENCH'ING, *ppr.* Frequenting women of ill fame.

WENCH'LIKE, *a.* After the manner of wenches. *Huloet.*

WEND, *v. i.* [Sax. *wendan.*] 1. To go; to pass to or from; [*obsolete, except in poetry.*] 2. To turn round; [*obs.*]

† WEN'NEL, *n.* A weanel. *See* WEANEL.

WEN'NISH, WEN'NY, *a.* [from *wen.*] Having the nature of a wen.

WENT, *pret.* of the obsolete verb *wend.* We now arrange *went*, in *grammar*, as the preterit of *go*, but in origin it has no connection with it.

WENT, *n.* Way; course; path. *Spenser.*

WEPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *weep.*

* WERE, (wer, *but prolonged, when emphatic, into* ware). This is used as the imperfect tense plural of *be;* as, we *were*, you *were*, they *were;* and in some other tenses. It is the Danish verb *værer*, to be, to exist, Sw. *vara*, and in origin has no connection with *be*, nor with *was.* It is united with *be*, to supply its want of tenses, as *went* is with *go.*

WERE, *n.* A dam. *See* WEAR.

WERE'GILD, *n.* [Sax. *wer*, and *gild, geld.*] *Formerly*, the price of a man's head; a compensation paid for a man killed, partly to the king for the loss of a subject, and partly to the lord of the vassal, and partly to the next of kin.

WER-NE'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Werner.

WER'NER-ITE, *n.* A mineral, regarded by Werner as a subspecies of scapolite; called *foliated scapolite.*

WERT, the second person singular of the subjunctive imperfect tense of *be.* *See* WERE.

WERTH, or WORTH, in *names*, signifies a farm, court or village, from Sax. *weorthig. Lye, Dict.*

† WE'SIL, for *weasand.*

WEST, *n.* [Sax., D., G. *west;* Dan. *vest;* Sw. *vester;* Fr. *ouest.*] 1. *In strictness*, that point of the horizon where the sun sets at the equinox, or any point in a direct line between the spectator or other object and that point of the horizon. 2. A country situated in the region towards the sun-setting, with respect to another.

WEST, *a.* 1. Being in a line towards the point where the sun sets when in the equator; or, *in a looser sense*, being in the region near the line of direction towards that point, either on the earth or in the heavens. 2. Coming or moving from the west or western region; as, a *west* wind.

WEST, *adv.* To the western region; at the westward; more westward; as, Ireland lies *west* of England.

† WEST, *v. i.* To pass to the west; to set, as the sun.

† WEST'ER-ING, *a.* Passing to the west. *Milton.*

WEST'ER-LY, *a.* 1. Being towards the west; situated in the western region. 2. Moving from the westward.

WEST'ER-LY, *adv.* Tending towards the west.
WEST'ERN, *a.* [*west*, and Sax. *ærn.*] 1. Being in the west, or in the region nearly in the direction of west; being in that quarter where the sun sets. 2. Moving in a line to the part where the sun sets.
WEST'ING, *n.* Space or distance westward; or departure.
WEST'WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *westweard; west* and *weard.*] Towards the west.
WEST'WARD-LY, *adv.* In a direction towards the west.
WET, *a.* [Sax. *wæt;* Sw. *våta;* Dan. *væde.*] 1. Containing water, as *wet* land; or having water or other liquid upon the surface, as a *wet* table. 2. Rainy.
WET, *n.* 1. Water or wetness; moisture or humidity in considerable degree. 2. Rainy weather; foggy or misty weather.
WET, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *wet;* but *wetted* is sometimes used. [Sax. *wætan;* Sw. *våta;* Dan. *væder.*] 1. To fill or moisten with water or other liquid; to sprinkle or humectate; to cause to have water or other fluid adherent to the surface; to dip or soak in liquor. 2. To moisten with drink.
WETH'ER, *n.* [Sax. *wether*, or *wedder.*] A ram castrated.
WET'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being wet, either by being soaked or filled with liquor, or by having a liquid adherent to the surface. 2. A watery or moist state of the atmosphere; a state of being rainy, foggy or misty.
WET'-SHOD, *a.* Wet over the shoes. *Mirror for Magistrates.*
WET'TISH, *a.* Somewhat wet; moist; humid.
WEX, *v. t.* or *i.* To grow; to wax. [*Not to be used.*] *See* WAX.
WĒ'ZAND, for *weasand.* [*See the latter.*]
[NOTE.—*In words beginning with* wh, *the letter* h, *or aspirate, when both letters are pronounced, precedes the sound of* w. *Thus* what, when, *are pronounced* hwat, hwen. *So they were written by our ancestors, and so they ought to be written still, as they are by the Danes and Swedes.*]
WHACK, *v. t.* To strike. [*A vulgar word.*]
WHALE, *n.* [Sax. *hwal, hwæl;* G. *wallfisch;* D. *walvisch;* Sw., Dan. *hval.*] The general name of an order of animals inhabiting the ocean, arranged in zoology under the name of *cete*, or *cetacea*, and belonging to the class *mammalia*, in the Linnean system. The common *whale* is of the genus *balæna.* It is the largest animal of which we have any account, and probably the largest in the world. It is sometimes ninety feet in length in the northern seas, and in the torrid zone much larger.
WHĀLE'BONE, *n.* A firm, elastic substance taken from the upper jaw of the whale.
WHĀLE'-FISH-ER-Y, *n.* The fishery or occupation of taking whales.
WHAL, or WHAUL, *n.* A disease in the eyes, called *glaucoma.*
WHĀL'Y, *a.* Marked with streaks; properly, *wealy.*
WHAME, *n.* A species of fly, *tabanus*, the burrel-fly.
† WHANG, *n.* [Sax. *thwang.*] A leather thong.
WHANG, *v. t.* To beat. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Grose.*
WHAP, *n.* A blow. [*Vulgar.*] *See* AWHAP.
WHAP'PER, *n.* Something uncommonly large of the kind. [*Vulgar.*]
WHARF, (hworf) *n.* [Sax. *hwarf, hweorf;* D. *werf;* Dan. *verf;* Russ. *vorph.* In the *plural*, *wharfs* and *wharves* are both used.] A perpendicular bank or mound of timber, or stone and earth, raised on the shore of a harbor, or extending some distance into the water, for the convenience of lading and unlading ships and other vessels.
WHARF, *v. t.* To guard or secure by a wharf or firm wall of timber or stone.
WHARF'AGE, *n.* The fee or duty paid for the privilege of using a wharf for loading or unloading goods, timber, wood, &c.
WHARF'ING, *n.* Wharfs in general.
WHARF'IN-GER, *n.* A man who has the care of a wharf, or the proprietor of a wharf.
WHAT, *pronoun relative*, or *substitute.* [Sax. *hwæt;* Goth. *waiht;* D. *wat;* G. *was;* Dan., Sw. *hvad;* Scot. *quhat.*] 1. That which. 2. Which part. 3. *What* is the substitute for a sentence or clause of a sentence. 4. *What* is used as an *adjective*, of both genders, often in specifying sorts or particulars; as, see *what* colors this silk exhibits. 5. *What* is much used in asking questions. 6. *What time*, at the time or on the day when. 7. To how great a degree. 8. Whatever. 9. Some part, or some. 10. *What* is sometimes used elliptically for *what is this?* or *how is this?* 11. *What* is used interrogatively and elliptically, as equivalent to *what will be the consequence?*—*What though*, that is, grant this or that; allow it to be so.—*What ho*, an exclamation of calling.
† WHAT, *n.* Fare; things; matter. *Spenser.*
WHAT-EV'ER, *pron.* [*what* and *ever.*] 1. Being this or that; being of one nature or another; being one thing or another; any thing that may be; as, *whatever* is read, let it be read with attention. 2. All that; the whole that; all particulars that.
WHAT-SO-EV'ER, a compound of *what, so*, and *ever*, has the sense of *whatever*, and is less used than the latter. Indeed it is nearly obsolete.—*Whatso*, in a like sense, is entirely obsolete.
WHĒAL, *n.* A pustule. *See* WEAL.
WHĒAT, *n.* [Sax. *hwæte;* Goth. *hwit;* G. *weitzen;* Sw. *hvete;* Dan. *hvede;* D. *weit.*] A plant of the genus *triticum*, and the seed of the plant, which furnishes a white flour for bread, and, next to rice, is the grain most generally used by the human race.
WHĒAT'-BIRD, *n.* A bird that feeds on wheat.
WHĒAT'-ĒAR, *n.* The English name of the *motacilla œnanthe;* called, also, *white-tail* and *fallow-finch.*
WHĒAT'EN, (hwee'tn) *a.* Made of wheat. *Pope.*
WHĒAT'-PLUM, *n.* A sort of plum.
WHEE'DLE, *v. t.* To flatter; to entice by soft words.
WHEE'DLE, *v. i.* To flatter; to coax.
WHEE'DLED, *pp.* Flattered; enticed; coaxed.
WHEED'LER, *n.* One who wheedles.
WHEED'LING, *ppr.* Flattering; enticing by soft words.
WHEED'LING, *n.* The act of flattering or enticing.
WHEEL, *n.* [Sax. *hweol, hweohl, hweogl, hweogul;* D. *wiel;* Sw. *hiul.*] 1. A circular frame of wood, iron or other metal, consisting of a nave or hub, into which are inserted spokes which sustain a rim or felly; the whole turning on an axis. 2. A circular body. 3. A carriage that moves on wheels. 4. An instrument for torturing criminals. 5. A machine for spinning thread, of various kinds. 6. Rotation; revolution; turn. 7. A turning about; a compass.—8. In *pottery*, a round board turned by a lathe in a horizontal position, on which the clay is shaped by the hand.
WHEEL'-AN-I-MAL, *n.* A genus of animalcules, with arms for taking their prey, resembling wheels.
WHEEL'-BAR-RŌW, *n.* [*wheel* and *barrow.*] A barrow moved on a single wheel.
WHEEL'-BŌAT, *n.* [*wheel* and *boat.*] A boat with wheels, to be used either on water or upon inclined planes.
WHEEL'-CAR-RIAGE, *n.* [*wheel* and *carriage.*] A carriage moved on wheels.
† WHEEL'ER, *n.* A maker of wheels.
WHEEL'-FIRE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a fire which encompasses the crucible without touching it. *Cyc.*
WHEEL'-SHĀPED, *a.* In *botany*, rotate; monopetalous, expanding into a flat border at top, with scarcely any tube.
WHEEL'-WRIGHT, *n.* [*wheel* and *wright.*] A man whose occupation is to make wheels and wheel-carriages, as carts and wagons.
WHEEL, *v. t.* 1. To convey on wheels. 2. To put into a rotary motion; to cause to turn round.
WHEEL, *v. i.* 1. To turn on an axis. 2. To turn; to move round. 3. To fetch a compass. 4. To roll forward.
WHEELED, *pp.* Conveyed on wheels; turned; rolled round.
WHEEL'ING, *ppr.* Conveying on wheels or in a wheel-carriage; turning.
WHEEL'ING, *n.* 1. The act of conveying on wheels. 2. The act of passing on wheels, or convenience for passing on wheels. 3. A turning or circular movement of troops imbodied.
WHEEL'Y, *a.* Circular; suitable to rotation. *Philips.*
WHEEZE, *v. i.* [Sax. *hweosan;* Sw. *hes;* Dan. *hvæser.*] To breathe hard and with an audible sound, as persons affected with asthma. *Swift.*
WHEEZ'ING, *ppr.* Breathing with difficulty and noise.
WHELK, *n.* 1. A wrinkle; inequality on the surface; protuberance; a pustule. 2. A shell of the genus *buccinum*, or trumpet-shell, univalvular, spiral and gibbous, with an oval aperture ending in a short canal or gutter.
WHELKED. *See* WELKED.
WHELK'Y, *a.* Protuberant; embossed; rounded. *Spenser.*
WHELM, *v. t.* [Sax. *ahwylfan;* Goth. *hulyan;* Ice. *wilma*, or *hwilma.*] 1. To cover with water or other fluid; to cover by immersion in something that envelops on all sides. 2. To cover completely; to immerse deeply; to overburden. 3. To throw over so as to cover; [*obs.*]
WHELMED, *pp.* Covered, as by being immersed.
WHELM'ING, *ppr.* Covering, as by immersion.
WHELP, *n.* [Dan. *hvalp;* Sw. *valp;* D. *welp.*] 1. The young of the canine species, and of several other beasts of prey; a puppy. 2. A son; *in contempt. Shak.* 3. A young man; *in contempt. Addison.*
WHELP, *v. i.* To bring forth young, as the female of the canine species and some other beasts of prey. *Boyle.*
WHEN, *adv.* [Goth. *hwan;* Sax. *hwænne;* G. *wenn.*] 1. At the time. 2. At what time, *interrogatively.* 3. Which time. 4. After the time that. 5. At what time.—*When as*, at the time when; what time; [*obs.*] *Milton.*
WHENCE, *adv.* [Sax. *hwanon.*] 1. From what place. 2. From what source. 3. From which premises, principles or facts. 4. How; by what way or means. *Mark* xii.- 5. *In general*, from which person, cause, place, principle or circumstance.—*From whence* may be considered as

tautological, *from* being implied in *whence*; but the use is well authorized.—*Of whence* is not now used.

WHENCE-SO-EV'ER, *adv.* [*whence*, *so*, and *ever*.] From what place soever; from what cause or source soever.

WHENCE-EV'ER. *See* WHENSOEVER.

WHEN-EV'ER, *adv.* [*when* and *ever*.] At whatever time.

WHEN-SO-EV'ER, *adv.* [*when*, *so*, and *ever*.] At what time soever; at whatever time. *Locke.*

WHERE, *adv.* [Sax. *hwær*; Goth. *hwar*; Sw. *hvar*; D. *waar*.] 1. At which place or places. 2. At or in what place. 3. At the place in which. 4. Whither; to what place, or from what place.—*Any where*, in any place.

WHERE-A-BOUT', *adv.* [*where* and *about*.] 1. Near what place. 2. Near which place. *Shak.* 3. Concerning which.

WHERE-AS', *adv.* [*where* and *as*.] 1. When in fact or truth; *implying opposition to something that precedes.* 2. The thing being so that; considering that things are so; *implying an admission of facts.* 3. Whereat; at which place; [*obs.*] *Spenser.* 4. But on the contrary.

WHERE-AT', *adv.* [*where* and *at*.] 1. At which. 2. At what, *interrogatively.*

WHERE-BY', *adv.* [*where* and *by*.] 1. By which. *Shak.* 2. By what, *interrogatively.* *Luke* i.

WHERE'FORE, *adv.* [*where* and *for*.] 1. For which reason. 2. Why; for what reason.

WHERE-IN', *adv.* [*where* and *in*.] 1. In which; in which thing, time, respect, book, &c. 2. In what.

† WHERE-IN-TO', *adv.* [*where* and *into*.] Into which. *Bacon.*

† WHERE'NESS, *n.* Ubiety; imperfect locality.

WHERE-OF', *adv.* [*where* and *of*.] 1. Of which; as, we are not guilty of the crime *whereof* we are accused. 2. Of what; [*obs.*]

WHERE-ON', *adv.* [*where* and *on*.] 1. On which. 2. On what; [*obs.*]

† WHERE'SO. *See* WHERESOEVER.

WHERE-SO-EV'ER, *adv.* [*where*, *so*, and *ever*.] In what place soever; in whatever place, or in any place indefinitely.

† WHERE'THROUGH, *adv.* Through which.

WHERE-TO', *adv.* [*where* and *to*.] 1. To which. 2. To what; to what end; [*little used.*]

WHERE-UN-TO', *adv.* [*where* and *unto*.] The same as *whereto.* [*Little used.*]

WHERE-UP-ON', *adv.* Upon which. *Clarendon.*

WHERE-EV'ER, *adv.* [*where* and *ever*.] At whatever place.

WHERE-WITH', *adv.* [*where* and *with*.] 1. With which. 2. With what, *interrogatively.*

WHERE-WITH-AL', *adv.* The same as *wherewith.*

WHERN, *n.* Probably a variation of *quern.* *Dr. Clarke.*

WHER'RET, *v. t.* [G. *wirren*. Qu.] To hurry; to trouble; to tease; to give a box on the ear. [*Low.*]

† WHER'RET, *n.* A box on the ear. *Beaumont.*

WHER'RY, *n.* [a different orthography of *ferry*.] 1. A boat used on rivers. It is also applied to some decked vessels used in fishing, in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland. *Mar. Dict.* 2. A liquor made from the pulp of crabs after the verjuice is expressed; sometimes called *crab-wherry*; [*local.*]

WHET, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *whetted*, or *whet*. [Sax. *hwettan*; D. *wetten*.] 1. To rub for the purpose of sharpening, as an edge tool; to sharpen by attrition. 2. To provoke; to excite; to stimulate. 3. To provoke; to make angry or acrimonious.—*To whet on*, or *whet forward*, to urge on; to instigate; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

WHET, *n.* 1. The act of sharpening by friction. 2. Something that provokes or stimulates the appetite. *Spectator.*

WHETH'ER, *pronoun*, or *substitute*. [Sax. *hwæther*.] 1. Which of two. 2. When classed among *adverbs*, it retains its original character, and denotes which of two alternatives, expressed by a sentence or the clause of a sentence, and followed by *or*; as, "resolve *whether* you will go *or* not;" that is, you will go or not go; resolve *which.*

WHET'STONE, *n.* [*whet* and *stone*.] A stone used for sharpening edged instruments by friction.

WHET'STONE-SLATE, or WHET'-SLATE, *n.* Novaculite, or coticular shist, a variety of slate used for sharpening instruments of iron.

WHET'TED, *pp.* Rubbed for sharpening; sharpened; provoked; stimulated.

WHET'TER, *n.* He or that which whets or sharpens.

WHET'TING, *ppr.* Rubbing for the purpose of making sharp; sharpening; provoking; inciting.

WHEW'ER, *n.* Another name of the widgeon. [*Local.*]

WHEY, *n.* [Sax. *hwæg*; D. *wei*, or *hui*.] The serum or watery part of milk, separated from the more thick or coagulable part, particularly in the process of making cheese.

WHEY'EY, *a.* Partaking of whey; resembling whey.

WHEY'ISH, *a.* Having the qualities of whey. *Philips.*

WHEY'-TUB, *n.* A tub in which whey stands for yielding cream, &c. *Cyc.*

WHICH, *pron. relative*, or *substitute*. [qu. Sax. *hwilc*; G. *welcher*; D. *welk*.] 1. A word called a *relative*, or *pronoun relative*, because it relates to another word or thing, usually to some word that precedes it in the sentence.—2. *Which* is much used in asking questions, for the purpose of obtaining the designation of a particular person or thing by the answer, and, in this use, it is of the masculine as well as of the neuter gender; as, *which* man is it? 3. That which.

WHICH-EV'ER, WHICH-SO-EV'ER, } *pron.* Whether one or the other.

WHICK, *a.* Alive. *North of England.*

WHIFF, *n.* [W. *chwif*.] 1. A sudden expulsion of air from the mouth; a puff.—2. In *ichthyology*, a species of *pleuronectes* or flounder.

WHIFF, *v. t.* To puff; to throw out in whiffs; to consume in whiffs.

WHIF'FLE, *v. i.* [D. *weifelen*; G. *zweifeln*.] To start, shift and turn; to change from one opinion or course to another; to use evasions; to prevaricate; to be fickle and unsteady.

WHIF'FLE, *v. t.* To disperse with a puff; to scatter.

WHIF'FLE, *n.* *Anciently*, a fife or small flute.

WHIF'FLER, *n.* 1. One who whiffles or frequently changes his opinion or course; one who uses shifts and evasions in argument. 2. A harbinger; perhaps one who blows the horn or trumpet. 3. A young man who goes before a company in London, on occasions of public solemnity. *Cyc.*

WHIF'FLING, *ppr.* Shifting and turning; prevaricating; shuffling.

WHIF'FLING, *n.* Prevarication.

WHIG, *n.* [Sax. *hwæg*. *See* WHEY.] Acidulated whey, sometimes mixed with buttermilk and sweet herbs; used as a cooling beverage. [*Local.*]

WHIG, *n.* [origin uncertain.] One of a political party which had its origin in *England* in the seventeenth century, in the reign of Charles I. or II. Those who supported the king in his high claims, were called *tories*, and the advocates of popular rights were called *whigs.* During the revolution in the *United States*, the friends and supporters of the war and the principles of the revolution were called *whigs*, and those who opposed them were called *tories* and *royalists.*

WHIG'GAR-CHY, *n.* Government by whigs. [*Cant.*] *Swift.*

WHIG'GISH, *a.* Pertaining to whigs; partaking of the principles of whigs. *Swift.*

WHIG'GISM, *n.* The principles of a whig. *Swift.*

WHILE, *n.* [Sax. *hwile*; Goth. *hweila*; G. *weil*; Dan. *hvile*.] Time; space of time, or continued duration.—*Worth while*, worth the time which it requires; worth the time and pains; hence, worth the expense.

WHILE, *adv.* 1. During the time that. 2. As long as. *Watts.* 3. At the same time that. *Pope.*

WHILE, *v. t.* [W. *chwylaw*; Dan. *hviler*; Sw. *hvila*.] *To while away*, as time, in *English*, is to loiter; or, *more generally*, to cause time to pass away pleasantly, without irksomeness.

WHILE, *v. i.* To loiter. *Spectator.*

† WHILE'ERE, *adv.* [*while* and *ere*.] A little while ago.

WHILE'ING, *ppr.* Loitering; passing time agreeably, without impatience or tediousness.

WHILK, *n.* A shell. *See* WHELK.

† WHILOM, *adv.* [Sax. *hwilon*.] Formerly; once; of old. *Spenser.*

WHILST, *adv.* The same as *while*, which see. *Whiles* is not used.

WHIM, *n.* [Ice. *hwima*; W. *chwim*.] 1. *Properly*, a sudden turn or start of the mind; a freak; a fancy; a capricious notion. 2. A low wit; *a cant word.*

WHIM'PER, *v. i.* [G. *wimmern*.] To cry with a low, whining, broken voice; as, a child *whimpers.* *Locke.*

WHIM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Crying with a low, broken voice.

WHIM'PER-ING, *n.* A low, muttering cry.

WHIM'PLED, a word used by *Shakspeare*, is perhaps a mistake for *whimpered.* There is no such word.

WHIM'SEY, *n.* A whim; a freak; a capricious notion; as, the *whimseys* of poets. *Swift.*

WHIM'SEY, *v. t.* To fill with whims. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

WHIM'SI-CAL, *a.* Full of whims; freakish; having odd fancies; capricious. *Addison.*

WHIM'SI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a whimsical manner; freakishly.

WHIM'SI-CAL-NESS, *n.* Freakishness; whimsical disposition; odd temper.

WHIM'-WHAM, *n.* [a ludicrous reduplication of *whim*.] A plaything; a toy; an odd device; a strange fancy.

WHIN, *n.* [In W. *chwyn* is a weed; L. *genista spinosa*.] Gorse; furze; a plant of the genus *ulex.* *Lee.*

WHIN'-AX, *n.* [*whin* and *axe*.] An instrument used for extirpating whin from land. *Cyc.*

WHIN'BREL, or WHIM'BREL, *n.* A bird resembling the curlew. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

WHIN'-CHAT, *n.* A bird, a species of warbler.

WHINE, *v. t.* [Sax. *wanian* and *cwanian*; Goth. *hwainon*;

Dan. *hviner.*] To express murmurs by a plaintive cry; to moan with a puerile noise; to murmur meanly.

WHINE, *n.* A plaintive tone; the nasal, puerile tone of mean complaint; mean or affected complaint. *Rowe.*

WHIN'ER, *n.* One who whines.

WHIN'ING, *ppr.* Expressing murmurs by a mean, plaintive tone or cant.

WHIN'NY, *v. i.* [L. *hinnio.*] To utter the sound of a horse; to neigh.

WHIN'NY, *a.* Abounding in whins. *Nicolson and Burn.*

WHIN'OE, *n.* [G. *wenig.*] The small pig of a litter. *New England.*

WHIN'-STONE, *n.* [*whin* and *stone*; Scot. *quhyn-stane.*] *Whin-stone* or *whin* is a provincial name given to basaltic rocks, and applied by miners to any kind of dark-colored and hard, unstratified rock, which resists the point of the pick.

WHIN'-YARD, *n.* A sword; *in contempt. Hudibras.*

WHIP, *v. t.* [Sax. *hweopan*; D. *wippen, zweepen*; Dan. *vipper.*] 1. To strike with a lash or sweeping cord. 2. To sew slightly. 3. To drive with lashes. 4. To punish with the whip. 5. To lash with sarcasm. 6. To strike; to thrash; to beat out, as grain, by striking.—*To whip about* or *round*, to wrap; to inwrap. *Moxon.*—*To whip out*, to draw nimbly; to snatch.—*To whip from*, to take away suddenly.—*To whip into*, to thrust in with a quick motion.—*To whip up*, to seize or take up with a quick motion.

WHIP, *v. i.* To move nimbly; to start suddenly and run; or to turn and run.

WHIP, *n.* [Sax. *hweop.*] 1. An instrument for driving horses or other teams, or for correction, consisting of a lash tied to a handle or rod.—2. In *ships*, a small tackle, used to hoist light bodies.—*Whip and spur*, with the utmost haste.

WHIP'-CORD, *n.* Cord of which lashes are made.

WHIP'-GRAFT, *v. t.* To graft by cutting the cion and stock in a sloping direction, so as to fit each other, and by inserting a tongue on the cion into a slit in the stock.

WHIP'-GRAFT-ING, *n.* The act or practice of grafting by cutting the cion and stock with a slope, to fit each other, &c. *Encyc.*

WHIP'-HAND, *n.* Advantage over. *Dryden.*

WHIP'-LASH, *n.* The lash of a whip. *Tusser.*

WHIPPED, *pp.* Struck with a whip; punished; inwraped; sewed slightly.

WHIP'PER, *n.* One who whips; *particularly*, an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal whipping.

WHIP'PER-SNAP'PER, *n.* A diminutive, insignificant person. *Brockett.*

WHIP'PING, *ppr.* Striking with a whip; punishing with a whip; inwrapping.

WHIP'PING, *n.* The act of striking with a whip, or of punishing; the state of being whipped.

WHIP'PING-POST, *n.* [*whipping* and *post.*] A post to which offenders are tied when whipped.

WHIP'PLE-TREE, *n.* [*whip* and *tree*; but qu. is it not *whiffle-tree*?] The bar to which the traces or tugs of a harness are fastened, and by which a carriage, a plough, a harrow or other implement is drawn.

WHIP'PO-WIL, *n.* The popular name of an American bird, so called from its note, or the sounds of its voice. [Not *whip-poor-will.*]

WHIP'-SAW, *n.* A saw to be used by two persons.

WHIP'-STAFF, *n.* [*whip* and *staff.*] In *ships*, a bar by which the rudder is turned.

WHIP'STER, *n.* A nimble fellow. *Prior.*

WHIP'-STITCH, *v. t.* [*whip* and *stich.*] In *agriculture*, to half-plough or to rafter land.

WHIP'-STOCK, *n.* [*whip* and *stock.*] The rod or staff to which the lash of a whip is fastened.

WHIPT, *pp.* of *whip*; sometimes used for *whipped.*

WHIR, *v. i.* To whirl round with noise; to fly with noise.

WHIR, *v. t.* To hurry.

WHIRL, *v. t.* [Sax. *hwyrfan*; D. *wervelen*; G. *wirbeln*; Dan. *hvirveler.*] To turn round rapidly; to turn with velocity.

WHIRL, *v. i.* 1. To be turned round rapidly; to move round with velocity. 2. To move hastily. *Dryden.*

WHIRL, *n.* [G. *wirbel*; Dan. *hvirvel.*] 1. A turning with rapidity or velocity; rapid rotation or circumvolution; quick gyration. 2. Any thing that moves or is turned with velocity, particularly on an axis or pivot. 3. A hook used in twisting.—4. In *botany*, a species of *inflorescence*, consisting of many subsessile flowers surrounding the stem in a ring. *Martyn.*

WHIRL'-BAT, *n.* [*whirl* and *bat.*] Any thing moved with a whirl as preparatory for a blow, or to augment the force of it.

WHIRL'-BLAST, *n.* A whirling blast of wind.

WHIRL'-BONE, *n.* [*whirl* and *bone.*] The patella; the cap of the knee; the kneepan. *Ainsworth.*

WHIRLED, *pp.* 1. Turned round with velocity.—2. In *botany*, growing in whirls; bearing whirls; verticillate.

WHIRL'I-GIG, *n.* [*whirl* and *gig.*] 1. A toy which children spin or whirl round.—2. In *military antiquities*, an instrument for punishing petty offenders, as sutlers, brawling women, &c.; a kind of wooden cage turning on a pivot, in which the offender was whirled round with great velocity.

WHIRL'ING, *ppr.* Turning or moving round with velocity.

WHIRL'ING-TA-BLE, *n.* A machine contrived to exhibit and demonstrate the principal laws of gravitation, and of the planetary motions in curvilinear orbits.

† WHIRL'-PIT, *n.* A whirlpool.

WHIRL'POOL, *n.* [*whirl* and *pool.*] An eddy of water; a vortex or gulf where the water moves round in a circle.

WHIRL'WIND, *n.* [*whirl* and *wind.*] A violent wind moving in a circle, or rather in a spiral form, as if moving round an axis.

WHIR-RAW'. *See* HOORA.

WHIR'RING, *n.* The sound of a partridge's or pheasant's wings.

WHISH, *v. i.* To become silent. *North of England.*

WHISK, *n.* [G., D. *wisch.*] 1. A small bunch of grass, straw, hair or the like, used for a brush; hence, a brush or small besom. 2. Part of a woman's dress; a kind of tippet.

WHISK, *v. t.* 1. To sweep, brush or wipe with a whisk. 2. To sweep along; to move nimbly over the ground.

WHISK, *v. i.* To move nimbly and with velocity.

WHISK'ER, *n.* Long hair growing on the human cheek.

WHISK'ERED, *a.* Formed into whiskers; furnished with whiskers.

WHISK'ET, *n.* A basket. [*Local.*]

WHISK'ING, *ppr.* Brushing; sweeping along; moving with velocity along the surface.

WHIS'KY, *n.* [Ir. *uisge*, water, whence *usquebaugh*; W. *wysg.*] A spirit distilled from grain.

WHIS'PER, *v. i.* [Sax. *hwisprian*; Dan. *hvisker*; Sw. *hviska.*] 1. To speak with a low, hissing or sibilant voice. 2. To speak with suspicion or timorous caution. 3. To plot secretly; to devise mischief.

WHIS'PER, *v. t.* 1. To address in a low voice. 2. To utter in a low, sibilant voice. 3. To prompt secretly.

WHIS'PER, *n.* 1. A low, soft, sibilant voice; or words uttered with such a voice. 2. A cautious or timorous speech. 3. A hissing or buzzing sound.

WHIS'PERED, *pp.* Uttered in a low voice; uttered with suspicion or caution.

WHIS'PER-ER, *n.* 1. One who whispers. 2. A tattler; one who tells secrets; a conveyer of intelligence secretly. 3. A backbiter; one who slanders secretly. *Prov.* xvi.

WHIS'PER-ING, *ppr.* Speaking in a low voice; telling secretly; backbiting.

WHIS'PER-ING, *n.* The act of speaking with a low voice; the telling of tales, and exciting of suspicions; a backbiting.

WHIS'PER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a low voice.

WHIST, *a.* [Corn. *huist.*] Silent; mute; still; not speaking; not making a noise. *Milton.*—*Whist* is used for *be silent. Whist, whist*, that is, *be silent.*

WHIST, *n.* A game at cards, so called because it requires silence or close attention.

WHIS'TLE, (whis'l) *v. i.* [Sax. *hwistlan*; Sw. *hvissla*; Dan. *hvidsler.*] 1. To utter a kind of musical sound, by pressing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips. 2. To make a sound with a small wind-instrument. 3. To sound shrill, or like a pipe.

WHIS'TLE, *v. t.* 1. To form, utter or modulate by whistling. 2. To call by a whistle.

WHIS'TLE, *n.* [Sax. *hwistle*; L. *fistula.*] 1. A small wind-instrument. 2. The sound made by a small wind instrument. 3. Sound made by pressing the breath through a small orifice of the lips. 4. The mouth; the organ of whistling; [*vulgar.*] 5. A small pipe, used by a boatswain to summon the sailors to their duty; the boatswain's call. 6. The shrill sound of winds passing among trees or through crevices, &c. 7. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.

WHIS'TLED, *pp.* Sounded with a pipe; uttered in a whistle.

WHIS'TLE-FISH, *n.* A local name of a species of *gadus*, with only two fins on the back.

WHIS'TLER, *n.* One who whistles.

WHIS'TLING, *ppr.* Uttering a musical sound through a small orifice of the lips; sounding with a pipe; making a shrill sound, as wind.

WHIS'TLY, *adv.* Silently.

WHIT, *n.* [Sax. *wiht.*] A point; a jot; the smallest part or particle imaginable.

WHITE, *a.* [Sax. *hwit*; Sw. *hvit*; Dan. *hvid*; D. *wit*; G. *weiss.*] 1. Being of the color of pure snow; snowy; not dark. 2. Pale; destitute of color in the cheeks, or of the tinge of blood color. 3. Having the color of purity; pure; clean; free from spot. 4. Gray; as, *white* hair. 5. Pure; unblemished.—6. In a *Scriptural sense*, purified from sin; sanctified. *Ps.* li.

WHITE, *n.* 1. One of the natural colors of bodies, but not strictly a color, for it is said to be a composition of all the colors; destitution of all stain or obscurity on the surface; whiteness. 2. A white spot or thing; the mark at which an arrow is shot.—*White of the eye*, that part of the ball of the eye surrounding the iris or colored part.—*White of an egg*, the albumen, or pellucid, viscous fluid, which surrounds the vitellus or yelk.

WHITE, *v. t.* To make white; to whiten; to whitewash.

WHĪTE'-BĀIT, *n.* A very small, delicate fish.

WHĪTE'-BEAM, *n.* The white-leaf-tree. *Lee.*

WHĪTE'-BEAR, *n.* [*white* and *bear.*] The bear that inhabits the polar regions.

WHĪTE'-BRANT, *n.* A species of the duck kind.

WHĪTE'-BUG, *n.* An insect of the bug kind.

WHĪTE'-CAM'PI-ON, *n.* A pernicious perennial weed.

WHĪTE'-CAT'ER-PIL-LAR, *n.* An insect.

WHĪTE'-CEN'TAU-RY, *n.* An annual weed in woods.

WHĪTE'-CLŌ-VER, *n.* A small species of perennial clover, bearing white flowers.

WHĪTE'-CROP, *n.* White crops, in *agriculture*, are such as become white in ripening, as wheat.

WHĪTE'-DAR'NEL, *n.* A troublesome weed.

WHĪTE'-ĒAR, or WHĪTE'-TAIL, *n.* A bird, the fallow-finch.

WHĪTE'-FACE, or WHĪTE'-BLAZE, *n.* A white mark in the forehead of a horse, descending almost to the nose.

WHĪTE'-FILM, *n.* A white film growing over the eyes of sheep.

WHĪTE'-FOOT, *n.* A white mark on the foot of a horse.

WHĪTE'-HON'EY-SUCK-LE, *n.* A name sometimes given to the white clover. *Cyc.*

WHĪTE'-HORSE-FISH, *n.* In *ichthyology*, the *raia fullonica* of Linne.

WHĪTE'-LAND, *n.* A name which the English give to a tough, clayey soil, of a whitish hue when dry.

WHĪTE'-LEAD, *n.* A carbonate of lead, much used in painting. *D. Olmsted.*

WHĪTE'-LĪMED, *a.* Whitewashed, or plastered with lime.

WHĪTE'-LĪNE, *n.* Among *printers*, a void space, broader than usual, left between lines.

WHĪTE'-LIV'ERED, *a.* 1. Having a pale look; feeble; cowardly. 2. Envious; malicious.

WHĪTE'-MAN'GA-NESE, *n.* An ore of manganese; carbonated oxydized manganese.

WHĪTE'-MĒAT, *n.* [*white* and *meat.*] Meats made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs and the like. *Spenser.*

WHĪTE'-POP'LAR, *n.* A tree of the poplar kind.

WHĪTE'-POP'PY, *n.* A species of poppy.

WHĪTE'-POT, *n.* [*white* and *pot.*] A kind of food made of milk, cream, eggs, sugar, &c. baked in a pot. *King.*

WHĪTE'-PRE-CIP'I-TATE, *n.* Carbonate of mercury.

WHĪTE'-PY-RĪ'TES, *n.* An ore of a tin-white color.

WHĪTE'-RENT, *n.* In *Devon* and *Cornwall*, a rent or duty of eight pence, payable yearly by every tinner to the duke of Cornwall, as lord of the soil.

WHĪTE'-SALT, *n.* Salt dried and calcined; decrepitated salt.

WHĪTE'STER, *n.* A bleacher. [*Local.*]

WHĪTE'STONE, *n.* In *geology*, a species of rocks.

WHĪTE'-SWELL-ING, *n.* A swelling or chronic enlargement of the joints, circumscribed, without any alteration in the color of the skin, sometimes hard, sometimes yielding to pressure, sometimes indolent, but usually painful.

WHĪTE'-TAIL, *n.* A bird, the wheat-ear.

WHĪTE'-THORN, *n.* A species of thorn.

WHĪTE'-THRŌAT, *n.* A small bird. *Linne.*

WHĪTE'-VIT'RI-OL, *n.* Sulphate of zink. *Cyc.*

WHĪTE'WASH, *n.* 1. A wash or liquid composition for whitening something; a wash for making the skin fair. 2. A composition of lime and water, used for whitening the plaster of walls, &c.

WHĪTE'WASH, *v. t.* 1. To cover with a white liquid composition, as with lime and water, &c. 2. To make white; to give a fair external appearance.

WHĪTE'WASHED, *pp.* Covered or overspread with a white liquid composition.

WHĪTE'WASH-ER, *n.* One who whitewashes the walls or plastering of apartments.

WHĪTE'WASH-ING, *ppr.* Overspreading or washing with a white liquid composition.

WHĪTE'-WA-TER, *n.* A disease of sheep.

WHĪTE'-WAX, *n.* Bleached wax.

WHĪTE'-WĪNE, *n.* Any wine of a clear, transparent color, bordering on white, as Madeira, Lisbon, &c.

WHĪTE'WOOD, *n.* A species of timber-tree growing in N. America, the *liriodendron*, or tulip-tree. *Mease.*

WHĪTED, *pp.* Made white; whitened.

† WHĪTE'LY, *adv.* Coming near to white. *Shak.*

WHIT'EN, (hwī'tn) *v. t.* To make white; to bleach; to blanch.

WHIT'EN, *v. i.* To grow white; to turn or become white.

WHĪT'ENED, *pp.* Made white; bleached.

WHĪT'EN-ER, *n.* One who bleaches or makes white.

WHĪTE'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being white; white color, or freedom from any darkness or obscurity on the surface. 2. Paleness; want of a sanguineous tinge in the face. 3. Purity; cleanness; freedom from stain or blemish.

WHITES, *n.* The fluor albus, a disease of females.

WHITH'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *hwyder.*] 1. To what place, *interrogatively*. 2. To what place, *absolutely*. 3. To which place, *relatively*. 4. To what point or degree. 5. Whithersoever.

WHITH'ER-SO-EV'ER, *adv.* To whatever place.

WHĪT'ING, *n.* [from *white.*] 1. A small sea fish. *Cyc.* 2. The same as *Spanish white*, which see.

WHĪT'ISH, *a.* Somewhat white; white in a moderate degree. *Boyle.*

WHĪT'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being somewhat white. *Boyle.*

WHIT'LEATH-ER, *n.* Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for its toughness. *Chapman.*

WHIT'LŌW, *n.* [Sax. *hwit*, white, and *low*, a flame. Qu.] 1. In *surgery*, paronychia, a swelling or inflammation about the nails or ends of the fingers, or affecting one or more of the phalanges of the fingers, generally terminating in an abscess.—2. In *sheep*, the whitlow is a disease of the feet, of an inflammatory kind.

WHIT'LŌW-GRĀSS, *n.* 1. Mountain knot-grass. *Cyc.* 2. A name given to certain species of *draba*. *Lee.*

WHIT'SOUR, *n.* A sort of apple.

† WHIT'STER, *n.* A whitener; a bleacher. *Shak.*

WHIT'SUL, *n.* A provincial name of milk, sour milk, cheese-curds and butter. *Carew.*

WHIT'SUN, *a.* Observed at Whitsuntide. *Shak.*

WHIT'SUN-TIDE, *n.* [*white*, *Sunday* and *tide.*] The feast or season of Pentecost; so called, it is said, because, in the primitive church, those who had been newly baptized appeared at church between Easter and Pentecost in white garments. *Cyc.*

WHIT'TEN-TREE, *n.* A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.*

WHIT'TLE, *n.* [Sax. *hwitel*, *hwitle.*] 1. A small pocket knife. 2. A white dress for a woman.

WHIT'TLE, *v. t.* 1. To pare or cut off the surface of a thing with a small knife. 2. To edge; to sharpen; [*obs.*]

WHĪ'TY-BROWN, *a.* Of a color between white and brown. [*Local in England.*] *Pegge.*

WHIZ, *v. t.* [allied to *hiss.*] To make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air.

WHIZ, *n.* A hissing sound.

WHIZ'ZING, *ppr.* Making a humming or hissing sound.

WHŌ, (hoo) *pron. relative.* [Sax. *hwa*; D. *wie*; L. *qui*; Fr. *que.*] 1. *Who* is a pronoun relative, always referring to persons. 2. Which of many. 3. It is much used in asking questions; as, *who* art thou? 4. It has sometimes a disjunctive sense.—5. *Whose* is of all genders; as, *whose* book is this?—*As who should say*, elliptically for *as one who should say. Collier.*

WHŌ-EV'ER, *pron.* [*who* and *ever.*] Any one without exception; any person whatever.

WHOLE, (hole) *a.* [In Sax. *walg*, *onwalg*; D. *heel*, *geheel*; G. *heil*; Sw. *hel*; Dan. *heel.*] 1. All; total; containing the total amount or number, or the entire thing; as, the *whole* earth. 2. Complete; entire; not defective or imperfect; as, a *whole* orange. 3. Unimpaired; unbroken; uninjured. 4. Sound; not hurt or sick. 5. Restored to health and soundness; sound; well.

WHOLE, *n.* 1. The entire thing; the entire or total assemblage of parts. 2. A system; a regular combination of parts. *Pope.*

WHŌLE'SALE, *n.* [*whole* and *sale.*] 1. Sale of goods by the piece or large quantity; as distinguished from *retail*. 2. The whole mass.

WHŌLE'SALE, *a.* 1. Buying and selling by the piece or quantity. 2. Pertaining to the trade by the piece or quantity.

WHŌLE'SOME, *a.* [*whole* and *some*; G. *heilsam.*] 1. Tending to promote health; favoring health; salubrious; as, *wholesome* air. 2. Sound; contributing to the health of the mind; favorable to morals, religion or prosperity. 3. Useful; salutary; conducive to public happiness, virtue or peace. 4. That utters sound words. 5. Kindly; pleasing.—*Wholesome ship*, a ship that will try, hull and ride well. *Dict.*

WHŌLE'SOME-LY, *adv.* In a wholesome or salutary manner; salubriously.

WHŌLE'SOME-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of contributing to health; salubrity. 2. Salutariness; conduciveness to the health of the mind or of the body politic.

WHŌL'LY, *adv.* 1. Entirely; completely; perfectly. 2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds. *Addison.*

WHŌM, (hoom.) The objective of *who*, coinciding with the L. *quem* and *quam*.

WHŎM-SO-EV'ER, *pron.* [*whom* and *soever.*] Any person, without exception.

† WHOO'BUB, for *hubbub. Shak.*

WHOOP, (hoop). [This is the same as *hoop*, but aspirated; Goth. *wopyan;* Sax. *hweopan.*] 1. A shout of pursuit. 2. A shout of war; a particular cry of troops when they rush to the attack. 3. The bird called *hoopoe* or *upupa.*

WHOOP, *v. i.* To shout with a particular voice. *Shak.*

WHOOP, *v. t.* To insult with shouts. *Dryden.*

WHOOT, (hoot) *v. i. See* HOOT.

WHOP, *n.* [the vulgar pronunciation of *whap* or *awhap.*] A sudden fall, or the suddenness of striking in a fall.

WHORE, (hōre) *n.* [Sax. *hor-cwen*, hore-woman; Sw. *hora, hor-kŭna;* Dan. *hore, hore-kone;* G. *hure;* D. *hoer.*] A harlot; a courtesan; a concubine; a prostitute.

WHORE, *v. i.* To have unlawful sexual commerce; to practice lewdness.

WHORE, *v. t.* To corrupt by lewd intercourse. [*L. u.*]

WHŌRE'DŎM, (hōre'dum) *n.* 1. Lewdness; fornication; practice of unlawful commerce with the other sex.—2. In *Scripture*, idolatry; the desertion of the worship of the true God for the worship of idols.

WHŌRE'MĂS-TER, *n.* One who practices lewdness.

WHŌRE'MŎN-GER, *n.* The same as *whoremaster.*

WHŌRE'SŎN, *n.* A bastard; *used in contempt. Shak.*

WHŌR'ISH, *a.* Lewd; unchaste; addicted to unlawful sexual pleasures; incontinent.

WHŌR'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a lewd manner.

WHŌR'ISH-NESS, *n.* The practice of lewdness; the character of a lewd woman. *Hale.*

WHŎRL, WHŎRLE, } *See* WHIRL.

WHŎRT, *n.* The fruit of the whortleberry; or the shrub.

WHŎR'TLE-BER-RY, *n.* [Sax. *heort-berg.*] A plant or shrub and its fruit, of the genus *vaccinium.*

WHŎSE, (hooz). The possessive or genitive case of *who* or *which;* applied to persons or things.

WHŎSE-SO-EV'ER, *pron.* [*whose* and *soever.*] Of any person whatever. *John* xx.

† WHŎ'SO, (hoo'so) *pron.* Any person whatever.

WHŎ-SO-EV'ER, *pron.* [*who, so* and *ever.*] Any one; any person whatever.

WHUR, *v. i.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force.

WHUR, *n.* The sound of a body moving through the air with velocity. *See* WHIR.

WHURT, *n.* A whortleberry or bilberry. *See* WHORT.

WHŸ, *adv.* [Sax. *hwi*, and *for hwi*, or *for hwig*, for why. So *pourquoi*, in French, is the same; *pour*, and L. *quid, quod*, for what.] 1. For what cause or reason, *interrogatively.* 2. For which reason or cause, *relatively.* 3. For what reason or cause; for which; *relatively.* 4. It is used, sometimes, emphatically, or rather as an expletive.

WHŸ NOT, *n.* A cant word for violent and peremptory procedure. *Hudibras.*

WI, from the Gothic *weiha*, signifies *holy.* It is found in some names, as in *Wibert*, holy-bright, or bright-holy.

WIC, WICK, a termination, denotes jurisdiction, as in *bailiwick.* Its primary sense is a village or mansion, L. *vicus;* Sax. *wic*, or *wyc;* hence it occurs in *Berwick, Harwich, Norwich*, &c. It signifies also a bay or a castle. *Gibson.*

WICK, *n.* [Sax. *weoc;* Sw. *veke;* Ir. *buaic.*] A number of threads of cotton or some similar substance, loosely twisted into a string, round which wax or tallow is applied, and thus forming a candle or torch.

WICK'ED, *a.* [Sw. *vika*, to decline, to err; Sax. *wican*, to recede, to slide, to fall away.] 1. Evil in principle or practice; deviating from the divine law; addicted to vice; sinful; immoral. 2. A word of slight blame. 3. Cursed; baneful; pernicious; [*obs.*]—*The wicked*, in *Scripture*, persons who live in sin.

WICK'ED-LY, *adv.* In a manner or with motives and designs contrary to the divine law; viciously; corruptly; immorally.

WICK'ED-NESS, *n.* Departure from the rules of the divine law; evil disposition or practices; immorality; crime; sin; sinfulness; corrupt manners.

WICK'EN, WICK'EN-TREE, } *n.* The *sorbus aucuparia*, mountain-ash, or roan-tree.

WICK'ER, *a.* [Dan. *vien*, probably contracted from *vigen.*] Made of twigs or oziers; as, a *wicker* basket.

WICK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *guichet;* W. *gwiced.*] A small gate.

WICK'LIFF-ITE, *n.* A follower of Wickliffe.

WID'DY. *See* WITHY.

WIDE, *a.* [Sax. *wid, wide;* D. *wyd;* G. *weit;* Dan. *vid.*] 1. Broad; having a great or considerable distance or extent between the sides; opposed to *narrow;* as, *wide* cloth. 2. Broad; having a great extent each way. 3. Remote; distant. 4. Broad to a certain degree.

WIDE, *adv.* 1. At a distance; far. 2. With great extent; *used chiefly in composition;* as, *wide*-skirted meads.

WIDE'LY, *adv.* 1. With great extent each way. 2. Very much; to a great distance; far.

WĪD'EN, *v. t.* To make wide or wider; to extend in breadth.

WĪD'EN, *v. i.* To grow wide or wider; to enlarge; to extend itself. *Pope.*

WĪD'ENED, *pp.* Made wide; extended in breadth.

WĪDE'NESS, *n.* 1. Breadth; width; great extent between the sides. 2. Large extent in all directions.

WĪD'EN-ING, *ppr.* Extending the distance between the sides; enlarging in all directions.

WID'GEON, *n.* A fowl of the duck kind.

WID'ŌW, *n.* [Sax. *widew;* G. *wittwe;* D. *weduwe;* Dan. *vidue;* L. *vidua.*] A woman who has lost her husband by death. *Luke* ii.

WID'ŌW, *v. t.* 1. To bereave of a husband; *but rarely used except in the participle.* 2. To endow with a widow's right; [*unusual.*] 3. To strip of any thing good.

WID'ŌW-BENCH, *n.* [*widow* and *bench.*] In *Sussex*, that share which a widow is allowed of her husband's estate, besides her jointure.

WID'ŌWED, *pp.* 1. Bereaved of a husband by death. 2. Deprived of some good; stripped. *Philips.*

WID'ŌW-ER, *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death.

WID'ŌW-HOOD, *n.* 1. The state of being a widow. 2. Estate settled on a widow; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

WID'ŌW-HUNT'ER, *n.* [*widow* and *hunter.*] One who seeks or courts widows for a jointure or fortune.

WID'ŌW-ING, *ppr.* Bereaving of a husband; depriving; stripping.

WID'ŌW-MĀK'ER, *n.* [*widow* and *maker.*] One who makes widows by destroying lives. *Shak.*

WID'ŌW-WĀIL, *n.* In *botany*, a plant. *Lee.*

WIDTH, *n.* [from *wide;* G. *weite;* D. *wydte.*] Breadth; wideness; the extent of a thing from side to side.

WIELD, *v. t.* [Sax. *wealdan, waldan;* Goth. *ga-waldan.*] 1. To use with full command or power, as a thing not too heavy for the holder to manage. 2. To use or employ with the hand. 3. To handle; *in an ironical sense.—To wield the sceptre*, to govern with supreme command.

WIĒLD'ED, *pp.* Used with command; managed.

WIĒLD'ING, *ppr.* Using with power; managing.

WIĒLD'LESS, *a.* Unmanageable. *Spenser.*

WIĒLD'Y, *a.* That may be wielded; manageable.

WĪ'ER-Y, *a.* 1. Made of wire; having the properties of wire. 2. [Sax. *wær*, a pool.] Wet; marshy; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

WIFE, *n.; plu.* WIVES. [Sax. *wif;* D. *wyf.*] 1. The lawful consort of a man; a woman who is united to a man in the lawful bonds of wedlock; the correlative of *husband.* 2. A woman of low employment; as, strawberry-*wives;* [*obs.*]

WĪFE'HOOD, *n.* State and character of a wife. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

WĪFE'LESS, *a.* Without a wife; unmarried. *Chaucer.*

WĪFE'LY, *a.* Becoming a wife. *Dryden.*

WIG, in *Saxon*, signifies war. It is found in some names.

WIG, *n.* [G. *weck.*] 1. A covering for the head, consisting of hair interwoven or united by a kind of net-work, formerly much worn by men. 2. A sort of cake; [*obs.*]

WIG'EON. *See* WIDGEON.

WĪGHT, *n.* [Sax. *wiht;* G. *wicht;* Goth. *waiht.*] A being; a person. *It is obsolete, except in irony or burlesque.*

† WĪGHT, *a.* [Sax. *hwæt.*] Swift; nimble. *Spenser.*

† WĪGHT'LY, *adv.* Swiftly; nimbly. *Spenser.*

WIG'WAM, *n.* An Indian cabin or hut, so called in *America.* It is sometimes written *weekwam.*

WĪLD, *a.* [Sax., D., G. *wild;* Sw., Dan. *vild.*] 1. Roving; wandering; inhabiting the forest or open field; hence, not tamed or domesticated; as, a *wild* boar. 2. Growing without culture; as, *wild* parsnep. 3. Desert; not inhabited. 4. Savage; uncivilized; not refined by culture. 5. Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular. 6. Licentious; ungoverned. 7. Inconstant; mutable; fickle. 8. Inordinate; loose. 9. Uncouth; loose. 10. Irregular; disorderly; done without plan or order. 11. Not well digested; not framed according to the ordinary rules of reason; not being within the limits of probable practicability; imaginary; fanciful. 12. Exposed to the wind and sea. 13. Made or found in the forest.—*Wild* is prefixed to the names of many plants, to distinguish them from such of the name as are cultivated in gardens; as, *wild* basil, *wild* olive, &c.

WĪLD, *n.* A desert; an uninhabited and uncultivated tract or region; a forest or sandy desert.

WĪLD'FIRE, *n.* [*wild* and *fire.*] 1. A composition of inflammable materials. 2. A disease of sheep, attended with inflammation of the skin; a kind of erysipelas.

WĪLD'-FOWL, *n.* Fowls of the forest, or untamed.

WĪLD'-GOOSE, *n.* [*wild* and *goose.*] An aquatic fowl of the genus *anas*, the *anas anser*, a fowl of passage.—*Wild-goose chase*, the pursuit of something as unlikely to be caught as the wild-goose. *Shak.*

WĪLD'-HŎN-EY, *n.* [*wild* and *honey.*] Honey that is found in the forest, in hollow trees or among rocks.

WĪLD'-LAND, *n.* [*wild* and *land.*] 1. Land not cultivated, or in a state that renders it unfit for cultivation.—2. In *America*, forest; land not settled and cultivated.

WILD'-SER-VICE, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*
WIL'DER, *v. t.* [Dan. *vilder.*] To lose or cause to lose the way or track; to puzzle with mazes or difficulties; to bewilder. *Pope.*
WIL'DERED, *pp.* Lost in a pathless tract; puzzled.
WIL'DER-ING, *ppr.* Puzzling.
WIL'DER-NESS, *n.* [from *wild.*] 1. A desert; a tract of land or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings, whether a forest or a wide, barren plain.—In the *United States*, it is applied only to a forest.—In *Scripture*, it is applied frequently to the deserts of Arabia. 2. The ocean. 3. A state of disorder; [*obs.*] 4. A wood in a garden, resembling a forest.
WĪLD'ING, *n.* A wild, sour apple. *Mortimer.*
WĪLD'LY, *adv.* 1. Without cultivation. *More.* 2. Without tameness. 3. With disorder; with perturbation or distraction; with a fierce or roving look. 4. Without attention; heedlessly. 5. Capriciously; irrationally; extravagantly. 6. Irregularly.
WĪLD'NESS, *n.* 1. Rudeness; rough, uncultivated state. 2. Inordinate disposition to rove; irregularity of manners. 3. Savageness; brutality. 4. Savage state; rudeness. 5. Uncultivated state. 6. A wandering; irregularity. 7. Alienation of mind. 8. State of being untamed. 9. The quality of being undisciplined, or not subjected to method or rules.
WĪLDS, *n.* Among *farmers*, the part of a plough by which it is drawn. [*Local.*]
WILE, *n.* [Sax. *wile*; Ice. *wul*; W. *fel.*] A trick or stratagem practiced for insnaring or deception; a sly, insidious artifice.
WILE, *v. t.* To deceive; to beguile. [*L. u.*] *Spenser.*
WĪ'LI-LY, *adv.* By stratagem; with insidious art.
WĪ'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *wily.*] Cunning; guile.
WILK, or WHILK, *n.* [G. *welken*, to wither or cause to wither.] A species of shell. *See* WELK.
WILL, *n.* [Sax. *willa*; Goth. *wilja*; D. *wil*, or *wille*; G. *wille.*] 1. That faculty of the mind by which we determine either to do or forbear an action; the faculty which is exercised in deciding, among two or more objects, which we shall embrace or pursue. The *will* is directed or influenced by the *judgment*. The *understanding* or *reason* compares different objects, which operate as motives; the *judgment* determines which is preferable, and the *will* decides which to pursue. 2. Choice; determination. 3. Choice; discretion; pleasure. 4. Command; direction. 5. Disposition; inclination; desire. 6. Power; arbitrary disposal. 7. Divine determination; moral purpose or counsel. 8. Testament; the disposition of a man's estate, to take effect after his death.—*Good-will.* 1. Favor; kindness. *Shak.* 2. Right intention. *Phil.* i.—*Ill-will*, enmity; unfriendliness. It expresses less than *malice.*—*To have one's will*, to obtain what is desired.—*At will.* To hold an estate *at the will* of another, is to enjoy the possession at his pleasure.—*Will with a wisp*, Jack with a lantern; ignis fatuus.
WILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *willan*; Goth. *wilyan*; D. *willen*; G. *wollen*; Sw. *vilja*; Dan. *ville*; L. *volo*, *velle*; Fr. *vouloir*; It. *volere.*] 1. To determine; to decide in the mind that something shall be done or forborne; implying power to carry the purpose into effect. 2. To command; to direct. 3. To be inclined or resolved to have. 4. To wish; to desire. 5. To dispose of estate and effects by testament. 6. It is sometimes equivalent to *may be.* 7. *Will* is used as an auxiliary verb, and a sign of the future tense. It has different significations in different persons. 1. *I will* go, is a present promise to go; and with an emphasis on *will*, it expresses determination. 2. *Thou wilt* go, *you will* go, express foretelling; simply stating an event that is to come. 3. *He will* go, is also a foretelling. The use of *will* in the plural is the same. *We will*, promises; *ye will*, *they will*, foretell.
WILLED, *pp.* 1. Determined; resolved; desired. 2. Disposed of by will or testament.
WILL'ER, *n.* One who wills.
WILL'FUL, *a.* 1. Governed by the will without yielding to reason; obstinate; stubborn; perverse; inflexible. 2. Stubborn; refractory; as, a *willful* horse.
WILL'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. Obstinately; stubbornly. 2. By design; with set purpose.
WILL'FUL-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness. *Perkins.*
WILL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Determining; resolving; desiring. 2. Disposing of by will.
WILL'ING, *a.* [Sw., Dan. *villig.*] 1. Free to do or grant; having the mind inclined; disposed; not averse. 2. Pleased; desirous. 3. Ready; prompt. 4. Chosen; received of choice or without reluctance. 5. Spontaneous. 6. Consenting.
WILL'ING-HEART'ED, *a.* Well-disposed; having a free heart. *Ex.* xxxv.
WILL'ING-LY, *adv.* 1. With free-will; without reluctance; cheerfully. 2. By one's own choice.
WILL'ING-NESS, *n.* Free choice or consent of the will; freedom from reluctance; readiness of the mind.
WIL'LŌW, *n.* [Sax. *welig*; D. *wilge.*] A tree of the genus *salix.* There are several species of willow.
WIL'LŌWED, *a.* Abounding with willows. *Collins.*
WIL'LŌW-GALL, *n.* A protuberance on the leaves of willows. *Cyc.*
WIL'LŌW-HERB, *n.* The purple loose-strife, a plant.
WIL'LŌW-ISH, *a.* Like the color of the willow.
WIL'LŌW-TUFT-ED, *a.* Tufted with willows.
WIL'LŌW-WEED, *n.* A name sometimes given to the smart-weed or *persicaria. Cyc.*
WIL'LŌW-WŎRT, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*
WIL'LŌW-Y, *a.* Abounding with willows. *Gray.*
WIL'SŌME, *a.* Obstinate; stubborn.
WILT, *v. i.* [G., D. *welken.*] To begin to wither; to lose freshness and become flaccid, as a plant when exposed to great heat in a dry day, or when first separated from its root.
WILT, *v. t.* 1. To cause to begin to wither; to make flaccid, as a green plant. 2. To cause to languish; to depress or destroy the vigor and energy of. *Dwight.*
WILT'ED, *pp.* Having become flaccid and lost its freshness, as a plant.
WILT'ING, *ppr.* Beginning to fade or wither.
WĪ'LY, *a.* Cunning; sly; using craft or stratagem to accomplish a purpose; subtil.
WIM'BLE, *n.* [W. *guimbill.*] An instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle.
† WIM'BLE, *a.* Active; nimble. *Spenser.*
WIM'BREL, *n.* A bird of the curlew kind. *Cyc.*
† WIM'PLE, *n.* [G. *wimpel*; Dan. *vimpel.*] A hood or vail.
† WIM'PLE, *v. t.* To draw down, as a vail. *Spenser.*
WIN, *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *won.* [Sax. *winnan*; D. *winnen*; G. *gewinnen*; Sw. *vinna.*] 1. To gain by success in competition or contest. 2. To gain by solicitation or courtship. 3. To obtain; to allure to kindness or compliance. 4. To gain by persuasion or influence.
WIN, *v. t.* To gain the victory. *Milton.*—1. *To win upon*, to gain favor or influence. *Dryden.* 2. To gain ground.—*To win of*, to be conqueror. *Shak.*
WINCE, *v. i.* [Fr. *guincher*; W. *gwing*; *gwingaw.*] 1. To shrink, as from a blow or from pain; to start back. 2. To kick or flounce when uneasy, or impatient of a rider; as, a horse *winces.*
WIN'CER, *n.* One that winces, shrinks or kicks.
WINCH, *n.* [Sax. *wince*; Fr. *guincher.*] A windlass; or an instrument with which to turn or strain something forcibly.
† WINCH, *n.* A kick of a beast, impatient of the rider, or of pain. *Shelton.*
WINCH, *v. i.* To wince; to shrink; to kick with impatience or uneasiness.
WINCH'ING, or WIN'CING, *ppr.* Flinching; shrinking; kicking.
WIN'CO-PIPE, *n.* The vulgar name of a little flower, that, when it opens in the morning, bodes a fair day.
* WIND, *n.* [Sax., D., G. *wind*; Sw., Dan. *vind.*] 1. Air in motion with any degree of velocity, indefinitely; a current of air. When the air moves moderately, we call it a *light wind*, or a *breeze*; when with more velocity, we call it a *fresh breeze*, and when with violence, we call it a *gale*, *storm* or *tempest.* The word *gale* is used by the poets for a moderate breeze, but seamen use it as equivalent to *storm.*—2. The *four winds*, the cardinal points of the heavens. 3. Direction of the wind from other points of the compass than the cardinal, or any point of compass; [*obs.*] *Heylin.* 4. Breath; power of respiration. 5. Air in motion from any force or action; as the *wind* of a cannon ball. 6. Breath modulated by the organs or by an instrument. 7. Air impregnated with scent. 8. Anything insignificant or light as wind. 9. Flatulence; air generated in the stomach and bowels. 10. The name given to a disease of sheep, in which the intestines are distended with air, or rather affected with a violent inflammation. *Cyc.*—*Down the wind*, decaying; declining; in a state of decay; [*obs.*]—*To take* or *have the wind*, to gain or have the advantage.—*To take wind*, or *to get wind*, to be divulged; to become public.—*In the wind's eye*, in *seamen's language*, towards the direct point from which the wind blows.—*Between wind and water*, denoting that part of a ship's side or bottom which is frequently brought above water by the rolling of the ship, or fluctuation of the water's surface.—*Trade wind*, a wind that blows constantly from one point, such as the tropical wind in the Atlantic.
WIND'-DROP-SY, *n.* [*wind* and *dropsy.*] A swelling of the belly from wind in the intestines; tympanites.
WIND'-EGG, *n.* [*wind* and *egg.*] An addle egg.
WIND'-FALLEN, *a.* Blown down by the wind.
WIND'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant, the anemone.
WIND'-FUR-NACE, *n.* A furnace in which the air is supplied by an artificial current, as from a bellows.

WIND'-GAGE, *n.* [*wind* and *gage.*] An instrument for ascertaining the velocity and force of wind. *Cyc.*
WIND'-GALL, *n.* [*wind* and *gall.*] A soft tumor on the fetlock joints of a horse.
WIND'-GUN, *n.* An air gun; a gun discharged by the force of compressed air.
WIND'-HATCH, *n.* In *mining*, the opening or place where the ore is taken out of the earth.
WIND'-HOV-ER, *n.* A species of hawk; called, also, the *stannel*, but more usually the *kestrel*. *Cyc.*
WIND'-IN-STRU-MENT, *n.* An instrument of music, played by wind, chiefly by the breath; as a flute.
* WIND'PIPE, *n* [*wind* and *pipe.*] The passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea.
WIND'-PUMP, *n.* [*wind* and *pump.*] A pump moved by wind, useful in draining lands. *Cyc.*
WIND'-RODE, *n.* A term used by seamen to signify a ship when riding with wind and tide opposed to each other, driven to the leeward of her anchor.
WIND'-SAIL, *n.* A wide tube or funnel of canvas, used to convey a stream of air into the lower apartments of a ship.
WIND'-SHOCK, *n.* A sort of bruise or shiver in a tree.
WIND'-TIGHT, *a.* [*wind* and *tight.*] So tight as to prevent the passing of wind. *Hall.*
WIND'WARD, *n.* [*wind* and *ward.*] The point from which the wind blows; as, to ply to the *windward.*
WIND'WARD, *a.* [*wind* and *ward.*] Being on the side towards the point from which the wind blows.
WIND'WARD, *adv.* Towards the wind.
WIND'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of wind. 2. Next the wind. 3. Tempestuous; boisterous. 4. Puffy; flatulent; abounding with wind. 5. Empty; airy.
WIND, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wound.* [Sax. *windan*; G., D. *winden.*] 1. To blow; to sound by blowing or inflation. 2. To turn; to move, or cause to turn. 3. To turn round some fixed object; to bind, or to form into a ball or coil by turning. 4. To introduce by insinuation. 5. To change; to vary. 6. To entwist; to enfold; to encircle. *Shak.* 7. [With *i* short, as in *win.*] To nose; to perceive or to follow by the scent; as, hounds *wind* an animal. 8. To ventilate; to expose to the wind; to winnow.—*To wind off*, [with *i* long,] to unwind.—*To wind out*, to extricate.—1. *To wind up*, to bring to a small compass, as a ball of thread. *Locke.* 2. To bring to a conclusion or settlement. 3. To put in a state of renovated or continued motion. 4. To raise by degrees. 5. To straiten, as a string; to put in tune. 6. To put in order for regular action.
WIND, *v. i.* 1. To turn; to change. 2. To turn around something. 3. To have a circular direction. 4. To crook; to bend. 5. To move round.—*To wind out*, to be extricated; to escape. *Milton.*
WIND'AGE, *n.* [Sp. *viento.*] The difference between the diameter of a piece and that of a ball or shell.
WIND'BOUND, *a.* [*wind* and *bound.*] Prevented from sailing by a contrary wind. *Mar. Dict.*
WIND'ER, *v. t.* To fan; to clean grain with a fan. [*Local.*]
WIND'ER-MEB, *n.* A bird of the gull kind.
WIND'FALL, *n.* [*wind* and *fall.*] 1. Fruit blown off the tree by wind. 2. An unexpected legacy.
WIND'I-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being windy or tempestuous. 2. Fullness of wind; flatulence. 3. Tendency to generate wind. 4. Tumor; puffiness.
WIND'LAS, or WIND'LASS, *n.* 1. A machine for raising great weights. 2. A handle by which any thing is turned; [*obs.*] *Shak.*
WIN'DLE, *n.* A spindle; a kind of reel.
WIND'-MILL, *n.* A mill turned by the wind.
WIND'ROW, *n.* [*wind* and *row.*] 1. A row or line of hay, raked together for the purpose of being rolled into cocks or heaps. 2. The green border of a field, dug up in order to carry the earth on other land to mend it. 3. A row of peats set up for drying; or a row of pieces of turf, sod or sward, cut in paring and burning. *Cyc.*
WIND'SEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *arctolis.*
WIND'ER, *n.* One who winds.
WIND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Turning; binding about; bending. 2. *a* Bending; twisting from a direct line or an even surface.
WIND'ING, *n.* 1. A turn or turning; a bend; flexure; meander. 2. A call by the boatswain's whistle.
WIND'ING-EN'GINE, *n.* An engine employed in *mining*, to draw up buckets from a deep pit. *Cyc.*
WIND'ING-SHEET, *n.* [*winding* and *sheet.*] A sheet in which a corpse is wrapped. *Bacon.*
WIND'ING-TACKLE, *n.* A tackle consisting of one fixed triple block, and one double or triple movable block.
† WIND'LACE, } *v. i.* To go warily to work; to act indi-
† WIND'LASS, } rectly. *Hammond.*
WIND'LESS, *a.* Wanting wind; out of breath. *Fairfax.*
WIN'DLE-STRAW, *n.* A reed; a stalk of grass; a small, slender straw. *North of England.*
WIND'OW, *n.* [Dan. *vindue*; Sp. *ventana.*] 1. An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light, and of air when necessary. 2. An aperture or opening. 3. The frame or other thing that covers the aperture. 4. An aperture; or rather the clouds or water-spouts. 5. Lattice or casement; or the network of wire used before the invention of glass. 6. Lines crossing each other.
WIND'OW, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with windows. *Pope.* 2. To place at a window; [*unusual.*] 3. To break into openings; [*unusual.*]
WIND'OW-BLIND, *n.* [*window* and *blind.*] A blind to intercept the light of a window.
WIND'OW-FRAME, *n.* [*window* and *frame.*] The frame of a window which receives and holds the sashes.
WIND'OW-GLASS, *n.* Panes of glass for windows.
WIND'OW-SASH, *n.* [*window* and *sash.*] The sash or light frame in which panes of glass are set for windows.
WIND'OW-Y, *a.* Having little crossings like the sashes of a window. *Donne.*
WINE, *n.* [Sax. *win*; G. *wein*; D. *wyn*; Sw., Dan. *vin*; Russ. *vino*; L. *vinum*; It., Sp. *vino*; Fr. *vin.*] 1. The fermented juice of grapes. 2. The juice of certain fruits, prepared with sugar, spirits, &c. 3. Intoxication. 4. Drinking.
WINE'-BIB-BER, *n.* One who drinks much wine; a great drinker. *Prov.* xxiii.
WINE'-CASK, *n.* [*wine* and *cask.*] A cask in which wine is or has been kept.
WINE'-FLY, *n.* A small fly found in empty wine casks.
WINE'-GLASS, *n.* [*wine* and *glass.*] A small glass in which wine is drank.
WINE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of wine; as, *wineless* life.
WINE'-MEAS-URE, *n.* [*See* MEASURE.] The measure by which wines and other spirits are sold, smaller than beer measure.
WINE'-MER-CHANT, *n.* A merchant who deals in wines.
WINE'-PRESS, *n.* A place where grapes are pressed.
WING, *n.* [Sax. *gehwing*; Sw., Dan. *vinge.*] 1. The limb of a fowl by which it flies. 2. The limb of an insect by which it flies.—3. In *botany*, the side-petal of a papilionaceous coral; also, an appendage of seeds. 4. Flight; passage by the wing. 5. Means of flying; acceleration. 6. Motive or incitement of flight. 7. The flank or extreme body or part of an army. 8. Any side-piece.—9. In *gardening*, a side-shoot.—10. In *architecture*, a side-building, less than the main edifice.—11. In *fortification*, the longer sides of horn-works, crown-works, &c.—12. In a *fleet*, the ships on the extremities, when ranged in a line, or when forming the two sides of a triangle.—13. In a *ship*, the *wings* are those parts of the hold and orlop deck, which are nearest the sides.—14. In *Scripture*, protection; *generally in the plural. Ps.* lxiii.
WING, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly or to move with celerity. 2. To supply with side bodies. 3. To transport by flight.—*To wing a flight*, to exert the power of flying.
WINGED, *pp.* 1. Furnished with wings; transported by flying. 2. *a.* Having wings. 3. Swift; rapid. 4. Wounded; hurt.—5. In *botany*, furnished with longitudinal, membranous appendages.—6. In *heraldry*, represented with wings, or having wings of a different color from the body. 7. Fanned with wings; swarming with birds.
WING'ED-PEA, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*
WING'-FOOT-ED, *a.* [*wing* and *foot.*] Swift; moving with rapidity; fleet. *Drayton.*
WING'LESS, *a.* Having no wings; not able to ascend or fly.
WING'-SHELL, *n.* [*wing* and *shell.*] The shell that covers the wing of insects.
WING'Y, *a.* Having wings; rapid; as, *wingy* speed.
WINK, *v. i.* [Sax. *wincian*; D. *wenken*; G. *winken*; Sw. *vinka*; Dan. *vinker.*] 1. To shut the eyes; to close the eyelids. 2. To close and open the eyelids. 3. To give a hint by the motion of the eyelids. 4. To close the eyelids and exclude the light. 5. To be dim.—*To wink at*, to connive at; to seem not to see; to tolerate; to overlook, as something not perfectly agreeable.
WINK, *n.* 1. The act of closing the eyelids. 2. A hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast.
WINK'ER, *n.* One who winks. *Pope.*
WINK'ING, *ppr.* Shutting the eyes; shutting and opening the eyelids; hinting by closing the eye; conniving at; overlooking.
WINK'ING-LY, *adv.* With the eye almost closed.
WIN'NER, *n.* [from *win.*] One who gains by success in competition or contest.
WIN'NING, *ppr.* [from *win.*] 1. Gaining by success in competition or contest. 2. *a.* Attracting; adapted to gain favor; charming.
WIN'NING, *n.* The sum won or gained by success in competition or contest.
WIN'NOW, *v. t.* [L. *evanno*; D., G. *wannen.*] 1. To separate and drive off the chaff from grain by means of wind. 2. To fan; to beat, as with wings. 3. To examine; to

sift for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth. 4. To separate, as the bad from the good.

WIN'NŌW, *v. i.* To separate chaff from corn. *Ecclus.*

WIN'NŌWED, *pp.* Separated from the chaff by wind; sifted; examined.

WIN'NŌW-ER, *n.* One who winnows.

WIN'NŌW-ING, *ppr.* Separating from the chaff by wind; examining.

† WIN'SŌME, *a.* [Sax. *winsum.*] Merry; cheerful.

WIN'TER, *n.* [Sax., G., D., Sw., Dan. *winter.*] 1. The cold season of the year.—*Astronomically* considered, *winter* commences in northern latitudes when the sun enters Capricorn, or at the solstice about the 21st of December, and ends at the equinox in March; but in *ordinary discourse*, the three *winter* months are December, January and February. 2. The part of a printing press which sustains the carriage.

WIN'TER, *v. i.* To pass the winter.

WIN'TER, *v. t.* To feed or manage during the winter.

WIN'TER-AP'PLE, *n.* [*winter* and *apple.*] An apple that keeps well in winter.

WIN'TER-BĂR'LEY, *n.* [*winter* and *barley.*] A kind of barley which is sowed in autumn.

WIN'TER-BĒAT-EN, *a.* [*winter* and *beat.*] Harassed by the severe weather of winter. *Spenser.*

WIN'TER-BER-RY, *n.* [*winter* and *berry.*] A plant.

WIN'TER-BLOOM, *n.* [*winter* and *bloom.*] A plant.

WIN'TER-CHER'RY, *n.* [*winter* and *cherry.*] A plant of the genus *physalis*, and its fruit. *Lee.*

WIN'TER-CIT'RON, *n.* A sort of pear.

WIN'TER-CRESS, *n.* [*winter* and *cress.*] A plant.

WIN'TER-CROP, *n.* A crop which will bear the winter, or which may be converted into fodder during the winter.

WIN'TER-FAL'LŌW, *n.* [*winter* and *fallow.*] Ground that is fallowed in winter.

WIN'TER-GĂR'DEN, *n.* [*winter* and *garden.*] An ornamental garden for winter.

WIN'TER-GREEN, *n.* A plant of the genus *pyrola.*

WIN'TER-KILL, *v. t.* [*winter* and *kill.*] To kill by means of the weather in winter. *New England.*

WIN'TER-KILL, *v. i.* To be killed by the winter.

WIN'TER-KILLED, *pp.* Killed by the winter, as grain.

WIN'TER-KILL-ING, *ppr.* Killing by the weather in winter.

WIN'TER-LODGE, } *n.* In *botany*, the hybernacle
WIN'TER-LODG'MENT, } of a plant, which protects the embryo or future shoot from injuries during the winter.

WIN'TER-PEĂR, *n.* [*winter* and *pear.*] Any pear that keeps well in winter.

WIN'TER-QUAR'TERS, *n.* The quarters of an army during the winter; a winter residence or station.

WIN'TER-RIG, *v. t.* [*winter* and *rig.*] To fallow or till in winter. [*Local.*]

WIN'TER-SOL'STICE, *n.* The solstice of the winter, which takes place when the sun enters Capricorn, December 21st.

WIN'TERED, *pp.* Kept through the winter.

WIN'TER-ING, *ppr.* Passing the winter; keeping in winter.

WIN'TER-LY, *a.* Such as is suitable to winter. [*L. u.*] *Shak.*

WIN'TER-Y, *a.* Suitable to winter; brumal; hyemal; cold; stormy. *Dryden.*

WI'NY, *a.* Having the taste or qualities of wine.

WIPE, *v. t.* [Sax. *wipian.*] 1. To rub with something soft for cleaning; to clean by rubbing. 2. To strike off gently. 3. To cleanse from evil practices or abuses; to overturn and destroy what is foul and hateful. 4. To cheat; to defraud.—*To wipe away*, to cleanse by rubbing or tersion.—*To wipe off*, to clear away.—*To wipe out*, to efface; to obliterate.

WIPE, *n.* 1. The act of rubbing for the purpose of cleaning. 2. A blow; a stroke. 3. A gibe; a jeer; a severe sarcasm. 4. A bird.

WĪPED, *pp.* Rubbed for cleaning; cleaned by rubbing; cleared away; effaced.

WĪP'ER, *n.* 1. One who wipes. 2. The instrument used for wiping.

WĪP'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing with a cloth or other soft thing for cleaning; clearing away; effacing.

WIRE, *n.* [Sw. *vir*; Ice. *wijr.*] A thread of metal; any metallic substance drawn to an even thread.

WIRE, *v. t.* To bind with wire; to apply wire to, as in bottling liquors.

WĪRE'DRAW, *v. t.* [*wire* and *draw.*] 1. To draw a metal into wire, which is done by drawing it through a hole in a plate of steel. 2. To draw into length. 3. To draw by art or violence. 4. To draw or spin out to great length and tenuity.

WĪRE'DRAW-ER, *n.* One who draws metal into wire.

WĪRE'DRAW-ING, *ppr.* 1. Drawing a metal into wire. 2. Drawing to a great length or fineness.

WĪRE'DRAWN, *pp.* Drawn into wire; drawn out to great length or fineness.

WĪRE'-GRATE, *n.* A grate or contrivance of fine wire-work to keep insects out of vineries, hot-houses, &c.

WĪRE'-HEEL, *n.* [*wire* and *heel.*] A defect and disease in the feet of a horse or other beast. *Cyc.*

WĪRE'-WORM, *n.* [*wire* and *worm.*] A mischievous worm that sometimes injures grain.

WĪR'Y, *a.* Made of wire; like wire.

† WIS, *v. t.*; pret. *wist.* [G. *wissen*; D. *weeten.*] To think; to suppose; to imagine. *Spenser.*

WIS'ARD. *See* WIZARD.

WIS'DOM, *n.* [Sax.; *wise* and *dom*; G. *weisheit*; D. *wysheid*; Sw. *visdom*, and *vishet*; Dan. *visdom*, or *viisdom.*] 1. The right use or exercise of knowledge; the choice of laudable ends, and of the best means to accomplish them. *Wisdom*, or *practical wisdom*, is nearly synonymous with *discretion.* It differs somewhat from *prudence*, in this respect; *prudence* is the exercise of sound judgment in avoiding evils; *wisdom* is the exercise of sound judgment either in avoiding evils or attempting good.—2. In *Scripture*, human learning; erudition; knowledge of arts and sciences. 3. Quickness of intellect; readiness of apprehension; dexterity in execution. 4. Natural instinct and sagacity. *Job* xxxix.—5. In *Scripture theology*, *wisdom* is true religion; godliness; piety. *Ps.* xc. 6. Profitable words or doctrine. *Ps.* xxxvii.

WĪSE, *a.* [Sax. *wis*, *wise*; G. *weise*; D. *wys*; Sw. *vis*; Dan. *viis.*] 1. *Properly*, having knowledge; hence, having the power of discerning and judging correctly, or of discriminating between what is true and what is false; between what is fit and proper, and what is improper; as, a *wise* prince. 2. Discreet and judicious in the use or application of knowledge; choosing laudable ends, and the best means to accomplish them. 3. Skillful; dextrous. 4. Learned; knowing. 5. Skilled in arts, science, philosophy, or in magic and divination. 6. Godly; pious. *Prov.* xiii. 7. Skilled in hidden arts; *a sense somewhat ironical.* 8. Dictated or guided by wisdom; containing wisdom; judicious; well adapted to produce good effects; *applicable to things*; as, a *wise* saying. 9. Becoming a wise man; grave; discreet; as, *wise* deportment.

WĪSE, *n.* [Sax. *wise*; G. *weise*; D. *wys*; Sw. *vis.*] Manner; way of being or acting. *Spenser. In the foregoing form, this word is obsolete. The use of it is now very limited. It is common in the following phrases:* 1. In any *wise:* 2. On this *wise:* 3. In no *wise.*—It is used in *composition*, as in *likewise*, *otherwise*, *lengthwise*, &c.

WĪSE'A-CRE, *n.* [more correctly *wisesager*; G. *weissager.*] One who makes pretensions to great wisdom; hence, in *contempt*, a simpleton; a dunce. *Addison.*

WĪSE'-HĂRT-ED, *a.* [*wise* and *heart.*] Wise; knowing; skillful. *Ex.* xxviii.

WĪSE'LING, *n.* One who pretends to be wise. *Donne.*

WĪSE'LY, *adv.* 1. Prudently; judiciously; discreetly; with wisdom. 2. Craftily; with art or stratagem.

† WĪSE'NESS, *n.* Wisdom. *Spenser.*

WISH, *v. i.* [Sax. *wiscan*; Cimbric, *oska.*] 1. To have a desire, or strong desire, either for what is or is not supposed to be obtainable. It usually expresses less than *long*; but sometimes it denotes to long or wish earnestly. 2. To be disposed or inclined. 3. It sometimes partakes of hope or fear.

WISH, *v. t.* 1. To desire. 2. To long for; to desire eagerly or ardently. 3. To recommend by wishing. 4. To imprecate. 5. To ask; to express desire.

WISH, *n.* 1. Desire; sometimes, eager desire. *Job* xxxiii. 2. Desire expressed. 3. Thing desired.—The difference between *wish* and *desire* seems to be, that *desire* is directed to what is obtainable, and a *wish* may be directed to what is obtainable or not. *Kames.*

WISHED, *pp.* Desired; or ardently desired.

† WISH'ED-LY, *adv.* With longing; wishfully. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

WISH'ER, *n.* One who desires; one who expresses a wish.

WISH'FŪL, *a.* 1. Having desire, or ardent desire. 2. Showing desire. 3. Desirable; exciting wishes; [*bad.*]

WISH'FŪL-LY, *adv.* 1. With desire or ardent desire. 2. With the show of desiring.

WISH'ING, *ppr.* Desiring.

† WISH'LY, *adv.* According to desire. *Knolles.*

WISK'ET, *n.* A basket. *Ainsworth.*

WISP, *n.* [Dan. *visk.*] A small bundle of straw or other like substance.

† WIST, *pret.* of *wis.*

WIST'FŪL, *a.* Full of thoughts; earnest; attentive.

WIST'FŪL-LY, *adv.* Attentively; earnestly. *Hudibras.*

WIS'TIT, *n.* The striated monkey. *Cuvier.*

† WIST'LY, *adv.* Earnestly. *Shak.*

WIT, *v. i.* [Sax., Goth. *witan*, D. *weeten*, G. *wissen*, to know.] To know. This verb is used only in the infinitive, *to wit*, namely, that is to say. [L. *videlicet*, i. e. *videre licet.*]

WIT, *n.* [Sax. *wit*, or *ge-wit*; G. *witz*; Dan. *vid.*] 1. *Primarily*, the intellect; the understanding or mental powers. 2. The association of ideas in a manner natural, but

unusual and striking, so as to produce surprise joined with pleasure. 3. The faculty of associating ideas in a new and unexpected manner. 4. A man of genius. 5. A man of fancy or wit. 6. Sense; judgment. 7. Faculty of the mind. 8. *Wits*, in the *plural*, soundness of mind; intellect not disordered; sound mind. 9. Power of invention; contrivance; ingenuity.

WITCH, *n.* [Sax. *wicca.*] 1. A woman who, by compact with the devil, practices sorcery or enchantment. 2. A woman who is given to unlawful arts. 3. [Sax. *wic.*] A winding, sinuous bank; [*obs.*] *Spenser.*

WITCH, *v. t.* To bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant. *Shak.*

WITCH'CRAFT, *n.* [*witch* and *craft.*] 1. The practices of witches; sorcery; enchantments; intercourse with the devil. 2. Power more than natural.

WITCH'-ELM, *n.* A kind of elm. *Scott.*

WITCH'ER-Y, *n.* 1. Sorcery; enchantment. 2. Fascination.

WITCH'-HA-ZEL, *n.* 1. A species of elm. *Cyc.* 2. The hop-hornbeam, (*carpinus ostrya.*) *Lee.*

† WIT'-CRACK-ER, *n.* [*wit* and *cracker.*] One who breaks jests; a joker. *Shak.*

† WIT'-CRAFT, *n.* Contrivance; invention.

† WITE, *v. t.* [Sax. *witan.*] To reproach; to blame.

† WITE, *n.* Blame; reproach.

† WITE'LESS, *a.* Blameless. *Spenser.*

WIT'-FISH, *n.* [D. *witvisch.*] An East Indian fish.

WITH, *prep.* [Sax. *with.*] 1. By, noting cause, instrument or means. 2. On the side of, noting friendship or favor. 3. In opposition to; in competition or contest. 4. Noting comparison. 5. In company. 6. In the society of. 7. In connection, or in appendage. 8. In mutual dealing or intercourse. 9. Noting confidence. 10. In partnership. 11. Noting connection. 12. Immediately after. 13. Among. 14. Upon. 15. In consent, noting parity of state.—*With*, in *composition*, signifies for the most part opposition, privation; or separation, departure.

WITH, or WITHE, *n.* [Sax. *withig.*] 1. A willow twig. 2. A band consisting of a twig, or twigs twisted.

WITH-AL', *adv.* [*with* and *all.*] 1. With the rest; together with; likewise; at the same time. 2. It is sometimes used for *with.*

WITH-DRAW', *v. t.* [*with* and *draw.*] 1. To take back; to take from. 2. To recall; to cause to retire or leave; to call back or away.

WITH-DRAW', *v. i.* To retire; to retreat; to quit a company or place.

WITH-DRAW'ER, *n.* One who bereaves. *Outred.*

WITH-DRAW'ING, *ppr.* Taking back; recalling; retiring.

WITH-DRAW'ING-ROOM, *n.* A room behind another room for retirement; a drawing-room. *Mortimer.*

WITH-DRAW'MENT, *n.* The act of withdrawing or taking back; a recalling. *Ch. Obs.*

WITH-DRAWN', *pp.* of *withdraw.* Recalled; taken back.

WITH'ER, *v. i.* [W. *gwiz*; Sax. *gewitherod.*] 1. To fade; to lose its native freshness; to become sapless; to dry. 2. To waste; to pine away, as animal bodies. 3. To lose or want animal moisture.

WITH'ER, *v. t.* 1. To cause to fade and become dry. 2. To cause to shrink, wrinkle and decay, for want of animal moisture.

WITH'ER-BAND, *n.* A piece of iron laid under a saddle near a horse's withers, to strengthen the bow.

WITH'ERED, *pp.* Faded; dried; shrunk.

WITH'ER-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being withered.

WITH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Fading; becoming dry.

WITH'ER-ITE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a carbonate of barytes.

WITH'ER-NAM, *n.* [Sax. *wither* and *naman.*] *In withernam*, in *law*, a second or reciprocal distress, in lieu of a first distress which has been eloigned; reprisal.

WITH'ERS, *n.* The juncture of the shoulder bones of a horse, at the bottom of the neck.

WITH'ER-WRUNG, *a.* Injured or hurt in the withers, as a horse. *Cyc.*

WITH-HELD', *pret.* and *pp.* of *withhold.*

WITH-HŌLD', *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *withheld.* [*with* and *hold.*] 1. To hold back; to restrain; to keep from action. 2. To retain; to keep back; not to grant.

WITH-HŌLD'EN, *pp.* The old participle of *withhold*; now *obsolete.* We use *withheld.*

WITH-HŌLD'ER, *n.* One that withholds.

WITH-HŌLD'ING, *ppr.* Holding back; restraining; retaining; not granting.

WITH-IN', *prep.* [Sax. *withinnan.*] 1. In the inner part. 2. In the limits or compass of; not beyond; used of place and time. 3. Not reaching to any thing external. 4. In the compass of; not longer ago than. 5. Not later than. 6. In the reach of. 7. Not exceeding. 8. In the heart or confidence of; [*inelegant.*] 9. In the house; in any inclosure.

WITH-IN', *adv.* 1. In the inner part; inwardly; internally. 2. In the mind.

WITH-IN'SIDE, *adv.* [*within* and *side.*] In the inner parts [*Bad.*] *Sharp.*

WITH-OUT', *prep.* [Sax. *withutan*; *with* and *out.*] 1. Not with. 2. In a state of destitution or absence from. 3. In a state of not having, or of destitution. 4. Beyond; not within. 5. Supposing the negation or omission of. 6. Independent of; not by the use of. 7. On the outside of. 8. With exemption from. 9. Unless; except. In this sense, it has been classed among *adverbs*, but is truly a *preposition*, followed by a member of a sentence, instead of a single noun. This use of *without* is nearly superseded by *unless* and *except*, among good writers and speakers; but is common in popular discourse or parlance.

WITH-OUT', *adv.* 1. Not on the inside; not within. 2. Out of doors. 3. Externally; not in the mind.

† WITH-OUT'EN, for *withoutan*, the Saxon word. *Spenser.*

WITH-STAND', *v. t.* [*with* and *stand.*] To oppose; to resist, either with physical or moral force.

WITH-STAND'ER, *n.* One that opposes; an opponent; a resisting power. *Raleigh.*

WITH-STAND'ING, *ppr.* Opposing; making resistance.

WITH-VINE, } *n.* A local name for the couch-grass. *Cyc.*
WITH-WINE, }

WITH'WIND, *n.* A plant. [L. *convolvulus.*]

WITH'Y, *n.* [Sax. *withig.*] A large species of willow.

WITH'Y, *a.* Made of withs; like a with; flexible and tough.

WIT'LESS, *a.* [*wit* and *less.*] 1. Destitute of wit or understanding; inconsiderate; wanting thought. 2. Indiscreet; not under the guidance of judgment.

WIT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without the exercise of judgment.

† WIT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of consideration. *Sir E. Sandys.*

WIT'LING, *n.* [*dim.* from *wit.*] A person who has little wit or understanding; a pretender to wit. *Pope.*

WIT'NESS, *n.* [Sax. *witnesse.*] 1. Testimony; attestation of a fact or event. 2. That which furnishes evidence or proof. 3. A person who knows or sees any thing; one personally present. 4. One who sees the execution of an instrument, and subscribes it for the purpose of confirming its authenticity by his testimony. 5. One who gives testimony.—*With a witness*, effectually; to a great degree; with great force; [*not elegant.*]

WIT'NESS, *v. t.* 1. To see or know by personal presence. 2. To attest; to give testimony to; to testify to something. 3. To see the execution of an instrument, and subscribe it for the purpose of establishing its authenticity.

WIT'NESS, *v. i.* 1. To bear testimony. 2. To give evidence.

WIT'NESSED, *pp.* Seen in person; testified; subscribed by persons present.

WIT'NESS-ING, *ppr.* Seeing in person; bearing testimony; giving evidence.

† WIT'SNAP-PER, *n.* One who affects repartee. *Shak.*

WIT'-STARVED, *a.* Barren of wit; destitute of genius.

WIT'TED, *a.* Having wit or understanding.

WIT'TI-CISM, *n.* [from *wit.*] A sentence or phrase which is affectedly witty; a low kind of wit. *Addison.*

WIT'TI-LY, *adv.* 1. With wit; with a delicate turn or phrase, or with an ingenious association of ideas. 2. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully.

WIT'TI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being witty. *Spenser.*

WIT'TING-LY, *adv.* [*See* WIT.] Knowingly; with knowledge; by design. *More.*

WIT'TOL, *n.* [Sax. from *witan.*] A man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it; a tame cuckold.

WIT'TOL-LY, *adv.* Like a tame cuckold. *Shak.*

WIT'TY, *a.* 1. Possessed of wit; full of wit. 2. Judicious; ingenious; inventive. 3. Sarcastic; full of taunts.

WIT'WALL, *n.* A bird, the great spotted woodpecker.

† WIT'WORM, *n.* [*wit* and *worm.*] One that feeds on wit.

† WIVE, *v. i.* [from *wife.*] To marry. *Shak.*

WIVE, *v. t.* 1. To match to a wife. *Shak.* 2. To take for a wife; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

† WIVE'HOOD, *n.* Behavior becoming a wife. *Spenser.*

WIVE'LESS, *a.* Not having a wife.

WIVE'LY, *a.* Pertaining to a wife. *Sidney.*

WIV'ER, } *n.* A kind of heraldic dragon. *Thynne.*
WIV'ER-IN, }

WIVES, *plu.* of WIFE.

WIZ'ARD, *n.* [from *wise.*] A conjurer; an enchanter; a sorcerer. *Lev.* xx. *Dryden.*

WIZ'ARD, *a.* 1. Enchanting; charming. *Collins.* 2. Haunted by wizards. *Milton.*

WIZ'EN, *v. i.* [Sax. *wisnian.*] To wither; to dry. [*Local.*]

WŌAD, *n.* [Sax. *wad*, or *waad*; G. *waid*, *weid*; D. *weede.*] A plant of the genus *isatis*, cultivated for the use of dyers.

WŌAD'-MILL, *n.* A mill for bruising and preparing woad.

WŌ'BE-GONE, *a.* [*wo*, *be* and *gone.*] Overwhelmed with wo; immersed in grief and sorrow. *Fairfax.*

WO-DĀ'NI-UM, *n.* A metal discovered in a species of pyrites.

WOE, } *n.* [Sax. *wa*; L. *væ*; Gr. *ovαι*; W. *gwae*; G. *weh*; D.
WO, } *wee*; Sw. *ve.*] 1. Grief; sorrow; misery; a heavy

calamity. 2. A curse. 3. *Wo* is used in denunciation, and in exclamations of sorrow; as, "*wo* is me." *Is.* vi.—"*Wo worth* the day;" *wo be to* the day; Sax. *wurthan*, *weorthan*, or *wyrthan*, to be, to become.

† WŌE'SŌME, (wō'sum) *a.* Woful. *Langhorne.*

† WOFT, for *waft. Shak.*

WŌ'FUL, *a.* 1. Sorrowful; distressed with grief or calamity; afflicted. 2. Sorrowful; mournful; full of distress. 3. Bringing calamity, distress or affliction. 4. Wretched; paltry.

WŌ'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. Sorrowfully; mournfully; in a distressing manner. 2. Wretchedly; extremely.

WŌ'FUL-NESS, *n.* Misery; calamity.

WŌLD, in *Saxon*, is the same as *wald* and *weald*, a wood, sometimes perhaps a lawn or plain. *Wald* signifies also power, dominion, from *waldan*, to rule. These words occur in names.

WOLF, (wulf) *n.* [Sax. *wulf*; G., D. *wolf.*] 1. An animal of the genus *canis*, a beast of prey that kills sheep and other small domestic animals; called sometimes the *wild dog*. 2. A small white worm or maggot, which infests granaries. 3. An eating ulcer.

WOLF'-DOG, *n.* 1. A dog of a large breed, kept to guard sheep. 2. A dog supposed to be bred between a dog and a wolf.

WOLF'-FISH, *n.* A fierce, voracious fish.

WOLF'ISH, *a.* Like a wolf; having the qualities or form of a wolf.

WOLF'NET, *n.* A kind of net used in fishing, which takes great numbers. *Cyc.*

WOL'FRAM, *n.* In *mineralogy*, an ore of tungsten.

WOLF'S'-BANE, *n.* 1. A poisonous plant; aconite. 2. The winter aconite, or *helleborus hyemalis. Lee.*

WOLF'S'-CLAW, *n.* A plant of the genus *lycopodium.*

WOLF'S-MILK, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WOLF'S-PEACH, *n.* A plant of the genus *solanum.*

WOL'VER-IN, } *n.* The glutton, a carnivorous animal
WOL-VER-ĒNE', } of voracious appetite.

WOLV'ISH, *a.* More properly *wolfish*, which see.

WOM'AN, (wum'un) *n.*; *plu.* WOMEN. [a compound of *womb* and *man.*] 1. The female of the human race, grown to adult years. 2. A female attendant or servant.

WOM'AN, *v. t.* To make pliant. *Shak.*

† WOM'ANED, *a.* Accompanied or united with a woman.

WOM'AN-HĀ'TER, *n.* [*woman* and *hater.*] One who has an aversion to the female sex. *Swift.*

WOM'AN-HOOD, *n.* [*woman* and *hood.*] The state, character or collective qualities of a woman. *Spenser.*

† WOM'AN-ĪSE, *v. t.* To make effeminate.

WOM'AN-ISH, *a.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; feminine. *Dryden.*

WOM'AN-ISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a woman. *Commentary on Chaucer.*

WOM'AN-ISH-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being womanish. *Hammond.*

WOM'AN-KĪND, *n.* [*woman* and *kind.*] The female sex; the race of females of the human kind. *Addison.*

WOM'AN-LY, *a.* Becoming a woman; feminine. *Donne.*

WOM'AN-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a woman.

WŌMB, (woom) *n.* [Sax. *wamb*; Goth. *wamba*; Sw. *vämb*; Dan. *vom.*] 1. The uterus or matrix of a female; that part where the young of an animal is conceived and nourished till its birth. 2. The place where any thing is produced. 3. Any large or deep cavity.

† WŌMB, *v. t.* To inclose; to breed in secret. *Shak.*

WOM'BAT, *n.* An animal of New Holland. *Cyc.*

† WŌMB'Y, (woom'y) *a.* Capacious. *Shak.*

WOM'EN, (wim'en) *n.*; *plu.* of WOMAN. It is supposed the word is from Sax. *wifman.*

WON, *pret.* and *pp.* of *win*; as, victories *won.*

† WON, or † WŌNE, *v. i.* [Sax. *wunian*; G. *wohnen*; D. *woonen.*] To dwell; to abide. Its participle is retained in *wont*, that is, *woned. Milton.*

† WON, *n.* A dwelling. *Spenser.*

WON'DER, *n.* [Sax., G. *wunder*; D. *wonder.*] 1. That emotion which is excited by novelty, or the presentation, to the sight or mind, of something new, unusual, strange, great, extraordinary, or not well understood; something that arrests the attention by its novelty, grandeur or inexplicableness. *Wonder* expresses less than *astonishment*, and much less than *amazement.* It differs from *admiration*, in not being necessarily accompanied with love, esteem or approbation, nor directed to persons. But *wonder* sometimes is nearly allied to *astonishment.* 2. Cause of wonder; that which excites surprise; a strange thing; a prodigy. 3. Any thing mentioned with surprise. 4. A miracle. *Ex.* iii.

WON'DER, *v. i.* [Sax. *wundrian.*] To be affected by surprise or admiration. *Swift.*

WON'DER-ER, *n.* One who wonders.

WON'DER-FUL, *a.* Adapted to excite wonder or admiration; exciting surprise; strange; astonishing.

WON'DER-FUL-LY, *adv.* In a manner to excite wonder or surprise.

WON'DER-FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being wonderful.

WON'DER-ING, *ppr.* Indulging or feeling wonder.

WON'DER-OUS. *See* WONDROUS.

WON'DER-MENT, *n.* Surprise; astonishment; a wonderful appearance. [*Vulgar.*]

WON'DER-STRUCK, *a.* [*wonder* and *struck.*] Struck with wonder, admiration and surprise. *Dryden.*

WON'DER-WORK'ING, *a.* Doing wonders or surprising things.

WON'DROUS, *a.* Admirable; marvelous; such as may excite surprise and astonishment; strange.

WON'DROUS, *adv.* In a wonderful or surprising degree; as, a place *wondrous* deep. [*Burlesque style.*]

WON'DROUS-LY, *adv.* In a strange or wonderful manner or degree. *Glanville.*

WŌNT, a contraction of *woll not*, that is, *will not.*

WONT, *a.* [*wont* is strictly the participle passive of *won*, *wone*; Sax. *wunian*, to dwell, to consist; G. *wohnen*; D. *woonen.*] Accustomed; habituated; using or doing customarily.

† WONT, *n.* Custom; habit; use. *Hooker.*

† WONT, *v. i.* To be accustomed or habituated; to be used.

WONT'ED, *pp.* 1. Accustomed; used. *Spenser.* 2. Accustomed; made familiar by use. *L'Estrange.*

WONT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being accustomed.

† WONT'LESS, *a.* Unaccustomed; unused. *Spenser.*

WOO, *v. t.* [Sax. *wogan.*] 1. To court; to solicit in love. 2. To court solicitously; to invite with importunity.

WOO, *v. i.* To court; to make love. *Dryden.*

† WOOD, *a.* [Sax. *wod.*] Mad; furious. *Spenser.*

WOOD, *n.* [Sax. *wuda*, *wudu*; D. *woud*; W. *gwyz.*] 1. A large and thick collection of trees; a forest. 2. The substance of trees. 3. Trees cut or sawed for the fire. 4. An idol. *Hab.* ii.

WOOD, *v. i.* To supply or get supplies of wood.

WOOD-A-NEM'O-NE, *n.* A plant. [*See* ANEMONE.]

WOOD'-ASH-ES, *n.* [*wood* and *ashes.*] The remains of burnt wood or plants.

WOOD'-BĪND, } *n.* A name given to the honeysuckle, a
WOOD'-BINE, } species of *lonicera. Lee.*

WOOD'-BOUND, *a.* [*wood* and *bound.*] Encumbered with tall, woody hedgerows.

WOOD'-CHAT, *n.* A species of butcher-bird.

WOOD'-CHUK, *n.* [*wood*, and *chuk*, a hog.] The popular name in *New England* of a species of the *marmot.*

WOOD'-COAL, *n.* [*wood* and *coal.*] Charcoal.

WOOD'COCK, *n.* [*wood* and *cock.*] A fowl.

WOOD'-COCK SHELL, *n.* A name given by English naturalists to a peculiar kind of the *purpura.*

WOOD'-DRINK, *n.* [*wood* and *drink.*] A decoction or infusion of medical woods.

WOOD'ED, *a.* Supplied or covered with wood.

WOOD'EN, *a.* [from *wood.*] 1. Made of wood; consisting of wood. 2. Clumsy; awkward. *Collier.*

WOOD-EN-GRĀV'ING, *n.* Xylography; the art of engraving on wood. *Cyc.*

WOOD'-FRET-TER, *n.* [*wood* and *fret.*] An insect or worm that eats wood. *Ainsworth.*

WOOD'-GOD, *n.* A pretended sylvan deity. *Spenser.*

WOOD'-HOLE, *n.* A place where wood is laid up.

WOOD'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed in which wood is deposited and sheltered from the weather. *United States.*

WOOD'ING, *ppr.* Getting or supplying with wood. *Washington.*

WOOD'-LAND, *n.* 1. Land covered with wood. *America.* —2. In *England*, a soil which, from its humidity and color, resembles the soil in woods.

WOOD'-LAND, *a.* Covered with woods; belonging to the woods. *Dryden.*

WOOD'-LARK, *n.* A bird, a species of lark.

WOOD'-LĀY-ER, *n.* A young oak or other timber plant, laid down in a hedge among the white thorn or other plants used in hedges.

WOOD'LESS, *a.* Destitute of wood. *Mitford.*

WOOD'-LOCK, *n.* In *ship-building*, a piece of elm, close-fitted and sheathed with copper, in the throating or score of the pintle, to keep the rudder from rising.

WOOD'-LOUSE, *n.* An insect, the milleped.

WOOD'LY, *adv.* Madly. *Huloet.*

WOOD'MAN, *n.* 1. A forest-officer, appointed to take care of the king's wood. *Eng.* 2. A sportsman; a hunter. *Pope.*

WOOD'-MEIL, *n.* A coarse, hairy stuff made of Iceland wool, used to line the ports of ships of war. *Cyc.*

WOOD'-MITE, *n.* A small insect found in old wood.

WOOD'-MON-GER, *n.* A wood-seller.

WOOD'-MOTE, *n.* In *England*, the ancient name of the forest court; now the court of attachment.

† WOOD'NESS, *n.* Anger; madness; rage. *Fisher.*

WOOD'-NIGHT-SHADE, *n.* A plant.

WOOD'-NOTE, *n.* [*wood* and *note.*] Wild music.

WOOD'-NYMPH, *n.* [*wood* and *nymph.*] A fabled goddess of the woods; a dryad. *Milton.*

WOOD-OF'FER-ING, *n.* Wood burnt on the altar.

WOOD'PECK-ER, *n.* [*wood* and *peck.*] A bird of the genus *picus*, that pecks holes in trees.
WOOD'-PIG-EON, *n.* The ring-dove. *Ed. Encyc.*
WOOD'-PŪ'CE-RON, *n.* A small insect of the puceron kind.
WOOD'REVE, *n.* [*wood* and *reve.*] In *England*, the steward or overseer of a wood.
WOOD'-ROOF, } *n.* [*wood* and *roof* or *ruff.*] A plant of
WOOD'-RUFF, } the genus *asperula. Cyc.*
WOOD'-SAGE, *n.* [*wood* and *sage.*] A plant. *Lee.*
WOOD'-SARE, *n.* A kind of froth seen on herbs.
WOOD'-SEERE, *n.* The time when there is no sap in a tree.
WOOD'-SHOCK, *n.* The fisher or wejack, a quadruped.
WOOD'-SOOT, *n.* [*wood* and *soot.*] Soot from burnt wood, which has been found useful as a manure.
WOOD'-SOR-REL, *n.* A plant of the genus *oxalis.*
WOOD'-SPITE, *n.* [*wood* and *spite.*] A name given in some parts of *England* to the green woodpecker.
WOOD'-STONE, *n.* A blackish-gray silicious stone.
WOOD'-WARD, *n.* [*wood* and *ward.*] An officer of the forest, whose duty is to guard the woods. *England.*
WOOD'-WASH, *n.* A name applied to dyer's broom.
WOOD'-WAX-EN, *n.* A plant of the genus *genista.*
WOOD'-WORM, *n.* A worm that is bred in wood.
WOOD'Y, *a.* 1. Abounding with wood. 2. Consisting of wood; ligneous. 3. Pertaining to woods; sylvan.
WOO'ER, *n.* One who courts or solicits in love.
WOOF, *n.* [Sax. *weft;* Sw. *väf.*] 1. The threads that cross the warp in weaving; the weft. 2. Texture; cloth.
WOO'ING, *ppr.* Courting; soliciting in love.
WOO'ING-LY, *adv.* Enticingly; with persuasiveness; so as to invite to stay. *Shak.*
WOOL, (wul) *n.* [Sax. *wul;* G. *wolle;* D. *wol;* Sw. *ull;* Dan. *uld.*] 1. That soft species of hair which grows on sheep and some other animals, which in fineness sometimes approaches to fur. 2. Short, thick hair.—3. In *botany*, a sort of pubescence, or a clothing of dense, curling hairs, on the surface of certain plants.
WOOL'-BALL, *n.* A ball or mass of wool found in the stomach of sheep. *Cyc.*
WOOL'-COMB-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to comb wool.
WOOLD, *v. t.* [D. *woelen, bewoelen;* G. *wühlen.*] To wind; *particularly*, to wind a rope round a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces, at the place where they are fished, for confining and supporting them.
WOOLD'ED, *pp.* Bound fast with ropes; wound round.
WOOLD'ER, *n.* A stick used in woolding. *Mar. Dict.*
WOOLD'ING, *ppr.* Binding fast with ropes; winding round.
WOOLD'ING, *n.* 1. The act of winding, as a rope round a mast. 2. The rope used for binding masts and spars.
WOOL'-DRĪV-ER, *n.* [*wool* and *driver.*] One who buys wool and carries it to market.
WOOL'EN, *a.* 1. Made of wool; consisting of wool. 2. Pertaining to wool; as, *woolen* manufactures.
WOOL'EN, *n.* Cloth made of wool. *Pope.*
WOOL'EN-DRĀP'ER, *n.* One who deals in woolen goods.
WOOL'FEL, *n.* [*wool* and *fel.*] A skin with the wool.
WOOL'-GATH-ER-ING, *a.* An old expression coupled with *wits*, and applied to an inattentive, careless person. *Burton.*
WOOL'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being woolly.
WOOL'LY, *a.* 1. Consisting of wool. 2. Resembling wool. 3. Clothed with wool.—4. In *botany*, clothed with a pubescence resembling wool.
WOOL'LY-PAS'TI-NUM, *n.* A name given in the East Indies to a species of red orpiment or arsenic. *Cyc.*
WOOL'PACK, *n.* [*wool* and *pack.*] 1. A pack or bag of wool. 2. Any thing bulky without weight. *Cleaveland.*
WOOL'SACK, *n.* [*wool* and *sack.*] 1. A sack or bag of wool. 2. The seat of the lord chancellor and of the judges in the house of lords. *England.*
WOOL'-STĀ-PLE, *n.* [*wool* and *staple.*] A city or town where wool used to be brought to the king's staple for sale.
WOOL'-STĀ-PLER, *n.* One who deals in wool.
WOOL'TRADE, *n.* [*wool* and *trade.*] The trade in wool.
†WOOL'WARD, *adv.* In wool.
WOOL'-WĪND-ER, *n.* A person employed to wind or make up wool into bundles to be packed for sale.
WOOP, *n.* A bird. [L. *rubicilla.*]
WOOS, *n.* A plant; sea-weed.
WOOTS, *n.* Indian steel, a metallic substance.
WORD, *n.* [Sax. *word*, or *wyrd;* G. *wort;* D. *woord;* Dan., Sw. *ord.*] 1. An articulate or vocal sound, or a combination of articulate and vocal sounds, uttered by the human voice, and by custom expressing an idea or ideas; a single component part of human speech or language. 2. The letter or letters, written or printed, which represent a sound or combination of sounds. 3. A short discourse. 4. Talk; discourse. 5. Dispute; verbal contention. 6. Language; living speech; oral expression. 7. Promise. 8. Signal; order; command. 9. Account; tidings; message. 10. Declaration; purpose expressed. 11. Declaration; affirmation. 12. The Scripture; divine revelation, or any part of it. This is called the *word* of God. 13. Christ. *John* i. 14. A motto; a short sentence; a proverb. *Spenser.*—*A good word*, commendation; favorable account. *Pope.*—*In word*, in declaration only. 1 *John* iii.
WORD, *v. i.* To dispute. [*Little used.*] *L'Estrange.*
WORD, *v. t.* To express in words. *Addison.*
WORD'-CATCH-ER, *n.* One who cavils at words. *Pope.*
WORD'ED, *pp.* Expressed in words.
†WORD'ER, *n.* A speaker. *Whitlock.*
WORD'I-NESS, *n.* [from *wordy.*] The state of abounding with words. *Ash.*
WORD'ING, *ppr.* Expressing in words.
WORD'ING, *n.* 1. The act of expressing in words. 2. The manner of expressing in words.
†WORD'ISH, *a.* Respecting words. *Sidney.*
†WORD'ISH-NESS, *n.* Manner of wording.
WORD'LESS, *a.* Not using words; not speaking; silent.
WORD'Y, *a.* 1. Using many words; verbose. *Spectator.* 2. Containing many words; full of words. *Philips.*
WORE, *pret.* of *wear;* as, he *wore* gloves.
WORE, *pret.* of *ware;* as, they *wore* ship.
WORK, *v. i.;* pret. and pp. *worked*, or *wrought.* [Sax. *weorcan, wircan, wyrcan;* Goth. *waurkyan;* D. *werken;* G. *wirken.*] 1. In a *general sense*, to move, or to move one way and the other; to perform. 2. To labor; to be occupied in performing manual labor, whether severe or moderate. 3. To be in action or motion. 4. To act; to carry on operations. 5. To operate; to carry on business; to be customarily engaged or employed in. 6. To ferment. 7. To operate; to produce effects by action or influence. 8. To obtain by diligence; [*little used.*] 9. To act or operate on the stomach and bowels, as a cathartic. 10. To labor; to strain; to move heavily. 11. To be tossed or agitated. 12. To enter by working.—*To work on*, to act on; to influence.—*To work up*, to make way.—*To work to windward*, among *seamen*, to sail or ply against the wind; to beat. *Mar. Dict.*
WORK, *v. t.* 1. To move; to stir and mix; as, to *work* mortar. 2. To form by labor; to mould, shape or manufacture. 3. To bring into any state by action. 4. To influence by acting upon; to manage; to lead. 5. To make by action, labor or violence. 6. To produce by action, labor or exertion. 7. To embroider. 8. To direct the movements of, by adapting the sails to the wind. 9. To put to labor; to exert. 10. To cause to ferment, as liquor.—*To work out.* 1. To effect by labor and exertion. 2. To erase; to efface; [*obs.*] 3. To solve, as a problem.—*To work up.* 1. To raise; to excite. 2. To expend in any work, as materials.
WORK, *n.* [Sax. *weorc;* D., G. *werk.*] 1. Labor; employment; exertion of strength; *particularly*, *in man*, manual labor. 2. State of labor. 3. Awkward performance. 4. That which is made or done. 5. Embroidery; flowers or figures wrought with the needle. 6. Any fabric or manufacture. 7. The matter on which one is at work. 8. Action; deed; feat; achievement. 9. Operation. 10. Effect; that which proceeds from agency. 11. Management; treatment. 12. That which is produced by mental labor; a composition; a book.—13. *Works*, in the *plural*, walls, trenches and the like, made for fortifications.—14. In *theology*, moral duties or external performances, as distinct from *grace.*—*To set to work*, or *to set on work*, to employ; to engage in any business. *Hooker.*
WORKED, *pp.* Moved; labored; performed; managed; fermented.
WORK'ER, *n.* One that works; one that performs.
WORK'-FEL-LŌW, *n.* One engaged in the same work with another. *Rom.* xvi.
†WORK'-FŌLK, *n.* Persons that labor. *Beaumont.*
WORK'HOUSE, } *n.* 1. A house where any manu-
WORK'ING-HOUSE, } facture is carried on.—2. *Generally*, a house in which idle and vicious persons are confined to labor.
WORK'ING, *ppr.* Moving; operating; laboring; fermenting.
WORK'ING, *n.* 1. Motion; the act of laboring. 2. Fermentation. 3. Movement; operation.
WORK'ING-DĀY, *n.* [*work* and *day.*] Any day of the week, except the Sabbath.
WORK'MAN, *n.* [*work* and *man.*] 1. Any man employed in labor, whether in tillage or manufactures.—2. *By way of eminence*, a skillful artificer or laborer.
WORK'MAN-LĪKE, *a.* Skillful; well performed.
WORK'MAN-LY, *a.* Skillful; well performed.
WORK'MAN-LY, *adv.* In a skillful manner; in a manner becoming a workman. *Tusser.*
WORK'MAN-SHIP, *n.* 1. Manufacture; something made, particularly by manual labor. *Ex.* xxxi. 2. That which is effected, made or produced. *Eph.* ii. 3. The skill of a workman; or the execution or manner of making any thing. 4. The art of working.
WORK'MAS-TER, *n.* [*work* and *master.*] The performer of any work. *Spenser.*

WÒRK/SHOP, *n.* [*work* and *shop.*] A shop where any manufacture is carried on.
WÒRK/WOM-AN, *n.* A woman who performs any work; or one skilled in needle-work. *Spenser.*
WÒRK/Y-DĀY, *n.* [corrupted from *working-day.*] A day not the Sabbath. *Shak.*
WÒRLD, *n.* [Sax. *weorold, woruld;* D. *waereld;* Sw. *verld.*] 1. The universe; the whole system of created globes or vast bodies of matter. 2. The earth; the terraqueous globe. 3. The heavens. 4. System of beings; or the orbs which occupy space, and all the beings which inhabit them. *Heb.* xi. 5. Present state of existence. 6. A secular life. 7. Public life, or society. 8. Business or trouble of life. 9. A great multitude or quantity. 10. Mankind; people in general; *in an indefinite sense.* 11. Course of life. 12. Universal empire. 13. The customs and manners of men; the practice of life. 14. All the world contains. 15. The principal nations or countries of the earth. 16. The Roman empire. *Scripture.* 17. A large tract of country; a wide compass of things. 18. The inhabitants of the earth; the whole human race. *John* iii. 19. The carnal state or corruption of the earth. *Gal.* i. 20. The ungodly part of the world. 21. Time; as in the phrase, *world* without end. 22. A collection of wonders; [*obs.*]—*In the world*, in possibility.—*For all the world.* 1. Exactly; [*little used.*] *Sidney.* 2. For any consideration.
WÒRLD/LI-NESS, *n.* A predominant passion for obtaining the good things of this life; covetousness; addictedness to gain and temporal enjoyments.
WÒRLD/LING, *n.* A person whose soul is set upon gaining temporal possessions; one devoted to this world and its enjoyments.
WÒRLD/LY, *a.* 1. Secular; temporal; pertaining to this world or life, in contradistinction to the life to come. 2. Devoted to this life and its enjoyments; bent on gain. 3. Human; common; belonging to the world.
WÒRLD/LY, *adv.* With relation to this life.
WÒRLD/LY-MĪND-ED, *a.* Devoted to the acquisition of property and to temporal enjoyments.
WÒRLD/LY-MĪND/ED-NESS, *n.* A predominating love and pursuit of this world's goods, to the exclusion of piety and attention to spiritual concerns.
WÒRM, *n.* [Sax. *wyrm;* G. *wurm;* D. *worm;* Dan. *orm.*] 1. In *common usage*, any small, creeping animal, or reptile, either entirely without feet, or with very short ones, including a great variety of animals of different classes and orders.—2. In *zoology*, the term *vermes*, or *worms*, has been applied to different divisions of invertebral animals, by different naturalists. 3. Remorse; that which incessantly gnaws the conscience; that which torments. *Mark* ix. 4. A being debased and despised. *Ps.* xxii. 5. A spiral instrument or iron screw, used for drawing wads and cartridges from cannon or small arms. 6. Something spiral, vermiculated, or resembling a worm; as, the threads of a screw. *Moxon.*—7. In *chemistry* and *distilleries*, a spiral, leaden pipe placed in a tub of water, through which the vapor passes in distillation, and in which it is cooled and condensed. 8. A small worm-like ligament, situated beneath a dog's tongue. *Cyc.*
WÒRM, *v. i.* To work slowly, gradually and secretly.
WÒRM, *v. t.* 1. To expel or undermine by slow and secret means. 2. To cut something, called a *worm*, from under the tongue of a dog. 3. To draw the wad or cartridge from a gun; to clean by the worm. 4. To wind a rope spirally round a cable, between the strands; or to wind a smaller rope with spun-yarn. *Mar. Dict.*—*To worm one's self into*, to enter gradually by arts and insinuations.
WÒRM/-ĒAT-EN, *a.* [*worm* and *eat.*] 1. Gnawed by worms. 2. Old; worthless. *Raleigh.*
† WÒRM/-ĒAT-EN-NESS, *n.* State of being worm-eaten; rottenness.
WÒRMED, *pp.* Cleared by a worm or screw.
WÒRM/-GRĂSS, *n.* A plant of the genus *spigalia.*
WÒRM/ING, *ppr.* Entering by insinuation; drawing, as a cartridge; clearing, as a gun.
WÒRM/LĪKE, *a.* Resembling a worm; spiral; vermicular.
WÒRM/-POW-DER, *n.* A powder used for expelling worms from the stomach and intestines.
WÒRM/-SEED, *n.* 1. A seed which has the property of expelling worms. 2. A plant. *Lee.*
WÒRM/-TINCT/URE, *n.* A tincture prepared from earth-worms dried, pulverized and mixed with oil of tartar, spirit of wine, saffron and castor.
WÒRM/WOOD, *n.* [Sax. *wermod;* G. *wermuth.*] A plant, the *artemisia.* It has a bitter, nauseous taste.
WÒRM/WOOD-FLȲ, *n.* A small black fly. *Cyc.*
WÒRM/Y, *a.* 1. Containing a worm; abounding with worms. 2. Earthy; groveling.
WŌRN, *pp.* of *wear;* as, a garment long *worn.*—*Worn out*, consumed or rendered useless by wearing.
WOR/NIL, *n.* A maggot that infests the backs of cows.
WOR/RAL, *n.* An animal of the lizard kind.
WÒR/RIED, *pp.* [from *worry.*] Harassed; fatigued.
WÒR/RI-ER, *n.* One that worries or harasses.
WÒR/RY, *v. t.* [Sax. *werig, werigan, werian.*] 1. To tease; to trouble; to harass with importunity, or with care and anxiety. 2. To fatigue, to harass with labor; *a popular sense of the word.* 3. To harass by pursuit and barking. 4. To tear; to mangle with the teeth. 5. To vex; to persecute brutally.
WÒR/RY-ING, *ppr.* Teasing; troubling; harassing; fatiguing; tearing.
WÒRSE, *a.* [Sax. *wærse, wyrse;* Dan. *verre;* Sw. *vårre.* This adjective has the signification of the comparative degree, and as *bad* has no comparative and superlative, *worse* and *worst* are used in lieu of them, although radically they have no relation to *bad.*] 1. More evil; more bad or ill; more depraved and corrupt; *in a moral sense.*—2. In a *physical sense*, in regard to health, more sick. 3. More bad; less perfect or good.—*The worse.* 1. The loss; the disadvantage. 2. Something less good.
WÒRSE, *adv.* In a manner more evil or bad.
† WÒRSE, to put to disadvantage, is not in use. *See* WORST.
† WÒRS/EN, *v. t.* To worse. *Milton.*
WÒRS/EN, *v. i.* To become worse. *Craven dialect.*
WÒRS/ER is a vulgar word, and not used in good writing or speaking.
WÒR/SHIP, *n.* [Sax. *weorthscype; worth* and *ship.*] 1. Excellence of character; dignity; worth; worthiness. 2. A title of honor, used in addresses to certain magistrates and others of respectable character. 3. A term of ironical respect.—4. *Chiefly* and *eminently*, the act of paying divine honors to the Supreme Being. 5. The homage paid to idols or false gods, by pagans. 6. Honor; respect; civil deference. 7. Idolatry of lovers; obsequious or submissive respect.
WÒR/SHIP, *v. t.* 1. To adore; to pay divine honors to; to reverence with supreme respect and veneration. 2. To respect; to honor; to treat with civil reverence. 3. To honor with extravagant love and extreme submission; as a lover.
WÒR/SHIP, *v. i.* 1. To perform acts of adoration. 2. To perform religious service. *John* iv.
WÒR/SHIPED, *pp.* Adored; treated with divine honors; treated with civil respect.
WÒR/SHIP-ER, *n.* One who worships; one who pays divine honors to any being; one who adores. *South.*
WÒR/SHIP-FUL, *a.* 1. Claiming respect; worthy of honor from its character or dignity. *Shak.* 2. A term of respect, *sometimes ironically.*
WÒR/SHIP-FUL-LY, *adv.* Respectfully. *Shak.*
WÒR/SHIP-ING, *ppr.* Adoring; paying divine honors to; treating with supreme reverence; treating with extreme submission.
WÒRST, *a.* [*superl.* of *worse.*] 1. Most bad; most evil. 2. Most severe or dangerous; most difficult to heal. 3. Most afflictive, pernicious or calamitous.
WÒRST, *n.* 1. The most evil state. 2. The most severe or aggravated state; the height. 3. The most calamitous state.
WÒRST, *v. t.* To get the advantage over in contest; to defeat; to overthrow.
WÒRST/ED, *pp.* Defeated; overthrown.
WÒRST/ED, (wust/ed) *n.* [The origin of this word is uncertain. It is usually supposed to take its name from a town in England or in Flanders.] Yarn spun from combed wool; a particular kind of woolen yarn.
WÒRST/ED, *a.* Consisting of worsted.
WÒRT, *n.* [Sax. *wyrt;* G. *wurz;* Sw. *ort.*] 1. A plant; an herb; *now used chiefly or wholly in compounds.* 2. A plant of the cabbage kind. 3. New beer unfermented, or in the act of fermentation; the sweet infusion of malt. *Bacon.*
WÒRTH, a termination, signifies a farm or court; as in *Wordsworth.*
WÒRTH, *v. i.* [Sax. *weorthan.*] This verb is now used only in the phrases, wo *worth* the day, wo *worth* the man, &c., in which the verb is in the imperative mode, and the noun in the dative; wo *be to* the day.
WÒRTH, *n.* [Sax. *weorth, wurth, wyrth;* G. *werth;* D. *waarde;* Sw. *vård.*] 1. Value; that quality of a thing which renders it useful, or which will produce an equivalent good in some other thing. 2. Value of mental qualities; excellence; virtue; usefulness. 3. Importance; valuable qualities.
WÒRTH, *a.* 1. Equal in value to. 2. Deserving of; *in a good or bad sense, but chiefly in a good sense.* 3. Equal in possessions to; having estate to the value of.—*Worthiest of blood*, an expression in *law*, denoting the preference of sons to daughters in the descent of estates.
WÒR/ŦHI-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner suited to. *Ray.* 2. Deservedly; according to merit. 3. Justly; not without cause. *South.*
WÒR/ŦHI-NESS, *n.* 1. Desert; merit. 2. Excellence; dignity; virtue. 3. Worth; quality or state of deserving.
WÒRTH/LESS, *a.* 1. Having no value. 2. Having no value of character or no virtue. 3. Having no dignity or excellence.

WÒRTH'LESS-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of value; want of useful qualities. 2. Want of excellence or dignity.
WÒR'ŦHY, *a.* [G. *wurdig;* D. *waardig;* Sw. *vårdig.*] 1. Deserving; such as merits; having worth or excellence; equivalent. 2. Possessing worth or excellence of qualities; virtuous; estimable. 3. Suitable; having qualities suited to; *either in a good or bad sense;* equal in value. 4. Suitable to any thing bad. 5. Deserving of ill. *Luke* xii.
WÒR'ŦHY, *n.* A man of eminent worth; a man distinguished for useful and estimable qualities; a man of valor; *a word much used in the plural;* as, the *worthies* of the church.
† WÒR'ŦHY, *v. t.* To render worthy; to exalt. *Shak.*
† WOT, *v. i.* [originally *wat;* the *preterite* of Sax. *witan.*] To know; to be aware. *Spenser.*
WOULD, (wud) *pret.* of *will*, G. *wollen*, L. *volo.*—*Would* is used as an *auxiliary verb* in conditional forms of speech; as, "I *would* go, *if* I could." This form of expression denotes *will* or *resolution*, under a condition or supposition.—*You would go*, or *he would go*, denotes simply an *event*, under a condition or supposition.—*Would* has the sense of *wish*, or *pray*, particularly in the phrases, "*would* to God," "*would* God we had died in Egypt."—*Would* is used also for *wish to do*, or *to have;* as, what *wouldst* thou?
† WÖULD'ING, *n.* Motion of desire. *Hammond.*
* WOUND, *n.* [Sax. *wund;* D. *wond;* G. *wunde.*] 1. A breach of the skin and flesh of an animal, or of the bark and wood of a tree, or of the bark and substance of other plants, caused by violence or external force. 2. Injury; hurt.
* WOUND, *v. t.* To hurt by violence; as, to *wound* the head or the arm; to *wound* a tree. *Is.* liii.
WOUND, *pret.* and *pp.* of *wind.*
* WOUND'ED, *pp.* Hurt; injured.
* WOUND'ER, *n.* One that wounds.
WOUND'ING, *ppr.* Hurting; injuring.
* WOUND'ING, *n.* Hurt; injury. *Gen.* iv.
* WOUND'LESS, *a.* Free from hurt or injury.
WOUND'WÒRT, *n.* The name of several plants.
WOUND'Y, *a.* Excessive. [*Not English.*]
WOVE, *pret.* of *weave;* sometimes the participle.
† WOX, † WOX'EN, } for *waxed.*

NOTE.—W *before* r *is always silent.*

WRAȻK, or WREȻK, *n.* A name given to a marine plant which is of great utility as a manure.
WRAȻK, and *To* WRAȻK. *See* WRECK.
WRĀIN'-BŌLT. *See* WRING-BOLT.
WRAN'GLE, *v. i.* [from the root of *wring*, Sw. *vrånga.*] To dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to brawl; to altercate.
WRĀITH, *n.* [perhaps a corruption of *swarth*, or *swairth.*] The apparition of a person about to die, as pretended in parts of the *North of England. Grose.*
WRAN'GLE, *v. t.* To involve in contention. [*Little used.*]
WRAN'GLE, *n.* An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel. *Swift.*
WRAN'GLER, *n.* An angry disputant; one who disputes with heat or peevishness. *Watts.*—*Senior wrangler*, in the *university of Cambridge*, in *England*, the student who passes the best examination in the senate-house. Then follow the *second*, *third*, &c. *wranglers.*
WRAN'GLE-SÒME, *a.* Contentious; quarrelsome. *Moor.*
WRAN'GLING, *ppr.* Disputing or contending angrily.
WRAN'GLING, *n.* The act of disputing angrily.
WRAP, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wrapped*, or *wrapt.* 1. To wind or fold together. *John* xx. 2. To involve; to cover by winding something round; often with *up.* 3. To involve; to hide. 4. To comprise; to contain. 5. To involve totally. 6. To inclose. 7. To snatch up; to transport.
WRAPPED, or WRAPT, *pp.* Wound; folded; inclosed.
WRAP'PER, *n.* 1. One that wraps. 2. That in which any thing is wrapped or inclosed.
WRAP'PING, *ppr.* 1. Winding; folding; involving; inclosing. 2. *a.* Used or designed for wrapping or covering.
WRAP'-RAS-ȻAL, *n.* An upper coat. *Jamieson.*
WRASS, WRASSE, } *n.* A fish, the *labrus tinca* of Linne, called by authors *turdus vulgaris.*
* WRÄTH, *n.* [Sax. *wrath*, *wræth;* Sw., D. *vrede.*] 1. Violent anger; vehement exasperation; indignation. 2. The effects of anger. *Prov.* xxvii. 3. The just punishment of an offense or crime. *Rom.* xiii.—*God's wrath*, in *Scripture*, is his holy and just indignation against sin. *Rom.* i.
* WRÄTH'FUL, *a.* 1. Very angry; greatly incensed. 2. Springing from wrath, or expressing it.
* WRÄTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* With violent anger. *Shak.*
* WRÄTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Vehement anger.
* WRÄTH'LESS, *a.* Free from anger. *Waller.*
* WRÄTH'Y, *a.* Very angry; *a colloquial word.*
† WRAWL, *v. i.* [Sw. *vrala.*] To cry, as a cat.
WRĒAK, *v. t.* [Sax. *wræcan*, *wræccan;* D. *wreeken;* G *rächen.*] 1. To execute; to inflict; to hurl or drive. 2. To revenge; [*nearly obs.*] *Fairfax.*
WRĒAK, for *reck*, to care, is a mistake. *Shak.*
† WRĒAK, *n.* Revenge; vengeance; furious passion.
WRĒAK'FUL, *a.* Revengeful; angry. *Shak.*
WRĒAK'LESS, *a.* Unrevengeful; weak. *Shak.*
WRĒATH, *n.* [Sax. *wræth*, *wreoth.*] 1. Something twisted or curled. 2. A garland; a chaplet.
WRĒAŦH, *v. t.*; pret. *wreathed;* pp. *wreathed*, *wreathen.* 1. To twist; to convolve; to wind one about another. 2. To interweave; to entwine. 3. To encircle, as a garland. 4. To encircle as with a garland; to dress in a garland.
WRĒAŦH, *v. i.* To be interwoven or entwined.
WRĒAŦHED, *pp.* Twisted; entwined; interwoven.
WRĒAŦH'ING, *ppr.* Twisting; entwining; encircling.
WRĒAŦH'Y, *a.* Twisted; curled; spiral.
WREȻK, *n.* [Dan. *vrag*, a wreck, shipwreck; Sw. *vrak;* Sax. *wræc*, *wræcca;* D. *wrak.*] 1. Destruction; *properly*, the destruction of a ship or vessel on the shore. 2. The ruins of a ship stranded; a ship dashed against rocks or land and broken, or otherwise rendered useless by violence and fracture. 3. Dissolution by violence; ruin; destruction. 4. The remains of any thing ruined; dead weeds and grass.—5. In *metallurgy*, the vessel in which ores are washed the third time.—6. *Wreck*, for *wreak*, is less proper; [*see also* RACK.]
WREȻK, *v. t.* [Sw. *vråka.*] 1. To strand; to drive against the shore, or dash against rocks, and break or destroy. 2. To ruin.—3. *Wreck*, for *wreak*, is improper. *Shak.*
WREȻK, *v. i.* To suffer wreck or ruin. *Milton.*
WREȻKED, *pp.* Dashed against the shore or on rocks.
WREȻK'FUL, *a.* Causing wreck.
WREȻK'ING, *ppr.* Stranding; running on rocks.
WREN, *n.* [Sax. *wrenna;* Ir. *drean.*] A small bird.
WRENCH, *v. t.* [G. *verrenken;* D. *verwringen.*] 1. To pull with a twist; to wrest, twist or force by violence. 2. To strain; to sprain; to distort.
WRENCH, *n.* 1. A violent twist, or a pull with twisting. 2. A sprain; an injury by twisting; as in a joint. 3. An instrument for screwing or unscrewing iron-work. 4. Means of compulsion; [*obs.*]—5. In the *plural*, sleights; subtilties; [*obs.*]
WREST, *v. t.* [Sax. *wræstan;* G. *reissen;* Dan. *vrister.*] 1. To twist or extort by violence; to pull or force from by violent wringing or twisting. 2. To take or force from by violence. 3. To distort; to turn from truth, or twist from its natural meaning, by violence; to pervert.
WREST, *n.* 1. Distortion; violent pulling and twisting; perversion. 2. Active or moving power; [*obs.*] 3. An instrument to tune.
WREST'ED, *pp.* Pulled with twisting; distorted; perverted.
WREST'ER, *n.* One who wrests or perverts.
WREST'ING, *ppr.* Pulling with a twist; distorting.
WRES'TLE, (res'l) *v. i.* [Sax. *wræstlian*, or *wraxlian;* D *worstelen.*] 1. To strive with arms extended, as two men, who seize each other by the collar and arms, each endeavoring to throw the other by tripping up his heels and twitching him off his centre. 2. To struggle; to strive; to contend.
† WRES'TLE, *v. t.* To overcome in wrestling. *Spenser.*
WRES'TLER, *n.* One who wrestles; or one who is skillful in wrestling.
WRES'TLING, *ppr.* Striving to throw; contending.
WRES'TLING, *n.* Strife; struggle; contention.
WRETCH, *n.* [Sax. *wræcca.*] 1. A miserable person; one sunk in the deepest distress. 2. A worthless mortal. 3. A person sunk in vice. 4. It is sometimes used by way of slight or ironical pity or contempt. 5. It is sometimes used to express tenderness.
WRETCH'ED, *a.* 1. Very miserable; sunk into deep affliction or distress, either from want, anxiety or grief. 2. Calamitous; very afflicting. 3. Worthless; paltry; very poor or mean. 4. Despicable; hatefuliy vile and contemptible.
WRETCH'ED-LY, *adv.* 1. Most miserably; very poorly. 2. Unhappily. 3. Meanly; despicably.
WRETCH'ED-NESS, *n.* 1. Extreme misery or unhappiness, either from want or sorrow. 2. Meanness; despicableness; as, the *wretchedness* of a performance.
WRETCH'LESS, for *reckless*, WRETCH'LESS-NESS, for *recklessness*, } are improper.
† WRIG, for *wriggle.*
WRIG'GLE, *v. i.* [W. *rhuglaw;* D. *wriggelen.*] To move the body to and fro with short motions. *Swift.*
WRIG'GLE, *v. t.* To put into a quick, reciprocating motion; to introduce by a shifting motion. *Hudibras.*
WRIG'GLER, *n.* One who wriggles.
WRIG'GLING, *ppr.* Moving the body one way and the other with quick turns.
WRĪGHT, (rīte) *n.* [Sax. *wryhta.*] An artificer; one whose occupation is some kind of mechanical business; a work-

man; a manufacturer. This word is now chiefly used in compounds, as in *shipwright*, *wheelwright*.

WRING, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wringed* and *wrung*. The latter is chiefly used. [Sax. *wringan*; G. *ringen*; D. *wringen*; Dan. *ringer*.] 1. To twist; to turn and strain with violence. 2. To squeeze; to press; to force by twisting. 3. To writhe. 4. To pinch; [*obs.*] 5. To distress; to press with pain. 6. To distort; to pervert. 7. To persecute with extortion. 8. To bend or strain out of its position. *Mar. Dict.*—*To wring off*, to force off or separate by wringing.—*To wring out*. 1. To force out; to squeeze out by twisting. 2. To free from a liquor by wringing.—*To wring from*, to force from by violence; to extort.

WRING, *v. i.* To writhe; to twist, as with anguish. *Shak.*

WRING, *n.* Action of anguish. *Hall.*

WRING'-BŌLT, *n.* A bolt used by shipwrights, to bend and secure the planks against the timbers till they are fastened by bolts, spikes and tree-nails.

WRINGED, *pp.* Twisted; pressed; distressed; extorted.

WRING'ER, *n.* One who wrings; one that forces water out of any thing by wringing.

WRING'ING, *ppr.* Twisting; writhing; extorting.

WRING'-STĀVES, *n.* Strong bars of wood used in applying wring-bolts. *Mar. Dict.*

WRIN'KLE, *n.* [Sax. *wrincle*; Sw. *rynka*; Dan. *rynke*.] 1. A small ridge or prominence, or a furrow, formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance; corrugation; a crease. 2. A fold or rumple in cloth. 3. Roughness; unevenness.

WRIN'KLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *wrinclian*; Sw. *rynka*; Dan. *rynker*.] 1. To contract into furrows and prominences; to corrugate. 2. To make rough or uneven.

WRIN'KLE, *v. i.* To shrink into furrows and ridges.

WRIN'KLED, *pp.* Contracted into ridges and furrows.

WRIN'KLING, *ppr.* Shrinking; contracting into furrows and ridges.

WRIST, *n.* [Sax. *wrist*.] 1. The joint by which the hand is united to the arm.—2. In the *manege*, the *bridle-wrist* is that of the cavalier's left hand.

WRIST'BAND, *n.* [*wrist* and *band*.] That band or part of a shirt sleeve which covers the wrist.

WRIT, *n.* [from *write*.] 1. That which is written; *in this sense*, writ *is particularly applied to the Scriptures*; as, holy *writ*.—2. In *law*, a precept issued from the proper authority to the sheriff, his deputy or other subordinate officer, commanding him to perform some act, as to summon a defendant into court to answer, and the like. 3. A legal instrument.

† WRIT, *pret.* of *write*, is not now used.

† WRĪ'TA-TĪVE, *a.* Disposed to write. *Pope.*

WRITE, *v. t.*; pret. *wrote*; pp. *writ*, *written*. [Sax. *writan*, *awritan*, *gewritan*; Ice. *rita*.] 1. To form by a pen on paper or other material, or by a graver on wood or stone. 2. To express by forming letters and words on paper or stone. 3. To engrave. 4. To impress durably. 5. To compose or produce, as an author. 6. To copy; to transcribe. 7. To communicate by letter.

WRITE, *v. i.* 1. To perform the act of forming characters, letters or figures, as representatives of sounds or ideas. 2. To be employed as a clerk or an amanuensis. 3. To play the author. 4. To recite or relate in books. 5. To send letters. 6. To call one's self; to be entitled; to use the style of. 7. To compose; to frame or combine ideas and express them in words.

WRĪT'ER, *n.* 1. One who writes or has written. 2. An author. 3. A clerk or amanuensis.

WRĪTHE, *v. t.* [Sax. *writhan*; Sw. *vrida*; Dan. *vrider*.] 1. To twist; to distort. 2. To twist with violence. 3. To wrest; to distort; to torture; [*obs.*]

WRĪTHE, *v. i.* To twist; to be distorted. *Addison.*

WRĪTHED, *pp.* Twisted; distorted.

WRĪTH'ING, *ppr.* Twisting; distorting.

† WRITH'LE, *v. t.* [from *writhe*.] To wrinkle. *Spenser.*

WRĪT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Forming, as characters, with a pen style or graver. 2. *a.* Used or intended for writing.

WRĪT'ING, *n.* 1. The act or art of forming letters and characters, for the purpose of recording ideas. 2. Any thing written or expressed in letters; hence, any legal instrument, as a deed, a receipt, &c. 3. A book; any written composition; a pamphlet; as, the *writings* of Addison. 4. An inscription. *John* xix.—5. *Writings*, plu. conveyances of lands; deeds; or any official papers.

WRĪT'ING-MĂS'TER, *n.* One who teaches the art of penmanship.

WRIT'TEN, *pp.* Expressed in letters.—*Written laws*, statutes; laws enacted by the supreme power and recorded; as contradistinguished from *unwritten* or *common* law.

† WRIZ'ZLED, for *writhled*. *Spenser.*

† WRŌ'KEN, for *wreaked*. *Spenser.*

WRONG, *a.* [Sw. *vrång*; Dan. *vrang*; Sw. *vrånga*; Dan. *vrænger*.] 1. Not physically right; not fit or suitable; as, the *wrong* side of a garment. 2. Not morally right; that deviates from the line of rectitude prescribed by God; not just or equitable; not right or proper; not legal; erroneous. 3. Erroneous; not according to truth.

WRONG, *n.* Whatever deviates from moral rectitude; any injury done to another; a trespass; a violation of right.—*Wrongs* are *private* or *public*. *Private wrongs* are civil injuries, immediately affecting individuals; *public wrongs* are crimes and misdemeanors which affect the community.

WRONG, *adv.* Not rightly; amiss; morally ill; erroneously.

WRONG, *v. t.* 1. To injure; to treat with injustice; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from. 2. To do injustice to by imputation; to impute evil unjustly.

WRONG'-DŎ-ER, *n.* One who injures another, or does wrong.

WRONG'-DŎ-ING, *n.* Evil or wicked act or action.

WRONGED, *pp.* Treated unjustly; injured.

WRONG'ER, *n.* One who injures another.

WRONG'FUL, *a.* Injurious; unjust.

WRONG'FUL-LY, *adv.* Unjustly; in a manner contrary to the moral law or to justice.

WRONG'HEAD, WRONG-HEAD'ED, *a.* Wrong in opinion or principle; having a perverse understanding; perverse.

WRONG-HEAD'ED-NESS, *n.* Perverseness; erroneousness.

† WRONG'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without injury to any one.

WRONG'LY, *adv.* In a wrong manner; unjustly; amiss.

WRONG'NESS, *n.* Wrong disposition; error. *Butler.*

WROTE, *pret.* of *write*; as, he *wrote* a letter yesterday.

WROTH, *a.* [Sax. *wræth*, *wrath*.] Very angry; much exasperated.

WROUGHT, (rawt) *pret.* and *pp.* of *work*. [Sax. *worhte*, the pret. and pp. of *wircan*, *weorcan*, to work.] 1. Worked; formed by work or labor. 2. Effected; performed. 3. Effected; produced. 4. Used in labor. 5. Worked; driven. 6. Actuated. 7. Worked; used; labored in. 8. Formed; fitted. 9. Guided; managed; [*obs.*] 10. Agitated; disturbed.—*Wrought on* or *upon*, influenced; prevailed on.—*Wrought to* or *up to*, excited; inflamed.

WRUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *wring*.

WRŸ, *a.* [Goth. *wraicwa*, or Dan. *vrier*.] 1. Twisted; turned to one side; distorted. 2. Deviating from the right direction. 3. Wrested; perverted.

† WRŸ, *v. i.* To be writhed or distorted.

† WRŸ, *v. t.* To distort; to wrest.

WRŸ'NECK, *n.* [*wry* and *neck*.] 1. A twisted or distorted neck; a deformity in which the neck is drawn to one side, and at the same time somewhat forwards. 2. A disease of the spasmodic kind, in *sheep*, in which the head is drawn to one side.—3. In *ornithology*, a bird resembling the woodpeckers.

WRŸ'NECKED, *a.* Having a distorted neck.

WRŸ'NESS, *n.* The state of being wry or distorted.

WYCH'-ELM, *n.* A variety of the elm. *Cyc.*

X.

X, the twenty-fourth letter of the English Alphabet, is borrowed from the Greek. In the middle and at the end of words, it has the sound of *ks*, as in *wax*, *lax*, *luxury*. At the beginning of a word, it has precisely the sound of *z*.

It is used as an *initial*, in a few words borrowed from the Greek.

As a *numeral*, X stands for ten. It represents one V, which stands for five, placed on the top of another. When laid horizontally, thus ⋈, it stands for a thousand, and with a dash over it, thus $\overline{X}$, it stands for ten thousand.

As an *abbreviation*, X. stands for *Christ*, as in Xn. *Christian*; Xm. *Christmas*.

XAN'THID, XAN'THIDE, *n.* A compound of xanthogene and a metal. *Henry.*

XAN'THO-GĖNE, *n.* [Gr. ξανθος and γενναω.] The base of a new acid, produced by the mixture of a solution of pure potassa with bisulphuret of carbon.

XE-BEC', *n.* A small three-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean sea. *Mar. Dict.*

XE-NOD'O-CHY, *n.* [Gr. ξενοδοχια.] Reception of strangers; hospitality. *Cockeram.*

XE-RO-ЄOL-LYR'I-UM, *n.* [Gr. ξηρος and κολλυριον.] A dry collyrium or eye-salve. *Coxe.*
XE-RŌ'DĒS, *n.* Any tumor attended with dryness.
XER-O-MŸ'RUM, *n.* [Gr. ξηρος, dry, and μυρον, ointment.] A dry ointment. *Coxe.*
XE-ROPH'A-ĠY, *n.* [Gr. ξηρος and φαγω.] The eating of dry meats, a sort of fast among the primitive Christians.
XE-ROPH'THAL-MY, *n.* [Gr. ξηρος and οφθαλμια.] A dry, red soreness or itching of the eyes.
XE-RŌ'TE$, *n.* A dry habit or disposition.
XIPH'I-AS, *n.* [Gr. from ξιφος.] 1. The sword-fish. 2. A comet shaped like a sword.
XIPH'OID, *a.* The *xiphoid* or *ensiform cartilage* is a small cartilage placed at the bottom of the breast-bone.
XY-LO-BAL'SA-MUM, *n.* The wood of the balsam tree.
XY-LOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ξυλον and γραφω.] Wood-engraving; the act or art of cutting figures in wood, in representation of natural objects.
XYS'TER, *n.* [Gr. ξυστρον, from ξυω, to scrape.] A surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.

Y.

Y the twenty-fifth letter of the English Alphabet, is, taken from the Greek *υ*. At the beginning of words, it is called an *articulation* or *consonant*, and with some propriety perhaps, as it brings the root of the tongue in close contact with the lower part of the palate, and nearly in the position to which the close *g* brings it. Hence it has happened, that, in a great number of words, *g* has been changed into *y*; as the Sax. *gear*, into *year*; *geornian*, into *yearn*; *gyllan*, into *yell*; *gealew*, into *yellow*.
In the middle and at the end of words, *y* is precisely the same as *i*. It is sounded as *i* long, when accented, as in *defy*, *rely*; and as *i* short, when unaccented, as in *vanity*, *glory*, *synonymous*. This latter sound is a vowel. At the beginning of words, *y* answers to the German and Dutch *j*.
Y, as a *numeral*, stands for 150, and, with a dash over it, Ȳ, for 150,000.
YACHT, (yot) *n.* [D. *jagt*; G. *jacht.*] A vessel of state used to convey princes, embassadors and other great personages from one place to another.
YAFF, *v. i.* To bark. *Cheshire.*
YA'GER, (yaw'ger) *n.* [G. *jäger.*] A horseman.
YÄ'HOO, *n.* A word used by *Chesterfield*, I suppose for a savage, or a person resembling a savage.
YAK, *n.* A species of ox; the grunting ox of Pennant. *Cyc.*
YAM, *n.* A large esculent root growing in tropical climates.
YAM'BOO, *n.* A kind of plant producing a fruit.
YAN'KEE, *n.* A corrupt pronunciation of the word *English* by the native Indians of America. *Heckewelder.*
YAM'MER, *v. i.* To complain; to whine; to make a disagreeable noise. *Brockett.*
YAN'O-LITE, *n.* A mineral, called also *axinite* or *thumerstone*, whose crystals resemble an ax. *Ure.*
YAP, to bark, is not a legitimate word.
YAP'ON, *n.* The cassine or South sea tea.
YÄRD, *n.* [Sax. *geard*, *gerd*, *gyrd.*] 1. A measure of three feet or thirty-six inches. 2. [Sax. *gyrdan*, to inclose.] An inclosure; *usually*, a small, inclosed place in front of or around a house or barn.—3. In *ships*, a long, slender piece of timber, nearly cylindrical, suspended upon the mast, by which a sail is extended.—*Dock-yard*, a place where ships are laid up.—*Prison-yard*, *primarily*, an inclosure about a prison, or attached to it. Hence, *liberty of the yard* is a liberty granted to persons imprisoned for debt, of walking in the yard, or within any other limits prescribed by law. *U. States.*
YÄRD, *v. t.* To confine cattle to the yard. [*A farmer's word.*]
YÄRD'-ÄRM, *n.* [*yard* and *arm.*] Either half of a ship's yard, from the centre or mast to the end.
YÄRD'-STIЄK, *n.* [*yard* and *stick.*] A stick three feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, &c.
YÄRD'-WAND, *n.* A measure of a yard; now *yard-stick.*
† YARE, *a.* [Sax. *gearw.*] Ready; dextrous; eager.
† YARE'LY, *adv.* Readily; dextrously; skilfully. *Shak.*
YÄRK. *See* YERK.
YÄRN, *n.* [Sax. *gearn*; G., Ice., Sw. *garn.*] 1. Spun wool; woolen thread; but it is applied also to other species of thread, as to cotton and linen.—2. In *rope-making*, one of the threads of which a rope is composed.
† YÄRR, *v. i.* [Low L. *hirrio*; Celtic, *gar.*] To growl or snarl, as a dog. *Ainsworth.*
YAR'RISH, *a.* Having a rough, dry taste. [*Local.*]
YAR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *gearwe*; Sp. *yaro.*] A plant of the genus *achillea*; the milfoil, or plant of a thousand leaves.
YÄTE, in the *north of England*, is used for *gate.*
YAUD, *n.* A horse. *Grose.*
YÄULP, or YAUP, *v. i.* To yelp. *Brockett.*
YÄW, *n.* The African name of a raspberry. *Cyc.*
YAW, *v. i.* 1. To rise in blisters, breaking in white froth, as cane-juice in the sugar-works. *West Indies.*—2. In *navigation*, to deviate from the line of her course, as a ship.
YAWL, *n.* A small ship's boat, usually rowed by four or six oars.
YAWL, *v. i.* To cry out. *See* YELL.
YAWN, *v. i.* [Sax. *geonan*, *gynian*; G. *gähnen.*] 1. To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth open involuntarily, through drowsiness or dullness. 2. To open wide. 3. To express desire by yawning.
YAWN, *n.* 1. A gaping; an involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness; oscitation. 2. An opening wide.
YAWN'ING, *ppr.* 1. Gaping; opening wide. 2. *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; dull. *Shak.*
YAWN'ING, *n.* The act of gaping or opening wide.
YAWS, *n.* A severe cutaneous disease in Africa, &c.
Y-ЄLAD', *pp.* Clad. [*Obsolete, except in poetry, and perhaps in burlesque only.*]
Y-ЄLEPT'ED, (e-klept') *pp.* of Sax. *ge-clypian*, *clepan*, to call. Called; named. *It is obsolete except in burlesque.*
† Y-DRAD', *pp.* Dreaded. *Spenser.*
YE, *pron.* [Sax. *ge.*] The nominative plural of the second person, of which *thou* is the singular.
* YEA, (yā) *adv.* [Sax. *gea*, *geac*; G., D., Dan. *ja.*] 1. Yes; a word that expresses affirmation or assent. 2. It sometimes enforces the sense of something preceding; not only so, but more.—3. In *Scripture*, it is used to denote certainty, consistency, harmony and stability; as, "all the promises of God in him are *yea*, and in him are amen." 2 *Cor.* i.—*Yea* is used only in the sacred and solemn style. [*See* YES.]
† YĒAD, or † GĒAD, *v. i.* To go. *Spenser.*
YĒAN, *v. i.* [Sax. *eanian.*] To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep; to lamb. [*Obsolete or local.*]
YĒANED, *pp.* Brought forth.
YĒAN'LING, *n.* The young of sheep; a lamb. [*Obsolete, or local.*]
YĒAR, *n.* [Sax. *gear*; G. *jahr*; D. *jaar*; Sw. *år.*] 1. The space or period of time in which the sun moves through the twelve signs of the ecliptic, or whole circle, and returns to the same point. This is the solar year, and comprehends what are called the *twelve calendar months*, or 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, within a small fraction. But, in *popular usage*, the year consists of 365 days, and every fourth year [bissextile or leap year] of 366; a day being added to February, on account of the 5 hours and 49 minutes. 2. The time in which any planet completes a revolution. 3. The time in which the fixed stars make a revolution is called the *great year.*—4. *Years*, in the plural, is sometimes equivalent to *age* or *old age*; as, a man in *years.*
YĒAR'-BOOK, *n.* [*year* and *book.*] A book containing annual reports of cases adjudged in the courts of England.
† YĒARED, *a.* Containing years. *B. Jonson.*
YĒAR'LING, *n.* A young beast one year old.
YĒAR'LING, *a.* Being a year old; as a *yearling* heifer.
YĒAR'LY, *a.* 1. Annual; happening, accruing or coming every year. 2. Lasting a year. 3. Comprehending a year.
YĒAR'LY, *adv.* Annually; once a year.
YEARN, (yern) } *v. i.* [Sax. *geornian*, *giernan*, *gyrnan*,
YERN, } *carnian.*] 1. To be strained; to be pained or distressed; to suffer.—2. *Usually*, to long; to feel an earnest desire; that is, *literally*, to have a desire or inclination stretching towards the object or end.
† YEARN, *v. t.* To pain; to grieve; to vex. *Shak.*
† YEARN'FUL, *a.* Mournful; distressing.
YEARN'ING, *ppr.* Longing; having longing desire.
YEARN'ING, *n.* Strong emotions of desire, tenderness or pity.
* YEAST, (yeest, *or* yest) *n.* [Sax. *gist*; G. *gäscht*; D. *gist.*] 1. Barm; the foam, froth or flower of beer or other liquor in fermentation; used for raising dough for bread. 2. Spume or foam of water; [*obs.*]
* YEAST'Y, *a.* Frothy; foamy; spumy: like yeast.
* YELK, (often, but less correctly, written *yolk*) *n.* [Sax. *gealew*; G. *gelb.*] The yellow part of an egg; the vitellus.
YELL, *v. i.* [Sax. *giellan*, *gyllan*; D. *gillen*; Sw. *gälla.*]

To cry out with a hideous noise; to cry or scream as with agony or horror.

YELL, *n.* A sharp, loud, hideous outcry. *Phillips.*

YELL'ING, *ppr.* Uttering hideous outcries; shrieking.

YELL'ING, *n.* The act of screaming hideously.

YEL'LŌW, *a.* [Sax. *gealew*; G. *gelb*; D. *geel.*] Being of a bright color; of the color of gold. *Newton.*

YEL'LŌW, *n.* A bright color, reflecting the most light of any, after white.

YEL'LŌW-BLOS'SOMED, *a.* Furnished or adorned with yellow flowers. *Goldsmith.*

YEL'LŌW-BOY, *n.* A gold coin. [*Vulgar.*]

YEL'LŌW-EARTH, *n.* A soft, yellow mineral.

YEL'LŌW-FĒ'VER, *n.* A malignant disease of warm climates, which often suffuses the skin with a yellowish color.

YEL'LŌW-GŌLDS, *n.* A flower. *B. Jonson.*

YEL'LŌW-HAM'MER, *n.* A bird of the genus *emberiza.*

YEL'LŌW-ISH, *a.* Somewhat yellow. *Woodward.*

YEL'LŌW-ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being somewhat yellow. *Boyle.*

YEL'LŌW-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being yellow. 2. Jealousy; [*obs.*] *Shak.*

YEL'LŌWS, *n.* A disease of horses, cattle and sheep.

YELP, *v. i.* [Sax. *gealpan*; Dan. *gylper.*] To bark, as a beagle-hound after his prey, or as other dogs.

YELP'ING, *ppr.* Barking in a particular manner.

YEN'ITE, *n.* A mineral found in the isle of Elba.

* YEŌ'MAN, *n.* [Sax. *gemæne*; Sw. *gemen*; Dan. *gemeen.*] 1. A common man, or one of the plebeians, of the first or most respectable class; a freeholder; a man free born. 2. An officer in the king's household, of a middle rank between a gentleman and a groom.—3. In *ships*, an inferior officer under the boatswain, gunner or carpenters, charged with the stowage, account and distribution of the stores. 4. A name or title of certain soldiers; as, *yeoman* of the guard.

* YEŌ'MAN-LY, *a.* Pertaining to a yeoman. *B. Jonson.*

* YEŌ'MAN-RY, *n.* The collective body of yeomen or freeholders.

YERK, *v. t.* To throw or thrust with a sudden, smart spring. *Far. Dict.*

YERK, *n.* A sudden or quick thrust or motion.

YERK'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting with a quick spring.

YERN. *See* YEARN.

YER'NUT, or YĂR'NUT, *n.* An earthnut; a pignut. *Wilbraham.*

* YES, *adv.* [Sax. *gise.*] A word which expresses affirmation or consent; opposed to *no.*

YEST. *See* YEAST.

YES'TER, *a.* [G. *gestern*; Sax. *gystern*; L. *hesternus.*] Last; last past; next before the present; as, *yester* sun. —[*Note.* This is seldom used, except in the compounds which follow.]

* YES'TER-DAY, *n.* [Sax. *gyrstan-dæg, gyrsternlic dæg.*] 1. The day last past; the day next before the present.—2. *Yesterday* is used generally without a preposition; as, I went to town *yesterday.*

* YES'TER-NIGHT, *n.* [*yester* and *night.*] 1. The last night. 2. It is used without a preposition.

YEST'Y. *See* YEASTY.

YET, *conj.* [Sax. *get, gyt*; Gr. ετι.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

YET, *adv.* 1. Beside; over and above. 2. Still; the state remaining the same. 3. At this time; so soon. 4. At least; at all. 5. It is prefixed to words denoting extension of time or continuance. 6. Still; in a new degree. 7. Even; after all; a kind of emphatical addition to a negative. 8. Hitherto.

† YĒ'VEN, for *given. Spenser.*

YEW, *n.* [Sax. *iw*; W. *yw*, or *ywen*; Fr. *if.*] An evergreen tree valued for its wood or timber.

YEW, *v. i.* To rise, as scum on the brine in boiling at the salt works. *See* YAW. *Cyc.*

YEW'EN, *a.* Made of yew. *Hubberd.*

YEX, *n.* [Sax. *geocsa.*] A hiccough. [*Little used.*]

YEX, *v. i.* To hiccough.

† Y-FĒRE', *adv.* Together. *Spenser.*

YIĒLD, *v. t.* [Sax. *gieldan, gildan, gyldan.*] 1. To produce, as land, stock or funds; to give in return for labor, or as profit. 2. To produce, in general. 3. To afford; to exhibit. 4. To allow; to concede; to admit to be true. 5. To give, as claimed of right. 6. To permit to grant. 7. To emit; to give up. 8. To resign; to give up; sometimes with *up* or *over.* 9. To surrender.

YIĒLD, *v. i.* 1. To give up the contest; to submit. 2. To comply with. 3. To give way; not to oppose. 4. To give place, as inferior in rank or excellence.

† YIĒLD'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Disposition to comply.

† YIĒLD'ANCE, *n.* Act of producing; concession.

YIĒLD'ED, *pp.* Produced; afforded; conceded; allowed; resigned; surrendered.

YIĒLD'ER, *n.* One who yields.

YIĒLD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Producing; affording; conceding; resigning; surrendering; allowing. 2. *a.* Inclined to give way or comply; flexible; accommodating.

YIĒLD'ING, *n.* Act of producing; act of surrendering; submission. *Shak.*

YIĒLD'ING-LY, *adv.* With compliance.

YIĒLD'ING-NESS, *n.* Disposition to comply; quality of yielding. *Paley.*

YŌ'JAN, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a measure or distance of five miles. *Asiat. Res.*

YOKE, *n.* [Sax. *geoc*, or *ioc*; D. *juk*; G. *joch*; Fr. *joug.*] 1. A piece of timber, hollowed or made curving near each end, and fitted with bows for receiving the necks of oxen; by which means two are connected for drawing. 2. A mark of servitude; slavery; bondage. 3. A chain; a link; a bond of connection. 4. A couple; a pair; as, a *yoke* of oxen. 5. Service. *Matt.* xi.

YŌKE, *v. t.* 1. To put a *yoke* on; to join in a *yoke.* 2. To couple; to join with another. 3. To enslave; to bring into bondage. 4. To restrain; to confine.

YŌKED, *pp.* Confined in a yoke; joined; coupled.

YŌKE'-ELM, *n.* A tree.

YŌKE'-FEL-LŌW, or YŌKE'-MATE, *n.* [*yoke* and *fellow* or *mate.*] 1. An associate or companion. 2. A mate; a fellow. *Spectator.*

YŌK'ING, *ppr.* Putting a yoke on; joining; coupling.

† YŌLD, for *yielded. Spenser.*

* YŌLK, *n.* 1. The yelk of an egg; [*see* YELK.] 2. The unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep, which renders the pile soft and pliable. 3. The *vitellus*, a part of the seed of plants, so named by Gærtner, from its supposed analogy with the yelk of an egg.

YOLP. *See* YELP.

YON, YOND, or YON'DER, *a.* [Sax. *geond.*] Being at a distance within view. *Bacon.*

YON, YOND, or YON'DER, *adv.* At a distance within view.

† YOND, *a.* Mad; furious, or alienated in mind. *Spenser.*

† YORE, *adv.* [Sax. *geara.*] Long. *Spenser.*—*Of yore*, of old time; long ago; as, in times or days *of yore.*

YOŪ, (yū) [Sax. *eow, iu, iuch*; G. *euch*; Arm. *chuy*; D. *gu*, or *yu*, thou.] 1. The pronoun of the second person, in the nominative or objective case.—In *familiar language*, it is applied to an individual, as *thou* is in the solemn style. In the *plural*, it is used in the solemn style in the objective case. 2. *You* is used, like *on* in French, for any one; as, "this at a distance looks like a rock; but as *you* approach it, *you* see a little cabin."

YOUNG, (yung) *a.* [Sax. *iong, geong*; G. *jung*; D. *jong*; Sw., Dan. *ung.*] 1. Not having been long born; being in the first part of life; not old; *used of animals*; as, a *young* child. 2. Being in the first part of growth; as, a *young* plant. 3. Ignorant; weak; or, rather, having little experience.

YOUNG, *n.* The offspring of animals, either a single animal, or offspring collectively.

YOUN'GER, (yung'ger) *a. comp.* Not so old as another.

YOUN'GEST, (yung'gest) *a. superl.* Having the least age.

YOUNG'ISH, (yung'ish) *a.* Somewhat young. *Tatler.*

YOUNG'LING, (yung'ling) *n.* [Sax. *geongling.*] Any animal in the first part of life. *Dryden.*

† YOUNG'LY, *a.* Youthful. *Gower.*

YOUNG'LY, (yung'ly) *adv.* 1. Early in life. *Shak.* 2. Ignorantly; weakly; [*little used.*]

YOUNG'STER, (yung'ster) *n.* A young person; a lad; *a colloquial word. Shak.*

† YOUNGTH, for *youth. Spenser.*

YOUNK'ER, *n.* Among *seamen*, a stripling in the service.

YOŪR, (yūre) *a. pronom.* [from *you*; Sax. *eower*; G. *euer.*] 1. Belonging to you. 2. It is used indefinitely. 3. *Yours* is used as a substitute for a noun in the nominative or objective.

YOŪR-SELF', *pron.; plu.* YOURSELVES. [*your* and *self.*] 1. A word added to *you*, to express distinction emphatically between you and other persons; as, this work you must do *yourself.* 2. It is used as the *reciprocal pronoun.*

YOŪTH, (yūth) *n.* [Sax. *iuguth, iugoth, iogoth, geogath*; G. *jugend*; D. *jougd.*] 1. The part of life that succeeds to childhood.—In a *general sense*, *youth* denotes the whole early part of life, from infancy to manhood; but it is not unusual to divide the stages of life into *infancy, childhood, youth*, and *manhood.* 2. A young man. 3. A young person, male or female. 4. Young persons collectively.

YOŪTH'FUL, *a.* 1. Young. 2. Pertaining to the early part of life. 3. Suitable to the first part of life. 4. Fresh; vigorous, as in youth.

YOŪTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a youthful manner.

† YOŪTH'HOOD, *n.* The state of youth. *Cheyne.*

† YOŪTH'LY, *a.* Young; early in life. *Spenser.*

† YOŪTH'Y, *a.* Young. [*Bad, and not used.*] *Spectator.*

Y-PIGHT', *a.* Fixed, that is, pitched. *Spenser.*

Y'TTRI-A, *n.* [so called from *Ytterby*, a quarry in Sweden.] One of the earths.

YT'TRI-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to yttria; containing yttria.

YT'TRI-UM, *n.* The base of yttria.
YT'TRO-CĒ'RITE, *n.* A mineral.
YT'TRO-COL'UM-BITE, *n.* A mineral containing yttria.
YT'TRO-TAN'TA-LITE, *n.* A mineral.
YUCK, *v. i.* To itch. [*Local.*] *Grose.*
YUFTS, *n.* Russia leather, prepared from ox-hides in a peculiar manner. *Tooke.*
YUG, or YOG, *n.* In the *mythology of India*, an age; one of the ages into which the Hindoos divide the duration or existence of the world.
YŪ'LAN, *n.* A beautiful flowering tree of China.
YŪLE, *n.* [Sax. *iule, geohol, gehul, geol*; Arm. *gouel, gouil.*] The name anciently given to Christmas.
† YUX, *n.* A hiccough.
† YUX, *v. i.* To hiccough.

Z.

Z, the last letter of the English Alphabet, is a sibilant articulation, and is merely a vocal *S*. It bears the same relation to *s* as *v* does to *f*. With us it has not a compound sound, nor is it a double consonant, as in the Italian and German. It is as simple in its sound as *S*.

As a *numeral*, Z stands for 2000, and, with a dash over it, $\bar{Z}$, for 2,000,000.

ZĀ'BA-ISM. *See* SABIANISM.
ZAC'CHO, *n.* The lowest part of the pedestal of a column.
ZAF'FER, *n.* The residuum of cobalt, after the sulphur, arsenic, and other volatile matters have been expelled.
ZĀ'NY, *n.* [It. *zanni.*] A merry-andrew; a buffoon.
ZĀ'NY, *v. t.* To mimic. *Beaumont.*
ZAP'OTE, *n.* In *Mexico*, the generic name of fruits which are roundish and contain a hard stone.
ZĂR'NICH, *n.* The name of a genus of fossils.
ZEA, *n.* The generic name of maize.
ZĒAL, *n.* [Gr. ζηλος; L. *zelus.*] Passionate ardor in the pursuit of any thing.
† ZĒAL, *v. i.* To entertain zeal. *Bacon.*
† ZĒALED, *a.* Filled with zeal. *Fuller.*
ZĒAL'LESS, *a.* Wanting zeal. *Hammond.*
* ZEAL'OT, (zel'ut) *n.* One who engages warmly in any cause, and pursues his object with earnestness and ardor; one whose ardor is intemperate and censurable.
ZEA-LOT'I-CAL, *a.* Ardently zealous. [*L. u.*] *Strype.*
† ZEAL'OT-RY, *n.* Behavior of a zealot. *Bp. Taylor.*
* ZEAL'OUS, (zel'us) *a.* Warmly engaged or ardent in the pursuit of an object. *Law.*
* ZEAL'OUS-LY, (zel'us-ly) *adv.* With passionate ardor; with eagerness. *Gal.* iv.
* ZEAL'OUS-NESS, (zel'us-nes) *n.* The quality of being zealous; zeal.
ZĒ'BRA, *n.* An animal of the genus *equus*, beautifully marked with stripes; a native of Africa.
ZĒ'BU, *n.* A variety of the common ox, with a hump on the shoulders.
* ZĒ'CHIN, *n.* A Venetian gold coin; usually written *sequin*, which see.
ZED, *n.* A name of the letter Z. *Shak.*
ZED'O-A-RY, *n.* A medicinal root, belonging to a plant growing in the East Indies. It is a warm stomachic.
ZĒINE, *n.* A substance of a yellowish color, soft, insipid and elastic, procured from Indian corn.
ZE-MIN'DAR, *n.* In *India*, a feudatory or land-holder, who governs a district of country.
ZEMINDARY, *n.* The jurisdiction of a zemindar.
ZEND, *n.* A language that formerly prevailed in Persia.
ZEND'A-VES-TA, *n.* Among the *Persees*, a sacred book ascribed to Zoroaster, and reverenced as a bible, or sole rule of faith and practice. It is often called *Zend*, by contraction.
* ZĒ'NITH, *n.* [Fr.; It. *zenit*; Sp. *zenit*, or *cenit.*] That point in the visible celestial hemisphere, which is vertical to the spectator, and from which a direct perpendicular line, passing through the spectator, and extended, would proceed to the centre of the earth. It is opposed to *nadir.*
ZĒ'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ζεω, to boil.] A mineral.
ZE-O-LIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to zeolite.
ZE-O-LIT'I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of zeolite.
ZEPH'YR, *n.* [L. *zephyrus*; Gr. ζεφυρος.] The west wind; and, *poetically*, any soft, mild, gentle breeze.
ZER'DA, *n.* An animal of the canine genus.
ZĒ'RO, *n.* [It.] Cipher; nothing. The point of a thermometer from which it is graduated.
ZEST, *n.* [Pers.] 1. A piece of orange or lemon-peel, used to give flavor to liquor; or the fine thin oil that spurts out of it when squeezed; also, the woody, thick skin quartering the kernel of a walnut. 2. Relish; something that gives a pleasant taste; or the taste itself.
ZEST, *v. t.* 1. To give a relish or flavor to; to heighten taste or relish. 2. To cut the peel of an orange or lemon from top to bottom into thin slips; or to squeeze the peel over the surface of any thing.
ZĒ'TA, *n.* 1. A Greek letter. 2. A little closet or chamber, with pipes running along the walls, to convey into it fresh air, or warm vapor from below.
ZE-TET'IC, *a.* [Gr. ζητεω.] That seeks; that proceeds by inquiry. The *zetetic* method, in *mathematics*, is that used in investigation.
ZEŪG'MA, *n.* [Gr. ζευγμα.] A figure in *grammar*, by which an adjective or verb which agrees with a nearer word, is, by way of supplement, referred to another more remote.
ZIB'ET, *n.* An animal of the genus *viverra. Cyc.*
ZIG'ZAG, *a.* Having short turns.
ZIG'ZAG, *n.* Something that has short turns or angles.
ZIG'ZAG, *v. t.* To form with short turns.
ZIMENT WĄ'TER, or COP'PER WĄ'TER, is a name given to water found in copper mines; water impregnated with copper.
ZIM'OME, } *n.* [Gr. ζυμη.] One of the constituents of glu-
ZYM'OME, } ten. *Ure.*
ZINC, } *n.* [G., Sw., Dan. *zink.* The latter orthography,
ZINK, } *zink*, is the more correct.] A metal of a brilliant white color, with a shade of blue.
ZIN-KIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*zink*, and L. *fero.*] Producing zink.
ZINK'Y, *a.* Pertaining to zink, or having its appearance.
ZIR'CON, *n.* Called also *jargon of Ceylon*, a mineral originally found in Ceylon, in the sands of rivers.
ZIR-CŌ'NI-A, *n.* A peculiar earth obtained from the gem zircon; a fine, white powder. *Cyc.*
ZIR'CO-NITE, *n.* A variety of the zircon.
ZIR-CŌ'NI-UM, *n.* The metallic basis of zirconia.
ZIV'O-LO, *n.* A bird resembling the yellow-hammer
ZIZ'EL, *n.* The suslik or earless marmot. *Cuvier.*
ZOC'CO, ZŌ'CLE, or ZOC'CO-LO, *n.* [It. *zoccolo*; from L. *soccus.*] A square body under the base of a pedestal, &c., serving for the support of a bust, statue or column.
ZŌ'DI-AC, *n.* [Fr. *zodiaque*; It., Sp. *zodiaco*; L. *zodiacus.*] 1. A broad circle in the heavens, containing the twelve signs through which the sun passes in its annual course. 2. A girdle.
ZO-DĪ'A-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the zodiac.—*Zodiacal light*, a luminous track or space in the heavens, resembling that of the milky-way.
ZOIS'ITE, *n.* [from *Van Zois.*] A mineral.
ZONE, *n.* [L. *zona*; Gr. ζωνη.] 1. A girdle. *Dryden.*—2. In *geography*, a division of the earth, with respect to the temperature of different latitudes. 3. Circuit; circumference.
ZŌNED, *a.* Wearing a zone. *Pope.*
ZŌNE'LESS, *a.* Not having a zone. *Cowper.*
ZON'NAR, *n.* A belt or girdle, which the Christians and Jews in the Levant are obliged to wear, to distinguish them from the Mohammedans.
ZO-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who describes animals, their forms and habits.
ZO-O-GRAPH'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the description of animals.
ZO-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ζωον and γραφω.] A description of animals, their forms and habits.
ZŌ'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ζωον and λιθος.] An animal substance, petrified or fossil. *Morin.*
ZŌ-O-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to zoology.
ZO-O-LOG'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* According to the principles of zoology. *Lawrence.*
ZO-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who is well versed in the natural history of animals, or who describes animals.
ZO-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ζωον and λογος.] A treatise on animals, or the science of animals; that branch of natural history which respects the forms, classification, history and habits of animals.
ZO-ON'IC, *a.* [Gr. ζωον.] Pertaining to animals.
ZO-ON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ζωον and νομος.] The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations.
ZŌ'O-PHĪTE. *See* ZOOPHYTE.
ZO-OPH'O-RIC, *a.* [Gr. ζωον and φορεω.] The *zoophoric* column is one which supports the figure of an animal.
ZO-OPH'O-RUS, *n.* In *ancient architecture*, the same with the *frieze* in *modern architecture*; a part between the ar-

chitrave and cornice; so called from the figures of animals carved upon it.

ZŌ'O-PHYTE, *n.* [Gr. ζωον and φυτον.] In *natural history*, a body supposed to partake of the nature both of an animal and a vegetable, such as madrepores.

ZŌ-O-PHY-TO-LOĠ'I-ЄAL, *a.* Pertaining to zoophytology.

ZŌ-O-PHY-TOL'O-ĠY, *n.* [*zoophyte*, and Gr. λογος.] The natural history of zoophytes. *Ed. Encyc.*

ZO-OT'O-MIST, *n.* One who dissects the bodies of brute animals; a comparative anatomist.

ZO-OT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ζωον and τεμνω.] Anatomy; *particularly*, the dissecting of bodies of beasts or brute animals; comparative anatomy.

ZOR'IL, *n.* A fetid animal of the weasel kind.

ZUF'FO-LO, *n.* [It. *zufolo.*] A little flute or flageolet, especially that which is used to teach birds.

ZŪ'MATE, *n.* A combination of the zumic acid and a salifiable base. *Ure.*

ZŪ'MIЄ, *a.* [Gr. ζυμη, ferment.] The *zumic* acid is procured from many acescent vegetable substances. *Ure.*

ZU-MO-LOĠ'I-ЄAL, *a.* Pertaining to zumology.

ZU-MOL'O-ĠIST, *n.* One who is skilled in the fermentation of liquors.

ZU-MOL'O-ĠY, *n.* [Gr. ζυμη and λογος.] A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation.

ZU-MO-SIM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ζυμωσις and μετρεω.] An instrument proposed by Swammerdam for ascertaining the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquids, and the degree of heat which they acquire in fermentation.

ZUR'LITE, *n.* A Vesuvian mineral.

ZYG-O-DAЄ'TY-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. ζεγοω and δακτυλος.] Having the toes disposed in pairs.

ZYG-O-MAT'IЄ, *a.* [Gr. ζευγμα.] Pertaining to a bone of the head, called also *os jugale*, or cheek-bone, or to the bony arch under which the temporal muscle passes.

A KEY

TO THE

CLASSICAL PRONUNCIATION

OF

GREEK, LATIN, AND SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES;

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE ACCENTED AND DIVIDED INTO SYLLABLES EXACTLY AS THEY OUGHT TO BE PRONOUNCED, ACCORDING TO RULES DRAWN FROM ANALOGY AND THE BEST USAGE.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARIES

OF

HEBREW, GREEK, AND LATIN PROPER NAMES

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR FINAL SYLLABLES, AND CLASSED ACCORDING TO THEIR ACCENTS; BY WHICH THE GENERAL ANALOGY OF PRONUNCIATION MAY BE SEEN AT ONE VIEW, AND THE ACCENTUATION OF EACH WORD MORE EASILY REMEMBERED.

BY JOHN WALKER,
AUTHOR OF THE CRITICAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, &c.

NEW YORK:

PUBLISHED BY S. CONVERSE.

STEREOTYPED AT THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

1829.

PREFACE.

THE Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language naturally suggested an idea of the present work. Proper names from the Greek and Latin form so considerable a part of every cultivated living language, that a Dictionary seems to be imperfect without them. Polite scholars, indeed, are seldom at a loss for the pronunciation of words they so frequently meet with in the learned languages; but there are great numbers of respectable English scholars, who, having only a tincture of classical learning, are much at a loss for a knowledge of this part of it. It is not only the learned professions that require this knowledge, but almost every one above the merely mechanical. The professors of painting, statuary, and music, and those who admire their works; readers of history, politics, poetry; all who converse on subjects ever so little above the vulgar, have so frequent occasion to pronounce these proper names, that whatever tends to render this pronunciation easy must necessarily be acceptable to the public.

The proper names in Scripture have still a higher claim to our attention. That every thing contained in that precious repository of divine truth should be rendered as easy as possible to the reader, cannot be doubted: and the very frequent occasions of pronouncing Scripture proper names, in a country where reading the Scripture makes part of the religious worship, seem to demand some work on this subject more perfect than any we have hitherto seen.

I could have wished it had been undertaken by a person of more learning and leisure than myself; but we often wait in vain for works of this kind, from those learned bodies which ought to produce them, and at last are obliged, for the best we can get, to the labours of some necessitous individual. Being long engaged in the instruction of youth, I felt the want of a work of this kind, and have supplied it in the best manner I am able. If I have been happy enough to be useful, or only so far useful as to induce some abler hand to undertake the subject, I shall think my labor amply rewarded. I shall still console myself with reflecting, that he who has produced a prior work, however inferior to those that succeed it, is under a very different predicament from him who produces an after-work, inferior to those that have gone before.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE favorable reception of the first edition of this work has induced me to attempt to make it still more worthy of the acceptance of the public. by the addition of several critical observations, and particularly by two Terminational Vocabularies, of Greek and Latin, and Scripture Proper Names. That so much labor should be bestowed upon an inverted arrangement of these words, when they had already been given in their common alphabetical order, may be matter of wonder to many persons, who will naturally inquire into the utility of such an arrangement. To these it may be answered, that the words of all languages seem more related to each other by their terminations than by their beginnings; that the Greek and Latin languages seem more particularly to be thus related; and classing them according to their endings seemed to exhibit a new view of these languages, both curious and useful: for, as their accent and quantity depend so much on their termination, such an arrangement appeared to give an easier and more comprehensive idea of their pronunciation than the common classification by their initial syllables. This end was so desirable as to induce me to spare no pains, however dry and disgusting, to promote it; and, if the method I have taken has failed, my labor will not be entirely lost, if it convince future prosodists that it is not unworthy of their attention.

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INTRODUCTION.

The pronunciation of the learned languages is much more easily acquired than that of our own. Whatever might have been the variety of the different dialects among the Greeks, and the different provinces of the Romans, their languages, now being dead, are generally pronounced according to the respective analogies of the several languages of Europe, where those languages are cultivated, without partaking of those anomalies to which the living languages are liable.

Whether one general, uniform pronunciation of the ancient languages be an object of sufficient importance to induce the learned to depart from the analogy of their own language, and to study the ancient Latin and Greek pronunciation, as they do the etymology, syntax and prosody of those languages, is a question not very easy to be decided. The question becomes still more difficult when we consider the uncertainty we are in respecting the ancient pronunciation of the Greeks and Romans, and how much the learned are divided among themselves about it.* Till these points are settled, the English may well be allowed to follow their own pronunciation of Greek and Latin, as well as other nations, even though it should be confessed that it seems to depart more from what we can gather of the ancient pronunciation, than either the Italian, French or German.† For why the English should pay a compliment to the learned languages, which is not done by any other nation in Europe, it is not easy to conceive; and as the colloquial communication of learned individuals of different nations so seldom happens, and is an object of so small importance when it does happen, it is not much to be regretted that when they meet they are scarcely intelligible to each other.‡

But the English are accused not only of departing from the genuine sound of the Greek and Latin vowels, but of violating the quantity of these languages more than the people of any other nation in Europe. The author of the Essay upon the Harmony of Language gives us a detail of the particulars by which this accusation is proved: and this is so true a picture of the English pronunciation of Latin, that I shall quote it at length, as it may be of use to those who are obliged to learn this language without the aid of a teacher.

"The falsification of the harmony by English scholars in their pronunciation of Latin, with regard to essential points, arises from two causes only: first, from a total inattention to the length of vowel sounds, making them long or short merely as chance directs; and, secondly, from sounding double consonants as only one letter. The remedy of this last fault is obvious. With regard to the first, we have already observed, that each of our vowels hath its general long sound and its general short sound totally different. Thus the short sound of *e* lengthened is expressed by the letter *a*, and the short sound of *i* lengthened is expressed by the letter *e*: and with all these anomalies usual in the application of vowel characters to the vowel sounds of our own language, we proceed to the application of vowel sounds to the vowel characters of the Latin. Thus, in the first syllable of *sidus* and *nomen*, which ought to be long, and of *miser* and *onus*, which ought to be short, we equally use the common long sound of the vowels; but in the oblique cases, *sideris*, *nominis*, *miseri*, *oneris*, &c., we use quite another sound, and that a short one. These strange anomalies are not in common to us with our

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* Middleton contends that the initial *c* before *e* and *i* ought to be pronounced as the Italians now pronounce it; and that *Cicero* is neither *Sisero*, as the French and English pronounce it; nor *Kikero*, as Dr. Bentley asserts; but *Tchitchero*, as the Italians pronounce it at this day. This pronunciation, however, is derided by Lipsius, who affirms that the *c* among the Romans had always the sound of *k*. Lipsius says, too, that, of all the European nations, the British alone pronounce the *i* properly; but Middleton asserts, that of all nations they pronounce it the worst. *Middleton De Lat. Liter. Pronun. Dissert.*

Lipsius, speaking of the different pronunciation of the letter *G* in different countries, says,

Nos hodiè (de literâ *G* loquente) quàm peccamus? Italorum enim plerique ut *Z* exprimunt, Galli et Belgæ ut *J* consonantem. Itaque illorum est *Lezere*, *Fuzere*; nostrum, *Leiere*, *Fuiere*, (*Lejere*, *Fujere*). Omnia imperitè, ineptè. Germanos saltem audite, quorum sonus hic germanus, *Legere*, *Tegere*; ut in *Lego*, *Tego*, nec unquam variant: at nos ante *I*, *E*, *Æ*, *Y*, semper dicimusque *Jemmam*, *Jætulos*, *Jinjivam*, *Jyrum*; pro istis, *Gemmam*, *Gætulos*, *Gingivam*, *Gyrum*. Mutemus aut vapulemus.—*Lipsius. De Rect. Pron. Ling. Lat.* page 71.

Hinc factum est ut tanta in pronunciando varietas extiteret ut pauci inter se in literarum sonis consentiant. Quod quidem mirum non esset, si indocti tantùm à doctis in eo, ac non ipsi etiam alioqui eruditi inter se magna contentione dissiderent.—*Adolp. Meker. De Lin. Græc. vct. Pronun.* cap. ii. page 15.

† Monsieur Launcelot, the learned author of the Port-Royal Greek Grammar, in order to convey the sound of the long Greek vowel *η*, tells us, it is a sound between the *e* and the *a*, and that Eustathius, who lived towards the close of the twelfth century, says, that *βῆ, βῆ,* is a sound made in imitation of the bleating of a sheep; and quotes to this purpose this verse of an ancient writer called Cratinus:

'Ο δ' ἠλίθιος ὥσπερ προβάτον, βῆ, βῆ, λέγων βαδίζει.

Is fatuus perinde ac ovis, bê, bê, dicens, incedit.

He, like a silly sheep, goes crying *baa*.

Caninius has remarked the same, *Hellen.* p. 26. *E* longum, cujus sonus in ovium balatu sentitur, ut Cratinus et Varro tradiderunt. The sound of the *e* long may be perceived in the bleating of sheep, as Cratinus and Varro have handed down to us.

Eustathius likewise remarks upon the 499 v. of Iliad I. that the word Βλὼψ ἐστιν ὁ τῆς κλεψύδρας ἦχος μιμητικῶς κατὰ τους παλαίους; βῆ ἔχει μίμησιν προβάτων φωνῆς. Κράτινος. Βλὼψ est Clepsydræ sonus, ex imitatione secundum veteres; et *βῆ* imitatur vocem ovium. *Blops*, according to the ancients, is a sound in imitation of the Clepsydra, as *baa* is expressive of the voice of sheep. It were to be wished that the sound of every Greek vowel had been conveyed to us by as faithful a testimony as the γρα; we should certainly have had a better idea of that harmony for which the Greek language was so famous, and in which respect Quintilian candidly yields it the preference to the Latin.

Aristophanes has handed down to us the pronunciation of the Greek diphthong *aŭ aŭ*, by making it expressive of the barking of a dog. This pronunciation is exactly like that preserved by nurses and children among us to this day in *bow wow*. This is the sound of the same letters in the Latin tongue; not only in proper names derived from Greek, but in every other word where this diphthong occurs. Most nations in Europe, perhaps all but the English, pronounce *audio* and *laudo*, as if written *owdio* and *lowdo*; the diphthong sounding like *ou* in *loud*. Agreeably to this rule, it is presumed that we formerly pronounced the apostle *Paul* nearer the original than at present. In Henry the Eighth's time it was written St. *Poule's*, and sermons were preached at *Poule's Cross*. The vulgar, generally the last to alter, either for the better or worse, still have a jingling proverb with this pronunciation, when they say, *As old as Poules*.

The sound of the letter *u* is no less sincerely preserved in Plautus, in Menæch. page 622, edit. Lambin, in making use of it to imitate the cry of an owl—

"MEN. Egon' dedi? PEN. Tu, Tu, istic, inquam, vin' afferri noctuam,
Quæ tu, tu, usque dicat tibi? nam nos jam nos defessi sumus."

"It appears here," says Mr. Forster, in his defence of the Greek accents, page 129, "that an owl's cry was *tu, tu*, to a Roman ear, as it is *too, too*, to an English." Lambin, who was a Frenchman, observes on the passage, "Alludit ad noctuæ vocem seu cantum, *tu, tu*, seu *tou, tou*." He here alludes to the voice or noise of an owl. It may be farther observed, that the English have totally departed from this sound of the *u* in their own language, as well as in their pronunciation of Latin.

‡ Erasmus se adfuisse olim commemorat cum die quodam solenni complures principum legati ad Maximilianum Imperatorem salutandi causâ advenissent; Singulosque Gallum, Germanum, Danum, Scotum, &c. orationem Latinam, ita barbarè ac vastè pronunciàsse, ut Italis quibusdam, nihil nisi risum moverint, qui eos non Latinè sed suâ quemque linguâ, locutos jurâssent.—*Middleton, De Lat. Lit. Pronun.*

The love of the marvellous prevails over truth: and I question if the greatest diversity in the pronunciation of Latin exceeds that of English at the capital and in some of the counties of Scotland, and yet the inhabitants of both have no great difficulty in understanding each other.

southern neighbours, the French, Spaniards and Italians. They pronounce *sidus*, according to our orthography, *seedus*, and in the oblique cases preserve the same long sound of the *i*: *nomen* they pronounce as we do, and preserve in the oblique cases the same long sound of the *o*. The Italians also, in their own language, pronounce doubled consonants as distinctly as the two most discordant mutes of their alphabet. Whatever, therefore, they may want of expressing the true harmony of the Latin language, they certainly avoid the most glaring and absurd faults in our manner of pronouncing it.

"It is a matter of curiosity to observe with what regularity we use these solecisms in the pronunciation of Latin. When the penultimate is accented, its vowel, if followed but by a single consonant, is always long, as in Dr. Forster's examples. When the antepenultimate is accented, its vowel is, without any regard to the requisite quantity, pronounced short, as in *mirábile*, *frígidus*; except the vowel of the penultimate be followed by a vowel, and then the vowel of the antepenultimate is with as little regard to true quantity pronounced long, as in *maneo*, *redeat*, *odium*, *imperium*. Quantity is, however, vitiated to make *i* short even in this case, as in *oblivio*, *vinea*, *virium*. The only difference we make in pronunciation between *vinea* and *venia* is, that to the vowel of the first syllable of the former, which ought to be long, we give a short sound; to that of the latter, which ought to be short, we give the same sound, but lengthened. *U* accented is always, before a single consonant, pronounced long, as in *humerus*, *fugiens*. Before two consonants no vowel sound is ever made long, except that of the diphthong *au*; so that, whenever a doubled consonant occurs, the preceding syllable is short.* Unaccented vowels we treat with no more ceremony in Latin than in our own language." *Essay upon the Harmony of Language*, page 224. Printed for Robson, 1774.

This, it must be owned, is a very just state of the case; but though the Latin quantity is thus violated, it is not, as this writer observes in the first part of the quotation, merely *as chance directs*, but, as he afterwards observes, *regularly*, and, he might have added, according to the analogy of English pronunciation, which, it may be observed, has a genius of its own; and which, if not so well adapted to the pronunciation of Greek and Latin as some other modern languages, has as fixed and settled rules for pronouncing them as any other.

The learned and ingenious author next proceeds to show the advantages of pronouncing our vowels so as to express the Latin quantity. "We have reason to suppose," says he, "that our usual accentuation of Latin, however it may want of many elegancies in the pronunciation of the Augustan age, is yet sufficiently just to give with tolerable accuracy that part of the general harmony of the language of which accent is the efficient. We have also pretty full information from the poets what syllables ought to have a long, and what a short quantity. To preserve, then, in our pronunciation, the true harmony of the language, we have only to take care to give the vowels a long sound or a short sound, as the quantity may require; and, when doubled consonants occur, to pronounce each distinctly." *Ibid.* page 228.†

In answer to this plea for alteration, it may be observed, that if this mode of pronouncing Latin be that of foreign nations, and were really so superior to our own, we certainly must perceive it in the pronunciation of foreigners, when we visit them, or they us: but I think I may appeal to the experience of every one who has had an opportunity of making the experiment, that, so far from the superiority being on the side of the foreign pronunciation, it seems much inferior to our own. I am aware of the power of habit, and of its being able, *on many occasions, to make the worse appear the better reason*; but if the harmony of the Latin language depended so much on a preservation of the quantity as many pretend, this harmony would surely overcome the bias we have to our own pronunciation; especially if our own were really so destructive of harmony as it is said to be. Till, therefore, we have a more accurate idea of the nature of quantity, and of that beauty and harmony of which it is said to be the efficient in the pronunciation of Latin, we ought to preserve a pronunciation which has naturally sprung up in our own soil, and is congenial to our native language. Besides, an alteration of this kind would be attended with so much dispute and uncertainty as must make it highly impolitic to attempt it.

The analogy, then, of our own language being the rule for pronouncing the learned languages, we shall have little occasion for any other directions for the pronunciation of the Greek and Latin proper names, than such as are given for the pronunciation of English words. The general rules are followed almost without exception. The first and most obvious powers of the letters are adopted, and there is scarcely any difficulty but in the position of the accent; and this depends so much on the quantity of the vowels, that we need only inspect a dictionary to find the quantity of the penultimate vowel, and this determines the accent of all the Latin words; and, it may be added, of almost all Greek words likewise.‡ Now, in our pronunciation of Latin words, whatever be the quantity of the first syllable in a word of two syllables, we always place the accent on it: but in words of more syllables, if the penultimate be long, we place the accent on that; and if short we accent the antepenultimate.

The Rules of the Latin Accentuation are comprised in a clear and concise manner by Sanctius within four hexameters:

Accentum in se ipsâ monosyllaba dictio ponit.
Exacuit sedem dissyllabon omne priorem.
Ex tribus, extollit primam penultima curta:
Extollit seipsam quando est penultima longa.

These rules I have endeavored to express in English verse:

Each monosyllable has stress of course;
Words of two syllables the first enforce:
A syllable that's long, and last but one,
Must have the accent upon that or none;
But if this syllable be short, the stress
Must on the last but two its force express.

The only difference that seems to obtain between the pronunciation of the Greek and Latin languages, is that, in the Latin, *ti* and *si*, preceded by an accent, and followed by another vowel forming an improper diphthong, are pronounced as in English, like *sh* or *zh*, as *natio*, *nation*; *persuasio*, *persuasion*, &c.; and that, in the Greek, the same letters retain their pure sound, as φιλαντία, ἀγνωσία, προβατιον, κ. τ. λ.§ This difference is observable in those words where the accent is on the preceding vowel, as in *natio*, *facio*, &c.; but not when the accent follows the *t*, and is on the following vowel, as in *satietas*, *societas*, &c., why should we suppose any other mode of pronunciation would have been adopted by the Goths in their pronouncing the Greek? Now no rule of pronunciation is more uniform in the Greek language than that which places an acute on the *iota* at the end of words, when this letter is succeeded by a long vowel; and, consequently, if the accent be preserved upon the proper letter, it is impossible the preceding *t* and *s* should go into the sound of *sh*; why, therefore, may we not suppose that the very frequent accentuation of the penultimate *i* before a final vowel preserved the preceding τ from going into the sound of *sh*, as it was a difference of accentuation that occasioned this impure sound of *t* in the Latin language? for though *i* at the end of words, when followed by a long vowel, or a vowel once long and afterwards contracted, had always the accent on it in Greek, in Latin the accent was always on the preceding syllable in words of this termination; and hence seems to have arisen the corruption of *t* in the Gothic pronunciation of the Latin language.

It is highly probable, that in Lucian's time the Greek τ, when followed by *i* and another vowel, had not assumed the sound of σ; for the Sigma would not have failed to accuse him of a usurpation of her powers, as he had done of her character; and if we have preserved the τ pure in this situation when we pronounce Greek, it is, perhaps, rather to be placed to the preserving power of the accented *i* in so great a number of words, than any adherence to the ancient rules of pronunciation; which invariably affirm that the consonants had but one sound; unless we except the γ before γ, κ, χ, ξ; as ἄγγελος, ἀγκυρα, ἀγχίστα, κ. τ. λ. where the γ is sounded like ν: but this, says Henry Stephens, is an error of the copyists, who have a little extended the bottom of the ν, and made a γ of it: for, says he, it is ridiculous to suppose that ν was changed into γ, and at the same time that γ should be pronounced like ν.

* This corruption of the true quantity is not, however, peculiar to the English; for Beza complains in his country: Hinc enim fit ut in Græca oratione vel nullum, vel prorsus corruptum numerum intelligas, dum multæ breves producuntur, et contrâ plurimæ longæ corripiuntur. Beza de Germ. Pron. Græcæ Linguæ, p. 50.

† By what this learned author has observed of our vicious pronunciation of the vowels, by the long and short sound of them, and from the instances he has given, he must mean that length and shortness which arises from extending and contracting them, independently of the obstruction which two consonants are supposed to occasion in forming the long quantity. Thus we are to pronounce *manus* as if written and divided into *man-nus*; and *pannus* as if written *pay-nus*, or as we always hear the word *panis* (bread); for in this sound of *pannus* there seems to be no necessity for pronouncing the two consonants distinctly or separately, which he seems to mean by distinctly, because the quantity is shown by the long sound of the vowel: but if by distinctly he means separately, that is, as if what is called in French the *schéva* or mute *e* were to follow the first consonant, this could not be done without adding a syllable to the word; and the word *pannus* would in that case certainly have three syllables, as if written *pan-eh-nus*.

‡ That is, in the general pronunciation of Greek; for, let the written accent be placed where it will, the *quantitative* accent, as it may be called, follows the analogy of the Latin.

§ "The Greek language," says the learned critic, "was happy in not being understood by the Goths, who would as certainly have corrupted the *t* in αἰτία, ὠτίον, &c. into αἰσία, ὠσ'ον, &c. as they did the Latin "*motio* and *doceo* into *mo:nio* and *dosheo*."* This, however, may be questioned; for if in Latin words this impure sound of *t* take place only in

* Ainsworth on the letter *T*.

ference, however, with very few exceptions, does not extend to proper names; which, coming to us through, and being mingled with, the Latin, fall into the general rule. In the same manner, though in Greek it was an established maxim, that if the last syllable was long, the accent could scarcely be higher than the penultimate; yet in our pronunciation of Greek, and particularly of proper names, the Latin analogy of the accent is adopted: and though the last syllable is long in *Demosthènes*, *Aristophanes*, *Theramenes*, and *Deiphobe*, yet, as the penultimate is short, the accent is placed on the antepenultimate, exactly as if they were Latin.*

As these languages have been long dead, they admit of no new varieties of accent like the living languages. The common accentuation of Greek and Latin may be seen in Lexicons and Graduses; and where the ancients indulged a variety, and the moderns are divided in their opinions about the most classical accentuation of words, it would be highly improper, in a work intended for general use, to enter into the thorny disputes of the learned; and it may truly be said, in the rhyming adage,

When doctors disagree,
Disciples then are free.

This, however, has not been entirely neglected. Where there has been any considerable diversity of accentuation among our prosodists, I have consulted the best authorities, and have sometimes ventured to decide: though, as Labbe says, "Sed his de rebus, ut aliis multis, malo doctiorum judicium expectare, quam meam in medium proferre sententiam."

But the most important object of the present work is settling the *English quantity*, (see Rules 20, 21, 22,) with which we pronounce Greek and Latin proper names, and the sounds of some of the consonants. These are points in a state of great uncertainty, and are to be settled, not so much by a deep knowledge of the dead languages, as by a thorough acquaintance with the analogies and general usage of our own tongue. These must, in the nature of things, enter largely into the pronunciation of a dead language; and it is from an attention to these that the author hopes he has given to the public a work not entirely unworthy of their acceptance.

On the contrary, Scaliger says, that where we find a *v* before these letters, as *ανκυρα*, it is an error of the copyists, who imagined they better expressed the pronunciation by this letter, which, as Vossius observes, should seem to demand something particular and uncommon.

It is reported of Scaliger, that when he was accosted by a Scotchman in Latin, he begged his pardon for not understanding him, as he had never learned the Scotch language. If this were the case with the pronunciation of a Scotchman, which is so near that of the continent, what would he have said to the Latin pronunciation of an Englishman? I take it, however, that this diversity is greatly exaggerated.

* This, however, was contrary to the general practice of the Romans; for Victorinus in his Grammar says, *Græca nomina, si iisdem literis proferuntur*, (Latine versa) *Græcos accentus habebunt:* nam cum dicimus *Thyas*, *Nais*, acutum habebit posterior accentum; et cum *Themistio*, *Calypso*, *Theano*, ultimam circumflecti videbimus, quod utrumque Latinus sermo non patitur, nisi admodum raro. "If Greek nouns turned into Latin are pronounced with the same letters, they have the Greek accent: for when we say, *Thyas*, *Nais*, the latter syllable has the acute accent; and when we pronounce *Themistio*, *Calypso*, *Theano*, we see the last syllable is circumflexed; neither of which is ever seen in Latin words, or very rarely."—*Servius. Forster. Reply*, page 31. Notes 32, bott.

RULES

FOR PRONOUNCING THE VOWELS OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

1. EVERY vowel with the accent on it at the end of a syllable is pronounced, as in English, with its first long open sound: thus *Ca'to*,* *Philome'la*, *Ori'on*, *Pho'cion*, *Lu'cifer*, &c., have the accented vowels sounded exactly as in the English words *pa'per*, *me'tre*, *spi'der*, *no'ble*, *tu'tor*, &c.

2. Every accented vowel not ending a syllable, but followed by a consonant, has the short sound as in English: thus *Man'lius*, *Pen'theus*, *Pin'darus*, *Col'chis*, *Cur'tius*, &c., have the short sound of the accented vowels, as in *man'ner*, *plen'ty*, *prin'ter*, *col'lar*, *cur'few*, &c.

3. Every final *i*, though unaccented, has the long open sound: thus the final *i* forming the genitive case, as in *magis'tri*, or the plural number, as in *De'cii*, has the long open sound, as in *vi'al*; and this sound we give to this vowel in this situation, because the Latin *i* final in genitives, plurals, and preterperfect tenses of verbs, is always long; and consequently, where the accented *i* is followed by *i* final, both are pronounced with the long diphthongal *i*, like the noun *eye*, as *Achi'vi*.†

4. Every unaccented *i*, ending a syllable not final, as that in the second of *Alcibiades*, the *Hernici*, &c., is pronounced like *e*, as if written *Alcebiades*, the *Herneci*, &c. So the last syllable but one of the *Fabii*, the *Horatii*, the *Curiatii*, &c., is pronounced as if written *Fa-be-i*, *Ho-ra-she-i*, *Cu-re-a-she-i*; and therefore, if the unaccented *i* and the diphthong *æ* conclude a word, they are both pronounced like *e*, as *Harpyiæ*, *Har-py'e-e*.

5. The diphthongs *æ* and *œ*, ending a syllable with the accent on it, are pronounced exactly like the long English *e*, as *Cæsar*, *Œta*, &c., as if written *Cee'sar*, *E'ta*, &c.; and like the short *e*, when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, as *Dædalus*, *Œdipus*, &c., pronounced as if written *Deddalus*, *Eddipus*, &c. The vowels *ei* are generally pronounced like long *i*.‡—For the vowels *eu* in final syllables, see the word IDOMENEUS; and for the *ou* in the same syllables, see the word ANTINOUS, and similar words, in the Terminational Vocabulary.

6. *Y* is exactly under the same predicament as *i*. It is long when ending an accented syllable, as *Cy'rus*; or when ending an unaccented syllable, if final, as *Æ'gy*, *Æ'py*, &c.; short when joined to a consonant, in the same syllable, as *Lyc'idas*; and sometimes long and sometimes short, when ending an initial syllable not under the accent, as *Ly-cur'gus*, pronounced with the first syllable like *lie*, a falsehood; and *Lysimachus*, with the first syllable like the first of *legion*; or nearly as if divided into *Lys-im'a-chus*, &c.

7. *A*, ending an unaccented syllable, has the same obscure sound as in the same situation in English words; but it is a sound bordering on the Italian *a*, or the *a* in *fa-ther*, as *Dia'na*, where the difference between the accented and unaccented *a* is palpable.

8. *E* final, either with or without the preceding consonant, always forms a distinct syllable, as *Penelope*, *Hippocrene*, *Evoe*, *Amphitrite*, &c. When any Greek or Latin word is Anglicised into this termination, by cutting off a syllable of the original, it becomes then an English word, and is pronounced according to our own analogy: thus, *Acidalius*, altered to *Acidale*, has the final *e* sunk, and is a word of three syllables only: *Proserpine*, from *Proserpina*, undergoes the same alteration. *Thebes* and *Athens*, derived from the Greek Θηβη and Αθηνη, and the Latin *Thebæ* and *Athenæ*, are perfectly Anglicised; the former into a monosyllable, and the latter into a dissyllable: and the Greek Κρητη and the Latin *Creta* have both sunk into the English monosyllable *Crete*: *Hecate*, likewise, pronounced in three syllables when Latin, and in the same number in the Greek word Εκατη, in English is universally contracted into two, by sinking the final *e*. Shakspeare seems to have begun, as he has now confirmed this pronunciation, by so adapting the word in Macbeth:

"Why, how now, Hecat'? you look angerly."—Act IV.

Perhaps this was no more than a poetical license in him; but the actors have adopted it in the songs in this tragedy:

"*He-cate*, *He-cate*, come away"——

And the play-going world, who form no small portion of what is called the better sort of people, have followed the actors in this word, and the rest of the world have followed them.

The Roman magistrate, named *ædilis*, is Anglicised by pronouncing it in two syllables, *æ'dile*. The capital of Sicily, *Syracusæ*, of four syllables, is made three in the English *Syr'acuse*; and the city of *Tyrus*, of two syllables, is reduced to a monosyllable in the English *Tyre*.

Rules for pronouncing the Consonants of Greek and Latin Proper Names.

9. *C* and *g* are hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as *Cato*, *Comus*, *Cures*, *Galba*, *Gorgon*, &c.; and soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as *Cebes*, *Scipio*, *Scylla*, *Cinna*, *Geryon*, *Geta*, *Gillus*, *Gyges*, *Gymnosophistæ*, &c.§

10. *T*, *s*, and *c*, before *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io*, *iu*, and *eu*, preceded by the accent, in Latin words, as in English, change into *sh* and *zh*, as *Tatian*, *Statius*, *Portius*, *Portia*, *Socias*, *Caduceus*, *Accius*, *Helvetii*, *Mæsia*, *Hesiod*, &c., pronounced *Tushean*, *Stasheus*, *Porsheus*, *Porshea*, *Sosheas*, *Cadusheus*, *Aksheus*, *Helveshei*, *Mezhea*, *Hezheod*, &c. But when the accent is on the first of the diphthongal vowels, the preceding consonant does not go into *sh*, but preserves its sound pure, as *Miltiades*, *Antiates*, &c.

11. *T* and *s*, in proper names, ending in *tia*, *sia*, *cyon*, and *sion*, preceded by the accent, change the *t* and *s* into *sh* and *zh*. Thus *Phocion*, *Sicyon*, and *Cercyon*, are pronounced exactly in our own analogy, as if written *Phoshean*, *Sishean*, and *Sershean*: *Artemisia* and *Aspasia* sound as if written *Artemizhea* and *Aspazhea*: *Galatia*, *Aratia*, *Alotia*, and *Batia*, as if written *Galashea*, *Arashea*, *Aloshea*, and *Bashea*: and if *Atia*, the town in Campania, is not so pronounced, it is to distinguish it from *Asia*, the eastern region of the world.

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* The pronunciation of *Cato*, *Plato*, *Cleopatra*, &c. has been but lately adopted. Quin, and all the old dramatic school, used to pronounce the *a* in these and similar words like the *a* in *father*. Mr. Garrick, with great good sense, as well as good taste, brought in the present pronunciation, and the propriety of it has made it now universal.

† This is the true analogical pronunciation of this letter, when ending an accented syllable; but a most disgraceful affectation of foreign pronunciation has exchanged this full diphthongal sound for the meagre, squeezed sound of the French and Italian *i*, not only in almost every word derived from those languages, but in many which are purely Latin, as *Faustina*, *Messalina*, &c. Nay, words from the Saxon have been equally perverted, and we hear the *i* in *Elfrida*, *Edwina*, &c. turned into *Elfreeda*, *Edweena*, &c. It is true this is the sound the Romans gave to their *i*; but the speakers here alluded to are perfectly innocent of this, and do not pronounce it in this manner for its antiquity, but its novelty.

‡ See ELEGEIA, HYGEIA, &c. in the Terminational Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Proper Names.

[The author is inconsistent with himself as to the sound of *ei*. In the Terminational Dictionary (note on *eia*) he remarks that the *ei* should be pronounced like double *e* long. For this reason the accent has been placed, in the following pages, on the letter *e* in all cases of this kind. See ANTEIUS, &c. ED.]

§ That this general rule should be violated by smatterers in the learned languages, in such words as *gymnastic*, *heterogeneous*, &c., is not to be wondered at; but that men of real learning, who do not want to show themselves off to the vulgar by such inuendoes of their erudition, should give into this irregularity, is really surprising. We laugh at the pedantry of the age of James the First, where there is scarcely a page in any English book, that is not sprinkled with twenty Greek and Latin quotations; and yet do not see the similar pedantry of interlarding our pronunciation with Greek and Latin sounds; which may be affirmed to be a greater perversion of our language than the former. In the one case, the introduction of Greek and Latin quotations does not interfere with the English phraseology; but in the other the pronunciation is disturbed, and a motley jargon of sounds introduced, as inconsistent with true taste as it is with neatness and uniformity.

But the termination *tion* (of which there are not even twenty examples in proper names throughout the whole Greek and Latin languages) seems to preserve the *t* from going into *sh*, as the last remnant of a learned pronunciation; and to avoid, as much as possible, assimilating with so vulgar an English termination: thus, though *Æsion*, *Jasion*, *Dionysion*, change the *s* into *z*, as if written *Æzion*, *Jazion*, *Dionizion*, the *z* does not become *zh*; but *Philistion*, *Gration*, *Eurytion*, *Dotion*, *Androtion*, *Hippotion*, *Iphition*, *Ornytion*, *Metion*, *Polytion*, *Stration*, *Sotion*, *Æantion*, *Pallantion*, *Ætion*, *Hippocration*, and *Amphyction*, preserve the *t* in its true sound; *Hephæstion*, however, from the frequency of appearing with Alexander, has deserted the small class of his Greek companions, and joined the English multitude, by rhyming with *question*; and *Tatian* and *Theodotion* seem perfectly Anglicised. With very, very few exceptions, therefore, it may be concluded, that Greek and Latin *proper* names are pronounced alike, and that both of them follow the analogy of English pronunciation.

12. *Ch*. These letters before a vowel are always pronounced like *k*, as *Chabrias*, *Cholchis*, &c.; but when they come before a mute consonant at the beginning of a word, as in *Chthonia*, they are mute, and the word is pronounced as if written *Thonia*. Words beginning with *Sche*, as *Schedius*, *Scheria*, &c., are pronounced as if written *Skedius*, *Skeria*, &c.; and *c* before *n* in the Latin prænomen *Cneus* or *Cnæus* is mute; so in *Cnopus*, *Cnosus*, &c., and before *t* in *Cteatus*, and *g* before *n* in *Gnidus*; pronounced *Nopus*, *Nosus*, *Teatus*, and *Nidus*.

13. At the beginning of Greek words we frequently find the uncombinable consonants *mn*, *tm*, &c., as *Mnemosyne*, *Mnesidamus*, *Mneus*, *Mnesteus*, *Tmolus*, &c. These are to be pronounced with the first consonant mute, as if written *Nemosyne*, *Nesidamus*, *Neus*, *Nesteus*, *Molus*, &c., in the same manner as we pronounce the words *bdellium*, *pneumatic*, *gnomon*, *mnemonics*, &c., without the initial consonant. The same may be observed of the *c* hard, like *k*, when it comes before *t*; as *Ctesiphon*, *Ctesippus*, &c. Some of these words we see sometimes written with an *e* or *i* after the first consonant, as *Menesteus*, *Timolus*, &c., and then the initial consonant is pronounced.

14. *Ph*, followed by a consonant, is mute, as *Phthia*, *Phthinis*, pronounced *Thia*, *Thiotis*, in the same manner as the naturalized Greek word *phthisic*, pronounced *tisic*.

15. *Ps*: *p* is mute also in this combination, as in *Psyche*, *Psammetichus*, &c., pronounced *Syke*, *Sammeticus*, &c.

16. *Pt*: *p* is mute in words beginning with these letters when followed by a vowel, as *Ptolemy*, *Pterilas*, &c., pronounced *Tolemy*, *Terilas*, &c.; but when followed by *l*, the *t* is heard, as in *Ptepolemus*: for, though we have no words of our own with these initial consonants, we have many words that end with them, and they are certainly pronounced. The same may be observed of the *z* in *Zmilaces*.

17. The letters *s*, *x*, and *z*, require but little observation, being generally pronounced as in pure English words. It may, however, be remarked, that *s*, at the end of words, preceded by any of the vowels but *e*, has its pure hissing sound; as *mas*, *dis*, *os*, *mus*, &c.; but when *e* precedes, it goes into the sound of *z*; as *pes*, *Thersites*, *vates*, &c. It may also be observed, that when it ends a word preceded by *r* or *n*, it has the sound of *z*. Thus the letter *s* in *mens*, *Mars*, *mors*, &c., has the same sound as in the English words *hens*, *stars*, *wars*, &c. *X*, when beginning a word or syllable, is pronounced like *z*; as *Xerxes*, *Xenophon*, &c., are pronounced *Zerkzes*, *Zenophon*, &c. *Z* is uniformly pronounced as in English words: thus the *z* in *Zeno* and *Zeugma* is pronounced as we hear it in *zeal*, *zone*, &c.

Rules for ascertaining the English Quantity of Greek and Latin Proper Names.

18. It may at first be observed, that in words of two syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, whatever be the quantity of the vowel in the first syllable in Greek or Latin, we always make it long in English: thus *Crates*, the philosopher, and *crates*, a hurdle; *decus*, honor, and *dedo*, to give up; *ovo*, to triumph, and *ovum*, an egg; *Numa*, the legislator, and *Numen*, the divinity, have the first vowel always sounded equally long by an English speaker, although in Latin the first vowel in the first word of each of these pairs is short.*

19. On the contrary, words of three syllables, with the accent on the first, and with but one consonant after the first syllable, have that syllable pronounced short, let the Greek or Latin quantity be what it will: thus *regulus* and *remora*, *mimicus* and *minium*, are heard with the first vowel short in English pronunciation, though the first words of each pair have their first syllables long in Latin: and the *u* in *fumigo* and *fugito* is pronounced long in both words, though in Latin the last *u* is short. This rule is never broken but when the first syllable is followed by *e* or *i*, followed by another vowel: in this case the vowel in the first syllable is long, except that vowel be *i*: thus *lamia*, *genius*, *Libya*, *docco*, *cupio*, have the accent on the first syllable, and this syllable is pronounced long in every word but *Libya*, though in the original it is equally short in all.

20. It must have frequently occurred to those who instruct youth, that though the quantity of the accented syllable of long proper names has been easily conveyed, yet that the quantity of the preceding unaccented syllables has occasioned some embarrassment. An appeal to the laws of our own language would soon have removed the perplexity, and enabled us to pronounce the initial unaccented syllables with as much decision as the others. Thus every accented antepenultimate vowel but *u*, even when followed by one consonant only, is, in our pronunciation of Latin, as well as in English, short: thus *fabula*, *separo*, *diligo*, *nobilis*, *cucumis*, have the first vowels pronounced as in the English words *capital*, *celebrate*, *simony*, *solitude*, *luculent*, in direct opposition to the Latin quantity, which makes every antepenultimate vowel in all these words but the last long; and this *we* pronounce long, though short in Latin. But if a semi-consonant diphthong succeed, then every such vowel is long but *i*, in our pronunciation of both languages; and *Euganeus*, *Eugenia*, *filius*, *folium*, *dubia*, have the vowel in the antepenultimate syllable pronounced exactly as in the English words *satiate*, *menial*, *delirious*, *notorious*, *penurious*; though they are all short in Latin but the *i*, which we pronounce short, though in the Latin it is long.

21. The same rule of quantity takes place in those syllables which have the secondary accent: for, as we pronounce *lamentation*, *demonstration*, *diminution*, *domination*, *luculration*, with every vowel in the first syllable short but *u*, so we pronounce the same vowels in the same manner in *lamentatio*, *demonstratio*, *diminutio*, *dominatio*, and *lucubratio*: but if a semi-consonant diphthong succeed the secondary accent, as in *Aricvistus*, *Heliodorus*, *Gabinianus*, *Herodianus*, and *Volusianus*, every vowel preceding the diphthong is long but *i*; just as we should pronounce these vowels in the English words *amiability*, *mediatorial*, *propitiation*, *excoriation*, *centuriator*, &c.

22. But to reduce these rules into a smaller compass, that they may be more easily comprehended and remembered, it may be observed, that, as we always shorten every antepenultimate vowel with the *primary* accent but *u*, unless followed by a semi-consonant diphthong, though this antepenultimate vowel is often long in Greek and Latin, as *Æschylus*, *Æschines*, &c., and the antepenultimate *i*, even though it *be* followed by such a diphthong, as *Eleusinia*, *Ocrisia*, &c.—so we shorten the first syllable of *Æsculapius*, *Ænobarbus*, &c., because the first syllable of both these words has the *secondary* accent: but we pronounce the same vowels long in *Æthiopia*, *Ægialeus*, *Haliartus*, &c., because this accent is followed by a semi-consonant diphthong.

23. This rule sometimes holds good where a mute and liquid intervene, and determines the first syllable of *Adrian*, *Adriatic*, &c.; to be long like *ay*, and not short like *add*: and it is on this analogical division of the words, so little understood or attended to, that a perfect and a consistent pronunciation of them depends. It is this analogy that determines the first *a* to be long in *stupidus*, and the *y* short in *clypea*, though both are short in the Latin; and the *o* in the first syllable of *Coriolanus*, which is short in Latin, to be long in English.

24. The necessity of attending to the quantity of the vowel in the accented syllable has sometimes produced a division of words in the following Vocabulary that does not seem to convey the actual pronunciation. Thus the words *Sulpitius*, *Anicium*, *Artemisium*, &c., being divided into *Sul-pit'i-us*, *A-nic'i-um*, *Ar-te-mis'i-um*, &c., we fancy the syllable after the accent deprived of a consonant closely united with it in sound, and which, from such a union, derives an aspirated sound equivalent to *sh*. But as the sound of *t*, *c*, or *s*, in this situation, is so generally understood, it was thought more eligible to divide the words in this manner, than into *Sul-pi'ti-us*, *A-ni'ci-um*, *Ar-te-mi'si-um*, as in the latter mode the *i* wants its shortening consonant, and might, by some speakers, be pronounced, as it generally is in Scotland, like *ee*. The same may be observed of *c* and *g* when they end a syllable, and are followed by *e* or *i*, as in *Ac-e-ra'tus*, *Ac-i-da'li-a*, *Tig-el-li'nus*, *Teg'y-ra*, &c., where the *c* and *g* ending a syllable, we at first sight think them to have their hard sound; but, by observing the succeeding vowel, we soon perceive them to be soft, and only made to end a syllable in order to determine the shortness of the vowel which precedes.

25. The general rule, therefore, of quantity, indicated by the syllabication adopted in the Vocabulary, is, that when a consonant ends a syllable, the vowel is always short, whether the accent be on it or not; and that when a vowel ends a syllable with the accent on it, it is always long: that the vowel *u*, when it ends a syllable, is long whether the accent be on it or not; and that the vowel *i*, (3,) (4,) when it ends a syllable without the accent, is pronounced like *e*; but if the syllable be final, it has its long open sound, as if the accent were on it; and the same may be observed of the letter *y*.

Rules for placing the Accent of Greek and Latin Proper Names.

26. Words of two syllables, either Greek or Latin, what-

*The only word occurring to me at present, where this rule is not observed, is *canon*, a rule, which is always pronounced like the word *cannon*, a piece of ordnance.

ever be the quantity in the original, have, in English pronunciation, the accent on the first syllable: and if a single consonant come between two vowels, the consonant goes to the last syllable, and the vowel in the first is long; as *Cato*, *Ceres*, *Comus*, &c.

27. Polysyllables, adopted whole from the Greek or Latin into English, have generally the accent of the Latin: that is, if the penultimate be long, the accent is on it, as *Severus*, *Democedes*, &c.; if short, the accent is on the antepenultimate, as *Demosthenes*, *Aristophanes*, *Posthumus*, &c. See Introduction.

28. When Greek or Latin proper names are Anglicised, either by an alteration of the letters, or by cutting off the latter syllables, the accent of the original, as in appellatives under the same predicament, is transferred nearer to the beginning of the word. Thus *Proserpina* has the accent on the second syllable; but when altered to *Proserpine*, it transfers the accent to the first. The same may be observed of *Homerus*, *Virgilius*, *Horatius*, &c. when Anglicised to *Homer*, *Virgil*, *Horace*, &c.

29. As it is not very easy, therefore, so it is not necessary to decide where doctors disagree. When reasons lie deep in Greek and Latin etymology, the current pronunciation will be followed, let the learned do all they can to hinder it: thus, after *Hyperion* has been accented by our best poets, according to our own analogy, with the accent on the antepenultimate, as Shakspeare:

"*Hype'rion's* curls, the front of Jove himself."—*Hamlet.*

"————that was to this
Hype'rion to a satyr." *Ibid.*

"————next day after dawn,
Doth rise and help *Hype'rion* to his horse."—*Henry Vth.*

So Cooke, in his translation of *Hesiod's Theogony*, follows the accentuation of Shakspeare:

"*Hyperion* and *Japhet*, brothers, join:
Thea and *Rhea* of this ancient line
Descend; and *Themis* boasts the source divine."

"The fruits of *Thia* and *Hyperion* rise,
And with refulgent lustre light the skies."

After this established pronunciation, I say, how hopeless, as well as useless, would it be to attempt the penultimate accentuation, which yet ought undoubtedly to be preserved in reading or speaking Greek or Latin compositions; but, in reading or speaking English, must be left to those who would rather appear learned than judicious. But *Acrion*, *Arion*, *Amphion*, *Echion*, *Orion*, *Ixion*, *Pandion*, *Asion*, *Alphion*, *Ærion*, *Ophion*, *Methion*, *Axion*, *Eion*, *Thlexion*, and *Sandion*, preserve their penultimate accent invariably: while *Ethalion*, a word of the same form and origin, is pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate, like *Deucalion*, and *Pygmalion*: and this, if I mistake not, is the common pronunciation of a ship in the British navy, so called from the name of one of the Argonauts, who accompanied Jason in his expedition to Colchis to fetch the golden fleece.

30. The same difficulty of deciding between common usage and classical propriety appears in words ending in *ia*, as *Alexandria*, *Antiochia*, *Seleucia*, *Samaria*, *Iphigenia*, and several others, which were pronounced by our ancestors, as appears from their poetry, according to our own analogy, with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable; and there is no doubt but every word of this form would have fallen into the same accentuation, if classical criticism had not stepped in and prevented it. A philosophical grammarian would be apt to think we are not much obliged to scholars for this interruption of the vernacular current of pronunciation; but, as there is so plausible a plea as that of reducing words to their original languages, and as a knowledge of these languages will always be an honorable distinction among men, it is strongly to be suspected that these words will not long continue in their plain, homespun English dress. This critical correction, however, seems to have come too late for some words, which, as Pope expresses it, have "slid into verse," and taken possession of our ears; and therefore, perhaps, the best way of disposing of them will be to consider them as the ancients did the quantity of certain doubtful syllables, and to pronounce them either way. Some, however, seem always to have preserved the accent of their original language, as *Thalia* and *Sophia*: but *Iphigenia*, *Antiochia*, *Seleucia*, and *Samaria*, have generally yielded to the English antepenultimate accent; and *Erythia*, *Deidamia*, *Laodamia*, *Hippodamia*, *Apamia*, *Ilithyia*, and *Orithyia*, from their seldom appearing in mere English composition, have not often been drawn aside into plain English pronunciation. The same may be observed of words ending in *nicus*, or *nice*: if they are compounded of the Greek *νικη*, the penultimate syllable is always long, and must have the accent, as *Stratonicus*, *Berenice*, &c.; if this termination be what is called a gentile, signifying a man by his country, the penultimate is short, and the accent is on the antepenultimate; as *Macedonicus*, *Sardonicus*, *Britannicus*, &c. See ANDRONICUS.

31. Thus we see many of these proper names are of dubious accentuation; and the authorities which may be produced on both sides sufficiently show us the inutility of criticising beyond a certain point. It is in these as in many English words: there are some which, if mispronounced, immediately show a want of education; and there are others which, though not pronounced in the most erudite manner, stamp no imputation of ignorance or *illiteracy*. To have a general knowledge, therefore, of the pronunciation of these words, seems absolutely necessary for those who would appear respectable in the more respectable part of society. Perhaps no people on earth are so correct in the accentuation of proper names as the learned among the English. The Port-Royal Grammar informs us, that, "notwithstanding all the rules that can be given, we are often under the necessity of submitting to custom, and of accommodating our pronunciation to what is received among the learned according to the country we are in." "So we pronounce," says the grammarian, "*Aristo'bulus*, *Basi'lius*, *Ido'lium*, with the accent on the antepenultimate, though the penultimate is long, because it is the custom: and, on the contrary, we pronounce *Andre'as*, *ide'a*, *Mari'a*, &c., with the accent on the penultimate, though it is short, because it is the custom of the most learned. The Italians," continues he, "place the accent on the penultimate of *antonomasi'a*, *harmoni'a*, *philosophi'a*, *theologi'a*, and similar words, according to the Greek accent, because, as Ricciolius observes, it is the custom of their country. Alvarez and Gretser think we ought always to pronounce them in this manner, though the custom, not only of Germany and Spain, but of all France, is against it: but Nebrissensis authorizes this last pronunciation, and says, that it is better to place the accent of these vowels on the antepenultimate syllable; which shows," concludes the grammarian, "that when we once depart from the ancient rules, we have but little certainty in practice, which is so different in different countries."

But however uncertain and desultory the accentuation of many words may be, it is a great satisfaction to a speaker to know that they are so. There is a wide difference between pronouncing words of this kind ignorantly and knowingly. A person who knows that scholars themselves differ in the pronunciation of these words can always pronounce with security: but one who is unacquainted with the state of the accent is not sure that he is right when he really is so, and always pronounces at his peril.

*** It is hoped the candid peruser of this work will make allowances for an occasional error in dividing a syllable or placing an accent, when he reflects on the difficulty with which such a work must necessarily be attended. The author flatters himself, however, that such attention has been paid both to the compilation and the proofs, that the fewest errors imaginable have escaped him.*

PRONUNCIATION

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

INITIAL VOCABULARY.

*** When a word is succeeded by a word printed in Italics, the latter word is merely to spell the former as it ought to be pronounced. Thus *Abansheas* is the true pronunciation of the preceding word *Abantias*: and so of the rest.

*** The figures annexed to the words refer to the Rules prefixed to the work. Thus the figure 3 after *Achœi* refers to Rule the 3d, for the pronunciation of the final *i*; and the figure 4 after *Abii* refers to Rule the 4th, for the pronunciation of the unaccented *i*, not final: and so of the rest.

*** When the letters *Eng.* are put after a word, it is to show that this word is the preceding word Anglicised. Thus *Lu'can*, Eng., is the Latin word *Lucanus*, changed into the English *Lucan*.

AB	AC	AC	AD	Æ
A'BA and A'bæ*	Ab-rod-i-æ'tus 4	Ac-er-sec'o-mes	A'cis	A-das'pi-i 4
Ab'a-a	A-bro'ni-us 4	A'ces 7	Ac'mon	Ad'a-tha
Ab'a-ba	A-bron'y-cus 6	A-ce'si-a 10	Ac-mon'i-des 4	Ad-de-pha'gi-a
Ab-a-ce'ne 8	Ab'ro-ta 7	Ac-e-si'nes 1	A-cœ'tes	Ad'du-a 7
Ab'a-ga	A-brot'o-num	Ac-e-si'nus 1	A-co'næ 4	A-del'phi-us
Ab'a-lus 20	A-bryp'o-lis 6	A-ce'si-us 10	A-con'tes	A-de'mon
A-ba'na† 7	Ab-se'us	A-ces'ta 7	A-con'te-us	A'des, or Ha'des
A-ban'tes	Ab-sin'thi-i 4	A-ces'tes	A-con'ti-us 10	Ad-gan-des'tri-us
A-ban'ti-as 10	Ab'so-rus	A-ces'ti-um 10	A-con-to-bu'lus	Ad-her'bal
A-ban'she-as	Ab-syr'tos 6	A-ces-to-do'rus	A-co'ris	Ad-her'bas
Ab-an-ti'a-des 1	Ab-syr'tus 6	A-ces-tor'i-des	A'cra	Ad-i-an'te 8
A-ban'ti-das 4	Ab-u-li'tes 1	A-ce'tes	A'cræ	A-di-at'o-rix
A-ban'tis	Ab-y-de'ni 6	Ach-a-by'tos‡ 12	A-cræ'a 7	Ad-i-man'tus
Ab-ar-ba're-a 7	Ab-y-de'nus 6	A-chæ'a 7	A-cræph'ni-a 7	Ad-me'ta 7
Ab'a-ri 3	A-by'di 6	A-chæ'i 3	Ac-ra-gal-li'dæ 4	Ad-i-me'te
A-bar'i-mon 4	A-by'dos 6	A-chæ'i-um	Ac'ra-gas 7	Ad-me'tus
Ab'a-ris 7	A-by'dus	A-chæm'e-nes	A-cra'tus	A-do'ni-a
A-ba'rus 1	Ab'y-la 6	Ach-æ-me'ni-a	A'cri-as 4	A-do'nis
A'bas 1	Ab'y-lon 6	Ach-æ-men'i-des	Ac-ri-doph'a-gi 3	Ad-ra-myt'ti-um
A-ba'sa 1 7	Ab-ys-si'ni 1	A-chæ'us	A-cri'on 11	A-dra'na 7 1
Ab-a-si'tis 7 1	Ab-ys-sin'i-a 6	A-cha'i-a 7	Ac-ris-i-o'ne	A-dra'num
Ab-as-se'na 1 7	Ac-a-cal'lis 7	Ach'a-ra 7	Ac-ris-i-o-ne'us	A-dras'ta
Ab-as-se'ni	Ac-a-ce'si-um 10	Ach-a-ren'ses	Ac-ris-i-o-ni'a-des	A-dras'ti-a
A-bas'sus 7	*Ak-a-se'zhe-um*	A-char'næ 4	A-cris'e-us 10	A-dras'tus
Ab'a-tos 7	A-ca'ci-us 10	A-cha'tes	A-cri'tas 1	A'dri-a 23
Ab-da-lon'i-mus 4	*A-ka'she-us*	Ach-e-lo'i-des 4	Ac-ro-a'thon	A-dri-a'num
Ab-de'ra 1 7	Ac-a-de'mi-a 7	Ach-e-lo'ri-um	Ac-ro-ce-rau'ni-um	A-dri-at'i-cum
Ab-de'ri-a 1 4 7	Ac-a-de'mus	Ach-e-lo'us	Ac-ro-co-rin'thus	A-dri-an-op'o-lis
Ab-de-ri'tes 1	Ac-a-lan'drus	A-cher'dus	A'cron 1	A-dri-a'nus
Ab-de'rus 1	A-cal'le 8	A-cher'i-mi 3 4	Ac-ro-pa'tos	*A'dri-an* (Eng.)
A-be'a-tæ 7 1 5	A-ca-mar'chis 7	Ach'e-ron	A-crop'o-lis	Ad-ri-me'tum
A-bel'la 7	Ac'a-mas 7	Ach-e-ron'ti-a 10	Ac'ro-ta	Ad-u-at'i-ci 4
Ab-el-li'nus	A-camp'sis 7	Ach-e-ru'si-a 11	A-crot'a-tus	A-dyr-ma-chi'dæ
A'bi-a 1 4 7	A-can'tha 7	Ach-e-ru'si-as 11	Ac-ro'tho-os	Æ'a§ 7
A-ben'da 7	A-can'thus 7	A-che'tus	Ac'ta 7	Æ-a-ce'a
Ab'ga-rus	Ac'a-ra 7	A-chil'las	Ac-tæ'a 7	Æ-ac'i-das
A'bi-i 4	A-ca'ri-a 7	A-chil'le-us	Ac-tæ'on 4	Æ-ac'i-des
Ab'i-la 4 7	Ac-ar-na'ni-a 7	Ach-il-le'a 7	Ac-tæ'us 4	Æ'a-cus
A-bis'a-res 7	A-car'nas 7	Ach-il-lei-en'ses	Ac'te 8	Æ'æ
A-bis'a-ris 7	A-cas'ta 7	Ach-il-le'us	Ac'ti-a 10	Æ-æ'a
Ab-i-son'tes 4	A-cas'tus 7	A-chil'les	Ac'tis	Æ-an-te'um
Ab-le'tes 1	Ac-a-than'tus 7	Ach-il-le'um	Ac-tis'a-nes	Æ-an'ti-des
A-bob'ri-ca 4	Ac'ci-a 10 7	A-chi'vi 4	Ac'ti-um 10	Æ-an'tis
A-bo'bus	*Ak'she-a*	Ach-la-dæ'us	Ac'ti-us 10	Æ'as
A-bœc'ri-tus 5	Ac'ci-la 7	Ach-o-la'i 3	Ac'tor	Æ'a-tus
Ab-o-la'ni 3	Ac'ci-us 10	Ac-ra-di'na 7	Ac-tor'i-des	Æch-mac'o-ras
A-bo'lus 7 1	*Ak'she-us*	Ach-o-lo'e	Ac-to'ris	Æch'mis
Ab-on-i-tei'chos 5	Ac'cu-a 7	Ach-ra-di'na	A-cu'phis	Æ-dep'sum
Ab-o-ra'ca 1 7	A'ce 8	Ac-i-cho'ri-us	A-cu-si-la'us	Æ-des'sa
Ab-o-rig'i-nes 4	Ac-e-di'ci 3 24	Ac-i-da'li-a 8	A-cu'ti-cus, M	Æ-dic'u-la
A-bor'ras 7	Ac'e-la 24	Ac-i-da'sa	A'da 7	Æ-di'les 8
Ab-ra-da'tas	Ac-e-ra'tus 27	A-cil'i-a	A-dæ'us	Æ-dip'sus
Ab-ra-da'tes	A-cer'bas	Ac-i-lig'e-na 24	Ad-a-man-tæ'a 7	Æ'don
A-bren'tius 10	Ac-e-ri'na 1	A-cil'i-us	Ad'a-mas	Æ'du-i, or Hed'u-i
A-broc'o-mas	A-cer'ræ 4	A-cil'la 7	Ad-a-mas'tus	Æ-el'ko

* Every *a* ending a syllable, with the accent upon it, is pronounced like the *a* in the English words *fa-vor*, *ta-per*, &c. See Rule the 1st, prefixed to this Vocabulary.

† Every unaccented *a*, whether initial, medial or final, ending a syllable, has an obscure sound, bordering on the *a* in *father*. See Rule the 7th, prefixed to this Vocabulary.

‡ *Achabytos.*—*Ch*, in this and all the subsequent words, have the sound of *k*. Thus, *Achabytos*, *Achæa*, *Achates*, &c., are pronounced as if written *Akabytos*, *Akæa*, *Akates*, &c. See Rule the 12th.

§ *Æa.*—This diphthong is merely ocular, for the *a* has no share in the sound, though it appears in the type. Indeed, as we pronounce the *a*, there is no middle sound between that letter and *e*, and therefore we have adopted the last vowel, and relinquished the first. This, among other reasons, makes it probable that the Greeks and Romans pronounced the *a* as

ÆN	AG	AG	AL	AL
Æ-e'ta	Æ-ne'a-des	Ag-a-las'ses	Ag-o-ra'nis	Al-can'der
Æ-e'ti-as 10	Æ-ne'a-dæ	A-gal'la 7	Ag-o-ræ'a	Al-can'dre
Æ'ga	Æ-ne'as	A-gam'ma-tæ	A'gra 1	Al-ca'nor
Æ-ge'as	Æ-ne'i-a	Ag-a-me'des	A-græ'i 3	Al-cath'o-e
Æ'gæ 5	Æ-ne'is	Ag-a-mem'non	Ag'ra-gas	Al-cath'o-us
Æ-gæ'æ	Æ-ne'i-des 4	Ag-a-mem-no'ni-us	A-grau'le	Al'ce
Æ-gæ'on	Æ-nes-i-de'mus	Ag-a-me'tor	A-grau'li-a	Al-ce'nor
Æ-gæ'um	Æ-ne'si-us 10	Ag-am-nes'tor	A-grau'los	Al-ces'te
Æ-gæ'us	Æ-ne'tas	Ag-a-nip'pe	Ag-rau-o-ni'tæ	Al-ces'tis
Æ-ga'le-os	Æ'ni-a	A-gan za-ga	A-gri-a'nes	Al'ce-tas
Æ-ga'le-um	Æ-ni'a-cus	Ag-a-pe'no	A-gric'o-la	Al'chi-das 12
Æ'gan	Æ-ni'o-chi 12	Ag-a-re'ni 3	Ag-ri-gen'tum	Al-chim'a-cus
Æ'gas 5	Æn-o-bar'bus 22	Ag-a-ris'ta	A-grin'i-um	Al-ci-bi'a-des 4
Æ-ga'tes	Æn'o-cles	A-gas'i-cles	A-gri-o'ni-a	Al-cid a-mas
Æ-ge'le-on	Æ'nos	A-gas'sæ	A-gri'o-pas	Al-ci-da-me'a
Æ-ge'ri-a	Æ'num	A-gas'the-nes	A-gri'o-pe	Al-ci-dam'i-das
Æ-ges'ta	Æ-ny'ra	A-gas'thus	A-grip'pa	Al-cid'a-mus
Æ-ge'us	Æ-o'li-a	A-gas'tro-phus	Ag-rip-pi'na	Al-ci'das
Æ-gi'a-le	Æ-o'li-æ	Ag'a-tha	A-gris'o-pe 8	Al-ci'des
Æ-gi-a'le-us 22	Æ-ol'i-da	Ag-ath-ar'chi-das	A'gri-us 1	Al-cid'i-ce
Æ-gi-a'li-a 22 4	Æ-ol'i-des	Ag-ath-ar'chi-des	Ag'ro-las	Al-cim'e-de
Æ-gi'a-lus	Æ'o-lis	Ag-ath-ar'cus	A'gron	Al-cim'e-don
Æ-gi'des	Æ'o-lus	A-ga'thi-as	A-gro'tas	A-cim'e-nes
Æ-gi'la	Æ-o'ra	Ag'a-tho	A-grot'e-ra	Al ci-mus
Æ-gil'i-a	Æ-pa'li-us	A-gath-o-cle'a	A-gyl'e-us 5	Al-cin'o-e
Æ-gim'i-us	Æ-pe'a	A-gath'o-cles	A-gyl'la	Al'ci-nor
Æg-i-mo'rus	Æp'u-lo 21	Ag'a-thon	Ag-yl-læ'us	Al-cin'o-us‡
Æ-gi'na	Æ'py 6	A-gath-o-ny'mus	A-gy'rus	Al-ci-o'ne-us 5
Æg-i-ne'ta	Æp'y-tus 21	Ag-a-thos'the-nes	A-gyr'i-um	Al'ci-phron
Æg-i-ne'tes	Æ-qua'na 7	Ag-a-thyr'num	A-gyr'i-us	Al-cip'pe
Æ-gi'o-chus	Æ'qui 3	Ag-a-thyr'si 3	A-gyr'tes	Al-cip'pus
Æ-gi'pan	Æ-qaic'o-li	A-gau'i 3	A-ha'la 7	Al'cis
Æ-gi'ra	Æq-ui-me'li-um	A-ga've	A-i-do'ne-us 5	Al-cith'o-e
Æ-gir-o-es'sa	Æ'ri-as	A-ga'vus	A-im'y-lus	Alc-mæ'on
Æ'gis*	Ær'o-pe	Ag-des'tis	A-i'us Lo-cu'ti-us	Alc-mæ-on'i-dæ
Æ-gis'thus	Ær'o-pus	Ag-e-e'na	A'jax	Alc'man
Æ-gi'tum	Æs'a-cus	Ag-e-las'tus	Al-a-ban'da	Alc-me'na
Æ'gi-um	Æ-sa'pus	Ag-e-la'us	Al'a-bus	Al-cy'o-ne
Æg'le	Æ'sar, or Æ-sa'ras	A-gen'a-tha	A-læ'a	Al-cy-o'ne-us 5
Æg'les	Æs'chi-nes 22	Ag-en-di'cum	A-læ'i 3	Al-cy'o-na
Æg-le'tes	Æs'chi-ron 12	A-ge'nor	A-læ'sa	Al-des'cus
Æg'le-ge	Æs-chy-li'des	Ag-e-nor'i-des	A-læ'us	Al-du'a-bis
Æ-gob'o-lus	Æs'chy-lus 21	Ag-e-ri'nus	Al-a-go'ni-a	A'le-a 1 7
Æ-goc'e-ros	Æs-cu-la'pi-us 22	Ag-e-san'der	A-la'la	A-le'bas
Æ'gon	Æ-se'pus	A-ge'si-as 10	Al-al-com'e-næ	A-le'bi-on
Æ'gos pot'a-mos	Æ-ser'ni-a	Ag-es-i-la'us	A-la'li-a 7	A-lec'to
Æg-o-sa'gæ	Æ-si'on 11	Ag-e-sip'o-lis	Al-a-ma'nes	A-lec'tor
Æ-gos'the-na	Æ'son	Ag-e-sis'tra-ta	Al-a-man'ni, or Al-e-man'ni	A-lec'try-on
Æ'gus	Æ-son'i-des	Ag-e-sis'tra-tus	A-la'ni	A-lec'tus
Æ'gy 6	Æ-so'pus	Ag-gram'mes	Al'a-res	A-le'i-us Cam'pus§
Æg-y-pa'nes	*Æ'sop* (Eng.)	Ag-gri'næ	Al-a-ri'cus	Al-e-man'ni
Æ-gyp'sus	Æs'tri-a	Ag'i-dæ	*Al'a-ric* (Eng.)	A-le'mon
Æ-gyp'ti-i 4 10	Æs'u-a	Ag-i-la'us	Al-a-ro'di-i 3 4	Al-e-mu'si-i 4
Æ-gyp'ti-um 10	Æ-sy'e-tes	A'gis	A-las'tor	A'lens
Æ-gyp'tus	Æs-ym-ne'tes 21	Ag-la'i-a	Al'a-zon	A'le-on
Æ'li-a	Æ-sym'nus	*Ag-lay'a*	Al'ba Syl'vi-us	A-le'se
Æ-li-a'nus	Æ-thal'i-des	Ag-la-o-ni'ce	Al-ba'ni-a	A-le'si a 10
Æ'li-an (Eng.)	Æ-thi-o'pi-a 22	Ag-la'o-pe	Al-ba'nus	A-le'si-um 10
Æ'li-us and Æ'li-a	Æth'li-us	Ag-la-o-phæ'na	Al-bi'ci 3 4	A-le'tes
Æ-lu'rus	Æ'thon	Ag-la'o-phon	Al-bi-e'tæ 4	A-le'thes
Æ-mil'i-a	Æ'thra	Ag-la-os'the-nes	Al-bi'ni 3	A-le'thi-a
Æ-mil-i-a'nus	Æ-thu'sa	Ag-lau'ros	Al-bi-no-va'nus	A-let'i-das
Æ-mil'i-us	Æ'ti-a 10	Ag-la'us	Al-bin-te-me'li-um	A-le'tri-um
Æm-nes'tus	Æ'ti-on 11	Ag'na	Al-bi'nus	A-le'tum
Æ'mon	Æ'ti-us† 10	Ag'no	Al'bi-on	Al-eu-a'dæ
Æm'o-na	Æt'na	Ag-nod'i-ce	Al'bi-us	A-le'us
Æ-mo'ni-a	Æ-to'li-a	Ag'non	Al-bu-cil'la	A'lex 1
Æ-mon'i-des	Æ-to'lus	Ag-non'i-des	Al'bu-la	A-lex-a-me'nus
Æ'mus	A'fer	Ag-o-na'li-a, and A-go'ni-a	Al-bu'ne-a	Al-ex-an'der‖
Æ-myl'i-a	A-fra'ni-a	A-go'nes	Al-bur'nus	Al-ex-an'dra
Æ-myl-i-a'nus	A-fra'ni-us	Ag'o-nis	Al'bus Pa'gus	Al-ex-an-dri'a¶ 30
Æ-myl'i-i 4	Af'ri-ca 7	A-go'ni-us	Al-bu'ti-us 10	Al-ex-an'dri-des
Æ-myl i-us	Af-ri-ca'nus	Ag-o-rac'ri-tus	Al-cæ'us	Al-ex-an-dri'na
Æ-na'ri-a	Af'ri-cum	Ag-o-ran'o-mi 3	Al-cam'e nes	Al-ex-an-drop'o-lis
Æ-ne'a	A-gag-ri-a'næ			Al-ex-a'nor

we do in *water*, and the *e* as we hear it in *where* and *there*; the middle or mixt sound, then, would be like *a* in *father*, which was probably the sound they gave to this diphthong.

* *Ægis.*—This diphthong, though long in Greek and Latin, is in English pronunciation either long or short, according to the accent or position of it. Thus, if it immediately precedes the accent, as in *Ægeus*, or with the accent on it, before a single consonant, in a word of two syllables, it is long, as in *Ægis*; before two consonants it is short, as in *Ægles*; or before one only, if the accent be on the antepenultimate, as in *Æropus.*—For the exceptions to this rule, see Rule 22.

† One of the generals of Valentinian the Third; which, Labbe tells us, ought properly to be written *Aëtius*; that is, without the diphthong. We may observe, that as this word comes from the Greek, but is Latinized, it is pronounced with the *t* like *sh*, as if written *Æshius*; but the preceding word *Ætion*, being pure Greek, does not conform to this analogy.—See Rule the 11th and 29th.

‡ *Alcinous.*—There are no words more frequently mispronounced by a mere English scholar than those of this termination. By such a one we sometimes hear *Alcinous* and *Antinous* pronounced in three syllables, as if written *Al-ci-nouz* and *Anti-nouz*, rhyming with *vows*; but classical pronunciation requires that these vowels should form distinct syllables.

§ *Aleius Campus.*—

"Lest from this flying steed unrein'd, (as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime,)
Dismounted, on th' *Aleian field* I fall,
Erroneous there to wander, and forlorn."
MILTON'S *Par. Lost*, b. vii. v. 17.

‖ *Alexander.*—This word is as frequently pronounced with the accent on the first as on the third syllable.

[¶ This word is accented, by the author, on the antepenult,

AM	AM	AN	AN	AN
Al-ex-ar'chus	A-man'tes	Am-mo'ni-i 3	An-a-dy-om'e-ne†	An-dro'clus
A-lex'as	Am-an-ti'ni 3	Am-mo'ni-us	A-nag'ni-a	An-dro-cy'des
A-lex'i-a	A-ma'nus	Am-mo'the-a	An-a-gy ron'tum	An-drod'a-mus
A-lek'she-a	A-mar'a-cus	Am'ni-as	An-a-i'tis	An-dro'ge-os
A-lex-ic'a-cus	A-mar'di 3	Am-ni'sus 3	An'a-phe	An-dro'ge-us
Al-ex-i'nus	A-mar'tus	Am-œ-bæ'us 5	An-a-phlys'tus	An-drog'y-næ
A-lex'i-o	Am-bryl'lis	Am-mo-me'tus	A-na'pus	An-drom'a-che
A-lek'she-o	Am-ar-yn'ce-us 5	A'mor 1	A-nar'tes	An-drom-a-chi'dæ
Al ex-ip'pus	Am-ar-yn'thus	A-mor'ges	A'nas 1	An-drom'a-chus
Al-ex-ir'a-es	A'mas	A-mor'gos	An'cho-ra	An-drom'a-das
Al-ex-ir'ho-e	A-ma'si-a 10	Am pe-lus	A-nat'o-le	An-drom'e-da
A-lex'is	Am-a-se'nus	Am-pe-lu'si-a	A-nau'chi-das 12	An'dron
A-lex'on	A-ma'sis	Am-phe'a 7	A-nau'rus	An-dro-ni'cus‡ 23
Al-fa-ter'na	A-mas'tris	Am-phi-a-la'us	A'nax 1	An-droph'a-gi 3
Al-fe'nus	A-mas'trus	Am-phi'a-nax	An-ax ag'o-ras	An-dro-pom'pus
Al'gi-dum	A-ma'ta	Am-phi-a ra'us	An-ax-an'der	An'dros
A-li-ac'mon	Am-a-the'a	Am-phi-ar'i-des	An-ax-an'dri-des	An-dros'the-nes
A-li-ar'tum	Am'a-thus	Am-phic'ra-tes	An-ax-ar'chus 12	An-dro'tri-on
A-li-ar'tus	A-max-an pe'us	Am-phic'ty-on 11	An-ax-ar'e-te	An-e-lon'tis
Al i-cis	A-max'i-a	Am-phic-le'a	An-ax-e'nor	An-e-ras'tus
A-li-e'nus 21	A-max'i-ta	Am-phid'a-mus	A-nax'i-as 10	An-e-mo li-a
Al'i-fæ	Am-a-ze'nes	Am-phi-dro'mi-a	An-ax-ib'i-a	An-e-mo'sa
Al-i-læ'i 3 4	A-maz'-o-nes	Am-phi-ge'ni-a, or Am-phi-ge ni'a* 29	An-ax-ic'ra-tes	An-fin'o-mus
Al-i-men'tus	*Am'a-zons* (Eng.)		A-nax-i-da'mus	An-ge'li-a
A-lin'dæ	Am-a-zon'i-des	Am-phil'o-chus	A-nax'i-las	An-ge'li-on
A-lin-do'i-a	Am-a-zo'ni-a	Am-phil'y-tus	A-nax-i-la'us	An'ge-lus
Al-i-phe'ri-a	Am-a-zo'ni-um	Am-phim'a-chus	An-ax-il'i-des	An-gi'tes
Al-ir-ro'thi-us	Am-a-zo'ni-us	Am-phim'e-don	An-ax-i-man'der	An'grus
Al'li-a	Am-bar'ri 3	Am-phin'o-me	An-ax-im'e-nes	An-gu-it'i-a 11 24
Al-li-e'nos	Am'be-nus	Am-phin'o-mus	An-ax-ip'o-lis	A'ni-a 7
Al-lob'ro-ges	Am-bar-va'li-a	Am-phi'on 23	An-ax-ip'pus	An-i ce'us
Al-lob'ry-ges	Am-bi-a-li'tes	Am-phip'o-les	An-ax-ir'ho-e	A-nic'i-a 10
Al-lot'ri-ges	Am-bi-a'num	Am-phip'o-lis	A-nax'is	A-nic'i-um 24
Al-lu'ti-us 10	Am-bi-a-ti'num	Am-phip'y-ros	A-nax'o	A-nic'i-us Gal'lus
A-lo'a	Am-bi-ga'tus	Am-phi-re'tus	An-cæ'us	An'i-grus
Al-o-e'us	Am-bi'o-rix	Am-phir'o-e	An-ca-li'tes	A'ni-o, and A'ni-en
Al-o-i'dæ	Am'bla-da	Am'phis	An-ca'ri-us	An-i-tor'gis
Al-o-i'des	Am-bra'ci-a 10	Am-phis-bæ'na	An-cha'ri-a 7	A'ni-us
A-lo'ne	Am-bra'ci-us 10	Am-phis'sa	An-cha'ri-us	An'na
Al'o-pe	Am'bri 3	Am-phis-se'ne	An-chem'o-lus	An-ni-a'nus
A-lop'e-ce	Am-bro'nes	Am-phis'sus	An-che-si'tes	An'ni-bal
A-lop'e-ces	Am-bro'si-a 10	Am-phis'the-nes	An-ches'mus	An'ni-bi 3 4
A-lo'pi-us	Am-bro'si-us 10	Am-phis-ti'des	An-chi'a-la	An-nic'e-ris 24
A'los	Am-bry'on	Am-phis'tra-tus	An-chi'a-le	An'non
A-lo'ti-a 10	Am-brys'sus	Am-phit'e-a	An-chi'a-lus	An-o-pæ'a
Al-pe'nus	Am-bul'li 3	Am-phith'e-mis	An-chi-mo'li-us	An'ser
Al'pes	Am'e-les	Am-phith'o-e	An-chin'o-e	An-si-ba'ri-a
Alps (Eng.)	Am-e-na'nus	Am-phi-tri'te 8	An-chi'ses	An-tæ'a
Al-phe'a	Am-e-ni'des	Am-phit'ry-on	An-chis'i-a 11	An-tæ as
Al-phe'i-a	A-men'o-cles	Am'phi-tus	An-chi-si'a-des	An-tæ'us
Al-phe'nor	A-me'ri-a	Am-phot'e-rus	An'cho-e	An-tag'o-ras
Al-phe'nus	A-mes'tra-tus	Am-phot-ry-o-ni'a-des	An-chu'rus	An-tal'ci-das
Al-phe-si-bœ'a 5	A-mes'tris	Am-phry'sus	An-ci'le	An-tan'der
Al-phe-si-bœ'us	A-mic'las	Amp'sa-ga	An'con	An-tan'dros
Al-phe'us	Am-ic-læ'us	Am-pys'i-des	An-co'na	An-ter-bro'gi-us
Al'phi-us	Am-ic-tæ'us	Am'pyx	An'cus Mar'ti-us	An-te'i-us
Al-phi'on 29	A-mic'tas	Am-sac'tus	An-cy'le	An-tem'næ
Al-pi'nus	A-mi'da 3	A-mu'li-us	An-cy'ræ	An-te'nor
Al'pis	A-mil'car	A-myc'la	An'da	An-te-nor'i-des
Al'si-um 10	Am'i-los 4	A-myc'læ	An-dab'a-tæ	An'te-ros
Al'sus	A-mim'o-ne, or A-mym'o-ne	Am'y-cus	An-da'ni-a	An-the'a
Al-thæ'a	A-min'e-a, or Am-min'e-a	Am'y-don	An-de-ca'vi-a	An'the-as
Al-thæm'e-nes	A-min'i-as	Am-y-mo'ne	An'des	An-the'don
Al-ti'num	A-min'i-us	A-myn'tas	An-doc'i-des	An-the'la
Al'tis	A-min'o-cles	A-myn-ti-a'nus	An-dom'a-tis	An'the-mis
A-lun'ti-um 10	Am-i-se'na	A-myn'tor	An-dræ'mon	An'the-mon
A'lus, Al'u-us	A-mis'i-as 10	A-my'ris	An-dra-ga'thi-us	An'the-mus
A-ly-at'tes	A-mis'sas	A-myr'i-us	An-drag'a-thus	An-the-mu'si-a 10
Al'y-ba 6	A-mi'sum	Am'y-rus	An-drag'o-ras	An-the'ne
Al-y-cæ'a	A-mi'sus	A-mys'tis	An-dram'y-tes	An-ther'mus
Al-y-cæ'us	Am-i-ter'num	Am-y-tha'on	An-dre'as	An'thes
A-lys'sus	Am-i-tha'on, or Am-y-tha'on	Am'y-tis	*An'drew* (Eng.)	An-thes-pho'ri-a
Al-yx-oth'o-e	Am-ma'lo	An'a-ces	An'dri-clus	An-thes-te'ri-a
A-mad'o-ci 3	Am-mi-a'nus	An-a-char'sis	An'dri-on	An'the-us
A-mad'o-cus	Am'mon	A-na'ci-um 10	An-dris'cus	An-thi'a
Am'a-ge	Am-mo'ni-a	A-nac're-on, or A-na'cre-on 23	An-dro'bi-us	An'thi-as
Am-al-thæ'a	Am-mo'ni-a	An-ac-to'ri-a	An-dro-cle'a	An'thi-um
Am-al-the'um	Am-mo'ni-a	An-ac-to'ri-um	An'dro-cles	An'thi-us
Am'a-na	Am-mo'ni-a		An-dro-cli'des	An'tho

Alexan'dria, in the Terminational Dictionary, and among Scripture names. So likewise by Perry, and by Fulton and Knight.—Ed.]

* *Amphigenia.*—See Iphigenia, and rule 30, prefixed to this Vocabulary.

† This epithet, from the Greek *αναδυω*, *emergens*, signifying rising out of the water, is applied to the picture of Venus rising out of the sea, as originally painted by Apelles. I doubt not that some, who only hear this word, without seeing it written, suppose it to mean *Anno Domini*, the year of our Lord.

‡ *Andronicus.*—This word is uniformly pronounced by our prosodists with the penultimate accent; and yet so averse is an English ear to placing the accent on the penultimate *i*, that by all English scholars we hear it placed upon the antepenultimate syllable. That this was the pronunciation of this word in Queen Elizabeth's time, appears plainly from the tragedy of *Titus Andronicus*, said to be written by Shakspeare; in which we every where find the antepenultimate pronunciation adopted. It may indeed be questioned, whether Shakspeare's learning extended to a knowledge of the quantity of this Græco-Latin word; but, as Mr. Steevens has justly observed, there is a greater number of classical allusions in this play than are scattered over all the rest of the performances on which the seal of Shakspeare is indubitably fixed; and therefore it may be presumed that the author could not be ignorant of the Greek and Latin pronunciation of this word, but followed the received English pronunciation of his time, and which by all but professed scholars is still continued.—See Sophronicus.

AO

An-tho′res
An-thra′ci-a 10
An-thro-pi′nus
An-thro-poph′a-gi
An-thyl′la
An-ti-a-ni′ra
An′ti-as 10
An-ti-cle′a
An′ti-cles
An-ti-cli′des
An-tic′ra-gus
An-tic′ra-tes
An-tic′y-ra
An-tid′o-tus
An-tid′o-mus
An-tig′e-nes
An-ti-gen′i-das
An-tig′o-na
An-tig′o-ne
An-ti-go′ni-a
An-tig′o-nus
An-til′co
An-ti-lib′a-nus
An-til′o-chus
An-tim′a-chus
An-tim′e-nes
An-ti-nœ′i-a 5
An-ti-nop′o-lis
An-tin′o-us
An-ti-o′chi-a, or
An-ti-o-chi′a* 29
An′ti-och (Eng.)
An-ti′o-chis
An-ti′o-chus
An-ti′o-pe 8
An-ti-o′rus
An-tip′a-ter
An-ti-pa′tri-a
An-ti-pat′ri-das
An-tip′a-tris
An-tiph′a-nes
An-tiph′a-tes
An-tiph′i-lus
An′ti-phon
An-tiph′o-nus
An′ti-phus
An-ti-pœ′nus 5
An-tip′o-lis
An-tis′sa
An-tis′the-nes
An-tis′ti-us
An-tith′e-us
An′ti-um 10
An-tom′e-nes
An-to′ni-a
An-to′ni-i 3 4
An-to-ni′na
An-to-ni′nus
An-to-ni-op′o-lis
An-to′ni-us, M.
An-tor′i-des
A-nu′bis
An′xi-us
An′xur
An′y-ta
An′y-tus
An-za′be 8
A-ob′ri-ga
A-ol′li-us
A′on
A′o-nes
A-o′ris
A-or′nos

AP

A-o′ti
A-pa′i-tæ
A-pa′ma 7
A-pa′me 8
Ap-a-me′a
Ap-a-mi′a
A-par′ni
Ap-a-tu′ri-a
Ap-e-au′ros
A-pel′la
A-pel′les
A-pel′li-con
Ap-en-ni′nus
A′per
Ap-e-ro′pi-a
Ap′e-sus
Aph′a-ca
A-phæ′a
A′phar
Aph-a-re′tus
Aph-a-re′us
A′phas 1
A-phel′las
Aph′e-sas
Aph′e-tæ
Aph′i-das 4
A-phid′na
A-phid′nus
Aph-œ-be′tus
A-phri′ces 1
Aph-ro-dis′i-a
Aph-ro-di′sum 1
Aph-ro-di′te 8
A-phy′te 8
A′pi-a 1 4 7
A-pi-a′nus
Ap-i-ca′ta
A-pic′i-us 24
A-pid′a-nus
Ap′i-na
A-pi′o-la
A′pi-on 1
A′pis
A-pit′i-us 24
A-pol-li-na′res
A-pol-li-na′ris
Ap-ol-lin′i-des
A-pol′li-nis
A-pol′lo
Ap-ol-loc′ra-tes
A pol-lo-do′rus
Ap-ol-lo′ni-a
Ap-ol-lo′ni-as
A-pol-lo-ni′a-des
Ap-ol-lon′i-des
Ap-ol-lo′ni-us
Ap-ol-loph′a-nes
A-po-my-i′os
A-po-ni-a′na 7
A-po′ni-us, M.
Ap′o-nus
Ap-os-tro′phi-a
A-poth-e-o′sis†
Ap-o-the′o-sis
Ap′pi-a Vi′a
Ap-pi′a-des
Ap-pi-a′nus
Ap′pi-i Fo′rum
Ap′pi-us
Ap′pu-la
A′pri-es
A′pri-us
Ap-sin′thi-i 4

AR

Ap′si-nus
Ap′te-ra 20
Ap-u-le′i-a
Ap-u-le′i-us
A-pu′li-a
Ap-u-sid′a-mus
A-qua′ri-us
Aq-ui-la′ri-a
Aq-ui-le′i-a
A-quil′i-us
A-quil′li-a
Aq′ui-lo
Aq-ui-lo′ni-a
A-quin′i-us
A-qui′num
Aq-ui-ta′ni-a
A′ra 17
Ar-a-bar′ches
Ar-a′bi-a
A-rab′i-cus
Ar′a-bis
Ar′abs
Ar′a-bus
A-rac′ca, or
A-rec′ca
A-rach′ne
Ar-a-cho′si-a
Ar-a-cho′tæ
Ar-a-cho′ti
A-rac′thi-as
Ar-a-cil′lum
Ar-a-co′si-i 4
Ar-a-cyn′thus 4
Ar′a-dus
A′ræ 17
A′rar 17
Ar′a-rus
Ar-a-thyr′e-a
A-ra′tus
A-rax′es
Ar-ba′ces, or Ar′ba-ces‡
Ar-be′la
Ar′be-la§
Ar′bis
Ar-bo-ca′la
Ar-bus′cu-la
Ar-ca′di-a
Ar-ca′di-us
Ar-ca′num
Ar′cas
Ar′ce-na
Ar′cens
Ar-ces-i-la′us
Ar-ce′si-us 10
Ar-chæ′a
Ar-chæ′a-nax
Ar-chæ-at′i-das
Arch-ag′a-thus
Ar-chan′der
Ar-chan′dros
Ar′che 12
Ar-cheg′e-tes 24
Ar-che-la′us
Ar-chem′a-chus
Ar-chem′o-rus
Ar-chep′o-lis
Ar-chep-tol′e-mus
Ar-ches′tra-tus
Ar-che-ti′mus
Ar-che′ti-us 10
Ar′chi-a
Ar′chi-as
Ar-chi-bi′a-des 4

AR

Ar-chib′i-us
Ar-chi-da′mi-a 29
Ar-chi-da′mus,‖ or
Ar-chid′a-mus
Ar′chi-das
Ar-chi-de′mus
Ar-chi-de′us
Ar-chid′i-um
Ar-chi-gal′lus
Ar-chig′e-nes
Ar-chil′o-cus
Ar-chi-me′des
Ar-chi′nus
Ar-chi-pel′a-gus
Ar-chip′o-lis
Ar-chip′pe
Ar-chip′pus
Ar-chi′tis
Ar′chon
Ar-chon′tes
Ar′chy-lus 6
Ar′chy-tas
Arc-ti′nus
Arc-toph′y-lax
Arc′tos
Arc-to′us
Arc-tu′rus
Ar′da-lus
Ar-da′ni-a
Ar-dax-a′nus
Ar′de-a
Ar-de-a′tes
Ar-de-ric′ca
Ar-di-æ′i 4
Ar-do′ne-a
Ar-du-en′na
Ar-du-i′ne
Ar-dy-en′ses
Ar′dys
A-re-ac′i-dæ
A-re′a
A′re-as
A-reg′o-nis
Ar-e-la′tum
A-rel′li-us
Ar-e-mor′i-ca
A′re
A-re′ne
A-ren′a-cum
Ar-e-op-a-gi′tæ
Ar-e-op′a-gus¶
A-res′tæ
A-res′tha-nas
A-res-tor′i-des
A′re-ta
Ar-e-tæ′us
Ar-e-taph′i-la
Ar-e-ta′les
A-re′te
A-re′tes
Ar-e-thu′sa
Ar-e-ti′num
Ar′e-tus
A′re-us
Ar-gæ′us
Ar′ga-lus
Ar-gath′o-na
Ar-ga-tho′ni-us
Ar′ge 9
Ar-ge′a
Ar-ge-a′thæ
Ar-gen′num
Ar′ges

AR

Ar-ges′tra-tus
Ar-ge′us
Ar′gi 9 3
Ar-gi′a
Ar′gi-as
Ar-gi-le′tum
Ar-gil′i-us
Ar-gil′lus
Ar′gi-lus
Ar-gi-nu′sæ
Ar-gi′o-pe
Ar-gi-phon′tes
Ar-gip′pe-i 3
Ar-gi′va
Ar-gi′vi 3
*Ar′gives*** (Eng.)
Ar′gi-us
Ar′go
Ar-gol′i-cus
Ar′go-lis
Ar′gon
Ar-go-nau′tæ
Ar-go′us
Ar′gus
Ar-gyn′nis
Ar-gy′ra
Ar-gy-ras′pi-des
Ar′gy-re
Ar-gyr′i-pa
A′ri-a
A-ri-ad′ne
A-ri-æ′us
A-ri-a′ni, or
A-ri-e′ni
A-ri-am′nes
A-ri-an′tas
A-ri-a-ra′thes
Ar-ib-bæ′us 5
A-ric′i-a 24
Ar-i-ci′na
Ar-i-dæ′us
A-ri-e′nis
Ar-i-gæ′um
A-ri′i 4
Ar′i-ma
Ar-i-mas′pi 3
Ar-i-mas′pi-as
Ar-i-mas′thæ
Ar-i-ma′zes
Ar′i-mi 3
A-rim′i-num
A-rim′i-nus
Ar-im-phæ′i
Ar′i-mus
A-ri-o-bar-za′nes
A-ri-o-man′des
A-ri-o-mar′dus
A-ri-o-me′des
A-ri′on 28
A-ri-o-vis′tus 21
A′ris
A-ris′ba
Ar-is-tæn′e-tus
Ar-is-tæ′um
Ar-is-tæ′us
Ar-is-tag′o-ras
Ar-is-tan′der
Ar-is-tan′dros
Ar-is-tar′che
Ar-is-tar′chus
Ar-is-ta-za′nes
A-ris′te-as
A-ris′te-ræ

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* *Antiochia.*—For words of this termination, see IPHIGENIA, and No. 30 of the Rules prefixed to this Vocabulary.

† *Apotheosis.*—When we are reading Latin or Greek, this word ought to have the accent on the penultimate syllable; but in pronouncing English, we should accent the antepenultimate:

> Allots the prince of his celestial line
> An *apothéosis* and rites divine.—GARTH.

‡ *Arbaces.*—Lempriere, Gouldman, Gesner, and Littleton, accent this word on the first syllable, but Ainsworth and Holyoke on the second; and this is so much more agreeable to an English ear, that I should prefer it, though I have, out of respect to authorities, inserted the other, that the reader may choose which he pleases. Labbe has not got this word.

§ *Arbela*, the city of Assyria, where the decisive battle was fought between Alexander and Darius, and the city in Palestine of that name, have the accent on the penultimate; but *Arbela*, a town in Sicily, has the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

‖ *Archidamus.*—Ainsworth, Gouldman, Littleton, and Holyoke, place the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of this word, but Lempriere and Labbe on the penultimate. I have followed Lempriere and Labbe, though, in my opinion, wrong; for, as every word of this termination has the antepenultimate accent, as *Polydamas*, *Theodamas*, &c., I know not why this should be different. Though Labbe tells us, that the learned are of his opinion.

¶ *Areopagus.*—Labbe tells us, that the penultimate syllable of this word is beyond all controversy short—quidquid nonnulli in tantâ luce etiamnùm cæcutiant.—Some of these blind men are, Gouldman, Holyoke and Littleton;—but Lempriere and Ainsworth, the best authorities, agree with Labbe.

** *Argives.*—I have observed a strong propensity in schoolboys to pronounce the *g* in these words hard, as in the English word *give*. This is, undoubtedly, because their masters do so; and they will tell us, that the Greek *gamma* should always be pronounced hard in the words from that language. What, then, must we alter that long catalogue of words where this letter occurs, as in *Genesis*, *genius*, *Diogenes*, *Ægyptus*, &c.? —The question answers itself.

AR	AS	AT	AU	BA
A-ris/te-us	Ar-ta-ce/ne	A/si-us 11	Ath-a-ma/nes	Au-gus/tus
A-ris/the-nes	Ar-ta/ci-a	As-na/us	Ath/a-mas	Au-les/tes
A-ris/thus	Ar-tæ/i 3	A-so/phis	Ath-a-man-ti/a-des	Au-le/tes
Ar-is-ti/bus	Ar-tag/e-ras	A-so/pi-a	Ath-a-na/si-us 10	Au/lis
Ar-is-ti/des	Ar-ta-ger/ses	As-o-pi/a-des	Ath/a-nis	Au/lon
Ar-is-tip/pus	Ar-ta/nes	A-so/pis	A/the-as	Au-lo/ni-us
A-ris/ti-us	Ar-ta-pher/nes	A-so/pus	A-the/na	Au/lus
A-ris/ton	Ar-ta/tus	As-pam/i-thres	A-the/næ 8	Au/ras
Ar-is-to-bu/la	Ar-ta-vas/des	As-pa-ra/gi-um	Ath-e-næ/a	Au-re/li-a
Ar-is-to-bu/lus*	Ar-tax/a	As-pa/si-a 11	Ath-e-næ/um	Au-re-li-a/nus
Ar-is-to-cle/a	Ar-tax/a-ta	As-pa-si/rus	Ath-e-næ/us	*Au-re/li-an* (Eng.)
A-ris/to-cles	Ar-ta-xerx/es	As-pas/tes	Ath-e-nag/o-ras	Au-re/li-us
A-ris-to-cli/des	Ar-tax/i-as	As-pa-thi/nes	Ath-e/na-is	Au-re/o-lus
Ar-is-toc/ra-tes	Ar-ta-yc/tes	As-pin/dus	A-the/ni-on	Au-ri/go
Ar-is-to/cre-on	Ar-ta-yn/ta	As/pis	A-then/o-cles	Au-rin/i-a
Ar-is-toc/ri-tus	Ar-ta-yn/tes	As-plo/don	Ath-en-o-do/rus	Au-ro/ra
A-ris-to-de/mus	Ar-tem-ba/res	As-po-re/nus 4	A/the-os	Au-run/ce 8
Ar-is-tog/e-nes	Ar-tem-i-do/rus	As/sa	Ath/e-sis	Au-run-cu-le/i-us
Ar-is-to-gi/ton	Ar/te-mis‡	As-sa-bi/nus	A/thos 1	Aus-chi/sæ 12
Ar-is-to-la/us	Ar-te-mis/i-a 11	As-sar/a-cus	Ath-rul/la	Aus/ci 3
Ar-is-tom/a-che	Ar-te-mis/i-um	As-se-ri/ni 3	A-thym/bra	Au/ser
Ar-is-tom/a-chus	Ar-te-mi/ta§	As/so-rus	A-ti/a 11	Au/se-ris
Ar-is-to-me/des	Ar/te-mon	As/sos	A-til/i-a	Au/ses
Ar-is-tom/e-nes	Arth/mi-us	As-syr/i-a	A-til/i-us	Au/son
A-ris-to-nau/tæ	Ar-te/na	As/ta	A-til/la	Au-so/ni-a
Ar-is-to-ni/cus	Ar-tim/pa-sa	As-ta-cæ/ni 5	A-ti/na	Au-so/ni-us
A-ris/to-nus	Ar-to-bar-za/nes	As/ta-cus	A-ti/nas	Au/spi-ces
Ar-is-ton/i-des	Ar-toch/mes	As/ta-pa	A-tin/i-a	Aus/ter
Ar-is-ton/y-mus	Ar-to/na	As/ta-pus	At-lan/tes	Aus-te/si-on
Ar-is-toph/a-nes	Ar-ton/tes	As-tar/te 8	At-lan-ti/a-des	Au-to-bu/lus, or At-a-bu/lus
A-ris-to-phi-li/des	Ar-to/ni-us	As/ter	At-lan/ti-des	Au-ta-ni/tis
A-ris/to-phon	Ar-tox/a-res	As-te/ri-a	At/las	Au-toch/tho-nes
A-ris/tor	Ar-tu/ri-us	As-te/ri-on	A-tos/sa	Au/to-cles
Ar-is-tor/i-des	Ar-ty/nes	As-te/ri-us	At/ra-ces	Au-toc/ra-tes
Ar-is-tot/e-les	Ar-tyn/i-a	As-te-ro/di-a	At-ra-myt/ti-um	Au-to-cre/ne 8
Ar/is-to-tle (Eng.)	Ar-tys/to-na	As-ter-o-pæ/us	At/ra-pes	Au-tol/o-læ
Ar-is-to-ti/mus	Ar/u-æ	As-ter/o-pe	A/trax 1	Au-tol/y-cus
Ar-is-tox/e-nus	A-ru/ci	As-te-ro/pe-a	At-re-ba/tæ	Au-tom/a-te
A-ris/tus	A-ru/e-ris	As-ter-u/si-us 11	At-re-ba/tes¶	Au-tom/e-don
Ar-is-tyl/lus	A/runs 1	As-tin/o-me	At-re/ni	Au-to-me-du/sa
A/ri-us	A-run/ti-us 10	As-ti/o-chus	At/re-us	Au-tom/e-nes
Ar/me-nes	Ar-u-pi/nus	As/to-mi 3	A-tri/dæ	Au-tom/o-li
Ar-me/ni-a	Ar-va/les	As-træ/a	A-tri/des	Au-ton/o-e
Ar-men-ta/ri-us	Ar-ver/ni	As-træ/us	A-tro/ni-us	Au-toph-ra-da/tes
Ar-mil/la-tus	Ar-vir/a-gus	As/tu	At-ro-pa-te/ne	Au-xe/si-a 11
Ar-mi-lus/tri-um	Ar-vis/i-um	As/tur	At-ro-pa/ti-a 11	Av-a-ri/cum
Ar-min/i-us	Ar-vi/sus	As/tu-ra	At/ro-pos 19	A-vel/la
Ar-mor/i-cæ	Arx/a-ta	As/tu-res	At/ta	Av-en-ti/nus
Ar/ne 8	Ar-y-an/des	As-ty/a-ge	At-ta/li-a	A-ver/nus, or A-ver/na
Ar/ni 3	Ar/y-bas	As-ty/a-ges	At/ta-lus	A-ves/ta
Ar-no/bi-us	Ar-yp-tæ/us	As-ty/a-lus	At-tar/ras	A-vid-i-e/nus
Ar/nus	A-san/der	As-ty/a-nax	At-te/i-us Cap/i-to	A-vid/i-us Cas/si-us
Ar/o-a	As-ba-me/a	As-ty-cra/ti-a 10	At/tes	Av-i-e/nus
Ar/o-ma	As-bes/tæ	As-tyd/a-mas	At/this	A/vi-um
Ar/pa-ni	As/bo-lus	As-ty-da-mi/a 30	At/ti-ca	Ax/e-nus
Ar/pi 3	As-bys/tæ	As/ty-lus	At/ti-cus	Ax-i/o-chus
Ar-pi/num	As-cal/a-phus	As-tym-e-du/sa	At-ti-da/tes	Ax-i/on 29
Ar-ræ/i 3	As/ca-lon	As-tyn/o-me	At/ti-la	Ax-i-o-ni/cus 30
Ar-rah-bæ/us	As-ca/ni-a	As-tyn/o-mi	At-til/i-us	Ax-i-o/te-a
Ar/ri-a	As-ca/ni-us	As-tyn/o-us	At-ti/nas	Ax-i-o/the-a
Ar-ri-a/nus	As-ci/i 3	As-ty/o-che	At/ti-us Pe-lig/nus	Ax/i-us
Ar/ri-us	As-cle/pi-a	As-ty-o-chi/a 30	At-u-at/i-ci 4	Ax/ur, and An/xur
Ar-run/ti-us 10	As-cle-pi/a-des	As-ty-pa-læ/a	A/tu-bi 3	Ax/us
Ar-sa/bes	As-cle-pi-o-do/rus	As-typh/i-lus	A-ty/a-dæ	A/zan 1
Ar-sa/ces, or Ar/sa-ces†	As-cle-pi-o-do/tus	As-ty/ron	A/tys 1	A-zi/ris
Ar-sac/i-dæ	As-cle/pi-us	As/y-chis	Au-fe/i-a a/qua	Az/o-nax
Ar-sam/e-nes	As-cle-ta/ri-on	A-sy/las	Au-fi-de/na	A-zo/rus 11
Ar-sam/e-tes	As/clus	A-syl/lus	Au-fid/i-a	A-zo/tus
Ar-sam-o-sa/ta	As-co/li-a	A-tab/u-lus	Au-fid/i-us	
Ar-sa/nes	As-co/ni-us La/be-o	At-a-by/ris	Au/fi-dus	
Ar-sa/ni-as	As/cra	At-a-by-ri/te 6	Au/ga, and Au/ge	
Ar-se/na	As/cu-lum	At/a-ce 8	Au-ge/a	
Ar/ses	As/dru-bal	At-a-lan/ta	Au/ga-rus	
Ar/si-a	A-sel/li-o	At-a-ran/tes	Au/ge-æ	
Ar-si-dæ/us	A/si-a 10 11	A-tar/be-chis 11	Au/gi-as, and Au/ge-as	
Ar-sin/o-e	A-si-at/i-cus	A-tar/ga-tis	Au/gi-læ	
Ar-ta-ba/nus	A-si/las	A-tar/ne-a	Au-gi/nus	
Ar-ta-ba/zus	As-i-na/ri-a	A/tas, and A/thas	Au/gu-res	
Ar/ta-bri 3	As-i-na/ri-us	A/tax	Au-gus/ta	
Ar-ta-bri/tæ	As/i-na	A/te 8	Au-gus-ta/li-a	
Ar-ta-cæ/as	As/i-ne	A-tel/la	Au-gus-ti/nus	
Ar-ta-cæ/na	As/i-nes	At/e-na	*Au-gus/tin* (Eng.)	
Ar/ta-ce	A-sin/-i-us Gal/lus	At-e-no-ma/rus	Au-gus/tu-lus	

B.

BA-BIL/I-US
Bab/i-lus
Bab/y-lon
Bab-y-lo/ni-a
Bab-y-lo/ni-i 4
Ba-byr/sa
Ba-byt/a-ce
Bac-a-ba/sus
Bac/chæ

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* Aristob/ulus, *Perry*.

† *Arsaces.*—Gouldman, Lempriere, Holyoke, and Labbe, accent this word on the first syllable, and unquestionably not without classical authority; but Ainsworth, and a still greater authority, general usage, have, in my opinion, determined the accent of this word on the second syllable.

‡ *Artemis.*—

> "The sisters to Apollo tune their voice,
> And, *Artemis*, to thee, whom darts rejoice."
>
> COOKE'S *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 17.

§ *Artemita.*—Ainsworth places the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of this word; but Lempriere, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more correctly, in my opinion, on the penultimate.

¶ *Atrebates.*—Ainsworth accents this word on the antepenultimate syllable; but Lempriere, Gouldman, Holyoke, and Labbe, on the penultimate; and this is, in my opinion, the better pronunciation.

BA

Bac-cha-na'li-a
Bac-chan'tes
Bac'chi 3
Bac-chi'a-dæ
Bac'chi-des
Bac'chis
Bac'chi-um
Bac'chi-us
Bac'chus
Bac-chyl'i-des
Ba-ce'nis
Ba'cis
Bac'tra
Bac'tri, and
Bac-tri-a'ni 4
Bac-tri-a'na
Bac'tros
Bad'a-ca
Ba'di-a
Ba'di-us
Bad-u-hen'næ
Bæ'bi-us, M.
Bæ'tis
Bæ'ton
Ba-gis'ta-me
Ba-gis'ta-nes
Ba-go'as, and Ba-go'sas
Bag-o-da'res
Ba-goph'a-nes
Bag'ra-da
Ba'i-æ
Ba'la
Ba-la'crus
Bal a-na'græ
Ba-la'nus
Ba-la'ri
Bal-bil'lus
Bal-bi'nus
Bal'bus
Bal-e-a'res
Ba-le'tus
Ba'li-us
Ba-lis'ta
Bal-lon'o-ti 3
Bal-ven'ti-us 10
Bal'y-ras
Bam-u-ru'æ
Ban'ti-æ 4
Ban'ti-us, L. 10
Baph'y-rus 6
Bap'tæ
Ba-ræ'i
Bar'a-thrum
Bar'ba-ri
Bar-ba'ri-a
Bar-bos'the-nes
Bar-byth'a-ce
Bar'ca
Bar-cæ'i, or Bar'ci-tæ
Bar'ce
Bar'cha
Bar-dæ'i
Bar'di
Bar-dyl'lis
Ba-re'a
Ba're-as So-ra'nus
Ba'res
Bar-gu'si-i 3
Ba-ri'ne
Ba-ris'ses
Ba'ri-um
Bar'nu-us
Bar-si'ne, and Bar-se'ne
Bar-za-en'tes
Bar-za'nes
Bas-i-le'a
Bas-i-li'dæ
Bas-i-li'des
Ba-sil-i-o-pot'a-mos
Bas'i-lis
Ba-sil'i-us 31
Bas'i-lus
Bas'sæ
Bas-sa'ni-a
Bas-sa're-us

BE

Bas'sa-ris
Bas'sus Au-fid'i-us
Bas-tar'næ, and
Bas-ter'næ
Bas'ti-a
Ba'ta
Ba-ta'vi
Ba'thos
Bath'y-cles
Ba-thyl'lus
Bat-i-a'tus
Ba'ti-a 11
Ba-ti'na, and Ban-ti'na
Ba'tis
Ba'to
Ba'ton
Bat-ra-cho-my-o-mach'-
i-a
Bat-ti'a-des
Bat'tis
Bat'tus
Bat'u-lum
Bat'u-lus
Ba-tyl'lus
Bau'bo
Bau'cis
Bau'li 3
Ba'vi-us
Baz-a-en'tes
Ba-za'ri-a
Be'bi-us
Be-bri'a-cum
Beb'ry-ce 6
Beb'ry-ces, and
Be-bryc'i-i 4
Be-bryc'i-a
Bel-e-mi'na
Bel-e-phan'tes
Bel'e-sis
Bel'gæ
Bel'gi-ca
Bel'gi-um
Bel'gi-us
Bel'i-des, *plural*
Be-li'des, *singular*
Be-lis'a-ma
Bel-i-sa'ri-us
Bel-is-ti'da
Bel'i-tæ
Bel-ler'o-phon
Bel-le'rus*
Bel-li-e'nus
Bel-lo'na
Bel-lo-na'ri-i 4
Bel-lov'a-ci
Bel-lo-ve'sus
Be'lon
Be'lus
Be-na'cus
Ben'dis
Ben-e-did'i-um
Ben-e-ven'tum
Ben-the-sic'y-me
Be-pol-i-ta'nus
Ber'bi-cæ
Ber-e-cyn'thi-a
Ber-e-ni'ce 30
Ber-e-ni'cis
Ber'gi-on
Ber-gis'ta-ni
Be'ris, and Ba'ris
Ber'mi-us
Ber'o-e
Be-rœ'a
Ber-o-ni'ce 30
Be-ro'sus
Ber-rhœ'a
Be'sa
Be-sid'i-æ
Be-sip'po
Bes'si 3
Bes'sus
Bes'ti-a
Be'tis
Be-tu'ri-a

BO

Bi'a
Bi-a'nor†
Bi'as
Bi-bac'u-lus
Bib'a-ga
Bib'li-a, and Bil'li-a
Bib'lis
Bib-li'na
Bib'lus
Bi-brac'te
Bib'u-lus
Bi'ces
Bi'con
Bi-cor'ni-ger
Bi-cor'nis
Bi-for'mis
Bi'frons
Bil'bi-lis
Bi-ma'ter
Bin'gi-um
Bi'on
Bir'rhus
Bi-sal'tæ
Bi-sal'tes
Bi-sal'tis
Bi-san'the
Bis'ton
Bis'to-nis
Bi'thus
Bith'y-æ
Bi-thyn'i-a
Bit'i-as
Bi'ton
Bi-tu'i-tus
Bi-tun'tum
Bi-tur'i-ges
Bi-tur'i-cum
Biz'i-a
Blæ'na
Blæ'si-i 4
Blæ'sus
Blan-de-no'na
Blan-du'si-a
Blas-to-phœ-ni'ces
Blem'my-es
Ble-ni'na
Blit'i-us 10
Blu'ci-um 10
Bo-a-dic'e-a
Bo'æ, and Bo'e æ
Bo-a'gri-us
Bo-ca'li-as
Boc'car
Boc'cho-ris
Boc'chus
Bo-du'ni
Bo-du-ag-na'tus
Bœ-be'is
Bœ'bi-a
Bo-e-dro'mi-a
Bœ-o-tar'chæ
Bœ-o'ti-a
Bœ-o'tus
Bœ-or-o-bis'tas
Bo-e'thi-us
Bo'e-tus
Bo'e-us
Bo'ges
Bo'gud
Bo'gus
Bo'i-i 3
Bo-joc'a-lus
Bo'la
Bol'be
Bol-bi-ti'num
Bol'gi-us
Bo-li'na
Bol-i-næ'us
Bo-lis'sus
Bol-la'nus
Bo'lus
Bom-i-en'ses
Bo-mil'car
Bom-o-ni'cæ 30
Bo-no'ni-a

BU

Bo-no'si-us
Bo-no'zhe-us
Bo-o-su'ra
Bo-o'tes
Bo-o'tus, and Bœ'o-tus
Bo're-a
Bo-re'a-des
Bo're-as
Bo-re-as'mi 3
Bo're-us
Bor'ges
Bor-go'di
Bor'nos
Bor-sip'pa
Bo'rus
Bo-rys'the-nes
Bos'pho-rus
Bot'ti-a
Bot-ti-æ'is
Bo-vi-a'num
Bo-vil'læ
Brach-ma'nes
Bræ'si-a
Bran-chi'a-des
Bran'chi-dæ
Bran-chyl'li-des
Bra'si-æ
Bras'i-das
Bras-i-de'i-a
Brau're
Brau'ron
Bren'ni, and Breu'ni
Bren'nus
Bren'the
Bres'ci-a
Bret'ti-i 3
Bri-a're-us
Bri'as
Bri-gan'tes
Brig-an-ti'nus
Bri'mo
Bri-se'is
Bri'ses
Bri-se'us
Bri-tan'ni
Bri-tan'ni-a
Bri-tan'ni-cus 30
Brit-o-mar'tis
Brit-o-ma'rus
Brit'o-nes‡
Brix-el'lum
Brix'i-a
Bri'zo
Broc-u-be'lus
Bro'mi-us
Bro'mus
Bron'tes
Bron-ti'nus
Bro'te-as
Bro'the-us
Bruc'te-ri 4
Bru-ma'li-a
Brun-du'si-um
Bru-tid'i-us
Bru'ti-i 4
Bru'tu-lus
Bru'tus
Bry'as
Bry-ax'is
Bry'ce
Bry'ges
Bry'gi 3 5
Bry'se-a
Bu-ba-ce'no
Bu-ba'ces
Bu'ba-ris
Bu-bas-ti'a-cus
Bu'ba-sus
Bu'bon
Bu-ceph'a-la
Bu-ceph'a-lus
Bu-col'i-ca
Bu-col'i-cum
Bu-co'li-on
Bu'co-lus

CÆ

Bu'di-i 3
Bu-di'ni 3
Bu-do'rum
Bu'lis
Bul-la'ti-us 10
Bu'ne-a
Bu'nus
Bu'po-lus
Bu'pha-gus
Bu-pho'ni-a
Bu-pra'si-um
Bu'ra
Bu-ra'i-cus
Bur'rhus
Bur'sa
Bur'si-a
Bu'sæ
Pu-si'ris
Bu'ta
Bu'te-o
Bu'tes
Bu-thro'tum
Bu-thyr'e-us
Bu'to-a
Bu'tos
Bu-tor'i-des
Bu-tun'tum
Bu'tus
Bu-zy'ges
Byb-le'si-a, and
By-bas'si-a
Byb'li-a
Byb'li-i 4
Byb'lis
Byl-li'o-nes
Byr'rhus
Byr'sa
By-za'ci-um
Byz-an-ti'a-cus
By-zan'ti-um
By'zas
By-ze'nus
Byz'e-res
Byz'i-a

C.

CA-AN'THUS
Cab'a-des 20
Cab'a-les 20
Ca-bal'i-i 4
Cab-al-li'num
Cab-a-li'nus
Ca-bar'nos
Ca-bas'sus
Ca-bel'li-o 4
Ca-bi'ra
Ca-bi'ri 3
Ca-bir'i-a
Ca-bu'ra 7
Cab'u-rus 20
Ca'ca
Cach'a-les 20
Ca'cus
Ca-cu'this
Ca-cyp'a-ris
Ca'di 3
Cad-me'a
Cad-me'is
Cad'mus
Ca'dra 7
Ca-du'ce-us 10
Ca-dur'ci 3
Ca-dus'ci
Cad'y-tis
Cæ'a 7
Cæ'ci-as 10
Cæ-cil'i-a
Cæ-cil-i-a'nus
Cæ-cil'i-i 4
Cæ-cil'i-us
Cæc'i-lus
Cæ-ci'na Tus'cus

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* *Bellerus.*—All our lexicographers unite in giving this word the antepenultimate accent: but Milton seems to have sanctioned the penultimate, as much more agreeable to English ears, in his Lycidas:

"Or whether thou, to our moist vows denied,
Sleep'st by the fable of *Bellerus* old."

Though it must be acknowledged that Milton has in this word deserted the classical pronunciation, yet his authority is sufficient to make us acquiesce in his accentuation in the above-mentioned passage.

† *Bianor.*—Lempriere accents this word on the first syllable; but Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, on the second; and these agree with Virgil, Ecl. ix. v. 60.

‡ *Britones.*—Labbe tells us that this word is sometimes pronounced with the penultimate accent, but more frequently with the antepenultimate.

CA

Cæc'u-bum
Cæc'u-lus
Cæ-dic'i-us 10
Cæ'li-a
Cæ'li-us
Cæm'a-ro
Cæ'ne
Cæ'ne-us
Cæn'i-des
Cæ-ni'na
Cæ'nis
Cæ-not'ro-pæ
Cæ'pi-o
Cæ-ra'tus
Cæ're, or Cæ'res
Cær'e-si 3
Cæ'sar
Cæs-a-re'a
Cæ-sa'ri-on
Cæ-se'na
Cæ-sen'ni-as
Cæ-ce'ti-us 10
Cæ'si-a 10
Cæ'si-us 10
Cæ'so
Cæ-so'ni-a
Cæ-so'ni-us
Cæt'o-brix
Cæt'u-lum
Cæ'yx
Ca-ga'co
Ca-i-ci'nus
Ca-i'cus
Ca-i-e'ta
Ca'i-us, and Ca'i-a
Ca'i-us
Cal'ab-er, Q.
Ca-la'bri-a
Cal'a-brus
Cal-a-gur-rit'a-ni
Cal'a-is
Ca lag'u-tis
Cal'a-mis 20
Cal-a-mi'sa
Cal'a-mos
Cal'a-mus 20
Ca-la'nus
Cal'a-on
Cal a-ris
Cal-a-tha'na
Ca-la'thi-on
Cal'a-thus
Cal'a-tes 20
Ca-la'ti-a
Ca-la'ti-æ 10
Cal-au-re'a, and Cal-au-ri'a
Ca-la'vi-i 4
Ca-la'vi-us
Cal'bis
Cal'ce
Cal chas
Cal-che-do'ni-a
Cal-chin'i-a 12
Cal'dus Cæ'li-us
Ca'le
Cal-e-do'ni-a
Ca-le'nus
Ca'les
Ca-le'si-us 10
Ca-le'tæ
Cal e-tor 20
Ca'lex
Cal-i-ad'ne
Cal-i-ce'ni
Ca-lid'i-us, M.
Ca-lig'u-la, C.
Cal'i-pus
Ca'lis
Cal-læs'chrus
Cal-la'i-ci 4
Cal'las
Cal-la-te'bus
Cal-la te'ri-a
Cal-le'ni
Cal'li-a
Cal-li a-des
Cal'li-as
Cal-lib'i-us
Cal-li-ce'rus

CA

Cal-lich'o-rus
Cal'li-cles
Cal-li-co-lo'na
Cal-lic'ra-tes
Cal-lic-rat'i-das
Cal-lid'i-us
Cal-lid'ro-mus
Cal-li-ge'tus
Cal-lim'a-chus 12
Cal-lim'e-don
Cal-lim'e-des
Cal-li'nus
Cal-li'o-pe 8
Cal-li-pa-ti'-ra 30
Cal'li-phon
Cal'li-phron
Cal-lip'i-dæ
Cal-lip'o-lis
Cal'li-pus
Cal-lip'y-ges
Cal-lir'ho-e 8
Cal-lis'te
Cal-lis-te'i-a
Cal-lis'the-nes
Cal-lis'to
Cal-lis-to-ni'cus
Cal-lis'tra-tus
Cal-lix'e-na
Cal-lix'e-nus
Ca'lon
Ca'lor
Cal'pe
Cal-phur'ni-a
Cal-phur'ni-us
Cal-pur'ni-a
Cal-u-sid'i-us
Cal-u'si-um 10
Cal'vi-a
Cal-vi'na
Cal-vis'i-us 10
Cal'y-be 8
Cal-y-cad'nus
Cal'y-ce 8
Ca-lyd'i-um
Ca-ly-d'na
Cal'y-don 6
Cal-y-do'nis
Cal-y-do'ni-us
Ca-lym'ne
Ca-lyn'da
Ca-lyp'so
Ca-man'ti-um 10
Cam-a-ri'na
Cam-bau'les
Cam'bes
Cam'bre
Cam-bu'ni-i 4
Cam-by'ses
Cam-e-la'ni 3
Cam-e-li'tæ
Cam'e-ra 7
Cam-e-ri'num, and Ca-me'ri-um
Cam-e-ri'nus
Ca-mer'ti-um
Ca-mer'tes
Ca-mil la
Ca-mil'li, and Ca-mil'læ
Ca-mil lus
Ca-mi'ro
Ca-mi'rus, and Ca-mi'ra
Cam is-sa'res
Cam'ma
Ca-mœ'næ
Cam-pa'na Lex
Cam-pa'ni-a
Cam'pe 8
Cam-pas'pe
Camp'sa
Cam'pus Mar'ti-us
Cam-u-lo-gi'nus
Ca'na
Can'a-ce
Can'a-che 12
Can'a-chus
Ca'næ
Ca-na'ri-i 4
Can'a-thus
Can'da-ce*
Can-dau'les

CA

Can-da'vi-a
Can-di'o-pe
Ca'nens
Can-e-pho'ri-a
Can'e-thum
Ca-nic-u-la'res di'es
Ca-nid'i-a
Ca-nid'i-us
Ca-nin-e-fa'tes
Ca-nin'i-us
Ca-nis'ti-us 10
Ca'ni-us
Can'næ
Ca-nop'i-cum
Ca-no'pus
Can'ta-bra
Can'ta-bri 3
Can-ta'bri-æ 4
Can'tha-rus 20
Can'thus
Can'ti-um 10
Can-u-le'i-a
Can-u-le'i-us
Ca-nu'li-a
Ca-nu'si-um 10
Ca-nu'si-us
Ca-nu'ti-us 10
Cap'a-neus, 3 syll.
Ca-pel'la
Ca-pe'na
Ca-pe'nas
Ca-pe'ni 3
Ca'per
Ca-pe'tus
Ca-pha're-us
Caph'y-æ 4
Ca'pi-o 4
Cap-is-se'ne
Cap'i-to
Ca-pit-o-li'nus
Cap-i-to'li-um
Cap-pa-do'ci-a 10
Cap'pa-dox
Ca-pra'ri-a
Ca'pre-æ
Cap-ri-cor'nus
Cap-ri-fic-i-a'lis
Ca-pri'na
Ca-prip'e-des
Ca'pri-us
Cap-ro-ti'na
Ca'prus
Cap'sa
Cap'sa-ge
Cap'u-a
Ca'pys
Ca'pys Syl'vi-us
Car-a-bac'tra
Car'a-bis 20
Car-a-cal'la
Ca-rac'a-tes
Ca-rac'ta-cus
Ca'ræ
Ca-ræ'us
Car'a-lis
Car'a-nus 20
Ca-rau'si-us 10
Car'bo
Car-che'don 12
Car-ci'nus
Car-da'ces
Car-dam'y-le
Car'di-a
Car-du'chi 12 3
Ca'res
Car'e-sa
Ca-res'sus
Car-fin'i-a
Ca'ri-a
Ca'ri-as
Ca-ri'a-te
Ca-ri'na
Ca-ri'næ
Car'i-ne
Ca-ri'nus
Ca-ris'sa-num
Ca-ris'tum
Car-ma'ni-a
Car-ma'nor
Car'me

CA

Car-me'lus
Car-men'ta, and Car-men'tis
Car-men-ta'les
Car-men-ta'lis
Car'mi-des 6 20
Car'na Car-din'e-a
Car-na'si-us 10
Car-ne'a-des
Car-ne'i-a
Car'ni-on
Car'nus
Car-nu'tes
Car-pa'si-a 11
Car-pa'si-um 11
Car'pa-thus
Car'pi-a 7
Car'pis
Car'po
Car-poph'o-ra
Car-poph'o-rus
Car'ræ, and Car'rhæ
Car-ri-na'tes
Car-ru'ca
Car-se'o-li 3
Car-ta'li-as
Car-thæ'a
Car'thage (Eng.)
Car'tha-sis
Car-te'i-a
Ca'rus
Car-vil'i-us
Ca'ry-a 6 7
Car-y-a'tæ
Car-y-a'tis
Ca-rys'ti-us
Ca-rys'tus
Ca'ry-um
Cas'ca
Cas-cel'li-us
Cas-i-li'num
Ca-si'na Ca-si'num
Ca'si-us 10
Cas'me-næ
Cas-mil'la
Cas-pe'ri-a
Cas-per u-la
Cas-pi-a'na
Cas'pi-i 4
Cas'pi-um ma're
Cas-san-da'ne
Cas-san'der
Cas-san'dra
Cas-san'dri-a
Cas'si-a 10
Cas-si'o-pe
Cas-si-o-pe'a
Cas-si-ter'i-des
Cas'si-us, C. 10
Cas-si-ve-lau'nus
Cas-so'tis
Cas-tab'a-la
Cas'ta-bus
Cas-ta'li-a
Cas-ta'li-us fons
Cas-to'lus
Cas-ta'ne-a
Cas-ti-a-ni'ra
Cas'tor and Pol'lux
Cas-tra'ti-us 10
Cas'tu-lo
Cat-a-du'pa
Cat-a-men'te-les
Cat'a-na 20
Cat-a-o'ni-a
Cat-a-rac'ta
Cat'e-nes
Ca-thæ'a
Cath'a-ri 3
Ca'ti-a 11
Ca-ti-e'na
Ca-ti-e'nus
Cat-i-li'na
Cat'i-line (Eng.)
Ca-til'li 3
Ca-til'lus, or Cat'i-lus
Ca-ti'na
Ca'ti-us 10

CE

Cat'i-zi 3
Ca'to 1
Ca'tre-us
Cat'ta
Cat'ti 3
Cat-u-li-a'na
Ca-tul'lus
Cat'u-lus 20
Cau'ca-sus
Cau'con
Cau'co-nes
Cau'di, and Cau'di-um
Cau-lo'ni-a
Cau'ni-us
Cau'nus
Cau'ros
Cau'rus
Ca'us
Cav-a-ril'lus
Cav-a-ri'nus
Ca'vi-i 3
Ca-y'ci 3 6
Ca-y'cus
Ca-ys'ter
Ce'a, or Ce'os
Ce'a-des
Ceb-al-li'nus
Ceb-a-ren'ses
Ce'bes
Ce'bren
Ce-bre'ni-a
Ce-bri'o-nes
Cec'i-das
Ce-cil'i-us
Cec'i-na
Ce-cin'na, A.
Ce-cro'pi-a
Ce-crop'i-dæ
Ce'crops
Ce-cyph'a-læ
Ced-re-a'tis
Ce'don
Ce-dru'si-i 3
Ceg'lu-sa
Ce'i 3
Cel'a-don
Cel'a-dus
Ce-læ'næ
Ce-læ'no
Cel'e-æ 4
Ce-le'i-a, and Ce'la
Cel-e-la'tes
Ce-len'dræ
Ce-len'dris
Ce-len'de-ris
Ce-le'ne-us
Ce-len'na Ce-læ'na
Ce'ler
Cel'e-res
Cel'e-trum
Ce'le-us
Cel'mus
Cel'o-næ
Cel'sus
Cel tæ
Cel-ti-be'ri
Cel'ti-ca
Cel ti-ci
Cel-til lus
Cel-to'ri-i 4
Cel-tos cy-thæ
Cem'me-nus
Cem'psi 3
Ce-næ um
Cen'chre-æ 12
Cen'chre-is
Cen'chre-us
Cen'chri-us
Ce-nes'po-lis
Ce-ne'ti-um 10
Ce'ne-us
Cen-i-mag'ni
Ce-ni'na
Cen-o-ma'ni
Cen-so'res
Cen-so-ri'nus
Cen'sus
Cen-ta-re'tus
Cen-tau'ri 3
Cen-tau'rus

* *Candace.*—Lempriere, Labbe, and Ainsworth, accent this word on the first syllable, but Gouldman and Holyoke on the second; and I am much mistaken if the general ear has not sanctioned this latter pronunciation, and given it the preference.

CE

Cen-tob′ri-ca
Cen′to-res 20
Cen-tor′i-pa
Cen-tri′tes
Cen-tro′ni-us
Cen-tum′vi-ri 4
Cen-tu′ri-a
Cen-tu′ri-pa
Ce′os, and Ce′a
Ceph′a-las
Ceph-a-le′di-on
Ceph-a-le′na
Ce-phal′len
Ceph-al-le′ni-a
Ceph a-lo
Ceph-a-loe′dis 5
Ceph′a-lon
Ceph-a-lot′o-mi
Ceph-a-lu′di-um
Ceph′a-lus
Ce-phe′us
Ce-phe′nes
Ce-phis′i-a 10 20
Ceph-i-si′a-des
Ce-phis-i-do′rus
Ce-phis′i-on 10
Ce-phis-od′o-tus
Ce-phi′sus
Ce-phis′sus
Ce′phren
Ce′pi-o
Ce′pi-on
Cer′a-ca
Ce-rac′a-tes
Ce-ram′bus
Cer-a-mi′cus
Ce-ro′mi-um
Cer′a-mus 20
Ce′ras
Cer′a-sus
Cer′a-ta
Ce-ra′tus
Ce-rau′ni-a
Ce-rau′ni-i 4
Ce-rau′nus
Ce-rau′si-us 1
Cer-be′ri-on
Cer′be-rus
Cer′ca-phus
Cer-ca-so′rum
Cer-ce′is
Cer-ce′ne
Cer-ces′tes
Cer′ci-des
Cer′ci-i 4
Cer-ci′na
Cer-cin′i-um
Cer-cin′na
Cer′ci-us 10
Cer-co′pes
Cer′cops
Cer′cy-on 10
Cer-cy′o-nes
Cer-cy′ra, or
Cor-cy′ra
Cer-dyl′i-um
Cer-e-a′li-a
Ce′res
Ce-res′sus
Cer′e-tæ
Ce-ri-a′lis
Ce′ri-i 4
Ce-ril′lum
Ce-rin′thus
Cer-y-ni′tes
Cer-ma′nus
Cer′nes
Ce′ron
Cer-o-pas′a-des
Ce-ros′sus
Cer′phe-res
Cer-rhæ′i 3
Cer-sob-lep′tes
Cer′ti-ma
Cer-to′ni-um

CH

Cer-va′ri-us
Cer′y-ces 6 20
Ce-ryc′i-us
Cer-y-mi′ca
Cer-ne′a
Ce-ryn′i-tes
Ce-sel′li-us
Ce-sen′ni-a
Ces′ti-us 10
Ces-tri′na
Ces-tri′nus
Ce′tes
Ce-tho′gus
Ce′ti-i 4 10
Ce′ti-us 10
Ce′to
Ce′us, and Cæ′us
Ce′yx
Cha′bes
Che′a* 12
Cha-bi′nus
Cha′bri-a
Cha′bri-as
Chab′ry-is 6
Chæ-an′i-tæ 4
Chæ′re-as
Chær-e-de′mus
Chæ-re′mon
Chær′e-phon
Chæ-res′tra-ta
Chæ-rin′thus
Chæ-rip′pus
Chæ′ro
Chæ-ro-ne′a, and
Cher-ro-ne′a
Chæ-ro′ni-a
Cha-læ′on
Chal-cæ′a
Chal′ce-a
Chal-ce′don, and
Chal-ce-do′ni a
Chal-ci-de′ne
Chal-ci-den′ses
Chal-cid′e-us
Chal-cid′i-ca
Chal-cid′i-cus
Chal-ci-œ′us
Chal-ci′o-pe
Chal-ci′tis 3
Chal′cis
Chal′co-don
Chal′con
Chal′cus
Chal-dæ′a
Chal-dæ′i 3
Cha-les′tra
Chal-o-ni′tis
Chal′y-bes, and
Cal′y-bes
Chal-y-bo-ni′tis
Chal′ybs
Cha-ma′ni
Cham-a-vi′ri 4
Cha′ne
Cha′on
Cha′o-nes
Cha-o′ni-a
Cha-o-ni′tis
Cha′os
Char′a-dra
Cha-ra′dros
Char′a-drus
Cha-ræ′a-das
Char-an-dæ′i
Cha′rax
Cha-rax′es, and
Cha-rax′us
Cha res
Char′i-cles
Char′i-clo
Char-i-cli′des
Char-i-de′mus
Char′i-la
Char-i-la′us, and
Cha-ril′lus

CH

Cha-ri′ni, and
Ca-ri′ni 3
Cha′ris
Cha-ris′i-a
Char′i-tes
Char′i-ton
Char′me, and
Car′me
Char′mi-das
Char′mi-des
Char-mi′nus
Char-mi′o-ne†
Char′mis
Char-mos′y-na
Char′mo-tas
Char′mus
Cha′ron
Cha-ron′das
Char-o-ne′a
Cha-ro′ni-um
Cha′rops, and
Char′o-pes
Cha-ryb′dis
Chau′bi, and
Chau′ci
Chau′la 7
Chau′rus
Che′læ
Che′les
Chel-i-do′ni-a
Chel-i-do′ni-æ
Che-lid′o-nis
Chel′o-ne
Chel′o-nis
Chel-o-noph′a-gi
Chel-y-do′re-a
Chem′mis
Che′na 7
Che′næ
Che-ni-on
Che′ni-us
Che′ops, and
Che-os′pes
Che′phren
Cher-e-moc′ra-tes
Che-ris′o-phus
Cher′o-phon
Cher′si-as 10
Cher-sid′a-mas
Cher′si-pho
Cher-so-ne′sus
Che-rus′ci 3
Chid-næ′i 3
Chil-i-ar′chus
Chil′i-us, and Chil′e-us
Chi′lo
Chi-lo′nis
Chi-mæ′ra
Chim′a-rus
Chi-me′ri-um
Chi-om′a-ra
Chi′on 1
Chi′o-ne 8
Chi-on′i-des
Chi′o-nis
Chi′os
Chi′ron
Chit′o-ne 8
Chlo′e
Chlo′re-us
Chlo′ris
Chlo′rus
Cho-a-ri′na
Cho-as′pes
Cho′bus
Chœr′a-des
Chœr′i-lus
Chœr′e-æ
Chon′ni-das
Chon′u-phis
Cho-ras′mi 3
Cho-rin′e-us
Cho-ræ′bus
Cho-rom-næ′i 3
Chos′ro-es

CI

Chre′mes
Chrem′e-tes
Chres′i-phon
Chres-phon′tes
Chres′tus
Chro′mi-a
Chro′mi-os
Chro′mis
Chro′mi-us
Chro′ni-us
Chro′nos
Chry′a-sus
Chry′sa, and
Chry′se
Chrys′a-me
Chry san′tas
Chry-san′thi-us
Chry-san′tis
Chry-sa′or‡
Chrys-a-o′re-us
Chry-sa′o-ris
Chry′sas
Chry-se′is
Chry-ser′mus
Chry′ses
Chry-sip′pe
Chry-sip′pus
Chry′sis
Chrys-o-as′pi-des
Chry-sog′o-nus
Chrys-o-la′us
Chry-so′di-um
Chry-sop′o-lis
Chry-sor′rho-æ
Chry-sor′rho-as
Chrys′os-tom
Chrys-oth′e-mis
Chryx′us
Chtho′ni-a 12
Chtho′ni-us 12
Chi′trum
Cib-a-ri′tis
Cib′y-ra
Cic′e-ro
Cith′y-ris
Cic′o-nes
Ci-cu′ta
Ci-lic′i-a 10
Ci-lis′sa
Ci′lix
Cil′la
Cil′les
Cil′lus
Cil′ni-us
Ci′lo
Cim′ber
Cim-be′ri-us
Cim′bri 3
Cim′bri-cum
Cim′i-nus
Cim-me′ri-i 4
Cim′me-ris
Cim-me′ri-um
Ci-mo′lis, and
Ci-no′lis
Ci-mo′lus
Ci′mon
Ci-næ′thon
Ci-nar′a-das
Cin′ci-a 10
Cin-cin-na′tus, L. Q.
Cin′ci-us 10
Cin′e-as
Ci-ne′si-as 11
Cin′e-thon
Cin′ga
Cin-get′o-rix
Sin-jet′o-rix
Cin′gu-lum
Cin-i-a′ta
Ci-nith′i-i 4
Cin′na
Cin′na-don
Cin′na-mus
Cin-ni′a-na

CL

Cinx′i-a
Ci′nyps, and
Cin′y-phus
Cin′y-ras
Ci′os
Cip′pus
Cir′ce
Cir-cen′ses lu′di
Cir′ci-us 10
Cir′cus
Ci′ris
Cir-ræ′a-tum
Cir′rha, and
Cyr′rha
Cir′tha, and Cir′ta
Cis-al-pi′na Gal′li-a
Cis′pa
Cis′sa
Cis′se-is
Cis-se′us
Cis′si-a 11
Cis′si-æ 11
Cis′si-des
Cis-sœs′sa 5
Cis′sus
Cis-su′sa
Cis-te′næ
Ci-thæ′ron
Cith-a-ris′ta
Cit′i-um 10
Ci′us
Ci-vi′lis
Ciz′y-cum
Cla′de-us
Cla′nes
Cla′nis
Cla′ni-us, or Cla′nis
Cla′rus
Clas-tid′i-um
Clau′di-a
Clau′di-æ
Clau-di-a′nus
Clau-di-op′o-lis
Clau′di-us
Clau′sus
Clav-i-e′nus
Clav′i-ger
Cla-zom′e-næ, and
Cla-zom′e-na
Cle′a-das
Cle-an′der
Cle-an′dri-das
Cle-an′thes
Cle-ar′chus
Cle-ar′i-des
Cle′mens
Cle′o
Cle′o-bis
Cle-o-bu′la
Cle-ob-u-li′na
Cle-o-bu′lus
Cle-o-cha′res
Cle-o-cha′ri-a
Cle-o-dæ′us
Cle-od′a-mas
Cle-o-de′mus
Cle-o-do′ra
Cle-o-dox′a
Cle-og′e-nes
Cle-o-la′us
Cle-om′a-chus
Cle-o-man′tes
Cle-om′bro-tus
Cle-o-me′des
Cle-om′e-nes§
Cle′on
Cle-o′næ, and
Cle′o-na
Cle-o′ne
Cle o-ni′ca
Cle-o-ni′cus 30
Cle-on′nis
Cle-on′y-mus
Cle-op′a-ter
Cle-o-pa′tra‖

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* *Chea.*—The *ch* in this, and all words from the Greek and Latin, must be pronounced like *k*.

† *Charmione.*—Dryden, in his tragedy of *All for Love*, has Anglicised this word into *Charmion*;—the *ch* pronounced as in *charm*.

† *Chrysaor.*—Then started out, when you began to bleed,
The great *Chrysaor*, and the gallant steed.
Cooke's *Hesiod. Theog.*

§ *Cleomenes.*—There is an unaccountable caprice in Dryden's accentuation of this word, in opposition to all prosody; for through the whole tragedy of this title he places the accent on the penultimate instead of the antepenultimate syllable.

‖ *Cleopatra.*—The learned editor of Labbe tells us this word ought to be pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate, *Cle-op′a-tra*, though the penultimate accentuation, he says, is the more common.

CO

Cle-op'a-tris
Cle-oph'a-nes
Cle-o-phan'thus
Cle'o-phes
Cle-oph'o-lus
Cle'o-phon
Cle-o-phy'lus
Cle-o-pom'pus
Cle-op-tol'e-mus
Cle'o-pus
Cle-o'ra
Cle-os'tra-tus
Cle-ox'e-nus
Clep'sy-dra
Cle'ri 3
Cles'i-des
Cle'ta
Clib'a-nus
Cli-de'mus
Clim'e-nus
Cli'nas
Clin'i-as
Cli-nip'pi-des
Cli'nus
Cli'o
Cli-sith'e-ra
Clis'the-nes
Cli'tæ
Cli-tar'chus
Cli'te
Cli-ter'ni-a
Clit-o-de'mus
Cli-tom'a-chus
Cli-ton'y-mus
Clit'o-phon
Cli'tor
Cli-to'ri-a
Cli-tum'nus
Cli'tus
Clo-a-ci'na
Clo-an'thus
Clo'di-a
Clo'di-us
Clœ'li-a
Clœ'li-æ 4
Clœ'li-us
Clo'nas
Clon'di-cus
Clo'ni-a
Clo'ni-us
Clo'tho
Clu-a-ci'na
Clu-en'ti-us 10
Clu'pe-a, and
Clyp'e-a 23
Clu'si-a 11
Clu-si'ni Fon'tes
Clu-si'o-lum
Clu'si-um 10
Clu'si-us 10
Clu'vi-a
Clu'vi-us Ru'fus
Clym'e-ne
Clym-en-e'i-des
Clym'e-nus
Cly-son-y-mu'sa
Clyt-em-nes'tra
Clyt'i-a, or Clyt'i-e
Clyt'i-us 10
Cly'tus
Cna-ca'di-um* 13
Cnac'a-lis
Cna'gi-a
Cne'mus
Cne'us, or Cnæ'us
Cni-din'i-um
Cni'dus, or Gni'dus
Cno'pus 13
Cnos'si-a 11
Cno'sus
Co-a-ma'ni
Co-as'træ, and
Co-ac'træ
Cob'a-res
Coc'a-lus
Coc-ce'i-us
Coc-cyg'i-us

CO

Co'cles, Pub. Horat.
Coc'ti-æ, and Cot'ti-æ
Co-cy'tus
Co-dom'a-nus
Cod'ri-dæ
Co-drop'o-lis
Co'drus
Cœ-cil'i-us
Cœ'la
Cœ-lal'e-tæ
Cœl-e-syr'i-a, and
Cœ-lo-syr'i-a
Cœ'li-a
Cœ-li-ob'ri-ga
Cœ'li-us
Cœ'lus
Cœ'nus
Cœr'a-nus
Co'es
Cœ'us
Cog'a-mus
Cog-i-du'nus
Co'hi-bus
Co'hors
Co-læ'nus
Co-lax'a-is
Co-lax'es
Col'chi 12 3
Col'chis, and Col'chos
Co-len'da
Co'li-as
Col-la'ti-a
Co-la-ti'nus
Col-li'na†
Col-lu'ci-a
Co'lo
Co-lo'næ
Co-lo'ne
Co-lo'nos
Col'o-phon
Co-los'se, and
Co-los'sis
Co-los'sus
Col'o-tes‡
Col'pe
Co-lum'ba
Col-u-mel'la
Co-lu'thus
Co-lyt'tus
Com-a-ge'na
Com-a-ge'ni
Co-ma'na
Co-ma'ni-a
Com'a-ri 3
Com'a-rus
Co-mas'tus
Com-ba'bus
Com'be
Com'bi 3
Com-bre'a
Com'bu-tis
Co-me'tes
Com'e-tho
Co-min'i-us
Co-mit'i-a 10
Co'mi-us
Com'mo-dus
Co'mon
Com-pi-ta'li-a
Comp'sa-tus
Com-pu'sa
Co'mus
Con'ca-ni 3
Con-cor'di-a
Con'da-lus
Con'da-te
Con-do-cha'tes
Con-dru'si 3
Con-dyl'i-a
Co'ne 7
Con-e-to-du'nus
Con-fu'ci-us 10
Con-ge'dus
Co'ni-i 3
Con-i-sal'tus
Co-nis'ci 3
Con-ni'das

CO

Co'non
Con-sen'tes
Con sen'ti-a
Con-sid'i-us
Con-si-li'num
Con'stans
Con-stan'ti-a 11
Con-stan-ti'na
Con-stan-ti-nop'o-lis
Con-stan-ti'nus
Con'stan-tine (Eng.)
Con-stan'ti-us 10
Con'sus
Con-syg'na
Con-ta-des'dus
Con-tu'bi-a 7
Co'on
Co'os, Cos, Ce'a, and Co
Co'pæ
Co-phon'tis
Co'phas
Co'pi-a 7
Co-pil'lus
Co-po'ni-us
Cop'ra-tes
Co'pre-us
Cop'tus, and Cop'tos
Co'ra
Cor-a-ce'si-um, and
Cor-a-cen'si-um
Cor-a-co-na'sus
Co-ral'e-tæ
Co-ral'li 3
Co-ra'nus
Co'ras
Co'rax
Co-rax'i 3
Cor'be-us
Cor'bis
Cor'bu-lo
Cor-cy'ra
Cor'du-ba
Cor-du-e'ne 8
Co're 8
Co-res'sus
Cor'e-sus
Cor'e-tas
Cor-fin'i-um
Co'ri-a 7
Co-rin'e-um
Co-rin'na
Co-rin'nus
Co-rin'thus
Co-ri-o-la'nus 23
Co-ri'o-li, and
Co-ri-ol'la
Co-ris'sus
Cor'i-tus
Cor'mus
Cor'ma-sa
Cor-ne'li-a
Cor-ne'li-i 4
Cor-nic'u-lum
Cor-ni-fic'i-us 10
Cor'ni-ger
Cor-nu'tus
Co-ræ'bus
Co-ro'na
Cor-o-ne'a
Co-ro'nis
Co-ron'ta
Co-ro'nus
Cor-rha'gi-um
Cor'si 3
Cor'si-æ
Cor'si-ca 7
Cor'so-te
Cor'su-ra 7
Cor-to'næ
Cor-un-ca'nus
Co'rus
Cor-vi'nus
Cor-y-ban'tes 6
Cor'y-bas
Cor-y-bas'sa
Cor'y-bus
Co-ryc'i-a 24

CR

Co-ryc'i-des
Co-ryc'i-us 10
Cor'y-cus 6
Cor'y-don
Cor'y-la, and
Cor-y-le'um
Co-rym'bi-fer
Cor'y-na
Cor-y-ne'ta, and
Cor-y-ne'tes
Cor-y-pha'si-um
Cor-y-then'ses
Cor'y-hus
Co-ry'tus 6
Cos
Co'sa, and Cos'sa, or
Co'sæ
Cos-co'ni-us
Co-sin'gas
Co'sis
Cos'mus
Cos'se-a 7
Cos'sus
Cos-su'ti-i 4
Cos-to-bœ'i 5
Co-sy'ra
Co'tes, and Cot'tes
Co'thon
Co-tho'ne-a 7
Cot'i-so
Cot-to'nis
Cot'ta
Cot'tiæ Al'pes
Cot'tus
Cot-y-æ'um 6
Co-ty'o-ra
Cot-y-læ'us
Co-tyl'i-us
Co'tys
Co-tyt'to
Cra'gus
Cram-bu'sa
Cran'a-i 3
Cran'a-pes
Cran'a-us
Cra'ne
Cra-ne'um
Cra'ni-i 4
Cra'non, and Cran'non
Cran'tor
Cra-as-sit'i-us 10
Cras'sus
Cras-ti'nus
Crat'a-is
Cra-tæ'us
Cra'ter
Crat'e-rus 20
Cra'tes
Crat-es-i-cle'a
Crat-e-sip'o-lis
Crat-e-sip'pi-das
Cra'te-us
Cra-te'vas
Cra'this
Cra-ti'nus
Cra-tip'pus
Crat'y-lus 6
Crau'si-æ 11
Crau'sis
Cra-ux'i-das
Crem'e-ra
Crem'ma
Crem'my-on, and
Crom'my-on
Crem'ni, and Crem'nos
Cre-mo'na
Crem'i-des
Cre-mu'ti-us 10
Cre'on
Cre-on-ti'a-des
Cre-oph'i-lus
Cre-pe'ri-us
Cres
Cre'sa, and Cres'sa
Cre'si-us 11
Cres-phon'tes
Cres'si-us 11

CU

Cres'ton
Cre'sus
Cre'ta
Crete (Eng.) 8
Cre-tæ'us
Cre'te 8
Cre'te-a 7
Cre'tes
Cre'te-us
Cre'the-is
Cre'the-us
Creth'o-na
Cret'i-cus
Cres'sas
Cre-u'sa 7
Cre-u'sis
Cri'a-sus
Cri-nip'pus
Cri'nis
Cri-ni'sus, and
Cri-mi'sus
Cri'no
Cri'son
Cris-pi'na
Cris-pi'nus
Crit'a-la
Crith'e-is
Cri-tho'te
Crit'i-as 10
Cri'to
Crit-o-bu'lus
Crit-og-na'tus
Crit-o-la'us
Cri'us
Cro-bi'a-lus
Crob'y-zi 3
Croc'a-le
Cro'ce-æ
Croc-o-di-lop'o-lis
Cro'cus
Crœ'sus
Cro-i'tes
Cro'mi 3
Crom'my-on
Crom'na
Cro'mus
Cro'ni-a 7
Cron'i-des
Cro'ni-um
Cro'phi 3
Cros-sæ'a
Crot'a-lus
Cro'ton
Cro-to'na 7
Crot-o-ni'a-tis
Cro-to'pi-as
Cro-to'pus
Cru'nos
Cru'sis
Crus-tu-me'ri 4
Crus-tu-me'ri-a
Crus-tu-me'ri-um
Crus-tu-mi'num
Crus-tu'mi-um
Crus-tu'nis, and
Crus-tur-ne'ni-us
Cry'nis
Cte'a-tus
Ctem'e-ne 13
Cte'nos
Cte'si-as
Cte-sib'i-us
Ctes'i-cles
Cte-sil'o-chus
Ctes'i-phon 13
Cte-sip'pus
Ctim'e-ne
Cu'la-ro
Cu'ma, and Cu'mæ
Cu-nax'a 7
Cu-pa'vo
Cu-pen'tus
Cu-pi'do
Cu-pi-en'ni-us
Cu'res
Cu-re'tes
Cu-re'tis

* *Cnacadium.*—*C* before *n*, in this and the succeeding words, is mute; and they must be pronounced as if written *Nacadium*, *Nacalis*, &c.

† *Collina.*—Lempriere accents this word on the antepenultimate; but Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more properly, on the penultimate.

‡ *Colotes.*—Ainsworth and Lempriere accent this word on the antepenultimate syllable; but Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more agreeably to the general ear, on the penultimate.

CY.

Cu'ri-a
Cu-ri-a'ti-i 4
Cu'ri-o
Cu-ri-o-sol'i-tæ
Cu'ri-um
Cu'ri-us Den-ta'tus
Cur'ti-a 10
Cur-til'lus
Cur'ti-us 10
Cu-ru'lis
Cus-sæ'i 3
Cu-til'i-um
Cy-am-o-so'rus
Cy'a-ne 6 8
Cy-a'ne-æ 4
Cy-an'e-e, and Cy-a'ne-a
Cy-a'ne-us
Cy-a-nip'pe
Cy-a-nip'pus
Cy-a-rax'es, or
Cy-ax'a-res 6
Cy-be'be
Cyb'e-la, and Cyb-e'la
Cyb'e-le
Cyb'e-lus
Cyb'i-ra
Cy-ce'si-um 11
Cych're-us 12
Cyc'la-des
Cy-clo'pes
Cy'clops (Eng.)
Cyc'nus
Cy'da 6
Cyd'i-as
Cy-dip'pe
Cyd'nus
Cy'don
Cy-do'ni-a
Cyd'ra-ra
Cyd-ro-la'us
Cyg'nus
Cyl'a-bus
Cyl'i-ces
Cy-lin'dus
Cyl-lab'a-rus
Cyl'la-rus
Cyl'le
Cyl-le'ne
Cyl-le-ne'i-us
Cyl-lyr'i-i 3 4
Cy'lon
Cy'ma, or Cy'mæ
Cy-mod'o-ce
Cy-mod-o-ce'a
Cy-mod-o-ce'as
Cy'me, and Cy'mo
Cym'o-lus, and
Ci-mo'lus
Cym-o-po-li'a*
Cy-moth'o-e
Cyn'a-ra
Cyn-æ-gi'rus
Cy-næ'thi-um
Cy-na'ne
Cy-na'pes
Cy-nax'a
Cyn'e-as
Cy-ne'si-i 4, and
Cyn'e-tæ
Cyn-e-thus'sa
Cyn'i-a
Cyn'i-ci 3
Cy-nis'ca
Cy'no 6
Cyn-o-ceph'a-le
Cyn-o-ceph'a-li
Cyn-o-phon'tis
Cy-nor'tas
Cy-nor'ti-on 11
Cy'nos
Cyn-o-sar'ges
Cyn-os-se'ma

DA

Cyn-o-su'ra
Cyn'o-sure (Eng.)
Cyn'thi-a
Cyn'thi-us
Cyn'thus
Cyn-u-ren'ses
Cy'nus
Cyp-a-ris'si, and
Cyp-a-ris'si-a 11
Cyp-a-ris'sus
Cyph'a-ra
Cyp-ri-a'nus
Cy'prus
Cyp-sel'i-des
Cyp'se-lus
Cy-rau'nis
Cy're
Cy-re-na'i-ca
Cy-re-na'i-ci 3
Cy-re'ne 8
Cy-ri'a-des
Cy-ril'lus
Cyr'il (Eng.)
Cy-ri'nus
Cyr'ne
Cyr'nus
Cyr-ræ'i 3
Cyr'rha-dæ
Cyr'rhes
Cyr'rhus
Cyr-ri-a'na 7
Cyr-si'lus
Cy'rus
Cy-rop'o-lis
Cy'ta
Cy-tæ'is
Cy-the'ra
Cyth-e-ræ'a, or
Cyth-e-re'a†
Cyth'e-ris‡
Cy-the'ri-us
Cy-the'ron
Cy-the'run
Cyth'e-rus
Cyth'nos
Cy-tin'e-um
Cyt-is-so'rus
Cy-to'rus
Cyz-i-ce'ni
Cyz'i-cum
Cyz'i-cus

D.

DA'Æ, Da'hæ
Da'ci, and Da'cæ
Da'ci-a 11
Dac'ty-li 3 4
Dad'i-cæ
Dæd'a-la
Dæ-da'li-on
Dæd'a-lus
Dæ'mon
Da'i 4
Da'i-cles 1
Da'i-dis
Da-im'a-chus
Da-im'e-nes
Da'i-phron 1
Da-i'ra 1
Dal'di-a
Dal-ma'ti-a 10
Dal-ma'ti-us 10
Dam-a-ge'tus
Dam'a-lis
Da'mas 1
Dam-a-sce'na
Da-mas'ci-us 10
Da-mas'cus
Dam-a-sich'thon

DE

Dam-a-sip'pus
Dam-a-sis'tra-tus
Dam-a-sith'y-nus
Da-mas'tes
Da'mi-a
Da-mip'pus
Da'mis
Dam'no-rix
Da'mo
Dam'o-cles
Da-moc'ra-tes
Da-moc'ri-ta
Da-moc'ri-tus
Da'mon
Dam-o-phan'tus
Da-moph'i-la
Da-moph'i-lus
Dam'o-phon
Da-mos'tra-tus
Da-mox'e-nus
Da-myr'i-as
Da'na 7
Dan'a-e
Dan'a-i 3
Da-na'i-des 4
Dan'a-la
Dan'a-us
Dan'da-ri, and
Dan-dar'i-dæ
Dan'don
Da-nu'bi-us
Dan'ube (Eng.)
Da'o-chus 12
Daph'næ
Daph-næ'us
Daph'ne
Daph-ne-pho'ri-a
Daph'nis
Daph'nus
Dar'a-ba
Da'raps
Dar'da-ni 3
Dar-da'ni-a
Dar-dan'i-des
Dar'da-nus
Dar'da-ris
Da'res
Da-re'tis
Da-ri'a
Da-ri'a-ves
Da-ri'tæ
Da-ri'us
Das'con
Das-cyl-i'tis
Das'cy-lus
Da'se-a
Da'si-us 11
Das-sar'e-tæ
Das-sa-re'ni
Das-sa-ri'tæ
Das-sa-rit'i-i 3 4
Dat'a-mes
Dat-a-pher'nes
Da'tis
Da'tos, or Da'ton
Dau'lis
Dau'ni 3
Dau'ni-a
Dau'nus
Dau'ri-fer, and
Dau'ri-ses
Dav'a-ra 7
De-ceb'a-lus
De-ce'le-um
Dec'e-lus
De-cem'vi-ri 4
De-ce'ti-a 10
De-cid'i-us Sax'a
De-cin'e-us
De'ci-us 10
De-cu'ri-o
Ded-i-tam'e-nes

DE

De-ic'o-on
De-id-a-mi'a 30
De-i-le'on
De-il'o-chus 12
De-im'a-chus
De-i'o-chus
De-i'o-ne
De-i-o'ne-us
De-i-o-pe'i-a
De-iph'i-la
De-iph'o-be
De-iph'o-bus
De'i-phon
De-i-phon'tes
De-ip'y-le 6 7
De-ip'y-lus
De-ip'y-rus
Dej-a-ni'ra
Dej'o-ces
De-jot'a-rus
Del'don
De'li-a
De-li'a-des
De'li-um
De'li-us
Del-ma'ti-us 10
Del-min'i-um
De'los
Del'phiş
Del'phi-cus
Del-phin'i-a
Del-phin'i-um
Del'phus
Del-phy'ne 6
Del'ta
Dem'a-des
De-mæn'e-tus
De-mag'o-ras
Dem-a-ra'ta
Dem-a-ra'tus
De-mar'chus
Dem-a-re'ta
Dem-a-ris'te
De'me-a
De-me'tri-a
De-me'tri-as
De-me'tri-us
De'mo
Dem-o-a-nas'sa
Dem-o-ce'des
De-moch'a-res
Dem'o-cles
De-moc'o-on
De-moc'ra-tes
De-moc'ri-tus
De-mod'i-ce 4 8
De-mod'o-cus
De-mo'le-on
De-mo'le-us
De'mon
Dem-o-nas'sa
De-mo'nax
Dem-o-ni'ca 1
Dem-o-ni'cus
Dem-o-phan'tus
De-moph'i-lus
Dem'o-phon
De-moph'o-on
De-mop'o-lis
De'mos
De-mos'the-nes 18
De-mos'tra-tus
Dem'y-lus
De-od'a-tus
De-o'is
Der'bi-ces
Der'ce
Der-cen'nus
Der'ce-to, and
Der'ce-tis
Der-cyl'li-das
Der-cyl'lus

DI

Der'cy-nus
Der-sæ'i 3
De-ru-si-æ'i 3
De-sud'a-ba
Deu-ca'li-on 28
Deu-ce'ti-us 10
Deu'do-rix
Dex-am'e-ne
Dex-am'e-nus
Dex-ip'pus
Dex-ith'e-a
Dex'i-us
Di'a 1 7
Di-ac-o-pe'na
Di-ac-tor'i-des
Di-æ'us
Di-a-du-me-ni-a'nus
Di'a-gon, and Di'a-gum
Di-ag'o-ras
Di-a'lis
Di-al'lus
Di-a-mas-ti-go'sis
Di-a'na 7
Di-an'a-sa
Di-a'si-a 11
Di-cæ'a
Di-cæ'us
Di'ce 8
Dic-e-ar'chus
Di-ce'ne-us
Dic'o-mas
Dic'tæ
Dic-tam'num, and
Dic-tyn'na
Dic-ta'tor
Dic-tid-i-en'ses
Dic-tyn'na
Dic'tys
Did'i-us
Di'do
Did'y-ma
Did-y-mæ'us
Did-y-ma'on
Did'y-me 6 8
Did'y-mum
Did'y-mus
Di-en'e-ces
Di-es'pi-ter
Di-gen'ti-a 10
Dig'ma
Di'i 3 4
Di-mas'sus
Di-nar'chus 12
Di-nol'o-chus
Din i-æ 4
Din'i-as
Din'i-che 12
Di-noch'a-res
Di-noc'ra-tes
Di-nod'o-chus
Di-nom'e-nes
Di'non
Di-nos'the-nes
Di-nos'tra-tus
Di-o'cle-a
Di'o-cles
Di-o-cle-ti-a'nus
Di-o-cle'ti-an (Eng.)
Di-o-do'rus
Di-o'e-tas
Di og'e-nes
Di-o-ge'ni-a
Di-og'e-nus
Di-og-ne'tus
Di-o-me'da
Di-o-me'des¶
Di-o-me'don
Di'on 3
Di-o-næ'a
Di-o'ne
Di-o-nys'i-a 11
Di-o-ny-si'a-des

* See IPHIGENIA.—

"Neptune, who shakes the earth, his daughter gave,
Cymopolia, to reward the brave."

COOKE'S *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 1132.

† *Cytherea.*—

"Behold a nymph arise, divinely fair,
Whom to *Cythera* first the surges bear;
And *Aphrodite*, from the foam, her name,
Among the race of gods and men the same:
And *Cytherea* from *Cythera* came."

COOKE'S *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 299.

‡ *Cytheris.*—

"————————Mere poetry————
Your Roman wits, your Gallus and Tibullus,
Have taught you this from *Cytheris* and Delia."

DRYDEN, *All for Love.*

§ *Delphi.*—This word was, formerly, universally written *Delphos*; till Mr. Cumberland, a gentleman no less remarkable for his classical erudition than his dramatic abilities, in his *Widow of Delphi*, rescued it from the vulgarity in which it had been so long involved.

¶ *Diomedes.*—All words ending in *edes* have the same ac-

DO

Di-o-nys'i-as 11
Di-o-nys'i-des
Di-o-nys-i-o-do'rus
Di-o-nys'i-on 11
Di-o-ny-sip'o-lis
Di-o-nys'i-us 11
Di-oph'a-nes
Di-o-phan'tus
Di-o-pi'tes
Di-o-pœ'nus
Di-op'o-lis
Di-o'res
Di-o-ryc'tus
Di-o-scor'i-des
Di-os'co-rus*
Di-o-scu'ri† 3
Di-os'pa-ge
Di-os'po-lis
Di-o-ti'me 1 8
Di-o-ti'mus
Di-ot're-phes
Di-ox-ip'pe
Di-ox-ip'pus
Di-pæ'æ
Diph'i-las
Diph'i-lus
Di-phor'i-das
Di-pœ'næ
Dip'sas
Di'ræ
Dir'ce
Dir-cen'na
Dir'phi-a
Dis-cor'di-a
Dith-y-ram'bus
Dit'a-ni 3
Div-i-ti'a-cus
Di'vus Fid'i-us
Di-yl'lus
Do-be'res
Doc'i-lis
Doc'i-mus 24
Do'cle-a
Do-do'na
Dod-o-næ'us
Do-do'ne
Do-don'i-des
Do'i-i 4
Dol-a-bel'la
Dol-i-cha'on
Dol'i-che 1 12
Do'li-us
Dol-o-me'na
Do'lon
Do-lon'ci 3
Dol'o-pes
Do-lo'phi-on
Do-lo'pi-a
Do'lops
Dom-i-du'cus
Do-min'i-ca
Do-mit'i-a 10
Do-mit-i-a'nus
Do-mit'i-an (Eng.)
Dom-i-til'la
Do-mit'i-us 10
Do-na'tus
Don-i-la'us
Do-nu'ca
Do-ny'sa
Do-rac'te
Do'res
Dor'i-ca 4 7
Dor'i-cus
Do-ri-en'ses
Dor'i-las
Dor-i-la'us
Do'ri-on
Do'ris
Do-ris'cus
Do'ri-um
Do'ri-us
Do-ros'to-rum
Dor-sen'nus
Dor'so
Do'rus
Do-ry'a-sus 6

EB

Do-ry'clus
Dor-y-læ'um, and
Dor-y-læ'us
Dor'y-las
Dor-y-la'us
Do-rys'sus
Dos'ci 3
Do-si'a-des
Dos-se'nus
Dot'a-das
Do'to
Do'tus
Dox-an'der
Dra-ca'nus
Dra'co
Dra-con'ti-des
Dra'cus
Dran'ces
Dran-gi-a'na 7
Dra'pes
Drep'a-na, and
Drep'a-num
Drim'a-chus
Dri-op'i-des
Dri'os
Dro'i 3
Dro-mæ'us
Drop'i-ci 4
Dro'pi-on
Dru-en'ti-us, and
Dru-en'ti-a 10
Dru'ge-ri 3
Dru'i-dæ
Dru'ids (Eng.)
Dru-sil'la Liv'i-a
Dru'so
Dru'sus
Dry'a-des
Dry'ads (Eng.)
Dry-an-ti'a-des
Dry-an'ti-des
Dry-mæ'a
Dry'mo
Dry'mus
Dry'o-pe
Dry-o-pe'i-a 5
Dry'o-pes
Dry'o-pis, and
Dry-op'i-da
Dry'ops
Dryp'e-tis
Du-ce'ti-us 10
Du-il'li-a
Du-il'li-us Ne'pos
Du-lich'i-um
Dum'no-rix
Du'nax
Du-ra'ti-us 10
Du'ri-us
Du-ro'ni-a
Du-um'vi-ri 4
Dy-a-gon'das
Dy-ar-den'ses
Dy'mæ
Dy-mæ'i 3
Dy'mas
Dym'nus
Dy-nam'e-ne
Dyn-sa'te
Dy'ras 6
Dy-ras'pes
Dyr-rach'i-um
Dy-sau'les
Dys-ci-ne'tus
Dy-so'rum
Dys-pon'ti-i 4

E.

E'A-NES
E-a'nus
E-ar'i-nus
E-a'si-um
Eb'do-me
E-bor'a-cum

EL

Eb-u-ro'nes
Eb'u-sus
Ec-a-me'da
Ec-bat'a-na
Ec-e-chir'i-a
Es-e-kir'i-a
E-chec'ra-tes
E-kek'ra-tes
Ech-e-da'mi-a 30
E-chel'a-tus
E-chel'ta
Ech'e-lus
E-chem'bro-tus
E-che'mon
Ech'e-mus
Ech-e-ne'us
Ech'e-phron
E-chep'o-lus
E-ches'tra-tus
E-chev-e-then'ses
E-chid'na
Ech-i-do'rus
E-chin'a-des
E-chi'non
E-chi'nus
Ech-i-nus'sa
E-chi'on 29
Ech-i-on'i-des
Ech-i-o'ni-us
Ech'o
E-des'sa, E-de'sa
E-dis'sa
E'don
E-do'ni 3
E-dyl'i-us
E-e'ti-on 10
E-gel'i-das
E-ge'ri-a
E-ges-a-re'tus
Eg-e-si'nus
E-ges'ta
Eg-na'ti-a 10
Eg-na'ti-us 10
E-i'on 26
E-i'o-nes
E-i-o'ne-us
E-jo'ne-us
El-a-bon'tas
E-læ'a
E-læ'us
El-a-ga-ba'lus, or
El-a-gab'a-lus
El-a-i'tes
E-la'i-us
El-a-phi-æ'a
El'a-phus
El-a-phe-bo'li-a
El-ap-to'ni-us
E-la'ra
El-a-te'a
E-la'tus
E-la'ver
E'le-a
E-le-a'tes
E-lec'tra
E-lec'træ
E-lec'tri-des
E-lec'try-on
E-le'i
El-e-le'us
E'le-on
El-e-on'tum
El-e-phan'tis
El-e-phan-toph'a-gi
El-e-phe'nor
El-e-po'rus
E'le-us
E-leu'chi-a
El-eu-sin'i-a 22
E-leu'sis
E-leu'ther
E-leu'the ræ
El-eu-the'ri-a
E-leu'tho
E-leu-ther-o-cil'i-ces
E-lic'i-us 10 24
El-i-en'sis, and E-li'a-ca

EP

El-i-me'a
E'lis
El-is-pha'si-i 4
E-lis'sa
E-lis'sus
El-lo'pi a
E-lo'rus
E'los
El-pe'nor
El-pi-ni'ce
El-u-i'na
El'y-ces
El-y-ma'is
El'y-mi 3
El'y-mus
El'y-rus
E-lys'i-um
E-ma'thi-a
E-ma'thi-on
Em'ba-tum
Em-bo-li'ma
E-mer'i-ta
E-mes'sa, and E-mis'sa
Em-me'li-us
E-mo'da
E-mo'dus
Em-ped'o-cles
Em-pe-ra'mus
Em-po'clus
Em-po'ri-a
Em-pu'sa
En-cel'a-dus
En-chel'e-æ 12
En'de-is
En-de'ra
En-dym'i-on
E-ne'ti
En-gy'um
En-i-en'ses
En-i-o'pe-us
E-nip'e-us
E-nis'pe 8
En'na
En'ni-a
En'ni-us
En'no-mus
En-nos-i-gæ'us
En'o-pe
E'nops
E'nos
En-o-sich'thon
E-not-o-cœ'tæ
En-tel'la
En-tel'lus
En-y-a'li-us
E-ny'o 6
E'o-ne
E'os
E-o'us
E-pa'gris
E-pam-i-non'das
Ep-an-tel'i-i 4
E-paph-ro-di'tus
Ep'a-phus
Ep-as-nac'tus
E-peb'o-lus
E-pe'i 3
E-pe'us
Eph'e-sus
Eph'e-tæ
Eph-i-al'tes
Eph'o-ri 3
Eph'o-rus
Eph'y-ra
Ep-i-cas'te
Ep-i-cer'i-des
Ep-i-cha'i-des
E-pich'a-ris
Ep-i-char'mus
Ep'i-cles
Ep-i-cli'des
E-pic'ra-tes
Ep-ic-te'tus
Ep-i-cu'rus
E-pic'y-des 24
Ep-i-dam'nus
Ep-i-daph'ne

ER

Ep-i-dau'ri-a
Ep-i-dau'rus
E-pid'i-us
Ep-i-do'tæ
E-pig'e-nes
E-pig'e-us
E-pig'o-ni 3
E-pig'o-nus
E-pi'i, and E-pe'i
E-pil'a-ris
Ep-i-mel'i-des
E-pim'e-nes
Ep-i-men'i-des
Ep-i-me'the-us
Ep-i-me'this
E-pi'o-chus 12
E-pi'o-ne 8
E-piph'a-nes
Ep-i-pha'ni-us
E-pi'rus
E-pis'tro-phus
E-pit'a-des
E'pi-um
Ep'o-na
E-po'pe-us
Ep-o-red'o-rix
Ep'u-lo
E-pyt'i-des
Ep'y-tus
E-qua-jus'ta
E-quic'o-lus
E-quir'i-a
E-quo-tu'ti-cum
Er'a-con
E-ræ'a
Er-a-si'nus
Er-a-sip'pus
Er-a-sis'tra-tus
Er'a-to
Er-a-tos'the-nes
Er-a-tos'tra-tus
E-ra'tus
Er-bes'sus
Er'e-bus
E-rech'the-us
E-rem'ri 3
E-re'mus
Er-e-ne'a
E-res'sa
E-rech'thi-des
E-re'sus
E-re'tri-a
E-re'tum
Er-eu-tha'li-on 29
Er'ga-ne
Er-gen'na
Er'gi-as
Er-gi'nus
Er-gin'nus
Er-i-bœ'a
E-rib'o-tes
Er-i-ce'tes
E-rich'tho
Er-ich-tho'ni-us
Er-i-cin'i-um
Er-i-cu'sa
E-rid'a-nus‡
E-rig'o-ne
E-rig'o-nus
Er-i-gy'us
E-ril'lus
E-rin'des
E-rin'na
E-rin'nys
E-ri'o-pis
E-riph'a-nis
E-riph'i-das
Er-i-phy'le
E'ris
Er-i-sich'thon
Er'i-thus
E-rix'o
E-ro'chus
E-ro'pus, and
Ær'o-pas
E'ros
E-ros'tra-tus

centuation; as *Archimedes*, *Diomedes*, &c. The same may be observed of words ending in *icles* and *ocles*; as *Iphicles*, *Damocles*, *Androcles*, &c. See the *Terminational Vocabulary*.

* *Dioscorus*.—An heresiarch of the fifth century.

† *Dioscuri*.—The name given to Castor and Pollux, from the Greek Διὸς and Κῦρος pro Κόρος, the sons of Jove.

‡ *Eridanus*.—

"Alpheus and *Eridanus* the strong,
That rises deep, and stately rolls along."
COOKE'S *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 520.

EU

E-ro/ti-a 10
Er-ru/ca
Er/se
Er/xi-as
Er/y-mas
E-ryb/i-um
Er-y-ci/na
Er-y-man/this
Er-y-man/thus
E-rym/næ
E-rym/ne-us
Er/y-mus
Er-y-the/a*
Er-y-thi/ni 4
Er/y-thra
Er/y-thræ
E-ryth/ri-on
E-ryth/ros
E/ryx
E-ryx/o
E-ser/nus
Es-quil/i-æ, and
Es-qui-li/nus
Es-sed/o-nes
Es/su-i 3
Es/u-la
Es-ti-ai/a 7
Et-e-ar/chus
E-te/o-cles
E-te/o-clus
Et-e-o-cre/tæ
E-te/o-nes
E-te-o/ne-us
Et-e-o-ni/cus 30
E-te/si-æ 11
E-tha/li-on 29
E-the/le-um
Eth/o-da
E-the/mon
E/ti-as 10
E/tis
E-tru/ri-a
Et/y-lus
Eu/ba-ges
Eu-ba/tas
Eu/bi-us
Eu-bœ/a 7
Eu-bo/i-cus
Eu/bo-te
Eu/bo-tes
Eu-bu/le 8
Eu-bu/li-des
Eu-bu/lus
Eu-ce/rus
Eu-che/nor
Eu/chi-des
Eu-cli/des
Eu/clid. (Eng.)
Eu/clus
Eu/cra-te
Eu/cra-tes
Eu/cri-tus
Euc-te/mon
Euc-tre/si-i 4
Eu-dæ/mon
Eu-dam/i-das
Eu/da-mus
Eu-de/mus
Eu-do/ci-a
Eu-doc/i-mus
Eu-do/ra
Eu-do/rus
Eu-dox/i-a
Eu-dox/us
Eu-e-mer/i-das
Eu-ga/ne-i 3
Eu-ge/ni-a 20
Eu-ge/ni-us
Eu/ge-on
Eu-hem/e-rus
Eu/hy-drum

EU

Eu/hy-us
Eu-lim/e-ne
Eu-ma/chi-us 12
Eu-mæ/us
Eu-me/des
Eu-me/lis
Eu-me/lus
Eu/me-lus (King)
Eu/me-nes†
Eu-me/ni-a
Eu-men/i-des
Eu-me-nid/i-a
Eu-me/ni-us
Eu-mol/pe
Eu-mol/pi-dæ
Eu-mol/pus
Eu-mon/i-des
Eu-næ/us
Eu-na/pi-us
Eu-no/mi-a
Eu/no-mus
Eu/nus
Eu/ny-mos
Eu/o-ras
Eu-pa/gi-um
Eu-pal/a-mon
Eu-pal/a-mus
Eu/pa-tor
Eu-pa-to/-ri-a
Eu-pei/thes
Eu/pha-es
Eu-phan/tus
Eu-phe/me
Eu-phe/mus
Eu-phor/bus
Eu-pho/ri-on
Eu-phra/nor
Eu-phra/tes
Eu/phron
Eu-phros/y-ne
Eu-plæ/a, or Eu-plœ/a
Eu/po-lis
Eu-pom/pus
Eu-ri-a-nas/sa
Eu-rip/i-des
Eu-ri/pus
Eu-ro/mus
Eu-ro/pa 7
Eu-ro-pæ/us
Eu/rops
Eu/ro-pus
Eu-ro/tas
Eu-ro/to
Eu/rus
Eu-ry/a-le 8
Eu-ry/a-lus
Eu-ryb/a-tes
Eu-ryb/i-a
Eu-ry-bi/a-des
Eu-ryb/i-us
Eu-ry-cle/a
Eu/ry-cles
Eu-ry-cli/des
Eu-ryc/ra-tes
Eu-ry-crat/i-das
Eu-ryd/a-mas
Eu-ryd/a-me
Eu-ry-dam/i-das
Eu-ryd/i-ce
Eu-ry-ga/ni-a
Eu-ry/le-on
Eu-ryl/o-chus
Eu-rym/a-chus
Eu-rym/e-de
Eu-rym/e-don
Eu-rym/e-nes
Eu-ryn/o-me
Eu-ryn/o-mus
Eu-ry/o-ne
Eu/ry-pon
Eu-ryp/y-le

FA

Eu-ryp/y-lus
Eu-rys/the-nes
Eu-rys-then/i-dæ
Eu-rys/the-us
Eu/ry-te
Eu-ryt/e-æ
Eu-ryt/e-le
Eu-ryth/e-mis
Eu-ryth/i-on, and
Eu-ryt/i-on 11
Eu/ry-tis
Eu/ry-tus
Eu-se/bi-a
Eu-se/bi-us
Eu/se-pus
Eu-sta/thi-us
Eu-sto/li-a
Eu-sto/li-us
Eu-tæ/a 7
Eu-tel/i-das
Eu-ter/pe
Eu-tha/li-a‡
Eu-tha/li-us
Eu-thyc/ra-tes
Eu-thy-de/mus
Eu-thy/mus
Eu-trap/e-lus
Eu-tro/pi-a
Eu-tro/pi-us
Eu/ty-ches
Eu-tych/i-de
Eu-tych/i-des
Eu/ty-phron
Eu-xan/thi-us
Eux/e-nus
Eu-xi/nus Pon/tus
Eu-xip/pe
E-vad/ne
Ev/a-ges
E-vag/o-ras
E-vag/o-re
E/van
E-van/der
E-van/ge-lus
Ev-an-gor/i-des
E-van/thes
E-var/chus
E/vas
E/vax
E-vel/thon
E-vem/e-rus
E-ve/nus
Ev-e-phe/nus
Ev/e-res
E-ver/ge-tæ
E-ver/ge-tes
E-vip/pe 8
E-vip/pus
Ex-a/di-us
Ex-æ/thes
Ex-ag/o-nus
Ex-om/a-træ

F.

FAB/A-RIS
Fa/bi-a 7
Fa-bi-a/ni 3
Fa/bi-i 4
Fa/bi-us
Fab-ra-te/ri-a
Fa-bric/i-us 24
Fa-bul/la
Fa/dus
Fæs/u-læ
Fal-cid/i-a
Fa-le/ri-i 4
Fal-e-ri/na
Fa-ler/nus

FU

Fa-lis/ci 3
Fa-lis/cus
Fa/ma
Fan/ni-a
Fan/ni-i 4
Fan/ni-us
Far/fa-rus
Fas/ce-lis
Fas-cel/li-na
Fau-cu/i-a
Fau/la
Fau/na
Fau-na/li-a
Fau/ni 3
Fau/nus
Fau/sta
Fau-sti/na 3
Fau/sti-tas
Fau/stu-lus
Fau/tus
Fa-ven/ti-a 10
Fa-ve/ri-a
Fa/vo
Feb/ru-a
Fec-i-a/les
Fel/gi-nas
Fen-es-tel/la
Fe-ra/li-a
Fer-en-ta/num, and
Fe-ren/tum
Fe-re/tri-us
Fe-ro/ni-a
Fes-cen/ni-a
Fes/tus
Fi-bre/nus
Fi-cul/ne-a
Fi-de/na
Fi-de/næ
Fi-den/ti-a 10
Fi/des
Fi-dic/u-læ
Fim/bri-a
Fir/mi-us
Fis-cel/lus
Fla-cel/li-a
Flac/cus
Fla-cil/la Æ/li-a
Fla-min/-i-a
Fla-min/i-us, or
Flam-i-ni/nus
Fla/vi-a
Fla-vi-a/num
Fla-vin/i-a
Fla-vi-ob/ri-ga
Fla/vi-us
Flo/ra
Flo-ra/li-a
Flo/rus
Flo-ri-a/nus
Flu-o/ni-a
Fo/li-a
Fon-te/i-a 5
Fon-te/i-us Cap/i-to
For/mi-æ
For-mi-a/num
For/nax
For-tu/na
For/u-li
Fo/rum Ap/pi-i
Fran/ci 3
Fre-gel/la 7
Fre-ge/næ
Fren-ta/ni 3
Frig/i-dus
Fris/i-i 4
Fron/ti-nus
Fron/to
Fru/si-no
Fu-ci/na
Fu-ci/nus
Fu-fid/i-us

GA

Fu/fi-us Gem/i-nus
Ful-gi-na/tes
Ful-gi/nus
Ful/li-num, and
Ful/gi-num
Ful/vi-a
Ful/vi-us
Fun-da/nus
Fun/di 3
Fu/ri-a
Fu/ri-æ
Fu/ri-i 4
Fu-ri/na
Fu-ri/næ
Fu/ri-us
Fur/ni-us
Fus/cus
Fu/si-a 11
Fu/si-us 10

G.

GAB/A-LES
Gab/a-za
Ga-be/ne, and Ga-bi-e/ne
Ga-bi-e/nus
Ga/bi-i 4
Ga-bi/na
Ga-bin/i-a
Ga-bin-i-a/nus 20
Ga-bin/i-us
Ga/des, and Gad/i-ra
Gad-i-ta/nus
Gæ-sa/tæ
Gæ-tu/li-a
Gæ-tu/li-cus
Ga-la/bri-i 4
Gal-ac-toph/a-gi 3
Ga-læ/sus
Ga-lan/this
Gal/a-ta 7
Gal/a-tæ
Gal-a-tæ/a, and
Gal-a-thæ/a
Ga-la/ti-a 10
Ga-lax/i-a
Gal/ba
Ga-le/nus
Ga-le/o-læ
Ga-le/ri-a
Ga-le/ri-us
Ga-le/sus
Gal-i-læ/a
Ga-lin-thi-a/di-a
Gal/li 3
Gal/li-a
Gal-li-ca/nus
Gal-li-e/nus
Gal-li-na/ri-a
Gal-lip/o-lis
Gal-lo-græ/ci-a
Gal-lo/ni-us
Gal/lus
Ga-max/us
Ga-me/li-a
Gan-da-ri/tæ
Gan/ga-ma
Gan-gar/i-dæ
Gan/ges
Gan-nas/cus
Gan-y-me/de
Gan-y-me/des
Gan/y-mede (Eng.)
Ga-ræ/i-cum
Gar-a-man/tes
Gar-a-man/tis
Gar/a-mas
Gar/a-tas
Ga-re/a-tæ

* *Erythea.*—
"Chrysaor, Love the guide, Callirŏe led,
Daughter of Ocean, to the genial bed,
Whence Geryon sprung, fierce with his triple head;
Whom Hercules laid breathless on the ground
In *Erythea*, which the waves surround."
COOKE'S *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 523.

† *Eumenes.*—It is not a little surprising that so elegant a writer as Hughes should, throughout the whole tragedy of the *Siege of Damascus*, accent this word on the penultimate syllable; especially as there is not a single proper name, of more than two syllables, in the Greek or Latin languages, of this termination, which has the penultimate syllable long. Lee has done the same in the tragedy of *Alexander*, which would lead us to suppose there is something naturally repugnant to an English ear in the antepenultimate accentuation of these words, and something agreeable in the penultimate.

‡ *Euthalia.*—Labbe observes, that this word does not come from the muse *Thalia*, as some suppose, but from the masculine *Euthalius*, as *Eulatia*, *Eumenia*, *Eustolia*, *Eutropia*, *Emmelia*, &c., which are professedly accented on the antepenultimate.—See Rule 29.

GL

Ga-re-ath/y-ra
Gar-ga/nus*
Gar-ga/phi-a
Gar/ga-ra 7
Gar/ga-ris
Ga-ril/i-us
Gar-git/ti-us
Ga-ri/tes
Ga-rum/na
Gas/tron
Gath/e-æ 4
Ga-the/a-tas
Gau/lus, Gau/le-on
Gau/rus
Ga/us, Ga/os
Ge-ben/na 9
Ge-dro/si-a 11
Ge-ga/ni-i 4
Ge/la
Ge-la/nor
Gel/li-a
Gel/li-as
Gel/li-us
Ge/lo, Ge/lon
Ge/lo-i 3
Ge-lo/nes, Ge-lo/ni
Ge/los
Ge-min/i-us
Gem/i-nus
Ge-na/bum
Ge-nau/ni
Ge-ne/na
Ge-ni/sus
Ge/ni-us
Gen/se-ric
Gen/ti-us 10
Gen/u-a
Ge-nu/ci-us 10
Ge-nu/sus
Ge-nu/ti-a 11
Ge-or/gi-ca
Geor/gics (Eng.)
Ge-phy/ra
Ge-phyr/æ-i 3
Ge-ra/ni-a
Ge-ran/thræ
Ge-res/ti-cus
Ger/gi-thum 9
Ger-go/bi-a
Ge/ri-on
Ger-ma/ni-a
Ger-man/i-cus
Ger-ma/ni-i 4
Ge-ron/thræ
Ger/rhæ
Ge/rus, and Ger/rhus
Ge/ry-on 9, and
Ge-ry/o-nes
Ges/sa-tæ
Ges/sus
Ge/ta 9
Ge/tæ
Ge-tu/li-a
Gi-gan/tes
Gi-gar/tum
Gi/gis
Gil/do
Gil/lo
Gin-da/nes
Gin/des
Gin/ge
Gin-gu/num
Gip/pi-us
Gis/co
Gla-di-a-to/ri-i 4
Gla/nis
Glaph/y-re, and
Glaph/y-ra
Glaph/y-rus
Glau/ce
Glau-cip/pe

GY

Glau-cip/pus
Glau/con
Glau-con/o-me
Glau-co/pis
Glau/cus
Glau/ti-as
Gli/con
Glis/sas
Glyc/e-ra
Gly-ce/ri-um
Gly/con
Glym/pes
Gna/ti-a 13 10
Gni/dus
Gnos/si-a 10
Gnos/sis
Gnos/sus
Gob-a-nit/i-o 10
Go/bar
Gob/a-res
Gob/ry-as
Gol/gi
Gom/phi
Go-na/tas
Go-ni/a-des
Go-nip/pus
Go-nœs/sa
Go-nus/sa
Gor-di-a/nus
Gor/di-um
Gor/di-us
Gor-ga/sus
Gor/ge 8
Gor/gi-as
Gor/go
Gor/go-nes
Gor-go/ni-a
Gor-go/ni-us
Gor-goph/o-ne
Gor-goph/o-ra
Gor/gus
Gor-gyth/i-on
Gor/tu-æ
Gor/tyn
Gor-ty/na
Gor-tyn/i-a
Gor/tys
Got/thi 3
Grac/chus 12
Gra-di/vus
Græ/ci 3
Græ/ci-a 11
Græ/ci-a Mag/na
Græ-ci/nus
Græ/cus
Gra/i-us
Gra-ni/cus, or
Gran/i-cus†
Gra/ni-us
Gra/ti-æ 10
Gra-ti-a/nus 21
Gra-tid/i-a
Gra/ti-on 11
Gra/ti-us 10
Gra/vi-i 4
Gra-vis/cæ
Gra/vi-us
Gre-go/ri-us
Grin/nes
Gro/phus
Gryl/lus
Gry-ne/um
Gry-ne/us
Gry-ni/um
Gy/a-rus, and Gy/a-ros
Gy/as
Gy-gæ/us
Gy/ge
Gy/ges 9
Gy/es
Gy-lip/pus

HA

Gym-na/si-a 11
Gym-na/si-um 11
Gym-ne/si-æ 11
Gym/ne-tes
Gym-nos-o-phis/tæ
Jim-nos/o-phists
(Eng.) 9
Gy-næ/ce-as
Gyn-æ-co-thœ/nas
Gyn/des
Gy-the/um

H.

HA/BIS
Ha-dri-a-nop/o-lis
Ha-dri-a/nus 23
Ha-dri-at/i-cum
Hæ/mon
Hæ-mo/ni-a
Hæ/mus
Ha/ges
Hag/no
Hag-nag/o-ra
Ha-læ/sus, and
Ha-le/sus
Hal/a-la
Hal-cy/o-ne 8
Ha/les
Ha-le/si-us 11
Ha/li-a
Ha-li-ac/mon 21
Ha-li-ar/tus 21
Hal-i-car-nas/sus
Ha-lyc/y-æ 11 24
Ha-li/e-is
Ha-lim/e-de
Hal-ir-rho/ti-us 10
Hal-i-ther/sus
Ha/li-us 20
Hal i-zo/nes 21
Hal/mus
Hal-my-des/sus
Ha-loc/ra-tes
Ha-lo/ne
Hal-on-ne/sus
Ha-lo/ti-a 10
Ha-lo/tus
Ha/lus
Hal-y-æ/tus
Hal-y-at/tes
Ha/lys
Ha-lyz/i-a 11
Ham-a-dry/a-des
Ha-max/i-a
Ha-mil/car
Ham/mon
Han/ni-bal
Har/ca-lo
Har-ma-te/li-a
Har/ma-tris
Ha-mil/lus
Har-mo/di-us
Har-mo/ni-a
Har-mon/i-des
Har/pa-gus
Har-pal/i-ce
Har-pa/li-on
Har/pa-lus
Har-pal/y-ce 8
Har-pal/y-cus
Har/pa-sa
Har/pa-sus
Har-poc/ra-tes
Har-py/i-æ 4
Har/pies (Eng.)
Ha-ru/spex
Has/dru-bal
Ha-te/ri-us

HE

Hau/sta-nes
Heb/do-le
He/be 8
He-be/sus
He/brus
Hec/a-le
Hec-a-le/si-a
Hec-a-me/de
Hec-a-tæ/us
Hec/a-te 8, or
Hec/ate (Eng.)
Hec-a-te/si-a 11
Hec-a-tom-bo/i-a
Hec-a-tom-pho/ni-a
Hec-a-tom/po-lis
Hec-a-tom/py-los
Hec/tor
Hec/u-ba
Hed/i-la
He-don/a-cum
Hed/u-i 3
He-dym/e-les
He-gel/o-chus
He-ge/mon‡
Heg-e-si/nus
Heg-e-si/a-nax
He-ge/si-as
Heg-e-sil/o-chus
Heg-e-sin/o us
Heg-e-sip/pus
Heg-e-sip/y-le
Heg-e-sis/tra tus
Heg-e-tor/i-des
Hel/e-na 7
He-le/ni-a
He-le/nor
Hel/e-nus
He-ler/ni Lu/cus
He-li/a-des
He-li-as/tæ
Hel-i-ca/on
Hel/i-ce
Hel/i-con
Hel-i-co-ni/a-des
Hel-i-co/nis
He-li-o-do/rus 21
He-li-o-gab/a-lus§
He-li-op/o-lis
He-lis/son
He/li-us
He-lix/us
Hel-lan/i-ce
Hel-lan/i-cus
Hel-la-noc/ra-tes
Hel/las
Hel/le 8
Hel/len
Hel-le/nes
Hel-le-spon/tus
Hel-lo/pi-a
Hel-lo/ti-a 10
He-lo/ris
He-lo/rum, and
He-lo/rus
He/los
He-lo/tæ, and He-lo/tes
He/lum
Hel-ve/ti-a 10
Hel-ve/ti-i 4
Hel/vi-a
Hel/vi-i 4
Hel-vi/na
Hel/vi-us Cin/na
Hel/y-mus
He-ma/thi-on
He-mith/e-a
He/-mon
He/mus
Hen/e-ti 3
He-ni/o-chi 3
He-phæs/ti-a

HE

He-phæs/ti-i 4
He-phæs/ti-o
He-phæs/ti-on 11
Hep-ta-pho/nos
Hep-tap/o-lis
Hep-tap/y-los
He/ra 7
Her-a-cle/a
Her-a-cle/i-a
He-rac/le-um
He-rac-le-o/tes
Her-a-cli/dæ
Her-a-cli/dis
Her-a-cli/des
Her-a-cli/tus||
He-rac/li-us
He-ræ/a
He-ræ/um
Her-bes/sus
Her-ce/i-us
Her-cu-la/ne-um
Her/cu-les
Her-cu/le-um
Her-cu/le-us
Her-cy/na
Her-cyn/i-a
Her-do/ni-a
Her-do/ni-us
He-ren/ni-us Se-ne/ci-o
He/re-us
He-ril/lus
Her/i lus
Her/ma-chus
Her/mæ
Her-mæ/a
Her-mæ/um
Her-mag/o-ras
Her-man-du/ri
Her-man/ni
Her-maph-ro-di/tus
Her-ma-the/na
Her-me/as
Her-me/i-as
Her/mes
Her-me-si/a-nax
Her-mi/as
Her-min/i-us
Her-mi/o-ne
Her-mi-o/ni-æ
Her-mi-on/i-cus Si/nus
Her-mip/pus
Her-moc/ra-tes
Her-mo-do/rus
Her-mog/e-nes
Her-mo-la/us
Her-mo-ti/mus
Her-mun-du/ri
Her/mus
Her/ni-ci 4
He/ro
He-ro/des
He-ro-di-a/nus 21
He-rod/i-cus
He-rod/o-tus
Her/o-es
He-ro/is
He/ron
He-roph/i-la
He-roph/i-lus
He-ros/tra-tus
Her/pa
Her/se
Her-sil/i-a
Her/tha, and Her/ta
Her/u-li
He-sæ/nus
He-si/o-dus
He/zhe-od (Eng.) 10
He-si/o-ne
Hes-pe/ri-a
Hes-per/i-des

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* *Garganus.*—
"And high *Garganus*, on the Apulian plain,
Is mark'd by sailors from the distant main."
WILKIE, *Epigoniad.*

† *Granicus.*—As Alexander's passing the river *Granicus* is a common subject of history, poetry, and painting, it is not wonderful that the common ear should have given into a pronunciation of this word more agreeable to English analogy than the true classical accent on the penultimate syllable. The accent on the first syllable is now so fixed, as to make the other pronunciation savor of pedantry.—See ANDRONICUS.

‡ *Hegemon.*—Gouldman and Holyoke accent this word on the antepenultimate syllable, but Labbe and Lempriere, more classically, on the penultimate.

§ *Heliogabalus.*—This word is accented on the penultimate syllable by Labbe and Lempriere; but, in my opinion more agreeably to the general ear, by Ainsworth, Gouldman and Holyoke, on the antepenultimate.

|| *Heraclitus.*—This name of the weeping philosopher is so frequently contrasted with that of Democritus, the laughing philosopher, that we are apt to pronounce both with the same accent; but all our prosodists are uniform in giving the antepenultimate accent to the latter, and the penultimate to the former word.

HI

Hes/pe-ris
Hes-per/i-tis
Hes/pe-rus
Hes/ti-a
Hes-ti-æ/a 7
He/sus
He-sych/i-a
He-sych/i-us
He-tric/u-lum
He-tru/ri-a
Heu-rip/pa
Hex-ap/y-lum
Hi-ber/ni-a, and
Hy-ber/ni-a
Hi-bril/des
Hic-e-ta/on 24
His-e-ta/on
Hi-ce/tas
Hi-emp/sal
Hi/e-ra
Hi-e-rap/o-lis
Hi/e-rax
Hi/e-ro
Hi-e-ro-ce/pi-a
Hi-er/o-cles
Hi-e-ro-du/lum
Hi-er-om/ne-mon
Hi-e-ro-ne/sos
Hi-e-ron·i-ca 30
Hi-e-ron/i-cus
Hi-e-ron/y-mus
Hi-e-roph/i-lus
Hi-e-ro-sol/y-ma
Hig-na/ti-a Vi/a
Hi-la/ri-a
Hi-la/ri-us
Hi-mel/la
Him/e-ra
Hi-mil/co
Hip-pag/o-ras
Hip-pal/ci-mus
Hip/pa-lus
Hip-par/chi-a 12
Hip-par/chus
Hip-pa-ri/nus
Hip-pa/ri-on
Hip/pa-sus
Hip/pe-us
Hip/pi 3
Hip/pi-a
Hip/pi-as
Hip/pis
Hip/pi-us
Hip/po
Hip-pob/o-tes
Hip-pob/o-tus
Hip-po-cen-tau/ri
Hip-poc/o-on
Hip-po-cor-ys/tes
Hip-poc/ra-tes
Hip-po-cra/ti-a 11
Hip-po-cre/ne* 7
Hip-pod/a-mas

HO

Hip-pod/a-me
Hip-po-da-mi/a 30
Hip-pod/a-mus
Hip-pod/i-ce
Hip-pod/ro-mus
Hip/po-la
Hip-pol/o-chus
Hip-pol/y-te 8
Hip-pol/y-tus
Hip-pom/a-chus
Hip-pom/e-don
Hip-pom/e-ne
Hip-pom/e-nes
Hip-po-mol/gi
Hip/pon, and Hip/po
Hip-po/na
Hip/po-nax
Hip-po-ni/a-tes
Hip-po/ni-um
Hip-pon/o-us
Hip-pop/o-des
Hip-pos/tra-tus
Hip-pot/a-des
Hip/po-tas, or
Hip/po-tes
Hip-poth/o-e
Hip-poth/o-on
Hip-poth-o-on/tis
Hip-poth/o-us
Hip-po/ti-on 11
Hip-pu/ris
Hip/pus
Hip/si-des
Hi/ra
Hir-pi/ni 4
Hir-pi/nus, Q
Hir/ti-a 10
Hir/ti-us Au/lus
Hir/tus
His/bon
His-pa/ni-a
His-pel/lum
His/po
His-pul/la
His-tas/pes
His/ter Pa-cu/vi-us
His-ti-æ/a
His-ti-æ/o-tis
His-ti-æ/us
His/tri a
Ho/di-us
Hol/o-cron
Ho-me/rus
Ho/mer (Eng.)
Hom/o-le
Ho mo/le-a
Hom-o-lip/pus
Hom-o-lo/i-des
Ho-mon-a-den/ses
Ho-no/ri-us
Ho/ra
Ho-rac/i-tæ 24
Ho/ræ

HY

Hor-a-pol/lo
Ho-ra/ti-us
Hor/ace (Eng.)
Hor/ci-as 10
Hor-mis/das
Ho-ra/tus
Hor-ten/si-a 10
Hor-ti/num
Hor-ten/si-us 10
Hor-to/na
Ho/rus
Hos-til/i-a
Hos-til/i-us
Hun-ne-ri/cus
Hun-ni/a-des
Hy-a-cin/thi-a
Hy-a-cin/thus
Hy/a-des
Hy-ag/nis
Hy/a-la
Hy-am/po-lis
Hy-an/thes
Hy-an/tis
Hy-ar/bi-ta
Hy/as
Hy/bla
Hy-bre/as, or Hyb/re-as†
Hy-bri/a-nes
Hyc/ca-ra
Hy/da, and Hy/de
Hyd/a-ra
Hy-dar/nes
Hy-das/pes
Hy/dra
Hy-dra/mi-a 30
Hy-dra-o/tes
Hy-droch/o-us
Hy-dro-pho/ri-a
Hy/drus
Hy-dru/sa
Hy/e-la
Hy-emp/sal
Hy-et/tus
Hy-ge/i-a
Hy-gi/a-na
Hy-gi/nus
Hy/la, and Hy/las
Hy-lac/i-des
Hy-lac/tor
Hy/læ
Hy-læ/us
Hy/las
Hy/lax
Hyl/i-as
Hyl-la/i-cus
Hyl/lus
Hy-lon/o-me
Hy-loph/a-gi 3
Hym-e-næ/us, and
Hy/men
Hy-met/tus
Hy-pæ/pa
Hy-pæ/si-a 11

IA

Hyp/a-nis
Hyp-a-ri/nus
Hy-pa/tes
Hyp/a-tha
Hy-pe/nor
Hy-pe-ra/on
Hy-per/bi-us
Hyp-er-bo/re-i
Hy-pe/re-a, and
Hy-pe/ri-a
Hyp-e-re/si-a 11
Hy-per/i-des
Hy-pe-ri/on 29
Hyp-erm-nes/tra
Hy-per/o-chus
Hy-per-och/i-des
Hy-phæ/us
Hyp/sa
Hyp-se/a
Hyp-se/nor
Hyp-se/us
Hyp-si-cra-te/a
Hyp-sic/ra-tes
Hyp-sip/y-le
Hyr-ca/ni-a
Hyr-ca/num Ma/re
Hyr-ca/nus
Hyr/i-a
Hy-ri/e-us, and Hyr/e-us
Hyr-mi/na
Hyr/ne-to, and
Hyr/ne-tho
Hyr-nith/i-um
Hyr/ta-cus
Hys/i-a 11
Hys/pa
Hys/sus, and Hys/si 3
Hys-tas/pes
Hys-ti-e/us

I.

I/A
I-ac/chus
I-a/der
I-a-le/mus
I-al/me-nus
I-al/y-sus
I-am/be
I-am/bli-cus
I-am/e-nus
I-am/i-dæ
I-a-ni/ra
I-an/the
I-an/the-a
I-ap-e-ron/i-des
I-ap/e-tus‡
I-a/pis
I-a-pyg/i-a
I-a/pyx
I-ar/bas

IL

I-ar/chas
I-ar/da-nus
I-as/i-des
I-a/si-on 11, and
I-a/si-us
I/a-sus
I-be/ri
I-be/ri-a
I-be/rus
I/bi 3
I/bis
Ib/y-cus
I-ca/ri-a
I-ca/ri-us
Ic/a-rus
Ic/ci-us 10
Ic/e-los
I-ce/ni
Ic/e-tas
Ich/næ
Ich-nu/sa
Ich-o-nu/phis
Ich-thy-oph/a-gi 3
Ich/thys
I-cil/i-us
Ic/i-us 10
I/cos
Ic-ti/nus
I/da
I-dæ/a
I-dæ/us
Id/a-lus
Id-an-thyr/sus
I-dar/nes
I/das
Id/e-a§ 28
I-des/sa
I-dit-a-ri/sus
Id/mon
I-dom/e-ne 8
I-dom-e-ne/us, or
I-dom/e-neus‖
I-do/the-a
I-dri/e-us
I-du/be-da
I-du/me, and Id-u-me/a
I-dy/i-a
I-e/tæ
Ig/e-ni
Ig-na/ti-us 10
Il-a-i/ri
Il/ba
Il-e-ca/o-nes, and
Il-e-ca-o-nen/ses
I-ler/da
Il/i-a, or Rhe/a
I-li/a-ci Lu/di 3
I-li/a-cus
I-li/a-des
Il/i-as
Il/i-on
I-li/o-ne
Il-i-o/ne-us, or

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* *Hippocrene.*—Nothing can be better established than the pronunciation of this word in four syllables according to its original; and yet such is the license of English poets, that they not unfrequently contract it to three. Thus Cooke, *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 9.

"And now to *Hippocrene* resort the fair;
Or, Olmius, to thy sacred spring repair."

And a late translator of the Satires of Persius:

"Never did I so much as sip,
Or wet with *Hippocrene* a lip."

This contraction is inexcusable, as it tends to embarrass pronunciation, and lower the language of poetry.

† *Hybreas.*—Lempriere accents this word on the penultimate syllable; but Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more properly, on the antepenultimate.

‡ *Iapetus.*—"Son of *Iäpetus*, o'er-subtle, go,
And glory in thy artful theft below."
Cooke's *Hesiod.*

§ *Idea.*—This word, as a proper name, I find in no lexicographer but Lempriere. The English appellative, signifying an image in the mind, has uniformly the accent on the second syllable, as in the Greek ἰδέα, in opposition to the Latin, which we generally follow in other cases, and which, in this word, has the penultimate short, in Ainsworth, Labbe, and our best prosodists; and, according to this analogy, *idea* ought to have the accent on the first syllable, and that syllable short, as the first of *idiot*. But when this word is a proper name, as the daughter of Dardanus, I should suppose it ought to fall into the general analogy of pronouncing Greek names, not by accent, but by quantity; and, therefore, that it ought to have the accent on the first syllable; and, according to our own analogy, that syllable ought to be short, unless the penultimate in the Greek is a diphthong, and then, according to general usage, it ought to have the accent.

‖ *Idomeneus.*—The termination of nouns in *eus* was, among the ancients, sometimes pronounced in two syllables, and sometimes, as a diphthong, in one. Thus Labbe tells us, that *Achilleüs*, *Agyleüs*, *Phalareüs*, *Apsirteüs*, are pronounced commonly in four syllables, and *Nereüs*, *Orpheüs*, *Porteüs*, *Tereüs*, in three, with the penultimate syllable short in all; but that these words, when in verse, have generally the diphthong preserved in one syllable:

"Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus." Virg.

He observes, however, that the Latin poets very frequently dissolved the diphthong into two syllables:

"Naiadum cœtu, tantum non Orpheüs Hebrum
Pœnaque respectus, et nunc manet Orpheüs in te."

The best rule, therefore, that can be given to an English reader is, to pronounce words of this termination always with the vowels separated, except an English poet, in imitation of the Greeks, should preserve the diphthong; but, in the present word, I should prefer *I-dom/e-neus* to *I dom-e-ne/us*, whether in verse or prose.

IN

I-li/o-neus*
I-lis/sus
I-lith-y-i/a
Il/i-um, or Il/i-on
Il-lib/e-ris
Il-l[illegible]/u-la
Il-li-tur/gis
Il-lyr/i-cum
Il/ly-ris, and Il-lyr/i-a
Il-lyr/i-cus Si/nus
Il-lyr/i-us
Il/u-a 7
I-lyr/gis
I/lus
I-man-u-en/ti-us 10
Im/a-us†
Im/ba-rus
Im-brac/i-des
Im-bras/i-des
Im/bra-sus
Im/bre-us
Im/bri-us
Im-briv/i-um
Im/bros
In/a-chi 3 12
I-na/chi-a
I-nach/i-dæ
I-nach/i-des
I-na/chi-um
In/a-chus 12
I-nam/a-mes
I-nar/i-me 8
In/a-rus
In-ci-ta/tus
In-da-thyr/sus
In/di-a
In-dig/e-tes
In-dig/e-ti 3
In/dus
I/no 1
I-no/a 7
I-no/pus
I-no/us
I-no/res
In/su-bres
In-ta-pher/nes
In-te-ram/na
In-ter-ca/ti-a 11

IS

In/u-us
I-ny/cus
I/o 1
I-ob/a-tes
I/o-bes
I-o-la/i-a
I/o-las, or I-o-la/us
I-ol/chos
I/o-le 1 8
I/on
I-o/ne 8
I-o/nes
I-o/ni-a
I-o/pas
I/o-pe
I/o-phon
I/os
Ip/e-pæ
Iph-i-a-nas/sa
Iph/i-clus, or Iph/i-cles
I-phic/ra-tes
I-phid/a-mus
Iph-i-de-mi/a
Iph-i-ge-ni/a‡
Iph-i-me-di/a§
I-phim/e-don
Iph-i-me-du/sa
I-phin/o-e 8
I-phin/o-us
I/phis
I-phit/i-on 11
Iph/i-tus
Iph/thi-me
Ip-se/a 29
I/ra 1 7
I-re-ne
Ir-e-næ/us
I-re/sus
I/ris
I/rus
Is/a-das
I-sæ/a 7
I-sæ/us
Is/a-mus
I-san/der
I-sa/pis
I/sar, and Is/a-ra
I/sar, and I-sæ/us

IT

I-sar/chus 12
I-sau/ri-a
I-sau/ri-cus
I-sau/rus
Is che/ni-a 12
Is-cho-la/us
Is-chop/o-lis
Is-com/a chus
Is/i-a 10
Is-de-ger/des
Is-i-do/rus
Is/i-dore (Eng.)
I/sis
Is/ma-rus, and Is/ma-ra
Is-me/ne 8
Is-me/ni-as
Is-men/i-des
Is-me/nus
I-soc/ra-tes
Is/sa 7
Is/se 8
Is/sus
Is/ter, and Is/trus
Ist/hmi-a
Ist/hmi-us
Ist/hmus
Is-ti-æ/o-tis
Is/tri-a
Is-trop/o-lis
I/sus
I-ta/li-a 7
It/a-ly (Eng.)
I-tal/i-ca
I-tal/i-cus
It/a-lus
I-tar/gris
It/e-a 20
I-tem/a-les
Ith/a-ca
I-thob/a-lus
I-tho/me
Ith-o-ma/i-a
I-tho/mus
Ith-y-phal/lus
I-to/ni-a 7
I-to/nus
It-u-ræ/a
I-tu/rum

JU

It/y-lus
It-y-ræ/i 3
I/tys
I-u/lus
Ix ib/a-tæ
Ix-i/on
Ix-i-on/i-des

J.

JA-NIC/U-LUM
Ja/nus
Jar/chas
Ja/son
Jen/i-sus
Je/ra
Je-ro/mus, and
Je-ron/y-mus
Je-ru/sa-lem
Jo-ba/tes
Jo-cas/ta
Jop/pa
Jor-da/nes
Jor-nan/des
Jo-se/phus Fla/vi-us
Jo vi-a/nus
Jo/vi-an (Eng.)
Ju/ba
Ju-dæ/a
Ju-gan/tes
Ju-ga/ri-us
Ju-gur/tha
Ju/li-a 7
Ju-li/a-des
Ju-li-a/nus
Ju/li-an (Eng.)
Ju/li-i 4
Ju-li-o-ma/gus
Ju-li-op/o-lis
Ju/lis
Ju/li-us Cæ/sar
Ju/ni-a 7
Ju/no
Ju-no-na/li-a
Ju-no/nes
Ju-no/ni-a

LA

Ju-no/nis
Ju/pi-ter
Jus-ti/nus
Ju-tur/na
Ju-ve-na/lis
Ju/ve-nal (Eng.)
Ju-ven/tas
Ju-ver/na, or Hi-ber/ni-a

L.

LA-AN/DER
La-ar/chus
Lab/a-ris
Lab/da
Lab/da-cus
Lab/da-lon
La/be-o
La-be/ri-us
La-bi/ci 4
La-bi/cum
La-bi-e/nus
Lab-i-ne/tus
La-bo/bi-us
La-bob/ri-gi 3
La-bo/tas
La-bra/de-us
Lab-y-rin/thus
La-cæ/na
Lac-e-dæ/mon
Lac-e-dæ-mo/ni-i
Lac-e-dæm/o-nes
Lac-e-de-mo/ni-ans (Eng.)
La-cer/ta
Lach/a-res
La/ches 1 12
Lach/e-sis‖
Lac/i-das
La-ci/des
La-cin/i-a
La-cin-i-en/ses
La-cin/i-um
Lac/mon
La/co 1
La-cob/ri-ga

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* *See* IDOMENEUS.

† *Imaus.*—All our prosodists make the penultimate syllable of this word short, and, consequently, accent it on the antepenultimate; but Milton, by a license he was allowed to take, accents it on the penultimate syllable:

"As when a vulture on *Imaüs* bred,
Whose snowy ridge the roving Tartar bounds."

‡ *Iphigenia.*—The antepenultimate syllable of this word had been in quiet possession of the accent for more than a century, till some Greeklings of late have attempted to place the stress on the penultimate, in compliment to the original *ἰφιγένεια*. If we ask our innovators on what principles they pronounce this word with the accent on the *ι*, they answer, because the *i* stands for the diphthong *ει*, which, being long, must necessarily have the accent on it: but it may be replied, this was indeed the case in the Latin language, but not in the Greek, where we find a thousand long penultimates without the accent. It is true, one of the vowels which composed a diphthong in Greek, when this diphthong was in the penultimate syllable, generally had an accent on it, but not invariably; for a long penultimate syllable did not always attract the accent in Greek as it did in Latin. An instance of this, among thousands, is that famous line of dactyles in Homer's Odyssey, expressing the tumbling down of the stone of Sisyphus:

"Αὖτις ἔπειτα πέδονδε κυλίνδετο λᾶας ἀναιδής."
Odyss. b. 11.

Another striking instance of the same accentuation appears in the two first verses of the Iliad:

"Μῆνιν ἄειδε Θεὰ Πηληϊάδεω, Ἀχιλῆος
Οὐλομένην, ἣ μυρί' Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε ἔθηκη."

I know it may be said that the written accents we see on Greek words are of no kind of authority, and that we ought always to give accent to penultimate long quantity, as the Latins did. Not here to enter into a dispute about the authority of the written accents, the nature of the acute, and its connexion with quantity, which has divided the learned of Europe for so many years—till we have a clearer idea of the nature of the human voice, and the properties of speaking sounds, which alone can clear the difficulty—for the sake of uniformity, perhaps it were better to adopt the prevailing mode of pronouncing Greek proper names like the Latin, by making the quantity of the penultimate syllable the regulator of the accent, though contrary to the genius of Greek accentuation, which made the ultimate syllable its regulator; and, if this syllable was long, the accent could never rise higher than the penultimate. Perhaps in language, as in laws, it is not of so much importance that the rules of either should be exactly right, as that they should be certainly and easily known;—so the object of attention in the present case is not so much what ought to be done, as what actually is done;—and, as pedantry will always be more pardonable than *illiteracy*, if we are in doubt about the prevalence of custom, it will always be safer to lean to the side of Greek or Latin than of our own language.

§ *Iphimedia.*—This and the foregoing word have the accent on the same syllable, but for what reason cannot be easily conceived. That Iphigenia, having the diphthong *ει* in its penultimate syllable, should have the accent on that syllable, though not the soundest, is at least a plausible reason; but why should our prosodists give the same accent to the *i* in *Iphimedia*? which, coming from *ιφι* and *μεδέω*, has no such pretensions. If they say it has the accent in the Greek word, it may be answered, this is not esteemed a sufficient reason for placing the accent in *Iphigenia*; besides, it is giving up the sheet-anchor of modern prosodists, the quantity, as the regulator of accent. We know it was an axiom in Greek prosody, that, when the last syllable was long by nature, the accent could not rise beyond the penultimate; but we know, too, that this axiom is abandoned in *Demosthenes*, *Aristoteles*, and a thousand other words. The only reason, therefore, that remains for the penultimate accentuation of this word, is, that this syllable is long in some of the best poets. Be it so. Let those who have more learning and leisure than I have find it out. In the interim, as this may perhaps be a long one, I must recur to my advice under the last word; though Ainsworth has, in my opinion, very properly left the penultimate syllable of both these words short, yet those who affect to be thought learned will always find their account in departing, as far as possible, from the analogy of their own language in favor of Greek and Latin.

‖ *Lachesis.*—

"*Clotho* and *Lachesis*, whose boundless sway,
With *Atropos* both men and gods obey."
COOKE'S *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 335.

LA	LA	LE	LI	LU
La-co/ni-a, and La-con/i-ca	La-o-da/mi-a 30	Lau/ron	Leu/ca	Li-mæ/a
Lac/ra-tes	La-od/i-ce 8	La/us Pom pe/i-a	Leu/cas	Li-me/ni-a
Lac/ri-nes	La-od-i-ce/a	Lau/sus	Leu-ca/tes	Lim/næ
Lac-taa/ti-us 10	La-od-i-ce/ne	Lau/ti-um 10	Leu-ca/si-on 11	Lim-næ/um
Lac/ter	La-od/o-chus	La-ver/na	Leu-cas/pis	Lim-na-tid/i-a
Lac/y-des	La-og/o-nus	Lav-i-a/na 7	Leu/ce	Lim-ni/a-ce
Lac/y-dus 24	La-og/o-ras	La-vin/i-a	Leu/ci 3	Lim-ni-o/tæ
La/das	La-og/o-re 8	La-vin/i-um, or La-vi/num	Leu-cip/pe	Lim-no/ni-a
La/de 8	La-o-me-di/a* 30	Le/a-des	Leu-cip/pi-des	Li/mon
La/des	La-om/e-don	Le-æ/i 3	Leu-cip/pus	Lin-ca/si-i 4
La/don	La-om-e-don/te-us	Le-æ/na	Leu/co-la	Lin/dus
Læ/laps	La-om-e don-ti/a dæ	Le-an/der	Leu/con	Lin/go-nes
Læ/li-a	La-on/o-me 8	Le-an/dre	Leu-co/ne 8	Lin-ter/na pa/lus
Læ-li-a/nus	La-on-o-me/ne	Le-an/dri-as	Leu-co/nes	Lin-ter/num
Læ/li-us, C.	La-oth/o-e 8	Le ar/chus 12	Leu-con/o-e	Li/nus
Læ/na, and Le-æ/na	La/o-us	Leb-a-de/a	Leu-cop/e-tra	Li/o-des
Læ/ne-us	Lap/a thus	Leb/e-dus, or Leb/e-dos	Leu/co-phrys	Lip/a-ra
Læ/pa Mag/na	Laph/ri-a	Le-be/na	Leu-cop/o-lis	Lip/a-ris
La-er/tes	La-phys/ti-um	Le-bin/thos, and Le-byn/thos	Leu/cos	Liph/lum
La-er/ti-us Di-og/e-nes	La-pid/e-i	Le-chæ/um	Leu-co/si-a 11	Lip-o-do/rus
Læ-stryg/o-nes	La-pid/e-us	Lec/y-thus 24	Leu-co-syr/i-i 4	Li-quen/ti-a
Læ/ta	Lap/i-thæ	Le/da	Leu-coth/o-e, or Leu-co/the-a	Lir-cæ/us
Læ-to/ri-a	Lap-i-thæ/um	Le-dæ/a	Leuc/tra	Li-ri/o-pe
Læ/tus	Lap/i-tho	Le/dus	Leuc/trum	Li/ris
Læ/vi 3	Lap/i-thus	Le/gi-o	Leu/cus	Li-sin/i-as
Læ-vi/nus	La/ra, or La-ran/da	Le/i-tus 4	Leu-cy-a/ni-as	Lis/son
La-ga/ri-a	La-ren/ti-a, and Lau-ren/ti-a 10	Le/laps	Leu-tych/i-des	Lis/sus
La/gi-a 20	La/res	Lel/e-ges	Le-va/na 7	Lis/ta
Lag/i-des	Lar/ga	Le/lex	Le-vi/nus	Lit/a-brum
La-cin/i-a	Lar/gus	Le-man/nus	Lex-o/vi-i 4	Lit/a-na
La/gus	La-ri/des	Lem/nos	Li-ba/ni-us	Li-tav/i-cus
La-gu/sa	La-ri/na	Le-mo/vi-i 3	Lib/a-nus	Li-ter/num
La-gy/ra 6	La-ri/num	Lem/u-res	Lib-en-ti/na	Lith-o-bo/li-a
La-i/a-des 3	La-ris/sa	Le-mu/ri-a, and Le-mu-ra/li-a	Li/ber	Li/thrus
La/i-as	La-ris/sus	Le-næ/us	Lib/e-ra 20	Li-tu/bi-um
La/is	La/ri-us	Len/tu-lus	Lib-er-a/li-a	Lit-y-er/sas
La/i-us	Lar/nos	Le/o	Li-ber/tas	Liv/i-a Dru-sil/la
Lal/a-ge	La-ro/ni-a	Le-o-ca/di-a	Li-be/thra	Liv-i-ne/i-us
La-las/sis	Lar/ti-us Flo/rus	Le-o-co/ri-on	Li-beth/ri-des	Li-vil/la
Lam/a-chus	Lar-to-læt/a-ni	Le-oc/ra-tes	Lib/i-ci, Li-be/ci-i	Li/vi-us
La-mal/mon	Lar/væ	Le-od/a-mas	Lib-i-ti/na	*Liv/y* (Eng.)
Lam-bra/ni 3	La-rym/na	Le-od/o-cus	Li/bo 1	Lo/bon
Lam/brus	La-rys/i-um 11	Le-og/o-ras	Li/bon	Lo/ce-us 10
La/mi-a	Las/si-a 10	Le/on	Lib-o-phœ-ni/ces	Lo/cha
La-mi/a-cum bel/lum	Las/sus, or La/sus	Le-o/na	Li/bri 4	Lo/chi-as
La/mi-æ	Las/the-nes	Le-on/a-tus‡	Li-bur/na	Lo/cri
La/mi-as Æ/li-us	Las-the/ni-a, or Las-the-ni/a†	Le-on/i-das	Li-bur/ni-a	Lo/cris
La-mi/rus	Lat/a-gus	Le-on/ti-um, and Le-on-ti/ni 4	Li-bur/ni-des	Lo-cus/ta
Lam/pe-do	Lat-e-ra/nus Plau/tus	Le-on-to-ceph/a-lus	Li-bur/num ma/re	Lo-cu/ti-us 10
Lam-pe/ti-a 10	La-te/ri-um	Le-on/ton, or Le-on-top/o-lis	Li-bur/nus	Lol/li-a Pau-li/na
Lam/pe-to, and Lam/pe-do	La-ti-a/lis	Le-on-tych/i-des	Libs	Lol-li-a/nus
Lam/pe-us, and Lam/pi-a	*La-she-a/lis*	Le/os	Lib/y-a	Lol/li-us
Lam/pon, Lam/pos, or Lam/pus	La-ti-a/ris	Le-os/the-nes	Lib/y-cum ma/re	Lon-di/num
Lam-po-ne/a	*La-she-a/ris*	Le-o-tych/i-des	Lib/y-cus, and Li-bys/tis	*Lon/don* (Eng.)
Lam-po/ni-a, and Lam-po/ni-um	La-ti/ni 3 4	Lep/i-da	Li/bys	Lon-ga-re/nus
Lam-po/ni-us	La-tin/i-us	Lep/i-dus	Li-bys/sa	Lon-gim/a-nus
Lam-prid/i-us Æ/li-us	La-ti/nus	Le-phyr/i-um	Lic/a-tes	Lon-gi/nus
Lam/pro-cles	La/ti-um	Le-pi/nus	Li/cha	Lon-go-bar/di
Lam/prus	*La/she-um*	Le-pon/ti-i 4	Li/chas 1	Lon/gu-la
Lamp/sa-cus, and Lamp/sa-chum	La/ti-us 10	Le/pre-os	Li/ches	Lon-gun/ti-ca
Lamp-te/ri-a	Lat/mus	Le/pri-um	Li-cin/i-a	Lor/di 3
Lam/pus	La-to/i-a	Lep/ti-nes	Li-cin/i-us	Lor/y-ma
La/mus	La-to/is	Lep/tis	Li-ci/nus	Lo/tis, or Lo/tos
Lam/y-rus	La-to/us	Le/ri-a	Li-cym/ni-us	Lo-toph/a-gi 3
La-nas/sa	La-to/na	Le-ri/na	Li/de 18	Lo/us, and A/o-us
Lan/ce-a 10	La-top/o-lis	Ler/na	Li-ga/ri-us	Lu/a 7
Lan/ci-a 10	La/tre-us	Le/ro	Li-ge/a	Lu/ca
Lan/di-a	Lau-do/ni-a	Le/ros	Li/ger	Lu/ca-gus 20
Lan/gi-a	Lau-fel/la	Les/bus, or Les/bos	Li/ger, or Lig/e-ris	Lu-ca/ni 3
Lan-go-bar/di 3	Lau/ra	Les/ches 12	Lig/o-ras	Lu-ca/ni-a
La-nu/vi-um	Lau/re-a	Les-tryg/o-nes	Lig/u-res	Lu-ca/ni-us
La-o-bo/tas or Lab/o-tas	Lau-ren-ta/li-a	Le-ta/num	Li-gu/ri-a	*Lu/can* (Eng.)
La-oc/o-on	Lau-ren/tes a/gri	Le-thæ/us	Lig-u-ri/nus	Lu-ca/ri a, or Lu-ce/ri-a
La-od/a-mas	Lau-ren/ti-a 10	Le/the	Li/gus 18	Luc-ce/i-us
	Lau-ren-ti/ni 4	Le/tus	Lig/y-es	Lu/ce-res
	Lau-ren/tum		Li-gyr/gum	Lu-ce/ri-a
	Lau-ren/ti-us 10		Li-læ/a	Lu-ce/ti-us 10
	Lau/ri-on		Lil-y-bæ/um	Lu/ci-a§
				Lu-ci-a/nus

* *Laomedia.*—

"Evagore, *Laomedia* join,
And thou, Polynome, the num'rous line.
COOKE'S *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 399.

See IPHIGENIA.

† *Lasthenia.*—All the prosodists I have consulted, except Ainsworth, accent this word on the penultimate syllable; and, though English analogy would prefer the accent on the antepenultimate, we must necessarily yield to such a decided superiority of votes for the penultimate in a word so little Anglicised by use.—See IPHIGENIA.

‡ *Leonatus.*—In the accentuation of this word I have followed Labbe and Lempriere: the former of whom says—Quanquam de hac voce amplius cogitandum cum eruditis viris existimem. Th[illegible], then, these learned men have considered this word, I think we may be allowed to consider it as formed from the Latin *leo* and *natus*, lion-born, and, as the *a* in *natus* is long, no shadow of reason can be given why it should not have the accent. This is the accentuation constantly given to it in the play of Cymbeline, and is, in my opinion, the best.

§ *Lucia.*—Labbe cries out loudly against those who accent this word on the penultimate, which, as a Latin word, ought to have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable. If once, says he, we break through rules, why should we not pronounce *Ammia*, *Anastasia*, *Cecilia*, *Leocadia*, *Natalia*, &c., with the accent on the penultimate likewise?—This ought to be a

LY

Lu'ci-an (Eng.)
Lu'ci-fer
Lu-cil'i-us
Lu-cil'la
Lu-ci'na
Lu'ci-us 10
Lu-cre'ti-a 10
Lu-cret'i-lis
Lu-cre'ti-us 10
Lu-cri'num
Lu-cri'nus
Luc-ta'ti-us 10
Lu-cul'le-a
Lu-cul'lus
Lu'cu-mo 20
Lu'cus
Lug-du'num
Lu'na 7
Lu'pa
Lu-per'cal*
Lu-per-ca'li-a
Lu-per'ci 3
Lu-per'cus
Lu'pi-as, or Lu'pi-a
Lu'pus
Lu-si-ta'ni-a
Lu-so'nes
Lus'tri-cus
Lu-ta'ti-us
Lu-te'ri-us
Lu-te'ti-a 10
Lu-to'ri-us
Ly-æ'us
Ly'bas
Lyb'y-a, or Ly-bis'sa
Lyc'a-bas
Lyc-a-be'tus
Ly-cæ'a
Ly-cæ'um
Ly-cæ'us
Ly-cam'bes
Ly-ca'on
Lyc-a-o'ni-a
Ly'cas
Ly-cas'te
Ly-cas'tum
Ly-cas'tus
Ly'ce 8
Ly'ces
Ly-ce'um
Lych-ni'des
Lyc'i-a 10
Lyc'i-das
Ly-cim'na
Ly-cim'ni-a
Ly-cis'cus
Lyc'i-us 10
Lyc-o-me'des 20
Ly'con
Ly-co'ne 8
Lyc'o-phron
Ly-cop'o-lis
Ly-co'pus
Ly-co'ri-as
Ly-co'ris
Ly-cor'mas
Ly-cor'tas
Lyc-o-su'ra
Lyc'tus
Ly-cur'gi-des
Ly-cur'gus
Ly'cus
Ly'de 8
Lyd'i-a
Lyd'i-as
Lyd'i-us
Ly'dus
Lyg'da-mis, or Lyg'da-mus
Lyg'i-i 4

MÆ

Ly'gus
Ly-mi're
Ly'max
Lyn-ci'des
Lyn-ces'tæ
Lyn-ces'tes
Lyn-ces'ti-us
Lyn-ce'us
Lyn'cus, Lyn-cæ'us, or Lynx
Lyn-ci'dæ
Lyr'cæ
Lyr-cæ'us
Lyr-ce'a
Lyr'cus
Lyr-nes'sus
Ly-san'der
Ly-san'dra
Ly-sa'ni-as
Ly'se 8
Ly-si'a-des
Lys-i-a-nas'sa
Ly-si'a-nax
Lys'i-as 11
Lys'i-cles
Ly-sid'i-ce
Ly-sim'a-che
Lys-i-ma'chi-a
Ly-sim'a-chus
Lys-i-mach'i-des
Lys-i-me'li-a
Ly-sin'o-e 8
Ly-sip'pe
Ly-sip'pus
Ly'sis
Ly-sis'tra-tus
Ly-sith'o-us
Ly'so
Ly-tæ'a
Ly-za'ni-as

M.

MA'CÆ
Ma'car
Ma-ca're-us
Ma-ca'ri-a
Mac'a-ris
Ma-ced'nus
Mac'e-do
Mac-e-do'ni-a
Mac-e-don'i-cus 30
Ma-cel'la
Ma'cer Æ-myl'i-us
Ma-chæ'ra
Ma-chan'i-das
Ma-cha'on
Ma'cra
Mac-ri-a'nus
Ma-cri'nus, M.
Ma'cro
Ma-cro'bi-i 4
Ma-cro'bi-us
Mac'ro-chir
Ma-cro'nes
Mac-to'ri-um
Mac-u-lo'nus
Ma-des'tes
Ma-de'tes
Mad'y-es
Mæ-an'der
Mæ-an'dri-a
Mæ-ce'nas
Mæ'di 3
Mæ'li-us
Mæm-ac-te'ri-a
Mæn'a-des
Mæn'a-la

MA

Mæn'a-lus
Mæ'ni-us
Mæ'non
Mæ-o'ni-a
Mæ-on'i-dæ
Mæ-on'i-des
Mæ'o-nis
Mæ-o'tæ
Mæ-o'tis Pa'lus
Mæ'si-a Syl'va 11
Mæ'vi-a
Mæ'vi-us
Ma'gas
Ma-gel'la
Mag'e-tæ
Ma'gi
Ma'gi-us
Mag'na Græ'ci-a
Mag-nen'ti-us 10
Mag'nes
Mag-ne'si-a 11
Ma'go
Ma'gon
Mag-on-ti'a-cum
Ma'gus
Ma-her'bal
Ma'i-a
Ma-jes'tas
Ma-jo-ri-a'nus
Ma-jor'ca
Ma'la For-tu'na
Mal'a-cha
Ma-le'a
Mal'ho, or Ma'tho
Ma'li-a
Ma'li-i 4
Ma'lis
Mal'le-a, or Mal'li-a
Mal'li-us
Mal'los
Mal-thi'nus
Mal-va'na
Ma-ma'us
Ma-mer'cus
Ma-mer'thes
Mam-er-ti'na
Mam-er-ti'ni 4 3
Ma-mil'i-a
Ma-mil'i-i 4
Ma-mil'i-us
Mam-mæ'a
Ma-mu'ri-us
Ma-mur'ra
Ma-nas'ta-bal
Man-ci'nus
Man-da'ne 8
Man-da'nes
Man-de'la
Man-do'ni-us
Man'dro-cles
Man-droc'li-das
Man'dron
Man-du'bi-i 4
Man-du-bra'ti-us
Ma'nes
Ma-ne'tho
Ma'ni-a
Ma-nil'i-a
Ma-nil'i-us
Man'i-mi 4
Man'li-a
Man'li-us Tor-qua'tus
Man'nus
Man-sue'tus
Man-ti-ne'a
Man-ti-ne'us
Man'ti-us 10
Man'to
Man'tu-a
Mar-a-can'da

MA

Mar'a tha
Mar'a-thon
Mar'a-thos
Mar-cel'la
Mar-cel-li'nus Am-mi-a'nus
Mar-cel'lus
Mar'ci-a 10
Mar-ci-a'na
Mar-she-a'na
Mar-ci-a-nop'o-lis
Mar-ci-a'nus 10
Mar'ci-us Sa-bi'nus
Mar-co-man'ni
Mar'cus
Mar'di 3
Mar'di-a
Mar-do'ni-us
Mar'dus
Mar-e-o'tis
Mar-gin'i-a, and Mar-gi-a'ni-a
Mar-gi'tes
Ma-ri'a or Ma'ri-a†
Ma-ri'a-ba
Ma-ri-am'ne
Ma-ri-a'næ Fos'sæ
Ma-ri-an-dy'num
Ma-ri-a'nus
Ma-ri'ca
Ma-ri'ci 3
Mar'i-cus
Ma-ri'na
Ma-ri'nus
Ma'ri-on
Ma'ris
Ma-ris'sa
Mar'i-sus
Ma-ri'ta
Ma'ri-us
Mar'ma-cus
Mar-ma-ren'ses
Mar-mar'i-ca
Mar-mar'i-dæ
Mar-ma'ri-on
Ma'ro 1
Mar-o-bud'u-i 3
Ma'ron
Mar-o-ne'a
Mar-pe'si-a 10
Mar-pes'sa
Mar-pe'sus
Mar'res
Mar-ru'vi-um, or Mar-ru'bi-um
Mars
Mar'sa-la
Mar-sæ'us
Mar'se 8
Mar'si 3
Mar-sig'ni 3
Mar-sy'a-ba
Mar'tha
Mar'ti-a 10
Mar'she-a
Mar-ti-a'lis
Mar'ti-al (Eng.)
Mar-ti-a'nus
Mar-ti'na
Mar-tin-i-a'nus
Mar'ti-us 10
Ma-rul'lus
Mas-æ-syl'i-i 4
Mas-i-nis'sa
Mas'sa
Mas'sa-ga
Mas-sag'e-tæ
Mas-sa'na 7
Mas sa'ni 3
Mas'si-cus

ME

Mas-sil'i-a 7
Mas-sy'la
Ma-su'ri-us
Ma'tho
Ma-ti-e'ni
Ma-ti'nus
Ma-tis'co
Ma-tra'li-a
Ma-tro'na
Mat-ro-na'li-a
Mat-ti'a-ci 3
Ma-tu'ta
Mau'ri 3
Mau-ri-ta'ni-a
Mau'rus
Mau-ru'si-i 4 11
Mau-so'lus
Ma'vors
Ma-vor'ti-a 10
Max-en'ti-us 10
Max-im-i-a'nus
Max-i-mil-i-a'na
Max-i-mi'nus
Max'i-min (Eng.)
Max'i-mus
Maz'a-ca
Ma-za'ces
Ma-zæ'us
Ma-za'res
Maz'e-ras
Ma-zi'ces, and Ma-zy'ges
Me-cæ'nas, or Me-cœ'nas
Me-cha'ne-us
Me-cis'te-us
Mec'ri-da
Me-de'a
Me-des-i-cas'te 8
Me'di-a 7
Me'di-as
Med'i-cus
Me-di-o-ma-tri'ces
Me-di-o-ma-tri'ci
Me-di-ox'u-mi
Med-i-tri'na
Me-do'a-cus, or Me-du'a-cus
Med-o-bith'y-ni
Me-dob'ri-ga
Me'don
Me-don'ti-as 10
Med-u-a'na
Med-ul-li'na
Me'dus
Me-du'sa
Me-gab'i-zi
Meg-a-by'zus
Meg'a-cles
Me-gac'li-des
Me-gæ'ra
Me-ga'le-as
Meg-a-le'si-a 11
Me-ga'li-a
Meg-a-lop'o-lis
Meg-a-me'de 8
Meg-a-ni'ra
Meg-a-pen'thes
Meg'a-ra‡
Meg-a-re'us§
Meg'a-ris
Me-gar'sus
Me-gas'the-nes
Me'ges
Me-gil'la
Me-gis'ta
Me'la Pom-po'ni-us
Me-gis'ti-a
Me-læ'næ
Me-lam'pus

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warning against our pronouncing the West-India island *St. Lu'cia* as we sometimes hear it—*St. Luci'a.*

* *Lupercal.*—This word is so little interwoven with our language, that it ought to have its true Latin accent on the penultimate syllable. But wherever the antepenultimate accent is adopted in verse, as in Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar, where Antony says,

> "You all did see that on the *Lu'percal*
> I thrice presented him a kingly crown"—

we ought to preserve it.—Mr. Barry, the actor, who was informed by some scholar of the Latin pronunciation of this word, adopted it in this place, and pronounced it *Luper'cal*, which grated every ear that heard him.

† *Maria.*—This word, says Labbe, derived from the Hebrew, has the accent on the second syllable; but when a Latin word, the feminine of Marius, it has the accent on the first.

‡ *Megara.*—I have in this word followed Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, by adopting the antepenultimate accent, in opposition to Lempriere, who accents the penultimate syllable.

§ *Megareus.*—Labbe pronounces this word in four syllables, when a noun substantive; but Ainsworth marks it as a trisyllable when a proper name, and, in my opinion, incorrectly.—See IDOMENEUS.

ME

Mel-anch-læ/ni
Me-lan/chrus
Mel/a-ne
Me-la/ne-us
Me-lan/i-da
Me-la/ni-on
Mel-a-nip/pe
Mel-a-nip/pi-des
Mel-a-nip/pus
Mel-a-no/pus
Mel-a-nos/y-ri
Me-lan/thi-i 4
Me-lan/thi-us
Me-lan/tho
Me-lan/thus
Me/las
Mel-e-a/ger
Mel-e-ag/ri-des
Me-le-san/der
Me/les
Mel/e-se
Mel-e-sig/e-nes, or
Mel-e-sig/e-na
Me/li-a
Mel-i-bœ/us
Mel-i-cer/ta
Mel-i-gu/nis
Me-li/na
Me-li/sa 7
Me-lis/sa
Me-lis/sus
Mel/i-ta
Mel/i-te
Mel-i-te/ne
Mel/i-tus (accuser of Socrates)
Me/li-us
Mel-ix-an/drus
Me-lob/o-sis*
Me/lon
Me/los
Mel/pi-a
Mel-pom/e-ne 8
Me-mac/e-ni
Mem/mi-a
Mem/mi-us
Mem/non
Mem/phis
Mem-phi/tis
Me/na, or Me/nes
Me-nal/cas
Me-nal/ci-das
Men-a-lip/pe
Men-a-lip/pus
Me-nan/der
Me-na/pi-i 4
Men/a-pis
Me/nas
Men-che/res 12
Men/des
Me-nec/les
Men-e-cli/des
Me-nec/ra-tes
Men-e-de/mus
Me-neg/e-tas
Men-e-la/i-a
Men-e-la/us
Me-ne/ni-us A-grip/pa
Men/e-phron
Me/nes
Me-nes/the-us, or
Mnes/the-us 13
Me-nes/te-us, or
Men-es-the/i Por/tus
Me-nes/thi-us
Men/e-tas
Me-nip/pa
Me-nip/pi-des
Me-nip/pus
Me/ni-us
Men/nis

MI

Me-nod/o-tus
Me-nœ/ce-us 10
Me-nœ/tes
Me-nœ/ti-us 10
Me/non
Me-noph/i-lus
Men/ta, or Min/the
Men/tes
Men-tis/sa
Men/to
Men/tor
Me-nyl/lus
Me/ra
Me/ra, or Mœ/ra
Mer-cu/ri-us
Mer/cu-ry (Eng.)
Me-ri/o-nes
Mer/me-rus
Merm/na-dæ
Mer/o-e 8
Mer/o-pe 8
Me/rops
Me/ros
Mer/u-la
Me-sab/a-tes
Me-sa/bi-us
Me-sa/pi-a
Me-sau/bi-us
Me-sem/bri-a
Me-se/ne
Mes-o-me/des
Mes-o-po-ta/mi-a
Mes-sa/la
Mes-sa-li/na 3
Mes-sa-li/nus
Mes-sa/na 7
Mes-sa/pi-a
Mes/sa-tis
Mes/se 3
Mes-se/is 5
Mes-se/ne, or Mes-se/na
Mes-se/ni-a
Mes/tor
Me-su/la
Met/a-bus
Met-a-git/ni-a
Met-a-ni/ra
Met-a-pon/tum
Met-a-pon/tus
Me-tau/rus
Me-tel/la
Me-tel/li 3
Me-thar/ma
Me-thi/on 29
Me-tho/di-us
Me-tho/ne 8
Me-thyd/ri-um
Me-thym/na
Me-ti-a-du/sa 21
Me-til/i-a
Me-til/i-i 4
Me-til/i-us
Me-ti/o-chus
Me/ti-on 11
Me/tis
Me-tis/cus
Me/ti-us 10
Me-tœ/ci-a 10
Me/ton
Met/o-pe 8
Me/tra
Me-tro/bi-us
Met/ro-cles
Met-ro-do/rus
Me-troph/a-nes
Me-trop/o-lis
Met/ti-us 10
Me-va ni-a
Me/vi-us
Me-zen/ti-us 10
Mi-ce/a

MO

Mi-cip/sa
Mic/y-thus 24
Mi/das
Mi-de/a of Argos
Mid/e-a of Bœotia
Mi-la/ni-on
Mi-le/si-i 4 11
Mi-le/si-us 10
Mi-le/ti-a 10
Mi-le/ti-um 10
Mi-le/tus
Mil/i-as
Mil/i-chus 12
Mi-li/nus
Mil-i-o/ni-a
Mi/lo
Mi-lo/ni-us
Mil-ti/a-des
Mil/to
Mil/vi-us
Mil/y-as
Mi-mal/lo-nes
Mi/mas
Mim-ner/mus
Min/ci-us 10
Min/da-rus
Mi-ne/i-des
Mi-ner/va
Min-er-va/li-a
Min/i-o
Min-næ/i 3
Mi-no/a
Mi-no/is
Mi/nos
Min-o-tau/rus
Min/the
Min-tur/næ
Mi-nu/ti-a 10
Mi-nu/ti-us 10
Min/y-æ 6
Min/y-as
Min/y-cus
Mi-ny/i-a 6
Min/y-tus
Mir/a-ces
Mi-se/num
Mi-se/nus
Mi-sith/e-us
Mi/thras
Mith-ra-da/tes
Mi-thre/nes
Mith-ri-da/tes
Mith-ri-da/tis
Mith-ro-bar-za/nes
Mit-y-le/ne, and
Mit-y-le/næ
Mi/tys
Miz-æ/i
Mna-sal/ces 13
Na-sal/ces
Mna/si-as 11
Mnas/i-cles
Mna-sip/pi-das
Mna-sip/pus
Mna-sith/e-us
Mna/son 13
Mna-syr/i-um
Mne/mon
Mne-mos/y-ne 3
Mne-sar/chus
Mne-sid/a-mus
Mnes-i-la/us
Mne-sim/a-che
Mne-sim/a-chus
Mnes/ter
Mnes/the-us 13
Mnes/ti-a
Mnes/tra
Mne/vis
Mo-a-pher/nes
Mo/di-a

MU

Mœ/ci-a 5 10
Mœ/nus
Mœ-rag/e-tes
Mœ/ris
Mœ/di
Mæ/on
Mœ-on/i-des
Mœ/ra
Mœ/si-a
Mo-gy/ni
Mo-le/i-a
Mo-li/o-ne
Mo/lo
Mo-lœ/is
Mo-lor/chus 12
Mo-los/si 3
Mo-los/si-a, or
Mo-los/sis
Mo-los/sus
Mol-pa/di-a
Mol/pus
Mo/lus
Mo-lyc/ri-on
Mo-mem/phis
Mo/mus
Mo/na
Mo-næ/ses
Mo-ne/sus
Mo-ne/ta
Mon/i-ma
Mon/i-mus
Mon/o-dus
Mo-nœ/cus
Mo-no/le-us
Mo-noph/i-lus
Mon-ta/nus
Mo-noph/a-ge
Mon/y-chus 6 12
Mon/y-mus
Mo/phis
Mop/si-um 10
Mop-so/pi-a
Mop/sus
Mor-gan/ti-um 10
Mor/i-ni
Mor-i-tas/gus
Mo/ri-us
Mor/phe-us
Mors
Mo/rys
Mo/sa
Mos/chi 3 12
Mos/chi-on
Mos/chus
Mo-sel/la
Mo/ses
Mo-sych/lus
Mos-y-næ/ci 3
Mo-tho/ne
Mo-ty/a
Mu-ci-a/nus
Mu/ci-us 10
Mu/cræ
Mul/ci-ber
Mu-lu/cha†
Mul/vi-us Pons
Mum/mi-us
Mu-na/ti-us 10
Mun/da
Mu-ni/tus
Mu-nych/i-æ 4
Mu-ræ/na
Mur/cus
Mu-re/tus
Mur-gan/ti-a 10
Mur-rhe/nus
Mur/ti-a 10
Mus
Mu/sa An-to/ni-us
Mu/sæ
Mu-sæ/us

NA

Mu-so/ni-us Ru/fus
Mus-te/la
Mu-thul/lus
Mu/ti-a 10
Mu-til/i-a
Mu/ti-na‡
Mu-ti/nes
Mu-ti/nus
Mu/ti-us 10
Mu-tu/nus, or
Mu-tus/cæ
My-ag/rus, or My/o-des
Myc/a-le‡
Myc-a-les/sus
My-ce/næ
Myc-e-ri/nus
Myc-i-ber/na
Myc/i-thus
My/con
Myc/o-ne‡
My/don
My-ec/pho-ris
My-e/nus
Myg/don
Myg-do/ni-a
Myg/do-nus
My-las/sa
My/le, or My/las
My/les
My-lit/ta
Myn/dus
My/nes
Myn/i-æ 4
My-o/ni-a
Myr-ci/nus
My-ri/cus
My-ri/nus§
My-ri/na
Myr/i-œ
Myr-mec/i-des
Myr-mid/o-nes
My-ro/nus
My-ro-ni-a/nus
My-ron/i-des
Myr/rha
Myr/si-lus
Myr/si-nus (a city)
My-stal/i-des
Myr/sus
Myr/te-a (Venus)
Myr-te/a (a city)
Myr/ti-lus
Myr-to/um Ma/re
Myr-tun/ti-um 10
Myr-tu/sa
Myr/tis
Myr/ta-le
Myr-to/us
My-scel/lus
Mys/tes
Mys/i-a 11
My-so-ma-ced/o-nes
My/son
Myth/e-cus
Myt-i-le/ne
My/us

N.

NAB-AR-ZA/NES
Nab-a-thæ/a
Na/bis
Na-dag/a-ra
Næ/ni-a
Næ/vi-us
Næv/o-lus
Na-har/va-li 3
Nai/a-des
Na/is

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* *Melobosis.*—In this word I have given the preference to the antepenultimate accent, with Labbe, Gouldman and Holyoke; though the penultimate, which Lempriere has adopted, is more agreeable to the ear.

† *Mulucha.*—This word is accented on the antepenultimate syllable by Labbe, Lempriere and Ainsworth; and on the penultimate by Gouldman and Holyoke. Labbe, indeed, says *ut volueris;* and I shall certainly avail myself of this permission to place the accent on the penultimate; for, when this syllable ends with *u*, the English have a strong propensity to place the accent on it, even in opposition to etymology, as in the word *Arbutus.*

‡ *Mycale* and *Mycone.*—An English ear seems to have a strong predilection for the penultimate accent on these words; but all our prosodists accent them on the antepenultimate. The same may be observed of *Mutina.*—See note on *Oryus.*

§ *Myrinus.*—Labbe is the only prosodist I have met with, who accents this word on the antepenultimate syllable; and as this accentuation is so contrary to analogy, I have followed Lempriere, Ainsworth, Gouldman and Holyoke, with the accent on the penultimate.—See the word in the *Terminational Vocabulary.*

NE	NI	NO	OC	OF
Na-pæ/æ	Ne-och/a-bis	Nic/o-cles	No-va/tus	O-ce-an/i-des, and O-ce-an-it/i-des
Naph/i-lus	Ne/o-cles	Ni-coc/ra-tes	No-vi-o-du/num	O-ce/a-nus
Nar	Ne-og/e-nes	Ni-co/cre-on	No-vi-om/a-gum	O-ce/i-a
Nar/bo	Ne-om/o-ris	Nic-o-de/mus	No/vi-us Pris/cus	O-cel/lus
Nar-bo-nen/sis	Ne/on	Nic-o-do/rus	Nox	O-ce/lum
Nar-cæ/us	Ne-on-ti/chos 12	Ni-cod/ro-mus	Nu-ce/ri-a	O/cha
Nar-cis/sus	Ne-op-tol/e-mus	Nic-o-la/us	Nu-ith/o-nes	O-che/si-us 11
Nar/ga-ra	Ne/o-ris§	Ni-com/a-cha	Nu/ma Pom-pil/i-us	O/chus 12
Na-ris/ci 3	Ne/pe	Ni-com/a-chus	Nu-ma/na	Oc/nus
Nar/ni-a, or Nar/na	Ne-pha/li-a	Nic-o-me/des	Nu-man/ti-a	O cric/u-lum
Nar-the/cis	Neph/e-le	Nic-o-me/di-a	Nu-man-ti/na	O-crid/i-on
Na-ryc/i-a 10	Neph-er-i/tes	Ni/con	Nu-ma/nus Rem/u-lus	O-cris/i-a
Nar/ses	Ne/phus	Ni-co/ni-a	Nu/me-nes	Oc-ta-cil/li-us
Nas-a-mo/nes	Ne/pi-a	Nic/o-phron	Nu-me/ni-a, or Ne-o-me/ni-a	Oc-ta/vi-a
Nas/ci-o, or Na/ti-o	Ne/pos	Ni-cop/o-lis	Nu-me/ni-us	Oc-ta-vi-a/nus
Nas-i/ca*	Ne-po-ti-a/nus 12	Ni-cos/tra-ta	Nu-me-ri-a/nus	Oc-ta/vi-us
Na-sid-i-e/nus	Nep/thys	Ni-cos/tra-tus	Nu-me/ri-us	Oc-tol/o-phum
Na-sid/i-us	Nep-tu/ni-a	Nic-o-te/le-a	Nu-mi/cus**	O-cy/a-lus
Na/so	Nep-tu/ni-um	Ni-cot/e-les	Nu/mi-da	O-cyp/e-te 8
Nas/sus, or Na/sus	Nep-tu/ni-us	Ni/ger	Nu-mid/i-a	O-cyr/o-e
Nas/u-a 10	Nep-tu/nus	Ni-gid/i-us Fig/u-lus	Nu-mid/i-us	Od-e-na/tus
Na-ta/li-a	*Nep/tune* (Eng.)	Ni-gri/tæ	Nu/mi-tor	O-des/sus
Na-ta/lis	Ne-re/i-des	Ni/le-us	Nu-mi-to/ri-us	O-di/nus
Nat/ta	*Ne/re-ids* (Eng.)	Ni/lus	Nu-mo/ni-us	O-di/tes
Nau/co-lus	Ne-re/i-us	Nin/ni-us	Nun-co/re-us	Od-o-a/cer
Nau/cles	Ne/re-us‖	Nin/i-as	Nun/di-na††	Od-o-man/ti 3
Nau/cra-tes	Ne-ri/ne	Ni/nus	Nun/di-næ	Od/o-nes
Nau/cra-tis	Ner/i-phus	Nin/y-as	Nur/sæ	Od/ry-sæ
Nau/lo-chus	Ner/i-tos	Ni/o-be	Nur/sci-a	O-dys/se-a
Nau-pac/tus, or Nau-pac/tum	Ne/ri-us	Ni-phæ/us	Nur/si-a 19	*Od/ys-sey* (Eng.)
Nau/pli-a	Ne/ro	Ni-pha/tes	Nu/tri-a	Œ-ag/a-rus,§§ and Œ/a-ger 5
Nau/pli-us	Ne-ro/ni-a	Ni/phe	Nyc-te/is	Œ-an/thæ, and Œ-an/thi-a
Nau/ra	Ner-to-brig/i-a	Nir/e-us	Nyc-te/li-us	Œ/ax 5
Nau-sic/a-æ	Ner/u-lum	Ni/sa	Nyc/te-us	Œ-ba/li-a
Nau/si-cles	Ner/va Coc-ce/i-us	Ni-sæ/a	Nyc-tim/e-ne	Œb/a-lus 5
Nau-sim/e-nes	Ner/vi-i 3	Ni-sæ/e	Nyc/ti-mus	Œb/a-res
Nau-sith/o-e	Ne-sæ/a	Ni-se/i-a	Nym-bæ/um	Œ-cha/li-a
Nau-sith/o-us	Ne-sim/a-chus 12	Nis/i-bis	Nym/phæ	Œc/le-us
Nau/tes 17	Ne-si-o/pe	Ni/sus	*Nymphs* (Eng.)	Œ-cli/des
Na/va	*Ne-she-o/pe*	Ni-sy/ros	Nym-phæ/um	Œc-u-me/ni-us
Na/vi-us Ac/ti-us	Ne-so/pe	Ni-te/tis	Nym-phæ/us	Œd-i-po/di-a
Nax/os	Ne/sis	Ni-to/cris	Nym-phid/i-us	Œd/i-pus 5
Ne-æ/ra	Nes/sus	Nit/ri-a	Nym/phis	Œ/me 8
Ne-æ/thus	Nes/to-cles	No/as	Nym-pho-do/rus	Œ-nan/thes
Ne-al/ces	Nes/tor	Noc/mon	Nym-pho-lep/tes	Œ/ne
Ne-al/i-ces	Nes-to/ri-us	Noc-ti-lu/ca	Nym/phon	Œ/ne-a
Ne-an/thes	Nes/tus, or Nes/sus	No/la	Nyp/si-us	Œ/ne-us
Ne-ap/o-lis	Ne/tum	Nom-en-ta/nus	Ny/sa, or Nys/sa	Œ-ni/des
Ne-ar/chus	Ne/u-ri	Nom/a-des	Ny-sæ/us	Œn/o-e
Ne-bro/des	Ni-cæ/a	No/mæ	Ny/sas	Œ-nom/a-us
Ne-broph/o-nos	Ni-cag/o-ras	No-men/tum	Ny-se/i-us	Œ/non
Ne/chos	Ni-can/der	No/mi-i 3	Ny-si/a-des	Œ-no/na 7
Nec-ta-ne/bus, and Nec-tan/a-bis	Ni-ca/nor	No/mi-us	Ny-sig/e-na	Œ-no/ne 8
Ne-cys/i-a 10	Ni-car/chus	No-na/cris¶	Ny-si/ros	Œ-no/pi-a
Ne/is	Nic-ar-thi/des	No/ni-us	Nys/sa	Œ-nop/i-des
Ne/le-us	Ni-ca/tor	Non/ni-us		Œ no/pi-on
Ne/lo	Ni/ce 8	Non/nus		Œn/o-tri 3
Ne-mæ/a	Nic-e-pho/ri-um	No/pi-a, or Cno/pi-a		Œ-no/tri-a
Ne/me-a†	Nic-e-pho/ri-us	No/ra		Œn/o-trus
Ne-me-si-a/nus 21	Ni-ceph/o-rus	No/rax		Œ-nu/sæ
Nem/e-sis	Nic-er-a/tus	Nor/ba		Œ/o-nus
Ne-mc/si-us 10	Ni-ce/tas	Nor-ba/nus, C.		Œr/o-e 8
Nem-o-ra/li-a	Nic-e-te/ri-a	Nor/i-cum		Œ/ta 7
Nem/e-tes	Nic/i-a 10	Nor-thip/pus		Œt/y-lus, or Œt/y-lum
Ne me/us	Nic/i-as 10	Nor/ti-a 10		O-fel/lus
Ne-o-bu/le‡	Ni-cip/pe	No/thus		O/fi 3
Ne-o-cæs-a-re/a	Ni-cip/pus	No/nus		
	Ni/co	No/ti-um 10		
	Ni-coch/a-res	No/tus		

O.

O/A-RUS	
O-ar/ses	
O/a-sis	
O-ax/es	
O-ax/us	
Ob-ul-tro/ni-us	
O-ca/le-a, or O-ca/li-a	
O-ce/a-na‡‡	

* [This word is erroneously marked by the author *Nas/i-ca.*—See Lempriere and Forcellini.—Ed.]

† [This word is erroneously marked by the author *Ne-me/a.*—See Forcellini, and Virgil, Æneid. viii. 295.—Ed.]

‡ *Neobule.*—Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, Littleton and Holyoke, give this word the penultimate accent, and therefore I have preferred it to the antepenultimate accent, given it by Lempriere; not only from the number of authorities in its favor, but from its being more agreeable to analogy.

§ *Neoris.*—The authorities are nearly equally balanced between the penultimate and antepenultimate accent; and therefore I may say, as Labbe sometimes does, *ut volueris:* but I am inclined rather to the antepenultimate accent, as more agreeable to analogy, though I think the penultimate more agreeable to the ear.

‖ *Nereus.*—

> "Old *Nereus* to the Sea was born of Earth—
> *Nereus*, who claims the precedence in birth
> To their descendants; him old god they call,
> Because sincere and affable to all."
>
> Cooke's *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 357.

¶ *Nonacris.*—Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman and Holyoke give this word the antepenultimate accent; but Lempriere, Littleton, and the Graduses, place the accent, more agreeably to analogy, on the penultimate.

** *Numicus.*—

> "————————Our fleet Apollo sends
> Where Tuscan Tiber rolls with rapid force,
> And where *Numicus* opes his holy source."
>
> Dryden.

†† *Nundina.*—Lempriere places the accent on the penultimate syllable of this word; but Labbe, Gouldman and Holyoke on the antepenultimate. Ainsworth marks it in the same manner among the appellatives, nor can there be any doubt of its propriety.

‡‡ *Oceana.*—So prone are the English to lay the accent on the penultimate of words of this termination, that we scarcely ever hear the famous *Oceana* of Harrington pronounced otherwise.

§§ *Œagarus.*—This diphthong, like *æ*, is pronounced as the single vowel *e*. If the conjecture concerning the sound of *æ* was right, the middle sound between the *o* and *e* of the ancients must, in all probability, have been the sound of our *a* in *water*.—See the word Æa.

ON

Og-dol/a-pis
Og-do/rus
Og/mi-us
Og/o-a 7
O-gul/ni-a
Og/y-ges*
O-gyg/i-a
Og/y-ris
O-ic/le-us
O-il/e-us
O-i-li/des
Ol/a-ne 8
O-la/nus
Ol/ba, or Ol/bus
Ol/bi-a
Ol/bi-us
Ol-chin/i-um
O-le/a-ros, or
Ol/i-ros 20
O-le/a-trum
O/len
Ol/e-nus, or
Ol/e-num 20
Ol/ga-sys
Ol-i-gyr/tis
O-lin/thus
Ol-i-tin/gi
Ol/li-us
Ol-lov/i-co
Ol/mi-us
O-lin/i-æ
Ol-o-phyx/us
O-lym/pe-um
O-lym/pi-a
O-lym/pi-as
O-lym-pi-o-do/rus
O-lym-pi-os/the-nes
O-lym/pi-us
O-lym/pus
Ol-ym-pu/sa
O-lyn/thus
O-ly/ras
O-ly/zon
O-ma/ri-us
Om/bi 3
Om/bri 3
Om/o-le
Om-o-pha/gi-a
Om/pha-le†
Om/pha-los
O-næ/um, or O-æ/ne-um
O-na/rus
O-nas/i-mus
O-na/tas
On-ches/tus
O-ne/i-on
O-nes/i-mus
On-e-sip/pus
O-ne/si-us 10
On-e-tor/i-des
On-e-sic/ri-tus
O/ni-um
On/o-ba 10
O-noch/o-nus
On-o-mac/ri-tus
On-o-mar/chus
On-o-mas-tor/i-des
On-o-mas/tus
On/o-phas
On/o-phis
On-o-san/der

OR

On/y-thes
O-pa/li-a
O-phe/as
O-phel/tes
O-phen/sis
O/phi-a
O-phi/on 29
O-phi-o/ne-us
O-phi-u/cus
O-phi-u/sa
Op/i-ci
O-pig/e-na
O/pis
O-pil/i-us
Op/i-ter
O-pim/i-us
Op-i-ter-gi/ni
O-pi/tes
Op/pi-a
Op-pi-a/nus
Op-pi/di-us
Op/pi-us
O/pus
Op-ta/tus
Op/ti-mus
O/ra 7
O-rac/u-lum
O-ræ/a
Or/a-sus
Or-be/lus
Or-bil/i-us
Or-bo/na
Or/ca-des
Or-cha/lis
Or/cha-mus
Or-chom/e-nus, or
Or-chom/e-num
Or/cus
Or-cyn/i-a
Or-des/sus
O-re/a-des
O/re-ads (Eng.)
O/re-as
O-res/tæ
O-res/tes
O-res/te-um
Or-es-ti/dæ
Or/e-tæ
Or-e-ta/ni 3
Or-e-til/i-a
O-re/um
Or/ga, or Or/gas
Or-ges/sum
Or-get/o-rix
Or/gi-a
O-rib/a-sus
Or/i-cum, or Or/i-cus
O/ri-ens
Or/i-gen
O-ri/go
O-ri/nus
O-ri-ob/a-tes
O-ri/on 29
O-ris/sus
Or-i-sul/la Liv/i-a
O-ri/tæ 5
O-rith-y-i/a
O-rit/i-as 10
O-ri-un/dus
Or/me-nus 20
Or/ne-a

OX

Or/ne-us
Or-ni/thon
Or/ni-tus
Or-nos/pa-des
Or-nyt/i-on 11
O-ro/bi-a
O-ro/des
O-ræ/tes
O-rom/e-don
O-ron/tas
O-ron/tes
Or-o-pher/nes
O-ro/pus
O-ro/si-us 11
Or/phe-us‡
Or-sed/i-ce
Or-se/is
Or-sil/lus
Or-sil/o-chus
Or/si-nes 4
Or-sip/pus
Or/ta-lus, M.
Or-thag/o-ras
Or/the 8
Or-thæ/a
Or/thi-a 4 7
Or/thrus
Or-tyg/i-a
Or-tyg/i-us
O/rus
O-ry-an/der
O-ry/us§
O/ryx
Os-cho-pho/ri-a
Os/ci 3
Os/ci-us 10
Os/cus
O-sin/i-us
O-si/ris
O-sis/mi-i
Os/pha-gus
Os-rho-e/ne
Os/sa
Os-te-o/des
Os/ti-a
Os-to/ri-us
Os-trog/o-thi
Os-y-man/dy-as
Ot-a-cil/i-us
O-ta/nes
Oth/ma-rus
O/tho, M. Sal/vi-us
Oth-ry-o/ne-us
O/thrys
O/tre-us
O-tri/a-des
O-træ/da
O/tus
O/tys
O-vid/i-us
Ov/id (Eng.)
O-vin/i-a
O-vin/i-us
Ox-ar/tes
Ox-id/a-tes
Ox/i-mes
Ox-i/o-næ
Ox/us
Ox-y/a-res
Ox-y-ca/nus
Ox-yd/ra-cæ

PA

Ox/y-lus
Ox-yn/thes
Ox-yp/o-rus
Ox-y-rin-chi/tæ
Ox-y-ryn/chus
O-zi/nes
Oz/o-læ, or Oz/o-li

P.

PA-CA-TI-A/NUS 21
Pac/ci-us 10
Pa/ches 12
Pa-chi/nus
Pa-co/ni-us
Pac/o-rus
Pac-to/lus
Pac/ty-as
Pac/ty-es
Pa-cu/vi-us
Pa-dæ/i 3
Pad/u-a
Pa/dus
Pa-du/sa
Pæ/an
Pæ/di-us
Pæ-ma/ni 3
Pæ/on
Pæ/o-nes
Pæ-o/ni-a
Pæ-on/i-des
Pæ/os
Pæ/sos
Pæs/tum
Pæ-to/vi-um
Pæ/tus Cæ-cin/na
Pag/a-sæ, or Pag/a-sa
Pag/a-sus
Pa/gus
Pa-la/ci-um, or
Pa-la/ti-um 10
Pa-læ/a
Pal-æ-ap/o-lis
Pa-læ/mon, or
Pal/e-mon
Pa-læp/a-phos
Pa-læph/a-tus
Pa-læp/o-lis
Pa-læs/te
Pal-æ-sti/na
Pa-læ-sti/nus
Pal-a-me/des
Pa-lan/ti-a 10
Pa-lan/ti-um 10
Pal-a-ti/nus
Pa/le-is, or Pa/læ
Pa/les
Pal-fu/ri-us Su/ra
Pa-li/ci, or Pa-lis/ci
Pal-lil/i-a
Pal-i-nu/rus
Pal-i-sco/rum, or
Pal-i-co/rum
Pal/la-des
Pal-la/di-um
Pal-la/di-us
Pal-lan-te/um
Pal-lan/ti-as
Pal-lan/ti-des

PA

Pal-lan/ti-on 28
Pal/las
Pal-le/ne 8
Pal/ma
Pal-my/ra‖
Pal-phu/ri-us
Pal-mi/sos
Pam/me-nes¶
Pam/mon
Pam/pa
Pam/phi-lus
Pam/phos
Pam/phy-la
Pam-phyl/i-a
Pan
Pan-a-ce/a
Pa-næ/ti-us 10
Pan/a-res
Pan-a-ris/te
Pan-ath-e-næ/a
Pan-chæ/a, or
Pan-che/a, or
Pan-cha/i-a
Pan/da
Pan/da-ma
Pan-da/ri-a
Pan/da-rus
Pan/da-tes
Pan-de/mus
Pan/di-a
Pan/di-on 11
Pan-do/ra
Pan-do/si-a 11
Pan/dro-sos
Pan/e-nus, or Pa-næ/us
Pan-gæ/us
Pa-ni/a-sis
Pa-ni-o/ni-um
Pa/ni-us 20
Pan-no/ni-a
Pan-om-phæ/us
Pan/o-pe, or Pan-o-pe/a
Pan/o-pes
Pa-no/pe-us
Pa-no/pi-on
Pa-nop/o-lis
Pa-nor/mus
Pan/sa, C.
Pan-tag-nos/tus
Pan-ta/gy-as
Pan-ta/le-on
Pan-tau/chus
Pan/te-us
Pan/thi-des
Pan-the/a
Pan/the-on**
Pan/the-us, or Pan/thus
Pan-tho/i-des 4
Pan-ti-ca-pæ/um
Pan-tic/a-pes
Pan-til/i-us
Pa-ny/a-sis
Pa-ny/a-sus
Pa-pæ/us
Pa-pha/ges
Pa/phi-a
Paph-la-go/ni-a
Pa/phos
Paph/us
Pa-pi-a/nus
Pa/pi-as††

* *Ogyges.*—This word is by all our prosodists accented on the first syllable, and, consequently, it must sound exactly as if written *Odd/je-jez*; and this, however odd to an English ear, must be complied with.

† *Omphale.*—The accentuation which a mere English speaker would give to this word was experienced a few years ago by a pantomime called *Hercules and Omphale*; when the whole town concurred in placing the accent on the second syllable, till some classical scholars gave a check to this pronunciation by placing the accent on the first. This, however, was far from banishing the former manner, and disturbed the public ear without correcting it. Those, however, who would not wish to be numbered among the vulgar, must take care to avoid the penultimate accent.

‡ *Orpheus.*—See IDOMENEUS.

§ *Oryus.*—

"And, at once, Broteas and *Oryus* slew:
Oryus' mother, Mycalè, was known
Down from her sphere to draw the lab'ring moon."
GARTH'S *Ovid. Met.*

‖ *Palmyra.*—Nothing can be better fixed in an English ear than the penultimate accentuation of this word: this pronunciation is adopted by Ainsworth and Lempriere. Gouldman and Holyoke seem to look the other way; but Labbe says the more learned give this word the antepenultimate accent, and that this accent is more agreeable to the general rule. Those, however, must be pedantic coxcombs, who should attempt to disturb the received pronunciation when in English, because a contrary accentuation may possibly be proved to be more agreeable to Greek or Latin.

¶ *Pammenes.*—I find this word no where but in Lempriere, who accents it on the penultimate; but as all words of this termination have the antepenultimate accent, till this appears an exception, I shall venture to alter it.

** *Pantheon.*—This word is universally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable in English, but in Latin it has its first syllable accented; and this accentuation makes so slight a difference to the ear, that it ought to have the preference.

†† *Papias.*—This is the name of an early Christian writer, who first propagated the doctrine of the millennium; and it is generally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, but I believe corruptly, since Labbe has adopted the antepenultimate accent, who must be well acquainted with the true pronunciation of ecclesiastical characters.

PE	PE	PH	PH	PH
Pa-pin-i-a/nus	Pe-da/ci-a 10	Pe-rig/e-nes	Phæn/na	Pher-e-cy/des
Pa-pin/i-us	Pe-dæ/us	Pe-rig/o-ne	Phæn/nis	Phe-ren-da/tes
Pa-pir/i-a	Pe-da/ni	Per-i-la/us	Phæ-oc/o-mes	Pher-e-ni/ce 29
Pa-pir/i-us	Pe-da/ni-us	Per-i-le/us	Phæs/a-na	Phe/res
Pap/pus	Pæd/a-sus	Pe-ril/la	Phæs/tum	Phe-re/ti-as 10
Pa-pyr/i-us	Pe-di/a-dis	Pe-ril/lus	Pha/e-ton	Pher-e-ti/ma
Par-a-bys/ton	Pe-di-a/nus	Per-i-me/de 8	Pha-e-ton-ti/a-des	Pher/i-num
Par-a-di/sus	Pe/di-as	Per-i-me/la	Pha-e-tu/sa	Phe/ron
Pa-ræt/a-cæ	Pe/di-us Blæ/sus	Pe-rin/thus	Phæ/us	Phi/a-le
Par-æ-to/ni-um	Pe/do	Per-i-pa-tet/i-ci 3	Pha-ge/si-a 10	Phi-a/li-a, or Phi-ga/li-a
Par/a-li 3	Pe/dum	*Per/i-pa-tet-ics* (Eng.)	Pha/læ	Phi/a-lus
Par/a-lus	Pe-gas/i-des	Pe-riph/a-nes	Pha-læ/cus	Phic/o-res
Pa-ra/si-a 11	Peg/a-sis	Per/i-phas	Pha-læ/si-a 11	Phid/i-as
Pa-ra/si-us 11	Peg/a-sus	Pe-riph/a-tus	Pha-lan/thus	Phid/i-le
Par/cæ	Pel/a-gon	Per-i-phe/mus	Phal/a-ris	Phi-dip/pi-des
Par/is	Pe-lar/ge	Per-pho-re/tus	Pha/nas	Phi-dit/i-a 10
Pa-ris/a-des	Pe-las/gi 3	Pe-ris/a-des	Phal/a-rus	Phi/don
Pa-ris/i-i 4	Pe-las/gi-a, or	Pe-ris/the-nes	Phal/ci-don	Phid/y-le
Par/i-sus	Pe-las-gi/o-tis	Pe-rit/a-nus	Pha/le-as	Phig-a/le-i
Pa/ri-um	Pe-las/gus	Per/i-tas	Pha-le/re-us‡	Phi/la
Par/ma 1	Pel-e-thro/ni-i 4	Per-i-to/ni-um	Pha-le/ris	Phil-a-del/phi-a
Par-men/i-des	Pe/le-us	Pe/ro, or Per/o-ne	Pha-le/ron, or	Phil-a-del/phus
Par-me/ni-o	Pe-li/a-des	Per/o-e 8	Phal/e-rum	Phi/læ
Par-nas/sus	Pe/li-as	Per-mes/sus	Pha-le/rus	Phi-læ/ni
Par/nes	Pe-li/des	Per/o-la	Pha/li-as	Phi-læ/us
Par-nes/sus	Pe-lig/ni	Per-pen/na, M.	Phal/li-ca	Phi-lam/mon
Par/ni 3	Pe-lig/nus	Per-pe-re/ne	Pha-lys/i-us 10	Phi-lar/chus 12
Pa/ron	Pel-i-næ/us	Per-ran/thes	Pha-næ/us	Phi-le/mon
Par-o-re/i-a	Pel-i-næ/um	Per-rhæ/bi-a	Phan-a-ræ/a	Phi-le/ne 8
Pa/ros	Pe/li-on	Per/sa, or Per-se/is	Pha/nes	Phi-le/ris
Par-rha/si-a 10	Pe/li-um	Per/sæ	Phan/o-cles	Phil/e-ros
Par-rha/si-us 10	Pel/la	Per-sæ/us	Phan-o-de/mus	Phi-le/si-us 19
Par-tha-mis/i-ris	Pel-la/næ	Per-se/e	Phan-ta/si-a 10	Phil-e-tæ/rus
Par-tha/on	Pel-le/ne	Per-se/is	Pha/nus	Phi-le/tas
Par-the/ni-a	Pel-o-pe/a, or Pel-o-pi/a	Per-seph/o-ne	Pha/on	Phi-le/ti-us 10
Par-the/ni-æ, and	Pel-o-pe/i-a	Per-sep/o-lis	Pha/ra	Phil/i-das
Par-the/ni-i 4	Pe-lop/i-das	Per/se-us, or Per/ses	Pha-rac/i-des 24	Phil/i-des
Par-the/ni-on	Pel-o-pon-ne/sus	Per/se-us	Pha/ær, or Phe/ræ	Phi-liu/na
Par-the/ni-us	Pe/lops	Per/si-a 10	Pha-ras/ma-nes	Phi-li/nus
Par/the-non	Pe/lor	Per/sis	Pha/rax	Phi-lip/pe-i
Par-then-o-pæ/us	Pe-lo/ri-a	Per/si-us Flac/cus	Pha/ris	Phi-lip/pi
Par-then/o-pe 8	Pe-lo/rum, or Pe-lo/rus	Per/ti-nax	Phar-me-cu/sa	Phi-lip/pi-des
Par/thi-a	Pe-lu/si-um 10	Pe-ru/si-a 10	Phar-na-ba/zus	Phi-lip/po-lis
Par-thy-e/ne	Pe-na/tes	Pes-cen/ni-us	Phar-na/ce-a	Phi-lip-pop/o-lis
Pa-rys/a-des	Pen-da/li-um	Pes-ci/nus	Phar-na/ces§	Phi-lip/pus
Par-y-sa/tis*	Pe-ne/i-a, Pen/e-is	Pe-ta/li-a	Phar-na-pa/tes	Phi-lis/cus
Pa-sar/ga-da	Pe-ne/li-us	Pet/a-lus	Phar-nas/pes	Phi-lis/ti-on 11
Pa/se-as	Pe-nel/o-pe	Pe-te/li-a	Phar/nus	Phi-lis/tus
Pas/i-cles	Pe/ne-us, or Pe-ne/us	Pet-e-li/nus	Pha/ros	Phil/lo
Pa-sic/ra-tes	Pen/i-das	Pe-te/on	Phar-sa/li-a	Phi/lo
Pa-siph/a-e	Pen-tap/o-lis	Pe/te-us	Phar/te	Phil-o-bœ/o-tus
Pa-sith/e-a	Pen-the-si-le/a	Pe-til/i-a	Pha/rus	Phi-loch/o-rus
Pa-sit/i-gris	Pen/the-us	Pe-til/i-i 3	Pha-ru/si-i, or	Phil/o-cles
Pas/sa-ron	Pen/thi-lus	Pe-til/i-us	Phau-ra/si-i 4	Phi-loc/ra-tes
Pas-si-e/nus	Pen/thy-lus	Pet-o-si/ris	Pha/si-as	Phil-oc-te/tes
Pas/sus	Pep-ar-e/thos	Pe/tra	Phar/y-bus	Phil-o-cy/prus
Pat/a-ra	Peph-re/do	Pe-træ/a	Pha-ryc/a-don	Phil-o-da-me/a
Pa-ta/vi-um	Pe-ræ/a 7	Pe-tre/i-us	Phar/y-ge	Phil-o-de/mus
Pa-ter/cu-lus	Per-a-sip/pus	Pe-tri/num	Pha-se/lis	Phi-lod/i-ce
Pa-tiz/i-thes	Per-co/pe 8	Pe-tro/ni-a	Pha-si-a/na	Phil-o-la/us
Pat/mos	Per-co-si-us 11	Pe-tro/ni-us	Pha/sis	Phi-lol/o-gus
Pa/træ	Per-co/te	Pet/ti-us	Phas/sus	Phi-lom/a-che
Pa/tro	Per-dic/cas	Peu/ce 8	Phau/da	Phi-lom/bro-tus
Pa-tro/cles	Per/dix	Peu-ces/tes	Phav-o-ri/nus	Phil-o-me/di-a‖
Pa-tro/cli	Pe-ren/na	Peu-ce/ti-a 10	Pha-yl/lus	Phil-o-me/dus
Pa-tro/clus†	Pe-ren/nis	Peu-ci/ni 4	Phe/a, or Phe/i-a	Phil-o-me/la
Pat-ro-cli/des	Pe/re-us	Peu-co-la/us	Phe-ca/dum	Phil-o-me/lus
Pa/tron	Per/ga	Pex-o-do/rus	Phe/ge-us, or Phle/ge-us	Phi/lon
Pat/ro-us	Per/ga-mus	Phæ/a	Phel/li-a	Phi-lon/i-des
Pa-tul/ci-us 10	Per/ge 8	Phæ-a/ci-a 10	Phel/lo-e	Phil/o-nis
Pau/la	Per/gus	Phæ/ax	Phel/lus	Phi-lon/o-e 8
Pau-li/na 7	Pe-ri-an/der	Phæd/i-mus	Phe/mi-us	Phi-lon/o-me
Pau-li/nus	Pe-ri-ar/chus	Phæ/don	Phe-mon/o-e 8	Phi-lon/o-mus
Pau/lus Æ-myl/i-us	Per-i-bœ/a	Phæ/dra	Phe-ne/um	Phil/o-nus
Pau-sa/ni-as	Per-i-bo/mi-us	Phæ/dri-a	Phe/ne-us (lacus)	Phi-lop/a-tor
Pau/si-as 11	Per/i-cles	Phæ/drus	Phe/ræ	Phil/o-phron
Pa/vor	Per-i-clym/e-nus	Phæd/y-ma 5	Phe-ræ/us	Phil-o-pœ/men
Pax	Pe-rid/i-a	Phæ-mon/o-e	Phe-rau/les	Phi-los/tra-tus
Pax/os	Pe-ri-e-ge/tes	Phæn-a-re/te	Phe-rec/lus	Phi-lo/tas
Pe/as	Pe-ri-e/res	Phæ/ni-as	Phe-rec/ra-tes	Phi-lot/e-ra

* *Parysatis.*—Labbe tells us that some prosodists contend that this word ought to be accented on the antepenultimate syllable, and we find Lempriere has so accented it; but so popular a tragedy as Alexander, which every where accents the penultimate, has fixed this pronunciation in our own country beyond a doubt.

† *Patroclus.*—Lempriere, Ainsworth, Gouldman and Holyoke accent the penultimate syllable of this word; but Labbe the antepenultimate: our Graduses pronounce it either way; but I do not hesitate to prefer the penultimate accent; and, till some good reason be given for the contrary, I think *Patrocles* the historian, and *Patrocli* a small island, ought to be pronounced with the same accent as the friend of Achilles.

‡ *Phalereus.*—There is some doubt among the learned whether this word ought to be pronounced in three or four syllables; that is, as *Phal-e-reus*, or *Pha-le-re-us*. The latter mode, however, with the accent on the antepenultimate, seems to be the most eligible.

§ *Pharnaces.*—All our prosodists accent the antepenultimate syllable of this word; but an English ear is strongly inclined to accent the penultimate, as in *Arbaces* and *Arsaces*, which see.

‖ *Philomedia.*—

"Nor less by *Philomedia* known on earth;
A name derived immediate from her birth."

COOKE'S *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 311.

PH	PI	PI	PL	PO
Phi-lot/i-mus	Phra-at/i-ces	Pi-ce/num	Pith-e-cu/sa	Plu-tar/chus
Phi-lo/tis	Phra-da/tes	Pi/cra	Pith/e-us	*Plu/tarch* (Eng.)
Phi-lox/e-nus	Phra-gan/de	Pic/tæ, or Pic/ti	Pi/tho	Plu/ti-a 10
Phi-lyl/li-us	Phra-ha/tes	Pic-ta/vi, or Pict/o-nes	Pith-o-la/us	Plu/to
Phil/y-ra	Phra-nic/a-tes	Pic-ta/vi-um	Pi-tho/le-on	Plu-to/ni-um
Phil/y-res	Phra-or/tes	Pic/tor	Pi/thon	Plu/tus
Phi-lyr/i-des	Phras/i-cles	Pi/cus	Pi/thys	Plu/vi-us
Phi-ne/us	Phras/i-mus	Pi-do/rus	Pit/ta-cus	Plyn-te/ri-a
Phin/ta	Phra/si-us 10	Pid/y-tes	Pit/the-a	Pnig/e-us 13
Phin/ti-as 10	Phra-ta-pher/nes	Pi/e-lus	Pit-the/is	Pob-lic/i-us 24
Phla	Phri-a-pa/ti-us 10	Pi/e-ra	Pit/the-us	Pod-a-lir/i-us
Phleg/e-las	Phrix/us	Pi-e/ri-a	Pit-u-a/ni-us	Po-dar/ce 8
Phleg/e-thon	Phron/i-ma	Pi-er/i-des	Pit-u-la/ni 3	Po-dar/ces
Phle/gi-as	Phron/tis	Pi/e-ris	Pit-y-æ/a	Po-da/res
Phle/gon	Phru/ri 3	Pi/e-rus	Pit-y-as/sus	Po-dar/ge
Phle/gra	Phry/ges 6	Pi/e-tas	Pit-y-o-ne/sus	Po-dar/gus
Phle/gy-e 6 8	Phryg/i-a	Pi/gres	Pit-y-u/sa	Pœ/as
Phle/gy-as	Phry/ne 6 8	Pi-lum/nus	Pla-cen/ti-a 10	Pœc/i-le 24
Phli/as	Phryn/i-cus	Pim/pla	Plac-i-de-i-a/nus	Pœ/ni 3
Phli/us	Phry/nis	Pim-ple/i-des	Pla-cid/i-a	Pœ/on
Phlœ/us	Phry/no	*Pim-ple/e-des*	Pla-cid/i-us	Pœ-o/ni-a
Pho-be/tor	Phryx/us	Pim-pra/na	Pla-na/si-a 10	Pœ/us
Pho-cæ/a	Phthi/a 14	Pin/a-re	Plan-ci/na	Po/gon
Pho-cen/ses, and Pho/ci-ci 3 10	Phthi-o/tis	Pi-na/ri-us	Plan/cus	Po/la
Pho-cil/i-des	Phy/a	Pin/da-rus	Pla-tæ/a	Pol-e-mo-cra/ti-a
Pho/ci-on 10	Phy/cus	Pin/da-sus	Pla-tæ/æ	Pol/e-mon
Pho/cis	Phyl/a-ce	Pin-de-nis/sus	Pla-ta/ni-us	Po-le/nor
Pho/cus	Phyl/a-cus	Pin/dus	Pla/to	Po/li-as
Pho-cyl/i-des	Phy-lar/chus	Pin/na	Plau/ti-a 10	Po-li-or-ce/tes
Phœ/be	Phy/las	Pin/thi-as	Plau/ti-us	Po-lis/ma
Phœ/be-um	Phy/le	Pi-o/ni-a	Plau-ti-a/nus	Po-lis/tra-tus
Phœb/i-das	Phyl/e-is 20	Pi-ræ/us, or Pi-ræ/e-us	*Plau-she-a/nus*	Po-li/tes
Phœ-big/e-na	Phy-le/us	Pi-re/ne	Plau-til/la	Pol-i-to/ri-um
Phœ/bus	Phyl/i-ra	Pi-rith/o-us	Plau/tus	Pol-len/ti-a 10
Phœ/mos	Phyl/la	Pi/rus	Plei/a-des*	Pol-lin/e-a
Phœ-ni/ce 29	Phyl-la/li-a	Pi/sa	Plei/o-ne	Pol/li-o
Phœ-nic/i-a 10	Phil-le/i-us	Pi/sæ	Plem-myr/i-um	Pol/lis
Phœ-nic/e-us	Phyl/lis	Pi-sæ/us	Plem/ne-us 29	Pol/li-us Fe/lix
Phœ-nic/i-des	Phyl/li-us	Pi-san/der	Pleu-ra/tus	Pol-lu/ti-a 10
Phœ-ni/cus	Phyl-lod/o-ce	Pi-sa/tes, or Pi-sæ/i	Pleu/ron	Pol/lux
Phœn-i-cu/sa	Phyl/los	Pi-sau/rus	Plex-au/re	Po/lus
Phœ-nis/sa	Phyl/lus	Pi-se/nor	Plex-ip/pus	Po-lus/ca
Phœ/nix	Phy-scel/la	Pis/e-us	Plin/i-us	Pol-y-æ/nus
Phol/o-e	Phy-rom/a-chus	Pis/i-as 10	*Plin/y* (Eng.)	Pol/y-nus
Pho/lus	Phys/co-a	Pi-si/di-a	Plin-thi/ne	Pol-y-ar/chus
Phor/bas	Phys/con	Pi-sid/i-ce	Plis-tar/chus	Po-lyb/i-das
Phor/cus, or Phor/cys	Phys/cos	Pi/sis	Plis/tha-nes	Po-lyb/i-us, or Pol/y-bus
Phor/mi-o	Phys/cus	Pis-is-trat/i-dæ	Plis/the-nes	Pol-y-bœ/a
Phor/mis	Phy-tal/i-des	Pis-is-trat/i-des	Plis-ti/nus	Pol-y-bœ/tes
Pho-ro/ne-us	Phyt/a-lus	Pi-sis/tra-tus	Plis-to/a-nax	Pol-y-bo/tes
Pho-ro/nis	Phy/ton	Pi/so	Plis-to/nax	Pol-y-ca/on
Pho-ro/ni-um	Phyx/i-um	Pi-so/nis	Plis-to-ni/ces 30	Pol-y-car/pus
Pho-ti/nus	Pi/a, or Pi-a/li-a	Pis/si-rus	Plo/tæ	Pol-y-cas/te
Pho/ti-us 10	Pi/a-sus	Pis/tor	Plo-ti/na	Po-lych/a-res
Phox/us	Pi-ce/ni 3	Pi/sus	Plot-i-nop/o-lis	Pol-y-cle/a
Phra-a/tes	Pi-cen/ti-a 10	Pi-suth/nes	Plo-ti/nus	Pol/y-cles
	Pic-en-ti/ni 4	Pit/a-ne	Plo/ti-us 10	Pol-y-cle/tus

* *Pleiades.*—

"When with their domes the slow-pac'd snails retreat
Beneath some foliage from the burning heat
Of the *Pleïades*, your tools prepare;
The ripen'd harvest then deserves your care."

COOKE'S *Hesiod. Works and Days.*

The translator has adhered strictly to the original Πληϊαδες in making this word four syllables. Virgil has done the same:

"*Pleïadas*, Hyadas, claramque Lycaonis Arcton."

Georgic. I.

But Ovid has contracted this word into three syllables:

"*Pleiades* incipiunt humeros relevare paternos."

Fasti, iv. p. 169.

The latter translators of the classics have generally contracted this word to three syllables. Thus, in Ogilby's translation of Virgil's Georgics, b. 1:

"First let the eastern *Pleiades* go down,
And the bright star in Ariadne's crown."
"The *Pleiades* and Hyades appear;
The sad companions of the turning year."

CREECH'S *Manilius.*

But Dryden has, to the great detriment of the poetical sound of this word, anglicised it, by squeezing it into two syllables:

"What are to him the sculpture of the shield,
Heaven's planets, earth, and ocean's watery field,
The *Pleiads*, Hyads, less and greater Bear,
Undipp'd in seas, Orion's angry star?"

OVID'S *Met.* b. 12.

This unpleasant contraction of Dryden's seems not to have been much followed. Elegant speakers are pretty uniform in preferring the trisyllable; but a considerable variety appears in the sound of the diphthong *ei*. Most speakers pronounce it like the substantive *eye*; and this pronunciation is defended by the common practice in most schools, of sounding the diphthong ει in this manner in appellatives; but though Greek appellatives preserve the original sound of their letters, as φιλαυτία, προβάτιον, κ. τ. λ., where the *t* does not slide into *sh*, as in Latin words; yet proper names, which are transplanted into all languages, partake of the soil into which they are received, and fall in with the analogies of the language which adopts them. There is, therefore, no more reason for preserving the sound of ει in proper names, than for pronouncing the *c* like *k* in *Phocion*, *Lacedæmon*, &c.

But perhaps it will be said, that our diphthong *ei* has the sound of *eye* as well as the Greek ει. To which it may be answered, that this is an irregular sound of these vowels, and can scarcely be produced as an example, since it exists but in *either*, *neither*, *height*, and *sleight*. The two first words are more frequently and analogically pronounced *eether*, *neether*; and *height* is often pronounced so as to rhyme with *weight*, and would, in all probability, be always so pronounced, but for the false supposition, that the abstract must preserve the sound of the verb or adjective from which it is derived; and with respect to *sleight*, though Dr. Johnson says it ought to be written *slight*, as we sometimes see it, yet, if we observe his authorities, we shall find that several respectable authors spelt the word in this manner; and if we consult Junius and Skinner, particularly the last, we shall see the strongest reason from etymology to prefer this spelling, as in all probability it comes from *sly*. The analogical pronunciation, therefore, of this diphthong in our own language is either as heard in *vein*, *rein*, &c., or in *perceive*, *receive*, &c. The latter is adopted by many speakers in the present word, as if written *Pleeades*; but *Plyades*, though less analogical, must be owned to be the more polite and literary pronunciation.—See note on *Elegeia* in the *Terminational Vocabulary*.

PO

Po-lyc'ra-tes
Pol-y-cre'ta, or Pol-y-cri'ta
Po-lyc'ri-tus
Po-lyc'tor
Pol-y-dæ'mon
Po-lyd'a-mas
Pol-y-dam'na
Pol-y-dec'tes
Pol-y-deu-ce'a
Pol-y-do'ra
Pol-y-do'rus
Pol-y-æ-mon'i-des
Pol-y-gi'ton
Po-lyg'i-us
Pol-yg-no'tus
Po-lyg'o-nus
Pol-y-hym'ni-a, and Po-lym'ni-a
Pol-y-id'i-us
Pol-y-la'us
Po-lym'e-nes
Pol-y-me'de
Po-lym'e-don
Pol-y-me'la
Pol-ym-nes'tes
Pol-ym-nes'tor
Pol-y-ni'ces
Po-lyn'o-e
Pol-y-pe'mon
Pol-y-per'chon
Pol-y-phe'mus
Pol'y-pheme (Eng)
Pol-y-phon'tes
Pol'y-phron
Pol-y-pœ'tes
Po-lys'tra-tus
Pol-y-tech'nus
Pol-y-ti-me'tus
Po-lyt'i-on 10
Po-lyt'ro-pus
Po-lyx'e-na
Pol-yx-en'i-das
Po-lyx'e-nus
Po-lyx'o
Pol-y-ze'lus
Pom-ax-æ'thres
Po-me'ti-a 10
Po-me'ti-i 3
Pom-e-ti'na
Po-mo'na
Pom-pe'i-a 5
Pom-pei-a'nus
Pom-pe'i-i, or Pom-pei'-um
Pom-pei-op'o-lis
Pom-pe'i-us
Pom-pil'i-a
Pom-pil'i-us Nu'ma
Pom-pi'lus
Pom-pis'cus
Pom-po'ni-a
Pom-po'ni-us
Pom-po-si-a'nus
Pomp-ti'ne
Pomp-ti'nus
Pom'pus
Pon'ti-a 10
Pon'ti-cum ma're
Pon'ti-cus
Pon-ti'na
Pon-ti'nus
Pon'ti-us 10
Pon'tus
Pon'tus Eu-xi'nus
Po-pil'i-us Læ'nas*
Pop-lic'o-la
Pop-pæ'a Sa-bi'na
Pop-pæ'us
Pop-u-lo'ni-a

PR

Por'ci-a 10
Por'ci-us 10
Po-red'o-rax
Po-ri'na
Por-o-se-le'ne
Por-phyr'i-on
Por-phyr'i-us
Por'ri-ma
Por-sen'na, or Por'se-na
Por'ti-a, and Por'ti-us 10
Port'mos
Por-tum-na'li-a
Por-tum'nus
Po'rus
Po-si'des
Pos-i-de'um
Po-si'don
Pos-i-do'ni-a
Pos-i-do'ni-us
Po'si-o 10
Post-hu'mi-a
Post-hu'mi-us
Pos-tu'mi-us
Post-ver'ta
Po-tam'i-des
Pot'a-mon
Po-thi'nus
Po'thos
Pot-i-dæ'a
Po-ti'na
Po-tit'i-us 24
Pot'ni-æ
Prac'ti-um 10
Præ'ci-a 10
Præ-nes'te
Præ'sos
Præ'sti 3
Præ'tor
Præ-to'ri-us
Præ-tu'ti-um 10
Prat'i-nas
Prax-ag'o-ras
Prax'i-as
Prax-id'a-mas
Prax-id'i-ce
Prax'i-la
Prax-iph'a-nes
Prax'is
Prax-it'e-les
Prax-ith'e-a
Pre-u'ge-nes
Prex-as'pes
Pri-am'i-des
Pri'a-mus
Pri-a'pus
Pri-e'ne
Pri'ma
Pri'on
Pris-cil'la
Pris'cus
Pris'cis
Pri-ver'nus
Pri-ver'num
Pro'ba
Pro'bus, M.
Pro'cas
Proch'o-rus
Proch'y-ta
Pro-cil'i-us
Pro-cil'la
Pro-cil'lus
Proc'le-a
Pro'cles
Proc'ne
Pro-cli'dæ
Proc-on-ne'sus
Pro-co'pi-us
Pro'cris

PT

Pro-crus'tes
Proc'u-la
Proc-u-le'i-us 5
Proc'u-lus
Pro'cy-on
Prod'i-cus
Pro-er'na
Prœt'i-des
Præ'tus
Prog'ne
Pro-la'us
Prom'a-chus
Pro-math'i-das
Pro-ma'thi-on
Prom'e-don
Prom-e-næ'a
Pro-me'the-i
Pro-me'the-us 29
Pro-me'this, and Prom-e-thi'des
Prom'e-thus
Prom'u-lus
Pro-nap'i-des
Pro'nax
Pron'o-e
Pron'o-mus
Pron'o-us
Pron'u-ba
Pro-per'ti-us
Pro-pœt'i-des
Pro-pon'tis
Prop-y-le'a
Pros-chys'ti-us 10
Pro-ser'pi-na 28
Pros'er-pine (Eng.)
Pros-o-pi'tis
Pro-sym'na
Pro-tag'o-ras
Prot-a-gor'i-des
Pro'te-i Co-lum'næ
Pro-tes-i-la'us
Pro'te-us
Pro-tho-e'nor†
Pro'the-us
Proth'o-us
Pro'to
Prot-o-ge-ne'a
Pro-tog'e-nes
Prot-o-ge-ni'a‡
Pro-to-me-di'a§
Prot-o-me-du'sa
Prox'e-nus
Pru-den'ti-us 10
Prum'ni-des
Pru'sa
Pru-sæ'us
Pru'si-as 10
Prym'no
Pryt'a-nes
Pryt-a-ne'um
Pryt'a-nis
Psam'a-the 15
Psam'a-thos
Psam-me-ni'tus
Psam-met'i-chus
Psam'mis
Psa'phis
Psa'pho 15
Pse'cas
Pso'phis
Psy'che 12 15
Psych'rus
Psyl'li 3 15
Pte'le-um 16
Pter-e-la'us
Pte'ri-a
Ptol-e-der'ma
Ptol-e-mæ'um
Ptol-e-mæ'us
Ptol'e-my (Eng.)

PY

Tol'e-me 16
Ptol-e-ma'is
Ptol'y-cus
Pto'us
Pub-lic'i-a 24
Pub-lic'i-us 10
Pub-lic'o-la
Pub'li-us
Pul-che'ri-a
Pu'ni-cum bel'lum
Pu'pi-us
Pu-pi-e'nus
Pup'pi-us
Pu-te'o-li 3
Py-a-nep'si-a 10
Pyd'na
Pyg'e-la
Pyg-mæ'i
Pyg-ma'li-on 29
Pyl'a-des
Py'læ
Py-læm'e-nes
Py-lag'o-ræ
Py-lag'o-ras
Py-la'on
Py-lar'tes
Py-lar'ge
Py'las
Py-le'ne
Pyl'e-us
Pyl'le-on
Py'lo
Py'los
Py'lus
Py'ra
Py-rac'mon
Py-rac'mos
Py-ræch'mes
Pyr'a-mus
Pyr-e-næ'i
Pyr-e-næ'us
Py-re'ne
Pyr'gi 3
Pyr'gi on
Pyr'go
Pyr-got'e-les
Pyr'gus
Py-rip'pe
Py'ro
Pyr'o-is
Py-ro'ni-a
Pyr'rha
Pyr'rhi-as
Pyr'rhi-ca
Pyr'-rhi-cus
Pyr'rhi-dæ
Pyr'rho
Pyr'rhus
Pys'te
Py-thag'o-ras
Pyth-a-ra'tus
Pyth'e-as
Py'thes
Pyth'e-us
Pyth'i-a
Pyth'i-as
Pyth'i-on
Pyth'i-us
Py'tho
Py-thoch'a-ris
Pyth'o-cles
Pyth-o-do'rus
Pyth-o-la'us
Py'thon
Pyth-o-ni'ce 30
Pyth-o-nis'sa
Pyt'na
Pyt'ta-lus

RH

Q.

QUA-DER'NA
Qua'di 3
Qua-dra'tus
Quad'ri-frons, or Quad'ri-ceps
Quæs-to'res
Qua'ri 3
Qua'ri-us
Quer'cens
Qui-e'tus
Quinc-ti-a'nus 10
Quinc-til'i-a
Quinc'ti-us, T.
Quin-de-cem'vi-ri
Quin-qua'tri-a
Quin-quen-na'les
Quin-til-i-a'nus
Quin-til'i-an (Eng.)
Quin-til'i-us Va'rus
Quin-til'la
Quin-til'lus, M.
Quin'ti-us 10
Quin'tus Cur'ti-us
Quir-i-na'li-a
Quir-i-na'lis
Qui-ri'nus
Qui-ri'tes 1

R.

RA-BIR'I-US
Ra-cil'i-a
Ræ-sa'ces
Ra-mi'ses
Ram'nes
Ran'da
Ra'po
Ra-scip'o-lis
Ra-von'na
Rav'o-la
Rau-ra'ci 3
Rau-ri'ci
Re-a'te 8
Re-dic'u-lus
Red'o-nes
Re-gil'læ
Re-gil-li-a'nus
Re-gil'lus
Reg'u-lus
Re'mi 3
Rem'u-lus
Re-mu'ri-a
Re'mus
Re'sus
Re-u-dig'ni 3
Rha'ci-a 10
Rha'ci-us
Rha-co'tis
Rhad-a-man'thus
Rhad-a-mis'tus
Rha'di-us
Rhæ'te-um
Rhæ'ti, or Ræ'ti
Rhæ'ti-a 10
Rham-nen'ses
Rham'nes
Rham-si-ni'tus
Rham'nus
Rha'nis
Rha'ros
Rhas-cu'po-ris
Rhe'a
Rhe'bas, or Rhe'bus
Rhed'o-nes
Rhe'gi-um

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* *Popilius Lænas.*—Nothing can show the dignity of the Roman commonwealth and the terror of its arms, more than the conduct of this man. He was sent as an ambassador to Antiochus, king of Syria, and was commissioned to order that monarch to abstain from hostilities against Ptolemy, king of Egypt, who was an ally of Rome. Antiochus, who was at the head of his army when he received this order, wished to evade it by equivocal answers; but Popilius, with a stick which he had in his hand, made a circle round him on the sand, and bade him, in the name of the Roman senate and people, not to go beyond it before he spoke decisively. This boldness intimidated Antiochus: he withdrew his garrisons from Egypt, and no longer meditated a war against Ptolemy.

† *Prothoenor.*—

"The hardy warriors whom Bœotia bred,
Peneleus, Leitus, *Prothoënor* led."

POPE'S *Hom. Iliad.*

‡ See IPHIGENIA.

§ *Protomedia.*—

"Nisæa and Actæa boast the same,
Protomedia from the fruitful dame,
And Doris, honor'd with maternal name."

COOKE'S *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 483.

See IPHIGENIA.

RU

Rhe-gus'ci 3
Rhe'mi 3
Rhe'ne
Rhe'ni 3
Rhe'nus
Rhe-o-mi'tres
Rhe'sus
Rhe-tog'e-nes
Rhet'i-co
Rhe-u'nus
Rhex-e'nor
Rhex-ib'i-us
Rhi-a'nus
Rhid'a-go
Rhi-mot'a-cles
Rhi on
Rhi'pha, or Rhi'phe
Rhi-phæ'i 3
Rhi phe'us
Rhi um
Rhod'a-nus
Rhe'de
Rho'di-a
Rhod-o-gy'ne, or
Rhod-o-gu'ne
Rho'do-pe, or
Rho-do'pis
Rho'dus
Rhodes (Eng.)
Rhœ'bus
Rhœ'cus
Rhœ'te-um
Rhœ'tus
Rho-sa'ces
Rho'sus
Rhox-a'na, or Rox-a'na
Rhox-a'ni 3
Rhu-te'ni, and
Ru-the'ni
Rhyn'da-cus
Rhyn'thon
Rhy'pæ
Ri-phæ'i 3
Ri-phe'us
Rix-am'a-ræ
Ro-bi'go, or Ru-bi'go
Rod-e-ri'cus
Ro'ma
Rome (Eng.), pronounced *Room**
Ro-ma'ni 3
Ro-ma'nus
Ro-mil'i-us
Rom'u-la
Ro-mu'li-dæ
Rom'u-lus
Ro'mus
Ros'ci-us 10
Ro-sil'la-nus
Ro'si-us 11
Rox-a'na
Rox-o-la'ni 3
Ru-bel'li-us
Ru'bi 3
Ru'bi-con
Ru-bi-e'nus Lap'pa
Ru-bi'go
Ru'bra sax'a
Ru'bri-us
Ru'di-æ
Ru'fæ
Ruf'fus
Ru-fil'lus
Ruf-fi'nus
Ru-fi'nus
Ru'fus
Ru'gi-i 4
Ru'mi-nus
Rum-i'na

SA

Ru-pil'i-us
Rus'ci-us 10
Rus-co'ni-a
Ru-sel'læ
Rus'pi-na
Ru-to'ni
Rus'ti-cus
Ru'ti-la
Ru'ti-lus
Ru-til'i-us Ru'fus
Ru'tu-ba
Ru'tu-bus
Ru'tu-li 3
Ru'tu-pæ
Ru-tu-pi'nus

S.

SA'BA
Sab'a-chus, or
Sab'a-con
Sa'bæ
Sa-ba'ta
Sa-ba'zi-us
Sab'bas
Sa-bel'la
Sa-bel'li 3
Sa-bi'na
Sa-bi'ni 3 4
Sa-bin-i-a'nus 21
Sa-bi'nus Au'lus
Sa'bis
Sab'ra-cæ
Sa-bri'na
Sab'u-ra
Sab-u-ra'nus
Sab'ra-ta
Sa'bus
Sac'a-das
Sa'cæ
Sa'cer
Sack-a-li'tes
Sa-cra'ni
Sac-ra'tor
Sa-crat'i-vir
Sad'a-les
Sa'dus
Sad-y-a'tes
Sag'a-na
Sag'a-ris
Sa-git'ta
Sa-gun'tum, or
Sa-gun'tus
Sa'is
Sa'la
Sal'a-con
Sal-a-min'i-a
Sal'a-mis
Sal-a-mi'na
Sa-la'pi-a, or
Sa-la'pi-æ
Sal'a-ra
Sal-la'ri-a
Sa-las'ci 3
Sa-le'i-us 5
Sa-le'ni 3
Sal-en-ti'ni 3
Sa-ler'num
Sal-ga'ne-us, or
Sal-ga'ne-a
Sa'li-i 3 4
Sal-i-na'tor
Sa'li-us
Sal-lus'ti-us
Sal'lust (Eng.)
Sal'ma-cis
Sal-mo'ne

SA

Sal-mo'ne-us
Sal'mus
Sal-my-des'sus
Sa'lo
Sa-lo'me 8
Sa'lon
Sa-lo'na, or Sa-lo'næ
Sal-o-ni'na
Sal-o-ni'nus
Sa-lo'ni-us
Sal'pis
Sal'vi-an
Sal-vid-i-e'nus
Sal'vi-us
Sa-ma'ri-a 30
Sam-bu'los
Sa'me, or Sa'mos
Sa'mi-a
Sam-ni'tæ
Sam-ni'tes
Sam'nites (Eng.)
Sam'ni-um
Sa-mo'ni-um
Sa'mos
Sa-mos'a-ta
Sam-o-thra'ce, or
Sam-o-thra'ci-a
Sa'mus
Sa'na
San'a-os
San-cho-ni'a-thon
San-da'ce†
San-da'li-um
San'da-nis
San'da-nus
San-di'on 11
San-dre-cot'tus
San'ga-la
San-ga'ri-us, or
San'ga-ris
San-guin'i-us
San-nyr'i-on
San'to-nes, and
San'to-næ
Sa'on
Sa-pæ'i, or Sa-phæ'i
Sa'por
Sa-po'res‡
Sap'pho, or Sa'pho
Sap'ti-ne
Sa-rac'o-ri 3
Sa-ran'ges
Sar-a-pa'ni 3
Sar'a-pus
Sar'a-sa
Sa-ras'pa-des
Sar-dan-a-pa'lus
Sar'des
Sar'di 3
Sar-din'i-a
Sar'dis, or Sar'des
Sar-don'i-cus 30
Sar-i-as'ter
Sar-ma'ti-a 10
Sar-men'tus
Sar'ni-us
Sa'ron
Sa-ron'i-cus Si'nus
Sar-pe'don
Sar-ras'tes
Sar'si-na
Sar-san'da
Sa'son
Sa-tas'pes
Sa'ti-æ 10
Sat-i-bar-za'ne
Sa-tic'u-la, and
Sa-tic'u-lus
Sa'tis

SC

Sat-ra-pe'ni
Sa-tri'cum
Sa-trop'a-ces
Sat'u-ra
Sat-u-re'i-um, or
Sa-tu're-um
Sat-u-re'i-us
Sat-ur-na'li-a
Sa-tur'ni-a
Sat-ur-ni'nus
Sa-tur'ni-us
Sa-tur'nus
Sat'u-rum
Sat'y-rus
Sau-fe'i-us Tro'gu
Sau-rom'a-tæ
Sau'rus
Sav'e-ra
Sa'vo, or Sav-o'na
Sa'vus
Saz'i-ches 12
Scæ'a
Sce'a
Scæ'va
Se'va
Scæv'o-la
Sev'o-la
Scal'pi-um
Sca-mar'der
Sca-man'dri-us
Scan-da'ri-a
Scan-di-na'vi-a
Scan-til'la
Scap-tes'y-le
Scap'ti-a 10
Scap'ti-us 10
Scap'u-la
Scar'di-i 3 4
Scar-phi'a, or Scar'phe
Scau'rus
Sced'a-sus
Scel-e-ra'tus
Sche'di-a
Ske'di-a
Sche'di-us 12
Sche'ri-a
Schœ'ne-us
Schœ'nus, or Sche'no
Sci'a-this
Si'a-this
Sci'a-thos
Sci'dros
Scil'lus
Sci'nis
Scin'thi 3
Sci-o'ne
Sci-pi'a-dæ
Scip'i-o 9
Sci'ra 7
Sci-ra'di-um
Sci'ras 3
Sci'ron
Sci'rus
Sco'lus
Scom'brus
Sco'pas
Sco'pi-um
Scor-dis'ci, and
Scor-dis'cæ
Sco-ti'nus
Sco-tus'sa
Scri-bo'ni-a
Scri-bo-ni-a'nus
Scri-bo'ni-us
Scyl-a-ce'um 9
Scy'lax
Scyl'la
Scyl-læ'um
Scyl'li-as

SE

Scyl'lis
Scyl'lus
Scy-lu'rus
Scyp'pi-um
Scy'ras
Scy'ros
Scy'thæ
Scy'thes, or Scy'tha
Scyth'i-a
Scyth'i-des
Scy-thi'nus
Scy'thon
Scy-thop'o-lis
Se-bas'ta
Se-bas'ti-a
Seb-en-ny'tus
Se-be'tus
Se-bu-si-a'ni, or
Se-gu-si-a'ni
Sec-ta'nus
Sed-i-ta'ni, or
Sed-en-ta'ni 3
Se-du'ni 3
Se-du'si-i 3
Se-ges'ta
Se-ges'tes
Se-gob'ri-ga
Seg'ni 3
Seg'o-nax
Se-gon'ti-a, or
Se-gun'ti-a 10
Seg-on-ti'a-ci 3
Se-go'vi-a
Se-gun'ti-um 10
Se'i-us Stra'bo
Se-ja'nus Æ'li-us
Se-lem'nus
Se-le'ne
Sel-eu-ce'na, or
Se-leu'cis
Sel-eu'ci-a§ 29
Se-leu'ci-dæ
Se-leu'cis
Se-leu'cus
Sel'ge
Se-lim'nus
Se-li'nuns, or Se-li'nus
Se-la'si-a
Sel-le'is
Sel'li 3
Se-lym'bri-a
Sem'e-le
Sem-i-ger-ma'ni
Sem-i-gun'tus
Se-mir'a-mis
Sem'no-nes
Se-mo'nes
Sem-o-sanc'tus
Sem-pro'ni-a
Sem-pro'ni-us
Se-mu'ri-um
Se'na
Se-na'tus
Sen'na, or Se'na
Sen'e-ca
Sen'o-nes
Sen'ti-us 10
Sep-te'ri-on
Sep-tim'i-us
Sep-ti-mu-le'i-us
Sep'y-ra
Seq'ua-na
Seq'ua-ni
Se-quin'i-us
Se-ra'pi-o
Se-ra'pis‖
Se'res
Ser-bo'nis
Se-re'na

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* [The regular pronunciation, *Rome*, is now more common.—Ed.]

† *Sandace.*—A sister of Xerxes, which I find in no lexicographer but Lempriere, and in him with the accent on the first syllable, but, from its Greek original Σανδαυκη, it ought certainly to be accented on the second syllable.

‡ *Sapores.*—This word, says Labbe, is by Gavantus and others, ignorant of the Greek, accented on the first syllable.

§ *Seleucia.*—Lempriere and Labbe accent this word on the penultimate; but Ainsworth, Gouldman and Holyoke on the antepenultimate. As this word, according to Strabo, had its penultimate formed of the diphthong ει, Σελευκεια, this syllable ought to have the accent; but as the antepenultimate accent is so incorporated into our tongue, I would strongly recommend the pronunciation which an English scholar would give it at first sight, and that is, placing the accent on the *u*. This is the accent Milton gives it:

"————Eden stretch'd her line
From Auran eastward to the royal tow'rs
Of great *Seleucia*, built by Grecian kings."

Par. Lost, b. 4.

If, however, the English scholar wishes to shine in the classical pronunciation of this word, let him take care to pronounce the *c like s* only, and not like *sh*, which sound it necessarily has, if the accent be on the antepenultimate syllable. See Rules 10 and 30.

‖ *Serapis.*—There is not a dissenting voice among our prosodists against the pronouncing of this word with the accent on

SI	SI	SP	ST	SU
Se-re-ni-a'nus	Sig-o-ves'sus	Sme'nus	Spar'ta-cus	Stil'po
Se-re'nus	Si-gy'ni, Sig'u-næ	Smer'dis	Spar'tæ, or Spar'ti	Stim'i-con
Ser-ges'tus	Si-gyn'næ	Smi'lax	Spar-ta'ni, or Spar-ti-a'tæ 22	Stiph'i-lus
Ser'gi-a	Si'la, or Sy'la	Smi'lis	Spar-ti-a'nus	Sto-bæ'us
Ser'gi-us	Si-la'na Ju'li-a	Smin-dyr'i-des	Spe'chi-a 12	Stœch'a-des
Ser-gi'o-lus*	Si-la'nus	Smin'the-us‡	Spen'di-us	Sto'i-ci
Se-ri'phus	Sil'a-ris	Smyr'na	Spen'don	*Sto'ics* (Eng.)
Ser'my-la	Si-le'nus	So-a'na	Sper-chi'us 12	Stra'bo
Ser-ra'nus	Sil-i-cen'se	So-an'da	Sper-ma-toph'a-gi	Stra-tar'chas
Se'ron	Sil'i-us I-tal'i-cus	So-a'nes	Speu-sip'pus	Stra'to, or Stra'ton
Ser-to'ri-us	Sil'phi-um	Soc'ra-tes	Sphac-te'ri-æ	Strat'o-cles
Ser-væ'us	Sil-va'nus	Sœ'mi-as	Sphe'rus	Strat-o-ni'ce
Ser-vi-a'nus	Sim-briv'i-us, or Sim-bruv'i-us	Sog-di a'na	Sphinx	Stra-to-ni'cus 30
Ser-vil'i-a	Si-me'thus, or Sy-me'thus	Sog-di-a'nus	Spho'dri-as	Stron'gy-le
Ser-vil-i-a'nus	Sim'i-læ	Sol'o-e, or So'li	Sphra-gid'i-um	Stroph'a-des
Ser-vil'i-us	Sim'i-lis	So lœ'is	Spi-cil'lus	Stro'phi-us
Ser'vi-us Tul'li-us	Sim'mi-as	So'lon	Spin'tha-rus	Stru-thoph'a-gi
Ses'a-ra	Si'mo	So-lo'ni-um	Spin'ther	Stru'thus
Se-sos'tris	Si'mo-is	So'lus	Spi'o	Stry'ma
Ses'ti-us	Sim-o-is'i-us 10	Sol'y-ma, and Sol'y-mæ	Spi-tam'e-nes	Strym'no
Ses'tos, or Ses'tus	Si'mon	Som'nus	Spi-thob'a-tes	Stry'mon
Se-su'vi-i 3	Si-mon'i-des	Son'chis 12	Spith-ri-da'tes	Styg'ne
Set'a-bis	Sim-plic'i-us 24	Son-ti'a-tes	Spo-le'ti-um 10	Stym-pha'li-a, or Stym-pha'lis
Se'thon	Sim'u-lus	Sop'a-ter	Spor'a-des‖ 20	Stym-pha'lus
Se'ti-a 10	Si'mus	So'phax	Spu-ri'na	Sty'ra
Seu'thes	Sim'y-ra	So-phe'ne 8	Spu'ri-us	Sty'rus
Se-ve'ra	Sin'di	Soph'o-cles	Sta-be'ri-us	Styx
Se-ve-ri-a'nus	Sin-gæ'i 3	Soph-o-nis'ba	Sta'bi-æ	Su-ar-do'nes
Se-ve'rus†	Si'nis	So'phron	Sta-gi'ra 1	Su-ba'tri-i 3 4
Sex'ti-a	Sin'na-ces	So-phro'ni-a	Sta'i-us	Sub-lic'i-us 24
Sex-til'i-a	Sin'na-cha	So-phron'i-cus§	Staph'y-lus	Sub'o-ta
Sex-til'i-us	Sin'o-e	Soph-ro-nis'cus	Sta-san'der	Sub-ur'ra
Sex'ti-us	Si'non	So-phros'y-ne	Sta-sil'e-us 29	Su'cro
Sex'tus	Si-no'pe	Sop'o-lis	Sta-til'i-a	Sues'sa
Si-bi'ni 3	Si-no pe-us	So'ra	Sta-til'i-us	Sues'so-nes
Si-bur'ti-us	Sin'o-rix	So-rac'tes, and So-rac'te	Stat'i-næ	Sue-to'ni-us
Si-byl'læ	Sin'ti-i 3 4	So-ra'nus	Sta-ti'ra	Sue'vi
Si'ca	Sin-u-es'sa	So'rex	Sta'ti-us 10	Sue'vi-us
Si-cam'bri, or Sy-gam'bri 3	Siph'nos	So-rit'i-a 10	Sta-sic'ra-tes	Suf-fe'nus
Si-ca'ni 3	Si-pon'tum, Si'pus	So'si-a Gal'la 10	Sta'tor	Suf-fe'ti-us, or Fu-fe'ti-us
Si-ca'ni-a	Sip'y-lum, and Sip'y-lus	So-sib'i-us	Stel-la'tes	Sui'das¶
Sic'e-lis	Si-re'nes	Sos'i-cles	Stel'li-o	Suil'i-us
Si-cel'i-des	*Si'rens* (Eng.)	So-sic'ra-tes	Ste'na	Sui'o-nes
Si-chæ'us	Si'ris	So-sig'e-nes	Sten-o-bœ'a	Sul'chi
Si-cil'i-a	Sir'i-us	So'si-i 3 10	Ste-noc'ra-tes	Sul'ci-us
Si-cin'i-us Den-ta'tus	Sir'mi-um	Sos'i-lus	Sten'tor	Sul'mo, or Sul'mo-na
Si-ci'nus	Si-sam'nes	So-sip'a-ter	Steph'a-na	Sul-pit'i-a
Sic'o-rus	Sis'a-pho	So'sis	Steph'a-nus	Sul-pit'i-us or Sul-pic'i-us 24
Sic'u-li 3	Sis'e-nes	So-sis'tra-tus	Ster'o-pe	Sum-ma'nus
Sic'y-on	Si-sen'na	So'si-us 10	Ster'o-pes	Su'ni-ci
Sish'e-on	Sis-i-gam'bis, or Sis-y-gam'bis	Sos'the-nes	Ste-sich'o-rus	Su'ni-des
Sic-y-o'ni-a	Sis-o-cos'tus	Sos'tra-tus	Ster-tin'i-us	Su'ni-um
Sish-e-o'ne-a	Sis'y-phus	Sot'a-des	Ste-sag'o-ras	Su-o-vet-au-ril'i-a
Si'de 8	Si-tal'ces	So'ter	Stes-i-cle'a	Su'pe-rum ma're
Si-de'ro	Sith'ni-des	So-te'ri-a	Ste-sim'bro-tus	Su'ra Æ-myl'i-us
Sid-i-ci'num	Si'thon	So-ter'i-cus	Sthen'e-le	Su-re'na
Si'don	Si-tho'ni-a	So'this	Sthen'e-lus	Sur-ren'tum
Si-do'nis	Sit'i-us 10 24	So'ti-on 11	Sthe'nis	Su'rus
Si-do'ni-us	Sit'o-nes	So'ti-us 10	Sthe'no	Su'sa
Si'ga		So'us	Sthen-o-bœ'a	Su'sa-na
Si-gæ'um, or Si-ge'um		Soz'o-men	Stil'be, or Stil'bi-a	
Sig'ni-a		Spa'co	Stil'i-cho	
		Spar'ta		

the penultimate syllable; and yet, to show the tendency of English pronunciation, when a ship of this name had a desperate engagement with one of the French, which attracted the attention of the public, every body pronounced it with the accent on the first syllable. Milton has done the same in his sublime description of the grandeurs of Pandemonium.

"————————Not Babylon
Nor great Alcairo such magnificence
Equall'd in all their glories to enshrine
Belus or *Serapis* their gods; or seat
Their kings, when Egypt with Assyria strove,
In wealth and luxury."

Par. Lost, b. i. v. 717.

* *Sergiolus.*—I find this word in no dictionary but Lempriere's, and there the accent is placed upon the penultimate instead of the antepenultimate syllable.

† *Severus.*—This word, like *Serapis*, is universally mispronounced, by the mere English scholar, with the accent on the first syllable.

‡ *Smintheus.*—This word, like *Orpheus*, and others of the same form, has the accent on the first syllable; but poets often contract the two last syllables into one; as Pope:

"O, *Smintheus*, sprung from fair Latona's line,
Thou guardian pow'r of Cilla the divine!"

See IDOMENEUS.

§ *Sophronicus.*—I find this word in no prosodist but Labbe; and he places the accent on the penultimate syllable, like most other words of this termination; unless, says he, any one thinks it more likely to be derived from Sophron, than from victory; that is, by uniting a general termination to the root of the word, than combining it with another word significant of itself: but as there is a Greek adjective Σωφρονικος, signifying *ordained by nature to temperance*, it is much more probable that *Sophronicus* is this adjective used substantively, than that it should be compounded of Σωφρων and νικος, *conquering temperance*; and therefore the antepenultimate accent seems preferable.

‖ *Sporades.*—This word has the accent placed on the first syllable by all our prosodists; but a mere English ear is not only inclined to place the accent on the second syllable, but to pronounce the word as if it were a dissyllable, *Spo-rades*; but this is so gross an error, that it cannot be too carefully avoided.

¶ *Suidas.*—This word is generally heard, even among the learned, in two syllables, as if written *Sui-das*. Labbe, however, makes it three syllables, and accents the first; although, says he, by what right I know not, it is generally pronounced with the accent on the penultimate. It may be observed, that, if we place the accent on the first syllable, the *i* in the second must be pronounced like *e*; and that the general pronunciation, which Labbe complains of, that of placing the accent on the second syllable, must, in our English pronunciation of Greek or Latin words, preserve the *i* in its long open sound, as in *idle*; if, therefore, we pronounce the *i* in this manner, it is a sufficient proof that we place the accent on the penultimate syllable; which, though common, is, as Labbe observes, without good authority.

TA

Su-si-a'na, or Su'sis
Su-sa'ri-on
Su'tri-um
Sy-ag'rus
Syb'a-ris
Syb-a-ri'ta
Syb'a-rite (Eng.)
Syb'o-tas
Sy-cin'nus
Sy'e-dra
Sy-e'ne 8
Sy-e-ne'si-us 10
Sy-en-i'tes
Syg'a-ros
Sy-le'a
Syl'e-us
Syl'la
Syl'lis
Syl'o-es
Syl'o-son
Syl-va'nus
Syl'vi-a
Syl'vi-us
Sy'ma, or Sy'me
Sym'bo-lum
Sym'ma-chus
Sym-pleg'a-des
Sy'mus
Syn-cel'lus
Sy-ne'si-us 10
Syn'ge-lus
Syn'nas
Syn-na-lax'is
Syn'nis
Sy-no'pe
Syn'ty-che
Sy'phax
Sy-phæ'um
Syr'a-ces
Syr-a-co'si-a 10
Syr-a-cu'sæ 8
Syr'a-cuse (Eng.)
Syr'i-a
Sy'rinx
Syr-o-phœ'nix
Syr-o-phœ-ni'ces
Sy'ros
Syr'tes
Sy'rus
Sys-i-gam'bis
Sy-sim'e-thres
Sys'i-nas
Sy'thas

T.

TA-AU'TES
Tab'ra-ca
Ta-bur'nus
Tac-fa-ri'nas
Ta-champ'so
Ta'chos, or Ta'chus
Tac'i-ta 24
Tac'i-tus 24
Tæ'di-a
Tæn'a-rus
Tæ'ni-as
Ta'ges
Ta-go'ni-us
Ta'gus
Ta-la'si-us 10
Tal'a-us
Ta-la'y-ra 6
Tal'e-tum
Tal-thyb'i-us
Ta'lus
Tam'a-rus
Ta'mos
Ta-ma'se-a
Tam'pi-us
Tam'y-ras
Tam'y-ris

TE

Tan'a-gra
Tan'a-grus, or Tan'a-ger
Tan'a-is
Tan'a-quil
Tan-tal'i-des
Tan'ta-lus
Ta-nu'si-us Ger'mi-nus 10
Ta'phi-æ
Ta'phi-us
Ta'phi-us, or Ta-phi-as'sus
Tap-rob'a-ne
Tap'sus
Tap'y-ri 3
Tar'a-nis
Ta'ras
Tar-ax-ip'pus
Tar-bel'li 3
Tar-che'ti-us 10
Tar'chon
Ta-ren'tum, or Ta-ren'tus
Tar'næ
Tar'pa
Tar-pe'i-a 5
Tar-pe'i-us 5
Tar-quin'i-a
Tar-quin'i-i 3
Tar-quin'i-us
Tar-quit'i-us 27
Tar'qui-tus
Tar-ra-ci'na
Tar'ra-co
Tar-ru'ti-us 10
Tar'sa
Tar'si-us 10
Tar'sus, or Tar'sos
Tar'ta-rus
Tar-tes'sus
Tar-un'ti-us
Tas-ge'ti-us
Ta'ti-an
Ta-ti-en'ses
Ta'ti-us 10
Tat'ta
Tau-lan'ti-i 3
Tau'nus
Tau-ra'ni-a
Tau-ran'tes
Tau'ri 3
Tau'ri-ca 7
Tau'ri-ca Cher-so-ne'sus
Tau-ri'ni 3
Tau-ris'ci 3
Tau'ri-um
Tau-ro-min'i-um
Tau'rus
Tax'i-la
Tax'i-lus, or Tax'i-les
Tax-i-maq'ui-lus
Ta-yg'e-te, or Ta-y-ge'te
Ta-yg'e-tus,* or Ta-yg'e-ta
Te-a'num
Te'a-rus
Te-a'te-a, Te'a-te, or Te-ge'a-te
Tech-mes'sa
Tech'na-tis
Tec'ta-mus
Tec-tos'a-ges, or Tec-tos'a-gæ
Te'ge-a, or Te-gæ'a
Teg'u-la
Teg'y-ra 7
Te'i-us 5
Te'i-um, or Te'os
Tel'a-mon
Tel-a-mo-ni'a-des
Tel-chi'nes

TE

Tel-chin'i-a
Tel-chin'i-us
Tel'chis
Te'le-a 7 19
Te-leb'o-as
Te-leb'o-æ, or Te-leb'o-es
Tel-e-bo'i-des
Te-lec'les, or Te-lec'lus
Tel-e-cli'des
Te-leg'o-nus
Te-lem'a-chus
Tel'e-mus
Tel-e-phas'sa
Tel'e-phus
Te-le'si-a 10
Te-les'i-clas
Tel-e-sil'la
Tel-e-sin'i-cus
Tel-e-si'nus
Tel-e-sip'pus
Te-les'pho-rus
Tel-e-stag'o-ras
Te-les'tas
Te-les'tes
Te-les'to
Tel'e-thus
Tel-e-thu'sa
Te-leu'ri-as
Te-leu'ti-as
Tel-la'ne
Tel'li-as
Tel'lis
Tel'lus
Tel-mes'sus, or Tel-mis'sus
Te'lon
Tel-thu'sa
To'lys 26
Te-ma'the-a
Te-me'ni-um
Tem-e-ni'tes
Tem'e-nus
Tem-e-rin'da
Tem'e-sa
Tem'e-se
Tem'nes
Tem'nos
Tem'pe
Ten'e-dos
Te'nes 26
Ten'e-sis
Te'nos 26
Ten'ty-ra (Egypt)
Ten-ty'ra (Thrace)
Te'os, or Te'i-os
Te-re'don
Te-ren'ti-a
Te-ren-ti-a'nus
Te-ren'tus
Te're-us†
Ter-ges'te, and Ter-ges'tum
Te'ri-as 19
Ter-i-ba'zus
Te-rid'a-e 19
Ter-i-da'tes
Ter'i-gum
Ter-men'ti-a 10
Ter'me-rus 27
Ter-me'sus 27
Ter-mi-na'li-a
Ter-mi-na'lis
Ter'mi-nus
Ter'mi-sus, or Ter-mes'sus
Ter-pan'der
Terp-sich'o-re 8
Terp-sic'ra-te
Ter-ra-ci'na
Ter-ra-sid'i-us
Ter'ti-a 10
Ter'ti-us 10
Ter-tul-li-a'nus

TH

Te'thys 26
Te-trap'o-lis
Tet'ri-cus
Teu'cer
Teu'cri 3
Teu'cri-a
Teuc'te-ri 3
Teu-mes'sus
Teu'ta
Teu-ta'mi-as, or Teu'ta-mis
Teu'ta-mus
Teu'tas, or Teu-ta'tes
Teu'thras
Teu-tom'a-tus
Teu'to-ni, and Teu'to-nes
Tha-ben'na
Tha'is
Tha'la
Thal'a-me
Tha-las'si-us
Tha'les
Tha-les'tri-a, or Tha-les'tris
Tha-le'tes 27
Tha-li'a 30
Thal'ʃi-us
Tham'y-ras
Tham'y-ris
Thar-ge'li-a
Tha-ri'a-des
Tha'rops 26
Thap'sa-cus
Tha'si-us, or Thra'si-us 10
Tha'sos 26
Tha'sus
Thau-man'ti-as, and Thau-man'tis
Thau'mas
Thau-ma'si-us
The'a
The-ag'e-nes
The-a'ges
The-a'no
The-a'num
The-ar'i-das
The-ar'nus
The-a-te'tes
The'bæ 8
Thebes‡ (Eng.)
Theb'a-is
The'be, or The'bæ
The'i-a
The'i-as 5
Thel-e-phas'sa
Thel-pu'sa
Thelx-i'on 29
Thelx-i'o-pe
The-me'si-on 11
The'mis
The-mis'cy-ra
Them'e-nus
Them'i-son
The-mis'ta
The-mis'ti-us
The-mis'to-cles
Them-i-stog'e-nes
The-o-cle'a
The'o-cles
The'o-clus
The-o-clym'e-nus
The-oc'ri-tus
The-od'a-mas, or Thi-od'a-mas
The-o-dec'tes
The-od-o-re'tus
The-od'o-ret (Eng.)
The-od-o-ri'tus
The-o-do'ra
The-o-do'rus
The-o-do'si-us 10
The-od'o-ta

TH

The-o-do'ti-on 11
The-od'o-tus
The-og-ne'tes
The-og'nis
The-om-nes'tus
The'on
The-on'o-e 8
The'o-pe
The-oph'a-ne
The-oph'a-nes
The-o-pha'ni-a
The-oph'i-lus
The-o-phras'tus
The-o-pol'e-mus
The-o-pom'pus
The-o-phy-lac'tus
The-oph'i-lact (Eng.)
The-o'ri-us
The-o-ti'mus
The-ox'e-na
The-ox-e'ni-a
The-ox-e'ni-us
The'ra
The-ram'bus
The-ram'e-nes
The-rap'ne, or Te-rap'ne
The'ras
The-rip'pi-das
Ther'i-tas
Ther'ma
Ther-mo'don
Ther-mop'y-læ
Ther'mus
The-rod'a-mas
The'ron
Ther-pan'der
Ther-san'der
Ther-sil'o-chus
Ther-sip'pus
Ther-si'tes 1
Thes-bi'tes
The-se'i-dæ
The-se'is
The'se-us
The-si'dæ
The-si'des
Thes-moph-o'ri-a
Thes-moth'e-tæ
Thes-pi'a
Thes-pi'a-dæ
Thes-pi'a-des
Thes'pi-æ
Thes'pis
Thes'pi-us, or Thes'ti-us
Thes-pro'ti-a 10
Thes-pro'tus
Thes-sa'li-a
Thes-sa'li-on 29
Thes-sa-li'o-tis
Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca§ 30
Thes'sa-lus
Thes'te
Thes'ti-a
Thes-ti'a-de, and Thes-ti'a-des
Thes'ti-as
Thes'ti-us
Thes'tor
Thes'ty-lis
The'tis
Theu'tis, or Teu'this
Thi'a
Thi'as
Thim'bron
Thi-od'a-mas
This'be
This'i-as 10
This'o-a
Tho-an'ti-um 10
Tho'as
Tho'e 8
Thom'y-ris 19

* *Taygetus* and *Taygete*.—All our prosodists but Lempriere accent these words on the antepenultimate syllable, as if divided into *Ta-yg'e-tus* and *Ta-yg'e-te*. I am, therefore, rather inclined to suppose the quantity marked in his dictionary an error of the press. The lines in Lily's *Quæ Genus* will easily call to the recollection of every scholar how early he adopted the antepenultimate pronunciation:

"Tartara, *Taygetus*, sic Tænera, Massica, et altus
Gargarus. . . . . ."

† *Tereus*.—For words of this termination, see IDOMENEUS.

‡ *Thebes*.—Thebes in Egypt was called *Hecatom'pylos*, from having a hundred gates; and Thebes in Greece *Heptap'ylos*, from its seven gates.

§ *Thessalonica*.—This word, like every other of a similar termination, is sure to be pronounced by a mere English scholar with the accent on the third syllable; but this must be avoided on pain of literary excommunication.

TI	TI	TR	TU	TY
Tho'lus	Tib'e-ris	Ti'tan, Ti-ta'nus	Tre-bo'ni-us	Tul'la
Thon*	Ti-be'ri-us	Tit'a-na	Treb'u-la 19	Tul'li-a
Tho'nis	Ti-be'sis	Ti-ta'nes	Tre'rus	Tul-li'o-la
Tho'on	Ti-bul'lus	*Ti'tans* (Eng.)	Trev'e-ri 3	Tul'li-us
Tho'o-sa	Ti'bur	Ti-ta'ni-a	Tri-a'ri-a	Tu-ne'ta, or Tu'nis
Tho-o'tes	Ti-bur'ti-us 10	Ti-tan'i-des	Tri-a'ri-us	Tun'gri
Tho-ra'ni-us	Ti-bur'tus	Ti-ta'nus (a giant)	Tri-bal'li 3	Tu-ra'ni-us
Tho'rax	Tich'i-us 12	Tit'a-nus (a river)	Trib'o-ci	Tur'bo
Tho'ri-a	Tic'i-da	Tit-a-re'si-us 10	Tri-bu'ni	Tur-de-ta'ni
Thor'nax	Ti-ci'nus	Tit'e-nus	Tric-as-ti'ni 3	Tu-re'sis
Thor'sus	Tid'i-us	Tith-e-nid'i-a	Tric'cæ	Tu'ri-us
Tho'us	Ti-es'sa	Ti-tho'nus	*Trick'se*	Tur'nus
Thra'ce	Tif'a-ta	Tit'i-a 19	Tri-cla'ri-a	Tu'ro-nes
Thra'ces	Ti-fer'num	Tit-i-a'na 21	Tri-cre'na	Tur'pi-o
Thra'ci-a	Tig'a-sis	Tit-i-a'nus	Tri-e-ter'i-ca	Tu-rul'li-us
Thrace (Eng.)	Tig-el li'nus 24	Tit'i-i 3 19	Trif-o-li'nus	Tus-ca'ni-a, and
Thrac'i-dæ 19	Ti-gel'li-us	Ti-thraus'tes	Tri-na'cri-a, or	Tus'ci-a 10
Thra'cis	Ti-gra'nes	Ti-tin'i-us	Trin'a-cris	Tus'ci 3
Thra'se-as 11	Tig-ran-o-cer'ta	Tit'i-us 10 19	Tri-no-ban'tes	Tus-cu-la'num
Thra-sid'e-us	Ti'gres	Ti-tor'mus	Tri-oc'a-la, or	Tus'cu-lum
Thra'si-us 10	Ti'gris	Ti-tu'ri-us	Tri'o-cla	Tus'cus
Thra'so	Tig-u-ri'ni 3	Ti'tus	Tri'o-pas or Tri'ops	Tu'ta
Thras-y-bu'lus	Til-a-tæ'i 4	Tit'y-rus	Tri-phil'lis 1	Tu'ti-a 10
Thras-y-læ'us	Ti-mæ'a	Tit'y-us 19	Tri-phi'lus	Tu'ti-cum
Thra-syl'lus	Ti-mæ'us	Tle-pol'e-mus 16	Tri-phyl'i-a	Ty'a-na
Thra-sym'a-chus	Ti-mag'e-nes	Tma'rus	Trip'o-lis 19	Ty-a'ne-us,‡ or
Thras-y-me'des	Ti-mag'o-ras	Tmo'lus 13	Trip-tol'e-mus	Ty-a-næ'us
Thras-y-me'nus	Ti-man'dra	To-ga'ta	Triq'ue-tra	Ty-a-ni'tis
Thre-ic'i-us 24	Ti-man'dri-des	Tol'mi-des	Tris-me-gis'tus	Ty'bris
Thre-is'sa	Ti-man'thes	To-lo'sa	Trit'i-a 10	Ty'bur
Threp-sip'pas	Ti-mar'chus 12	To-lum'nus	Trit-o-ge-ni'a 30	Ty'che 12
Thri-am'bus	Tim-a-re'ta	To'lus	Tri'ton	*Ty'ke*
Thro'ni-um	Ti-ma'si-on 11	To-mæ'um	Tri-to'nis	Tych'i-cus 12
Thry'on	Tim-a-sith'e-us	Tom'a-rus 19	Tri-um'vi-ri 4	Tych'i-us 12
Thry'us	Ti-ma'vus	Tom'i-sa	Tri-ven'tum	Ty'de
Thu-cyd'i-des	Ti-me'si-us 11	To'mos, or To'mis	Triv'i-a	Tyd'e-us§
Thu-is'to	Ti-moch'a-ris 12	Tom'y-ris 19	Triv'i-æ An'trum	Ty-di'des
Thu'le 8	Tim-o-cle'a	To'ne-a	Triv'i-æ Lu'cus	Ty-e'nis
Thu'ri-æ, or Thu'ri-um	Ti-moc'ra-tes	Ton-gil'li	Tri-vi'cum	Tym'ber
Thu'ri-nus	Ti-mo'cre-on	To-pa'zos	Tro'a-des	Ty-mo'lus
Thus'ci-a 10	Tim-o-de'mus	Top'i-ris, or	Tro'as	Tym-pa'ni-a
Thy'a	Tim-o-la'us	Top'rus	Troch'a-ri	Tym-phæ'i 3
Thy'a-des	Ti-mo'le-on	Tor'i-ni 3	Troch'o-is 12	Tyn-dar'i-des
Thy'a-mis	Ti-mo'lus 13	To-ro'ne	Træ-ze'ne	Tyn'da-ris
Thy'a-na	Ti-mom'a-chus	Tor-qua'ta	Trog'i-lus 24	Tyn'da-rus
Thy-a-ti'ra	Ti'mon	Tor-qua'tus	Trog-lod'y-tæ	Tyn'ni-chus
Thy-bar'ni	Ti-moph'a-nes	Tor'tor	Tro'gus Pom-pe'i-us	Ty-phœ'us, or
Thy-es'ta	Ti-mo'the-us	To'rus	Tro'ja	Ty-phœ'os (sub.)
Thy-es'tes	Ti-mox'e-nus	Tor'y-ne	*Troy* (Eng.)	Ty-pho'e-us (adj.)
Thym'bra	Tin'gis	Tox-a-rid'i-a 19	Tro'i-lus†	Ty'phon
Thym-bræ'us	Ti'pha	Tox'e-us	Trom-en-ti'na	Ty-ran-ni'on
Thym'bris	Ti'phys	Tox-ic'ra-te	Troph'i-mus	Ty-ran'nus
Thym'bron	Tiph'y-sa	Tra'be-a	Tro-pho'ni-us	Ty'ras, or Ty'ra
Thym'e-le	Ti-re'si-as 10	Trach'a-lus 12	Tros	Ty'res
Thy-mi'a-this	Tir-i-ba'ses	Tra'chas	Tros'su-lum	Tyr-i-da'tes
Thy-moch'a-res	Tir-i-da'tes	Tra-chin'i-a	Trot'i-lum	Tyr'i-i 4
Thy-mœ'tes	Ti'ris 18	Trach-o-ni'tis	Tru-en'tum or	Ty-ri'o-tes
Thy-od'a-mas	Ti'ro	Tra'gus	Tru-en-ti'num	Ty'ro
Thy-o'ne	Ti-ryn'thi-a	Traj-a-nop'o-lis	Tryph'e-rus	Ty-rog'ly-phus
Thy-o'ne-us	Ti-ryn'thus	Tra-ja'nus	Tryph-i-o-do'rus	Ty'ros
Thy'o-tes	Ti-sæ'um	*Tra'jan* (Eng.)	Try'phon	Tyr-rhe'i-dæ
Thy'ro	Ti-sag'o-ras	Tral'les	Try-pho'sa	Tyr-rhe'i-des
Thyr'e-a	Ti-sam'e-nes	Trans-tib-er-i'na	Tu'be-ro 19	Tyr-rhe'ni
Thyr'e-us	Ti-san'drus	Tra-pe'zus	Tuc'ci-a 10	Tyr-rhe'num
Thyr'i-on 29	Ti-sar'chus 12	Tra-sul'lus	*Tuk'she-a*	Tyr-rhe'nus
Thyr-sag'e-tæ	Ti-si'a-rus	Tre-ba'ti-us 10	Tu'ci-a 10	Tyr'rhe-us
Thys'sos	Tis'i-as 10	Tre-bel-li-a'nus	Tu'der, or Tu-der'ti-a 10	Tyr-rhi'dæ
Thy'us	Ti-siph'o-ne	Tre-bel-li-e'nus	Tu'dri 3	Tyr'sis
Ti'a-sa 1	Ti-siph'o-nus	Tre-bel'li-us	Tu-gi'ni, or Tu-ge'ni	Tyr-tæ'us
Tib-a-re'ni	Tis-sam'e-nus	Tre'bi-a	Tu-gu-ri'nus 22	Ty'rus, or Ty'ros
Ti-be'ri-as	Tis-sa-pher'nes	Tre'bi-us	Tu-is'to	*Tyre* (Eng.)
Tib-e-ri'nus	Ti-tæ'a	Tre-bo'ni-a	Tu-lin'gi 3	Tys'i-as 10

* *Thon*, a physician of Egypt.—Milton spells this word with the final *e*, making it one syllable only, and consequently pronouncing it so as to rhyme with *tone*:

> "Not that Nepenthe, which the wife of *Thone*,
> In Egypt, gave to Jove-born Helena,
> Is of such power to stir up joy as this"——
>
> *Comus.*

† *Troilus.*—This word is almost always heard as if it were two syliables only, and as if written *Troy'lus*. This is a corruption of the first magnitude: the vowels should be kept separate, as if written *Tro'e-lus.*—See Zoilus.

‡ *Tyaneus.*—This word is only used as an adjective to Apollonius, the celebrated Pythagorean philosopher, and is formed from the town of *Tyana*, where he was born. The natural formation of this adjective would undoubtedly be *Tyaneus*, with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable. Labbe, at the word *Tyana*, says, "et inde deductum *Tyaneus*; quidquid sciam reclamare nonnullos sed immerito, ut satis norunt eruditi."

The numberless authorities, which might be brought for pronouncing this word either way, sufficiently show how equivocal is its accent, and of how little importance it is to which we give the preference. My private opinion coincides with Labbe; but, as we generally find it written with the diphthong, we may presume the penultimate accent has prevailed, and that it is the safest to follow.

§ *Tydeus.*—This word, like several others of the same termination, was pronounced by the Greeks sometimes in three and sometimes in two syllables, the *eu* considered as a diphthong. When it was pronounced in three syllables, the penultimate syllable was long, and the accent was on it, as we find it in a verse of Wilkie's *Epigoniad*:

> "Venus, still partial to the Theban arms,
> *Tydeus'* son seduc'd by female charms."

But the most prevailing pronunciation was that with the antepenultimate accent, as we generally find it in Pope's Homer:

> "Next came Idomeneus and *Tydeus'* son,
> Ajax the less, and Ajax Telamon."
>
> Pope's *Hom.* b. ii. v. 50.

See Idomeneus.

VE

U.

U'BI-I 4
U-cal'e-gon
U'cu-bis
U'fens
Uf-en-ti'na
Ul-pi-a'nus
Ul'pi-an (Eng.)
U'lu-bræ
U-lys'ses
Um'ber
Um'bra
Um'bri-a
Um-brig'i-us 24
Um'bro
Un'ca
Un'chæ
Un-de-cem'vi-ri 3
U-nel'li 3
Unx'i-a
U-ra'ni-a
U-ra'ni-i, or U'ri-i
U'ra-nus
Ur-bic'u-a
Ur'bi-cus
U'ri-a
U'ri-tes
Ur-sid'i-us
Us-ca'na
U-sip'e-tes, or
U-sip'i-ci 3
Us-ti'ca
U'ti-ca
Ux-el-lo-du'num
Ux'i-i 3
Ux-is'a-ma
U'zi-ta

V.

VAC-CÆ'I 3
Va-cu'na
Va'ga
Vag-e-dru'sa
Va-gel'li-us
Va-ge'ni 3
Va'la
Va'lens
Va-len'ti-a 10
Val-en-tin-i-a'nus
Val-en-tin'i-an (Eng.)
Va-le'ri-a
Va-le-ri-a'nus
Va-le'ri-an (Eng.)
Va-le'ri-us
Val'e-rus
Val'gi-us
Van-da'li-i 3 4
Van-gi'o-nes
Van'ni-us
Va-ra'nes
Var-dæ'i
Va'ri-a
Va-ri'ni 3
Va-ris'ti
Va'ri-us
Var'ro
Va'rus
Vas-co'nes
Vat-i-ca'nus
Va-tin'i-us
Vat-i-e'nus
Vec'ti-us 10

VE

Ve'di-us Pol'li-o
Ve-ge'ti-us 10
Ve'i-a
Ve-i-a'nus
Ve-i-en'tes
Ve-i-en'to
Ve'i-i 3
Vej'o-vis
Ve-la'brum
Ve-la'ni-us
Ve'li-a
Vel'i-ca
Ve-li'na
Ve-li'num
Ve-li-o-cas'si 3
Vel-i-ter'na
Ve-li'træ
Vel'la-ri 3
Vel'le-da
Vel-le'i-us
Ve-na'frum*
Ven'e-di
Ven'e-li
Ven'e-ti 3
Ve-ne'ti-a 10
Ven'ice (Eng.)
Ven'e-tus
Ve-nil'i-a
Ve-no'ni-us
Ven-tid'i-us
Ven'ti 3
Ven-u-le'i-us
Ven'u-lus
Ve'nus
Ve-nu'si-a, or
Ve-nu'si-um 10
Ve-ra'gri
Ve-ra'ni-a
Ve-ra'ni-us
Ver-big'e-nus
Ver-cel'læ
Ver-cin-get'o-rix
Ver e'na
Ver-gil'i-a
Ver-gas-il-lau'nus
Ver-gel'lus
Ver-gil'i-æ
Ver-gin'i-us
Ver'gi-um
Ver-go-bre'tus
Ver'i-tas
Ver-o-doc'ti-us 10
Ver-o-man'du-i
Ve-ro'na
Ve-ro'nes
Ver-o-ni'ca 30
Ver-re-gi'num
Ver'res, C.
Ver'ri-tus
Ver'ri-us
Ver-ru'go†
Ver'ti-co
Ver-ti-cor'di-a
Ver-tis'cus
Ver-tum'nus
Ver-u-la'nus
Ve'rus
Ves'bi-us, or
Ve-su'bi-us
Ves-ci-a'num
Ves-pa-si-a'nus
Ves-pa'si-an (Eng.)
Ves-cu-la'ri-us
Ves'e-ris
Ve-se'vi-us, and
Ve-se'vus
Ves'ta

VO

Ves-ta'les
Ves-ta'li-a
Ves-tic'i-us 24
Ves-til'i-us
Ves-til'la
Ves-ti'ni 3
Ves-ti'nus
Ves'u-lus
Ve-su'vi-us
Vet'ti-us
Vet-to'nes
Vet-u-lo'ni-a
Ve-tu'ri-a
Ve-tu'ri-us
Ve'tus
Vi-bid'i-a
Vi-bid'i-us
Vib'i-us
Vi'bo
Vib-u-le'nus
Vi-bul'li-us
Vi'ca Po'ta
Vi-cen'ta, or
Vi-ce'ti-a 10
Vi-cel'li-us
Vic'tor
Vic-to'ri-a
Vic-to'ri-us
Vic-to-ri'na
Vic-to-ri'nus
Vic-tum'vi-æ
Vi-en'na
Vil'li-a
Vil'li-us
Vim-i-na'lis
Vin-cen'ti-us 10
Vin'ci-us
Vin-da'li-us
Vin-del'i-ci 4
Vin-de-mi-a'tor
Vin'dex Ju'li-us
Vin-dic'i-us 10
Vin-do-nis'sa
Vi-nic'i-us 10
Vi-nid'i-us
Vin'i-us
Vin'ni-us
Vip-sa'ni-a
Vir'bi-us
Vir-gil'i-us
Vir'gil (Eng.)
Vir-gin'i-a
Vir-gin'i-us
Vir-i-a'thus
Vir-i-dom'a-rus
Vi-rip'la-ca
Vir'ro
Vir'tus
Vi-sel'li-us
Vi-sel'lus
Vi-tel'li-a
Vi-tel'li-us
Vit'i-a 10
Vit'ri-cus
Vi-tru'vi-us
Vit'u-la
Vo-co'ni-a
Vo-co'ni-us
Vo-con'ti-a 10
Vog'e-sus
Vol-a-gin'i-us
Vo-la'na
Vo-lan'dum
Vol-a-ter'ra
Vol'cæ, or Vol'gæ
Vo-log'e-ses
Vo-log'e-sus

XY

Vol'scens
Vol'sci, or Vol'ci
Vol-sin'i-um
Vol-tin'i-a
Vo-lum'næ Fa'num
Vo-lum'ni-a
Vo-lum'nus
Vo-lum'ni-us
Vo-lup'tas, and
Vo-lu'pi-a
Vol-u-se'nus
Vo-lu-si-a'nus
Vo-lu'si-us 10
Vol'u-sus
Vo'lux
Vo-ma'nus
Vo-no'nes
Vo-pis'cus
Vo-ra'nus
Vo-ti-e'nus 22
Vul-ca-na'li-a
Vul-ca'ni
Vul-ca'ni-us
Vul-ca'nus
Vul'can (Eng.)
Vul-ca'ti-us 10
Vul-si'num
Vul'so
Vul'tu-ra
Vul-tu-re'i-us
Vul-tu'ri-us
Vul-tur'num
Vul-tur'nus

X.

XAN'THE 17
Xan'thi
Xan'thi-a
Xan'thi-ca
Xan-thip'pe
Xan-thip'pus
Xan'tho
Xan-tho-pu'lus
Xan'thus
Xan'ti-cles
Xan-tip'pe
Xan-tip'pus
Xe-nag'o-ras
Xe-nar'chus
Xen'a-res
Xen'e-tus
Xe'ne-us
Xe-ni'a-des
Xe'ni-us
Xen-o-cle'a
Xen'o-cles
Xen-o-cli'des
Xe-noc'ra-tes
Xe-nod'a-mus
Xe-nod'i-ce
Xe-nod'o-chus
Xen-o-do'rus
Xe-nod'o-tus
Xe-noph'a-nes
Xe-noph'i-lus
Xen'o-phon
Xen-o-phon-ti'us
Xen-o-pi-thi'a
Xerx'es 17
Xeu'xes
Xu'thus
Xy'chus
Xyn'i-as
Xyn-o-ich'i-a

ZY

Z.

ZAB'A-TUS 19 27
Zab-di-ce'ne
Za-bir'na
Zab'u-lus
Za-cyn'thus
Za-græ'us
Za'grus
Zal'a-tes 19
Za-leu'cus
Za'ma, or
Zag'ma
Za'me-is
Za-mol'xis
Zan'cle
Zan'the-nes
Zan'thi-cles
Za'rax
Zar-bi-e'nus
Zar-i-as'pes
Za'thes
Ze-bi'na
Ze'la, or
Ze'li-a
Ze'les
Ze-lot'y-pe
Ze'lus
Ze'no
Ze-no'bi-a
Zen'o-cles
Zen-o-cli'des
Zen-o-do'rus
Zen-o-do'ti-a
Ze-nod'o-tus‡
Ze-noth'e-mis
Ze-noph'a-nes
Ze-phyr'i-um
Zeph'y-rus
Zeph'y-rum
Ze-ryn'thus
Ze'thes, or
Ze'tus
Zeu-gi-ta'na
Zeug'ma
Ze'us
Zeux-id'a-mus
Zeux'i-das
Zeu-xip'pe
Zeu'xis
Zeu'xo
Zi-gi'ra
Zil'i-a, or Ze'lis
Zi-my'ri
Zi-ob'e-ris
Zi-pæ'tes
Zmil'a-ces 16
Zo'i-lus§ 29
Zo-ip'pus
Zo'na
Zon'a-ras
Zoph'o-rus
Zo-pyr'i-o
Zo-pyr'i-on
Zop'y-rus 19
Zor-o-as'ter
Zos'i-mus
Zos'i-ne
Zos-te'ri-a
Zo-thraus'tes
Zy-gan'tes
Zyg'e-na
Zyg'i-a
Zy-gom'a-la
Zy-gop'o-lis
Zy-gri'tæ

* *Venafrum.*—Though the accent may be placed either on the antepenultimate or the penultimate syllable of this word, the latter is by far the preferable, as it is adopted by Lempriere, Labbe, Gouldman, and other good authorities.

† *Verrugo.*—I have given this word the penultimate accent with Lempriere, in opposition to Ainsworth, who adopts the antepenultimate.

‡ *Zenodotus.*—All our prosodists but Lempriere give this word the antepenultimate accent; and, till a good reason be given why it should differ from *Herodotus*, I must beg leave to follow the majority.

§ *Zoilus.*—The two vowels in this word are always separated in the Greek and Latin, but in the English pronunciation of it they are frequently blended into a diphthong, as in the words *oil*, *boil*, &c This, however, is an illiterate pronunciation, and should be avoided. The word should have three syllables, and be pronounced as if written *Zo'e-lus*.

BY inspecting the foregoing Vocabulary, we see that, notwithstanding all the barriers with which the learned have guarded the accentuation of the dead languages, still some words there are which despise their laws, and boldly adopt the analogy of English pronunciation. It is true, the catalogue of these is not very numerous; for, as an error of this kind incurs the penalty of being thought illiterate and vulgar, it is no wonder that a pedantic adherence to Greek and Latin should, in doubtful cases, be generally preferred.

But as the letters of the dead languages have insensibly changed their sound by passing into the living ones, so it is impossible to preserve the accent from sliding sometimes into the analogies of our own tongue; and when once words of this kind are fixed in the public ear, it is not only a useless, but a pernicious pedantry to disturb them. Who could hear without pity of Alexander's passing the river *Grani'cus*, or of his marrying the sister of *Parys'atis*? These words, and several others, must be looked upon as planets shot from their original spheres, and moving round another centre.

After all the care, therefore, that has been taken to accent words according to the best authorities, some have been found so differently marked by different prosodists, as to make it no easy matter to know to which we shall give the preference. In this case, I have ventured to give my opinion, without presuming to decide, and merely as an Ἡνωτικον, or *Interim*, till the learned have pronounced the final sentence.

PREFACE

TO THE

TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY.

TAKING a retrospective view of language, or surveying it in its terminations, affords not only a new but an advantageous view of all languages. The necessity of this view induced me, several years ago, to arrange the whole English language according to its terminations; and this arrangement I found of infinite use to me in consulting the analogies of our tongue. A conviction of its utility made me desirous of arranging the Greek and Latin proper names in the same manner, and more particularly as the pronunciation of these languages depends more on the termination of words than any other we are acquainted with. Of such utility is this arrangement supposed to be in the Greek language, that the son of the famous Hoogeven, who wrote on the Greek particles, has actually printed such a dictionary, which only waits for a preface to be published. The labor of such a selection and arrangement must have been prodigious; nor is the task I have undertaken in the present work a slight one; but the idea of rendering the classical pronunciation of proper names still more easy, encouraged me to persevere in the labor, however dry and fatiguing.

I flattered myself I had already promoted this end, by dividing the proper names into syllables upon analogical principles; but hoped I could still add to the facility of recollecting their pronunciation by the arrangement here adopted; which, in the first place, exhibits the accent and quantity of every word by its termination.

In the next place, it shows the extent of this accentuation, by producing, at one view, all the words differently accented, by which means may be formed the rule and the exception.

Thirdly, when the exceptions are but few, and less apt to be regarded, by seeing them contrasted with the rule, they are imprinted more strongly on the memory, and are the more easily recollected. Thus, by seeing that *Sperchius*, *Xenophontius*, and *Darius*, are the only words of that very numerous termination which have the accent on the penultimate, we are at perfect ease about all the rest.

Fourthly, by seeing that all words ending in *enes* have universally the antepenultimate accent, we easily recollect that the pronunciation of *Eumenes* with the accent on the penultimate is radically wrong, and is only tolerated because adopted by some respectable writers. Thus, too, the numerous termination in *ades* is seen to be perfectly antepenultimate; and the ambiguous termination in *ides* is freed in some measure from its intricacy, by seeing the extent of both forms contrasted. This contrast, without being obliged to go to Greek etymologies, shows at one view when this termination has the accent on the penultimate *i*, as in *Tydides*, and when it transfers the accent to the antepenultimate, as in *Thucydides*; which depends entirely on the quantity of the original word from which these patronymics are formed.

And, lastly, when the number of words pronounced with a different accent are nearly equal, we can at least find some way of recollecting their several accentuations better than if they were promiscuously mingled with all the rest of the words in the language. By frequently repeating them as they stand together, the ear will gain a habit of placing the accent properly, without knowing why it does so. In short, if Labbe's *Catholici Indices*, which is in the hands of all the learned, be useful for readily finding the accent and quantity of proper names, the present Index cannot fail to be much more so, as it not only associates them by their accent and quantity, but according to their termination also; and by this additional association it must necessarily render any diversity of accent more easily perceived and remembered.

To all which advantages it may be added, that this arrangement has enabled me to point out the true sound of every termination; by which means those who are totally unacquainted with the learned languages will find themselves instructed in the true pronunciation of the final letters of every word, as well as its accent and quantity.

It need scarcely be observed, that, in the following Index, almost all words of two syllables are omitted; for, as dissyllables in the Greek and Latin languages are always pronounced with the accent on the first, it was needless to insert them. The same may be observed of such words as have the vowel in the penultimate syllable followed by two consonants; for, in this case, unless the former of these consonants was a mute, and the latter a liquid, the penultimate vowel was always long, and consequently always had the accent. This analogy takes place in our pronunciation of words from the Hebrew; which, with the exception of some few that have been Anglicised, such as *Bethlehemite*, *Nazarene*, &c., have the accent, like the Greek and Latin words, either on the penultimate or antepenultimate syllable.

It might have been expected that I should have confined myself to the insertion of proper names alone, without bringing in the gentile adjectives, as they are called, which are derived from them. This omission would, undoubtedly, have saved me immense trouble; but these adjectives, being sometimes used as substantives, made it difficult to draw the line; and, as the analogy of accentuation was, in some measure, connected with these adjectives, I hoped the trouble of collecting and arranging them would not be entirely thrown away.

TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

AA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

ABAA,* Nausicaa.

BA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ababa, Desudaba, Alaba, Allaba, Aballaba, Cillaba, Adeba, Abnoba, Onoba, Arnoba, Ausoba, Hecuba, Gelduba, Corduba, Voluba, Rutuba.

ACA ECA ICA† OCA UCA YCA

Accent the Penultimate.

Cleonica, Thessalonica, Veronica, Noctiluca, Donuca.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ithaca, Andriaca, Malaca, Tabraca, Mazaca, Seneca, Cyrenaïca, Belgica, Georgica, Cabalica, Italica, Maltilica, Bellica, Laconica, Leonica, Marica, Marmarica, Conimbrica, Merobrica, Mirobrica, Cetobrica, Anderica, America, Africa, Arborica, Aremorica, Armorica, Norica, Tetrica, Asturica, Illyrica, Nasica, Esica, Corsica, Athatica, Bœtica, Ceretica, Anaitica, Celtica, Salmantica, Cyrrhestica, Ustica, Utica, Engravica, Oboca, Amadoca, Aesyca, Mutyca.

DA

Accent the Penultimate.

Abdeda, Hecameda, Diomeda, Amida, Actrida.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aada, Adada, Symada, Bagrada, Suada, Idubeda, Andromeda, Ceneda, Agneda, Voneda, Candida, Egida, Anderida, Florida,‡ Pisida.

ÆA

Accent the Penultimate.

Dicæa, Nicæa, and all words of this termination.

EA

Accent the Penultimate.

Laodicea, Stratonicea, Cymodocea, Medea, Ligea, Argea, Amathea, Alphea, Erythea, Ethalea, Malea, Heraclea, Amphiclea, Theoclea, Agathoclea, Androclea, Euryclea, Penthesilea, Achillea, Asbamea, Alcidamea, Cadmea, Elimea, Ænea, Mantinea, Maronea, Chæronea, Æpea, Barea, Cæsarea, Neocæsarea, Cytherea, Ipsea, Hypsea, Galatea, Platea, Myrtea (a city).

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pharnacea, Ardea, Tegea, Æthea, Dexithea, Leucothea, Alea, Doclea, Dioclea, Elea, Marcellea, Demea, Castanea, Aminea, Ficulnea, Albunea, Boëa, Clupea or Clypea, Abarbarea, Chærea, Verrea, Laurea, Thyrea, Rosea, Odyssea, Elea, Tritea, Myrtëa (a name of Venus), Butea, Abazea.

ŒA

Accent the Penultimate.

Melibœa, Eubœa, and all words of this termination.

GA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abaga, Bibaga, Ampsaga, Aganzaga, Noëga, Arabriga, Aobriga, Segobriga, Cœliobriga, Flaviobriga.

HA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Malacha, Pyrrhica, Adatha, Agatha, Badenatha, Abaratha, Monumetha.

AIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Achaia,§ Panchaia, Aglaia, Maia.

BIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arabia, Trebia, Contrebia, Albia, Balbia, Olbia, Corymbia, Zenobia, Cornubia.

CIA‖

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Nicacia, Dacia, Salacia, Wormacia, Thaumacia, Connacia, Ambracia, Thracia, Samothracia, Artacia, Accia, Gallacia, Græcia, Voadicia, Vindelicia, Cilicia, Libyphœnicia, Aricia, Chalcia, Francia, Provincia, Cappadocia, Porcia, Muscia, Ascia, Iscia, Thuscia, Boruscia, Seleucia,¶ Tucia, Lycia.

DIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Iphimedia,** Laomedia, Protomedia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Badia, Arcadia, Leucadia, Media, Iphimedia, Nicomedia, Polymedia, Eporedia, Corsedia, Suedia, Fordicidia, Numidia, Canidia, Japidia, Pisidia, Gallovidia, Scandia, India, Burgundia, Ebodia, Clodia, Ærodia, Longobardia, Cardia, Verticordia, Concordia, Discordia, Herephordia, Claudia, Lydia.

EIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Elegeia,†† Hygeia. Antheia, Cartheia, Aquileia, Pompeia, Deiopeia, Tarpeia, Carteia.

GIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sphagia, Lagia, Athanagia, Norvigia, Cantabrigia, Ortigia, Langia, Eningia, Finningia, Lotharingia, Turingia, Sergia, Orgia, Pelasgia, Fugia, Rugia, Ogygia, Jopygia, Phrygia, Zygia.

HIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Sophia, Anthia, Erythia, Xenopithia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Valachia, Lysimachia, Centauromachia, Inachia, Xynsi-

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* As the accent is never on the last syllable of Greek or Latin proper names, the final *a* must be pronounced as in English words of this termination; that is, nearly as the interjection *ah!*—See Rule 7, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

† Of all the words ending in *ica*, *Cleonica*, *Veronica*, and *Thessalonica*, are the only three which have the penultimate accent.—See Rule the 29th, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*, and the words Andronicus and Sophronicus.

‡ Labbe tells us that some of the most learned men pronounce this part of America with the accent on the penultimate syllable.

§ The vowels in this termination do not form a diphthong. The accent is upon the first *a*, the *i* is pronounced like *y* consonant in *year*, and the final *a* nearly like the *a* in *father*, or the interjection *ah!*—See Rule 7.

‖ Words of this termination have the *cia* pronounced as if written *she-a*.—See Rule 10, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

¶ See Rule 30, and the word in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

** See Iphigenia, in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

†† The ancients sometimes separated the vowels *ei* in this termination, and sometimes pronounced them as a diphthong. The general mode of pronouncing them, with us, is to consider them as a diphthong, and to pronounce it as long or double *e*; which, from its squeezed sound, approaches to the initial *y*, and makes these words pronounced as if written *El-e-je'yah*, *Hy-je'yah*, &c. This is the pronunciation which ought to be adopted; but scholars, who are fond of displaying their knowledge of Greek, will be sure to pronounce *Elegeia*, *Hygeia*, or rather *Hygieia*, *Antheia*, and *Deiopeia*, with the diphthong like the noun *eye*; while *Cartheia*, or *Carteia*, *Aquileia*, *Pompeia*, and *Tarpeia*, of Latin original, are permitted to have their diphthongs sounded like double *e*, or, which is nearly the same thing, if the vowels are separated, to sound the *e* long as in *equal*, and the *i* as *y* consonant, articulating the final *a*.—See note on *Achaia*.

For a more complete idea of the sound of this diphthong, see the word Pleiades, in the *Initial Vocabulary*. To which observations we may add, that, when this diphthong in Greek is reduced to the single long *i* in Latin, as in *Iphigenia*, *Elegia*, &c. it is pronounced like single *i*, that is, like the noun *eye*.

chia, Antiochia, Amphilochia, Munychia, Philadelphia, Aposrophia, Scarphia, Acryphia, Emathia, Æmathia, Alethia, Hyacinthia, Carinthia, Tyrinthia, Cynthia, Tyrynthia, Parthia, Scythia, Pythia.

LIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Thalia, Aristoclia, Basilia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Œbalia, Fornicalia, Lupercalia, Acidalia, Vandalia, Podalia, Megalia, Robigalia, Fugalia, Œchalia, Westphalia, Æthalia, Alalia, Vulcanalia, Paganalia, Bacchanalia, Terminalia, Fontinalia, Vertumnalia, Portumnalia, Agonalia, Angeronalia, Saturnalia, Faunalia, Portunalia, Opalia, Liberalia, Feralia, Floralia, Lemuralia, Salia, Pharsalia, Thessalia, Ætalia, Italia, Compitalia, Carmontalia, Laurentalia, Castalia, Attalia, Psytalia, Mamblia, Ælia, Cœlia, Belia, Celia, Decelia, Agelia, Helia, Cornelia, Clœlia, Aspelia, Cerelia, Aurelia, Velia, Anglia, Cæcilia, Sicilia, Ægilia, Cingilia, Palilia, Æmilia, Ænilia, Venilia, Parilia, Basilia, Absilia, Hersilia, Massilia, Atilia, Anatilia, Petilia, Antilia, Quintilia, Hostilia, Cutilia, Aquilia, Servilia, Elaphobolia, Ascolia, Padolia, Æolia, Folia, Natolia, Anatolia, Ætolia, Nauplia, Daulia, Figulia, Julia, Apulia, Gætulia, Getulia, Triphylia, Pamphylia.

MIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Deidamia,* Laodamia, Hippodamia, Astydamia, Apamia, Hydramia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lamia, Mesopotamia, Cadmia, Academia, Archidemia, Eudemia, Isthmia, Holmia, Posthumia.

NIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Amphigenia, Iphigenia,† Tritogenia, Lasthenia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Albania, Sicania, Hyrcania, Arcania, Lucania, Dania, Codania, Dardania, Epiphania, Alania, Mania, Carmania, Germania, Normania, Cinnania, Acarnania, Campania, Hispania, Pomerania, Afrania, Urania, Bassania, Actania, Edetania, Laletania, Occitania, Ossigitania, Mauritania, Lusitania, Titania, Sexitania, Alentania, Contestania, Mevania, Lithuania, Transilvania, Azania, Ænia, Actænia, Aberdenia, Ischenia, Tyrrhenia, Parthenia, Diogenia, Menia, Achæmenia, Armenia, Nenia, Nœnia, Pœnia, Cebrenia, Senia, Arnagnia, Signia, Albinia, Lacinia, Dinia, Sardinia, Fulginia, Virginia, Bechinia, Machlinia, Ciminia, Eleusinia, Tinia, Lavinia, Mervinia, Lamnia, Lycemnia, Polyhymnia, Alemannia, Britannia, Fescennia, Aonia, Lycaonia, Chaonia, Catalonia, Laconia, Glasconia, Adonia, Macedonia, Marcedonia, Caledonia, Mygdonia, Aidonia, Asidonia, Posidonia, Abbendonia, Herdonia, Laudonia, Cydonia, Mæonia, Pæonia, Pelagonia, Paphlagonia, Aragonia, Antigonia, Sithonia, Ionia, Agrionia, Avalonia, Aquilonia, Apollonia, Colonia, Polonia, Populonia, Vetulonia, Babylonia, Acmonia, Æmonia, Hæmonia, Tremonia, Ammonia, Harmonia, Codanonia, Sinonia, Pannonia, Bononia, Lamponia, Pomponia, Cronia, Feronia, Sophronia, Petronia, Antronia, Duronia, Turonia, Cæsonia, Ausonia, Latonia, Tritonia, Boltonia, Ultonia, Hantonia, Vintonia, Wintonia, Bistonia, Plutonia, Favonia, Sclavonia, Livonia, Arvonia, Saxonia, Exonia, Sicyonia, Narnia, Sarnia, Dorebernia, Hibernia, Cliternia, Lindisfornia, Vigornia, Wigornia, Liburnia, Calphurnia, Saturnia, Pornia, Daunia, Ceraunia, Acroceraunia, Junia, Clunia, Neptunia, Ercynia, Bithynia, Macrynia.

OIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Latöia.

PIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Apia, Salapia, Manapia, Messapia, Asclipia, Lampia, Olympia, Ellopia, Dolopia, Œnopia, Cecropia, Mopsopia, Appia, Lappia, Oppia, Luppia, Antuerpia.

RIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Daria.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aria, Baria, Fabaria, Columbaria, Barbaria, Caria, Ficaria, Calcaria, Sagaria, Megaria, Hungaria, Pharia, Salaria, Hilaria, Allaria, Mallaria, Sigillaria, Anguillaria, Samaria,‡ Palmaria, Planaria, Enaria, Mænaria, Gallinaria, Asinaria, Carbonaria, Chaunaria, Colubraria, Agraria, Diocæsaria, Pandataria, Cotaria, Nivaria, Antiquaria, Cervaria, Petuaria, Argentuaria, Calabria, Cantabria, Cambria, Sicambria, Fimbria, Mesembria, Umbria, Cumbria, Selymbria, Abobria, Amagetobria, Trinacria, Teucria, Molycria, Adria, Hadria, Geldria, Andria, Scamandria, Anandria, Cassandria, Alexandria, Æria, Egeria, Aeria, Faberia, Iberia, Celtiberia, Luceria, Nuceria, Ægeria, Ætheria, Elutheria, Pieria, Aleria, Valeria, Ameria, Numeria, Neria, Casperia, Cesperia, Hesperia, Hyperia, Seria, Fabrateria, Compulteria, Asteria, Anthesteria, Faveria, Lhœgria, Iria, Liria, Equiria, Oschoforia, Daphnephoria, Themophoria, Anthesphoria, Chilmoria, Westmoria, Eupatoria, Anactoria, Victoria, Prætoria, Arria, Atria, Eretria, Feltria, Conventria, Bodotria, Œnotria, Cestria, Cicestria, Circestria, Thalestria, Istria, Austria, Industria, Tublustria, Uria, Calauria, Isauria, Curia, Duria, Manduria, Furia, Liguria, Remuria, Etruria, Hetruria, Turia, Apaturia, Bœturia, Beturia, Asturia, Syria, Cœlesyria, Cœlosyria, Leucosyria, Assyria.

SIA§

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Asia, Chadasia, Lasia, Seplasia, Amasia, Aspasia, Therasia, Agirasia, Austrasia, Anastasia, Arbsia, Æsia, Cæsia, Mæsia, Ædesia, Artemesia, Magnesia, Mœsia, Merpesia, Ocresia, Euphratesia, Artesia, Suesia, Bisia, Calisia, Provisia, Hortensia, Chenobosia, Leucosia, Pandosia, Theodosia, Arachosia, Orthosia, Rosia, Thesprosia, Sosia, Lipsia, Nupsia, Persia, Nursia, Tolassia, Cephissia, Russia, Blandusia, Clusia, Ampelusia, Anthemusia, Acherusia, Perusia, Bysia, Sicysia, Mysia, Dionysia.

TIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sabatia, Ambatia, Latia, Calatia, Galatia, Collatia, Dalmatia, Sarmatia, Egnatia, Aratia, Alsatia, Actia, Cætia, Rhætia, Anætia, Vicetia, Peucetia, Pometia, Anetia, Clampetia, Lucretia, Cyretia, Setia, Lutetia, Helvetia, Uzetia, Phiditia, Angitia, Androlitia, Sulpitia, Naritia, Delgovitia, Baltia, Bantia, Brigantia, Murgantia, Almantia, Numantia, Aperantia, Constantia, Placentia, Picentia, Lucentia, Fidentia, Digentia, Morgentia, Valentia, Pollentia, Polentia, Terentia, Florentia, Laurentia, Consentia, Potentia, Faventia, Confluentia, Liquentia, Druentia, Quintia, Pontia, Acherontia, Alisontia, Moguntia, Scotia, Bœotia, Scaptia, Martia, Tertia, Sebastia, Bubastia, Adrastia, Bestia, Modestia, Segestia, Orestia, Charistia, Ostia, Brattia, Acutia, Minutia, Cossutia, Tutia, Clytia, Narytia.

VIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Candavia, Blavia, Flavia, Menavia, Scandinavia, Aspavia, Moravia, Warsavia, Octavia, Juvavia, Ævia, Cendevia, Menevia, Suevia, Livia, Trivia, Urbesalvia, Sylvia, Moscovia, Segovia, Gergovia, Nassovia, Cluvia.

XIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Brixia, Cinxia.

YIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Ilithyia,‖ Orithyia.

ZIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sabazia, Alyzia.

ALA

Accent the Penultimate.

Ahala, Messala.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abala, Gabala, Castabala, Onobala, Triocala, Crocala, Abdala, Dædala, Bucephala, Abliala, Mænala, Astyphala, Avala.

CLA

Accent either the Penultimate or Antepenultimate Syllable.

Amicla.

ELA

Accent the Penultimate.

Arbela (in Persia), Acela, Adela, Suadela, Mundela, Philomela, Amstela.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arbela (in Sicily).

OLA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Publicola, Anionicola, Junonicola, Neptunicola, Agricola, Baticola, Leucola, Æola, Abrostola, Scævola.

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* See Rule 30.

† See this word in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

‡ For the accent of this word and *Alexandria*, See Rule 30, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

§ The *s*, in this termination, when preceded by a vowel, ought always to be sounded like *zh*, as if written *Amazhia*, *Aspazhia*, &c. *Asia*, *Theodosia*, and *Sosia*, seem to be the only exceptions.

‖ The vowels *ia* in these words must be pronounced distinctly in two syllables, as if written *Il-ith-e-i'ah*, *O-rith-e-i'ah*; the penultimate syllable pronounced as the noun *eye*.

ULA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abula, Trebula, Albula, Carbula, Callicula, Saticula, Adula, Acidula, Ægula, Caligula, Artigula, Longula, Ortopula, Merula, Casperula, Asula, Æsula, Fœsula, Sceptesula, Sceptensula, Insula, Vitula, Vistula.

YLA

Accent the Penultimate.

Idyla, Massyla.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abyla.

AMA EMA IMA OMA UMA YMA

Accent the Penultimate.

Cynossema, Aroma, Narracustoma.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pandama, Abderama, Asama, Uxama, Acema, Obrima, Perrima. Certima, Boreostoma, Decuma, Didyma, Hierosolyma, Æsyma.

ANA

Accent the Penultimate.

Albana, Pandana, Trajana, Marciana, Diana, Sogdiana, Drangiana, Margiana, Aponiana, Pomponiana, Trojana, Copiana, Mariana, Drusiana, Susiana, Statiana, Glottiana, Viana, Alana, Crococatana, Eblana, Ælana, Amboglana, Vindolana, Querculana, Querquetulana, Amana, Almana, Comana, Mumana, Barpana, Clarana, Adrana, Messana, Catana, Accitana, Astigitana, Zeugitana, Meduana, Malvana, Cluana, Novana, Equana.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abana, Fricana, Concana, Adana, Cispadana, Sagana, Achana, Leuphana, Hygiana, Drepana, Barpana, Ecbatana, Catana, Sequana, Cyana, Tyana.

ENA

Accent the Penultimate.

Labena, Characena, Medena, Fidena, Aufidena, Ageena, Comagena, Dolomena, Capena, Cæsena, Messena, Artena.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Phœbigena, Graphigena, Aciligena, Ignigena, Junonigena, Opigena, Nysigena, Bœtigena, Trojugena, Ægosthena, Alena, Helena, Pellena, Porsena, Atena, Polyxena, Theoxena.

INA*

Accent the Penultimate.

Arabina, Acina, Cloacina, Tarracina, Cluacina, Cœcina, Ricina, Runcina, Cercina, Lucina, Erycina, Acradina, Achradina, Ægina, Bachina, Acanthina, Messalina, Catalina, Fascelina, Mechlina, Tellina, Callina, Medullina, Cleobulina, Tutulina, Cœnina, Cenina, Antonina, Heroina, Apina, Cisalpina, Transalpina, Agrippina, Abarina, Carina, Larina, Camarina, Sabrina, Phalacrina, Acerina, Lerina, Camerina, Terina, Jamphorina, Caprina, Myrina, Casina, Felsina, Abusina, Elusina, Atina, Catina, Metina, Libitina, Maritina, Libentina, Adrumentina, Ferentina, Aventina, Aruntina, Potina, Palæstina, Mutina, Flavina, Levina.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acina, Fascellina, Proserpina, Asina, Sarsina.

ONA

Accent the Penultimate.

Abona, Uxacona, Libisocona, Usocona, Saucona, Dodona, Scardona, Adeona, Aufona, Salona, Bellona, Duellona, Æmona, Cremona, Artemona, Salmona, Homona, Pomona, Flanona, Ænona, Hippona, Narona, Aserona, Angerona, Verona, Matrona, Æsona, Latona, Antona, Dertona, Ortona, Cortona, Alvona, Axona.

UNA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ituna.

OA

Accent the Penultimate.

Aloa.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Anchoa.

IPA OPA UPA

Accent the Penultimate.

Argyripa, Europa, Catadupa.

ARA

Accent the Penultimate.

Abdara.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abara, Acara, Imacara, Accara, Cadara, Gadara, Abdara, Megara, Machara, Imachara, Phalara, Cinara, Cynara, Lipara, Lupara, Isara, Patara, Mazara.

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* Every word of this termination, with the accent on the penultimate syllable, has the *i* pronounced as the noun *eye*.—See Rules 1, 3, and 4, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

CRA DRA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lepteacra, Charadra, Clepsydra.

ERA

Accent the Penultimate.

Abdera, Andera, Cythera (the island Cerigo, near Crete)

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Libera, Glycera, Acadera, Jadera, Abdera, Andera, Alipheera, Cytheræ (the city of Cyprus), Hiera, Cremera, Cassera.

GRA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Tanagra, Beregra.

HRA

Accent the Penultimate.

Libethra.

IRA

Accent the Penultimate.

Daira, Thelaira, Stagira, Ægira, Deianira, Metanira, Thyatira.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cybira.

ORA

Accent the Penultimate.

Pandora, Aberdora, Aurora, Vendesora, Windesora.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ebora.

TRA

Accent the Penultimate.

Cleopatra.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Excetra, Leucopetra, Triquetra.

URA

Accent the Penultimate.

Cabura, Ebura, Æbura, Balbura, Subura, Pandura, Baniura, Asura, Lesura, Isura, Cynosura, Lactura, Astura.

YRA

Accent the Penultimate.

Ancyra, Cercyra, Corcyra, Lagyra, Palmyra,† Cosyra, Tentyra.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Laphyra, Glaphyra, Philyra, Cebyra, Anticyra.

ASA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abasa, Banasa, Dianasa, Harpasa.

ESA ISA OSA

Accent the Penultimate.

Ortogesa, Alesa, Halesa, Namesa, Alpesa, Berresa, Mentesa, Amphisa, Elisa, Tolosa, Ærosa, Dertosa, Cortuosa.

USA YSA

Accent the Penultimate.

Pharmacusa, Pithecusa, Nartecusa, Phœnicusa, Celadusa, Padusa, Lopadusa, Medusa, Eleusa, Creusa, Lagusa, Elaphusa, Agathusa, Marathusa, Æthusa, Phœthusa, Arethusa, Ophiusa, Elusa, Cordilusa, Drymusa, Eranusa, Ichnusa, Colpusa, Aprusa, Cissusa, Scotusa, Dryusa, Donysa.

ATA

Accent the Penultimate.

Braccata, Adadata, Rhadata, Tifata, Tiphata, Crotonionata, Alata, Amata, Acmata, Comata, Sarmata, Napata, Demarata, Quadrata, Orata, Samosata, Armosata, Congavata, Artaxata.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Chærestrata.

ETA ITA OTA UTA

Accent the Penultimate.

Æta, Caieta, Moneta, Demareta, Myrteta, Herbita, Areopagita, Melita, Abderita, Artemita, Stagirita, Uzita, Phthiota, Epirota, Contributa, Cicuta, Aluta, Matuta.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Damocrita, Emerita.

AVA EVA IVA

Accent the Penultimate.

Clepidava, Abragava, Calleva, Geneva, Areva, Atteva, Luteva, Galliva.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Batava.

UA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Accua, Addua, Hedua, Heggua, Armua, Capua, Februa, Achrua, Palatua, Flatua, Mantua, Agamzua.

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† *Palmyra*.—See this word in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

YA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Libya, Zerolibya, Æthya, Carya, Marsya.

AZA EZA OZA

Accent the Penultimate.

Abaraza, Mieza, Baragoza.

AE

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Nausicaë, Pasiphaë.

BÆ CÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Maricæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Colubæ, Vaginiacæ, Carmocæ, Oxydracæ, Gallicæ, Hieronicæ, Coricæ, Anticæ, Odrycæ.

ADÆ

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Æneadæ, Bacchiadæ, Scipiadæ, Battiadæ, Thestiadæ.

IDÆ UDÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Proclidæ, Basilidæ, Orestidæ, Æbudæ, Ebudæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Labdacidæ, Selucidæ, Adrymachidæ, Branchidæ, Pyrrhidæ, Basilidæ, Romulidæ, Numidæ, Dardanidæ, Borysthenidæ, Ausonidæ, Cecropidæ, Gangaridæ, Marmaridæ, Tyndaridæ, Druidæ.

ÆÆ EÆ FÆ GÆ HÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Achææ, Platææ, Napææ, Allifæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Diomedeæ, Cyaneæ, Cenchreæ, Capreæ, Plateæ, Callifæ, Latobrigæ, Lapithæ.

IÆ*

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Baiæ, Graiæ, Stabiæ, Ciliciæ, Cerciæ, Besidiæ, Rudiæ, Taphiæ, Versaliæ, Ficeliæ, Encheliæ, Clœliæ, Cutiliæ, Esquiliæ, Exquiliæ, Formiæ, Volcaniæ, Araniæ, Armeniæ, Britanniæ, Boconiæ, Chelidoniæ, Pioniæ, Gemoniæ, Xyniæ, Ellopiæ, Herpiæ, Caspiæ, Cunicullariæ, Canariæ, Purpurariæ, Chabriæ, Feriæ, Laboriæ, Emporiæ, Caucasiæ, Vespasiæ, Corasiæ, Prasiæ, Ithacesiæ, Gymnesiæ, Etesiæ, Gratiæ, Venetiæ, Piguntiæ, Selinuntiæ, Sestiæ, Cottiæ, Landaviæ, Harpyiæ.

LÆ MÆ

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pialæ, Agagamalæ, Apsilæ, Apenninicolæ, Æquicolæ, Apiolæ, Epipolæ, Bolbulæ, Anculæ, Fulfulæ, Fesulæ, Carsulæ, Latulæ, Thermopylæ, Acrocomæ, Achomæ, Solymæ.

ANÆ ENÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Africanæ, Clodianæ, Valentinianæ, Marianæ, Valentianæ, Sextianæ, Cumanæ, Adiabenæ, Mycenæ, Fregenæ, Sophenæ, Athenæ, Hermathenæ, Mitylenæ, Achmenæ, Acesemenæ, Classomenæ, Camoenæ, Convenæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Faunigenæ, Ophiogenæ, Apenninigenæ.

INÆ ONÆ UNÆ ZOÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Salinæ, Calaminæ, Agrippinæ, Carinæ, Taurinæ, Philistinæ, Cleonæ, Vennonæ, Oonæ, Vacunæ, Androgunæ, Abzoæ.

IPÆ UPÆ

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Centuripæ, Rutupæ.

ARÆ ERÆ UBRÆ YTHRÆ ORÆ ATRÆ ITRÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Adiabaræ, Andaræ, Ulubræ, Budoræ, Alachoræ, Coatræ, Velitræ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Eleutheræ, Bliteræ, Erythræ, Pylagoræ.

ASÆ ESÆ USÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Syracusæ, Pithecusæ, Pityusæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pagasæ, Acesæ.

ATÆ ETÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Mæatæ, Abrincatæ, Lubeatæ, Docleatæ, Pheneatæ, Acapeatæ, Magatæ, Olciniatæ, Galatæ, Arelatæ, Hylatæ, Arnatæ, Iaxamatæ, Dalmatæ, Sauromatæ, Exomatæ, Abrinatæ, Fortunatæ, Crotoniatæ, Asampatæ, Cybiratæ, Vasatæ, Circetæ, Æsymnetæ, Agapetæ, Aretæ, Diaparetæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Thyroagetæ, Massagetæ, Aphetæ, Denseletæ, Cœletæ, Demetæ.

ITÆ OTÆ UTÆ YTÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Ascitæ, Abraditæ, Achitæ, Aboniteichitæ, Accabacotichitæ, Arsagalitæ, Avalitæ, Phaselitæ, Brullitæ, Hierapolitæ, Antoniopolitæ, Adrianapolitæ, Metropolitæ, Dionysopolitæ, Adulitæ, Elamitæ, Bomitæ, Tomitæ, Scenitæ, Pionitæ, Agravonitæ, Agonitæ, Sybaritæ, Daritæ, Opharitæ, Dassaritæ, Nigritæ, Oritæ, Aloritæ, Tentyritæ, Galeotæ, Limniotæ, Estiotæ, Ampreutæ, Alutæ, Troglodytæ, or Troglodytæ.

IVÆ OVÆ UÆ YÆ†

Accent the Penultimate.

Durcabrivæ, Elgovæ, Durobrovæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Mortuæ, Halicyæ, Phlegyæ, Bithyæ, Ornithyæ, Milyæ, Minyæ.

OBE

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Deiphobe, Niobe.

ACE ECE ICE OCE YCE

Accent the Penultimate.

Phœnice, Berenice, Aglaonice, Stratonice.—See Rule 30.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Candace, Phylace, Canace, Mirace, Artace, Allebece, Aloppece, Laodice, Agnodice, Eurydice, Pyrrhice, Helice, Gallice, Illice, Demodice, Sarmatice, Erectice, Getice, Cymodoce, Agoce, Harpalyce, Eryce.

EDE

Accent the Penultimate.

Agamede, Perimede, Alcimede.

ÆE

Accent the Penultimate.

Æææ.

NEE AGE

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cyanee, Lalage.

ACHE ICHE YCHE

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ischomache, Andromache, Canache, Doliche, Eutyche.

PHE THE

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Anaphe, Psamathe.

IE

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gargaphie,‡ Uranie, Meminie, Asterie, Hyrie, Parrhasie, Clytie.

ALE ELE ILE OLE ULE YLE

Accent the Penultimate.

Neobule, Eubule, Cherdule, Eriphyle.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acale, Hecale, Mycale, Megale, Omphale, Æthale, Novendiale, Ægiale, Anchiale, Ambarvale, Myrtale, Hyale, Euryale, Cybele, Nephele, Alele, Semele, Perimele, Pœcile, Affile, Œmphile, Iole, Omole, Homole, Phidyle, Strongyle, Chthonophyle, Deipyle, Eurypile.

AME IME OME YME

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Apame, Inarime, Ithome, Amymome, Œnome, Amphinome, Laonome, Hylonome, Eurynome, Didyme.

ANE

Accent the Penultimate.

Mandane, Æane, Anthane, Achriane, Anane, Drepane, Acrabatane, Eutane, Roxane.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Taprobane, Cyane, Pitane.

ENE

Accent the Penultimate.

Acabene, Bubacene, Damascene, Chalcidene, Cisthene, Alcisthene, Parthiene, Priene, Poroselene, Pallene, Tellene, Cyllene, Pylene, Mitylene, Æmene, Laonomene, Ismene, Dindymene, Osrhoëne, Troëne, Arene, Autocrene, Hippocrene, Pirene, Cyrene, Pyrene, Capissene, Atropatene, Corduene, Syene.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Helene, Depamene, Dynamene, Nyctimene, Idomene, Melpomene, Anadyomene, Armene.

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* See Rule 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary*.

† The termination of *yæ*, with the accent on the preceding syllable, must be pronounced as two similar letters; that is, as if spelt *Halic-e-e*, *Min-e-e*, &c.—See Rule 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary*.

‡ The *i* in the penultimate syllables of these words, not having the accent, must be pronounced like *e*. This occasions a disagreeable hiatus between this and the last syllable, and a repetition of the same sound; but at the same time is strictly according to rule.—See Rule 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary*.

INE

Accent the Penultimate.

Sabine, Carcine, Trachine, Alcanthine, Neptunine, Larine, Nerine, Irine, Barsine, Bolbetine.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Asine.

ONE YNE

Accent the Penultimate.

Methone, Ithone, Dione, Porphyrione, Acrisione, Alone, Halone, Corone, Torone, Thyone, Byzone, Delphyne.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Mycone, Erigone, Persephone, Tisiphone, Deione, Pleione, Chione, Ilione, Hermione, Herione, Commone, Mnemosyne, Sophrosyne, Euphrosyne.

OE (in two syllables)

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Amphirhoe, Alcathoe, Alcithoe, Amphithoe, Nausithoe, Laothoe, Leucothoe, Cymothoe, Hippothoe, Alyxothoe, Myrioe, Pholoe, Soloe, Sinoe, Ænoe, Arsinoe, Lysinoe, Antinoe, Leuconoe, Theonoe, Philonoe, Phæmonoe, Autonoe, Polynoe, Ocyroe, Beroe, Meroe, Peroe, Abzoe.

APE OPE

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Iotape, Rhodope, Chalciope, Candiope, Æthiope, Calliope, Liriope, Cassiope, Alope, Agalope, Penelope, Parthenope, Sinope, Ærope, Merope, Dryope.

ARE IRE ORE YRE

Accent the Penultimate.

Lymire.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Becare, Tamare, Ænare, Terpsichore, Zephyre, Apyre.

ESE

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Melese, Tenese.

ATE ETE ITE OTE YTE TYE

Accent the Penultimate.

Ate, Reate, Teate, Arelate, Admete, Arete, Aphrodite, Amphitrite, Atabyrite, Percote, Pactye.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Hecate, Condate, Automate, Taygete, Nepete, Anaxarete, Hippolyte.

AVE EVE

Accent the Penultimate.

Agave.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Nineve.

LAI* NAI (in two syllables)

Accent the Penultimate.

Acholai.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Danai.

BI

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acibi, Abnobi, Attubi.

ACI

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Segontiaci, Mattiaci, Amaci, Ænaci, Bettovaci.

ACI ICI OCI UCI

Accent the Penultimate.

Rauraci, Albici, Labici, Acedici, Palici, Marici, Medomatrici, Raurici, Arevici, Triboci, Aruci.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Callaici, Vendelici, Academici, Arecomici, Hernici, Cynici, Stoici, Opici, Nassici, Aduatici, Atuatici, Peripatetici, Cetici, Avantici, Xystici, Lavici, Triboci, Amadoci, Bibroci.

ODI YDI

Accent the Penultimate.

Borgodi, Abydi.

ÆI

Accent the Penultimate.

Sabæi, Vaccæi, and so of all words which have a diphthong in the penultimate syllable.

EI (in two syllables)

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lapidei, Candei, Agandei, Amathei, Elei, Canthlei, Euganei, Œnei, Mandarei. Hyperborei, Carastasei, Pratei.

GI

Accent the Antepenultimate

Acridophagi, Agriophagi, Chelanophagi, Andropophagi, Anthropophagi, Lotophagi, Strutophagi, Ichthyophagi, Decempagi, Novempagi, Artigi, Alostigi.

CHI THI

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Heniochi, Ænochi, Henochi, Ostrogothi.

II†

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abii, Gabii, and all words of this termination.

ALI ELI ILI OLI ULI YLI

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abali, Vandali, Acephali, Cynocephali, Macrocephali, Attali, Alontegeceli, Garoceli, Monosceli, Igilgili, Æquicoli, Carseoli, Puteoli, Corioli, Ozoli, Atabuli, Græculi, Pediculi, Siculi, Puticuli, Anculi, Barduli, Varduli, Turduli, Foruli, Gætuli, Bastuli, Rutuli, Massesyli, Dactyli.

AMI EMI

Accent the Penultimate.

Apisami, Charidemi.

OMI UMI

Accent the Antepenultimate

Cephalotomi, Astomi, Medioxumi.

ANI

Accent the Penultimate.

Albani, Cerbani, Ælcani, Sicani, Tusicani, &c., and all words of this termination, except Choani and Sequani, or such as are derived from words terminating in *anus*, with the penultimate short; which see.

ENI

Accent the Penultimate.

Agabeni, Adiabeni, Sarceni, Iceni, Laodiceni, Cyziceni, Uceni, Chaldeni, Abydeni, Comageni, Igeni, Quingeni, Cepheni, Tyrrheni, Rutheni, Labieni, Allieni, Cileni, Cicimeni, Alapeni, Hypopeni, Tibareni, Agareni, Rufreni, Caraseni, Volseni, Bateni, Cordueni.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Origeni, Apartheni, Antixeni.

INI‡

Accent the Penultimate.

Gabini, Sabini, Dulgibini, Basterbini, Peucini, Marrucini, Lactucini, Otadini, Bidini, Udini, Caudini, Budini, Rhegini, Triocalini, Triumpilini, Magellini, Entellini, Canini, Menanini, Anagnini, Amiternini, Saturnini, Centuripini, Paropini, Irpini, Hirpini, Tibarini, Carini, Cetarini, Citarini, Illiberini, Acherini, Elorini, Assorini, Feltrini, Sutrini, Eburini, Tigurini, Cacyrini, Agyrini, Halesini, Otesini, Mosini, Abissini, Mossini, Clusini, Arusini, Reatini, Latini, Calatini, Collatini, Calactini, Ectini, Ægetini, Ergetini, Jetini, Aletini, Spoletini, Netini, Neretini, Setini, Bantini, Murgantini, Pallantini, Amantini, Numantini, Fidentini, Salentini, Colentini, Carentini, Verentini, Florentini, Consentini, Potentini, Faventini, Leontini, Acherontini, Saguntini, Haluntini, Ægyptini, Mamertini, Tricastini, Vestini, Faustini, Abrettini, Enguini, Inguini, Lanuvini.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lactucini, Gemini, Memini, Morini,§ Torrini.

ONI UNI YNI

Accent the Penultimate.

Edoni, Aloni, Nemaloni, Geloni, Aqueloni, Abroni, Gordu-ni, Mariandyni, Magyni, Mogyni.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Epigoni, Theutoni.

UPI

Accent the Penultimate.

Catadupi.

ARI ERI IRI ORI URI YRI

Accent the Penultimate.

Babari, Chomari, Agactari, Iberi, Celtiberi, Doberi, Algeri, Palemeri, Monomeri, Hermanduri, Dioscuri, Banceri, Pæsuri, Agacturi, Zimyri.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abari, Tochari, Acestari, Cavari, Calabri, Cantabri, Digori, Drugeri, Eleutheri, Crustumeri, Teneteri, Brueteri, Suelteri, Treveri, Veragri, Treviri, Ephori, Pastophori.

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* For the final *i* in these words, see Rule the 4th of the *Initial Vocabulary*.

† See Rules 3 and 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary*.

‡ When the accent is on the penultimate syllable, the *i* in the two last syllables is pronounced exactly like the noun *eye*; but, when the accent is on the antepenultimate, the first *i* is pronounced like *e*, and the last like *eye*.—See Rules 3 and 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary*.

§ "Extremique hominum *Morini*, Rhenusque bicornis."
VIRG. *Æn.* vii. 727.

"The Danes, unconquer'd offspring, march behind,
And *Morini*, the last of human kind."—DRYDEN.

USI YSI

Accent the Penultimate.

Hormandusi, Condrusi, Nerusi, Megabysi.

ATI ETI OTI UTI

Accent the Penultimate.

Abodati, Capellati, Ce.eti, Thesproti, Carnuti.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Athanati, Heneti, Veneti.

AVI EVI IVI AXI UZI

Accent the Penultimate.

Andecavi, Chamavi, Batavi, Pictavi, Suevi, Argivi, Achivi, Coraxi, Abruzi.

UI

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abascui, Ædui, Hedui, Vermandui, Bipedimui, Inui, Cascruminui, Essui, Abrincatui.

IBAL UBAL NAL QUIL

Accent the Penultimate.

Pomonal.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Annibal, Hannibal, Asdrubal, Hasdrubal, Tanaquil.

AM IM UM

Accent the Penultimate.

Adulam, Ægipam, Aduram, Gerabum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abarim.

UBUM ACUM ICUM OCUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Cornacum, Tornacum, Baracum, Camericum, Labicum, Avaricum, Antricum, Trivicum, Nordovicum, Longovicum, Verovicum, Norvicum, Brundivicum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cæcubum, Abodiacum, Tolpiacum, Bedriacum, Gessoriacum, Magontiacum, Mattiacum, Argentomacum, Olenacum, Arenacum, Bremetonacum, Eboracum, Eburacum, Lampsacum, Nemetacum, Bellovacum, Agedicum, Agendicum, Glyconicum, Canopicum, Noricum, Massicum, Adriaticum, Sabbenneticum, Balticum, Aventicum, Mareoticum, Agelocum.

EDUM IDUM

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Manduessedum, Algidum.

ÆUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Lilybæum, Lycæum, and all words of this termination.

EUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Syllaceum, Lyceum, Sygeum, Amatheum, Glytheum, Didymeum, Prytaneum, Palanteum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Herculeum, Heracleum, Rataneum, Corineum, Aquineum, Dictynneum, Panticapeum, Rhœteum.

AGUM IGUM OGUM

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Nivomagum, Noviomagum, Adrobigum, Dariorigum, Allobrogum.

IUM

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Albium, Eugubium, Abrucium, and all words of this termination.

ALUM ELUM ILUM OLUM ULUM

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Anchialum, Acelum, Ocelum, Corbilum, Clusiolum, Oraculum, Janiculum, Corniculum, Hetriculum, Uttriculum, Asculum, Tusculum, Angulum, Cingulum, Apulum, Trossulum, Batulum.

MUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Amstelodamum, Novocomum, Cadomum, Amstelrodamum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lygdamum, Cisamum, Boiemum, Autrimum, Auximum, Bergomum, Mentonomum.

ANUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Albanum, Halicanum, Arcanum, Æanum, Teanum, Trifanum, Stabeanum, Ambianum, Pompeianum, Tullianum, Formianum, Cosmianum, Boianum, Appianum, Bovianum, Mediolanum, Amanum, Aquisgranum, Trigisanum, Nuditanum, Usalitanum, Ucalitanum, Acoletanum, Acharitanum, Abziritanum, Argentanum, Hortanum, Anxanum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Apuscidanum, Hebromanum, Itanum.

ENUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Picenum, Calenum, Durolenum, Misenum, Volsenum, Darvenum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Olenum.

INUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Urbinum, Sidicinum, Ticinum, Pucinum, Tridinum, Londinum, Aginum, Casilinum, Crustuminum, Apenninum, Sepinum, Arpinum, Aruspinum, Sarinum, Lucrinum, Ocrinum, Camerinum, Laborinum, Petrinum, Taurinum, Casinum, Nemosinum, Cassinum, Atinum, Batinum, Ambiatinum, Petinum, Altinum, Salentinum, Tollentinum, Ferentinum, Laurentinum, Abrotinum, Inguinum, Aquinum, Nequinum.

ONUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Cabillonum, Garianonum, Duronum, Cataractonum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ciconum, Vindonum, Britonum.

UNUM YNUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Segedunum, Lugdunum, Marigdunum, Moridunum, Arcaldunum, Rigodunum, Sorbiodunum, Noviodunum, Melodunum, Camelodunum, Axelodunum, Uxellodunum, Brannodunum, Carodunum, Cæsarodunum, Tarodunum, Theodorodunum, Eburodunum, Nernantodunum, Belunum, Antematunum, Andomatunum, Maryandynum.

OUM OPUM YPUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Myrtöum, Europum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pausilypum.

ARUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Agarum, Belgarum, Nympharum, Convenarum, Rosarum, Adulitarum, Celtarum.

ABRUM UBRUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Velabrum, Vernodubrum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Artabrum.

ERUM

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Caucoliberum, Tuberum.

AFRUM ATHRUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Venafrum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Barathrum.

IRUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Muzirum.

ORUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Cermorum, Ducrocortorum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Dorostorum.

ETRUM

Accent either the Penultimate or Antepenultimate.

Celetrum.

URUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Alaburum, Ascurum, Lugdurum, Marcodurum, Lactodurum, Octodurum, Divojurum, Silurum, Saturum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Tigurum.

ISUM OSUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Alisum, Amisum, Janosum.

ATUM ETUM ITUM OTUM UTUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Atrebatum, Calatum, Argentoratum, Mutristratum, Elocetum, Quercetum, Caletum, Spoletum, Vallisoletum, Toletum, Ulmetum, Adrumetum, Tunetum, Eretum, Accitum, Durolitum, Corstopitum, Abritum, Neritum, Augustoritum, Naucrotitum, Complutum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sabbatum.

AVUM IVUM YUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Gandavum, Symbrivum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Coccyum, Engyum.

MIN AON ICON

Accent the Penultimate.

Helicaon, Lycaon, Machaon, Dolichaon, Amithaon, Didymaon, Hyperaon, Hicetaon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Salamin, Rubicon, Helicon.

ADON EDON IDON ODON YDON

Accent the Penultimate.

Calcedon, Chalcedon, Carchedon, Anthedon, Aspledon, Sarpedon, Thermodon, Abydon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Celadon, Alcimedon, Amphimedon, Laomedon, Hippomedon, Oromedon, Antomedon, Armedon, Eurymedon, Calydon, Amydon, Corydon.

EON EGON

Accent the Penultimate.

Pantheon, Deileon, Achilleon, Aristocreon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aieon, Pitholeon, Demoleon, Timoleon, Anacreon, Timocreon, Ucalegon.

APHON EPHON IPHON OPHON

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Agalaphon, Chærephon, Ctesiphon, Antiphon, Colophon, Demophon, Xenophon.

THON

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Agathon, Acroathon, Marathon, Phaeton, Phlegethon, Pyriphlegithon, Arethon, Acrithon.

ION

Accent the Penultimate.

Pandion, Sandion, Echion, Alphion, Amphion, Ophion, Methion, Arion, Oarion, Ærion, Hyperion, Orion, Asion, Metion, Axion, Ixion.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Albion, Phocion, Cephaledion, Ægion, Brigion, Brygion, Adobogion, Moschion, Emathion, Amethion, Anthion, Erothion, Pythion, Deucalion, Dædalion, Sigalion, Calathion, Ethalion, Eruthalion, Pigmalion, Pygmalion, Cemelion, Pelion, Ptelion, Ilion, Bryllion, Cromion, Endymion, Milanion, Athenion, Böion, Apion, Dropion, Appion, Noscopion, Aselelarion, Acrion, Chimerion, Hyperion, Asterion, Dorion, Euphorion, Porphyrion, Thyrion, Jasion, Æsion, Hippocration, Stration, Action, Ætion, Metion, Æantion, Pallantion, Dotion, Theodotion, Erotion, Sotion, Nephestion, Philistion, Polytion, Ornytion, Eurytion, Dionizion.

LON MON OON PON RON PHRON

Accent the Penultimate.

Philemon, Criumetopon, Caberon, Dioscoron, Cacipron.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ascalon, Abylon, Babylon, Telamon, Ademon, Ægemon, Polemon, Ardemon, Hieromnemon, Artemon, Abarimon, Oromenon, Alcamenon, Tauromenon, Deicöon, Democöon, Laocöon, Hippocöon, Demophöon, Hippothöon, Acaron, Accaron, Paparon, Acheron, Apteron, Daiptoron, Chersephron, Alciphron, Lycophron, Euthyphron.

SON TON YON ZON

Accent the Penultimate.

Theogiton, Aristogiton, Polygiton, Deltoton.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Themison, Abaton, Aciton, Aduliton, Sicyon, Cercyon, Ægyon, Cremmyon, Cromyon, Geryon, Alcetryon, Amphitryon, Amphictyon, Acazon, Amazon, Olizon, Amyzon.

ABO ACO ICO EDO IDO

Accent the Penultimate.

Lampedo, Cupido.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arabo, Tarraco, Stilico, Macedo.

BEO LEO TEO

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Labeo, Aculeo, Buteo.

AGO IGO UGO

Accent the Penultimate.

Carthago, Origo, Verrugo.

PHO THO

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Clitipho, Agatho.

BIO CIO DIO GIO LIO MIO NIO RIO SIO TIO VIO XIO

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arabio, Corbio, Navilubio, Senecio, Diomedio, Regio, Phrygio, Bambalio, Ballio, Caballio, Ansellio, Pollio, Sirmio, Formio, Phormio, Anio, Parmenio, Avenio, Glabrio, Acrio, Curio, Syllaturio, Vario, Occasio, Aurasio, Secusio, Verclusio, Natio, Ultio, Derventio, Versontio, Divio, Oblivio, Petovio, Alexio.

CLO ILO ULO UMO

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Chariclo, Corbilo, Corbulo, Æpulo, Bætulo, Castulo, Anumo, Lucumo.

ANO ENO INO

Accent the Penultimate.

Theano, Adramitteno.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Barcino, Ruscino, Fruscino.

APO IPO

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sisapo, Olyssipo.

ARO ERO

Accent the Penultimate.

Vadavero.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Bessaro, Civaro, Tubero, Cicero, Hiero, Acimero, Cessero.

ASO ISO

Accent the Penultimate.

Carcaso, Agaso, Turiaso, Aliso, Natiso.

ATO ETO ITO YO XO

Accent the Penultimate.

Enyo, Polyxo.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Erato, Derceto, Siccilissito, Capito, Amphitryo.

BER FER GER TER VER

Accent the Penultimate.

Meleager, Elaver.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Calaber, Mulciber, Noctifer, Tanager, Antipater, Marspater, Diespiter, Marspiter, Jupiter.

AOR NOR POR TOR ZOR

Accent the Penultimate.

Chrysaor, Alcanor, Bianor, Euphranor, Alcenor, Agenor, Agapænor, Elpenor, Rhetenor, Antenor, Anaxenor, Vindemiator, Rhobetor, Aphetor.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Marsipor, Lucipor, Numitor, Albumazor, or Albumazar.

BAS DAS EAS GAS PHAS

Accent the Penultimate.

Alebas, Augeas (king of Elis), Æneas, Oreas, Symplegas.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Dotadas, Cercidas, Lucidas, Timäichidas, Charmidas, Alcidamidas, Leonidas, Aristonidas, Mnasippidas, Pelopidas, Thearidas, Diagoridas, Diphoridas, Antipatridas, Abantidas, Suidas, Crauxidas, Ardeas, Augeas (the poet), Eleas, Cineas, Cyneas, Boreas, Broteas, Acraphas, Periphas, Acyphas, Acragas.

IAS

Accent the Penultimate.

Ophias.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cæcias, Nicias, Cephalædias, Phidias, Herodias, Cydias, Ephyreas, Minyëias, Pelasgias, Antibacchias, Acrolochias, Archias, Adarchias, Arcathias, Agathias, Pythias, Plëias, Pelias, Ilias, Damias, Sœmias, Arsanias, Pausanias, Olympias, Appias, Agrippias, Chabrias, Tiberias, Terias, Lycorias, Pelorias, Demetrias, Dioscurias, Agasias, Phasias, Acesias, Agesias, Hegesias, Tiresias, Ctesias, Cephisias, Pausias, Prusias, Lysias, Tysias, Æetias, Bitias, Critias, Abantias, Thoantias, Phaethontias, Phæstias, Thestias, Phœstias, Sestias, Livias, Artaxias, Loxias.

LAS MAS NAS

Accent the Penultimate.

Acilas, Adulas, Mæcenas, Mœcenas (or, as Labbe says it ought to be written, Mecœnas), Fidenas, Arpinas, Larinas, Atinas, Adunas.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Amiclas, Amyclas, Agelas, Apilas, Arcesilas, Acylas, Dorylas, Asylas, Acamas, Alcidamas, Iphidamas, Chersidamas, Praxidamas, Theodamas, Cleodamas, Therodamas, Thyodamas, Astydamas, Athamas, Garamas, Dicomas, Sarsinas, Sassinas, Pitinas.

OAS PAS RAS SAS TAS XAS YAS

Accent the Penultimate.

Bagoas, Canopas, Abradaras, Zonaras (as Labbe contends it ought to be), Epitheras, Abradatas, Jetas, Philetas, Damœtas, Acritas, Eurotas, Abraxas.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Teleboas, Chrysorrhoas, Agriopas, Triopas, Zonaras, Gyaras, Chrysoceras, Mazeras, Chaboras, Orthagoras, Pythagoras, Diagoras, Pylagoras, Demagoras, Timagoras, Hermagoras,

Athenagoras, Xenagoras, Hippagoras, Stesagoras, Tisagoras, Telestagoras, Protagoras, Evagoras, Anaxagoras, Praxagoras, Ligoras, Athyras, Thamyras, Cinyras, Atyras, Apesas, Pietas, Felicitas, Liberalitas, Lentulitas, Agnitas, Opportunitas, Claritas, Veritas, Faustitas, Civitas, Archytas, Phlegyas, Milyas, Marsyas.

BES

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Chalybes, Armenochalybes.

CES

Accent the Penultimate.

Arbaces, Pharnaces, Samothraces, Arsaces, Phœnices, Libyphœnices, Olympionices, Plistonices, Polynices, Ordovices, Lemovices, Eburovices.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Axiaces, Astaces, Derbices, Ardices, Eleutherocilices, Cappadoces, Eudoces, Bebryces, Mazyces.

ADES

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Icades, Olcades, Arcades, Orcades, Carneades, Gorgades, Stœchades, Lichades, Strophades, Laiades, Naiades, Alcibiades, Pleiades, Branchiades, Deliades, Heliades, Peliades, Oiliades, Naupliades, Juliades, Memmiades, Cleniades, Xeniades, Hunniades, Heliconiades, Acrisioniades, Telamoniades, Limoniades, Achelöiades, Asclepiades, Asopiades, Crotopiades, Appiades, Thespiades, Thariades, Otriades, Cyriades, Scyriades, Anchisiades, Dosiades, Lysiades, Nysiades, Dionysiades, Menœtiades, Miltiades, Abantiades, Dryantiades, Atlantiades, Laomedontiades, Phaetontiades, Laërtiades, Hephæstiades, Thestiades, Battiades, Cyclades, Pylades, Demades, Nomades, Mænades, Echinades, Cispades, Chœrades, Sporades, Perisades, Hippotades, Sotades, Hyades, Thyades, Dryades, Hamadryades, Othryades.

EDES

Accent the Penultimate.

Democedes, Agamedes, Palamedes, Archimedes, Nicomedes, Diomedes, Lycomedes, Cleomedes, Ganymedes, Thrasymedes.

IDES

Accent the Penultimate.

Alcides, Lyncides, Tydides, Ægides, Promethides, Nicarthides, Heraclides, Teleclides, Epiclides, Anticlides, Androclides, Meneclides, Œclides, Cteseclides, Xenoclides, Chariclides, Patroclides, Aristoclides, Euclides, Euryclides, Belides (singular), Basilides, Nelides, Pelides, Æschylides, Ænides, Antigenides, Œnides, Lychnides, Amanoides, Japeronides, Larides, Abderides, Atrides, Thesides, Aristides.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Epichäides, Danäides, Lesbides, Labdacides, Æacides, Hylacides, Phylacides, Pharacides, Imbracides, Myrmecides, Phœnicides, Antalcides, Lyncides, Andocides, Ampycides, Thucydides, Lelegëides, Tyrrhëides, Pimplëides, Clymenëides, Minëides, Scyrëides, Minyëides, Lagides, Harpagides, Lycurgides, Ogygides, Inachides, Lysimachides, Agatharchides, Timarchides, Leulychides, Leontychides, Leotychides, Sisyphides, Erecthides, Promethides, Crethides, Scythides, Œbalides, Æthalides, Tantalides, Castalides, Mystalides, Phytalides, Teleclides, Meneclides, Œclides, Ctesiclides, Androclides, Euclides, Euryclides, Belides (plural), Sicelides, Epimelides, Cypselides, Anaxilides, Æolides, Eubulides, Phocylides, Priamides, Potamides, Cnemides, Æsimides, Tolmides, Charmides, Dardanides, Oceanides, Amanides, Titanides, Olenides, Achæmenides, Achimenides, Epimenides, Parmenides, Ismenides, Eumenides, Sithnides, Apollinides, Prumnides, Aonides, Dodonides, Mygdalonides, Calydonides, Mœonides, Œdipodionides, Deionides, Chionides, Echionides, Sperchionides, Ophionides, Japetionides, Ixionides, Mimallonides, Philonides, Apollonides, Acmonides, Æmonides, Polypemonides, Simonides, Harmonides, Memnonides, Cronides, Myronides, Æsonides, Aristonides, Praxonides, Liburnides, Sunides, Teleböides, Panthöides, Achelöides, Pronopides, Lapides, Callipides, Euripides, Driopides, Œnopides, Cecropides, Leucippides, Philippides, Argyraspides, Clearides, Tænarides, Hebrides, Timandrides, Anaxandrides, Epicerides, Pierides, Hesperides, Hyperides, Cassiterides, Anterides, Peristerides, Libethrides, Dioscorides, Protogorides, Methorides, Antenorides, Actorides, Diactorides, Polyctorides, Hegetorides, Onetorides, Antorides, Acestorides, Thestorides, Aristorides, Electrides, Œnotrides, Smindyrides, Philyrides, Pegasides, Iasides, Imbrasides, Clesides, Dionysides, Cratides, Propœtides, Prœtides, Oceanitides, Æantides, Dryantides, Dracontides, Absyrtides, Acestides, Orestides, Epytides.

ODES UDES YDES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Ægilodes, Acmodes, Nebrodes, Herodes, Orodes, Hæbudes, Harudes, Lacydes, Pherecydes, Androcydes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sciapodes, Œdipodes, Antipodes, Hippopodes, Himantopodes, Pyrodes, Epicydes.

AGES EGES IGES OGES YGES

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Theages, Tectosages, Astvages, Leleges, Nitiobriges, Durotriges, Caturiges, Allobroges, Antobroges, Ogyges, Cataphryges, Sazyges.

ATHES ETHES YTHES IES

Accent the Penultimate.

Ariarathes, Alethes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Onythes, Aries.

ALES

Accent the Penultimate.

Novendiales, Geniales, Compitales, Arvales.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Carales.

ACLES ICLES OCLES

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Daicles, Mnasicles, Iphicles, Zanthicles, Charicles, Thericles, Pericles, Agasicles, Pasicles, Phrasicles, Ctesicles, Sosicles, Nausicles, Xanticles, Niocles, Empedocles, Theocles, Neocles, Eteocles, Sophocles, Pythocles, Diocles, Philocles, Damocles, Democles, Phanocles, Xenocles, Hierocles, Androcles, Mandrocles, Patrocles, Metrocles, Lamprocles, Cephisocles, Nestocles, Themistocles.

ELES ILES OLES ULES

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ararauceles, Hedymeles, Pasiteles, Praxiteles, Pyrgoteles, Demoteles, Aristoteles, Gundiles, Absiles, Novensiles, Pisatiles, Taxiles, Æoles, Autololes, Abdimonoles, Hercules.

AMES OMES

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Priames, Datames, Abrocomes.

ANES

Accent the Penultimate.

Jordanes, Athamanes, Alamanes, Brachmanes, Acarnanes, Ægipanes, Tigranes, Actisanes, Titanes, Ariobarzanes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Diaphanes, Epiphanes, Periphanes, Praxiphanes, Dexiphanes, Lexiphanes, Antiphanes, Nicophanes, Theophanes, Diophanes, Apollophanes, Xenophanes, Aristophanes, Agrianes, Pharasmanes, Prytanes.

ENES*

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Timagenes, Metagenes, Sosigenes, Epigenes, Melesigenes, Antigenes, Theogenes, Diogenes, Oblogenes, Hermogenes, Rhetogenes, Themistogenes, Zanthenes, Agasthenes, Lasthenes, Clisthenes, Callisthenes, Peristhenes, Cratisthenes, Antisthenes, Barbosthenes, Leosthenes, Demosthenes, Dinosthenes, Androsthenes, Posthenes, Eratosthenes, Borysthenes, Alcamenes, Theramenes, Tisamenes, Deditamenes, Spitamenes, Pylemenes, Althemenes, Achæmenes, Philopœmenes, Daimenes, Nausimenes, Numenes, Antimenes, Anaximenes, Cleomenes, Hippomenes, Heromenes, Ariotomenes, Eumenes, Eumenes, Polymenes, Geryenes.

INES

Accent the Penultimate.

Telchines, Acesines.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aborigines, Æschines,† Asines.

ONES

Accent the Penultimate.

Calucones, Agones, Antechthones, Iones, Helleviones, Volones, Nesimones, Verones, Centrones, Eburones, Grisones, Auticatones, Statones, Vectones, Vetones, Acitavones, Ingœvones, Istævones, Axones, Æxones, Halizones.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lycaones, Chaones, Frisiabones, Cicones, Vernicones, Francones, Vascones, Mysomacedones, Rhedones, Essedones, Myrmidones, Pocones, Paphlagones, Aspagones, Læstrigones, Lingones, Lestrygones, Vangiones, Nuithones, Sithones, Baliones, Hermiones, Biggeriones, Meriones, Suiones, Mimallones, Senones, Memnones, Pannones, Ambrones, Suessones, Ansones, Pictones, Teutones, Amazones.

OES

Accent the Penultimate.

Heroes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Chorsoes, Chosroes.

APES OPES

Accent the Penultimate.

Cynapes, Cecropes, Cyclopes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Panticapes, Crassopes, Esubopes, Æthiopes, Hellopes, Dolopes, Panopes, Steropes, Dryopes.

* All the words of this termination have the accent on the antepenultimate.—See EUMENES in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

† Labbe says, that a certain anthologist, forced by the necessity of his verse, has pronounced this word with the accent on the penultimate.

ARES ERES IRES ORES URES

Accent the Penultimate.

Cabares, Balcares, Apollinares, Saltuares, Ableres, Byzeres, Bechires, Diores, Azores, Silures.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Leochares, Æmochares, Demochares, Abisares, Cavares, Insures, Luceres, Pieres, Astabores, Musagores, Centores, Limures.

ISES

Accent the Penultimate.

Anchises.

ENSES

Accent the Penultimate.

Ucubenses, Leonicenses, and all words of this termination.

OCES YSES

Accent the Penultimate.

Cambyses.

ATES

Accent the Penultimate.

Phraates, Atrebates, Cornacates, Ceracates, Adunicates, Nisicates, Barsabocates, Leucates, Teridates, Mithridates, Attidates, Osquidates, Oxydates, Ardeates, Eleates, Bercoreates, Caninefates, Casicenufates, Ægates, Achates, Niphates, Deciates, Attaliates, Mevaniates, Cariates, Quariates, Asseriates, Euburiates, Antiates, Spartiates, Celelates, Hispellates, Stellates, Suillates, Albulates, Focimates, Auximates, Flanates, Edenates, Fidenates, Suffenates, Fregenates, Capenates, Senates, Cœsenates, Misenates, Padinates, Fulginates, Merinates, Alatrinates, Æsinates, Agesinates, Asisinates, Sassinates, Sessinates, Frusinates, Antinates, Altinates, Tollentinates, Ferentinates, Interamnates, Chelonates, Casmonates, Arnates, Tifernates, Infernates, Privernates, Oroates, Euphrates, Orates, Vasates, Cocosates, Tolosates, Antuates, Nantuates, Sadyates, Caryates.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Spithobates, Eurybates, Antiphates, Trebiates, Zalates, Sauromates, Attinates, Tornates, Hypates, Menecrates*, Pherecrates, Iphicrates, Callicrates, Epicrates, Pasicrates, Stasicrates, Sosicrates, Hypsicrates, Nicocrates, Halocrates, Damocrates, Democrates, Cheremocrates, Timocrates, Hermocrates, Stenocrates, Xenocrates, Hippocrates, Harpocrates, Socrates, Isocrates, Cephisocrates, Naucrates, Eucrates, Euthycrates, Polycrates.

ETES ITES OTES UTES YTES YES ZES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Acetes, Ericetes, Cadetes, Æetes, Mocragetes, Caletes, Philocletes, Ægletes, Nemetes, Cometes, Ulmanetes, Consuanetes, Gymnetes, Æsymnetes, Nannetes, Serretes, Curetes, Theatetes, Andizetes, Odites, Belgites, Margites, Memphites, Ancalites, Ambialites, Avalites, Cariosuelites, Polites, Apollopolites, Hermopolites, Latopolites, Abulites, Stylites, Borysthenites, Temenites, Syenites, Carcinites, Samnites, Dëiopites, Garites, Centrites, Thersites, Narcissites, Asphaltites, Hydraotes, Heracleotes, Bœotes, Helotes, Böotes, Thöotes, Anagnutes, Arimazes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Dercetes, Massagetes, Indigetes, Ilergetes, Euergetes, Auchetes, Eusipetes, Abalites, Charites, Cerites, Præstites, Andramytes, Dariaves, Ardyes, Machlyes, Blemmyes.

AIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Achais, Archelais, Homolais, Ptolemais, Elymais.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Thebais, Phocais, Aglais, Tanais, Cratais.

BIS CIS DIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Berenicis, Cephaledis, Lycomedis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acabis, Carabis, Setabis, Nisibis, Cleobis, Tucrobis, Tisobis, Ucubis, Curubis, Salmacis, Acinacis, Brovonacis, Athracis, Agnicis, Carambucis, Cadmëidis.

EIS† ETHIS ATHIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Medeis, Spercheis, Pittheis, Crytheis, Nepheleis, Eleleis, Achilleis, Pimpleis, Cadmeis, Æneis, Schoeneis, Peneis, Acrisoneis, Triopeis, Patereis, Nereis, Cenchreis, Theseis, Briseis, Perseis, Messeis, Chryseis, Nycteis, Sebethis, Epimethis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Thymiathis.

ALIS ELIS ILIS OLIS ULIS YLIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Andabalis, Cercalis, Regalis, Stymphalis, Dialis, Latialis, Septimontialis, Martialis, Manalis, Juvenalis, Quirinalis, Fontinalis, Junonalis, Avernalis, Vacunalis, Abrupalis, Floralis, Quietalis, Eumelis, Phaselis, Eupilis, Quinctilis, Adulis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Œbalis, Hannibalis, Acacalis, Fornicalis, Androcalis, Lupercalis, Vahalis, Ischalis, Caralis, Thessalis, Italis, Facelis, Sicelis, Fascelis, Vindelis, Nephelis, Bibilis, Incibilis, Leucretilis, Myrtilis, Indivilis, Æeolis, Argolis, Cimolis, Decapolis, Neapolis (and all words ending in *polis*), Herculis, Thestylis.

AMIS EMIS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Calamis, Salamis, Semiramis, Thyamis, Artemis.

ANIS ENIS INIS ONIS YNIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Mandanis, Titanis, Bacenis, Mycenis, Philenis, Cyllenis, Ismenis, Cebrenis, Adonis, Edonis, Ædonis, Thedonis, Sidonis, Dodonis, Calydonis, Agonis, Alingonis, Colonis, Corbulonis, Cremonis, Salmonis, Junonis, Ciceronis, Scironis, Coronis, Phoronis, Turonis (in Germany,) Tritonis, Phorcynis, Gortynis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sicanis, Anticanis, Andanis, Hypanis, Taranis, Prytanis, Poemanis, Eumenis, Lycaonis, Asconis, Mæonis, Pæonis, Sithonis, Memnonis, Pannonis, Turonis (in France), Bitonis, Geryonis.

OIS‡

Accent the Penultimate.

Minöis, Heröis, Latöis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Symöis, Pyröis.

APIS OPIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Iapis, Colapis, Serapis§, Isapis, Asopis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acapis, Minapis, Cecropis, Meropis.

ARIS ACRIS ATRIS ERIS IGRIS IRIS ITRIS ORIS URIS YRIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Balcaris, Apollinaris, Nonacris, Cimmeris, Aciris, Osiris, Petosiris, Busiris, Lycoris, Calaguris, Gracchuris, Hippuris.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abaris, Fabaris, Sybaris, Icaris, Andaris, Tyndaris, Sagaris, Angaris, Phalaris, Elaris, Caularis, Tænaris, Liparis, Araris, Biasaris, Cæsaris, Abisaris, Achisaris, Bassaris, Melaris, Autaris, Trinacris, Illiberis, Tiberis, Zioberis, Tyberis, Nepheris, Cytheris, Pieris, Trieris, Auseris, Pasitigris, Coboris, Sicoris, Neoris, Peloris, Antipatris, Absitris, Pacyris, Ogyris, Porphyris, Amyris, Thamyris, Thomyris, Tomyris.

ASIS ESIS ISIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Amasis, Magnesis, Tuesis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Bubasis, Pegasis, Parrhasis, Paniasis, Acamasis, Engonasis, Græcostasis, Lachesis, Athesis, Thamesis, Nemesis, Tibisis.

ENSIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Genubensis, Cordubensis, and all words of this termination.

OSIS USIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Diamastigosis, Enosis, Eleusis.

ATIS ETIS ITIS OTIS YTIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Tegeatis, Sarmatis, Caryatis, Miletis, Limenetis, Curetis, Acervitis, Chalcitis, Memphitis, Sophitis, Arbelitis, Fascelitis, Dascylitis, Comitis, Æanitis, Cananitis, Circinitis, Sebennitis, Chaonitis, Trachonitis, Chalonitis, Sybaritis, Daritis, Calenderitis, Zephyritis, Amphaxitis, Rhacotis, Estiæotis, Mæotis, Tracheotis, Mareotis, Phthiotis, Sandaliotis, Elimiotis, Iscariotis, Casiotis, Philotis, Nilotis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Atergatis, Calatis, Anatis, Naucratis, Dercetis, Eurytis.

OVIS UIS XIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Amphaxis, Oaxis, Alexis, Zamolxis, Zeuxis.

Accent the Antepenultimate

Vejovis, Dijovis, Absituis.

ICOS EDOS ODOS YDOS

Accent the Penultimate.

Abydos.

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* All words ending in *crates* have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

† These vowels form distinct syllables.—See the termination EIUS.

‡ These vowels form distinct syllables.

§ *Serapis.*—See the word in the *Initial Vocabulary.*

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Oricos, Tenedos, Macedos, Agriodos.

EOS

Accent the Penultimate.

Spercheos, Achilleos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Androgeos, Egaleos, Ægaleos, Hegaleos.

IGOS ICHOS OCHOS OPHOS

Accent the Penultimate.

Melampigos, Niontichos, Macrontichos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Nerigos, Ægiochos, Oresitrophos.

ATHOS ETHOS ITHOS IOS

Accent the Penultimate.

Sebethos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sciathos, Arithos, Ilios, Ombrios, Topasios.

LOS MOS NOS POS

Accent the Penultimate.

Stymphalos, Ægilos, Pachinos, Etheonos, Eteonos, Heptaphonos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Hægalos, Ægialos, Ampelos, Hexapylos, Sipylos, Hecatompylos, Potamos, Ægospotamos, Olenos, Orchomenos, Anapauomenos, Epidicazomenos, Heautontimorumenos, Antropos.

ROS SOS TOS ZOS

Accent the Penultimate.

Meleagros, Hecatoncheros, Ægimuros, Nisyros, Pityonesos, Hieronesos, Cephesos, Sebetos, Haliæetos, Miletos, Polytimetos, Aretos, Buthrotos, Topazos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sygaros, Ægoceros, Anteros, Meleagros, Myiagros, Absoros, Amyros, Pegasos, Jalysos, Abatos, Aretos, Neritos, Acytos.

IPS OPS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ægilips, Æthiops.

LAUS MAUS NAUS RAUS (in two syllables.)

Accent the Penultimate.

Archelaus, Menelaus, Aglaus, Agesilaus, Protesilaus, Nicolaus, Iolaus, Hermolaus, Critolaus, Aristolaus, Dorylaus. Amphiaraus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Imaus,* Emmaus, Œnomaus, Danaus.

BUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Agabus, Alabus, Arabus, Melabus, Setabus, Erebus, Ctesibus, Deiphobus, Abubus, Polybus.

ACUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abdacus, Labdacus, Rhyndacus, Æacus, Ithacus.

IACUS†

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ialciacus, Phidiacus, Alabandiacus, Rhodiacus, Calchiacus, Corinthiacus, Deliacus, Peliacus, Iliacus, Niliacus, Titaniacus, Armeniacus, Messeniacus, Salaminiacus, Lemniacus, Ioniacus, Sammoniacus, Tritoniacus, Gortyniacus, Olympiacus, Caspiacus, Mesembriacus, Adriacus, Iberiacus, Cytheriacus, Siriacus, Gessoriacus, Cytoriacus, Syriacus, Phasiacus, Megalesiacus, Etesiacus, Isiacus, Gnosiacus, Cnossiacus, Pausiacus, Amathusiacus, Pelusiacus, Prusiacus, Actiacus, Divitiacus, Byzantiacus, Thermodontiacus, Propontiacus, Hellespontiacus, Sestiacus.

LACUS NACUS OACUS RACUS SACUS TACUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Benacus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ablacus, Medoacus, Armaracus, Assaracus, Æsacus, Lampsacus, Caractacus, Spartacus, Hyrtacus, Pittacus.

ICUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Caicus, Numicus, Demonicus, Granicus, Andronicus, Stratonicus, Callistonicus, Aristonicus, Alaricus, Albericus, Rodericus, Rudericus, Romericus, Hunnericus, Victoricus, Amatricus, Henricus, Theodoricus, Ludovicus, Grenovicus, Varvicus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Thebäicus, Phocäicus, Chaldäicus, Bardäicus, Judäicus, Achäicus, Lechäicus, Panchäicus, Thermäicus, Näicus, Panathenäicus, Cyrenäicus, Arabicus, Dacicus, Samothracicus, Turcicus, Arcadicus, Sotadicus, Threcidicus, Chalcidicus, Alabandicus, Judicus, Clondicus, Cornificus, Belgicus, Allobrogicus, Georgicus, Colchicus, Delphicus, Sapphicus, Parthicus, Scythicus, Pythicus, Stymphalicus, Pharsalicus, Thessalicus, Italicus, Attalicus, Gallicus, Sabellicus, Tarbellicus, Argolicus, Getulicus, Camicus, Ceramicus, Academicus, Græcanicus, Cocanicus, Tuscanicus, Æanicus, Hellanicus, Glanicus, Atellanicus, Amanicus, Romanicus, Germanicus, Hispanicus, Aquitanicus, Sequanicus, Pœnicus, Alemannicus, Britannicus, Laconicus, Leuconicus, Adonicus, Macedonicus, Sandonicus, Ionicus, Hermionicus, Babylonicus, Samonicus, Pannonicus, Hieronicus, Platonicus, Santonicus, Sophronicus, Teutonicus, Amazonicus, Hernicus, Liburnicus, Euböicus, Tröicus, Stöicus, Olympicus, Æthiopicus, Pindaricus, Balearicus, Marmaricus, Bassaricus, Cimbricus, Andricus, Ibericus, Trietericus, Trevericus, Africus, Doricus, Pythagoricus, Leuctricus, Adgandestricus, Istricus, Isauricus, Centauricus, Bituricus, Illyricus, Syricus, Pagasicus, Mœsicus, Marsicus, Persicus, Corsicus, Massicus, Issicus, Sabbaticus, Mithridaticus, Tegeaticus, Syriaticus, Asiaticus, Dalmaticus, Sarmaticus, Cibyraticus, Rhæticus, Geticus, Gangeticus, Ægineticus, Rhœticus, Creticus, Memphiticus, Sybariticus, Abderiticus, Celticus, Atlanticus, Garamanticus, Alenticus, Ponticus, Scoticus, Mæoticus, Bœoticus, Heracleoticus, Mareoticus, Phthioticus, Niloticus, Epiroticus, Syrticus, Atticus, Alyatticus, Halyatticus, Mediastuticus.

OCUS UCUS YCUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Ophiucus, Inycus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lauodocus, Amodocus, Amphilocus, Ibycus, Libycus, Besbycus, Autolycus, Amycus, Glanycus, Corycus.

ADUS EDUS IDUS ODUS YDUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Lebedus, Congedus, Alfredus, Aluredus, Emodus, Androdus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Adadus, Enceladus, Aradus, Antaradus, Aufidus, Algidus, Lepidus, Hesiodus, Commodus, Monodus, Lacydus, Polydus.

ÆUS ŒUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Niobæus, Melibœus, and all words of these terminations.

EUS‡

Accent the Penultimate.

Lycambeus, Thisbeus, Berenicæus, Lyncëus (the brother of Idas), Simonideus, Euripideus, Pherecydeus, Piræeus, Phegeus, Tegeus, Sigeus, Ennosigeus, Argeus, Baccheus, Motorcheus, Cepheus, Rhipheus, Alpheus, Orpheus (adjective), Erectheus, Prometheus (adjective), Cleantheus, Rhadamantheus, Erymantheus, Pantheus (adjective), Dædaleus, Sophocleus, Themistocleus, Eleus, Neleus (adjective), Oileus (adjective), Apelleus, Achilleus, Perilleus, Luculleus, Agylleus, Pimpleus, Ebuleus, Asculeus, Masculeus, Cadmeus, Aristophaneus, Cananeus, Œneus (adj. 3 syll.), Œneus (sub. 2 syll.), Idomeneus, Schœneus, Peneus, Phineus, Cydoneus, Androgeoneus, Bioneus, Deucalioneus, Acrisioneus, Salmoneus (adjective), Maroneus, Antenoreus, Phoroneus (adjective), Thyoneus, Cyrneus, Epeus, Cyclopeus, Penelopeus, Phillipeus, Aganippeus, Menandreus (adjective), Nereus, Zagreus, Boreus, Hyperboreus, Polydoreus, Atreus (adjective), Centaureus, Nesseus, Cisseus, Œteus, Rhœteus, Anteus, Abanteus, Phalanteus, Therodamanteus, Polydamanteus, Thoanteus, Hyanteus, Aconteus, Laomedonteus, Thermodonteus, Phaethonteus, Phlegethonteus, Oronteus, Thyesteus, Phryxeus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gerionaceus, Menœceus, Lynceus (adjective), Dorceus, Caduceus, Asclepiadeus, Paladeus, Sotadeus, Tydeus, Orpheus (substantive), Morpheus, Tyrrheus, Prometheus (substantive), Cretheus, Mnesitheus, Dositheus, Pentheus (substantive), Smintheus, Timotheus, Brotheus, Dorotheus, Menestheus, Eurystheus, Pittheus, Pytheus, Dædaleus, Ægialeus, Maleus, Tantaleus, Heracleus, Celeus, Eleleus, Neleus, Peleus, Nileus, Oileus (substantive), Demoleus, Romuleus, Pergameus, Euganeus, Melaneus, Herculaneus, Cyaneus, Tyaneus, Ceneus, Dicaneus, Pheneus, Œneus, Cupidineus, Apollineus, Enneus,

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* *Imaus.*—See the word in the *Initial Vocabulary.*

† All words of this termination have the accent on the *i*, pronounced like the noun *eye.*

‡ It may be observed, that words of this termination are sometimes both substantives and adjectives. When they are substantives, they have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, as *Nĕleus*, *Promĕtheus*, *Salmonĕus*, &c.; and when adjectives, on the penultimate, as *Nelēus*, *Promethēus*, *Salmonēus*, &c. Thus, *Œneus*, a king of Calydonia, is pronounced in two syllables; the adjective *Œneus*, which is formed from it, is a trisyllable; and *Œnëius*, another formative of it, is a word of four syllables. But these words, when formed into English adjectives, alter their termination with the accent on the penultimate:

"With other notes than to the *Orphëan* lyre."
MILTON.

"The tuneful tongue, the *Promethëan* band."
ARENSIDE.

And sometimes on the antepenultimate; as,

"The sun, as from *Thyestian* banquet turn'd."
MILTON.

Adoneus, Aridoneus, Gorgoneus, Dcioneus, Ilioneus, Mimalloneus, Salmoneus (substantive), Acroneus, Phoroneus (substantive), Albuneus, Eripeus, Sinopeus, Hippeus, Aristippeus, Areus, Macareus, Tyndareus, Megareus (substantive), Capharcus (substantive), Briareus, Æsareus, Patareus, Cythereus, Phalereus, Nereus (substantive), Tereus, Adoreus, Mentoreus, Nestoreus, Atreus (substantive), Caucaseus, Pegaseus, Theseus, Perseus, Nicteus, Argenteus, Bronteus, Proteus, Agyeus.

AGUS EGUS IGUS OGUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Cethegus, Robigus, Rubigus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ægophagus, Osphagus, Neomagus, Rothomagus, Niomagus, Noviomagus, Cæsaromagus, Sitomagus, Areopagus, Harpagus, Arviragus, Uragus, Astrologus.

ACHUS OCHUS UCHUS YCHUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Daduchus, Ophiuchus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Telemachus, Dăimachus, Dēimachus, Alcimachus, Callimachus, Lysimachus, Antimachus, Symmachus, Andromachus, Clitomachus, Aristomachus, Eurymachus, Inachus, Iamblichus, Demodochus, Xenodochus, Dēiochus, Antiochus, Dēilochus, Archilochus, Mnesilochus, Thersilochus, Orsilochus, Antilochus, Naulochus, Eurylochus, Agerochus, Polyochus, Monychus, Abronychus.

APHUS EPHUS IPHUS OPHUS YPHUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Josephus, Seriphus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ascalaphus, Epaphus, Palæpaphus, Anthropographus, Telephus, Absephus, Agastrophus, Sisyphus.

ATHUS ÆTHUS ITHUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Simæthus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Archagathus, Amathus, Lapathus, Carpathus, Mychithus.

AIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cäius, Läius, Gräius.—See ACHAIA.

ABIUS IBIUS OBIUS UBIUS YBIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Fabius, Arabius, Bæbius, Vibius, Albius, Amobius, Macrobius, Androbius, Tobius, Virbius, Lesbius, Eubius, Danubius, Marrhubius, Talthybius, Polybius.

CIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acacius, Ambracius, Acracius, Thracius, Athracius, Samothracius, Lampsacius, Arsacius, Byzacius, Accius, Siccius, Decius, Thrēicius, Cornificius, Cilicius, Numicius, Apicius, Sulpicius, Fabricius, Oricius, Cincius, Mincius, Marcius, Circius, Hircius, Roscius, Albucius, Lucius, Lycius, Bebrycius.

DIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Leccadius, Icadius, Arcadius, Palladius, Tenedius, Albidius, Didius, Thucydidius, Fidius, Aufidius, Eufidius, Ægidius, Nigidius, Obsidius, Gratidius, Brutidius, Helvidius, Ovidius, Rhodius, Clodius, Hannodius, Gordius, Claudius, Rudius, Lydius.

EIUS*

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Danēius, Cocceius, Lyrceius, Æacideius, Lelegius, Sigeius, Baccheius, Cepheius, Typhœeius, Cretheius, Pittheius, Saleius, Semeleius, Neleius, Stheneleius, Proculeius, Septimuleius, Canuleius, Venuleius, Apuleius, Egnatuleius, Sypyleïus, Priameius, Cadmeius, Tyaneius, Æneius, Clymeneius, Œneius, Antoneius, Schœneius, Lampeius, Rhodopeius, Dolopeius, Priapeius, Pompeius, Tarpeius Cynareius, Cythereius, Nereius, Satureius, Vultureius, Cinyreius, Nyseius, Teius, Hecateius, Elateius, Rhœteius, Atteius, Minyeius.

GIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Valgius, Belgius, Catangius, Sergius, Asceburgius, Oxygius.

CHIUS PHIUS THIUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Sperchius.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Inachius, Bacchius, Dulichius, Telechius, Munychius, Hesychius, Tychius, Cyniphius, Alphius, Adelphius, Sisyphius, Eleuthius, Simæthius, Acithius, Melanthius, Erymanthius, Corinthius, Zerynthius, Tirynthius.

ALIUS ÆLIUS ELIUS ILIUS ULIUS YLIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Œbalius, Idalius, Acidalius, Palæphalius, Stymphalius, Mænalius, Opalius, Thessalius, Castalius, Publius, Heraclius,† Ælius, Cælius, Lælius, Delius, Melius, Cornelius, Calius, Clœlius, Aurelius, Nyctelius, Praxitelius, Abilius, Babilius, Carbilius, Orbilius, Acilius, Cæcilius, Lucilius, Ædilius, Virgilius, Æmilius, Manilius, Pompilius, Turpilius, Atilius, Basilius,‡ Cantilius, Quintilius, Hostilius, Attilius, Rutilius, Duilius, Sterquilius, Carvilius, Servilius, Callius, Trebellius, Cascellius, Gellius, Arellius, Vitellius, Tullius, Manlius, Tenolius, Nauplius, Daulius, Julius, Amulius, Pamphylius, Pylius.

MIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Samius, Ogmius, Isthmius, Decimius, Septimius, Rhemmius, Memmius, Mummius, Nomius, Bromius, Latmius, Posthumius.

ANIUS ENIUS INIUS ENNIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Anius, Libanius, Canius, Sicanius, Vulcanius, Ascanius, Dardanius, Clanius, Manius, Afranius, Granius, Ænius, Mænius, Genius, Borysthenius, Lenius, Valenius, Cyllenius, Olenius, Menius, Achæmenius, Armenius, Ismenius, Pœnius, Sirenius, Messenius, Dossenius, Polyxenius, Trœzenius, Gabinius, Albinius, Licinius, Sicinius, Virginius, Trachinius, Minius, Salaminius, Flaminius, Etiminius, Arminius, Herminius, Caninius, Tetritinius, Asinius, Eleusinius, Vatinius, Flavinius, Tarquinius, Cilnius, Tolumnius, Annius, Fannius, Elannius, Ennius, Fescennius, Dossennius.

ONIUS UNIUS YNIUS OIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aonius, Lycaonius, Chaonius, Machaonius, Amythaonius, Trebonius, Heliconius, Stiliconius, Asconius, Macedonius, Chalcedonius, Caledonius, Sidonius, Alchandonius, Mandonius, Dodonius, Cydonius, Calydonius, Mæonius, Pæonius, Agonius, Gorgonius, Læstrygonius, Lestrygonius, Trophonius, Sophonius, Marathonius, Sithonius, Erichthonius, Aphthonius, Arganthonius, Tithonius, Ionius, Œdipodionius, Echionius, Ixionius, Salonius, Milonius, Apollonius, Babylonius, Æmonius, Lacedæmonius, Hæmonius, Palæmonius, Ammonius, Strymonius, Nonius, Memnonius, Agamemnonius, Crannonius, Vennonius, Junonius, Pomponius, Acronius, Sophronius, Scironius, Sempronius, Antronius, Æsonius, Ausonius, Latonius, Suetonius, Antonius, Bistonius, Plutonius, Favonius, Amazonius, Esernius, Calphurnius, Saturnius, Daunius, Junius, Neptunius, Gortynius, Typhöius, Achelöius, Minöius, Tröius.

APIUS OPIUS IPIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Agapius, Æsculapius, Æsapius, Messapius, Grampius, Procopius, Œnopius, Cecropius, Eutropius, Æsopius, Mopsopius, Gippius, Puppius, Caspius, Thespius, Cispius.

ARIUS ERIUS IRIUS ORIUS URIUS YRIUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Darius.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arius, Icarius, Tarcundarius, Ligarius, Sangarius, Corinthiarius, Larius, Marius, Hierosolymarius, Ænarius, Tænarius, Asinarius, Isinarius, Varius, Januarius, Aquarius, Februarius, Atuarius, Imbrius, Adrius, Evandrius, Laberius, Biberius, Tiberius, Celtiberius, Vinderius, Acherius, Valerius, Numerius, Hesperius, Agrius, Œagrius, Cenchrius, Rabirius, Podalirius, Sirius, Virius, Bosphorius, Elorius, Florius, Actorius,

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* Almost all the words of this termination are adjectives, and in these the vowels *ei* form distinct syllables; the others, as *Cocceius*, *Saleius*, *Proculeius*, *Canuleius*, *Apuleius*, *Egnatuleius*, *Schœneius*, *Lampeius*, *Vultureius*, *Atteius*, and *Minyeius*, are substantives; and which, though sometimes pronounced with the *ei* forming a diphthong, and sounded like the noun *eye*, are more generally heard like the adjectives; so that the whole list may be fairly included under the same general rule, that of sounding the *e* separately, and the *i* like *y* consonant, as in the similar terminations in *cia* and *ia*. This is the more necessary in these words, as the accented *e* and the unaccented *i* are so much alike, as to require the sound of the initial or consonant *y*, in order to prevent the hiatus, by giving a small diversity to the two vowels.—See ACHAIA.

† Labbe places the accent of this word on the penultimate, *i*, as in *Heraclitus* and *Heraclidæ*; but the Roman emperor of this name is so generally pronounced with the antepenultimate accent, that it would savor of pedantry to alter it. Nor do I understand the reason on which Labbe founds his accentuation.

‡ This word, the learned contend, ought to have the accent on the penultimate; but that the learned frequently depart from this pronunciation, by placing the accent on the antepenultimate, may be seen, Rule 31, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

Anactorius, Sertorius, Caprius, Cyprius, Arrius, Feretrius, Œnotrius, Adgandestrius, Caystrius, Epidaurius, Curius, Mercurius, Durius, Furius, Palfurius, Thurius, Mamurius, Purius, Masurius, Spurius, Veturius, Asturius, Atabyrius, Scyrius, Porphyrius, Assyrius, Tyrius.

ASIUS ESIUS ISIUS OSIUS USIUS YSIUS.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Asius, Casius, Thasius, Jasius, Æsius, Acesius, Coracesius, Arcesius, Mendesius, Chesius, Ephesius, Milesius, Theumesius, Teumesius, Ænesius, Magnesius, Proconnesius, Chersonesius, Lyrnesius, Marpesius, Acasesius, Melitesius, Adylisius, Amisius, Artemisius, Simöisius, Charisius, Acrisius, Hortensius, Syracosius, Theodosius, Gnosius, Sosius, Mopsius, Cassius, Thalassius, Lyrnessius, Cressius, Tartessius, Syracusius, Fusius, Agusius, Amathusius, Ophiusius, Ariusius, Volusius, Selinusius, Acherusius, Maurusius, Lysius, Elysius, Dionysius, Odrysius, Amphrysius, Othrysius.

ATIUS ETIUS ITIUS OTIUS UTIUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Xenophontius.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Trebatius, Catius, Volcatius, Achatius, Latius, Cæsenatius, Egnatius, Gratius, Horatius, Tatius, Luctatius, Statius, Actius, Vectius, Quinctius, Aëtius, Ætius, Panætius, Prætius, Cetius, Cæetius, Vegitius, Metius, Mœnetius, Lucretius, Helvetius, Saturnalitius, Floralitius, Compitalitius, Domitius, Beritius, Neritius, Crassitius, Titius, Politius, Abundantius, Pæantius, Taulantius, Acamantius, Teuthrantius, Lactantius, Hyantius, Byzantius, Terentius, Cluentius, Maxentius, Mezentius, Quintius, Acontius, Vocontius, Laomedontius, Leontius, Pontius, Hellespontius, Acherontius, Bacuntius, Opuntius, Aruntius, Mæotius, Thesprotius, Scaptius, Ægyptius, Martius, Laërtius, Propertius, Hirtius, Mavortius, Tiburtius, Curtius, Thestius, Themistius, Canistius, Sallustius, Crustius, Carystius, Hymettius, Bruttius, Abutius, Ebutius, Æbutius, Albutius, Acutius, Locutius, Stercutius, Mutius, Minutius, Pretutius, Clytius, Bavius, Flavius, Navius, Evius, Mævius, Nævius, Ambivius, Livius, Milvius, Fulvius, Sylvius, Novius, Servius, Vesvius, Pacuvius, Vitruvius, Vesuvius, Axius, Naxius, Alexius, Ixius, Sabazius.

ALUS CLUS ELUS ILUS OLUS ULUS YLUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Stymphalus, Sardanapalus, Androclus, Patroclus, Doryclus, Orbelus, Philomelus, Eumelus, Phasaëlus, Phaselus, Crysilus, Cimolus, Timolus, Tmolus, Mausolus, Pactolus, Ætolus, Atabulus, Praxibulus, Cleobulus, Critobulus, Acontobulus, Aristobulus, Eubulus, Thrasybulus, Getulus, Bargylus, Massylus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abalus, Heliogabalus, Corbalus, Bubalus, Cocalus, Dædalus, Idalus, Acidalus, Megalus, Trachalus, Cephalus, Cynocephalus, Bucephalus, Anchialus, Mænalus, Hippalus, Harpalus, Bupalus, Hypalus, Thessalus, Italus, Tantalus, Crotalus, Ortalus, Attalus, Euryalus, Doryclus, Stiphelus, Sthenelus, Eutrapelus, Cypselus, Babilus, Diphilus, Antiphilus, Pamphilus, Theophilus, Damophilus, Tröilus, Zöilus, Chœrilus, Myrtilus, Ægobolus, Naubolus, Equicolus, Æolus, Laureolus, Anchemolus, Bibulus, Bibaculus, Cæculus, Græculus, Siculus, Saticulus, Æquiculus, Paterculus, Acisculus, Regulus, Romulus, Venulus, Apulus, Salisubsulus, Vesulus, Catulus, Gætulus, Getulus, Opitulus, Lentulus, Rutulus, Æschylus, Deiphylus, Demylus, Deipylus, Sipylus, Empylus, Cratylus, Astylus.

AMUS EMUS IMUS OMUS UMUS YMUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Callidemus, Charidemus, Pethodemus, Philodemus, Phanodemus, Clitodemus, Aristodemus, Polyphemus, Theotimus, Hermotimus, Aristotimus, Ithomus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lygdamus, Archidamus, Agesidamus, Apusidamus, Anaxidamus, Zeuxidamus, Androdamus, Xenodamus, Cogamus, Pergamus, Orchamus, Priamus, Cinnamus, Ceramus, Abdiramus, Pyramus, Anthemus, Telemus, Tlepolemus, Theopolemus, Neoptolemus, Phædimus, Abdalonimus, Zosimus, Maximus, Antidomus, Amphinomus, Nicodromus, Didymus, Dindymus, Helymus, Solymus, Cleonymus, Abdalonymus, Hieronymus, Euonymus, Æsymus.

ANUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Artabanus, Cebanus, Thebanus, Albanus, Nerbanus, Verbanus, Labicanus, Gallicanus, Africanus, Sicanus, Vaticanus, Lavicanus, Vulcanus, Hyrcanus, Lucanus, Transpadanus, Pedanus, Apidanus, Fundanus, Codanus, Eanus, Garganus, Murhanus, Baianus, Trajanus, Fabianus, Accianus, Priscianus, Roscianus, Lucianus, Seleucianus, Herodianus, Claudianus, Saturcianus, Sejanus, Carteianus, Ælianus, Afflianus, Lucilianus, Virgilianus, Petilianus, Quintilianus, Catullianus, Tertullianus, Julianus, Ammianus, Memmianus, Formianus, Diogenianus, Scandinianus, Papinianus, Valentinianus, Justinianus, Trophonianus, Othonianus, Pomponianus, Maronianus, Apronianus, Thyonianus, Trojanus, Ulpianus, Æsopianus, Apianus, Oppianus, Marianus, Adrianus, Hadrianus, Tiberianus, Valerianus, Papirianus, Vespasianus, Hortensianus, Theodosianus, Bassianus, Pelusianus, Diocletianus, Domitianus, Antianus, Scantianus, Terentianus, Quintianus, Sestianus, Augustianus, Sallustianus, Pretutianus, Sextianus, Flavianus, Bovianus, Pacuvianus, Alanus, Elanus, Silanus, Fregellanus, Atellanus, Regillanus, Lucullanus, Sullanus, Syllanus, Carseolanus, Pateolanus, Coriolanus, Ocriculanus, Æsculanus, Tusculanus, Carsulanus, Fassulanus, Querquetulanus, Amanus, Lemanus, Summanus, Romanus, Rhenanus, Amenanus Pucinanus, Cinnanus, Campanus, Hispanus, Sacranus, Ventranus, Claranus, Ulubranus, Seranus, Lateranus, Coranus Soranus, Serranus, Suburranus, Gauranus, Suburanus, Ancyranus, Cosanus, Sinuessanus, Syracusanus, Satanus, Laletanus, Tunetanus, Abretanus, Cretanus, Setabitanus, Gaditanus, Tingitanus, Caralitanus, Neapolitanus, Antipolitanus, Tomitanus, Taurominitanus, Sybaritanus, Liparitanus, Abderitanus, Tritanus, Ancyritanus, Lucitanus, Pantanus, Nejentanus, Nomentanus, Beneventanus, Montanus, Spartanus, Pæstanus, Adelstanus, Tutanus, Sylvanus, Albinovanus, Adeantuanus, Mantuanus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Libanus, Clibanus, Antilibanus, Oxycanus, Eridanus, Rhœdanus, Dardanus, Oceanus, Longimanus, Idumanus, Dripanus, Caranus, Adranus, Cœranus, Tritanus, Pantanus, Sequanus.

ENUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Characenus, Lampsacenus, Astacenus, Picenus, Damascenus, Suffenus, Alfenus, Alphenus, Tyrrhenus, Gabienus, Labienus, Avidenus, Amenus, Pupienus, Garienus, Cluvienus, Calenus, Galenus, Silenus, Pergamenus, Alexamenus, Ismenus, Thrasymenus, Trasymenus, Diopœnus, Capenus, Cebrenus, Fibrenus, Serenus, Palmyrenus, Amasenus, Tibisenus, Misenus, Evenus, Byzenus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ambenus, Helenus, Olenus, Tissamenus, Dexamenus, Diadumenus, Clymenus, Periclymenus, Axenus, Callixenus, Philoxenus, Timoxenus, Aristoxenus.

INUS YNUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Cytäinus, Gabinus, Sabinus, Albinus, Sidicinus, Aricinus, Sicinus, Ticinus, Mancinus, Adminocinus, Carcinus, Coscinus, Marrucinus, Erycinus, Acadinus, Caudinus, Rufinus, Rheginus, Erginus, Opiturginus, Auginus, Hyginus, Pachinus, Echinus, Delphinus, Myrrhinus, Pothinus, Facelinus, Velinus, Stergilinus, Esquilinus, Æsquilinus, Caballinus, Marcellinus, Tigellinus, Sibyllinus, Agyllinus, Solinus, Capitolinus, Geminus,* Maximinus, Crastuminus, Anagninus, Signinus, Theoninus, Saloninus, Antoninus, Amiterninus, Saturninus, Priapinus, Salapinus, Lepinus, Alpinus, Inalipinus, Arpinus, Hirpinus, Crispinus, Rutupinus, Lagarinus, Charinus, Diocharinus, Nonacrinus, Fibrinus, Lucrinus, Leandrinus, Alexandrinus, Iberinus, Tiberinus, Transtiberinus, Amerinus, Æserinus, Quirinus, Censorinus, Assorinus, Favorinus, Phavorinus, Taurinus, Tigurinus, Thurinus, Semurinus, Cyrinus, Myrinus, Gelasinus, Exasinus, Acesinus, Halesinus, Telesinus, Nepesinus, Brundisinus, Nursinus, Narcissinus, Libyssinus, Fuscinus, Clusinus, Venusinus, Perusinus, Susinus, Ardeatinus, Reatinus, Antiatinus, Latinus, Collatinus, Cratinus, Soractinus, Aretinus, Arretinus, Setinus, Bantinus, Murgantinus, Phalantinus, Numantinus, Tridentinus, Ufentinus, Murgentinus, Salentinus, Pollentinus, Polentinus, Tarentinus, Terentinus, Surrentinus, Laurentinus, Aventinus, Truentinus, Leontinus, Pontinus, Metapontinus, Saguntinus, Martinus, Mamertinus, Tiburtinus, Crastinus, Palæstinus, Prænestinus, Atestinus, Vestinus, Augustinus, Justinus, Lavinus, Patavinus, Acuinus, Elvinus, Corvinus, Lanuvinus, Vesuvinus, Euxinus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Phäinus, Acinus, Alcinus, Fucinus, Æacidinus, Cytëinus Barchinus, Morinus,† Myrrhinus, Terminus, Ruminus, Earinus, Asinus, Apsinus, Myrsinus, Pometinus, Agrantinus, Acindynus.

ONUS UNUS YNUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Drachonus, Onochonus, Ithonus, Tithonus, Myronus, Neptunus, Portunus, Tutunus, Bithynus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Exagonus, Hexagonus, Telegonus, Epigonus, Erigonus, Tosigonus, Antigonus, Laogonus, Chrysogonus, Nebrophonus, Aponus, Carantonus, Santonus, Aristonus, Dercynus.

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* This is the name of a certain astrologer mentioned by Petavius, which, Labbe says, would be pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate by those who are ignorant of Greek.

† The singular of *Morini*.—See the word.

As the *i* in the foregoing selection has the accent on it, it ought to be pronounced like the noun *eye*; while the unaccented *i* in this selection should be pronounced like *e*.—See Rule 4th prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

OUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Aoüs, Laoüs, Sardoüs, Eoüs, Geloüs, Acheloüs, Inoüs, Minoüs, Naupactoüs, Arctoüs, Myrtoüs.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Hydrochoüs, Alcathoüs, Pirithoüs, Nausithoüs, Alcinoüs, Sphinoüs, Antinoüs.

APUS EPUS IPUS OPUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Priapus, Anapus, Æsapus, Messapus, Athepus, Æsepus, Euripus, Lycopus, Melanopus, Canopus, Inopus, Paropus, Oropus, Europus, Asopus, Æsopus, Crotopus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sarapus, Astapus, Œdipus, Agriopus, Æropus.

ARUS ERUS IRUS ORUS URUS YRUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Cimarus, Æsarus, Iberus, Doberus, Homerus, Severus, Noverus, Meleagrus, Œagrus, Cynægirus, Camirus, Epirus, Achedorus, Artemidorus, Isidorus, Dionysidorus, Theodorus, Pythodorus, Diodorus, Tryphiodorus, Heliodorus, Asclepiodorus, Athesiodorus, Cassiodorus, Apollodorus, Demodorus, Hermodorus, Xenodorus, Metrodorus, Polydorus, Alorus, Elorus, Helorus, Pelorus, Ægimorus, Assorus, Cytorus, Epicurus, Palinurus, Arcturus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abarus, Imbarus, Hypobarus, Icarus, Pandarus, Pindarus, Tyndarus, Tearus, Farfarus, Agarus, Abgarus, Gargarus, Opharus, Cantharus, Obiarus, Uliarus, Silarus, Cyllarus, Tamarus, Absimarus, Comarus, Vindomarus, Tomarus, Ismarus, Ocinarus, Pinarus, Cinnarus, Absarus, Bassarus, Deiotarus, Tartarus, Eleazarus, Artabrus, Balacrus, Charadrus, Cerberus, Bellerus, Mermerus, Termerus, Hesperus, Craterus, Icterus, Anigrus, Glaphirus, Deborus, Pacorus, Stesichorus, Gorgophorus, Telesphorus, Bosphorus, Phosphorus, Heptaporus, Euporus, Anxurus, Deipyrus, Zopyrus, Leucosyrus, Satyrus, Tityrus.

ASUS ESUS ISUS OSUS USUS YSUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Parnassus, Galesus, Halesus, Volesus, Termesus, Theumesus, Teumesus, Alopeconnesus, Proconnesus, Arconnesus, Elaphonnesus, Demonesus, Cherronesus, Chersonesus, Arctennesus, Myonnesus, Halonesus, Cephalonesus, Peloponnesus, Cromyonesus, Lyrnesus, Marpesus, Titaresus, Alisus, Paradisus, Amisus, Paropamisus, Crinisus, Amnisus, Berosus, Agrosus, Ebusus, Amphrysus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Oribasus, Bubasus, Caucasus, Pedasus, Agasus, Pegasus, Tamasus, Harpasus, Imbrasus, Cerasus, Doryasus, Vogesus, Vologesus, Ephesus, Anisus, Genusus, Ambrysus.

ATUS ETUS ITUS OTUS UTUS YTUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Rubicatus, Bæticatus, Abradatus, Ambigatus, Viriatus, Elatus, Pilatus, Catugnatus, Cincinnatus, Odenatus, Leonatus, Aratus, Pytharatus, Demaratus, Acratus, Ceratus, Sceleratus, Serratus, Dentatus, Duatus, Torquatus, Februatus, Achetus, Polycletus, Ægletus, Miletus, Admetus, Tremetus, Diognetus, Dyscinetus, Capetus, Agapetus, Iapetus, Acretus, Oretus, Hermaphroditus, Epaphroditus, Heraclitus, Munitus, Agapitus, Cerritus, Bituitus, Polygnotus, Azotus, Acutus, Stercutus, Cornutus, Cocytus, Berytus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Deodatus, Palæphatus, Inatus, Acratus, Dinocratus, Echestratus,* Amestratus, Menestratus, Amphistratus, Callistratus, Damasistratus, Erasistratus, Agesistratus, Hegesistratus, Pisistratus, Sosistratus, Lysistratus, Nicostratus, Cleostratus, Damostratus, Demostratus, Sostratus, Philostratus, Dinostratus, Herostratus, Eratostratus, Polystratus, Acrotatus, Täygetus, Demænetus, Iapetus, Tacitus, Iphitus, Onomacritus, Agoracritus, Onesicritus, Cleocritus, Damocritus, Democritus, Aristocritus, Antidotus, Theodotus, Xenodotus, Herodotus, Cephisodotus, Libanotus, Leuconotus, Euronotus, Agesimbrotus, Stesimbrotus, Theombrotus, Cleombrotus, Hippolytus, Anytus, Æpytus, Eurytus.

AVUS EVUS IVUS UUS XUS YUS ZUS XYS U

Accent the Penultimate.

Agavus, Timavus, Saravus, Batavus,† Versevus, Süevus, Gradivus, Argivus, Briaxus, Oaxus, Araxus, Eudoxus, Trapezus, Charaxys.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Batavus, Inuus, Fatuus, Tityus, Diascoridus.

DAX LAX NAX RAX RIX DOX ROX

Accent the Penultimate.

Ambrodax, Demonax, Hipponax.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arctophylax, Hegesianax, Hermesianax, Lysianax, Astyanax, Agonax, Hierax, Cætobrix, Eporedorix, Deudorix, Ambiorix, Dumnorix, Adiatorix, Orgetorix, Biturix, Cappadox, Allobrox.

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* All words ending in *stratus* have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

† This word is pronounced with the accent either on the penultimate or antepenultimate syllable: the former, however, is the most general, especially among the poets.

RULES

FOR THE

PRONUNCIATION

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE true pronunciation of the Hebrew language, as Doctor Lowth observes, is lost. To refer us for assistance to the Masoretic points, would be to launch us on a sea without shore or bottom: the only compass, by which we can possibly steer on this boundless ocean, is the Septuagint version of the Hebrew Bible; and, as it is highly probable the translators transfused the sound of the Hebrew proper names into the Greek, it gives us something like a clew to guide us out of the labyrinth. But even here we are often left to guess our way; for the Greek word is frequently so different from the Hebrew, as scarcely to leave any traces of similitude between them. In this case, custom and analogy must often decide, and the ear must sometimes solve the difficulty. But these difficulties relate chiefly to the *accentuation* of Hebrew words; and the method adopted in this point will be seen in its proper place.

I must here acknowledge my obligations to a very learned and useful work—the Scripture Lexicon of Mr. Oliver. As the first attempt to facilitate the pronunciation of Hebrew proper names, by dividing them into syllables, it deserves the highest praise: but, as I have often differed widely from this gentleman in syllabication, accentuation, and the sound of the vowels, I have thought it necessary to give my reasons for this difference, which will be seen under the Rules; of the validity of which reasons the reader will be the best judge.

N. B. As there are many Greek and Latin proper names in Scripture, particularly in the New Testament, which are to be met with in ancient history, some of them have been omitted in this selection: and therefore, if the inspector does not find them here, he is desired to seek for them in the Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Names.

RULES

FOR PRONOUNCING

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

.. the pronunciation of the letters of the Hebrew proper names, we find nearly the same rules prevail as in those of Greek and Latin. Where the vowels end a syllable with the accent on it, they have their long open sound, as *Na'bal*, *Je-hu*, *Si'rach*, *Go'shen*, and *Tu'bal*. (See Rule 1st prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*.)

2. When a consonant ends the syllable, the preceding vowel is short, as *Sam'u-el*, *Lem'u-el*, *Sim'e-on*, *Sol'o-mon*, *Suc'coth*, *Syn'a-gogue*. (See Rule 2d prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*.) I here differ widely from Mr. Oliver; for I cannot agree with him, that the *e* in *Abdiel*, the *o* in *Arnon*, and the *u* in *Ashur*, are to be pronounced like the *ee* in *seen*, the *o* in *tone*, and the *u* in *tune*, which is the rule he lays down for all similar words.

3. Every final *i*, forming a distinct syllable, though unaccented, has the long open sound, as *A'i*, *A-ris'a-i*. (See Rule 4th prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*.)

4. Every unaccented *i*, ending a syllable, not final, is pronounced like *e*, as *A'ri-el*, *Ab'di-el*, pronounced *A're-el*, *Ab'de-el*. (See Rule 4th prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*.)

5. The vowels *ai* are sometimes pronounced in one syllable, and sometimes in two. As the Septuagint version is our chief guide in the pronunciation of Hebrew proper names, it may be observed, that when these letters are pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable, like our English diphthong in the word *daily*, they are either a diphthong in the Greek word, or expressed by the Greek ε or ι, as *Ben-ai'ah*, Βαναια; *Hu'shai*, Χουσὶ; *Hu'rai*, Ουρὶ, &c.; and that when they are pronounced in two syllables, as *Sham'ma-i*, *Shash'a-i*, *Ber-a-i'ah*, it is because the Greek words by which they are translated, as Σαμαὶ, Σεσὶ, Βαραΐα, make two syllables of these vowels. Mr. Oliver has not always attended to this distinction: he makes *Sin'a-i* three syllables, though the Greeks made it but two in Σινᾶ. That accurate prosodist, Labbe, indeed, makes it a trisyllable; but he does the same by *Aaron* and *Canaan*, which our great classic Milton uniformly reduces to two syllables, as well as *Sinai*. If we were to pronounce it in three syllables, we must necessarily make the first syllable short, as in *Shim'e-i*; but this is so contrary to the best usage, that it amounts to a proof that it ought to be pronounced in two syllables, with the first *i* long, as in *Shi'nar*. This, however, must be looked upon as a general rule only: these vowels in *Isaiah*, Græcised by Ησαΐας, are always pronounced as a diphthong, or, at least, with the accent on the *a*, and the *i* like *y* articulating the succeeding vowel; in *Caiaphas*, likewise, the *ai* is pronounced like a diphthong, though divided in the Greek Καϊάφας; which division cannot take place in this word, because the *i* must then necessarily have the accent, and must be pronounced as in *Isaac*, as Mr. Oliver has marked it; but I think contrary to universal usage. The only point necessary to be observed in the sound of this diphthong is, the slight difference we perceive between its medial and final position: when it is final, it is exactly like the English *ay* without the accent, as in *holyday*, *roundelay*, *galloway*; but when it is in the middle of a word, and followed by a vowel, the *i* is pronounced as if it were *y*, and as if this *y* articulated the succeeding vowel: thus *Ben-ai'ah* is pronounced as if written *Ben-a'yah*.

6. *Ch* is pronounced like *k*, as *Chebar*, *Chemosh*, *Enoch*, &c., pronounced *Kebar*, *Kemosh*, *Enock*, &c. *Cherubim* and *Rachel* seem to be perfectly Anglicised, as the *ch* in these words is always heard as in the English words *cheer*, *child*, *riches*, &c. (See Rule 12th prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*.) The same may be observed of *Cherub*, signifying an order of angels; but when it means a city of the Babylonish empire, it ought to be pronounced *Ke'rub*.

7. Almost the only difference in the pronunciation of the Hebrew, and the Greek and Latin proper names, is in the sound of the *g* before *e* and *i*: in the two last languages, this consonant is always soft before these vowels, as *Gellius*, *Gippius*, &c., pronounced *Jellius*, *Jippius*, &c.; and in the first, it is hard, as *Gera*, *Gerizim*, *Gideon*, *Gilgal*, *Megiddo*, *Megiddon*, &c. This difference is without all foundation in etymology; for both *g* and *c* were always hard in the Greek and Latin languages, as well as in the Hebrew; but the latter language being studied so much less than the Greek and Latin, it has not undergone that change which familiarity is sure to produce in all languages: and even the solemn distance of this language has not been able to keep the letter *c* from sliding into *s* before *e* and *i*, in the same manner as in the Greek and Latin: thus, though *Gehazi*, *Gideon*, &c., have the *g* hard, *Cedrom*, *Cedron*, *Cisai*, and *Cittern*, have the *c* soft, as if written *Sedrom*, *Sedron*, &c. The same may be observed of *Igeabarim*, *Igeal*, *Nagge*, *Shage*, *Pagiel*, with the *g* hard; and *Ocidelus*, *Ocina*, and *Pharacion*, with the *c* soft like *s*.

8. Gentiles, as they are called, ending in *ines* and *ites*, as *Philistines*, *Hivites*, *Hittites*, &c., being Anglicised in the translation of the Bible, are pronounced like formatives of our own, as *Philistins*, *Whitfieldites*, *Jacobites*, &c.

9. The unaccented termination *ah*, so frequent in Hebrew proper names, ought to be pronounced like the *a* in *father*. The *a* in this termination, however, frequently falls into the indistinct sound heard in the final *a* in *Africa*, *Ætna*, &c.; nor can we easily perceive any distinction in this respect between *Elijah* and *Elisha*: but the final *h* preserves the other vowels open, as *Colhozeh*, *Shiloh*, &c., pronounced *Colhozee*, *Shilo*, &c. (See Rule 7th prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*.) The diphthong *ei* is always pronounced like *ee*: thus *Sa-mei'us* is pronounced as if written *Sa-mee'us*. But if the accent be on the *ah*, then the *a* ought to be pronounced like the *a* in *father*; as *Tah'e-ra*, *Tah'pe-nes*, &c.

10. It may be remarked, that there are several Hebrew proper names, which, by passing through the Greek of the New Testament, have conformed to the Greek pronunciation; such as *Aceldama*, *Genesareth*, *Bethphage*, &c., pronounced *Aseldama*, *Jenezareth*, *Bethphaje*, &c. This is, in my opinion, more agreeable to the general analogy of pronouncing these Hebrew-Greek words than preserving the *c* and *g* hard.

Rules for ascertaining the English Quantity of the Vowels in Hebrew Proper Names.

11. With respect to the quantity of the first vowel in dissyllables, with but one consonant in the middle, I have followed the rule which we observe in the pronunciation of such dissyllables when Greek or Latin words; (see Rule 18th prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*;) and that is, to place the accent on the first vowel, and to pronounce that vowel long, as *Ko'rah*, and not *Kor'ah*, *Mo'loch*, and not *Mol'och*, as Mr. Oliver has divided them, in opposition both to analogy and the best usage. I have observed the same analogy in the penultimate of polysyllables; and have not divided *Balthasar* into *Bal-thas'ar*, as Mr. Oliver has done, but into *Bal-tha'sar*.

12. In the same manner, when the accent is on the antepenultimate syllable, whether the vowel end the syllable, or be followed by two consonants, the vowel is always short, except followed by two vowels, as in Greek and Latin proper names. (See Rules prefixed to these names, Nos. 18, 19, 20, &c.) Thus *Jehoshaphat* has the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, according to Greek accentuation by quantity, (see Introduction to this work;) and this syllable, according to the clearest analogy of English pronunciation, is short, as if spelt *Je-hosh'a-phat*. The secondary accent has the same shortening power in *Othonias*, where the primary accent is on the third, and the secondary on the first syllable, as if spelt *Oth-o-ni'as*: and it is on these two fundamental principles of our own pronunciation, namely, the lengthening power of the penultimate, and the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, that I hope I have been enabled to regulate and fix many of those sounds which were floating about in uncertainty; and which, for want of this guide, are differently marked by different orthoëpists, and often differently by the same orthoëpist.

Rules for placing the Accent on Hebrew Proper Names.

13. With respect to the *accent* of Hebrew words, it cannot be better regulated than by the laws of the Greek language. I do not mean, however, that every Hebrew word, which is Græcised by the Septuagint, should be accented exactly ac-

cording to the Greek rule of accentuation: for, if this were the case, every word ending in *el* would never have the accent higher than the preceding syllable; because it was a general rule in the Greek language, that, when the last syllable was long, the accent could not be higher than the penultimate: nay, strictly speaking, were we to accent these words according to the accent of that language, they ought to have the accent on the last syllable, because Αβδιὴλ and Ισραὴλ, *Abdiel* and *Israel*, have the accent on that syllable. It may be said, that this accent on the last syllable is the grave, which, when on the last word of a sentence, or succeeded by an enclitic, was changed into an acute. But here, as in words purely Greek, we find the Latin analogy prevail; and, because the penultimate is short, the accent is placed on the antepenultimate, in the same manner as in *Socrates*, *Sosthenes*, &c., though the final syllable of the Greek words Σωκράτης, Σωσθένης, &c., is long, and the Greek accent on the penultimate. (See Introduction prefixed to the Rules for pronouncing *Greek and Latin Proper Names*.) It is this general prevalence of accenting according to the Latin analogy, that has induced me, when the Hebrew word has been Græcised in the same number of syllables, to prefer the Latin accentuation to what may be called our own. Thus *Cathua*, coming to us through the Greek Καθυά, I have accented it on the penultimate, because the Latins would have placed the accent on this syllable on account of its being long, though an English ear would be better pleased with the antepenultimate accent. The same reason has induced me to accent *Chaseba* on the antepenultimate, because it is Græcised into Χασεβά. But when the Hebrew and Greek word does not contain the same number of syllables, as *Mes'o-bah*, Μεσωβία, *Id'u-el*, Ιδυηλος, it then comes under our own analogy, and we neglect the long vowel, and place the accent on the antepenultimate. The same may be observed of *Mordecai*, from Μαρδοχαῖος.

14. As we never accent a proper name from the Greek on the last syllable, (not because the Greeks did not accent the last syllable, for they had many words accented in that manner, but because this accentuation was contrary to the Latin prosody;) so, if the Greek word be accented on any other syllable, we seldom pay any regard to it, unless it coincide with the Latin accent. Thus in the word *Gede'rah*, I have placed the accent on the penultimate, because it is Græcised by Γάδηρα, where the accent is on the antepenultimate; and this because the penultimate is long, and this long penultimate has always the accent in Latin. (See this further exemplified, Rule 18th, prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*, and Introduction, near the end.) Thus, though it may seem at first sight absurd to derive our pronunciation of Hebrew words from the Greek, and then to desert the Greek for the Latin; yet, since we must have some rule, and, if possible, a learned one, it is very natural to lay hold of the Latin, because it is nearest at hand. For as language is a mixture of reasoning and convenience, if the true reason lie too remote from common apprehension, another more obvious one is generally adopted; and this last, by general usage, becomes a rule superior to the former. It is true, the analogy of our own language would be a rule the most rational; but, while the analogies of our own language are so little understood, and the Greek and Latin languages are so justly admired, even the appearance of being acquainted with them will always be esteemed reputable, and infallibly lead us to an imitation of them, even in such points as are not only insignificant in themselves, but inconsistent with our vernacular pronunciation.

15. It is remarkable that all words ending in *ias* and *iah* have the accent on the *i*, without any foundation in the analogy of Greek and Latin pronunciation, except the very vague reason that the Greek word places the accent on this syllable. I call this reason vague, because the Greek accent has no influence on words in *ael*, *iel*, *ial*, &c., as Ισραὴλ, Αβδιὴλ, Βελίαλ, κ. τ. λ.

Hence we may conclude the impropriety of pronouncing *Messias* with the accent on the first syllable according to Labbe, who says we must pronounce it in this manner, if we wish to pronounce it like the French with the *os rotundum et facundum*; and, indeed, if the *i* were to be pronounced in the French manner, like *e*, placing the accent on the first syllable seems to have the bolder sound. This may serve as an answer to the learned critic, the editor of Labbe, who says, "the Greeks, but not the French, pronounce *ore rotundo*:" for though the Greeks might place the accent on the *i* in Μεσσίας, yet, as they certainly pronounced this vowel as the French do, it must have the same slender sound, and the accent on the first syllable must, in that respect, be preferable to it; for the Greek *i*, like the same letter in Latin, was the slenderest of all the vowel sounds. It is the broad diphthongal sound of the English *i* with the accent on it, which makes this word sound so much better in English than it does in French, or even in the true ancient Greek pronunciation.

16. The termination *aim* seems to attract the accent on the *a* only in words of more than three syllables, as *E'phra-im* and *Miz'ra-im* have the accent on the antepenultimate; but *Horo-na'im*, *Ram-a-tha'im*, &c., on the penultimate syllable. This is a general rule; but if the Greek word have the penultimate long, the accent ought to be on that syllable, as *Phurva'im*, Φαρυίμ, &c.

17. *Kemuel*, *Jemuel*, *Nemuel*, and other words of the same form, having the same number of syllables as the Greek words into which they are translated, ought to have the accent on the penultimate, as that syllable is long in Greek; but *Emanuel*, *Samuel*, and *Lemuel*, are irrecoverably fixed in the antepenultimate accentuation, and show the true analogy of the accentuation of our own language.

18. Thus we see what has been observed of the tendency of Greek and Latin words to desert their original accent, and to adopt that of the English, is much more observable in words from the Hebrew. Greek and Latin words are fixed in their pronunciation, by a thousand books written expressly upon the subject, and ten thousand occasions of using them; but Hebrew words, from the remote antiquity of the language, from the paucity of books in it, from its being originally written without points, and the very different style of its poetry from that of other languages, afford us scarcely any criterion to recur to for settling their pronunciation, which must therefore often be irregular and desultory. The Septuagint, indeed, gives us some light, and is the only star by which we can steer; but this is so frequently obscured, as to leave us in the dark, and force us to pronounce according to the analogy of our own language. It were to be wished, indeed, that this were to be entirely adopted in Hebrew words, where we have so little to determine us; and that those words which we have worn into our own pronunciation were to be a rule for all others of the same form and termination; but it is easier to bring about a revolution in kingdoms than in languages. Men of learning will always form a sort of literary aristocracy; they will be proud of the distinction which a knowledge of languages gives them above the vulgar, and will be fond of showing this knowledge, which the vulgar will never fail to admire and imitate.

The best we can do, therefore, is to make a sort of compromise between this ancient language and our own; to form a kind of compound ratio of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, and to let each of these prevail as usage has permitted them. Thus *Emanuel*, *Samuel*, *Lemuel*, which, according to the Latin analogy and our own, have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, ought to remain in quiet possession of their present pronunciation, notwithstanding the Greek Εμμανυὴλ, Σαμυὴλ, Λεμυὴλ; but *Elishua*, *Esdrelon*, *Gederah*, may have the accent on the penultimate, because the Greek words into which they are translated, Ελισυὲ, Εσδρηλὼμ, Γάδηρα, have the penultimate long. If this should not appear a satisfactory method of settling the pronunciation of these words, I must entreat those who dissent from it to point out a better: a work of this kind was wanted for general use: it is addressed neither to the learned nor the illiterate, but to that large and most respectable part of society who have a tincture of letters, but whose avocations deny them the opportunity of cultivating them. To these a work of this kind cannot fail of being useful; and by its utility to these the author wishes to stand or fall

PRONUNCIATION

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

INITIAL VOCABULARY.

*** When a word is succeeded by a word printed in Italics, this latter word is merely to spell the former as it ought to be pronounced. Thus, *As'e-fa* is the true pronunciation of the preceding word *Ac'i-pha*: and so of the rest.

*** The figures annexed to the words refer to the rules prefixed to the Vocabulary. Thus the figure 3 after *Ab'di* refers to Rule the 3d, for the pronunciation of the final *i*; and the figure 5 after *A-bis'sa-i* refers to Rule the 5th, for the pronunciation of the unaccented *ai*: and so of the rest.

*** For the quantity of the vowels indicated by the syllabication, see Nos. 18 and 19 of the *Rules for Greek and Latin Proper Names*.

*** [In a few instances, the pronunciation of Perry, or of Fulton and Knight, is given below.—Ed.]

AB	AC	AD	ÆG	AH
A'A-LAR	Ab'i-gail	A'chad	Ad'a-tha 9	Æ-ne'as.—Virgil.
A'a-ron* 5	*Ab'i-gal*	A-cha'i-a 5	Ad'be-el 13	Æ'ne-as¶.—Acts 9.
Ab	Ab-i-ha'il	A-cha'i-chus	Ad'dan	Æ'non
Ab'a-cue	A-bi'hu	A'chan 6	Ad'dar	Æ'nos
Ab'a-dah	A-bi'hud	A'char	Ad'di 3	Ag'a-ba
A-bad'don	A-bi'jah 9	A'chaz 6	Ad'din	Ag'a-bus
Ab-a-di'as 15	A-bi'jam	Ach'bor	Ad'do	A'gag 1 11
A-bag'tha	Ab-i-le'ne	A-chi-ach'a-rus	Ad'dus	A'gag-ite
A'bal	A-bim'a-el 13	A'chim 6	A'der 1	A'gar
Ab'a-na† 9	A-bim'e-lech 6	A-chim'e-lech 6	Ad'i-da	Ag-a-renes'
Ab'a-rim‡	A-bin'a-dab	A'chi-or	A'di-el 13	Ag'e-e 7
Ab'a-ron	A-bin'o-am	A-chi'ram	A'din	Ag-ge'us 7
Ab'ba 9	A-bi'ram	A'chish	Ad'i-na 9	Ag-noth-ta'bor
Ab'da	A-bi'rom	Ach'i-tob, or Ach'i-tub	Ad'i-no	A'gur
Ab'di 3	A-bis'a-i 5	A-chit'o-phel	Ad'i-nus	A'hab
Ab-di'as 15	Ab-i-se'i	*A-kit'o-fel*	Ad'i-tha 9	A-har'ah 9
Ab'di-el 4 13	Ab'i-shag	Ach'me-tha	Ad-i-tha'im 16	A-har'al
Ab'don	A-bish'a-i 5	A'chor	Ad'la-i 5	A-has'a-i 5
A-bed'ne-go	A-bish'a-har	Ach'sa 9	Ad'mah	A-has-u-e'rus
A'bel 1	A-bish'a-lom	Ach'shaph	Ad'ma-tha	A-ha'va
A'bel Beth-ma'a-cah	A-bish'u-a 13	Ach'zib 6	Ad'na 9	A'haz
A'bel Ma'im	Ab'i-shur	Ac'i-pha	Ad'nah 9	A-haz'a-i 5
A'bel Me-ho'lath	Ab'i-sum	*As'e-fa* 7	Ad'o-nai‖ 5	A-ha-zi'ah 15
A'bel Mis'ra-im 16	Ab'i-tal	Ac'i-tho	Ad-o-ni'as 15	Ah'ban
A'bel Shit'tim	Ab'i-tub	A-cu'a 13	A-do-ni-be'zek	A'her
Ab'e-san 11	A-bi'ud	A'cub 11	Ad-o-ni'jah 15	A'hi 3
Ab'e-sar 13	Ab'ner	A'da	A-don'i-kam	A-hi'ah
A'bez	A'bram, or A'bra-ham§	A'dad	A-don-i'ram	A-hi'am
Ab'ga-rus 12	Ab'sa-lom	Ad'a-da, or Ad'a-dah 9	A-don-i-ze'dek	A-hi-e'zer
A'bi 3	A-bu'bus	Ad-ad-e'zer	A-do'ra 9	A-hi'hud
A-bi'a, or A-bi'ah	Ac'cad	Ad-ad-rim'mon	Ad-o-ra'im 16	A-hi'jah
A-bi-al'bon 12	Ac'a-ron	A'dah	A-do'ram	A-hi'kam
A-bi'a-saph	Ac'a-tan	Ad-a-i'ah 9 15	A-dram'e-lech	A-hi'lud
A-bi'a-thar	Ac'ca-ron	Ad-a-li'a 15	A'dri-a 2 9 12	A-him'a-az
A'bib	Ac'cho 6	Ad'am	A'dri-el 13	A-hi'man
A-bi'dah 9	Ac'cos	Ad'a-ma, or Ad'a-mah	A-du'el 13	A-him'e-lech
Ab'i-dan	Ac'coz	Ad'a-mi 3	A-dul'lam	*A-him'e-lek*
A'bi-el 4 12	A-cel'da-ma 10	Ad'a-mi Ne'keb	A-dum'mim	A-hi'moth
A-bi-e'zer 12	*A-sel'da-ma*	A'dar 1	A-e-di'as 15	A-hin'a-dab
A-bi-ez'rite	A'chab 6	Ad'a-sa 9	Æ'gypt	A-hin'o-am

* *Aaron.*—This is a word of three syllables in Labbe, who says it is used to be pronounced with the accent on the penultimate; but the general pronunciation of this word in English is in two syllables, with the accent on the first, and as if written *A'ron*. Milton uniformly gives it this syllabication and accent:

> "Till by two brethren (those two brethren call
> Moses and *Aaron*) sent from God to claim
> His people from inthralment."
>
> *Par. Lost*, b. xii. v. 170.

† [*A-ba'na.*—P.]

‡ *Abarim.*—This and some other words are decided in their accentuation by Milton in the following verses:

> "From Aroar to Nebo, and the wild
> Of southmost *Abarim* in Hesebon,
> And Horonaim, Seon's realm, beyond
> The flowery dale of Sibma clad with vines,
> And Eleälé to th' Asphaltic pool."
>
> *Par. Lost*, b. i. v. 407.
>
> "——————Yet his temple high
> Rear'd in Azotus, dreaded through the coast
> Of Palestine, in Gath and Ascalon,
> And *Accaron* and Gaza's frontier bounds."—*Ib.* 463.

§ *Abram*, or *Abraham.*—The first name, of two syllables, was the patriarch's original name, but God increased it to the second, of three syllables, as a pledge of an increase in blessing. The latter name, however, from the feebleness of the *h* in our pronunciation of it, and from the absence of the accent, is liable to such a hiatus, from the proximity of two similar vowels, that, in the most solemn pronunciation, we seldom hear this name extended to three syllables. Milton has but once pronounced it in this manner, but has six times made it only two syllables; and this may be looked upon as the general pronunciation.

‖ *Adonai.*—Labbe, says his editor, makes this a word of three syllables only; which, if once admitted, why, says he, should he dissolve the Hebrew diphthong in *Sadaï*, *Sinaï*, *Tolmaï*, &c., and at the same time make two syllables of the diphthong in *Caslcu*, which are commonly united into one? In this, says he, he is inconsistent with himself.—See Sinai.

¶ [*Æ-ne'as.*—P.]

AM	AN	AR	AS	AV
A-hi'o	A'mal	An-ti-lib'a-nus	A-re'lites	Ash'nah
A-hi'ra 9	A-mal'da	An'ti-och 6	A-re-op'a-gite 8	A'shon
A-hi'ram	Am'a-lek	An-ti'o-chis	A-re-op'a-gus‡	Ash'pe-naz
A-hi'ram-ites 8	Am'a-lek-ites 8	An-ti'o-chus	A'res	Ash'ri-el 13
A-his'a-mach 6	A'man	An'ti-pas	Ar-e'tas	Ash'ta-roth
A-hish'a-hur	Am'a-na	An-tip'a-tris	A-re'us	Ash'te-moth
A-hi'sham	Am-a-ri'ah 15	An'ti-pha	Ar'gob	Ash'ta-roth-ites 8
A-hi'shar	Am'a-sa	An-to'ni-a	Ar'gol	A-shu'ath
A-hi'tob	A-mas'a-i 5	An-to-thi'jah 15	A-rid'a-i 5	Ash'ur
A-hit'o-phel	Am-a-shi'ah 15	An'toth-ite 8	A-rid'a-tha	A-shu'rim 13
A-hi'tub	Am-a-the'is	A'nub	A-ri'eh 9	Ash'ur-ites 8
A-hi'ud	Am'a-this	A'nus	A'ri-el 4 12	A'si-a
Ah'lah	Am-a-zi'ah	Ap-a-me'a	Ar-i-ma-the'a	As-i-bi'as 15
Ah'lai 5	A'men'*	Aph-a ra'im 16	A'ri-och 4	A'si-el 13
A-ho'e, or A-ho'ah	A'mi 3	A-phar'sath-chites	A-ris'a-i 5	As'i-pha
A-ho'ite 8	A-min'a-dab	A-phar'sites 8	Ar-is-to-bu'lus	As'ke-lon
A-ho'lah	A-mit'tai 5	A'phek	Ark'ites	As'ma-dai§ 5
A-hol'ba	A-miz'a-bad	A-phe'kah	Ar-ma-ged'don	As'ma-veth
A-hol'bah	Am'mah	A-pher'e-ma	Ar-mi-shad'a-i	As-mo-de'us
A-ho'li-ab	Am-mad'a-tha	A-pher'ra	Ar'mon	As-mo-ne'ans
A-hol'i-bah 9	Am'mi 3	A-phi'ah 15	Ar'nan	As'nah
A-ho-lib'a-mah	Am-mid'i-oi 4	Aph'rah	Ar'ne-pher	As-nap'per
A-hu'ma-i 5	Am'mi-el 4	Aph'ses	Ar'non	A-so'chis 6
A-hu'zam	Am-mi'hud	A-poc'a-lypse	A'rod	A'som
A-huz'zah	Am-i-shad'da-i 5	A-poc'ry-pha	Ar'o-di 3	As'pa-tha
A'i 3	Am'mon	A-pol'los	Ar'o-er	As'phar
A-i'ah 15	Am'mon-ites	A-pol'ly-on	A'rom	As-phar'a-sus
A-i'ath	Am non	*A-pol'yon*	Ar'pad, or Ar'phad	As'ri-el 13
A-i'ja	A'mok	Ap'pa-im 15	Ar'sa-ces	As-sa-bi'as 15
A-i'jah	A'mon	Ap'phi-a 3	Ar-phax'ad	As-sal'i-moth
Ai'ja-lon	Am'o-rites 8	*Aph'e-a*	Ar'te-mas	As-sa-ni'as 15
Ad'ja-lon	A'mos	Ap'phus	Ar'u-both	As-si-de'ans 13
Aij'e-leth Sha'har	Am'pli-as	*Aph'us*	A-ru'mah 13	As'sir
Ad'je-leth	Am'ram	Aq'ui-la	Ar'vad	As'sos
A'in 5	Am'ram-ites 8	Ar	Ar'vad-ites 8	As'ta-roth
A-i'oth	Am'ran	A'ra	Ar'za	Ash'ta-roth
A-i'rus	Am'ra-phel	A'rab	A'sa	As-tar'te
Ak'kub	Am'zi 3	Ar'a-bah	As-a-di'as	As'tath
Ak-rab'bim	A'nab	Ar-a-bat'ti-ne	As'a-el 13	A-sup'pim
A-lam'e-lech 6	An'a-el 11	A-ra'bi-a	As'a-hel	A-syn'cri-tus
Al'a-meth	A'nah	A'rad	As-a-i'ah 5	A'tad
Al'a-moth	An-a-ha'rath	A'rad-ite 8	As'a-na	At'a-rah
Al'ci-mus	An-a-i'ah 5 15	Ar'a-dus	A'saph	A-tar'ga-tis
Al'e-ma	A'nak	A'rah 1	As'a-phar	At'a-roth
A-le'meth	An'a-kims	A'ram	As'a-ra	A'ter
Al-ex-an'dri-a	An'a-mim	A'ran	A-sar'e-el 13	At-e-re-zi'as 15
Al-ex-an'dri-on	A-nam'e-lech 6	Ar'a-rat	As-a-re'lah	A'thack
Al-le-lu'jah	A'nan	A-rau'nah	As-baz'a-reth	Ath-a-i'ah 15
Al-le-lu'yah 5	An-a'ni	Ar'ba, or Ar'bah	As'ca-lon	Ath-a-li'ah 15
A-li'ah	An-a-ni'ah 15	Ar'bal	A-se'as	Ath-a-ri'as 15
A-li'an	An-a-ni'as	Ar-bat'tis	As-e-bi'a	Ath-e-no'bi-us
Al'lom	A-nan'i-el 13	Ar-be'la (in Syria)	A-seb-e-bi'a 15	Ath'ens
Al'lon Bac'huth	A'nath	Ar-bel'la	As'e-nath	Ath'lai 5
Al-mo'dad	A-nath'e-ma†	Ar'bite 8	A'ser	At'roth
Al'mon Dib-la-tha'im 15	An'a-thoth	Ar-bo'nai 5	A-se'rar	At'tai 5
Al'na-than	An'a-thoth-ite 8	Ar-che-la'us	Ash-a-bi'ah 15	At-te-li'a 15
A'loth	An'drew	Ar-ches'tra-tus	A'shan	At'ta-lus
Al'pha	A'nem, or A'nen	Ar'che-vites 8	Ash'be-a	At-thar'a-tes
Al-phe'us	A'ner	Ar'chi 3	Ash'bel	Au'gi-a 4
Al-ta-ne'us	A'nes	Ar-chi-at'a-roth	Ash'bel-ites 8	Au-ra-ni'tis
Al-tas'chith 6	A'neth	Ar-chip'pus	Ash'dod	Au-ra'nus
Al'te-kon	A'ni-am	Arch'ites 8	Ash'doth-ites 8	Au-te'us
Al'vah, or Al'van	A'nim	Ard	Ash'doth Pis'gah	A'va
A'lush	An'na 9	Ar'dath	A'she-an	Av'a-ran
A'mad	An'na-as	Ard'ites 8	Ash'er	A'ven
A-mad'a-tha	An'nas	Ar'don	Ash'i-math	A'vim
A-mad'a-thus	An-nu'us 13	A-re'li 3	Ash'ke-naz	A'vims

* *Amen.*—The only simple word in the language which has necessarily two successive accents.

† *Anathema.*—Those who are not acquainted with the profound researches of verbal critics would be astonished to observe what waste of learning has been bestowed on this word by Labbe, in order to show that it ought to be accented on the antepenultimate syllable. This pronunciation has been adopted by English scholars; though some divines have been heard from the pulpit to give it the penultimate accent, which so readily unites it in a trochaic pronunciation with *Maranatha*, in the first Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians: "If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be *Anathema maranatha.*"

‡ *Areopagus.*—There is a strong propensity in English readers of the New Testament to pronounce this word with the accent on the penultimate syllable, and even some foreign scholars have contended that it ought to be so pronounced, from its derivation from Ἄρειος παγὰν, the Doric dialect for πηγὴν, the fountain of Mars, which was on a hill in Athens, rather than from Ἄρειος πάγος, the hill of Mars. But Labbe very justly despises this derivation, and says, that, of all the ancient writers, none have said that the *Areopagus* was derived from a fountain, or from a country near to a fountain; but all have confessed that it came from a hill, or the summit of a rock, on which this famous court of judicature was built. Vossius tells us, that St. Augustine, De Civ. Dei, l. x. cap. 10, calls this word *pagum Martis*, the Village of Mars, and that he fell into this error because the Latin word *pagus* signifies a village or street; but, says he, the Greek word signifies a hill, which, perhaps, was so called from παγὰ or πηγὴ (that is, fountain), because fountains usually take their rise on hills. Wrong, however, as this derivation may be, he tells us it is adopted by no less scholars than Beza, Budæus, and Sigonius. And this may show us the uncertainty of etymology in language, and the security of general usage; but in the present case, both etymology and usage conspire to place the accent on the antepenultimate syllable. Agreeably to this usage, we find the prologue to a play observe, that,

> "The critics are assembled in the pit,
> And form an *Areopagus* of wit."

§ *Asmadai.*—Mr. Oliver has not inserted this word, but we have it in Milton:

> "———————On each wing
> Uriel and Raphaël his vaunting foe,
> Though huge, and in a rock of diamond arm'd,
> Vanquish'd, Adramelech and *Asmadai.*"
>
> *Par. Lost*, b. vi. v. 365.

Whence we may guess the poet's pronunciation of it in three syllables; the diphthong sounding like the *ai* in *daily*.—See Rule 5, and the words Sinai and Adonai.

BA

A'vites 8
A'vith
Az-a-e'lus
A'zah
A'zal
Az-a-li'ah 15
Az-a-ni'ah 15
A-za'phi-on
Az'a-ra
A-za're-el
Az-a-ri'ah 15
Az-a-ri'as 15
A'zaz
A-za'zel*
Az-a-zi'ah 15
Az-baz'a-reth
Az'buk
A-ze'kah 9
A'zel
A'zem
Az-e-phu'rith
A'zer
A-ze'tas
Az'gad
A-zi'a 15
A-zi'e-i
A'zi-el 13
A-zi'za
Az'ma-veth
Az'mon
Az'noth Ta'bor
A'zor
A-zo'tus
Az'ri-el 13
Az'ri-kam
A-zu'bah
A'zur
Az'u-ran
Az'y-mites
Az'zah
Az'zan
Az'zur

B.

BA'AL, or Bel
Ba'al-ah
Ba'al-ath
Ba'al-ath Be'er
Ba'al Be'rith
Ba'al-le
Ba'al Gad'
Ba'al Ham'on
Ba'al Han'an
Ba'al Ha'zor
Ba'al Her'non
Ba'al-i 3
Ba'al-im.—*Milton.*
Ba'al-is
Ba'al Me'on
Ba'al Pe'or
Ba'al Per'a-zim
Ba'al Shal'i-sha
Ba'al Ta'mar
Ba'al Ze'bub
Ba'al Ze'phon
Ba'a-na
Ba'a-nah
Ba'a-nan
Ba'a-nath
Ba-a-ni'as 15
Ba'a-ra
Ba'a-sha 9
Ba'a-shah
Ba-a-si'ah 15

BE

Ba'bel
Ba'bi 3
Bab'y-lon
Ba'ca
Bach'rites 8
Bac-chu'rus
Bach'uth Al'lon
Ba-go'as
Bag'o-i 3 5
Ba-ha'rum-ite 8
Ba-hu'rim
Ba'jith
Bak-bak'er
Bak'buk
Bak-buk-i'ah 15
Ba'la-am 16
Ba'lam†
Bal'a-dan
Ba'lah 9
Ba'lak
Bal'a-mo
Bal'a-nus
Bal-tha'sar 11
Ba'mah
Ba'moth
Ba'moth Ba'al
Ban
Ba'ni 3
Ba'nid
Ban-a-i'as 15
Ban'nus
Ban'u-as
Ba-rab'bas
Bar'a-chel 6
Bar-a-chi'ah 15
Bar-a-chi'as
Ba'rak
Bar-ce'nor
Bar'go
Bar-hu'mites 8
Ba-ri'ah 15
Bar-je'sus
Bar-jo'na
Bar'kos
Bar'na-bas
Ba-ro'dis
Bar'sa-bas
Bar'ta-cus
Bar-thol'o-mew
Bar-ti-me'us
Ba'ruch 6
Bar-zil'la-i 5
Bas'ca-ma
Ba'shan, or Bas'san
Ba'shan Ha'voth Fa'ir
Bash'e-math
Bas'lith
Bas'math
Bas'sa
Bas'ta-i 5
Bat'a-ne
Bath
Bath'a-loth
Bath-rab'bim
Bath'she-ba
Bath'shu-a 13
Bav'a-i 5
Be-a-li'ah 15
Be'a-loth
Be'an
Beb'a-i 5
Be'cher
Be'ker 6
Bech-o'rath
Bech'ti-leth
Be'dad
Bed-a-i'ah 15

BE

Be-el-i'a-da
Be-el'sa-rus
Be-el-teth'mus
Be-el'ze-bub‡
Be'er
Be-e'ra
Be-e'rah, or Be'rah
Be-er-e'lim
Be-e'ri 3
Be-er-la-ha'i-roi
Be-e'roth
Be-e'roth-ites 8
Be-er'she-ba§
Be-esh'te-rah
Be'he-moth
Be'kah 9
Be'la
Be'lah
Be'la-ites 8
Bel'e-mus
Bel'ga-i 5
Be'li-al 13
Bel'ma-im 16
Bel'men
Bel-shaz'zar
Bel-te-shaz'zar
Ben
Ben-ai'ah 5
Ben-am'mi 3
Ben-eb'e-rak
Ben-e-ja'a-kam
Ben'ha-dad
Ben-ha'il
Ben-ha'nan
Ben'ja-min
Ben'ja-mite 8
Ben'ja-mites
Ben'i-nu
Ben-u'i 3 14
Be'no
Be-no'ni 3
Ben-zo'heth
Be'on
Be'or
Be'ra
Ber'a-chah 6 9
Ber-a-chi'ah 15
Ber-a-i'ah 15
Be-re'a
Be'red
Be'ri 3
Be-ri'ah 15
Be'rites 8
Be'rith
Ber-ni'ce
Be-ro'dach Bal'a-dan
Be'roth
Ber'o-thai 5
Be-ro'thath
Ber'yl
Ber-ze'lus
Be'zai 5
Bes-o-dei'ah 9 15
Be'sor
Be'tah
Be'ten
Beth-ab'a-ra
Beth-ab'a-rah 9
Beth'a-nath
Beth'a-noth
Beth'a-ny
Beth'a-ne
Beth-ar'a-bah 9
Beth'a-ram
Beth-ar'bel
Beth-a'ven
Beth-az'ma-veth

BI

Beth-ba-al-me'on
Beth-ba'ra
Beth-ba'rah 9
Beth'ba-si 3
Beth-bir'e-i 3
Beth'car
Beth-da'gon
Beth-dib-la-tha'im
Beth'el
Beth'el-ite
Beth-e'mek
Be'ther
Beth-es'da
Beth-e'zel
Beth-ga'der
Beth-ga'mul
Beth-hac'ce-rim 7
Beth-hak'ser-im
Beth-ha'ran
Beth-hog'lah 9
Beth-ho'ron
Beth-jes'i-moth
Beth-leb'a-oth
Beth'le-hem
Beth'le-hem Eph'ra-tah
Beth'le-hem Ju'dah
Beth'le-hem-ite 8
Beth-lo'mon
Beth-ma'a-cah 9
Beth-mar'ca-both
Beth-me'on
Beth-nim'rah 9
Beth-o'ron
Beth-pa'let
Beth-paz'zer
Beth-pe'or
Beth'pha-ge‖ 12
Beth'fa-je 10
Beth'phe-let
Beth'ra-bah 9
Beth'ra-pha 9
Beth're-hob
Beth-sa'i-da¶ 9
Beth'sa-mos
Beth'shan
Beth-she'an
Beth'she-mesh
Beth-shit'tah 9
Beth'si-mos
Beth-tap'pu-a
Beth-su'ra 14
Be-thu'el 14
Be'thul
Beth-u-li'a 5
Beth'zor
Beth'zur
Be-to'li-us
Bet-o-mes'tham
Bet'o-nim
Be-u'lah
Be'zai 5
Be-zal'e-el**
Be'zek
Be'zer, or Boz'ra
Be'zeth
Bi'a-tas
Bich'ri 3 6
Bid'kar
Big'tha
Big'than
Big'tha-na
Big'va-i 5
Bil'dad
Bil'e-am
Bil'gah
Bil'ga-i 5
Bil'ha, or Bil'hah

CA

Bil'han
Bil'shan
Bim'hal
Bin'e-a 9
Bin'nu-i 3 14
Bir'sha
Bir'za-vith
Bish'lam
Bi-thi'ah 15
Bith'ron
Biz-i-jo-thi'ah 15
Biz-i-jo-thi'jah
Biz'tha
Blas'tus
Bo-a-ner'ges
Bo'az, or Bo'oz
Boc'cas
Boch'e-ru 6
Bo'chim 6
Bo'han
Bos'cath
Bo'sor
Bos'o-ra
Bos'rah 9
Bo'zez
Boz'rah
Brig'an-dine
Buk'ki 3
Buk-ki'ah 15
Bul, *rhymes* dull
Bu'nah
Bun'ni 3
Buz
Bu'zi 3
Buz'ite 8

C.

CAB
Cab'bon
Cab'ham
Ca'bul.—See Bul.
Cad'dis
Ca'des
Ca'desh
Cai'a-phas 5
Cain
Ca-i'nan††
Cai'rites 8
Ca'lah
Cal'a-mus
Cal'col
Cal-dees'
Ca'leb
Ca'leb Eph'ra-tah
Cal'i-tas
Cal-a-mol'a-lus
Cal'neth
Cal'no
Cal'phi 3
Cal'va-ry
Cal'va-re
Ca'mon
Ca'na
Ca'na-an‡‡
Ca'na-an-ites 8
Can'nan-ites
Can'neh 9
Can'nee
Can'veh 9
Can'vee
Ca-per'na-um§§ 1
Caph-ar-sal'a-ma
Ca-phen'a-tha 9
Ca-phi'ra 9

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* *Azazel.*—This word is not in Mr. Oliver's Lexicon; but Milton makes use of it, and places the accent on the second syllable:

"————that proud honour claim'd
Azazel as his right; a cherub tall."
Par. Lost, b. i. v. 534.

† See Canaan, Aaron, and Israel.

‡ [*Beel'zebub.*—F. & K.] § [*Beer'sheba.*—F. & K.]

‖ *Bethphage.*—This word is generally pronounced by the illiterate in two syllables, and without the second *h*, as if written *Beth'page.* [Perry makes but two syllables of this word, sounding the *h*.—Ed.]

¶ [*Beth-sai'da.*—P.] ** [*Bez'a-leel.*—P. F. & K.]

†† [*Cai'nan.*—P.]

‡‡ *Canaan.*—This word is not unfrequently pronounced in three syllables, with the accent on the second. But Milton, who in his Paradise Lost has introduced this word six times, has constantly made it two syllables, with the accent on the first. This is perfectly agreeable to the syllabication and accentuation of *Isaac* and *Balaam*, which are always heard in two syllables. This suppression of a syllable in the latter part of these words arises from the absence of accent: an accent on the second syllable would prevent the hiatus arising from the two vowels, as it does in *Baal* and *Baalim*, which are always heard in two and three syllables respectively.—See Adonai. [Both Perry and Fulton and Knight make but two syllables of this word.—Ed.]

§§ *Capernaum.*—This word is often, but improperly, pronounced with the accent on the penultimate.

CH

Caph'tor
Caph'to-rim
Caph'to-rims
Cap-pa-do'ci-a
Cap-pa-do'she-a
Car-a-ba'si-on
Car-a-ba'ze-on
Car'cha-mis 6
Car'che-mish 6
Ca-re'ah 9
Ca'ri-a
Car'kas
Car-ma'ni-ans
Car'me
Car'mel
Car'mel-ite 8
Car'mel-i-tess
Car'mi 3
Car'mites 3
Car'na-im 15
Car'ni-on
Car'pus
Car-she'na
Ca-siph'i-a
Cas'leu
Cas'lu-bim
Cas'phor
Cas'pis, or Cas'phin
Ca-thu'ath 13
Ce'dron 7
Cei'lan
Ce-le-mi'a 9
Cen'cre-a 6
Cen-de-be'us
Cen-tu'ri-on
Ce'phas
Ce'ras
Ce'teb
Cha'bris 6
Cha'di-as
Chæ're-as
Chal'ce-do-ny
Chal'col
Chal-de'a
Cha'nes
Chan-nu-ne'us
Char-a-ath'a-lar
Char'a-ca
Char'a-sim
Char'cus
Cha're-a
Char'mis
Char'ran
Chas'e-ba 13
Che'bar 6
Ched-er-la'o-mer*
Che'lal
Chel'ci-as
Kel'she-as
Chel'lub
Che'lod
Che'lub
Chel'li-ans
Chel'lus
Che-lu'bai 5
Che-lu'bar
Chem'a-rims
Che'mosh
Che-na'a-nah 9
Chen'a-ni 3
Chen-a-ni'ah 15
Che'phar Ha-am'mo-nai 5
Cheph-i'rah 6 9
Che'ran
Che're-as
Cher'eth-ims
Cher'eth-ites 8
Che'rith, or Che'rish
Cher'ub 6
Cher'u-bim
Ches'a-lon
Che'sed
Che'sil
Che'sud

DA

Che-sul'loth
Chet'tim
Che'zib
Chi'don
Chil'le-ab
Chi-li'on
Chil'mad
Chim'ham
Chis'leu, Cas'leu, or Cis'leu
Chis'lon
Chis'loth Ta'bor
Chit'tim
Chi'un
Chlo'e
Cho'ba
Cho-ra'sin, or Cho-ra'shan, or Cho-ra'zin
Chos-a-me'us
Cho-ze'ba
CHRIST
Chub 6
Kub
Chun
Chu'sa, or Chu'za
Chush'an Rish-a-tha'im 15
Chu'si
Cin'ner-eth, or Cin'ner-oth
Cir'a-ma
Ci'sai 5
Cis'leu
Cith'e-rus
Cit'tims
Clau'da
Cle-a'sa
Clem'ent
Cle'o-phas
Clo'e
Cni'dus
Ni'dus
Col-ho'zeh 9
Col'li-us
Co-los'se
Co-los'si-ans
Co-losh'e-ans
Co-ni'ah 15
Con-o-ni'ah
Co'os
Cor
Cor'be
Cor'ban
Co're
Cor'inth
Co-rin'thi-ans
Co'sum
Cou'tha
Coz
Coz'bi 3
Cres'cens
Crete
Cre'tans
Cretes
Cre'ti-ans
Cre'she-ans
Cu'bit
Cush
Cu'shan
Cu'shan Rish-a-tha'im 15
Cu'shi 3
Cuth, or Cuth'ah
Cu'the-ans
Cy'a-mon
Cy-re'ne
Cy-re'ni-us

D.

DAB'A-REH 9
Dab'ba-sheth
Dab'e-rath

EB

Da'bri-a
Da-co'bi 3
Dad-de'us
Da'gon
Dai'san 5
Dal-a-i'ah 5
Dal'i-lah
Dal-ma-nu'tha
Dal'phon
Dam'a-ris
Dam-a-scenes'
Dan
Dan'ites 8
Dan'i-el 13
Dan-ja'an
Dan'nah
Dan'o-brath
Da'ra
Dar'da
Da'ri-an
Dar'kon
Da'than
Dath'e-mah, or Dath'mah
Da'vid
De'bir
Deb'o-rah†
De-cap'o-lis
De'dan
Ded'a-nim
Ded'a-nims
De-ha'vites 8
De'kar
Del-a-i'ah 5
Del'i-lah
De'mas
Der'be
Des'sau
De-u'el 17
Deu-ter-on'o-my
Dib'la-im 16
Dib'lath
Di'bon
Di'bon Gad
Dib'ri 3
Dib'za-hab, or Diz'a-hab
Di'drachm
Di'dram
Did'y-mus 6
Dik'lah, or Dil'dah
Dil'e-an
Dim'nah
Di'mon
Di-mo'nah 9
Di'nah 9
Di'na-ites 8
Din'ha-bah 9
Di-ot're-phes‡
Di'shan
Di'shon
Diz'a-hab
Do'cus
Dod'a-i 5
Dod'a-nim
Dod'a-vah 9
Do'do
Do'eg
Doph'kah 9
Dor
Do'ra
Dor'cas
Do-rym'e-nes
Do-sith'e-us
Do'tha-im, or Do'than 16
Du'mah 9
Du'ra

E.

E'A-NAS
E'bal
E'bed

EL

E-bed'me-lech
Eb-en-e'zer
E'ber
E-bi'a-saph
E-bro'nah
E-ca'nus
Ec-bat'a-na
Ec-cle-si-as'tes
Ec-cle-si-as'ti-cus
Ed
E'dar
E'den
E'der
E'des
E'di-as
Ed'na
E'dom
E'dom-ites 8
Ed're-i 3
Eg'lah
Eg'la-im 16
Eg'lon
E'gypt
E'hi 3
E'hud
E'ker
Ek're-bel
Ek'ron
Ek'ron-ites 8
E'la
El'a-dah
E'lah
E'lam
E'lam-ites 8
El'a-sah 9
E'lath
El-beth'el
El'ci-a
El'she-a
El'da-ah
El'dad
E'le-ad
E-le-a'leh 9
E-le-a'le.—Milton.
E-le'a-sah 9
E-le-a'zer
E-le-a-zu'rus
El-el-o'he Is'ra-el
E-lu'the-rus
El-eu-za'i 3 5
El-ha'nan
E'li 3
E'li-ab
E-li'a-da
E-li'a-dah
E-li'a-dun
E-li'ah 9
E-li'ah-ba 9
E-li'a-kim
E-li'a-li 3
E-li'am
E-li'as 15
E-li'a-saph
E-li'a-shib
E-li'a-sis
E-li'a-tha, or E-li'a-thah
E-li-a'zar
E-li'dad
E'li-el 13
E-li-e'na-i 5
E-li-e'zer
E-li'ha-ba
El-i-hæ'na 5
El-i-ho'reph
E-li'hu
E-li'jah 9
El'i-ka
E'lim
E-lim'e-lech 6
E-li-æ'na-i 5
E-li-o'nas
El'i-phal
E-liph'a-leh 9
E-li'phaz§
E-liph'e-let

ER

E-lis'a-beth
El-i-sæ'us
El-i-se'us
E-li'sha 9
E-li'shah
E-lish'a-ma
E-lish'a-mah
E-lish'a-phat
E-lish'e-ba
El-i-shu'a 13
E-lis'i-mus
E-li'u
E-li'ud
E-liz'a-phan
E-li'zur
El'ka-nah
El'ko-shite 8
El'la-sar
El'mo-dam
El'na-am
El'na-than
E'lon
E'lon-ites 8
E'lon Beth'ha-nan
E'loth
El'pa-al
El'pa-let
El-pa'ran
El'te-keh 9
El'te-keth
El'te-kon
El'to-lad
E'lul
E-lu'za-i 5
El-y-ma'is
El'y-mas
El'za-bad
El'za-phan
Em-al-cu'el 17
E-man'u-el 17
E'mims
Em'ma-us‖
Em'mer
E'mor
E'nam
E'nan
En'dor
E'ne-as¶
En-eg-la'im 16
En-e-mes'sar
E-ne'ni-as
En-gan'nim
En'ge-di 7
En-had'dah 9
En-hak'ko-re
En-ha'zor
En-mish'pat
E'noch 6
E'nock
E'non
E'nos
E'nosh
En-rim'mon
En-ro'gel 13
En'she-mesh
En-tap'pu-ah 9
Ep'a-phras
E-paph-ro-di'tus
E-pen'e-tus
E'phah
E'phai 5
E'pher
E'phes-dam'min
Eph'lal
E'phod
E'phor
Eph'pha-tha
E'phra-im 16
E'phra-im-ites 8
Eph'ra-tah**
Eph'rath
Eph'rath-ites 8
E'phron
Er
E'ran

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* [*Ched-er-la-o'mer.*—P.]

† *Deborah.*—The learned editor of Labbe tells us, that this word has the penultimate long, both in Greek and Hebrew; and yet he observes that our clergy, when reading the Holy Scriptures to the people in English, always pronounce it with the accent on the first syllable; "and why not," says he, "when they place the accent on the first syllable of *orator*, *auditor*, and *successor*?" "But," continues he, "I suppose they accent them otherwise when they speak Latin." Who doubts it?

‡ [*Di-o-treph'es.*—P.]

§ [*El'i-phaz.*—P.]

‖ *Emmaus*—This word is often very improperly pronounced in two syllables, as if divided into *Em'maus*.

¶ [*E-ne'as.*—P.]

** [*Eph-ra'tah.*—P.]

GA

E'ran-ites 8
E-ras'tus
E'rech 6
E'ri 3
E'sa
E-sa'i-as 5
E'sar-had'don
E'sau
Es'dras
Es-dre'lon 13
Es'e-bon
E-se'bri-as
E'sek
Esh'ba-al
Esh'ban
Esh'col
E'she-an
E'shek
Esh'ka-lon
Esh'ta-ol
Esh'tau-lites 8
Esh-tem'o-a
Esh'te-moth
Esh'ton
Es'li 3
Es-ma-chi'ah 15
E-so'ra
Es'ril
Es'rom
Es-senes' 8
Est'ha-ol
Es'ther
Es'ter
E'tam
E'tham
E'than
Eth'a-nim
Eth'ba-al
E'ther
Eth'ma
Eth'nan
Eth'ni 3
Eu-as'i-bus
Eu-bu'lus*
Eu'na-than
Eu-ni'ce
Eu-o'di-as
Eu-pol'e-mus
Eu-roc'ly-don
Eu'ty-chus
Eve
E'vi 3
E'vil Mer-o'dach†
Ex'o-dus
E'zar
Ez'ba-i 3 5
Ez'bon
Ez-e-chi'as
Ez-e-ki'as
E-ze'ki-el 13
E'zel
E'zem
E'zer
Ez-e-ri'as 15
E-zi'as 15
E'zi-on Ge'bar, or
E'zi-on-ge'ber
Ez'nite 8
Ez'ra
Ez'ra-hite 8
Ez'ri 3
Ez'ri-el 13
Ez'ril
Ez'ron, or Hez'ron
Ez'ron-ites 8

G.

GA'AL
Ga'ash
Ga'ba
Gab'a-el 13
Gab'a-tha
Gab'bai 5
Gab'ba-tha
Ga'bri-as
Ga'bri-el 13
Gad
Gad'a-ra
Gad-a-renes' 8

GE

Gad'des
Gad'di-el 13
Ga'di 3
Gad'ites 8
Ga'ham
Ga'har
Ga'i-us
Ga'yus
Gal'a-ad
Ga'lal
Gal'e-ed
Gal'ga-la
Gal'i-lee
Gal'lim
Gal'li-o
Gam'a-el 13
Ga-ma'li-el 13
Gam'ma-dims
Ga'mul
Gar
Ga'reb
Gar'i-zim
Gar'mites 8
Gash'mu
Ga'tam
Gath
Gath He'pher
Gath Rim'mon
Gau'lan
Gau'lon
Ga'za
Gaz'a-bar
Ga-za'ra
Ga'zath-ites 8
Ga'zer
Ga-ze'ra 13
Ga'zez
Gaz'ites 8
Gaz'zam
Ge'ba 7
Ge'bal
Ge'bar
Ge'ber
Ge'bim
Ged-a-li'ah 15
Ged'dur
Ge'der
Ge-de'rah 14
Ged'e-rite 8
Ge-de'roth 13
Ged-e-roth-a'im 16
Ge'dir
Ge'dor
Ge-ha'zi 7 13
Gel'i-loth
Ge-mal'li 3
Gem-a-ri'ah 15
Ge-ne'zar 13
Ge-nes'a-reth 7
Gen'e-sis
Jen'e-sis
Gen-ne'us
Gen-u'bath
Gen'tiles 8
Jen'tiles
Ge'on
Ge'ra
Ge'rah 9
Ge'rar
Ger'a-sa 9
Ger'ga-shi 3
Ger'ga-shites 8
Ger-ge-senes' 8
Ger'i-zim 7
Ger'rin-i-ans
Ger-ræ'ans
Ger'shom
Ger'shon
Ger'shon-ites 8
Ger'shur
Ge'sem
Ge'shan
Ge'shem
Ge'shur
Gesh'u-ri 3
Gesh'u-rites 8
Ge'thur
Geth-o-li'as 15
Geth-sem'a-ne
Ge-u'el 17
Ge'zer
Ge'zer-ites 8

GI

Gi'ah
Gib'bar
Gib'be-thon
Gib'e-a 9
Gib'e-ah 9
Gib'e-ath
Gib'e-on
Gib'e-on-ites 8
Gib'lites 8
Gid-dal'ti 3
Gid'del
Gid'e-on 7
Gid-e-o'ni 3
Gi'dom
Gi'er Ea'gle
Jy'er Eagle
Gi'hon
Gil'a-lai 5
Gil'bo-a
Gil'e-ad
Gil'e-ad-ite 8
Gil'gal 7
Gi'loh 9
Gi'lo-nite 8
Gim'zo
Gi'nath
Gin'ne-tho
Gin'ne-thon
Gir'ga-shi 3
Gir'ga-shites 8
Gis'pa 9
Git'tah He'pher
Git'ta-im 15
Git'tite
Git'tites 8
Git'tith
Gi'zo-nite 8
Glede
Gni'dus
Ni'dus
Go'ath
Gob
Gog
Go'lan
Gol'go-tha
Go-li'ah 9
Go-li'ath
Go'mer
Go-mor'rah
Go'pher wood
Gor'gi-as
Gor'je-as
Gor'ty-na
Go'shen
Go-thon'i-el 13
Go'zan
Gra'ba
Gre'ci-a 9
Gre'she-a
Gud'go-dah
Gu'ni 3
Gu'nites 8
Gur
Gur-ba'al

H.

HA-A-HASH'TA-RI
Ha-bai'ah 5
Hab'ak-kuk
Hab-a-zi-ni'ah 15
Ha-ber'ge-on
Ha'bor
Hach-a-li'ah 15
Hach'i-lah
Hach'mo-ni 3
Hach'mo-nite 8
Ha'da
Ha'dad
Had-ad-e'zer
Ha'dad Rim'mon
Ha'dar
Had'a-shah
Ha-das'sa 9
Ha-das'sah
Ha-dat'tah 9
Ha'did
Had'la-i 5
Ha-do'ram
Ha'drach 6

HA

Ha'gab
Hag'a-bah 9
Hag'a-i 5
Ha'gar
Ha-gar-enes' 8
Ha'gar-ites 8
Hag'ga-i 5
Hag'ge-ri 3
Hag'gi 3
Hag-gi'ah 15
Hag'gites 8
Hag'gith
Ha'i 5
Hak'ka-tan
Hak'koz
Ha-ku'pha 13
Ha'lah 9
Ha'lac
Hal'lul
Ha'li 3
Hal-le-lu'jah
Hal-le-lu'yah
Hal-lo'esh
Ham
Ha'man
Ha'math, or He'math
Ha'math-ite 8
Ha'math Zo'bah
Ham'math
Ham-med'a-tha
Ham'e-lech 6
Ham'i-tal
Ham-mol'e-keth
Ham'mon
Ham'o-nah
Ha'mon Gog
Ha'mor
Ha'moth
Ha'moth Dor
Ha-mu'el 17
Ha'mul
Ha'mul-ites 8
Ha-mu'tal
Ha-nam'e-el 13
Ha'nan
Ha-nan'e-el 13
Han'a-ni 3
Han-a-ni'ah 15
Ha'nes
Han'i-el 13
Han'nah 9
Han'na-thon
Han'ni-el 13
Ha'noch
Ha'noch-ites 8
Ha'nun
Haph-a-ra'im 15
Ha'ra
Har'a-dah 9
Har-a-i'ah 15
Ha'ran
Ha'ra-rite 8
Har-bo'na
Har-bo'nah
Ha'reph
Ha'reth
Har'has
Har'ha-ta 9
Har'hur
Ha'rim
Ha'riph
Har'ne-pher
Ha'rod
Ha'rod-ite 8
Har'o-eh 9
Ha'ro-rite 8
Har'o-sheth
Har'sha 9
Ha'rum
Ha-ru'maph
Ha-ru'phite 8
Ha'ruz
Has-a-di'ah 15
Has-e-nu'ah 13
Hash-a-bi'ah 15
Hash-ab'nah 9
Hash-ab-ni'ah 15
Hash-bad'a-na 9
Ha'shem
Hash-mo'nah 9
Ha'shum
Ha-shu'pha 9

HE

Has'rah
Has-se-na'ah 9
Ha-su'pha 9
Ha'tach 6
Ha'tack
Ha'thath
Hat'i-ta
Hat'til
Hat-ti'pha
Hat'tush
Hau'ran
Hav'i-lah 9
Ha'voth Ja'ir
Haz'a-el 13
Ha-zai'ah 5
Ha'zar Ad'dar
Ha'zar E'nan
Ha'zar Gad'dah
Ha'zar Hat'ti-con
Ha'zar Ma'veth
Ha-za'roth
Ha'zar Shu'al
Ha'zar Su'sah
Ha'zar Su'sim
Ha'zel El-po'ni 3
Ha-ze'rim
Ha-ze'roth
Ha'zer Shu'sim
Haz'e-zon Ta'mar
Ha'zi-el 13
Ha'zo
Ha'zor
Haz'u-bah 9
He'ber
He'ber-ites 8
He'brews
He'bron
He'bron-ites 8
Heg'a-i 5
He'ge 7
He'lah 9
He'lam
Hel'bah 9
Hel'bon
Hel-chi'ah 15
Hel'da-i 5
He'leb
He'led
He'lek
He'lek-ites 8
He'lem
He'leph
He'lez
He'li 3
Hel'ka-i 5
Hel'kath
Hel'kath Haz'zu-rim
Hel-ki'as 15
He'lon
He'man
He'math, or Ha'math
Hem'dan
Hen
He'na 9
Hen'a-dad
He'noch 6
He'pher
He'pher-ites 8
Heph'zi-bah 9
He'ram
He'res
He'resh
Her'mas
Her-mog'e-nes
Her'mon
Her'mon-ites 8
Her'od
He-ro'di-ans
He-ro'di-as
He-ro'di-an
He'seb
He'sed
Hesh'bon
Hesh'mon
Heth
Heth'lon
Hez'e-ki 3
Hez-e-ki'ah 15
He'zer, or He'zir
He-zi'a
Ho'zi-on
Hez'ra-i 5

* [*Eu'bu-lus.*—P.]

† [*Evil Mer'o-dach.*—P.]

HU

Hez'ro
Hez'ron
Hez'ron-ites 8
Hid'da-i 5
Hid'de-kel
Hi'el
Hi-er'e-el 13
Hi-er'e-moth
Hi-er-i-e'lus
Hi-er'mas
Hi-er-on'y-mus
Hig-gai'on 5
Hi'len
Hil-ki'ah 15
Hil'lel
Hin
Hin'nom
Hi'rah
Hi'ram
Hir-ca'nus
His-ki'jah 15
Hit'tites 8
Hi'vites 8
Ho'ba, or Ho'bah
Ho'bab
Hod
Hod-a-i'ah 15
Hod-a-vi'ah 15
Ho'dish
Ho-de'va 9
Ho-de'vah 9
Ho-di'ah 15
Ho-di'jah 15
Hog'lah
Ho'ham
Ho'len
Hol-o-fer'nes
Ho'lon
Ho'man, or He'man
Ho'mer
Hoph'ni 3
Hoph'rah
Hor
Ho'ram
Ho'reb
Ho'rem
Hor-a-gid'dad
Ho'ri 3
Ho'rims
Ho'rites 8
Hor'mah
Hor-o-na'im 15
Hor'o-nites 8
Ho'sa, or Has'ah
Ho-san'na
Ho-se'a 9
Ho-ze'a
Hosh-a-i'ah 15
Hosh'a-ma
Ho-she'a 8
Ho'tham
Ho'than
Ho thir
Huk'kok
Hul
Hul'dah 9
Hum'tah
Hu'pham
Hu'pham-ites 8
Hup'pah
Hup'pim
Hur
Hu'rai 5
Hu'ram
Hu'ri 3
Hu'shah 9
Hu'shai 5
Hu'sham
Hu'shath-ite 8
Hu'shim
Hu'shub
Hu-shu'bah 9
Huz

IS

Hu'zoth
Huz'zab
Hy-das'pes
Hy-e'na 9
Hy-men-e'us

I.

IB'HAR
Ib'le-am
Ib-nei'ah 9
Ib-ni'jah 9
Ib'ri 3
Ib'zan
Ich'a-bod
I-co'ni-um
Id'a-lan 9
Id'bash
Id'do
Id'u-el 13
Id-u-mæ'a 9
Id-u-mæ'ans
I'gal
Ig-da-li'ah 15
Ig-e-ab'a-rim
Ig'e-al 7
I'jon
Ik'kesh
I'lai 5
Im
Im'lah 9
Im'mah 9
Im-man'u-el 17
Im'mer
Im'na or Im'nah
Im'rah
Im'ri 3
I-o'ta 9
Iph-e-dei'ah 15
Ir
I'ra
I'rad
I'ram
I'ri 3
I-ri'jah 15
Ir'na-hash
I'ron
Ir'pe-el 13
Ir-she'mish
I'ru
I'sa-ac
I'zak
I-sai'ah 5
Is'cah
Is-car'i-ot
Is'da-el 13
Ish'bah 9
Isn'bak
Ish'bi Be'nob
Ish'bo-sheth
I'shi 3
I-shi'ah 15
I-shi'jah 15
Ish'ma 9
Ish'ma-el 13
Ish'ma-el-ites 8
Ish-ma-i'ah 15
Ish'me-rai 5
I'shod
Ish'pan
Ish'tob
Ish'u-a 9
Ish'u-ai 5
Is-ma-chi'ah 15
Is-ma-i'ah 15
Is'pah
Is'ra-el*
Is'ra-el-ites 8
Is'sa-char
Is-tal-cu'rus 13
Is'u-i 3 13

JA

Is'u-ites 8
Ith'a-i, or It'a-i 5
It'a-ly
Ith'a-mar
Ith'i-el 13
Ith'mah 9
Ith'nan
Ith'ra 9
Ith'ran
Ith're-am
Ith'rites 8
It'tah Ka'zin
It'ta-i 5
It-u-re'a 13
I'vah
Iz'e-har 13
Iz'har
Iz'har-ite 8
Iz-ra-hi'ah 15
Iz'ra-hite
Iz-ra-i'ah, or Is-ra-i'ah 9
Iz're-el 13
Iz'ri 3
Iz'rites 8

J.

JA'A-KAN
Ja-ak'o-bah 9
Ja-a'la
Ja-a'lah 9
Ja-a'lam
Ja'a-nai 5
Ja-ar-e-or'a-gin
Ja-as-a-ni'a
Ja'a-sau
Ja-a'si-el 13
Ja-a'zah 9
Ja-az-a-ni'ah 15
Ja-a'zar
Ja-a-zi'ah 15
Ja-a'zi-el 13
Ja'bal
Jab'bok
Ja'besh
Ja'bez
Ja'bin
Jab'ne-el 13
Jab'neh 9
Ja'chan
Ja'chin
Ja'chin-ites 8
Ja'cob
Ja-cu'bus 13
Ja'da
Jad-du'a 9
Ja'don
Ja'el
Ja'gur
Jah
Ja-ha'le-el 13
Ja-hal'e-lel 13
Ja'hath
Ja'haz
Ja-ha'za
Ja-ha'zah 9
Ja-ha-zi'ah 15
Ja-ha'zi-el 13
Jah'da-i 5
Jah'di-el 13
Jah'do
Jah'le-el
Jah'le-el-ites 8
Jah'ma-i 5
Jah'zah 9
Jah'ze-el 13
Jah'zi-el 13
Jah'ze-el-ites 8
Jah'ze-rah 9
Ja'ir
Ja'ir-ites 8

JE

Ja'i-rus *Ja'e-rus*
Ja'kan
Ja'keh 9
Ja'kim
Jak'kim
Ja'lon
Jam'bres
Jam'bri 3
James
Ja'min
Ja'min-ites 8
Jam'lech 6
Jam'na-an
Jam-ni'a 9
Jam'nites 8
Jan'na 9
Jan'nes
Ja-no'ah 9
Ja-no'hah 9
Ja'num
Ja'phet
Ja'pheth
Ja-phi'ah 15
Japh'let
Japh'le-ti 3
Ja'pho
Jar
Ja'rah 9
Ja'reb
Ja'red
Jar-e-si'ah 15
Jar'ha 9
Ja'rib
Jar'muth
Ja-ro'ah 9
Jas'a-el 13
Ja'shem
Ja'shen
Ja'sher
Ja-sho'be-am
Jash'ub
Jash'u-bi Le'hem
Jash'ub-ites 8
Ja'si-el 13
Ja-su'bus
Ja'tal
Jath'ni-el 13
Jat'tir
Ja'van
Ja'zar
Ja'zer
Ja'zi-el 13
Ja'ziz
Je'a-rim
Je-at'e-rai 5
Je-ber-e-chi'ah 15
Je'bus
Je-bu'si 3
Jeb'u-sites 8
Jec-a-mi'ah 15
Jec-o-li'ah 15
Jec-o-ni'ah 15
Je-dai'a 5 9
Je-dai'ah 5
Jed-de'us
Jed'du
Je-dei'ah 9
Je-di'a-el 13
Jed'i-ah
Jed-e-di'ah 15
Je'di-el 13
Jed'u-thun
Je-e'li 3
Je-e'zer
Je-e'zer-ites 8
Je'gar Sa-ha-du'tha
Je-ha'le-el 13
Je-hal'e-lel 13
Je-ha'zi-el 13
Jeh-dei'ah 9
Je-hei'el 9
Je-hez'e-kel
Je-hi'ah 9

JE

Je-hi'el
Je-hi'e-li 3
Je-hish'a-i 5
Je-his-ki'ah 15
Je-ho'a-dah
Je-ho-ad'dan
Je-ho'a-haz
Je-ho'ash
Je-ho'ha-dah 9
Je-ho'a-nan
Je-hoi'a-chin 6
Je-hoi'a-da
Je-hoi'a-kim
Je-hoi'a-rib
Je-hon'a-dab
Je-hon'a-than
Je-ho'ram
Je-ho-shab'e-ath
Je-hosh'a-phat 12
Je-hosh'e-ba
Je-hosh'u-a
JE-HO'VAH
Je-ho'vah Ji'reth
Je-ho'vah Nis'si
Je-ho'vah Snal'lom
Je-ho'vah Sham'mah
Je-ho'vah Tsid'ke-nu
Je-hoz'a-bad
Je'hu
Je-hub'bah
Je'hu-cal
Je'hud
Je-hu'di 3 13
Je-hu-di'jah 15
Je'hush
Je-i'el
Je-kab'ze-el 13
Jek-a-me'am
Jek-a-mi'ah 15
Je-ku'thi-el 13
Jem'i-ma†
Jem-u'el 17
Jeph'thah
Je-phun'neh
Je'rah
Je-rahm'e-el 13
Je-rahm'e-el-ites
Jer'e-chus 6
Je'red
Jer'e-mai 5
Jer-e-mi'ah 15
Jer'e-moth
Jer'e-mouth
Je-ri'ah 15
Jer'i-bai 5
Jer'i-cho 6
Je'ri-el 13
Je-ri'jah 15
Jer'i-moth
Je'ri-oth
Jer'o-don
Jer'o-ham
Jer-o-bo'am
Je-rub'ba-al
Je-rub'e-sheth
Jer'u-el 17
Je-ru'sa-lem
Je-ru'sha 13
Je-sai'ah 5
Jesh-a-i'ah 5
Jesh'a-nah
Jesh-ar'e-lah
Jesh-eb'e-ab
Jesh-eb'e-ah 9
Je'sher
Jesh'i-mon
Je-shish'a-i 5
Jesh-o-ha-i'ah 15
Jesh'u-a 13
Jesh'u-run
Je-si'ah 15
Je-sim'i-el
Jes'se

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* *Israel.*—This word is colloquially pronounced in two syllables, and not unfrequently heard in the same manner from the pulpit. The tendency of two vowels to unite, when there is no accent to keep them distinct, is the cause of this corruption, as in *Canaan*, *Isaac*, &c.; but as there is a greater difficulty in keeping separate two unaccented vowels of the same kind, so the latter corruption is more excusable than the former; and, therefore, in my opinion, this word ought always in public pronunciation, especially in reading the Scripture, to be heard in three syllables. Milton introduces this word four times in his Paradise Lost, and constantly makes it two syllables only. But those who understand English prosody know that we have a great number of words which have two distinct impulses, that go for no more than a single syllable in verse, such as *heaven*, *given*, &c.: *higher* and *dyer* are always considered as dissyllables; and *hire* and *dire*, which have exactly the same quantity to the ear, but as monosyllables. *Israel*, therefore, ought always, in deliberate and solemn speaking, to be heard in three syllables. The same may be observed of *Raphael* and *Michael*.

† [*Jem-i'ma.*—F. & K.]

JO

Jes'u-a 13
Jes'u-i 3
Je'sus
Je'ther
Je'theth
Jeth'lah
Je'thro
Je'tur
Je'u-el 13
Je'ush
Je'uz
Jew'rie
Jez-a-ni'ah 15
Jez'a-bel
Je-ze'lus
Je'zer
Je'zer-ites 8
Je-zi'ah 15
Je'zi-el 11
Jez-li'ah 15
Jez'o-ar
Jez-ra-hi'ah 15
Jez're-el 13
Jez're-el-ite 8
Jez're-el-i-tess
Jib'sam
Jid'laph
Jim
Jim'la, or Im'la
Jim'na, or Jim'nah
Jim'nites 8
Jiph'tah
Jiph'thah-el
Jo'ab
Jo'a-chaz
Jo-a-da'nus
Jo'ah
Jo'a-haz
Jo'a-kim
Jo-an'na
Jo-an'nan
Jo'ash
Jo'a-tham
Jo-a-zab'dus
Job
Jobe
Jo'bab
Joch'e-bed 6
Jo'da 9
Jo'ed
Jo'el
Jo-e'lah 9
Jo-e'zer
Jog'be-ah
Jog'li
Jo'ha 9
Ja-ha'nan
John
Jon
Joi'a-da 9
Joi'a-kim
Joi'a-rib
Jok'de-am
Jo'kim
Jok'me-an
Jok'ne-am
Jok'sham
Jok'tan
Jok'the-el 13
Jo'na 9
Jon'a-dab
Jo'nah 9
Jo'nan
Jo'nas
Jon'a-than
Jo'nath E'lim Re-cho'-chim 6
Jop'pa
Jo'ra
Jo'ra-i 5
Jo'ram
Jor'dan
Jor'i-bas
Jo'rim
Jor'ko-am
Jos'a-bad
Jos'a-phat
Jos-a-phi'as 15
Jo'se
Jos'e-dech 6
Jo'se-el 13
Jo'seph
Jo'ses

KI

Josh'a-bad
Jo'shah 9
Josh'a-phat
Josh-a-vi'ah 15
Josh-bek'a-sha
Josh'u-a 9
Jo-si'ah 15
Jo-si'as
Jos-i-bi'ah 15
Jos-i-phi'ah
Jo-si'phus 12
Jot'bah 9
Jot'bath
Jot'ba-tha
Jo'tham
Joz'a-bad
Jez'a-char 6
Joz'a-dak
Ju'bal
Ju'cal
Ju'dah 9
Ju'das
Jude
Ju-dæ'a
Ju'dith
Ju'el
Ju'li-a
Ju'ni-a
Ju-shab'he-sed
Jus'tus
Jut'tah 9

K.

KAB
Kab'ze-el 13
Ka'des
Ka'desh, or Ca'desh
Ka'desh Bar'ne-a
Kad'mi-el 13
Kad'mon-ites 8
Kal'la-i 5
Ka'nah 9
Ka-re'ah 9
Kar'ka-a 9
Kar'kor
Kar'na-im 16
Kar'tan
Kar'tah 9
Ke'dar
Ked'e-mah 9
Ked'e-moth
Ke'desh
Ke-hel'a-thah 9
Kei'lah 9
Ke-lai'ah 5
Kel'i-ta
Kel'kath-ha-zu'rim
Kem-u'el 13 17
Ke'nah 9
Ke'nan
Ke'nath
Ke'naz
Ken'ites 8
Ken'niz-zites
Ker-en-hap'puch
Ker-en-hap'puk
Ke'ri-oth
Ke'ros
Ke-tu'ra
Ke-tu'rah 9
Ke-zi'a 1 9
Ke'ziz
Kib'roth Hat-ta'a-vah
Kib'za-im 16
Kid'ron
Ki'nah 9
Kir
Kir-har'a-seth
Kir'he-resh
Kir'i-eth, or Kir'jath
Kir'i-oth 4
Kir'jath Ar'ba
Kir'jath A'im
Kir'jath A'rim
Kir'jath A'ri-us
Kir'jath Ba'al
Kir'jath Hu'zoth
Kir'jath Je'a-rim
Kir'jath San'nah
Kir'jath Se'pher

LU

Kish
Kish'i 3
Kish'i-on 4
Ki'shon, or Ki'son
Kith'lish
Kit'ron
Kit'tim
Ko'a 9
Ko'hath
Ko'hath-ites
Kol-a-i'ah 15
Ko'rah 14
Ko'rah-ites 8
Ko'rath-ites
Kor'hite
Kor'hites
Kor'ites 8
Ko're
Koz
Kush-ai'ah 5

L.

LA'A-DAH 9
La'a-dan
La'ban
Lab'a-na 9
La'chish
La-cu'nus 13
La'dan
La'el
La'had
La-hai'roi
Lah'man
Lah'mas
Lah'mi 3
La'ish
La'kum
La'mech 6
Lap'i-doth
La-se'a 9
L.'shah
La-sha'ron
Las'the-nes
Laz'a-rus
Le'ah 9
Leb'a-nah 9
Leb'a-non
Leb'a-oth
Leb-be'us* 13
Le-bo'nah 9
Le'chah
Le'ha-bim
Le'hi
Lem'u-el 17
Le'shem
Let'tus
Le-tu'shim
Le-um'mim
Le'vi 3
Le-vi'a-than
Le'vis
Le'vites 8
Le-vit'i-cus
Lib'a-nus
Lib'nah 9
Lib'ni 3
Lib'nites 8
Lib'y-a 9
Lig-nal'oes
Li'gure 1
Lik'hi 3
Lo-am'mi 3
Lod
Lod'e-bar
Log
Lo'is
Lo Ru'ha-mah
Lot
Lo'tan
Loth-a-su'bus 13
Lo'zon
Lu'bim
Lu'bims
Lu'cas
Lu'ci-fer
Lu'ci-us
Lud
Lu'dim
Lu'hith
Luke

MA

Luz
Lyc-a-o'ni-a
Lyc'ca
Lyd'da
Lyd'i-a
Ly-sa'ni-as
Lys'i-a 9
Lizh'e-a
Lys'i-as
Lys'tra

M.

MA'A-CAH 9
Ma'a-chah 6
Ma-ach'a-thi 3
Ma-ach'a-thites 8
Ma-ad'ai 5
Ma-a-di'ah 15
Ma-a'i 5
Ma-al'eh A-crab'bim
Ma'a-nai 5
Ma'a-rath
Ma-a-sei'ah 9
Ma-a-si'ah 15
Ma'ath
Ma'az
Ma-a-zi'ah 15
Mab'da-i 5
Mac'a-lon
Mac'ca-bees
Mac-ca-bæ'us
Mach'be-nah
Mach'be-nai 5
Mach-he'loth
Ma'chi 3 6
Ma'chir
Ma'chir-ites 8
Mach'mas
Mach-na-de'bai 5
Mach-pe'lah 6
Ma'cron
Mad'a-i 5
Ma-di'a-bun
Ma-di'ah 15
Ma'di-an
Mad-man'nah
Ma'don
Ma-e'lus 13
Mag'bish
Mag'da-la 9
Mag'da-len
Mag-da-le'ne
Mag'di-el 13
Ma'gog
Ma'gor Mis'sa-bib
Mag'pi-ash 4
Ma'ha-lah 9
Ma'ha-lath Le-an'noth
Ma'ha-lath Mas'chil 6
Ma-ha'le-el 13
Ma'ha-li 3
Ma-ha-na'im 16
Ma'ha-neh Dan
Ma'ha-nem
Ma-har'a-i 5
Ma'nath
Ma'ha-vites 8
Ma'haz
Ma-ha'zi-oth
Ma'her-shal'al-hash'baz
Mah'lah
Mah'li 3
Mah'lites 8
Mah'lon
Mai-an'e-as
Ma'kas
Ma'ked
Mak-e'loth
Mak-ke'dah 13
Mak'tesh
Mal'a-chi 3 6
Mal'cham
Mal-chi'ah 15
Mal'chi-el 13
Mal'chi-el-ites 8
Mal-chi'jah
Mal-chi'ram
Mal-chi-shu'ah 12
Mal'chom
Mal'chus 6

ME

Mal'las
Mal'lo-thi 3
Mal'luch 6
Ma-mai'as 5
Mam'mon
Mam-ni-ta-nai'mus
Mam're
Ma-mu'cus
Man'a-en
Man'a-hath
Man'a-hem
Ma-na'heth-ites 8
Man-as-se'as 12
Ma-nas'seh 9
Ma-nas'sites 8
Ma'neh 9
Man-ha-na'im 16
Ma'ni 3
Man'na
Ma-no'ah
Ma'och 6
Ma'on
Ma'on-ites 8
Ma'ra 9
Ma'rah 9
Mar'a-lah
Mar-a-nath'a
Mar-do-che'us 6
Ma-re'shah
Mark
Mar'i-sa 9
Mar'moth
Ma'roth
Mar're-kah 9
Mar'se-na 9
Mar'te-na
Mar'tha
Ma'ry
Mas'chil 6
Mas'e-loth
Mash
Ma'shal
Mas'man
Mas'moth
Mas're-kah 9
Ma'sa 9
Mas'sah 9
Mas-si'as 15
Ma'tred
Ma'tri 3
Mat'tan
Mat'tan-nah
Mat-tan-i'ah
Mat'ta-tha
Mat-ta-thi'as
Mat-te-na'i 5
Mat'than
Mat'that
Mat-the'las
Mat'thew
Mat-thi'as 15
Mat-ti-thi'ah 15
Maz-i-ti'as 15
Maz'za-roth
Me'ah
Me-a'ni 3
Me-a'rah
Me-bu'nai 5
Mech'e-rath 13
Mech'e-rath-ite 8
Me'dad
Med'a-lah 9
Me'dan
Med'e-ba 9
Medes
Me di-a
Me'di-an
Me-e'da
Me-gid'do 7
Me-gid'don 7
Me-ha'li 3
Me-het'a-bel
Me-hi'da
Me'hir
Me-hol'ath-ite 8
Me-hu'ja-el 13
Me-hu'man 5
Me-hu'nim
Me-hu'nims
Me-jar'kon
Mek'o-nah 9
Mel-a-ti'ah 15
Mel'chi 3 6

* [*Leb'be-us.*—P.]

MI

Mel-chi'ah 6 9
Mel-chi'as 15
Mel'chi-el 13
Mel-chis'e-dek
Mel-chi-shu'a 13
Me-le'a
Me'lech 6
Mel'i-cu
Mel'i-ta
Mel'zar
Mem'phis
Me-mu'can 13
Men'a-hem
Me'nan
Me'ne
Me'nith
Men'o-thai 5
Me-on'e-nem
Meph'a-ath
Me-phib'o-sheth
Me'rab
Mer-a-i'ah 15
Me-rai'oth 5
Me'ran
Mer'a-ri 3
Mer'a-rites 8
Mer-a-tha'im 16
Me'red
Mer'e-moth
Me'res
Mer'i-bah 9
Mer'i-bah Ka'desh
Me-rib'ba-al
Mer'i-moth 4
Me-ro'dach 11
Bal'a-dan
Me'rom
Me-ron'o-thite 8
Me'roz
Me'ruth
Me'sech 6
Me'sek
Me'sha
Me'shach 6
Me'shech 6
Me'shek
Mesh-el-e-mi'ah
Mesh-ez'a-bel
Mesh-ez'a-be-el
Mesh-il-la'mith
Mesh-il'le-moth
Me-sho'bah 9
Me-shul'lam
Me-shul'le-mith
Mes'o-bah 13
Mes'o-ba-ite 8
Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a
Mes-si'ah 15
Mes-si'as 15
Me-te'rus 13
Me'theg Am'mah
Meth're-dath
Me-thu'sa-el
Me-thu'se-lah 9
Me-thu'se-la
Me-u'nim 13
Mez'a-hab
Mi'a-min
Mib'har
Mib'sam
Mib'zar
Mi'cah 9
Mi-cai'ah 5
Mi'cha 9
Mi'cha-el 15
Mi'chah 9
Mi-chai'ah
Mi'chel
Mich'mas 6
Mik'mas
Mich'mash
Mich'me-thah 9
Mich'ri 3
Mich'tam
Mid'din
Mid'i-an
Mid'i-an-ites 8
Mig'da-lel
Mig'dal Gad
Mig'dol
Mig'ron

NA

Mij'a-min
Mik'loth
Mik-nei'ah 9
Mil-a-la'i 5
Mil'cah 9
Mil'chah 9
Mil'cha 9
Mil'com
Mil'lo
Mi'na 9
Mi-ni'a-min
Min'ni 3
Min'nith
Miph'kad
Mir'i-am
Mir'ma 9
Mis'gab
Mish'a-el 13 15
Mi'shal 3
Mi'sham
Mi'she-al
Mish'ma 9
Mish-man'na
Mish'ra-ites 8
Mis'par
Mis'pe-reth
Mis'pha 9
Mis'phah 9
Mis'ra-im 16
Mis're-photh-ma'im 16
Mith'cah 9
Mith'nite 8
Mith'ri-dath
Mi'zar
Miz'pah 9
Miz'peh 9
Miz'ra-im 16
Miz'zah 9
Mna'son
Na'son
Mo'ab
Mo'ab-ites 8
Mo-a-di'ah 15
Mock'mur
Mock'ram
Mo'din
Mo'eth
Mol'a-dah 9
Mo'lech 6
Mo'lek
Mo'li 3
Mo'lid
Mo'loch 6
Mo'lok
Mom'dis
Mo-o-si'as 13
Mo'rash-ite 8
Mo'ras-thite
Mor'de-cai 5 13
Mo'reh 9
Mor'esh-eth Gath
Mo-ri'ah 15
Mo-se'ra 9
Mo-se'rah 9
Mo-so'roth
Mo'ses
Mo'zes
Mo-sol'lam
Mo-sul'la-mon
Mo'za 9
Mo'zah
Mup'pim
Mu'shi 3
Mu'shites 8
Muth-lab'ben
Myn'dus
My'ra 9
Myt-e-le'ne

N.

NA'AM
Na'a-mah 9
Na'a-man* 15
Na'a-ma-thites 8
Na'a-mites 8
Na'a-rah 9
Na'a-rai 5
Na'a-ran

NE

Na'a-rath
Na-ash'on
Na'a-thus
Na'bal
Nab-a'ri-as
Na-ba-the'ans
Na'bath-ites 8
Na'both
Na'chon 6
Na'chor 6
Na'dab
Na-dab'a-tha
Nag'ge 7
Na-ha'li-el 13
Na-hal'lal
Na'ha-lol
Na'ham
Na-ham'a-ni 3
Na-har'a-i 5
Na'hash
Na'hath
Nah-bi' 3
Na'ha-bi 3
Na'hor
Nah'shon
Na'hum
Na'i-dus 5
Na'im
Na'in
Nai'oth 5
Na-ne'a 9
Na'o-mi† 3
Na'pish
Naph'i-si 3
Naph'tha-li 3
Naph'thar
Naph'tu-him 11
Nas'bas
Na'shon
Na'sith
Na'sor
Na'than
Na-than'a-el 13
Nath-a-ni'as 15
Na'than Me'lech 6
Na'um
Na've
Naz-a-rene'
Naz-a-renes' 8
Naz'a-reth
Naz'a-rite 8
Ne'ah
Ne-a-ri'ah 15
Neb'a-i 5
Ne-bai'oth 5
Ne-ba'joth
Ne-bal'lat
Ne'bat
Ne'bo
Neb-u-chad-nez'zar
Neb-u-chod-on'o-sor
Neb-u-chad-rez'zar
Neb-u-chas'ban
Neb-u-zar'a-dan
Ne'cho 6
Ne-co'dan
Ned-a-bi'ah 15
Ne-e-mi'as
Neg'i-noth 7
Ne-hel'a-mite
Ne-he-mi'ah 9 15
Ne-he-mi'as
Ne'hum
Ne-hush'ta 9
Ne-hush'tah
Ne-hush'tan
Ne'i-el 13
Ne'keb
Ne-ko'da
Nem-u'el 13 17
Nem-u'el-ites 8
Ne'pheg
Ne'phi 3
Ne'phis
Ne'phish
Ne-phish'e-sim
Neph'tha-li 3
Nep'tho-ah
Neph'tu-im
Ne-phu'sim 13
Ner

ON

Ne're-us
Ner'gal
Ner'gal Sha-re'zer
Ne'ri 3
Ne-ri'ah 15
Ne-than'e-el 13
Neth-a-ni'ah
Neth'i-nims
Ne-to'phah 9
Ne-toph'a-thi 3
Ne-toph'a-thites
Ne-zi'ah 15
Ne'zib
Nib'bas
Nib'shan
Nic-o-de'mus
Nic-o-la'i-tans
Nic'o-las
Nim'rah
Nim'rim
Nim'rod
Nim'shi 3
Nin'e-ve
Nin'e-veh 9
Nin'e-vites 8
Ni'san
Nis'roch 6
Nis'rok
No-a-di'ah 15
No'ah, or No'e
Nob
No'bah 9
Nod
No'dab
No'e-ba 9
No'ga, or No'gah
No'hah 9
Nom
Nom'a-des
Non
Noph
Noff
No'phah 9
No-me'ni-us
Nun (the father of Joshua)
Nym'phas

O.

OB-A-DI'AH 15
O'bal
O'bed
O'bed E'dom
O'beth
O'bil
O'both
O'chi-el 13
Oc-i-de'lus 7
Os-i-de'lus
Oc'i-na 7
Os'i-na
Oc'ran
O'ded
O-dol'lam
Od-on-ar'kes
Og
O'had
O'hel
Ol'a-mus
O-lym'phas
Om-a-e'rus 13
O'mar
O-me'ga 9
O'mer
Om'ri 3
On
O'nam
O'nan
O-nes'i-mus
On-e-siph'o-rus
O-ni'a-res
O-ni'as 15
O'no
O'nus
O-ny'as
On'y-cha
On'e-ka
O'nyx

PE

O'phel
O'pher
O'phir
Oph'ni 3
Oph'rah
O'reb
O'ren, or O'ran
O-ri'on
Or'nan
Or'phah 9
Or'fa
Or-tho-si'as 15
O-sai'as 5
O-se'as
O'see
O'she-a
Os'pray
Os'si-frage
Oth'ni 3
Oth'ni-el 4 13
Oth-o-ni'as 15
O'zem
O-zi'as 15
O'zi-el 4 13
Oz'ni 3
Oz'nites 8
O-zo'ra 9

P.

PA'A-RAI 5
Pa'dan
Pa'dan A'ram
Pa'don
Pa'gi-el 7 13
Pa'hath Mo'ab
Pa'i 3 5
Pa'lal
Pal'es-tine
Pal'lu
Pal'lu-ites 8
Pal'ti 3
Pal'ti-el 13
Pal'tite 8
Pan'nag
Par'a-dise
Pa'rah
Pa'ran
Par'bar
Par-mash'ta
Par'me-nas
Par'nath
Par'nach 6
Pa'rosh
Par-shan'da-tha
Par'u-ah
Par-va'im 5 16
Pa'sach 6
Pas-dam'min
Pa-se'ah 9
Pash'ur
Pass'o-ver
Pat'a-ra
Pa-te'o-li
Pa-the'us 13
Path'ros
Path-ru'sim
Pat'ro-bas
Pa'u
Paul
Ped'a-hel 13
Ped'ah-zur
Ped-ai'ah 5
Pe'kah 9
Pek-a-hi'ah
Pe'kod
Pel-a-i'ah 5
Pel-a-li'ah
Pel-a-ti'ah 15
Pe'leg
Pe'let
Pe'leth
Pe'leth-ites 8
Pe-li'as 15
Pel'o-nite 8
Pe-ni'el 13
Pe-nin'nah
Pen'ni-nah
Pen-tap'o-lis

* [*Na-a'man.*—P.]

† [*Na-o'mi.*—P.]

PH

Pen'ta-teuch 6
Pen'ta-teuk
Pen'te-cost
*Pen'te-coast**
Pe-nu'el 13
Pe'or
Per'a-zim
Pe'resh
Pe'rez
Pe'rez Uz'za
Per'ga 9
Per'ga-mos
Pe-ri'da 9
Per'iz-zites 8
Per'me-nas
Per-u'da 9 13
Peth-a-hi'ah 15
Pe'thor
Pe-thu'el 13
Pe-ul'thai 5
Phac'a-reth
Phai'sur 5
Phal-dai'us 5
Pha-le'as 11
Pha'leg
Phal'lu
Phal'ti 3
Phal'ti-el 13
Pha-nu'el 13
Phar'a-cim 7
Pha'ra-oh
Fa'ro
Phar-a-tho'ni 3
Pha'rez
Pha'rez-ites 8
Phar'i-sees
Pha'rosh
Phar'phar
Phar'zites 8
Pha'se-ah 13
Pha-se'lis 13
Phas'i-ron
Phe'be
Phe-ni'ce 13
Phib'e-seth
Phi'col
Phi-lar'ches
Phi-le'mon 11
Phi-le'tus 11
Phi-lis'ti-a
Phi-lis'tim
Phi-lis'tines 8
Fi-lis'tins
Phi-lol'o-gus
Phil-o-me'tor
Phin'e-es
Phin'e-has
Phi'son 1
Phle'gon
Pho'ros
Phul, *rhymes* dull
Phur
Phu'rah
Phut, *rhymes* nut

RA

Phu'vah
Phy-gel'lus
Phy-lac'te-ries
Pi-ha-hi'roth
Pi'late
Pil'dash
Pil'e-tha
Pil'tai 5
Pi'non
Pi'ra
Pi'ram
Pir'a-thon
Pir'a-thon-ite 8
Pis'gah
Pi'son 1
Pis'pah
Pi'thon 1
Poch'e-reth 6
Pon'ti-us Pi'late
Por'a-tha 9
Pot'i-phar
Po-tiph'e-ra
Proch'o-rus
Pu'a, or Pu'ah
Pu'dens
Pu'hites 8
Pul, *rhymes* dull
Pu'nites 8
Pu'non
Pur, or Pu'rim
Put, *rhymes* nut
Pu'ti-el 13
Py'garg

R.

RA'A-MAH 9
Ra-a-mi'ah 15
Ra-am'ses
Rab'bah
Rab'bath
Rab'bat
Rab'bi 3
Rab'bith
Rab-bo'ni 3
Rab'mag
Rab'sa-ces
Rab'sa-ris
Rab'sha-keh 9
Ra'ca, or Ra'cha
Ra'cab 6
Ra'cal
Ra'chab 6
Ra'chel 6
Rad'da-i 5
Ra'gau
Ra'ges
Rag'u-a
Ra-gu'el 13
Ra'hab
Ra'ham
Ra'kem

RE

Rak'kath
Rak'kon
Ram
Ra'ma, or Ra'mah
Ra'math
Ra-math-a'im 16
Ram'a-them
Ra'math-ite 8
Ra'math Le'hi
Ra'math Mis'peh
Ra-me'ses†
Ra-mi'ah 15
Ra'moth
Ra'moth Gil'e-ad
Ra'pha
Ra'pha-el‡ 13 15
Ra'phel
Ra'phah 9
Raph'a-im 16
Ra'phon
Ru'phu
Ras'sis
Rath'u-mus 12
Ra'zis
Re-a-i'ah 5
Re'ba 9
Re-bec'ca 9
Re'chab 6
Re'chab-ites 8
Re'chah 9
Re'ka
Re-el-ai'ah 5
Re-el-i'as 15
Rec-sai'as 5
Re'gem, *the g hard*
Re-gem'me-lech
Re'gom
Re-ha-bi'ah 15
Re'hob
Re-ho bo'am
Re-ho'both
Re'hu
Re'hum
Re'i 3
Re'kem
Rem-a-li'ah 15
Re'meth
Rem'mon
Rem'mon Meth'o-ar
Rem'phan
Rem'phis
Re'pha-el 13 15
Re'phah
Reph-a-i'ah 15
Reph'a-im 16
Reph'a-ims
Reph'i-dim
Re'sen
Re'sheph
Re'u
Reu'ben
Re-u'el§ 13
Reu'mah
Re'zeph

SA

Re-zi'a 15
Re'zin
Re'zon
Rhe'gi-um
Re'je-um
Rhe'sa
Re'sa
Rho'da
Rhod'o-cus
Ri'bai 5
Rib'lah
Rim'mon
Rim'mon Pa'rez
Rin'nah 9
Ri'phath
Ry'fath
Ris'sah 9
Rith'mah
Ris'pah
Ro-ge'lim 7 13
Roh'gah 9
Ro'ga
Ro'i-mus
Ro-mam-ti-e'zer
Rosh
Ru'by
Ru'fus
Ru'ha-mah
Ru'mah
Rus'ti-cus
Ruth
Rooth

S.

SA-BAC-THA'NI‖
Sab'a-oth¶
Sa'bat
Sab'a-tus
Sab'ban
Sab'bath
Sab-ba-the'us
Sab-be'us
Sab-de'us
Sab'di 3
Sa-be'ans
Sa-bi 3
Sab'tah 9
Sab'te-cha 6
Sa'car
Sad-a-mi'as 15
Sa'das
Sad-de'us
Sad'duc
Sad'du-cees
Sa'doc
Sa-ha-du'tha Je'gar
Sa'la
Sa'lah 9
Sal-a-sad'a-i 5
Sa-la'thi-el 13
Sal'cah 9

SA

Sal'chah
Sa'lem
Sa'lim
Sal'la-i 5
Sal'lu
Sal'lum
Sal-lu'mus 13
Sal'ma, or Sal'mah
Sal'mon
Sal-mo'ne 13
Sa'lom
Sa-lo'me 13
Sa'lu
Sa'lum
Sam'a-el 13
Sa-mai'as 5
Sa-ma'ri-a, or Sam-a-ri'a
Sa-mar'i-tans
Sam'a-tus
Sa-mei'us 9
Sam'gar Ne'bo
Sa'mi 3
Sa'mis
Sam'lah 9
Sam'mus
Samp'sa-mes
Sam'son
Sam'u-el 13 17
San-a-bas'sa-rus
San'a-sib
San-bal'lat
San'he-drim
San-san'nah
Saph
Sa'phat
Saph-a-ti'as 15
Saph'ir
Sa'pheth
Sap-phi'ra 9
Sap'phire
Sar-a-bi'as 15
Sa'ra, or Sa'rai 5
Sar-a-i'ah 5
Sa-rai'as 5 13
Sa-ram'a-el
Sar'a-mel
Sa'raph
Sar-ched'o-nus 6
Sar'de-us
Sar'dis
Sar'dites 8
Sar'di-us
Sar'dine
Sar'do-nyx
Sa're-a
Sa-rep'ta
Sar'gon
Sa'rid
Sa'ron
Sa ro'thi 3
Sar-se'chim 6
Sa'ruch 6
Sa'tan**
Sath-ra-baz'nes

* [The regular pronunciation, *Pentecŏst*, is now more common.—Ed.]

† [*Ram'e-ses.*—P.]

‡ *Raphael.*—This word has uniformly the accent on the first syllable throughout Milton, though Græcised by Ῥαφαήλ; but the quantity is not so invariably settled by him; for, in his Paradise Lost, he makes it four times of three syllables, and twice of two. What is observed under *Israel* is applicable to this word. Colloquially, we may pronounce it in two, as if written *Raphel*; but in deliberate and solemn speaking or reading, we ought to make the two last vowels to be heard separately and distinctly. The same may be observed of *Michael*, which Milton, in his Paradise Lost, uses six times as a word of three syllables, and eighteen times as a word of two only.

§ [*Reu'el.*—P.]

‖ *Sabacthani.*—Some, says the editor of Labbe, place the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of this word, and others on the penultimate: this last pronunciation, he says, is most agreeable to the Hebrew word, the penultimate of which is not only long, but accented: and, as this word is Hebrew, it is certainly the preferable pronunciation.

¶ *Sabaoth.*—This word should not be confounded in its pronunciation with *Sabbath*, a word of so different a signification. *Sabaoth* ought to be heard in three syllables, by keeping the *a* and *o* separate and distinct. This, it must be confessed, is not very easy to do, but is absolutely necessary to prevent a very gross confusion of ideas, and a perversion of the sense. [Fulton and Knight accent this word *Sab-a'oth.*]

** *Satan.*—There is some dispute among the learned about the quantity of the second syllable of this word when Latin or Greek, as may be seen in Labbe, but none about the first. This is acknowledged to be short; and this has induced those critics who have great knowledge of Latin, and very little of their own language, to pronounce the first syllable short in English, as if written *Sattan.* If these gentlemen have not perused the Principles of Pronunciation, prefixed to the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, I would take the liberty of referring them to what is there said, for full satisfaction, for whatever relates to deriving English quantity from the Latin. But for those who have not an opportunity of inspecting that work, it may, perhaps, be sufficient to observe, that no analogy is more universal than that which, in a Latin word of two syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, and the accent on the first syllable, leads us to pronounce that syllable long. This is, likewise, the genuine pronunciation of English words of the same form; and where it has been counteracted, we find a miserable attempt to follow the Latin quantity in the English word, which we entirely neglect in the Latin itself, (see Introduction, page 946.) *Cato* and *Plato* are instances where we make the vowel *a* long in English, where it is short in Latin; and *caligo* and *cogito*, where we make the *a* and *o* in the first syllable short in English, when it is long in Latin. Thus, if a word of two syllables, with one consonant in the middle, and the accent on the first, which, according to our own vernacular analogy, we should pronounce as we do *Cato* and *Plato*, with the first vowel long: if this word, I say, happen to be derived from a word of three syllables in Latin, with the first short; this is looked upon as a good reason for

SH

Sath-ra-bou-za'nes
Saul
Sav'a-ran
Sa'vi-as 15
Sce'va
Se'va
Sche'chem 6
Ske'kem
Scribes
Scyth'i-ans
Syth'i-ans
Scy-thop'o-lis
Scyth-o-pol'i-tans
Se'ba
Se'bat
Sec'a-cah
Sech-e-ni'as 15
Se'chu
Sed-e-ci'as 15
Sed-e-si'as 7
Se'gub
Se'ir
Se'i-rath
Se'la
Se'la Ham-mah-le'koth
Se'lah 9
Se'led
Sel-e-mi'as 15
Sem
Sem-a-chi'ah 15
Sem-a-i'ah 15
Sem-a-i'as 5
Sem'e-i 3
Se-mel'le-us
Se'mis
Sen'a-ah
Se'neh 9
Se'nir
Sen-a-che'rib* 13
Sen'u-ah
Se-o'rim
Se'phar
Seph'a-rad
Seph-ar-va'im 16
Se'phar-vites
Se-phe'la
Se'rah
Se-ra-i'ah 5
Ser'a-phim
Se'red
Se'ron
Se'rug
Se'sis
Ses'thel
Seth
Se'thar
Se'ther
Sha-al-ab'bin
Sha-al'bim
Sha-al'bo-nite 8
Sha'aph
Sha-a-ra'im 16
Shar'a-im

SH

Sha-ash'gas
Shab-beth'a-i 5
Shach'i-a
Shad'da-i 5
Sha'drach
Sha'ge 7
Sha-haz'i-math 13
Shal'le-cheth
Sha'lem
Sha'lim
Shal'i-sha
Shal'lum
Shal'ma-i 5
Shal'man
Shal-ma-ne'ser
Sha'ma
Sham-a-ri'ah 15
Sha'med
Sha'mer
Sham'gar
Sham'huth
Sha'mir
Sham'ma 9
Sham'mah 9
Sham'ma-i 5
Sham'moth
Sham-mu'a 9
Sham-mu'ah 9
Sham-she-ra'i 5
Sha'pham
Sha'phan
Sha'phat
Sha'pher
Shar'a-i 5
Shar'ma-im 16
Sha'rar
Sha-re'zer
Sha'ron
Sha'ron-ite 8
Sha-ru'hen
Shash'a-i 5
Sha'shak
Sha'ul
Sha'ul-ites 8
Sha-u'sha
Sha'veh 9
Sha'veth
She'al
She-al'ti-el 13
She-a-ri'ah 15
She-ar-ja'shub
She'ba, or She'bah
She'bam
Sheb-a-ni'ah 15
Sheb'a-rim
She'bat
She'ber
Sheb'na
Sheb'u-el 13
Shec-a-ni'ah
She'chem 6
She'chem-ites
Shech'i-nah†

SH

Shek'e-nah
Shed'e-ur
She-ha-ri'ah 15
She'kel
She'lah
She'lan-ites 8
Shel-e-mi'ah 15
She'leph
She'lesh
Shel'o-mi 3
Shel'o-mith
Shel'o-moth
She-lu'mi-el 13
Shem
She'ma
Shem'a-ah 9
Shem-a-i'ah 5
Shem-a-ri'ah 15
Shem'e-ber
She'mer
She-mi'da 13
Shem'i-nith
She-mir'a-moth
She-mu'el 13 17
Shen
She-na'zar
She'nir
She'pham
Sheph-a-ti'ah 15
She'phi 3
She'pho
She-phu'phan 11
She'rah
Sher-e-bi'ah 15
She'resh
She-re'zer
She'shack
She'shai 5
She'shan
Shesh-baz'zar
Sheth
She'thar
She'thar Boz'na-i
She'va
Shib'bo-leth
Shib'mah 9
Shi'chron
Shig-gai'on 5
Shi'on
Shi'hor
Shi'hor Lib'nath
Shi-i'im 3 4
She-i'im
Shil'hi 3
Shil'him
Shil'lem
Shil'lem-ites 8
Shi'loh, or Shi'lo 9
Shi-lo'ah 9
Shi-lo'ni 3
Shi-lo'nites 8
Shil'shah 9
Shim'e-a

SH

Shim'e-ah
Shim'e-am
Shim'e-ath
Shim'e-ath-ites
Shim'e-i 3
Shim'e-on
Shim'hi 3
Shi'mi 3
Shim'ites 8
Shim'ma 9
Shi'mon
Shim'rath
Shim'ri 3
Shim'rith
Shim'ron
Shim'ron-ites 8
Shim'ron Me'ron
Shim'shai 5
Shi'nab
Shi'nar
Shi'phi 3
Shiph'mite
Shiph'ra 9
Shiph'rath
Ship'tan
Shi'sha 9
Shi'shak
Shit'ra-i 5
Shit'tah 9
Shit'tim Wood
Shi'za 9
Sho'a 9
Sho'ah 9
Shō'ah
Sho'bach 6
Sho'ba-i 5
Sho'bal
Sho'bek
Sho'bi 3
Sho'cho 6
Sho'choh 9
Sho'ham
Sho'mer
Sho'phach 6
Sho'phan
Sho-shan'nim
Sho-shan'nim E'duth
Shu'a 9
Shu'ah 9
Shu'al
Shu'ba-el 13
Shu'ham
Shu'ham-ites 8
Shu'hites
Shu'lam-ite
Shu'nath-ites 8
Shu'nam-ite
Shu'nem
Shu'ni 3
Shu'nites 8
Shu'pham
Shu'pham-ite
Shup'pim

SO

Shur
Shu'shan
Shu'shan E'duth
Shu'the-lah 9
Shu'thal-ites 8
Si'a 1
Si'a-ka 1 9
Si'ba
Sib'ba-chai 5
Sib'bo-leth
Sib'mah 9
Sib'ra-im 16
Si'chem 1 6
Sid'dim
Si'de
Si'don
Si-gi'o-noth 7
Si'ha 9
Si'hon
Si'hor
Si'las
Sil'la 9
Sil'o-a‡
Sil'o-as
Sil'o-ah, or Sil'o-am
Sil'o-e 9
Si-mal-cu'e
Sim'e-on
Sim'e-on-ites 8
Si'mon
Sim'ri 3
Sin
Si'naiʃ 5
Si'nim
Sin'ites 8
Si'on
Siph'moth
Sip'pai 5
Si'rach 1 6
Si'rah 9
Sir'i-on
Sis-am'a-i 5
Sis'e-ra 9
Si-sin'nes
Sit'nah
Si'van
So
So'choh 6 9
So'ko
So'coh 9
So'ko
So'di 3
Sod'om
Sod'om-ites
Sod'o-ma
Sol'o-mon
Sop'a-ter
Soph'e-reth
So'rek
So-sip'a-ter
Sos'the-nes 13
Sos'tra-tus 13
So'ta-i 5

* [*Sen-ach'e-rib.*—P.] † [*Sche-ki'nah.*—P.]

shortening the first syllable of the English word, as in *magic*, *placid*, *tepid*, &c., though we violate this rule in the pronunciation of the Latin words *caligo*, *cogito*, &c., which, according to this analogy, ought to be *cale-i-go*, *coge-i-to*, &c., with the first syllable long.

This pedantry, which ought to have a harsher title, has considerably hurt the sound of our language, by introducing into it too many short vowels, and consequently rendering it less flowing and sonorous. The tendency of the penultimate accent to open and lengthen the first vowel in dissyllables, with but one consonant in the middle, in some measure counteracts the shortening tendency of two consonants, and the almost invariable shortening tendency of the antepenultimate accent; but this analogy, which seems to be the genuine operation of nature, is violated by these ignorant critics from the pitiful ambition of appearing to understand Latin. As the first syllable, therefore, of the word in question has its first vowel pronounced short for such miserable reasons as have been shown, and this short pronunciation does not seem to be general, we ought certainly to incline to that pronunciation which is so agreeable to the analogy of our own language, and which is, at the same time, so much more pleasing to the ear.

‡ *Siloa.*—This word, according to the present general rule of pronouncing these words, ought to have the accent on the second syllable, as it is Græcised by Σιλωὰ; but Milton, who understood its derivation as well as the present race of critics, has given it the antepenultimate accent, as more agreeable to the general analogy of accenting English words of the same form:

"————————Or if Sion hill
Delight thee more, or *Siloa's* brook, that flow'd
Fast by the oracle of God————————"

If criticism ought not to overturn settled usages, surely when that usage is sanctioned by such a poet as Milton, it ought not to be looked upon as a license, but an authority. With respect to the quantity of the first syllable, analogy requires that, if the accent be on it, it should be short.—See Rules prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*, Rule 19.

§ *Sinai.*—If we pronounce this word after the Hebrew, it has three syllables; if after the Greek, Σινᾶ, two only; though it must be confessed, that the liberty allowed to poets of increasing the end of a line with one, and sometimes two syllables, renders their authority, in this case, a little equivocal. Labbe adopts the former pronunciation, but general usage seems to prefer the latter: and if we almost universally follow the Greek in other cases, why not in this? Milton adopts the Greek:

"Sing, heav'nly muse! that on the secret top
Of Oreb or of *Sinai* didst inspire
That shepherd————"

"God, from the mount of *Sinai*, whose gray top
Shall tremble, he, descending, will himself,
In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpets' sound,
Ordain them laws."

Par. Lost, b. xii. v. 227.

We ought not, indeed, to lay too much stress on the *quantity* of Milton, which is often so different in the same word; but these are the only two passages in his Paradise Lost where

TE

Sta'chys 6
Sta'kces
Stac'te
Steph'a-nas
Steph'a-na
Ste'phen
Su'ah 9
Su'ba
Su'ba-i 5
Suc-ca'ath-ites 8
Suc'coth
Suc'coth Be'noth
Sud
Su'di-as
Suk'ki-ims 4
Sur
Su'sa
Su'san-chites 6
Su-san'nah 9
Su'si 3
Syc'a-mine
Sy-ce'ne
Sy'char 1 6
Sy-e'lus 12
Sy-e'ne
Syn'a-gogue
Syn'a-gog
Syn'ti-che 4 6
Syr'i-a Ma'a-cah
Syr'i-on
Sy-ro-phe-nic'i-a

T.

TA'A-NACH 5
Ta'a-nach Shi'lo
Tab'ba-oth
Tab'bath
Ta'be-al
Ta'be-el 13
Ta-bel'li-us
Tab'e-ra 9
Tab'i-tha
Ta'bor
Tab'ri-mon
Tach'mo-nite
Tad'mor
Ta'han
Ta'han-ites 8
Ta-haph'a-nes
Ta-hap'e-nes
Ta'hath
Tah'pe-nes 9
Tah're-a 9
Tah'tim Hod'shi
Tal'i-tha Cu'mi
Tal'mai 5
Tal'mon
Tal'sas
Ta'mah
Ta'mar
Tam'muz
Ta'nach 6
Tan'hu-meth
Ta'nis
Ta'phath
Taph'e-nes
Taph'nes
Ta phon
Tap'pu-ah 13
Ta'rah 9
Tar'a-lah 9 13
Ta'rea 9
Tar'pel-ites 8
Tar'shis
Tar'shish
Tar-shi'si 3
Tar'sus
Tar'tak
Tar'tan
Tat'na-i 5
Te'bah 9
Teb-a-li'ah 15
Te'beth

TO

Te-haph'ne-hes
Te-hin'nah
Te'kel
Te-ko'a*, or Te-ko'ah
Te-ko'ites† 8
Tel'a-bib
Te'lah 9
Tel'a-im 16
Te-las'sar
Te'lem
Tel-ha-re'sha
Tel-har'sa 9
Tel'me-la 9
Tel'me-lah 9
Te'ma 9
Te'man
Tem'a-ni 3
Te'man-ites 8
Tem'e-ni 3
Te'pho
Te'rah 9
Ter'a-phim
Te'resh
Ter'ti-us
Ter'she-us
Ter-tul'lus
Te'ta
Tet'rarch 6
Thad-de'us‡ 12
Tha'hash
Tha'mah 9
Tham'na-tha
Tha'ra 9
Thar'ra 9
Thar'shish
Thas'si 3
The'bez
The-co'e
The-las'ser
The-ler'sas
The-oc'a-nus
The-od'o-tus
The-oph'i-lus
The'ras
Ther'me-leth
Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca§
Theu'das
Thim'na-thath
This'be
Thom'as
Tom'as
Thom'o-i 3
Thra-se'as
Thum'mim
Thy-a-ti'ra 9
Tib'bath
Ti-be'ri-as
Tib'ni 3
Ti'dal
Tig'lath Pi-le'ser
Tik'vah 9
Tik'vath
Ti'lon
Ti-me'lus 13
Tim'na 9
Tim'nath 9
Tim'na-thah
Tim'nath He'res
Tim'nath Se'rah
Tim'nite 8
Ti-mo'the-us
Tim'o-thy (Eng.)
Tip'sah 9
Ti'ras
Ti'rath-ites 8
Tir'ha-kah 9
Tir'i-ah
Tir'i-a 9
Tir'sha-tha
Tir'zah 9
Tish'bite
Ti'van
Ti'za
Ti'zite 8
To'ah
To'a-nah

XE

Tob
To-bi'ah 15
To-bi'as 15
To'bic (Eng.)
To'bi-el 4 13
To-bi'jah 15
To'bit
To'chen 6
To-gar'mah
To'hu
To'i 3
To'la 9
To'lad
To'la-ites 8
Tol'ba-nes
Tol'mai 5
To'phel
To'phet
To'u
Trach-o-ni'tis 12
Trip'o-lis
Tro'as
Tro-gyl'li-um
Troph'i-mus
Try-phe'na 12
Try-pho'sa 12
Tu'bal
Tu'bal Cain
Tu-bi'e-ni 3
Ty-be'ri-as
Tych'i-cus
Tyre, *one syllable*
Ty-ran'nus
Ty'rus

U.

U'CAL
U'el
U'la-i 5
U'lam
Ul'la 9
Um'mah 9
Un'ni 3
U'phaz
U-phar'sin
Ur'ba-ne
U'ri 3
U-ri'ah 9
U-ri'as 15
U'ri-el‖ 4 13
U-ri'jah 9 15
U'rim
U'ta 9
U'tha-i 5
U'thi 3
U'za-i 5
U'zal
Uz'za 9
Uz'zah 9
Uz'zen She'rah
Uz'zi 3
Uz-zi'ah 15
Uz-zi'el 13 15
Uz-zi'el-ites 8

V.

VA-JEZ'A-THA 9
Va-ni'ah 9
Vash'ni 3
Vash'ti 3
Voph'si 3

X.

XA'GUS
Xan'thi-cus
Xe'ne-as
Xer-o-pha'gi-a

ZE

Xe-rol'y-be
Xys'tus

Z.

ZA-A-NA'IM 16
Za'a-man
Za-a-nan'nim
Za'a-van
Za'bad
Zab-a-dæ'ans
Zab-a-dai'as 5
Zab'bai 5
Zab'ud
Zab-de'us 12
Zab'di 3
Zab'di-el 11
Za-bi'na 9
Za'bud
Zab'u-lon¶
Zac'ca-i 5
Zac'cur
Zach-a-ri'ah 15
Za'cher 6
Za'ker
Zac-che'us 12
Zak-ke'us
Za'dok
Za'ham
Za'ir
Za'laph
Zal'mon
Zal-mo'nah 9
Zal-mun'nah
Zam'bis
Zam'bri 6
Za'moth
Zam-zum'mims
Za-no'ah 9
Zaph-nath-pa-a-ne'ah
Za'phon
Za'ra
Zar'a-ces
Za'rah
Zar-a-i'as 15
Za're-ah
Za're-ath-ites 8
Za'red
Zar'e-phath
Zar'e-tan
Za'reth Sha'har
Zar'hites 8
Zar'ta-nah
Zar'than
Zath'o-e
Za-thu'i 3 11
Zath'thu
Zat'tu
Za'van
Za'za
Zeb-a-di'ah 15
Ze'bah 9
Ze-ba'im 13 16
Zeb'e-dee
Ze-bi'na
Ze-bo'im 13
Ze-bu'da 13
Ze'bul
Zeb'u-lon
Zeb'u-lon-ites 8
Zech-a-ri'ah 15
Ze'dad
Zed-e-ki'ah 15
Zeeb
Ze'lah 9
Ze'lek
Ze-lo'phe-ad
Ze-lo'tes 13
Zel'zah
Zem-a-ra'im 16
Zem'a-rite 8
Ze-mi'ra
Ze'nan
Ze'nas

ZU

Ze-or'im 13
Zeph-a-ni'ah 15
Ze'phath
Zeph'a-thah
Ze'phi, or Ze'pho
Ze'phon
Zeph'on-ites 8
Zer
Ze'rah 9
Zer-a-hi'ah 15
Zer-á-i'a 5
Ze'rau
Ze'red
Zer'e-da
Zer'e-dah
Ze-red'a-thah
Zer'e-rath
Ze'resh
Ze'reth
Ze'ri 3
Ze'ror
Ze-ru'ah 13
Ze-rub'ba-bel
Zer-u-i'ah 15
Zer-vi'ah 15
Ze'tham
Ze'than
Ze'thar
Zi'a 9
Zi'ba 9
Zib'e-on
Zib'i-on
Zich'ri 3
Zik'ri
Zid'dim
Zid-ki'jah 15
Zi'don, or Si'don
Zi-do'ni-ans
Zif
Zi'ha 1 9
Zik'lag
Zil'lah 9
Zil'pah 9
Zil'thai 5
Zim'mah
Zim'ran, or Zim'ran
Zim'ri 3
Zin
Zi'na 1 9
Zi'on, or Si'on 1
Zi'or 1
Ziph
Zi'phah 1
Ziph'i-on 2
Ziph'ites 8
Zi'phron 1
Zip'por
Zip-po'rah 13 16
Zith'ri 3
Ziz
Zi'za 1 9
Zi'zah 1 9
Zi'na 1 9
Zo'an
Zo'ar
Zo'ba, or Zo'bah
Zo-be'bah 9 13
Zo'har
Zo'he-leth
Zon'a-ras
Zo'peth
Zo'phah
Zo'phai 5
Zo'phar
Zo'phim
Zo'rah
Zo'rath-ites 8
Zo're-ah 9
Zo'rites 9
Zo-rob'ab-el**
Zu'ar
Zuph
Zur
Zu'ri-el 13
Zu-ri-shad'da-i 5
Zu'zims

---

this word is used; and, as he has made the same letters a diphthong in *Asmadai*, it is highly probable he judged that *Sinai* ought to be pronounced in two syllables.—See Rules prefixed to this Vocabulary, No. 5.

* [*Tek'o-a.*—F. & K.]
† [*Tek'o-ites.*—F. &. K.]
‡ [*Thad'de-us.*—P.]
§ [*Thes-sa-lon'i-ca.*—P.]
‖ [*U-ri'el.*—P.]

¶ *Zabulon.*—"Notwithstanding," says the editor of Labbe, "this word in Greek, Ζαβελὼν, has the penultimate long, yet in our churches we always hear it pronounced with the acute on the antepenultimate. Those who thus pronounce it plead that, in Hebrew, the penultimate vowel is short; but, in the word *Zorobabel*, Ζοροβάβελ, they follow a different rule; for, though the penultimate in Hebrew is long, they pronounce it with the antepenultimate accent."

** *Zorobabel.*—See ZABULON.

TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

EBA*

Accent the Antepenultimate.

BATHSHEBA, Elisheba, Beersheba.

ADA IDA

Accent the Penultimate.

Shamida.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Eliada, Jehoida, Bethsäida, Adida.

EA EGA ECHA UPHA

Accent the Penultimate.

Laodicea, Chaldea, Judea, Arimathea, Idumea, Cæsarea, Berea, Iturea, Osea, Hosea, Omega, Hasupha.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cenchrea, Sabtecha.

ASHA ISHA USHA

Accent the Penultimate.

Elisha, Jerusha.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Bäasha, Shalisha.

ATHA ITHA UTHA

Accent the Penultimate.

Jegar-Sahadutha, Dalmanutha.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gabatha, Gabbatha, Amadatha, Hammedatha, Parshandatha, Ephphatha, Tirshatha, Admatha, Caphenatha, Poratha, Achmetha, Tabitha, Golgotha.

IA

(Pronounced in two syllables.)

Accent the Penultimate.

Seleucia,† Japhia, Adalia, Bethulia, Nethania, Chenania, Jäazania, Jamnia, Samaria, Hezia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Achäia, Arabia, Thracia, Samothracia, Grecia, Cilicia, Cappadocia, Seleucia, Media, India, Pindia, Claudia, Phrygia, Antiochia, Casiphia, Philadelphia, Apphia, Igdalia, Julia, Pamphylia, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Lycaonia, Macedonia, Apollonia, Junia, Ethiopia, Samaria, Adria, Alexandria, Celosyria, Syria, Assyria, Asia, Persia, Mysia, Galatia, Dalmatia, Philistia.

IKA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Elika.

ALA ELA ILA AMA EMA IMA

Accent the Penultimate.

Ambela, Arbela, Macphela.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Magdala, Aquila, Aceldama, Apherema, Ashima, Jemima.

ANA ENA INA ONA

Accent the Penultimate.

Diana, Tryphena, Hyena, Palestina, Barjona.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abana, Hashbadana, Amana, Ecbatana.

OA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gilböa, Teköa, Silöa, Eshtemöa.

ARA ERA IRA URA

Accent the Penultimate.

Guzara, Ahira, Sapphira, Thyatira, Bethsura.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Bäara, Bethabara, Patara, Potiphera, Sisera

ASA OSA

Accent the Penultimate.

Clëasa, Tryphosa.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Adasa, Amasa.

ATA ETA ITA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ephphata, Achmeta, Melita, Hatita.

AVA UA AZA

Accent the Penultimate.

Ahava, Malchishua, Elishua, Shamua, Jahaza.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Jeshua, Abishua, Joshua.

AB IB OB UB

Accent the Penultimate.

Eliab, Sennacherib, Ishbi-Benob, Ahitob, Ahitub.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abinadab, Aminadab, Jehonadab, Jonadab, Chileab, Aholiab, Magor-Missabib, Aminadib, Eliashib, Bäalzebub, Bëelzebub.

AC UC

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Isäac, Syriac, Abacuc, Habbacuc.

AD ED ID OD UD

Accent the Penultimate.

Almodad, Arphaxad, Elihud, Ahihud, Ahiud, Ahilud.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Galäad, Josabab, Benhadad, Gilëad, Zelophëad, Zelophehad, Jochebed, Galeed, Ichabod, Ammihud, Abiud.

CE DEE LEE MEE AGE YCHE OHE ILE AME OME ANE ENE OE OSSE VE

Accent the Penultimate.

Phenice, Bernice, Eunice, Elelohe, Salome, M
Abilene, Mitylene, Cyrene, Syene, Colosse
nounced in three syllables, with th

Acce

Zebedee, C
Apame, C

Penultimate.

Thisbite, [illegible], Abiezrite, Gittite, Hittite, Hivite, Buzite.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Harodite, Agagite, Areopagite, Gergashite, Morashite, Haruphite, Ephrathite, Bethelite, Carmelite, Hamulite, Benja-

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* For the pronunciation of the final *a* in this selection, see Rule the 9th.

† For this word and *Samaria*, *Antiochia*, and *Alexandria*, see the *Initial Vocabulary* of Greek and Latin Proper Names; also Rule 30th, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

‡ Words of this termination have the accent of the words from which they are formed, and on this account are sometimes accented even on the preantepenultimate syllable; as *Bethlehemite*, from *Bethlehem*, and so of others. Words of this termination, therefore, of two syllabies, have the accent on the penultimate syllable; and words of three or more, on the same syllable as their primitives.—See Rule the 8th.

mite, Nehelamite, Shulamite, Shunamite, Edomite, Temanite, Gilonite, Shilonite, Horonite, Amorite, Jebusite.

Accent the Preantepenultimate.

Näamathite, Jezrëelite, Bethlehemite, Ephräimite, (Canäanite, generally pronounced in three syllables, as if written *Can-an-ite.*)

AG OG

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abishag, Hamongog.

BAH CAH DAH EAH CHAH SHAH THAH

Accent the Penultimate.

Zobazibah, Makkedah, Abidah, Elishah.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Dinhabah, Aholibah, Meribah, Abelbethmäacah, Abadah, Moladah, Zeredah, Jedidah, Gibëah, Shimëah, Zaphnath-Päaneah, Mëachah, Berachah, Bäashah, Eliathah.

AIAH EIAH

(*Ai* and *ei* pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable.)

Accent the Penultimate.

Micaiah,* Michaiah, Benaiah, Isaiah, Iphedeiah, Mäaseiah.

(*Ai* pronounced in two syllables.)

Adäiah, Pedäiah, Semäiah, Seräiah, Asäiah.

IAH

Accent the Penultimate.

Abiah, Rhëabiah, Zibiah, Tobiah, Mäadiah, Zebadiah, Obadiah, Noadiah, Jedidiah, Ahiah, Pekahiah, Jezrahiah, Barachiah, Japhiah, Bithiah, Hezekiah, Hilkiah, Zedekiah, Adaliah, Gedaliah, Igdaliah, Athaliah, Hachaliah, Remaliah, Nehemiah, Shelemiah, Meshelemiah, Jeremiah, Shebaniah, Zephaniah, Nethaniah, Chenaniah, Hananiah, Coniah, Jeconiah, Shëariah, Zachariah, Zechariah, Amariah, Shemariah, Azariah, Neariah, Moriah, Uriah, Josiah, Messiah, Shephatiah, Pelatiah, Ahaziah, Amaziah, Asaziah, Uzziah.

JAH

Accent the Penultimate.

Aijah, Abijah, Jehidijah, Ahijah, Elijah, Adonijah, Irijah, Tobadonijah, Urijah, Hallelujah, Zerujah.

KAH LAH MAH NAH OAH RAH SAH TAH VAH UAH

Accent the Penultimate.

Rebekah, Azekah, Machpelah, Aholah, Abel-meholah, Bëuiah, Elkanah, Hannah, Kirjath-sannah, Harbonah, Hashmonah, Zalmonah, Shiloah, Noah, Manoah, Zanoah, Uzzensherah, Zipporah, Keturah, Hadassah, Malchishuah, Shammuah, JEHOVAH, Zeruah.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Marrekah, Bäalah, Shuthelah, Telmelah, Methuselah, Hachilah, Hackilah, Dalilah, Delilah, Havilah, Räamah, Aholibamah, Adamah, Elishamah, Ruhamah, Loruhamah, Kedemah, Ashimah, Jemimah, Penninah, Bäarah, Taberah, Deborah, Ephratah, Paruah.

ACH ECH OCH

Accent the Penultimate.

Merodach, Evil-merodach.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ahisamach, Ebed-melech, Abimelech, Ahimelech, Elimelech, Alammelech, Anammelech, Adrammelech, Regemmelech, Nathan-melech, A-ioch, Antioch.

KEH LEH VEH APH EPH ASH ESH ISH

Accent the Penultimate.

Elëaleh, Elioreph, Jehoash.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Rabshakeh, Nineveh, Ebiasaph, Bethshemesh, Enshemesh, Carchemish.

ATH ETH ITH OTH UTH

Accent the Penultimate.

Goliath, Jehovah-jireth, Hazar-maveth, Baal-berith, Rehoboth, Arioth, Nebaioth,† Naioth, Moseroth, Hazeroth, Pihahiroth, Mosoroth, Allon-bachuth.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Mahalath, Bashemath, Asenath, Daberath, Elisabeth, Dabbasheth, Jerubbesheth, Ishbosheth, Mephibosheth, Harosheth, Zoheleth, Bechtileth, Shibboleth, Tanhumeth, Genesareth, Asbazareth, Nazareth, Mazzareth, Kirharaseth, Shelomith, Sheminith, Lapidoth, Anathoth, Kerioth, Shemiramoth, Kedemoth, Ahemoth, Jerimoth, Sigionoth, Ashtaroth, Mazzaroth.

AI

(Pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable.)

Accent the Penultimate.

Chelubai, Asmadai, Sheshai, Shimshai, Hushai, Zilthai, Berothai, Talmai, Tolmai, Sinai, Talnai, Arbonai, Sarai, Sippai, Bezai.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Mordecai, Sibbachai, Chephar-Hammonai, Päarai.

AI

(Pronounced in two syllables.)

Accent the Penultimate.

Ai.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Zabbäi, Babäi, Nebäi, Shobäi, Subäi, Zaccäi, Shaddäi, Amishaddäi, Aridäi, Heldäi, Hegäi, Haggäi, Belgäi, Bilgäi, Abishäi, Uthäi, Adläi, Barzilläi, Uläi, Sisamäi, Shalmäi, Shammäi, Eliænäi, Tatnäi, Shether-boznäi, Naharäi, Sharäi, Shamsheräi, Shiträi, Arisäi, Bastäi, Baväi, Bigväi, Uzäi.

DI EI LI MI NI OI PI RI UI ZI

Accent the Penultimate.

Areli, Löammi, Talithacumi, Gideoni, Benoni, Hazeleponi, Philippi, Gehazi.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Engedi, Simëi, Shimëi, Edrëi, Bethbirëi, Abisëi, Bäali, Naphthali, Nephthali, Pateoli, Adami, Naomi, Hanani, Bëerlahäiroi, Mehari, Häahashtari, Jesüi.

EK UK

Accent the Penultimate.

Adonizedek, Adonibezek.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Melchizedek, Amalek, Habakkuk.

AAL EAL IAL ITAL UTAL

Accent the Penultimate.

Bäal, Kirjath-bäal, Hamutal.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Meribbäal, Eshbäal, Ethbäal, Jerubäal, Tabëal, Belial, Abital.

AEL ABEL EBEL

Accent the Penultimate.

Jäel, Abel.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gabael, Michael, Raphael, Mishael, Mehujael, Abimael, Ishmael, Ismael, Anael, Nathanael, Israel, Asael, Zerubbabel, Zerobabel, Mehetabel, Jezebel.

EEL OGEL AHEL ACHEL APHEL OPHEL ETHEL

Accent the Penultimate.

Enrogel, Rachel, Elbethel.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Tabëel, Abdëel, Japhalëel, Mahalëel, Bezalëel, Hanamëel, Jerahmëel, Hananëel, Nathanëel, Jabnëel, Jezrëel, Hazëel, Asahel, Barachel, Amraphel, Achitophel.

IEL KEL

Accent the Penultimate.

Peniel, Uzziel.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abiel, Tobiel, Adiel, Abdiel, Gaddiel, Pagiel, Salathiel, Ithiel, Ezekiel, Gamaliel, Shelumiel, Daniel, Othniel, Ariel, Gabriel, Uriel, Shealtiel, Putiel, Haziel, Hiddekel.

UEL EZEL

Accent the Penultimate.

Dëuel, Raguel, Bethuel, Pethuel, Hamuel, Jemuel, Kemuel, Nemuel, Phanuel, Penuel, Jeruel, Bethezel.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Samuel,‡ Lemuel, Emanuel, Immanuel.

AIL

(Pronounced in two syllables.)

Accent the Penultimate.

Abihäil.

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* For the pronunciation of the two last syllables of these words, see Rule 5th prefixed to Scripture Proper Names.

† The *ai* in this and the next word form but one syllable.—See Rule 5.

‡ See Rule the 17th prefixed to Scripture Proper Names.

AIL

(Pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable.)

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abigail.

OL UL

Accent the Penultimate.

Bethgamul.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Eshtaol.

ODAM AHAM IAM IJAM IKAM

Accent the Penultimate.

Elmodam, Abijam, Ahikam.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abraham, Miriam, Adonikam.

OAM

Accent the Penultimate.

Rehoboam, Roboam, Jeroboam.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Siloam, Abinoam, Ahinoam.

ARAM IRAM ORAM

Accent the Penultimate.

Padanaram, Abiram, Hiram, Adoniram, Adoram, Hadoram, Jehoram.

AHEM EHEM ALEM EREM

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Menahem, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Beth-haccerem.

AIM*

Accent the Penultimate.

Chusan-Rishathäim, Kirjathäim, Bethdiblathäim, Ramathäim, Adithäim, Misrephothmäim, Abelmäim, Mahanäim, Manhanäim, Horonäim, Shäaräim, Adoräim, Sepharväim.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Rephäim, Dothäim, Egläim, Carnäim, Sharäim, Ephräim, Beth-ephräim, Mizräim, Abel-mizräim.

BIM CHIM PHIM KIM LIM NIM RIM ZIM

Accent the Penultimate.

Sarsechim, Zeböim, Kirjatharim, Bahurim, Kelkath-hazurim.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cherubim, Lehabim, Rephidim, Seraphim, Teraphim, Eliakim, Jehoiakim, Joiakim, Joakim, Bäalim, Dedanim, Ethanim, Abarim, Bethhaccerim, Kirjath-jëarim, Hazerim, Bäal-perazim, Gerizim, Gazizim.

DOM LOM AUM IUM NUM RUM TUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Obededom, Appii-forum, Miletum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abishalom, Absalom, Capernäum, Rhegium, Trogyllium, Iconium, Adramyttium, Galbanum.

AAN CAN DAN EAN THAN IAN MAN NAN

Accent the Penultimate.

Memucan, Chaldëan, Ahiman, Elhanan, Johanan, Haman.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Canäan, Chanäan, Merodach-baladan, Nebuzaradan, Elnathan, Jonathan, Midian, Indian, Phrygian, Italian, Macedonian, Ethiopian, Syrian, Assyrian, Egyptian, Näaman.

AEN VEN CHIN MIN ZIN

Accent the Penultimate.

Manäen, Bethaven, Chorazin.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Jehoiachin, Benjamin.

EON AGON EPHON ASHON AION ION ALON ELON ULON YLON MON NON RON YON THUN RUN

Accent the Penultimate.

Bäal-meon Beth-dagon, Bäal-zephon, Näashon, Higgaion, Shiggaion, Chilion, Orion, Esdrelon, Bäal-hamon, Philemon, Abiron, Beth-horon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gibeon, Zibeon, Gedeon, Gideon, Simeon, Pirathon, Herodion, Carnion, Sirion, Ascalon, Ajalon, Askelon, Zebulon, Babylon, Jeshimon, Tabrimon, Solomon, Lebanon, Aäron, Apollyon, Jeduthun, Jeshurun.

EGO ICHO HIO LIO

Accent the Penultimate.

Ahio.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abednego, Jericho, Gallio.

AR ER IR OR UR

Accent the Penultimate.

Ahishar, Bäal-tamar, Balthasar, Eläazar, Eziongeber, Tiglath-pileser, Shalmaneser, Hadadezer, Abiezer, Ahiezer, Eliezer, Romantiezer, Ebenezer, Joezer, Sharezer, Havoth-jäir, Asnoth-tabor, Beth-peor, Bäal-peor, Nicanor, Philometor.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Issachar, Potiphar, Abiathar, Ithamar, Shemeber, Lucifer, Chedorlaomer, Aroer, Sosipater, Sopater, Achior, Nebuchodonosor, Eupator, Shedëur, Abishur, Pedahzur.

AAS BAS EAS PHAS IAS LAS MAS NAS OAS PAS RAS TAS YAS

Accent the Penultimate.

Osëas, Esäias, Tobias, Sedecias, Abadias, Asadias, Abdias, Barachias, Ezechias, Mattathias, Matthias, Ezekias, Nëemias, Jeremias, Ananias, Assanias, Azarias, Ezerias, Josias, Ozias, Bagëas, Aretas, Onyas.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Annäas, Barsabas, Patrobas, Eneas, Phineas, Caiaphas, Cleophas, Herodias, Euodias, Georgias, Amplias, Lysanias, Gabrias, Tiberias, Lysias, Nicolas, Artemas, Elymas, Parmenas, Siloas, Antipas, Epaphras.

CES DES EES GES HES LES NES SES TES

Accent the Penultimate.

Gentiles,† Rameses, Mithridates, Euphrates.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Rabsaces, Arsaces, Nomades, Phinëes, Astyages, Diotrephes, Epiphanes, Tahaphanes, Hermogenes, Taphenes, Calisthenes, Sosthenes, Eumenes.

ENES and INES

(In one syllable.)

Accent the Ultimate.

Gadarenes, Agarenes, Hagarenes.

Accent the Penultimate.

Philistines, (pronounced like *Philistins*.)

ITES

(Pronounced in one syllable.)

[Words of this termination have the accent of the words from which they are formed, which sometimes occasions the accent to be placed even on the preantepenultimate syllable; as, *Gileadites*, from *Gilead*, and so of others. Words of this termination, therefore, of two syllables, have the accent on the penultimate syllable; and words of three or more, on the same syllable as their primitives.]

Accent the Penultimate.

Gadites, Kenites, Jamnites, Levites, Hittites, Hivites.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Rechabites, Moabites, Gergeshites, Nahathites, Kohathites, Pelethites, Cherethites, Uzzielites, Tarpelites, Elamites, Edomites, Reubenites, Ammonites, Hermonites, Ekronites, Hagarites, Nazarites, Amorites, Geshurites, Jebusites, Ninevites, Jesuites, Perizzites.

Accent the Preantepenultimate.

Gilëadites, Amalekites, Ishmäelites, Isräelites, Midianites, Gibëonites, Aaronites.

OTES

Accent the Penultimate.

Zelotes.

IS

Accent the Penultimate.

Elimäis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Antiochis, Amathis, Bäalis, Decapolis, Persopolis, Amphipolis, Thessalonis, Salamis, Damaris, Philippis.

Emims, [illegible]

Accent the [illegible]

Rephäims, [illegible]ims, Anakims, Nethinims, Chemarims.

ANS

Accent the Penultimate.

Sabëans, Laodicëans, Assidëans, Galilëans, Idumëans, Epicurëans.

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* In this selection, the *ai* form distinct syllables.—See Rule 16.

† *Gentiles.*—This may be considered as an English word, and should be pronounced in two syllables, as if written *Jentiles*, the last syllable as the plural of *tile*.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arabians, Grecians, Herodians, Antiochians, Corinthians, Parthians, Scythians, Athenians, Cyrenians, Macedonians, Zidonians, Babylonians, Lacedemonians, Ethiopians, Cyprians, Syrians, Assyrians, Tyrians, Ephesians, Persians, Galatians, Cretians, Egyptians, Nicolaitans, Scythopolitans, Samaritans, Lybians.

MOS NOS AUS BUS CUS DUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Archelăus, Menelăus, Abubus, Andronicus, Seleucus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pergamos, Stephanos, Emmăus, Agabus, Bartacus, Achăicus, Tychicus, Aradus.

EUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Daddeus, Asmodeus, Aggeus, Zaccheus, Ptolemeus, Maccabeus, Lebbeus, Cendebeus, Thaddeus, Mardocheus, Mordocheus, Alpheus, Timeus, Bartimeus, Hymeneus, Elizeus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Dositheus, Timotheus, Nereus.

GUS CHUS THUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Areopagus, Philologus, Lysimachus, Antiochus, Eutychus, Amadathus.

IUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Darius.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Găius, Athenobius, Cornelius, Numenius, Cyrenius, Apollonius, Tiberius, Demetrius, Mercurius, Dionysius, Pontius, Tertius.

LUS MUS NUS RUS SUS TUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Aristobulus, Eubulus, Nicodemus, Ecanus, Hircanus, Auranus, Sylvanus, Ahasuerus, Assuerus, Heliodorus, Arcturus, Bar-jesus, Fortunatus, Philetus, Epaphroditus, Azotus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Attalus, Theophilus, Alcimus, Trophimus, Onesimus, Didymus, Libanus, Antilibanus, Sarchedonus, Acheacharus, Lazarus, Citherus, Elutherus, Jairus, Prochorus, Onesiphorus, Asapharasus, Ephesus, Epenetus, Asyncritus.

AT ET OT IST OST

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ararat, Eliphalet, Gennesaret, Iscariot, Antichrist, Pentecost.

EU HU ENU EW MY

Accent the Penultimate.

Casleu, Chisleu, Abihu, Andrew.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Jehovah-Tsidkenu, Bartholomew, Jeremy.

BAZ GAZ HAZ PHAZ

Accent the Penultimate.

Mahar-shalal-hash-baz, Shăash-gaz, Eliphaz.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Jehŏahaz.

Obsite